

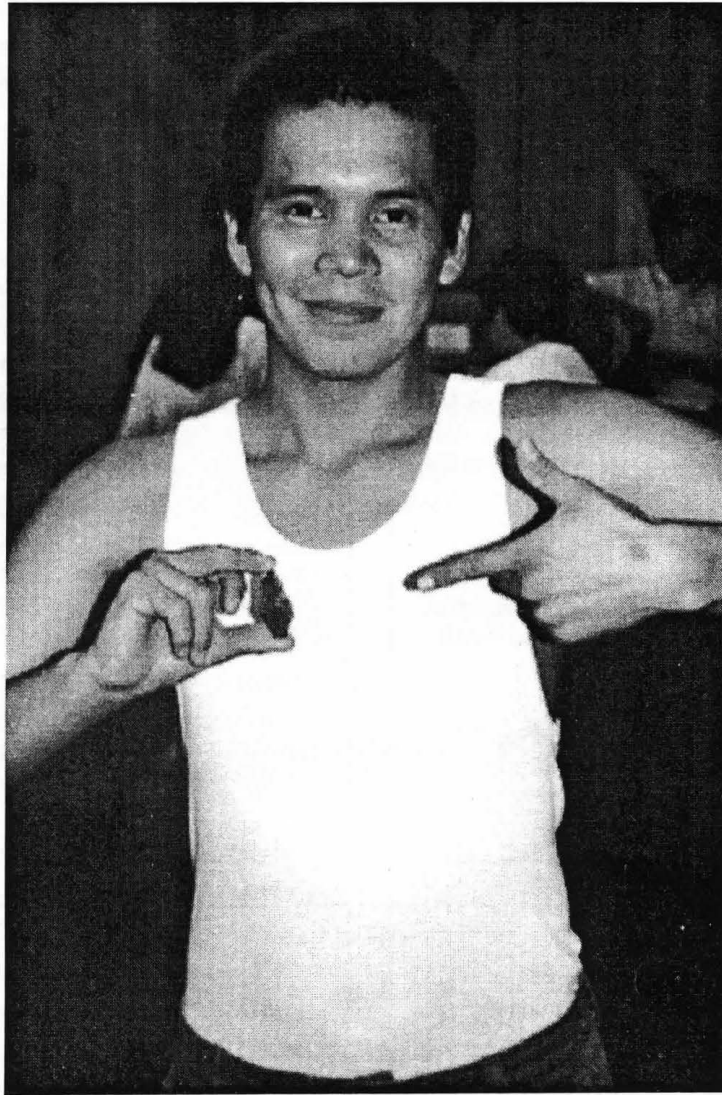
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# MIDDEN

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In this issue: Field school in Kamloops; Historic Yale;  
Archaeology as teaching tool; Site protection and the law.



# THE MIDDEN

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**Editor:** Heather Myles (274-4294)  
**Field Editor:** Richard Brolly (689-1678)  
rbrolly@arcas.net  
**News Editor:** Heather Myles  
**Publications Editor:** Robbin Chatan (215-1746)  
cairo@direct.ca  
**Assistant Editor:** Erin Strutt  
erins@intergate.bc.ca  
**Production & Subscriptions:**  
Fred Braches (462-8942)  
braches@netcom.ca

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## Contributors this issue

Brian Apland, Catherine Carlson, Robbin Chatan, Robin Hooper, Andrew Mason, and Peter Ord.

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Leah Pageot (687-7754)  
lpageot@aol.com

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# MIDDEN

## A CHANGING EDITORIAL TEAM

A chapter has come to a close on *The Midden's* editorial team. After serving five years on the editorial staff of *The Midden*, publications editor and former co-chief editor **Robbin Chatan** is stepping down.

On behalf of *The Midden's* editorial team, I would like to thank Robbin for his years of dedication, effort, hard work, and tremendous commitment to the various editorial roles he held with *The Midden*. His contributions to the production and publication of this quarterly will be greatly missed. We wish him well in all his future endeavors.

In his place we would like to welcome **Monica Karpiak** who has enthusiastically agreed to fill the position of publications editor. Monica is a graduate student in the Department of Archaeology at Simon Fraser University and is also employed at Golder Associates Ltd.

If you are interested in writing a book review for *The Midden*, or would like to recommend a book for review, you can contact Monica Karpiak at (604) 294-3394.

*Heather Myles, editor*

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*Lucky find while sifting at Xá:ytem Interpretive Centre.  
Photo by Peter Ord. See Peter Ord's article "Archaeology as Teaching Tool," beginning on page 8. Name of the student not available at press time.*

# THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE CARIBOO ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL AT THOMPSON'S RIVER POST, KAMLOOPS, BC

by Catherine Carlson

This year's biennial UCC archaeology field school was the fourth in a series of excavations run in 1993, 1995, 1997, and 1999 at the site of the oldest year-round fur trade post in Kamloops (dating 1821-1842). With the permission and cooperation of the Kamloops Indian Band (fieldwork was conducted under the KIB archaeological permit system and not under a provincial permit), research has focussed on locating, delineating, and exploring the early contact period Indian village associated with the first Hudson's Bay Company post in Kamloops. Structural evidences of both the European trading post (a rectangular wood building), and the associated Native village (circular pithouses and cache pits) have been discovered through field school survey and testing. In addition to excavation, mapping of the site's surficial features has been an important aspect of the work.

The site lies between 500-750 meters north of the northeast confluence of the North and South Thompson rivers on the Kamloops Indian Reserve, along the east bank of the North Thompson River (Figure 1). Locally the area is referred to as "Indian Point." When I first started working there in 1993, the landscape was a field of tall bunch grass bordered by cottonwood trees along the riverbank to the west, the CN rail line and Mount Paul Industrial Park to the east, and the Kamloops Indian Band cemetery and historic St. Joseph's church to the north. To the south of the site lies a treed floodplain and slough of the South Thompson River. The property, while situated at the geographical centre of the booming modern city of Kamloops, is nevertheless a quiet

undisturbed parkland that has miraculously escaped development. It is frequently used by cyclists and day hikers, particularly band members on their way to crossing the river to downtown Kamloops.

Prior to the 1997 excavations, it was not conclusively known whether or not the 1821 trading post had in fact actually ever been located here. Oral histories of Kamloops band members suggested that the old post lay in the general vicinity of the historic church, but its exact whereabouts was unknown (Manny Jules, pers. comm. 1993). Meagre HBC historical records and maps also indicated that the first trading post location was somewhere near the northeast confluence of the two rivers. It was also known that following the abandonment of this post in 1842, another HBC post was constructed on the west bank of the North Thompson River, which was then moved again in the 1860s to the south side of the South Thompson River (Favrholdt 1987).

The undeveloped land south of the church cemetery at least indicated to me in 1993 that there was a high potential for finding intact archaeological features associated with the fur trade era, if they existed at all in this vicinity. An archaeological survey in 1979 by Michael Rousseau and Manny Jules had recorded the presence of eight presumed prehistoric pithouse depressions and a cache pit (site EeRc 22). These researchers also speculated on the survey form that a rectangular depression at the northern end of the site near the cemetery and riverbank may represent the former place of the old trading post.

My initial goals for field research focussed on (1) determining whether or not the trading post had formerly been located in the area of Indian Point, or site EeRc 22; (2) if there was evidence of early historic occupation by fur traders, then was there an adjacent Indian village of the same time period; and (3) if either of the above were found, then what did the material culture indicate about the lifeways, and cultural and economic interactions that occurred between European and Native peoples in this initial period of contact? From the earliest formulation of the research, the focus has been on recovering evidence of aboriginal occupation during the fur trade to study the origins of colonialism in this region, and to investigate Indian people's first responses to European intrusion.

For the above reasons, the initial 1993 field school was engaged in testing two circular depressions at the southern extent of the site (Figure 2; Area 1). Prior to testing, it was not known if the area's pithouses were pre-contact or historic in age. On an idea that small cultural depressions may represent historic pithouses, I focussed the testing on two of the site's smallest pithouse depressions (6 m and 5 m diameters). Substantial amounts of fluvial and aeolian sand and silt had in-filled these circular features such that almost a meter of deposit had to be excavated before roof and house floor zones were encountered. Throughout the fill deposits, some historic glass and metal objects were recovered. However, once into the roof and floor zones, historic materials increased in abundance, including trade beads, clay pipe fragments, a piece of

pounded copper, musket shot, and metal basins. At no time were pre-contact style lithics, including flakes, encountered, and neither were historic ceramics. In addition, an extensive and varied faunal assemblage was retrieved through 1/8" mesh screens that included mostly wild fauna (e.g., deer, birds, salmon and suckers), but also butchered horse (first introduced to the Plateau in the 1790s). Structural remains included a preserved wooden upright post in the floor of one of the houses that further supported a relatively recent age for the house. Testing between the two houses uncovered a large buried cache pit that was bell-shaped in design and contained several rolls of birch bark, suggesting that it had been used for food storage.

All told, the initial 1993 field research showed that evidence of a probable fur-trade-era, and certainly historic, Indian pithouse occupation at this site existed. The initial success

at finding what I had been looking for encouraged the continuation of further field schools at this location. It was rewarding and exciting to have discovered *historic* pithouses immediately at the outset of the project. Archaeological literature describing historic Plateau pithouses in British Columbia is rare (e.g., Wilmeth 1978). There are a few late 19<sup>th</sup> century photographs depicting abandoned pithouses, but for how long and where pithouses continued in use after contact is not really known.

The 1995 field school continued testing the previously investigated houses in area 1, in addition to a third adjacent house that also turned out to be historic in age.

In addition, we undertook transect shovel-testing (with 50cm<sup>2</sup> units), and 1m<sup>2</sup> transect testing in the northern extent of the site adjacent to the riverbank where Rousseau and Jules had identified on the 1979 site form a vaguely rectangular depression that possibly represented the trading post location (Figure 2; area 2). The

from the Lakota Nation, ended up with a circular excavation unit, due to the sand wall-slumpage, that we named excavation "Indian style."

Following the 1993 excavations, Ken Favrholt (Secwepemc Museum) brought to my attention a series of black and white photographs from the University of British Columbia archives of the site area.

The photos were taken circa 1912 by an unknown photographer. One of the photographs (Figure 3) shows shovels standing up between some recently excavated large stones, and on the back is a handwritten caption identifying them as chimney stones of the old fort mess. Mount Paul is clearly visible in the background, and the surrounding landscape looks like today's grassy field. Attempts to locate this spot through visual alignment with the background mountains proved unsuccessful at finding any evidence of these long forgotten stones. It wasn't until the spring of



Figure 3: Circa 1912 photograph showing "Excavations" of the chimney stones of a building associated with the Thompson's River Post of 1821-1842 (by permission of the University of British Columbia archives, cat. no. 701).

transect testing for the possible trading post was unsuccessful in locating features or structural remains here. What was found was a deeply buried dark, extremely compact, silt layer containing historic artifacts that are probably fur trade era (certainly the musket shot is of that age). I have interpreted this as a former public "yard" or river bank launching area, assuming that the compaction is due to trampling. This portion of the site was difficult to test due to an extensive 1.5m deep aeolian sand dune deposit that has formed as a deep ridge against the line of trees along the riverbank, over the buried former land surface containing the historic materials. Murial McArthur, a field school student

1996, when vegetation cover was sparse, that I noticed a small 2m<sup>2</sup> mound rising slightly above the flat field in the northeast sector of the site that showed the top of a large rock barely projecting through the ground. Speculating that this had a good chance of being the place of the stones depicted in the early photograph, the 1997 field school was directed to excavating here (Figure 2; Area 4).

In area 4, 80 m east of the North Thompson riverbank, and 120 m north of the three historic pithouses tested in area 1, were found the obvious remains of the base of a stone chimney made of large rectangular stones, and containing burned mortar, ash, and fauna, charcoal, and his-

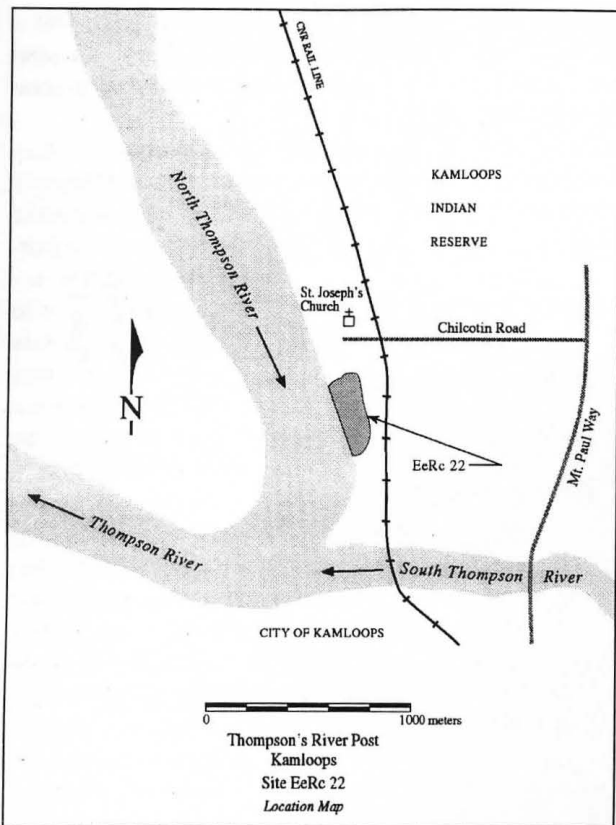


Figure 1: Location of Thompson's River Post Site EeRc 22

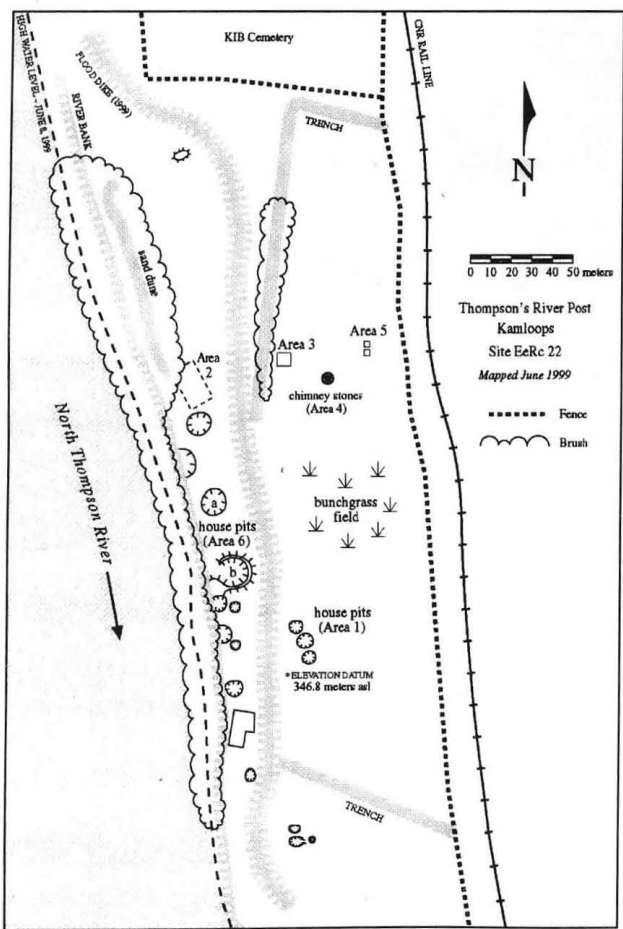


Figure 2: Map of Thompson's River Post Site EeRc 22

toric artifacts of metal and glass. Structural features around the chimney stones included highly decomposed wood planking representing old floor boards, and two pit features, one of which was the size and shape of a cellar hole, and the other a trash pit. Fur trade artifacts include trade beads, clay pipe fragments, tobacco tins, glass bottle fragments, hand-wrought and cut nails, and musket shot. Slag and coal in conjunction with hand-wrought iron pieces, suggest that there was a blacksmith on site. That we had found the location of at least one building that probably represented part of the former trading post was exciting. It meant that the exact location of the old post was now known, and that its spatial relationship to the historic pithouse village could be reconstructed.

This year I decided to test two large (17m and 12 m diameter) housepits located near the centre of the site, but on the edge of the riverbank to the west of the previous pithouses (Figure 2; Area 6). The largest of these was partially eroded into the river, and therefore an element of "rescue" archaeology formed part of the rationale for testing here. I assumed that these large pithouses were pre-contact in age, but this assumption needed to be tested. It was surprising, therefore, that the artifacts recovered here in these two houses were also historic. It is likely that they are somewhat earlier in

age than the three smaller housepits excavated in previous seasons, because of the presence of a few basalt flakes and two side-notched Kamloops phase projectile points found in each of the houses. The largest house also contained a cobalt blue faceted "Russian" trade bead, a style of bead that appears earlier on the coast than the round Canton light-blue beads ubiquitous on the Plateau, and that were found in the three smaller houses. Also of great interest was the discovery of a wooden "wall" or shoring around the inside of the largest pithouse at the contact between the floor and the earthen wall of the subterranean pit. The majority of the artifacts are historic metal and glass, but the lithic material and the Russian bead suggest that these houses may have been protohistoric to early contact in age, that is, early 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the smaller housepits in area 1 representing a later mid-19<sup>th</sup> century occupation.

Under the direction of the field school teaching assistant, Duncan McLaren, all of the excavated and unexcavated surficial cultural depressions were mapped (both contour and planimetric) by the students. The map (Figure 2) reveals a distribution pattern of 10 housepits, three probable cache pits or earth ovens, and three mid-20<sup>th</sup> century cellar holes scattered along the riverbank and in the grassy field south of the trading post chimney stones. In addition, three trenches with small embankments forming three sides of a rectangle enclose the field around the chimney area and the three small pithouses in area 1. Presumably the fourth (east) side was destroyed by the rail line construction. It is not known if these trenches date to the occupation of the trading post, nor what their function was. It is possible that they may represent either a horse corral, or a "haha," i.e., a barrier consisting of a trench or ditch with a sunken fence around a garden. Kamloops was one of the important staging grounds and wintering corrals for the HBC horse brigades linking Fort Alexandria to the north with Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River. The area that the trenches enclose (320 m long along the west side) is much larger than the stockade yards common to other HBC posts described in the literature, and therefore it seems improbable that the trenches outline a stockade. The north-south trending trench is visible in another of the

pre-1912 archival photos of the area, indicating that it is at least that old.

Other aspects of the 1999 field season were also exciting. Two days before field school began I was notified that an earthen flood-dyke would be constructed along the riverbank and through the site area. After meeting with the Kamloops band and the engineering firm, they agreed to modify construction plans so as to minimize any impact on the surficial site features by routing the dyke along a sinuous path around the housepits, and generally following the path of the old access road into the area (Figure 2). For the first three weeks of field school, heavy trucks and equipment dumped thousands of cubic meters of fill along the 8 m wide dyke corridor immediately adjacent to where we were excavating. As the North Thompson River flood waters began rapidly to rise, it was with some apprehension that we continued our work on the two housepits because they lay on the riverside of the dyke!

A small grant was obtained in 1997 from the University College of the Cariboo faculty scholarship granting committee to do a preliminary study of the faunal remains. Jean Hourston-Wright (Pacific Id.) analyzed several samples from area 1 (small housepits) and area 4 (chimney stones). A small institutional SSHRC grant was awarded to me recently to complete the analysis of the faunal materials, including the samples excavated this summer from the large pithouses. To date, the pattern of faunal remains suggests that traditional subsistence and economic practices remained largely unchanged from pre-contact practices in the Plateau, with the exception of the use of horse as food. With a large herd of horses to supply the brigade trail, it would have been economically prudent to consume horsemeat, particularly from lame or older horses that no longer could work the trails. From the distribution of horse bones, it is apparent that both HBC personnel and villagers consumed horsemeat.

In conclusion, the research conducted at the Thompson's River Post site EeRc 22 portrays the establishment of a trading post and a Native village adjacent to it in the early to middle 19<sup>th</sup> century, at the confluence of the North and South Thompson rivers. To date, there is no evidence that this particular location was used as a vil-

lage site prior to European arrival. Numerous pre-contact villages have been recorded and/or excavated immediately up and down both rivers on either side of this site (Wilson and Carlson 1980). It seems likely that this site was chosen as a trading location by both the Native peoples and Europeans because it would not interfere with, or impinge upon, an existing village, and because it was also a prime location for river navigation, fishing, and trade. It is beyond the scope and space of this paper to discuss the implications of this research for understanding and documenting cultural interactions during the early contact period in the Thompson-Shuswap district (see Carlson, in press); however, it is clear that Native peoples at this time were intimately engaged in setting the stage for later economic relationships with non-aboriginal peoples, which continue to this day (for example, the land surrounding the site is now a revenue-generating industrial park operated by the Kamloops band).

The positive contributions made to this archaeology by field school students cannot be over-emphasized. Even with limited funding, long-term community-based research projects are successful because education, research, and cooperation with the local aboriginal community are integrated. Two of the field schools were run jointly with the Simon Fraser University/Secwepemc Education Institute program (Nicholas 1997). Enthusiastic, bright, university students provide the most motivated, and motivating, work force for archaeology, and one that elevates often dreary and demanding field conditions to a meaningful intellectual, cultural, and scholarly enterprise. The analysis of the artifacts, fauna, and site features is ongoing, including artifact cataloguing and directed studies projects by UCC students.

#### Acknowledgements

I thank the UCC administration, particularly the former Dean of Arts Ron Miles and former Associate Dean of Arts Martin Petter for supporting the initiation of the field school, and the archaeology lab. The Kamloops Indian Band chief and council, particularly Chief Manny Jules, Clarence Jules Sr., and Richard Jules, and cultural resource management coordinator John Jules, cannot be thanked enough for their continued support. George

Nicholas and Marianne Ignace were instrumental in helping formulate two joint field schools between UCC and SFU/SEI. Ken Favrholt of the Secwepemc Museum was helpful in providing archival photographs, and in sharing his knowledge of the history of Kamloops. Jean Hourston-Wright and Susan Crockford are thanked for the faunal analysis. The UCC Scholarly Activity Committee provided funding for the faunal analysis, and the UCC work-study program aided in supporting student laboratory work. The field school teaching assistants, Cindy Matthew (1995), Kelly Martin (1997), and Duncan McLaren (1999) were invaluable to both teaching and research. An enormous thanks goes to the field school students, too numerous to name, who contributed more to the success of this project than they probably realize: their initials are forever encoded on hundreds of level bags and forms. George Nicholas offered his excellent editorial advice. Any errors in fact or interpretation are my own.

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**Dr. Catherine Carlson is an Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University College of the Cariboo.**

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# BENEATH ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, YALE, BC

by Robin Hooper

St. John the Divine Church was built in 1863, by the Reverend Henry Reeve (Downs 1980, 144-147), close to a parsonage that had been built in the area in 1862 (*The Province*. 2 August 1958). The church and parsonage were located on a slope between the second and third terraces about 16 m (55 feet) above the Fraser River on the north side. The parsonage was demolished in 1940 (*The Province*. 8 March 1948), and the church was restored in 1953 (Yale Museum Archives).

During the summers of 1995–1996, a project to repair the foundations of the old church was carried out by the Lower Mainland Division of the Heritage Branch of British Columbia. These repairs involved removing the soil from under the building to a depth of approximately one metre to allow for the removal of decayed beams and posts, and the replacement with new materials. During the foundation repairs, artifacts were found in the disturbed context of reddish-brown sandy soil. The area was divided into a grid of eleven units, ten internal and one external. The soil removed was screened through a 6mm (¼-inch) mesh.

## Area History

The start of the Fraser River gold-rush in 1858 brought thousands of miners to the area on stern wheel steamships from Victoria and other Pacific Ocean ports. In 1859 the Royal Engineers surveyed the town site of Yale, leaving an area reserved for a church and parsonage. By 1862 most of the miners had moved north to find richer deposits, travelling up the Fraser River using a wagon road from Yale that allowed access into the Caribou Country. At this stage Yale became the transshipment point for men and materials brought in by steamer and transferred to wagons for the trip north into the Caribou.

From 1880 to 1885 Yale was the centre for the construction of the western end of the Canadian Pacific Railway (Patterson 1985).



St. John the Divine, Yale, BC. Photo courtesy Robin Hooper.

## Quantitative Data

The repair project resulted in the recovery of 1,355 artifacts, of which 30% were nails, 16% shell, 14% bone, 11% ceramic, 10% late prehistoric stone tools, 7.5% bottle glass, 3% flat glass, 2% metal, and the remaining 6.5% being miscellaneous building material fragments and modern trash (Figure 1).

## Diagnostic Artifacts

The number and variety of stone tools in-

dicating a late prehistoric occupation site with a stone tool industry involving the flaking of basalt and chert to produce scraping and cutting tools, and the production of ground slate points and blades (Hobler 1982). The elevation of the site and sandy loam soil being similar to that in zone A-B at the Fraser Canyon Milliken site, DjRi 3, may indicate a similar date of about 2000 years BP (Borden 1961).

The 213 oyster shells are native oysters, *Ostrea lurida*. These early oysters have been largely replaced by imported species (Carefoot, personal communication 1999). They were the most important shellfish on the outer coast of Washington State 1400 years ago BP (Matson 1995). However there does not appear to be any record of them being found in the Glenrose or St. Mungo sites further down the Fraser River (Matson 1976), or the Milliken site on the opposite side of the river from Yale (Borden 1961; Matson 1995). The same applies to the Hatzic site (Andrew A. Mason, personal communication 1999). The shells had to be transported many miles from salt water up a fast flowing river to arrive in an edible state. It is most probable that the oysters were brought in for consumption at the parsonage by

steamships from 1858 to 1880 or by rail after that time.

Ten whole, unmarked, red bricks were found, all having soot stains, indicating that they were once part of a chimney. The bricks may have belonged to the parsonage chimney that was pulled down in 1940.

Recovered faunal remains included 63 large butchered animal bones, 16 small animal bones, 1 fish, 9 bird, and 104 large animal bone fragments. These bones also



probably originated from the parsonage.

Ceramics recovered were mainly of the white stoneware variety of English tableware. There were some blue-on-white and green-on-white, transfer-printed, tableware sherds with simple geometric and floral motifs. Dating the wares was difficult without the presence of manufacturer's back stamps.

Wood fragments consisted of board-ends of tongue and groove flooring, short lengths of hardwood barrel staves, and cedar shingle splinters. There is also a portion of a barrel-end board. One wonders if a barrel-end was sawn off to provide a shallow basin, the stave-ends being the walls.

A crude rawhide leather tobacco pouch, with hand-sewn bottom and pull-string closure and two halves of an Irish clay pipe bowl enclosed in the pouch are possibly the earliest European artifacts. There is an impressed maker's cartouche on the bowl with a lyre surrounded by shamrocks and the word "CORK" above. The upright bowl, and the Irish motifs of shamrock and lyre, are seen in English pipes during the mid-19th century (Davey 1985). Three factories in Cork produced clay pipes in 1846 (Oswald 1975). Additional leather fragments include two halves of a ball cover, 7.6 cm in diameter, the approximate size of a cricket ball or baseball.

A few artifacts showed indications of fire or fire damage. These were partially melted glass fragments, clinkers, and charcoal. Flat glass fragments in 1mm, 1.5mm, and 2mm thickness may have been window lights from the parsonage or the church. Four artifacts appear to be related to the parsonage or church. They include

two painted (red, green, and black) sheet-metal fragments, one with the lettering "HIGH.", which may be church or parsonage signage; an old fashioned door key; and a piece of board cut in a parallel curve to provide one half of a pointed arch, as found in church or parsonage windows.

### Conclusions

Other than the presence of a prehistoric occupation on this site, there are many artifacts that can be attributed to the parsonage that once stood near the church, determined by photographs (City Archives Album A-6, Hastings 33). The rawhide pouch and Irish pipe may have been left from an earlier building that occupied the church site, perhaps even the original log hut where services were first held (Downs 1980:147). However there is no clear indication where the hut was located. It is more probable these artifacts are remains from the parsonage.

In 1953 two additions were built, one on either side of the church: a furnace room to the west, and a vestry to the east. A pulpit was also added, and new brown siding replaced the previous white-coloured siding (Yale Museum Archives, 1999). The western addition may have been built on a trash pit or latrine, used by the parsonage, that was later filled in. This would account for the large amount of household waste and food remains that were unearthed. It is also probable that after the parsonage was demolished some of the smaller remains were spread into and over the site, some of which may have been placed under the church. Modern artifacts such as paper cups, bottle caps, plastic and paper fragments are considered to have been left by workers who performed the major renovations in 1953.

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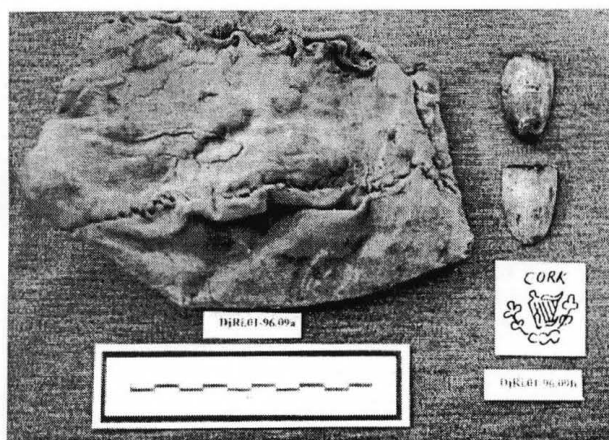
### Quantitative Data

Nails	409	75% machine cut
Oyster shells	213	
Bones	193	
Ceramics	149	2 Chinese jar sherds
Stone tools	135 *	
Bottle glass	104	
Flat glass	37	
Metal	24	other than nails
Curved glass	13	
Pipe fragments	9	
Other wood	8	
Barrel staves	6	
Buttons	5	
Leather	5	
Snail shells	2	
Miscellaneous	43 **	
Total	1355	Artifacts

\* 105 flakes, 8 points, 16 scrapers, 2 cores, 4 stones

\*\* charcoal, lime, paper, plastic, mortar, bricks

Figure 1: Quantitative Data



Raw leather tobacco pouch and two halves of an Irish clay pipe bowl found within the pouch, Photo courtesy Robin Hooper.

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ASBC member Robin Hooper is a retired marine surveyor with a PB Diploma in archaeology. He currently researches historic sites and collections in the Yale area.

# ARCHAEOLOGY AS TEACHING TOOL

by Peter Ord

A few years ago I was having a conversation with a group of archaeologists about the versatility required by an archaeologist to handle the many tasks of the profession. One of them made a joke that went something like this: "What's the difference between a juggler and an archaeologist?" Answer: "A juggler gets paid more." Once the nervous laughter subsided we all agreed that the comparison was true because, apart from being a dedicated excavator, an archaeologist also had to be a geographer, geologist, biologist, historian, ethnographer, surveyor, accountant, and cook, all rolled into one hardy outdoors person. I left the group thinking if I couldn't be an archaeologist on someone's payroll, then maybe I could teach the virtues of archae-

ology as an introduction to the many scholarly fields that support the subject. To youths maybe, who need to find a direction in life?

Between 1997 and 1998 the concept developed and changed but eventually a program was born, mainly thanks to the federal government's "Youth Service Canada" initiative. In the autumn of 1998, "Links to the Past" was created by Archaeomark for the Cowichan Band in Duncan. Using archaeology as a teaching tool, the program set about to help unemployed youths discover and promote the cultural heritage of their community in order to create Eco-tourism job opportunities in the future. It was in many ways an example of a cultural resource management program though it concentrated

primarily on helping the youths experiment with an array of occupational opportunities. The creation of an eco-tourist venture provided some direction for the program but in hindsight, it was more of a means than an end. The success of "Links to the Past" seemed to rely on the coming together of a multitude of factors, notably teamwork, exploration, responsibility, cultural studies and the general theme of discovery, both of the self and of the com-

ary and of the ten, five returned to school to complete their diploma, three started their own business in eco-heritage tourism, one went to chef's school, and one participant found a long term job. Of the ten, one wanted to become an archaeologist after completing studies.

The success of the "Youth Explorer Program" centred on its dedication to an integrated resource management curriculum. The participants experienced a

variety of applied fields of study that benefit not only themselves but also the community at large. The curriculum was created to deliver a "sample experience" of the various occupations and scholastic subjects open to them, and to receive advice on the how to pursue the ones that appealed to them

ARTS	SCIENCES	OCCUPATIONAL
Architectural History	Agricultural Sciences	Accounting
Art & Art History	Astronomy	Appraising
Ethnography	Biology	Astrology
Geography	Chemistry	Ethno-Pharmacology
Journalism	Climatology	Engineering
History	Computer Sciences	Graphic Design
Linguistics	Environmental Sciences	Mapping
Philosophy	Ethno-Botany	Marketing
Psychology	Food Sciences	Oral & Archival Research
Political Science	Geology	Publishing
Sociology	Marine Biology	Surveying
	Zoology	

Figure 1. Some of the related educational and occupational fields that were introduced.

community, inherent in archaeological pursuits. But the program was not without its controversies. How we address aboriginal issues of protocol and cultural sensitivity will largely determine how these programs are introduced in the future, to the benefit of all.

The "Youth Explorer Program" ran from August 1998 to January 1999 and included 10 unemployed youths from the Cowichan Native community. Ranging in age from 18 to 29, with a 50/50 gender mix, the goal of each individual was to meet one of Youth Service Canada's objectives; find a long-term job by the end of program; return to school to finish their high school diploma; enroll in post-secondary studies; or start their own business. All the participants completed the program in Janu-

most. Archaeology played an important role in this due to the multi-disciplined fields that the subject depends on. It relies on physical and mental pursuits and correspondingly, requires work to be done both outdoors and indoors, either working in a team or individually. More importantly, it offers a sense of adventure and discovery while relying on the most active of the senses: the imagination.

Listed in figure 1 are some of the related educational and occupational fields that were introduced.

The program was divided into stages and followed a flexible pattern designed to change according to adjustments in the both participants' and community's requirements. The program results can be reviewed in light of the objectives that were initially established, as listed below.

## For the youth participants

1. To experience and learn the cultural history of their region through archaeology and anthropology research.

*Measurable Objective:* To attain a beginner's knowledge of the theories, methods and practices of archaeology and an introductory knowledge of the history and anthropology of Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

*Project Results:* The team received classroom and hands-on experience in archaeological and anthropological research, travelling to sites on Galiano Island, the Fraser Valley, and Vancouver Island. They attained an introductory knowledge of the archaeology of the Cowichan area as well as the rest of BC.

2. To work in teams in order to survey the area around the Cowichan Valley for archaeological and ecological sites and build trekking and camping facilities that link these areas.

*Measurable Objective:* To survey and discover important sites and create a safe and well-marked path for the public to access these locations. The participants will also gain first-hand experience working as a team in outdoor conditions, thereby strengthening their interpersonal and working skills.

*Project Results:* The entire team was involved in the surveying and mapping of Mount Tzouhalem and discovered some sensitive anthropological and archaeological sites. Due to the importance of the sites to Cowichan culture, the Cowichan Band Office decided not to expose these sites to the public. Therefore the proposal for the building of the trail was declined until further review. A pre-established trail along the Cowichan River was chosen as an alternative and the team worked together in creating an interpretative tour using information they already researched. Nevertheless, the success of the program centred on the teamwork and camaraderie that resulted from the group working together and the skills learnt in the process.

3. To gain computer experience and work proficiently with the software required to design and create web sites, produce journals, articles, pamphlets, reports, letters, marketing and business plans.

*Measurable Objective:* To record their experiences in either print or digital for-



The "Links to the Past" team at Dionisio Point, Galiano Island. Names not available at press time.

mat. To also create the necessary material for the establishment of a small business and the production of promotion material with desktop publishing software.

*Project Results:* Human Resources Canada created a second phase to the "Links to the Past" project whereby four participants were chosen to receive training in the creation of an eco-tourism business for the future. This two month "Introduction to the Business of Tourism" program ran from 1 February to 22 April 1999, supervised by Amber Educational of Duncan. The team also successfully trained on the computer, creating reports, proposals, invitations, letters, a website, and documents related to their personal career plans.

## For the First Nation Community

1. To benefit from a diversified workforce gaining new work experiences.

*Measurable Objective:* A movement towards job creation outside of the now troubled resource-based industries—forestry, fishing, mining etc.—and the establishment of youth-run businesses.

*Project Results:* The project introduced the team to a variety of occupational directions which the participants realized, required further schooling and education. The participants elected to complete their high school equivalency, enrol in post-sec-

ondary education or receive training in the creation of their own business. Most importantly, they created a medium term and long term career plan to reach their objectives.

2. Increasing the cultural and historical profile of the community for both the inhabitants and visitors to the area.

*Measurable Objectives:* An increase in community spirit and self-awareness combined with an increase in the area's attractiveness to tourism.

*Project Results:* The work and research of the participants created considerable interest amongst the friends and families of the team as well as attention from the local population. The *Cowichan Citizen* newspaper and Shaw Cable both reported on the project and the resulting media exposure has led many people to request the creation of future YSC programs with similar objectives. The creation of future Eco-Heritage businesses will hopefully take advantage of the interest created by the "Links to the Past" team. An issue of contention was the discovery of sensitive archaeological material, which caused considerable concern amongst elders and other members of the Cowichan Native community. It was felt the youths had no business exploring areas that contained valuable relics of the past.

3. Providing youths with confidence and inspiration towards the future and a role in creating meaningful life experiences for themselves.

*Measurable Objectives:* A decrease in youth crime, suicide, delinquency, drug-addiction, and apathy. An increase in development of skills, and secondary and post-secondary enrolment.

*Project Results:* The greatest success of the program was the zero drop-out rate for all ten members of the team and the exceptional attendance records of the participants. Their motivation and excitement in the project enabled them to focus on their personal development and move away from the negative activities that affect today's disenfranchised youth. They became role models to their peers and because of that responsibility, their confidence grew and their belief in the future was strengthened.

Despite the successes of the "Links to the Past", many issues were highlighted which will undoubtedly affect many First Nation communities. Primarily, how does

a community 'promote' the past in light of traditional beliefs that seek modesty, guardedness and piety? Should such a value-laden discipline like archaeology be used for secular objectives amongst the aboriginal population? Who should determine the role of programs like the "Links to the Past," the local band or the mainstream community who may also benefit from the sharing of archaeological knowledge? Clearly there is a need to discuss these issues before other programs can be put in place.

The aim of "Links to the Past" was to use archaeology as a teaching tool in order to bring together segments of the area's social and economic fabric to create working opportunities for Duncan's youth. The project's main advantage was that it provided more than just a job for half a year, it was a six-month exercise in learning about the self, the community and how to create sustainable opportunities for the future. Archaeomark is presently creating a similar program for Native grade seven students at the Burnaby school district. Rather than create eco-heritage job oppor-

tunities, the program is designed to let the students sample the vocational and scholastic possibilities that archaeology can introduce. The program is called the "Youth Explorer Program" and one of its main goals is to provide contract opportunities for archaeologists to share their work with the students. Hopefully in the future this may help some archaeologists earn a higher living than your average juggler.

#### **Acknowledgement**

Archaeomark would like to thank Colin Grier, Eric Mclay, Bjorn Simonsen, Grant Keddie, Brenda Crabtree and Heather Myles for their valuable support during the "Links to the Past" project.

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**ASBC member Peter Ord received his MA (Hons) from Edinburgh University in 1996 and did his field work in Vietnam studying the topophilia of Cham temple sites. He has also excavated in the Czech Republic and in Scotland. He moved to Vancouver three years ago and started his company, Archaeomark, to promote archaeology to the public. Peter can be contacted at pdord@telus.net.**

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## NEWS ITEMS

### **Archaeology Policy On-Line**

The UBC Laboratory of Archaeology (LOA) now has its "Policy and Procedures" on-line. This policy introduces the structure of the LOA and describes the collections in its trust. The policy provides procedures to access these collections; guidelines for storage and use of these materials; and the process for requests of information, access, and repatriation. An appendix presents repatriation recommendations from the 1992 Task Force Report that was jointly sponsored by the Assembly of First Nations and the Canadian Museums Association. The on-line address is <http://www.arts.ubc.ca/anso/loapolicy.htm>.

### **CRM Courses at UVic**

Upcoming courses in the Cultural Resource Management program at the University of Victoria campus include:

*Heritage Interpretation*, 21–26 Febru-

ary 2000, with Candace Matelic  
*Museums in the Marketplace*, 6–11  
March 2000, with Pamela Johnson  
*Caring for Collections*, 3–8 April 2000,  
with Stefan Michalski  
*Approaches to Repatriation*, 10–15  
April 2000, with Tom Hill

Upcoming distant education courses include: *Museum Information Management* (HA 488N), 17 January–21 April 2000

For further information contact the Cultural Resource Management Program, 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: [kwilhelm@uvcs.uvic.ca](mailto:kwilhelm@uvcs.uvic.ca); web site: [www.uvic.ca/crmp/](http://www.uvic.ca/crmp/)

### **Handbook on Applying to Graduate Schools**

At the 1998 Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA) conference in Victo-

ria, a workshop on applying to graduate school in archaeology was presented by Lesley Nicholls (University of Calgary) with assistance from David Pokotylo (University of BC). The handbook prepared for the workshop *So, You Want to Apply to Graduate School?: A Brief Guide for Students Considering a Future in Graduate School and for Faculty Advisors*, by Lesley Nicholls, is currently available.

This guide on applying to graduate school helps address such questions as: How do I find out about graduate schools? What is a letter of intent? Who should I choose as referees? Why to they want an example of written work?

A copy of the guide is available by writing to: Lesley Nicholls, Administrative Assistant; Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4; email: [nicholls@ucalgary.ca](mailto:nicholls@ucalgary.ca)

# LETTER TO THE EDITOR

## LESSONS FROM THE TELEP SITE

In January 1999, Crown counsel made a decision to stay proceedings on charges under the *Heritage Conservation Act* related to damages to an archaeological site in Maple Ridge, known as the "Telep Site" (DhRp 35). While that decision disappointed a number of people and organizations, including staff in the Archaeology Branch, we must keep in mind that it was an independent call of Crown counsel, and not arrived at lightly.

In a previous article in *The Midden* (29/4) titled, "Heritage Conservation Act – Enforcement," I outlined the nature of enforcement procedures related to contravention of the legislation. Judging from the related articles by Mrs. Braches, ("Toothless Legislation" *The Midden* 29/4) and Mr. Spurgeon ("Proposing a Coordinated Archaeological Site Protection Program for BC," *The Midden* 30/4), the primary purpose of my discussion does not appear to have achieved its goal. It appears to me, from comments in those articles, the authors were more directly addressing concerns related to problems with site monitoring and surveillance than procedures of law enforcement.

In British Columbia, charge approval for offences rests with Crown counsel. This is a legislated responsibility under the Crown Counsel Act. Further, where charges are approved it is also the responsibility for Crown counsel to conduct the proceedings on those charges. To discharge those responsibilities, Crown counsel must be fair, independent and objective. The decision to proceed with charges must be based upon an examination of all-relevant information and documents, and an assessment of whether there is a substantial likelihood of a conviction. The onus is on the Crown at all times to prove every element of the offence beyond a reasonable doubt. In the case of the Telep site, Crown counsel determined the evidence, in the end, did not meet that test.

There was never any question or lack of physical evidence that damages had occurred to the site. As I understand it, the fundamental issue relating to the ad-

missibility of the evidence in court, was one of timing. There appear to have been two types of activities that occurred on the site, one involved physical levelling of some mounds for which the time of occurrence could not be definitely determined. The other involved placing fill on the site, a procedure used in some cases to protect sites, thus making it difficult to argue as damage.

Under the Offence Act, legal proceedings pursuant to the Heritage Conservation Act must be initiated within six months of the commission of the offence. In the case of the Telep site, there was no evidence that the damage-causing activity occurred within the six-month limitation period. Further, those activities, which could be shown to have occurred within the limitation period, could not be proven to have damaged the site.

Over the course of the past two years, this case has highlighted a number of other concerns based on, I believe, some assumptions that have led to misunderstandings and popular misconceptions. For instance, in her 1997 article Mrs. Braches asked, "How could the municipal departments issuing building permits allow the development to go ahead?" In fact, when the local government was approached for a building permit, it was aware of the site and contacted the Archaeology Branch. The branch confirmed the presence of the site and advised of the need for an archaeological impact assessment, which the local government did require the applicant to undertake. Interestingly, that assessment produced information that refutes another misunderstanding of this case when it found that DhRp 35 did not extend onto the area for which the development was proposed (Rousseau, M. "An Archaeological Impact Assessment of Residential Subdivision Sublots 20 to 25 and Part of 26 within Lot 2, Plan 3790, Adjacent to the "Telep Site" (DhRp 35) in Maple Ridge, BC Permit report on file with the Heritage Resource Centre, Victoria, 1999). In other words, it was not the proposed housing development under review

that had caused the damage.

Mrs. Braches also asked; "Why did the current Heritage Conservation Act not prevent this from happening? Or is the act, as I have heard it referred to, a piece of 'toothless legislation'?" The answer to the first part of that question must clearly be that laws can only provide penalties for contravention and cannot directly prevent things from happening. With respect to the second part of the question, the legislation indeed has teeth (e.g. potential for substantial fines and jail terms), however, those sanctions may only be used after a conviction, which, as mentioned above, required proof of the offence and the offender.

In their respective articles, both Mrs. Braches and Mr. Spurgeon appear to present a view that somehow enforcement of heritage legislation is different from enforcing other statutes and either is not, or should not be a matter for the police. However, law enforcement is part of a judicial process, not an archaeological one. To paraphrase the opening dialogue to the American TV program, *Law and Order*, there are two separate but equally important parts of the judicial process, the police who investigate crime, and the Crown counsel who prosecute the offenders.

To reiterate, the decision as to approving charges rests by law with Crown counsel. Crown counsel must make that decision based on evidence. In the case of the Telep site it was clear an offence had occurred no matter whom had gathered the evidence. In fact, it was the Katzie First Nation who initially brought the information concerning site damage to the attention of the Archaeology Branch. The Branch and the representative of the Katzie concluded the best course of action was for the Katzie to report directly to the police, as the key issues were to determine who was responsible for the damage and when it occurred. Those are universal questions for any crime investigation, and in fact, the police are trained to investigate those types of questions and gather evidence in a fashion necessary for

court proceedings. Branch staff do work with the police to provide the information relative to the archaeological aspects of the investigation.

Returning to my earlier observation, I believe much of the frustration over this case is not rooted in issues of who "enforces" legislation, but rather how a well known site managed to get damaged in the first place. That is an issue of awareness and monitoring, not law enforcement. In that, I agree with both Mrs. Braches and Mr. Spurgeon, it is not the responsibility of the police, they are not trained, staffed, nor resourced to perform such a function. It is a role for everyone who feels these sites must be protected and conserved.

Mrs. Braches has suggested that the Archaeological Society of British Columbia is willing to play a bigger role in monitoring sites and raising public awareness, but can not do it alone. Mr. Spurgeon pointed out there is an ever-strengthening heritage interest among First Nations, a relatively newly formed Association of Professional Consulting Archaeologists, and a large number of academic archaeological researchers (both faculty and students) in virtually all the colleges and universities throughout the province, and those groups could provide a pool of expertise for creating co-ordinated monitoring, detection, reporting, and public education programs to support the heritage legislation.

It seems to me both Mrs. Braches and Mr. Spurgeon "hit the nail on the head." More needs to be done in raising awareness. We all have a responsibility to be part of that. Perhaps a venue to begin bringing the various components together could be the annual BC Archaeological Forum.

**Brian Apland**

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Brian Apland received his MA in archaeology from Simon Fraser University in 1977. He has conducted field work in both academic research and consulting resource management capacities in all areas of BC as well as Alberta, the Northwest Territories and the states of Idaho and Montana. Brian Apland is currently the director of the Archaeology Branch in Victoria.

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# BOOK REVIEWS

## Managing Archaeology

By MALCOLM A. COOPER, A. FIRTH, J. CARMAN, and D. WHEATLEY.

Routledge, New York, 1995: 260 pp., glossary, index. (Hc) US \$65.00.

The idea for *Managing Archaeology* began as a discussion regarding the role of management in archaeology by three of the book's editors at the 1991 Theoretical Archaeology Group Conference (TAG 91). Following this initial meeting, papers were prepared and presented at two subsequent conference sessions: "Managing Archaeology" at EuroTAG 92 and "Sleeping with the Enemy?—Managing or Making Do" at the Annual Conference of the Institute of Field Archaeologists in 1993. Papers from the two sessions form the basis of this volume and examine the management of archaeology from a variety of perspectives with the ultimate aim of building links between the discipline and the discussion of management issues.

This diversity of perspectives on what constitutes archaeological management is, in part, explained by the varied backgrounds of the sixteen contributors which include bureaucrats (n=6), instructors and museum professionals (n=5), students (n=3) and archaeological consultants (n=2). All of the contributors work in the United Kingdom and the content of the chapters reflects this geographic context. This fact is somewhat problematic to readers who are unfamiliar with the agencies and programs that are discussed in the chapters, however, a detailed glossary at the end of the book mitigates this concern for the most part.

The volume consists of a preface, forward and an introduction by the four editors, sixteen chapters and a conclusion. The book is divided into three sections beginning with Part I: Value, which contains four chapters that discuss the concept of "archaeological value". Eight chapters in Part II: General Management

Theory, discuss salient concepts from management theory and their utility to archaeology. The final section, Part III: Applications, consists of eight chapters that examine how management theory can, or has been, applied to archaeology. A chapter from each of the three sections is examined as follows.

In Part I, Mim Bower's article "Marketing Nostalgia: An Exploration of Heritage Management and its Relation to the Human Consciousness", explores the idea of marketing heritage as a commodity. In this example, heritage is not so much a physical "thing", but an emotional or even spiritual concern. Bower suggests that by actively marketing heritage as a product for consumption by the public, archaeologists will be able to manipulate public opinion, create empathy for the past and ensure that the preservation of heritage resources remains valued and recognized for future generations.

Marion Blockley, in Part II, presents a chapter entitled "Archaeologists in the Marketplace" where she presents an in-depth description of a marketing approach and how it may be successfully applied to an archaeological context. As a heritage consultant, this article was perhaps the most relevant to me, and it represents the first place I have seen a discussion of business management in an archaeological context.

In this chapter, Blockley stresses that marketing is not just advertising or promotion but a corporate philosophy, a set of tools and techniques and a systematic approach to problem solving (p 101). Marketing principles include the existence and implementation of marketing plans which, when in place, enables archaeological organizations to better help clients by having appropriate procedures in place. Such established procedures will help avoid or, at least minimize, the potential conflict between the clients' need for regulatory compliance and the professional responsibilities of the archaeological organization to the discipline (i.e., to contribute to the sum of archaeological knowledge).

In the third section of the book, co-ed-

tor David Wheatley's chapter called "The Impact of Information Technology on the Practice of Archaeological Management", examines how new information technologies, particularly Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are playing important roles in the implementation and ongoing development of archaeological management procedures. Wheatley suggests that initially, management practice determines what tools and technologies are adopted, but some tools, such as GIS, are so revolutionary that they serve to reconfigure the management theory on which their implementation was originally based.

The impact and utility of GIS in the UK context has been particularly noticeable as the archaeological management environment has shifted away from a strictly legislative model to a local government planning approach. This new paradigm essentially compels local government planning authorities to consider the archaeological impact of any activities which require planning permission. Such considerations have led to the generation of vast quantities of archaeological data (mostly spatial) that are increasingly difficult to manage, store and manipulate effectively in conventional database systems. The answer to this problem has been the implementation of GIS systems, which are capable of handling and manipulating vast quantities of spatial archaeological data for archaeological evaluations.

In general, *Managing Archaeology* draws attention to a timely topic within the discipline of archaeology and was somewhat successful in forging its desired link between management theory and the discipline. As the editors recognize, the majority of archaeological research that is undertaken today is in response to regulatory requirements completed by for-profit organizations. Not only has this created a massive increase in archaeological information for governments to manage but it has also brought the financial side of management into the equation as well. How to cope with this relatively recent but fundamental change to the practice of archaeology is only now beginning to be acknowledged and addressed by the discipline. This book represents an important first step toward understanding and coping with this dramatic change.

If asked whether I would recommend

this volume to readers of *The Midden*, I would have to say "no," due to the theoretical nature of most of the articles. As for archaeological resource managers or consultants, again, this is not a book I would necessarily recommend. While a number of chapters proved interesting, others were less so. This may, in part, be a reflection of the origin of the volume as a loose collection of papers from two conference sessions. To be fair to the editors however, the aim of the book was not to deliver a definitive statement regarding the management of archaeology nor was it meant to become a general reference book in which management theories are enshrined. Rather, the editors wished the book would stimulate debate about the future direction of archaeology and in this they have succeeded.

**Andrew Mason**

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Andrew Mason received his MA in anthropology from UBC in 1994 and is presently employed as a consulting archaeologist with Golder Associates Ltd.

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## Searching for that Elusive Reference

### Names and Dates: A Bibliography of British Columbia Archaeology

By KNUT R. FLADMARK

Archaeology Press, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, 1997. vi + 256 pp.. Price: ISBN 0-86491-167-X (Pb) \$16.00 CDN.

Bibliographical indices listing pertinent references can be useful and invaluable research tools. *Names and Dates* is the most recent compilation of references on British Columbia archaeology and prehistory by Knut Fladmark. Over the past 27 years Fladmark has produced three other bibliographies on British Columbia prehistory in *BC Studies* (1970, 1980-81, 1993). This bibliography has been revised

and up-dated to include references as recent as 1996-1997. The listings in this monograph consist of both published and unpublished references, including a selection of professional cultural resource management (CRM) reports, as well as academic theses and dissertations.

In this version, Fladmark has included more references from the so-called "grey literature," particularly unpublished professional reports on file at the BC Archaeological Branch. The inclusion of these references underscores the significant role that CRM archaeology has played in the last 20 years or so in province. Many of these reports and their findings often languish in virtual obscurity in the BC Heritage Resource Library, formerly the Culture Library, in Victoria. Fladmark (p 1) is quite explicit about what reports were selected for this monograph, noting that all "significant CRM reports" were included in this bibliography. By "significant" he means those permit reports in which archaeological sites are described or inventoried. Those omitted from the entries include permit reports in which no archaeological sites were encountered, non-permit reports, and a number of archaeological reports produced for Parks Canada. However, within this bibliography Fladmark list some reports that were sent to both Parks Canada and the Archaeology Branch, or its predecessors. An example would be the archaeological site inventories conducted by Jim Haggarty and Richard Inglis in Pacific Rim National Park in the 1980s (p 98). He stresses that his selectivity has been determined by the sheer number of these reports. The compiler (p vi) acknowledges that "some worthy reports may have been missed inadvertently." In any case, those references to reports omitted in this bibliography may well be located in the reference sections of entries listed in this text. One should appreciate that such compilations can provide indirect benefits to the researcher as well.

All entries are listed alphabetically by principal author's name, and by year published or produced. Additional entry information provided includes the total number of pages, and for CRM reports, the consulting firm, numbers and types of figures, tables, maps, and photographs are also presented. Based on a selective check of the references, the reviewer found the

entries to be mostly consistent and correct, but there are a few errors found throughout the listings. The most notable is the reference for the *Culturally Modified Trees of British Columbia* handbook (1997). The compiler has mistakenly listed it under the entries credited to Bjorn Simonsen (p 196), when it should in fact be credited to Arnoud Stryd (p 209). These errors are unfortunate, but are not uncommon in such publications. They should not detract from the monograph's overall research value.

One of the challenging obstacles to compiling such a bibliography is found in the ordering of the references according to a logical classification based on geographic region, chronological period, etc.. In this monograph Fladmark has provided an alpha-numeric code with each entry indicating geographical region the reference pertains. At the front of the book a key (p iv) and map (p v) are provided so that the reader can cross-reference the entry to geographic region. He has divided the province into four major geographical regions: British Columbia (BC); Northwest Coast (C); Plateau (P); and S (Subarctic) - plus a singular "Early Man"

(EM) category. These are then divided into further sub-categories. Until the researcher has these codes memorized, he or she will be faced with the cumbersome task of flipping back and forth between the entries and the front pages during use.

I, for one, am highly supportive of the compilation of such bibliographical tools. One could argue that there are not enough bibliographic indices available to aid research, especially those containing relatively current and obscure references. I would like to see this bibliography updated and expanded periodically. Whether a hardcopy format is either appropriate or desirable for a bibliographic compilation is particularly debatable at this point in time considering the user-friendly accessibility of the Internet. Both the compiler and editor should be commended for their continuing belief in the importance of publishing research bibliographies to the discipline. Hopefully, this publication will be found on the shelves of all those individuals interested, both professionally and avocationally, in British Columbia and Pacific Northwest archaeology.

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#### Robbin Chatan

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ASBC member Robbin Chatan received his MA in Archaeology from the University of Calgary in 1992. Since 1995 he has worked as a consulting archaeologist in the province and is presently enrolled in the PhD program in Archaeology at Simon Fraser University.

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## DEBITAGE

The ARCHAEOLOGY TEACHING LAB at MOA will host an identification clinic for the public on Tuesday March 2, 2000, from 7:30 to 9:00 pm. For more information call (604) 822-5363 or [email:joycej@interchange.ubc.ca](mailto:joycej@interchange.ubc.ca).

THE UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BC recently launched their own web site, located at <http://www.uasbc.com>. It contains information about the society, their ongoing projects, and exploration diving schedule.

Check out the web site <http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/ioa/afs/testpit.html> for information on ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK OPPORTUNITIES. This site lists archaeological projects throughout the world that accept volunteers, offer paid positions, or run field schools.

On the web site for the BC MINISTRY OF FORESTS FORESTRY DIVISION SERVICES BRANCH, located at <http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/hfd/pubs/docs/mr/mr091.htm>, users can download the identification guide *Culturally Modified Trees of British Columbia* by Arnoud Stryd.

You can visit the BC ARCHAEOLOGY BRANCH web site at <http://www.heritage.gov.bc.ca/arch/archhome.htm>. Their web site contains branch publications, policies, and procedures. It also provides access to BC Heritage Act forms, BC Archaeological Site Inventory forms, and the BC Provincial Heritage Register Data Request Form. These forms can be filled out on-line and submitted by email to the Archaeology Branch. In addition the site has links to educational institutions, provincial government agencies, and archaeological related societies and associations.

## FYI

### Saint Mary's University Department of Anthropology

Each fall and spring during the school year, the Department of Anthropology at Saint Mary's University publishes the *Teaching Anthropology Newsletter*, which is available free of charge. This newsletter provides curriculum information to teachers, creating a forum for teachers to exchange ideas and establish communication between teachers and professors of anthropology.

For more information, contact the Department of Anthropology at Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3C3, tel. (902) 420-5628; fax (902) 420-5119.



# PERMITS

Issued by the Archaeology Branch, May - November 1999

As always, the assistance of Ray Kenny (Manager, Assessment and Planning Section) and Alan Riches (Branch Secretary) in providing the following information is gratefully acknowledged. A number of recurrent abbreviations appear in this list, and are described herein. The most commonly used abbreviations are "AIA" (Archaeological Impact Assessment), "MoF" (Ministry of Forests), and "CMT" (Culturally Modified Tree). Many forest industry-specific abbreviations occur throughout, including "CP" (Cutting Permit), "FD" (Forest District), "FL" (Forest License), "TSA" (Timber Sales Area), "TFL" (Tree Farm License), and "TL" is (Timber License). Terms often used in legal descriptions also appear: "DL" (District Lot), "Sec" (Section), "Tp" (Township), "Rge" (Range), and "r/w" (right-of-way). Lastly, the following abbreviations refer to the different kinds permits issued by the Archaeology Branch: ALT = Alteration; INS = Inspection; INV = Investigation.

1999-151	Remi Farvacque	INS	Post-construction AIA of Berkley Petroleum Corp. Adsett 3D geophysical program
1999-152	Bjorn Simonsen	INS	AIA for residential development for Lot 33, DL 9, Plan 28564, Newcastle LD, located W of the Little Qualicum River and S of the Island Highway, overlapping with, or in the vicinity of sites DiSc-36 or DiSc-5
1999-153	Sheila Minni	INS	AIA for proposed expansion of MoTH Alexandra Gravel Pit, along Highway 1 N of Spuzzum near Alexandra Bridge
1999-154	Martin Handly	INV	Systematic data recovery at DgQo-25 near Grand Forks, within and adjacent to proposed BC Gas Southern Crossing Pipeline r/w
1999-155	Rob Lackowicz	INV	Systematic data recovery at DgQs-12 near Rock Creek, within and adjacent to proposed BC Gas Southern Crossing Pipeline r/w
1999-156	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of Tolko Industries, private Woodlot Licensees (WL 1052 and 1053), and other licensees' forestry operations in the Quesnel FD
1999-157	Walt Kowal	INS	AIA of Ainsworth Lumber Company (Savona Division) forestry operations within CP 576-2, A49709-1, and A52449-2, within the Kamloops FD
1999-158	Keary Walde	INS	AIA for pipeline realignments (Highway Lateral, Aitken Creek Lateral, Taylor Lateral, and Fort St. John Lateral) proposed by Alliance Pipeline Ltd. in the vicinity of Fort St. John
1999-159	Robert Wondrasek	INS	AIA for AEC Oil & Gas Company's proposed Sierra North and Sierra South Pipelines and Compressor Site, located within 94 I/11 and 94 I/14, NE BC
1999-160	Douglas Deur	INV	Systematic soil sampling of the salt marsh zone adjacent to intertidal rock features at DhSk-12, located on the E shore of Meares Island facing Fortune Channel, Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island
1999-161	Mark Walmsley	ALT	Alterations to DgQn-42, DgQs-11, and DgQt-1 by ground-disturbing activities associated with construction of the BC Gas Southern Crossing Pipeline between the W side of the Columbia River S of Trail and Oliver
1999-162	Andrew Mason	INS	Site inventory and AIA for proposed subdivision and residential development within DL 1375 "A" and portion of DL 1373, Gp. One, NWD, located on Savary Island
1999-163	Remi Farvacque	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within the asserted traditional territory of the Halfway River First Nation, Fort St. John FD
1999-164	Jean Bussey	INS	Site inventory and AIA of three proposed minor revisions to BC Gas Southern Crossing Pipeline r/w, from KP 220 to 221 on the Kettle River at Grand Forks, from KP 253 to 254 on the Kettle River W of Midway, and from KP 263 to 264 near the junction of Rock Creek and the Kettle River
1999-165	Dave Schaepe	INS	Site inventory in and around Chittenden Meadow, just N of Ross Lake in the upper Skagit River valley
1999-166	John Waring	ALT	Alterations to the following CMTs at DkSp-44 by WFP forestry operations in and adjacent to Blocks B142 and B143, N of Boston Point on Nootka Island, Campbell River FD: #1-325, 327-342, 344, 346-641, 643-740, 742, 744-747, 749-799, 802-815, 817-909, 911-981, 987-1003, 1005-1019, 1021-1027, 1029, 1031-1101, 1103-1197, 1199-1300, 1302-1367, 1367a, 1369-1449, 1451-1457, 1459-1461, 1463-1469, 1471-1475, 1477-1489, 1491-1583, 1585-1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1672, 1674-1676, 1678, 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1692-1761, 1763-2052, and 2054-2070
1999-167	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA for proposed MoTH road and bridge upgrading and gravel pits, Cariboo Region

1999-168	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of Lignum Ltd. forestry operations within the 100 Mile House, Horsefly, and Williams Lake FDs
1999-169	Karen Preckel	INS	AIA of DWB Forestry Services and other licensees' forestry operations within the 100 Mile House FD
1999-170	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of Weldwood of Canada forestry operations within parts of the Horsefly, Quesnel, and Williams Lake FDs
1999-171	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of Weldwood of Canada forestry operations within the 100 Mile House FD
1999-172	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of Riverside Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations within the 100 Mile House and Williams Lake FDs
1999-173	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of MoF forestry operations within those portions of the 100 Mile House FD that overlap with the asserted traditional territories of the Alkali Lake (Esketemc), Canim Lake, Canoe Creek, Clinton, Whispering Pines, and Williams Lake Indian Bands
1999-174	Marianne Berkey	INS	AIA of West Fraser Mills, MoF/SBFEP, and other possible licensees' forestry operations within the Horsefly FD
1999-175	Geordie Howe	INS	AIA of MoF and other licensees' forestry operations within the Vanderhoof FD
1999-176	John Dewhirst	INS	AIA for that part of NE_ of the NW_ of Section 30, Tp 11, Rupert District, attached to DD17589F, in the vicinity of EdSv-2, Quatsino Sound
1999-177	Lindsay Oliver	INS	AIA for proposed subdivision and residential development in DL 4865 (except Plans 25396, 29828, M11937, and M8813), Lillooet LD, LD 27, located between Williams Lake and the Fraser River
1999-178	Jean Bussey	INV	Systematic data recovery from DgQd-8 on the W side of the Creston Valley, and DgQj-1 on the E side of the Columbia River near Trail, both within and adjacent to the proposed BC Gas Southern Crossing Pipeline right-of-way
1999-179	Jean Bussey	INV	Systematic data recovery from DgQa-4 on the Moyie River near Yahk, and DgQc-4 on the W side of the Goat River near Kitchener, both within and adjacent to the proposed BC Gas Southern Crossing Pipeline right-of-way
1999-180	Dave Schaepe	INS	AIA of International Forest Products (Hope Division) forestry operations within Block 2120, near Big Silver Creek on the E shore of Harrison Lake
1999-181	Susan Woods	INS	AIA of MacMillan Bloedel (West Island Woodlands Division, Sproat Lake Operations) forestry operations within Blocks 1523 and 1524 as well as associated roads, TFL 44 near Henderson Lake, South Island FD
1999-182	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd.'s forestry operations within portions of the Penticton and Merritt FDs: asserted traditional territories of the Coldwater Indian Band, Westbank FN, Lower Nicola Indian Band, and Upper Nicola Indian Band
1999-183	Jennifer Lindberg	INS	AIA for MoTH proposed Inland Island Highway crossing of Puntledge River W of Courtnay
1999-184	Geordie Howe	INS	AIA of MoF and other licensees' forestry operations within the Fort St. James FD
1999-185	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of Gorman Brothers Lumber Co.'s forestry operations within the asserted traditional territories of the Westbank FN and Upper Nicola Indian Band, Penticton and Merritt FDs
1999-186	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of UBC's Alex Fraser Research overlapping with the asserted traditional territories of the Soda Creek and Williams Lake Indian Bands, Horsefly FD
1999-187	Walt Kowal	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within A54280-C (2.6 km S of Starlike Lake), A59708-1 (W shore of Egg Lake), A58604A-3 (N shore of Alixton Lake), A51815-B-3 (near NW corner of Horsefly Military Training Area), and A51764/A51765 Road (1.6 km long, to N of Hungry Valley Creek), Williams Lake and Horsefly FDs
1999-188	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA for MoTH's Larsen Hill Gravel Pit #0284, located S of Barriere and W of Highway 5
1999-189	Susan Woods	INS	AIA of TFL Forest Ltd. (Johnstone Strait Operations, Middlepoint/ North Island Region) forestry operations within TFL 47, located on islands in Johnstone Strait and discovery Passage, and on selected areas of the Mainland between Call Inlet and Bute Inlet, Port McNeill and Campbell River FDs
1999-190	Doris Zibauer	INS	AIA of West Fraser Mills, MoF, and other licensees' forestry operations within the Williams Lake FD
1999-191	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA of Coast Forest Management, International Forest Products, MoF, and other licensees' forestry operations within the North Coast FD

1999-192	Anthony Hewer	INS	AIA for a proposed residential land subdivision of DL 131, Nanoose District, except Parcel A (DD6962N) and part in Plans 12690 and VIP53856, near Parksville in the vicinity of DhSb-14
1999-193	Geordie Howe	INS	AIA of Western Forest Products (Mainland/Islands Division) forestry operations in the Sheemahant, Machmell, and Neechantz River drainages, and Phinney, Doos, and Dallery Creeks, Mid-Coast FD
1999-194	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of J.S.Jones, Sandspit Ltd.'s forestry operations within TFL 47 and associated tenures, located on Moresby, Graham and nearby islands in the Queen Charlotte Islands FD
1999-195	Gary Adolf	ALT	Alterations to GaTn-1 and GaTn-2 by forestry operations within Blocks 1 and 2, and the Smith Mainline South, TSL A58484, Smith Island, North Coast FD
1999-196	Geordie Howe	INS	AIA for Greater Vancouver Regional District's proposed "Lower Seymour Pathway", a new construction traffic access road r/w to be located on unsurveyed Crown Land N from Lynn Creek to Seymour Lake, on the N shore of Burrard Inlet
1999-197	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA of Skeena Cellulose (Carnaby Operations) forestry operations in the Kispixox FD
1999-198	May Russ	ALT	Alterations to GaUa-8 by construction of a footpath along the NE side of Masset Harbour between Masset and Old Masset
1999-199	Warren Penner	ALT	Alterations to DgRs-39 potentially arising during placement of timber pilings to support a new wharf to be constructed by AGRA Marine Construction Ltd., on the South Arm of the Fraser River and on the shore of Lulu Island, near the S end of Nelson Road, City of Richmond
1999-200	Terrance Gibson	INS	Site inventory of selected portions of the Mackenzie FD
1999-201	Richard Gilbert	INS	Site inventory of selected traditional use areas within the Lheidli T'enneh Band asserted traditional territory, Prince George FD
1999-202	Bjorn Simonsen	INS	AIA for the Glendale Hospital Lands, Municipality of Saanich
1999-203	Jennifer Lindberg	INS	Site inventory of BC Hydro properties on the lower Puntledge River between, and including two lots on Comox Lake, downstream to the power house at Courtenay
1999-204	Chris Engisch	INS	AIA of Hecate Logging Ltd.'s forestry operations within Blocks EH1, EH2, EH3, FL A19236, located near Zeballos in the Campbell River FD
1999-205	Barb Fehlau	ALT	Alterations to DjSt-21 resulting from construction of a replacement house foundation at 3939 Forde Avenue, Royston
1999-206	Bjorn Simonsen	INS	AIA of International Forest Products' forestry operations within the Mid-Coast FD
1999-207	Keary Walde	INS	AIA of Encal Energy, Shell Canada Ltd., and others' petrochemical developments within those parts of NTS maps 93P/9, 15 & 16, 94A/1 & 2 6-10, 15 & 16, 94H/1 & 2, 7-10, 15 & 16 that are within asserted areas of interest to the Doig River FN, and for which the proponents have agreed to contract archaeological services directly from the Doig River FN
1999-208	Gabriella Prager	INS	AIA for MoTh proposed replacement of the Canyon Creek Road crossing of the Columbia River near Nicholson, approximately 5 km S of Golden, as well as a proposed Hwy 23 bypass around Nakusp on the E side of Upper Arrow Lake
1999-209	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of Riverside Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations within portions of the Penticton and Merritt FDs (Westbank FN and Upper Nicol Indian Band asserted traditional territories)
1999-210	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of Ardew Wood Products Ltd.'s forestry operations within portions of the Penticton and Merritt FDs (Westbank FN and Upper Nicol Indian Band asserted traditional territories)
1999-211	Richard Gilbert	INS	Site inventory and AIA MoF and other licensees' forestry operations within the Prince George FD
1999-212	Jaret van der Giessen	ALT	Alterations to GhSo-18 CMTs by Houston Forest Products' forestry operations within CP 562, Block 4, in FL A16827 W of Morrison Lake
1999-213	Robert Wondrasek	INS	AIA for Paramount Resources Ltd.'s proposed Maxhamish Pipeline Project, comprised of about 160 km of pipeline from proposed processing facility at c-36-I/94-O-14, S to a tie-in at Fort Nelson at Block G/94 -J-10, as well as any minor realignments that may occur during the planning/approval process
1999-214	D'Ann Owens	INS	AIA for proposed residential redevelopment at 3125 Beach Drive, Oak Bay (Lot 4, Block 10, Section 31, Plan 1216A, Victoria District), in the vicinity of DcRt-71

1999-215	Jaret van der Giessen	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within GgSo-18, -19, -24, -25, -26, -29, and -30, and GgSp-56 and -57 by Houston Forest Products' forestry operations within blocks CP 539-1, 539-2, 539-3, 539-4, and 539-6, located in FL A16827 opposite Smithers Landing on the N side of Babine Lake
1999-216	Remi Farvacque	INS	Pre- and post-construction AIA of Petro Canada Oil & Gas developments within NTS map sheet 94 G/8, including a proposed pipeline between c-A14-J to b-44-I, 94 G/8
1999-217	Remi Farvacque	INS	Pre- and post-construction AIA of Berkley Petroleum Husky Oil, Petro Canada Oil & Gas, and Union Pacific Resources Inc. developments within NTS map sheets 94 A/4-6, A/11-13, B/1&2, B/7-10, B/14-16, G/1-3, and G/8, as they may coincide with Halfway River FN's asserted non-overlapping traditional territories
1999-218	Mike Rousseau	INS	AIA for Lots B, C, and D of DL 225, Plan 18341, NWD, located near Caraholly on Burrard Inlet
1999-219	Gary Adolf	ALT	Alterations to GcTm-12 by forestry operations within Bill Creek drainage on Work Channel, North Coast FD
1999-220	Karen Preckel	INS	AIA for a proposed Municipality of 100 Mile House museum and interpretive centre
1999-221	Rick Howard	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within proposed TSL G18 A, B, and C, located N of Toquart Bay between Kite Lake and Black Peaks near Barclay Sound, South Island FD
1999-222	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA of Star Oil and Gas Ltd.'s wellsite 13-20-81-13 and associated pipeline to the BC - Alberta border, located near Dawson Creek
1999-223	Wayne French	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within DhSd-2 by forestry operations within Opening 2725 near Cameron River, Port Alberni, South Island FD
1999-224	Justin Kumagai	ALT	Alterations to GeTc-3 by proposed road construction to access Cut Block J48105, W bank of Skeena River vicinity of Hardscrabble Creek, Kalum FD
1999-225	Tina Christensen	INS	Site inventory from Naden Harbour to Masset Sound, QCI
1999-226	Bjorn Simonsen	INS	Site inventory of selected portions of Burke Channel, Kwatna Inlet, and Quatlena River, Mid-Coast FD
1999-227	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of Amoco Canada Petroleum Co.'s proposed tie-in pipeline r/w from Ojay b-11-I/93-I-10 and crossing Wapiti River to a riser on the Westcoast Energy gathering system at b-36-I/93-I-1, SE of Tumbler Ridge; Suncor Energy's proposed wellsite 6-67-B/93-P-83 E of One Island Lake and NW of Kelly Lake, and; other proposed oil/gas developments S of the Peace River and E of the Continental Divide
1999-228	Hartley Odwak	INS	AIA of Western Forest Products and other licensees' forestry operations in those portions of TFL 6 and TFL 25 within the Port McNeill FD, in the asserted traditional territory of the Quatsino FN
1999-229	Keary Walde	INS	AIA of Talisman Energy Inc.'s developments (pipeline r/w from Talisman Numac wellsite Sukunka c-8-K/93-P-5 to Talisman Numac wellsite b-11-L/93-P-5, to tie-in and proposed reheat site a-8-L/93-P-5; pipeline r/w from Talisman wellsite Sukunka c-47-L/93-P-5 to header site in Unit 53, Block H, 93-O-8; Option A pipeline r/w Talisman et al Braxion a-70-E/93-P-5), within West Moberly and Sauteau First Nations' asserted traditional territories
1999-230	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA for propose residential development of DL 12217, Lots 15&16, Plan 29067, Cariboo LD, located in Alexis Creek
1999-231	James Haggarty	INS	AIA for DLs 19, 20, and 21, Sec 22, Victoria LD, Plan 1048, located at SW end of McNeill Bay, Municipality of Oak Bay
1999-232	Susan Woods	INS	AIA of Ainsworth Lumber Company forestry operations within CP 158, vicinity of Junction and Ore Creeks, Lillooet FD
1999-233	David Hall	INS	Site inventory of the Wigwam River watershed within Land Units 13 and 14 of the Cranbrook FD
1999-234	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA for BC Parks; proposed 25 ha campground adjacent to Oshinow Lake, Strathcona Provincial Park
1999-235	Robert Wondrasek	INS	AIA of Paramount Resources Ltd.'s proposed Maxhamish Gas Plant and access road project, comprised of a 3 ha processing facility to be located at c-36-I/94-O-14, and approximately 6 - 10 km of access road from this location to Hwy 77, located approximately 140 km NNW of Fort Nelson
1999-236	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of International Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations within its Mount Hope Operating Area, SE of Hope, Chilliwack FD

1999-237	Robert Wondrasek	INS	AIA of Paramount Resources Ltd.'s proposed Fort Liard Pipeline project from 94/O14 Block K (BC - NWT border) to Processing Facility at c-36-1/94-O-14, NE BC
1999-238	Sean Young	INS	Site inventory of Begbie Peninsula, Ain River, Kumdis and Walthus Islands, Haida Gwaii
1999-239	Doris Zibauer	INS	AIA for BC Parks' proposed redevelopment of the Tunkwa Lake Campground, Leighton Lake Campground, and Tunkwa South Day Use Area, located within Tunkwa Lake Provincial Park near Savona
1999-240	Richard Brolly	INV	Archaeological monitoring during construction of those portions of Rapid Transit Project 2000 Ltd.'s proposed Skytrain Extension Project in Vancouver, Coquitlam, Burnaby, and New Westminster, including ancillary facilities, that are located within areas that have archaeological potential, as well as mitigative data recovery from any archaeological sites that may be identified during monitoring
1999-241	Bruce Low	INS	AIA of Finlay Forest Industries and other licensees' forestry operations within the Mackenzie FD
1999-242	Susan Woods	INS	AIA of MacMillan Bloedel (North Island Woodland Division) forestry operations within TFL 39 and associated timber tenures on N Vancouver Island in the Campbell River FD
1999-243	Robert Lackowicz	INS	AIA for a proposed 3-lot subdivision in that part of DL 118 lying NE of the part included in R/W Plan 7594, Kootenay District, except those parts included in Plans 1020, 7934, and NEP 20437, located near Bull River, SE BC
1999-244	Diana Alexander	INS	Site inventory, AIA, and construction monitoring within the boundaries of Cates Park in the District of North Vancouver; specific projects include an inventory and site evaluation of the entire park, AIA of a proposed sewer pipeline, and monitoring and soil screening at a picnic shelter located at DhRr-8
1999-245	Walt Kowal	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within the Williams Lake, Chilcotin, and Horsefly FDs
1999-246	Remi Farvacque	INS	AIA of CanFor (Canadian Forest Products Ltd.) forestry operations including but not limited to Graham River CP 316 Main Line (Graham River), CPs 140 (Blair Creek), 329, 330, 331 (Cypress Creek), as located within the Fort St. John FD and the asserted traditional territory of the Halfway River FN
1999-247	Arlene Yip	INS	AIA of Lignum Ltd., Riverside Forest Products (Soda Creek Division), and other licensees' forestry operations within the asserted traditional territory of the T'lesqox FN, Williams Lake FD
1999-248	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA for BC Rail's proposed developments within DL 2075A, 2074, 2075, and 2076, Cassiar District, located on Takla Lake
1999-249	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of CanFor's forestry operations including cutblocks and access road within TFL 48 and FL A18151, Dawson Creek FD
1999-250	Jennifer Lindberg	INS	AIA for excavation of proposed footing for carved poles at park entrance and proposed repair and reconstruction of seawall at DhRx-6, located opposite Protection Island on the SE shore of Newcastle Island Provincial Marine Park, near Nanaimo
1999-251	Samuel Lam	ALT	Geotechnical testing within that portion of DgRs-009 located on Lot 533, Sec. 3 & 4, tp. 5, MWD, Plan 50444, at 704 Tsawwassen Beach Road, Delta
1999-252	David Beaton	ALT	Alterations to CMTS in FiTb-1 by West Fraser Mills (Skeena Sawmills Division) forestry operations associated with the Barrie Creek Mainline and log dump within TFL 451 near Barrie Creek on Gardner Canal, Kalum FD
1999-253	Kevin Aitchison	ALT	Alterations to HcRe-49 by road construction at Encal Oak wellsite 13-26-85-18/94-A-7, Peace River District
1999-254	Ian Franck	INS	Site inventory of selected portions of Little Shuswap Band traditional territory E of Adams Lake, S of Tum Tum Lake, N of Pillar Lake, and W of Lake Revelstoke
1999-255	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within those portions of TSL A55352 located on Dean Channel E of Fougner Point and TSL A53003F located along Dean Channel N of Ram Bluff, Mid-Coast FD
1999-256	Ian Wilson	INV	AIA and emergency impact management measures for accidentally found human skeletal remains (99-31B) partially exposed as a result of highway maintenance ditching at or near EaRg-3 adjacent to Hwy 8, vicinity of Petit Road approximately 20 km W of Merritt
1999-257	Gail Wada	INS	AIA for DFO proposed establishment of fisheries channel at Slough Creek Channel,

			E side of Pitt River, NNW of the head of Pitt Lake
1999-258	Stan Copp	INS	Site inventory in the Whipsaw Creek watershed, upper Similkameen River
1999-259	Morley Eldridge	INS	Site inventory in the Ash River drainage between Oshinow Lake and Stamp River, S of Strathcona Provincial Park, Vancouver Island
1999-260	Anthony Hewer	INS	AIA for Telegraph Cove Ventures' proposed mixed development and subdivision of Remainder, DL 79 and Lot 2, Plan VIP61691, Rupert District, at Telegraph Cove
1999-261	Bruce Ball	INS	AIA of Ainsworth Lumber Co. (Savona Division) forestry operations within the Kamloops FD
1999-262	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of International Forest Products forestry operations within its Hope Division operating area, Chilliwack FD
1999-263	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA of International Forest Products (West Coast Operations) forestry operations within TFL 54 and within the Mooyah Bay, Vernon Bay and Effingham Inlet Chart Areas of FL A19235, South Island FD
1999-264	Remi Farvacque	INS	Pre- and post-construction AIAs of proposed and/or existing oil/gas developments within NTS mapsheets 94G/3-16, 94H/12&13, 94I/4&5, and 94J/1-8, including those by Berkley Petroleum Corp. and other clients
1999-265	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA for proposed 20-lot residential subdivision of Lot A, Plan 68035, DLs 132 & 274, Clayoquot District, located at Lynn Road on Chesterfield Beach, Tofino
1999-266	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of Lignum Ltd.'s forestry operations on the W side of the Fraser River within the Chilcotin and Williams Lake FDs
1999-267	Remi Farvacque	INS	Pre- and post-construction AIAs of proposed and/or existing Canadian Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations within NTS mapsheets 94G/7-10, 94G/15&16, 94H/12&13, including CP 630 and Tommy Lakes FSR extension, located within the asserted traditional territory of the Dene Tsa'a Tse K'Nai (Prophet River) First Nation, Fort St. John FD
1999-268	Chris Engisch	INS	AIA of Western Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations in cut block P624, FL A16847, on the N shore of Owikeno Lake adjacent to Phinney Creek, Mid-Coast FD
1999-269	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of Chetwynd Forest Industries and West Fraser Mills Ltd.'s forestry operations within the Dawson Creek FD
1999-270	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of MacMillan Bloedel (West Island Woodlands Division) forestry operations in Blocks 1 - 3, TL 869, Chart Area 107, FL A19225, at the head of Port Eliza, Esperanza Inlet, Campbell River FD
1999-271	Normand Canuel	INS	AIA and site inventory for proposed developments by BC PARKS within portions of DL 2454, Coast Land District, along the S shore of Burns Lake
1999-272	Wayne French	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within DfSg-46 by forestry operations in TFL 44, Opening 8599, South Island FD
1999-273	Bruce Ball	INS	AIA of Gilbert Smith Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations in its Barriere Division License Area, Clearwater FD
1999-274	Dan Weinburger	INS	AIA for proposed 7 hectare residential subdivision of a portion of Remainder SE_ DL 8876 and NW_ DL 8877, Cariboo Land District, near Williams Lake
1999-275	Jeff Bailey	INS	AIA for a variety of MoTH highway improvements located generally within the Trans-Canada Highway corridor from Canoe to the W gate of Mount Revelstoke Park
1999-276	Richard Gilbert	INS	Site inventory and AIA for proposed BCALC sale of Blocks A, B, and C, DLs 7144 and 6982, Cassiar district, located on the E shore of Takla Lake, N of White Bluff
1999-277	Amber Ridington	INS	AIA of petrochemical developments, including an AIA of a proposed pipeline extending 2 km SW of wellsite b-50-F, 94-G-8, proposed by Union Pacific Resources Inc. within those areas of NTS mapsheets 94F/1, 8-10, 15&16; 94G/1-4, 8-16; 94H/4-7, 9-16; 94I/1-12; 94J/1-14, and; 94K/1-3, 6-11, 14-16, which coincide with the asserted traditional territory of the Prophet River First Nation, including areas of overlap with the Blueberry River First Nation
1999-278	Marty Locker	ALT	Alterations to CMTs #1-3 and others which may be identified within DhSI-118, by International Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations in Block W1, TFL 54, Catface Mountain area of Clayoquot Sound, South Island FD
1999-279	Linda Weibe	ALT	Alterations to EfSv-3 by construction of main lodge facility and access road by Balaklava Development Corporation within DL 1515, Rupert LD, located on the W side of Balaklava Island

1999-280	Brent Perselio	ALT	Alterations to EgRa-15 by proposed passing lane construction on Highway 5 between Km 52.70 and 54.49, within DL 2791, KDYD, W6M, located on the E side of the North Thompson River between Oliver Creek and Badger Creek, S of Barriere
1999-281	Jennifer Jackson	INS	AIA for a proposed MoTH gravel pit development on the E side of Kwotlenemo Lake above the Fountain Valley Road, Lillooet LD
1999-282	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within TSL A57980-3, including associated access road, at the E end of Carbon Lake, Dawson Creek FD
1999-283	Don Robson	ALT	Alterations to a trail recorded as EdRi 88 by J.S. Jones Timber Ltd.'s forestry operations in Block M24 of the Twaal Creek FSR, Lillooet FD
1999-284	Paul Anderson	ALT	Alterations to GIRb-2, GIRb-3, GIRb-4, HaRc-11, HaRc-35, HaRc-36, HaRd-25, HaRd-37 and HaRd-39 by ground-disturbing activities resulting from construction of the Alliance Pipeline, Fort St. John Lateral
1999-285	Robert Wondrasek	INS	AIA of five Penn West Petroleum Ltd. wellsites and associated developments, located at a-13-G, a-35-G, b-63-F, d-65-G, and a-68-G, all on NTS mapsheet 94P/11, vicinity of Petitot River
1999-286	Bruce Ball	INS	AIA in the vicinity of DL 1604, KDYD, Little Shuswap Lake; Lot A, Sec 35, Tp 19, Rge 16, W6M, KDYD, Plan 19887, and Lot 1 of KL 292, and of the NW Sec 26, Tp 19, Rge 15, W6M, KDYD, Plan 36166, except Plan KAP 5506, KAP 56379, and KAP 56935, and closed road adjacent thereto
1999-287	Anthony Hewer	INS	AIA for proposed residential development of Lot 4, Sec 21, Pender LD Plan 53829 (Ainslie Point), Pender Island, including DeRt-41
1999-288	Susan Woods	INS	AIA of Ainsworth Lumber Company Ltd.'s forestry operations within CP 179 and 185, FL A18700 (Pavilion Creek), Lillooet FD
1999-289	Morley Eldridge	INV	Systematic data recovery for proposed residential redevelopment and reconstruction of an existing seawall at 3125 Beach Drive, Oak Bay (Lot 4, Block 10, Sec 31, Plan 1216A, Victoria District), within the boundaries of DcRt-71
1999-290	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within TSLs A48471, A52405, A52424, A52430, A52344, A52345, A52350, A52351, A61383, and A61384, located on Smith Inlet, Ahclakerho Channel, and Wyclese Lagoon, Mid-Coast FD
1999-291	Jean Bussey	INS	Site inventory and AIA of: two proposed revisions to the BC GAS Southern Crossing Pipeline r/w (from approx. KP 100 near confluence of Lost Creek/Salmo River, directly W to KP 137 S of Fruitvale, and; on the E side of the Columbia River near KP 145, S of the mouth of Beaver Creek); a proposed extension to an existing logging road on the W side of Creston Mountain for access, and; undefined access road developments along the eastern portion of the pipeline route between Yahk and the Columbia River
1999-292	Normand Canuel	INS	Site inventory of selected portions of the Fort St. James FD
1999-293	Jim Spafford	INS	AIA of Riverside Forest Products (Soda Creek Division) forestry operations in the asserted traditional territories of the Alexis Creek Indian Band, Anahim Indian Band, Stone Indian Band, Ulkatcho Indian Band, and Xenigwet' in FN Government, within the Chilcotin FD
1999-294	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of potential Riverside Forest Products (Soda Creek Division) forestry operations within portions of the Chilcotin and Williams Lake FD
1999-295	Susan Woods	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations and the proposed Tommy Creek FSR, Lillooet FD
1999-296	Jim Spafford	INS	AIA for a proposed 3 ha water system within and adjacent to Seton Lake IR#5, near Lillooet
1999-297	Doris Zibauer	INS	AIA for Encal Energy, PetroCanada Oil and Gas, and other petrochemical companies' oil/gas developments within Sauteau Nation asserted traditional territory
1999-298	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA for a 6-lot residential subdivision with Fractional S_ of the fractional SW_ of Sec 15, Cowichan District, located on Waugh Road at David Cove on Mayne Island, vicinity of DfRt-3
1999-299	Keary Walde	INS	AIA for proposed sale of Crown Land identified as Lot 5, Block 2, and Lots 1 and 8, Block 3, Plan 14194, all located at Old Fort, S of Fort St. John
1999-300	Dan Weinburger	INS	AIA for a proposed 64 ha gravel pit on Lot 296, Cariboo LD, S of Williams Lake, in the vicinity of FaRn-27, FaRn-29, and FaRn-30

# CONFERENCES

## 1999

**November 21** **8th Annual BC Archaeology Forum**  
Skeetchestn Indian Band, Savona, British Columbia

*Contact: Lea McNabb or Doug Brown, Skeetchestn Indian Band, 330 Main Drive, PO Box 178, Savona, BC, V0K 2J0; tel. (250) 373-2493; fax (250) 373-2494*

## 2000

**January 4-9** **Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA)**, 2000 Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology: "Waterways and Landscapes"  
Quebec City, Quebec

*Contact: William Moss, Conference Co-chair, tel. (418) 691-6869; fax (418) 691-7853; email: wmoss@ville.quebec.qc.ca. Pierre Beaudet, Conference Co-chair, tel. (418) 648-7723; fax (418) 649-8225; email: pierre\_beaudet@pch.gc.ca; web site: www.sha.org*

**April 5-9** **Society for American Archaeology (SAA)**, 65th Annual Meeting  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

*Contact: SAA Headquarters, 900 Second St. NE #12, Washington, DC, 20002, USA, tel. (202) 789-8200; email: meetings@saa.org; web site: http://www.saa.org*

**May 3-7** **Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA)**, 33rd Annual Meeting, "Transitions"  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Call for papers. Paper titles and symposia proposals due by January 14, 2000. Abstracts due by February 18, 2000.

*Contact: Dr. David Morrison, Chair, Canadian Museum of Civilization, PO Box 3100, Station B, Hull, Quebec, J8X 4H2; tel. (819) 776-8198; fax (819) 776-8300; email: david.morrison@civilization.ca. Dr. Jean-Luc Pilon, Programme Chair, Canadian Museum of Civilization, PO Box 3100, Station B, Hull, Quebec, J8X 4H2; tel. (819) 776-8192; fax (819) 776-8300; email: jean-luc.pilon@civilization.ca; web site: www.canadianarchaeology.com*

**October 11-14** **British Columbia Museums Association (BCMA) and the Western Museums Association (WMA)**, Conference 2000: Defining the Future Together  
Victoria, British Columbia

*Contact: BCMA office, tel. (604) 660-0749; email: bmca@museumsassn.bc.ca; web site: http://www.museumsassn.bc.ca/~bcma/*

 **THE MIDDEN**

**P.O. Box 520  
Bentall Station  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6C 2N3**

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