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THE MIDDEN

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THE SHINGLE POINT SITE VALDES ISLAND

THE MIDDEN

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sions and exchange publications should be directed to the appro-
priate editor at the ASBC address.

Contributors this issue

Robbin Chatan, Cindy English, Margaret Holm,
Eric McLay, Ann Stevenson, Tina Wolfe

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FRONT COVER:

The location of the 1996 UBC Archaeologi-
cal Field School, the Shingle Point site, (DgRv
2), on Valdes Island. Photo shows a turn-of-
the-century boathouse post and the northwest
beach of Shingle Point.

Photo by Eric McLay, 1995.

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ASBC DIARY:

1997

- Jan. 8 **Hector Williams, UBC**
UBC Excavations at Stymphalos, Greece
Joint meeting with the Archaeological
Institute of America.
- Feb. 12 **Dori Bixler (Tentative)**
Native water rights.
- Mar. 12 **Doug Hudson, Fraser Valley College**
(Tentative)
- Apr. 9 **David Stone, Underwater Archaeologi-
cal Society of B.C.**



MIDDEN

Last issue I mentioned that archaeology was doing quite well, at least in cultural resource management business has never been better. Then I attended a recent A.S.B.C. Executive meeting where one of the members reported on her attendance at a Heritage Council meeting held in early November. The Heritage Council is an umbrella organization of numerous heritage associations, which includes the A.S.B.C., Archives Association of B.C., B.C. Historical Federation, B.C. Museums Association, Heritage Society of B.C., and Underwater Archaeological Society of B.C. Our member reported on the activities of the A.S.B.C. and its relative financial status. Generally speaking, the A.S.B.C. is doing quite well financially but not so for some of the other organizations involved with the Heritage Council. Time and time again delays in provincial funding were reported; concerns have been raised with regards to consistent and continual reduction of budgets by governments at all levels.

Recently a good friend of mine, planning to return to university to obtain her Ph.D., took a pro-active stance with regards to funding and enquired about various scholarship programs. The British Columbia Heritage Trust replied with a brief form letter stating "as you know, the Province is taking strong measures to reduce the size and cost of government to protect medicare and education... It is also anticipated that next year's grant programs budget will be reduced by 25% ...the Heritage Trust will not be awarding any scholarships for the 1997/98 academic year" (letter dated November 29, 1996 and signed by Wayne Carter, Executive Officer, British Columbia Heritage Trust).

I do not remember the last time the Borden Scholarship was given out, but it seems quite a while, though I may be in error. Isn't the B.C. Heritage Trust Scholarship Program directly related to education, and by not awarding the scholarships isn't the government cutting back on education funding. The letter from Carter which states that the province is trying to reduce the size and cost of government to protect medicare and education appears to be contradictory.

If funding cutbacks for heritage bothers you, raise your concerns to members with members of the A.S.B.C. Executive; or better yet write, fax, or e-mail your local civic politician, MLA, and MP. Heritage is important and let your politician know.

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NEWS ITEMS

B.C. ARCHAEOLOGY FORUM

The Fifth Annual B.C. Archaeology Forum was held at the University of Northern B.C. in Prince George, October 26-27. Approximately 80 people were in attendance, with representation from the universities, many local First Nations, and several of the archaeological consulting firms, although generally by their field crew rather than senior staff.

The Saturday morning session was devoted to short 10 minute presentations on summaries of archaeological investigations conducted during the past year by consulting archaeologists, First Nations, universities, as well as Parks Canada. The majority of work took place in the forestry industry, surveying cut blocks for CMTs, conducting archaeological impact assessments, writing overviews, as well as involvement in traditional use studies. Consulting firms represented included, Antiquus Archaeological Consultants, Arcas Consulting Archeologists, Bastion Group Heritage Consulting, Golder Associates, Western Heritage Services, and Sue Montgomery an independent consultant. There was also an update from the B.C. Association of Professional Consulting Archaeologists.

The Saturday afternoon session was a forum for open discussion. The main topic was First Nations participation in archaeology. Robert Manuel from the Shuswap Nation Tribal Council lead the discussion, and presented their position on First Nations' roles in archaeology. He was critical of the Archaeology Branch, and felt they were dictating to the Ministry of Forests and "industry," leaving out First Nations. The issue of ownership and jurisdiction was also addressed. "It is our record." First Nations look at archaeology very differently than others. "It is part of our being, who we are. It is not dead." Also raised, was the question who has the authority to decide what is culturally relevant. Who will judge and put a value to spiritual sites? "Can you put a value to them?" Another criticism brought up is AIAs are being done according to forest

districts and not traditional territory. This becomes a great concern when several different forest districts are overlapping a First Nations' traditional territory. Discussion also focused on First Nations participation in planning and development. "We must be included in these steps all the way through."

Although the Archaeology Branch was criticized, it was also raised that they can hold industry "in check" and help protect archaeological resources until First Nations get "on their feet to protect" them. It was noted however, that the role of the Archaeology Branch must change over time.

Criticism was also expressed towards the municipalities. They are neither interested nor care about archaeological resources, and only seem concerned for protecting heritage buildings. The Branch, unfortunately, is powerless in these issues due to the Municipal Act.

Another area of discussion was the lack of representation at the forum from the Archaeology Branch. Due to provincial government budget cuts, travel funds were not released. It was proposed that participants write Victoria to register their complaint and request travel funds be released the following year to ensure attendance from the Archaeology Branch at the next forum. Also raised was the lack of representation by the consulting archaeologists, and it was strongly recommended that attendance at the forum be made a priority within the community.

At the second day of the forum a field trip was arranged to Chenlac, a major pre-contact Carrier village site near the confluence of the Stewart and Nechako rivers. The site was first excavated in 1952, lead by Charles Borden. Wilson Duff visited the excavation and shot film footage, which was viewed during the Saturday morning session. The field trip included a tour of the site and its back terraces where over 2,000 cache pits have been identified. Today, the site is visited by school kids and used as an interpretive area.

Next year, the Sixth Annual B.C. Archaeology Forum will be hosted by the Stó:lō Nation in Chilliwack.

INTERPRETING MOA'S CLASSICS COLLECTION

Classics students from U.B.C. will be answering questions and offering interpretive public talks near the Classics case in Visible Storage at the Museum of Anthropology. Students will be in the galleries from 12:00 noon to 4:00 pm each Sunday, beginning October 13 until mid December. The program may resume in 1997.

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY COURSE

The Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia, in collaboration with the United Kingdom's Nautical Archaeological Society, is offering the Level 1 underwater archaeology course. It will provide an introduction to all aspects of nautical archaeology and then allow students to apply these skills in the pool. The course consists of lectures and a four hour underwater survey and mapping workshop. Lecture topics include: Archaeological Principles and Definitions; Artifact Dating Methods; Artifact Recording; Research, Search, and Survey Methods; Conservation and Recording; Diving Safety and Technology; and Legislation and Site Management.

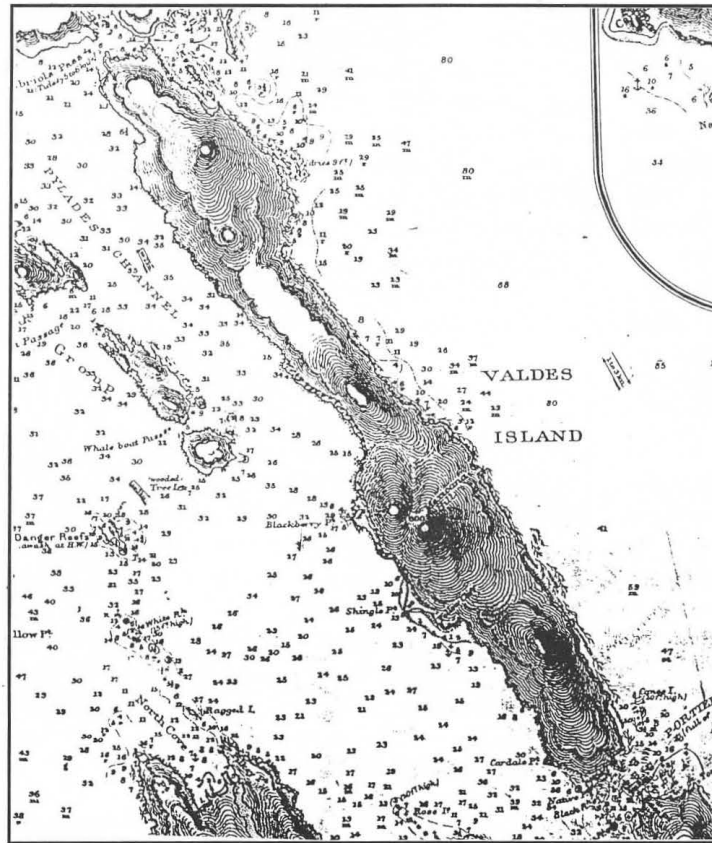
Open Water Diver certification is recommended but not required. The course will be held at the Vancouver Maritime Museum, January 25-26, 1997. Course fees are \$50.00. For further information, contact Peter Ross, UASBC Education Director at (604) 469-3586 or pross@istar.ca.

ABORIGINAL TOURISM DIPLOMA

The Native Education Centre in Vancouver is introducing a new 15-month Aboriginal Tourism Diploma program. It is the equivalent of the first two years of a Bachelor of Tourism Management degree, and runs from January 20, 1997 to March 1998. The program includes specialized courses such as: Heritage Recovery and Interpretation; Issues in Aboriginal Tourism; and Summer Work Placement in Aboriginal Tourism.

For information, contact the Aboriginal Tourism Program Coordinator at (604) 873-3761.

1996 VALDES ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Map By Captain John Walbran, HMS Quadra, 1900

by Eric McLay

In the service of British Columbia's Archaeological Sites Advisory Board between 1974-1975, eight young archaeologists participated in a systematic coastal site inventory of the Gulf Island archipelago and the southwestern Strait of Georgia. The Gulf Island Archaeological Survey (Cassidy et al. 1974) and further government-directed reconnaissance survey (Acheson et al. 1975) would register over a thousand archaeological sites on the shores of the Gulf Islands and adjacent coastline of southeastern Vancouver Island; a timely and substantial accomplishment by the provincial government board in charge of protecting and managing the future of British Columbia's archaeological heritage.

Thus in 1974, in a small 8' zodiac pro-

elled by a sputtering 9.5 horse Johnson outboard, archaeologists Michael Cranny and Stephen Cassidy were assigned to survey the exposed, eastern-most outer Gulf Islands from Saturna Island north, to include the large outer islands of Galiano, Valdes and Gabriola. Twenty-two years later, we initiated a resurvey of one of these larger, outer Gulf Islands, Valdes, closely in the wake of Cranny and Cassidy.

In 1996, in co-operation with the Lyackson First Nation and the Mid-Island Tribal Council, the University of British Columbia commenced an archaeological inspection of Valdes Island, in conjunction with Professor R.G. Matson's SSHRC-sponsored household archaeological excavations at the Shingle Point site (DgRv-2). With the generous support of a

BC Heritage Trust Community Heritage Development grant, this resurvey was directed at addressing questions on the nature of prehistoric land use and settlement patterns on Valdes Island, and the past cultural utilization of the Gulf Island environment. Equally, the project was directed in response to the Lyackson First Nation's cultural resource management concerns on Valdes Island.

Valdes Island is a steep, attenuated outer island of the Gulf Island archipelago, an exposed remnant of the uplifted, folded and glaciated Upper Cretaceous sediments within the coastal trough of the Georgia Strait Depression. The northwest-striking sandstone beds of the Gabriola Formation fashion abrupt, sheer cliffs along the west coast of Valdes, which dissolve on its east-

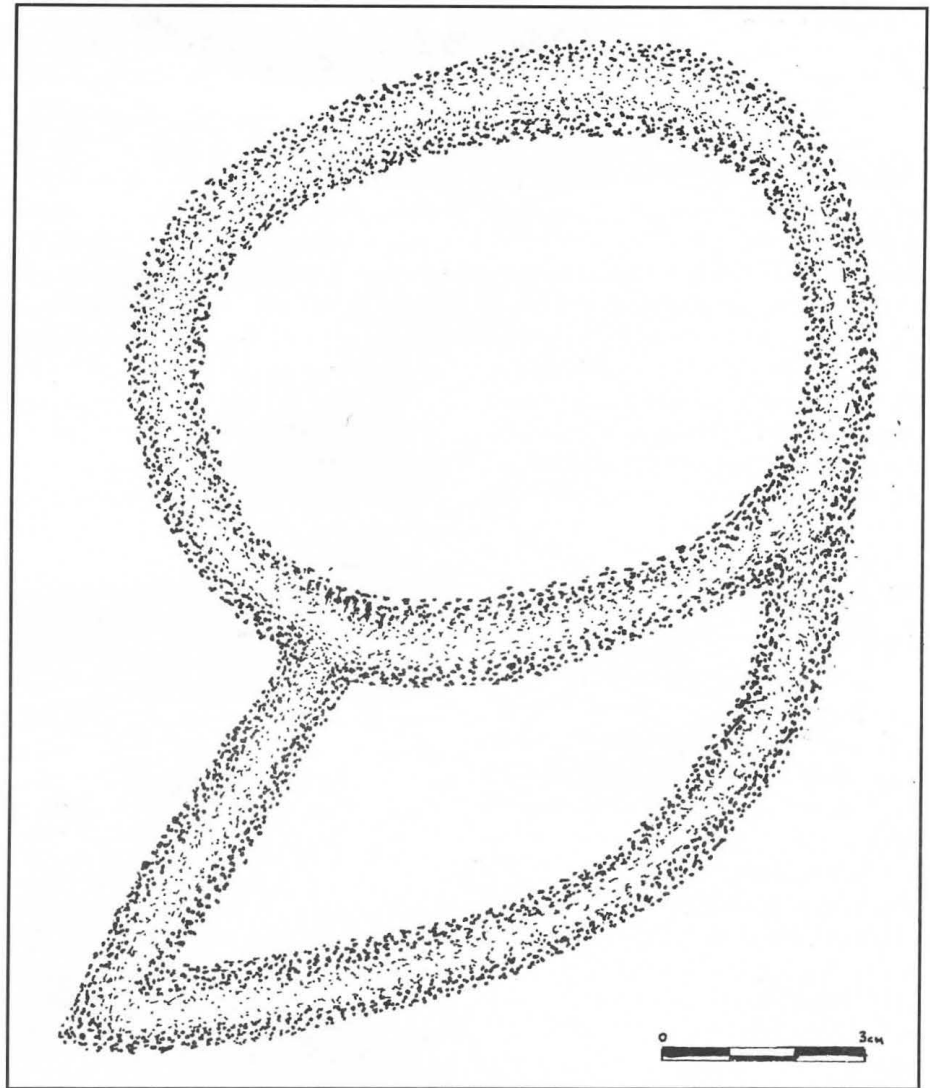
ern shores into a low gradient, exposed, reef-stricken coast. The broken, outer island chain which bound Valdes Island channels maritime activity through the passes of Porlier and Gabriola. These passes represent some of the most diverse and active marine environments in the Georgia Strait, locations which were likely critical focal points for subsistence, transport, communication and trade between Vancouver Island and the mainland in maritime prehistory.

On the southwestern coast of Valdes, the mass wasting of uplifted, older, sedimentary deposits create the prominent, low-lying beach developments of Cardale, Shingle and Blackberry Points. It is on the shores of Cardale and Shingle Point, and Cayetano Point in Porlier Pass, that the Lyackson First Nation possess their ancestral winter villages of Ts'ačxel, Ta ačtka, and Ts'xwečm'ksen (Rozen 1978).

Omitted from most local histories of the Gulf Islands, Valdes Island is absent from most modern tourism booklets and recent explorer guides to the Gulf Islands. No electricity or other modern civilized amenities exist on the island, and no British Columbia ferry visits Valdes Island's shores. While the southeast coast of Valdes Island is populated by recreational property owners, the majority of the island is managed by the Lyackson First Nation as reserve and by MacMillan-Bloedel Ltd. as timber farm. Unlike most other large Gulf Islands, Valdes has not yet experienced the urban pressures of development. For this reason, Valdes Island presented an ideal Gulf Island landscape to research the spatial patterning of archaeological sites in a geographically-constrained and relatively undisturbed, open environment.

The 1996 fieldwork for the Valdes Island Archaeological Survey created two main objectives. First, we designed to establish a representative sample of archaeological sites on Valdes Island. Secondly, we resurveyed the known archaeological sites, in order to re-record their environmental context and update their site inventory forms as to their present condition. As a central part of our research into understanding the nature of prehistoric use of Valdes Island, selected coastal midden sites were tested in order to collect matrix samples for faunal and seasonality analyses.

The survey of Valdes Island com-



Petroglyph on Boulder near Gabriola Passage, Valdes Island. Illustration by Eric McLay.

menced in June of 1996 with the participation of students from the UBC Archaeology Field School at Shingle Point, who were exposed to survey methods and techniques through assisting with the resurvey of known archaeological sites and helping begin the first cross-island transect. The main part of the survey took place in July and August with the BC Heritage Trust grant sponsoring the employment of two Lyackson First Nation members, Mark George and John Thomas, as field assistants. Stuart Thomas and Darrell Thomas of the Lyackson First Nation, employed at Shingle Point, also regularly rotated onto survey. All of the members from the Shingle Point excavations throughout the summer also graciously volunteered their assistance. With particular distinction, Simon Kaltenrieder of Simon Fraser University notably contrib-

uted his skills to the interior survey of the island.

While Cranny and Cassidy in 1974 had intensively surveyed the island's complete coastline by small boat and on foot, the interior of the island remained uninvestigated. We designed our survey to correct for this bias and make an attempt at assessing the potential of the island's interior for the presence of archaeological sites. In order to survey this rugged, 10km linear stretch of second and third-growth rainforest, we chose to sample the interior island landscape by running 50m-wide transects to effectively cross-cut the island environment east to west from coast to coast.

Over boulder-fall and through salal, eight 50m wide transects were eventually completed, one even encountering an unknown inland archaeological site - a rockshelter burial in the centre of the island.

Generally, the landscape's shallow, rocky soils created excellent exposure across the island, except, in particular, through areas of dense thickets of salal; where it was hard enough to see your feet, let alone archaeological sites. Systematic and judgemental shovel tests along these transects did not locate further subsurface sites. The aerial reconnaissance of Valdes Island, provided by Thetis Air of Telegraph Harbour, helped identify further areas of the island's interior to be further investigated, particularly several unmapped inland lakes. More transects and general survey in these areas are hoped to be run for greater statistical precision of results in the future.

The majority of the survey was spent resurveying the known archaeological sites along the coastline. Thirty-one of the Valdes Island's thirty-three known prehistoric archaeological sites were relocated, two habitation rockshelters being unlocatable in the field. Our resurvey of the island identified many unrecorded archaeological sites which included several small coastal shell midden sites. A petroglyph was recorded from a private collection, which originally derived from a site near Gabriola Passage on Valdes Island. This petroglyph consists of a simple geometric design created by an intersecting oval and triangular form pecked upon a small granitic boulder. This is the first recorded petroglyph for Valdes Island, a somewhat surprising fact given the island's proximity to the petroglyph complex of Gabriola Island and Nanaimo.

Our one recorded historic site dealt with the remains of the Aquarian Foundation's settlement on Valdes Island, Brother XII's village of Mandieah. On the north-eastern shore of Valdes Island in the late 1920's and early 1930's, Brother XII, a theosophist British cult leader strived to expand his utopia in the Gulf Islands. His founding of this settlement of Mandieah on Valdes Island, named from the Deltaic birthplace of Osiris, Egyptian God of the Dead, was restricted to the impurest of his chosen followers. Most traces of the settlement have been removed. Scatters of brick within the faint outline of one structure's earthen foundation were all that remains; sparse evidence of Brother XII's historic cult, famous for its "black magic, sorcery, fiendish cruelty, and buried gold" (MacIsaac et al. 1989:13).

The final stage of the survey was to direct small-scale excavations in selected coastal middens. The faunal data from these matrix samples will be used to evaluate the seasonality of site occupation, and to test the correlations that exist between the prehistorically exploited fauna and present locally available subsistence resources. The sampling of a variety of archaeological sites demonstrated the island's diversity of shell midden compositions. One tested eastern shell midden situated upon an exposed, coastal rocky foreshore was discovered to be composed of purely whole limpets and large barnacles. The data from the Valdes Island Archaeological Survey will form the subject of my Master's thesis.

Throughout our survey of Valdes Island, we were diligently guided by Cranny and Cassidy's Gulf Island Archaeological Survey data, which included their site inventory forms, maps and field notes. Although it was sometimes difficult to tell which site survey form attached to which map, their 1974 field notes generally describe a quite different world than exists today in our generation. Surveyed during the occupation of the Gulf Islands by the American counter-culture, no longer do people play nude frisbee on the fields of Shingle Point, nor construct Polynesian outriggers on the shores of Valdes Island. The counter-culture has long ago since abandoned their communal settlement at Blackberry Point on Valdes, to become replaced by the gortex-clad, temporary camps of weekend kayakers.

While if the times have changed, we often met with many of the same island residents and local informants described in the notes from twenty-two years ago. Mrs. Wardill's homemade biscuits and plum pies at Gabriola Passage were discovered to be still delicious twenty-two years later. "Crazy Pete", a former resident of Blackberry Point, informant, and "Mayor" of Valdes Island, graciously made a special trip from Chemainus to answer our questions and further lead us on a tour which culminated at a spectacularly deep fissure through the cliffs of Mexicana Hill.

If the agencies and research purposes for surveying Valdes Island may have changed over the last twenty-two years, the troubled outboards, the treacherous coast and difficult terrain, let alone sur-

viving the BC Ferry service, have made the experience of surveying Valdes Island remain somewhat more comparable across time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project has been financially assisted by the Province of British Columbia through the BC Heritage Trust, who awarded a Community Heritage Development Grant to Professor R.G. Matson and Eric McLay. The Lyackson First Nation and Mid-Island Tribal Council are equally thanked for their active participation. Professor R.G. Matson is personally thanked for his encouragement and generosity.

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Eric McLay

Eric McLay is in his 2nd year of an M.A. Program in UBC's Anthropology and Sociology Department. He is specializing in Northwest Coast prehistory. Eric was the teaching and research assistant for the household archaeological excavations at the Shingle Point site, Valdes Island. His research interests include cultural ecology, Northwest Coast ethnography, and cultural management.

1996 UBC Archaeological Field School

A SUMMER AT DgRv-2, SHINGLE POINT, VALDES ISLAND



UBC 1996 Archaeological Field School, Shingle Point, Valdes Island. Photo by Nadine Hafner.

by Tina Wolfe

I will always remember my archaeological field school because it was the first time I experienced excavation first hand. Situated at Shingle Point (DgRv-2), Valdes Island in the beautiful Gulf Islands of southwestern British Columbia, we were isolated from what seemed like the rest of the world. Everything we went through on the island, from the archaeology, to dealing with a water pump more temperamental than West Coast weather, to repairing rain shelters which took flight more often than trailers in a tornado, made this one of my most memorable experiences.

The UBC Archaeological Field School (ANTH 306) was directed by Professor R.G. Matson, Teaching Assistant Eric McLay, and Joyce Johnson between May

6-June 28, 1996, and was composed of twelve field school students. The Shingle Point site is located on the west side of Valdes Island and forms part of the Lyackson First Nation's reserves on the island. Darrell Thomas, Lyackson Band Member, lives on site and aided our field school in many ways, from assisting in our excavation to navigating the boats.

Due to transportation difficulties, we were on a ten-four day schedule, which meant that we spent ten days straight in the field and four days back at home. Every two weeks we would meet behind the Anthropology and Sociology building at UBC and load what seemed like enough gear to stay for a year onto the Arky trucks. Shortly we were off, to further wait

in the BC Ferry line-up at Tsawassen. At this point, we had two food procurement options: 1) have the "Breakfast Pizza" at the terminal, or 2) wait out for the ferry's famous "scoop o'eggs", served a la ice-cream scooper. Of course either option could usually be consumed before our ferry even pulled out of its berth.

Arriving at Sturdies Bay, Galiano Island, we would head north towards the Spanish Hills government dock to continue loading, in reverse. At this time, the water transport became a little smaller, namely an aluminum boat with an outboard motor. After four or five (sometimes six or seven) trips, we would all arrive on Valdes. More often than I care to remember we returned to a scene more akin to the Lost

City of Atlantis; you know, collapsed and under water. We would then organize our gear, re-erect our tents and perform what miracles that were necessary. If there was still enough time, we would head over to our units to continue excavation.

The Shingle Point Field School was focused on the excavation of a prehistoric Coast Salish shed-roof housefloor, which had been previously identified by remote sensing and test excavations the summer before. Actual excavation did not start during the first 10 days, as we had to mow the entire area and clear thick brambles. This task may have been easier if our rented lawn mower had not been stolen (our small boat would also later be taken while on a supply trip to Ladysmith). Eventually, however, we broke ground and there was no turning back.

As this was my first experience excavating in the field, I had to start from the bottom up (or is the other way around?). Although I knew what to expect when it came to excavation, it still took awhile to actually get used to sitting on the ground for some time and removing bucket after bucket after bucket of dirt. We also briefly had the chance to practice survey skills with Eric assisting him in beginning recording sites for the later summer archaeological survey of Valdes Island.

In addition to our full 8 hour days of excavation, the field school had many other requirements, including a full academic course load. For our six credits for Anth 306, we had weekly lectures and readings on archaeological field techniques, household archaeology, Coast Salish ethnography and the local environment. We also had to complete group presentations, a

mid-term exam, a final exam and an individual project- all in the field! Never before have I studied for an exam in a tent by the light of a lantern. Yet this work was offset, to some degree, by the many events that were not listed on the course syllabus, such as the morning visit of a magnificent pod of orca whales who swam past the Shingle Point site in our first week.

Through our field projects, we had the privilege of acquiring and practicing traditional skills for ourselves, and sharing with the rest of the field school. Part of my own field project with another two students involved constructing experimental earth ovens on the beach, to prepare both clams and bracken fern roots for eating. The clams turned out very well, but as for the roots, let's just say there is a reason that they were only eaten during times of famine. Other students' field projects included a broad spectrum of topics, including the construction of a stone-built tidal trap to observe what it may catch, carving replicas of ancient bone fish hooks and taking the boat out fishing for a morning; fashioning of a working atlatl, and the rendering down of dead sea-lions to contribute to the UBC Archaeology Laboratory faunal collection.

The need for personal hygiene in the field thus became very important. We had a limited supply of well-water at Shingle Point, which meant we had to use sparingly from a very leaky hose. Showers were, therefore, a forgotten luxury which awaited us every ten days when we returned home. To keep that "fresh feeling" we had to be inventive. The "Valdes Beauty Salon" opened but once a week and drew a substantial, always humorous crowd.

At the end of the field, we took a road trip through the interior of the province to visit Professor Phil Hobler's Simon Fraser Archaeology Field School at Bella Coola. In two Arky trucks with fifteen people, we stopped at archaeological sites located at Keatley Creek, the Hat Creek valley, Bull Canyon, and Big Eagle Lake, providing a good contrast to the coastal site we had spent working on for the past two months.

After the field school, I was hired on by Professor Matson to continue working on the Shingle Point excavations for the rest of the summer. Needless to say, the following two months would also have their share of adventures. By the end of the four month season, the field crew had opened up 76 m² of the entire house floor. One exceptional artifact we recovered was an incised stone pipe from the middle of the house floor. While artifacts were few, faunal remains were numerous; a fact now very obvious to myself as I help catalogue objects in the UBC Archaeology Laboratory. As the field school was only the start of this project, it was also the beginning of my life as an archaeologist.

Tina Wolfe

Tina Wolfe is a fourth-year undergraduate at UBC, majoring in anthropology with a specialization in archaeology. She was involved with the 1996 UBC Archaeological Field School and is presently working in the UBC Laboratory of Archaeology as a part-time research assistant to catalogue artifacts and faunal remains from the Shingle Point site.

BOOK REVIEWS

A PICTORIAL JOURNEY OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Paul Kane's Nor-West

by DIANE EASTON and SHEILA URBAN

UBC Press, Vancouver, 1995.

xxi + 158 pps., illus., index. Price: (Hc) \$39.95 CDN.

Succumbing to the flu one cold day in spring, I took the opportunity to spend the day reading *Paul Kane's Great Nor-West*. It was heady reading for a sick-bed, for first and foremost this book is a spine-tingling travel adventure. Authors Diane Easton and Sheila Urbanek take the reader down waterfalls, over mountain passes and through snow-storms with Canadian artist Paul Kane and his fellow travellers. We journey along Hudson Bay Company fur brigade trails from Lake Superior to the mouth of the Columbia River, and north to Fort Victoria in the years 1845 to 1848.

It was a time of transition, when the Hudson Bay Company's monopoly over the fur industry declined as Oregon territory fell under American jurisdiction with the border established at the 49th parallel. American settlers trickled in to settle the area in the same years of Kane's travels. The trickle soon became a flood that devastated aboriginal communities through the resulting warfare, disease and displacement.

Easton and Urbanek's mission is to "remap Kane's vanished wilderness world for contemporary readers" while recreating his journey and discussing his achievements as an artist. Like many artists of his time, Kane was interested in portraiture and landscape painting. His interest in Native culture can be traced to the work of American-born artist Edward Catlin. The paintings and sketches of both Kane and Catlin, are considered valuable pictorial documents of traditional First Nation's culture.

Kane made over 500 sketches of his journey that are considered more vivid and accurate than his better-known oil paintings completed in later years. The paintings follow European landscape traditions, idealizing both the landscapes and human subjects. Kane painted a subject that fascinated society of the day: romantic portraits of "Indian chiefs" with exotic costumes and backgrounds. The paintings were often an amalgam of details from several sketches, and do not offer the accuracy of the pencil sketches. Easton and Urbanek encourage us to appreciate the field sketches and personal diary of Kane the traveller. They often contrast these accounts with the more formal paintings and published travel account of Kane the painter.

What can those interested in ethnohistory learn from Kane's pictorial and written accounts of the Northwest? Kane's experiences vividly illustrate that even by 1848, First Nations societies had been profoundly altered by the European advance into the New World. Kane was not painting "traditional" societies, nor should we seek to find value in his work only as a source of ethnographic detail.

Kane describes a complex human landscape in a period of great change. Kane's writing and pictures are impressions of some of the different societies that made up the west, such as the Métis descendants of Cree and French fur-traders, working for the Hudson Bay Company as guides and suppliers. This strength of the book is in Kane's vignettes which are both thrilling and poignant. Kane describes a buffalo hunt in which 250 Métis families travel by horse and wagon into Sioux country to hunt herds of five thousand animals. A decade later, the great herds of buffalo would be gone.

Kane spent six months at Fort Vancouver on the Columbia and describes the society of the factors' families as well as the nearby Chinook settlements. Kane's paintings and descriptions of Chinook and Cowlitz people and habitations are intimate and detailed. But in twenty-five years the Cowlitz had been reduced from

a population in the thousands to "a few scattered lodges." It was a time of migration, confusion, and conflict, both between tribes, and between Native people and white settlers. Kane relates an incident of two hundred Walla Walla warriors vanquished by measles while on a war-party to revenge a killing by a white settler.

Kane travelled and sketched northward into the Strait of Georgia. He also purchased and sketched masks, blankets, canoes and other objects brought from Native people from as far away as Alaska who had journeyed to Fort Victoria for the trading activity. But he was a traveller who spent only a few days with most of his subjects. The sections of the book that I enjoyed most were his portrayals of events and landscapes that have passed away: herds of buffalo grazing on the plains, the great gathering of Okanagan Salish for the salmon harvest at Kettle Falls (now under a Columbia River dam), and the every-day feats of endurance accomplished by Hudson Bay brigade men who criss-crossed the continent over the rough waters and mountains of the Northwest.

Those interested in archaeology can appreciate Kane's work and this recent publication of his travels, not as a documentary of First Nations culture but as a valuable glimpse into the glibly labelled and often poorly understood "contact era."

Margaret Holm

Margaret Holm received her M.A. in Archaeology from U.B.C. She has recently moved to Naramata in the Okanagan Valley where she works as a consultant involved in writing and interpretation for museums and parks. She is the curator of "Written In the Earth: ancient art of southwestern British Columbia," opening this summer at the U.B.C. Museum of Anthropology.

THE WIDE WORLD OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Historical Archaeology

by CHARLES E. ORSER, JR. and BRIAN M. FAGAN

HarperCollins College Publishers, New York, 1995.

xii + 291 pp., illus., refs., glossary, index. Price: (Pb) \$27.95 CDN.

Interest in historical archaeology in North America, including British Columbia, has gradually increased since the 1960s. Unlike prehistoric archaeology, which has seen a number of good introductory textbooks over the years, a current basic text for historical archaeology has been absent. Most introductory courses in historical archaeology have depended on several books, many of which are outdated or particularistic in their temporal and geographical coverage (i.e., American colonial period, etc.). The appearance of *Historical Archaeology* by Orser and Fagan has rectified this situation by providing this discipline with an up-to-date entry-level textbook that is on par with those for prehistoric archaeology.

This book consists of twelve chapters that outline the discipline of historical archaeology, its methodology, theoretical and interpretative developments, and its future prospects. The first three chapters introduce the reader to historical archaeology as it is practised in North America. Chapter 1 discusses the basic guiding principles, chapter 2 outlines the development of this discipline in North America from about 1855 to present, and chapter 3 addresses the fundamental definitions of historical culture and presents a typology of historical sites. Orser and Fagan (p.14) define historical archaeology as "a multidisciplinary field that shares a special relationship with the formal disciplines of anthropology and history, focuses its attention on the post-prehistoric past, and seeks to understand the global nature of modern life." The crucial distinction between prehistoric archaeology and histori-

cal archaeology is not only the reliance on various historical sources of information, but also its emphasis on the modern age, particularly the spread of European technology, socio-political systems, and capitalism throughout the world, and the impacts of these factors on "the people without history".

The five chapters following concentrate on historical sources of information and the basic methodology and procedures employed by historical archaeologists. Chapter 4 concentrates on the definition of historic artefacts and their analysis. The temporal and spatial contexts are addressed in chapter 5. Next Orser and Fagan discuss site survey and location procedures used by historical archaeologists. The authors examine historical and architectural records in chapter 7. Chapter 8 deals with the techniques of archaeological fieldwork, artefact conservation, and laboratory methods (data classification and artefact typologies). Although the authors present techniques and investigative methods that are basic to archaeology on the whole, they do emphasise those from a historical archaeological perspective. Other techniques and methods that pertain particularly to historical archaeology are also presented. For instance the spatial hierarchy classification that includes urban units of neighbourhoods, and regression formulae used in dating kaolin tobacco pipes and historical ceramics. Even dowsing is described as a possible method for finding archaeological remains, along with other subsurface and remote sensing techniques.

The next two chapters deal with the interpretative and theoretical issues in historical archaeology. In chapter 9 Orser and Fagan identify three main paradigms (the "humanistic approach", the "scientific approach", and the "humanistic scientific approach") that roughly coincide with the "culture history", "new archaeology" and the so-called "post-processualist" phases in prehistoric archaeology. Chapter 10 concentrates on the archaeology of human groups, namely class, gender, ethnicity, and race. In this book the authors present a very cursory review of the theoretical trends in this discipline. This may disappoint those who would prefer to see

a more thorough discussion of theoretical models and issues. Next (chapter 11) the authors briefly describe six historic archaeological projects that were conducted outside North America that concentrated on the impacts of European interaction on indigenous societies in Latin America, Africa, and Australia. Finally, in chapter 12, the authors explore the prospects for historical archaeology, the ways that both the professional and avocational archaeologist can protect archaeological sites from damage and destruction, and discuss the significance of historical and archaeological societies and organisations as resources for information.

This text benefits from the co-authorship of Brian Fagan, who has had many years of experience writing both good popular books and introductory texts on archaeology. The book is essentially well-written and is generously endowed with numerous illustrations. Both the narration and illustrations make the discussions easy to follow. Very few spelling and grammatical errors were encountered, but some minor discrepancies in the text do occur. However, for the most part this text is well-edited. Each chapter and topic under discussion is liberally punctuated with examples of historical archaeological studies, including a number of investigations from Canada (i.e., Fort Walsh, St. Marie I, Georgian Bay, Signal Hill, etc.). The text is wide-ranging in both its temporal and geographical coverage of historical archaeology in North America and other parts of the world. Overall this book was an enjoyable read and should become a standard introductory text on historical archaeology practices. Both the authors and HarperCollins should be commended for producing this excellent introductory text on historical archaeology.

Robbin Chatan

A.S.B.C. member Robbin Chatan completed his M.A. in 1992 and his required Ph.D. coursework in Archaeology at the University of Calgary. Since 1995 he has held the position of Publications Editor for *The Midden*. He has a deep interest in historical archaeology, and has worked on historical period sites in Alberta and British Columbia.

REFLECTIONS ON MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

Captured Heritage: The scramble for west coast artifacts

by DOUGLAS COLE

UBC Press, Vancouver, 1985. Reprinted
1995.

xxi + 373 pp., illus., index. Price: (Pb)
\$24.95 CDN.

Much has changed in the last decade in terms of how museums respond to First Nations' requests for a say in managing, interpreting and owning objects originating in their communities. For example, in Canada, a joint task force between the Canadian Museums Association and the Assembly of First Nations developed a set of principles and recommendations concerning museum collections. One of the principles of the report is that issues of repatriation should be considered on moral and ethical grounds, rather than strictly legal grounds. This principle reflects the reality that some objects in museums were removed from their communities in illegitimate ways. The task force's report (1992) has been adopted by many Canadian museums.

In the preface added to the 1995 reprint of *Captured Heritage*, Douglas Cole acknowledges changes in the discourse concerning museum collections which have occurred in the ten years since the book was first published. These ten years have proven critical for redefining relationships between museums and First Nations and may lead some to view Cole's work as dated. However, *Captured Heritage* expands our understanding of the nature of collecting on the Northwest Coast. The trends and patterns the author identifies in his historical analysis of the period between 1875 and the 1920's also apply to some collecting in more recent times.

The book provides a fascinating read for anyone interested in the history of collecting on the Northwest Coast, outlining how museums came to possess the vast majority of Northwest Coast objects, both secular and sacred. The era from 1875 to the 1920's coincides with the period of greatest growth in museums, especially anthropology museums and, consequently, a period in which vast collections were accumulated. According to Cole, by the time this period ended, more Northwest Coast material were located in New York City than remained in all of British Columbia. Immense collections had also made their way to Germany, Britain, Washington DC, and other European and North American urban centres.

Chapters 1-7 cover the period of collecting for expositions and museums. Money for collecting initially came from the large expositions such as the United States Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876 and the Chicago World's Fair's Columbian International Exposition of 1893. These chapters outline how the collections of major institutions such as the Smithsonian (Washington DC), the American Museum of Natural History (New York), and the Field Museum (Chicago) were built. Cole provides insight into the collecting strategies of individuals who lived on the coast such as James Swan of Port Townsend, Washington, and those of the museum curators such as Franz Boas, George Dorsey, and Marius Barbeau. Reference to the letters and papers of these individuals shows that their collecting activities were motivated by profit, professional ambition, the pursuit of knowledge, and competitive rivalry between individuals and institutions.

Chapters 8-9 focus on the changes which occurred in collecting on the Northwest Coast in the early years of this century. Private collectors became more prominent, and Canadian museums collected more actively. Chapter 10 (Epilogue) explores the history of Northwest Coast art scholarship in the earlier years of this century. Chapter 11 (Themes and Patterns) summarizes the nature of museum collect-

ing during the heyday period as Cole has outlined it. He points out that there was a sense of urgency in the collecting activities of museum anthropologists which fueled competition between mainly American museums with the budgets to collect on a grand scale. Although the author takes pains to point out that most objects were purchased and that prices paid for objects was mutually agreed upon, he provides ample evidence that many sales were controversial within communities and families, and that thefts occurred. Thefts of skeletal remains and grave goods appear to have been quite common. Collectors often believed they had legitimate scientific motivations for these nefarious activities. They were aware that native people were opposed to this desecration and very disturbed by the ransacking of burial caves and houses and of unoccupied villages.

Captured Heritage is a major contribution to museum history and to an understanding of the nature of collecting on the Northwest Coast prior to 1930. As museums work out new management and ownership relationships with First Nations, reference to the complex historical relationships outlined by Cole will arise over and over again.

REFERENCE

Assembly of First Nations and the Canadian Museums Association

1992 Task Force Report on Museums and First Peoples. *Turning the Page: Forging New Partnerships Between Museums and First Peoples*, Ottawa.

Ann Stevenson

Ann Stevenson is Collections Manager at the UBC Museum of Anthropology and has experience in dealing with repatriation requests and related policy development. She was Project Manager for the *From Under the Delta* exhibition, currently showing at MOA, and has participated in archaeological projects in British Columbia and Washington over the past twenty years. She recently worked for the Sto:lo Nation as an Archaeologist and Urban Development Monitor.

THE LIFE OF AN EXTRAORDINARY Tsilhqot'in Woman

Chiwid

Collected by SAGE BIRCHWATER

Transmontanus / New Star books,
Transmontanus No. 2, Vancouver, 1995.
126 pp., photos. Price: (Pb) \$16.00 CDN.

Chiwid is a biography written as chronological series of stories that are based upon a collection of utterances that Sage Birchwater, a freelance journalist and author, has had the privilege of hearing from the Tsilhqot'in and other residents of the Chilcotin. Sage has lived in this region for over twenty odd years in that wild, beautiful country known as the Chilcotin, "the land steeped in tradition that lingered as if caught in a back-eddy of time" (p.12). The stories are designed to tell a tale of the life of an extraordinary woman who lived alone in the wilderness for a significant portion of her life. *Chiwid* stories are told against an examination of the Chilcotin lifestyle during the period of time in which those residents of the Chilcotin who are interviewed have experience, mainly during the 1900's. *Chiwid* is meant to bring to life the transformation of the Chilcotin country, the inevitable clash and integration of cultures that occurred, and to tell the story of the incredible personalities that have graced that country with their presence.

The question for archaeologists is: does the story of Chiwid's life represent a pattern of life that would be consistent with an earlier form of lifestyle and subsistence for the Tsilhqot'in in general? The answer to this question is tempered by the fact that Chiwid's early life was spent in a dysfunctional marriage in which she was abused. This could have affected her mental stability. I found Chiwid's story interesting in light of Lane's (1953:46) assertion that "in both

summer and winter, people often camped in the open with no shelter". The possessions of Chiwid were few and very specific to her outdoor subsistence. She carried her possessions and stored the others in very specific locations that she found as she needed them. She spent the entire year, in any weather living out in the open with little or no shelter. Her resulting lifestyle and her woodswoman sense made her a legend in the territory. Several informants remark about her closeness to the animals and the wildness of her nature, and that she lived like the old-timers did. Nonetheless, Chiwid followed the yearly round of the Tsilhqot'in in the era in which she lived and she echoed a pattern of existence from an earlier time.

The style that was used in the book might be a little confusing to those people who have never interviewed native informants who speak English as a second language. Sage Birchwater has intentionally left the text in the form in which it was given, with many of its imperfections. I did notice an inconsistency in many of the spellings of placenames such as Cochin which the Tsilhqot'in pronounce Kwatsine. These spellings are not consistent from story to story. By sticking to the vernacular of the country, Sage has provided a real sense of the style that is used in conversation by the Tsilhqot'in when they tell stories in English. It is not clear if Sage ever used a translator when he did his interviewing. I suspect he didn't because all of the individuals that I personally know that he interviewed for the book, all speak some English. If the book has a flaw I would say that he might have enlisted the help of a translator and interviewed more Tsilhqot'in. On the other hand, everyone he interviewed had some memory of Chiwid. The difficulty that Sage faced was how to interweave those memories into a story line, and still preserve the folksy character and authenticity of the collected stories. I think that he has been successful in doing so.

The book will be useful to those individuals who have an interest in Tsilhqot'in ethnology and archaeology for the rea-

sons mentioned above. It will also be of interest to those people who wish to learn something of the interior of the province, particularly the Chilcotin, where electricity and other "modern" conveniences still elude some residents including the Nemiah Valley Indian Band, who choose to live without it to preserve their way of life. Small wonder then, that a woman like Chiwid could exist in the 20th century! I'd like to thank Sage Birchwater for sharing his work with the rest of us and I'd like to thank Terry Glavin for helping Sage edit it and piece it all together. I've been looking forward to this book for many years.

REFERENCE

Lane, Robert

1953 *Cultural Relations of the Chilcotin Indians of West Central British Columbia*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Washington. University Microfilm No. 1970-5296.

Cindy English

Cindy English is an ethnologist who has lived and worked in the Chilcotin for the Nemiah Valley Indian Band for one year and several summers since 1988. She knows and has interviewed for her own research many of the characters who have been interviewed for *Chiwid*. Like Sage Birchwater, she has a passion for the wild untamed country called Chilcotin and a hearty respect for those people who have lived there.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

ARCHAEOLOGY

Fagan, Brian.

1996 *Ancient North America: The Archaeology of a Continent*. Second Edition.

Thames and Hudson, London/New York. 480 pps., illus., further reading, bib., glossary, index. Price: (Pb) \$34.95 US

This book is an introductory text to North American prehistory with sections on Paleo-Indian hunter-gatherers, the Great Plains, the Arctic, the West (including the Northwest Coast, Interior Plateau, Great Basin, Southwest and California), and the Eastern Woodlands. The text is updated with new data from the Great Plains and Interior Plateau, and a new section on the "Hunter-Gatherers to the South and East".

Mackie, Quentin.

1995 *The Taxonomy of Ground Stone Woodworking Tools*.

BAR International Series 613, Oxford. vii + 115 pps., tpls., plates, figs., appendices. Price: (Pb) £26.00 UK; ca. \$52.00 CDN.

This is the published version of Mackie's M.A. thesis on the analysis of pre-historic Northwest Coast ground stone adzes or celts from the ethnographic Coast Salish culture area. The author discusses tool variability within this important artifact class, and the patternings through an analysis of behavioural processes which influence adze manufacture, morphology, and discard.

Pringle, Heather.

1996 *In Search of Ancient North America: An Archaeological Journey to Forgotten Cultures*.

John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. xi + 227 pps., illus., further reading, bib., index. Price: (Hc) \$24.95 US/\$34.95 CDN.

Pringle presents a popular overview of nine major archaeological sites in the United States and Canada. The Canadian archaeological sites discussed in the text include Keatley Creek (British Columbia), Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump (Alberta), the Ball Site (Ontario), and Bluefish Cave (Yukon).

Renfrew, Collin, and Paul Bahn.

1996 *Archaeology: Theories, Methods and Practice*. Second Edition.

Thames and Hudson, London/New York. 592 pps, illus., glossary, notes and bib, index. Price: (Hc) 65.00 CDN; (Pb) \$35.00 US.

This introductory text is a comprehensive overview of archaeological methods and theory. In the second edition, the authors present new material on the role of women in archaeology and the archaeology of gender. The discussion on dating techniques has been updated with current advances including DNA research. They have also added data from Southeast Asia and recent "dramatic" finds of the 1990's.

Schmidt, Peter R., and Thomas C. Patterson, eds.

1996 *Making Alternative Histories: The Practice of Archaeology and History in Non-Western Settings*.

SAR Press, Santa Fe. 336 pps., illus., tpls., notes, bib., index. Price: (Hc) \$40.00 US; (Pb) \$18.00 US.

In this text a number of international scholars discuss the disappearance of local histories due to colonial and neo-colonial influences, and from the past practices of western archaeologists and historians.

Stewart, Hilary.

1996 *Stone, Bone, Antler, and Shell: Artifacts of the Northwest Coast*.

Douglas & McIntyre, Vancouver. 160 pps., illus., bib., glossary, index of artifact illustrations. Price: (Hc) \$35.00 CDN.

This is the revised and rewritten edition of the earlier *Artifacts of the Northwest Coast Indians* originally published in 1973. Through drawings and black and white photographs the author presents the manufacturing techniques and tool type and function of native Northwest Coast artifacts.

ETHNOLOGY AND MATERIAL CULTURE

MacDonald, George F.

1996 *Haida Art*.

Douglas & McIntyre/University of Washington Press, Vancouver/Seattle. 256 pp., 175 illus. Price: (Hc) \$65.00 CDN/\$60.00 US.

This is a comprehensive book on Haida art by the current executive director of the Canadian Museum of Civilization. His discussion of Haida art is presented with an overview of the historical, cultural, and cosmological contexts.

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA PUBLICATIONS MINISTRY OF SMALL BUSINESS, TOURISM AND CULTURE ARCHAEOLOGY BRANCH

Free while copies last. Contact: Ms. Dana Woollard, Archaeology Branch, P.O. Box 9816, Station Provincial Government, Victoria, B.C. V8W 9W3.

Tel: 660-2421 or 1-800-663-7867, ask for 356-0882; Fax: (604) 387-4420

- 1996 *British Columbia Shipwreck Recording Guide* (formerly published as *Documenting Shipwrecks*, 1991). Jack Foster (ed).
1996 *British Columbia Designated Heritage Sites Registry*. Ian Whitbread (ed).

MINISTRY OF FORESTS ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS BRANCH

Free while copies last. Contact: Ms. Shannon Gelean, TUS Co-ordinator, Aboriginal Affairs Branch, Ministry of Forests, 3rd Floor, 610 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.C. V8W 3E7.

Tel.: 660-2421 or 1-800-663-7867, ask for 953-4766.

- 1996 *Traditional Use Study Program Guides: Funding Proposal Instructions, Traditional Use Site Recording Guide, Traditional Use Database Technical Specifications.*

DEBITAGE

Congratulations to the **Archaeological Institute of America (AIA)**, who are celebrating their 30th anniversary this year... In May, the Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia awarded **Dr. Hector Williams**, Department of Classics, Near Eastern and Religious Studies at UBC, its distinguished service plaque in recognition for his 21 years of involvement with the society... **Heritage Day 1997** falls on February 17th. Each year, Heritage Day has a different theme. For example, in 1992 the heritage of First Nations people was the focus. In 1997, to coincide with the 500th anniversary of the voyage of Cabot, Heritage Day will celebrate a half millennium of the traditions, culture and settlement of Newfoundland and Labrador... **Dr. Dana Lepofsky**, SFU, is currently con-

ducting research in the Fraser Valley on traditional Stó:lo burning sites. Next year, Dana will be leading the 1997 SFU field school at the Scowlitz site (DhR1 16). The 1996 SFU field school was directed by **Dr. Philip Hobler** at Tsini Tsini, an early site on the central coast of B.C. **Dr. Knut Fladmark**, also from SFU, is presently working on updating a bibliography on B.C. archaeology... The **Secwepemc Cultural Education Society/Simon Fraser University** in Kamloops now offers majors in archaeology and anthropology, and holds a field school each year for First Nations students. This training helps feed students into consultant work in the area... **Drs. David Pokotylo** and **Neil Guppy**, UBC, are working on a joint project compil-

ing data on the public's perception of archaeology and heritage... UBC graduate student **Doug Brown** completed his MA in November, entitled "Disposing of the Dead: A Shell Midden Cemetery in British Columbia's Gulf of Georgia Region"... Over the past year, **Parks Canada** has been kept extremely busy, conducting various research projects and monitoring impact to archaeological sites by visitors within the parks. For example, they monitored the visitor impact of campsites located on shell middens in Pacific Rim National Park, investigated forestry impacts to Kootney National Park, and conducted high altitude work at Yoho National Park. They also worked with other government departments to provide CRM advice.

PERMITS

Issues by the B.C. Archaeology Branch, June - October 1996

1996-162	Inspection	Len Ham - AIA of DhRt 22, Vancouver International Airport, Richmond
1996-163	Inspection	Peter Merchant - AIA of proposed forestry operations by Weldwood of Canada Ltd, Quesnel Forest District
1996-164	Inspection	Peter Merchant - AIA for West Fraser Mills proposed forestry operations in the Pelican Lake, Batnuni Lake and Blackwater River areas, Quesnel Forest District
1996-165	Inspection	Mike Rousseau - AIA for BC Lands (Cariboo Region) residential & commercial land developments at Tatla Lake Properties; Pyper Creek; Charlotte Lake and Anahim Lake
1996-166	Inspection	Arne Carlson - AIA of proposed 28 ha subdivision, Coast Land District on south bank of Nechako River near Greer Creek
1996-167	Inspection	Warren Hill - AIA for International Forest Products proposed forestry operations, N of Hope on the east side of Fraser River
1996-168	Inspection	Morley Eldridge - Inspection for AIA for proposed forestry operations in TSL A37810, west of Spences Bridge
1996-169	Inspection	Bjorn Simonsen - Archaeological inventory and evaluation for proposed subdivision in Kitley Lake area, Skaha Lake
1996-170	Investigation	Lindsay Oliver - Excavation of historic burials at Bowman's Hill, Chilliwack
1996-171	Inspection	Morley Eldridge - AIA of forestry operations located W of Spences Bridge
1996-172	Alteration	Shawn Kenmuir - Alterations to CMTs located on Kitkiata Inlet
1996-173	Inspection	Ian Wilson - AIA of Skeena Sawmills forestry operations on Kitkiata Inlet
1996-174	Inspection	Bjorn Simonsen - Site inventory of lands near Billings Spit near the mouth of the Sooke River
1996-175	Inspection	Arne Carlson - Inventory and evaluation of 12 localities within the Vanderhoof Forest District
1996-176	Inspection	Clarence Richie - AIA of Port Alberni Forest District operations in Woodlot 1475, W of Lantzville
1996-177	Inspection	Bjorn Simonsen - Inventory of BCBC Riverview Hospital Property (Essondale), Coquitlam
1996-178	Inspection	Kevin Twohig - AIA of Kalum Forest District forestry operations on the Nass, Taylor, and Sanyam Rivers
1996-179	Inspection	Ed McCullough - AIA of various oil and gas developments in NE B.C.
1996-180	Alteration	R.Friedrich/G.Payne - Felling/removal/processing and other alteration of CMTs within TFL 47, Graham and Moresby Islands, QCI
1996-181	Inspection	Bjorn Simonsen - AIA of proposed subdivision near Mt. Currie, Lillooet Land District
1996-182	Alteration	Terry Goodman - Construction excavations for proposed condominium on a portion of DcRt 18, 1296/1290/1284 Beach Drive, Oak Bay
1996-183	Inspection	Geordie Howe - AIA of Campbell River Forest District forestry operations and access roads
1996-184	Inspection	Diana French - AIA of Knappe Lake Forestry Campground upgrading Lakes Forest District
1996-185	Alteration	Al Southwick - Construction of natural gas line within DgRs 2, Hwy17/Tsawwassen Drive, Municipality of Delta
1996-186	Inspection	Roderick Heitzman - Evaluative testing of EdQa 75 and 78, Stoddart Creek, near Wilmer, B.C.
1996-187	Inspection	Bjorn Simonsen - AIA of the proposed Greenville - Kincolith Road on N bank of the Nass River
1996-188	Inspection	Rob Shortland - AIA of proposed hand-logging forestry operations on Kishkosh Inlet, North Coast Forest District
1996-189	Inspection	Morley Eldridge - AIA of Ainsworth Lumber forestry operations near headwaters of Oregon Jack Creek
1996-190	Inspection	Stan Copp - AIA of proposed MoTH gravel quarry for Camp McKinney Road, near confluence of Inkameep and Gregoire Creeks
1996-191	Inspection	Terrance Gibson - Inventory of selected areas within the Mackenzie Timber Supply Area
1996-192	Inspection	Bjorn Simonsen - AIA of 7 Mid-Coast Forest District timber sale blocks, at Margaret Bay, Ethel Cove, and Boswell Inlet (Smith Inlet)
1996-193	Alteration	Kelly Tate - Removal of log stockpile from FaSb T96—17, within CP982, Block 2A, FL A45024, near Chilanko Forks in Chilcotin Forest District
1996-194	Inspection	Geordie Howe - AIA of proposed Cowan Point residential subdivision, Bowen Island
1996-195	Alteration	Hans Penner - Alteration of EjRe 19 resulting from upgrading of Bridge Lake North Road #314 by MoTH, South Cariboo District
1996-196	Inspection	Mike Rousseau - AIA of Riverside Forest Products forestry operations within Chilcotin Forest District
1996-197	Inspection	Arne Carlson - Research and excavations at FjSf 30, 61, 102, 155, and FkSf 11, vicinity of Nechako Canyon
1996-198	Inspection	Brad Smart - AIA of proposed subdivision near Dorcas Point, Northwest Bay, Nanoose District
1996-199	Alteration	Christopher Lepine - Alterations to area of DhRl 40, W side of the Harrison River, N of Hwy.7, near Harrison Mills
1996-200	Alteration	Al Bolger - Trench excavations for drainage pipes and manhole with EeRl 192, BC Hydro's Seton Substation
1996-201	Inspection	Brian Pegg - AIA of MacMillan Bloedel Kelsey Bay Division forestry operations within TFL 39, Block 2
1996-202	Alteration	Don Johnson - Felling/removal/processing and other alterations to CMTs within TFL 39, Block 2, Campbell River Forest District
1996-203	Inspection	Vicki Feddema - AIA of TimberWest forestry operations within TFL 2, West Cracroft Island

1996-204	Inspection	Shawnee Palamantier - AIA of forestry operations within asserted Toosey traditional territory, Williams Lake Forest District
1996-205	Inspection	Bruce Ball - AIA of Ainsworth Lumber forestry operations on Cornwall Creek, Kamloops Forest District
1996-206	Inspection	Richard Brolly - AIA of proposed residential subdivision on the the NW shore of Nicola Lake
1996-207	Inspection	Kevin Twohig - AIA for subdivision of Frac. L.S.2, Sec.13, Tp.23, Rge.9, W6M, K.D.Y.D, on Shuswap Lake
1996-208	Alteration	J.Waring/P.Scharfe/B.Craven - Cutting/falling/yarding/moving/milling of CMTs within TFL 19, vicinity of Gold River and Zeballos
1996-209	Alteration	Dave Mackay - Alteration of CMTs in DjSo 17 and 18, Interfor timber harvesting blocks and access road rights-of-way, Zuciarte Channel and King Passage, Nootka Sound
1996-210	Inspection	Vicki Feddema - AIA of Port Alberni Forest District Small Business Forest Enterprise Program forestry operations, W coast of Vancouver Island
1996-211	Inspection	Andrew Mason - AIA of Lot B, D.L.5306, Gp.1, N.W.D, Plan 14935, in Powell River
1996-212	Investigation	D'Ann Owens-Baird - Excavation of DcRu 92, Portage Inlet, View Royal District, within right-of-way for Victoria Approaches of Vancouver Island Highway
1996-213	Inspection	Diana French - AIA of Riverside Lumber forestry operations within Arrow Forest District
1996-214	Inspection	Martin Handly - AIA of Gorman Brothers Lumber, Tolko Industries, Weyerhaeuser Canada (Vernon & Salmon Arm Forest Districts), and Ministry of Forests forestry operations in the Vernon Forest District
1996-215	Inspection	Bruce Dahlstrom - AIA of Canfor Forestry haulroads in Prince George Forestry District
1996-216	Inspection	Jeff Bailey - AIA of proposed bridge for truck route crossing of Coldwater River in Merritt
1996-217	Alteration	Wayne French - Felling/removal and other alterations to CMTs within TFK 44, Port Alberni Forest District
1996-218	Inspection	Geordie Howe - AIA of Babine Forest Products and Decker Lake Forest Products forestry operations in DLFP 38 and DLFP 090, Lakes Forest District
1996-219	Inspection	Ian Wilson - AIA of proposed improvements and upgrading of the Alaska Highway between Liard River and Munchò Lake Provincial Park
1996-220	Inspection	Gabriella Prager - AIA for proposed BC Lands' projects in the vicinity of Fort Nelson
1996-221	Inspection	Morley Eldridge -AIA for MacMillan Bloedel forestry operations within TFL 39, inland of Namu and Koeye
1996-222	Investigation	Gordon Mohs -Data recovery at DgRn 23 within D.L.476, N.W.D.
1996-223	Inspection	John Maxwell - Inventory in the vicinity of Spiller Inlet and Ellerslie Lake
1996-224	Inspection	Morley Eldridge - Post-construction AIA of existing propane gas compound and pipeline within D.L.1863, at Echo Bay on Gilford Island, Coast District
1996-225	Inspection	Mike Rousseau - AIA of Ministry of Forests Small Business Forest Enterprise Program (SBFEP) forestry operations within the Robertson Creek drainage, Kamloops Forest District
1996-226	Alteration	Barbara Archer - Alterations to DcRu 92 by the Vancouver Island Highway Project, Portage Inlet, View Royal District
1996-227	Alteration	Nigel Hemingway - Alterations to EjRg T4 and T5 at Horse Lake, Lillooet Land District
1996-228	Inspection	Richard Brolly - AIA of Okeover Arm Provincial Park, N.W.D.
1996-229	Inspection	Jean Bussey - AIA of Slocan Forest Products forestry operations including CP 551, Cutblocks 497, 523, and 563, in NE B.C.
1996-230	Inspection	Ian Wilson - AIA of Mid-Coast Forest District SBFEP forestry operations within TSL A52433, Smith Inlet
1996-231	Inspection	John Maxwell - AIA of DeRt 55, in conflict with proposed community hall on Lot 2, Sec.18&19, Pender Island
1996-232	Inspection	Bruce Ball - AIA of forestry operations within TSL A51773, Williams Lake Forest District
1996-233	Inspection	Morley Eldridge - Inventory and AIA of Woodlot forestry operations within the Kalum Forest District
1996-234	Inspection	Ian Wilson - AIA of BC Hydro power distribution line, W shore of Seymour Arm, Shuswap Lake
1996-235	Alteration	Art Lightburn - Alterations to portions of DhSb 8 & 17 within Lot 3, Plan 26956, D.L.22, Craig Bay, Nanoose District
1996-236	Inspection	Kevin Twohig - AIA of proposed pump station and pipeline for Mount Polley Mine development, near Polly Lake
1996-237	Inspection	Alexandra Maas - AIA of Northwood Pulp and Timber Ltd. Forestry operations within the Morice Forest District
1996-238	Inspection	Alexandra Maas - AIA of Slocan Forest Products forestry operations within the Vanderhoof Forest District
1996-239	Inspection	Clinton Coates - AIA of developments associated with the Jedney Gas Plant and Pipeline Expansion project, N of Fort St. John
1996-240	Inspection	Clinton Coates - AIA of developments associated with the Highway Pipeline Gathering System project, N of Fort St. John
1996-241	Inspection	Andrew Mason - AIA of proposed TSL forestry operations within the Chilliwack Forest District
1996-242	Inspection	Ian Franck - AIA of Evans Forest Products forestry operations in the Salmon Arm Forest District

LECTURES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

- January 8, 1997**
8:00 pm
Joint AIA/ASBC Meeting
Excavating Ancient Stymphalos, 1994-1996
Professor Hector Williams, Department of Classics, Near Eastern and Religious Studies, University of British Columbia
Lecture Theatre of the Vancouver Museum
- February 4, 1997**
7:30 pm
The Roman Frontier on the Rhine
Professor Colin Wells, Trinity University (Texas)
Theatre at the Museum of Anthropology, U.B.C.
- March 18, 1997**
7:30 pm
Ancient Israel and the Sea
Professor Robert Stieglitz, Rutgers University (New Jersey)
Theatre at the Museum of Anthropology, U.B.C.
- April (TBA)**
Research in Ancient Yemen
Dr. William Glanzman, University of British Columbia
Theatre at the Museum of Anthropology, U.B.C.

THE UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

- January 29, 1997**
7:30 pm
The Maud Expedition: Underwater Archaeology in the Arctic
UASBC Archivist David Stone
Vancouver Maritime Museum
- February 26, 1997**
7:30 pm
USS Suwannee and Saranac: Early U.S. Navy Losses in British Columbia
UASBC President Robyn Woodward
Vancouver Maritime Museum
- March 26, 1997**
7:30 pm
Latest Developments in High-Tech Search Gear
Sonar specialist Mark Atherton
Vancouver Maritime Museum

EXHIBITS

MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Written in the Earth

Through December 31, 1996

Gallery 10

An exhibit of antler, stone, and wood carvings uncovered from archaeological sites throughout Coast Salish territory, illustrating that the roots to xwelmuxw art dates back more than 3,500 years. The exhibit also includes several reconstructions of design fragments by contemporary First Nations artists.

From Under the Delta: Archaeology in British Columbia's Lower Mainland

Ongoing

Gallery 9

Features rare preserved wood and bark objects dating from the past 4,600 years, retrieved from 11 archaeological wet sites across the Lower Mainland; illustrates traditional fishing, wood working, basketry and cordage technologies; explores cultural resource management issues; demonstrates various techniques used to recover objects from wet sites.

CONFERENCES

1997

April 2-6

SAA, Society for American Archaeology, 62nd Annual Meeting

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, USA

The 1997 SAA annual meeting will focus on the accomplishments of national archaeological projects, work that is conducted, sponsored, or mandated under national laws and policies. Over the past few decades, there has been a growing national commitment to archaeology. This is a reflection of an increasing interest in archaeology by both citizens and the government. The program committee encourages papers and sessions to celebrate or critique the results of national archaeology programs, an important topic within the field of archaeology today.

Further information: Society for American Archaeology, 900 Second Street NE #12, Washington, DC, 20002. Tel. (202) 789-8200; Fax (202) 789-0284.

Direct any comments or questions concerning proposed ideas or content of presentations to: 1997 Program Chair, David G. Anderson, E-mail: danderso@seac.fsu.edu

April 5

Underwater Archaeological Society of BC, 12th Annual Shipwrecks Conference

VANCOUVER MARITIME MUSEUM, Vancouver, BC

UASBC's annual symposium on underwater archaeology and maritime history features a full slate of speakers and slide shows. An optional dinner and awards night follows. Keynote speaker is Jerry Ostermiller, Director of the Columbia River Maritime Museum in Astoria, Oregon. He will discuss the museum's ongoing survey of the *Isabella*, a Hudson's Bay Company sailing ship wreck on the notorious Columbia River Bar in 1830.

Further information: The Underwater Archaeological Society of BC, 1905 Ogden Avenue, Vancouver, BC, V6J 1A3. UASBC President Robyn Woodward: (604) 877-1342.

May 7-11

CAA, Canadian Archaeological Association, 30th Annual Meeting

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan

May 22-24

THE STÓ:LO - PEOPLE OF THE RIVER

STÓ:LO NATION, Chilliwack, BC

The Stó:lo Nation, which represents and provides services to nineteen member First Nation communities located along the lower Fraser River, will be hosting an interdisciplinary conference on the Stó:lo. The conference will be a forum for academics to present new scholarship dealing with issues pertaining to the Stó:lo, as well as an opportunity for health care workers, government representatives, community development workers, and Stó:lo people to discuss Stó:lo history, contemporary issues and views of the future.

Call for papers: Participants are invited to propose a paper, panel or presentation that explores issues such as anthropology, archaeology, child welfare, community development, culture, education, fisheries, forestry, health, history, justice, resource management, social development, self-government and the future. Please submit a one page description (double-spaced, with participant's name, address, and telephone numbers) for each paper no later than January 14, 1997.

Conference Coordinator: Sarah Eustace, Stó:lo Nation, Bldg. #5 - 7201 Vedder Rd., Chilliwack, B.C. V2R 4G5; Tel. (604) 858-0662; Fax (604) 824-2525.

November (TBA)

SIXTH ANNUAL BC ARCHAEOLOGY FORUM

STÓ:LO NATION, Chilliwack, BC

Contact: Heather Myles, Stó:lo Nation, Bldg. #5 - 7201 Vedder Rd, Chilliwack, B.C. V2R 4G5; Tel. (604) 858-0662; Fax (604) 824-2525.

2AA, Society for American Archaeology, 1987 Annual Meeting, Denver, CO

1987 Annual Meeting, April 24-28, Denver, CO

The 1987 Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held at the Denver Convention Center, Denver, Colorado, from April 24 to 28, 1987. The meeting will feature a variety of sessions, including plenary sessions, symposia, and workshops. The program is designed to provide a forum for the presentation and discussion of research in all areas of archaeology.

For more information, contact the Society for American Archaeology, 1987 Annual Meeting, P.O. Box 520, Bentall Station, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N3. Telephone: (604) 681-1111.

1987 Annual Meeting, Society for American Archaeology, Denver, CO

The 1987 Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held at the Denver Convention Center, Denver, Colorado, from April 24 to 28, 1987. The meeting will feature a variety of sessions, including plenary sessions, symposia, and workshops. The program is designed to provide a forum for the presentation and discussion of research in all areas of archaeology.

For more information, contact the Society for American Archaeology, 1987 Annual Meeting, P.O. Box 520, Bentall Station, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N3. Telephone: (604) 681-1111.

CAA, Canadian Archaeological Association, 30th Annual Meeting

30th Annual Meeting, May 1-5, Vancouver, BC

The 30th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association will be held at the Vancouver Convention Center, Vancouver, British Columbia, from May 1 to 5, 1987. The meeting will feature a variety of sessions, including plenary sessions, symposia, and workshops. The program is designed to provide a forum for the presentation and discussion of research in all areas of archaeology.

For more information, contact the Canadian Archaeological Association, 30th Annual Meeting, P.O. Box 520, Bentall Station, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N3. Telephone: (604) 681-1111.

The 30th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association will be held at the Vancouver Convention Center, Vancouver, British Columbia, from May 1 to 5, 1987. The meeting will feature a variety of sessions, including plenary sessions, symposia, and workshops. The program is designed to provide a forum for the presentation and discussion of research in all areas of archaeology.

 THE MIDDEN

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

