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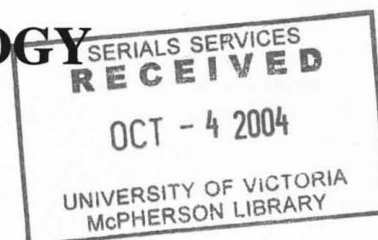
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**R.G. MATSON, AN INTERVIEW
STEATITE PLAQUE
INDIGENOUS ARCHAEOLOGY
TSE-WHIT-ZEN**





THE MIDDEN

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and the spread of archaeological knowledge.

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to June at 8:00 P.M. in the H.R. MacMillan Space Centre
Auditorium (Planetarium) at 1100 Chestnut Street. New
members and visitors are welcome. Admission is free.

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In order to get **THE MIDDEN** back on its proper annual schedule, we present this packed double issue. On behalf of the The Midden Committee, I thank all our contributors for making this possible. Keep those submissions coming!

Jack Fletcher, Publisher

THE MIDDEN Subscriptions

Subscriptions to **THE MIDDEN** are included with ASBC memberships. For non-members in Canada subscriptions are available at \$14.50 per year—\$17.00 for addresses outside Canada. Single copies of most previous issues are available at \$5.00 each. Subscription forms and membership application forms are available on our Web site at asbc.bc.ca

Cover

R.G. Matson and Diane Lulua at Eagle Lake, 1983.

THE ASBC PAGES

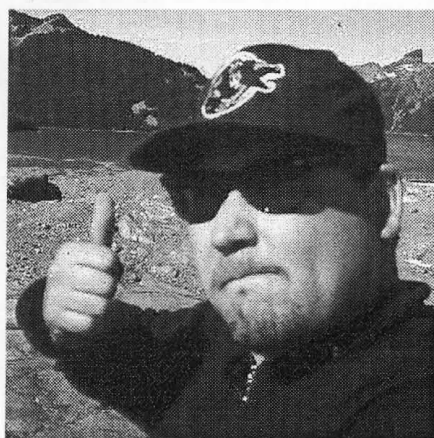
LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Readers,



President - Sarah Ladd

As I was walking along the path at Locarno Beach this summer allowing myself to be fascinated by the lowest tide levels since 1886, I came across a boulder with a plaque on it. This plaque was put there by the Archaeological Society of British Columbia as a visible marker of the site of Locarno Beach and to recognize the work of Charles Borden. This small monument was placed here in 1989 well before my volunteer career with this organization, and it gave me a sense of



Field Editor - Yumks/Rudy Reimer

purpose; a reminder that though my term as President will only last for two years there is much that can be accomplished in that time.

Under the initiative of our Past-President, Patricia Ormerod, several members of our Executive are currently working with the Union of BC Indian Chiefs to develop a program similar to the volunteer archaeological warden program the ASBC first ran in partnership with the Archaeology Branch from 1976 to 1987.

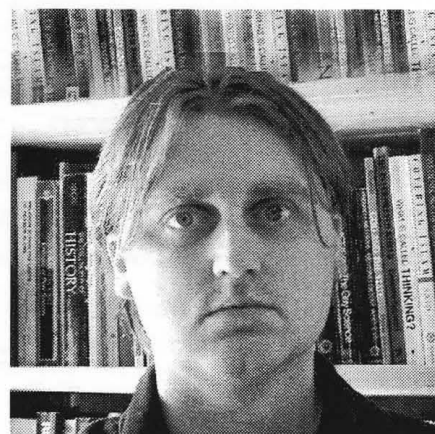
The Warden program involved the monitoring of archaeological sites by designated volunteers from the local area. These Regional Advisors were given basic training in Victoria at the Archaeology Branch, and were provided with information on who to contact if a known archaeological site was being disturbed, looted, or excavated without a permit. Regrettably, the program was disbanded due to lack of funding and staffing resources but we are confident that in collaboration with First Nations groups and our own membership, a newer and better program will soon be possible.

Other exciting initiatives begun last year are coming into full fruition in the upcoming 2004-2005 year. These include the diversity of our next public talk series from September to June and the second running of the Hilary Stewart Art and Archaeology Competition (HSAAC) which will become an annual event each fall.

The cover of the previous issue of *The Midden* featured the very first winning artwork for the Hilary Stewart Art and Archaeology Competition. Posters advertising the competition will be mailed out to ASBC Members, schools, and other organizations in early September. If you have children between the ages of 7 and 18, have them sharpen their pencils and get ready to participate!

In June of 2004 we substituted an indoor lecture with a walking tour of the area around Vanier Park led by Don Welsh, Yumks/Rudy Reimer, and Susan Rowley. Yumks/Rudy Reimer transported us into the

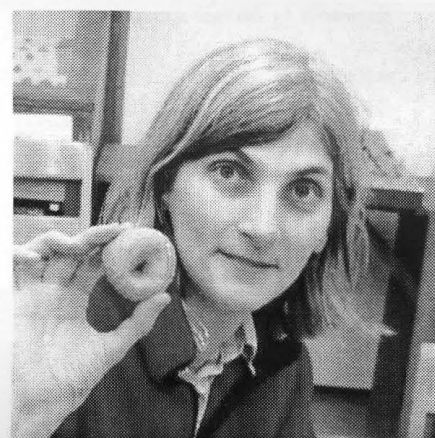
past with descriptions of what the area was used for and what it meant to some of the original inhabitants when it was called Snauq. We are planning another such walking tour of archaeological sites and



Midden Representative and Publications Editor - Bill Angelbeck

formations in Stanley Park for September. The success of last years' Artifact ID night, our first, ensured that we will be running it again this coming April, and it will be tied in with the Spring 2005 lectures featuring the archaeology of British Columbia from 10,000 years ago to the present.

Now that you have had a peek into some of our plans for the coming year, I would like to introduce you to the great crew of people working on all of our ventures:



Vice President - Sue Rowley



Subscriptions – Andrea Onodi

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 Contributing Editor – Patricia Ormerod

Diverse Talents:

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 Lecture Photography and Articles – Haeden Stewart
 ASBC Clippings Books – Ingrid Woldenga

The year ahead will be a challenging and rewarding one and I look forward to seeing many of you at our public meetings.

**Sarah Ladd
 President**

“DISCOVER ARCHAEOLOGY” IN NANAIMO

The Archaeological Society of BC - Nanaimo Branch (ASBC-NB) and the Nanaimo District Museum presented the Third Annual “Discover Archaeology” Interactive Bones Display Saturday, August 7, at the Nanaimo District Museum.

In February, 2002, the ASBC-NB was invited by the Nanaimo District Museum to organize an archaeological display as part of their 35th Anniversary celebration, which took place on August 17. Thinking caps were put on and the “Discover Archaeology” Interactive Bone Display was born. The annual event focuses on how bones can illuminate the archaeological record by telling archaeologists about such things as season of the kill, subsistence strategies, and social structure. The public also has the opportunity to make their own stone or bone tools or at least watch the demonstrating archaeologists and volunteers get a few cuts and bruises!

This hands-on bone display focuses on how bones can give us clues about the archaeological record, such as what season the animal was killed and past environments. This year, a variety of species were presented, from a horse skull to a bison toe. A replica of a skeletal human arm and leg illustrated that though many species have bones, not all are arranged or look the same way. Also featured was the stratigraphy and archaeological principles display constructed for the Sharing Memories event in 2001. Many archaeological books were also available for the public to browse through. Last year's event was featured on Shaw Cable's “The Daily,” which led to the “Hands On Heritage” Public Archaeology Program being conducted by the ASBC-NB this summer.

This year's event had an additional focus on conservation of archaeological sites and on what you can do to preserve and protect our heritage. This event was an important one as it illustrated the

importance of archaeological remains and their conservation. In the wake of the recent destruction of archaeological sites on Vancouver Island, public awareness of the importance of archaeology and what they can do to protect British Columbia's Heritage is paramount. For additional information and past program information, visit the ASBC Nanaimo Branch website listed below or call the Nanaimo District Museum at 753-1821.

**Julie Cowie, President
 ASBC-NB**

Nanaimo Branch website:

<http://homesites.nisa.net/asbcnb/ndm.html>

VICTORIA CHAPTER CALLING MEMBERS AND POTENTIAL MEMBERS

The Victoria Chapter of the ASBC is beginning anew and we are looking for you. Archaeological sites of the southern Vancouver Island region are physical evidence of the rich, diverse, and dynamic history of the area and its people. We are dedicated to the appreciation, study, preservation, and sharing of ideas and information regarding these unique places. There are opportunities for everyone to participate - field trips, practical and theoretical components, lectures and innovative archaeological research.

The first meeting of the rejuvenated branch will be held September 22, 2004. The meeting will provide a chance for existing members to reconnect, for those interested to gather additional information and fill out a membership form, and for all to participate in rebuilding the chapter from the ground up.

For more information – including meeting location and time - please contact ASBCVictoria@hotmail.com



ARCHAEOLOGY NEWS

Sri Battle over Kennewick Man appears over

The battle over Kennewick Man, one of the most complete skeletons ever found in North America, appears to be over. Four Northwest tribes seeking to bury the 9,300-year-old bones have announced they will not take their fight to the U.S. Supreme Court after losing in lower federal courts to scientists who want to study the remains. The U.S. Justice Department, which earlier had sided with the tribes, declined to say whether it would file its own appeal to the nation's highest court. Seattle attorney Rob Roy Smith, who represents the Colville Tribes, said he assumes the federal agency will not continue with the case. The Nez Perce, Umatilla, Yakama and Colville tribes filed a claim to the skeleton shortly after it was found July 31, 1996, in Kennewick, Washington.

Source: Seattle Post-Intelligencer, July 17, 2004

Qualicum First Nation to rebury 64 ancestors

Ancestors of the Qualicum First Nation, long separated from their traditional land, are coming home this week in a traditional reburial ceremony. The remains of 52 individuals are being returned to the Band after decades in storage at the Royal British Columbia Museum. They will join the remains of 12 others uncovered during the excavation of a burial site at the Deep Bay harbour in 2003. Kim Recalma-Clutesi, chief elected councillor of the Qualicum First Nation, said Band members will hold a special ceremony Friday. It will incorporate modern and more traditional rituals befitting the Northern Coast Salish Pentlatch people - from whom their ancestors descended, said Recalma-Clutesi. "Those 52 ancestors were turned in to the museum

by individuals, pre-Heritage Conservation Act," said Recalma-Clutesi. "All of them came from the Deep Bay area." Those remains, she said, have been in storage for more than two decades and the museum has been in the process of preparing them for repatriation for just such an occasion.

Source: Parksville Qualicum News, July 27, 2004

Lanka's History: In Danger of Disappearing

Environmentalists warn that unchecked vandalism and neglect are destroying thousands of ancient rock caves in Sri Lanka dating back to 30,500 BC, with scores of Buddha statues rendered headless, and paintings defaced. In the absence of a detailed survey, it is believed there are between 3000-4000 caves of historic importance in the country, bearing testimony to its ancient history and religion. At a special meeting of the cultural ministry of the central Sabaragamuwa province last week, former Director General of Archaeology, Dr Shiran Deraniyagala, declared that unless the authorities take immediate action to save the caves, important historical evidence will soon be gone. He alleged there was an orchestrated move to destroy archaeological sites to remove precious artifacts. One of relics is a female body, which remains in Bulathsinhala, in Kalutara district in the Western province, which testifies to the consumption of rice, maize and salt.

Source: One World South Asia, June 22, 2004

Burial Site Uncovered in Lafayette California

Archaeologists are sifting through 80 sets of centuries-old human remains and artifacts discovered in a Lafayette construction site that could provide new

insight into the lives of those who inhabited the region long before the Spanish arrived. With at least as many Native American remains and artifacts — including projectile points, stone mortars and beads — still hidden beneath what soon will be two dozen upscale homes, experts say they may have discovered one of the region's last large, and largely intact, Indian burial sites. The discovery brought work on a portion of the Hidden Oaks housing development to a halt late last week so the city's Planning Commission can review the project and bring in another archaeologist to study the significance of the findings.

Source: San Francisco Chronicle, June 22, 2004

Archaeologists Seeking Pots Find World War II Munition

American archaeologists diving for Roman artifacts off a packed swimmers' beach in Cyprus found live munition dating from the Second World War instead, authorities said on Tuesday. British bomb disposal experts were called in to destroy the device found a few yards away from the shore of a beach neighboring a British military base on the southern coast of the island. "The archaeologists were diving for bits of pottery and they saw a metal fin sticking up off the sea bed," British bases spokesman Dennis Barnes told Reuters. "It could well have been a danger to the public," he said.

Source: Reuters, June 30, 2004

Battlements Found at Egypt's Ancient East Gateway

An Egyptian archaeological team has uncovered battlements from Pharaonic times at the ancient eastern gateway to Egypt in the north of the Sinai Peninsula, the Culture Ministry said Wednesday. The find includes three fortifications built in

the area of Tharu, an ancient city which stood on a branch of the Nile that has long since dried up, a ministry statement said. The battlements stand on the ancient Horus Road, a vital commercial and military artery from ancient Egypt to Asia. The discoveries, about 20 miles east of the Suez Canal, form part of the defenses that stretched along the route. Zahi Hawass, head of Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities, said in the statement that the Horus Road was fortified through the ages starting from Egypt's Middle Kingdom beginning around 2000 BC until the Roman and Greek eras that start around 323 BC.

Source: MSNBC.com, June 30, 2004

Utah Canyon Yields Rare Indian ruins

High in eastern Utah's rocky cliffs, the ruins of an ancient Indian settlement stand in pristine condition, a glorious piece of early America frozen in time centuries ago and virtually untouched by humans since. Though residents have known about the tract for decades, it was not until Wednesday that state officials unveiled what they're calling a national treasure for its unspoiled condition and historic significance. Skeletal remains, rock burial mounds, arrowheads, beads made of Pacific seashells, pottery fragments, cliffside granaries, collapsed sandstone dwellings, panels of rock paintings and carvings—the remnants of an ancient native people called the Fremont are scattered throughout a 12-mile canyon teeming with wildlife and sustained by Range Creek and wetlands.

Source: Chicago Tribune, July 8, 2004

Tiny Prehistoric Skull Found in Kenya

A prehistoric human skull discovered at an archaeological site in Kenya has bridged a 400,000-year gap in the East African region's human fossil record. The tiny incomplete skull found at the Olorgesailie site is between 900,000 and 970,000 years old. It is the first find in the region that falls within the 600,000 and one million years range, said Washington-based Richard Potts of the Smithsonian Institution. "It's small and at this stage I would speculate that it is a

female," Potts told a news conference at the National Museums of Kenya where the fossil will be kept. He added however that it was not possible to determine the gender conclusively based on the brow ridge, left ear region and fragments of the brain case found at the site, which is about 55 miles southwest of Nairobi.

Source: Reuters, July 5, 2004

"Sistine Chapel of the Ice Age"

An English cave has been described as the "Sistine Chapel of the Ice Age" after the discovery of 80 engraved figures in its limestone ceiling. The discovery at Creswell Crags was announced on Tuesday. It comes a year after the initial discovery of 12 engraved figures, which were trumpeted as the earliest examples of prehistoric cave art in Britain. The new discoveries were made possible by the good natural light in April and June, rock art experts said. Creswell Crags lies on the border of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. It comprises a gorge and many caves. The latest artwork, dated to be about 13,000 years old, was found in an opening in the rock known as Church Hole, in Nottinghamshire.

Source: BBC, July 13, 2004

Fifty Minoan Tombs Uncovered in Crete

Archeologists have discovered 50 tombs dating back to the late Minoan period, around 1,400 BC, and containing a number of artifacts on the Greek island of Crete. The tombs were part of the once powerful ancient city of Kydonia, which was destroyed at the time but later rebuilt. The oldest among them contained bronze weapons, jewelry and vases and are similar to the tombs of fallen soldiers of the Mycenaean type from mainland Greece, said the head of the excavations, Maria Vlazaki. The more recent family tombs are of a more traditional Kydonia type. Earlier excavations in the area in northwest Crete near the town of Chania had already yielded some 100 burial sites.

Source: Agence France-Press, July 18, 2004

Islamic Necropolis Discovered in Portugal

Portuguese archeologists said they have discovered the largest Islamic necropolis

in the country, and possibly in the Iberian peninsula. Around 35 skeletons have so far been found at the cemetery, at Santarem, about 80 kilometers (50 miles) north of Lisbon and which was the capital of an independent kingdom in the 8th century when Muslims from North Africa occupied the Iberian peninsula. The site covers 3,400 square meters (36,000 square feet), making it the largest of its kind in Portugal, said Antonio Matias, the archaeologist in charge of the site, quoted by the Lusa news agency.

Source: Agence France-Press, August 24, 2004

Scientists Find Ancient Brewery in Peru

Here's an archaeological discovery that the average guy at the end of the bar can appreciate: An ancient brewery. A team of scientists from Chicago's Field Museum in July uncovered a brewery in the mountains of southern Peru where members of the Wari Empire made an alcoholic beer-like drink called chicha more than 1,000 years ago. It wasn't just a mom-and-pop operation, but something that could deliver the goods when dozens, if not hundreds, of Wari decided it was chicha time. The brewery may be the oldest large-scale facility of its kind ever found in the Andes and predates the Inca Empire by at least four centuries.

Source: AP, August 1, 2004

Chinese Scientists Rush to Reinforce Peking Man's Cave

China has started work to reinforce the caves where the 500,000-year-old Peking Man was found, following reports that parts of the site was in danger of collapsing, state media said. Thirty scientists and engineers have been assigned to the three-month project at the Zhoukoudian area, a World Heritage site 50 kilometers (31 miles) from Beijing, the China Daily reported. Action has been taken after worrying signs that the site — a series of caves located in rolling hill country — had begun to disintegrate, with stones falling from the ceiling at several spots. Scientists are also worried that the site could fall victim to one of the area's frequent landslides or even to earthquakes.

Source: Agence France-Press, July 23, 2004

TSE-WHIT-ZEN

BURIALS AT THE PORT ANGELES SITE

NOW NUMBER IN THE HUNDREDS

By Heather Fawcett

Archaeologists are calling it the most significant site the Western Washington region has seen since Ozette.

Excavations continue on a burial site of the Elwha tribe in Port Angeles, Washington, located across the strait from Victoria, where archaeologists have recently made startling discoveries. As of July, over 150 complete skeletons and 200 partial remains had been unearthed, along with numerous artifacts, a longhouse and at least two other cedar structures. The findings present evidence for the existence of the ancient Elwha Klallam village of Tse-whit-zen, which radiocarbon dating has suggested could be more than 1,700 years old. The Lower Elwha Klallam tribe still inhabited the site until the 1930s, when the government relocated them to their current reservation.

The burial ground was re-discovered in the summer of last year when construction of a dockyard began on the banks of the Elwha River. The development had already been pushed back one year by the initial discovery of twelve burials and is likely to be pushed back further by these new findings to give archaeologists time to excavate the remains.

The unearthing of the twelve burials last summer triggered strong emotion from both construction workers and the Elwha, due in large part to the state of these initially discovered burials. It seems clear that in 1915 they were previously dug up during the construction of a lumber mill, and the remains of the eleven adults and one child were found in a severely jumbled state since the mill constructors used the cemetery soils and remains as backfill for pipe trenches. Though the burials were tragically desecrated during construction — a discovery that Port Angeles City Council officials greeted with “shame and sorrow” — below these disturbed layers there were archaeological materials and remains still left intact.

Surveys were carried out on the site grounds before construction work was undertaken last summer, and with many Elwha tribal members feeling certain of the historical richness of the area, possibilities of archaeological discoveries were high. Yet, amazingly, nothing was initially found during the tests, and construction continued until the discovery of a shell midden.

Construction officials say that the dockyard is essential to Port Angeles' transportation system, as it would be where the building and repair of pontoons would be undertaken to replace the old, worn ones in the Hood Canal Bridge. Officials also claim that it is not possible that the dockyard could be built at another site, as they say this location is the only one suitable for the construction of floating pontoons. Therefore, the Elwha Klallam tribe complied several months ago with a request to rebury their ancestors in another location — only twelve had then been discovered at the time. The Washington state government agreed to pay mitigation money to the tribe to purchase new land for the reburials. The tribe is now considering the purchase of land adjacent to the graving dock site, and is also hoping to find funding to create an interpretive centre to house the artifacts.

The Tse-whit-zen site is being excavated by 26 archaeologists from Larson Anthropological Archaeological Services Ltd. (LAAS) and ten Elwha tribe members. The planned excavation period of four months would have been completed on July 23, but Lynn Larson, the principal investigator, told media that this was no longer the case in light of recent findings.

So far, along with the remains of over 300 individuals, a rich array of artifacts and features has been unearthed. Among these are stone tools such as an obsidian point, rectangular chunks of flat stone, and disks made out of beach cobbles. LAAS archaeologists believe these were

likely used in fish and animal processing. Also discovered were deer bone items, such as tools made from deer leg bones, which include measurement gauges, needles, harpoons, and hide-working tools. Storage pits, hearths, and soils show clear evidence of burning, which probably resulted from the cooking and drying of fish and shellfish.

The findings of a longhouse and two other housing structures are also important, as these could possibly turn out to be some of the oldest houses ever unearthed in the region. Archaeologists, though, cautioned that their dates have yet to be confirmed. Other July finds, also made of cedar, included the sticks from racks used to dry fish. Etched rocks have also been found which are likely evidence of ceremonial and funerary traditions.

Another interesting finding is the skeletal remains of a non-Native person. The individual was buried among and in the same fashion as the other Native remains, and had probably married into the tribe. The burial is between 75- and 100-years old.

Amidst these new and remarkable discoveries, many Elwha people are undoubtedly regretting their agreement half a year ago to mitigate rather than preserve the site. The Lower Elwha tribal chairwoman, Frances Charles, has expressed to the Washington media her regret at having to relocate the evidence of her people's history. As long as excavations continue, it is likely that even more evidence will continue to be unearthed at this extraordinary ancient village site.

Heather Fawcett is an undergraduate at Simon Fraser University, majoring in archaeology and minoring in history. She is a member of SFU's Archaeological Student Society and plans to embark on her first co-operative education work term in archaeology this spring.

R.G. MATSON:

THREE DECADES OF B.C. ARCHAEOLOGY

Interview by Shauna Janz

After more than thirty years dedicated to Northwest Coast archaeology, R.G. Matson retires as a Professor from the University of British Columbia (UBC) Department of Anthropology and Sociology. Dr. Matson conducted several signature excavations on major sites along the coast, including Glenrose, Crescent Beach, Beach Grove, and Shingle Point. He also investigated sites in the interior of B.C., such as the Mouth of Chilcotin and Eagle Lake, in addition to research in the southwest with the Cedar Mesa project in Utah, among other research projects. On several occasions, he has lectured before the ASBC. We look forward to his upcoming work on the Athapaskan migrations and other future works.

Shauna Janz sat down with R.G. for an interview about his research, background, and the state of B.C. archaeology

I would like to begin by asking what led you to archaeology?

I was always interested in archaeology and when I was quite young I had quite a romantic notion of it, but in 1958 my mother brought home from the local library a revised edition of John Graham Douglas Clark's *Archaeology in Society*. The kind of archaeology that he expressed in it I realized was the kind of thing that I would like to do. It was a very environmental, what we would now call a ecological-materialistic perspective, but still connected with ongoing concerns in society. So from that point on, I knew that is what I wanted to do. However, I did not know whether I could, so I had a backup idea of doing physical chemistry. I had a brother who was six years older than I, who went on to get a Ph.D. in that area, and I figured I could do at least as well as he did.

What was your educational background?

I went to University of California at Riverside, which at that time was a very small campus of about 1000 to 1500 undergraduates, and there was an archaeologist there, Kowta, who was one of the first archaeologists who introduced me in detail to archaeology. Prior to that, a friend who ended up

getting a Ph.D. in archaeology as well, Kent Hudson, and I visited Malcolm Rogers at the San Diego Museum of Man, who was really the first archaeologist that I dealt with, and who was very kind to both of us. At that time, two people who became very well known in archaeology, Claude Warren and D.L. True, were excavating at a site that Roger's had originally created in the 1930's, the Harris Site on the San Dieguito River. However, he warned me away, telling me that he did not like what Warren and True were doing. After I graduated from Riverside, I went to the University of California Davis, and D.L. True was my de facto supervisor, so I always thought that was a nice irony.

What did you do your Ph.D. work in?

At Davis I was actually scheduled to work in Chile, where I had passed my exam, to work with True who had spent several seasons there. But, funding did not come through for that, so my backup work was actually to do work in Northwestern Arizona, which was a project that Dave Thomas and I had been working on, applying Binford's idea on settlement pattern research and doing regional survey work. Dave Thomas did his in the center of Nevada, and I worked on his project, and then I did mine, starting

the same summer in Northwestern Arizona on the edge of the Great Basin, in which Dave also worked on my project.

When did you arrive at University of British Columbia and what brought you here?

The first job I got was in 1970 at Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff, and I was there for two years. At that time that institution was struggling, so I looked for a job elsewhere. However, while I was there, I connected up with Bill Lipe and, while he was on sabbatical at the museum in Northern Arizona, we got connected together and developed the Cedar Mesa project at Southeastern Utah, which has been one of my focuses of research. Bill spent most of his career at the Washington State University, although at that time he was a member of the Department at SUNY-Binghamton. Bill was going to move from Binghamton to the Museum of Northern Arizona as assistant director at the time I was looking for a job. I got an interview at Binghamton, and was assured that I would be getting a forthcoming job offer. I was then interviewed at UBC. I had actually talked to David Aberle the previous year about a possible job up here, and the person who effectively ended up hiring me at UBC was

Richard Pearson, who was a good friend of Bill Lipe's; they were both graduate students at Yale together. I presume that a strong letter of recommendation from Bill Lipe to Pearson is probably one of the reasons that I did get this very nice job at UBC.

So, could one say you arrived at UBC during the initial development of Northwest Coast Archaeology?

Not really. Carl Borden had done a lot of work, along with Don Mitchell, Roy Carlson, Phil Hobler, and James Hester. I think what you could say is that the culture history stage was sort of completed and moving on to more anthropological archaeology or processual archaeology, which was just beginning. This was the stage that I

arrived, and with my background I was able to push those aspects forward.

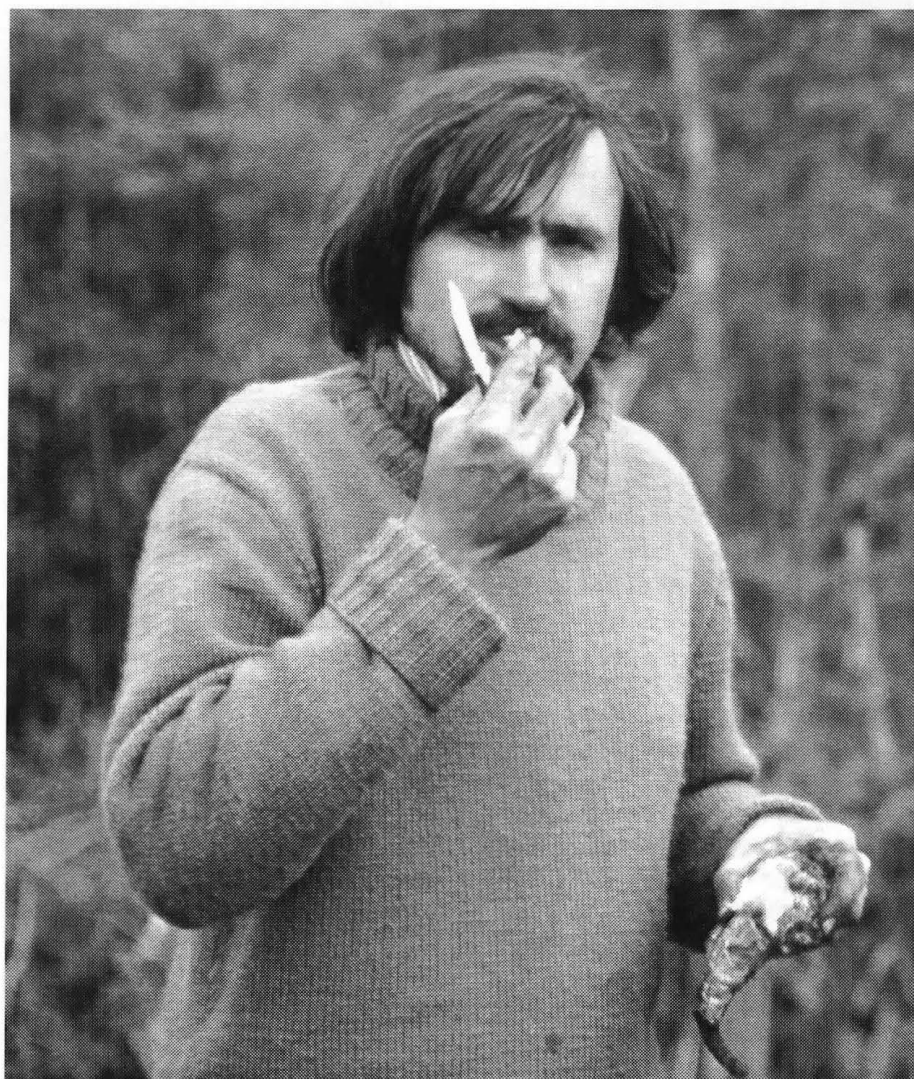
What type of investigations did you feel needed to be pursued at this time, and what type of questions needed to be answered?

It was a little bit like necessity being the mother of invention. When I arrived with my glamorous experience in the Southwest, even though I was not trained in the Southwest, I think there were questions about whether I would be committed to doing B.C. Archaeology. Richard Pearson very neatly set up an opportunity for me, saying that there was work that had been done at Glenrose which needed to be supported, but the granting agency deadline was about six weeks away. This was said with the clear message

being that if I was going to be committed to B.C. Archaeology I would apply and get money to support it right then. I sort of jumped in then as to justify further work done at the Glenrose Cannery site. But actually, it was very easy, there were a lot of questions that were important. The basic framework had been established for the Coast — although we still have problems in the Interior — and, just going beyond the cultural history, the regional framework was wide open. With my background, looking at diet and subsistence and the whole question of when the stored salmon economy came into being, which was obviously something that really had not been investigated, I was able to get that research started right there with Glenrose by getting people to look at different aspects like fish; for instance, I brought in Rick Casteel to analyze column samples. This started off the project, which continued to be a focus of my interests for coastal archaeology for thirty years.

Along with the Glenrose Cannery site, what other research areas did you focus on throughout your career?

After Glenrose, I did work in the interior, but to continue on the coastal, I did work at Beach Grove in 1980, and then at Crescent Beach in 1989-90, and then work on Shingle point in 1995-96 — so those were my major coastal investigations. At the same time, I advised students doing other important work. I wrote a grant application that funded the very important work that Leonard Ham did in 1976, and his excellent dissertation that resulted from that in 1983. Those were the major projects that I was responsible for, though there were other people doing other work: Gay Frederick's dissertation, which was on the Hesquiat area of the Vancouver Island, was a very important piece of work that I helped her on with the dissertation while she was a graduate student here at UBC. I would like to also mention that Greg Monks, under my direction, did important work at Deep Bay on the other side of Vancouver Island. My coastal projects



R.G. Matson eating balsam root, roasted in an experimental fire-pit at Eagle Lake, July 1979. Photographed by Martin Magne; photo courtesy of the Laboratory of Archaeology, UBC.

from Glenrose, through to the work at Crescent Beach, was mainly focusing on the adaptations of Northwest Coast people and the development of the stored salmon economy. The Shingle Point [project] was more involved in looking at household archaeology, though it has some very interesting aspects about adaptation involved in it as well.

In the interior, the basic issue that I was focusing on in the long range was being able to identify Athapaskans in the archaeological record as a step to being able to understand the famous migration down into Oregon and California and, of course, the Navajos and the Apaches into the Southwest. To do so, I first did this project in 1974 at the mouth of [the] Chilcotin, which was the first regional survey to be done in the interior, using the techniques I had developed earlier. This was the first real settlement project done for what we now call the PPT, Plateau Pithouse Tradition. David Pokotylo's work applied a similar kind of procedure to do his very important work at Hat Creek, where he was the first one to fully investigate and be able to identify the whole root-roasting complex archaeologically, as well as do important settlement patterns, and, of course, his important contributions in lithic analysis. His best student was Marty Magne, who then helped me with a project that developed out of this attempt to identify the Athapaskans, the Eagle Lake Project, which we actually spent four seasons on: 1979, 1983, 1984, and 1985. The method we used was what I called the Parallel Direct Historical Approach, a parallel investigation, parallel with the Mouth of Chilcotin [project], but in an area that the Athapaskans had migrated into, with the basic idea that having these parallel sequences you could see when the place of migration occurred by seeing where it varied from the first one. I think we were able to identify the Athapaskans quite successfully, and I just spent three days in court over the land claim implications of this. That was my main interior project.

All of this being said, what do you consider your major contribution to our current understanding of Northwest Coast Archaeology?

I think it is the discovery of when the stored salmon economy occurred approximately 3,500 to 3,000 years ago. There is a full sweep of data that shows that this happened at this time at Crescent Beach. We used techniques that Leonard Ham had developed, in which we were able to peel off layers, so it was pretty clear when it was occurring, the seasonality of the levels, and so on. Now, that does not mean that stored salmon were not used beforehand — they certainly were — but Crescent Beach is the area that shows a big change in the economy occurring at that time, and that, of course, is the traditional beginning of the Locarno Beach [Phase]. We also did investigations showing that, at a number of Locarno Beach sites, there is also evidence for a stored salmon economy. As far as I can tell, we do not have good evidence of it any earlier. I think this is particularly reliable because when I went in the field to do that work, I did not think that the economy actually occurred until later in the Marpole, so this was one of those times that the evidence was so strong that one just could not continue their previous belief.

Let's say, within the next ten to twenty years, the Northwest Coast text were to be rewritten: what aspects of our current knowledge and understanding do you predict may change?

One thing, I think that the work Kitty Bernick and Dale Croes have done on perishables — putting people back into the past, and tracing out the development of ethnic groups — is something that has tremendous potential. We will not only be talking about such issues as adaptations, but also about their links, at least in the last couple thousand years, to existing Northwest Coast groups. At the same time, with all the land claims and everything, this is going to be something that will be very hotly debated and I do not look for a very

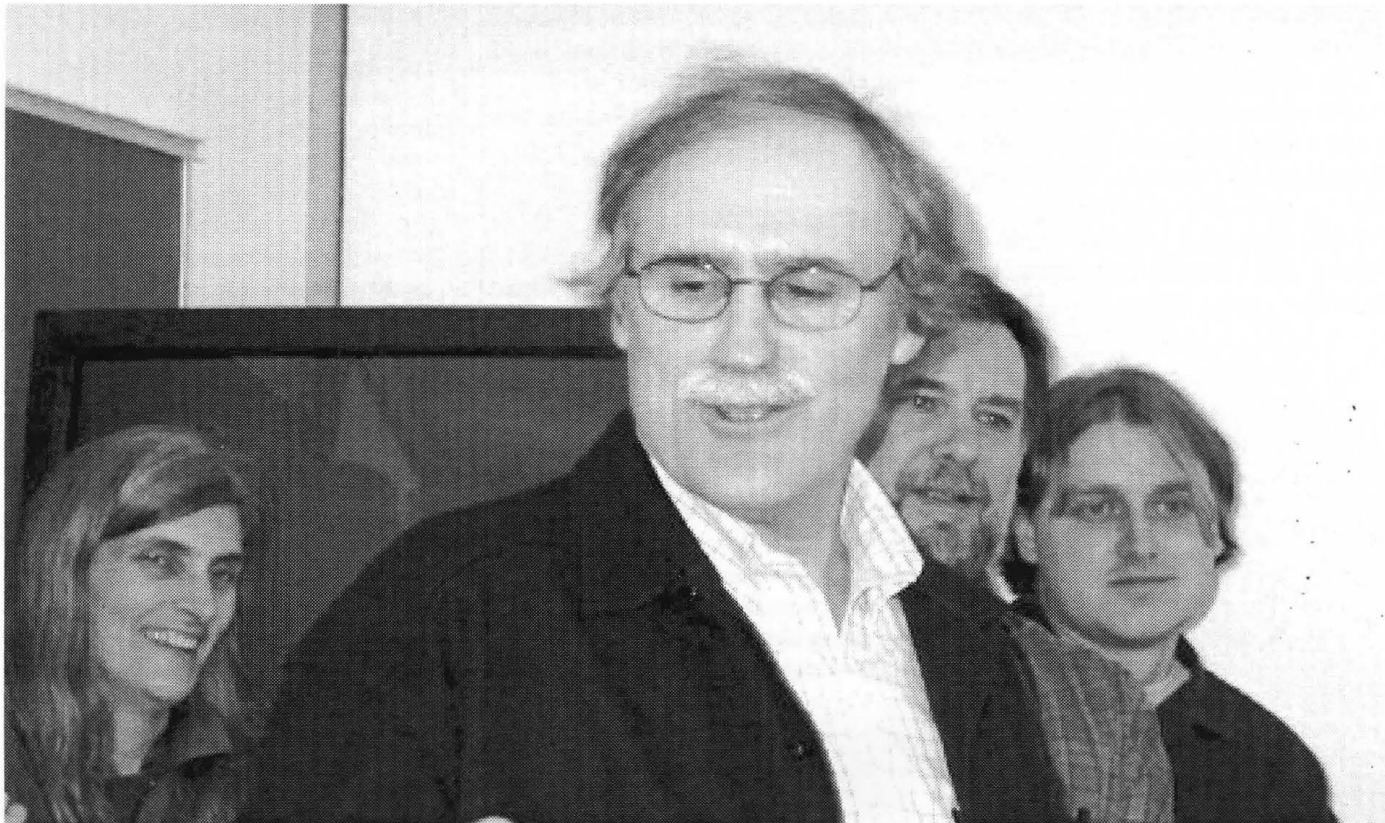
evenly distributed future with that.

The other thing that I think we will find out is the variability in all of these developments. I suggested that stored salmon economy occurred in a number of places on the central and northern coast, between 3000 to 3500 years ago. Terry Clark's work suggests that on southern Vancouver Island, this probably did not occur until 1200 years ago. Similarly, we see complex cultures being well established by Marpole times up and down the coast, although some still argue for earlier, for which I do not think the evidence we have is convincing. However, I do think we will find just as Terry Clark's work has shown, that there is going to be a lot of variability. To globalize these events as occurring all over the Northwest Coast is now being shown to be incorrect in detail, so we will develop a much finer picture.

Also, by globalizing, we tend to think that complexity occurred, with big houses, with the oldest ones being from Gary Coupland's work, in which I was his supervisor, at the Paul Mason site dated at 3,200 years ago. It is assumed that everyone had big houses since then, but I think there is more evidence that there were probably a lot of fluctuations: times when lots of people had big houses and maybe lots of times when they did not. We do not have good information for those fluctuations, but, as we get more detailed information, we then may be able to understand these dynamics and what causes them in a way that we do not have a glimpse at now.

At this present point, do you believe B.C. Archaeology is at a healthy state in regards to aspects such as funding, graduate programs, and new generation scholars?

No. I think it is clear that North American Archaeology in general had its peak success, interest, and funding from about 1965 to 1985, and I do not think it is really any different in B.C., although it was really just starting to get going in 1965. The last twenty years have been static and depressing. The focus of archaeology has, of



R.G. Matson teaching his last class. Ganged up on by students, faculty, and staff bearing Pepsi on ice and cake with a trowel to cut it, R.G. paused in his lecture to attend to the subsistence needs of all present. Left to right: Sue Rowley, R.G. Matson, David Pokotylo and Bill Angelbeck. Photographed by Patricia Ormerod; photo courtesy of the Laboratory of Archaeology, UBC.

course, gone to the consultants to meeting legal requirements, and the link between that and research questions is unclear. The high tension involved in archaeological pursuits — in land claims, environment, that fact that anthropology is no longer a big deal, the fact that archaeology is no longer a big deal in universities, our general positioning in archaeology and our position in society at large — are all weaker than they were twenty years ago. Now, things may turn around, I do not think things are bad or horrible, but I think it is clear that at present there is not the opportunity, there is not the funding, and there is not the flexibility to focus in on important anthropological questions about the past.

What are your future archaeology plans?

Jeff Jennings once said, "It ain't done until it's published," and like many archaeologists, I have many projects, even some of the ones I have talked

about, that have not really been fully published, I have long reports that are turgid things that need to be reworked into publication. I hope that Marty Magne and I will get the Eagle Lake material published — we have a manuscript that is under review at the University of Arizona Press now. I have a two or three smaller projects that I hope to complete in the next two or three years. These are things that I have not been able to make any progress on in the last 15 years with the various demands of being a university professor/archaeologist. I do not have any definite plans to do more fieldwork, but I do expect that I will be involved at least in a minor way in fieldwork both here in B.C and in the Southwest in the next ten years.

Is there anything else you would like to add? Any advice or words of wisdom for the upcoming generation of archaeologists?

No words of wisdom, but the most exciting time that I had in my career

was with the Southwestern Anthropological Research Group (SARG), in the early 1970's, in the Southwest. At one time I had tried to get something similar established here in B.C., because I think this is the way that real progress is made. When you have a dozen or so people that meet together once or twice a year for a period of time and who have agreed to look at certain issues, this is when you come to understand the limits of your ideas and you come to understand the nature of the evidence out there, and what other people are thinking about these ideas. It is a kind of interaction, though it can be high tension, that leads to great rewards. It is a type of thing that you cannot find in this day of short meeting papers and short conferences. Even when you go to a fancy conference that is organized like this and produces a book, these instances are "one-off's." Something like SARG, where you are going to be meeting every year or maybe twice a year, leads to evolutionary changes

that are really important. A book manuscript that Tim Kohler and I are editing at this point, that will be a tribute to Bill Lipe, has a chapter in it by Jim Judge, a well-known Southwestern archaeologist who is also a member of SARG. He too, points to SARG, and claims that in his career, this was very important and suggests that this kind of cooperative egalitarian research group is a way to solve many important efforts. So, I guess if I have regrets, it would be that we were unable to get that kind of group underway. As my generation retires, there is a new generation in the works, and maybe they will see it fit to develop something of that nature.

Working in B.C. and the Southwest has made me a much better archaeologist in both areas, it is amazing how many things come up that cause you to question assumptions that are held, not just by yourself, but by everybody in one area, and that because of your intensive experience in a very different area, you know are simply wrong. It really gives you an insight that you will not have or get in any other way. I think that most of my important insights that have developed this way have been from my work in B.C. going to the Southwest. This is very interesting when you realize that the Southwest is a much more glamorous area. There are a lot more archaeologists working there than in Canada, and you would expect that the important inferences would go in the opposite direction. Although some have, from my experience, most have actually gone the other way.

All in all, I have just been so incredibly fortunate and lucky.

Shauna Janz graduated from UBC in May, 2004 with a double major in Anthropology and Psychology. She worked as the student Collections Assistant in the Laboratory of Archaeology during her final year and participated in two archaeological excavations: Shingle Point in 2003, and China in 2004. She is taking a year off to work and travel the globe before returning to academia for a graduate degree in archaeology.

R. G. MATSON: SELECTION OF MAJOR PUBLISHED WORKS

Books

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- 1994 Carbon and Nitrogen Isotopic Evidence for Basketmaker II Diet at Cedar Mesa Utah. (With B. Chisholm as Sr. Author) *Kiva* 60(2):239-255.
- 1991 Basketmaker II Subsistence: Carbon Isotope and other Dietary Indicators from Cedar Mesa, Utah. (With B. Chisholm as Jr. Co-author). *American Antiquity* 56:444-456.
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- 1974 Site Relationships at Quebrada Tarapaca, Chile: A Comparison of Clustering and Scaling Techniques (with D.L. True as Jr. Co-author). *American Antiquity* 39:51-75.
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INDIGENOUS ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE 69TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

By Rudy Reimer/Yumks

On the afternoon of this past April 3rd while attending the annual SAA conference in Montreal, a very interesting session of papers was presented in a symposium titled *Coming Home to Roost: Practicing Indigenous Archaeology*. This theoretical/practical section of archaeology is rapidly growing as indicated by the large attendance of this session and the discussion it generated afterwards. Additionally there have been sessions at other conferences, a growing number of published books and journal articles, class room discussions in colleges and universities who have expanded their programs of anthropology and archaeology to include First Nations studies. Many of these institutions are beginning to recognize and incorporate Indigenous archaeology within their practice and curriculum. A total of six papers were presented in the session and will be summarized here.

The session began with Michael Wilcox presenting his paper "Integrating Native American Perspectives: Working with Educational, Professional and Cultural Barriers to Multivocality." Wilcox presented an interesting dilemma asking "Why are there so few Native American archaeologists?" and addressing the resulting problem of attempting to integrate indigenous views in archaeology when they lack the traditional (academic) credentials. Wilcox has successfully collaborated archaeology, education and cultural hurdles in his time while working at Stanford University. Wilcox's model is interesting in the sense that it could be used as a template for other universities and institutions to build on in the future and build trusting relationships between Native American groups and archaeology in the post-NAGPRA age.

Co-authors Clair Smith and Heather Burke of Flinders University presented

the second paper in the session titled "Mediating Place on the Colonial Frontier." Smith and Burke have spent the past 10 years examining the role of cultural contact between European settlers and Indigenous peoples in the Barunga region of the Northern Territory of Australia. Through this research the authors have noticed the change in the social and political practice of archaeology in historic archaeology of Indigenous peoples. An interesting insight of this paper is that it is very similar to changing legal, social and political agendas of native peoples and archaeology not only throughout Australia but North America and the rest of the world.

Leonard Forsman presented the third paper in the session titled "Cultural Resource Management and Indian Tribes: Who Should Manage the Past?" With over ten years working with the Suquamish tribe in Washington State, Forsman offered interesting insights on Cultural Resource Management (CRM). With the growing interest of many native groups in the western US to co-manage and/or completely manage cultural heritage issues in their traditional territories, this paper offered suggestions on how CRM archaeologists, state archaeologists, native tribes and project proponents can work together in order to best manage archaeological sites. Forsman mentioned that communication, proper consultation and information sharing were some of the key factors of the practical side of Indigenous archaeology.

Desriee Renee Martinez from Harvard University presented the fourth paper in the session titled "The More Things Change, The More They Stay the Same: Continuing to Protect Indigenous Traditional Cultural Sites." Martinez presented that Native Americans and archaeologists often

share two very important interests: (1) protecting sites and (2) telling the story of how people used those sites in the past. Where Native Americans and archaeologists come into conflict is how these two interests are met and implemented. Working with groups in the Northwest Martinez has implemented Indigenous archaeology by combining Traditional Protection practices and legal obligations of governments to protect sites. Perhaps Martinez model can be altered to suit archaeological site protection here in British Columbia.

Dorothy Lippert of the National Museum of Natural History presented the fifth paper in the session titled "Building a Bride to Cross a Thousand Years: Indigenous Archaeology as Applied to Collections and Consultation." While NAGPRA has established Native American rights towards collections the consultation of how to deal with those collections usually only applies to those that are under repatriation. Lippert presents that this does not always have to be the case in that collections can be readily available to view by Native Americans by applying Indigenous archaeology. The strength of conducting Indigenous archaeology is that it implements a connection between living peoples and the ancient collections that their ancestors created. Lippert has successfully applied this in the workplace.

James Pepper Henry from the National Museum of the American Indian presented the final paper in the session titled "Collections Management of American Indian Human Remains and Funerary Objects: Acknowledging and Addressing Cultural Sensitivities." Pepper Henry illustrated that over the past 150 years, thousands of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects have been

collected from sites and stored in museums and academic institutions. Pepper Henry states that Native American groups are very concerned with the standards of practice on how these items are handled and presented and that those standards are often in conflict with Traditional Cultural Protocols. Pepper Henry suggests that it is the responsibility of those holding the human remains and funerary object to incorporate Indigenous archaeology in the handling and presentation of those items.

The session had three diverse discussants: Sonya Atalay of the University of California Berkeley, Randall McGuire of Binghamton University and Dorothy Lippert of the National Museum of Natural History. Each stated that the common themes of site protection, management practices, handling and presentation of human remains and artifacts, and practice of archaeology has become better but there is room for more theoretical and practical Indigenous archaeology in the future. Key to the discussion was that the field of archaeology needs to change in order to have a more symbiotic relationship with First Nations peoples.

A similar session to this one was recently organized by Rudy Reimer at the past British Columbia archaeology forum at University of Northern BC. Session presenters Eldon Yellowhorn, Nola Markey and Rudy Reimer all illustrated similar points as to the SAA session that in BC archaeology there is the need for collaborative research designs, co-run field schools, honest consultation and accommodation.

Resulting from this session was the initial interest in the formation of a First Nations Heritage Network to work with other associations and organizations to address the common concerns and information sharing on how to implement Indigenous archaeology in British Columbia in a practical sense. Hearing and voicing similar concerns bodes well for Indigenous archaeology in such common theoretical and practical applications are begin to come to light. The trail winds its way ahead of us, we only have to follow it together.

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2004 Understanding the Present, Honouring the Past. In *Indigenous Peoples and Archaeology*, edited by T. Peck and E. Siefried and G. Oetelaar, pp. 11-27. University of Calgary Archaeological Association.

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Rudy Reimer is a member of the Squamish Nation and principle of First Heritage Archaeological Consulting. Rudy has worked in BC archaeology over the past 12 years and lists interests in Northwest Coast archaeology, the interior Plateaus, Great Basin and Sub-Arctic culture areas, lithic technology, regional land use, settlement and resource patterns, rock art and ideology in archaeology and First Nations involvement and participation/ implementation of Indigenous archaeology. Rudy is also the Field Editor for *The Midden*.

STEATITE PLAQUE AND A CARVED TOOTH FROM SEMIAHMOO SPIT

By Don Welsh

This steatite plaque (Figure 1) and carved bear tooth (Figure 2) were excavated in site 45WH17 – Semiahmoo Spit. The following article attempts, in retrospect, to provide ethnographic and archaeological context to these most interesting artifacts. The steatite plaque was uncovered in pit 16-F-73 cut one, quad B during the Sehome High School field school, directed by the late Milton Clothier, from 1970 to 1973. I would like to thank his widow for providing the manuscript of the excavation report. Although requested, no one seems to know what happened to the artifacts, the site map, or excavation plans. So there is a repository number for artifacts but no one knows where they repose, the definite location of the pit in which they were recovered or in fact where the pits were located within the site.

The Semiahmoo Spit Site

Semiahmoo Spit, (45-WH-17), is a large complex shell midden site situated at the base of Semiahmoo Spit where it contacts the Birch Point uplands (Figure 3). Semiahmoo Spit, just south of the Canada/U.S. border, is a sand spit trending northeast and separating Drayton Harbor (on the east) from Semiahmoo Bay (on the west). Wayne Suttles recorded this location, from interviews with Julius Charles and Lucy Celestine, as the Semiahmoo winter village S'eeluch on the west side of the spit and Nuwnuwulich on the east side. S'eeluch was allegedly a high class village while Nuwnuwulich was second class. The burial ground was reported to have been where the two villages met. A large rock, nine feet high, was mentioned near the houses at S'eeluch it was used to promote good weather by throwing water on it or hitting it with a paddle. From the burial ground to the end of the spit were family owned duck net locations (Suttles nd: 7-8). The



Figure 1. Steatite Plaque From Clothier 1973 (accession # 245-73-1).

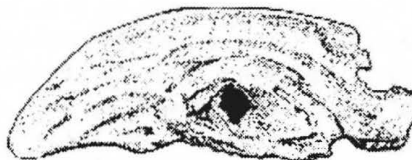


Figure 2. Carved Tooth (full size) (accession # 69-73-4).

shell heap was seven metres deep and formed a large, generally triangular, ridge from the spit base and was presumably between the two rows of houses. The main midden ridge is 100 metres by 70 metres and a secondary beach ridge, measuring 400 metres by 10 metres and with varying depth, covers much of the spit.

The spit has grown to the northwest over time and separates two ecological zones – an active wave-washed spit (on the Semiahmoo Bay side) and a sheltered bay (on the Drayton Harbor side). Large beds of butter clams and horse clams exist on the wave swept side. There is the suggestion that these beds were family owned in the same way as the duck nets. Trolling for salmon purportedly ran from Birch Point (South Bluff) to Ocean Park (North Bluff)¹. Silver smelts were also fished for by means of paddles – used to throw the massed spawning smelts out of the water. Deer and elk were available in the surrounding area (Suttles 1951: 27–30). It comes as no surprise that the faunal analysis of the excavated matrix stresses ungulates (deer and elk), fish, birds (ducks and diving birds rather than geese or swans), and shellfish. The only surprise is the amount of Stellar's sea lion bones, the hunting of which was not mentioned in the ethnographies.

Excavations at Semiahmoo Spit

Although the exact location of Clothier's 1973 excavation is not known, he mentioned a large glacial erratic on the Drayton Harbor side of the spit which he used as a datum. This may be the rock mentioned in Suttles' ethnography as being near the houses of the high status village on the Semiahmoo Bay side of the spit. As no erratic is currently visible at the site, it cannot be used to locate the Clothier excavation area. At the time of Clothier's excavations only one carbon date had been secured (4100±500 years) which came from a hearth on the basal gravel of the site. Clothier divided occupation of the site into four divisions: Semiahmoo I, Semiahmoo II, Semiahmoo III and Semiahmoo IV. These are identical in dates and cultural material to: Charles Culture, Locarno

Beach Culture, Marpole Culture and Gulf of Georgia Culture in Mitchell's Gulf of Georgia sequence (see Gaston 1975: 107) and these terms will be used preferentially here.

Jeannette Gaston reported the results of her excavations in this site in 1975. She found the site appeared to have an occupational gap during the Marpole Culture. She reported Clothier's excavation included Charles Culture, some Locarno Beach Culture and a bit of Marpole Culture. This was the only Marpole manifestation excavated at the site. Most of Gaston's excavation was in deposits dating from the proto-historic Gulf of Georgia Culture. She reported Clothier's date of 4100±500 years (WWSC, no number), and obtained another date of 2875±65 years (UW332) at the bottom strata. She noted that it was from a similar layer to Clothier's earlier date (Gaston 1975: 106).

Grabert et al published further excavations and more dates in 1978. In this report, Clothier's excavations were reported to have been on the east side of the midden ridge. A string of carbon dates were obtained: 350±50 years (UW461); 580±60 years (UW462); 830±60 (UW458); 2370±70 years (UW457); 2715±55 years (UW463); 2830±65 years (UW459); and 3015±65 years (UW460). These dates are all in uncalibrated radiocarbon years.

The opinion of the Western Washington University archaeologists was that Marpole was not well represented at this site (Gaston 1975: 106–108; Grabert, Cressman and Wolverton 1978: 211–217). Marpole Culture's manifestation appears to be to the east of the main shellheap, in the area excavated by Clothier (Gaston 1975: 106). Since this area was outside the Blaine sewage plant proposal, it was not reexamined by Western Washington University archaeologists for dateable material. Although the Western Washington University archaeologists concluded that Marpole was not well represented in the areas they excavated, they also qualified this statement with the opinion that it could still be located elsewhere in the site.

Possible Cultural Affiliation of the Plaque

These conclusions imply that the sculptured plaque could have originated during Marpole Culture or earlier in Locarno Beach (or even earlier) deposits but it is unlikely to be from the more recent proto-historic occupation given the part of the site from which it came. The proto-historic occupation is closely related to ethnographic descriptions of the Semiahmoo village of this location that placed the low class village on this side, east of the shell heap where, presumably, the Marpole occupation recorded by Clothier also occurred. Therefore unresolved archaeological questions remain.

Very little sculptural artwork has originated from this site. As much of this type of artwork is attributed to Marpole Culture, the lack thereof may correspond with an occupational hiatus during the Marpole time period. At the same time, across the bay on Point Roberts at the Whalen Farm and Beach Grove sites, Marpole house remains have been reported with significant numbers of sculptures. The Semiahmoo Spit site may have remained relatively unsettled during this time although it appears to have been used at least as a resource utilization site. This must remain speculative until the Marpole aspect of this site has been further investigated.

It must be noted here that little evidence of house structures was found in the test units on the outside of the shell heap where the ethnographic description would have them. The excavators also noted that there was considerable historic disturbance in this area that likely destroyed the evidence. Their choice of excavating a number of pits across the area proposed for the sewer plant may have also affected the visibility of house floors. A long trench with a continuous profile or shallow excavation of a wide area is more likely to reveal house outlines. Considerable post moulds, both large and small, are expected in house deposits, as for instance at the Tsawwassen Site where excavations entered house locations recorded ethnographically by Homer Barnett. In the case of Semiahmoo Spit,

only one post mould was noted in the excavation units. It is possible that the excavations missed the historic house sites. It is also possible that this site was used seasonally but did not constitute a winter village with permanent plank houses. This later suggestion, however, contradicts the ethnographic data, which is quite extensive for this site.

The Image on the Plaque

The image on the plaque was incised into a flat piece of soapstone and resembles two examples of Lummi masks (Figure 4; Figure 5). The Lummi people are closely related to the Semiahmoo People; both speak the same dialect of the North Straits language, both groups are closely intermarried and share common ancestors. After the Treaty of Washington in 1846, and Point Elliott Treaty in 1855, some of the Semiahmoo settled on the Lummi reservation while some remained at Campbell River in Canada. When we talk of the Lummi

Tribe today it includes members of Semiahmoo ancestry and has legal jurisdiction over American Semiahmoo territory. The Semiahmoo First Nation in Canada represents people of Semiahmoo ancestry and has legal jurisdiction over Canadian Semiahmoo territory. Both groups claim ancestral ties to Semiahmoo Spit. Museum records do not necessarily reflect this same degree of legal hair splitting. It is safe to say that both were and are in close cultural contact and share local art styles.

Morrie Alexander, a Lummi carver, created the most recent mask (Figure 4) in 1970 (Alexander and Charles 1971: 28). This was the same year that Clothier began his excavations so it seems unlikely that Alexander saw the artifact prior to the carving. Clothier cited an interview with Morrie Alexander in 1971 so the possibility remains that the plaque influenced the woodcarving. The two images are similar in that both have broad eyebrows, double eye circles, and they

share the general shape of the mouth; they differ in that the archaeological plaque has teeth and a curvilinear formline incised into the cheek.

The second similar image is the much older Lummi bear mask from 1800 that is conserved in the San Diego Museum of Man (Figure 5) (McQuiston and McQuiston: 36-37). Details of this mask's acquisition are missing but the date of assumed manufacture predates the legal division of the Semiahmoo and the subsequent merger of one division with the Lummi Peoples in the mid-1800s. This mask shows all the design elements utilized in the soapstone plaque: broad eyebrows, double eye circles, square teeth (most are missing), a curved nostril treatment, and the formline defining the cheek. These are the same design elements repeated in northern bear images. The northern approach would also include ears and prominent canine teeth.

These comparisons suggest that the image on the plaque is a representation of a bear. It may be argued that, if this



Figure 3. Topographic Map showing Registered Archaeology Sites in Relation To Traditional Semiahmoo Place Names Recorded by Wayne Suttles.



Figure 1. Steatite Plaque From Clothier 1973 (accession # 245-73-1).

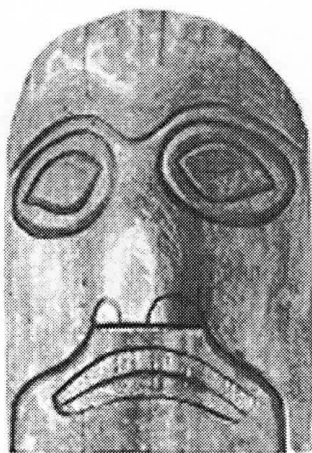


Figure 4. Lummi Mask: 1970 by Morrie Alexander.

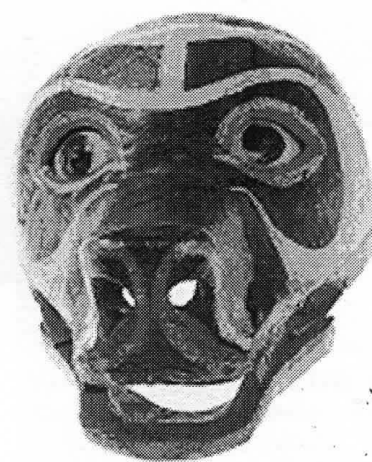


Figure 5. Lummi Mask: 1800 From McQuiston & McQuiston 1995).

is the case, it must be recent like the masks. It does seem that 1500 years is a long time for an image to persist. On the other hand, the consistency of the design elements over the entire northwest coast for the bear image argues for great age for this convention. Clothier provided neither a record of the depth of this item, nor profiles of the unit in which it was found, so the Marpole attribution remains speculative, as does the more recent origin. I leave this as an open question.

The second artifact relates to the first in abstract subject matter (Figure 2). This is a bear tooth that has been modified by shallow incisions to form an eye. Two holes were drilled at the base of the tooth for attachment, presumably to a costume or thong. The overall shape of the tooth suggests an eagle or thunderbird head and is similar in form to eagle heads carved from teeth that are sold on the powwow circuit today. This item could have been a fetish or charm.

Semiahmoo territory was good black bear hunting territory, unlike most of the island territories inhabited by the Straits Salish. Suttles recorded examples of ritualism associated with bear hunting among the Semiahmoo (Suttles 1952: 92-95). Since both carved items recovered during Clothier's excavation indicate a level of bear ceremonialism, I suggest that both were bear hunting charms.

Notes:

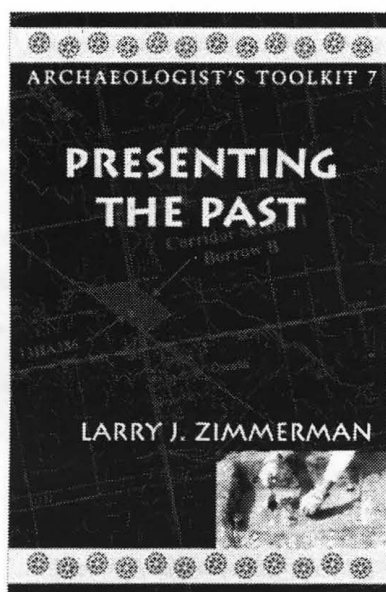
1. North Bluff and South Bluff were names proposed by Captain Vancouver. The name North Bluff has survived, at least until recently: North Bluff Road was the original name for 16th Avenue. The North Bluff bus ran along this road until just a few years ago when it was renamed Crescent Beach/Vancouver.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Presenting the Past
by **Larry J. Zimmerman**
The Archaeologists Toolkit Series,
No.7. AltaMira Press, Walnut
Creek, CA, 2003.
162 + xiii pp., refs., index



Presenting the Past is the seventh and final installment in a series of handbooks entitled "The Archaeologist's Toolkit." These handbooks are directed to both students and practicing archaeologists who will benefit from increased knowledge of documentation processes and presentation of archaeological fieldwork and analyses. The author, Larry Zimmerman, offers a quarter-century of teaching experience in anthropology and archaeology at midwestern universities and has authored over 300 cultural resource management (CRM) reports, along with much involvement in writing and editing numerous books and journals. In addition, he has practiced archaeology in North and South America, Britain and Australia. As the name of the series

suggests, this "Toolkit" publication deals with the multitudinous logistical problems of documenting and communicating archaeological data, and is not oriented to particular theoretical perspectives.

The fundamental argument made by Zimmerman is that communication with various audiences is one of the archaeologist's basic tasks. An overriding theme developing from this perspective involves presentation

In Britain up to 60% of excavations are unreported after 10 years. In Israel, 39% of excavation in the 1960s, 75% in the 1970s, and 87% in the 1980s still have no reports written.

methodology and media communication approaches appropriate for audiences to which archaeological information will be directed, such as fellow professionals, sponsoring agencies and the interested public.

Most North American archaeological practice involves cultural resource management (CRM) and this handbook is heavily oriented towards presentations for CRM audiences. Sub-themes develop in Zimmerman's work, not the least of which is the tendency for practicing archaeologists to procrastinate in documenting field work, preparing monographs and journal articles, and generally avoiding any liaison with fellow professionals and the general public. The statistics quoted in this volume regarding non-reporting of archaeological projects are really quite shocking. In Britain up to 60% of

excavations are unreported after 10 years. In Israel, 39% of excavation in the 1960s, 75% in the 1970s, and 87% in the 1980s still have no reports written. Regardless of whether the past can always be considered a public heritage, non-reporting of an excavation can be viewed as being akin to theft from the public whose heritage has been entrusted to professional stewards. Underlying lethargy and excuse-making, according to Zimmerman, is the real reason for non-reporting in the archaeological discipline, and that is the lack of adequate training for preparing reports. There has been little institutional teaching of how to present the past.

Some specific sub-themes are set out in the various chapters of this volume. In chapters 2 and 3, Zimmerman recognizes the variety of audiences requiring archaeological information, the specific needs of each audience, and the choosing of specific media to satisfy these requirements. The author delves into the archaeologist's style and sensitivity, limitations of jargon, contractual obligations and public accountability. An in-depth review of writing skills is set out in Chapter 4 where writing styles, the value of bibliographies, and referencing parameters applicable to the particular audience are delineated in a comprehensive manner. The electronic world is encountered in Chapters 5 and 6 where computers, software and the creation of various types of images useful in presentation are discussed. Zimmerman, in Chapter 6, highlights the limits of photography and merits of archaeological drawing in relation to electronic media. In Chapters 7 to 10, he examines a variety of subjects: teamwork, collaboration in approaches to presentation, conference papers, tips for talks, the world of publishing,

approaches in constructing abstracts, exhibits, and the staging of events. In the last final two chapters, Zimmerman deals rather extensively with media methodology, the discipline's responsibility to the public, and a plea for professionals to become media-literate. Archaeologists on the whole are deemed to shy away from close involvement with the media that present our views to the public. However, mass media are a major source of public information regarding archaeology and the aim of the discipline must be to understand how the media works, when the story is sufficiently interesting to go public — in effect we must appreciate when archaeology becomes news. Several professional associations have prepared guides for media releases and Zimmerman gives voices to these in the volume. Concluding remarks by the author deal with the profession's relationship to the electronic media, building web sites, web appeal, problems in using the web, CD-ROMs, DVDs, and storyboarding for the media. And the author's parting shot, "We have to let people know about what we find, but also, as important, what we believe to be its impacts for their lives."

In offering a critique of *Presenting the Past*, I submit this volume does serve as an excellent checklist for archaeological communication with various interested audiences. Students, practicing archaeologists and all those avocational individuals faithfully volunteering time to advance archaeological interests will be well served by this volume. Overall, this work is heavily oriented towards communication in terms of the electronic media. If there is a weakness in the volume it is the assumption that all concerned will be totally tuned in to the electronic world, consequently the value and significance of community relationships in archaeological projects, particularly urban sites, appear understated by Zimmerman. However, one might say that in this volume the last two chapters dealing with the archaeologist's relations with the media are worth the price of admission, so all around, *Presenting the Past* is a valuable contribution towards fostering quality communication of archaeological data.

For those interested in the orientation

of archaeology in relation to public outreach and community involvement, I recommend the anthology *Public Benefits of Archaeology*, edited by Barbara J. Little (University Press of Florida, 2002). This volume of 24 essays can well complement Zimmerman's work by providing insights into the public benefits of archaeology, as well as how archaeology can interface with the general public.

Trelle Morrow

Trelle Morrow is in an Interdisciplinary MA program at UNBC, Prince George. He is interested in historical archaeology and his thesis will be researching the stoneware record of the overseas Chinese in the Pacific Northwest.

Making Native Space: Colonialism, Resistance, and Reserves in British Columbia

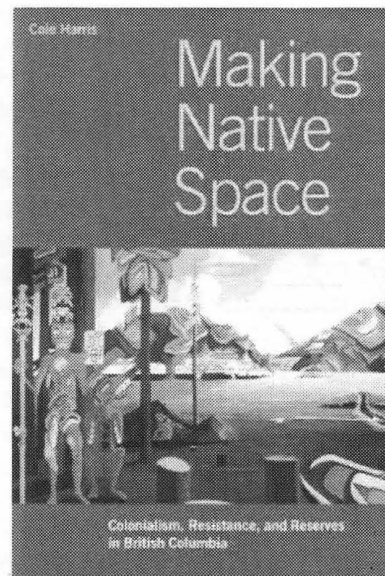
by Cole Harris

UBC Press, Vancouver, 2002.

415 + xxxi pp., [16 pp.] plates, illus., maps, refs, index

The history, geography, and legacy of British Columbia's Indian Reserves are unique in North America. They are the product of 'late' colonialism, having been outlined in the late 19th and early 20th centuries through a series of encounters between Aboriginal peoples and the settler movement. Harris' *Making Native Space* argues that these encounters represented a collision of human geographies, where Aboriginal patterns of land use and habitation were challenged and ultimately overrun by settler ideologies about land, labour, and race.

Harris argues that these ideologies, backed by significant imbalances in military and discursive power, imprinted on the terrain of the province. The spatial consequences remain evident today in the small, resource-poor reserves that dot the provincial landscape. More than this, Harris argues that "the line separating the Indian Reserve from the rest [of the province] became ... the primal line on the land of British Columbia, the one that facilitated and constrained all others." Thus the legacy of BC's reserve policies is much more than spatial, but strikes to the heart of the economic and political status



of First Nations in the province today.

Making Native Space presents a thorough but engaging analysis of the politics, processes, and personalities that shaped the designation of reserves in British Columbia from 1850 to 1938. It begins with a well-known story involving Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, future Indian Reserve Commissioner, but in 1860 a young colonial entrepreneur. Sproat, having purchased land at the head of Alberni Canal on Vancouver Island, arrived to find a Nuu-chah-nulth settlement. Sproat re-purchased the land from the band on condition that they abandon the village, but eventually resorted to threatening the settlement with cannons. Sproat's diary records the local chief's protest: "[we] hear things that make our hearts grow faint. They say that more King-George-men will soon be here, and will take our land, our firewood, our fishing grounds; that we shall be placed on a little spot, and shall have to do everything according to the fancies of the King-George-men."

In a sense, *Making Native Space* recounts exactly this process. With a sensitive eye for complexity, Harris deftly considers the manner in which Aboriginal people came to be anchored to designated spaces that were legally and politically distinct from spaces "opened" for settlement. From the beginning, reserve policy was negotiated through the complex relationship between pro-settler colonial/provincial governments and the distant influences of the London-based Colonial Office and (after 1871) of the Dominion

government. From the foundation of the colony in 1849, the Colonial Office took a passive approach to Aboriginal affairs and relied on Hudson's Bay Company officials to establish reserves and extinguish title, a strategy that bore the famous but contested (James) Douglas Treaties on Vancouver Island. After 1871, the province, which had essentially controlled Aboriginal policy to this time, came into direct conflict with the Dominion government. Conflicts were in part jurisdictional, as provincial authority over land clashed with Dominion 'custody' of First Nation people. Harris methodically details how provincial priorities of "opening the land" for settlement over time overwhelmed Dominion concerns (weakly adhered to) with pursuing treaties to extinguish legal title.

Harris finds that reserve policy in British Columbia was ultimately constructed around particular ideologies of land, labour, and race that were widely held in settler society and relentlessly advocated by successive provincial governments. This view perceived the land paradoxically as empty and in urgent need of "opening." It saw land claimed by First Nations as lying in "waste," and the issue of legal title as unfounded because of a lack of Lockean productive labour among First Nations. Where expedient, authorities sought to encourage agriculture as a civilizing activity. However, given the rapidity of settlement and scarcity of arable land in many regions, it was often considered preferable to force Aboriginal people into wage labour in the province's nascent resource industries. Importantly, Harris concludes that "the spatial corollary of this civilizing strategy was the tiny reserve" – the "little spots" feared by the Nuuchahnulth chief. Settler ideology assumed that "small reserves would force Native people into the workplace, there to learn the habits of industry, thrift, and materialism."

In the midst of this discussion, Harris returns to the figure of Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, the former colonial entrepreneur appointed to the Joint Indian Reserve Commission in the late 1870s. More than his contemporaries, Sproat wrestled with the ethical, legal, and long-term ramifications of the provincial preference for small reserves. His efforts to allocate reserves based on the concerns and

preferences of local First Nations were actively opposed or ignored by the provincial government. While the reserves allocated by Sproat and the Joint Commission were often subsequently reduced or cancelled, Harris nevertheless reminds us that colonialism itself has been a plural and contradictory movement.

The land allocated for reserves in British Columbia, while never generous, was in fact continually reduced up until the late 1930s, at which time reserve land constituted less than a third of one percent of the province. Meanwhile, the political status of First Nation people became specifically tied to reserve lands. For instance, Harris points out that "many of the reserve allocations ... made sense only in relation to a vigorous native fishery." However, Aboriginal fisheries soon became entangled in a morass of jurisdictions and regulations from multiple governments and

"The land allocated for reserves in British Columbia, while never generous, was in fact continually reduced up until the late 1930s, at which time reserve land constituted less than a third of one percent of the province."

departments. Thus the "lines on the land" separating Aboriginal from "other" space came to increasingly define complex "clusters of permissions and inhibitions that affect most Native opportunities and movements," including access to resources, political status, and property rights.

Harris is a geographer, and *Making Native Space* goes well beyond the historical account. The narrative is interwoven with extensive discussions of the nature of space as both a project and a product of power. For Harris, the spatial uniqueness of the reserve system in British Columbia stems from the strength of the settler movement and its ideologies, backed by military force, but also by powerful legal and discursive tools. For instance, First Nations had little recourse to the spatial

techniques and technologies employed by settler governments. The few men charged with allocating or adjusting reserves were often preceded or accompanied by teams of surveyors, cartographers, and census-takers. While much of the earlier work of the Joint Indian Reserve Commission (1876-1880) made use of local histories and knowledge in the designation of reserve land, most of these were reduced in later years with reference to 'scientific' data from census and survey.

Despite their sophistication, Harris' arguments regarding space are ultimately limited by his omission of some key geographic literature. He is sensitive to the claims of postcolonial theory, and draws directly on Fanon, Said, and Foucault in his discussions of techniques and instruments of power. However, well-known geographic thinking regarding space and material power is absent. For instance, Lefebvre's (1991) work on how the forces of production shape space has direct relevance to Harris' discussions of the spatially-based civilizing strategies of agriculture and wage labour. Furthermore, Massey's (1994) conception of space as a "configuration of social relations ... imbued with power and meaning" relates directly to Harris' argument that the reserve system resulted from the patterning of one human geography over another. These notions would lend considerable insight (and support) to Harris' main conclusions. Small complaints against a monumental and nuanced work.

Nathan Young

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Nathan Young is a Doctoral Candidate and Killam Predoctoral Fellow in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at the University of British Columbia.

Archaeology: The Comic by Johannes H. N. Loubser

Altamira Press, Walnut Creek,
California, 2003.

xiii + 169 pp., glossary, index.

This innovative book surprises in many ways. It is not as funny as I hoped it would be, yet it has unexpected humorous elements. It is a far more well rounded treatment of the discipline than I expected, but it exhibits some traits that may lead to its being dismissed. The comic book format works very well in presenting complex scientific and humanistic concepts and the artist's style has the ability to appeal to the reader's imagination. The artist is, by the way, a professional archaeologist employed by a consulting company.

The book uses black and white comic strip panels that follow a narrative describing the experiences of Squeeze, a young girl whose farm has an archaeological site. The site is found by pothunters who make the mistake of showing up with their shovels at the same time that Squeeze's mother is aiming her gun at dogs she accuses of killing her chickens. Off goes the shotgun, and unknown to her one of the pothunters gets a load of shot in the rear. Hmmm. The closing scene of the book has the pothunters returning with Squeeze's mother to continue their dastardly deeds. What's the message here?

Spread throughout are off-putting chauvinistic stereotypes: the low-life pothunters, the archaeologist preparing his lecture in a strip-bar, an Indian with a kill that he'd rather not share with his relatives. But in the author's defense, the book as a whole is too intelligent for these to be unintentional, so maybe they are best seen as instruments of the genre, exaggerations to make a point. Some of the stereotypes are just funny — people nodding off as the archaeologist drones on, or the names used for various professionals — Abe Stract the philosopher, Ed Dibble the floral expert, and Ana Lysis the lithics person.

I say that those few panels are probably purposefully negative because the book is indeed highly instructional.

It is accurate in its science; it is balanced in its approach to differing theoretical views and in its dealings with more controversial and sensitive topics. The comic book format is highly effective at communicating through drawings and voice balloons what can take pages in a standard text. Carbon-14 absorption, thermoluminescence, various methods of typology, and many more standard topics are illustrated with real imagination and a goodly amount of detail. Traditions, phases and



archaeological cultures are described with views from outer space. Taphonomic processes are illustrated by showing what was next to what it's become. A little devil appears as a possible contaminant to the carbon dating of the Turin Shroud. South America is upsetting an apple cart full of Clovis points. The details in the drawings are greatly appreciated in a second read. Some details I just didn't catch the meaning of right away: What's with pots that have legs? I thought, well, some pots do have feet of sorts, and then a later panel describing the diffusionist school shows pots hopping around a bunch of islands. Oh, I get it. I'm still scratching my head about a few voice balloons, though.

As an introduction to archaeology, there's not much, if anything, that's missing. Faunal analysis. Check.

Aboriginal perspectives. Check. Regulatory issues (although American). Check. Environmental determinism vs. social agency. Check. Random and systematic sampling, lithic and ceramic technologies, dating methods, excavation techniques — it's actually quite amazing what's in here and even more so given that it's all presented in a light-hearted way.

I really liked this book. Apart from the very few things about it that I found objectionable, it provides an introduction to archaeology that is accessible to many young students who may be intimidated with standard texts. In no way can this book be a replacement for those at the university or college level, but it will be valuable as an addendum. In certain high school curricula, or simply for personal interest, *Archaeology: The Comic* will stimulate further learning. It has 49 references, a glossary with 135 entries, and an index. This book is pioneering, it sets a standard. It can be bettered, but it's pretty good. Stay tuned — the last panel hints that there's more to come.

Martin Magne

Martin Magne is Manager of Cultural Resource Services for Parks Canada. He and his staff of archaeologists, historians, and planners provide CRM services for all the National Parks and National Historic Sites in Alberta and British Columbia. He obtained his Ph.D. from the University of British Columbia in 1983, where his dissertation dealt with prehistoric lithic technology of the Interior Plateau. His current research activities include microblade technology, rock art, and Athapaskan migrations — sometimes all at once.

PERMITS ISSUED BY ARCHAEOLOGY & REGISTRY SERVICE BRANCH, MARCH - MAY, 2004

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 Permitting) and Al Mackie (Heritage Resource Specialist) in providing this information is gratefully acknowledged.

Note: Information about some Permits is subject to restrictions imposed by the new Federal privacy regulations. Thus, Site Alteration Permits issued to private landowners do 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 who hold permits of various kinds.

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.

Permit	Applicant	Type	Description
2004-031	Rob Field	INS	AIA of oil and gas developments in the Peace River and Northern Rockies regional districts
2004-032	Cameron Simpson	ALT	Alterations of beetle-infested culturally modified trees within GhSo-014, resulting from Houston Forest Products Company's proposed timber-harvesting and road-building in CP 920 and CP 930, FL A16827, associated with the 1700 Road Management Plan area, located in the Nadina FD on the W shore of Morrison Lake
2004-033	Normand Canuel	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Canadian Forest Products Ltd and possible other licensees within the Prince George FD
2004-034	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations by Iisaak Forest Resources Ltd. within timber harvesting Blocks 12.21.50, 12.23.51, 23.13.50, 23.31.52, 23.31.53 and 23.32.50 and associated roads in TFL 57, located on the W coast of central Vancouver Island, in the vicinity of Kennedy Cove and Tofino Inlet, South Island FD
2004-035	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations by Weyerhaeuser Company Limited, West Island Timberlands Division, Franklin Operation within TO853, TO859, TO862 & TO866, on Nootka Island, Campbell River FD
2004-036	Rob Paterson	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Slocan Forest Products Ltd. and other possible licensees and operators in the Fort Nelson FD
2004-037	Colin Grier	INS	AIA for proposed excavations by the Environmental Stewardship Division of MWLAP (formerly BC Parks) in 3 locations for possible placement of pit toilets near DgRv-006, Dionisio Point Provincial Park, Galiano Island
2004-038	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations by Chartwell Resources Ltd. associated with timber harvesting blocks HW 103, 104, 110 and 111 located near Francis Lake, and other to-be-specified forestry developments located within the area of interest of the Chehalis Indian Band that overlaps with the Chilliwack FD
2004-039	Owen Grant	INS	AIA for proposed land clearing and construction of retail facilities on portion of DL 1483 located at the NE corner of Island Highway and Maple Street in Campbell River
2004-040	Brian Hayden	INV	Archaeological research excavations at EeRI-007 within HP 106, and possibly HP 107, at Keatley Creek near Lillooet
2004-041	Wayne Lee	ALT	Possible alterations to a portion of DfRu-003 by Springbay Developments Inc.'s proposed

			access road construction and installation of sewer and water lines to service a 15-unit residential development within Lot A, Sec 3, Rge 3 E, North Salt Spring Island, Plan VIP 59981, located at the corner of Upper and Lower Ganges Roads, Salt Spring Island
2004-042	Shane Bond	INS	AIA for proposed penstocks, power-house and intake line south of Zeballos Lake and an electrical transmission line running S from Zeballos Lake to Tahsis on Nootka Sound
2004-043	Rob McCreesh	ALT	Alterations to the Deep Bay Site (DiSe-007) by installation of a BC Hydro power pole within the MoT r/w adjacent to 5402 Deep Bay Drive
2004-044	Graham McCollum	ALT	Alterations to the Beach Grove Site (DgRs-001) by construction of the Pillars Phase II residential development within Remnant Lot 155, DL 170, Gp 2, NWD, Plan LMP 26292, located at 1700-56th Street in South Delta
2004-045	Margaret Rogers	INS	AIA on DL 125, Nanoose District, located at 1514 Seaway Drive, Parksville, in the vicinity of DhSb-008, for possible future subdivision and construction activities
2004-046	Christian Spears	ALT	Alterations to DLSr-016 by proposed timber harvesting operations by Western Forest Products Ltd., Zeballos Forest Operation, in Block Z78, near Espinosa Inlet, Campbell River FD
2004-047	Marianne Berkey	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Jackpine Forest Products Ltd. and possible other licensees within the Central Cariboo (Williams Lake/Horsefly), 100 Mile House and Chilcotin FD
2004-048	Nancy Greene	INV	Research investigations of wooden fish trap complexes in Comox Harbour and Goose Spit Lagoon
2004-049	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations for Iisaak Forest Resources Ltd, within cut blocks 40.24.50, 40.42.50 and 40.24.51, and associated access roads, near Ross Passage and McKay Island, in TFL 57, South Island FD
2004-050	Hartley Odwak	INS	AIA of the MoF's (North Island Forest District) proposed relocation of the Keman Forestry Service Road around IR 12 (Dug-da-myse) in Wakeman Sound
2004-051	Amanda Marshall	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations for Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Fort St. James operating area), and possibly other proponents to be added, within the Fort St. James FD
2004-052	Andrew Mason	INS	AIA for the MoT's proposed South Fraser Perimeter Road Project, located on the S side of the Fraser River extending from Highway 17 - Deltaport Interchange in Delta to Highway 1/15 and 184th Street in Surrey
2004-053	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of a 4ha property, Parcel A DD 359601, Sec 15, Rge 5, located in Cedar
2004-054	Shane Bond	INS	AIA of forestry developments that may be proposed by International Forest Products Ltd., West Coast Operations throughout FLA A19238 in the Broughton Island, Simoom Sound, Belleisle Sound, Wakeman Sound and Kingcome Inlet areas within the Campbell River FD
2004-055	Ian Wilson	INV	Systematic data recovery on lands leased by the DFO, Small Craft Harbours Branch for a parking lot, located within the known boundaries of DiSe-007, Deep Bay Harbour
2004-056	Normand Canuel	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Stuart Lake Lumber Ltd and possible other licensees within the Fort St James FD
2004-057	Mike Davis	ALT	Alterations to CMT sites DfSf-032, DfSf-033, DfSf-034, DfSf-035 and DfSf-036 that may result from logging operations planned by Weyerhaeuser Company Limited for Cutblock 9658, TFL 44, located 400 m S of Star Point on Alberni Inlet, South Island FD
2004-058	Barry Wood	INS	AIA for proposed widening of a 400 m length of Highway 95, in association with the Kingsgate Livestock Inspection Facility upgrade, between Canada Customs and the Moyie River in the West Kootenay District
2004-059	Jordan Townshend	ALT	Alterations to DdRu-004 by installation of a small diameter pressurized sewer line servicing Lot 14, P4793, Sec 6, Rge 3E, PID #006016588, located at 9265 Lochside Drive, Sidney
2004-060	Hartley Odwak	INS	AIA of BC Timber Sales, Seaward Business Unit's proposed forestry operations in the area of Nugent Sound and Trevor Lake near Belize Inlet, including blocks TSA A71203 Block 1, A69811 Block DR.1, A69814 Block DR.6 and A69811 Block DR.5 and other blocks that may be added in the same area, North Island-Central Coast FD
2004-061	Amanda Marshall	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations by Houston Forest Products, and other possible proponents, within the Nadina FD
2004-062	Ryan Monsen	ALT	Alterations to CMTs found to be danger trees and damage to CMTs that may arise, while attempting to avoid alterations to all other CMTs, while Triumph Timber Ltd.

			conducts forestry operations within FiTf-14, FiTf-15 and FiTf-17, located in FL A16820, on E Gribbell Island, North Coast FD
2004-063	Kevin Robinson	INS	AIA of Canadian Forest Products Ltd. proposed forestry operations within and adjacent to Block BC190, TFL 37 located on the NW bank of the Nimpkish River adjacent to the Ches-La-Kee IR#3, North Island-Central Coast FD
2004-064	Glenn Piggott	ALT	Alterations to FiTi-008 and FiTi-009 from proposed forest harvest activities for TSL A64961, located on Hinton Island, 120 km S of Prince Rupert, North Coast FD
2004-065	Rob Paterson	INS	AIA of existing and proposed oil/gas developments by EnCana Oil and Gas Company Ltd. and possible other clients to be identified, within map sheets 93 P/1-16 and 94 A/1-16, located in areas S and N of the Peace River and W of the BC/Alberta border
2004-066	Barry Wood	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Tembec Industries, Galloway Lumber Company Ltd., Silenus Resource Management, Slocan Forest Products (Radium Division), Ministry of Forests (BC Timber Sales), and possible other clients, operating within the Rocky Mountain FD
2004-067	Private property owner		ALT Possible alterations to DkSf-028 by proposed removal of an existing house, excavation for a new foundation and construction of new residence and possible ancillary developments, at Windslow Road, located NE of Comox in the Kye Bay area
2004-068	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of ancillary facilities and improvements proposed by the Okeover Harbour Authority at an existing wharf facility on Lot 3, DL 3766 NWD, located on the W shore of Okeover Inlet, NW of Powell River
2004-069	James Delgado	INS	Archaeological survey of a possible shipwreck site located off Tofino within Templar Channel, Clayoquot Sound
2004-070	Frank Craig	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments for the MoF (BC Timber Sales), Timberline Forest Inventory Consultants Ltd., and possible other clients, operating within the Prince George FD
2004-071	Frank Craig	INS	AIA of forestry developments that may be proposed by BC Timber Sales, Babine Timber Sales Office, and possible other licencees and woodlot owners within the Nadina FD
2004-072	Jack Reynolds	ALT	Alterations to DjSq-005 and -006 (Block B145), DjSq-011, -013, -017, and -018 (Block B196), and DjSq-021 (Block B179), proposed by Western Forest Products Ltd. for FL A19231, located on the S end of Nootka Island between Callicum and Beano creeks, Campbell River FD
2004-073	Michael Lenart	INV	Research investigations of the McCallum Site, DhRk-002, located at the base of Mt. Agassiz
2004-074	Marianne Berkey	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments by West Fraser Mills Ltd., Jackpine Forest Products Ltd., and possible other licencees within the Prince George and Quesnel FDs
2004-075	Chris Engisch	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Western Forest Products Ltd. and possible other licencees within those portions of the ATT of the Oweekeno FN that do not overlap with the territories of surrounding FN, Mid Coast FD
2004-076	Melanie Hill	INS	AIA of existing and proposed oil and gas developments by Penn West Exploration Ltd. within the Fort Nelson and Peace FDs
2004-077	Ty Heffner	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Tolko Industries Ltd (Quest Wood Division), and possible other proponents, within the Quesnel FD
2004-078	Dan Weinberger	INS	AIA of forestry operations within the Quesnel FD as proposed by Riverside Forest Products Ltd. and other proponents
2004-079	Shane Bond	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Weyerhaeuser Forest Products Ltd., Port McNeill Timberlands, for Blocks 5906, 5909, 5916 and 5918, FL A49542, on the S side of West Cracroft Island adjacent to Johnstone Strait, Port McNeill FD
2004-080	Shannon Cameron	INS	AIA of proposed improvements to Highway 3A-97 between Okanagan Falls and Vaseux Lake
2004-081	Melanie Hill	INS	AIA of proposed and existing oil and gas developments by Anadarko Canada Corporation within the Fort Nelson and Peace FDs
2004-082	Ty Heffner	INS	AIA of Slocan Forest Products Ltd.'s proposed forestry developments within their operating areas in the Quesnel FD
2004-083	Robert Ballinger	ALT	Alterations to 2 CMTs within FkTc-002 by timber harvesting within Skeena Sawmills' Block 16-100-2, TFL #41 located near the Kildala River, Kalum FD
2004-084	Melanie Hill	INS	AIA of proposed and existing oil and gas developments by Samson Canada Ltd. within the Peace FD

2004-085	Bjorn Simonsen	INS	AIA for the City of Nanaimo's proposed storm-water pipe installation on the W side of Departure Bay Road between Wingrove and Bay Streets, within DhRx-016, and the proposed replacement of, and upgrades to, an existing storm-water system along Lagoon Road between Place Road and Polaris Drive, vicinity of site DhRx-044
2004-086	Keary Walde	INS	AIA of proposed and existing oil and gas developments by Burlington Resources Canada Ltd., Canadian Natural Resources, Devon Canada Corporation, Dominion Exploration Canada Ltd., and possible other petrochemical companies or their agents, within the S portion of the Peace FD
2004-087	Frank Craig	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments for the MoF (BC Timber Sales), Pacific Inland Resources Ltd, L&M Lumber Ltd, Avison Management Services Ltd, and possible other clients, operating within the Vanderhoof FD
2004-088	Melanie Hill	INS	AIA of proposed and existing oil and gas developments by Duvernay Oil Corporation within the Peace FD
2004-089	Keary Walde	INS	AIA of proposed and existing oil and gas developments by Burlington Resources Canada Ltd., Canadian Natural Resources, Devon Canada Corporation, Dominion Exploration Canada Ltd., and possible other petrochemical companies or their agents, within the N portion of the Peace FD
2004-090	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA of proposed residential and/or commercial gas service line developments and upgrades by Terasen Gas Ltd. for the Greater Victoria area, including the municipalities of North Saanich, the western communities, Victoria and Oak Bay
2004-091	Casey O'Neill	INS	AIA of existing and proposed oil and gas developments for Anadarko Canada Corporation and possible other petroleum industry clients, within NTS maps 94 G/9-16 (W of the Sikanni River), and 94 H/13 (N of the Sikanni River)
2004-092	Casey O'Neill	INS	AIA of existing and proposed oil and gas developments for Pioneer Natural Resources Canada Inc. and possible other proponents, within the areas covered by NTS maps: 94-A-1 & 2 (N of the Peace River); 94-A-7, 8, 9, 10, 15, & 16 (E of the Beatton River); and 94-H-1, 2, 3, 6, 7 & 8
2004-093	Michael Siclari	ALT	Alterations to 9 CMTs within sites FITe-024 (3 CMTs), FITe-025 (1 CMT), FITe-026 (4 CMTs) and FITe-027 (1 CMT) by timber harvesting in Skeena Sawmills' Block M-200-4 located on the W shore of Kitimat Arm in the Emsley Cove area approximately 16 km S of Kitimat, Kalum FD
2004-094	Richard Brolly	INS	AIA of existing and proposed oil and gas developments on behalf of Thompson & Associates Exploration Services Inc., and possible other proponents, operating within the Northern Rockies Regional District and the Peace River Regional District, E of Williston Lake and Finlay River
2004-095	Veronica Cadden	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Canadian Forest Products Ltd., and possible other licensees, operating within the Peace FD
2004-096	Shane Bond	INS	AIA of the proposed Laburnum/Rupert Ring Road, located E of the Little Qualicum River on Lot 1, Plan 45125, DL 10 and Part Lot 1, Plan 2212, Town of Qualicum Beach
2004-097	Casey O'Neill	INS	AIA of existing and proposed oil and gas developments for EnCana Corporation, and possible other proponents, operating within the areas covered by NTS maps 94 A/1-4 (N of the Peace River, W of the Beatton River and E of the Halfway River), 94 A/5-7, 94 A/10-15 (all W of the Beatton River and E of the Halfway River), 94 B/8-10, 94 B/15-16 (all W of the Halfway River), and 94 H/2-6 (S of the Beatton River)
2004-098	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of existing and proposed oil and gas developments for Anadarko Canada Corporation, and possible other proponents, located in areas covered by NTS maps 94 G/1-8, located within Treaty #8 Territory (1899)
2004-099	Rob Field	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by the MoF (BC Timber Sales), in proposed timber harvesting area A64396 Block B in the Mashiter Creek area, and others that may be proposed by MoF in the Squamish FD
2004-100	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA of the Vancouver Port Authority's proposed expansion of container facilities at Roberts Bank known as Terminal 2 and Deltaport Third Berth, including ancillary facilities such as rail facilities, located in the Tsawwassen area
2004-101	Private property owner	ALT	Alterations to a remnant of the Millard Creek site, DkSf-002, located on the N side of Millard Creek, by proposed development of housing at 31st Street, City of Courtenay

CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, EVENTS AND SEMINARS

July 10, 2004 -October 31, 2004

Eternal Egypt: Masterworks of Ancient Art from The British Museum

Royal British Columbia Museum - Victoria BC

This visiting exhibit is one of the finest exhibitions ever mounted on one of the world's most fascinating civilizations. It brings 3,000 years of ancient history to the Royal BC Museum. Ranging from intimate possessions to monumental statues, the 144 diverse works on display are priceless, and include stone sculptures, papyri, jewellery, cosmetics and funerary objects as well as portraits and personal items from famous pharaohs, including Akhenaten, Amenhotep III, Tutankhamen and Ramesses the Great.

For more information visit http://www.rbcm.gov.bc.ca/visit-museum/m_facts.html or call (250)356-7226

October 13 - 16, 2004

British Columbia Museums Association Annual Conference

"Connecting to Our Community and Our Future"

Coast Bastion Inn, Nanaimo

For more information visit <http://www.museumsassn.bc.ca/>

or contact the BCMA at BCMA@MuseumsAssn.bc.ca (250)356-5700

October 15 - 17, 2004

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) Conference

Kingston, Ontario

For more information visit <http://www.smcm.edu/Academics/soan/cneha/cneha04.htm>

or contact the organizers at joe.last@pc.gc.ca

October 21 - 23, 2004

Joint Midwest Archaeological Conference / Southeast Archaeological Conference

St. Louis, Missouri, USA

For more information contact the organizers at jkelly@artsci.wustl.edu

November 10 - 14, 2004

38th Annual Chacmool Conference

Once More With Feeling: 15 Years of Gender Archaeology.

Calgary, Alberta

For more information contact the organizers at chacmool@ucalgary.ca

November 12-14 2004

B.C.0 Archaeology Forum

Merrit, B.C.

For more information contact For more information, contact Mary M. Sandy, Director, Tmixw Research at msandy@tmixw.nicolatribal.org

November 17-21, 2004

American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting

Magic, Science and Religion

San Francisco Hilton and Towers

San Francisco, CA

For more information visit <http://www.alaska.net/~oha/aaa/index.htm>

or contact the Program Chair at tluhrman@uchicago.edu (773)702-2496



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