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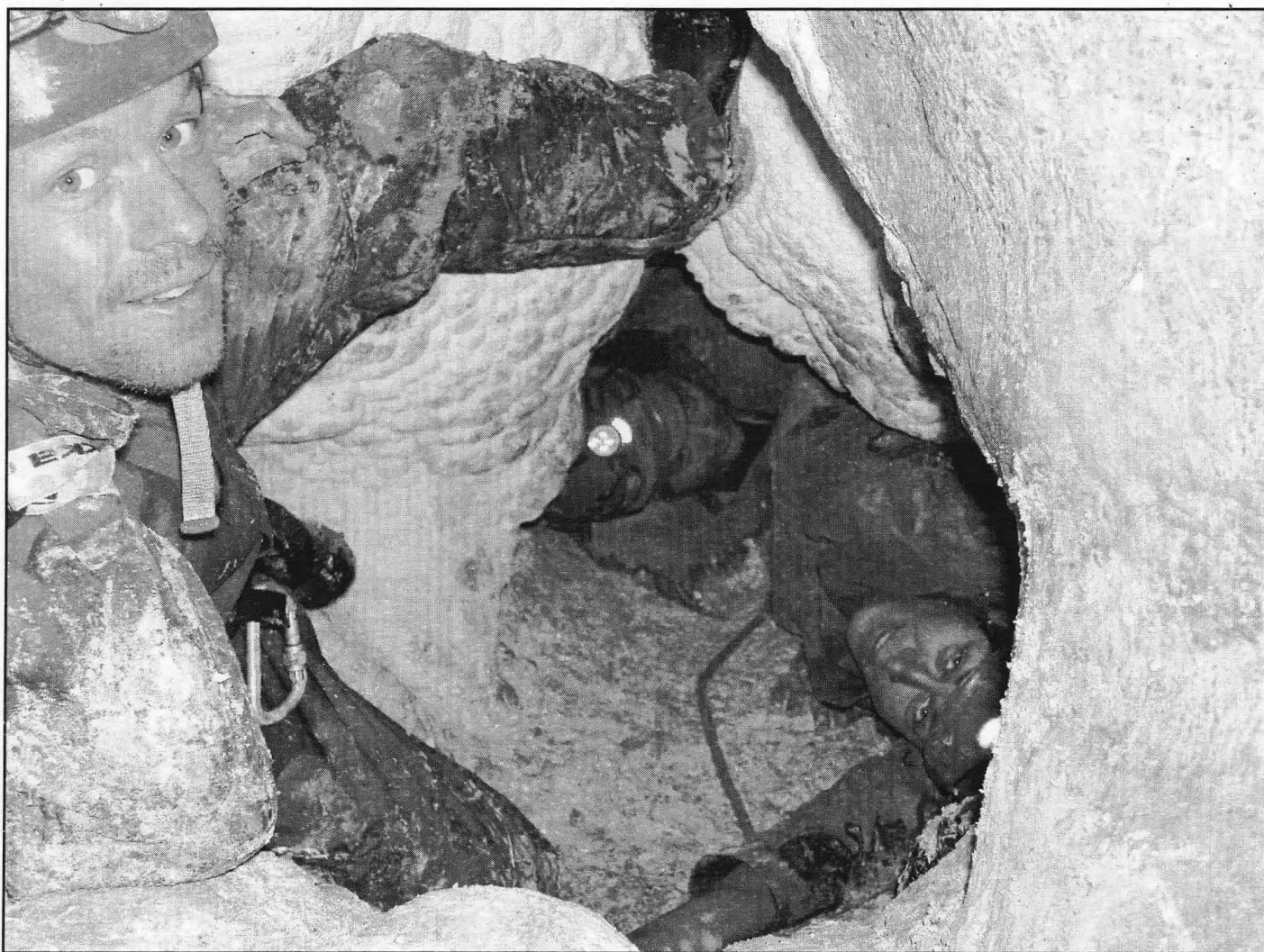
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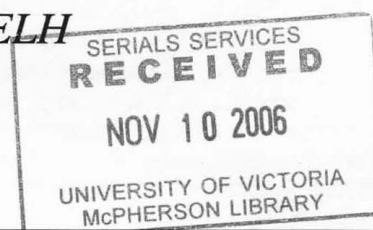
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FIELD SCHOOLS IN MUD BAY, THE WEST COAST, & HAIDA GWAIH

EXCAVATIONS AT *Sxwóxwiymelh*
ON THE FRASER RIVER





THE MIDDEN

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and the spread of archaeological knowledge.

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THE MIDDEN

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THE MIDDEN Subscriptions

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Single copies of most previous issues are available for \$5.00 each. Subscription forms and membership application forms are available on our Web site.

Cover

(From far to near) Quentin Mackie, Martina Steffen and Adrian Sanders slither through a phreatic tube carved by the melting glaciers from a previous ice age, in search of sediment-containing caverns with archaeological potential on Huxley Island, Haida Gwaii (Photo by Daryl Fedje).



THE ASBC PAGES

ASBC +/- 40 Years

The Archaeological Society of British Columbia is 40-years old — a well-deserved milestone to celebrate decades of volunteer work to help protect and preserve the rich archaeological heritage of British Columbia. But from the broader, far more humbling measure of time, 40 years scarcely registers as the standard error of a conventional carbon-14 date.

Since 1966, the ASBC Society has been the only charitable, non-profit volunteer organization wholly devoted to the conservation and knowledge of our archaeological heritage (aside from our underwater counterparts, UASBC, of course). The Society has been key to the development and maintenance of public support for our provincial heritage legislation, the *Heritage Conservation Act*. Many threatened heritage sites have been helped preserved by the contributions of ASBC members over the years, whether through organizing volunteer emergency salvage excavations, assisting university research and heritage management projects, or directing public educational programs to build greater public awareness about archaeology, First Nation history and the importance of heritage conservation. Without the ASBC's volunteer work over the last four decades, British Columbia would be a far less historically-rich place.

Today, there is a real public need for the ASBC Society. The ancient heritage of this province is threatened by increasingly rampant, unregulated land development. Chronic provincial government cutbacks have left the effective regulation of the *Heritage Conservation Act* at crisis

levels. First Nations are struggling to create greater respect for their aboriginal rights, traditions and interests over their ancestral heritage. And while public opinion polls suggest there is an enormous interest in world archaeology, the public remains largely uninformed of First Nations' history of this land or the cultural diversity of pioneer British Columbia.

Meanwhile, the ASBC Society has its own mid-life challenges to confront. Funding from the BC Heritage Trust, dissolved in 2003, will soon run out. Membership remains static. The Branches threaten revolt. The nebulous relationship between the Society and its Branches persists to be a source of perennial bylaw review. There are membership concerns that programs are not reaching the greater public; that the society lacks any media profile or political influence; and that, as a organization, the ASBC is not living up to its original heritage conservation mandate.

It is an exciting time in British Columbia. Archaeology has never been more publicly relevant. The ASBC has a duty to resolve our internal challenges, allow the organization to grow, and be successful in our mandate. There are great opportunities for members to get involved in fund raising, increasing membership, providing public outreach, promoting stewardship, lobbying for heritage conservation, and, in our own means, help reconcile relations with First Nations in British Columbia.

Happy 40th Birthday, ASBC.

Eric McLay
ASBC President

ARCHAEOLOGY NEWS

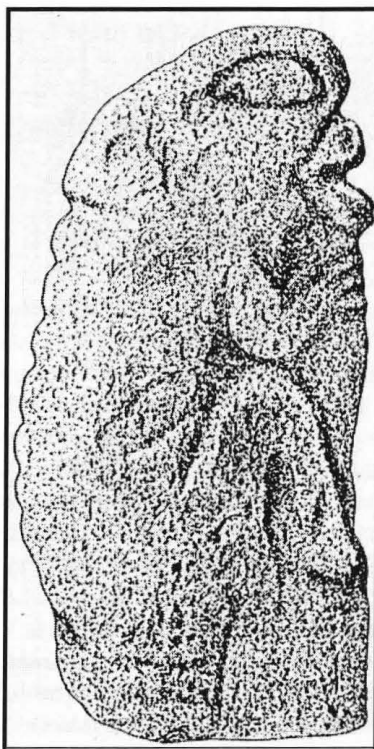
Stone T'xwelátse Returns Home

A Briefing on a Recent Repatriation by the
Stó:lo-Ts'elxweyéqw-Nooksack

Dave Schaepe and T'xwelátse (Herb Joe)

On Saturday, October 14 of this year, an audience of approximately 600 people representing many Stó:lo and Nooksack communities and their friends gathered at the Semá:th Longhouse in Kilgard, B.C. to witness and celebrate the return of a long separated Ancestor: Stone T'xwelátse. This event, hosted by Sumas First Nation elder Ray Silver (Xeyteleq), concluded a series of gatherings following ceremonies at the Burke Museum in Seattle (October 6) and the Nooksack Tribe Community Hall (October 9) near Everson, Washington — prompted by this significant repatriation. Burgundy ribbons with silver print handed out that night read "T'xwelátse me t'ókw' telo qáys" ("Stone T'xwelátse is finally coming home"). The longhouse resonated with the sounds of drumming, singing, and dancing, traditional elements of ceremonies carried out throughout the ages in the Central Fraser Valley / Stó:lo Territory, and Stone T'xwelátse — all four feet and 600 pounds of his granite form — was welcomed back after 114 years of absence from his community and homeland. While of granite form, Stone T'xwelátse maintains his position among the Stó:lo-Chilliwack-Nooksack communities as a living ancestor, transformed into stone form during the distant past.

In brief, ... *in the distant past, in the early years following the creation of the world*, T'xwelátse was born at the village of Th'ewá:lí along the lower Chilliwack River and became the ancestor of the Ts'elxweyéqw ("Ch-ihl-kway-uhk") Tribe. Later on during the period of *Sxwóxwiyám* when the world was 'not quite



Historic sketch of Stone T'xwelátse - "Said to have been found near Sumas, Wash. (Museum of the University, Seattle, Wash.)" (H. Smith 1907:430).

right,' T'xwelátse was turned to stone by Xá:ls (the Transformer) for arguing with his wife — so becoming a living testament to the need *to live together in a good way*; and so falling into the care of his wife and subsequent women of his family. After generations of inheritance of the name "T'xwelátse" among his male descendents, and the passing on of caretaking responsibilities among the women

Memorial Held for
Philip Hobler,
1936-2006

A memorial was held for Philip Hobler on September 30, at Simon Fraser University (SFU). He died at his home in the Bella Coola Valley on July 19, in the area where he had conducted research for decades. After graduate study at the University of Arizona, he taught for a couple years at the University of Montana Department of Anthropology. Since 1967, Hobler taught at SFU helping to establish the Department of Archaeology. He also did research in Egypt, Fiji, and the Plains and Southwest of the U.S., but it was in Nuxalk Territory where he focused most of his efforts. His early research on intertidal sites in Haida Gwaii, resulted in "The Relationship of Archaeological Sites to Sea Levels on Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands," published in the *Canadian Journal of Archaeology*. Among his other major publications are "Archaeological Survey and Excavations in the Vicinity of Bella Coola" (*BC Studies*) and "Prehistory of the Central Coast of British Columbia" in the *Handbook of North American Indians*, volume 7, *The Northwest Coast*. His latest book, *Incidents Along the Way*, was published in 2005.

Phil Hobler also was involved with the ASBC since its early years and he has been a long-time contributor to *The Midden*, even writing for its first volume when it was just the *Newsletter of the ASBC*. He will always be remembered by the ASBC.

Continues on page 24

FIRST PERSPECTIVE

First Perspective is a new offering in The Midden. Focusing on contributions and perspectives from First Nations in British Columbia, this column will provide a forum for an Aboriginal voice in relationship to matters related to archaeology in its many forms and presentations.

The Museum of Anthropology and the Partnership of Peoples

Neil Miller & Wayne Point

In the spring of 2006 the Museum of Anthropology at the University of British Columbia (UBC) began a multi-year project co-developed with three First Nations organizations: Musqueam Indian Band, Sto:lo Nation and the U'mista Cultural Society on Vancouver Island. The goal of this collaboration is to create a research network that would enable communities and individuals to access material within the Laboratory of Archaeology (LOA). Named the Reciprocal Research Network, this project, once finished, will provide a database of at least 500,000 artifacts from the LOA collection. The first phase of this project includes the employment of two First Nations people who will be participating in the data entry of the archaeological collection at the university. Wayne Point of the Musqueam Band and Neil Miller, Penelakut Tribe member have been working since the beginning of this project. Asked about their role within the project from a First Nations perspective, Wayne and Neil offered the following responses in relationship to the Partnership of Peoples Project.

With substantial exposure to university life and urban communities, Wayne perceives his role not exclusively as a First

Nations person, preferring to see himself as a member of the team who shares interest in the past, valuing the careful manner in which these things, much of which is his history, is taken care of. Sharing Wayne's background, Neil agreed, recognizing the merits of the project. "Wayne and I are examples of the theme of the project, the collaboration between First Nations and UBC" Miller said while reflecting on the Partnership of Peoples. Speaking on the benefits of the project, Point indicated that having a more educated public would hopefully facilitate the protection and conservation of archaeological sites in British Columbia. Point added that this would be true for the general population in addition to his own community where collaboration happens frequently with the university.

Building on the information sharing aspect of the project, Miller added that this type of project and development can be seen as a step towards reuniting First Nations with their material past. With the university's internationally known Northwest Coast collection and the challenges of storing and managing such a diversity of items, the creation of this research network can provide the tools for First Nations to see and have access to their history. What

does that mean on the ground for those partner organizations? Miller notes: "The infrastructure and resources of a large institution like the University of British Columbia can facilitate the flow and dissemination of information in relationship to archaeological research." On a more direct level, the project and the data created will put in the hands of many First Nations information that has been sequestered away for many, many years.

Wayne Point calls the territory around UBC his home. As a Musqueam member, he has represented his band frequently with the university and professional organizations. Wayne has worked on many community projects within the framework of anthropology and archaeology.

Neil Miller is a Penelakut Tribe member from Vancouver Island and holds a Bachelors Degree with a major in anthropology. He has worked in field settings in a variety of roles for the past 9 years on select Gulf Islands and the big island.

FIELD SCHOOLS of 2006

Reporting on the Latest Contributions in Northwest Coast Archaeology from UVic. Field Schools

Adrian Sanders
and
Nicole Smith



The summer of 2006 saw the University of Victoria's (UVic) archaeological research investigations range across nearly the entire coast of British Columbia.

On the south coast, in Nuu-chah-nulth territory, the University of Victoria was invited to participate in the Huu-ay-aht Archaeological Project at the site of Huu7ii near Bamfield, British Columbia. The project was funded by the Huu-ay-aht First Nation, and was directed by Denis St. Claire (Coast Heritage Consulting) and Alan McMillan (Simon Fraser University). Fourteen UVic undergraduate students spent six weeks at the village of Huu7ii, where they worked with members of the Huu-ay-aht First Nation, professional archaeologists, and volunteers (Fig. 1) to excavate 18 two-by-two meter units within the largest site. Students earned credit for two courses; one of which focused on field methods in archaeology, and the other which examined the history of archaeological research in Nuu-chah-nulth territory. Both courses were instructed by Nicole Smith.

The Huu7ii archaeological site possesses clearly defined house platforms and is the village from which the Huu7ii7ath

(Huu-ay-aht) derive their name. Preliminary excavations in 2004 indicated that people had been living within the immediate vicinity from approximately 5,000 years ago until AD 1600. The main village component was occupied during the most recent 1500 years of occupation. Today, ten flattened rectangular platforms along the rainforest floor indicate where the most recent houses stood. Excavation units were placed within the largest house (measuring 35 m long by 17.5 m wide), which is believed to have been occupied by high status individuals, including the chief. Numerous features and artifacts were found over the summer which will allow for spatial reconstructions of household activities. In addition, artifacts previously unseen on western Vancouver Island were recovered within the house floor deposits. Such finds will allow for interesting comparisons between household and traditional midden excavations on the west coast. In addition to the household excavations, one two by two meter excavation unit was placed on a raised

beach terrace behind the recent village site. Previous excavations indicated that this area was occupied at times of higher sea-level between 3,000 and 5,000 years ago. Significant finds in this location included the presence of a lithic technology not found in the more recent village deposits, and numerous whale skeletal elements.

In addition to the daily excavations and course work, the UVic students heard lectures from St. Claire and McMillan, as well as other prominent researchers working on western Vancouver Island including: Dr. Gay Fredrick (Pacific Identifications Inc. and Malaspina University College); Alexander Mackie (Archaeology Branch); Russel Markel and Spencer Wood (Ph.D. candidates, Department of Zoology, UBC); Iain McKechnie (M.A., SFU, 2005); Dr. Marlow Pellatt (Parks Canada); and Dr. Audrey Dallimore and Dr. Randy Enkin (Geological Survey of Canada). St. Claire also led an ethnographic and archaeological tour through the Broken Group Islands in Barkley Sound, and a separate trip to the nearby

Figure 1. The Huu7ii site crew at its largest point. Photo includes UVic. fieldschool students, hired archaeologists, Huu-ay-aht band members, volunteers, and guest

village of Kiix7in (prominent Huu-ay-aht village site with standing house posts and beams; designated National Historic Site). Students and crew members were also honoured by a formal visit from Chief Councilor Robert Dennis and other members of the Huu-ay-aht First Nation who spoke of the importance of the Huu7ii project and shared a selection of traditional songs and dances.

Situated off the northern coast of British Columbia, as part of ongoing research in the Haida Gwaii archipelago, this year's team of researchers included project directors Dr. Quentin Mackie (UVic), and Daryl Fedje (Parks Canada), crew members Tom Greene (Haida Nation), Ian Sumpter (Parks Canada), Al Mackie (B.C. Archaeology Branch), MA graduate Martina Steffen (UVic), Adrienne Marr (consulting archaeologist) and MA students Cynthia Lake and Adrian Sanders (UVic) - at different intervals. More specifically, this team's research was focused in the Gwaii Haanas Park territories, located in the southern portion of the Haida Gwaii archipelago.

Objectives for this summer's research were threefold. Firstly, two weeks were spent surveying 'high potential' karst limestone geological formations with the intention of increasing known cave sites with potentially productive sedimentary deposits of archaeological interest (Fig. 2). As part of our surveying methodology the team was hoping for the assistance of LiDAR mapping of large tracts of landscape. As complications had it that this year's survey methods constituted tromping deep into the well forested Gwaii Haanas park territories, looking at elevation-specific terrain - fuelled by human power.

Secondly, a week's visit to Collison Bay on the east coast of Moresby Island was made in order to excavate an inter-tidal site first discovered by the Haida Gwaii research team in 2004. An assemblage exceeding two hundred lithic artifacts, consisting of flakes that tended to be large with complex dorsal surfaces and simple platforms, and cores made of what appears to be a dacite material were recovered from inter-tidal deposits. No micro-debitage was present in the archaeological record.

The time period estimated for site use is between 9,450 - 9,400 BP, based on paleo-shoreline reconstructions (Fedje et al 2005). Making for unique research conditions at this site was the low tide cycle dur-

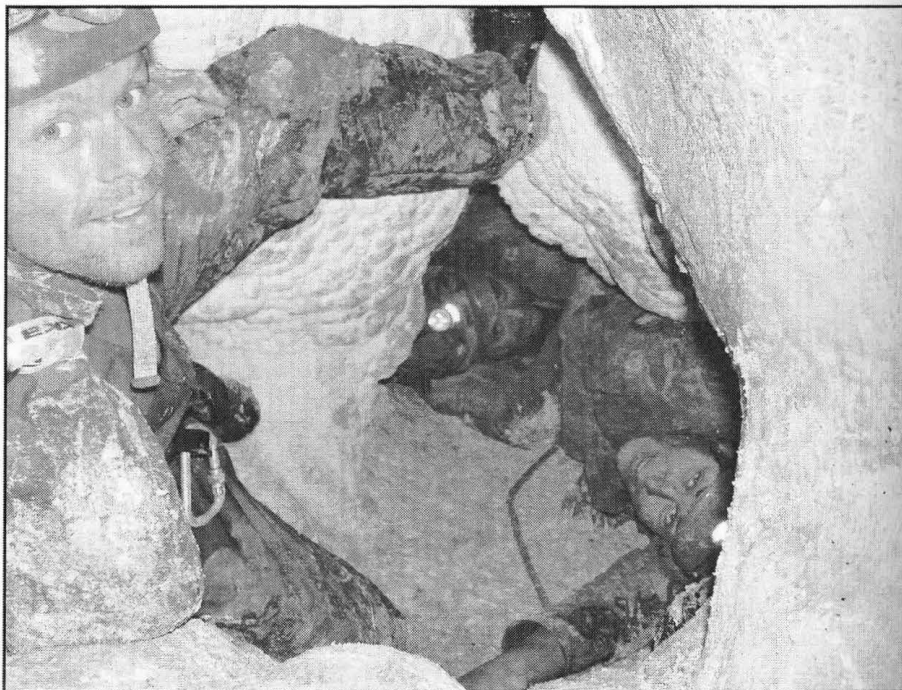


Figure 2. From far to near: Quentin Mackie, Martina Steffen and Adrian Sanders slither through a phreatic tube carved by the melting glaciers from a previous ice age, in search of sediment-containing caverns with archaeological potential on Huxley Island, Haida Gwaii (Photo by Daryl Fedje).



Figure 3. Early morning inter-tidal excavation at Collison Bay, Moresby Island has Daryl Fedje and Quentin Mackie 'lighting the way', while Cynthia Lake and Adrian Sanders excavate (Photo by Al Mackie).

ing research, forcing excavations to take place daily between 3 am and 10 am (Fig. 3).

Thirdly, our final two weeks were spent excavating the Gaadu Din Site on Huxley Island. Excavation set-up and take down was rigorous, requiring hauling generators, fuel, hose, screens, and other excavation gear deep into the forest and up two steep benches. Cave excavation requires unique ways for dealing with logistical issues relating to methodology of archaeological excavation. In order to preserve the unique cave environment so suited to preservation itself, all screening took place outside the cave. This required that all excavated sediments be removed using a bucket-into seal bag-onto a climbing beanie and rope system before being manually hauled up out of the cave. From here, the soil was screened using spray hoses that were fed with water from a waterfall located higher up the mountain, filling an open seal bag connected to several hundred meters of garden hose using gravity alone as force. Cave excavations offer physically challenging working conditions in a damp and cold (5-8 degrees Celsius) climate, where movement on a hard and sharp rocky surface often took the form of crawling on hands and knees.

Still, the work was incredibly rewarding. These efforts yielded several interesting specimens, adding to the paleo-species list extirpated from Haida Gwaii sometime between the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene transition and the historic period (see Fedje and Mackie 2006). Notable mentions for this region and time period discovered in cave contexts are the large amount of brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) and salmon (sp?) specimens, several canid (sp?) teeth, and two deer (*Odocoileus* sp) cranium specimens from separate caverns. Once proper analysis is complete, the assemblage of zooarchaeological remains recovered this summer will combine with the existing data set to provide a better spatial and temporal resolution to the relationship between a variety of fish, bird, and large and small mammal species in respect to humans living in the area. This latter point is made clear through the recovery of two bifaces; one leaf shaped point made of bone and the base of another point made of stone along with a flake from 2004 work, and a retouched blade tool (Fig. 4) discovered in situ from cave deposits in

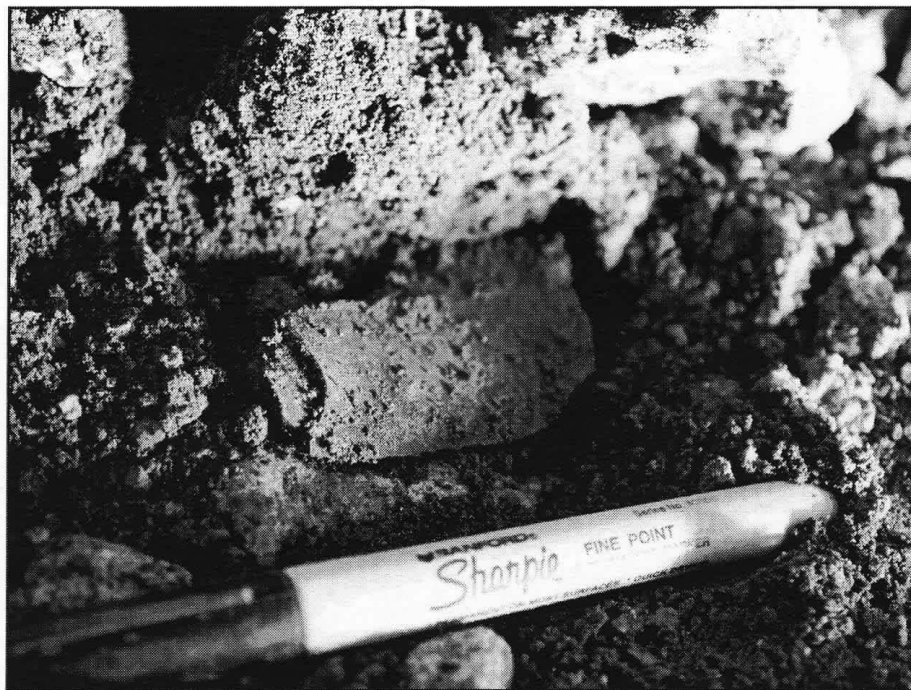


Figure 5. Retouched blade-like flake showing worked edges. Artifact excavated by Al Mackie in cave deposits at the Gaadu Din site (Daryl Fedje).

context of large faunal remains in 2006.

Across the Hecate Strait on the Dundas Island Group, as far north as coastal B.C. extends, was Duncan McLaren, a UVic MA graduate now working on his interdisciplinary Ph.D. Duncan McLaren has been undertaking research in association with the Dundas Island Group archaeological project. His research focuses on the creation of a sea level curve for the Dundas Islands, identifying relict shorelines, and undertaking archaeological prospection on those shorelines.

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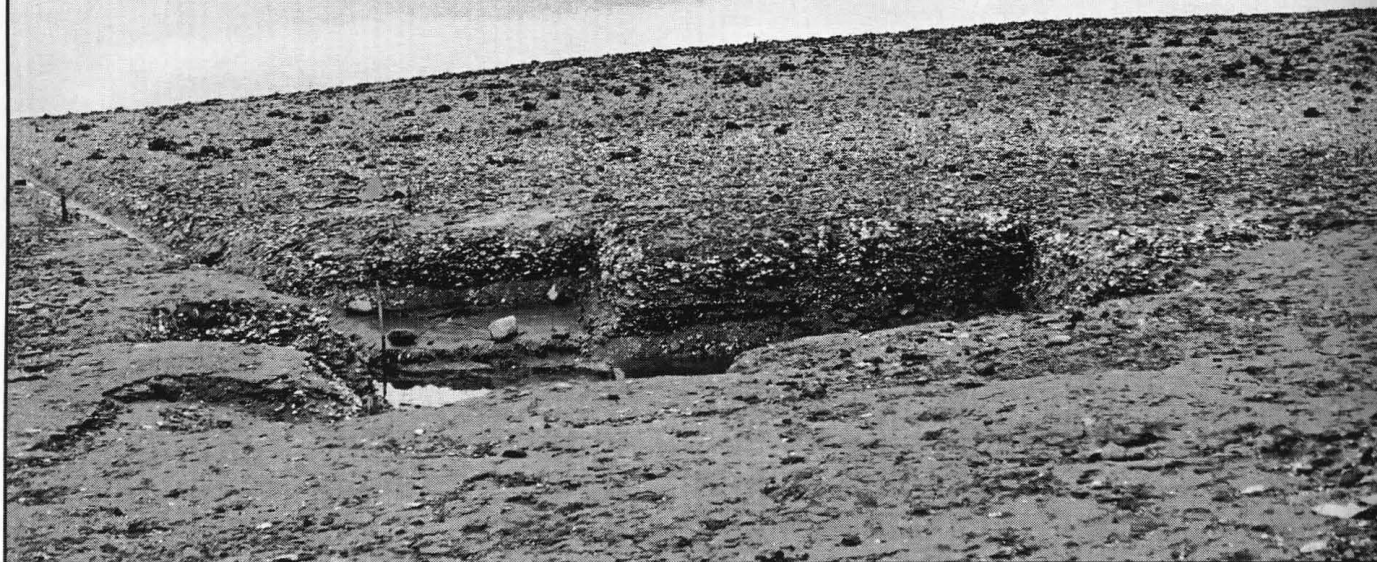
The University of Victoria would like to thank the Huu-ay-aht First Nation, Denis St. Claire and Alan McMillan for welcoming us to the Huu7ii site and for extending an invitation to participate in such a memorable and intriguing project. Researchers involved in the Haida Gwaii project described above would like to thank the support of Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve/Haida Heritage Site and SSHRC. We would like to extend our thanks to Duncan McLaren for his contribution to the article. Adrian Sanders also must express his gratitude to the Haida Nation for allowing the UVic team to work in their traditional territory.

A recent graduate in anthropology from UBC in 2006, Adrian Sanders has begun to adapt back to academic life pursuing an MA degree at the University of Victoria after spending the summer conducting archaeological research on Haida Gwaii and cycling through Central America raising awareness of climate change issues with friends and fellow explorers Jonathan and Timothy Harvey (www.vancouvertovancouver.com).

Nicole Smith recieved her Master's degree from the University of Victoria in 2004.

MUD BAY

Not Just a Name When it Comes to Wet-Site Archaeology



Lenore Harper

Wet sites are so interesting to the archaeological community because of the level of preservation they offer. As a student of archaeology who is fascinated by wet sites and the basketry sometimes recovered from them, I had always hoped to have the unique chance to work at a wet site and receive specialized training. Amazingly, one of the few archaeological wet sites on the Northwest Coast, Qwu?qwes, is run as a yearly field school to train new generations of wet site archaeologists. Qwu?qwes (translated as 'Gathering Place') is located at the head of Eld Inlet in an area known as Mud Bay on the Puget Sound, and is a well known food processing and harvesting site. The site, an amazing example of a large, intact shell midden, has both dry and wet site components. As a result, it is an optimal place for new archaeologists to learn. The wet component at Qwu?qwes is well preserved due to its position on the beach and the presence of a running aquifer that flows from behind the site toward the water. It is not unusual to see water dripping from the walls of the shell midden during

excavation, which is a great sign for the preservation of all perishable materials held within.

Qwu?qwes is part of the Squaxin Island Tribes traditional territory and is located on the property of Ralph Munro, former Washington Secretary of State. In 1999, a survey of the land was carried out, originally at Munro's request, due to the large amount of artifacts found on the beach. South Puget Sound Community College was contacted to carry out the work. From this project emerged a relationship between Ralph Munro, Dr. Dale Croes of South Puget Sound Community College, and Rhonda Foster, the director of the Squaxin Tribe's Cultural Resources Department. Excavations, in the form of archaeological field schools instructed by Dr. Dale Croes, have been carried out every summer thereafter in partnership with the Squaxin tribe who ensure that the work respects their cultural wishes and boundaries.

Each year, all excavated pits in the

wet and dry areas of the site are backfilled with culturally sterile sand in order to prevent any damage to stratigraphy and artifacts between seasons. Thus, each field season begins as new students get the privilege of removing backfill and preparing the site anew. The students also get to scrape rust from the specialized metal screens and repaint them in order to fight against the constantly wet environment to which they will be subjected. Screens for this excavation have been developed by the South Puget Sound Community College welding class and have proved extremely useful for wet screening. Once the excavations are opened, students are taught to excavate in both a wet and dry environment, with the goal of reaching depths of 10 cm per day. This goal is extremely optimistic for new students, yet by the end of the field season, students are comfortable and capable in both environments.

The entire site has been mapped out into a grid of 1-m x 1-m units using a

Above: Qwu?qwes wet-site area, covered in silt as the tide recedes.
(All photographs for this article were taken by the crew; courtesy of Dale Croes.)

Total Station and GPS coordinates and all new excavation units are chosen using this grid. Normally, units are chosen in close proximity to finished units so as to also be able to understand the stratigraphic layers as they change throughout the site, moving from the wet to dry area. Each unit is excavated until a sterile layer is reached, in order to achieve a full understanding of change through time. To compliment this, over the years, field school students have created comprehensive databases on things such as shell and lithic artifacts recovered from different depths and stratigraphic levels.

Excavation within the wet site is carried out using such high-tech equipment as hoses, garden nozzles with multiple spray settings, and popsicle sticks. The students must work with the tide, which fluctuates in a nearly weekly cycle. Thus students get a chance to dig in the dry site when the tide is covering the wet site units. It was quite the odd experience to witness one's excavation work submerged in about 4 feet of water. When the tide goes out, the wet site is left covered in a layer of silt that has been washed in and that must be cleaned out. The first order of each day in the wet site is clearing the drainage ditch so that drainage is re-established. At the end of the day, all excavation units within the wet site are covered with gardening

cloth weighted down with stones in order to prevent excess silt from interfering with the exposed surface. I learned to not be overly worried that artifacts embedded in the cultural layers would wash away with the tide as all layers within the shell midden are incredibly dense and compact.

Excavation techniques consist of direct water spray using the different settings of the garden nozzles and use of wooden popsicle sticks to reduce or prevent any damage to perishable materials. Large industrial-sized dust pans, placed around the 1m x 1m unit, catch water run off and collect any artifacts that float out of the matrix. I quickly noticed that although archaeological excavation is slow and sometimes tedious, digging with a trowel in the dry site area moves quite a bit more quickly and smoothly than digging with water.

At Qwu?qwes, each 1m x 1m unit is divided into quadrants; the northwest quadrant is designated as diagnostic. From this quadrant FCR (fire-cracked rock), shell, and charcoal are collected. These occur in such high concentrations at the site that it would require a warehouse to store this material if units were sampled 100 percent each year. From the sampling of the northwest quadrant, volumetric calculations are used to extrapolate the amounts of these artifacts for the unit. Fauna, all



From left to right: Olivia, Josh, Lenore, Kathleen. Wet-site excavation using water and popsicle sticks. Note the use of dustpans to catch water runoff and any artifacts floated



A nearly whole articulated salmon vertebra uncovered in the wet-site area.



The metal screens developed by the welding department of the South Puget Sound Community College. Each screen has 3 layers of differently gauged screens ranging from 1/2-inch to 1/8-inch.



From left to right: Kathleen, Garrett, Lenore, Jason and Olivia. One of the excavation groups and their discovery of a charred piece of basketry.

culturally modified materials such as cedar bark withes, basketry waste, wood chips, and macro-flora such as nutshells and moss are collected from the entire 1m x 1m unit. All perishable material recovered must be kept hydrated to fight degradation before conservation. To do this a tray with a wet paper towel is kept on hand in order to wrap any artifacts removed from the unit or from the screens. These perishable materials are later cleaned and placed in polyethylene glycol for up to a year in order to conserve them. Remarkable wet site artifacts such as woven cedar mats, clam baskets, and cherry bark curls were recovered in just this one past field season at Qwu?qwes.

Preservation within the shell midden is simply incredible. Qwu?qwes has been dated to approximately 700 years BP and yet all perishable materials uncovered look as though they might have been cut and/or braided yesterday. The anaerobic environment of the wet site, coupled with the neutralizing effects of a shell midden, make an ideal environment for preserving archaeological materials. Basketry is so well preserved that it can be used to recreate ancient techniques of weaving cedar bark. Within the site, beautiful cryptocrystalline lithics have also been discovered that aid in the interpretation and understanding of past lifeways.

All in all, Qwu?qwes is a most amazing site. The dry site and wet site areas are quite a contrast to one another and provide field school students with an amazing opportunity to learn many excavation techniques. The cultural sensitivity that is demonstrated within the site, and with regards to the Squaxin Tribe, is also a good example for students to learn from. Qwu?qwes is an amazing site and provides an amazing and memorable experience to all those involved!

Lenore Harper is a recent graduate of UBC with a BA in Political Science and Anthropology (Hon.). She is interested in wet-site and underwater archaeology, particularly on the Northwest Coast. However, she is equally interested in Mesoamerica and China. Lenore hopes to spend some time working in the field in BC before continuing her education. She plans to study perishable materials from Northwest Coast wet sites for her Master's degree.



Sxwóxwiyemelh

Excavations at the Katz Site in Summer 2005

Michael Lenert and Dana Lepofsky

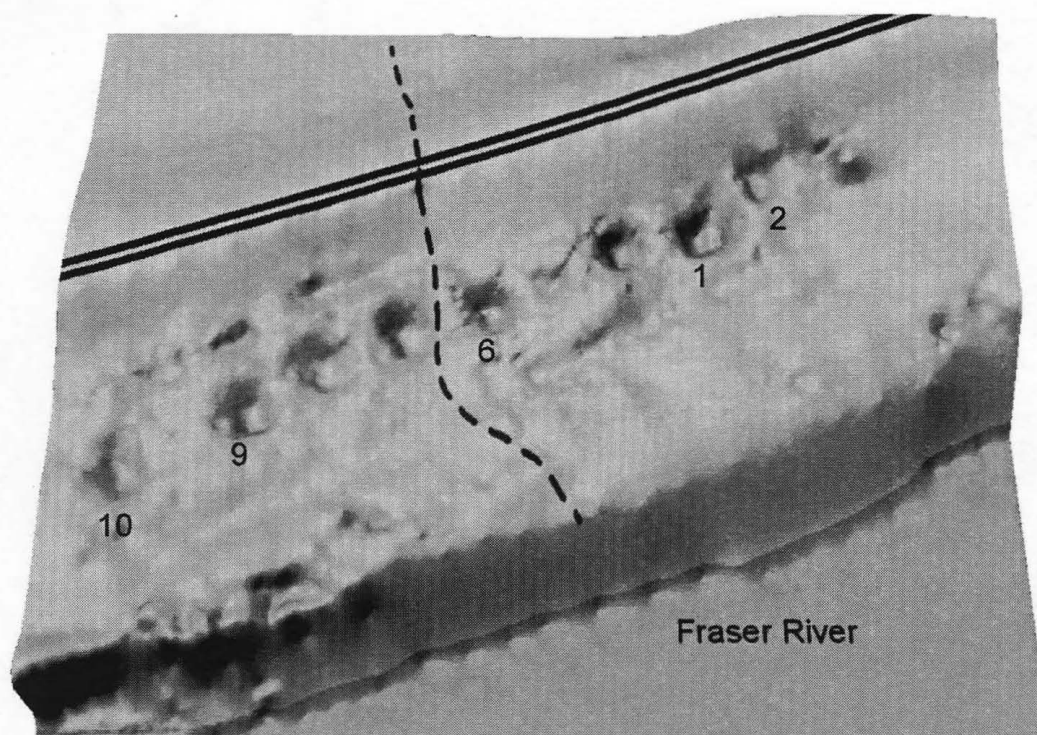
In the summer of 2005, the Simon Fraser University Archaeology Field School conducted an investigation of Sxwóxwiyemelh (the Katz Site, DiRj 1) on Chawathil Reserve (Figure 1). Michael Lenert, a UCLA PhD student whose dissertation research focuses on Sxwóxwiyemelh, and Dana Lepofsky (SFU) co-supervised the excavations. Our excavation team consisted of our teaching assistant, Cam Robertson, SFU (and sometimes UBC) students, Deanna Peters of Schkam First Nation, and Tim Peters Sr. of Chawathil First Nation.

The work at *Sxwóxwiyemelh* was conducted under the auspices of the Fraser Valley Research Project—a multi-disciplinary research project exploring shifting interactions and changing social identities among the Stó:lo First Nation. In it, we bring together researchers from Stó:lo Nation and various academic communities to integrate archaeological evidence on ancient Stó:lo villages and houses with that from historical documents, oral

accounts, ethnographic sources, and archival and current information on place names. Sxwóxwiyemelh is of particular interest to our research because it is one of the oldest known multi-pithouse settlements in the Fraser Valley and because a large portion of the site has not been significantly disturbed.

The pithouses and area surrounding Sxwóxwiyemelh were first investigated by Hanson (1973) and later by Von Krogh (1976, 1980). Archaeologists gave the site the name “Katz site” after the nearby historic stern-wheeler landing site (Katz Landing). This is the name that has been used in the literature to refer to the pithouse village (e.g., Coupland 1996). However, since the recent investigations have considerably expanded the extent of the settlement to cover more of the landform, we have changed the name to the culturally more appropriate Halkomelem place name for this location: Sxwóxwiyemelh (“lots of people died all at once”; Duff 1952:33; McHalsie 2001:150). According to

Above: The *Sxwóxwiyemelh* field school gathers in House 8 and discusses excavation strategy during morning grand rounds (Photo by Deb Castagner).



Southern House Depressions

Evangelina Pete, the mother of Barb Pete -- who currently owns the land on which the site is located, this name refers to the many deaths associated with the 1806 small pox epidemic when all but one family died.

Previous investigations at Sxwóxiwimelh (Hanson 1973; Von Krogh 1976) resulted in the recording of 26 pit-house depressions situated in two parallel rows adjacent to the Fraser River (Hanson 1973; Coupland 1996). Highway and railway projects have since destroyed 12 of these depressions, leaving only the western portion relatively in tact. Our investigations in 2005 revealed an additional row of at least ten structures to the north of the highway and railroad rights-of-way, making the total number a minimum of 36. Based on the remains recovered from Hanson's (1973) testing of the highway right-of-way it appears that at least one more row of houses was located in what is now the road and railroad. The total number of depressions and area covered by them suggests that Sxwóxiwimelh may have been one of the largest ancient villages in the Fraser Valley.

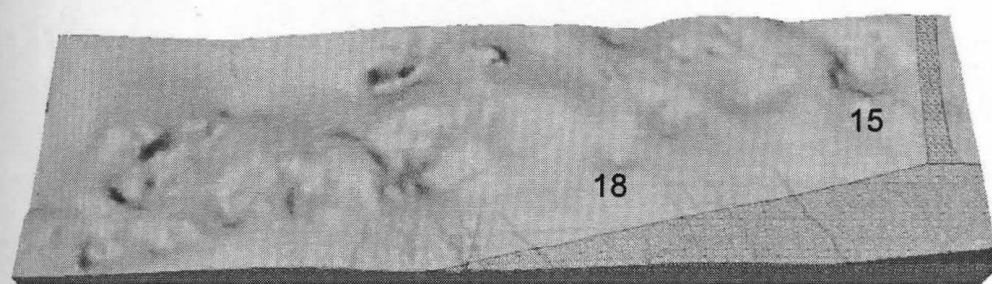
Hanson's (1973) excavations in Houses 1 and 2 (Figure 1) provide a basic understanding of site chronology and use. He noted two distinct occupations. The first is a series of linear and circular cobble arrangements with associated stake molds that lie stratigraphically below the housepit rims and date to 1125-403 cal B.C. (I-6190, I-6189). Based on the presence of fish bones, ground slate knives and cortex spall tools, Hanson concludes that this earlier occupation is the remains of several temporary

camps where fish was harvested and processed. Chipped stone points show that hunting was also conducted during this earlier occupation.

The second more recent occupation at the site is the housepit settlement, which overlies and cuts into the fluvial layers containing the earlier component. Prior to our current research, radiometric dating of the housepit settlement was limited to a single radiocarbon date (764-414 cal B.C.; I-6191) from a hearth on the floor of House 1. Based on the ethnographic literature and Housepit 1 and 2 lithic assemblages, Hanson (1973) argues that the houses were inhabited annually from late summer to the end of winter and were the locus of tool manufacturing as well as fish and hide processing.

2005 Investigations

The primary goals of our work at Sxwóxiwimelh were to collect information on household socioeconomy, house construction, village layout, and occupation chronology. Following the methods already developed in our larger research project (Supernant 2005), we excavated 50x50cm units in the centers of 10 housepits to collect charcoal from house floors for radiocarbon dating, excavated a 4 x 2m area in one house (House 9) and dug a 70cm x 2m trench across the southern edge of another (House 10) (Figure 1). The following is a summary of our new discoveries based on field observations and preliminary lab analyses.



Northern House Depressions

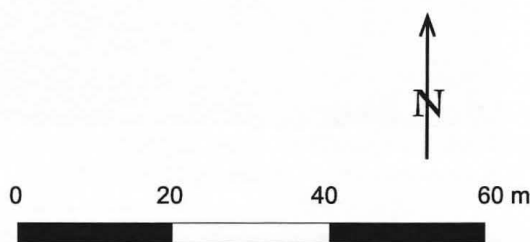


Figure 1 (both left and right). Map showing house depressions at Sxwóxwiyemh (numbered depressions mentioned in text) (Map by Sue Formosa).

Pithouse Construction and Architecture

Our detailed mapping of Sxwóxwiyemh, combined with our area excavation in Houses 9 and 10, revealed considerable range in size and form of the pithouses. Pithouses vary in shape from circular to almost square, and range in size from 6 to 10 meters in diameter. Our excavations in House 10 revealed a portion of a raised earthen bench along the southern perimeter of the house interior. Ethnographic data suggests such benches were used for sleeping and storage. Next to the bench, we found 3 or 4 floor surfaces, each of which was prepared with clean yellow silts and sands and then lived on. Each floor contained a hearth, placed in the same spot, suggesting people were using the house the same way over time.

Unlike House 10, we found only a single, thin floor in House 9. On the floor, we found a substantial, circular, clay-lined hearth north of center. Numerous stake- and postholes are located throughout the floor, in no apparent patterning; the postholes range in diameter from 7-15cm. Sonny McHalsie of Stó:lo Nation suggested the stake molds may be the remnants of woven mat partitions or weaving looms. We did not uncover posts large enough to have been used as main roof-supports.

Household Socioeconomy

Our preliminary analysis of the artifacts from Sxwóxwiyemh

suggests that differences in house size and form are not reflected in differences in activities conducted in the houses. All households seem to be engaged in manufacturing and using nephrite tools (adzes and celts), hunting and butchering tools (bifaces and projectile points), and ground slate tools (probably mainly for processing fish). All households also appear to have been using high numbers of tools made from utilized flakes and cobble spalls. Our analysis of the raw materials suggests that all house groups had access to a wide variety of high-quality, cryptocrystalline stone materials, such as quartz crystal, chert, chalcedony, and obsidian. Future analyses will explore the possibility that some households may have specialized in particular economic tasks (e.g., fishing, woodworking, nephrite tool production) and if there was differential access to raw materials.

Season of Occupation

Although the recovery of plant remains from individual hearths and floors was meager, the collective paleoethnobotanical results provide some insights into season of occupation. The list of plants recovered is composed of both economic (food) and weedy species. The economic species (e.g., salal, elderberry, blueberries) are poor indicators of seasonality because it is difficult to determine whether they were collected in-season (summer) and then eaten fresh in the pithouse, or were brought into the pithouse already processed (e.g., dried) and then consumed

out of season. None of these plants were found in great enough abundance to argue that they were processed in-season in the pithouse itself. That does not mean, of course, that the messy job of preserving the fruits didn't happen elsewhere in the pithouse settlement.

The several weedy species recovered, though less exciting from an ethnobotanical point of view, are better indicators of seasonality. The presence of several non-economic seed plants in low abundances suggests that these seeds were accidentally introduced during occupation, most likely during mid- to late summer. A native species of chenopods was found in low numbers in all contexts and in high numbers on the floor of one housepit. The relative abundance of the seeds of this pervasive weed inside the house could be the result either of people deliberately bringing the plant into the house for some economic purpose, or introducing them accidentally with other gathered plants. Either way, these seeds are clear indicators that at least some people lived in the Sxwóxwiyemelh houses during the late summer, when chenopods produce seeds.

Based on the ethnographic literature and housepit stone tool assemblages, Hanson (1973) argues that the houses were inhabited annually from late summer to the end of winter. The current data from the paleoethnobotanical analyses also indicate at least a summer occupation. Determining winter occupations from plant remains alone is much harder. Our on-going analyses of the lithics and microfaunal remains in combination with the plant remains will further clarify when the houses were occupied.

Dating Sxwóxwiyemelh

Radiocarbon dates and settlement layout allow a partial reconstruction of the evolution of the settlement through time. At the start of the Sxwóxwiyemelh project we knew that based on the excavations in the 1970's, House 1 dated to ~2,400 years ago. Recently submitted radiocarbon dates from House 10, 9, 6, and 15 (Figure 1) suggest that many of the houses were occupied roughly at the same time. Slightly younger dates from the two houses on the west end (Houses 9 and 10) suggest the settlement may have expanded westward with time. One of two house floors dated on the north side (House 15) dates to the same time as House 1. Together, these five dates suggest the village was very large some two millennia ago. A much younger date of ~400 years ago from the uppermost floor of a small house (House 18) to the north of



From left: Larry Pete, Dana Lepofsky, and Barb Pete at Sxwóxwiyemelh on one of the "Community Days" (Photo by Deb Castagner).



From left: Gordon Hanson and Mike Blake reminisce about the 1970s Katz (Sxwóxwiyemelh) project (Photo by Dana Lepofsky).

the highway represents a more recent occupation. Notably, this and the other smaller structures in the back row are somewhat out of alignment with the larger (earlier?) houses. Currently, we know about the protohistoric settlement of Sxwóxwiyemelh only from oral traditions.

As we continue analyzing the enormous amount of data recovered from last summer, we will discover more details about life at Sxwóxwiyemelh. We also hope to continue working with the Chehalis community in the future to reconstruct the history not of just Sxwóxwiyemelh, but of settlements directly surrounding it on the same landscape. We are particularly interested in mapping and dating nearby settlements and exploring their social

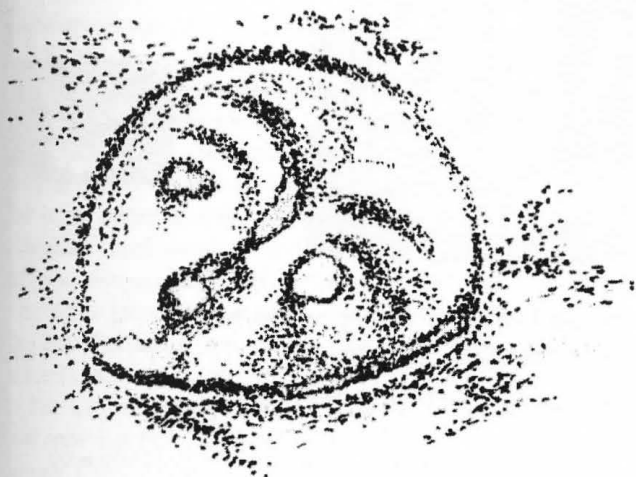
and economic relationships to the people living at Sxwóxiwimelh.

Acknowledgements

The summer 2005 excavations were hugely successful in large part because of the support and help of many individuals. We thank Chawathil Chief and Council and the Pete family for permitting us to work at Sxwóxiwimelh and the entire Chawathil community for their on-going interest in our work. Many thanks also to several people at Stó:lo Nation, particularly Dave Schaepe, Sonny McHalsie, and Yvette John, and to Sue Formosa for her fabulous maps. Ian Franck, once again, set up a beautiful field kitchen for us. Finally, a huge appreciation to the SFU and UBC field school students and to the many volunteers who actually chose to play in the mud with us. Excavations at Sxwóxiwimelh were supported by SSHRC and Simon Fraser University, Department of Archaeology.

Mike Lenert is a PhD candidate at the University of California, Los Angeles.

Dana Lepofsky is an Associate Professor in the Department of Archaeology at Simon Fraser University.



A drawing by Hilary Stewart of a petroglyph salvaged during the early Katz Site investigations; the petroglyphs, including this one, were located a couple hundred metres to the north of the site. Originally from *The Midden* in 1972 [4(1)].

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BOOK REVIEWS

Haida Gwaii:

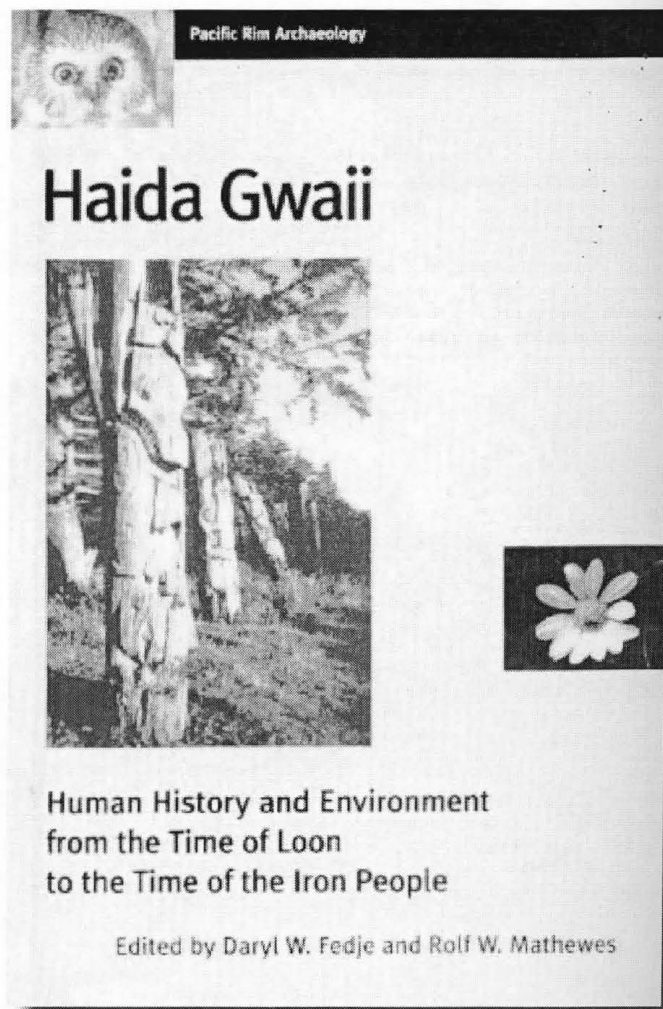
Human History and Environment from the Time of Loon to the Time of the Iron People

edited by Daryl W. Fedje and Rolf W. Mathewes

UBC Press, Vancouver, 2005. xxii+426 pp.
ISBN 0-7748-0921-3 (hardcover) \$95.
ISBN 0-7748-0922-1 (paperback) \$39.95.

When Captain George Dixon sailed by a remote archipelago off the north Pacific coast in 1787 he named the islands for his ship, the *Queen Charlotte*. Today these islands are more commonly known as Haida Gwaii ("Islands of the People"), the Haida homeland that had already been occupied for over 10,000 years when Dixon appeared. This isolated archipelago has long fascinated academic researchers from a variety of fields, who have been intrigued by topics as diverse as the unique nature of endemic plant and animal species and the impressive Haida achievements in art and architecture. Archaeology also plays a role, particularly since the creation of Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and Haida Heritage Site, covering the southern portion of the archipelago, in 1987. The pace of archaeological research has greatly accelerated in recent years through the cooperative endeavours of Parks Canada and the Haida Nation. Such work has been multi-disciplinary, involving a considerable number of scholars examining past cultural and environmental history. This volume presents that data. The editors bring their own differing expertise to this compendium: Daryl Fedje is a Parks Canada archaeologist and Rolf Mathewes is a biologist at Simon Fraser University.

The book contains forwards by Guujaaw (president of the Council of the Haida Nation) and Knut Fladmark (whose pioneering archaeological research on Haida Gwaii set the stage for much that followed), as well as a short preface and conclusion by the editors. The bulk of the book consists of 16 papers, organized into three parts, each of which has a short introduction by the editors. Many of the papers have multiple authors, and many authors' names appear on more than one article, reflecting the team nature of much of the research. In all, 27 people contributed to the articles in this volume. Fedje's prominent role in this research is evident as his name appears on seven of the 16 articles, plus the preface and conclusion. There is an understandable emphasis on the recent research results from Gwaii Haanas, but other articles



deal with more northerly sites, providing geographic balance. An important and exciting focus of the Gwaii Haanas research has been on early occupations, associated with earlier sea level stands, investigated by Fedje, Quentin Mackie and Al Mackie, among others. Temporal balance, however, is provided through several papers on the late precontact period, such as Steven Acheson's work on settlement archaeology in Gwaii Haanas. The book ends at European arrival and does not attempt to deal with Haida culture as historically known.

Part 1, "Paleoenvironmental History," contains six papers that deal with such topics as reconstructing past shorelines, climate, vegetation changes and faunal history. Environmental data

provide essential context for the human story, whether assessing the feasibility of early coastal migrations or understanding the human presence on a dynamic landscape. Dramatic changes in relative sea level, along with marked climatic changes and vegetation shifts, affected human adaptations and the nature of the archaeological record. Bear remains from K1 Cave dating to about 14,500 years ago suggest the presence of open land capable of supporting other large omnivores such as humans at that time, although the earliest dated archaeological evidence is about 4000 years later. Lower sea levels of the early Holocene exposed large areas of open land that could once have supported animal and human populations but are now submerged. Several papers deal with the possibility that populations of plants and animals survived in ice-free refugia during the glacial maximum. Little evidence was found for such relict populations, and some island species that had earlier been proposed, such as the dwarf Dawson caribou, were specifically rejected. The general consensus is that if such refugia existed, they are now under the water of Hecate Strait. In one chapter, Fedje et al. examine the complex paleoshoreline record around Hecate Strait and conclude that any evidence for human presence along the coast from before 12,500 BP to about 9500 BP would now be drowned, sites around 9500 to 9400 BP would be in the modern inter-tidal zone, and sites after that time would be on raised strandlines well above the modern shore. Sea levels were rising so rapidly throughout this period that associated sites reflect only relatively brief occupations. Clearly such important information is vital in understanding the archaeological record of Haida Gwaii.

The Haida perspective on their past is presented in two papers in Part 2. *Nang Kiing.aay7uuans* (James Young), an elder teaching in the Skidegate Haida Language Program, recounts the story of *Taadl* (Loon) that takes place at the beginning of Haida time (and makes a good starting point for the book's subtitle). In the other paper in this section, *Kii7iljuus* (Barbara Wilson) and Heather Harris present Haida oral traditions of "Long, Long Ago." Such narratives tell of a time when sea levels were lower and no trees grew on the land. The authors argue that these stories could refer to very ancient times, and possibly describe conditions existing in the early Holocene.

The largest part of this book consists of the eight archaeological papers in Part 3 ("Haida History Through Archaeological Research"). In the first paper, Fedje and Mackie present an overview of cultural history for these islands. Along with the editors' introduction, this provides general context for the detailed articles that follow. Many of these papers deal with the recent research in Gwaii Haanas, particularly investigating early occupations. Despite the key location of these islands in assessing the coastal migration hypothesis, and the claim that a viable environment for human settlement existed as early as 14,500 years ago, the rising sea levels of the early Holocene have submerged any areas that might have supported such occupations. At present, the oldest evidence of human presence comes from two inland caves that have yielded chipped stone spearpoints in contexts dated to about 10,500 radiocarbon years. The search for early coastal settlements is constrained by the sea level history, as all sites earlier than about 9500 years are submerged. A number of sites dating to only slightly later have been located in the modern inter-tidal zone. Kilgii Gwaay, the subject of a detailed article in this section, is the

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2. Hecate Strait Paleoshorelines
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best known. This site is particularly important as waterlogging and shell deposits have resulted in excellent preservation of organic materials, including a variety of faunal remains and evidence for woodworking. Kilgii Gwaay was occupied only for a short period between about 9450 and 9400 BP as the sea continued its relentless rise. By 9000 BP sea levels were about 15 metres higher, leaving sites of this age on raised strandlines well removed from the modern shores. Richardson Island, also in Gwaii Haanas, is the major excavated example. The people of this early stage had a maritime economy and efficient watercraft, with a stone tool technology that featured bifacial implements. Fedje and his colleagues define the Kinggi Complex, dating from greater than 9500 to 8900 radiocarbon years, for these materials.

Following Kinggi are the Moresby and Graham traditions, defined by Fladmark through his research in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Fedje and Mackie add a transitional Early Moresby stage, from about 8900 to 8000 BP, marked by the addition of microblade technology to the bifacial stone industry of the Kinggi Complex. Fladmark's Moresby Tradition becomes Late Moresby, from about 8000 to 5000 BP. Late Moresby sites, characterized by microblades, microblade cores, and pebble tools, with an absence of bifacial implements, are found on raised beaches well above the modern sea level. Cohoe Creek, described in detail by Tina Christensen and Jim Stafford, is a raised beach site spanning the Late Moresby and the early Graham traditions. Its northern location provides a balance to the Gwaii Haanas raised beach sites described in a chapter by Fedje, Christensen, and Martin Magne. Microblade technology disappears in the Graham Tradition (5000 to 250 BP), which features ground stone and bone artifacts. By the late Graham period, societies were more complex, with evidence of substantial architecture, highly developed art, warfare, and contact with peoples of the mainland coast. Mackie and Acheson present a summary article on the Graham Tradition, which is followed by one on Gwaii Haanas settlement archaeology by Acheson. Even at the end of the Graham Tradition, sites differ from those recorded for the historic Haida, as settlements shift

from dispersed, relatively permanent communities to the historic large aggregated villages with a seasonal pattern of movement. The arrival of European traders ("Iron People") ends the time frame covered by the articles in this volume.

This is a dense book, filled with detailed information. It includes lengthy descriptions of site strata and the geological forces responsible for their deposition, discussions of artifact attributes and technology, and long tables of site information, faunal remains, and radiocarbon dates. This is not a book for the casual reader who wants a general overview, preferably with nice pictures of people and places. However, all Northwest Coast archaeologists will find it an indispensable reference, as will any other researchers interested in the environmental or human history of the north coast. Even a more general reader will find much of value, particularly by reading the short introductions to each section and the conclusion provided by the editors, and then dabbling into whatever articles seem of most interest.

A testament to the on-going research in Haida Gwaii, particularly in Gwaii Haanas, is that some of the contents in this book may be superseded with new discoveries in the near future. In the last few years new methodologies for determining past shoreline locations have led to great advances in the study of early human settlement, although the difficult challenge of investigating pre-9500 BP sites remains. Modelling of earlier, now submerged, shorelines holds great potential for future research with technological innovations. For now, this volume is an up-to-date compendium of archaeological and paleoenvironmental research, with references up to 2005. Fedje and Mathewes describe the archaeological record as conservative and continuous, fitting with Haida oral traditions to attest to the stability and time depth of Haida culture. This book provides an excellent statement of existing knowledge on human and environmental history in Haida Gwaii over the past 10,000 years or so, while holding the door open for exciting new discoveries and interpretations in the future.

Alan D. McMillan is a Northwest Coast archaeologist whose research has focused primarily on the Nuw-chah-nulth people of western Vancouver Island. He is an adjunct professor in Archaeology at Simon Fraser University.

PERMITS ISSUED BY ARCHAEOLOGY & REGISTRY SERVICE BRANCH IN 2006

Permitted project descriptions as provided by the Archaeology Branch have been edited for brevity and clarity. The assistance of Ray Kenny (Manager, Permitting & Assessment Section) and Jim Spafford (Heritage Resource Specialist) in providing this information is gratefully acknowledged.

Note: Information about Permits is subject to restrictions imposed by Federal privacy regulations. For this reason, Site Alteration Permits issued to private landowners will not identify those Permit-holders by name, or provide exact addresses or legal descriptions for their properties. The federal privacy regulations do not apply to corporate developers, or archaeologists.

Glossary of Abbreviations: A number of recurrent abbreviations may not be familiar to many readers of *The Midden*, and the most common of these are defined here.

Permit types: ALT = Alteration; INS = Inspection; INV = Investigation.

Archaeological project types: AIA = Archaeological Impact Assessment; AIS = Archaeological Inventory Study; SDR = Systematic Data Recovery.

Forest industry terms: CMT = Culturally Modified Tree; CP = Cutting Permit; FD = Forest District, FL = Forest License; MoFR = Ministry of Forests and Range; TFL = Tree Farm License; TL = Timber License; TSA = Timber Sales Area.

Other government agencies: FOC = Fisheries and Oceans Canada; DIAND = Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; LWBC = Land and Water B.C., Inc.; MEM = Ministry of Energy and Mines; MoT = Ministry of Transportation; RD = Regional District.

First Nations abbreviations: ATT = asserted traditional territory; FN = First Nation.

Legal title descriptions: DL = District Lot; P/L = pipeline; Rge = Range; R/W = right-of-way; Sec = Section, Tp = Township; T/L = transmission line.

Permit Number	Name	Permit Type	Description	Sector
2006-027	Greg Kylo	alteration	Alterations to EfQs-1 & 19, resulting from construction associated with the Twin Anchors Marina Resort at Old Town Bay on Shuswap Lake, approximately 2 km NW of Sicamous	Commercial
2006-028	Bjorn Simonsen	inspection	Archaeological inventory and AIA within a lot on Cook Street, Chemainus	Residential
2006-029	Simon Kaltenrieder	inspection	AIA for proposed residential development by Lewis Holdings Ltd in Rem. SE ¼ Sec. 31, Tp 22, R11, W6M, KDYD, located on the N side of Shuswap Lake in the community of Lee Creek, adjacent to Scotch Creek IR #4	Commercial
2006-030	Mike Sakakibara	alteration	Alterations to CMT sites FhRI-5, FhRI-1, and FhRk-2 from forestry operations conducted by West Fraser Mills Ltd in TFL 52, CP 582 Block 6, CP 218 Block 5, and CP 227 Block 1, Quesnel FD	Forestry
2006-031	Ian Franck	inspection	AIA of proposed townhouse development at 45085 Wolfe Road Chilliwack	Commercial
2006-032	Bjorn Simonsen	inspection	AIA of a proposed lot-subdivision on the W coast of the Ucluth Peninsula, Clayoquot Land District	Residential
2006-033	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of proposed new residence or residences within the boundary of DfSj-57 on Lot A, Plan 39227, Section 1, Barkley District, near Ucluelet	Residential
2006-034	Monty Mitchell	inspection	AIA of proposed residential and ancillary developments within a lot on Lakeshore Road, S of Kelowna	Residential
2006-035	Brian Hayden	investigation	Research excavations at EeRI-007 within and adjacent to Housepits 107, 108 and 116, at Keatley Creek near Lillooet	Research
2006-036	Bjorn Simonsen	inspection	AIA of proposed subdivision at Boat Harbour, SE of Nanaimo	Residential
2006-037	David Kennedy	alteration	Alterations to DcRv-50 from proposed installation of a finger-wharf, ramp and float system on Cooper Cove, Sooke	Residential
2006-038	Ian Wilson	investigation	Systematic data recovery at DdRu-5, in areas to be impacted by proposed Patricia Bay Sewer Project, District of North Saanich	Municipal
2006-039	Simon Kaltenrieder	inspection	AIA of proposed subdivision of a lot located on the W side of Adams Lake at Botticelli Creek	Residential
2006-040	Monty Mitchell	inspection	AIA of Interfor's proposed timber harvesting blocks and ancillary developments within the traditional territory of the Da'Naxda'xw-Awaetlatla, Knight Inlet	Forestry
2006-041	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA of proposed hotel complex on an 1-ha lot at 8451 Bridgeport Road on the N side of Bridgeport Road at its intersection with River Road, S of the confluence of the Fraser River and its North and Middle Arms, Richmond	Commercial
2006-042	Robert Taylor	alteration	Alterations to DiSd-023 which may result from subdivision and commercial residential development of Lot 1, DL 22, Pl. 17597 and Lot 6, DL 22, Pl. 12132, Newcastle District, located on the N side of Nile Creek, N of Qualicum Beach	Commercial

2006-043	Paul Albu	alteration	Alterations to CMT sites HdRi-10 and HdRi-11 by forestry operations by BC Timber Sales (Fort St. John Business Area) for Block A63413 of TSL A67164-1, located S of the Blueberry River, and 6.7 km NW of the Alaska Highway, in NTS map sheet 94-A-11, Peace FD	Forestry
2006-044	Clinton Coates	inspection	AIA of proposed subdivision (Turtle Mountain Properties) of 4000, 35th Avenue (PL 35064, Lot A, LD 41, Sec 4, Tp 8, Except Plan KAP76116) and 3908, 38th Street (PL 38092, Lot 1, LD 41, Sec 4, Tp 8, Except Plan 38092), Vernon to the SW of Swan Lake	Commercial
2006-045	Peter Merchant	inspection	AIA for proposed re-development of Silver Sands Resort, within DL 5853, Group 1 NWD, except Lot A and part in Plan 9981, RP 3345 PID 008193011 (civic address; 12077 Bryan Road, Madeira Park), and located on the E side of Malaspina Strait adjacent to Harness Island	Commercial
2006-046	Randy Orr	alteration	Alterations to 42 non-standing and 11 standing CMTs from DgSi-22 by road construction and timber harvest operations by Island Timberlands Limited Partnership within Cutblock 041107, on the W shore of Macoah Passage adjacent to Macoah IR #1	Forestry
2006-047	Peter Merchant	inspection	AIA of proposed single-lot residential re-development of a 0.4-ha parcel within a lot on the S side of Pender Harbour at the head of Gerrans Bay, E side of Wharnock Road	Residential
2006-048	Rob Field	inspection	AIA of Weyerhaeuser Company's proposed mixed residential and commercial development of DL 283, Clayoquot District, located between the Pacific Rim Highway and Pacific Ocean in Ucluelet	Commercial
2006-049	Mike Ryan	alteration	Alterations to DjRx-49 by proposed single-lot residential re-development on Mintie Road, Halfmoon Bay	Residential
2006-050	Scott Butler	alteration	Alterations to a disturbed portion of DkSf-1 by activities associated with a condominium development, including construction of a new building and adjacent parking lot and installation of ancillary services, within Lot A (DD EG80033), Sec 68, Comox District, Plan 2352, at 1970 Cliffe Avenue in Courtenay	Residential
2006-051	Rob Field	inspection	AIA of Highbridge Homes Residential Subdivision - Mission	Commercial
2006-052	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of proposed subdivision and ancillary developments of properties located between Lagoon Road, Esquimalt Lagoon, Heatherbell Road and Seaford Road (Parcel G, Parcel C, Parcel D, the Part lying to the south of Parcel E (DD 1014328-1), the Part lying to the south of Parcel E (exceptions) and Lot 1, Plan 23063) in the City of Colwood	Commercial
2006-053	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of proposed subdivision and ancillary developments on property located either side of Phillips Road on the W bank of the Sooke River (Section 13, Otter Land District) approximately 3 km N of Sooke Harbour	Commercial
2006-054	Bjorn Simonsen	inspection	AIA for possible construction of a new facility or facilities to augment existing accommodations and restaurant located at the Port Browning Marina, Lot A, Pl. 7982, S.11, Cowichan District, at Hamilton Beach at the head of Port Browning, on the S side of the mouth of Bracket Cove, on North Pender Island	Commercial
2006-055	Remi Farvacque	inspection	AIA for oil and gas developments proposed by Petro-Canada Oil & Gas Ltd. within those portions of NTS mapsheets 93 O/1, 7-10, 15, 16; 93 P; 93 I/1, 2, 7-11, 13; 94 A; 94 B/1, 2, 5-16; 94 F/1, 8, 9; 94 G/1-12, 15, 16; 94 H; and 94 I/1-4, 6-8, 10, defined by the Peace FD; and those portions of NTS mapsheets 94 F; 94 G; 94 I; 94 J; 94 K; 94 L; 94 M; 94 N; 94 O; and 94 P, defined by the Fort Nelson FD	O&GNE
2006-056	Shushma Datt	alteration	Possible alterations to DhRs-81 by activities associated with construction of an AM radio transmission facility at 14420 Cambie Road, Richmond	Commercial
2006-057	Norm Parry	alteration	Alterations by BC Timber Sales, Skeena Business Area, CMT FjTf-32, -33 (CMT #1 only), -34 (CMT #2 only), -35, -36 (CMT #16 only), and -37 (CMT #17 only) by timber harvesting activities within Blocks VPmp-001, VPmp-003 and VPmp-017, all located on the S side of Verney Passage approximately 5 km SW of Staniford Point, North Coast FD	Forestry
2006-058	Robbin Chatan & Hartley Odwak	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by the MoFR, BC Timbersales, Seaward Business Unit within FLA19240 (Holberg Area); TFL 6 Bill 28 Re-allocation Area (Holberg); NICC Administration Areas A33609F (Ursie Creek) and A20526F (Port Hardy), and; TFL 39, Block 4, Bill 28 RE-allocation area, all located within the North Island - Central Coast FD	Forestry
2006-059	Richard Brolly	inspection	AIA of EnCana Ltd.'s oil and gas operations in the Elk River Valley of SE BC	O&GBC
2006-060	Geordie Howe	inspection	AIA of proposed residential development at 4618 NW Marine Drive, Vancouver	Residential
2006-061	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIA for oil and gas developments proposed by EnCana Corporation, and possible other proponents, operating within Treaty No. 8 Territory (1899), NTS map sheets 93 P/1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16 and 94 A/1, 2, NE BC	O&GNE
2006-062	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIA for oil and gas developments proposed by ConocoPhillips Resources Canada Corporation, and possible other proponents, operating within Treaty No. 8 Territory (1899), NTS mapsheets 94 H/9 to 11, and 94 H/14 to 16, NE BC	O&GNE
2006-063	Joanne Peters	alteration	Collection of exposed artifacts and human remains from DcRu-42, Town of View Royal	Municipal
2006-064	Bjorn Simonsen	inspection	Archaeological inventory and AIA for proposed property sale of DL 1, Rge 2, Coast District (PID 009-900-021) and DL Lot 215, Rge 2, Coast District (PID 009-900-055) which includes the Namu Site (EISx-1), at Namu, Central Coast	First Nations
2006-065	Brenda Gould	inspection	AIA for redevelopment of the Pickard Creek forest recreation site in the vicinity of Hedley	Forestry
2006-066	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIA for oil and gas developments proposed by Anadarko Canada Corporation, and possible other proponents, within NTS mapsheets 94 I/1-12 and 94 J/1-12, NE BC	O&GNE
2006-067	Owen Grant	inspection	Archaeological inventory and AIA of forestry developments proposed by the Husby Group of Companies within the Queen Charlotte Islands FD	Forestry
2006-068	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIA for oil and gas developments proposed by Talisman Energy, and possible other proponents, operating within Treaty No. 8 Territory (1899), NTS mapsheets 93O/1, 7-16, 93P/3-6, 11-14, 94A/3 & 4, 94B/1 & 2, NE BC	O&GNE
2006-069	Simon Kaltenrieder	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry operations by Island Timberlands Limited on private lands, Block 024102, Sec 24, 25; Block 024103, Sec 25 and 26; Block 024232, Section 17; Block 024233, Sec 24; and Block Valdes_BR_1: parts of Sec 7, 8 and 11, Nanaimo LD, Valdes Island	Forestry
2006-070	David Hall	inspection	AIA of forestry operations that may be proposed by Triumph Timber Ltd. within the North Coast FD	Forestry
2006-071	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIA for oil and gas developments proposed by BP Canada Energy Company, and possible other proponents, operating within Treaty No. 8 Territory (1899), NTS mapsheets 93 I/1, 2 & 7-16, 93H/16 & 94 J/16, all S of the Peace River and S and W of Dawson Creek	O&GNE

2006-072	Morley Eldridge	inspection	AIA of Northwest Hardwoods Ltd.'s proposed forestry cutblocks 310-001 and 310-003, Forest Licence A49541, SW of Copper Canyon, on the Chemainus River	Forestry
2006-073	Barry Wood	inspection	Archaeological inventory and AIA of proposed subdivision of the Elkhorn Ranch Ltd. including portions of DL 19, 41, 108, 218, 4596 and 7155, located near Windermere	Residential
2006-074	David Schaepe	inspection	AIA of a proposed 67-ha residential development by Columbia National Investments Ltd. on the W side of Sumas Mountain adjacent to Atkinson Road, Abbotsford	Commercial
2006-075	Rob Field	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Isaak Forest Resources Ltd., in the Cypre and Beddingfield operating areas within TFL 57, South Island FD, located W of Bedwell Sound, S of Herbert Inlet and N of Meares and Vargas Islands	Forestry
2006-076	Remi Farvacque	inspection	AIA for oil and gas developments proposed by Samson Canada Ltd., Talisman Energy Inc., and Terra Energy Group and possible other proponents, within the Fort Nelson and Peace River FDs	O&GNE
2006-077	Nicole Nicholls	inspection	AIA of proposed developments on the Elk Lake Rowing Centre property (PID 015-977-251 Lot 1, Sec 42, 44, 45 and Sec 46, 51 and 52 PARK, Lake District (62), Plan 48559, 309 Patricia Bay Highway	Park
2006-078	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIA for oil and gas developments proposed by Pioneer Natural Resources Canada Inc. and possible other proponents, operating within NTS mapsheets 93 A/8, 9 & 16, 94 H/1, 7 & 8, those portions of 94 A/1 & 2 that are N of the Peace River, those portions of 94 H/2, 3 & 6 that are NE of the Beatton River and those portions of 94 A/7, 10, & 15 that are E of the Beatton River	O&GNE
2006-079	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA of proposed subdivision of DL 355, Rge 2, Coast District, except the NW ¼ thereof, located adjacent to the Chilko River about 3 km upstream of Brittany Creek	Commercial
2006-080	Gary Rahier	alteration	Alterations to DhRs-1 (Marpole Site) from proposed relocation of gas metre by Terasen Gas Inc. at 1342 SW Marine Drive (Lot 8, Block 1, DL 318, Plan 2067), Vancouver	O&GBC
2006-081	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Cariboo Forest Consultants Ltd. within the Central Cariboo and Quesnel FDs	Forestry
2006-082	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Tolko Industries Ltd for the Central Cariboo, Chilcotin, Quesnel and 100 Mile House FDs	Forestry
2006-083	Brant Cullum	alteration	Alterations to DgPt-31 by Sunshine Houseboat Vacation Projects' development of proposed houseboat marina and storage facility at Gold Creek Bay in the Kooecanusa Reservoir/Kootenay River Valley, Lot 226, DL 329 and a portion of Lot 239, DL 329, Kootenay District, Plan 1171	Commercial
2006-084	Heather Pratt	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Western Forest Products Ltd. for TFL 19, Forest Licence A19231 and other possible Licences on Vancouver Island and Nootka Island, Campbell River FD	Forestry
2006-085	Frank Craig	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by the Babine BC Timber Sales Office, Fraser Lake Sawmills, and possible other proponents within the Nadina FD	Forestry
2006-086	Chris Engisch	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Western Forest Products Ltd. for TFL 25, Block 5, and other timber harvesting operations in the areas of Roderick, Susan and Pooley Islands, Green and Cougar Inlets, and the W side of Don Peninsula, North Island-Central Coast FD, within the asserted traditional territory of the Kitasoo Band Council	Forestry
2006-087	Moreno Trevisan	alteration	Alterations to DgRI-032 and DgRI-033 by proposed commercial development by Overwaitea Food Group of a 2.5-ha parcel at 8050 Vedder Road, Chilliwack	Commercial
2006-088	Lance Sparling	alteration	Alterations to portions of DiRw-011 by construction excavation and other activities at a commercial residential development at the former Wakefield Inn property on Lot 2, Block 1, DL 1310, Plan 7839 NWD, and located near the junction of Mason Road and Highway 101 near Sechelt	Commercial
2006-089	Lesley Wilson	alteration	Alterations to DhRt-028 by proposed demolition of an existing dwelling and construction of a new house within a lot on Point Grey Road, Vancouver	Residential
2006-090	Morley Eldridge	inspection	Archaeological inventory and AIA related to the proposed purchase by BC Ferry Services of Lot 11, Waterfront Block C in Prince Rupert, intended for use as a parking lot	BC Ferries
2006-091	Mike Davis	alteration	Alterations to CMT sites DfSf-44, DfSf-45, DfSf-46, DfSf-47, DfSf-48, DfSf-49, DfSf-50, and DfSf-51 arising from forestry operations planned by Cascadia Forest Products Ltd for Opening 963222, TFL 44, located along Ritherdon Creek, between 3 and 4 km inland of Ritherdon Bay near the mouth of Alberni Inlet, South Island FD	Forestry
2006-092	Keli Watson	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Canadian Forest Products Ltd. and possible other timber harvesting operators, in the Nadina FD	Forestry
2006-093	Simon Kaltenrieder	inspection	AIA of a proposed residential development at Porpoise Bay, Sechelt	Commercial
2006-094	David Hall	inspection	Archaeological impact assessment of the proposed run-of-river Kwoiek Creek Hydroelectric Project by In-nexerg and the Kanaka Bar Indian Band, along Kwoiek Creek to Whyeek IR#4, and its confluence with the Fraser River, south of Lytton	Hydro
2006-095	David Hall	inspection	AIA on behalf of Pottinger Gaherty Environmental Consultants, for construction of a proposed multi-unit residential housing development by Pridham Development Inc. within Squamish on Block D, except part in Plan 14258, DL 486, Plan 572; Lot A, Block C, DL 486, Plan 14258, and; Lot E, DL 4266, Plan 22959	Residential
2006-096	Frank Craig	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by BC Timber Sales, Fraser Lake Sawmills, and possible other proponents within the Vanderhoof FD	Forestry
2006-097	Shauna Huculak	inspection	AIA for MoT of possible surplus material disposal areas, and possible tunnel portal locations on the Trans-Canada Hwy (Sec 16, Tp 27, R 21, and; NW ¼ & SW ¼ of Sec 15, Tp 27, R 21, all W5M, Kootenay Dist.), located approximately 5 km E of Golden, overlooking the Kicking Horse River near Dart Creek and EhQf-6	MoT
2006-098	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIA for oil and gas developments proposed by Anadarko Canada Corporation, and possible other proponents, operating within the traditional territories of the Halfway River and Prophet River First Nations, NTS mapsheets 94G/9-16 and 94H/13, NE BC	O&GNE
2006-099	Lee Foster	alteration	Alterations by Aspen Ridge Consulting Ltd. to CMT site FiSb-011, located E of Lavoie Lake within TSLA75948, Blocks 1 and 2, Vanderhoof FD	Forestry
2006-100	Normand Canuel	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Canadian Forest Products Ltd. and possible other timber harvesting operators in the Vanderhoof FD	Forestry
2006-101	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA for oil and gas developments proposed by Pioneer Natural Resources Canada Inc., and possible other proponents, operating within NTS map sheets 94 H/4, 5, 12 and 13 (N of the Beatton River and S of the Sikanni River), and 94 G/9 and 16 (E of the Sikanni River), NE BC	O&GNE
2006-102	Chris Engisch	inspection	AIA for proposed re-development of a 0.55-acre single family residential lot, including removal of existing dwelling and construction of new residence and ancillary services, within the recorded extent of DkSf-10, on the N side of Comox Harbour within a lot on Bay Court, Comox	Residential

2006-103	Don Tillapaugh	alteration	Alterations to DiSe-13 by development of a proposed shellfish research station within Lot A, DL 1 and 86, Newcastle District Plan 44840, except Parts in Plans VIP 56846 and VIP 70719	Aquaculture
2006-104	Ty Heffner	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Tolko Industries in the Central Cariboo, Chilcotin, Quesnel and 100 Mile House FDs	Forestry
2006-105	Bruce Ball	inspection	Archaeological inventory and AIA of BC Timber Sales' operations in the Cariboo-Chilcotin Business Area, Williams Lake	Forestry
2006-106	Sharon Milburn	alteration	Alterations to DiSe-007 by proposed single-lot residential development within a lot on Deep Bay Drive at Deep Bay	Residential
2006-107	Tim Tanton	alteration	Alterations to DdRu-5 by installation of the Patricia Bay Sewer Project mainline sewer collection system, associated residential sewer hook ups, and a parallel water main, District of North Saanich	Municipal
2006-108	Normand Canuel	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Stuart Lake Lumber Ltd. and possible other timber harvesting operators, Fort St. James FD	Forestry
2006-109	Richard Brolly	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Pope and Talbot Ltd. and possible other timber harvesting operators in the Arrow-Boundary FD	Forestry
2006-110	Ty Heffner	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by West Fraser Mills Ltd. in the Quesnel and Prince George FDs	Forestry
2006-111	Monty Mitchell	inspection	AIA of Interfor's proposed timber harvesting blocks and ancillary developments within the traditional territories of the Gwa'Sala-Nakwaxd'xw and Gwawaenuk Nations, adjacent to the SE end of Queen Charlotte Strait	Forestry
2006-112	Normand Canuel	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Winton Global Lumber Ltd and possible other timber harvesting operators, in the Prince George FD	Forestry
2006-113	Frank Craig	inspection	AIA of forestry developments that may be proposed by Prince George BC Timber Sales, and possible other proponents, within the Prince George FD	Forestry
2006-114	D. Geordie Howe	inspection	Archaeological impact assessment of forestry developments proposed by West Fraser Mills Ltd. and possible other timber harvesting operators, to be identified, in the Quesnel and Prince George Forest Districts.	Forestry
2006-115	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIA of the Integrated Land Management Bureau's proposed development of Lot 6, DL 7245, Kootenay District, PI 4784 located about 6 km NW of Castlegar and three parcels adjacent to Pighin Road in the Wycliffe area (DL 10841, Kootenay District; East ½ of DL 11625, except part included in Plan NEP 22123 and NEP79151; West ½ of DL 11625, except part included in Plan NEP22123, Kootenay District)	ILMB
2006-116	Susan McNeney	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by BC Timber Sales and other licensees and forestry tenure holders in the Quesnel FD	Forestry
2006-117	Dale Wheeldon	alteration	Alterations to DgRI-032 and DgRI-033 by the Chilliwack Economic Partners Corporation's development of infrastructure for industrial development and use of a 8-ha parcel at 8050 Vedder Road, Chilliwack	Commercial
2006-118	Bjorn Simonsen	inspection	AIA for a subdivision development proposed by Great Central Lake Holdings Ltd. on Great Central Lake, at its confluence with the Stamp River near Boat Lagoon, Lot 1, DL 282, Alberni District, VIP 69719 and Lot 1, DL 283, Alberni District, Plan VIP 69720	Commercial
2006-119	Chris Engisch	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Western Forest Products Incorporated for TFL 25, Block 5, and other timber harvesting operations in areas east of Don Peninsula (Tom Bay Operations) and the Ingram camps located on Spiller Inlet and Ingram Lake, all within the North Island-Central Coast FD, within the asserted traditional territory of the Heiltsuk First Nation	Forestry
2006-120	Normand Canuel	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Canadian Forest Products Ltd. and possible other forestry licencees, within the Peace FD	Forestry
2006-121	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIA for oil and gas developments proposed by Anadarko Canada Corporation, and possible other proponents, operating within the asserted traditional territories of the Halfway River, Blueberry River and Prophet River First Nations, all within NTS mapsheets 94 G/1 - 8, N of the Peace River and NW of Fort St. John	O&GNE
2006-122	Melanie Hill	inspection	AIA of the MoT's proposed Andy Bailey Gravel Pit, S of Fort Nelson	MoT
2006-123	Barry Wood	inspection	AIA for the proposed Arrow Lakeside Resort and Marine development, located on the N side of Lower Arrow Lake and E of Syringa Creek Park, within portions of Lots A & B, DL 7669, KLD, Plan NEP 71970, and in the vicinity of DiQL-7, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 15	Commercial
2006-124	Peter Merchant	inspection	AIA for proposed single-family residence and ancillary developments, within a lot on Welcome Beach Road, near Halfmoon Bay on the Sunshine Coast, in the vicinity of DiRx-3.	Residential
2006-125	Rob Paterson	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Apollo Forest Products Ltd., Pope and Talbot Ltd., BC Timber Sales Stuart Nechako Branch, and possible other forestry clients, operating within the Fort St. James FD	Forestry
2006-126	Rob Paterson	inspection	AIA of proposed oil and gas developments on behalf of Devon Canada Corporation, Devon ARL Corporation and possibly other proponents of the oil and gas industry, located in the area covered by portions of NTS map sheets 94 I, 94 J, 94 O and 94 P, within the Peace River region	O&GNE
2006-127	Bruce Ball	inspection	Archaeological impact assessment of forestry developments proposed by Pope and Talbot Inc. and possible other timber harvesting operators, to be identified, in the Arrow Boundary Forest District.	Forestry
2006-128	Ian Wilson	inspection	Archaeological inventory and AIA for future commercial-residential subdivision and ancillary development of a 6.3-ha property, Rem. Lot 2, Pl. 2164, DL 16, Newcastle District, known as Qualicum Landing and located on the Strait of Georgia near Fletcher Creek, just S of Bowser	Commercial
2006-129	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA for oil and gas developments proposed by Encana Corporation, and possible other proponents, within the traditional territories of the Halfway River and Blueberry River First Nations, within NTS mapsheets 94 H/2-6 (S of the Beaton River), 94 B/8-10, 15 & 16 (E of the Halfway river), 94 A/1-4 (N of the Peace River, W of the Beaton River and E of the Halfway River) and 94 A/5-7 & 10-15 (W of the Beaton River and E of the Halfway River)	O&GNE
2006-130	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of foreshore portion of the Phase 1 Lantzville Sewage Collection System, located primarily on the foreshore area bounded to the E by the District of Lantzville boundary and to the W by Tweedhope Road	Municipal
2006-131	David Hall	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. (Okanagan Falls Division), Gorman Bros. Ltd., and MoFR's BC Timber Sales (Vernon), in the Okanagan-Shuswap FD within those portions of the asserted traditional territories of the Westbank First Nation, the Okanagan Indian Band, the Osoyoos Indian Band and the Penticton Indian Band which do not overlap with other First Nations	Forestry
2006-132	Aidan Burford	inspection	AIA for proposed subdivision of DL 491, except Pl. 9673, PRD., and located on the N side of Moberly Lake at Paquette Creek, approximately 18 km NW of Chetwynd	Residential
2006-133	Clark Hamilton	alteration	Alterations to DiRw-13 resulting from proposed residential development at 5711 Ebbitide Place, Sechelt (DL 304, Strata Plan LMS 2420, Plan 25939 NWD)	Commercial

2006-134	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by West Fraser Mills Ltd. and possible other timber harvesting operators, in the 100 Mile House FD	Forestry
2006-135	Barry Wood	inspection	AIA of Elk Valley Coal Corporation's proposed Line Creek Mine East Refuse Dump Expansion, located approximately 27 km N of Sparwood	Mining
2006-136	Morley Eldridge	inspection	AIA of the proposed High Frequency Surface Wave Radar installation by the Government of Canada at Estevan Point, SW tip of Hesquiat Peninsula	Federal
2006-137	Melanie Hill	inspection	AIA of the MoT's proposed gravel pit N of DL 3260, in units 99 & 100, Block I, mapsheet 94B.077, near Cypress Creek, in NE BC	MoT
2006-138	Gerald Williams	alteration	Alterations to DkSf-1 by demolition of a theatre and construction of a new building utilizing the same footprint at 1650 Cliffe Avenue, Courtenay	Commercial
2006-139	Nicole Nicholls	inspection	AIA of BC Ferries' Langdale Terminal, P.I.D. 025-814-303, DL 8007, Group 1, NWD, Plan BCP6348, P.I.D. 007-138-555, Lot 8, DL 1401, Plan 18562, NWD, P.I.D. 006-928-323, Lot 11, DL 1401, Plan 19990, NWD, Plan of Lease for the Langdale Ferry Terminal within highway and Part of Port Mellon Highway, all in D.L. 1401, Group 1, NWD	BC Ferries
2006-140	Rob Paterson	inspection	AIA of proposed oil and gas developments on behalf of Devon Canada Corporation, Devon ARL Corporation and possibly other proponents, located in the area covered by portions of NTS map sheets 94 A, 94 B, 94 G and 94 H, within the Peace River region	O&GNE
2006-141	Owen Grant	inspection	AIA of cutblocks and ancillary developments proposed by Cascadia Forest Products Ltd., Coulson Forest Products Ltd., MoFR/BCTS, and possible other clients, within the portion of the South Island FD asserted as the traditional territories of the Huu-ay-aht First Nation, Tseshaht First Nation, Toquaht Band, Uchucklesaht Peoples' Government With a Territory, Ucluelet First Nation, Dididaht Indian Band, Hupacasath First Nation, Tla-o-qui-aht First Nation, Ahousaht First Nation, and Hesquiaht First Nation	Forestry
2006-142	Joanne Hammond	inspection	AIA for Dawson Construction Ltd. of a proposed gravel pit in the NW corner of DL 1295, Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, located on the E side of the Fraser River opposite the mouth of Cayoosh Creek and SE of the town of Lillooet	Hydro
2006-143	Tanja Hoffmann	investigation	Investigations at DhRq-022 ('Park Farm Site'), on a low, natural rise of land adjacent to the N side of the Loughheed Highway and E of Harris Road in Pitt Meadows	Research
2006-144	Rob Field	inspection	AIA of oil and gas developments proposed by Encana Corporation, and possible other proponents, operating within the Fort Nelson, Peace River and Mackenzie FDs	O&GNE
2006-145	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of proposed clubhouse for the Qualicum Beach Memorial Golf Course, on Lot A, Plan 9145, DL 63, Newcastle Land District, within the Town of Qualicum Beach	Municipal
2006-146	Donna Falat	alteration	Alterations to DgQb-15 arising from MoT's proposed construction at the Kidd Creek Rest Area and left turn lane, W of Yahk	MoT
2006-147	Dave Morgan	alteration	Alterations to DfRu-24 by capping of site with imported fill and concrete, and excavation of sewer lines to a residence, on the W side of Georgian Bay, Galiano Island	Municipal
2006-148	Matthew Begg	inspection	Post-Impact assessment of seismic programs undertaken by Brimel Exploration Services Inc., Complete Land Services Ltd., Harrison Energy Group Inc., Peace River Hole Cementing and Exploration Services Ltd. and possible other proponents, operating within the Peace, Mackenzie and Fort Nelson FDs	O&GNE
2006-149	Robert Muir	investigation	Research excavations at EeRl-7 within and adjacent to Housepit 109, at Keatley Creek near Lillooet	Research
2006-150	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by West Fraser Mills Ltd. in the Central Cariboo, Chilcotin and Quesnel FDs	Forestry
2006-151	Geordie Howe	inspection	AIA of oil and gas developments proposed by Pioneer Land and Environmental Services, McElhanney Geomatics Professional Land Surveying Ltd. and possible other proponents, operating within the Peace, Fort Nelson and Mackenzie FDs	O&GNE
2006-152	Morley Eldridge	inspection	AIA for proposed upgrades to the Departure Bay Ferry Terminal in the vicinity of DhRx 47, Nanaimo	BC Ferries
2006-153	Karen Brady	inspection	AIA for a proposed resort community development, District of Lake Country	Commercial
2006-154	Barry Wood	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Tembec Industries (Kootenay Central & Kootenay Columbia), Galloway Lumber Company Ltd., Canfor (Radium Division), MoFR/BCTS Sales, Kootenay Business Area, Ktunaxa Kinbasket Development Corporation, and possible other forestry clients, operating within the Rocky Mountain FD	Forestry
2006-155	Jim Agius	alteration	Proposed construction by Jericho Developments Ltd of a commercial building, and completion of related ancillary activities such as landscaping and/or trenching, at 1530 Cliffe Avenue, Courtenay, within or adjacent to DkSf-1	Commercial
2006-156	Dan Reibin	alteration	Alterations to DjQs-1 arising from Ministry of Tourism, Sport and the Art's proposed development of the Arlington Lakes Recreation Site, located approximately 25 km N of Beaverdell	Province
2006-157	David Hall	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by MoFR/BCTS, Skeena Business area within the North Coast FD and part of the Kalum FD formerly identified as TFL 41	Forestry
2006-158	Hugh Middleton	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Waddington Charter and Contractor Ltd, as represented by DWB Forestry Services Ltd., and other licensees within the Anahim Supply Block of the Chilcotin FD, approximately 200 km W of Williams Lake	Forestry
2006-159	Clinton Coates	inspection	AIA of the proposed preloading of the on-shore and immediate off-shore areas east of Westbank First Nation's Lot 427-1, Tsinstikeptum IR #10, in preparation for construction of a new bridge across Okanagan Lake at Kelowna	MoT
2006-160	Barry Wood	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Atco Lumber Ltd, and possible other clients, within the Arrow-Boundary FD	Forestry
2006-161	Doug Witala	alteration	Alterations to CMT sites GiSp-10, GiSp-11 and GiSp-22 by West Fraser Mills Ltd., Pacific Inland Resources Division's proposed timber harvesting in CP 616 blocks 2, 2A, 2B and 2C and CP 617 block 3, and associated road development, in the Nilkitkwa Lake/Fort Babine area, Skeena-Stikine FD	Forestry
2006-162	Monty Mitchell	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by International Forest Products Ltd. in the vicinity of Tahsis Inlet, Hisnit Inlet, Williamson Passage and Tlupana Inlet, on the W coast of Vancouver Island	Forestry
2006-163	Diana Alexander	inspection	AIA of lands proposed for development for the Cypress Mountain Venue of the Vancouver 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, located along the E slope of Black Mountain and the headwaters of Cypress and Montizambert Creeks, and along several intermittent creeks and a portion of a small peat fen NE of Yew Lake, all within Cypress Provincial Park	Province

2006-164	Heather Pratt	inspection	AIA of Island Timberlands, West Coast Operations' proposed forestry developments in Sections: 18, 34, 35, 38, 40, 41, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 81, 82, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90 & 94, and DLs: 33, 36, 42, 289, 404, 476, 478, 478A, 479, 480, 482, 612, 619, 1399, 1425 & 1426, Clayoquot Land District, W coast of Vancouver Island	Forestry
2006-165	Ty Heffner	inspection	AIA for Kluskus Management Holdings Ltd.'s proposed forestry operations in Supply Block A of the Quesnel FD	Forestry
2006-166	Barry Wood	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Tembec Industries (Kootenay Central), J.H. Huscroft Ltd., MoFR/ BCTS (Kootenay Business Area), Springer Creek Forest Products, Atco Lumber Company Ltd., and other forestry clients, within the Kootenay Lake FD	Forestry
2006-167	Brian Pegg	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by May Trucking Ltd. and other timber harvesting operators, in the Chilliwack FD	Forestry
2006-168	Ty Heffner	inspection	AIA for Canadian Forest Products in the Quesnel FD	Forestry
2006-169	Gail Wada	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Lakeside Pacific Forest Products Ltd. for FDU West Harrison 1 and 2, located on Tretheway Creek S to Hale Creek, FDU East Harrison 1, covering all of the Cogburn, Talc and Bear Creek watersheds, and FDU Deneau 1, covering all of Deneau Creek watershed, located N of the Coquihalla River, Chilliwack FD	Forestry
2006-170	Leslie LeBourdais	inspection	AIA of the proposed Cariboo Crescent residential subdivision on Lot 9, Plan 16247, and DL 962, located NW of the intersection of Cariboo Avenue with Highway 97 within the Village of Clinton	Commercial
2006-171	Rob Paterson	inspection	Post-impact AIA assessment of seismic programs within NTS mapsheets 94/A, 94/B, 94/G and 94/H, on behalf of Peace River Hole Cementing and Explorations Services and possible other proponents	O&GNE
2006-172	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of a proposed Crown grant offer for Unsurveyed Crown Land Adjoining DL 181, Rge 2, Coast District, containing 2.7-ha, more or Less, I near Cochin Lake, SE of the community of Tatla Lake	Municipal
2006-173	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of a selection of sensitive areas associated with the BC portion of the EnBridge Gateway Pipeline Right-of-Way development from Edmonton to Kitimat	O&GBC
2006-174	Dana Lepofsky	investigation	Investigations at DhRI-64 and DhRI-65, located on the W side of Chehalis River Forest Recreation Site just N of Harrison Mills and on the E side of the Chehalis River, both adjacent to the bridge at Morris Valley Road	Research
2006-175	Shawn Kenmuir	alteration	Alterations to CMTs and harvesting of non-CMTs within sites FKtk-001 - FKtk-005 inclusive, by Triumph Timber Ltd.'s proposed timber harvesting in the vicinity of Ship Anchorage and Klewnuggitt Inlet along Grenville Channel, all within North Coast FD	Forestry

in the T'xwelátse family, Stone T'xwelátse wound up at a village on the south-western shores of Sumas Lake where in 1892 - 114 years ago — he was taken by members of a non-Aboriginal "pioneer" settler family. He was moved into Sumas, Washington, sold for display in a "dime museum," and eventually collected by the founding members of the Washington State Museum — now named the Burke Museum of Natural and Cultural History. Stone T'xwelátse lived among the Museum's collections for over 100 years — cared for by the Museum staff — until October of this year. In 1992, T'xwelátse (Herb Joe) began efforts to repatriation his ancestor — after Stone T'ixwelátsa's whereabouts were brought to his attention by way of anthropological research being done at the Stó:lo Tribal Council (see the associated sketch by Smith). Overcoming obstacles encountered in the newly established American Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) required considerable efforts involving the T'xwelátse Family and the Nooksack Tribe Council and Culture Committee (hosts of the NAGPRA process), with support from the Ch-ihl-kway-uhk Tribe, Stó:lo Tribal Council, Stó:lo Nation, and Stó:lo House of Elders. During the ceremony at

Semá:th over 70 individuals were recognized for helped in one way or another to navigate this long, winding, and ultimately successful process. In October 2005, the official NAGPRA repatriation request and supporting documentation were finalized and submitted by the Nooksack Tribe on behalf of the T'xwelátse Family and broader Nooksack-Ts'elxweyéqw-Stó:lo community. The Burke Museum's "Notice of Intent to Repatriate" Stone T'xwelátse as a recognized "Object of Cultural Patrimony" under NAGPRA was published in the U.S. Government's Federal Register on August 18. Stone T'xwelátse returned home, by way of the Nooksack Tribe, on October 14, 2006, and many people — community members and *siyaye* (friends) alike — came out in great numbers to witness and support this happy occasion. Where did Stone T'xwelátse go from the Semá:th Longhouse? He will be provided a new home at the *Stehiyáq* Healing Centre in the Chilliwack River Valley — very near where T'xwelátse was transformed by *Xá:ls* — currently being designed and built in collaboration between the Ch-ihl-kway-uhk Tribe and Stó:lo Community Futures (SCF). The Tribe/SCF is temporarily hosting Stone T'xwelátse in their recently remodeled

Headquarters in Chilliwack/Vedder until he can be transferred to the Healing Centre.

As exemplified by the Haida Repatriation Committee at their Repatriation Conference of 2003, information and knowledge gained from the experience of repatriating T'xwelátse — particularly as it pertains to cross-border issues — can be shared and potentially prove useful to other First Nations and Aboriginal communities engaged in this process. It is our intent to pursue this outlet. Please look for an upcoming edition of *the Midden* for our follow-up article covering T'ixwelátsa's return in greater detail. Thanks to all those involved and to all those who came out in support!

Dave Schaepe is the Senior Archaeologist and Manager of the Stó:lo Research and Resource Management Centre. He can be reached via email (dave.schaepe@stolonation.bc.ca).

Herb Joe carries the name T'xwelátse and is a member of the Tzeachten First Nation.

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The Katzie First Nation

Simon Pierre Longhouse, Pitt Meadows, BC, October 27 - 29, 2006

Special Session: Pitt Polder Archaeology

Tours: Pitt Lake Pictographs & Pitt Polder Archaeological Sites

Info: Katzie.treaty@shawcable.com

CHACMOOL CONFERENCE

Calgary, Alberta, November 11-14, 2006

Info: <http://www.arky.ucalgary.ca/arky1/Chacmool2006/index.htm/>

Inquiries: arkyconf@ucalgary.ca

CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 40TH ANNUAL MEETING

St. Johns, New Foundland and Labrador, May 16-20, 2006

Session Proposal Deadline: January 31, 2007

Abstracts Deadline: February 28, 2007

Info: <http://www.mun.ca/caa2007/>

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY, 72ND ANNUAL MEETING

Austin, Texas, April 25 - 29, 2007

Info: www.saa.org



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