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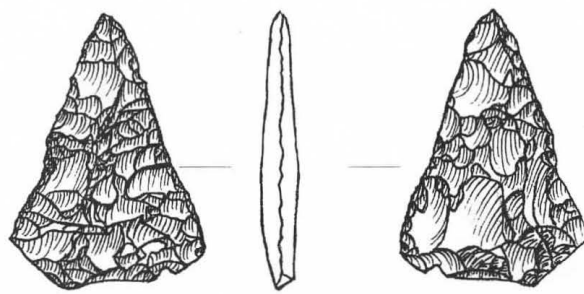


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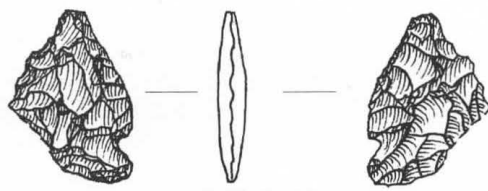
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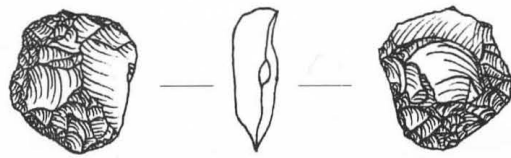
Vol. 30, No. 1 — 1998



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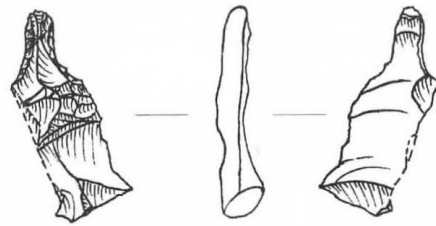


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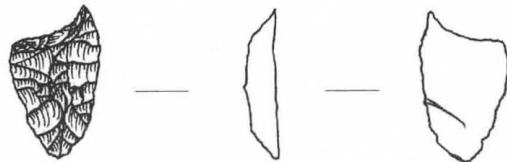


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THE MIDDEN

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Contributors this issue

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Victoria Contact: Tom Bown (250-385-2708)

Internet: <http://www.museumsassn.bc.ca/~bcma/museums/asbc>

Meetings on the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 pm at the
Royal British Columbia Museum, Victoria.

ASBC Diary

MEETINGS featuring illustrated lectures are held on the second
Wednesday of each month (Except July and August) at 8:00
pm. Meetings are usually held at the Auditorium of the
Vancouver Museum at 1100 Chestnut Street in Vancouver.
New members and visitors are welcome.

September 9 - Speaker: George P. Nicholas
*Archaeological Prospects and Aboriginal Concerns in
British Columbia*

The **British Columbia Heritage Trust** has provided
financial assistance to this project to support conservation of
our heritage resources, gain further knowledge and increase
public understanding of the complete history of British
Columbia.





MIDDEN

CULTURE LIBRARY UPDATE

As reported in the Winter 1997 issue of *The Midden*, budgetary cutbacks within the Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture have left the Culture Library without funding.

At this time, the Ministry is undertaking financial and administrative procedures to transfer the Culture Library collection to the BC Archives. Until the closure occurs the library is operating as usual. Individuals can contact Romi Casper via phone (250 356-1440), fax (250 356-7796) or email (Romi.Casper@gems6.gov.bc.ca) with loan requests and limited photocopying is still available.

The tentative closure date for the library is this Autumn. Upon transfer to the BC Archives the Culture Library collection will be part of the Closed Stacks attached to the Reading Room. While the collection will still be accessible, it will become a *reference only* collection.

Requests of photocopied material from the collection will still be possible, but the time between request and arrival of the photocopies may be quite lengthy (i.e. three to four weeks). Therefore, anyone in urgent need of Culture Library loans should make plans to visit the library or contact Romi Casper as soon as possible.

Front Page

Artifact illustrations by Lesley Mitchell. Tools recovered from the excavations at FjSf 61 in the vicinity of the Nechako Canyon, BC. Figure 3 of "A Plateau Horizon Site on the Nechako Canyon" on pages 5 -- 9, Arne K. Carlson.

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INTERNET RESOURCES & BC ARCHAEOLOGY

by Bruce Dahlstrom

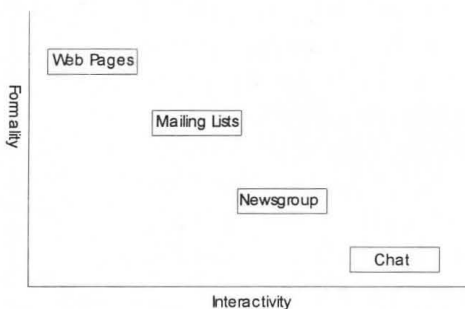
The internet has become increasingly important as a way to cost effectively disseminate information. A great deal of material about archaeology is available on the internet. For example, two recent web searches revealed between 53,033 and 488,380 web pages mentioning archaeology: This article highlights a selection of these resources which have particular relevance to archaeology in British Columbia.

The internet resources can be broken down into four classes: web pages, e-mail discussion groups (lists), usenet newsgroups, and interactive discussions (chats). They each have different structures and degrees of formality and interactivity, as illustrated. For purposes of this discussion, formality is defined as the ability to structure and present information, and interactivity is the ease with which different individuals can participate in a discussion. Formality has the advantage of allowing for the presentation of complex and detailed information, while interactivity allows for the maximum number of individuals to participate with the minimum expenditure of effort.

Internet resources are in a continual state of flux, and although this information was up to date at the time of publication, changes may have occurred. If a web page link is not active, a variation on the link or a search may be effective. A number of search engines are available including the popular Excite¹ and Yahoo². These engines search through submitted lists of pages, and are often useful for resources which have a high degree of visibility and organization such as corporate web sites. Another type of browser, often called a web crawler³, looks through the web and provides longer lists of links. These browsers are better at finding deeply buried and ephemeral resources. The list of 488,380 was produced using a web crawler while the 53,033 list of links was produced using a conventional

search engine. Some engines specialize in usenet sites⁴ and others are designed to find e-mail addresses⁵. There are also specialized indexes and search engines which provide information about particular subjects. ArchNet⁶ has detailed information on archaeological topics including web pages sorted by geographic region and subject. This index is particularly useful for older and more established resources. A detailed list of archaeology and preservation resources is provided by the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training⁷.

Beyond the scope of this presentation, considerable information on First Nations is available through the Native Web⁸ which is a good starting point for such research. The province also supplies a list of First Nation governments.⁹



Web Pages

Web pages have a high degree of formality in that the structure and content of the pages are designed in advance, and cannot be changed by the user. There are some exceptions where the web page's designer allows users to participate or comment on the site. In most cases however, these sites resemble journals or museum displays in which information is presented by the designer, and accessed but not altered by the user. Web sites here are organized into five general categories: commercial sites (those providing products or services); government sites; academic sites; association and special interest sites; and museum/E-journals.

Most web pages as a rule, can be accessed free of charge using a web browser. Currently, free web browsers are available from Netscape¹⁰ and Microsoft¹¹ among others. Choosing a web browser is a matter of personal preference, however you may find that some sites work more reliably with a particular browser. Many people find it useful to use more than one browser.

Commercial Sites — Several corporations maintain web sites including software vendors and equipment suppliers. Of particular relevance to archaeology are field equipment suppliers such as Neville Crosby¹² instrument suppliers like Fisher Scientific¹³ and educational equipment suppliers such as Edmund Scientific¹⁴. A number of archaeological consulting firms also have web pages. In British Columbia, the BC Association of Professional Consulting Archaeologists (BCAPCA) provides a list of member consulting firms, several of which have their own web pages¹⁵. The American Cultural Resource Association¹⁶ has a similar list in the United States.

Government Sites — All levels of government are well represented on the web. Many towns and small communities have web sites which provide local maps and lists of hotels and other local businesses, (this can usually be found by doing a search of the town name). The province also has information on accommodations and travel¹⁷.

Material on provincial heritage legislation is available from the Queen's Printer¹⁸ including the Heritage Conservation Act¹⁹. Currently, the Archaeology Branch does not have a web page, but unofficial copies of Branch directives are available from the BCAPCA²⁰. The Ministry of Forests has a web page which contains details about the forest practices code²¹. Information on the Canadian Heritage Information Network (CHIN) is available²² and Parks Canada maintains a number of web pages which include material on the Federal Archaeology Office²³.

Other provincial sites of interest provide geographic data. These include a detailed searchable database of place names²⁴ and a variety of GIS data obtainable free of charge from the Ministry of Environment Lands and Parks²⁵. Phone numbers and addresses for provincial employees including Branch staff are also available²⁶.

Museums — Both the Royal BC Museum²⁷ and Museum of Anthropology²⁸ have detailed web pages. A list of member museums and links to web pages which are organized by city is available from the BC Museums Association²⁹. The federal Museum of Civilization also has its own web page³⁰. In the United States, the Smithsonian³¹ provides similar pages, and the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology³² maintains pages which are focused on anthropology and archaeology.

In addition, there are a number of 'virtual museum' web sites that display photographs, texts, moving images and sounds from museum exhibits. Like regular museums, these sites often change. Three recent examples include a site which discusses the excavation of one of LaSalle's ships in Texas³³, the excavation data from Keatly Creek³⁴ and fish traps in Northern California³⁵.

Sites which present historical photographs are also of interest to archaeologists. These include the BC Provincial Archives which has an extensive historic photo-database on line³⁶ and the University of British Columbia which has selected historic images³⁷.

Also available are papers, theses, site reports and other long textual information packages. These include a discussion of a New Haven Connecticut burial ground³⁸ and a series of excerpts from papers on lithic analysis³⁹.

E-journals — are a similar sort of resource in which papers are collected and distributed through electronic means. Relatively little information is available in E-journal format but Online Archaeology⁴⁰ is being prepared, and a number of sites provide links to paper journals which often have table of contents, newsletters and other information which is accessible in electronic format⁴¹.

Academic Sites — Most universities provide a series of web pages which usually contain information on events, departments, staff, admission, and access to li-

brary catalogues. BC university departments include Simon Fraser University⁴², the University of Victoria⁴³, the University of British Columbia⁴⁴, and the University of Northern BC⁴⁵. When conducting a web based library search for archaeological information, it should be noted that many older books (such as most ethnographies) are often not listed in the electronic catalogue.

Associations and Special Interests

Many associations provide web pages, which usually list upcoming events and news about the society as well as general information. The ASBC, for example, maintains a web page⁴⁶. Professional societies also have web pages which discuss their rules and requirements for membership, and provide lists of members. The BC Association of Professional Consulting Archaeologists has a page⁴⁷. Other archaeological association pages include the Canadian Archaeological Society⁴⁸, Society for Historical Archaeology⁴⁹, Society for American Archaeology⁵⁰, and the Association of Historical Archaeologists in the Pacific Northwest⁵¹.

Areas of special interest in archaeology often have web pages which can usually be found by conducting keyword searches. Of particular interest is Henri D. Grissino-Mayer's Tree-Ring and Tree-Ring Research web page⁵², which provides a detailed discussion of the techniques used by dendrochronologists, lists publications including archaeological reports, and provides information on sources for dendrochronological supplies. The Northwest Obsidian Research Laboratory⁵³ has a homepage which includes a detailed biography of obsidian studies, sourcing information, and details about their hydration and XRF services. The University of Arizona's C14 site⁵⁴ provides information on radiocarbon dating. A number of sites are devoted to lithic analysis and avocational flintknapping, and a list of these is available⁵⁵. Historical archaeology specialties are also well represented including bead research⁵⁶. The Field Work Server⁵⁷ provides a list of Canadian and international field opportunities.

Mailing Lists

Mailing Lists are lists of e-mail addresses whose participants all have a particular interest. Messages sent to the list

are passed on to each member. This structure is less formal than a web page in that any member can participate. Joining a mailing list requires an e-mail address and permission of the list manager. Detailed information about the lists described is available from Arch-Net⁵⁸. One of the most popular lists, Arch-L is a general discussion of archaeological issues (academic job listings and American cultural resource job opportunities often appear here). The historical archaeology list (HistArch) provides a dialogue for issues in historical archaeology. A number of more specialized lists are also available including the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA-L) and a rock art discussion (ROCK-ART).

Newsgroups

Newsgroups have a higher degree of interactivity than mailing lists, in that one does not have to be a member in order to participate, and anyone with an interest can post a message. This has disadvantages in that it allows for protracted arguments with little relevance to archaeology, and encourages cross posting (the sending of messages to numerous newsgroups which sometimes includes those unrelated to the message's subject). Some widely carried newsgroups are sci.archaeology, sci.anthropology, and alt.archaeology. Also available are more specialized groups including sci.archaeology.mesoamerican and sci.anthropology.paleo. A few newsgroups are moderated, in that an individual is appointed to read and screen out irrelevant and offensive postings. One widely carried moderated archaeology newsgroup is sci.archaeology.moderated.

A number of bulletin board systems also exist as parts of web pages which provide a newsgroup like environment. Individuals can post a message to these boards which will be seen and responded to by other board users.

Chat

Chat is the most interactive of the forms discussed here. Participants send information back and forth as text or less commonly as sound and/or video. These resources allow for immediate participation and are common recreational pursuits. I am not very familiar with archaeological uses of chat but the Minning Co. has a bulletin board style chat⁵⁹ and Mat maintains a PaleoChat⁶⁰.

Use and Misuse of Internet Information

Internet information has many of the same problems as information collected from paper sources. It can be outdated, inaccurate or intentionally incorrect. Therefore, it is important to be sure of your source. Information from a web site managed by a corporation or large institution is more likely to be reliable, than one which is posted to a mailing list or chat site. If possible, information should be collected from as close to the source (the original poster) as possible. It is usually best to use internet data as a supplement and guide to paper sources, (making a list of publications relevant to lithic analysis for example), rather than as an ultimate source of information. The internet however, is an excellent place for news and gossip which, if not taken too seriously, can be amusing.

Breaking archaeological news (although often incorrect or incomplete from even professional sources), can also be interesting⁶¹. A few BC newspapers are accessible on line such as the Vancouver Sun⁶². Additionally, CBC information is available in various forms⁶³. Science Now provides current science news, some of which has archaeological relevance⁶⁴. A news story or issue of archaeological importance can often be followed in the newspapers where the story is taking place. This information is usually of uneven quality but is generally more detailed than sources farther away from the event. A recent example of this is the Tri-City Herald's coverage of the Kennewick Man controversy⁶⁵.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the internet can be a useful if confusing source of archaeological information. The resources available change constantly, so it is important to search for a topic of interest regularly and check web pages for updates and new links. Once you have found a site of interest, links for the site will usually direct you to similar ones.

Bruce Dahlstrom is currently working for I.R. Wilson Consultants Ltd. in Victoria as a consulting archaeologist. He specializes in coastal archaeology and computer applications.

References to Internet Sites

- ¹ www.excite.com
- ² www.yahoo.com
- ³ such as www.hotbot.com
- ⁴ such as dejanews.com
- ⁵ www.bigfoot.com
- ⁶ www.lib.uconn.edu/ArchNet/
- ⁷ www.ncptt.nps.gov/pttinfo_about_fs.stm
- ⁸ www.nativeweb.org/
- ⁹ www.aaf.gov.bc.ca/aaf/pubs/bands.htm
- ¹⁰ www.netscape.com
- ¹¹ www.microsoft.com
- ¹² www.nevcros.com
- ¹³ www.fisher1.com
- ¹⁴ www.edsci.com
- ¹⁵ www.bccapca.bc.ca
- ¹⁶ www.mindspring.com/~wheaton/ACRAMembership.html
- ¹⁷ www.tbc.gov.bc.ca/tourism/tourismhome.html
- ¹⁸ bbs.qp.gov.bc.ca
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- ²⁴ www.env.gov.bc.ca/~bcnames/
- ²⁵ www.elp.gov.bc.ca/gis/
- ²⁶ www.dir.gov.bc.ca/
- ²⁷ rbcm1.rbcm.gov.bc.ca/
- ²⁸ www.moa.ubc.ca
- ²⁹ www3.islandnet.com/~bcma/museums/cities.html
- ³⁰ www.civilization.ca/
- ³¹ www.si.edu/newstart.htm
- ³² www.pal.berkeley.edu/~hearst/exhibits.htm
- ³³ www.thc.state.tx.us/belle
- ³⁴ www.sfu.ca/archaeology/museum/bc/keat_src/k0000001.htm
- ³⁵ www.indiana.edu/~maritime/caparks/fishtraphome.html
- ³⁶ www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca/visual/visual.htm
- ³⁷ layton.library.ubc.ca/WWW.419.x/access+DATABASE.PHOTOS
- ³⁸ www.lib.uconn.edu/ArchNet/Topical/Historic/Grove_Street.html
- ³⁹ artalpha.anu.edu.au/web/arc/resources/papers/stonepapers.htm
- ⁴⁰ avebury.arch.soton.ac.uk/Journal/journal.html
- ⁴¹ These links include: wings.buffalo.edu/anthropology/Documents/arch_society_directory and www.lib.uconn.edu/ArchNet/Other/Journals.html
- ⁴² www.sfu.ca/archaeology/
- ⁴³ web.uvic.ca/anth/
- ⁴⁴ www.arts.ubc.ca/anso/ANSOInfo.htm
- ⁴⁵ quarles.unbc.edu/anthro/
- ⁴⁶ home.istar.ca/~glenchan/asbc/asbc.shtml
- ⁴⁷ www.bcapca.bc.ca
- ⁴⁸ www.canadianarchaeology.com/caa.files/caa.homepage
- ⁴⁹ www.sha.org/index.html
- ⁵⁰ www.saa.org/
- ⁵¹ www.spiretech.com/~lester/ahapn/index/index.htm
- ⁵² tree.ltr.arizona.edu/~grissino/henri.htm
- ⁵³ www.peak.org/~skinnrcr/obsidian/html
- ⁵⁴ packrat.aml.arizona.edu/main.html
- ⁵⁵ from: wings.buffalo.edu/academic/departement/anthropology/Lithics/
- ⁵⁶ ww.spiretech.com/~lester/sbr/index/index.htm
- ⁵⁷ www.cincpac.com/afs/testpit.html
- ⁵⁸ www.lib.uconn.edu/ArchNet/Other/NewsGroups.html
- ⁵⁹ archaeology.miningco.com/mpboards.htm
- ⁶⁰ www.pitt.edu/~mattf/PaleoChat.html
- ⁶¹ Sites providing free news include: www.nando.com, www.cnn.com, and www.globeandmail.com
- ⁶² www.vancouver.sun.com
- ⁶³ www.cbc.ca
- ⁶⁴ sciencenow.sciencemag.org
- ⁶⁵ www.tri-cityherald.com/

Not only the Archaeological Society of British Columbia in Vancouver but also the Nanaimo Branch and the Victoria Branch of the ASBC have web pages on the Internet. Take a look!

In Victoria the BC Museums Association through Cliff Quinn is sponsoring the site at <http://www.museumsassn.bc.ca/~bcma/museums/asbc>. Nanaimo's site can be accessed through <http://www.geocities.com/rainforest/5433>. Both sites give a good indication of what is happening at the two branches.

Speaking of neat sites: try the digital excavation of the Hoko Rockshelter at <http://www.olywa.net/ketchie/hoko/rockdig/htm>. This site lets you participate in the excavation of the rockshelter as you work your way through each unit in 5 cm levels.

A PLATEAU HORIZON SITE ON THE NECHAKO CANYON

by Arne K. Carlson

Introduction

In 1996 Arne Carlson, and a crew of several archaeology students and First Nations assistants conducted exploratory test excavations at five small archaeological sites in the vicinity of the Nechako Canyon, BC. Presented below is a brief summary of the investigation results at one of these sites (FjSf 61). Additional details about the investigations is provided in the permit report (Carlson 1997).

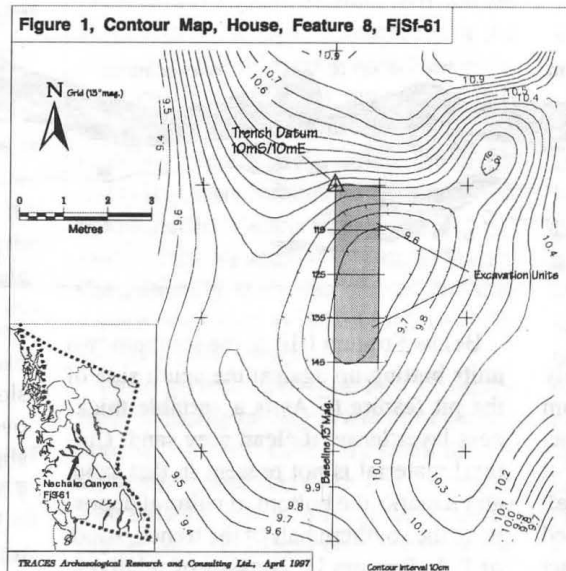
The rationale for this study stems from a long-standing need for archaeological research of virtually any kind in the central and northern interior portions of BC. A substantial void exists in the archaeological record of northwestern North America. Gaps in basic archaeological knowledge of this region (and other areas to the north) include a lack of detailed culture-historical sequence, no outline of settlement and subsistence patterns for the pre-contact period (let alone how these may have changed over the Holocene), and no comprehensive understanding of the variability in the distribution and nature of archaeological sites and material culture through time and space. This study was intended to begin filling in these gaps.

Site and Setting - FjSf 61

FjSf 61 is located in the bottom of a protected basin on the west side of the Nechako Canyon, approximately 3.5 km north of Kenney Dam. The 'basin' appears to be an early Holocene 'eddy' originally created by the canyon's erosion and subsequent deposition of fine sediments from glacio-fluvial outwash/flooding. The current canyon edge is located approximately 200 m east of the site, and access into the canyon can be gained in this vicinity. No

precipitous cliff exists at this locale, such as those present along most of the Nechako Canyon.

FjSf 61 was one of approximately 150 sites first recorded in 1994 during an inventory survey of the Nechako Canyon. Identified at the site was a single house depression, originally created through excavation of a hollow/depression into a slope on the southwest end of a silty sand



ridge. Seven cache pits were discovered southwest of the house, situated on the tops and sides of several NE-SW parallel running ridges of fine silty sediments. Two other depressions tentatively interpreted as cache pits were identified on the opposite side of the knoll into which the house was excavated. Although not definite, it is assumed that these cache pits are contemporaneous and directly associated with the house depression. A small swampy creek running eastward into a pond flows past the site immediately to the north. Based on the site's location and nature of the features and materials identified, it was interpreted as a winter habitation site.

Investigations

Investigations at FjSf 61 involved detailed contour mapping of the single house depression with level and stadia, and excavation of four 1x1 m² excavation units in a trench through the middle of the house. Mapping data points were taken on a 1 m grid across the house feature, extending approximately 3 m beyond the edge of the house in all directions. From these data, contour lines were interpolated and a map was produced (Fig. 1).

Sediments and Stratigraphy

Sediments in the house at FjSf 61 consist primarily of variable depth silts overlying compact heavy clay. The depth/thickness of the silt sediments increases to the north, and the entire ridge into which the house was originally excavated appears to consist of silt. Additionally, an intermittent layer of sand was identified during the excavations, but its extent in the natural stratigraphy of the area could not be determined. Given the sediments' generally fine texture, they were likely deposited in a relatively slow moving, flood plain/fluvial bar environment. Four primary strata were identified in the house overlying the basal clay (Fig. 2).

Stratum I consists of dark brown to black organic litter, sod, and root mat on the surface. Cultural material first appears at the bottom of this stratum, on top of Stratum II. Stratum II consists of dark orange brown silt of variable thickness from 5 to 10 cm. It is thickest on the sloped ends of the trench, corresponding to the vicinity of the house walls, and thinnest in the centre of the house. This stratum contains a low moderate amount of cultural material and occasional small pieces of fire cracked rock. It is interpreted as

primarily erosional fill deposited subsequent to the house collapse.

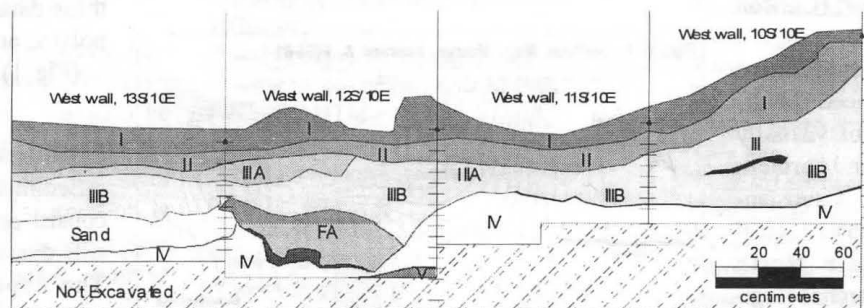
Stratum III has been separated into two sub-strata A and B, and as a whole consist of brown silt. Stratum IIIA, the upper sub-strata, is essentially homogenous brown silt. The boundary between IIIA and IIIB is most clear in the northern and southern sections of the profiles, and least visible in the central sections of the profiles. IIIA contains a low frequency of cultural material. In the northern units, the bottom of Stratum IIIA and the top of Stratum IIIB is marked by discontinuous black pockets/lenses of charcoal rich sediment. The primary distinction between IIIA and IIIB is that IIIB is somewhat lighter in colour, and contains diffuse mottles and patches of charcoal rich sediment and charcoal flecks. Additionally, Stratum IIIB has a relatively high proportion of cultural material. The bottom boundary of Stratum IIIB is abrupt, wavy, and most distinct in the northern half of the house, as indicated by the occurrence of a very thin (1-2mm) layer of orange-brown, compact sandy-silt overlying Stratum IV.

Stratum IIIA is interpreted as primarily roof top and erosional sediments. Stratum IIIB is the main cultural layer of the house, containing diffuse charcoal throughout and a high proportion of cultural material. No distinct 'living floor' was identified either stratigraphically or through artifact distributions. A thin, orange, compact sandy silt layer in the northern half of the trench and the bottom of F:A (see below), clearly mark the end of the cultural deposits and the original excavation of the house depression. Cultural material is more or less evenly distributed horizontally and vertically throughout Stratum IIIB, and its bottom marks the end of cultural deposits.

In the central portion of the house, a large pit feature (F:A) appears in Stratum IIIB. The top of the depression is poorly defined, but appears to begin somewhere in the middle of Stratum IIIB. The pit outline is irregular in shape and roughly oblong. Its long axis is approximately E-W, and extends beyond the limits of the excavation units.

From N-S it measures approximately 1-1.2 m across. The pit fill in the upper/central portion of the feature consists of brown silt with a relatively high proportion of charcoal flecks and chunks, and a low to moderate number of fire cracked cobbles. Its bottom is lined with a sediment matrix containing a high amount of charcoal and a moderate number of fire cracked rocks. The amount of charcoal and fire cracked rock increases with depth, and at the bottom forms a distinct, but discontinuous black layer, particularly in the western half of the pit feature. This depression is interpreted as a burning pit used for heating and cooking. Tools, flakes, and calcined bone were found throughout the pit fill.

Figure 2



Below Stratum IIIB in the southern two units butting up against the south side of the pit feature (F:A) is a variable thickness layer/lense of clean grey sand. Cultural material is not present in this sand, and it marks the bottom of cultural deposits in the southern half of the trench, south of F:A. Stratum IV consists of relatively compact grey-brown clayey silt with a fine brown mottle. The top of this layer represents the bottom of the cultural deposits, except where the sand layer is encountered above Stratum IV. The house floor was originally dug into Stratum IV. As indicated above, in the northern two units, the top of Stratum IV is marked by a very thin (1-2mm) layer of orange-brown, compact sandy-silt at the bottom of Stratum IIIB. Stratum V is the deepest sediment stratum identified. It is culturally sterile and consists of dark grey compact clay. It is assumed to be a continuous layer underlying all other layers, and probably the entire ridge into which the house was built. The original house was not dug to this layer.

Overall, the stratigraphy of this house suggests that only a single occupation and house construction episode are present. No evidence of mixing through house rebuilding is apparent within the strata. Each layer is relatively discrete, clearly defined, and homogenous.

Features

Several features are present at FjSf 61. These include the house feature itself (F:8), the circular cultural depressions (cache pits, Features 1-7 & 9-10), and the sub-surface pit feature (F:A) described above.

The single house at FjSf 61 is moderately sized. On the surface, the back (north) of the house is approximately 1. m high, and the front approximately 30 cm high as measured from the centre of the depression. Not including the depth of Feature A in the centre of the house, the depression was excavated to between 35 and 60 cm below the current surface. The depth of the original

excavation would have been greater at the back (north) of the house as the original slope of the ridge rose to the north. The overall shape of the house depression is slightly oblong measuring approximately 7 m long x 5.5 m wide.

It can be assumed that a super-structure existed when the house was in use, extending southward from the slope at the back creating roof and walls. The form and nature of this super-structure cannot be determined. However, it is likely that it was relatively lightly built of smaller poles, possibly bark roofing, and some earth covering. It does not appear to have been a heavily built structure of logs and poles or necessarily covered entirely with earth, like a typical interior pit-house. This interpretation is based on the stratigraphy of the house fill consisting of relatively thin upper strata of roof fall/erosional fill with low quantities of charcoal. No evidence of post moulds was found, probably because the excavation units were entirely within the house itself. It is assumed that the entrance was on the south end of the

Table 1: Frequency of Debitage by Raw Material and Stratum from FjSf 61

Material Stratum	II	II/III	II/III/IIIB	III/IIIB	IIIB	IIIB/F:A	F:A	TOTALS
Basalt	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Chalcedony	78	27	45	70	336	70	170	796
Vitreous Basalt	4	2	3	2	29	5	7	52
TOTALS:	82	29	48	72	365	75	178	849

structure, opposite the ridge bank. However, no direct evidence of a doorway was identified.

Cultural Material - Artifacts

A total of 881 lithic specimens consisting of 849 pieces ofdebitage and 32 tools were recovered from approximately 2.45 m³ of matrix. The volume of lithic material at this site is approximately 360 specimens/cubic metre (includes excavated sterile strata). The ratio ofdebitage to tools is approximately 27:1. Cultural material was recovered from Strata II, III, and the F:A fill. Additionally, 6 lithic specimens consisting of 5 unmodified chalcedony flakes and 1 chalcedony core remnant, were recovered from shovel tests excavated at the site when it was first found. However, the following discussion only includes material recovered during the current test excavations.

Debitage

Table 1 presents the frequencies ofdebitage by raw material type and stratum. As used here,debitage includes all unmodified flakes, broken flakes, shatter, and chunks. The largest proportion ofdebitage (n=796, 93.8%) consists of chalcedony, followed by vitreous basalt (n=52, 6.1%), and basalt (n=1, 0.1%). There is no obsidian in the assemblage.

The chalcedony material, which comes in a wide variety of colours, is derived from immediately local sources. Bands and pockets of it are present in the basaltic bedrock of the canyon and vicinity, and nodules and chunks of the material can be found in glacial and fluvial gravel deposits near the river.

No immediately local source of vitreous basalt is currently known for the upper Nechako River. However, given the significant volcanic geology in the upper Nechako basin, local sources may be

present. The closest known source is the Baezaeko/Blackwater River region, approximately 100 km southeast of the Nechako Canyon.

The Basalt raw material category is a catch-all for dark-grey to black raw material that is relatively coarse and crystalline (crystals visible without magnification). It is locally available throughout the area.

The greatest amounts ofdebitage were recovered from both Stratum IIIB and the F:A fill (n=618, 72.8%), representing the primary cultural layers within the house. Stratum IIIA has a low quantity of cultural material. Unfortunately, it was not possible to completely isolate the material in IIIA from Stratum II above and IIIB below, because levels were excavated below unit datum and not by natural layers. Consequently, the strata classes in Table 1 were combined as II/III, II/III/IIIB, and IIIA/IIIB classes.

Debitage recovered from FjSf 61 represents primarily middle to late lithic reduction stages. Most flakes are small to medium sized, and there are few examples with existing cortex, a low proportion of shatter, and a high proportion with two or more dorsal flake scars. All of these attributes are indicative of later stages of tool manufacture/maintenance. Additionally, numerous small pressure flakes are present, and many of the flakes appear to have been created through soft-hammer percussion, as they are relatively flat, thin,

and with poorly defined bulbs of percussion. These attributes are particularly apparent on many of the fine agate chalcedony flakes in the assemblage.

Tools

A total of 32 lithic specimens classified as tools were recovered from the excavations at FjSf 61. These are presented in Table 2 according to artifact type and raw material, and in Table 3 according to artifact type and stratum. The 'tools' category includes bifaces, unifaces, and retouched and utilized flakes

Bifaces -- Three bifaces or fragments were recovered from FjSf 61. These include a mid-section fragment of a relatively large chalcedony biface and two broken projectile points. Both projectile point fragments are made of vitreous basalt. The first of these (FjSf 61:87, Fig. 3) is the blade section of a large, well made, apparently basally-notched point. Unfortunately the base, and what were probably basal-lateral barbs, have broken off. The terminal ends of the notches however, are still present. This point is very similar to projectile points found in the southern interior plateau from the Plateau Horizon of the Plateau Pithouse Tradition dating about 2,400-1,200 years ago in the southern interior (Richards and Rousseau 1987). The specimen from FjSf 61 is at the large end of the typical size range for points from the Plateau Horizon.

Table 2: Frequency of Tools by Type and Raw Material, FjSf 61

Type Material	Chalcedony	Vitreous Basalt	TOTALS:
Biface-tool	1		1
Biface-proj. pt.	2		2
Ret./Util. flakes	21	2	23
Uniface-scraper	4		4
Uniface-graver	1		1
Uniface-awl	1		1
TOTALS:	28	4	32

Table 3: Frequency of Tools by Type and Stratum, FjSf 61

Type Stratum	II	II/IIIA	II/IIIA/IIIB	IIIB	IIIB/F:A	F:A	TOTALS
Biface-tool						1	1
Biface-proj. pt.	1					1	2
Ret./Util. flakes	1	5	1	12	2	2	23
Uniface-scrapers	1			3			4
Uniface-graver		1					1
Uniface-awl				1			1
TOTALS:	3	6	1	16	2	4	32

The second projectile point (FjSf 61:48, Fig. 3) is a smaller corner notched point, with one of its basal corners broken off. It has a slightly concave basal margin, relatively small oblique corner-notches which are almost side notches, and a slightly incurvate blade at its distal end. The blade edges are irregular and unevenly shaped, and its tip is also broken. As with the preceding projectile point, this specimen is similar to projectile points from the Plateau Horizon of the southern interior plateau (Richards and Rousseau 1987).

Unifaces -- Six items classified as unifaces, all made from chalcedony, were recovered from the excavations. Three of them, interpreted as scraping tools, were formed through steep uniface retouch on relatively thick flakes. Little effort was invested in forming the overall shape of these three tools, and their form is somewhat amorphous. Of the remaining unifaces, one is classified as an end scraper (FjSf 61:103, Fig. 3). It has steep uniface retouch on the distal working end, and it is made on a thick flake of caramel coloured chalcedony. The proximal end of this piece has been formed and shaped through bifacial retouch. However, its overall form and steeply retouched distal

end is that of a typical end-scraper. The next specimen (FjSf 61:107, Fig. 3) has been classified as a uniface-awl. It was made from a relatively thick and angular fractured flake of white/grey chalcedony. Retouching formed a distinct, slightly tapering, narrow projection on the distal working end. The last uniface (FjSf 61:129, Fig. 3) has been classified as a uniface-graver. It is a roughly triangular piece (tapering to the proximal end), formed on a thick flake of red-white banded chalcedony. It exhibits complete uniface retouch over the entire dorsal face of the original flake, forming its shape and creating steep edges. The working end of the piece was created through very steep retouch along the distal end, to form a slightly concave distal margin, with a small fine and sharp spur projection on the right distal corner.

Retouched/Utilized Flakes -- Twenty-one specimens classified as retouched, possible retouched, utilized and possible utilized flakes were recovered. On utilized flakes, the minor edge retouch is presumably created from use. On retouched flakes, the edge retouch, while still marginal, is more pronounced, regular and assumed to have been created purposefully. The specimens from FjSf 61 consist of nineteen chalcedony and two vitreous basalt flakes. They are variable in size, shape and in the extent of retouch and/or utilization. All of them have relatively limited, fine, and sometimes discontinuous retouch or apparent use wear along one lateral margin. They would have been used for a variety of cutting and scraping purposes.

Other Cultural Material

Eight C-14 samples were recovered from FjSf 61, but none have been submitted for analysis due to lack of funding. All of

them are moderate sized samples containing small flecks and chunks of charcoal mixed with greasy black burnt sediment. Six were collected from the fill of the burning pit feature (F:A). Any or all of these samples would provide good dates. The remaining two samples are from Unit 10S/10E and were recovered from Stratum IIIB. These probably represent burnt roofing/structural material from the original house. All of the C-14 samples collected are clearly associated with cultural material and are cultural in origin.

Thirty-seven pieces of calcined faunal bone, including what appears to be a fragmented ungulate tooth, were recovered. Most, if not all of this material is unidentifiable to species, but appear to be mammal. The greater proportion of the bone (n=27) was collected from the fill of Feature A. These faunal bones, the high quantities of charcoal and fire cracked rock, indicate that it was a fire pit used for heating and probably cooking.

Discussion

FjSf 61 is interpreted as a short-term, single occupation, early winter habitation site. The nature of the features at the site, and the composition of the artifact assemblage indicate a single component and occupation. No direct evidence for season of occupation was recovered. However, the overall nature of the site is consistent with an early winter site, as compared to the ethnographic record of seasonally occupied sites. Further analysis of the faunal material may produce some direct evidence for seasonality.

Ethnographically, it has been documented that large interrelated groups of aboriginal peoples of the central interior, gathered at salmon fishing locations on the major rivers and lakes in the late sum-

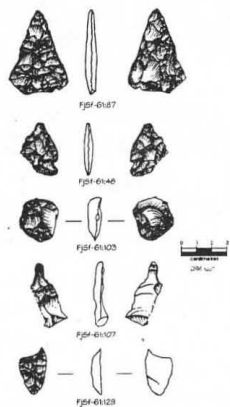


Figure 3 .. see cover page

mer and early fall. Subsequent to the harvest, processing and storage/preservation of salmon to provide a winter food supply (berries were also collected and preserved during the fall), the larger gatherings would break into several smaller one or two family groups and disperse to winter hunting, trapping, and fishing territories. A suitable location would then be chosen and structures constructed. Early in the winter, people could rely on the salmon, berry, and other stores harvested in the fall. As such, these sites were probably not far from the salmon fishing locations. Based on this ethnographic pattern, an early winter site would be fairly small, with one or two winter style houses, have features evincing food storage, and be relatively close to a good salmon fishing location.

FjSf 61 fits this pattern well. The single house would have been suitable for a relatively small group of people. Additionally, a significant amount of effort was put into the house construction, particularly in terms of excavating the original depression in order to provide a well insulated structure. The basin itself, within which the site is located, offers a well protected locality. Evidence for food storage consists of several cache pits. Dried salmon, harvested from the Nechako River, and dried and preserved berries collected from the surrounding area would have been put up in these caches. Salmon may have been collected directly from the canyon to the east of the site, although it remains unknown whether or not migrating salmon actually entered the canyon prior to the construction of Kenney Dam. Nevertheless, chinook salmon currently and in the past always reach the mouth of the canyon, approximately 3 km north of the site. The Cheslatta Fan (now a dry gravel bar at the mouth of the canyon) probably provided excellent spawning grounds for chinook. It would have been a relatively short distance to travel in order to bring dried and preserved salmon from the fan area back to the site.

The lithic assemblage recovered from the house feature indicates that the site/feature was primarily a habitation site and that it represents a relatively short duration and single occupation. The debitage assemblage is predominately composed of flakes evincing middle to late stages of reduction. Such a pattern has been typi-

cally ascribed to sites with a general function of habitation/tool use, and indicates a relatively high degree of tool maintenance at the site. The debitage to tool ratio of 27:1 at FjSf 61 falls between the values of 8-15:1 from house pits at Keatley Creek (J. Spafford pers. comm.), a multi-component long term habitation site, and 39:1 for FjSf 30 (see Carlson 1997) which is interpreted as a short term primarily early stage lithic reduction site. This supports the proposition that the site was occupied for a fairly short time, as does the relatively low amount of lithic material recovered, and the generally low level of variability in the types of tools and raw materials present. In addition, no evidence of rebuilding or re-use of the house is apparent in the stratigraphy observed.

The recovered projectile points indicate that FjSf 61 is a component of the Plateau Horizon of the Plateau Pithouse Tradition. Therefore, it is expected that this site dates to the period 2,400-1,200 years ago. Based on the projectile points' morphology and high similarity with Plateau Horizon material from the south, it would be very surprising if C-14 samples came back with dates outside the above range. This site currently represents the most northerly known expression of the Plateau Horizon, and probably represents the northern periphery of the full distribution of this cultural horizon.

In contrast to the findings at FjSf 61, there are an increasing number of sites being identified in the Nechako River Drainage Basin with lithic assemblages bearing similarities to the broadly defined Northern Archaic Tradition, and having little or no similarity with the southern Plateau Pithouse Tradition. FjSf 61 is an exception to this pattern. Moreover, no sites with definite Kamloops Horizon assemblages have been identified north of the Blackwater River area. Those sites near the Blackwater River with components ascribed to the horizons of the Plateau Pithouse Tradition (e.g. Tezli and Punchaw Lake) by Richards and Rousseau (1987), contain high frequencies of projectile points that do not fit the Plateau Pithouse Tradition sequence, and have only low frequencies or isolated examples of typical points from the three horizons. As Helmer (1977) pointed out, the assemblages at these sites are overall better compared to more northerly assemblages.

Taken as a whole, the poorly documented, investigated, and synthesized archaeological record of the interior region between roughly the Chilcotin and Nechako rivers, seems to indicate that this region should be viewed as the boundary area of overlapping southern and northern interior spheres of cultural interaction throughout the late Holocene. Moreover, there was likely one or more shifts in the degree or magnitude of interaction or influence from north or south. The last of these shifts, it can be hypothesized, was from the north and corresponds to the southward expansion of Athapaskan speaking peoples. Working within such a framework, in this portion of the interior, we should expect to find single component sites of the Plateau Pithouse Tradition, and single component sites of northern traditions. Moreover, we should also expect to discover sites, single or multi-component, that appear to have combinations of northern and southern traits. Tezli and Punchaw are probably best interpreted this way, particularly given their apparent long spans of occupation. In summary, examining the culture history of the central interior region within such a framework, would go a long way in assisting archaeological interpretation of the pre-contact history of this region of BC.

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BOOK REVIEWS

THE SEPARATION OF HOME AND THE WORKPLACE

The Archaeology of Gender: Separating the Spheres in Urban America

by DIANA diZEREGA WALL

Plenum Press. New York and London. 1994. xvii + 241 pp., illus., refs., index. Price: ISBN 0-306-44551-4 (Hc) \$37.50 US.

This volume is a published version of Wall's PhD dissertation. She states that its aim is to explore "the relationship between the development of the cult of domesticity in woman's sphere and the development of capitalism of man's sphere in middle-class and wealthy families of late-18th and early-19th century New York City" (p.15). A variety of data was used by Wall to research her thesis, including public records (city directories and tax records, census data, birth records), historic architectural styles, and domestic archaeological ceramics excavated from eleven urban sites in New York City.

The study looks at the separation of home and the workplace (and, thus, spatial separation of men's and women's activities), which occurred for the middle-class and 'elite' in early nineteenth century New York. In the Introduction, the author hypothesizes that "if we can see evidence of changes in social practices that we associate with the development of the woman's sphere *before* this separation" of home and workplace occurred, then it would indicate that middle-class and 'elite' New York women were *active* participants in the development of the cult of domesticity in woman's sphere. If these changes are evident *after* the separation of home and workplace, then women *passively* adapted to these economic and social changes (p. 11-12).

In Chapter 2, Wall provides the historical context for this study, which focuses on the era from the American Revolution to the 1830's. Using New York City directory data, she demonstrates how, over time, home and workplace became physically separated, first for the 'elite' and then for the middle-class. Similarly, in the following chapter, Wall uses the city directories and changing architectural styles to show how the 'social landscape' of the city was also changing. Increasingly, the city separated into commercial and residential districts, and into areas based on economic class.

Next, in Chapter Four, the author uses census and birth records to look at the changing make-up of middle-class and wealthy households during this period. Her data shows a decrease in non-family males and an increase in non-family females over time. She suggests that with the separation of home and workplace, male workers no longer resided with the family, and that middle-class and wealthy women's increasing role was the supervision of live-in female domestic servants. Based on comparatively low birth rates for middle-class and wealthy urban families during this period, the author suggests that these families made a decision to limit the number of children according to new definitions of motherhood and childhood.

In Chapters Five and Six, Wall employs archaeological data to explore the idea that meals became increasingly ritualized in middle-class and wealthy homes with the continued development of a woman's sphere. Analysing domestic ceramics from eleven urban historic sites excavated in New York City, she finds increasingly elaborate ceramic patterns, place settings, and vessels, suggesting multiple meal courses and the advent of 'high tea'. She also found that this elaboration began early in the period that she was studying.

Based upon the different sources of data, the author concludes that her thesis is correct. Middle-class and wealthy New York women were active participants in redefining their sphere as a purely domestic one, and that these women may in fact

have been "at least in part responsible for their own ultimate seclusion in the home" (p. 163).

This book's title, *The Archaeology of Gender: Separating the Spheres in Urban America*, is intriguing, but misleading on several accounts. Primarily, it suggests this is a much broader study than just early nineteenth century middle and upper-classes in New York City. Secondly, it suggests that the subject of gender will be discussed, and finally, it suggests that archaeology will be a *focus* of the study, rather than less than one eighth of the book.

The author writes from a middle-class (or perhaps 'elite') American view point. The urban poor and underclasses are referred to as "them" (p. 7). Wall describes women having servants, as if servants might not also be women. At times, this book is almost charmingly naive in its ethnocentric perspective. For example, the author states that "in 1790, New York was just recovering from the effects of the British occupation" (p. 42), as if the Americans were the indigenous inhabitants, and she suggests that early nineteenth century New York merchants were in *controlled* European trade (p. 152). At other times, Wall is politically correct to the point of absurdity, as when she describes Negro slaves in early nineteenth century New York as "live-in African-American servants" (p. 97)! However, I do applaud the author's use of historic archaeological material from an urban context to support her thesis. With the current lack of protection for historic archaeological sites in British Columbia, we may never get such an opportunity.

Sandra Zacharias

Sandra K. Zacharias, MA, is principal of *Deva Heritage Consulting Ltd.* Her interests include feminist archaeology and the protection of BC's historic past.

LABOURING TO THE CHANGING RHYTHMS AND MOTIONS OF INDUSTRY

Culture Change and the New Technology: An Archaeology of the Early American Industrial Era

by PAUL A. SHACKEL

Plenum Press, New York, 1996
xix + 217 pp., illus., app., refs., index. Price: ISBN 0-306-45333-9, (Hc) \$37.50 US.

In his new book, *Culture Change and the New Technology*, archaeologist Paul Shackel presents a study that looks at the socio-economic aspects of industrialisation, and their impact on people and communities. Shackel (p.18) writes: "I use archaeologically retrieved data and historical documents to provide another history - a history of the town's industrial and domestic landscape and the domestic life of armory workers and their households in the first half of the nineteenth century." The data set he uses in this study is derived from the Harpers Ferry National Historic Park, situated at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers in West Virginia. This site was one of the earliest industrial communities in North America, and provides an excellent setting to study the impact of industrialisation on work life and domestic relations. Shackel (p.1) records that: "While the social and political circumstances of Harpers Ferry are unique to this community, there are many phenomena that are universal in incipient industrial communities."

The book deals with the transition from craft production to wage-labour, and the full industrialisation of the U.S. Armory at Harpers Ferry between ca. 1802 - 1855. Early republican ideals emphasised the importance of skilled independent tradesmen and craftsmen, who maintained con-

trol over the means of production (i.e., tools, knowledge, etc.). These ideals also reduced tensions between capital and labour. The change to piecework was not turbulent, and artisans were able to keep control of production and their independence. However, the appearance of fully mechanised production within the factory system resulted in increased worker resistance, due to their loss of control over the means of production. In factories, the once-independent tradesmen and craftsmen became mere wage-dependent machine tenders. Work became dictated by the clock and machines, in order to achieve greater time efficiency and increased productivity.

Associated with this transition was the appearance of various material correlates, such as town planning, the organisation of public and private space, and consumerism. With the trend towards increased mechanisation, discipline, and regular working hours and conditions, the manipulation of space became an integral part of industrialisation. Walls and fences were built around armory buildings to both contain the workers and to allow for managerial surveillance. During the military managership period, the town plan of Harpers Ferry was re-organised to facilitate transportation and cartage, increase the efficiency of production, and to isolate activities. This programme consisted of widening roadways, relocating the town's marketplace, constructing buildings in a more orderly fashion, and building a new superintendent's home on the town's highest topographical feature.

Another temporal trend found in this transition were the changes in the urban and industrial landscapes. Early American industrial sites emphasised the ideology of 'non-urban industry' where landscape and plants were used to create idyllic settings for factories. In Harpers Ferry, both the managerial elite and the tradesmen used domestic landscapes and gardens not only for utilitarian, but also for ornamental purposes. However, as the early nineteenth century progressed, the town changed from a 'townscape' to an 'urban lot', and industry began to dominate nature, with the town experiencing a growth in urban population. Shackel (chapter 4) uses comparative archaeobotanical evi-

dence from two different socio-economic residences, the Master Armorer's House and the Armory Workers' House, to infer this trend.

The change from craft-oriented production to machine production can also be illustrated in consumer patterns. Throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, there is a decline on the reliance of household production and barter, and an increase towards the reliance on monetary exchange for both services and goods. In chapter 5, the author employs comparative ceramic and faunal analyses to interpret temporal and socio-economic variability in household assemblages of the managerial elite and workers. The author sees an interrelationship between industrialisation, craft and factory ethics, community, infrastructure, Romantic ideology, and domestic life. Artifacts from the domestic refuse of the Master Armorer's House indicate differing purchasing patterns and access to markets. There is a trend towards greater artifact type diversity from the craft-oriented (ca. 1815-1832) to factory-oriented (1832-1852) period assemblages, which the author equates with the Romantic ideology. Romanticism is characterised by an increase in consumerism and the acquisition of material wealth.

However, the domestic assemblages from the Armory Worker's House for roughly the same period exhibit a different temporal pattern. Although the assemblage dating to ca. 1821-1841 contains higher quality ceramics, the subsequent assemblage, dating to ca. 1841-1852, associated a wage labourer's household with items that would have been considered old-fashioned. Shackel (p.138) infers that: "The retention of unfashionable goods and the continued use of old cultural traditions may be seen by outsiders as a sign of vulgarity, when, in fact, it may have been a standard cultural norm found among armorers, who did not accept, or would not adopt, the new modern norms associated with industrialisation." As interesting as this argument for intentional resistance is, there may be other reasons why labourer households curated and used out-dated items. Could this patterning be reflective of decreased household purchasing power and living standards

amongst the working class? Shackel (pp. 141-143) later states that mean household wages decreased and poverty increased because of the transition to the wage labour system. Reduced living standards would explain a correspondingly greater reliance on subsistence self-sufficiency (i.e., pigs) in working class households.

Chapter 6 discussed household industrial production. Craft production of guns in Harpers Ferry continued up to 1841, when the military assumed the managership of the Armory. The assemblages associated with the household deposits of the armory pieceworker contain tools and gun parts involved with gun production. The post 1841 assemblage, on the other hand, exhibits a substantial decrease in the gun parts and tools. This pattern seems to reflect a loss of control over the means of production by the armory labourers during the military superintendency at the Armory, and a subsequent division between work and domestic spheres. Shackel (p.159-160) observes that: "This sparseness of gun-related materials in the later assemblage may be evidence of stricter manufacturing regulations, including the implementation of factory discipline and the abandonment of the piecework process."

In this volume Shackel presents a very interesting and cogent discussion on the impact of early capitalist industrialisation on people and their community. This is a very good study in which an anthropological/social historical theoretical approach has been applied to 'industrial archaeology'. The text is well-written, and illustrated with maps, plans, art work, and photographs. For those of us that investigate industrial sites, Shackel's study provides a useful archaeological reference for the material manifestations of early industrialisation.

Robbin Chatan

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RE-EVALUATING HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Making Alternative Histories: The Practice of Archaeology and History in Non- Western Settings

Edited by PETER R. SCHMIDT and
THOMAS C. PATTERSON

School of American Research Press, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 1995. xiii + 312pp., 8 figs., bib., index. Paper cover.

This book is comprised of eleven articles emerging from a 1992 seminar on examining how archaeology and other historical research can recover the histories of Third World people that have been "erased, marginalized, or misrepresented - usually for reasons pertaining to maintenance of state or elite interests." Native Americans and African Americans are viewed as part of this Third World. One of the key issues presented in the book pertains to the way archaeologists have sometimes misinterpreted or dismissed historic evidence, and how they may need to re-evaluate their ways of examining and interpreting the recent past.

The book includes a lengthy introduction from the editors, and a summary article by Alison Wylie on the theoretical and philosophical issues presented at the seminar. It also contains three articles on Africa, and one each on India, Latin America, Peru, the Hispanic Caribbean, African Americans, and Native Americans.

The article with the most relevance to British Columbia archaeology is a discussion of the Mahican and Schaghticoke peoples of the American northeast by Russell G. Handsman and Trudy Lamb Richmond. In this article, the authors use archaeological evidence and oral histories to construct a picture of historic land use by these people. They describe numerous small farming villages, fishing places, communal cemeteries, and sacred sites used

by neighbouring groups with strong clan relations. The authors also clearly illustrate how Mahican oral histories have managed to survive to the present day.

They further show that this picture contradicts the prevalent view held by the general public and government officials that few Native people existed in this area at contact, and that these people had since "lost" their culture. This view was used to justify the expropriation of Mahican lands and resources. In a recent attempt to repatriate some cultural artifacts, the Mahican discovered that the courts still refused to acknowledge their oral history, unless supported by documentary or archaeological evidence.

Unfortunately, even some archaeologists still maintain that the area was largely uninhabited at contact. The authors demonstrate how survey techniques employed by these archaeologists were inadequate to delimit the Mahican's small settlements, and how many Mahican sites have only come to light after a careful examination of the oral and documented history, and the development of new surveying techniques.

Several of the articles in this book address how historians and anthropologists have tended to discuss acculturation and assimilation rather than resistance, and have often dismissed oral histories as myths or recent cultural inventions, rather than as persistent efforts to maintain cultural identity. Many historians and anthropologists have helped to maintain the false impression that the study cultures were uninterested in their own pasts and histories. The articles also illustrate how inquiries into the traditional use of the lands deemed to be "without history" are actively resisted by developers and governments, because this information could impede access to resources and the production of wealth. In B.C., this view is supported by the government's refusal, until only a few years ago, to engage in archaeological and traditional use investigations of forestry developments.

Archaeologists who remain unreceptive to, and uninfluenced by, anthropological perspectives and practices, are also seen to be largely ignoring contributions made by Third World archaeologists and historians. In particular, the seminar participants thought that most American archaeologists failed to relate the study of past

cultures to the present, and dismissed or underplayed the value of oral accounts, folklore, and written documents. The individual studies presented in this book examine what information was used or suppressed, what concepts were used in interpretation, and the power relationship between the study groups and those who interpreted the information.

To remedy what they thought were the main problems, the seminar participants recommended that researchers: (1) focus on questions relevant to the people under study; (2) credit oral traditions and histories not only as important sources of interpretative insights, but as historical documents in their own right; and (3) inform the popular audience. They emphasised how archaeology has the potential to critique or even refute historical interpretations which are based solely on historical documents.

Many of the articles in this book may

seem to have little relevance to B.C. archaeology, since our political situation is substantially different from those presented. Moreover, unlike other places, archaeology and ethnography have always been closely interwoven in B.C. However, the reluctance to accept oral history as fact, or 'mythology' as factual accounts, has led to a failure to recognise the importance of these sources to the interpretation of B.C.'s prehistoric past. Local archaeologists also need to recognise how archaeological evidence can be used to substantiate oral histories.

To date, historical archaeology in B.C. has focussed primarily on non-Native sites, thereby underplaying or ignoring Native history. In fact, historic material recovered from prehistoric sites is often dismissed as intrusive non-Native activity. This book reminds us that archaeologists need to recognise that they have the capability to make visible the cultural land-

scapes and social relations of Native homelands, and that their conceptual models and field methodologies may need to change. I would recommend B.C. archaeologists read this book not for the specific examples, but for a clearer understanding of how archaeologists' views of Native history can be coloured by conceptual perspectives and methodological approaches.

Diana Alexander

ASBC member Diana Alexander has been actively involved in British Columbia archaeology for 23 years. For the last seven years, she has worked as an independent consultant involved in archaeological and ethnographic work. Much of her research has focussed on the late prehistory and ethnography of Native cultures of the Interior Plateau.

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Permit types: *INS*[pection], *ALT*[eration], *INV*[estigation]. Other abbreviations: *AIA* — Archaeological Impact Assessment, *AIS* — Archaeological Inventory Survey, *AIM* — Archaeological Impact Management, *AOA* — Archaeological Overview Assessment, *CMT* — Culturally Modified Tree, *CP* — Cutting Permit, *DL* — District Lot, *FD* — Forest District, *FL* — Forest Licence, *MoF* — Ministry of Forests, *Rge* — Range, *r/w* — right of way, *SBFEP* — Small Business Forest Enterprise Programs, *Sec* — Section, *TFL* — Tree Farm License, *TL* — Timber License, *Tp* — Township, *TSA* — Timber Supply Area, *TSL* — Timber Sale License.

1998-001	Michael Dunn	ALT	Alterations to CMTs by MacMillan Bloedel (Stillwater Division) forestry operations in TO 701, S side of Knight Inlet, Port McNeill FD
1998-002	Justin Kumagai	ALT	Alterations to GeTb 12 by forestry operations within CB K51028, near Dorreen, W side of Skeena River, Kalum FD
1998-003	Robert Field	INS	AIA of MacMillan Bloedel (Franklin Woodlands) forestry operations within TFL 44 and associated tenures, South Island FD
1998-004	Susan Woods	INS	AIA of Hecate Logging forestry operations in FL A19234 and associated tenures N and W of Toquart Bay, South Island FD
1998-005	Susan Woods	INS	AIA of Hecate Logging forestry operations in FL A19236 and associated tenures between Port Eliza and Espinosa Inlet, Campbell River FD
1998-006	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of Macmillan Bloedel (Kelsey Bay Division) forestry operations in TFL 39, Blk. 2 and associated tenures on Vancouver Island, Campbell River FD
1998-007	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of Pacific Forest Products forestry operations in TFL 19 and associated tenures, Nootka Sound area, Campbell River FD
1998-008	Richard Brolly	INS	AIA of proposed subdivision of Lot A, DL 16, Plan 40097, N Saltspring Island, at S shore of entrance to Booth Inlet
1998-009	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA of MacMillan Bloedel (Stillwater Division) forestry operations in FL A19244, TFL 39, and associated timber licenses, S and N of Knight Inlet, Port McNeill and Campbell River FDs
1998-010	Susan Woods	INS	AIA of Pacific Forest Products forestry operations in FL A16847 and associated tenures, E end of Owikeno Lake, Mid-Coast FD
1998-011	Lennart Holm	ALT	Alterations to EiRc 3, adjacent to Ainsworth Lumber Company Blk. 1, within FL A20002, CP 108, between Eagle Creek and Long Island Lake, 100 Mile House FD
1998-012	Marianne Berkey	INS	AIA of proposed subdivision by 324383 BC Ltd. in Gibsons, New Westminster District
1998-013	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA of MacMillan Bloedel (Port McNeill Division) forestry operations in TFL 39 and associated tenures, N Vancouver Island and adjacent mainland
1998-014	Susan Woods	INS	AIA of MacMillan Bloedel (Eve River) forestry operations in TFL 39 and associated tenures near Sayward, Campbell River FD
1998-015	Mary Quirolo	INV	Excavation of DhRp 37 (original HBC Fort Langley) at Derby Reach, S side of Fraser River
1998-016	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA for proposed subdivision of Lot 13, at 2545 Beaufort Road, Roberts Point, Sidney
1998-017	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of TimberWest (Honeymoon Bay) forestry operations in TFL 46 and associated tenures between Port Alberni and Port Renfrew, South Island FD
1998-018	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA of Timfor Ltd. forestry operations in FL A53812, S of Knight Inlet and N of Johnstone Strait, Port McNeill FD
1998-019	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of TimberWest forestry operations in TFL 47 and associated tenures, Moresby & Graham Island, Queen Charlotte FD
1998-020	David Mackay	ALT	Alterations to CMTs in DkSp 42 and 43 by InterFor forestry operations in CB 1, Plumper Harbour, Nootka Island, Campbell River FD
1998-021	Bjorn Simonsen	INS	AIA for proposed sale of 180 & 190 Grice Road, Tofino (Lot A, DL 114, L.D. 09, Plan 45912, Clayoquot Land District)
1998-022	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA for proposed house renovations and watermain replacement at 1338 Beach Drive, Oak Bay (near DcRt 18)
1998-023	Bruce Dahlstrom	INV	Data recovery at DcRu 606, in Lot 3, Section 23, Esquimalt District, Plan VIP 61203, near Thetis Cove
1998-024	Diana French	INS	AIA for proposed Keenleyside Powerplant development, Portuguese Point, Columbia River near Castlegar
1998-025	Phil Wainwright	ALT	Alterations to CMTs by Western Forest Products forestry operations in TFL 25, Block 4, between Cluxewe and Keogh River, Queen Charlotte Strait, Port McNeill FD
1998-026	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of MacMillan Bloedel (Queen Charlotte Division) forestry operations in TFL 39 and associated tenures on Graham and Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte FD
1998-027	Murray Pow	ALT	Monitoring and mitigation as necessary, of impacts to HcRo 3 and other sites which might be found during/after construction of Husky Oil Operations Fed. Pipeline and ancillary facilities S of Graham & Halfway Rivers, NE B.C.
1998-028	Cliff McCool	ALT	Excavation of DfSj 35 during road construction within realigned r/w for Peninsula Road, District of Ucluelet
1998-029	Brian Hayden	INV	Excavation at EeRI 7, Keatley Creek, near Lillooet
1998-030	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA of MoF SBFEP forestry operations in South Island FD
1998-031	John Newton	ALT	Excavations within DcRu 606 & 629 by Chaucer Homes Ltd.'s proposed residential development within Lot 3, Section 23, Esquimalt District, Plan VIP 61203
1998-032	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of MacMillan Bloedel (Kennedy Lake Division) forestry operations in TFL 44 and associated tenures, South Island FD

1998-033	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of MacMillan Bloedel (Alberni West Division) forestry operations in TFL 44 and associated tenures including TO811, South Island FD
1998-034	Dave Gatenby	ALT	Alterations to CMTs by MacMillan Bloedel (Stillwater Division) forestry operations in TFL 39, Block 5 and TL TO672, Campbell River FD
1998-035	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of MacMillan Bloedel (Kennedy Lake Division) forestry operations in TFL 44 and associated tenures on west coast of Vancouver Island, South Island FD
1998-036	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA of InterFor Ltd. forestry operations in TFL 54 and associated tenures, South Island FD
1998-037	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA of TimberWest Forest Ltd.(Middlepoint/North Island Region) forestry operations in TFL 47 and associated tenures, Port McNeill and Campbell River FDs
1998-038	John Waring	ALT	Alterations to CMTs by Western Forest Products' forestry operations between Gold River and Port Eliza in Nootka Sound, within TFL 19, FL A19231, TO381, and associated tenures, Campbell River FD
1998-039	Peter Scharf	ALT	Alterations to CMTs by Western Forest Products' forestry operations between Gold River and Tlupana Inlet in Nootka Sound, within TFL 19 and associated tenures, Campbell River FD
1998-040	Anthony Hewer	INV	Excavation of DhSb 2 on the Island Hall property, 161 West Island Highway, Parksville
1998-041	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of Nootka First Nation Forest Products' forestry operations in FL A53745, Bligh Island & Nootka Island blocks, South Island FD
1998-042	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA of MoF Woodlot Licenses 0021, 0022, 0024, 1557, and 1614, South Island FD
1998-043	Tim Ellis	ALT	Trench excavations for Ledcor Industries' proposed telecommunication cable within DcRu 42 at Thetis Cove or DcRu 20 at Fleming Bay
1998-044	Rick Howard	INS	AIA of MoF Nanoose Woodlots 0030 (DL 117), 0013 (DL 121), 0014 (DL 55), and 1476 (DL 137), vicinity of Nanoose Harbour, South Island FD
1998-045	Michael Dunn	ALT	Alterations to CMTs by MacMillan Bloedel (Stillwater Division) forestry operations in TO 405, 675, 682, 685, 688, Block 1, and Kingcome TSA, FL A19244, within Campbell River, Port McNeill, and Sunshine Coast FDs
1998-046	Tanja Hoffmann	INS	Inventory of Homathko, Brem, and Theodosia watersheds, and Vancouver Bay, Sunshine Coast FD
1998-047	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA of International Forest Products Ltd. (North Coast Operations) forestry operations in the Brown Lake, Kumaleon Inlet, and Marion Creek areas of FL A16841, North Coast FD
1998-048	Hugh Middleton	INS	AIA of West Chicotin Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations in the Anahim Supply Block of Williams Lake TSA, FL A47409 & 55903, Chilcotin FD
1998-049	Bjorn Simonsen	INS	AIA for proposed expansion of Aluminum Company of Canada (ALCAN) Kitimat smelter facility, within City of Kitimat
1998-050	Anthony Hewer	INS	Inventory and evaluation of Lot A, Plan 11451, Victoria Land District, at 120 Kingston Street, Victoria, in vicinity of DcRu 33
1998-051	Jim Stafford	INV	Data recovery and emergency impact management at EcRh 71, within CPR r/w on Pemynoo IR#9, near Spences Bridge
1998-052	Jennifer Lindberg	INS	Site inventory and AIA within Desolation Sound and Copeland Islands Provincial Marine Parks
1998-053	Veronica Cadden	INS	AIA of Canadian Forest Products (Isle Pierre Division), Plateau Forest Products, West Fraser Mills, and other licensees' forestry operations within the Vanderhoof FD
1998-054	Bjorn Simonsen	INS	AIA of DkSb 23 & 24 between Thunder Bay and Frolander Bay, on DL 2090, Gp 1, NWD, WSW of Salfery Bay
1998-055	Peter Merchant	INS	Inventory and AIA for proposed ownership transfer of Penticton Airport by Transport Canada
1998-056	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA of Western Forest Products forestry operations in TFL 6 and TFL 25, Port McNeill FD
1998-057	Normand Canuel	INS	AIA of Apollo Forest Products, Number 5 Timber Co., and other licensees within Fort St. James FD
1998-058	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of proposed residential development at Sechelt on DL 1331, 1384, 1385, 1471, and 1647, NWD
1998-059	Robert Howie	ALT	Alterations to CMTs by Coulson Forest Products forestry operations in FL A19234, N and W of Toquart Bay, South Island FD
1998-060	Robert Howie	ALT	Alterations to CMTs by Hecate Logging in FL A19236, between Port Eliza and Espinosa Inlet in Campbell River FD
1998-061	Sue Montgomery	INS	AIA of MoF forestry operations in Woodlot 015 on W side of Birkenhead River, and Woodlot 1666 on E side of Owl Creek, Squamish FD
1998-062	Duncan McLaren	INS	AIA for proposed rezoning of Parcel "C" [R.P. 3788], DL 433, Gp 1, NWD, located at 27222 Loughead Highway
1998-063	Don McMillan	ALT	Alterations to CMTs by International Forest Products' forestry operations in the Kumaleon Inlet, Brown Lake and Manon Creek areas of FL A16841, North Coast FD
1998-064	Karen Preckel	INS	AIA of Weldwood of Canada, Riverside Forest Products, MoF, and other licensees' forestry operations in the Horsefly FD
1998-065	Clinton Coates	INS	AIA for C.J./B.J. Hollis' proposed subdivision of DL 4850, exc. Plan KAP 58863, ODYD, on Three Forks Road, E of Kelowna
1998-066	D'Ann Owens -Baird	INS	Site inventory of portions of the Stave Lake Reservoir, for RIC Training Program
1998-067	Jean Bussey	INS	AIA for portions of the BC GAS Southern Crossing Pipeline Project, from Yahk to Oliver
1998-068	Karen Preckel	INS	AIA of C&C Wood Products, West Fraser Mills, Slocan Forest Products, Tolko Industries, Weldwood of Canada, Canadian Forest Products, MoF, and other licensees' forestry operations in the Quesnel FD
1998-069	Ian Franck	INS	AIA for proposed subdivision of Lot 49, Plan 58014, Part of SW¼, Section 6, Tp 3, Rge 28, W6M, NWD, exc. Plan LMP535, within Fraser Valley Regional District
1998-070	Jean Bussey	INS	AIA for MoTH proposed Wildhorse River Bridge, E of Fort Steele
1998-071	Richard Brolly	INS	AIA for proposed subdivision of Spalding Property, Part of NE¼, Frac. SE¼ of Section 4, Pender Island, Cowichan District, exc. part in Plan 19529, South Pender Island
1998-072	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA for proposed single lot residential development at 2567 Beaufort Road, Roberts Point, Sidney
1998-073	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA for proposed subdivision development of Lot 2, Section 1, Tp 20, Rge 18, W6M, KDYD, Plan 43216, located in Kamloops
1998-074	Normand Canuel	INS	AIA of The Pas Lumber Company, Cartier Lumber, and other licensees' forestry operations in the Prince George FD

1998-075	Dean Price	ALT	Alterations to DcRt 16 by gas service line trench excavations by Centra Gas British Columbia Ltd., paralleling Beach Drive to 430 Beach Drive, Oak Bay
1998-076	Gil Stoik	ALT	Demolition of existing house/garage and construction of new residence, incl. water/natural gas service lines, within that part of DgRr 1 within Lot REM 15, Blk 3, DL 52, Ldist 36, Plan 2482, exc. Plan Ref. 68129, Surrey
1998-077	D'Ann Owens -Baird	INS	AIA for proposed seawall and sidewalk stabilization/replacement along the Esplanade, N side of Willows Beach Park, District of Oak Bay, in vicinity of DcRt 10
1998-078	Davin Jaatteenmaki	ALT	Alterations to CMTs #1 & #2 of EkSu 4 by forestry operations in cutblock HP106N on E side of Moses Inlet at Hoy Point, within FL A16850, Mid-Coast FD
1998-079	Stan Price	ALT	Alterations to CMTs in EjSt 2 by MacMillan Bloedel forestry operations immediately W of Nicknaquet River, head of Rivers Inlet, within DL 10 and DL 14, Rge 2, Coast Land District
1998-080	Karen Preckel	INS	AIA of Riverside Forest Products, West Fraser Mills, Lignum, Weldwood of Canada, MoF, and other licensees' forestry operations within the Williams Lake FD
1998-081	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA of West Fraser Mills (Skeena Sawmills) forestry operations in TFL 41 and FL A16820, in the vicinity of Prince Rupert and Terrace, North Coast and Kalum FDs
1998-082	Karen Preckel	INS	AIA of Riverside Forest Products, West Fraser Mills, Lignum, MoF, and other licensees' forestry operations in the Chilcotin FD
1998-083	Richard Brolly	INS	AIA for proposed residential redevelopment at 1037 Pacific Drive, Tsawwassen, Municipality of Delta
1998-084	Jean Bussey	INS	AIA of Weyerhaeuser Canada (Okanagan Falls Division) forestry operations in the Pentiction and Boundary FDs
1998-085	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of MoF forestry operations in the Lakes FD
1998-086	Jean Bussey	INS	AIA of MoF SBFEP and Woodlot forestry operations, and recreation site/trail upgrading within the Pentiction FD
1998-087	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA for Anderson Oil wellsites, including ancillary developments (WA's 11329, 11331, 11333 & 11336 at locations 4-35-84-18, A7-22-84-18, B7-22-84-18 & 2-22-84-18, respectively), near confluence of Stoddard Creek and Beaton River in the vicinity of HbRe 1
1998-088	Stuart Pitt	ALT	Alterations to DcRt 10 by proposed seawall and sidewalk stabilization along the Esplanade, N side of Willows Beach Park, District of Oak Bay
1998-089	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA for proposed residential subdivision and golf course within DL 4682, NWD, on the E side of Porpoise Bay about 5 km N of Sechelt
1998-090	Karen Preckel	INS	AIA of Weldwood of Canada, Ainsworth Lumber Co., Lignum, MoF, and other licensees' forestry operations in the 100 Mile House FD
1998-091	Karen Preckel	INS	AIA of Slocan Forest Products (Vavenby Division), MoF, and other licensees' forestry operations within the Clearwater FD
1998-092	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of Evan Forest Products, Federated Co-operatives, and other companies' forestry operations within the Salmon Arm FD
1998-093	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA of Skeena Cellulose (Carnaby Operations) forestry operations in the Kispiox FD
1998-094	Terry Gibson	INS	AIA of MoF SBFEP forestry operations within TSAs A32903, A31978, A32916, and A54878B, Fort St. John FD
1998-095	Terry Gibson	INS	AIA of MoF SBFEP forestry operations within TSAs A31995, A31996, A32901, A32913, and A49989A, Fort St. John FD
1998-096	Terry Gibson	INS	AIA of MoF SBFEP forestry operations within TSAs A32903, A31978, A32916 and A54878B, Fort St. John FD
1998-097	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA for proposed residential subdivision of DL 8418, exc. Plans H-17699, 18174 and KAP 59399, on both sides of Eighty-three Mile Creek, Lillooet District
1998-098	Clinton Coates	INS	AIA for proposed resort development within DL 4890, NW shore of Peter Hope Lake, including upgrades to existing access road between DL 4890 and DL 708, KDYD
1998-099	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA of International Forest Products (West Coast Operations) forestry developments within FL 19235, South Island FD
1998-100	Ian Franck	INS	AIA for proposed residential development at Mayfair Lands Development site (Lot 1, Plan 12395, DLs 223 & 224, Gp 1, NWD) in Pitt Meadows
1998-101	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA of BC Hydro's Stave Lake Reservoir drawdown, NW of Mission
1998-102	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA of International Forest Products forestry operations within FL Area 19232, in the general area of Chamiss Bay and Moya Bay, Campbell River FD
1998-103	Dana Lepofsky	INV	Research excavations and documentation of house and other features at DhRI 16 (Scowitz Site), and of burial mounds, cairns, and other features at DhRI 15
1998-104	John Maxwell	INS	AIA for MoF and forest licensees' forestry operations within the N half of the South Island FD
1998-105	Karen Preckel	INS	AIA of Weyerhaeuser Canada and other licensees' forestry operations in the Kamloops FD
1998-106	Tina Christensen	INS	AIA of MacMillan Bloedel forestry operations within TFL 39, including blocks 8110, 8111, 8214, 8174A, 8307, 9305, 9313, 9314, and others, in Mid-Coast FD
1998-107	Jason Harris	ALT	Alterations to FbTa 49 CMT by Western Forest Products forestry operations within Bullock Main access to Block 7 on Yeo Island, Mid-Coast FD
1998-108	Bjorn Simonsen	INS	AIA of International Forest Products forestry operations within the Mid-Coast FD
1998-109	Kim Haworth	ALT	Alterations to FkTe 5 CMTs by forestry operations within TSL A-16863, Block #2, Weewanie Creek, Kalum FD
1998-110	Peter Merchant	INS	AIA for proposed Phase III, IV, and V development of Sherwood Estates residential subdivision, Lot 2, Sec.6, Tp 26, Plan 70322, NWD, on Teskey Road, Chilliwack
1998-111	David Schaepe	INS	AIA for proposed expansion and upgrading of campgrounds at Chilliwack and Rolley Lake Provincial Park
1998-112	Jim Spafford	INS	Site inventory and evaluation, Blocks A & B, NW¼ Sec 11, Tp 21, Rge 8, W6M, KDYD, at Black Point on the W side of Mara Lake, vicinity of EeQs 4

1998-113	Bruce Ball	ALT	Systematic data recovery of DgRs 2 at 1642 56 Street, Delta (Beach Grove Site)
1998-114	Clinton Coates	INS	AIA for proposed campground development in Herald Park, within Sec 16, Tp 21, Rge 8, W6M, KDYD, on the N shore of Shuswap Lake between Ashby and Paradise Point, vicinity of EeQt 5 & 7
1998-115	Jean Bussey	INS	AIA of Canadian Hunter Exploration, Amber Energy, and Summitt Resources oil & gas developments in NE B.C.
1998-116	Martin Handly	INS	AIA of Bell Pole Co., Gorman Brothers Lumber, Tolko Industries (Lavington Division), Weyerhaeuser Canada, MoF/SBFEP, MoF/ Woodlot Program, and other licensees' forestry operations within the Vernon FD
1998-117	Rod McFarlane	ALT	Alterations to DgRs 11 during renovations to house and grounds at 1037 Pacific Drive, Tsawwassen
1998-118	Wayne French	ALT	Alterations to CMTs in DeSt 39/42.43/44, DeSg 63, DfSt 3/4, and DfSg 46 by MacMillan Bloedel (West Island Woodlands Division) in Openings 7610, 7686, 7615, 7613, 7518, 9652, 9692, and 8599, within TFL 44, South Island FD
1998-119	Martin Handly	INS	AIA of Pope & Talbot, Weyerhaeuser Canada, and other licensees' forestry operations within Boundary FD
1998-120	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within TSL A57725 (Blocks 1/12/13), TSL A57727 (Blocks 2/18), and Cutblock A53187 & associated road (A53437) and log dump, North Coast FD
1998-121	Bob Bradshaw	ALT	Alterations to CMTs in DIRi 37/38/39/42/44/45 by J.S. Jones Timber Ltd. forestry operations within FL A19201, Blocks B4/B5/B7, near Ainslie Creek, Chilliwack FD
1998-122	Bob Bradshaw	ALT	Alterations to CMTs in EcRi 74/75 and EdRi 85 by J.S. Jones Timber Ltd. forestry operations within FL A18699, CP43, Block 10, CP43, Block 5, and CP42, Block T-12, Skoonka and Upper Spence Creek, Lillooet FD
1998-123	Gabriella Prager	INS	AIA of Slocan Forest Group and Canadian Forest Products forestry operations within Fort St. John and Fort Nelson FDs
1998-124	Robert Lackowicz	INS	AIA of Tolko Industries (Nicola Division) and other licensees' forestry operations within the Merritt FD
1998-125	Shawn Kenmuir	ALT	Alterations to CMTs in FITf 8, FITf 7, and FITd 3 by West Fraser Mills (Skeena Sawmills Division) forestry operations within FL A16820 at Chambers Creek (Blocks C3A, C1E, C1Z, C1A-1, C7A), Trip Creek (Blocks TP2B, TP2C), Narrow Creek (Blocks N1A, N1B, N2B)

FIELD NOTES

SUMMARY OF WORK BY THE BASTION GROUP FOR 1997

Bjorn Simonsen of The Bastion Group reports that during 1997 they were involved in a total of 14 projects, which were carried out under permits issued by the provincial Archaeology Branch. Four of these involved ongoing archaeological impact assessment projects that were undertaken, primarily within the Central Coast region, on behalf of major forest companies. The rest of the projects were mostly small-scale (one to five days long) assessments of proposed land developments. Several other forest industry related projects of a non-permit nature (e.g., archaeological overviews, management plans, and reconnaissance level field inspections), were also carried out in various regions of the province.

Archaeological impact assessment studies, coupled with traditional use studies and First Nations consultations, were completed for a proposed highway construction project along the lower Nass River, and for the Bamberton Town Development near Victoria.

Both projects were initiated in 1996. The Nass River project resulted in the discovery and documentation of several late nineteenth century eulachon fishing camps along a portion of the river's north shore. This area has long been associated with a number of Lax-Kw'alaams families who are now based out of Port Simpson. One of these camps is still in operation, and the Bastion Group field party were fortunate to witness the processing of eulachon into grease during their stay at the camp in March of 1997. Surprisingly, very little evidence of pre-contact period occupation was found along the 23 km highway corridor. However, as the road traverses very steep terrain, there is little terraced land to support occupation sites.

During the Bamberton project, an interesting inland shell midden site was discovered at an elevation of 75 m above present sea level. However, as there is no evidence that the site was associated with the paleo-shoreline, the consultants feel that the site may have been a refuge area which does not predate 2,000 years ago.

Approximately half of the projects undertaken in the past year were heritage

related feasibility studies, management plans, and consultations for industry and First Nations clients. Of special note was a feasibility study and development plan of a major cultural centre complex for the Teslin Tlingit Nation in the southern Yukon. This study was carried out in association with three partners, including a Vancouver based architectural firm, and required detailed consultation with members of the Teslin Tlingit community.

MOA Volunteers

The Museum of Anthropology is currently recruiting individuals who are interested in assisting with the museum's activities. Training for volunteers will begin in September, 1998. For more information contact MOA at (604) 822-5087.

EXHIBITS

Vancouver Art Gallery

Down from the Shimmering Sky: Masks of the Northwest Coast

Through October 12, 1998

This diverse exhibit provides a rare opportunity to see over 175 historical and contemporary masks, which were created over the last two centuries by the finest First Nations artists in this region. The exhibition explores the rich tradition of Northwest Coast mask-making, and celebrates the vital role that masks play in Native culture.

Hourly tours are available daily until the end of September. During October, hourly tours will be available Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. To book a private tour, contact the Vancouver Art Gallery at (604) 662-4714.

NEWS ITEMS

Branch Updates its Contract List

The Archaeology Branch is updating its binder lists for contracts which may be required from time to time. If you are interested in being placed on any of these lists, contact the Archaeology Branch (5th Floor, 800 Johnson St., PO Box 9816, Stn Prov Govt, Victoria, BC, V8W 9W3; Fax: (250) 387-4420).

Responses should state on which list or lists you want to be placed, and include a description of the services you can provide. All interested parties who held previous Branch contracts must demonstrate a satisfactory performance record. Potential bidders should be aware of their responsibilities under the Criminals Records Review Act. The Branch may also post systems-related Request for Proposals, etc. on the web.

Bidders List for Planning and Assessment Program:

- a) Contracts for archaeological impact assessments
- b) Contracts for archaeological overview assessments to LRMP standards

For further information, contact Ray Kenny, Planning and Assessment Program (250) 356-1438.

Bidders List for Inventory and Mapping Program:

- a) Contracts for enhancements to the Provincial Heritage Register Database (PHRD)
- b) Contracts for the construction/maintenance of WWW pages
- c) Contracts for digitizing site locations and scanning archaeological site maps/archive documents

For further information, contact Jack Foster, Manager, Inventory and Mapping Program (250) 356-1055.

Bidders List for Aboriginal Liaison and Public Education Program:

- a) Contracts for the investigation of reports of accidentally found human remains
- b) Contracts for the development of educational materials

For further information, contact Milt Wright, Manager, Aboriginal Liaison and Public Education Program (250) 387-1780.

Two BC Archaeology Books Top Winners

UBC Press was recently advised by *Choice* magazine that two books on BC archaeology were the top picks of the year. *Choice* is one of the major sources of book reviews for librarians in North America and annually assesses hundreds of books on the basis of readability, timeliness, and overall quality.

The two books are *Early Human Occupation in British Columbia*, organized and edited by SFU professor Roy Carlson and former SFU student Luke Dalla Bona, and *Prophecy of the Swan: The Upper Peace River Fur Trade of 1794-1823*, written by SFU professors David Burley and Knut Fladmark and former SFU student Scott Hamilton. *Early Human Occupation in British Columbia* brings together the archaeological evidence of Native culture history for the entire province with chapters written by leading regional specialists, whereas *Prophecy of the Swan* is about the archaeology of the fur trade in northeastern BC.

CONFERENCES

1998

October 1-3 **BCMA, 42nd Annual Conference** "Does Anyone Care?" Observations from Outside and Inside the Museum and Gallery Community, Cranbrook, BC

The 1998 British Columbia Museums Association conference will include workshops on: The Canadian Museum of Rail Travel; St. Eugene Mission and Tribal Centre; Cranbrook - Some 'External Aspects' of the Community Museum; and Fort Steel Heritage Town. This year's plenary session is entitled "Exploring Perceptions about Museums and Galleries". The conference will also include the BCMA's AGM, pre-conference training, and member presentations.

Contact: *BCMA Administration Assistant, Tel.: (250) 387-9315; Fax: (250) 387-1251; Email: BCMA@MuseumsAssn.bc.ca*

November 7-8 **Seventh Annual BC Archaeology Forum** Mount Currie Indian Band & Creekside Resources Inc., Mount Currie, BC

The BC Archaeology Forum is an annual event designed to facilitate discussion between consulting archaeologists, the Archaeology Branch, academics, and First Nations. It provides an opportunity for the BC archaeology community to review the work accomplished each year, and discuss some of the main issues and problems facing the discipline.

Contact: *Sue Montgomery, Mount Currie Indian Band, Creekside Resources Inc., PO Box 605, Mount Currie, BC, V0N 2K0; Tel. (604) 894-6145; Fax (604) 894-6163; Email: smonty@direct.ca*

November 12-15 **Chacmool, 31st Annual Conference**, "On Being First" Cultural Innovation and Environmental Consequences of First Peoplings
University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta

The 31st Annual Chacmool Conference will focus on the consequences of peopling places that until recently (geologically) were uninhabited by humans. Bringing together researchers from North and South America, the Caribbean and the Pacific, it is hoped they will recognize common themes that can be used to better address the problems of archaeological investigation of the peopling process, in light of new analytical techniques and discoveries, and broadening theoretical perspectives.

Preliminary topic suggestions include: Motivation and Exploratory Behaviour: Is the Grass Really Greener?; Technology, Innovation, and Adaptation; Human and Biotic Responses to Environmental Changes; Human Impact on the Biogeography of "Pristine" Environments; Life Without Neighbors: Settlement Patterns on a Non-Human Landscape; Native Perspectives on Origins; Eve of a New Generation OR Sex and the Single Migrant; Context, Site Discovery, and Paradigmatic Constraints; Prehistoric Perceptions: The Relationship between Event and Human Decision-Making; New Approaches to Interpreting Physical Evidence. Further suggestions are both welcomed and encouraged.

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