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THE MIDDEN

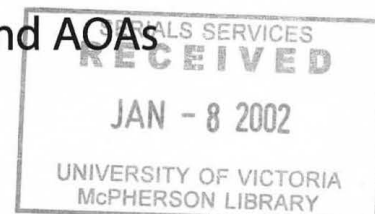
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Book Reviews – Permits



MIDDEN

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Contributors this issue

Bruce Dahlstrom; Remi Farvacque; Georgie Howe;
Bob Muckle; Karyn Sharp.

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THE MIDDEN

Volume 33 No. 2, 2001

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Production difficulties caused an excessive delay in the publication of this issue of *The Midden*.

We are doing our best to catch up with our regular schedule.

We apologize and thank you for your understanding.

Happy holidays to everyone!

Cover Page

The cover shows a collection of bottles found during the Seymour Valley Archaeological Project of Capilano College. The Thorpe's ginger beer bottle and the Peerless ink bottle were found at the site of an early twentieth-century settlement. The other bottles are from a logging camp site.

See: "The Seymour Valley Archaeology Project," starting on page 2.

THE SEYMOUR VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

by Bob Muckle

The Seymour Valley Archaeology Project is a long-term community archaeology project supported by Capilano College and the Greater Vancouver Regional District (GVRD). This report describes the research undertaken during the 2000 and 2001 field seasons, which have focused on historic logging and settlement activities in the Lower Seymour Conservation Reserve. Included are brief descriptions and discussions of the remains of a small settlement deliberately demolished around 1950, and an early-twentieth-century logging camp. The use of a metal detector in the investigations is also discussed.

Background

The 5,200-hectare Lower Seymour Conservation Reserve encompasses Seymour Lake and much of the mid and upper regions of the Seymour River Valley, an area north of Burrard Inlet in Greater Vancouver. The area is within the traditional territories claimed by the Tsleil Waututh (Burrard), Squamish, and Musqueam nations and has likely been utilized for several thousand years. There are no recorded prehistoric archaeological sites in the area. However, this is not surprising given that the few archaeological impact assessments undertaken in the region have been very limited in scope, and most evidence of prehistoric utilization was likely destroyed as a result of activities that have occurred in the area since the mid 1800s. These historic activities include logging, mining, settlement, activities associated with the construction and maintenance of a dam and water lines (Seymour Lake has been one of the main water reservoirs serving Greater Vancouver since the early 1900s), and recreation. It is estimated that 400,000 people visit the Lower Seymour Conservation Reserve each year.

There are many types of visible historic remains in the Lower Seymour Conservation Reserve including sections of trails and roads, remnants of dwellings, and various remains associated with logging, such as camps and stumps of historically logged trees. Some historic sites are known to GVRD personnel and a few avocational researchers have been keep-

ing records of their own, but as yet none of the historic sites have been placed on record with the province.

Settlement and logging in the area by non-First Nations people began in the late 1800s. Historic documents indicate people were living in the area by the 1890s. Commercial logging began in the Seymour Valley in the 1870s and continued on a selective basis into the late twentieth century. The dominant form of logging in the area during the early twentieth century involved harvesting cedar for shingles. Typically, a cedar tree was cut in the forest into sections or "bolts" of approximately 1.3 metres, which would then be loaded onto a wooden sled pulled by horses over cedar-plank roads. The plank roads, typically about three metres wide, consisted of cedar planks laid side by side directly on the ground or overlaid on log runners. The roads led to flumes filled with water into which the shingle bolts would be placed for transport to mills on the shores of Burrard Inlet.

The Seymour Valley Archaeology Project evolved from initial discussions in 1999 between personnel working for the GVRD, which manages the Lower Seymour Conservation Reserve, and Capilano College. What began as an attempt to provide an educational opportunity for elementary school children on day-trips to the reserve quickly developed into a multi-year, multi-faceted project including a wide range of public programming, a college archaeology field school,

elements of resource management, and research. The field work reported here was undertaken by the 2000 and 2001 members of the Capilano College Archaeology Field School. More information on the project can be obtained from the Web site www.geocities.com/bob_muckle/.

A Small Settlement on the Banks of the Seymour River

Among the areas chosen for settlement in mid and upper regions of the Seymour Valley during the late 1800s and early 1900s was a location along the west bank of the river, approximately eight kilometres upstream from the river mouth. In an attempt to protect the water supply, the complete settlement, including houses, cabins, and a store, were destroyed or removed around 1950. One house, constructed of yellow cedar logs in 1900, was moved to a new location.

It is uncertain how many houses and cabins were in the settlement, but evidence indicates a minimum of two houses and six cabins in an area that runs several hundred metres along the west bank of the Seymour River. Today, the site is alongside a section of the "Fisherman's Trail" maintained by the GVRD for recreational users, and interpretive signage informs users that the area was once a settlement. Most of the area is covered with moderately dense vegetation.

One of the objectives of the Seymour Valley Archaeology Project has been to document the features and surface artifacts

in this area. Features now documented include two wooden archways leading to the location of one of the houses, fence posts, the concrete foundation of one house, a concrete "lily pond," a large free-standing fireplace constructed of brick and concrete, rock-lined pathways and gardens, rock retaining walls, and accumulations of brick and mortar (presumably from collapsed chimneys).

A total of 247 surface artifacts were recorded in the area. Dominant types include broken ceramic dishes, glass jars and bottles (whole and broken), and metal objects including pieces of a cookstove, horse-shoes, and a saw blade.

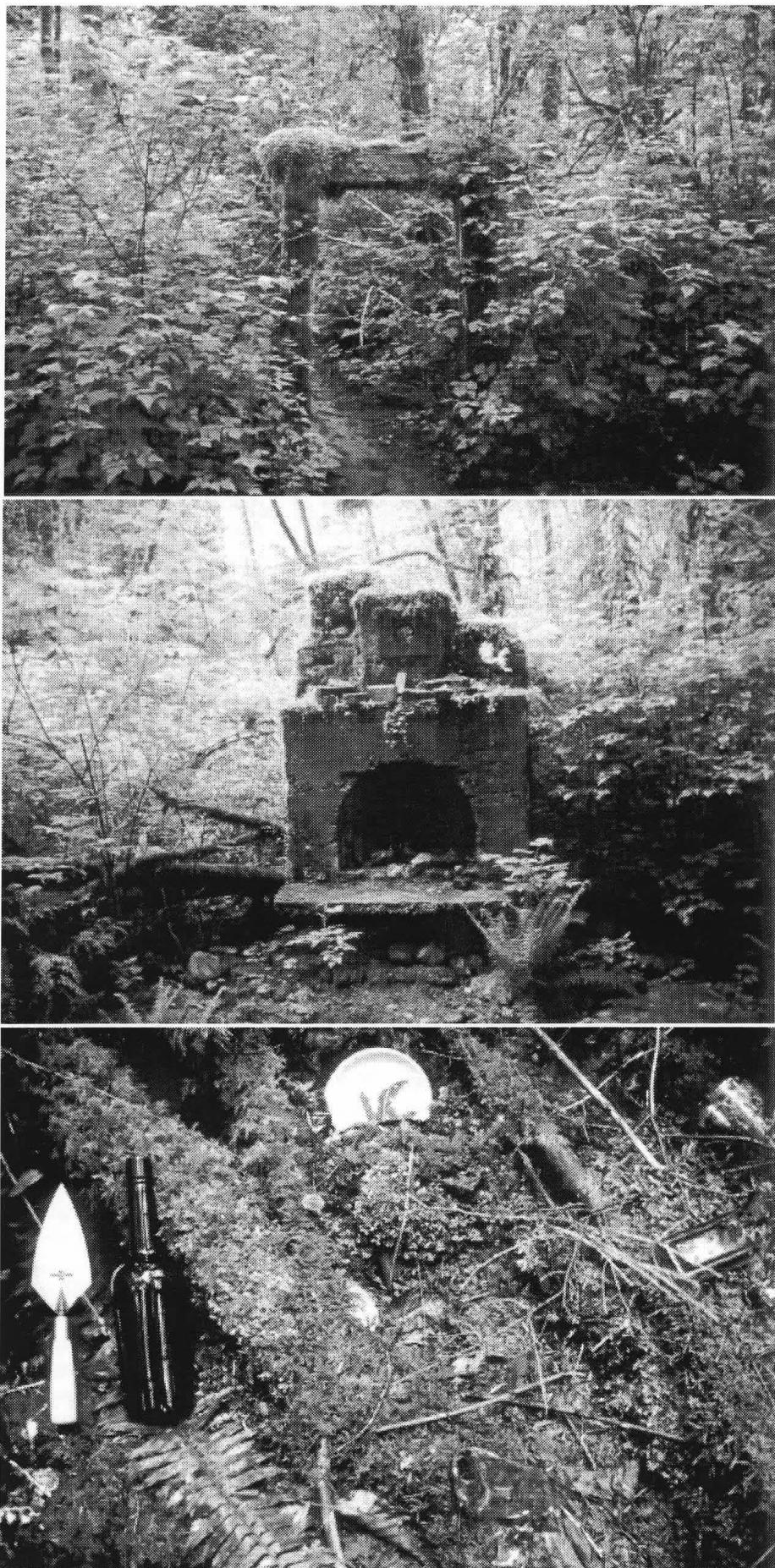
Both the 2000 and 2001 crews intensively surveyed the settlement area. The 2001 crew added 78 artifacts to the inventory but they were unable to re-locate 30 artifacts documented by the 2000 crew that were left *in situ*. The addition of 78 artifacts is likely due to rains and river erosion exposing previously covered artifacts, a lower river level in 2001 than in 2000, and a more diligent approach to surveying. The 2001 crew surveyed during inclement weather and it was in particularly heavy rain that a crew member spotted a bright, shiny, silver object glistening in the mud. The object was a 1930 dime, washed clean by the rain in an area likely traversed by hundreds and perhaps thousands of people over the past decades. Because the river level was significantly lower in 2001 than the previous year, the 2001 crew was able to access and survey more areas of the river bank, where many of the artifacts were found. Additionally, several artifacts were found because of the diligence of some 2001 crew members to thoroughly examine a steeply sloping and heavily vegetated area close to the river bank.

The inability of the 2001 crew to re-locate 30 artifacts is likely due to several factors, including looting, erosion, and one year's accumulation of leaf fall. The failure to re-locate a 1.8-metre saw blade provides the best indication of looting.

Figure 1. Wooden archway to early-twentieth-century homestead on bank of Seymour River.

Figure 2. Fireplace from one of several structures on the banks of the Seymour River that were demolished around 1950.

Figure 3. Part of logging camp refuse dump.



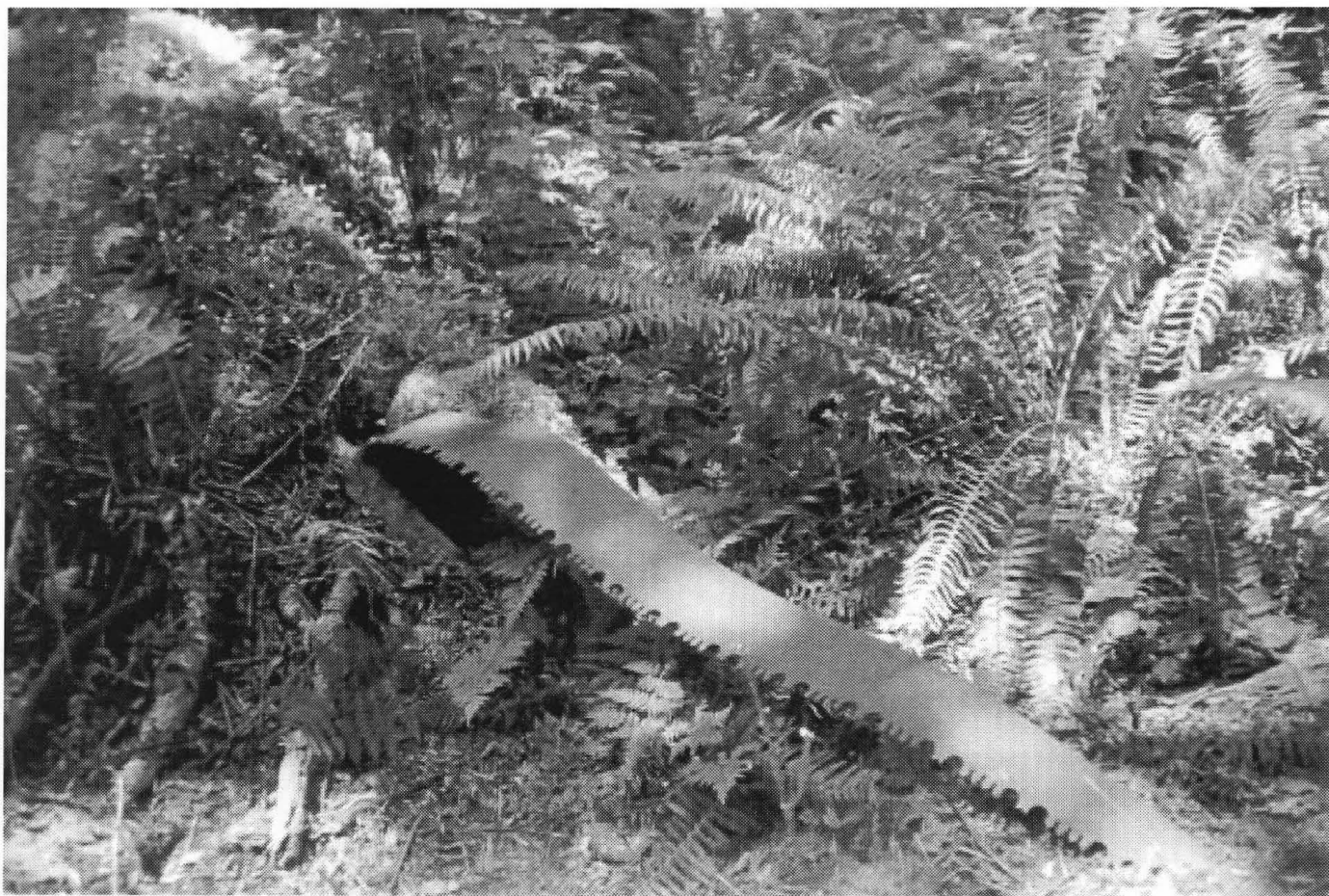


Figure 4. Saw blade encompassed in tree trunk at the logging camp.

The saw blade was in one of the least vegetated areas of the site and far enough from the river bank to preclude erosion as an explanation. Similarly a metal toy gun, situated away from the river, could not be re-located and was likely taken by a recreational user. Other artifacts that may have been looted include pieces of decorated ceramic dishes and bottles with raised lettering. Many of the artifacts, such as undecorated broken glass, would not be of value to looters so it is unlikely these artifacts were deliberately removed. Human trampling may have caused some glass artifacts to break into smaller pieces making them difficult to recognize, or the trampling may have caused the artifacts to move subsurface. Several of the artifacts were close to the river's edge and may simply have washed into the river during heavy rains. It is also possible that some objects could not be re-located because they had been covered by leaves which had fallen between the surveys of 2000 and 2001.

The features and artifacts documented are consistent with historic records, which indicate the area was used primarily for housing. The method of demolishing the houses and cabins, reported to have occurred in mid-century, is not clear in historic documents but some light may be shed on this by the archaeological project. For example, most of the artifacts are found close to the river's edge and many are found in the river bank itself, suggesting that the buildings and their contents were simply pushed towards (and perhaps into) the river, rather than being dismantled and hauled away.

A Mid-Valley Logging Camp

A logging camp, located about one-half of a kilometre east of the Seymour River and 12 km upstream from its mouth in Burrard Inlet, was the focus of investigations in both 2000 and 2001. The site measures about 5,000 square metres.

Project objectives have included recording the surface features and artifacts at the site.

Features now documented include a concentration of food refuse, a cultural depression, and an accumulation of boulders supporting wooden planks. Additionally, cedar-plank structures representing roads and perhaps a boardwalk and portions of buildings were identified. Cedar-plank roads leading into the site have also been documented.

A total of 190 artifacts have been recorded at the camp. Although most of these were found on the surface, some were recovered during test excavations. Three excavation units were opened to aid in the delineation of site boundaries. Artifacts were recovered in two of the three units. Recorded artifacts include broken ceramic dishes, broken glass bottles, and various types of metal implements including metal cans, saw blades, horseshoes, portions of stoves, and pots.

Based on the patterning of features and artifacts, the kitchen and dining area, housing area, and stables have tentatively been identified. The identification of the kitchen and dining area is based on the



Figure 5. Part of wooden feature in central portion of logging camp.

concentrated accumulation of food refuse and closely associated scatters of a cookstove and cooking pots. The identification of the housing area is based on the association of pieces of a space-heating stove, window glass, chimney flashing, and an arrangement of cedar planks, which may have been floorboards.

The identification of the stable is based primarily on the concentration of horse-shoes and metal implements.

Evidence of fire is common at the site. Charcoal is found scattered throughout the site and has likely resulted from one or more of the forest fires known to have occurred in the Seymour Valley during the early twentieth century. The presence of charred cedar planks placed side by side leads to speculation that one of the buildings, probably a bunkhouse, burned down. A saw blade encompassed by the trunk of a maple tree provides further evidence of fire. The warping of the blade is of such a degree to suggest that it must have been subjected to intense heat. Also, maple is known to be one of the species of trees that quickly take

root in an area after a fire. It is probable that the saw blade was abandoned because of the warping and the tree simply grew around it.

No mention of this logging camp has yet been found in historic documents. It is possible that the camp may have been occupied on numerous occasions since the late 1800s but a preliminary analysis of the artifacts suggests the peak period of occupation was probably in the early 1920s. The discovery of certain artifacts also suggests a presence of Asian workers. Many dishes, such as those commonly used for eating rice, are indicative of Japanese manufacture, some artifacts have raised Asian characters, and a Japanese beer bottle is among the refuse.

Although this logging camp is well out of view of casual recreational users of the Lower Seymour Conservation Reserve, it likely has been subject to occasional looting. A diagnostic glass jar, with the writing "OLD CITY MANF. CO. Reg. Quebec. Pure Jams," was recorded in 2000 but could not be re-located in 2001.

An interesting characteristic of some of the wooden features is that many of the planks embedded in the surface of the site have large nails protruding fairly straight up several centimetres out of the wood. It may be that the planks were originally nailed into underlying structures which have since decomposed or have not yet been identified through excavation, and as the wood decayed the nails have migrated upwards. Another possibility is that pieces of hemlock or fir, which are native to the area, may have been nailed into the tops of the cedar planks and over the past several decades the fir and/or hemlock pieces have completely decomposed.

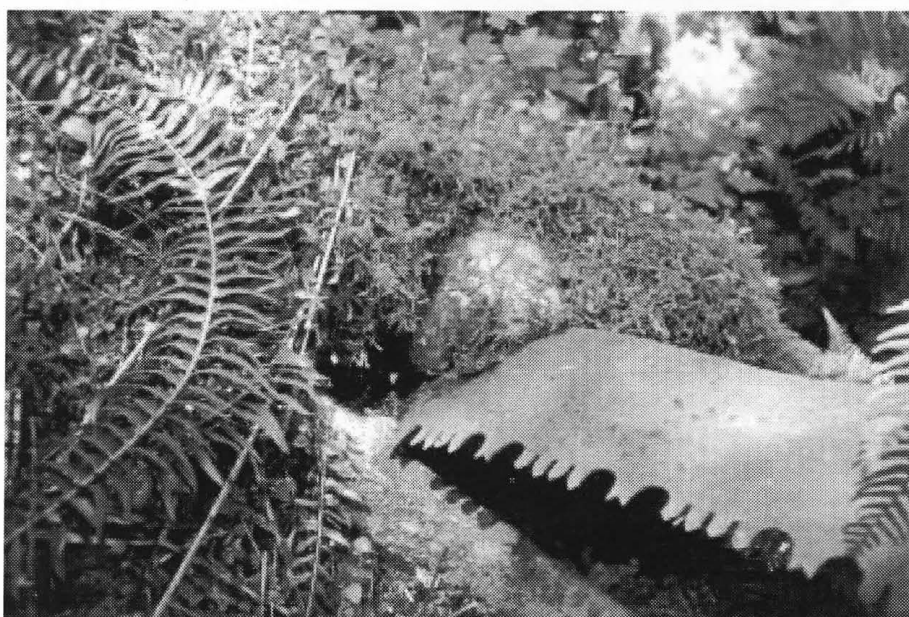
To assist in the interpretations of wooden features, a study has begun of the differential rates of decomposition of the three dominant species of wood in the area. Sections of cedar, hemlock, and fir cut in June 2001 have been placed in an area near the site and will be monitored on a yearly basis and changes will be recorded.

The features and artifacts found at this



Figure 6. Using a metal detector in the Lower Seymour Conservation area.

Figure 7. Saw blade encompassed in tree trunk at the logging camp. Close-up.



site are consistent with what little is known of the logging in the Seymour Valley. The site has the potential, however, to provide much insight into the layout of camps, subsistence, and ethnicity in the local historic logging industry.

Surveying with a metal detector

One of the objectives of the 2001 field seasons was to test the efficiency of a metal detector. An experimental study conducted in the vicinity of the settlement area and the logging camp indicates that metal objects the size of a horseshoe buried up to 30 cm deep would very likely be found with the detector. Objects the size of a dime would likely be found at depths

up to 15 cm. The detector used was a mid-quality Fisher M-Scope-X.

A cursory examination with the metal detector indicated that there are many subsurface metal remains at both the settlement area and the logging camp. The detector was also useful for finding surface remains that had been covered by vegetation. For example, nails in cedar planks that were covered in moss were often identified with the aid of the detector. When surveying with the detector within the settlement area and the logging camp, crew members usually simply noted the presence of metal, although they occasionally dug a small hole to verify that the detector was not picking up minerals

in the soil. An exception to this occurred when crew members identified a subsurface metal pipe three centimetres in diameter near the logging camp site. Using the detector, they were able to follow the subsurface course of the pipe from its source in a nearby creek 60 metres to the camp.

The areas around the stumps of some historically-logged trees were also examined with the use of the metal detector. Although expectations of locating artifacts were not high, it was reasoned that some of the loggers' equipment, such as metal plates over the end of springboards, broken wedges, files, and hooks to hold bottles of lubricating oil may have been left at the base of trees. The areas at the base of 14 stumps were examined. A total of 34 artifacts were recovered around nine of the stumps. None of the expected types of artifacts were found, but identified spikes and wire cable were likely associated with the felling and transport of trees. Surprisingly, many objects not directly associated with logging were identified around the stumps. These include a marble, a bullet, a broken beer bottle identified as "B.C. Breweries," a broken jar marked "LIBBY'S" with a date of 1922, and a silver-plated spoon.

Future plans

The Seymour Valley Archaeology Project will likely continue for several more years. Plans for the 2002 field season include further survey in areas of suspected settlement, and excavations at the logging camp site in order to collect data on camp layout, subsistence, and ethnicity. Future plans also include investigations of a deposit of marine shell in secondary context, and the continued documentation of known, but not yet recorded sites in the Seymour Valley.

Bob Muckle is the director of the Seymour Valley Archaeology Project. He has done fieldwork in Canada, the US, and Africa and teaches archaeology at Capilano College in North Vancouver.

ORTHOPHOTOS AND THE AOA PROCESS

by Bruce Dahlstrom and Remi Farvacque

Archaeological overview assessments have been very important to archaeological resource management. Recently, orthophotos have been used in conjunction with geographic information systems to improve the process of identifying archaeological potential in remote areas.

Archaeological overview assessments (AOAs) are studies conducted to determine the archaeological potential (the likelihood that archaeological sites are present) for a given area. These studies have many difficulties given the inherent complexity of human behaviour, and geological and environmental change through time. As a result, no potential model is completely accurate and sites do occur (at a reduced frequency) in areas of low archaeological potential. However, these models are useful in determining the relative archaeological importance of a study area. This allows resources to be directed to areas most likely to have archaeological sites, thereby increasing efficiency.

The interest in utilizing archaeological studies efficiently, thus reducing overall project costs while protecting heritage resources, has led to a number of large-scale overview studies (e.g., Wilson and Dahlstrom 1995). These studies, while useful in many cases for large-scale review, are usually not accurate enough to allow for the review of specific developments. As a result, project-specific AOAs are done in order to better understand archaeological potential for specific developments.

If AOAs are done poorly, these studies have the potential to cause both the destruction of archaeological sites and a misrepresentation of the archaeological record. Usually, studies are not required in areas assessed as having low archaeo-

logical potential. As a result, sites within areas of low archaeological potential may be destroyed. If the areas of potential are misrepresented through an inaccurate AOA, the extent of prehistoric use of an area may also be misunderstood. As a result, it is important to have accurate information in conducting an AOA. There are a number of data sources utilized for AOAs. Generally, resources used include some combination of the following: past archaeological studies, recorded archaeological sites, traditional use information, topographic resources inventory mapping (TRIM), topographic mapping (usually NTS), forest cover, and orthophotos. All of these data sets have some disadvantages when used individually, or by an untrained operator.

Recorded archaeological site information is usually incomplete for many

projects, particularly cutblock and oil and gas leases. Typically studies have only been undertaken in areas in which development has occurred or is about to occur. If the development is new (a cutblock for example) there have likely been no studies, and thus no recorded sites. Traditional use information is often incomplete and unavailable.

Topographic (NTS), TRIM, and forest cover are the most commonly used and useful data sets. However, for many areas the topographic contour intervals on NTS maps are too coarse to detect archaeologically relevant topographic changes. TRIM contours are also coarse and computer generated, leading to digital anomalies in contour lines (Figure 1). Additionally, the underlying digital elevation data used to build the contour lines is often not accurate enough to detect archaeologically rel-

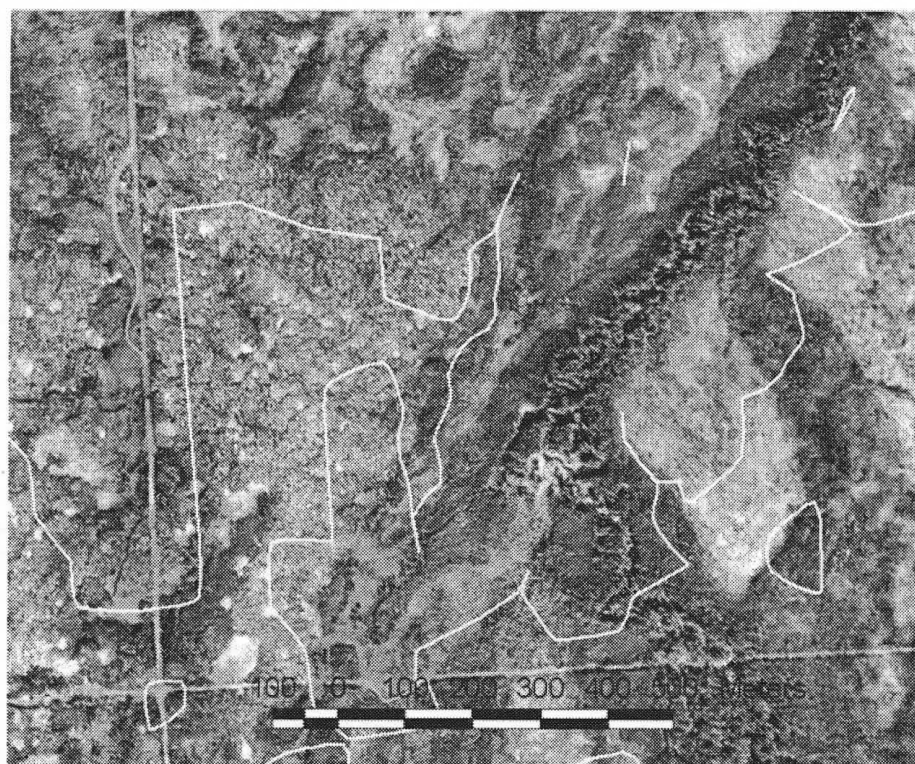


Figure 1. Unusual contour lines from TRIM map (solid line) on orthophoto with TRIM rivers (1:10,000 BCGS 94P.034).

evant changes in elevation. This is particularly true in low-lying areas. A similar problem occurs with water features, particularly lakes in low-lying areas (Figure 2). The lake margins present on the NTS and TRIM mapping are often different, and neither represents an archaeologically significant shoreline. The actual archaeologically significant shoreline is the point at which the marshy boundary changes to a landform useful for human habitation. This can be several hundred meters behind the shoreline shown on the NTS or TRIM map.

Forest cover can have similar problems. Forest cover is intended to facilitate forest management, and thus small stands of different vegetation may not be mapped. These small changes in vegetation are often indicative of changes in archaeological potential. Forest cover is also sometimes incomplete for areas that do not contain saleable timber, such as recent burns.

At Big Pine Heritage we have found that the interpretation of orthophotos is a good effective solution for most of these problems. Orthophotos are aerial photos that have been topographically rectified and referenced. These photos are available from MAPS BC and authorized dealers for \$200 a BCGS map sheet in digital format, or \$90 in paper format.

The photos depict, in detail at 1 m resolution, topographic and vegetation patterns. The user can select the archaeologically relevant details and utilize them to create site-specific models of potential. The surrounding areas can also be examined.

We have found that the use of orthophotos when combined with TRIM and recorded archaeological sites in a GIS program allows for effective identification of potential. The use of a GIS program allows data to be overlaid and compared. For the review of a specific development, this approach is often sufficient. The development and development vicinity can be quickly examined for areas of archaeological potential and recommendations for additional work can be made. A map, clearly illustrating the basis for the archaeological recommendations, can also be prepared for review by First Nations, government, and clients.

If an overview of a larger area is required, archaeologically significant terrain

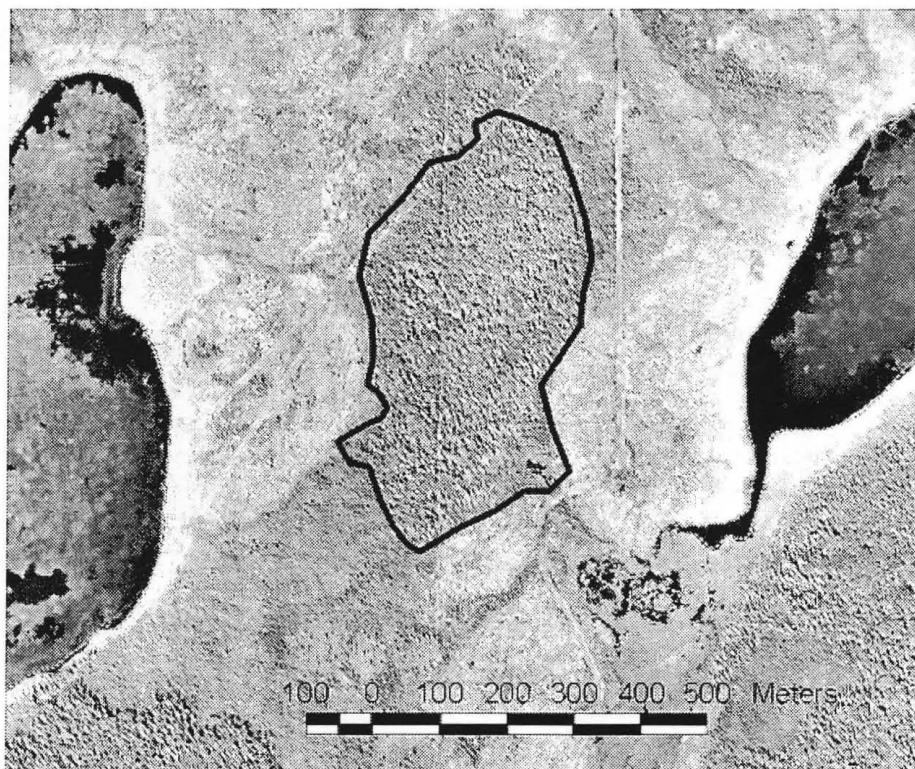


Figure 2. Lakes from TRIM (dashed line) on orthophoto with drier ground indicated with solid line (1:10,000 BCGS 94P.057).

and environments can be extracted from the orthophoto and used to create a model, or flagged as areas of concern. This method produces a model of much higher accuracy than one created from TRIM data and digital elevation. However, the costs involved in creating the model can be higher. This makes it more expensive to model very large areas (such as a forest district) than with a conventional TRIM model. However, Big Pine Heritage has used this approach with considerable success for smaller areas (Farvacque and Bowyer 2000). Our experience shows that the use of orthophotos is a cost and time efficient, effective, and highly accurate tool for archaeological needs, given a knowledgeable operator.

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- Farvacque, R.N., and V.E. Bowyer. 2000. Phase 1 Tommy Lakes Archaeological Impact Study. Report on File Forest Renewal BC, Victoria.

Bruce Dahlstrom has worked in consulting archaeology since 1989. He has been involved in a number of archaeological overview assessment projects throughout British Columbia, and has assessed oil and gas developments as a Heritage Conservation Project Officer at the Oil and Gas Commission. He is currently employed by Big Pine Heritage Consulting and Research Ltd.

Remi Farvacque formed Big Pine Heritage Consulting and Research Ltd. in 1998, an archaeological consulting firm focusing on the archaeological needs of the oil, gas, and forestry industries in northeastern British Columbia. He pioneered the use of orthophotos for small-scale AOAs in the region, making extensive use of this tool to increase the accuracy of assessment needs.

BOOK REVIEWS

Cultural Evolution: Contemporary View- points

Edited by GARY M. FEINMAN and
LINDA MANZANILLA

Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers,
New York, 2000. 276 pp., illus., index,
bib. Price: ISBN 0-306-46240-0 (Hc) US
\$67.50.

THE EDITORS, FEINMAN AND MANZANILLA, put forth this volume with a threefold objective: (1) to discuss the current "vitality" of cultural evolutionary approaches and to draw attention to the refinements made to this topic and its questions over time, (2) to highlight the diversity and current debate on the issue of cultural evolution, and (3) to illuminate the contributions Kent V. Flannery has made to current cultural evolutionary research, which is seen as the "key goal" of this book. Using original research to revisit past debates and data, the authors review Flannery's contributions and reinterpret his work, often to demonstrate the validity of his early works and respond to earlier critiques of his interpretations and conclusions. The book is divided into four broad areas of discussion with 251 pages of text and a total of 10 chapters, dealing with specific case studies, but with broader interpretive applications. In the first section and chapter, Feinman provides an overview of the past and present of cultural evolutionary research. Part two of this book focuses on the issue of technological change and economic specialization, in four chapters, discussing specific cases of technological evolutionary change, economic specialization, and the type of data typically analyzed. In part three, and in four chapters, the book deals with the issues of political complexity and its emergence, focusing on issues of technology and ideology, the impetus for social change, and the modelling of ancient economies. In the fourth and final part of the book, the conclusion, Feinman reviews the theoretical contributions made by Kent

V. Flannery and how his work has influenced the authors who have contributed to this volume and archaeology as a whole. The book concludes with a postscript by Linda Manzanilla and a comprehensive bibliography of Kent Flannery's work.

Topics discussed include the transition from hunter-gatherer subsistence to the advent of plant domestication, the evolution of specific technologies, the use of models, and transitions in political complexity. The case studies in this volume all provide detailed analysis of their data, from botanical, ceramic, shell, and other manufactured remains. Interestingly, in this volume the authors have several different interpretations on the application of cultural evolution. Carneiro takes a unilineal approach in his interpretation of technology, while Drennan uses an optimal foraging theoretical application in an attempt to understand transitions in political complexity. The one concern I have about this book is that the majority of the references cited by the authors are from the mid-'90s or earlier, and so the editors' position of "current debate" is somewhat outdated. Otherwise I found the diversity of topics, theoretical approaches, geographical areas, and the debate of cultural evolution well highlighted in this book.

Karyn Sharp

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Flannery, Kent V. 1967 Culture History versus Cultural Processes: A Debate in American Archaeology. *Scientific American* 217(2):119-122.

Karyn Sharp is a PhD Candidate with the Department of Archaeology at Simon Fraser University. Her interests include ethnoarchaeology, faunal analysis, and the interaction between animals, humans, and the environment. Karyn is also Dene (Chipewyan) and is fortunate enough to be able to conduct a large portion of her research among the Dene of northern Saskatchewan. Her PhD research addresses the issue of food storage and its possible effects upon cultural complexity, as well as the potential implications on early hominid distribution in Europe and in the New World.

A Tale of Two Sites

Exploring Coast Salish Prehistory: The Archaeology of San Juan Island

by JULIE K. STEIN

Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture/University of Washington Press, 2001, 168 pp., illus., maps, bibliog., index. Price: ISBN 0-295-97957-7, (Pb) US \$17.95.

THIS BOOK FOCUSES on two archaeological sites located within San Juan Island National Historical Park, the Cattle Point site (45SJ1) and English Camp (45SJ24), and summarizes the results of over a half century of archaeological investigations at the two sites. In the very first sentence of the preface to *Exploring Coast Salish Prehistory: The Archaeology of San Juan Island*, Julie Stein identifies her intended audience stating that the book "was written not for archaeologists but for the general public" (page vii). Stein, who was actively engaged in archaeological investigations at English Camp from 1983 to 1991, qualifies her narrative by adding that, "although archaeologists and students may enjoy the contents, it is written for people new to the subject." Though her intentions are clear right from the start, it is a certainty that this book will be scrutinized by archaeologists with an interest in the region considering the paucity of new books pertaining to Northwest Coast archaeology.

For this reviewer, one of the difficulties encountered by professional archaeologists when writing for the general public, is to communicate arcane concepts and analytical reasoning in a fashion that does not obfuscate the story beneath a mountain of technical jargon, convoluted arguments, and prosaic discussion. A possible consequence of a professional writing for the general public is the potential of the author to express personal opinions and interpretations to the reader as fact.

Such an approach allows the archaeologist a platform from which to disseminate her or his ideas unfettered by the need to subject one's intellectual stance to the close scrutiny of professional peers. As a result, the general public may assume that information provided and opinions expressed by the author are also held by the greater community of archaeologists. Stein does point out that the book was "written by an archaeologist and will present the archaeological perspective, but it does not suggest that other perspectives are invalid" (pages 6-7), when referring to First Nations' perspective on interpreting the past. It would be equally cogent to suggest that other archaeologists might also interpret her presented data differently.

Exploring Coast Salish Prehistory is divided into four major sections, and includes references and an index. The introduction provides the reader with a description of San Juan Island, a brief discussion of the Pig Island War, and the history of San Juan Island National Historical Park. Having set the stage, Stein then introduces Cattle Point and English Camp, the two sites that form the core of her book, summarizing the past archaeological investigations at each site. Then, over several pages, the author introduces readers to the concept of how archaeologists reconstruct the past. The author effectively introduces the reader to the concept of culture, cultural areas, types, component, phase, and ethnographic and historic analogy. The introduction concludes with discussion of several normative methods for interpreting the past by employing culture ecology, evolution, and culture history.

In her tale of two sites, Stein begins with Cattle Point and highlights various aspects and pertinent information of the site for later comparison to English Camp. Starting with an examination of the age of the Cattle Point shell midden, Stein introduces the reader to the cultural chronology of the Northwest Coast. To provide context on dating the site, the two northwest culture history chronologies pioneered by Arden King and Charles Borden are outlined.

Of particular interest to this reader, but minimized in the book, is Stein's discussion of Arden King's chronology of the

southern Northwest Coast, and its relative obscurity compared to Borden's Fraser River/Lower Mainland cultural chronology. King and Borden both published chronological sequences for the region at about the same time. King's sequence (from earliest to latest) includes the Island Phase, the Development Phase, the Maritime Phase, and the Late Phase. Borden's (modified over the years by Carlson, Mitchell, Burley, and Matson), proceeds from the Palaeo-Indian period, through the Cascade Phase, the Locarno Beach Phase, the Marpole Phase, and the Stsela Phase (San Juan phase employed by Stein). Regardless of subsequent refinements, Stein claims that the success of Borden's chronology was due to several reasons, "having mostly to do with Borden's forceful personality and scholarship." This is one of those comments that an experienced reader would find interesting, arguable, and worthy of an article by itself, while a lay reader may gravitate to Stein's characterization of Borden. While this reviewer would be one of the first to attest to Borden's "forceful personality," perhaps the answer lies closer to Borden's scholarship and his many years of work on the southern Northwest Coast. Stein does not provide any information on the subsequent years of Arden King's career, but he clearly did not stay and continue working in the region; rather, he left to pursue goals elsewhere. Charles Borden, on the other hand, remained quite active in the region, refining his chronology over the years through his own endeavors, but also by mentoring new archaeologists and supporting continuing research. This is something that Stein fails to mention.

Stein proceeds to discuss life at Cattle Point and examines the primary subsistence activities identified at the site: harvesting shellfish and reef-netting of salmon. Evidence is provided for the hypothesis that the site was a reef-netting camp (which may or may not have had pithouses), laying the foundation for a discussion of houses and cultural evolution later in the book. Information is summarized about cultural features, including six intriguing circular bow-shaped features. Using the Cattle Point features unearthed by King, Stein demonstrates how archaeologists continually refine their interpre-

tation of the past, as new information becomes available. Stein concludes that the majority of King's interpretations still stand. However, she points out that some of his conclusions though are mistaken. Re-examination of the evidence from Cattle Point, results of other archaeological investigations in the region, and new research in other fields such as ecology, indicate that Cattle Point was never a place where people built permanent houses but rather a summer camp and resource harvesting site.

The majority of the book focuses on the results of the excavations at English Camp, and Stein provides what to her are the pertinent results of three separate investigations, ending with her own nine years at the site. Beginning by establishing the chronology of English Camp, she proceeds to outline traditional lifeways at this site. The primary discussion revolves around winter villages and the evidence for plank houses.

The narrative then examines the evidence of shifting shorelines at English Camp and its role as a site formation process. The methodology that allowed for the establishment of the English Camp paleo-shorelines is informative, but the conclusions are presented as fact rather than interpretation. In particular, the author's explanation (familiar to readers of her professional publications) of the two-toned gross stratigraphic layering in the midden at the site is problematic for this reviewer. Stein explains that the two shell midden colours (dark midden in the deepest portions of the site and light-colored midden near the surface), result from wetting the deepest portions of the shell midden with seawater or groundwater. My own observations suggest that Stein's assertion that "the stratification is a natural phenomenon" (page 103) may hold for English Camp, but it may not recur at each and every shell midden. Her conclusion represents another case where interpretation is presented to the general reader as uncontested fact.

The English Camp section concludes with a discussion of the artifact assemblage and what the artifacts mean in terms of activities at the site, including evidence for the procurement and use of camas and other plants, woodworking, weaving, and stone tool manufacture and utilization. Information is also provided about the tools

that suggest fishing, harvesting shellfish, and hunting activities. The artifact section ends with an examination of the various carved objects recovered during the excavations.

The book concludes with a summary of all that has been learned during the various excavations undertaken at Cattle Point and English Camp. Stein ends her book with a cautionary note. Cattle Point and English Camp have provided a wealth of information about the prehistory of the island, and both sites are protected from further destruction. Not so the thousands of other sites on the Northwest Coast threatened with destruction by growth, such as residential development throughout the San Juan and Gulf Islands. Stein stresses that "they need our attention and diligence if the few that remain are to endure" (page 106).

A number of persistent concerns arose while reviewing this book. Considering the intended audience, the reviewer found Stein's dependence on ethnohistoric information from one particular group (the Lummi Nation) problematic. The Northern Straits Salish inhabited the region before the border was placed on a map and consisted of six groups identified in the mid-nineteenth century: the Lummi, the Saanich, the Samish, the Semiahmoo, the Songhees, and the Sooke. Stein mentions these groups (page 6) as inhabiting the region, but throughout the book draws her information from only one group. San Juan Island may be within Lummi Nation territory today, but was this always so? Were the region, island, and sites shared with other groups in the past? If any of these groups have information regarding

the utilization of San Juan Island, Stein does not say.

The reviewer also observed a few discrepancies a lay reader might not be aware of but which seem to indicate a bit of sloppiness with references. For example, some archaeologists (Greg Sullivan, Brian Pegg, and Kim Kornbacher) are acknowledged in the preface "for having contributed significantly to the archaeology of the Northwest. Their work allows me to write this story" (page vii). However, their respective MA theses are not cited nor are they listed in the references. All had completed their degrees some years before *Exploring Coast Salish Prehistory* was published. Indications of sloppy copy-editing occur on page 97, where zooarchaeologist Brian Pegg is referred to as Peter Pegg. Additional referencing problems occur on page 29: Diane Hanson is quoted as suggesting that reef-netting was invented very recently, close to the time of contact with Europeans, but no source is cited in the text or in the references. On page 42, information is provided about clay bowl features reported from the Pitt River site on the Lower Fraser, and Vera Morgan's excavations at Sequim are also cited but no references are provided for either site. Both are "grey literature" sources but several other examples of "grey literature" are cited in the references.

In another example of referencing problems, Stein discusses comments "made in 1921 by Waterman, Barnett, and others that the shed-roof houses had an origin separate from that of gabled-roof houses" (page 69). However, I believe Stein is referring to T.T. Waterman and Ruth

Greiner's monograph *Indian Houses of Puget Sound*, (1921); though Barnett also reported information about Coast Salish houses he did not start work in this region until 1935.

These problems aside, this reviewer feels that *Exploring Coast Salish Prehistory* works extremely well in its goal of informing the general public about archaeology and the prehistory of Cattle Point and English Camp. The book succeeds in attaining the goals outlined by Stein. It is well written, concise, and informative. The text is supported with numerous maps and sharp photographs which accent the information provided. Of particular interest are the historic photos of King's 1948 excavations at Cattle Point, and various ethnohistoric photographs showing reef-fishing and other traditional activities (though some have been published in other places). This is a book that the majority of the readers of *The Midden* should enjoy. More learned readers may find fault with Stein's interpretations, but should remember she is writing to the general public. We should all take note of that; if we want public support for archaeology and heritage then we need to be constantly informing that public about what archaeologists do, how we do it, and why it is important.

Geordie Howe

Geordie Howe celebrates 25 years of working in archaeology in BC in 2001. He is currently President of the British Columbia Association of Consulting Archaeologists (BCAPCA) and is a former editor of *The Midden*.

DEBITAGE

THE ASSOCIATION FOR WASHINGTON ARCHAEOLOGY (AWA) recently established their own Web site. It is located at www.awarch.org. The AWA is a non-profit organization committed to the protection of archaeological and historical resources in the State of Washington. Their membership consists mainly of professional archaeologists, although it is open to anyone with an interest in learning about and protecting the past.

Undergraduate Lisa Larson received the RICHARD P. BROLLY PRIZE at SFU for 2001. Her paper was entitled "A Study of Life History of a Miocene *Dyropithecus brancio* Individual through the Examination of Incremental Dental Markings and Enamel Hypoplasia." The winner of the GEORDIE D. HOWE PRIZE at UBC for 2001 is undergraduate Michelle Poulsen. Her paper is entitled "Hoko River: a review of lithic, linguistic, ethnographic, and bas-

ketry evidence for ethnicity." Arcas Consulting Archeologists Ltd. award the Richard P. Brolly Prize to a SFU undergraduate student, and the D. Geordie Howe Prize to an UBC undergraduate student. These awards were established in 1999, to encourage up and coming students to continue their work in uncovering the past, and will be given out over the next five years.

PERMITS

ISSUED BY THE ARCHAEOLOGY BRANCH MAY TO AUGUST 2001

The assistance of Ray Kenny (Manager, Assessment and Planning Section) and Alan Riches (Administrative Clerk) in providing this information is gratefully acknowledged.

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; PFR = Preliminary Field Reconnaissance; SDR = Systematic Data Recovery; *Forest industry terms:* CMT = Culturally Modified Tree; CP = Cutting Permit; FD = Forest District, FL = Forest Licence; FSR = Forest Service Road; MoF = Ministry of Forests; SBFEP = Small Business Forest Enterprise Program; TFL = Tree Farm Licence; TL = Timber Licence; TSA = Timber Sales Area; TSL = Timber Supply Licence. *Other government agencies:* DFO = Department of Fisheries and Oceans; DINA = Department of Indian and Northern Affairs; MELP = Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks; MEMPR = Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources; MoTH = Ministry of Transportation and Highways; *First Nations concerns:* ATT = Asserted Traditional Territory; FN = First Nation; *Legal title descriptions:* DL = District Lot; LD = Land District; Rge = Range; R/W = right-of-way; P/L = pipeline; Sec = Section, T/L = transmission line; Tp = Township

2001-101	Keary Walde	INS	Pre- and post-AIAs of oil/gas developments by Anderson Exploration Ltd., Canadian Natural Resources, Coastal Oil & Gas, and possible other petrochemical companies, within the Fort Nelson FD
2001-102	Barry Wood	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP, Tembec Forest Resource Management (Sparwood, Elko, and Cranbrook Operations), Galloway Lumber Co. Ltd., Silenus Resource Management, and other licensees' forestry operations within the Cranbrook FD
2001-103	Antony Hewer	INV	Systematic data recovery at DdRt 010, Section 1, Range 1 West, Sidney Island, North Saanich District
2001-104	Normand Canuel	INS	AIA of MoF, Canadian Forest Products, and other licensees' forestry operations within the Prince George FD
2001-105	Ian Wilson	INS	Inventory and AIA of MoTH (Northern Region) proposed Charleson North gravel pit development, located approximately 45 km NW of Quesnel
2001-106	Brad Taylor	ALT	Alterations to 4 CMTs within FITk 001, by International Forest Products (North Coast Division) forestry operations in FL A16841, Block 330, Scotia River operating area, North Coast FD
2001-107	Stan Copp	INS	AIA of the MoTH Highway 3 bridge replacement over the Similkameen River, within the town of Princeton
2001-108	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of Encal Energy Ltd., Star Oil & Gas Ltd., and other oil/gas developments within NE BC NTS map sheets 93O/1, 7-16, 93P/1-16, 94A/1-4, and 94B/1-2 in the S portion of Treaty 8 Territory
2001-109	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of Pioneer Natural Resources Canada Inc. and others' oil/gas developments in NE BC, in whole or in part of NTS map sheets 94H/1-16, 94A/1, 2, 7-16, N of the Peace River & E of the Blueberry River
2001-110	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of Burlington Resources Canada Energy Ltd. and others' oil/gas developments in NE BC, within NTS map sheets 94P/1-16, 94O/1-2, 7-10, 15, 16, 94J/15-16, 94I/13-16, all located N of the Peace River
2001-111	David Hall	INS	AIA of Thomson Industries Ltd.'s forestry operations within CP 17, Blocks 1 and 2; CP 17A, Blocks 3, 4, and 5; log dump and 6.6 km of access roads, all within FL A16837, Little Tilhorn River watershed, North Coast FD
2001-112	Joel Kinzie	INS	Pre- and post-AIAs of Petro-Canada Oil and Gas Ltd, Talisman Energy Inc., Canadian Natural Resources, and other petrochemical companies' oil/gas developments within the ATT of the West Moberly and Salteau FNs, NE BC
2001-113	Ian Wilson	INS	Inventory and AIA of the proposed MoTH (Northern Region) Paris Pit gravel pit development, located approximately 30 km SE of Quesnel
2001-114	Barry Wood	INS	AIA for proposed forestry campground development by Tembec Forest Resource Management (Sparwood Woodlands), within SL 39, St Mary Lake, vicinity of DgQb 002
2001-115	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of Anadarko Canada Corporation and others' oil/gas developments in NE BC, within areas covered by NTS map sheets 94I/1-12 and 94J/1-12, vicinity of Fontas and Muskwa rivers

2001-116	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of Pioneer Land Services Ltd., Waberski Darrow Survey Group, Talisman Energy Ltd., and others' oil/gas developments in NE BC, within areas covered by NTS map sheets 94A/3-5, 94B/1-15, and 94O/16, N of the Peace River
2001-117	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of Badger Pass Minerals Inc., Pioneer Land Services, EBA Waberski Darrow Consulting Ltd., and others' oil/gas developments in NE BC, within NTS map sheets 94G/1-16, N of the Peace River within Treaty No. 8 Territory (1899)
2001-118	Keary Walde	INS	AIA of Anderson Exploration Ltd, CNRL, Coastal Oil & Gas, Penn West Petroleum Ltd., Suncor Energy Inc., and other petrochemical companies' oil/gas developments within the Dawson Creek FD
2001-119	Jeff Bailey	INV	Systematic data recovery from DcRu 007, on the N shore of the Gorge Waterway from Tillicum Bridge to, and including, the Victoria Kayak and Canoe Club property, District of Saanich
2001-120	Joe Daly	ALT	Alterations to DcRu 011 by construction activities associated with the Clover Point to Holland Point path relocation, Victoria
2001-121	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of BP Canada Energy Company, AEC Oil & Gas Co. Ltd., and others' oil/gas developments within NTS map sheets 93I/1-2, 93I/7-16, 93H/16, and 93J/16, S of the Peace River
2001-122	Stephen Smith	ALT	Alterations to CMT 00-01 within EkSp 023 by forestry operations in FL A16847, Cutblock S811H, located on Owikeno Lake SE of the mouth of Sheemahant River, Mid Coast FD
2001-123	Melanie Hill	INS	AIA for oil/gas developments in the ATT of Prophet River FN
2001-124	Richard Brolly	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations and forest health activities in the Kamloops FD
2001-125	Richard Brolly	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations and forest health activities in the Clearwater FD
2001-126	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of International Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations within the ATT of the Nuxalk, Mid-Coast FD
2001-127	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of AEC Oil & Gas Ltd., EBA Waberski Darrow Consulting Ltd., Pioneer Land Services Ltd. and others' oil/gas developments, within NTS map sheets 94A/2-7 (N of the Peace River, E of the Halfway River and W of the Blueberry River), 94A/11-13 (W of the Blueberry River and E of the Halfway River), and 94B/8-10, 15-16 (N of the Halfway River)
2001-128	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of Burlington Resources Canada Energy Ltd., and others' oil/gas developments within NTS map sheets 94N/1-16, 94O/3-6, 11-13, and 94 J/13-14, N of the Peace River
2001-129	Melanie Hill	INS	AIA for oil/gas developments in the ATT of the Halfway River FN
2001-130	Clinton Coates	INS	AIA for proposed garden shed construction at 16508 Carrs Landing Road, on the E shore of Okanagan Lake (Lot 1, Block 39, Plan 712, Sec 17, Tp 14, ODYD)
2001-131	Marianne Berkey	INS	AIA of Tolko Industries, Jackpine Forest Products Ltd., Slocan Forest Products Ltd., Weldwood of Canada Ltd., West Fraser Mills Ltd., and other licensees' forestry operations within the Quesnel FD
2001-132	Brian Pegg	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP, Ainsworth Lumber Co. Ltd., Weldwood of Canada Ltd., and other licensees' forestry operations within the 100 Mile House FD
2001-133	Richard Brolly	INS	AIA for proposed residential development at 5852 148th Street, 5865 150th Street, and 5880 148th Street in the Panorama Ridge neighbourhood of Surrey
2001-134	David Hall	INS	AIA of Slocan Forest Products Limited's forestry operations within the Invermere FD
2001-135	Pat McKay	ALT	Alterations to standing CMTs, nursing trees on aboriginally logged CMTs, and non-standing aboriginally logged CMTs within DfSh 175, DfSh 176, DfSh 178, DfSh 179, and DfSh 180, by forestry operations in Blocks CL2, BP3, and BP4, FL A53361, Barkley Sound area on the W coast of Vancouver Island
2001-136	Doris Zibauer	INS	Pre- and post-construction AIA for Canadian Natural Resources and other proponents' oil/gas developments within the Fort Nelson-Liard Regional District
2001-137	Normand Canuel	INS	AIA of Weldwood Canada Ltd. and other licensees' forestry operations within the Quesnel FD
2001-138	Stan Copp	INS	Inventory and AIA on behalf of BCALC for three lots located in the Upper Similkameen Valley
2001-139	Doris Zibauer	INS	AIA of Riverside Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations and forest health activities within the Chilcotin FD
2001-140	Hartley Odwak	INS	AIA of Goletas Forestry Consulting Group Ltd.'s forestry operations within Kwakiutl Indian Reserve #9, known as the "Walden Property", near Hardy Bay, NW Vancouver Island, Port McNeill FD

2001-141	David Pokotylo	INV	Research excavations at DhR1 025, located on the N bank of the Fraser River at its confluence with the Harrison River
2001-142	Marianne Berkey	INS	AIA of Weldwood of Canada Ltd.'s proposed forest health activities within FL A18172, in the Westlake Area, between Tako Creek and the Blackwater River, Prince George FD
2001-143	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA for various proposed MoTH projects in the Thompson-Okanagan Region
2001-144	Gabriella Prager	INS	AIA of four proposed MoTH surplus rock stockpile locations in the vicinity of the Dart Creek FSR, approximately 5 km E of Golden, near EhQf 006
2001-145	Joel Kinzie	INS	AIA of Talisman Energy Inc., Canadian Natural Resources Ltd., and others' oil/gas developments within NTS map sheets 93P/9, 15-16, 94A/1-2, 6-16, 94B/16, and 94H/1-9, NE BC
2001-146	Doris Zibauer	INS	Pre- and post-construction AIA of Canadian Natural Resources Ltd. and others' oil/gas developments within the Peace River RD, E of Finlay River
2001-147	Richard Kooistra	ALT	Alterations to CMTs 2-3, 12-18, 108, and 112 within EfRm 009, by Ainsworth Lumber Company forestry operations in Block 61, CP100, FL A18700, in the Lower McKay Creek drainage NW of the Fraser River, Lillooet FD
2001-148	Richard Kooistra	ALT	Alterations to EfRm 010 by forestry operations in Block 4, CP100, FL A18700, in the Lower McKay Creek drainage, NW of the Fraser River, Lillooet FD
2001-149	Michael Klassen	INS	Archaeological inventory within Cayoosh Creek IR#1, to support RIC AIS training
2001-150	Brian Pegg	INS	AIA of Houston Forest Products Ltd. and other licensees' forestry operations within the Morice FD
2001-151	Jean Bussey	INS	Inventory and AIA for the proposed BC Gas Inland Pacific Connector Pipeline and ancillary developments, along the approximate 270-km length of the proposed R/W from Oliver to Huntingdon
2001-152	Keary Walde	INS	AIA of three proposed MoTH gravel pits at "Goat River East Gravel Pit" in central BC, and the "Peitot River Quarry" and "Poco Gravel Pit" in N BC
2001-153	David Nicholson	ALT	Alterations to CMTs 3, 6-8, 1a-1c, 1e-1g, and additional unrecorded CMTs within GdTd 029, by MoF/Terrace Woodlands Operations forestry developments at Deep Creek, Kalum FD
2001-154	Ty Heffner	INS	AIA of Dunkley Lumber Limited's forestry operations within TFL53, Prince George FD
2001-155	Ken Schwab	INS	AIA for oil/gas developments in the ATT of the Fort Nelson FN
2001-156	Pete Merchant	INS	AIA for proposed Kumsheen Raft Adventures Ltd. recreational development, 5 km E of Lytton on S side of the Thompson River, within the unsurveyed portion of the SW ¼ Sec 16, Tp 15, Rge 26, NWD
2001-157	Dave Hall	INS	AIA for proposed subdivision of DL 3541, located on St. Mary Lake SW of Kimberley and W of Marysville
2001-158	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of Bell Pole Company and other licencees' forestry operations within the Clearwater FD
2001-159	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of Federated Co-operatives Ltd., Evans Forest Products Ltd., and other licencees' forestry operations within the Salmon Arm FD
2001-160	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of Gorman Brothers Logging Ltd., and other licencees' forestry operations within the Vernon FD
2001-161	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of Gorman Bros. Logging Ltd. and other licensees' forestry operations within the Penticton FD
2001-162	Ian Wilson	INS	Inventory and AIA of Skeena Cellulose (Terrace Operations) forestry operations within the Kalum FD
2001-163	Rob Field	INS	AIA and PFR of forestry operations and forest health activities within the Bulkley FD
2001-164	Geordie Howe	INS	AIA and PFR of forestry operations and forest health activities in the Lakes FD
2001-165	Gabriella Prager	INS	AIA of Slocan Forest Products Ltd. (Fort Nelson Woodlands Division) forestry operations within the Fort Nelson FD in NE BC
2001-166	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA and PFR of TFL Forest Ltd. (Honeymoon Bay Operations) forestry developments within TFL 46, Blocks 1 and 7, between Port Alberni and Port Renfrew, on the W coast of Vancouver Island, South Island FD
2001-167	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of International Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations within the ATT of the Heiltsuk and Nuxalk, Mid-Coast FD
2001-168	Rob Field	INS	AIA of JCH Forestry Ltd. forestry operations within FL A20471 near Lake Errock, Chilliwack FD

2001-169	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA and PFR of International Forest Products Ltd. (Empire Logging Division), forestry developments within TFL 38, FL A19209 (including Woodfibre and Mill Creek drainages), associated drainages managed in the Squamish Valley, and possible additional work in the Squamish-Whistler corridor, the Pemberton Valley, and the Lillooet River valley, S to the head of Harrison Lake
2001-170	Rob Field	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP, Apollo Forest Products Ltd., and other licensees' forestry operations within the Fort St. James FD
2001-171	Frank Craig	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP, L&M Lumber Ltd., and other licensees' forestry operations within the Vanderhoof FD
2001-172	Daryl Fedje	INS	Site inventory of selected coastal areas exhibiting submerged and raised palaeo-shorelines on N Moresby Island and adjacent islands, Haida Gwaii, and on the mainland coast between Porcher Island and Portland Canal, North Coast
2001-173	Shane Bond	INS	AIA of Stuart Lake Lumber Company Limited and other licensees' forestry operations within the Fort St. James FD
2001-174	Michael Grenier	ALT	Alterations to EeRe 030 arising from Pagebrook Inc.'s installation of a pile-supported trestle, utility pole, temporary fuel storage tank, and refurbishment of existing boat launch within Lot A, Plan KAP 56845, SW ¼, Sec 34, Tp 20, Rge 20, W8M, KDYD on the S shore of Kamloops Lake
2001-175	Jeff Bailey	INS	AIA of Lakeside Pacific Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations on the E and W sides of Harrison Lake, Chilliwack FD
2001-176	Barry Wood	INS	AIA for proposed residential subdivision in Lot 1, DL 286, Kootenay District, Plan 7440, located N of Thunderhill Provincial Park on the W side of Columbia Lake, vicinity of EbPx 009 and EbPx 023
2001-177	Rick Shafer	ALT	Relocation of previously-fallen CMTs, and/or removal of dating samples by the Huu-Ay-Aht FN from: CMTs 1, 2, 6-9, and 14-24 (from DeSg 069); 3-4 (from DeSg 070) and; 5,10, 12-13 (from DeSg 71), all located on Lot 1, Sec 18, Tp 1, Barclay District, Plan 38260, within the community of Bamfield
2001-178	Sandra Witt	INS	AIA of forestry operations within timber harvesting blocks 11 and 12, WL 49 near Mount Currie, Squamish FD,
2001-179	Lindsay Oliver	INS	AIA for oil/gas developments within the Fort Nelson FD
2001-180	Richard Gilbert	INS	AIA of MoF and other licensees' forestry operations within the Prince George FD
2001-181	Pete Merchant	INS	AIA for a recreational development proposed by the Sunshine Coast RD on Crown Land on the S and W sides of Trout Lake, approximately 15 km NW of Sechelt and 2 km E of Halfmoon Bay on Crown Land, New Westminster District
2001-182	Lindsay Oliver	INS	AIA of Bighorn Land and Field Services and other proponents' oil/gas developments within the Fort St. John FD
2001-183	Pete Merchant	INS	AIA for proposed 6.5-ha residential subdivision near the S end of Promontory Ridge, 750 m N of the Chilliwack River, Chilliwack Municipal District
2001-184	Bjorn Simonsen	INS	Inventory and AIA for Quilchena Cattle Company Ltd.'s proposed developments at the "Quilchena Ranch" resort, including a subdivision, hotel and golf course expansion, and ancillary works, located on the S and E side of Nicola Lake
2001-185	Beth Hrychuck	INV	Systematic data recovery at HiRo 10, on the N side of the Sikanni Chief River along the Norcen et al Jedney pipeline R/W between wellsites b-50-F and a-33-E, map 94G/08
2001-186	Lindsay Oliver	INS	AIA of Bighorn Land and Field Services or other licensees' oil/gas development in the Dawson Creek FD
2001-187	Morley Eldridge	INS	Inventory and AIA for Interfor (North Coast Operations) and other licensees' forestry operations within North Coast FD
2001-188	Robbin Chatan	INS	AIA of Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd.'s operations in those portions of TFL 39, Block 3 on Harbledown and Tumour islands within the ATT of the Tlowitsis FN, Port McNeill FD
2001-189	Philip Hobler	INV	Excavations at FcSp 017, on the N side of the Bella Coola River opposite Hagensborg, within Tp 2, Sec 12, Coast LD
2001-190	Bruce Low	INS	AIA of Fraser Lake Sawmills and other licensees' forestry operations within the Vanderhoof FD
2001-191	Chris Engisch	INS	Site inventory within Block 186 (as identified on NTS map 92F/7), located in the area surrounding Esary Lake, N of Port Alberni in the South Island FD
2001-192	Chris Burke	INS	Inventory and AIA for Plateau Forest Products Ltd. and other licensees' forestry operations within the Vanderhoof FD

2001-193	Morley Eldridge	INS	Inventory and AIA for Skeena Sawmills, MoF/SBFEP, Bell Pole Company, and other licensees' forestry operations within the Kalum FD, excluding the ATT of the Heiltsuk Nation
2001-194	Amanda Marshall	INS	AIA for Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Fort St. James Division) forestry operations under Forest Licence A40873, within the Fort St. James FD
2001-195	Amanda Marshall	INS	AIA for Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Prince George Division) forestry operations under FL A18165, A27823, A33801, and A40873, within the Fort St. James and Prince George FDs
2001-196	Beth Hrychuck	INS	AIA for Westcoast Energy Inc.'s oil/gas developments in the area of on NTS map sheets 93I/1-2, 7-16; 93J/16; 93P/1-16; and the portions of map sheets 93O/1, 7-10, 15-16; 94A/1-4; and 94B/1-2, S of the Peace River
2001-197	Morley Eldridge	INS	Inventory and AIA of a proposed oriented strand board manufacturing plant and ancillary facilities, Fort St. John, BC
2001-198	Bruce Low	INS	AIA for Abitibi Consolidated Inc. and other licensees' forestry operations within the Mackenzie FD
2001-199	Bjorn Simonsen	INS	AIA for MoTH's proposed replacement of the Mercantile Creek bridge crossing and realignment of adjacent portion of Port Albion Road on the E side of Ucluelet Inlet, W coast of Vancouver Island
2001-200	Gail Wada	INS	AIA for MoF/SBFEP and other licensees' forestry operations within the Chilliwack FD, including the ATT of the Boothroyd, Boston Bar, and Spuzzum FNs
2001-201	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA for Gorman Brothers Lumber Ltd.'s forestry operations within the Penticton and Merritt FDs
2001-202	Anthony Hewer	INS	AIA for forestry operations within TRIM map sheet 103P.056, Kalum FD
2001-203	Bruce Low	INS	AIA for West Fraser Mills Ltd. (Fraser Lake Saw Mills) and other licensees' forestry operations within the Lakes FD
2001-204	Wayne French	ALT	Alterations to CMTs #23-54 within DfSf 014 and CMTs H2, H4, H6, H7, H8 and #2 within DfSf 017, by forestry operations in cut block 8655, TFL 44, Sarita River, South Island FD
2001-205	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA for Isaak Forest Resources Ltd.'s forestry operations within cut blocks B001, B002, B003 and B004, located in TL TO 846, across Millar Channel from Flores Island, South Island FD
2001-206	Rick Hibbs	ALT	Alterations to that portion of DgRw 004 (False Narrows Site) located on Lot 8, Plan 17835, Sec 28, Nanaimo District, by residential construction at 1677 El Verano Drive, Gabriola Island
2001-207	Hugh Middleton	INS	AIA for proposed forestry operations within the Invermere FD
2001-208	Richard Gilbert	INS	AIA for Canadian Forest Products' forestry operations within the Prince George, Vanderhoof, and Fort St. James FDs
2001-209	Barry Wood	INS	AIA for proposed forestry operations within the Kootenay Lakes FD
2001-210	Chris Engisch	INS	Inventory and AIA for proposed forestry operations within the ATT of the Homalco Nation, Campbell River, and Sunshine Coast FDs (excluding Denman Island)
2001-211	Rob Field	INS	AIA for Riverside Forest Products Ltd., and other licensees' forestry operations within the Williams Lake FD
2001-212	Kevin Walker	ALT	Alterations to EeRj 206 and EeRj 207 by MoF/SBFEP forestry health operations within TSL A65776, W of Cache Creek, Kamloops FD
2001-213	Malcolm Makayev	ALT	Alterations to FaRv 003 which may result from construction of drainage swales and a culvert near the Siwash Bridge on the N bank of Siwash Canyon (Chilko River), to stabilize the river bank
2001-214	Linda Zurkirchen	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within GfTk 002, GfTk 003, GfTk 005, GfTk 006, and GgTj 002, 010, 011, and monitoring of the MoTH Kincolith Extension Project between Greenville and Kincolith on the N bank of the Nass River
2001-215	Clinton Coates	INS	AIA for a proposed commercial redevelopment of the Merritt Tourism Information Centre, junction of Highway 5 and 5A near Merritt
2001-216	Arlene Yip	INS	AIA for Riverside Forest Products Ltd. and other licensees' forestry operations within the ATT of the Tl'esqox FN, Williams Lake FD
2001-217	Hugh Middleton	INS	AIA for proposed forestry operations within the Columbia FD
2001-218	Doug Brown	INS	Inventory and AIA for Teal Cedar Products Ltd. and other licensees' forestry operations within the Chilliwack FD

2001-219	Brad McAdams	ALT	Alterations to DcRt 083 (Allotment Garden Site) from construction activities associated with residential development at 4053 Gordon Head Road, Victoria
2001-220	Morley Eldridge	INS	Inventory and AIAs for proposed forestry operations within the Queen Charlotte Islands FD
2001-221	Doris Zibauer	INS	AIA for Riverside Forest Products Ltd. and other licensees' forestry operations and forest health activities within the Horsefly FD
2001-222	Sandra Witt	INS	AIA of proposed improvements to existing forest recreation sites at Driftwood Bay, Lizzie Bay, Owl Creek, and Twin One, and proposed development of a new forest recreation site on Meager Creek, near Mount Currie in the Squamish FD
2001-223	Nicole Nicolls	INS	AIA for Integrated Wood Services Ltd.'s forestry operations within FL A60822, cut blocks 1 and 3 and Tuzo Lake cut blocks 1 and 2, Penticton FD
2001-224	Jennifer Lindberg	INS	AIA for MoF/SBFEP forestry operations in TSL A55516 (Block 11 and 12), at Tahumming River, Toba Inlet, Sunshine Coast FD
2001-225	Brian Pegg	INS	AIA for International Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations within TFL 54 and FL A192235, on the W coast of Vancouver Island between Ucluelet and Mooyah, South Island FD
2001-226	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA for Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. (West Island Timberlands, Barkley Contract Operations) forestry operations within Block 931104, on the W coast of Vancouver Island near Ucluelet, South Island FD
2001-227	David Archer	INS	Inventory of portions of the Dundas Islands Group, about 25 km NW of Prince Rupert
2001-228	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA for BCBC of a 0.92 ha parcel, described as Part of Remainder of Lot 1, Plan 12156, DL 2166, Cariboo District, located at 787 PG Pulp Mill Road, Prince George
2001-229	Sheila Greer	INS	Inventory of alpine ice patches in N British Columbia, located within the ATT of the Champagne and Aishihik FN and the Carcross-Tagish FN
2001-230	Walt Kowal	INS	AIA of West Fraser Mills Ltd.'s forestry operations within the Williams Lake, Horsefly, and Chilcotin FDs
2001-231	Walt Kowal	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within the Williams Lake, Horsefly, and Chilcotin FDs
2001-232	Harald Fograscher	ALT	Alterations to DgRr 002 (St. Mungo) and DgRr 006 (Glenrose Cannery) by River Road (East) Corridor Improvements (Phase 2), including the construction of pedestrian sidewalks, retaining walls, and removal/relocation/replacement of power poles and storm sewer drains, along River Road between Nordel Way and a point 70 m past Nelson View Road (ca. 2.1 km), Corporation of Delta
2001-233	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA of Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. (Stillwater Operations) forestry operations within DL 450, on the N outskirts of Powell River, Sunshine Coast FD
2001-234	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of Triumph Timber Ltd.'s forestry operations within FL A16820, located in the ATT of the Kitamaat Village Council (Haisla Nation), North Coast FD
2001-235	James Croft	ALT	Alterations of CMT #s 1, 6, 10, 20, J50, 64, 66, 70, 73, 75, 78-80, 113, and J128 within GiSv 014, by E & J Trucking Ltd.'s forestry operations in TS A45399, Muldoe Block, Kispiox FD
2001-236	Doug Brown	INS	AIA for a residential development proposed by Burnaby Mountain Community Corporation along University Drive East at SFU, Burnaby
2001-237	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA of Strathinnes Forestry Consultants Ltd.'s forestry operations within cut blocks A, B, and C, FL A64961, located on Hinton Island, SW of Hartley Bay, North Coast FD
2001-238	Richard Gilbert	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations within Woodlot 533, S of Quesnel on NTS map 93 B/16, Quesnel FD
2001-239	Susan Rogers	ALT	Alterations to DhRr 008 by proposed improvements (including a pier and float system upgrade) to Cates Park by the District of North Vancouver
2001-240	Rob Lackowicz	INS	AIA for the MoTH (Kootenay Regional Office) "Deer Creek Prospect" gravel quarry, located on the E side of Lower Arrow Lake near Deer Park
2001-241	Robert Ballinger	ALT	Alterations of CMTs recorded as FITd 008 and FITd 009, by West Fraser Mills Ltd. (Skeena Sawmills Division) forestry operations in blocks 41-10-1 (former 41-1-4) and 41-10-2 (former 41-1-5), respectively; blocks located on the N shore of Kildala Arm of Douglas Channel, S of Kitimat, Kalum FD
2001-242	Shawn Hedges	ALT	Alterations to FjTf 010 and CMTs J11-J12 and M1 within FjTf 009 by forestry operations in TSL A58484, Verney Passage near Gardner Canal and Devastation Channel, North Coast FD

2001-243	Normand Canuel	INS	AIA for Doublestar Resources Ltd.'s proposed mining development, ancillary facilities, and roads, generally located W of the Sustut River
2001-244	Cameron Simpson	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within GiSp 004, GiSp 014, GiSp 015, GiSp 016, GiSp 017, GiSp 019, GiSp 020, GiSp 021, and GiSp 46, by forestry operations on Cutting Permit 573, Block 1, E shore of Haul Lake, near Fort Babine
2001-245	Ian Wilson	INS	Inventory and AIA for the MoTH (Northern Region) proposed Poco Gravel Pit, located NE of Fort Nelson on the Cabin Lake Road approximately 29 km N of the "Yoyo T" (km 121 of the Sierra Yoyo Road, E of Fort Nelson
2001-246	Andrew Mason	INS	AIA of Northwest Hardwoods' forestry operations within FL A32611, Silverhope Creek, Chilliwack FD
2001-247	Amanda Marshall	INS	AIA of Takla Development Corporation's forestry operations within FL A52152, Fort St. James FD
2001-248	Paul Pashnik	ALT	Alterations to CMTs #1-3, 12, 15, and 19 within DfSh 172 by Echa-Peh Forest Resources Ltd.'s forestry operations in Block BP-2, FL A53361/59658, Barkley Sound, South Island FD
2001-249	Duncan McLaren	INS	Inventory of the Salmon River near Fort Langley with possible test excavations at DhRp 032, DhRp 008, DgRp 001, DgRp 010 and DgRp 015, as a component of a RIC Training program
2001-250	Tanja Hoffmann	INS	AIA for the Klitsa Creek and South Sutton Creek hydroelectric projects, W of Port Alberni

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Archaeology

- Alcock, Susan E., Terence N. D'Altroy, Kathleen D. Morrison and Carla M. Sinopoli (eds.). 2001. *Empires*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. ISBN: 0-521-77020-3 (Hc) US \$95.00.
- Fagan, Brian M. 2000. *Ancient Lives*. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River NJ. ISBN: 0-321-04790-7 (Pb) price not provided.
- Goldberg, Paul, Vance T. Holliday and C. Reid Ferring. 2000. *Earth Sciences and Archaeology*. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Norwell MA. ISBN: 0-306-46279-6 (Hc) US \$120.00.
- Keyser, James D., and Michael A. Klassen. 2001. *Plains Indian Rock Art*. UBC Press, Vancouver. ISBN: 0-7748-0857-8 (Pb) \$39.95.
- Kipfer, Barbara Ann, PhD. 2000. *Encyclopedic Dictionary of Archaeology*. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Norwell MA. ISBN: 0-306-46158-7 US \$150.00.
- Kujit, Ian. 2000. *Life in Neolithic Farming Communities: Social Organization, Identity and Differentiation*. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Norwell MA. ISBN: 0-306-46122-6 (Hc) US \$80.00.
- Martin, Simon, and Nikolai Grube. 2000. *Chronicle of the Maya Kings and Queens: Deciphering the Dynasties of the Ancient Maya*. Thames & Hudson, New York. ISBN: 0-500-05103-8 (Cloth) US \$34.95.
- Moseley, Michael E. 2001. *The Incas and their Ancestors: The Archaeology of Peru*. Thames & Hudson, New York. ISBN: 0-500-28277-3 (Pb) US \$27.50.

Lock, G. 2000. *Beyond the Map: Archaeology and Spatial Technologies*. IOS Press, Amsterdam. ISBN 1-58603-021-3 (Hc) US \$107.00.

Roskams, Steve. 2001. *Excavation*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. ISBN: 0-521-35534-6 (Hc) US \$74.95.

Thurston, Tina L. 2000. *Landscapes of Power, Landscapes of Conflict*. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Norwell MA. ISBN: 0-306-46320-2 (Hc) US \$80.00.

Ethnology

Graybill, Florence Curtis, and Victor Boesen. 2000. *Edward Sherriff Curtis: Visions of a Vanishing Race*. University of New Mexico Press (Available through UBC Press, Vancouver). ISBN 0-8263-2249-2 (Pb) \$45.95.

McLennan, Bill, and Karen Duffek. 2000. *The Transforming Image: Painted Arts of Northwest Coast First Nations*. UBC Press, Vancouver. ISBN: 0-7748-0427-0 (Cloth) \$65.00.

Marles, Robin J., Christina Clavelle, Leslie Monteleone, Natalie Tays, and Donna Burns. 1999. *Aboriginal Plant Use in Canada's Northwest Boreal Forest*. UBC Press, Vancouver. ISBN 0-7748-0737-7 (Hc) \$75.00.

Rapport, Nigel, and Joanna Overing. 2000. *Social and Cultural Anthropology*. Taylor & Francis, London. ISBN: 0-4151-8156-9 (Pb) US \$19.95.

Williams, Judith. 2001. *Two Wolves at the Dawn of Time*. New Start Books, Vancouver. ISBN: 0-921586-84-81 (Pb) \$28.00.

NANAIMO LECTURES



The Nanaimo Branch of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia presents monthly lectures usually on the second Friday of each month from 7:00 to 9:00 P.M. The lectures are held at Malaspina College in Building 356, Room 111. Lectures are free to members and cost \$5 for non-members. For more information contact Pat Knowles at dveng2@island.net.

8 February 2002

Chris Arnett, art historian.

Title: Perception and Reality: Euro-Canadian and First Nations Perspectives on the Rock Art of the British Columbia Interior.

The First Nations rock art of the British Columbia Interior has been studied by Euro-Canadian researchers for a little over a century. Although the rock art was produced into this century and is one of the most visible forms of First Nations material culture, with few exceptions non-native researchers have focused their studies on stylistic and statistical analysis with varying degrees of speculation, ignoring cultural context. Using examples from a number of sites in the British Columbia Interior, Chris Arnett will compare and contrast First Nations' perspectives of rock art with those of Euro-Canadian research methodologies. Discussion will focus on attempts by Euro-Canadian researchers to "read" rock art based on "what they want to see" as opposed to "what is there." Mr. Arnett will also touch upon recent advances in rock art methodology and contextual analysis which point the way to a reconciliation of perspectives leading towards a deeper understanding and appreciation of form and meaning.

8 March 2002

Dr. Steven Earle, geologist, and geology instructor at Malaspina University College.

Title: Recent Sea Level Changes in British Columbia.

Coastal British Columbia has been affected by dramatic shifts in relative sea level during the 14,000 years since the start of the last glacial retreat, firstly because water levels rose rapidly as the ice melted, and secondly because the continental crust sprang back slowly in response to the decreased ice load. The geological evidence for and explanation of these events will be presented and discussed, along with some details on the extent of the initial inundation of areas that are now land, and the extent of exposure of areas that are now submerged. Implications for archaeological studies on Vancouver Island will be considered.

12 April 2002

Michael Klassen, heritage consultant.

Title: Spirit Images, Medicine Rocks: The Rock Art of Alberta.

For the Aboriginal people of the Great Plains, rock art sites have always been sacred places. Petroglyphs and pictographs are spirit images drawn on medicine rocks, connecting the corporeal and spirit worlds. Writing-On-Stone, in southern Alberta, represents the greatest concentration of rock art on the Great Plains; thousands of images line the sandstone cliffs along the Milk River.

Less well known are dozens of other sites throughout the province: vision paintings hidden in secluded canyons high in the Rockies; red ochre smeared across the faces of huge glacial erratics in the foothills; enigmatic symbols painted in sandstone caves found in prairie coulees.

By studying patterns in the form and distribution of Alberta rock art, we can see relationships, which illuminate the historical and cultural origins of these images.

By exploring the relationship of rock art to its cultural and physical context, we also can begin to understand its place in ritual and the sacred landscape.

10 May 2002

Dr. C.S. "Rufus" Churcher, professor emeritus from the University of Toronto, Zoology, and research associate emeritus of the Royal Ontario Museum, Palaeobiology.

Title: Evidence of Climate and Human Activities in the Dakhleh Oasis, Western Desert of Egypt.

The Quaternary faunas of northeast Africa (Egypt, eastern Libya, and northern Sudan) are poorly known and only one Pleistocene fauna from Dakhleh Oasis is known. Faunas from the Epipalaeolithic and Neolithic comprise piecemeal skeletal fragments mainly from human mediated sites, sometimes associated with lithics.

The Neolithic peoples reduced the skeletal elements to fragments, often without any diagnostic articular ends, making identification to species difficult. Occupation sites are normally unstratified with depths of a few centimetres, so sequences of typological lithics are also hard to discern.

It is unknown whether the last Neolithic people were coeval with early Old Kingdom Pharaonic Egyptians, if either had sheep, whether goat and domestic cattle were part of the middle and later Neolithic peoples domesticates, and whether asses were either part of the wild fauna or also part of later Neolithic peoples' culture. The Quaternary fauna of northeast Africa resembles that present in East Africa as to large herbivores and carnivores, with taxa falling out over time, probably due to changing climate and man's hunting pressures.

DEBITAGE

The ROYAL BRITISH COLUMBIA MUSEUM 2000-2001 Annual Report is currently available on-line (www.rbcm.gov.bc.ca/new/annualreport5e.pdf). The report provides a summary of the research findings for Kwaday Dän Ts'inchì (Long Ago Person Found).

Researchers and the public can now search the ROYAL BRITISH COLUMBIA MUSEUM'S (RBCM) extensive collection of artifacts, specimens, and images using the on-line RBCM Collection Database. This research tool acts like a window into the Museum's collection, providing access to 14,000 ethnology objects. Images for research or publication can also be ordered. The RBCM Collection Database is currently in its testing phase, but will continue to grow as more information and images from the collection are made available. The Web site is located at: <http://obj.royalbcmuseum.bc.ca/>.

On 5 June 2001, the BC PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT announced their new cabinet appointments and established 20 new government ministries. The Archaeology

Branch now falls under the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management (MSRM) (www.gov.bc.ca/srm/). The BC Heritage Trust and the Royal BC Museum fall under the Ministry of Community, Aboriginal and Women's Services (www.gov.bc.ca/mcaaws/).

Parks Canada and the Historic Sites and Monuments Board recently designated PORT ALBERNI'S McLEAN MILL a National Historic Site. This commemoration recognizes the structure for its architectural value, as well as the role the forestry industry played in building Canada. For more information on the McLean Mill site, see "Digging it at the McLean Mill: 1997 North Island College (Port Alberni Campus) Archaeological Field School" in Vol. 29, No. 3 of *The Midden*.

THE VICTORIA CHAPTER OF THE ASBC organizes speakers throughout the year. Their meetings are held at the Pacific Forestry Centre, 506 West Burnside Road, Victoria. For questions about upcoming meetings contact Louise Barr 250 479-1335.

The following professional development courses are being offered by the UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA's Cultural Resource Management Program in their Fall 2001 schedule.

On Campus:

Managing Heritage Conservation Projects, 22-27 October 2001

Managing Cultural Organizations, 5-10 November 2001

Distant Education:

Curatorship and Community, 9 October 2001- 25 January 2002

Conserving Historic Structures, 15 October 2001 - 1 February 2002

For more information contact the Cultural Management Programs Division of Continuing Studies, University of Victoria, PO Box 3030 STN CSC, Victoria, BC V8W 3N6; tel. (250) 721-8462; fax (250) 721-8774; Email: crmp@uvcs.uvic.ca; Web site: www.uvcs.uvic.ca/crmp.



October 22, 2001

To Members of the Archaeological Community

Re: Archaeology Branch Changes

As many of you already know, the Archaeology Branch is now part of the new Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management (MSRM) and it is within the Registries and Resource Information Division. The mandate of this Division is facilitating land and resource use decision-making by providing relevant, timely and accurate information, data and knowledge to decision-makers and clients. To meet this mandate the wide variety of groups that had been placed into the Division were reorganized along functional lines.

For the Archaeology Branch this means the branch's functions have been realigned so as to effectively integrate archaeological resource management with the management of a broad range of other resource values. However, all these functions will continue to be fulfilled by the archaeology staff and our stakeholders will continue to deal with the same staff they have dealt with in the past.

The Inventory and Mapping Section of the former Archaeology Branch is now the Archaeological and Recreational Inventory Section of the Terrestrial Information Branch within the Resource Information Department. This section is responsible for the recording, maintenance and distribution of heritage resource and recreational information, as well as Provincial Heritage Register information under the *Heritage Conservation Act*. This information supports integrated land use planning at the provincial and local levels, and is typically supplied to private industry, other government agencies, archaeologists, and the general public.

Jack Foster is the manager of this section, and his staff includes: John McMurdo, Ian Whitbread, Barbara Rimmer, Doris Lundy, and Ted Murray (Recreation Inventory & Planning Forester).

The Archaeological Planning and Assessment Section is now in the Archaeology & Forests Branch of the Registries Department. The primary responsibilities of this section include: administering a permit process under the *Heritage Conservation Act*, representing archaeological resource interests on project review committees established under the *Environmental Assessment Act*, and providing archaeological resource input to the development of provincial Land and Resource Management Plans.

Ray Kenny is the manager of this section, and his staff includes: Alan Riches (Administrative Clerk), Steven Acheson (on leave until April 2002; replaced on a temporary basis by Bonnie Campbell), Doug Glaum (on special assignment to the Archaeology Site Awareness Project, and currently replaced by Jim Spafford), Dave Hutchcroft, Al Mackie, Jim Pike, Dave Suttill and Jane Warner.

Chris Spicer was previously on staff with the Inventory and Mapping Section and is now with Terrestrial Data Services within the Resource Information Department, but will continue to provide his services to the Archaeological and Recreational Inventory Section.

Olga Klimko will continue to provide support for treaty negotiations and archaeological policy within the Corporate Policy Division of MSRM.

Justine Batten, Acting Director of the Archaeology Branch, is now the Acting Director of the Archaeology and Forests Branch; Beth Dangerfield is continuing as Office Manager for the group and Kathryn Graham as receptionist.

These changes have been undertaken as part of a much broader business transformation initiative to deliver integrated land and resource information to clients in an efficient and effective manner. The changes will not detract from the services that government provides but rather the focus is provide these services in a way that better meets our clients' needs.

Yours truly,

Allison Bond

Assistant Deputy Minister

Registries and Resource Information Division

**Ministry of
Sustainable Resource
Management**

Office of the
Assistant Deputy Minister

Mailing Address:
PO Box 9352
Stn Prov Govt
Victoria BC V8W 9M1

Location:
3- 780 Blanshard St.
Victoria

CONFERENCES

3-6 January
2002

Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), 103rd Annual Meeting
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

The AIA Annual Meeting brings together professional and avocational archaeologists from around the world to learn about the latest developments from the field. It provides a forum for archaeologists to present the latest result of their work, and share information at workshops and roundtable sessions. Information regarding the AIA Annual Meeting will be posted on the AIA Web site as details are finalized.

Contact: Jennifer Moen, Conference Manager, Archaeological Institute of America, 656 Beacon Street, Boston, MA, 02215-2006; tel. (617) 353-9361; fax (617) 353-6550; email: aiamtg@bu.edu; Web site: www.archaeological.org

9-12 January
2002

35th Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology
Mobile, Alabama, USA

The 35th conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology is hosted by the Society for Historical Archaeology and the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology. The plenary session and meeting theme is "Colonial Origins," in recognition of the 300th anniversary of Mobile's founding by French colonists.

Contact: For program information, Amy Young, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, P.O. Box 5074, University Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406; fax (601) 266-6373; email: amy.young@usm.edu

20-24 March
2002

Society for American Archaeology (SAA), 67th Annual Meeting
Denver, Colorado, USA

The Program Committee will send notification of acceptance or decline by December 17, 2001. The preliminary program will be posted on the SAA Web page at the end of December, 2001. The Exhibitor List is already available on-line.

Future SAA Annual Meeting dates include: April 9-13, 2003, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; March 31-April 4, 2004, Montreal, Quebec.

Contact: SAA Headquarters, 900 Second Street NE #12, Washington DC, 20002-3557, USA; tel. (202) 789-8200; fax (202) 789-0284; email: meetings@SAA.org; Web site: www.saa.org

4-6 April
2002

Annual Conference of the Alaska Anthropological Association
Anchorage, Alaska, USA

The 2002 annual meeting of the Alaska Anthropological Association will be hosted by the National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office. The meeting theme is "Land, Landmarks, and Landscapes." While papers and panels related to the theme are encouraged, other topics are also welcome.

Contact: Questions about papers and symposia, Rachel Mason, email: rachel_manson@nps.gov; Registration, Susan E. Bender, email: susan_bender@nps.gov; Facilities and speakers, Becky Saleeby, email: becky_saleeby@nps.gov; Web site: www.alaska.net/~oha/aaa/2002-meeting.html



THE MIDDEN

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