

E78
B9A68a



THE MIDDEN

Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

ISSN 0047-7222

Vol. 30, No. 3 — 1998



SERIALS SERVICES
RECEIVED
JAN 21 1999
UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA
McPHERSON LIBRARY

1998 Field Schools



THE MIDDEN

Published four times a year by the
Archaeological Society of British Columbia

Editorial Committee

Editor: Heather Myles (274-4294)
Field Editor: Richard Brolly (689-1678)
arcas@istar.ca
News Editor: Heather Myles
Publications Editor: Robbin Chatan (215-1746)
cairo@direct.ca
Assistant Editors: Erin Strutt
erins@intergate.bc.ca
Fred Braches
braches@netcom.ca

Production & Subscriptions:
Fred Braches (462-8942)

SUBSCRIPTION is included with membership in the ASBC.
Non-members: \$14.50 per year (\$17.00 USA and overseas),
payable in Canadian funds to the ASBC. Remit to:

Midden Subscriptions, ASBC
P.O. Box 520, Bentall Station
Vancouver BC V6C 2N3

SUBMISSIONS: We welcome contributions on subjects germane
to BC archaeology. Guidelines are available on request. Sub-
missions and exchange publications should be directed to the
appropriate editor at the ASBC address.

Copyright

Contents of *The Midden* are copyrighted by the ASBC.
It is unlawful to reproduce all or any part, by any means what-
soever, without the Society's permission, which is usually gladly
given.

Contributors this issue

Robbin Chatan, Natasha Lyons, George Nicholas, Rudy
Reimer, Tony Vanaga, Michèle M. Wollstonecroft

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.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Dedicated to the protection of archaeological resources
and the spread of archaeological knowledge.

President

Helmi Braches (462-8942)
braches@netcom.ca

Membership

Sean Nugent (685-9592)
snugent@intergate.bc.ca

Annual membership includes 1 year's subscription to
The Midden and the ASBC newsletter, *SocNotes*.

Membership Fees

Individual: \$25 Family: \$30 Seniors/Students: \$18
Send cheque or money order payable to the ASBC to:

ASBC Memberships
P.O. Box 520, Bentall Station
Vancouver BC V6C 2N3

ASBC on Internet

<http://home.istar.ca/~glenchan/asbc/asbc.shtml>

Affiliated Chapters

Nanaimo Contact: Rachael Sydenham

Internet: <http://www.geocities.com/rainforest/5433>

Programme Chair: Lorrie Lee Hayden

Meetings the second Monday of the month at Malaspina Uni-
versity College, Department of Social Science.

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

Internet: <http://www.museumsasn.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.

January 13 — **Erin Strutt** on bone fractures of the prehistoric
adult population from the Pender Canal site.

February 10 — joint meeting with the AIA

Chris Hallet (University of Washington, Seattle)
Excavations and sculptures from the Roman city of
Aphrodisias, Turkey.

March 10 — joint meeting with the AIA

David Burley (SFU) In Search of Polynesian Origins.



MIDDEN

FONDLY REMEMBERED

On December 15 the archaeological community lost two valuable members: Arne Carlson and his wife, Lesley Mitchell.

This summer, *The MIDDEN* published a feature by Arne on exploratory test excavations in the vicinity of the Nechako Canyon. Lesley's attractive drawing of artifacts from the site was shown on the front cover of that issue. We asked permission to use the illustration for our new brochure and were happy to receive consent in a jointly written email.

That was last September, when Arne began teaching archaeology at the University of Northern British Columbia in Prince George. Working together with Lesley, he also operated a successful contract business: Traces Archaeological Research & Consulting Ltd. A bright future seemed ahead, but it was not to be. Arne and Lesley, died tragically on the highway near Jasper.

The closeness of the archaeological community, forged over many years in the trenches, was evident on Sunday, December 20th when, saddened and shocked, they met with Roy and Maureen Carlson and their family in a memorial service at Simon Fraser University. Archaeologists and their friends shared so many good times with the Carlsons, that it seemed strange to meet in sadness. Yet, with the tears there was love and laughter in the words spoken by friends, colleagues, and the courageous members of the Carlson and Mitchell families celebrating the short but happy lives of two much-loved people. Arne and Lesley will be sadly missed and fondly remembered.

Front Page

Scowlitz: SFU field school student Many Buchan working on a cooking pit feature. Photo by Blanca Gonzalez.

Table of Contents

Fondly Remembered	1
Putting Archaeology into Context <i>by George Nicholas</i>	2 - 5
Scowlitz News <i>by Natasha Lyons and Tony Vanaga</i>	6 - 7
100 Years Ago	7
Beach Grove <i>by Rudy Reimer</i>	8 - 10
Alvin L. Jules Scholarship <i>by George Nicholas</i>	11
The Traditional Cuisine <i>Review by Nancy J. Turner</i>	12 - 13
A Classic Study Republished <i>Review by Robbin Chattan</i>	13
Permits	14 - 18
Arne & Lesley Carlson Memorial Scholarship	18
Courses	19
Exhibits	20
FYI	7 & 20
Conferences	Inside back cover

PUTTING ARCHAEOLOGY INTO CONTEXT

THE SFU-SECWPEMC EDUCATION INSTITUTE ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL

by George Nicholas

Since 1991, I have been teaching archaeology and anthropology on the Kamloops Indian Reserve in Kamloops, as part of a unique educational program developed by the Secwepemc Cultural Education Society and Simon Fraser University¹. During this period I've had much time to reflect on the state of archaeology in British Columbia and beyond, in classrooms filled with First Nations students, or while sitting in the quiet of my office on our campus on the reserve, far away from the bustle of the city, and even farther from mainstream academia and the departmental politics that drive my Burnaby colleagues mad.

Much of this contemplation has revolved around three questions—“Why do we do archaeology?”, “For whom do we do it?” and “How can we best do it?” However simple they may appear, these questions are exceedingly difficult to answer fully, in part because they go right to the heart of the discipline. They have also had a critical role in how archaeology has developed in this century, and in how it will continue to evolve. These questions are used here to explore how and why archaeology has changed within the context of education, and specifically field schools, and how this relates to the development of what some of us refer to as indigenous archaeology (Nicholas and Andrews 1997).

As the Simon Fraser University-Secwepemc Education Institute Archaeology Field School has already been discussed in detail elsewhere (Nicholas 1997a, b), I've chosen to use this paper to examine the larger context in which it operates. The primary point I want to make in this article is that archaeology can no

longer be viewed as a static entity, but rather as a multi-faceted set of tools and concepts and theories that both shape and respond to our views of the past. It is also a discipline of increasing relevance to First Nations people. Thus, we need to address both theoretical developments and socio-political concerns in our work, and one approach to this is through archaeology field schools.

Why do we do archaeology?

A century ago, even a half-century ago, we lived in much simpler times. And archaeology in those pre-postmodern times was a much more understandable entity than it is today. It was a process primarily of discovery and description of the artifacts of the past. Objects were interpreted using the historical models of the day, such as Lewis Henry Morgan's cultural evolutionism and Franz Boas' historical particularism, or by looking for functionally equivalent examples in the modern world. Of course we now recognize that the interpretations of the past were often influenced by significant theoretical biases and by the fact that the archaeologists of this period could generally be characterized as generally well-off Euro-American white males. Nonetheless, two of the three central components of contemporary archaeology—*discovery* and *description*—came from this period, and these continue to represent what archaeologists still do most of the time. However, this approach was (and sometimes still is) responsible for presenting a past filled with arrow points and pottery and other artifacts, but largely devoid of people. It was essentially a non-anthropological archaeology.

Some, however, recognized this short-

coming, which took voice in the sharp criticism of the discipline offered by Walter Taylor's *A Study in Archaeology* in 1948 and others. By the 1960s, the third component of contemporary archaeology—*explanation*—thus had taken form, in part as a means to bring people back into the scene. Subsequently, there was a growing concern with settlement patterns and with social and political organization, among other topics. The research questions proposed by so-called processual archaeologists were also no longer limited to what happened where and when. Emphasis shifted to why things happened and to the processes of cultural and technological change. *Why* did settlement patterns change in the Mississippi River Valley? *Why* did hunter-gatherers settle down and become farmers? Archaeology consequently became a very powerful tool for addressing questions central to our understanding of the human condition. As a result, what archaeology is capable of doing today is truly astounding, especially given that we can never directly see our subject matter. We can, for example, trace the development of plant domestication with some reliability, or identify the dietary patterns of a single individual through isotopic studies, or relate specific artifacts to a specific quarry through trace element analysis.

But there was, and continues to be, a potential problem here in terms of how we come to interpret and understand the past. And this is perhaps best illustrated by the parable of Lewis Binford and the man on the bus (Binford 1983: 19). After learning that Binford was an archaeologist, the man said “That must be wonderful, for the only thing you have to be to succeed is lucky.”

This conception of archaeology—that archaeology is primarily about finding stuff, of “digging up the past”—is still prevalent today. However, as David Hurst Thomas notes, archaeology is no longer about finding things, but “finding out about things.” And this is the challenge of archaeology today, because artifacts do not come out of the ground with labels attached. Instead, we are the ones who have to decide what those labels will be, based on our knowledge of the past, and our use of ethnographic data. Thus, what the past *is* is to some degree a reflection of our contemporary world. To reach deeper and more fully into the past than ever before, archaeology has developed into a field of scientific inquiry capable of integrating innovative research questions, with methodological adeptness and strong theory.

The development of the discipline briefly outlined here has largely been the product of academic discourse, of debate between archaeologists. But while the discipline evolved in the latter part of this century to take into account new theoretical perspectives, the world around us changed significantly. And after working so hard to make our methodological and theoretical approaches more successful and more rigorous, instead of receiving praise for their scientific achievements, the archaeological community was dumbfounded to discover that in many parts of the world we were no longer welcome—the Natives were growing restless again.

For whom do we do it?

Over the course of at least the last few decades, indigenous peoples have regained some of the control over their lives lost to colonialism. They have become frustrated by the glacial pace of change. And they have become politically savvy in the western forms of government, and increasingly articulate in their dissatisfaction with the status quo.

In North America, native peoples have been particularly vocal in their dissatisfaction with archaeology—a discipline some aboriginal people see as wresting their past from them. Archaeologists have been labeled grave robbers and cultural ghouls, and have been accused of being disrespectful both of the dead and the living for returning nothing to the communities in which they work. For their part, archaeologists have frequently failed to



1991 SFU-SEI Archaeology Field School. Photo by George Nicholas.

make their work more relevant to aboriginal communities. True, sometimes archaeologists have become scapegoats, not for what they have done, but because they are such visible targets, or because of political posturing. Still, many of the criticisms are legitimate.

Whose past is it after all? is a question frequently heard in recent years. Do artifacts and sites belong to the descendants of the people who originally created them, for example, or to the current political faction that controls that land, or to all of humanity? How this question is answered depends on who you are. Certainly for the indigenous peoples in North America, the answer is different than from those of European descent. For many aboriginal people, time is cyclical, not linear, and there may be no separation between the “real” and “supernatural” realms, so that ancestral beings are part of the contemporary world. In such a setting, archaeological sites and sacred locales are still vibrant places on the landscape, not simply collections of stones and bones or rock outcrops shaped like a coyote. Archaeologists have been lax in accommodating such a perspective and, when requested, honouring such places as special places not to be disturbed unnecessarily.

However, some archaeologists contend that any restrictions on access to artifacts, sites, or data threaten the discipline. The reactions of some archaeologists to recent legislation, such as the native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, has polarized the discipline in the United States², while in Canada some archaeolo-

gists will no longer work in situations where they have to deal with aboriginal politics.

At the same time, there is seeming dissension within the ranks as issues of objectivity and multivocality are discussed in learned journals and conferences. Who has the right to speak for whom? is a question increasingly posed by anthropologists and archaeologists. The issue here concerns the interpretation of the past, and the recognition that the same things may have different meanings to different people—the Rashomon effect. The problem here concerns whether archaeologists today can truly interpret objects, sites, and behavioral patterns that may be radically different from those produced or encountered in Western society. It is one thing to recognize that, a century ago, anthropologists were clearly (if unintentionally) eurocentric and androcentric, and thus focused on male-based activities; so we can certainly ask what they missed about other activities, such as those associated with women. But it’s a more difficult question to ask today: To what degree and with what reliability can Western anthropologists interpret the past of non-Western societies? Are we privileged because what we do is objective, scientific? Are our interpretations more or less valid? So in addition to now having to address the concerns of native people, archaeologists must also become more aware of the limitations of archaeological interpretation.

It’s thus a difficult time to be doing archaeology, and there are difficult questions that must be addressed. Are the

tensions that exist and the debates that persist a sign that archaeology is in turmoil? Rather than indicating that the discipline is collapsing, I think that the issues raised by indigenous peoples, as well as the call for greater theoretical self-reflection by some archaeologists, point to the good health of archaeology. In Canada and elsewhere, heated debates continue between archaeologists and First Nations representatives, but this tension is ultimately positive, encouraging new relationships between archaeologists and indigenous peoples to be forged, and new levels of trust to be developed.

Time and again, archaeology has demonstrated its ability to expand to accommodate new needs, something already witnessed by the appearance of post-processual archaeology, feminist or gender-oriented archaeology, Marxist archaeology, evolutionary archaeology, and others—each illuminating aspects of past human behavior previously missed or ignored. To this list we can add another whose time has come—indigenous archaeology.

How best can we do it?

For a long time, the only role that indigenous peoples had in archaeology was as expedition porters and guides; today they are our colleagues and consultants. What some of us have defined as indigenous archaeology—that is, archaeology with, for, and by indigenous peoples—will ultimately have a profound effect both on how we do archaeology and what we are capable of learning from it. In a sense it is irrelevant where the incentive to make some of these changes came from. The collaborations that are now taking place worldwide between archaeologists and aboriginal peoples add immeasurably to both the discipline and the communities in which archaeological research takes place.

In Canada, some aboriginal people will probably never be able to accommodate archaeology. To them, it may represent a colonial enterprise that mines their past and threatens their world view. Human skeletal remains must be left in the ground or reburied without study. Or what archaeologists do may have no relevance in situations where cultural resources are less

important than adequate health care and housing. To others, however, archaeology has much to offer. Some aboriginal people contend that the ancestors expose the past to us in order to teach the traditional ways, or to document how long they have occupied this land. It may also be viewed as a means of cultural renewal.

Archaeology thus has the potential to be a powerful tool of empowerment and of increasing cultural awareness. And this is where I come in. For as an archaeologist and an educator, I have worked to make archaeology accessible and understandable to First Nations students in the



Site survey: Jeanette Stump (Williams Lake Band) and Kenny Joe (Champagne-Aishihik First Nation). 1998 SFU-SEI Archaeology Field School. Photo by George Nicholas.

interior. My goal is to teach them how to use archaeology as a set of tools, as a set of ideas, but not to tell them what to build with it—that is for them to decide upon. It is important to encourage other interpretations of the past, not because it is “politically correct,” but because such efforts can truly broaden the field of archaeology, as witnessed by the influx of gender-oriented research (Gero and Conkey 1991).

In 1989, the Secwepemc Cultural Education Society and Simon Fraser University initiated a unique educational partnership to develop a post-secondary education program on the Kamloops Indian Reserve to address the growing needs of the Shuswap people. Now entering its second decade, and looking forward to a move to a permanent campus, the program offers over 120 courses each year, with majors available in Anthropology, Sociology, Archaeology, and minors in First Nations Studies, among other dis-

ciplines. The archaeology field school, which recently completed its eighth consecutive season, is but one component of the overall archaeology program, which offers over 15 lower and upper level courses on a rotating basis. The field school provides the opportunity to extend the educational experience beyond the classroom within the context of four complementary goals.

First, it is problem-oriented and research-driven. Our overall research design attempts to address gaps in the archaeological record by seeking a more representative view of the past that is not based on Late Period pithouse villages. This entails a focus on the Early and Middle Holocene archaeological record both through survey, testing, and excavation of sites on former glacial lake terraces, and deep testing of stratified flood plain deposits. We have also instigated a multi-year, paleo-ethnobotanical study of Secwepemc plant use, funded both by SSHRC and the Secwepemc Nation.

Second, the field school offers training in a variety of field and laboratory methods. These range from the basics of artifact and site recognition, to site mapping, testing, and evaluation, to full-scale excavation. Students gain experience in completing site survey forms, field photography, and artifact cataloguing, among other skills. The field component also overlaps with such upper level courses as Directed Field Research, Material Culture Analysis, and Lithic Technology.

Third, the field program is also geared to meeting the needs of the community. All of our field work has been conducted on the Kamloops Indian Reserve. Our research design has been able to incorporate site mitigation required for a variety of projects implemented by the Kamloops Indian Band and the Secwepemc Cultural Education Society, including the expansion of facilities and stabilization of the river bank in the Secwepemc Heritage Park, and the development of a large housing complex and golf course on Government Hill. These studies immerse students into

the realities of cultural resource management, again providing a powerful complement to the upper level course in that subject.

Finally, the field school provides an opportunity to explore various dimensions of archaeology from both aboriginal and non-aboriginal perspectives. In addition to native students from throughout western Canada, students of European descent have participated in most years. In addition, the field school was run several times as a joint venture with the University College of the Cariboo: students from both institutions were combined to form two teams, each spending half of the season with Dr. Catherine Carlson at the historic site she was excavating, or with myself, before switching. A regular feature of the SFU-SEI field school has also been hosting numerous school classes, providing an opportunity not only for those classes to learn more about archaeology, but also for the archaeology students to articulate field methods and goals to the interested public.

We are proud of the recognition this program has received from aboriginal organizations. There are also growing opportunities elsewhere for First Nations people to gain first-hand experience in archaeology. However, there is one potential danger to note. I am aware of several instances where band councillors have had the impression that the students they had sponsored in the field school, or who otherwise had gained some field experience, now had the expertise required to take care of the band's archaeological needs. Clearly this reflects a lack of understanding concerning the nature of archaeology, and it behooves archaeologists to rectify this by becoming more involved in public education. Nonetheless, the experience field school students receive does provide them with valuable job skills.

On the other hand, consulting archaeologists have frequently said that they have yet to hire a field school student who has the specific skills they require. This is an important point that needs to be examined further by both academic and consulting archaeologists. From my perspective, the purpose of field schools is not to train field crew members, but to teach a variety of general field techniques that complement the academic program, and which can further be honed by field experience.

Furthermore, all archaeologists do things differently, and the skills one consultant is looking for may be different from those expected by others. At the same time, it would help field school directors address some of the concerns of consultants if the consultants themselves were to develop a reasonable/realistic list of the skills they are particularly interested in. This is something that the British Columbia Association of Professional Consulting Archaeologists (BCAPCA) should be able to do.

Finally, if First Nations organizations are serious about having a greater role in cultural resource management, it is their responsibility to ensure that the people they want involved acquire the necessary skills and education. First Nations absolutely must be involved in the management of those resources representing their history, but to be effective managers and decision makers requires at least a basic understanding of archaeology.

Conclusions

The SFU-SEI Archaeology Program has achieved much since it was initiated in 1991. But this is only part of a larger archaeological landscape in which all of us are participants, whether we realize it or not. Our politics, our world view, our ethnic identities all contribute to the changing nature of archaeology. The lessons we have learned in the last decade have been challenging, sometimes frustrating, but hopefully satisfying in the end:

- to recognize the dynamic nature of the discipline of archaeology;
- to develop greater respect for other world views, for both past and contemporary cultural diversity;
- to explore new approaches in artifact interpretation;
- to establish new protocols to deal with human skeletal remains;
- to develop new levels of trust with First Nations communities; and finally,
- to make archaeology more relevant, not only to First Nations, but to everyone.

As part of their mandate, archaeology field schools are designed to offer training in site survey and excavation methods, and other field and laboratory skills. No less importantly, they should also provide a better understanding of why we do archaeology in the first place.

Acknowledgments

A major portion of this paper is based on a talk presented in September to the Archaeological Society of British Columbia. I thank Peter Ord and Helmi Braches for their invitation and hospitality, and Heather Myles for her invitation to contribute to this issue. I also acknowledge the long-term support of the Secwepemc Education Institute; Chief Manny Jules, John Jules, and the Kamloops Indian Band; the Secwepemc Cultural Education Institute; my colleagues at Simon Fraser University; Dr. Catherine Carlson; and, most importantly, the Secwepemc and other aboriginal peoples with whom I've worked.

Endnotes

1. Now established as the education component of SCES, the Secwepemc Education Institute consists of the SFU collaboration, and several other programs.
2. However, after the initial shock, working within NAGPRA's parameters is becoming simply part of doing archaeology.

References cited

- Binford, Lewis, 1983 *In Pursuit of the Past*. Thames and Hudson, New York.
- Gero, J., and M. Conkey, 1997 *Engendering Archaeology: Women and Prehistory*. Routledge, New York.
- Nicholas, George P., 1997 Archaeology, Education, and the Secwepemc. *Society for American Archaeology Bulletin* 15(2): 8-11.
- 1997 Education and Empowerment: Archaeology With, For, and By the Shuswap Nation, British Columbia. In: *At a Crossroads: Archaeology and First Peoples in Canada*, edited by G.P. Nicholas and T.D. Andrews, pp. 85-104. Archaeology Press, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC.
- Nicholas, George P., and Thomas D. Andrews, 1997 Indigenous Archaeology in the Postmodern World. In *At a Crossroads: Archaeology and First Peoples in Canada*, edited by G.P. Nicholas and T.D. Andrews, pp. 1-18. Archaeology Press, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC.

Dr. George Nicholas is Assistant Professor and Archaeology Program Director, at the Simon Fraser University-Secwepemc Education Institute in Kamloops. His research interests include early postglacial land use, wetland archaeology, and archaeology and indigenous peoples. His most recent book is *At a Crossroads: Archaeology and First Peoples in Canada*, co-edited with Thomas Andrews (1997 Archaeology Press).

SCOWLITZ NEWS

REPORT ON THE 1998 EXCAVATIONS

by Natasha Lyons and Tony Vanaga

The 1998 Scowlitz (DhR1 16) field season represented a first in British Columbia archaeology—a joint field school conducted by Simon Fraser and the University of British Columbia. The Scowlitz site is the focus of a long-term collaborative archaeological project between Stó:lō Nation, Scowlitz Band, and the two universities. Excavation and research have been ongoing since the inception of the project in 1992. Current research is being directed by Dr. Dana Lepofsky of SFU and Dr. Michael Blake of UBC.

As in past years, this field season served as an opportunity for both field school instruction and research on several concurrent projects. This season's field director, SFU PhD student Doug Brown, is investigating large-scale social change reflected in a series of occupations at the Scowlitz site. Natasha Lyons, a Simon Fraser MA student, spent the summer as a field instructor and researcher, collecting data for her thesis on the archaeobotany of the site. SFU PhD student Nicole Oakes joined us in the latter half of the season to continue her regional survey and analysis of sites on Harrison Knob. Additional field school staff included UBC MA students Tony Vanaga and Patricia Ormerod, and UBC Laboratory of Archaeology Director Joyce Johnson. Between the two universities, twenty-four students took part in the field school. As in previous seasons, Scowlitz band members Betty Charlie and Clifford Hall were integral members of the excavation team; several other band members also contributed to the success of the season.

The Scowlitz site is located at the junc-

tion of the Harrison and Fraser rivers. This strategic riverine location witnessed a series of occupations spanning the last 3,000 years, as evidenced by a complex set of site deposits. There are several important components found within the site proper,

excavate a series of test pits across the site with hopes of clarifying site chronology.

The household excavations in Area A (Figure 1) yielded a number of interesting deposits. The first deposit encountered this season was a 30 cm deep accumulation of burned orange material, which forms a series of lenses across the entire areal excavation. This deposit dates to 1,000-800 B.P., and is currently thought to have been used intensively as a seasonal processing area, perhaps as a fishing camp. Underlying the burned orange deposit is another thick deposit which is superimposed on earlier house floors. We are unsure at this stage if this accumulation is related to household activities or to another series of events. Structural features associated with the underlying household deposit include pits, hearths, floors, and post holes. This deposit dates to circa 2,400 B.P.

Test pits in other areas of the site provided comparative information for the areal excavations. A test pit in Area C crosscut a house platform, revealing similar stratigraphy to the household excavation in Area A. The test pit in Area D uncovered possible house floors which precede an adjacent burial mound that dates to 1,100 B.P. At the base of the test pit we found the corner of a house foundation cut into the sterile glacial till. The third area tested was Area E, located on a natural terrace far above both the main excavation area and the river. Surface collection on this terrace produced a density of projectile points and fire cracked rock. The test pit itself revealed a large earth oven. Test pits dug this season have increased

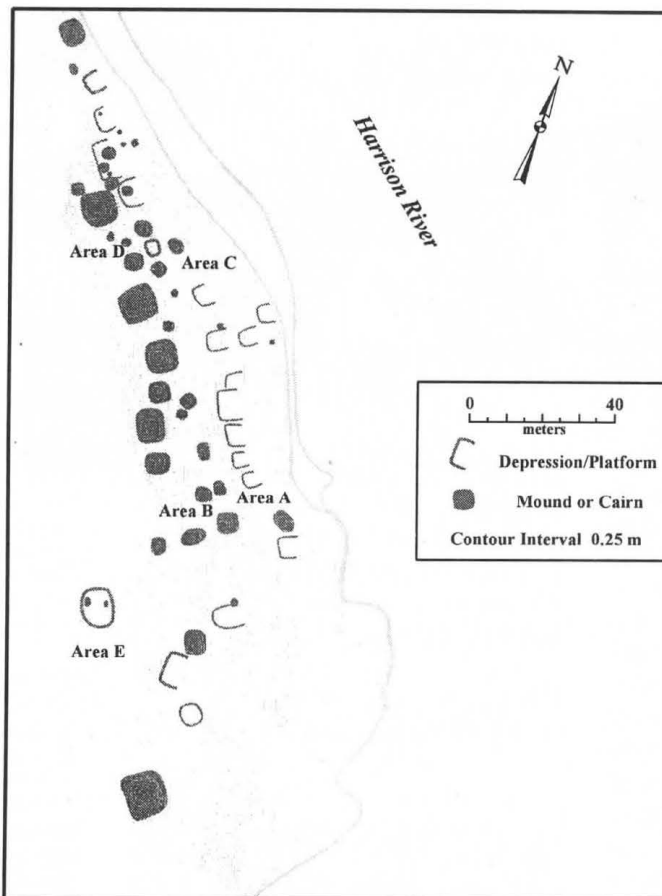


Figure 1. Site map showing site components and areas of excavation. Map by Doug Brown.

including a mortuary complex, a wet site, and a village site. Site use began during the Locarno Beach Phase and continued, in various forms, until the historic period.

This season our research aimed to refine our understanding of the relationship between various site components. Our first goal was to continue the areal excavation of household deposits begun in the 1997 season (See: *The Midden* 29/3, Autumn 1997). Our second goal was to

our knowledge of site use immensely. Several analyses are underway to investigate the nature and use of various features and the relationship between features and their respective deposits.

This summer Nicole Oakes continued her research exploring long-term cultural use of the Harrison Knob and Harrison Bay areas. Nicole located and mapped over 75 archaeological features in the 1997 season. This season she test excavated several earthen mound features, in order to assess their nature as cultural or natural features and understand their morphological characteristics.

Aside from the excavation, other integral aspects of the field experience include public archaeology and involvement with the community. Our public profile has grown such that we provided tours for a large and diverse number of visitors. These included local and university folks, our friends and families, and perhaps most memorably, the cougar who came to visit for a day. We were also kept busy with local events: we hosted several lively dinners and explored the archaeology of the region by visiting pictographs on the Harrison River and touring the Upper Fraser Valley with Stó:lo cultural interpreter Sonny McHalsie.

The 1998 field season was a success on many fronts. Our joint field school was a major success and will hopefully set a precedent for future collaborative ventures. In addition, we made broad steps toward many of our respective research goals. Excavations next year will remain focused on household archaeology as we refine our understanding of how past aboriginal residents used the area through time. As in the past, we were warmly received by the Scowlitz Band and the local community and would like to express our continued gratitude to both for their support and generosity.

Natasha Lyons and Tony Vanaga have both been involved with the Scowlitz project for several years. They are both Masters students, Natasha at SFU and Tony at UBC. Natasha is analyzing the archaeological remains at the Scowlitz site looking at both diachronic change and methodological issues for the coast as a whole. Tony's research will also be in the middle Fraser region, possibly looking at the distribution of pithouses in the prehistoric period.



Excavators at work on features associated with the floor deposits. Photo by Blanca Gonzalez.

100 YEARS AGO

With the exception of some letterbooks, the files of the Indian Agent at New Westminster went up in flames during the Great Fire which destroyed most of New Westminster on 10 and 11 September 1898. In one of those surviving letterbooks is a copy of an interesting letter, dated 19 May 1898, addressed to Harlan Smith at Eburne BC.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of 11th Inst. and contents noted. Musqueam reserve situated one mile west of Eburne at the mouth of the north arm of the Fraser River, Tchewassan Reserve situated about 4 miles from Ladner's Landing and about 1 mile from Point Roberts, Semiahmoo Reserve situated at the Boundary Line one mile from Blaine Washington, False Creek Reserve situated on False Creek in the City of Vancouver, Kapilano Creek situated on Burrard Inlet at the narrows entering Vancouver Harbour, Squamish Mission opposite Vancouver and Burrard Inlet, Seymour Creek about one mile east of Moodyville on Burrard Inlet. The last four Reserves are all in the vicinity of Vancouver. Sechelt reserve is situated about 30 miles from Vancouver up the coast. Coquitlam Reserve is situated about 4 miles from Westminster Junction on the Coquitlam River. The next place up the River is Katzie and as you were there last year you know all about it. Continuing up the River is Langley, Whonnock, Matsqui, Nicomen etc. all on the Bank of the River and only about 5 or 6 miles apart. Be particular and don't interfere with or dig in their burying grounds as it is a thing the Indians are very particular about. Besides there is a heavy penalty facing persons found interfering with Indian Grave Yards. I feel sure that you would not go into any of these grave yards with the idea of desecrating it. Yet it is better for you to be very careful as Indians are very particular re their deceased friends. You are now in the neighbourhood of many a hard fought battle and I feel sure you will be able to get many suitable specimens. Hoping you will succeed beyond your expectations and that you will have a pleasant time.

I remain, Yours very truly,
Frank Devlin, Indian Agent

RG 10 Vol. 1452 Letter Books New Westminster Agency, 1898-1899, p. 14 Reel No.: C-14264

BEACH GROVE

THE 1998 COMMUNITY COLLEGE FIELD SCHOOL AT DgRs 1

by Rudy Reimer

Introduction

Local Vancouver community colleges Langara, Capilano, Douglas, and Kwantlen held their annual field school at the well-known Beach Grove site (DgRs 1). The site's location is on the northwest inside corner of Boundary Bay. Margo Chapman Kendall of Langara College and Bruce Ball of Altamira Consulting Ltd. initiated the field school project. This project resulted from the need to do a mitigation study on a property—lot 1642 56th Street, Tsawwassen, BC.

Bruce Ball provided the contract, permit, and the supervisory positions of Colin Grier and Simon Kaltenrieder. Mary Quirolo and myself represented the local college institutions. The Semiahmoo and Tsawwassen First Nations were regularly contacted and consulted throughout the project. A total of 23 students took part in the mapping, excavating, screening, and cataloguing of cultural materials from this site. Seven First Nations students were

part of this group, some of whom were members of the Tsawwassen, Burrard, and Musqueam First Nations.

Previous Archaeological Research

A total of 21 separate projects have taken place at the Beach Grove site. Archaeologists who have undertaken these investigations include: Harlan I. Smith, Charles Borden, Don Abbott, P.O. Harrison, D.G. Smith, R. Kenney and G. Edmunds, Leonard Ham, Stan Copp, Bruce Ball, Steve Lawhead, R.G. Matson, C. Knüsel, and Richard P. Brolly. These investigations represent the entire time period of Northwest Coast archaeology, from Harlan I. Smith, 1898, to the 1998 summer field school project.

In total over ten thousand artifacts have been recovered from the Beach Grove site. Over 40 burials have been found in various contexts, and numerous reports have been made.

Paleo-environments

Sea Levels: Around 12,000-11,000 years ago, the large Wisconsin ice sheets, which covered this region, melted. The legacy of these ice sheets lingered for a long time. Sea levels were initially 100 metres higher than present-day levels, because of the large amounts of glacial melt water running into the ocean. By 10,000 years B.P., the land bounced back upwards, after the massive load of ice had melted. As a result the sea levels lowered to about twelve metres below present-day levels. Sea levels eventually rose to near present-day levels 5,000-4,000 years B.P. After this time, sea levels in the lower mainland region have remained relatively stable.

Geomorphology: Around 10,000-9,000 years ago, Tsawwassen was surrounded by a shallow oceanfront that separated Point Roberts from the mainland. The Fraser River began its long but steady march towards its present position 10,000 years ago. The river delta at this time was west of the modern towns of Abbotsford and Matsqui. From 10,000 to approximately 7,000 years ago the delta had accumulated enough river sediments to be 10-12 kilometres down river from New Westminster. From here the river turns west and southwest due to the presence of bedrock on each side of the river's channel. At this point the river splits into two arms, one flowing north and the other flowing south around Lulu Island. The south arm of the river is of interest for the Beach Grove site.

By 5,000 years ago, the delta had accumulated enough sediment to pass the Surrey highlands, but had not yet connected Roberts Island (Tsawwassen) to the mainland. At very low tides the island may have been connected to the mainland by a very low level, intertidal sand and mud flat, but precise tracing of such features is difficult.

It was not until the local sea levels had levelled, and river sediment deposition

Summary of the work and research done at the Beach Grove site

1898	H.I. Smith visited the site.
1922	H.I. Smith conducted surface collections.
1949	Charles Borden officially recorded the site.
1956 to 1961	Don Abbott conducted the first controlled excavations at the site—both research projects and salvage operations. His findings included a moderate sized artifact assemblage and nine burials.
1963 & 1964	Gradual development around the site initiated the need for P.O. Harrison and D.G. Smith to conduct salvage excavations. Numerous artifacts and four burials were recovered in their excavations.
1979	Increasing urban development led to the first field school at the Beach Grove site. Stan Copp and Bruce Ball of Langara College initiated the project. At the same time Steve Lawhead conducted additional salvage operations, but in different sections of the site. Over a thousand artifacts were recovered, and nearly twenty burials were found during the salvage operations. Excavation and radiocarbon dates of the above listed projects had established a chronology and intensive pre-contact use of the site to over 3,000 years B.P.
1980	R.G. Matson of UBC conducted the second archaeological field school. Over two hundred artifacts were found and no burials were recovered.
1989	C. Knüsel was contacted to do a small-scale burial recovery on the site. One burial was found and saved from development impact.
1990s	R. Brolly of Arcas Consulting Archeologists was contracted to do salvage operations at the Pillars Inn property. The Arcas crew found intact deposit, which spanned the last 4,500 years B.P. Over 2,000 artifacts were recovered and six burials were found during monitoring activities.

was sufficient enough, that Roberts Island was connected with the mainland. These factors, in conjunction with offshore currents, winds, and waves, made this process very dynamic. Roberts Island eventually joined the mainland approximately 4,300 years ago and became Point Roberts.

By 4,500-3,500 years B.P. two separate dune beach ridges formed at the locality of the site. It is on these dune ridges that the initial occupants of the Beach Grove site resided. A westward ridge formed around 4,500-3,900 B.P. and an eastern ridge formed from 3,900-3,500 B.P. By knowing the age of these landforms it is possible to bracket the age of the site and to have an initial idea where to conduct excavations.

Palynology: 5,000 years ago, plant life that covered the area was similar to what it is today. Before this time, the living landscape was slightly different. Preceding deglaciation, plant life of the area only included shrubs, grasses, and a predominantly lodgepole pine forest cover. As the sea level reached near-modern levels, the climate gradually warmed, and present-day cedar, hemlock, and Douglas fir forests became common.

Archaeological Findings of the 1998 Field School

Stratigraphy: Backhoe trenching sections of the site were conducted to delineated parts of the site that were intact. Intact deposits were selected for excavation for cultural materials. Three excavation areas were created from this process. Excavation Area 1 was at the northern-most end of the property, Area 2, in the middle and Area 3 at the southern section of the lot (Figure 1).

Area 1 (35 1-x-1 m units) and Area 2 (9 1-x-1 m units) were the most intact sections of the site. As many as seven cultural layers of varying degrees of homogeneity and thickness were found. The depth of these layers varied from 1.2 to 1.5 metres. In these intact sections a driveway and disturbed overburden lay on top of thick cultural shell midden deposits and remnant paleo-soils (old land surfaces). The remnant paleo-soils in Area 1 represent the land surfaces of the dune ridges

that formed between 3,900-3,500 B.P. It was discovered that the basal deposits of this section of the site lay upon the eastern dune ridge of the old beach formation.

Area 3 (15 1-x-1 m units) was discovered to be entirely disturbed. It was initially thought that Area 3 could contain

hearths, post and stake moulds, burial features, and associated artifacts.

Hearths: A total of three hearth features were encountered in the excavations of Areas 1 and 2. These features are typical of coastal midden fire pits. Scattered fire-altered rock and associated burnt bone

and wood remains were surrounded by processed shellfish, fish and other faunal materials.

Radiocarbon samples from each hearth feature were taken, but results have not yet been obtained.

Post and Stake Holes: Several post and stake moulds were found in association with the edges of shell mounds. Usually occurring in small ring patterns, these features can be interpreted as the remains of shellfish, fish and plant processing racks. The most common use for these types of rack are drying or smoking of fish, especially salmon.

House Floors: The possibility of house floors being located at the site has been long known and debated. A map drawn by H.I. Smith, and subsequently redrawn and interpreted by Leonard Ham, made this a distinct possibility. One possible house floor was excavated in Area 3. This section of the site was opened up horizontally rather than vertically to distinguish

the extent of this feature. As the excavation of this area continued it became increasingly apparent that this hard, compact, homogeneous layer was from the 1950s house construction surface. It is still very probable that house floors do or did exist at the Beach Grove site, but since the area has been developed and impacted a great deal, it is difficult to imagine that a floor surface will ever be documented.

Burials: The occurrence of burials in shell midden context is well known along the Northwest Coast, and the Beach Grove site is no exception. Five burials were encountered during backhoe and hand excavation procedures. Each burial was exposed and basic information was recorded by students and supervisory personnel. The Tsawwassen and Semiahmoo First Nations were informed of each burial as it was encountered. Representatives from each group came and collected the remains for reinterment, and appropriate ceremonies

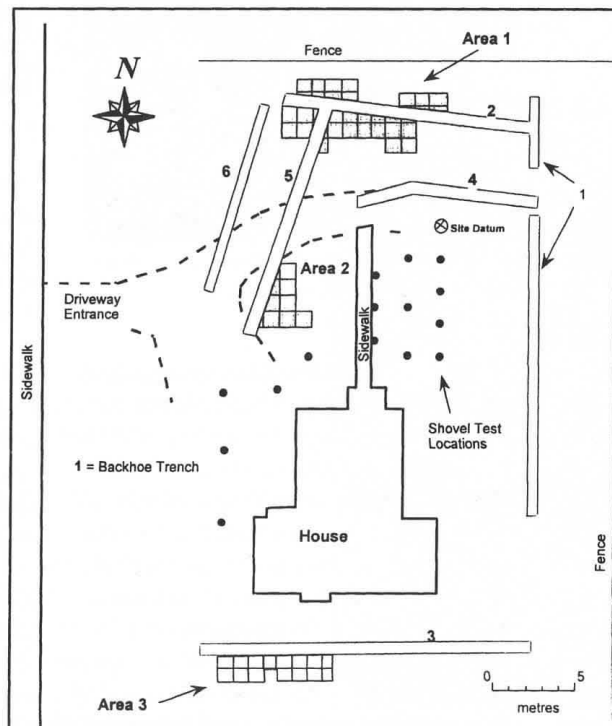


Figure 1. Site Plan: after Altamira, 1998.

the remnants of a house floor, but after excavation and examination of sediments in this part of the site it was found that the surface the students had uncovered was a 1940-1950s construction surface. The presence of nails, concrete and other modern construction materials basically shut down this section of the site from further excavation.

Features

Shell Mounds: Shell mounds were the most common features at the site. These large masses of layer upon layer of shellfish remains typify Northwest Coast archaeology. The top of these mounds were levelled at the turn of the century; thus the upper layers of the site were partially disturbed. The lower layers of these mounds did conform to the original shapes of these features, and delineation of each was possible. Sections of five remnants of these mounds were excavated in Areas 1 and 2. Inside each mound were



Field school students from Capilano, Douglas, Langara, and Kwantlen colleges along with Rudy Reimer, Mary Quirolo, Colin Grier, Simon Kaltenrieder and Bruce Ball.
Photo courtesy Rudy Reimer.

nial duties were conducted during and after the excavations. Many of the field school students wore *témeleh*, red ochre, for protection of their spiritual health, while working on site.

Artifacts: A total of 964 artifacts were recovered from the deposits of Areas 1 to 3, back dirt spoil screening, and monitoring. Of this total, 799 of the artifacts were made from flaked stone, 55 were from ground stone, 92 from bone or teeth and 15 were made from shell, antler, or horn. Three historic artifacts were also found.

Of note, 11 bifacially flaked projectile points or knives were found. These points or knives were typical of the middle period of the coastal archaeological sequence. Six labrets, six beads, and one ear spool were recovered. These items indicate that people of some status were present during occupation. None of these items were found in direct association with any of the burials encountered. Bone point multi-purpose tools were common, and the occurrence of one *Olivella* bead indicated long-distance trade. Other than this bead, no items indicated any inter-group exchange. Probably other items from distant areas in this part of the midden did not survive being buried for thousands of years.

What We Learned

Students participating in this field school learned the basic procedures of field mapping, profiling, excavating, screening, note taking, using a transit, cataloguing, site sampling, and other miscellaneous field procedures. Field etiquette skills, such as handling curious members of the public,

newspaper reporters, interested academics, and archaeological consultants were also learned. Sensitive issues, such as burial recovery and their relevance to First Nations peoples, were discussed and, we hope, respected by all who took part. In all I hope that the students of this field school take with them not only the knowledge of doing archaeology, but also remember, there is a strong human aspect in what we did. This is something we, as archaeologists, should never forget.

Conclusions

As with most shell midden sites, the Beach Grove site can basically be interpreted as a fish and shellfish harvesting and processing site. The site was most likely used late summer to fall or early winter. Based on previous archaeological and geomorphology research, and our new field school excavations, the site was periodically occupied during late Locarno Beach to Marpole-phase times, i.e. after 3,500 to 2,350 B.P.

Other sections of the site may have yielded different results in age, function, and seasonality, but this only indicates that this place was once a huge site with many different activities and uses. Not much remains of the original Beach Grove site, and we are fortunate that over the entire extent of coastal BC archaeology so many archaeologists have investigated the site in varying degrees of detail. I hope that, one day, a bright and very ambitious archaeologist synthesizes the findings of this site into a nice volume that may ultimately be published.

I was very glad to have the involvement of First Nations students who were keenly interested in the project. I strongly encourage those native students out there to complete a degree in anthropology or archaeology, because during times like the Beach Grove excavations, their knowledge and presence make a difference to all those involved.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the following: The Tsawwassen and Semiahmoo First Nations. Margo Chapman Kendall and Stan Copp at Langara, Al McMillan at Douglas, Bob Muckle at Capilano and Stewart Triplet at Kwantlen for sending us their students. Thanks to Bruce Ball for the opportunity to run the field school at the site. Thanks to Len Ham and Richard Brolly who offered their advice and criticisms and for keeping us honest in our archaeological interpretations. Special thanks to Mary Quirolo who car-pooled with me every day and did not kill me at the end of the project. Thanks to Colin Grier and Simon Kaltenrieder for their teaching and supervisory skills. And, finally thanks to all the students: we could not have done it without you!

References

- Altamira Consulting Ltd. 1998 Remnant of Lot 121 except part of statutory right of way Plan 45037 Section 14, Township 5, New Westminster District, Plan 27873 Beach Grove Site (DgRs1). Interim report on file at the Culture Department Library, Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture, Victoria, BC.
- Arcas Consulting Archeologist Ltd. 1996 Archaeological Investigations at the Beach Grove site (DgRs 1), Tsawwassen, BC. Report on file at the Culture Department Library, Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture, Victoria, BC.
- Ball, Bruce, 1979. Archaeological investigations at the Beach Grove site: a site evaluation. Report on file at the Culture Department Library, Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture, Victoria, BC.
- Ham, L.C., 1981 "The Beach Grove site: a Battered Heritage Gem." *Datum* 6(4): 18-23.

ASBC executive member Rudy Reimer is an MA student at Simon Fraser University, active in archaeology for 5 years. His research is focused on sub-alpine and alpine archaeology in southwestern BC. He is a member of the Squamish First Nation.

ALVIN L. JULES ARCHAEOLOGY SCHOLARSHIP FOR FIRST NATIONS STUDENTS

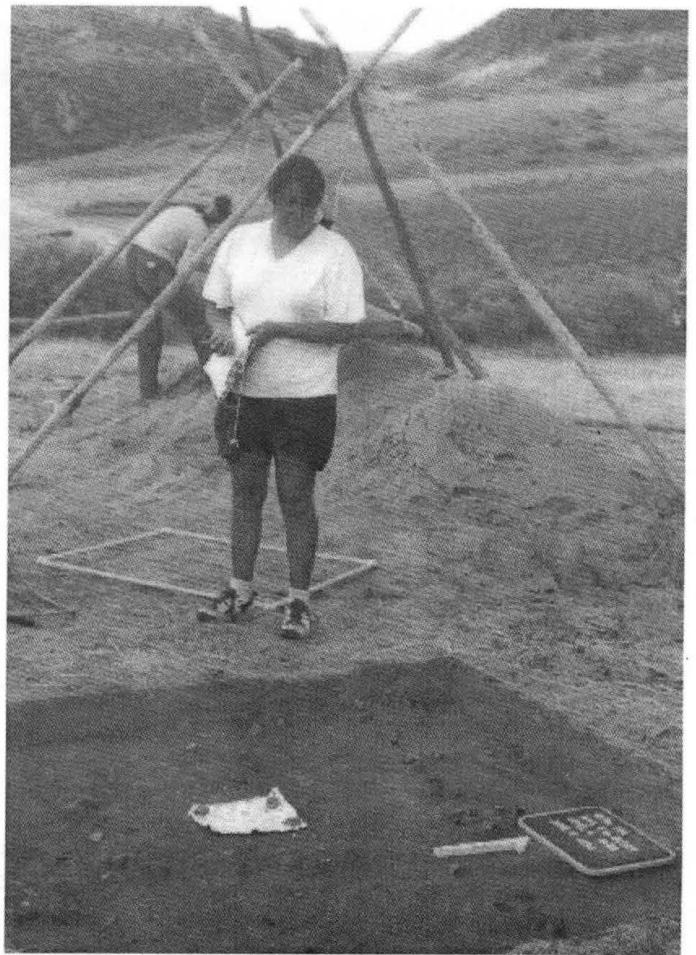
by George Nicholas

In November of 1994, the Simon Fraser University-Secwepemc Education Institute (SFU-SEI) Program hosted the 3rd BC Archaeology Conference in Kamloops. This conference has become the leading forum for discussions on the evolving relationship between archaeology and First Nations. At this conference, an archaeology scholarship for First Nations students was established by Mike Rousseau (Antiquus Consulting) in memory of Alvin L. Jules. The fund has subsequently been continued by generous donations from other archaeologists and organizations, including Antiquus, Arcas, Deva Consulting, the Bastion Group, and Millennia Research. The Alvin L. Jules Scholarship for First Nations Archaeology Students supports deserving First Nations students in the SFU-SEI Program, many of whom have gone to work for their respective bands and/or for archaeological consulting firms; several are now pursuing graduate degrees. Past recipients of this award are Nola Markey (Crane River Band, Sauteaux Nation), Dean Billy (Lillooet Nation), Pat Sidoni (Haida Nation), Carryl Coles (Neskonlith Band, Shuswap Nation), and Rhandi Alphonse (Williams Lake Band, Shuswap Nation).

This year's funding was from Arcas Consulting Archeologists; a generous donation from Antiquus Archaeological Consultants was also given at the recent BC Archaeology Forum.

The 1998 award was presented to Fiona Boucher, of the Red Bluff Band (Carrier-Chilcotin Tribal Council), who was a member of our 1998 field school. Fiona has been involved with several previous archaeology projects with her band and several archaeological consulting firms. She has demonstrated great interest and ability in archaeology, and represents a valuable resource both to her people and the archaeological community.

The scholarship has been administered in two parts (when funding permits). The first award is given to a Secwepemc Cultural Education and Simon Fraser University (SCES/SFU) archaeology field school student who has mastered the basic skills of field archaeology, and who has demonstrated the potential to contribute substantially to First Nations interests through archaeology. The second award is by application, and is open to all First Nations (including Métis) students who wish to pursue studies in archaeology in the SFU-SEI Program.



Fiona Boucher, recipient of the 1998 Alvin L. Jules scholarship for First Nations students. 1998 SFU-SEI Archaeology field school. Photo by George Nicholas.

Candidates are evaluated on the basis of their interest in archaeology, as well as demonstrated or potential scholarship capabilities, and financial need. Preference is given to those students who need assistance with travel and accommodation while attending the SFU-SEI Program.

To apply for this scholarship, the applicant must be registered as a full-time student in the SCES/SFU Program, and must submit a formal letter that includes:

- (a) a statement about their interest in the field of archaeology, and why they think it is important for First Nations peoples to become more involved in archaeology;
- (b) a list of archaeology courses that they have taken or are presently enrolled in; and
- (c) a statement outlining their financial situation.

This scholarship is totally dependent upon contributions (which are tax deductible). For additional information, please contact: Ms. Penny Holmes at 250-868-9799) or Dr. George Nicholas at 250-828-9873: Simon Fraser University-Secwepemc Education Institute, 345 Yellowhead Highway, Kamloops BC V2H 1H1.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Traditional Cuisine of the BC Plateau

Food Plants of Interior First Peoples

by NANCY J. TURNER

Royal British Columbia Museum Handbook, UBC Press, Vancouver, 1997.

215pp., illus.. Price: ISBN 0-7748-0606-0 (Pb) \$24.95 CDN.

Judge this book by its cover depicting fresh huckleberries and blueberries! It looks good enough to eat! For those of us whose primary connection with plant foods is the produce section in our local supermarket, this book facilitates a mental shift from perceiving wild plants as part of the scenery, to seeing them as daily bread. In one of the many beautiful colour photographs in this volume, a dish is piled high with pit-cooked avalanche lily bulbs and a large scoop of whipped soapberries, both appearing pure white against cakes of pit-cooked black tree lichen, slices of dark moose meat and chunks of rosy salmon. Garnished with leafy green watercress, the meal itself is a visual feast, attesting to the variety and quality of foods consumed by Interior peoples prior to European contact.

Food Plants of Interior First Peoples is a well-condensed resource. The volume describes the botanical characteristics, habitat, geographic distribution in BC, and aboriginal use of 150 plants. Turner uses a multi-disciplinary approach, bringing together ethnographic, ethnohistoric, archaeological, biological, environmental, and geographic sources. Turner's primary sources on traditional plant-use are the native elders with whom she has worked for the last twenty-five years. Their knowledge makes this volume an invaluable summary of traditional Interior plant collecting, processing, storage, trade, and consumption.

For archaeologists, this book is a comprehensive guide through the traditional plant-related activities of Plateau First Nations peoples. Many of these activities provide possible explanations for certain types of archaeological phenomena and also, information that we can use to make predictions about the activities of pre-contact Interior peoples. For example, each plant's habitat and the month that it was harvested are described, providing us with suggestions about the seasonal movements of people. Such information can be used to design models for pre-contact land-use.

Ethnobotanical information is particularly useful for constructing expectations for the archaeological correlates that would result from plant-use. These correlates include both indirect and direct evidence of harvesting, processing, storage and consumption. Indirect evidence includes features and tools. Direct evidence includes exclusively the remains of the plant foods and the materials used in processing such as: wood, bark, grasses, specific herbaceous plants and conifer needles. Under most circumstances, plant remains will preserve only if they are charred.

Food Plants of Interior First Peoples is packed with information about the types of activities that will produce (charred) plant remains as well as the types of plant assemblages that we might recover.

Nodding Onion bulbs, clustered and shallow-growing, were harvested in large quantities during the spring, from May to July, before the flowers appeared. They could be eaten raw, leaves and all, but usually they were bundled or woven together by their leaves and steam-cooked in underground pits overnight. The Nlaka'pamux sometimes interspersed them with layers of leafy branches from Shrubby Penstemon and Red Alder, and sometimes covered them with scrapings of alder bark to give them a reddish colour. The Stl'atl'imx cleaned them by rubbing them with Shrubby

Penstemon, then cooked them interspersed with the branches of Saskatoon Berry or other shrubs, and rye-grass or bunchgrass. The Okanagan used branches and "Timbergrass" (apparently Pinegrass) in their steaming pits. The Secwepemc also cooked nodding Onions in pits or simply roasted them in an open fire. ... They were frequently pit-cooked, interspersed with layers of Black Tree Lichen, and the Okanagan mixed them with Blue Camas bulbs and other roots for cooking... Stat'atl'imx elder Sam Mitchell declared that he had never tasted anything better than freshly cooked "barbecuing onions". Once cooked, the onions can be eaten immediately, or dried by braiding or stringing them together, pressing them into thin cakes or simply laying them out on mats. The dried bulbs are reconstituted by sprinkling water on them, or by soaking or boiling them (p.62).

In another entry, saskatoon berry is described as the most important berry to Interior peoples. They were eaten raw, used as ingredients in soups, mashed into cakes, boiled with other berries and they were dried for later use. One method of drying saskatoons was on a rack over a fire, a process that probably resulted in some berries falling into the "hearth". From these accounts it is evident that archaeological features that we have otherwise previously defined as "hearths", might in fact be plant processing areas. Consequently "hearth" features must be appropriately sampled for direct archaeobotanical evidence.

Archaeobotanical assemblages recently recovered from Plateau sites correspond well with ethnobotanical data. In particular, in our analysis of site EeRb 140 (Kamloops), Gladys Baptiste and I found that a feature, otherwise identified as a hearth, produced a rich assemblage of plant materials. Among the charcoal, charred plant tissue and seeds are significant amounts of nodding onion bulbs, saskatoon berries and ten types of grasses.

Readers will welcome this second edition of *Food Plants of Interior First Peoples*. First published in 1978, this volume is the second in a set of two handbooks written by Turner about BC aboriginal food

plants. The original editions have been indispensable resources for many of us over the past twenty years. The *Food Plants of Coastal First Peoples*, first published in 1975 and re-issued in 1995, was reviewed by Dana Lepofsky in *The MIDDEN* (28/4 Winter 1996, p. 16). She commended Turner for her meticulously researched and well written work and praised the new edition for its sturdier format, improved illustrations and updated content. Similar improvements are incorporated into the new edition of *Food Plants of Interior First Peoples*. Together, these two volumes are the most comprehensive publications of their type for our region.

Michèle M. Wollstonecroft

Michèle M. Wollstonecroft is a PhD research candidate at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. She is currently researching Epipalaeolithic plant-use of Southwest Asia. Her areas of interests are human use of wild plant foods, archaeology theory and the archaeology of hunter-gatherer sites. Since 1994 she has analyzed plant remains from a number of BC sites.

A Classic study republished

The Indian History of British Columbia: The Impact of the White Man New Edition

by WILSON DUFF

Royal British Columbia Museum, Victoria, 1997. 184 pp., tpls., illus., apps., bib., index. Price: ISBN 0-7718-9483-X (Pb) \$14.95 CDN.

This book was originally published in 1964 by the British Columbia Provincial Museum, and remains a widely used reference. This particular volume was the first of a proposed series on "The Indian History of British Columbia" by the author. Two unpublished manuscripts by Duff for this series deal with the Kwakwaka'wakw (*The*

Southern Kwakuitl) and with the prehistory of the province (*The First Hundred Centuries*).

The Indian History of British Columbia: The Impact of the White Man is one of the earliest works to concentrate on the impacts of Euro-Canadian contact and domination of the indigenous First Nations in this province, combining both ethnographic and historical information. Since its original appearance, it has been a popular monograph that has gone through a number of print runs.

In this new edition the publisher has retained Duff's original language within the text, but made some "minor editorial adjustments to bring it up to current Royal British Columbia Museum style" (p. 8). Duff's original First Nation terminology was left within the body of the text, such as "Indian" (First People or First Nation), "Southern Kwakuitl" (Kwakwaka'wakw), "Bella Coola" (Nuxalk), "Kootenay" (Ktunaxa), and "Chilcotin" (Tsilhqot'in). The author (p. 18) states that he used terms that were "most firmly established" at the time he wrote the book. However, the publisher has provided an appendix (Appendix 2: First Nations' Names in the 1990s) with the present-day terminology.

In the first chapter, Duff discusses the various First Nations found within British Columbia. This includes a detailed classification, based on major ethnic divisions, linguistic groups, and political organisation (tribes and bands). The data are all clearly summarised in Table 2 (pp. 27-52). First People demographic trends are considered in the next chapter on population. In this chapter Duff uses ethnohistoric and government sources to reconstruct and explain the temporal fluctuations in First Nations' populations since contact. The last chapter concentrates on describing the nature of the Euro-Canadian impacts on the various First Nations since contact. Duff organises this chapter chronologically into three periods—the fur trade era (1774-1849), the Colonial period (1849-1871), and the period since Confederation (1871-1960s).

The publisher has tried to maintain the integrity of the original book, while at the same time recognizing that since its original publication in the mid 1960s, attitudes and research have progressed. This is a difficult balance but I believe that the Royal British Columbia Museum has been

largely successful in this volume. The text is well illustrated with tables, maps, and archival photographs. Within the text, the publisher has added footnotes to reflect recent research on the topics discussed by Duff, which will aid the reader. There are two appendices. The original bibliography has been updated with a section suggesting recently published sources.

At the time that Duff wrote this monograph, he observed that there was a re-emergence of First Nation cultures. In light of the present land claim process in British Columbia, and the ramifications of the legal decision regarding Delgamuukw, his sentiments now appears prophetic. Duff writes:

Their present situation, generally somewhat depressed and between two ways of life, should not be used to judge either their past cultures or their capabilities for the future. Nor is it fair or correct to speak of "the Indian problem", because the situation is not entirely of their own making. The causes of the problem and the responsibility for its solution rest as much with the descendants of the invaders as with the descendants of the original inhabitants. Our common society has unfinished business: old grievances to be settled, unhealthy attitudes to be corrected, and much constructive economic and social development to be accomplished. I hope this volume will help in some measure, by bringing the situation into clearer focus (p. 16).

Duff's observation, in my opinion, is just as pertinent today as it was in the context of the 1960s. The republication of *The Indian History of British Columbia: The Impact of the White Man* will bring his message to a new generation of readers. This book continues to provide a good introduction to, as well as a general overview of, the ethnohistoric First Nations of this province and the effects of Euro-Canadian contact on their traditional lifeways.

Robbin Chatan

Robbin Chatan, *The MIDDEN's* Publications Editor, has worked as a consulting archaeologist and recently was involved in the Quatsino Traditional Use Study Project with the Quatsino First Nation. He is a PhD student in the Department of Archaeology at Simon Fraser University.

PERMITS



Issued by the Archaeological Branch, August - December 1998

The assistance of Mr. Ray Kenny, Manager, Assessment and Planning Section, and Alan Riches, Branch Secretary, in providing this information is gratefully acknowledged.

Permit types: *INS*—Inspection, *ALT*—Alteration, *INV*—Investigation. 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, *FN*—First Nation, *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.

1998-231	Walde, Keary	INS	AIA of Novagas Canada Ltd.'s proposed amendment to the West Stoddart Project Approval Certificate (# E98-03) comprising the Novagas Rigel Lateral Pipeline project r/w proposed from a compressor station site in S19-T88-R18, 94 A/10 to an existing pipeline in the NE 1/4 of S27-T88-R20 94 A/11 crossing the Beaton River and tributaries of Fox Creek and Upset Creek.
1998-232	Bussey, Jean	INS	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment of proposed Suter Brook residential/commercial development located within DL 233, NWD, at Port Moody.
1998-233	Feddema, Vicki	INS	AIA of proposed '98 IFP Ops, TFL 38, and FL A19209, on the Squamish River valley, Squamish FD.
1998-234	Howard, Rick	INS	AIA for the MoTH proposed South Courtenay Connector, Vancouver Island Highway Project.
1998-235	Clark, Brenda	INV	Archaeological recovery of reported accidentally found human remains from an islet on the southeast shore of Mudge Island.
1998-236	Wild, John	ALT	Alteration of archaeological site DiRw 26, located District of Sechelt, from proposed reconstruction and upgrading of Wharf Avenue between the foot of Government Wharf and East Porpoise Bay Road.
1998-237	Thiessen, Peter	ALT	Alterations to archaeological site DgQj 1, located within Beaver Creek Provincial Park near Trail, from excavations for a foundation and associated underground services for a park interpretative centre.
1998-238	Flemming, Gerald	ALT	Alterations to archaeological site DcRu 7, located at 349-355 Gorge Road West, District of Saanich, from excavations for a new sea-wall.
1998-239	Prager, Gabriella	INS	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment of proposed residential subdivision within DL 461, SDYD, on the east side of Skaha Lake at McLean Creek, in the vicinity of archaeological sites DiQv 14 and DiQv 27.
1998-240	Rousseau, Michael	INS	AIA for the proposed upgrading of Botanie Lake dam, located at the south end of Botanie Lake, and partially within Bootahnie I.R. No. 15, near Lytton.
1998-241	Ball, Bruce	INS	AIA for Ainsworth Lumber Co. Ltd, Woodlands Division's proposed operations related to FL A18700, CP 157, CP 173, and Road Access to CP 146 and WL 1779, located in the Lillooet FD.
1998-242	Coates, Clinton	INS	AIA for operations proposed by Evans Forest Products Ltd., Bell Pole, and others Columbia FD.
1998-243	Wada, Gail	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed by CFP Ltd. in the Squamish FD.
1998-244	Fedirchuk, Gloria	INS	AIA for the proposed Maxhamish Lake Project consisting of 41 well sites, a gas gathering system located between the Liard Highway near Maxhamish Lake and the border with the North West Territories, and a segment of pipeline adjacent to the Alaska Highway.
1998-245	Farvacque, Remi	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments by CFP Ltd. within those ATT of the Prophet River Band occurring on NTS map sheets 94 G/9, 94 G/10 and 94 H/12, related to CP 628, 629, 630 and 802, all Fort St. John FD.
1998-246	Maas, Alexandra	INS	Archaeological Inventory of selected portions of the Quatsino Traditional Use Study Area.
1998-247	Hoffmann, Tanja	INS	AIA of construction developments for the proposed Golden Ears Campground on the northwest side of Alouette Lake, north side of the mouth of Gold Creek, within Golden Ears Provincial Park.
1998-248	Dahlstrom, Bruce	INS	AIA for proposed subdivision of Lot 1459, Clayoquot Dist. Plan D.D. 87034-I, located on northwest Vargas Island, near Tofino.
1998-249	Ball, Bruce	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Ainsworth Lumber Co. Ltd. within that part of FL A18690 & Pulpwood Agreement #16, located in and near to the Hat Creek drainage, Kamloops FD.
1998-250	French, Diana	INS	AIA for the proposed Keenleyside Powerplant Project 230 KV transmission line, commencing at the powerplant site on the Columbia River near Castlegar to Selkirk Substation.
1998-251	Copp, Stanley	INS	AIA of proposed MoF's developments at 3 forest recreation campsites on Chain, Link, & Osprey lakes in the Upper Similkameen Valley, Merritt FD.
1998-252	Ball, Bruce	INS	AIA for Ops proposed by MoF within FL A4304, A50729-B, 58382-B, A55897, A58381, and A54122, Kamloops FD.
1998-253	Owens, D'Ann	INS	AIA of portions of DhRs 275 and adjacent areas, Lions Gate Bridge Rehabilitation Project.
1998-254	Hryko, Peter	ALT	Excavation and relocation of archaeological deposits recorded as site DkSf 24, located within Lot 2, Section 6, Comox LD at 2930 Comox Road, Comox, BC, for the purpose of constructing a house and related service installations.

1998-255	Coates, Clinton	INS	AIA for SBFEP Ops, Slocan Forest Products, Crestbrook Forest Industries Ltd., and others within those portions of the Invermere and Kootenay Lake FDs which overlap with the ATT of the Ktunax-Kinbasket Tribal Council and other FN s.
1998-256	Gibson, Terrance	INS	Archaeological inventory of portions of the Mackenzie Timber Supply Area.
1998-257	Schaepe, David	INS	AIA of Crown land DL 278, Group 2, New Westminster LD.
1998-258	Zador, Howard John	ALT	Alterations to that part of archaeological site DhRx 16, located at 2620 Randle Road, on the south end of Departure Bay, Nanaimo, from a single family residential development.
1998-259	Dahlstrom, Bruce	INS	AIA for proposed subdivision of Lot A, Block 9, Section 9, Plan 1291, except part in Plan VIP 63707, and Amended Lot A, Section 9, Plan 1430, except parts in Plans 3768 RW and VIP 63707, Esquimalt District, located at Camden Avenue and St. Giles Street, in the vicinity of archaeological site DcRu 92.
1998-260	Reimer, Rudy	INS	Archaeological site inventory of selected sub-alpine and alpine areas, in the Elfin and Mamquam lakes area of Garibaldi Provincial Park.
1998-261	Prince, Paul	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Fraser Lake Sawmills Ltd. for FL A16826, Lakes FD.
1998-262	Rousseau, Michael	INV	Systematic data recovery at EcRj 15 for the proposed upgrading of Botanie Lake dam, located at the south end of Botanie Lake, and partially within Bootahnie I.R. No. 15, near Lytton.
1998-263	Feddema, Vicki	INS	AIA of proposed 1998 forestry developments by IFP Limited for F.L. A16841, Surf Inlet Chart Area, located on Princess Royal Island, North Coast FD.
1998-264	Biely, Alison	INS	AIA for a proposed dryland log sort at Norman Morrison Bay, northwest shore of Campbell Island, near Bella Bella.
1998-265	Merchant, Peter S	INS	AIA of proposed access road (FSR 9161) construction & timber harvesting activities (CP Area A18703) Lillooet FD.
1998-266	Brolly, Richard	INS	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment for the proposed "Garibaldi at Squamish Ski Resort" project, located northeast of Squamish, BC, on the southwest slopes of Garibaldi Mountain, adjacent to and within Garibaldi Provincial Park.
1998-267	Fedirchuk, Gloria	INS	AIA for the proposed Nevis Ltd.'s Red Creek Pipeline Project extending southwest from the Alaska Highway, in Township 85, Range 20, to the confluence of Red Creek and the Peace River in Township 84, Range 21, Map 94 A/6, Peace River District.
1998-268	Lindberg, Jennifer	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed under the SBFEP for TSA 56592 and 45399, Kispiox FD.
1998-269	Simonsen, Bjorn	INS	AIA of the north & south shorelines of B.C. Hydro's Waneta Dam Pondage located between the Waneta Dam & Seven Mile Dam on the Pend d'Oreille River south of Trail, as approved by the BC Environmental Assessment Act Project Approval Certificate E96-01 & in accordance with Amendment #2.
1998-270	Wilson, Ian	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by the SBFEP ATT of the Sauteau and West Moberly FNs, Dawson Creek FD.
1998-271	Brolly, Richard	INS	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment for a proposed rock quarry and ancillary facilities, situated on Crown Range within Sections 23, 26, 35, Tp. 20, Rge 24, W6M, K.D.Y.D.
1998-272	Schaepe, David	INS	AIA of MoF SBFEP proposed TSL A35625 (Cutblock A); A55908 (Cutblock B); A56054 (Cutblock B); and A56232 (Cutblock A), Chilliwack FD.
1998-273	Quirolo, Mary	INS	AIA of Brenmor Development Corp.'s proposed residential development (known as The Village at Elgin), located south of the King George Highway and Crescent Road, in White Rock.
1998-274	Spafford, Jim	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations for the MoF SBFEP, and for TSL A34523, Morice FD.
1998-275	Ling, William	ALT	Alteration of archaeological site DgQn 3, located at Cascade Canyon Falls, Kettle River, from the construction of access roads, house, and ancillary developments for Powerhouse Development Inc.'s proposed hydroelectric project.
1998-276	McDowell, Jim	ALT	Cutting, felling, yarding, removing, milling and other alterations by WFP Ltd. to CMTs from archaeological site FeT ?14, located in the vicinity of proposed log dump site at James Bay on the west side of Pooley Island, Mid-Coast FD.
1998-277	Wild, John	ALT	Alteration of archaeological site DiRw 2, located District of Sechelt, from proposed construction of a sidewalk along Davis Bay Road.
1998-278	Feddema, Vicki	INS	AIA of proposed Norrish Creek Water Treatment Plant near Mission.
1998-279	Hrychuk, Beth	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations by CFP Ltd. for TFL 48 and FL A18151, Dawson Creek FD.
1998-280	Wondrasek, Robert	INS	AIA of the Alberta Natural Gas Company Ltd.'s proposed pipeline from the Alberta Border to the Tumbler Plant and associated lateral pipelines adjacent and roughly parallel with the Murray River, the Westcoast Energy Mainline, the Bullmoose River and the Sukunka River.
1998-281	Bush, Kelly	INS	AIA of proposed MoF developments, within Lakes FD.
1998-282	Ball, Bruce	INS	AIA of Lytton Lumber Ltd.'s proposed operations for FL A18701, Blocks 1, 2, and 3, located in the Lillooet FD.
1998-283	Copp, Stan	INS	AIA for proposed BC Gas compressor station at three possible locations (including Lots 24650s, 8410s and 2855s, SDYD), all on the north side of the Similkameen River between Stemwinder and Bromley Rock provincial parks.
1998-284	Kumagai, Justin	ALT	Alteration of archaeological site GcTf 2 by proposed logging developments (including road construction, cutting, yarding, milling and silviculture) within cut block 714487, south of the south bank of the Skeena River, above Dasque Creek, within Kalum FD.
1998-285	Pratt, Heather	INS	AIA of proposed 1998 IFP (Port Hardy) Ops, FL A19232, north and east of Kyuquot and south and east of Fair Harbour on western Vancouver Island, Campbell River FD.
1998-286	Merchant, Peter	INS	AIA of proposed 1998/1999 Tsilhqot'in FP Ops, Xenigwet'in FN and the Alexis Creek Band ATT, TFL A55906, Chilcotin FD.

1998-287	Walde, Keary	INS	AIA for Petro Canada Ltd.'s proposed wellsite 11-7-84-13 and associated access road, remote sump, and borrow pit, located in 94-A-8, NE BC
1998-288	Garside, Roger	ALT	Excavation and relocation of archaeological deposits recorded as site DdRu 4, located within Parcel 'E', Section 6, Range 3 East, North Saanich LD also known as 9145 Lochside Avenue, North Saanich, for house construction and related service installations.
1998-289	Milligan, Merle	ALT	Alteration of EcRj 15 by timber harvesting activities and by upgrading and extending existing sluice works and construction of a new spillway for the proposed upgrading of Botanie Lake dam, located at the south end of Botanie Lake, and partially within Bootahnie I.R. No. 15, near Lytton.
1998-290	Simonsen, Bjorn	INS	AIA of proposed condominium development by Mansfield Developments on Mansfield Drive in Courtenay, BC, in the vicinity of archaeological site DkSf 1.
1998-291	Walde, Keary	INS	AIA for Petro Canada Ltd.'s proposed pipeline from d-64-E to c-42-E, 94G/8, located in NE BC.
1998-292	Walde, Keary	INS	AIA for Shell Canada Ltd.'s proposed wellsite a-52-B, Map Sheet 94-H-5, and associated access road and camp site, located in the Beaton River area, NE BC.
1998-293	Walde, Keary	INS	AIA of works arising from construction of Remington Energy Ltd.'s pipeline between wellsite A4-26-88-18, 94-A-10 and another pipeline at S11-T27-88-R18, 94-A-10 near the Beaton River and north of Rose Prairie.
1998-294	Ball, Bruce	INS	AIA of selected SBFEP operations areas Williams Lake, Horsefly and Chilcotin FDs, Cariboo Forest Region.
1998-295	Dewhirst, John	INS	AIA for the Tanakteuk Indian Band and UMA Engineering Ltd.'s proposed residential development of Tsatsisnukwomi, located on Dead Point Indian Reserve No. 5.
1998-296	Copp, Stan	INS	AIA of proposed Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd.'s operations associated with CPP 655 (Blocks 3A, and C) located close to the Pasaytan River and south of Similkameen Falls, Merritt FD.
1998-297	Wilson, Ian	INS	AIA for proposed subdivision of Lot 1459, Clayoquot District, Plan D.D. 87034-I, located on northwest Vargas Island, near Tofino.
1998-298	Hrychuk, Beth	INS	AIA of proposed Canadian Natural Resources Limited pipeline to extend from location b-88-G to c-74-G, Map 93-I-15, northeast BC, southeast of Tumbler Ridge.
1998-299	Wilson, Ian	INS	AIA of proposed Chetwynd Forest Industries operations within C.P. 514 - Blocks 1 and 3, C.P. 53 - Blocks 1 to 3, C.P. 36 - Blocks 1 to 6, C.P. 17 - Block 3, and C.P. 168 - Block 2, Dawson Creek FD.
1998-300	Canuel, Normand	INS	AIA of the proposed subdivision of Distict Lots 2192 and 2193, Range 5, Coast District, on the north shore of Fraser Lake.
1998-301	Wilson, Ian	INS	AIA for proposed subdivision of Lot A, Block 9, Section 9, Plan 1291, except part in Plan VIP 63707, and Amended Lot A, Section 9, Plan 1430, except parts in Plans 3768 RW and VIP 63707, Esquimalt District, located at Camden Avenue and St. Giles Street, in the vicinity of archaeological site DcRu 92.
1998-302	Wilson, Ian	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations by CFP Ltd. associated with FL 818154, CP 316 (Graham access road) and 321 (cutblocks 5, 6, 8, 9 & 16), Fort St. John FD.
1998-303	Wilson, Ian	INS	AIA for proposed residential development of Plan 438, DL 7, Nelson LD near Union Bay.
1998-304	Hrychuk, Beth	INS	AIA of proposed SBFEP TS A54894, Farrell Creek, Fort St. John FD.
1998-305	Owens, D'Ann	INS	Archaeological inventory and assessment of DhRo 26 and vicinity within BC Hydro Ltd.'s Hayward Lake reservoir, located northwest of Mission, BC.
1998-306	Walde, Keary	INS	AIA for Anderson Exploration Ltd.'s proposed pipeline from ARL HZ N Red 10-5-86-21 to Numac N Red 15-1-86-22, 94-A-8, located in NE BC.
1998-307	Howard, Rick	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments associated with SBTSL's A49163, A54061, A53978-6, A33553, A20480-12, A20482 and A49149 Squamish FD.
1998-308	Mitchell, Monty	INS	AIA for MoF, SBFEP proposed timber harvesting activities and associated developments located within proposed TSL in Roscoe Inlet, Burke Channel, Dean Channel and Jenny Inlet, Mid-Coast FD.
1998-309	Eldridge, Morley	INS	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment for timber sales and other forestry operations, including ancillary facilities, proposed by the MoF, and forestry licencees, Prince George FD.
1998-310	Walde, Keary	INS	AIA for Shiningbank Energy Ltd.'s proposed pipelines extending from location 7-7-83-21 to 14-5-83-21, Map 94-A-3 and from location 1-32-82-22 to 7-33-82-22, Map 94-A-3, Boudreau Lake area in NE BC.
1998-311	Mitchell, Monty	INS	AIA for MoF, SBFEP proposed timber harvesting activities and associated developments located within Rivers, Moses and Draney inlets, Midcoast FD (Oweekeno Asserted Traditional Territory).
1998-312	French, Diana	INS	Archaeological Inventory of portions of Kingfisher Lake and Trinity Valley-Hidden Lake areas within the Spallumcheen Band Asserted Traditional Territory.
1998-313	Eldridge, Morley	INS	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment of forestry operations proposed by J.S. Jones Timber Ltd. and others in the Murray Creek, Twaal Creek and Spence Creek watersheds, near Spences Bridge.
1998-314	Schaepe, David	INS	AIA for IFP proposed developments of Suka cutblocks FE 3110 and access road, FE 3120, FE 2190 and access road; Klesilkwa cutblock SK 5540; Boston Bar Creek Area 2.0 km road and 87 ha; and Wahleach Lake cutblocks JO-1061, -1062, -1110, -1120, -1130, -1140, -1150, and -1160, within the Chilliwack FD.
1998-315	Mason, Andrew	INS	AIA of MacMillan Bloedel (Stillwater Division) Ltd.'s Narrows Mainline and branch road toward and within WL-903, TFL 39 near Goat Narrows, Powell Lake, Sunshine Coast FD.
1998-316	Franck, Ian	INS	AIA of timber sale blocks proposed by MoF within TSL A35241 near to Oliver Creek and about 10km south east of Tumtum Lake, Clearwater FD.
1998-317	Ball, Bruce	INS	AIA for proposed Tolko Industries Ltd.'s forestry operations within Forestry Licence A18686, Supply Block 4, CP 619, near Bleeker Lake in the Kamloops FD.

1998-318	Wilson, Ian	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations by CFP Ltd. associated with CP s 120 (Block 2) located about 6 km north of Wonowon, CP 622 (Blocks 6 and 7), CP 623 (Block 12 and road to Block 14) and CP 616 (Block 6), Fort St. John FD.
1998-319	Jackson, Jennifer	INS	AIA for a proposed 16 single-family residential lot subdivision, and associated access road, DL 1457 and DL 4977, Lillooet LD, near Stack Lake.
1998-320	Ridington, Amber	INS	AIA of petrochemical developments proposed by Blue Range Resources Corp., Pioneer Natural Resources Canada Inc., Anderson Exploration Ltd., & others within NTS map sheets 94A/11-14, 94B/16, 94G/1, 2, 7-10, 94H/3-7, 11 & 12, NE BC.
1998-321	Feddema, Vicki	INS	AIA of MoF, North Coast FD's SBFEP proposed development of Union Lake Mainline road right-of-way (TSL A58488), in the Union Lake Chart Area, North Coast FD.
1998-322	Twohig, Kevin	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by MoF, SBFEP within the Williams Lake FD and Horsefly FD, as administered by the Williams Lake FD.
1998-323	Twohig, Kevin	INS	AIA of five proposed MoTH gravel pits at: a) Brookfield Creek in DL 1724 near Clearwater, b) Palmer Creek west of Salmon Arm, c) Dowding Pit #2297 south of Sorrento, d) Blane Pit #2289 northwest of Salmon Arm on Skimikin Lake Road, and e) Strauss pit #2277 south of Chase on the Chase-Falkland Road; and three proposed construction locations for widening of Highway No. 5 between Hefley Creek and Darfield at Devick's (km. 36.24 to 38.24), Badger Creek (km. 52.70 to 54.49), and Darfield (km. 76.94 to 79.26).
1998-324	Weinberger, Dan	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by the SBFEP within Williams Lake FD (west of the Fraser River) and the Chilcotin FD.
1998-325	Eldridge, Morley	INS	Archaeological inventory of the Quartz Creek Drainage, Mid Coast FD.
1998-326	Walde, Keary	INS	AIA of petrochemical developments proposed by Westminster Resources Ltd. within NTS map sheets 94G/8, 9 and 0 16, and 94H/5, 6 and 11-14, NE BC.
1998-327	Hoffmann, Tanja	INV	Excavation and recovery of remains from the historic grave of fur trader Samuel Black, located at Monte Creek.
1998-328	Prager, Gabriella	INS	AIA of MoTH proposed bridges, between Golden and the west gate of Yoho National Park.
1998-329	Hrychuk, Beth	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Louisiana-Pacific Canada Ltd., for Blocks 42846-1, 57289-1, 57289-2 and 57289-3, Dawson Creek FD.
1998-330	Brolly, Richard	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by the MoF, including the Ilgityuz Forest Service Road and associated cutblocks, near Burns Lake, Lakes FD.
1998-331	Twohig, Kevin	INS	AIA, for proposed residential and commercial development of the Six Mile Ranch properties located within Sections 25, 25, 27, 33 and 34, Tp. 20, R. 20, W6M K.D.Y.D., approximately 25 km west of Kamloops and 8 km east of Savona.
1998-332	Walde, Keary	INS	AIA of petrochemical developments proposed by Numac Energy within map sheets 94G/9 and 16, and 94H/12 and 13, Tommy Lakes area, Northeastern BC, claimed exclusively by the Prophet River FN, and for which the proponent has agreed to contract archaeological services directly from the Prophet River FN.
1998-333	Adolph, Gary	ALT	Cutting, felling, yarding, moving, milling and other alterations of site FiTm 1, located along the Salty Bear Mainline, on Banks Island near Donaldson Lake, Principe Channel, North Coast FD.
1998-334	Notter, Walter	ALT	Alterations to archaeological site FcRh 6 by construction activities related to proposed excavation of a well, erection of a meter pole, installation of underground power supply, and placement of a rockbed.
1998-335	Ord, Roger	ALT	Alterations to archaeological site DiRw 2 resulting from construction of a gas pipeline in the vicinity of Davis Bay Road within the District of Sechelt.
1998-336	Farvacque, Remi	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed under the MoF SBFEP for T.S.L. A52323, Block 2, Map Sheet 94 G/2, Fort St. John FD.
1998-337	Walde, Keary	INS	AIA of petrochemical developments proposed by Anderson Oil and Gas, Canadian Natural Resources Limited, Encal, Rigel Oil and Gas, Suncor Energy, Petro-Canada and others within those parts of map areas 93P/15&16, 94A/2 through /15, 94G/1,2,7,8 and 9, and 94H/2 through /15 that are of heritage interest to the Blueberry River FN, and for which the proponents have agreed to contract archaeological services directly from the Blueberry River FN.
1998-338	Walde, Keary	INS	AIA of petrochemical developments proposed by Anderson Oil and Gas, Canadian Natural Resources Limited, Encal, Rigel Oil and Gas, Suncor Energy, Petro-Canada and others within those parts of map areas 93P/9, 15&16, 94A/1, 2, 6 through 10, 15 and 16, 94H/1,2,7,8, 9,10, 15, and 16 that are of heritage interest to the Doig River FN, and for which the proponents have agreed to contract archaeological services directly from the Doig River FN.
1998-339	Walde, Keary	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments for the MoF's within TSL A52312-1 & TSL A52112-2 in the Fort St. John FD, & those parts of map areas 93P/9, 15 & 16, 94A/1, 2, 6 through 10, 15 & 16, & 94H/1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, & 16 that are within the Fort St. John & Dawson Creek FD's & are of heritage interest to the Doig River FN, & for which the proponents have agreed to contract archaeological services directly from the Doig River FN.
1998-340	Fowler, Rod	ALT	Cutting, felling, yarding, moving and other alterations of CMTs associated with archaeological sites GbTn 52 and GbTn 54 by Thomson Industries Ltd., located on Denise Inlet, North Coast FD.
1998-341	Hajs, Robert	ALT	Alter arch site Cla-wa-chulk-tu (DfSj 100), Section 21, Plan 50085, Clayoquot District, resulting from the proposed development of an archaeological park interpretive centre, Phase 1, located at Little Beach, District of Ucluelet.

1998-342	Pallan, Juggy	ALT	Alterations to archaeological site DgRs 1 resulting from construction activities at Remnant of Lot 121, Except Part on Statutory Right-of-Way Plan 45037, Section 14, Township 5, New Westminster District, Plan 27873, located at 1642 56th Street, Tsawwassen.
1998-343	Hewer, Antony	INS	AIA for proposed residential subdivision of property within the SW 1/4 of Section 9, Nanaimo District, on Gabriola Island at Coats Drive.
1998-344	Robinson, Kevin	INS	AIA of proposed residential redevelopment of 3150 Rutland Road, Oak Bay (Lots 5 & 6, Block 10, Section 31, Plan 1216A, Victoria District).
1998-345	Simonsen, Bjorn	INS	AIA for a proposed 7-lot subdivision of Part of Section 122, Clayoquot LD, located on Browning Passage within the Village of Tofino.
1998-346	Eldridge, Morley	INS	Archaeological inventory of the Doos and Dallery Creek drainages, Mid Coast FD.
1998-347	Mitchell, Monty	INS	AIA for Canema Timber Ltd.'s proposed forestry developments within TSL A16860, including Blocks AC 1 and HC1, Kispiox FD.
1998-348	Rousseau, Michael	INS	AIA of sublots 20 through 26 of the proposed residential subdivision of Telep Property, Maple Ridge.
1998-349	Morris, Brian	ALT	Alter arch site DcRt 71 within Lot 6, Block 10, Section 31, Plan 1216A, Victoria District (3150 Rutland Road, Victoria), arising from renovations of the existing residence.
1998-350	Twohig, Kevin	INS	AIA of proposed construction of a new access road and upgrades of existing road, located in DL 3772 between DL 2587 and DL 263 on the north side of Gruhs Lake and the Little Horsefly River, Cariboo LD.
1998-351	Russ, May	ALT	Alterations to arch site GaUa 8 resulting from excavation for construction of water line trench along the NE side of Masset Harbour, between Masset and Old Masset.
1998-352	Schaepe, David & Rousseau, Mike	INV	Detailed Systematic Data Recovery Program at Archaeological Site DgRk 10 within the Allison Pool Forest Services Recreational Park on the Chilliwack River.
1998-353	Wondrasek, Robert	INS	AIA of Penn West Petroleum Ltd.'s proposed Wellsite b-52-G, 94-P-11 & connecting pipeline to existing well site b-61-G, 94-P-11, located between the Petitot River & Sahdoanah Creek.
1998-354	Mackay, Andrew	ALT	Cutting, felling, yarding, moving, milling & other alterations by Internation Forest Products Ltd. of CMTs: 1, 2, 9 & 16 in Block H60G-200; 1 & 8 in Block H60G-400; 1, 2, 5, 6 & 8 in Block H60G-500; 1, 2, 13 & 14 in Block 60J; A1 & A2 in Block 60K-300; A3, A4 & A5 in Block H60K-200; 43, 44, 45 & 46 in Block 60L-100; 26, 36 & 47 in Block H60L; 1 in Block H75-200; 1 in Block H75-300; 1, 2, 3 & 4 in Block H75-400; 7 & 8 in Block H75-500; & 1, 2, 14, 15 & 16 in Block H75-800, all in Forest Licence A16841, in the Kumealon Inlet area of the North Coast FD.
1998-355	Wilson, Ian	INS	AIA for proposed residential development of Plan 438, DL 7, Nelson LD near Union Bay.

The Arne and Lesley Carlson Memorial Scholarship

The University of Northern British Columbia is honoured to establish this award in memory of Arne Carlson and Lesley (Mitchell) Carlson whose enthusiasm and expertise for archaeology enlightened students and colleagues alike.

In keeping with both Arne and Lesley's life work and their values, the scholarship will be for a northern student, focusing on archaeology of northern British Columbia.

On behalf of the family and the university we thank you for your gift.
Contributions may be mailed to:

In Memory of Arne and Lesley Carlson
University of Northern British Columbia
Office of University Development
3333 University Way
Prince George, B.C.
V2N 4Z9

COURSES

UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

Division of Continuing Studies and Faculty of Fine Arts - Cultural Resource Management

The Cultural Resource Management Program at the University of Victoria is offering the following courses for museum, heritage, and cultural professionals.

Collections Management, January 25-April 30, 1999

This correspondence course addresses both the roles of collections in the changing museum world, and the principles and practices which guide acquisition, management, and use. Participants will develop their ability to: understand historic and contemporary factors which shape museum collections; define how collections and their management relate to institutional mission and community interests; respect legal/ethical frameworks for collections management; manage collections information; ensure collection safety in storage, on exhibit, and in transit; and address the range of current issues affecting collections including ownership, access, copyright and deaccessioning.

*Instructor: Jacqueline Gijssen, consultant. Location: correspondence (print and web-based course)
Registration deadline: January 5, 1999. Fee: \$589*

Curatorship: Contemporary Issues and Practices, March 1-6, 1999

This course explores the foundations of curatorial practices, analyzes the curator's role in the changing cultural, economic, and political environment, and encourages the development of new perspectives and approaches to curatorial practices. Topics include: changing roles of curators, collections, cultural organizations, and communities; new approaches to collecting; research methods; dissemination of research methods; dissemination of research through exhibitions, publications, and new media; and ethical and legal concerns in curatorial practice.

*Instructor: Elizabeth Kidd, curator. Location: University of Victoria
Registration deadline: February 5, 1999. Fee: \$589*

Approaches to Repatriation, April 12-17, 1999

This course explores the issues that surround the return of First Nations cultural resources and discusses strategies for repatriation that balance the interests of all parties. Participants will develop their ability to manage repatriation processes by considering: the moral, political, and legal bases for repatriation of sacred and cultural objects; current Canadian, American and international approaches to repatriation; special concerns relating to sacred objects and human remains; research methods on the location, provenance and status of museum collections; perspectives on the handling and stewardship of sacred and cultural objects; issues of ownership, access, use and cultural affiliation; approaches to repatriation agreements; financial, political, ethical, ceremonial, and logistical implications of repatriation; and options for the co-management of objects and collections.

*Instructor: Tom Hill, museum director. Location: University of Victoria
Registration deadline: March 12, 1999. Fee: \$589*

For further information on this and other courses contact Brenda Weatherston or Joy Davis, Cultural Resource Management Program, Division of Continuing Studies, University of Victoria, PO Box 3030 STN CSC, Victoria, BC, V8W 3N6. Tel. (250) 721-8462; Fax (250) 721-8774; Monthly email updates: bweatherston@uvcs.uvic.ca; Web site: <http://www.uvcs.uvic.ca/crmp>

EXHIBITS

Chilliwack Museum

Written in the Earth

Through February 15th, 1999

The complete travelling exhibition of *Written in the Earth*, produced by UBC's Museum of Anthropology, is currently on display at the Chilliwack Museum. This exhibit of antler, stone, and wood carvings uncovered from archaeological sites throughout Coast Salish territory, illustrates that the roots to xwelmuxw art is the living legacy of an art tradition dating back more than 3,500 years.

For further information, contact the Chilliwack Museum at (604) 795-5210.

Museum of Anthropology

From Under the Delta: Wet-Site Archaeology in the Lower Fraser Region of British Columbia

Through March 1999

An exhibit featuring unique perishable wood and bark artifacts, some thousands of years old, which provide insight into the early history of this region. Tools, baskets, cordage, and fishing gear from 11 archaeological wet sites across the Lower Mainland are featured, along with text and photographs illustrating wet-site recovery techniques, and the challenges facing First Nations and archaeologists in the preservation of these objects of cultural heritage.

For further information, contact the Museum of Anthropology at (604) 822-3825.

FYI

GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON PUBLICATIONS

Department of Tourism

Heritage Branch: *Free while copies last. Contact: Dr. Ruth Gotthardt, Archaeologist, Yukon Tourism, Heritage Branch, PO Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon. Y1A 2C6. Tel.: (403) 667-5983; Fax: (867) 667-2634.*

Occasional Papers

Nagy, Murielle Ida.

1994 *Yukon North Slope Inuvialuit Oral History.*

Occasional Papers in Archaeology No. 1. ISBN 1-55018-619-1.

O'Leary, Beth Laura.

1992 *Salmon and Storage: Southern Tutchone Use of an "Abundant" Resource.*

Occasional Papers in Archaeology No. 3. ISBN 1-55018-140-8.

Saxberg, Nancy.

1993 *The Archaeology and History of an Arctic Mission, Herschel Island, Yukon.*

Occasional Papers in Archaeology No. 4. ISBN 1-55018-552-7.

Hare, Paul Gregory.

1995 *Holocene Occupations in the Southern Yukon: New Perspectives from the Annie Lake Site.*

Occasional Papers in Archaeology No. 5. ISBN 1-55018-670-1.

Booklets

Hare, Greg, and Ruth Gotthardt.

1996 *A Look Back in Time: The Archaeology of Fort Selkirk.* ISBN 0-9680703-0-2.

Friesen, T. Mark.

1998 *Qikiqtaruk: Inuvialuit Archaeology on Herschel Island.* ISBN 1-55018-804-6.

CONFERENCES

1999

March 24-28 Society for American Archaeology (SAA), 64th Annual Meeting
Chicago, Illinois, USA

Contact: LuAnn Wandsnider, Program Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska, 126 Bessey Hall, Lincoln, NE 68588-0368; Tel.: (402) 472-8873; E-mail: lwand@unlinfo.unl.edu

April 7-10 Northwest Anthropological Association, Annual Conference
Newport, Oregon, USA

Contact: Karen Mills, Department of Anthropology, 238 Waldo Hall, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331-6403; Tel.: (541) 737-3847; E-mail: kmills@orst.edu

April 28-May 1 Canadian Archaeology Association (CAA), 32nd Annual Meeting
Whitehorse, Yukon

The 1999 Canadian Archaeological Association Conference will be hosted by the Government of Yukon Heritage Branch. Call for papers and session organizers. Paper and session titles are due January 31, 1999. Abstracts are due February 15, 1999.

Contact: Ruth Gotthardt, Programme Coordinator, Tel.: (867) 667-5983; Fax: (867) 667-5377; E-mail: Ruth.Gotthardt@gov.yk.ca; Web page: www.canadianarchaeology.com

November 12-15 Chacmool, 32nd Annual Conference "Indigenous People and Archaeology" Honouring the Past, Discussing the Present, Building for the Future
Calgary, Alberta

Currently, there is a trend in archaeology in which traditional schools of thought concerning the past are being augmented and adjusted as a result of increased exchanges with indigenous people. This interaction has generated both cooperative efforts and strained relations between indigenous people and archaeologists. The purpose of this conference is to share information on the mutual benefits of cooperative ventures and to open a dialogue on issues of controversy. Now is the time to hear from the many voices that speak for the past, present, and future.

Call for papers. The deadline for session proposals is January 30th, 1999. The deadline for paper submissions and workshop/presentation submissions is April 1st, 1999. Proposed session topics include: Traditional Knowledge (Sacred Geography/Cultural Landscapes; Material Culture; Oral History and Oral Tradition); Cooperation: A Shared Interest in the Past (Intellectual Benefits—Collegial Relationships; Enrichment and Empowerment; Indigenous People as Colleagues); Past, Current, and Future Relationships; Burials; Ownership of the Past: Issues of Curation, Interpretation, and Presentation; Indigenous Tourism/Eco-tourism; Judicial Proceedings: Land Claims and Other Legislation; and Indigenous Perspectives on Archaeology.

Contact: 1999 Chacmool Conference, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, T2N 1N4; Tel.: (403) 220-7120; E-mail: chacmool@ucalgary.ca; Web page: <http://www.ucalgary.ca/UofC/faculties/SS/ARKY/chacmool.html>

CONFERENCE - STATISTICS

 **THE MIDDEN**

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

