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# THE MIDDEN

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# THE MIDDEN

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## Contributors this issue

Maureen Carlson, Jon Driver, Phil Hobler, Terry Spurgeon

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## FRONT COVER:

**Top:** 1959. Roy and Maureen hooking a ride to town from the Milliken site in the Fraser Canyon with Roman Pasika, railroad watchman.

**Bottom:** 1971. The Carlson family in the field at Kwatna on the central B.C. coast.

## BACK COVER:

**Top left:** 1953. Roy recording rock art at the Wakemap Mound, Columbia River.

**Top right:** 1953. Maureen recording rock art on the Wakemap Mound, Columbia River.

**Bottom left:** 1952. Roy on the Stuart River near Chinlac.

**Bottom right:** 1959. Jim Baldwin and Roy Carlson excavating the big trench at the Milliken site.

# ASBC

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## ASBC DIARY:

- October 11 **John Clague, Geological Survey of Canada**  
"The Effects of Major Earthquakes on Prehistoric Life"
- November 8 **Ken Stark, PhD candidate, U. of Hawaii**  
- on Indonesian archaeology.
- December 13 **Warren Hill, PhD candidate, UBC**  
- on an early ballcourt in Chiapas, Mexico.
- 1996
- January 11 **Dr. R.G. Matson, Archaeology, UBC**  
- on Shingle Point, Valdes Island.
- February 14 **JOINT MEETING WITH AIA.**  
**Dr. James Russell, Classics, UBC**  
"Chasing Roman Soldiers"



# THE MIDDEN

## TIME, CHANGE AND TRANSITIONS-- A BIT OF OUR HISTORY

This and the previous issue of *The Midden* celebrate the careers of two individuals who are a big part of the post-1950 period of archaeology in B.C. Both are in personal transition—retiring from very active archaeological careers. In this issue the spotlight is focused on Roy Carlson who will continue to be part of the archaeological scene in B.C., supervising graduate students and conducting research. His efforts have touched many involved in B.C. archaeology, and most who will be in the future.

What about the future of B.C. archaeology? We are participants, willing and unwilling, in some very interesting changes in B.C. archaeology. As the old guard moves on, the new is confronted by a dynamic First Nations reality that challenges us all to rethink old beliefs. Concurrently, the exploding technology of the information age tries our patience and efforts to keep up, while providing opportunities to advance the discipline, if we can each find enough time to reap the benefits. Is it possible to keep up with Internet? Why try? Will it prove helpful to archaeology?

There is plenty of interesting archaeology yet to be done in B.C., but it will be done in a world where the value of archaeology is perceived by different people in new ways, not always in agreement with

our own views. The products of this future research will be packaged in a variety of new multimedia formats and delivered to more people than ever. Perhaps we will have to work harder to sell the value of the product to different clients? Who are the clients anyway?

*The Midden* is in transition as Joyce Johnson hands over the editorship to a team of individuals, confirming suspicions that being editor is not one job, but four or five. The new team, led by Geordie Howe, will prepare the next issue, and if they do as well as Joyce has, they will be successful. New people bring new ideas and energy to the job, so more change is in the offing. *The Midden*, claimant to a fine reputation built by editors like Joyce, remains a cornerstone of the ASBC, but it too must look to the future to continue successfully dealing with the archaeological past.

Time passes, things change, transitions occur, all grist for the archaeological mill. We are living our own archaeology, but what will it look like a thousand years from now? Tough to answer now, and hard to imagine as a concern to us then. As I perused the back issues of *The Midden*, first published as the ASBC Newsletter in November 1968, becoming *The Midden* in December 1970, I realized I was reading

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about some of that change. The back issues are fertile ground for study in the future. Perhaps we can bring some of the early contents into view again.

The ASBC counts Roy Carlson as its founding inspiration, and as you will see in this issue he has served us well. He tells us about his part in the history of B.C. archaeology and the ASBC, and of other interesting things in an interview. Phil Hobler reminisces about the fun(?) that was had along the way, while Maureen Carlson, provides a distaff view, telling us about her role in Roy's career in B.C. archaeology. As guest editor I attempt to

pull together the contributions Roy has made to the ASBC in conjunction with listing many of his publications pertinent to our regional interests. Fittingly, to complete the transition from our fascination with the past, thru the ever changing present to what is coming, Jon Driver gives us his view of the future of archaeology in B.C.

What does this all mean for B.C. archaeology? I think from talking to Roy and others while editing this issue, my sense of it all is best put by adapting a quote from Kenneth Graham, author of *Wind In The Willows*, where Water Rat is talking

to Mole about boats, a not inappropriate theme on the Northwest Coast, where the first "specially constructed research boats" either arrived several centuries, or many millenia ago. Ratty says, "Believe me my young friend, there is *nothing*— absolutely nothing— half so much worth doing as simply having fun messing about with archaeology." Editing this issue has been fun for me, but I will miss the anticipation that for me proceeds reading each issue. Hopefully, this issue will contribute by recording more of the history of B.C. archaeology while fulfilling your anticipations.

**Terry Spurgeon**  
Guest Editor

## ROY'S RETIREMENT

by Phil Hobler

It has been difficult for me to prepare this presentation, not for lack of material but because my own retirement is only six years off and I know damned well who they are going to get to do this for me! Dave Pokotylo provided a detailed review of Roy's career contributions to the CAA as part of the presentation to him of the prestigious Smith-Wintenburg award. The Smith-Wintenburg is a lifetime achievement award, whereas not all of the events I want to talk about tonight could be considered achievements. On a serious level I do want to look briefly at some of the events in the history of the SFU Archaeology Department in order to illustrate how Roy's character has shaped what we now have.

I first met Roy 36 years ago in 1959. I had just arrived as a new graduate student at the University of Arizona. Soon I began hearing about this guy from the Pacific Northwest who was supposed to know "everything about basketry". Not only that but he was supposed to have worked in British Columbia. Our first meeting was in the hall in the basement of the Arizona State Museum. Significantly, Roy was preparing a museum exhibit on basketry. I remember in the exhibit a map in the middle, out from which led a spider's web of strings to an array of baskets on the perimeter.

Roy and Maureen were known even then for their big parties and it was at one of these that Maureen and my then-wife, Audrey, discovered that they were both from Vancouver and had taken some of the same courses from Borden at UBC. Attitudes at the University of Arizona were surprisingly provincial. I was told that the Northwest Coast was a rich culture area in the historic period but that the culture entirely lacked time depth. Once, on a field trip, the department's leading light announced around the campfire that students from areas like the Northwest should all "just go back to where they came from." Admittedly he was at the time under the influence of liberal portions of Wetherill Stew. Made in a dutch oven over a mesquite fire, Wetherill stew resembled other stews in ingredients except for the inclusion of about three pounds of bacon, fat and all; and just before serving, an entire quart of tequila was stirred in.

Roy left Tucson in 1961 and I in 1962, both for research positions in the Southwest and later in Egyptian and Sudanese Nubia. On his way to the Sudan in 1964 Roy visited Tom Bottomore in London to discuss the possibility of an appointment to a new university due to open in a year in B.C. At the time Bottomore failed to notice that Roy Carlson was actually not V. Gordon Childe and mistakenly assumed

that he would fit well in with his plan for an interdisciplinary Marxist-oriented department focused upon social criticism. It was to be known as the PSA department for its component disciplines: political science, sociology, and anthropology. Thus, with Roy's impending appointment, the archaeology programme at SFU got in on the ground floor in 1964, and a large lab and other facilities were built into the original university plan.

In September 1966 Roy began his teaching career at SFU. Three months later on a Christmas visit to B.C. relatives, we paid a social call on Roy, Maureen and the kids (whose numbers had increased to 4 since Tucson). They had only just moved in to the big house on Seymour Drive and were already complaining that the closets were full.

The following September I joined the SFU faculty as their second archaeologist after two years on the faculty at the University of Montana. I had preferred the small-town setting there, but SFU's potential for developing an archaeology programme was clear. It was also clear that Roy and I saw eye-to-eye about archaeology.

Roy then (as now) believed that archaeology is first and foremost a field science. Roy is not one to waste time with idle speculation about the ultimate meaning of

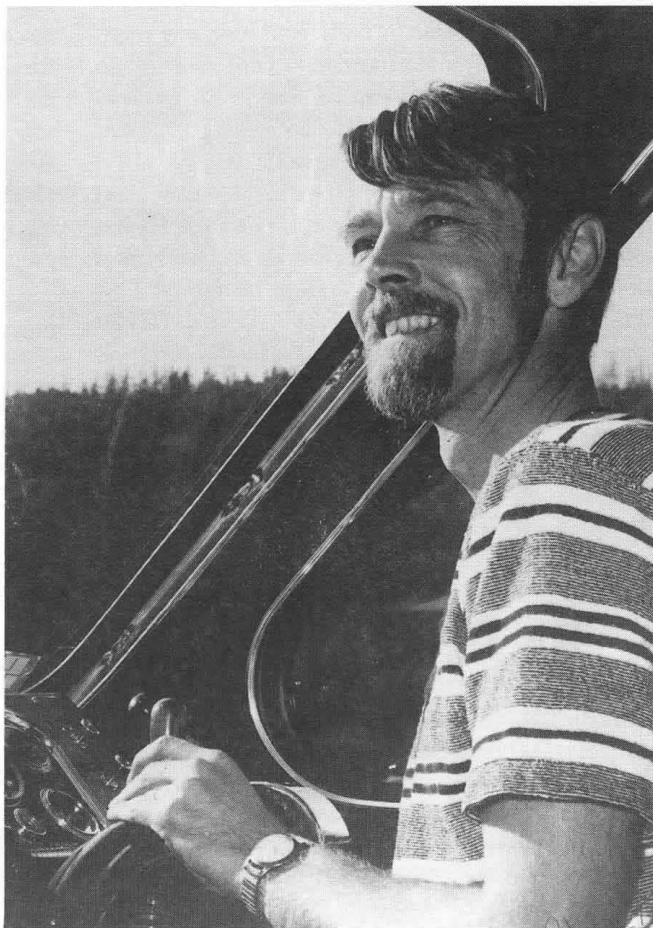
the past while nature and progress daily erodes and destroys the fragile remaining evidence of that past. "All archaeology is salvage," he told students. Nor was he one to selectively use the facts of the past to bolster some deeply held theoretical or political convictions. Similarly, Roy has never been one to defend to the death something he had said in print years before, just because he had said it.

Roy and I even looked alike back then and were sometimes mistaken for one another. Once walking over to the library we encountered a colleague from another department who told Roy how much he enjoyed a paper he had sent him. It was actually a paper of mine that I had sent him. I believe that it was shortly after this that he grew the beard. We even weighed the same until Roy quit smoking in the 1973 field season. Outbound, as we sailed beneath the lion's Gate Bridge he threw all the cigarettes overboard, including those of the two students who had half-heartedly promised to quit that summer.

The Spring of 1968 saw our first weekend student field trip, to the Lytton area. We saw several archaeological sites that first day (a Saturday). Later all of us were in the Lytton Pub when we were asked to leave at 11 PM as the pub was having to close. SFU's fledgling archaeology programme, under Roy's leadership, had drunk the Lytton pub dry!

Plans came into focus for SFU's first archaeological field season. The 1968 summer was to see a major excavation, our first field school, on Mayne Island under Roy's directorship. I was planning a long-term project and future field schools on the Central Coast beginning with a survey. But dark clouds were gathering on the horizon. The PSA department had become a centre of campus political activism. Internal dissent focused upon the hiring of new faculty in the expanding department. The argument centred upon whether the PSA department was to

present a multi-theoretical or a mono-theoretical programme. Neither Roy nor I were prepared to accept the latter. An extremely difficult time followed with a lot of pressure being placed upon us dissenters. With the university as it is today most will find it impossible to imagine the intensity of that pressure. Cars brake cables were cut, and there were late-night phone calls threatening the safety of our children.



*Roy the Navigator at the helm of the SISIUTL (1972).*  
Photo by Gunther Netal.

Throughout it all the archaeology students, welded together by the experiences of the 1968 field season, stood with us. It is because of them (and because of Roy's iron strength) that our programme survived. In the Fall his Arch. 273 class was invaded by arm-banded outsiders mostly from the PSA department, who shouted Roy down and sang some taunting song. When they had finished, Roy, with a very small smile, stepped back to the front of the class and led our students in singing a ditty they had put together in the summer field camp "PSA, PSA, That's where they

take your brains away." It ranks in my recollections as one of the high points of an otherwise enormously difficult time. A thick file of memos and news clippings from the time occupies the back of the bottom drawer of my file cabinet. I still cannot look through it without experiencing physical stress. I did what I could, as did the students, but Roy bore the brunt of it and that needs to be remembered.

Eventually we were extracted from that place and were made into a tiny protectorate by the then-president, Ken Strand. Were able to argue on the basis of expanding enrolments for additional courses and faculty, and when we reached five faculty Roy prepared a lengthy proposal to senate for the creation of a separate department of archaeology. The official debate and vote on the proposal was delayed and Roy was in Colorado on a research commitment when I argued the proposal successfully through senate. I telephoned him with the news that night but I never did come through with the promised bottle of champagne.

Field work provides endless opportunities to demonstrate one's special talents. Several incidents fall under a category I call "Roy the navigator." After a four-day run down the coast, the last tricky bit is to find the entrance to the north arm of the Fraser. On a recent trip Roy

had the wheel as we sought the river channel. I was asleep. We came rather close that day to finding out first hand why the shore off Point Grey is known as Wreck Beach.

Roy and I rarely work directly together on the same archaeological site for, despite agreement on principles, we tend to disagree utterly on details. One year he was working at Kwatna and I was at Kimsquit some 80 miles away. At 8:00 each morning we spoke to one another on shortwave radio. One morning Owen Beatty, his TA, came on to say that Roy

had taken the outboard boat up the river the previous evening to look at a site and never returned. A rescue expedition had been sent out at first light. I asked for hourly radio reports and at 11:AM Roy's voice came on to say that everything was fine and there was no serious problem.

When we later met, and could converse without everyone else on the coast listening in, he explained that he had come out second best in an encounter with a log jam some miles up the river and that he had attempted to walk back. Darkness soon ended his hike, and his sleep in a comfortable pile of wood chips was equally soon disturbed by the sounds of wolves circling and circling ever closer in the darkness. He finished his night's "rest" well up in a small tree, straddling a branch, arms and legs crossed around the main trunk. Beatty later told me that his failure to show up by breakfast stimulated a lively debate over who was to get his share of the pancakes.

Roy's administrative style was forged in the heat of those early years. I see him as an excellent administrator, yet he never became a dean or vice president. Perhaps it was because of his intensely protective

attitude toward our programme, his grizzly bear mother attitude towards this batch of cubs. Anything that threatened the department was dealt with by directly making use of the department's special stock of asbestos memo paper. Or, perhaps it was because his attitude was too much that of a "godfather"? I remember the poor dean in 1979 returning to his office following the ribbon-cutting ceremony for the new archaeology building only to find a memo from Roy complaining of the inadequacy of the facility and requesting that an addition be built. And soon one was.

Roy's substantive contributions to archaeology can be seen in his publications. But what else has he taught his students (and colleagues)? Roy is not a preacher and often we must look at what he does more than what he says. He has shown us that small-scale archaeological projects on large sites, no matter how methodologically sophisticated, cannot substitute for a full-scale, multi-season excavation.

More than anything his work reminds us that material culture is our prime link to the past. Roy believes in the archaeo-

logical record and his respect for it stands foremost in his example to us. He has conveyed to his students something of the fragility and preciousness of that record, and also something of the sense of awe that comes with discoveries that let us see a little more clearly into the past.

I believe that Roy sees retirement as a prod to relinquish teaching and administrative duties so that he may get on with a backlog of analysis and writing. His commitment to archaeology remains 100% (can anyone imagine him taking up watercolours? It HAS been suggested that he should combine two subjects dear to his heart and invent a vegetarian spam.) I was asked by a news reporter recently what Roy's retirement "plans" are. I replied, "more archaeology," and that "judging by the state of his office we are never going to be rid of him"

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**Phil Hobler, a longtime colleague of Roy Carlson, is a charter member of and Associate Professor in the SFU Archaeology Department. His research interests include the Northwest Coast, field techniques, and historic components of native sites.**

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## RETIREMENT PARTY

A retirement party was held at SFU on October 14, 1995 to honour Roy Carlson. The gathering, which was held in the SFU Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, was attended by 200 co-workers, friends, acquaintances and family from around the Pacific Northwest. Festivities included a salmon barbecue, prepared and served under canvas in the adjacent courtyard, an ongoing viewing of slides from Roy's many field schools, numerous reminiscences, and a variety of presentations recognizing Roy's contributions to archaeology. The evening was emceed by Jon Driver, Chair of the SFU Archaeology Department.

On behalf of the ASBC, Terry Spurgeon presented Roy with an engraved trowel. The trowel, mounted on a wooden plaque with a map of B.C., was engraved, "Dr. Roy L. Carlson / ASBC Founding Inspiration / 1966." The map inscription read, "Presented to Dr. Roy L. Carlson by the ASBC

in recognition of his contributions to the ASBC and archaeology in B.C. Given on the occasion of his retirement party October 14, 1995".

Gordon Mohs gave an impromptu speech, thanking Roy on behalf of the Stó:lo Nation, and presenting him with a colourful lapel pin depicting the logo of the Stó:lo Nation which was designed by Stan Greene, a Stó:lo artist.

Ken Strand, former President of SFU, reminisced about the early days at SFU. He spoke of his early dealings with Roy and the eventual creation of a separate Archaeology Department from the turmoil and rubble of the PSA fracas.

Bob Brown, former Dean of Arts at SFU, talked about his relationship with Roy during his tenure, noting Roy's tenacious defence of the Archaeology Department, and acknowledging the support and wise advice he provided during this period. Dr.

Brown presented Roy with an engraved wall plaque naming the Museum in which the gathering took place, the "Roy L. Carlson Gallery," a fitting tribute to the man who fought so hard for its creation.

Phil Hobler provided an entertaining history, both serious and humorous, of his dealings with Roy in the field and on campus (the text of this address is reprinted beginning on page 2 in this issue).

The final presentation was made by Jon Driver, current Chair of the Department of Archaeology, on behalf of Roy's many friends and associates. Jon presented Roy with a retirement gift of a MacIntosh computer, originally dressed up as a box of Spam, obviously a running joke among his many friends and colleagues. The computer will, no doubt, serve Roy well as he continues with his life work in archaeology, and will permit him to "spam" many of those who frequent cyberspace.

## INTERVIEWED

*The interview was conducted on August 9, 1995 in Roy's cluttered office at SFU, several weeks before his last paid day at work. The clutter was the inevitable product of preparing a new volume for publication. As you will see from the interview we can expect much more in the way of publication from Roy. It is apparent he will be adding more to his forty plus years of archaeological work in British Columbia.*

### Terry Spurgeon

**TERRY:** WHEN DID YOU FIRST GET INTERESTED IN ARCHAEOLOGY?

**ROY:** When I was in the seventh grade, I read two books by Ann Morris, one called *Digging In the Southwest* and one called *Digging In Yucatan* and I decided I wanted to be an archaeologist.

**TERRY:** WHERE DID YOU DO YOUR ARCHAEOLOGY TRAINING?

**ROY:** I did my undergraduate work at the University of Washington in Seattle where I studied with Douglas Osborne, and Erna Gunther. I did a BA and MA there, and then I did a PhD at the University of Arizona under Ray Thompson and Emil Hauray.

**TERRY:** WHAT BROUGHT YOU TO THE NORTHWEST COAST AND SFU?

**ROY:** Well of course I started out in the Northwest. I worked with Carl Borden from UBC for several summers, first in 1952 in Tweedsmuir Park and at the Chinlac excavations; then in 1954 on a survey of the Libby Reservoir in the Kooenays, and in 1959 on the Milliken Site.

After I completed my MA in 1954 I was at the top of my draft board's list—they still had the draft then—and my wife was seven months pregnant. We had no money so I went to the draft board and said, "draft me". Another reason was because the GI Bill was about to be eliminated, so I wanted to get in on that, otherwise I couldn't see a way to get a PhD. So I was in the army for two years. Naturally you

get out of the army broke when you are an enlisted man. We had two children by then.

The only job available was at the Klamath County Museum in Klamath Falls, Oregon. Erna Gunther wrote me a recommendation and I got the job. We spent almost two years there, and decided it would be much better to get into a university position.

In 1958 we left Klamath Falls and went to the University of Arizona for my doctorate (Arizona had been recommended by Doug Osborne my supervisor at Washington). I didn't want to go back to Washington because the program there had fallen apart—they fired all my favourite professors. Those that weren't fired quit because they were so annoyed. The department had changed drastically so we didn't want to go back there.

Arizona had a very good program. I did my doctorate in three years and then went from there as a research associate to the University of Colorado Museum in Boulder, where, guess which collections I was working with? The collections from the Southwest—Canyon de Chelly, and from other sites that Earl Morris had excavated and his wife Ann had written the books about that I had read in the seventh grade.

**TERRY:** SOME SORT OF SERENDIPITY AT WORK?

**ROY:** Something going on certainly, as we have come full circle. Once you have lived in B.C., Washington, Oregon, you want to get back. We really loved Boulder, had excellent friends and it was a nice place, but there was no ocean and I was still really interested in Northwest Coast archaeology and wanted to get back. So when SFU, "the instant university," was being built, Maureen's mother sent us all the clippings. I applied and was hired. I am a charter faculty member hired in 1965, but under the condition that if I got my NSF grant to go to Africa to work in the Aswan reservoir, I wouldn't come until that was over. So I didn't really arrive here to work

until May of 1966.

**TERRY:** HOW DO YOU DESCRIBE YOURSELF WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE MANY THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN ARCHAEOLOGY?

**ROY:** As a cultural historian. I subscribe more to the American historical school or Boasian school, but I am also a cultural evolutionist. Those two theoretical perspectives are the ones I use in my interpretation of archaeological data. Of course, when I was a student at the University of Washington most of my professors had been taught either by Boas himself at Columbia, or by A.L. Kroeber at Berkeley.

The University of Washington was in the top four departments of anthropology in the country at that time in the early fifties. The theoretical bent was mostly Diffusionism. Boas was the great god, the anti-christs were Alfred Radcliffe Brown who preached Functionalism, and Leslie White who preached Cultural Evolutionism. Those were the "bad guys" at that time, as well as the older bad guys like Morgan who preached Unilineal Evolutionism at the turn of the century. So that's where I got my initial theoretical perspective.

When I went for my Doctorate at the University of Arizona, guess who the great gods were? Alfred Radcliffe Brown and Leslie White—Functionalism and Evolutionism. I learned to appreciate those approaches as well. I am kind of a mix of those three approaches. This was before New Archaeology and before the quantitative explosion in archaeology, and some of these other fads that are around now. They seem to have to give something a name, such as Post-modern. I don't know how these will last, or if they are major streams or passing phases.

**TERRY:** MY WIFE PEGGY WAS A STUDENT AT SFU IN THE EARLY DAYS AND SHE REMEMBERS TAKING AN ARCHAEOLOGY CLASS FROM YOU AND VIVIDLY RECALLS THE PSA FRACAS, WHAT ABOUT THOSE DAYS?

**ROY:** Well that was an interesting time.

When I first wrote the new President of SFU in 1964, I asked him if he was going to have an Anthropology Department, because in North America prehistoric archaeology is normally one of the specializations within anthropology departments. He wrote me back and said, yes they would be having an anthropology department. So I sent them my CV and arranged to come up for an interview as we were coming to Vancouver that summer anyway.

We came into Vancouver and saw McTaggart-Cowan and he said, well we are not going to have an anthropology department; we are going to have this wonderful department of political science, sociology and anthropology. We have a committee that has made this recommendation. He handed me a letter from the committee, a committee consisting of one person, Professor Harry Hawthorne at UBC. That was his recommendation. McTaggart-Cowan said, we have hired the eminent British sociologist Tom Bottomore to be the head of the department and I have sent your CV to him.

I thought, well this is very interesting. It sounds just like what Professor Hawthorne would do, who had kept the lid on the expansion of archaeology at UBC for ten or twelve years. Prehistoric archaeology at UBC was handled by Carl Borden who was a professor of German, but only a lecturer in archaeology. Hawthorne was widely known for being very interested in the present and the future and totally disinterested in the past. So my surmise is that he felt he had to have a token archaeologist and this was Dr. Borden who far exceeded his expectations, and became a very famous, important, and well known figure in the field.

Anyway, I was on my way to Nubia that was to be flooded by the dam on the Nile for the Aswan reservoir so I made arrangements to stop in at the London School of Economics and talk to Tom Bottomore. This would have been December of 1964. I had lunch with Bottomore, who was very pleasant man, an interesting Marxian scholar. We sat at lunch and discussed V. Gordon Childe, the eminent British archaeologist who used Marxian theoretical principles in his interpretations of Old World prehistory. We had a nice lunch and I'm suspect Bottomore thought all archaeologists were like Childe who was a theorist,

who hardly did any excavations, but visited all kinds and really was a master synthesizer. I have tremendous respect for Childe. So Bottomore hired me, and thought it would be absolutely marvellous to have archaeology as part of this new multi-disciplinary department.

**TERRY:** SO HOW DID THE SEPARATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY COME TO BE?

**ROY:** I did get my grant for working in Nubia so I didn't arrive at SFU until May of 1966. There was then an interesting collection of people that Bottomore had hired. Many of them were people who had never completed their doctoral thesis and this was a very insecure group of people.

At the time they had great difficulty getting Canadians. SFU's hiring seemed to be first to try to get Canadians, and there were hardly any. Secondly, they tried to get British colonials, which they got lots. Then thirdly, they hired Americans (the fact that I had worked in B.C., had local family and contacts, undoubtedly helped me secure the position, in spite of being an American at the time).

Bottomore had made some very poor hiring decisions in hiring all these people with uncompleted theses. Bottomore was really not a Marxist; he was a Marxologist. He studied Marxism, but he had absolutely no intention of leading a revolution as did some of the people he hired. Whereas some of the people he had hired were actually Marxists—they wanted to experience and foment revolution. This was happening in universities all over the world in the late sixties, so they started that here.

It became very clear to the faculty that McTaggart-Cowan could not handle the Presidency so the joint-faculty voted to ask the Board of Governors to replace him. The Board agreed to that. The faculty then elected Ken Strand as President of SFU, and the Board approved that. This didn't sit too well with the people in the PSA Department who wanted to foment revolution. This was in 1968. By then we had two archaeologists—Phil Hobler and myself—on faculty, and we felt that if we were going to teach archaeology properly and do empirical research without merely mouthing Marxian theory, we would have to form a separate department.

Our students complained about the courses they had to take in political science and sociology. They felt they were totally irrelevant to archaeology. We had

a meeting with the field school in the summer of 1968 on Mayne Island. Phil had some of the students up on the central coast at the time and we discussed forming a separate department of archaeology. When we returned to SFU that fall we began to draft a proposal for a Department of Archaeology.

We wanted a good department that was modern, up-to-date and in which students took things that were relevant to their education as archaeologists. They didn't want us to separate, not because they wanted us, but they wanted our positions to hire some archaeologists who thought like they did. They began accusing us of teaching the wrong kind of archaeology, but there was a CAUT Committee visiting on campus at the time, investigating something or other, so we met with them and told them exactly what was going on in the PSA Department. They were advocating voting on grades in classes, and things of that sort.

The CAUT Committee recommended to the President that he remove archaeology as a separate unit under the Dean of Arts. Under the Universities Act you just can't simply create a department. You have to go through several formal procedures, and it has to be approved by Senate. We got out as a trusteeship and they gave us another position. We hired Herb Alexander.

We sent the proposal for the Department of Archaeology out for external review and it came back with glowing references, for the most part. The one from Gordon Willey at Harvard, for example, said something like...with an undergraduate archaeology program of this sort students should be able to get into any graduate program on the continent. The community was very supportive.

Finally, it came before Senate in 1970. At that time we had a new Academic Vice President Brian Wilson. While it passed the Senate, Wilson voted against it. I was away at that time trying to finish up some of my research in the Southwest. I wasn't here at the Senate meeting, so Phil shepherded it through. While it passed Senate it never seemed to get to the Board of Governors.

It was obvious that Wilson was sitting on it, so I flew back up here and we all met with Brian Wilson. At the time we had received a CV from Tom McKern, an eminent physical anthropologist who



wanted to come up here. So we took his CV into Brian Wilson and said, look, we understand you voted against us on Senate. Your arguments weren't bad. Essentially you said we were too small to become a real department. Well here is the next person we want to hire. He looked at the CV and saw that we were pretty dedicated. Before long the proposal for the archaeology department did pass the Board of Governors.

Part of the proposal was to start certain specializations within archaeology. We wanted someone who would teach physical anthropology, in other words the bones of archaeology, so we hired McKern. We wanted someone who could teach geoarchaeology—there is a strong relationship between archaeology and geology—and that's when we hired Knut Fladmark as our geoarchaeologist. We wanted someone to handle zooarchaeology, all of the animal bones that you find in archaeological sites. After trying out one other archaeologist who left, we hired Jon Driver for that position. We wanted quantitative methods as part of the department—someone who could teach the students all the statistical techniques, how to use and not misuse them, which was the rage in archaeology right then—so we hired Jack Nance. Later, (not as part of the initial proposal) we felt we should add archaeometry—physical science techniques in archaeology—and develop a radiocarbon lab, so Erle Nelson was hired to teach half-time and to spend the other half of his time setting up and managing the radiocarbon lab.

About that time I think we had a full complement, but we also wanted to cover some areas of the world that we didn't really specialize in ourselves. We had North America pretty well covered already, as well as North Africa. We wanted someone to do Latin America and we also wanted someone to teach New Archaeology, a theoretical perspective that was sweeping North America. Unlike the old PSA Department where they wanted everyone to think alike and have the same theoretical perspective, we wanted different theoretical perspectives. We hired Brian Hayden to do Latin America and teach the principles of New Archaeology.

**TERRY:** DID YOU ACTUALLY EXPERIENCE PICKETING DURING THE PSA TROUBLES?

**Roy:** Well, the PSA Department radi-

cals were so incensed when Kenneth Strand, an American economist, was elected President. For some other reasons, they decided they would go on strike. They had been promoting somebody from California, who was head of some radical organization, for President of SFU. Of course he lost thumbs down. So they were really incensed. The whole headship system at SFU had collapsed. Initially, people were appointed as heads and they had ultimate authority. The new wave, so to speak, wasn't this—democratization was sweeping universities in Canada. The university adopted the chairmanship system in which chairs are elected by the faculty in the departments.

Bottomore himself finally looked at this monster he had created, resigned, left for England, and left us, who had real strong commitments here, holding the bag. At the time we separated from PSA, Bottomore was no longer Head. One of the radicals had been elected Chair, since they were the majority. We would have taken anthropology out of the department with us, but we couldn't because people who called themselves anthropologists (in addition to us) outnumbered us. We let them go their way and us ours, which is different. We were Empiricists. They weren't interested in that.

Things reached a point where these people fomented a strike, and went out and set up picket lines. The University reacted by putting on classes for those students that these people had deprived of course work. This was in mid-semester and these students had been attending class for a month or so. I put on two archaeology classes for them. These were the ones that were picketed. They weren't really picketed; they were invaded by students wearing armbands, just like the brownshirts of the Nazis. I asked them to leave so those students who wanted to get an education could, but they refused. Finally the university got an injunction against them. Later the university attempted to bargain with these people to come back to work, but they refused and finally they were fired.

**TERRY:** COMMENT ON THE ORIGINS OF THE ASBC.

**ROY:** Shortly after I came to SFU, Hank Rosenthal of the Extension Department at UBC phoned me up and said, look, will you give a series of lectures on B.C. archaeology? Being young and gung ho I

said, sure. I forget whether it was three or four lectures, and a field trip over to the False Narrows site.

Then at the end of the last lecture Alex Ennenberg, who was one of the students, got up and said, "what now Dr. Carlson?" I said, "well perhaps you could form an archaeological society. If you do it's got to be your society; you are going to have to do the work. It should not be a professional society. Professionals can give you advice or help when you ask for it, they should not be running it."

So a group of them met and formed the Archaeological Society with Ennenberg as the first President. It went on for a year or two and was about to flounder. I think, about that point they managed to talk Dr. Borden into becoming involved. Carl was opposed to the formation of the society. He felt this would be a group of pothunters who would go out and loot sites. His model was the Oregon Archaeological Society which, in those days, did just that. Anyway, these were such great people in that class. The motivation was not collecting artifacts but was really intellectual aspects of what this all meant. They got Dr. Borden involved at that point and so the society continued. Then when they got *The Midden* going that was the best thing. There is your history of B.C. archaeology right in there.

**TERRY:** WHAT WITH LAND CLAIMS, FIRST NATIONS ISSUES, AND THE EXISTENCE OF SOME GRAND SYNTHESIS FOR THE NORTHWEST COAST WHAT DO YOU SEE AS THE FUTURE OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN B.C.?

**ROY:** I think you have to look back and see how archaeology has changed in the last thirty years. When we first started excavating here the question of whether the archaeological remains were left by the ancestors of the historic Indian peoples was still a big question. There were still ideas of Eskimos in kayaks on the Northwest Coast and of various things of that sort.

Again, at that time archaeology was purely an academic discipline. When I came here there would have been two archaeologists working in B.C.—Carl Borden at UBC, and myself. Wilson Duff, at the Provincial Museum at that time, was half archaeologist. That was it. We were all associated with universities and museums. No one really envisioned archaeology becoming a discipline in which a

trained person could make a living other than by having a regular job in a museum or university.

Then with the environmental movement, archaeology changed. Our undergraduate archaeology program contributed people who were trained and could do archaeological impact assessments and things of that sort, so archaeology became part of the heritage and environmental consulting process.

Indians were rarely integrated with archaeology in the fifties. Carl Borden certainly worked directly with the Musqueam because he was working on the reserve, but there was really no contact with people like the Carrier when we were involved in the first salvage archaeology in B.C. in 1952. This has changed. In '68 when we ran our first field school at SFU, we had a native Indian who worked with us on the dig and would go back and tell the other people what was going on. We tried to do that every summer after that. When Hobler started the central coast project there were Indians from Bella Coola who were on the dig every summer, and we still have them as friends up there.

Now the Indians are involved as never before and what has to be done is to teach them what archaeology is all about. To the extent that this is successful, archaeology in B.C. will continue to prosper. If it is unsuccessful, then it may not prosper. Archaeology has become part of politics and when that happens you have to live with it. Education is again the answer.

Right now the consultants are having a bad time, some because some Indians are not sure what the government is up to. They are suspicious of government, and as archaeologists come in as part of government projects they are suspicious of them. I think this will pass. The way it may go is that individual archaeologists become involved with a particular Indian group and they stay involved with that particular group rather than branching out. This is the way we have really done it, being involved with the Bella Coolas and Bella Bella and less with the Coast Salish. You may recall we had Abel Joe as part of our project at Pender—he was a great old man.

**TERRY:** WHAT WOULD BE YOUR IDEAL FIELD SCHOOL SITUATION?

**ROY:** I think that field schools that work a particular locality over a number of years are probably the best. In this respect

Kwatna was ideal. The different kinds of archaeological sites—places where you would use different techniques—made it a really good area for teaching. There was a burial cave there, for example, so we could show students that. There was rock art, so you can show them techniques of recording rock art. There was a village site; there was a water-logged midden; and then there were lithic scatters on the beaches at various sites. So you could teach them quite a bit.

**TERRY:** DO WE HAVE THE GRAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SYNTHESIS FOR THE NORTHWEST COAST, OR IS IT STILL TO COME?

**ROY:** Dare I say this is a rather marginal part of the world, remote from the streams intellectual and scientific development which led to the Neolithic revolution, the industrial revolution and so forth. This is a remote part of the world. We are working on a very local cultural evolution. I think we have got the outlines; in fact I have published that, so I better say it. We still have a lot of the blanks to fill in.

**TERRY:** DO YOU HAVE ADVICE FOR PEOPLE WANTING TO GET INTO ARCHAEOLOGY, AS YOU ARE INDICATING A FUTURE FOR ARCHAEOLOGY?

**ROY:** Yes, I think there is a future for archaeology. I encourage students; certainly archaeology has prospered. I have prospered far more than I ever thought of when I got into it. There are so many factors again there: I was born in 1930 which was a very small birth year. People born in the depression were followed by times when there were huge population growth rates, so anyone in the education field was bound to find a job. Can we predict what all of these things will be in the future? No. I think students that are highly motivated in archaeology should go for it. Certainly our students have been successful.

**TERRY:** YOU ARE CURRENTLY WORKING ON AN EDITED VOLUME. WHAT IS IT ABOUT AND WHEN WILL IT BE AVAILABLE?

**ROY:** This is another edited volume. When I did *Indian Art Traditions of the Northwest Coast* I swore I would never do another edited volume, that it would be easier to write it all myself; but in 1988 I somehow weakened and organized a symposium at the CAA in Whistler on early archaeology in B.C. The symposium was in the spring and everyone was to bring me their papers and if they were good we would publish them all as a volume. I was

not going into the field that summer so I had all summer to edit it, put it all together and publish it. Then the opportunity to go to China came up.

After the symposium I had a good many of the papers. I sent them on to UBC Press and said, are you interested in this volume? And I took off for the summer in China (you have to take these opportunities when they come up).

When I came back there was an answer saying they had good vibes from what they had seen, but they had to have an entire volume. So I talked to everyone and they said yes they would put all their papers together, and about three years later I got the final papers. I sent them all out to other archaeologists to review and they came back.

I sent the comments to the authors and they all came back, so I got the whole volume together finally. I sent it to UBC Press and they sent it out to two anonymous reviewers who wrote back with very favourable reports saying it should be published, with some recommendations and changes that you always get in this sort of thing. Luke Dalla Bona had come on board—actually at the time of the CAA meeting—and he said he would do the typesetting for it. We've been working on it ever since.

It is on the first 5000 years of prehistory in B.C. It is called *Early Human Occupation in B.C.* It covers all of the province, and goes from the earliest materials which are really Charlie Lake Cave and Namu, up to around 5000 BP. There are a few of the chapters where you move into younger periods slightly, but the emphasis is on the early cultural traditions. It should be out in September, but certainly before January. UBC Press is charging sixty-five bucks for it, which these days isn't bad, but I wish they were charging less. Archaeology Press at SFU would have published it, but everyone would say, oh well, another in-house publication. So I thought, let's give UBC Press a chance to see if they are capable of doing it. I'm proud of our Archaeology Press series here which I'm essentially responsible for. While some of these aren't the best edited things in the world, nevertheless we got them out. They are not expensive and people use them. I'm particularly proud of the

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## A FAMILY IN THE FIELD

by Maureen J. Carlson

Having been approached to write a few words about the career of my husband, Roy Carlson, from the distaff side I agreed to give it a try, turning to my dictionary to determine what it was I had agreed to do. It seems the mandate was to look at this career from the point of view of a wife and mother, which I feel qualified to handle. Therefore I shall begin a summary of a long and happy partnership in life and in archaeology which began more than forty years ago.



Maureen, Roy and Natalie Burt on the road from Chinlac to Tweedsmuir, 1952.

Roy and I met on an archaeological expedition to Tweedsmuir Park in 1952. This was a project of Carl Borden's. Since I had been a student of his for a couple of years, had worked for him in the Lab, and had done my apprenticeship at Musqueam all through the cold winter, he agreed to take me along. At that time, I had never owned a sleeping bag, nor ever slept in a

tent. Just a 20-year old city girl with a brand new BA in Anthropology and a desire for adventure.

So it was that at Chinlac, a pre-contact Carrier Village site near the confluence of the Nechako and the Stuart Rivers, on June 17 1952, Roy and I first met. I can still see him chugging up the Stuart River in Carl's tiny fibreglass boat, loaded to the gunwales, then climbing up the cliff to the Site while we all cheered him on. I still remember wondering what he would be

like. Guess I was tired of the other fellows already!

Roy and I worked together well from the beginning, although I must admit I was somewhat intimidated by his vast knowledge of the archaeology and the ethnology of the area. We shared a pit, we made profile drawings, and we were on KP together. Wilson Duff even made a film of

us working together! Getting married seemed to be the next step. We waited a year however, so that I could complete my graduate year in the School of Social Work at UBC. Roy returned to Seattle to begin work on his MA at the University of Washington.

We were married on June 13, 1953, at Ryerson United Church in Vancouver. Our honeymoon was spent on a dig on the Columbia River being chaperons to the students from the University of Washington. *The Vancouver Sun* wrote an article about this on the night of our wedding. The headline read "Last Year's Jeans are Packed with Her Trousseau". So it began, a life for me as a young wife, doing archaeological things, but at the same time, able to be a mother and homemaker. It was truly the "best of both worlds." This somewhat trite phrase certainly sums up my life with Roy and the children through the last 42 years.

The children came along, one by one as was their wont. Catherine, our first, caused me some discomfort on the Kootenay Survey. Morning sickness is not great when you are trying to cook in the field, and trying to hide the fact of being pregnant from Dr. B. When our second child Daniel came along, sixteen months after Catherine, Roy was in the U.S. Army at Fort Lewis in Tacoma.

We nearly always took the children with us when we did field work. I always remember how sad I felt in the summer of 1959, when we were working at the Milliken Site in the Fraser Canyon, we had to leave the children with my parents in Vancouver, since Carl did not think it would be safe for them in our camp above the raging River.

Our third child, Arne, was on his way while Roy was finishing his doctoral dissertation in Tucson Arizona in August of 1961. No one in their right mind stays in Tucson during the summer, especially if

pregnant! But there I was at 120 degrees, in a tin quonset hut (student housing), while Roy slugged through all the last minute details of that thesis. But finish he did, and off we went to beautiful, cool Colorado. Arne and our youngest son Christopher, were both born in Colorado. Again while pregnant with Chris, we managed to do a lot of field work in Arizona while Roy worked on the Earl Morris material.

Our life in the archaeological world has not been confined to North America. In 1965 we all accompanied Roy to the Sudan, where he was carrying out excavations along the Nile, for the University of Colorado Aswan Dam Project. Catherine was 10, Daniel was 9 and Arne and Chris were 4 and 2. Thinking about it now makes me tired! However, when one is young anything is possible!

We travelled for 6 weeks in Europe on the way to Africa, finding the bidets very useful to rinse out diapers! It was a fabulous child-oriented trip at a time when you could still lean against Stonehenge to have your picture taken, or wander through the Parthenon, or walk all the way up to the top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, as well as visit Altamira Cave without an appointment! Christopher celebrated his 2nd birthday in Pompeii, appropriate for the child of archaeologists. Carthage and Libya's Leptis Magna were fantastic!

Living and working in Sudan for nine months was an unforgettable experience. We lived in small villages in Nubia, where the children played with the local kids, learning a little Arabic, and generally taking part in all of the local children's activities. They learned to be good little anthropologists, and to accept the fact that boys rode donkeys and girls walked behind!

I really enjoyed being with the women of the villages, sitting with them at the gar-

bage dump which we generated with all our canned food—the brussels sprouts being the most memorable! The women brought their goats to feed on our refuse and I would sit with them, communicating with gestures and smiles. They were so friendly and interested in us and our strange ways. When they watched me catalogue artifacts I found it difficult to explain to them why I was writing on all those little pieces of rock!

After Sudan, came Simon Fraser University, and the setting-up of the Department of Archaeology, the history of which

compared with any other. I think it is safe to say that most students form their most enduring, deepest friendships with fellow field workers than from any other life situation.

Our special way of keeping in contact has been that every Christmas for twenty-seven years many of us assembled at our home for the Annual Department Christmas party. I am told it became an institution in the archaeological community—over 100 people came every year. It has been fabulous and I would not have missed a single one for anything!

However, all good things come to an end, so Christmas 1994 was our last party. Roy would be retiring to become *Professor Emeritus* in August 1995. For my "retirement," at the last Christmas party, I was presented with a beautiful gift of many pieces of my beloved Spode "Christmas Tree" china. I was overwhelmed by the generous outpouring of kind words of thanks and appreciation, and by such a glorious gift. I have seldom felt such joy as I did that evening.

Shortly after coming to SFU in 1966, Roy helped to establish the ASBC with a group of interested people who were taking an evening course in Archaeology which Roy taught at UBC. We had great times with that early group; Ron and Eileen Sutherland, Sheila Neville, Bill and Betsy Lane, Gladys Groves, Fred and Helmi Braches to name only a few of the friendly, fasci-

nating and hospitable people I have been privileged to know through the ASBC.

As Roy's archaeological project on the Coast increased, the children and I continued to accompany him to the field nearly every year. As they got older the children began to find summer jobs on digs in various parts of the province. Two of them, Catherine and Arne have become professional archaeologists. Daniel, while he



Maureen as tour guide on the Pender excavations in 1985.

is related elsewhere. Over the past thirty years I have always felt a part of the Department, even though I never worked there. My greatest pleasure has been a closeness to so many of the students with whom we worked in the field, most of whom are now in important government and education positions across Canada. There is something unique about friendships formed in the field that cannot be

worked on a great many digs, pursued his interest in linguistics and French, taking part in a dig in Quebec one summer, which helped his French. He is now a speech pathologist. He and his wife Debbie, who teaches in Coquitlam, have two children.

Catherine, after her BA in archaeology at SFU, did her MSc at the University of Maine in Quaternary Studies, and her PhD at the University of Massachusetts in Anthropology. She now teaches at the University College of the Cariboo. Her husband George Nicholas, PhD, University of Massachusetts, is an archaeologist who teaches in the SFU programme for Native Students in Kamloops. They have two children.

We have truly become a whole family of Archaeologists. It is interesting to note that when we took Arne and Chris on a dig, Arne liked best of all to dig with the university students, while most of the time Chris would be down at the dock or on a log fishing. Today, Arne, after his BA at SFU and MA at the University of Alberta, is working on his PhD in archaeology at the University of Toronto. Chris operates his own fishing lodge at Shearwater, B.C., near Bella Bella where we have done a lot of field work. For two years, his lodge was located at Namu, the location of the oldest dated site on the central Coast and one of Roy's largest projects.

While being responsible for small children on an archaeological project is very time consuming, I usually found time to do lab work, to cook a little now and then, or even to give tours to visitors to the Site. So there was always something new and interesting to do. Having a full time position as an archaeologist was not something to which I aspired, since staying home with the children was mostly what my generation of women did.

However, for about twenty years I worked as a volunteer at the Vancouver Museum in the archaeology programme

for grade seven. It was a great programme, always fascinating even to those blase, bored grade-sevens. There's something about archaeology that sparks an interest in people of all ages. I thoroughly enjoyed my work at the Museum, and was devastated when in April 1994, all of the First Nations materials were taken off exhibit, and all of the School Programmes were cancelled. This appalling development has led me to be elected to the Board of Trustees of the Museum in hopes that with other new Board members, we can put some life back into the Museum.

Our life in recent years has become more and more enriched with travel to so many countries. We have met archaeologists in Siberia, China, South Africa and in so many other exotic places. We have visited their excavations, and have had them come to our home and to see our work! Our recent trip to Spain for a conference on Malaspina and his explorations on the Northwest Coast was magnificent in every way. How many wives are as fortunate as an archaeology wife who is wined and dined and treated like royalty from one end of Spain to the other?

We have visited hundreds of sites in Israel, attended conferences in Italy, Indo-

nesia and Australia. We have visited Arne at his project in Hawaii and Tonga, and the list goes on! We have had untold adventures such that I really must write a book someday! I really cannot imagine a happier and more fascinating life than Roy's and mine over these short forty-two years.

Roy was presented with the Smith-Wintenburg Award by the Canadian Archaeological Association at their Annual Meeting in May of this year. It was indeed a great honour to be recognized in this way for his outstanding contribution to the field of archaeology in Canada.

When our son Arne tells the Carrier people with whom he works that his mother and father met at Chinlac Village, they find that astounding and almost magical. To Roy and me, Chinlac is a very Special Place too.

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**Maureen Carlson is a wife, mother, ASBC member, budding author, and longtime CAA and Vancouver Museum volunteer who has been a part of British Columbia archaeology for as long as her husband Roy. Recently elected to the Board of Directors of the Museum, she is a tireless promoter of archaeology in B.C.**

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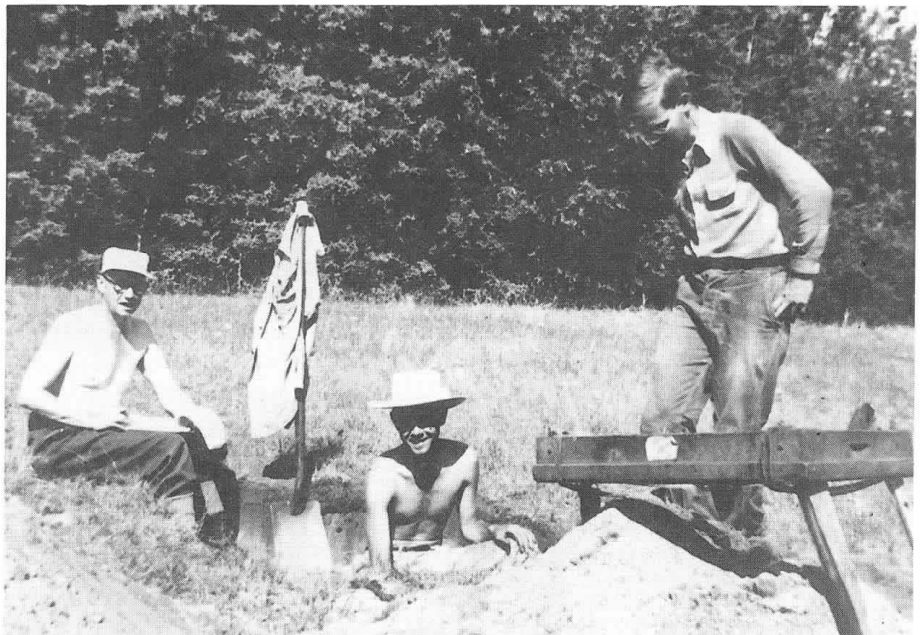
1965, Nubia. Maureen and the kids on the Nile.

**TERRY:** WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE YOUR GREATEST SUCCESS?

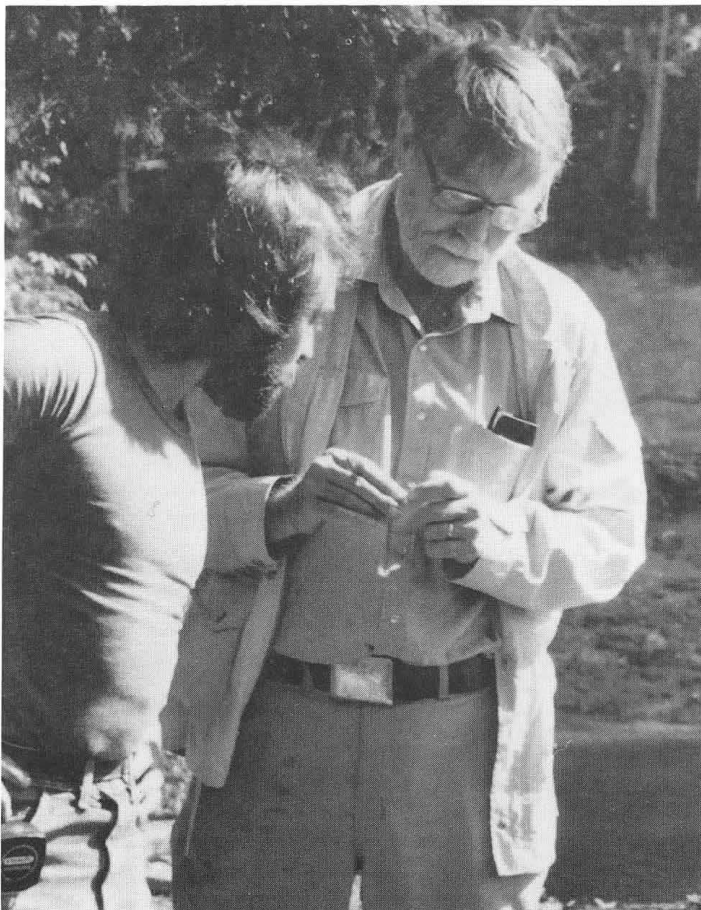
**ROY:** The setting up of the department is the greatest accomplishment. The hundreds of students who have gone through here and today are leading happy and successful lives as part of the discipline of archaeology is really what makes it a success. As a department we have been very successful.

**TERRY:** HOW ABOUT SUCCESS FROM A FIELD OR RESEARCH PERSPECTIVE?

**ROY:** From a research perspective I would say the Pender excavations and Namu are the two most important digs. The full flowering of this research is yet to come. I will spend the next five years writing up this material. I used to criticize Dr. Borden for this. He would excavate a site and figure out what it meant, which is really the interesting intellectual part. Once you have



*The beginnings: Carl Borden, Roy Carlson and Jim Baldwin in 1954 on the Libby Reservoir Survey.*



*Roy and Rick Garvin examining an artifact during the 1986 Pender Canal excavations.*

figured out this puzzle then you have to put all the pieces together to convince other people. This is called "writing it up."

I am in this same situation now. I've done this research and I know what it means. In most cases I have published the inferences based on the data, but I have never put it all together for critical review by my colleagues. This is what I will be spending my next five years doing. I enjoy analyzing archaeological data, but the pressures from teaching and administration at the University are considerable. If you are going to teach properly, you have to be prepared and up-to-date. You just can't stand up in front of the class and mumble some BS. You have to be organized and this takes an awful lot of time. I have a tremendous backlog of material that needs to be analyzed in detail. I have the Nubian material excavated in 1965/66; I have the Helen Point material I excavated in 1968; I have the Namu material that I excavated in 1977/78 and 1994; and the Pender material which went from 1984 to 1986. While I have some reports out on all of this material, and there are many theses on various aspects, the final detailed nitty-gritty work of a kind I really like to do still has to be done.

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**Terry is a pilot and aviation safety inspector employed with the federal government. He has conducted excavations in the Fraser Valley, is an Honours student in Archaeology at SFU graduating in the spring, and is a past President of the ASBC.**

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## THE FUTURE

by Jon Driver

As the current chair of the department founded by Carlson I have been asked by Terry Spurgeon to comment on the future of archaeology in B.C. I am singularly unqualified for this, having never excavated a site west of the Rockies, and having recorded but one archaeological site in the province. Terry sat through my archaeological theory class last year and had to write essays with titles as vague as the one above. I presume that he is getting his revenge by asking me to write this article. I hope that the following comments will be provocative; I have no confidence that they will be prophetic.

### Archaeology Today

Twenty years ago many archaeologists would have stated that archaeological sites were "cultural resources" to be conserved for the benefit of all British Columbians (for all Canadians or all member of the United Nations) via scientifically designed management programmes. Archaeologists would have claimed the right to determine the fate of these sites by virtue of their status as experts, such status being conferred through university education, fieldwork, and a list of publications.

Archaeological sites are today seen as being "owned" by people descended from the past inhabitants of those sites. In this context "ownership" does not refer to the land or the artifacts, but to the right to have a say in the fate of a site, the method of its excavation, the disposition of objects found there, and the interpretation of the site and its contents. Until recently, the best example of ownership has been the disproportionate attention given to the archaeology of Euro-Canadians in Canada. Examples in B.C. would include the heavily visited Fort Langley and Barkerville. At a national level, the decision to build the colonial period galleries of the Canadian Museum of Civilization before the First Nations galleries stands out as an ownership decision made on behalf of a

nation where 99% of the population traces their heritage to the last 4% of the country's history. (I should point out that the CMC's Great Hall does display west coast house fronts and monumental art; however, when I last visited these were not integrated as part of Canadian history, which seemed to start with Basque fishermen).

In B.C. we have witnessed recently an assertion of ownership of the archaeologically recoverable past by First Nations people. Archaeologists now require approval from First Nations in order to obtain permits for research, and archaeologists are being challenged to justify their field methods (the excavation of human skeletons, for example) and their interpretations. While the success of First Nations is due to the persistence and skill of certain speakers and writers, the theoretical position of archaeology has also been changing from a scientific to a more humanistic approach to the past.

It is impossible to explain this theoretical reorientation in the space I have been given. Interested readers could consult Ian Hodder's *Reading the Past* or *Theory and Practice in Archaeology* for relatively jargon-free discussions of one prominent view. At the risk of oversimplification, the following positions are now supported by many archaeologists.

1. All knowledge about the past is derived via theory, and theory is affected by the social and ideological milieu of the archaeologist. Thus, investigation of the past is culturally conditioned.
2. Because past societies were composed of individuals and sub-groups (such as classes and genders), there were different experiences of the same events. Consequently, various reconstructions may be equally valid interpretations of the same time and place. For example, a potlatch would

be experienced differently by a man and a woman, or by a chief and a slave.

3. In the light of the above two points, there can be no single objectively reconstructed past. This does not mean, as some theoretical extremists have suggested, that all pasts are equally fictitious; nor does it mean that political expediency or social conscience should determine the type of archaeological research we undertake or the conclusions we reach. It does mean that the past can be approached from different perspectives, opening new opportunities for academic writing and public interpretation.

### Archaeology in the Future

Archaeology will flourish in the next twenty years for the same reasons that it has flourished for the last century. People are fascinated by the past and by the fact that excavation can reveal unknown glimpses of their ancestors or different cultures. However, I think there have to be some changes in B.C., resulting from new claims for ownership of the past and new methodological and theoretical developments in the discipline. Rather than guess what might happen, I prefer to state what I think should happen.

1. Governments will only support First Nations claims to exert some control over their heritage while it remains politically expedient. In the long run it will be in the interests of First Nations and archaeologists to convince the majority of people in this province that the past of the first peoples is of interest to all the people. The best way to do this is to build an interpretive centre in the Vancouver region which explores the history and diversity of First Nations cultures. This should be on the scale of other world class interpretive centres such as Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump.

2. Provincial and municipal governments have demonstrated an indifference to the destruction of archaeological sites in densely populated areas. We have not only lost significant First Nations sites in the lower mainland, but also many important sites documenting early European and Asian settlements. We need to develop a lobby of concerned groups to prevent further destruction. This requires public awareness of, and sympathy with, the pasts of many cultures. It particularly requires knowledgeable people to explain that First Nations cultures differed from each other, changed through time, and did more than carve spectacular images.

3. Consultant archaeology and academic archaeology have diverged in the last twenty years. Consultants have not kept up with developments in method and theory. Academic archaeologists

have not kept up with methods and approaches used in consulting. University and college curricula do not teach students skills required to gain employment in the consulting field. There needs to be better cooperation between these two groups.

4. Teachers of archaeology at universities and colleges will have to respond to student demands for courses which are better related to employment in a variety of fields other than consulting and academic archaeology. As more First Nations students enter archaeological programmes we can expect curriculum changes which reflect their interests.

5. Archaeologists need to experiment with new method and theory in B.C. Some suggestions for excavators: stop digging in arbitrary levels; free yourself from the confines of little square holes; find more prehistoric

houses; don't dig any more middens until you develop a research question which can't be answered by analyzing all the middens you have already dug; excavate the space between the pithouses; dig to the edges of a site, not to the bottom. Some suggestions for theorists: explain the diversity of languages on the coast; investigate prehistoric warfare; document settlement patterns; construct more local culture sequences; explain the development of different kinship systems; and PLEASE stop looking for "the origins of Northwest Coast culture."

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*Archaeologists of the future. The 1994 field school at Namu (Roy is at lower right).*



# CONTRIBUTIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

As you will read elsewhere Roy Carlson was the first staff member of the Archaeology Programme at SFU. During his time at SFU Roy served as Director of Archaeological Studies from 1969 to 1971, as Department Chairman on two different occasions, the first from 1971 to 1979, and most recently from 1984 to 1989. Space makes it impossible to do justice to his many other accomplishments and appointments during the twenty-nine years he has been at SFU. Regarded as the founding father of the ASBC, Roy has supported the Society as a contributor to *The Midden*, and as a frequent speaker at the regular monthly ASBC lecture series.

In addition to delivering myriad lectures and papers at gatherings worldwide, Roy has authored many reviews, articles and papers, and edited several publications. Roy claims to be better known for his work in the *American Southwest*, work which includes many papers. A review of his CV confirms this claim, nevertheless his Northwest Coast contributions signify a valid claim to a deserved Northwest Coast reputation as well. For space reasons the following list focuses on his published contributions to the Northwest Coast (several in press items are left out), with a few of his Southwest writings included.

## Terry Spurgeon

- 1954 **Archaeological Investigations in the San Juan Islands.** Unpublished MA thesis, University of Washington.
- 1954 **Further documentation of "Stone Piling" during the Plateau Vision Quest** (with W.W. Caldwell). *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 56, No. 3, pp. 441-442.
- 1959 **Klamath Henwas and other Stone Sculpture.** *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 61, No. 1.
- 1960 **Chronology and Culture Change in the San Juan Islands, Washington.** *American Antiquity*, Vol. 25(4):562-586. Salt Lake City.
- 1963 **Comments on Greenman: The Upper Paleolithic in the New World.** *Current Anthropology*, Vol. 4, No. 1.
- 1963 **Basket Maker III Sites near Durango, Colorado.** In *University of Colorado Studies, Series In Anthropology*, No. 8.
- 1965 **Cradleboard Hoods, Not Corsets.** *Science*, Vol. 149, No. 3680 (with G. Armelagos).
- 1965 **Eighteenth Century Navajo Fortresses of the Gobernador District.** In *University of Colorado Studies, Series In Anthropology*, No. 10.
- 1970 **White Mountain redware: a pottery tradition of east-central Arizona and Western New Mexico.** [ed. note: PhD thesis of 1961] In *University of Arizona Anthropological Papers*, No. 19. U of Arizona Press: Tucson.
- 1970 **Archaeology In British Columbia.** *BC Studies*, No. 6-7, Fall and Winter 1970. Special Issue: *Archaeology in British Columbia: New Discoveries*, Roy L. Carlson (ed), pp. 7-17. Vancouver.
- 1970 **Excavations at Helen Point on Mayne Island.** *BC Studies*, No. 6 - 7, Fall and Winter 1970. Special Issue: *Archaeology in British Columbia: New Discoveries*, Roy L. Carlson (ed), pp. 113-125. Vancouver.
- 1972 **Excavations at Kwatna.** In *Salvage '71*, R.L. Carlson (ed), Dept. of Archaeology, pp. 41-58. SFU: Burnaby.
- 1975 **The Archaeology Explosion in B.C.** *Westworld*, pp. 14-19. Vancouver.
- 1976 **The 1974 Excavations at McNaughton Island.** In *Current Research Reports*, R.L. Carlson (ed), Dept. of Archaeology, pp. 99-114. SFU: Burnaby.
- 1976 **Archaeological Survey of the Lower Nass, Observatory Inlet, and Portland Canal, B.C.** Unpublished report submitted to the Archaeological Sites Advisory Board, Victoria, 1976-8.
- 1976 **Archaeological Survey of Seymour Inlet, Quatsino Sound and Adjacent Localities** (with Phillip Hobler). In *Current Research Reports*, R.L. Carlson (ed) Dept. of Archaeology, pp 115-41. SFU: Burnaby.
- 1976 Discussion in: **The Excavation of Water Saturated Archaeological Sites on the Northwest Coast of North America**, D. Croes (ed), pp. 263-266. Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada Paper No. 50. Ottawa.
- 1978 **Preliminary Report on the 1977 Namu excavations.** Unpublished report on file with the Heritage Conservation Branch, Victoria.
- 1979 **The Early Period on the Central Coast of British Columbia.** *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 3:211-28.
- 1979 **C.E. Borden's Archaeological Legacy.** *BC Studies*, No. 42 Summer, pp 3-12.
- 1979 **Obituary: C.E. Borden.** *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*, No. 3, pp 233-239.
- 1979 **Archaeology: Public and Academic.** In *The social Sciences and Public Policy in Canada*, A.W. Rasporich (ed.). The Social Sciences Symposium Series, U.I., pp 143-148. U of Calgary: Alberta.
- 1979 **Preliminary report on the 1978 excavations at Namu.** Unpublished report on file with the Heritage Conservation Branch, Victoria.
- 1980 **Problems in Archaeological Site Protection on the Coast of British Columbia.** In *Proceedings of the CCE Field Symposium, Coastal Archaeology Session, Shimoda, Japan*, M.L. Schwartz (ed.), pp 109-112. Bureau for Faculty Research, Western Washington University: Bellingham.

- 1983 **Change and Continuity in Northwest Coast Art.** In *Indian Art Traditions of the Northwest Coast*, Roy L. Carlson (ed), pp. 199-205. Archaeology Press, SFU: Burnaby.
- 1983 **Method and Theory In Northwest Coast Archaeology.** In *The Evolution of Maritime Cultures on the Northeast and the Northwest Coasts of America*, Ronald J. Nash (ed), publication No. 11, Dep't. of Archaeology, pp 27-39. SFU: Burnaby.
- 1983 **Prehistory of the Northwest Coast.** Chapter 1 in *Indian Art Traditions of the Northwest Coast*, Roy L. Carlson (ed), pp 13-32. Archaeology Press, SFU: Burnaby.
- 1983 **Prehistoric Art of the Central Coast of British Columbia.** Chapter 7 in *Indian Art Traditions of the Northwest Coast*, R.L. Carlson (ed), pp 122-130. Archaeology Press, SFU: Burnaby.
- 1983 **The Far West.** In *Early Man in the New World*, Richard Shutler Jr. (ed), pp 73-97. Sage Publications: Beverly Hills.
- 1983 **Early Man in Northwestern North America.** In *Cultural Relations between Northern Asia and North America*, R. Vasilevsky (ed.), pp 61-71. NAUKA Publishers, Academy of Science: U.S.S.R. (in Russian).
- 1983 **Expression of Belief in the Prehistoric Art of the Northwest Coast Indians.** In *Prehistoric Art and Religion*, E. Anati (ed), pp 187-200. Central Comune de Studi Preistoria: Bescia, Italy.
- 1984 **Excavation of an Historic Bella Bella House.** Unpublished report on file with the Heritage Conservation Branch, Victoria.
- 1985 **The 1984 Excavations at the Canal Site (DeRt 1 and DeRt 2).** Unpublished report to the Heritage Conservation Branch, Victoria.
- 1985 **Notes on the Pender Excavation** (with P. Hobler and E. Nelson). *The Midden*, 17(5): 2-4
- 1986 **The 1985 Excavations at the Canal Site (DeRt1 and DeRt 2).** Unpublished report to the Heritage Conservation Branch, Victoria.
- 1987 **Studies of Faunal Remains from the Pender Canal excavations (DeRt 1 and DeRt 2).** Unpublished report to the Heritage Conservation Branch, Victoria.
- 1987 **The Prehistoric Obsidian Trade in British Columbia.** In *The Historical Atlas of Canada*, Vol. 1, Plate 14. U of Toronto Press.
- 1988 **The View From the North.** In *Early Human Occupation in Western North America*, J.A. Willig, C.M. Aikens and J.L. Fagan (eds), *Nevada State Museum Anthropological Papers*, No. 21, pp 319-324. Carson City.
- 1990 **Cultural Antecedents.** In *Handbook of American Indians: Vol. 7, Northwest Coast*, Wayne Suttles (ed). pp 60-69. Smithsonian Institution: Washington.
- 1990 **History of Research in Archaeology.** In *Handbook of North American Indians: Vol. 7 Northwest Coast*, Wayne Suttles (ed), pp 107-115. Smithsonian Institution: Washington.
- 1990 **Holocene Lithic Industries of British Columbia** (with M.J. Carlson). In *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Chronostratigraphy of the Paleolithic in North, Central, East Asia and America*, pp 9-19. Academy of Sciences: Novosibirsk.
- 1990 **Cultural Continuity on the Pacific Coast of British Columbia.** In *Traditional Cultures of the Pacific Societies*, Sang-Bok Han and Kwang-Ok Kim (eds), pp. 79-89. Seoul U Press.
- 1990 **The Northwest Coast Before A.D. 1600.** In *The North Pacific to 1600, Proceedings of the Great Ocean Conference*, E.A. Crownhart-Vaughn (ed). Oregon Historical Society Press: Portland.
- 1991 **Namu Periodization and C-14 Chronology.** Appendix B in *The Economic Prehistory of Namu*, by Aubrey Cannon, pp 85-95. Archaeology Press, SFU: Burnaby.
- 1991 **The Northwest Coast before A.D. 1600.** In *The North Pacific to 1600. Proceedings of the Great Ocean Conference*, Vol. 1, pp. 109-136. North Pacific Studies Center, Oregon Historical Society: Portland.
- 1991 **Clovis from the Perspective of the Ice Free Corridor.** In *Clovis: Origins and Adaptations*, R. Bonnicksen and K. Turnmire (eds). Centre for the Study of the First Americans, University of Maine: Orono.
- 1991 **Backdrop to the Formation of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia.** *The Midden*, 23(5).
- 1993 **Content and Chronology of Northwest Coast (North America) Rock Art. In Time and Space.** Jack Steinbring and Alan Watchman, (eds.). 1993 AURA Publication No. 8, pp 7-12. Australian Rock Art Research Association: Melbourne.
- 1993 **The Pender Canal Excavations and the Development of Coast Salish Culture** (with Phillip M. Hobler). *BC Studies*, No. 99 Autumn 1993. *Changing Times: British Columbia Archaeology in the 1980s*, Knut Fladmark (ed).
- 1994 **Early Cultural Traditions in British Columbia west of the Rocky Mountains.** *Current Research in the Pleistocene*, 11:123-25.
- 1994 **Trade and Exchange in Prehistoric British Columbia.** In *Prehistoric Exchange Systems in North America*, Timothy G. Baugh and Jonathon E. Ericson (eds), pp. 307-361. Plenum Press: NY.
- 1994 **Before Malaspina: the Archaeology of Northwest Coast Indian Cultures.** In *Malaspina '92 Jornadas Internacionales*, M. Palau Baquero and A. Orozco Acuaviva (eds). Real Academia Hispano-Americana: Cadiz, Spain.
- 1995 **Introduction to Early Human Occupation in British Columbia**, Chapter 1. **Early Namu**, Chapter 9. **The Later Prehistory of British Columbia**, Chapter 20. In *Early Human Occupation in British Columbia*. UBC Press. [see entry below].

**VOLUME EDITOR**

- 1970 **Archaeology In British Columbia: New Discoveries.** *BC Studies* Special Issue No. 6-7, Fall-Winter 1970.
- 1972 **Salvage '71. Report on Salvage Archaeology undertaken in British Columbia in 1971.** Dept. of Archaeology, Publication No. 1. SFU: Burnaby.
- 1976 **Current Research Reports.** Dept. of Archaeology, Publication No. 3. SFU: Burnaby.
- 1983 **Indian Art Traditions of The Northwest Coast.** Archaeology Press, SFU: Burnaby
- 1995 **Early Human Occupation in British Columbia.** Roy L. Carlson and Luke Dalla Bona (eds). UBC Press: Vancouver.

# CONFERENCES

## 1995

**November 9-12 CHACMOOL, 28th Annual Conference,  
"Archaeology into the New Millennium: Publish or Perish"**

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY, Calgary, AB.

PROGRAMMES ARE READY! The following sessions will be presented: • Crow Canyon Archaeological Centre and the Diversity of Views of Public Archaeology, • Repatriation and the New Era, • Education and Archaeology, • The Public, Museums and Archaeology, • Professional Choice, Public Responsibility: The SAA Public Education Committee, • An Expanding World: Cultural Heritage/Tourism, • Archaeology and Indigenous Groups—South and Latin America, • Archaeology and the Public in Japan, • Practising Public Archaeology, • Playing with Time: Academic Archaeology and the Public, • Archaeology and Education in Southern Africa, • Myths and Mythmakers, • The Role of Government in Public Archaeology, • Co-management and CRM.

Keynote speaker at the banquet will be Dr. Christopher Chippendale on "Less than Five Years Away: Public Archaeology in a New Millennium." Plenary speakers will be Dr. Brian Fagan, Phyllis Messenger, and Marley Brown III.

*Further information:* Department of Archaeology, c/o 1995 Conference Committee, 8th Floor, Earth Sciences, University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive N.W., Calgary, AB T2N 1N4. Tel. (403) 220-7131; fax: (403) 282-9567; e-mail: 13042@ucdasvm1.admin.ucalgary.ca

## 1996

**April 10-14 SAA, Society for American Archaeology, 61st Annual Meeting**

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana, USA

*Further information:* Society for American Archaeology, 900 Second Street NE, Washington, DC, 20002-3557, Tel. (202) 789-8200; fax (202) 789-0284

**Call for Papers:** Symposium, workshop, and forum organizers, as well as individual presenters not in symposia, will be notified by January 1, 1996 of the Program Committee's decision to accept or decline the submission. Direct questions concerning proposed ideas or content of presentations to:

**1996 Program Chairs,** Paul Fish and Suzanne Fish, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA 85721.

Tel. (520) 621-2556; fax. (520) 621-2976; e-mail: archaeo@ccit.arizona.edu

**May (TBA) CAA, Canadian Archaeological Association, 29th Annual Meeting**

HALIFAX, N.S.

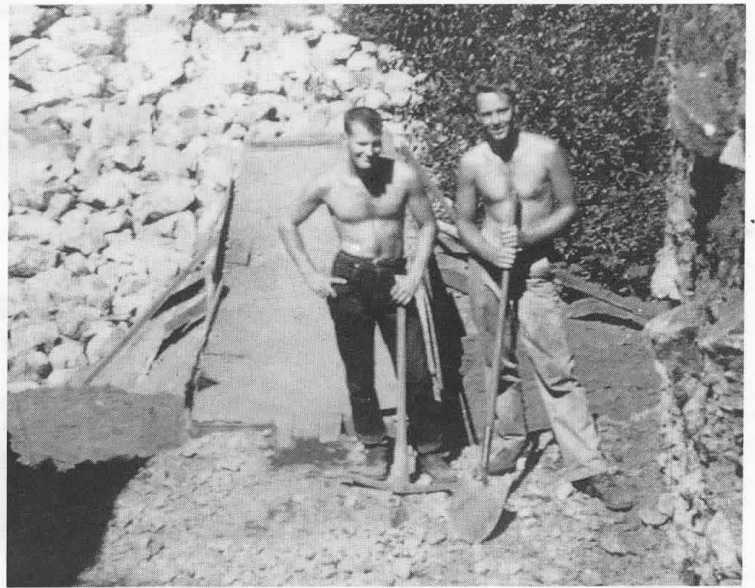
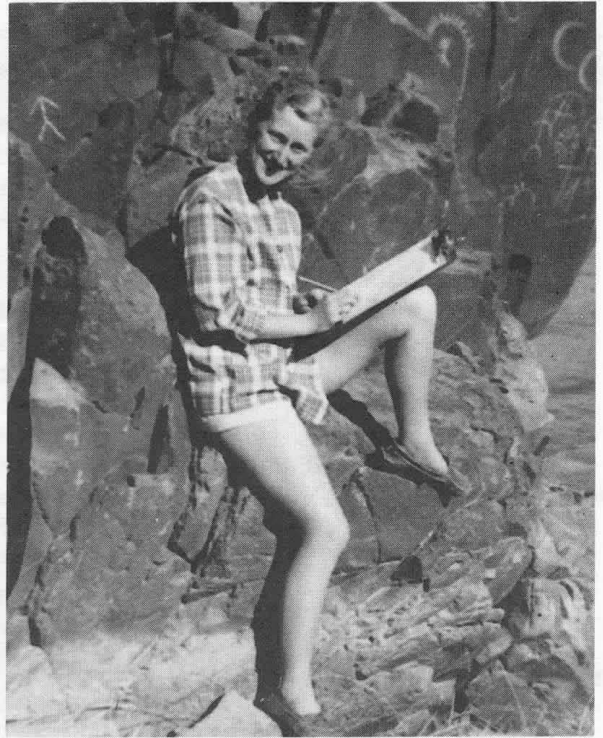
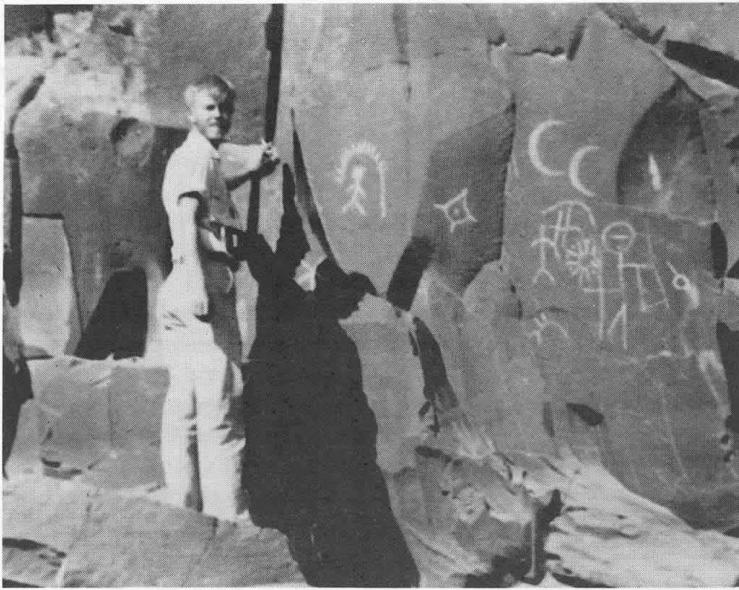
**Conference coordinator:** Dr. Stephen Davis, Dept. of Anthropology, St. Mary's University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3C3.

Tel. (902) 420-5631; fax (902) 420-5119; e-mail: sdavis@husky1.stmarys.ca

**Call for Papers:** Title deadline, December 4, 1995; abstracts due January 15, 1996.

**Program coordinator:** Rob Ferguson, Dept. of Canadian Heritage, Historic Properties, Upper Water Street, Halifax, N.S. B3J 1S9.

Tel. (902) 426-9509; fax (902) 426-7012; e-mail: ferguson@pksaro.dots.doe.ca



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