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THE MIDDEN

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White Rock Museum Basketry
Cultural Occupation at Barkley Sound
Field Notes 2002
Permits 2002

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MIDDEN

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Cover

Basket 978.049.544 from the White Rock Museum Collection.
Photo provided by Karen Petkau

ARCHAEOLOGY NEWS

Coast Salish Artifacts on eBay

The Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group (HTG) successfully filed a complaint against a resident of Sidney, BC for illegally collecting First Nations archaeological artifacts and selling them for profit on the Web site <www.ebay.ca>. Ten lots of artifacts were advertised for sale on <www.ebay.ca> in January, 2003. They consisted of a total of 43 stone, bone, and antler artifacts. The seller publicly advertised that they personally collected these artifacts from "Coast Salish" archaeological sites on Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands within Hul'qumi'num traditional territory. The sale of these illegal artifacts netted over \$340.00 (Canadian).

The HTG requested the Sidney RCMP investigate the complaint that the seller committed an offence under the Heritage Conservation Act (1996). The collection of archaeological artifacts without a provincial heritage permit is prohibited under Section 14, which states "A person must not excavate or otherwise alter land for the purpose of archaeological research or searching for artifacts of aboriginal origin except under a permit or order issued under this section." Only qualified professional archaeologists can obtain such government permits for legitimate research and resource management purposes. The RCMP investigation contacted the seller who was unaware of contravening any laws and was apologetic of their actions. The seller retrieved the sold artifacts from the buyers, and has since donated them to the Royal British Columbia Museum in Victoria.

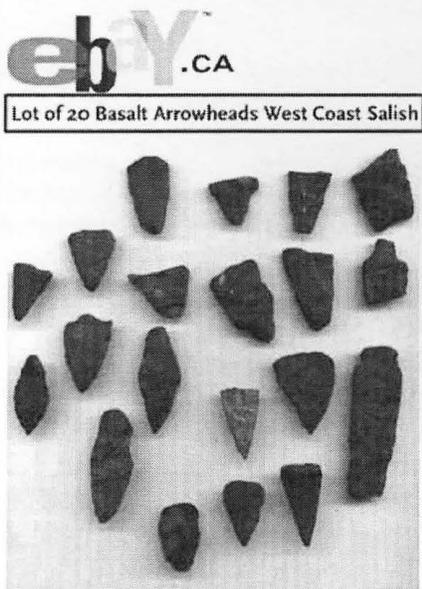
Many First Nations in BC consider archaeological heritage objects to be their cultural property. This incident highlights the need to address the broader issues concerning defining the legal ownership of archaeological heritage objects in BC.

Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group

SSHRC Grant to Continue Stó:lō Research

Dana Lepofsky (Simon Fraser University), Michael Blake (University of British Columbia), Dave Schaepe (University of British Columbia and Stó:lō Nation), Keith Carlson (University of Saskatchewan), Keith Moore (University of British Columbia), and John Clague (Simon Fraser University), just received a SSHRC grant to continue archaeological research in the Fraser Valley. This large, inter-disciplinary project is entitled "Aboriginal collective identity across time, space, and academic disciplines: Exploring Interactions among the Stó:lō of southwestern British Columbia." The project will bring together archaeological, historic, linguistic, and geomorphic information to understand social, economic, and political relations of the Stó:lō of the upper Fraser Valley. The archaeological investigations will involve the intensive excavation of at least three large village sites as well as testing of several others. Preliminary work will begin this summer, but full-scale excavations are scheduled to start in the summer of 2004, in conjunction with the Simon Fraser University field school.

Dana Lepofsky



Ontario Archaeology Society Artifacts, Records Lost

From the OAS:

Dear colleagues,

I have the great misfortune of having to relate to you some very bad news. It has recently come to the attention of the OAS that on or about the date of 1 May 2003, a disposal crew was directed, to knock down the walls of the secure, locked storage cages which housed the inactive artifact collections at the University of Toronto at Scarborough. The contents of those cages were loaded into dump trucks and disposed with the Toronto garbage in Michigan. All of this was carried out without the knowledge or permission of the steward of those collections, Dr. Marti Latta.

You must be feeling the same profound sense of loss and "this can't be happening" that I felt when Marti first told me. The scope of the loss is staggering. Its full extent is still being determined.

The current inventory: some or all artifacts from 23 sites, of which 21 are aboriginal and two are colonial. The lost material - 289 boxes of various sizes - included field records, analysis data, lithic raw material, and personal books and papers as well as artifacts, faunal bone, and botanical remains. An estimated total of 433,000 artifacts (not all diagnostics), have been destroyed.

Most of the sites excavated by members of the OAS in our early years are utterly gone.

We will be posting more details on this tragedy as they become available. In the meantime, let me go on record as stating that the OAS does not hold Dr. Latta responsible for this disaster in any way.

Indeed, if anything, she is a victim. We support Dr. Latta wholeheartedly and trust that the rest of our community does as well.

Christine Caroppo
OAS President

THE WHITE ROCK MUSEUM BASKETRY COLLECTION

In 2000, the University of Victoria (UVic) received a Community-University Research Alliance (CURA) grant by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, in a new initiative to encourage collaboration between universities and other sectors of the community. Under this grant, which was awarded to the History in Art Department at UVic, projects were undertaken in partnership with community heritage organizations to research and document little known but historically important collections. The following articles about Pacific Northwest basketry are a product of the preliminary research by UVic students, under the direction of Jennifer Iredale.

WHAT A BASKET HOLDS: BASKETRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

by Faith Whiting

According to archaeological evidence, baskets are among the oldest form of manufacture by humans (Dodds Schlick 1994). Among Pacific Northwest peoples, baskets provided the main form of storage and were used for transportation of goods, as well as for cooking and bathing purposes. Based on the materials available regionally, unique styles of weaving were developed and perfected over time by separate Native cultures across British Columbia. The variation that appears both culturally and regionally in basketry denotes unique and separate lineages surrounding the evolution of this art.

However, basketry was heavily impacted by the colonization of the Pacific Northwest. Major shifts in techniques and materials occurred between 1775 and 1875, when European influence began to show itself. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, there was a clear degeneration of the craft as people were relocated to reservations and European goods began to replace the need for baskets (Turnbaugh and Turnbaugh 1986). At this time there was a significant switch to basketry for ornamental and collection purposes.

Systems of Management of Basketry Materials: The Sexual Division of Labour

In the Interior Plateau region of British Columbia, between the Rocky Mountains and the Coast Mountains, there existed a

sexual division of labour wherein the men of a society fished or hunted, while the women gathered and processed plant and animal materials and foods. Women gathered plants throughout the growing season, from early spring to late fall. The work of both genders was judged of equal importance (Ackerman 1995). The same trends were noted in the study of women's roles in Tlingit society.

As observed by Teit in his writings on his research from the North Pacific expedition "only women and girls occupy themselves with this work" (Teit and Steedman 1930). Although men helped with the heavy work involved in material collection, traditionally basketry was a woman's craft. On the other hand, Laforet suggests that Haida spruce root hats



Figure 1(a-d). White Rock Museum Collection: 978.49.525, 978.49.526, 978.49.469, 978.49.561. Coiled cedar-root basketry likely of Nlaka'pamux, Stl'atl'imx, or Stó:lô origin. The imbrication that appears is Bitter Cherry bark (*Prunus emarginata*), both in its natural red and dyed black colours, as well as a grass material, which is likely Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*).

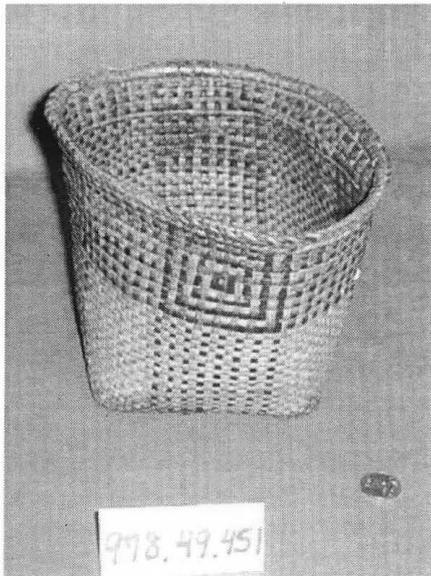


Figure 2. White Rock Museum Collection: 978.49.451. A plaited Western red-cedar-bark (*Thuja plicata*) basket. This basket is likely of Tsimshian origin based on the geometric style present.

represent a conjunction point in Northwest material culture between men's and women's art (Laforet 1985; Lamb 1972; Mason 1902).

That basketry was considered women's work has had effects on the way it has been documented and viewed through time. It is rare that the name of a basket maker would have been recorded along with a basket at the time of collection. Thus, there is little or no information available on individual weavers, which, in turn directs the study of basketry to focus on regions.

Basketry was so entwined in female Aboriginal culture that it held a role in the ascension of a young girl into womanhood. In documentation of basketry in the Puget Sound region, it was noted that when a young girl began menstruating (her *t'aq'wicad* period), she was removed to a hut located away from the village for a period of one to eight months. During this time an elderly female tended the girl and often instructed her in basket making. Basket making was symbolically linked with a transition into womanhood and held great importance as a woman's craft (Thompson and Marr 1983).

This spiritual connection between the basket maker and her materials was the primary foundation of an ethic based on respect for the materials and their harvest.

Although there is little record of actual management systems of basketry plants in British Columbia, management was of utmost importance as a "use ensures abundance" ethic was adopted.

The old assumption that materials were merely gathered randomly from nature may well be inaccurate. These materials were essential to the existence and economy of First Nations people and there needed to be a predictable and accountable supply. Walker suggests that "knowledge about materials—when to gather them, where to find them, how to work with them, requires 'knowing' about the environment in a profound way,



Figure 3. White Rock Museum Collection: 978.49.461. A basket constructed from the bark of the Paper Birch tree (*Betula papyrifera*). The stitching probably is of red-cedar root (*Thuja plicata*), with a wooden rim possibly of Saskatoon wood (*Amelanchier alnifolia*). Its cultural origin is unknown.

through direct experience built up over time" (Walker 1999). Thus physical, ethical, and spiritual methods of management were incorporated to ensure a healthy supply of materials were in place, as well as to create sustainable systems based on use.

Analysis of a Collection: The White Rock Museum

The White Rock Museum was bequeathed an elaborate collection of baskets by Mrs. Irene Maccaud Nelson following her death in 1978. She was an avid collector of Native artifacts, and

although little is known of how she acquired her basketry collection, it contains a large number of baskets encompassing a wide range of styles and periods in British Columbia. Her collection is invaluable in the study of basketry and much information can be gained from its investigation.

The majority of the collection is coiled cedar-root baskets from an Interior Salish, Halkomelem, or Stó:lo origin. Figure 1 shows some representative samples of this type of basketry. Coiled basketry differs from a twined technique, as coiled baskets are manufactured by sewing roots over a foundation of splints or fibres. Twining involves the weaving of materials. The Interior Salish people (the Nlaka'pamux and Stl'atl'imx), and the Mainland Halkomelem, who are Coast Salish people, were the leading manufacturers of coiled basketry in British Columbia. It is believed that the direction of diffusion of this art form was from the "interior toward the sea" (Haeberlin, Teit, and Roberts 1928). Other examples of baskets in the collection that show techniques such as twining, coiling, and plaiting are featured in Figures 2 through 4.

Haeberlin, Teit, and Roberts observed that all of the coiled basketry of the Interior region was fashioned of cedar roots

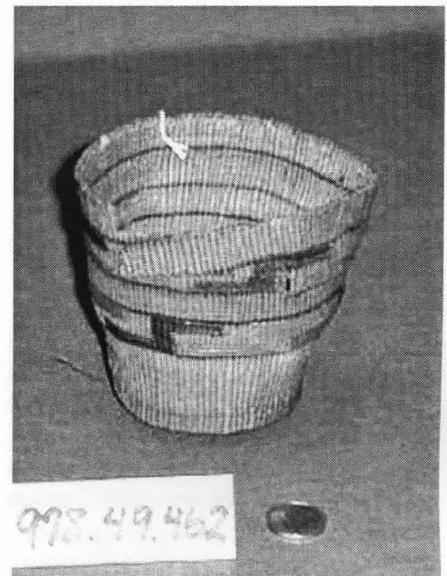


Figure 4. White Rock Collection: 978.49.462. A twined spruce root basket. This basket is likely of Tlingit origin, based on pattern. Thus, it is probably constructed of Sitka Spruce (*Picea sitchensis*). Aniline dyes were used to colour the decorative materials.

(1928). There were spruce baskets, but these were not considered to be as finely made. Of the Interior Salish group, there are general differences between the basketry of the Nlaka'pamux (Thompson) and Stl'atl'imx (Lillooet) people. The Nlaka'pamux tended to make baskets that were of excellent craftsmanship. Haeblerin et. al suggests that the good climate, plentiful food, and time for leisure allowed them adequate time to develop their art (1928). The larger "burden-baskets" were used traditionally for carrying things on the back. The really large ones could be used for bathing. The Stl'atl'imx were also known for a type of false embroidery where a continuous strip of grass stem is passed alternately under and over stitches (Teit 1900). It is the inner stem of the grass that appears on the outside of the basket for the purpose of imbrication.

Conservation Problems and the Future of Basketry

The history of basket making in the Pacific Northwest is, indeed, a history of the people of this region. A basket is not merely a container for storage, but a container that embodies the beliefs and values that a people share regarding their land within its framework. The story of the First People of British Columbia can be told within the changing patterns, shapes, and materials used to construct their baskets. This story, however, is in danger of being altered in present times, for the story that is being told today is one of threatened loss.

Within present societies, baskets do not hold the utilitarian significance that they once did, and less and less time is being focused on such an art. With each successive generation, basketry is threatened with the loss of valuable information and knowledge. Revival in both interest and practice is essential in order to educate those of European and other cultural descents in the beauty and richness of the culture of the Aboriginal people of this land in order to facilitate a relationship of respect and understanding. Basketry has historically embodied great meaning and value; today it can do the same in a new context.

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Faith Whiting is a student from the University of Victoria (UVic). This article is an abridged version of a paper prepared as a directed study for the White Rock Museum. It is a part of the research that was conducted from a CURA grant that was awarded to UVic's History of Art Department.

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CARRYING A CULTURE: THE DISTINCTIVE REGIONAL STYLES OF SOME BASKET MAKING NATIONS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

by Karen Petkau

"Baskets...are a manifestation of a people's history, origins and relationship to other entities in their universe" (Turner 1996). The process involved in making a basket is steeped in the traditions and beliefs of a cultural group and is representative of those beliefs. "The basketry style of a people encodes their identity," as well as a set of ideas that are interwoven in this ancient art form (Laforet 1990).

A well-made basket then becomes a part of the larger group of work from the region and a representation of that region's style. In this way, personal choices, assumptions, and preferences reflect the culture of an entire region. These personal choices would be based on the beliefs that are instilled in children from the time they are born, in the form of teachings, stories, and observations of the actions of their parents, elders, and teachers (Cruikshank 1979). The characteristic of each basketry type is necessarily general, as there is variation within each group, and analysis is often based on comparisons to other groups' work. Discrepancy arises, in part, due to lack of documentation by collectors. Many collectors did not record the basket makers' name. This is an important detail that was overlooked at the time when most collections were made, possibly due to an inherent gender bias of those doing the collection, as they were mainly male, and baskets are traditionally within the women's sphere (Fortney 2001).

Basketry was common and essential practice in nearly every region of pre-contact British Columbia and well into the twentieth century. In this article, a small sample of the baskets, and the characteristics of techniques and designs adopted and developed by a few communities living near the Fraser and Columbia rivers, will be discussed.



Figure 1: Basket #978.49.455 from the White Rock Museum Collection.

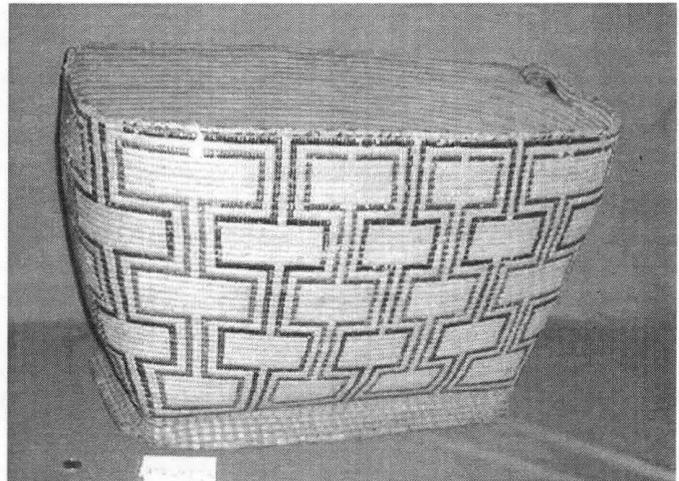


Figure 2: Basket #978.49.525 from the White Rock Museum Collection.

The Art of Design in Coiled Basketry

Basketry designs are a very important medium for individual artistic expression and, moreover, often reveal familial relations and cultural continuity (Brandford 1984).

To incorporate design for beauty on the form of a basket that is produced to be functional tests the skill of a basket maker, as she is bound by the constraints of her medium. Any representational form must be adapted within the constraints of these physical boundaries (Farrand 1900). Consequently, it is not surprising that the majority of designs are geometrical patterns, although these are based on objects and patterns seen in nature.

Also, many designs are varied over and over in subsequent work, each time becoming just a little bit different from the previous piece and often more complex. There is, therefore, a good deal of uncertainty and ambiguity when it comes to discussing the meaning of the decoration on particular baskets. It is nearly impossible to trace the history of these various designs due to the lack of documentation of the baskets that have survived. While a few collectors recorded the name of the village or territory where they collected a basket, very rarely was the name of the basket maker ever recorded. Even in many major museum collections the provenance of baskets is uncertain.

Nlaka'pamux (Thompson)

The Nlaka'pamux people make their home along and surrounding the lower Thompson River, the upper Fraser River, south of Lillooet, north of Hope, and along the Nicola River. In all, their traditional territory is approximately 160 kilometers in length and 145 kilometers in width (Teit 1900). Together with the Stl'atl'imx, Secwepemc, and Okanagan, they form the Interior Salish.

Some of the Nlaka'pamux people believe that Coyote taught them the art of coiled basketry. In another legend, as told by Annie York, a man who went to visit the moon received the instructions on how to make baskets from an elder couple (Hanna and Henry 1996).

The making of a coiled basket was a long process and the finished product had to be of high quality, as these baskets were used for carrying and storing water, and also for cooking. Baskets that needed to be waterproof often did not need any additional treatment as the small coils and fine stitches were enough to create a watertight product. It is characteristic of the Nlaka'pamux basket makers to prematurely turn the corners of their baskets, which becomes more and more accentuated as the basket was built up. As a result, the baskets often slant to the left, as if twisted slightly.

The most common method of design in coiled basketry is imbrication, a process of folding a strip of coloured bark or grass over itself, and underneath a stitch, which holds it down. The design element is then folded over top of the stitch that has just been taken and back over itself again so as to be under the next stitch as well (Mason 1902).

Baskets made after 1926 tend to be of a single design field, with a large imbricated design on bare coils, two series of designs, or the whole basket being imbricated. Baskets with an unimbricated background, covered in groups of repeating small design elements, are most typical of the Nlaka'pamux. The traditional design colours are red and black, but the only limit to colour choice was imagination when aniline dyes were introduced.

The coming of Europeans had less effect on the coiled basketry of the Plateau than other regions (Miller 1990), but changes were made. Cooking baskets and containers were rapidly replaced with the new, easily obtained European manufactured products, thus decreasing the number of traditional basketry forms. People began to make copies of European items, such as tables and teacups, as seen in the Royal British Columbia Museum collection. Feet, which were added to baskets only after 1800, and handles became more prevalent.

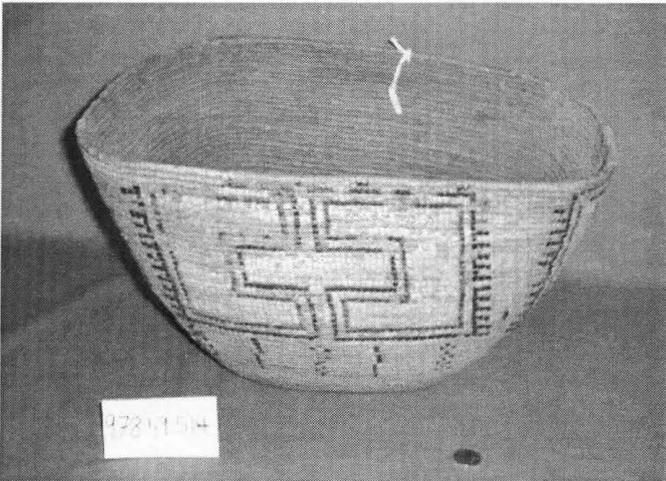


Figure 3: Basket #978.49.514 from the White Rock Museum Collection.

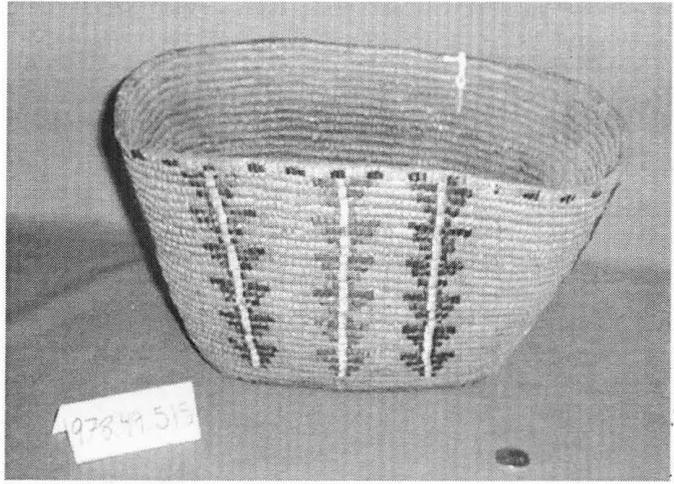


Figure 4: Basket #978.49.515 from the White Rock Museum Collection.

Stl'atl'imx (Lillooet)

The Stl'atl'imx live to the north and northwest of the Nlaka'pamux along the Lillooet River and tributaries, and a portion of the upper Fraser River. Their traditional territory is similar in size to the Nlaka'pamux.

The baskets from this region are more rectangular than those from other regions, and have high walls. Corners are sharper, which may be a result of using slats for the foundation (Haeblerlin, Teit, and Roberts 1928). A square shape predominates (Turnbaugh and Turnbaugh 1986), which Haeblerlin et al. believe may have been copied from the cedar bentwood boxes of the coastal people.

Klickitat

The Klickitat people are part of the larger group of people speaking the Sahaptin language. They make their homes along the north side of the Columbia River valley, near the slopes of the Cascade Mountains in Washington State (Schlick 1994).

In 1930 the Klickitat, along with the Nlaka'pamux, Stl'atl'imx, and Tsilhqot'in were the major producers of coiled baskets (Schlick 1994). The most common use of coiled baskets in this region pre-contact (before the mid nineteenth century) was as cooking pots. Since the introduction of metal cooking pots, this basketry form is found much less frequently. The elders today remember their elders creating big beautiful baskets that, when the maker was sitting on the floor, would come up to their chin (Schlick 1994). Some also remember baskets that were flat on one side, to be carried on a horse (Schlick 1994).

Analysis of a Collection: The White Rock Museum Collection

What follows is an interpretation of the traits discussed above in regard to a few of the burden baskets in the White Rock Museum collection. The analysis is based on the previous literature review as well as comparisons with basketry collections of known provenance. These include the Royal British Columbia Museum and the Museum of Anthropology at the University of British Columbia. Even in these cases, however, the region of origin is known (in the case of the baskets used for comparison), but the maker's name is usually not given.

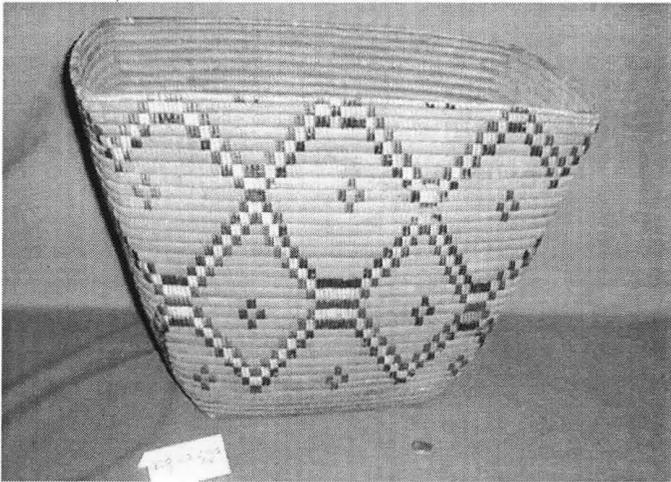


Figure 5: Basket #978.49.529 from the White Rock Museum Collection.

Figure 1: Basket #978.49.455 from the White Rock Museum Collection.

This coiled basket is made with solid slats and is very angular in shape. Designs include imbrication and multiple lines of beading per coil. The pattern is of a rainbow, necklace, or grasshopper (Haeberlin, Teit, Roberts 1928). According to Farrand, it could also be lightning (Farrand 1900). It bears a resemblance to artifact #2931 from the Royal British Columbia Museum, which is from Pemberton Meadows (Mount Currie, Stl'atl'imx). Based on the shape, beading on the upper field, and the slat coils, this is done in the Stl'atl'imx style.

Figure 2: Basket #978.49.525 from the White Rock Museum Collection.

This basket is imbricated with quite a common pattern. It is found on a cylindrical Klickitat basket (Lobb 1978). In a brochure from the Frohman Trading Company there is a photo of a basket bearing a striking resemblance to this one in design as well as size and shape, including the foot (Frohman Trading Company 1902). They list it as Nlaka'pamux.

Figure 3: Basket #978.49.514 from the White Rock Museum Collection

Almost two thirds of the top of this basket is fully imbricated with the open-mouthed design (Farrand 1900). The straight lines coming off the sides of the mouth are whiskers or hairs. The Nlaka'pamux never use this design and it is very distinctive of the Stl'atl'imx. The basket is very similar to artifact #145638 in the Royal British Columbia Museum, from the Fountain Reservation, Xaxl'ep, in Upper Stl'atl'imx territory, though not as large.

Figure 4: Basket #978.49.515 from the White Rock Museum Collection

This is another older type of basket. It has beading at the top of the rim and at the bottom of the sidewall. The design is a ladder or arrowheads (Haeberlin, Teit, Roberts). This sort of vertical design and its lopsidedness is very typical of the Nlaka'pamux.

Figure 5: Basket #978.49.529 from the White Rock Museum Collection

This basket is made with a bundle foundation, though it looks like slats because they are so flat. The imbrication is very shiny. According to Mason (1902), the design is a net. In between the holes of the net are flies, or big stars. The shape is very angular and may be Stl'atl'imx or modern Nlaka'pamux.

Figure 6: Basket #978.49.571 from the White Rock Museum Collection

On this basket we see a repetition of a small motif across the entire field. This design bears some similarities to a basket in Mason (1902) where it is considered to be crossing trails or stars. It is likely Nlaka'pamux.

Conclusion

As the major container for food collection and storage in most Native cultures in pre-contact British Columbia, baskets were an integral part of food systems. They were also an item that was traded for many other goods that could not be procured in the region where the basket maker lived (Schlick 1994). Even in the times after the arrival of Europeans, baskets were considered valuable trade items and the ability to produce them would serve a woman well. It was a way to enter the new market economy. "A basket maker would never be poor" (Schlick 1994). Baskets were practical.

Baskets were also a part of a young girl's life even before she was born: an expectant mother would place basket materials under her head at night to promote the birth of a girl child (Thompson and Marr 1983). And the skills involved in making a basket were important ones for a daughter to learn.

Basketry is also the major art form of First Nations women. It is the oldest of all craft arts, with the exception of tool making (Turner 1996). "Baskets are more than objects; they are carriers of culture. They were created, they represented aesthetic values, not just object of beauty" (Bernstein 1900). To view baskets as merely art, however, separates them from human and historical relations.



Figure 6: Basket #978.49.571 from the White Rock Museum Collection.

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Karen Petkau is finishing her Bachelor of Science at the University of Victoria with a double major in Biology and Environmental Studies. This article is an abridged version of a paper prepared as a directed study for the White Rock Museum in order to shed more light on their wonderful collection of First Nations' baskets.

DEBITAGE

In August 2003, Rob Field from Arcas Consulting Archeologists will serve as chief archaeologist on an arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin's ships, HMS *Erebus* and HMS *Terror*. The joint Irish-Canadian expedition is directed by author Captain David Woodman, and funded by explorer/adventurer Kevin Cronin. Award winning filmmaker John Murray will produce a documentary film of the expedition, to be broadcast on the History Channel. This is the ninth expedition in the search, and the team is very optimistic that this is the year of discovery.

National Aboriginal Day is on June 21, 2003. For activities and events in your community check out the Indian and Northern Affairs Web site <www.ainc-inac.gc.ca>.

Now on exhibit at the Vancouver Museum, *Honouring the Basket Makers*, presented by the Musqueam, Tsleil-Waututh, and Skwxwú7mesh Uxwixw (Squamish) First Nations, in collaboration with the Vancouver Museum. Contemporary and traditional baskets on display honour the basket makers of these three First Nation communities. For more information see the Vancouver Museum Web site <www.vanmuseum.bc.ca>.

The 2002 winner of the D. Geordie Howe Prize, awarded to an University of British Columbia undergraduate, is Carolyn Saunders. Her paper is entitled *Prehistoric Use of Avian Resources in the Arctic: Challenges and Opportunities for the Archaeologist*.

MID-HOLOCENE CULTURAL OCCUPATION OF BARKLEY SOUND, WEST VANCOUVER ISLAND

by Ian Sumpter, Denis St. Claire, and Stella Peters

Archaeological investigations in Barkley Sound on the west coast of Vancouver Island are currently making significant contributions to our understanding of mid-Holocene lifeways and towards establishing a regional chronology. Building on previous archaeological site inventories (Haggarty and Inglis 1985; Mackie 1986; St. Claire 1975;), and excavation programs (McMillan and St. Claire 1991, 1992, 1994, 1996; McMillan 1999; Sumpter, Fedje, and Sieber 1997) in the sound, exploratory testing and/or excavation work in two Nuu-chah-nulth group territories (Ts'ishaa and Huu-ay-aht) during 2000 thru 2002 have yielded an archaeological record pre-dating 5,000 calibrated years before present (CYBP). Evidence for an "early" cultural occupation of Barkley Sound is now present at three sites.

The reader should note that "early" is used here in a relative sense. In other areas on the Northwest Coast the term usually means an age greater than 5,000 years (Carlson 1996). Such sites have been unknown on the west coast of Vancouver Island until now.

Research on a raised ridge landform (~10 m above mean high tide [amht]) positioned behind a large village midden at Ts'ishaa (DfSi 16) on Benson Island (Pacific Rim National Park) in central Barkley Sound during 2000 and 2001 uncovered a cultural component dating 5,310 to 4,840 CYBP (McMillan 2001; McMillan and St. Claire 2001). An older date obtained from the site, 5,920 to 5,640 CYBP, came from charcoal within a clay matrix shortly below the base of the lowest shell layer. However, as there was no associated cultural material, it cannot be absolutely certain that the oldest date refers to a cultural event (McMillan 2001). Preliminary analysis of the earliest Ts'ishaa lithic items

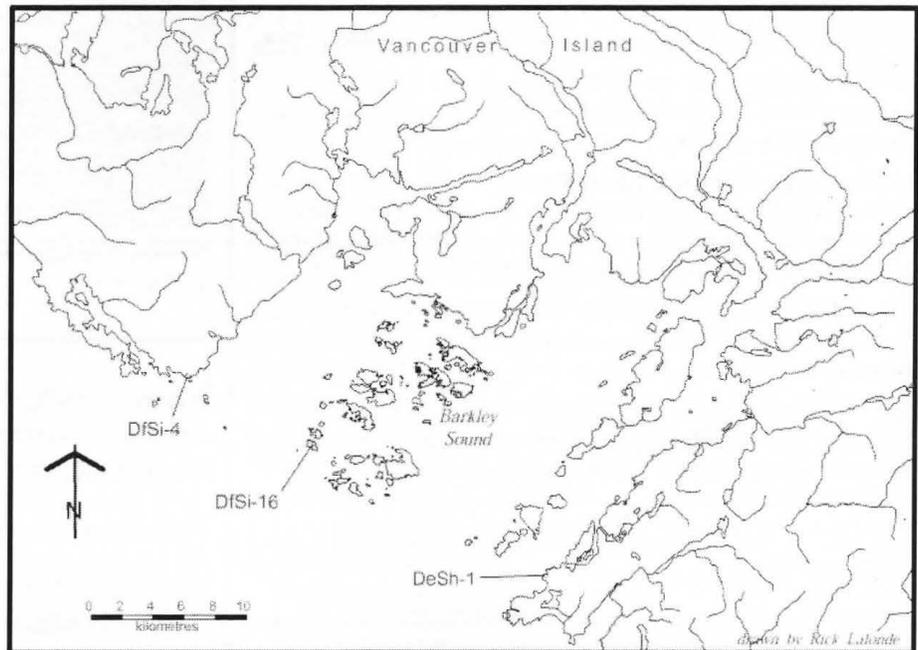


Figure 1 Barkley Sound showing the three mid-Holocene sites

(predominance of stone, particularly chipped stone) reveals strong similarities to those Charles and Locarno Beach culture-like materials from the lowest levels (3-4 m amht) at nearby Ch'uumat'a (DfSi 4) along western Barkley Sound.

Archaeological investigations at Kiiix7in National Historic Site, near Bamfield, in 2002 produced additional information to support the "early" human occupation of Barkley Sound. AMS radiocarbon dating results for a single charcoal sample recovered from a raised sand landform (~5 m amht) at the west end of Kiiix7in village (DeSh 1) reported a date ranging 5,320 to 5,050 CYBP. The sample, collected from the base of a 2-m-thick shell midden deposit with the use of a soil probe, is contemporary with the early deposit at Ts'ishaa.

Kiiix7in and Ts'ishaa now represent the oldest radiocarbon dated cultural sites in traditional Nuu-chah-nulth territory. Interestingly, the two pre-

5,000-year-old cultural components, plus the 4,800-year-old basal Ch'uumat'a component, are positioned on elevated landforms adjacent to late pre-contact/contact villages. The "early" component/elevation correlation fits well with the proposed Holocene sea-level history for the region (Friele 1991; Hutchinson 1992; Friele and Hutchinson 1993) that suggests a maximum sea-level rise reached 3-4 metres above present during ~6,000 to 4,800 CYBP.

As researchers in Nuu-chah-nulth cultural history, we are excited by these "early" results and the potential for future exploratory work that will contribute to our understanding cultural development in Barkley Sound.

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Ian Sumpter, Cultural Resource Services, Park Canada Agency (Victoria), holds a BA in archaeology from Simon Fraser University and has been practising archaeology in Nuu-chah-nulth territory since 1986.

Denis St. Claire, of Coast Heritage Consultants Cultural Resource Services (Victoria), possesses a double BA degree in anthropology/history and a teaching degree from the University of Victoria, and has been directing archaeological surveys and excavations in the Barkley Sound area since 1973.

Huu-ay-aht Band councillor Stella Peters has participated in archaeological surveys since 1984.



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FIELD NOTES 2002

BC ARCHAEOLOGY ON-SITE

Special thanks to Richard Garvin from Okanagan University Collage for collecting the 2002 Field Notes.

Antiquus Archaeological Consultants Ltd.

In January, 2002, Antiquus conducted a brief, detailed excavation program at a pre-contact period pithouse village site. EeRl 21 is located at the east end of Seton Lake near the town of Lillooet. The project objective was to recover a sample of intact cultural deposits from a small (10 m by 3 m) proposed subterranean water reservoir tank impact zone. This study was commissioned and overseen by the T'it Kit Administration in Lillooet.

Ten units were dug and our excavations recovered about 150 lithic artifacts, most of which were simple utilized and retouched flakes. The projectile points recovered are temporally diagnostic of the Plateau Horizon (2,400 to 1,200 BP) and Kamloops Horizon (1,200 to 200 BP). Surprisingly little debitage was recovered, and unused flakes were outnumbered by tools. Also encountered were three human burials and the northern edge of a large housepit feature buried by previous adjacent road construction. As a result of our investigations, it has since been decided to put the tank above ground to avoid any direct adverse impacts to the human remains. Charcoal samples have been submitted for dating and the results and final report (Permit No. 2002-8) will be available in the near future.

Mike Rousseau

Cariboo Heritage

In 2002, Cariboo Heritage (with assistance from Maven Archaeological Consulting and Terra Archaeology) completed 24 forestry-based archaeological impact assessments (AIAs) in the Chilcotin Forest District comprising roughly 6,500 ha and nearly 42 km of roads. These AIAs were completed on behalf of DWB Forestry Services Ltd., Lignum Ltd., Riverside Forest Products Ltd., and Tsi Del Del Enterprises Ltd. Four archaeological sites were found, all surface or subsurface lithic scatters ranging in size from two to 17 artifacts including one non-diagnostic projectile point. Seven culturally

modified trees and a possible "kindling tree" were also discovered during the AIAs. Nine representatives from Tl'etinqox-t'in, Tsi Del Del, and Yunesit'in First Nations were employed during the fieldwork.

Karen Brady

Ecofor Consulting

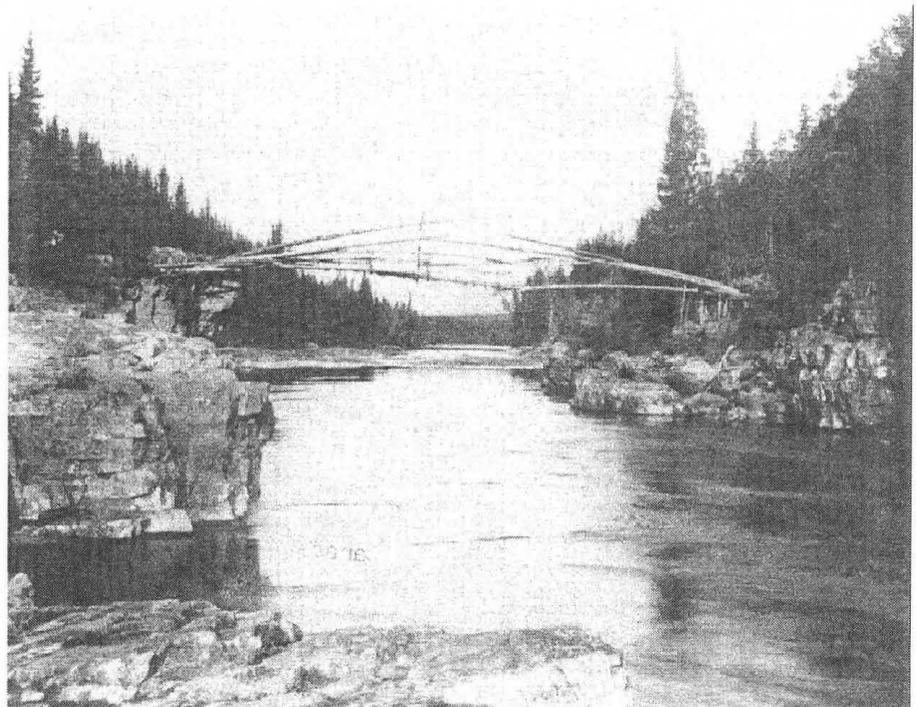
The archaeology crew of Ecofor Consulting, out of Fort St. James, BC enjoyed a busy 2002 field season. Under the five permits received, we provided cultural heritage consulting services to clients including forest licensees, the Ministry of Forests, First Nations, and private landowners. As presented at the last BC Archaeology Forum in Nanaimo, we continued our involvement with monitoring the construction of a permanent bridge over the Sustut River, within the traditional territories of the Gitksan and Takla Lake Band. Amanda Marshall, Project Archaeologist, recovered a number of lithic artifacts from the nearby vicinity of the historic bridge crossing. This is not

surprising as First Nations have used this location to cross the river for many generations. In August, we had fun teaching a Resource Inventory Committee (RIC) program and an introduction to archaeology course to a number of youth from the Tl'azt'en First Nation, and in May offered a culturally modified tree workshop in Fort St. James. This January, our proposal to receive Forest Investment Account funding to revise the Fort St. James Archaeological Predictive Model was approved. As part of this project, we will be working closely with First Nations to create a cultural heritage resource inventory and hope that further funding will support fieldwork this spring and summer.

Louise Foreman

Matrix Research Ltd.

Matrix Research Ltd. began operations in Quesnel, BC in 2002. During the 2002 field season Matrix surveyed approximately 200 proposed forestry developments in the Cariboo and Prince George forest regions in the central interior of the province. Primary field staff included Susan McNeney, Ty Heffner, Simon Kaltenrieder, Rachael Sydenham, Chris Burk, Joanne Hammond, Stuart Alec, and Nan-Neh Sah from the Nazko Band Government, and Geronimo Squinas and Stanley Peters from Lhtako Dene Nation. During these surveys 63



Historic Sustut Bridge - photo provided by Ecofor Consulting

archaeological sites were located and recorded, 6 previously recorded archaeological sites were revisited and updated, and 46 traditional use sites were located and recorded. The majority of archaeological sites recorded were small to medium-sized surface and subsurface lithic scatters. However, one site was a very large (>35 ha) lithic workshop site, seven sites contained small cultural depressions (cache pits), three sites had large cultural depressions (housepits), and one site consisted of a pre-contact cultural heritage trail.

A few sites are of particular note. At the large lithic workshop site mentioned above, distinctive nodules of chalcedony or agate were reduced over a wide area. The location of this site does not appear to be related to any hydrological or topographical features, or visible bedrock formations, and the lithic source could not be located. The surrounding area warrants further investigation as an important lithic procurement zone.

Numerous lithic procurement and primary reduction sites, represented predominantly by small lithic scatters, were also encountered along a major creek system. Basalt and dacite cobbles and pebbles were obtained from streambeds and then reduced at the sites. The distribution of sites and pattern of raw material use along this drainage system is interesting and warrants further research.

One of the three housepit sites contained three housepit depressions and a cache pit. It was located on the bank of an extinct river channel that is now occupied by a wet meadow. The site may have been occupied when the river channel was active and could be the subject of an interesting study. Unfortunately, one of the housepits had been looted prior to our survey.

Ty Heffner

Norcan Consulting Ltd.

In 2002, Norcan Consulting Ltd. conducted a number of forest industry related archaeological assessments within the Prince George, Lakes, Fort St. James, Morice, and Vanderhoof forest districts. Project supervisors, including Norm Canuel, Russell Brulotte, Veronica Cadden, and Shane Bond, were assisted by 34 part-time archaeologists and technicians. Archaeological assessments were

completed in association with the following First Nations bands: Nakazdli, Tl'azt'en, Yekooche, Dzitliainli, Lake Babine, Wet'suwet'en, Lhiedli-T'enneh, Nazko, Saik'uz, Red Bluff, McLeod Lake, and Nadleh Whut'en.

Of the 328 individual archaeological assessments conducted over the year, 41 archaeological sites and 88 traditional use sites were recorded. The following were among the most interesting.

FiRo 1 is located at Yardley Lake, near Hixon. Tests conducted at the site revealed both surface and subsurface lithics comprised of chalcedony and obsidian. A large quantity of fish scales and small mammal bone were present in some of the tests.

FhRs 83 is a multi-component site located on a high terrace above the Blackwater River. Features include multiple cache pits and a trail. The lithic assemblage consists of basalt reduction flakes and a core fragment.

GeSk 12 is a large quarry site (3 ha) on the shores of Big Loon Lake, near Babine Lake. Outcrops of concentrated cobbles, nodules, and lenses of fine-grained back chert, brick-red jasper, tan chalcedony, agate, and basalt occur along the lakeshore. Strewn along the beach and found in subsurface tests near the shore were numerous core remnants, primary reduction and thinning flakes, and bifacial preforms. A major workstation was identified on the shore and concentrations of lithic materials were also recovered from tests below the current lake level.

GfSh 2, located on the Middle River in the Fort St. James Forest District is composed of 30 round to oval cultural depressions and cache pits. Subsurface tests recovered some obsidian flakes.

Two prehistoric trails were also recorded. GeSk 11, associated with GeSk 12 noted above, is also referred to as the "Wright Bay to Trembleur Lake Trail." Up until the 1820s, this trail connected two Native villages. GiRs 11 is located in the Prince George Forest District and was the main transportation route connecting the Chilaco and Fraser rivers.

Norcan also completed the development of a predictive model for the Morice Forest District. This model, which includes field applications for the collection of ecological, geographical, and archaeological information, identifies and measures archaeological site potential using 10 predictive variables. The model has web-

based applications and should be compatible for use in other interior regions.

Russell Brulotte

Okanagan University College

Over the summer of 2002, Richard Garvin (Department of Anthropology) continued his SSHRC funded research work on early contact Aboriginal cemeteries on the northwest coast of BC. Working in conjunction with the Nisga'a and Haisla First Nations, eight historic cemeteries containing over 1,500 interments have been recorded to date. The past summer's investigations included recording and mapping projects in Gitwinksihlkw, Gitlakdamix, Kitamaat Village, and at the mouth of the Kemano River. Cemeteries can be an important source of information for the interpretation of society, culture, and ethnic identity. The North Coast Native Cemeteries Project has provided a unique opportunity for research into specific questions regarding Native history, the influence of missionaries on traditional Native culture, and the nature and processes of culture contact in general. Great appreciation and thanks to all associated with the project for their interest and hard work. Additional recognition, for their patience and fortitude, are extended to Nelson Clayton and Chester Moore (Gingolx), Harry Nyce Jr., Gerald Nyce and Nick Azak (Gitwinksihlkw), Joe Gosnell Jr., Richard Gosnell, and Peter Clayton (Gitlakdamix), and Steve Wilson, Crystal Ross, Kevin Stewart, and Lee Wilson (Kitamaat Village).

Richard Garvin

Parks Canada Haida Gwaii Investigations 2002

In 2002, Parks Canada and Haida archaeologists worked at four projects in Haida Gwaii. This included work at Richardson Island, directed by Quentin Mackie of the University of Victoria (UVic); an environmental archaeology project led by Trevor Orchard, PhD candidate at the University of Toronto; and further investigations at Kilgii Gwaay and K1 Cave. This summary will focus on Kilgii Gwaay and K1 Cave.

This past spring, Fedje led a Parks Canada funded excavation project at the Kilgii Gwaay site in Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve/Haida Heritage Site. This was a continuation

of work carried out in 2000 and 2001 (Fedje et al. 2001). The investigative team included Parks Canada, UVic, and Haida archaeologists, and paleobiologist Rolf Mathewes from Simon Fraser University. Work focussed on the shell-rich deposits identified in 2001 and on adjacent waterlogged sediments. A number of wooden artifacts, two of which were directly dated to 9,400 BP, were recovered in addition to a rich lithic and faunal assemblage. The stone tool assemblage is being analyzed by UVic MA student Cynthia Lake, and the wooden artifact analysis is being conducted by a team led by Al Mackie of the BC Archaeology Branch.

Fedje co-directed investigations at K1 Cave on the west coast of Haida Gwaii (under BC Archaeology Branch and Council of Haida Nation permit), with karst resource expert Paul Griffiths. The research team included both archaeologists and cavers. Previous work recovered bear remains dating from 9,500 to 14,500 14CyrBP and a dog skeleton dating to 2,500 14CyrBP (Ramsey et al. n.d.). In 2002, a larger paleontological sample, including extirpated species, was recovered and a deeply buried layer containing charcoal and bone was identified. Primary funding for the 2002 project was through a SSHRC grant to Quentin Mackie at UVic.

Daryl Fedje

Simon Fraser University- Secwepemc Education Institute Field School

This year marked the 10th anniversary of the Simon Fraser University-Secwepemc Education Institute Field School, with 26 students enrolled from the Kamloops and Burnaby campuses, and from Okanagan University College, University of Northern British Columbia, Langara College, and the University of Victoria. In addition to the 14 credit hours, RIC certification was included. Our work continued a study of long-term land use patterns in the Interior Plateau that has been underway since 1991. Excavations this year were not on the glaciolacustrine terraces on the Kamloops Indian Reserve, where most of our work has been conducted, but rather in the nearby Secwepemc Heritage Park. The park is situated on a large archaeological site, EeRb 77, the most visible portion of which is the cluster of housepit depressions that mark a late prehistoric

village site. Our investigations were directed to the earlier occupations there in 1991, deep testing by the first Simon Fraser University-Secwepemc Education Institute Archaeology Field School revealed very deeply buried occupations to the northeast. That testing demonstrated a cultural record extending to at least three meters below the ground surface. Charcoal from the 2.5 meter deep occupation level produced a radiocarbon date of 6,000 years BP, with earlier but undated material below that. The primary goal of this year's excavations in the Heritage Park was to excavate this deep and very old portion of the site. To accomplish this, an area of 6 x 16 m was taken down to 70 cm by backhoe and shovel, and individual 2 x 2 m units were then excavated to a depth of three meters. A large, freshwater shellfish midden was uncovered in one portion of the site, which appears to date to within the last 3,000 years. A wide variety of Late and Middle Period stone and bone artifacts were recovered from the site, as well as thousands of tool production flakes, tens of thousands of mussel shells, and numerous faunal remains. Human remains were also found, and were excavated at the request of the Kamloops Band.

This excavation will hopefully reveal new data and insights on middle and early Holocene archaeology in the area, and provide insights into the development of later Secwepemc land-use patterns. In particular, this year's work also allows us to compare directly the archaeological records of the 6,000 year (and older) terrace site occupations, which we have excavated in previous years, with those of comparable age from the riverside site.

George Nicholas

Terra Archaeology Limited

Terra Archaeology began its' first field season with modest expectations. As it turned out, we were relatively busy in 2002 with numerous projects scattered throughout the interior regions of BC. In fact, the "field season" was extended into December and January, taking advantage of the mild conditions this winter.

In terms of archaeological findings, identified sites include cache pits, house depressions, and lithic scatters. Our most noteworthy finds this season were three Early Nesikep (5,500-7,200 BP) projectile points and microblades recovered from a site

just north of Lillooet.

Though most of our work has focused on the Cariboo and Lillooet areas field studies were also undertaken in the Chilcotin, Kamloops, Merritt, Kelowna, and Ft. Ware (MacKenzie) areas. While the majority of work undertaken in 2002 was related to archaeological inventory and impact assessments for forestry companies, we also worked in conjunction with a number of other smaller firms on a variety of projects including forestry surveys, trail studies, inventory studies, micro-hydro developments, and subdivisions.

Our clients have included First Nations as well as the private sector and provincial government. In an ever-increasing number of instances, First Nation communities or groups have been the lead in archaeology contracts for both private and public sector developments as well as their own archaeological research.

Kevin Towhig

University of British Columbia

The months of May and June 2002 saw the return of archaeological field research to the Dionisio Point site in Dionisio Point Provincial Park on the north end of Galiano Island, SW British Columbia. This last year's fieldwork at the site included the archaeological field school offered by the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at the University of British Columbia (UBC) in Vancouver.

Dr. Colin Grier, who has directed research at the Dionisio Point site since 1996, led the research team and taught the field school. Bill Angelbeck, a UBC PhD student in Northwest Coast archaeology, acted as teaching assistant. Ten students were enrolled, nine from UBC and one from the University of Victoria. Two members of the Penelakut Tribe, Robert Laing and Pecolliket George, joined the project, assisting in the archaeology and passing on their knowledge of traditional culture, ecology, and food resources.

Previous years of excavation intensively targeted the remains of one of five large plank houses that existed at the site roughly 1,500 years ago. Fieldwork in 2002 broadened the scope of investigations to include the organization of the village as a whole. Midden areas around all five of the known house remains were sampled in order to obtain a preliminary sense of

what resources each household was obtaining and consuming.

In total, eight 1 x 1 m excavation units were dug. Students were paired and shared digging, screening, paperwork, and photography duties over the course of the project. Students also were taught mapping techniques through use of a total station. In addition to excavation and mapping, Bill Angelbeck introduced students to site survey and subsurface testing methods.

Visits by Penelakut Tribe elders added intriguing information to supplement our analysis and reconstruction of the site. Thanks go out to the Penelakut Tribe for the continued support and involvement in the project.

Colin Grier

University of Northern British Columbia / Cariboo Tribal Council Archaeology Field School

The 2002 University of Northern British Columbia (UNBC)/Cariboo Tribal Council (CTC) archaeology field school took place this past summer at Ts'peten (Gustafsen Lake) under the co-instruction of Rudy Reimer of First Heritage Consulting and Dave Hall of Arrowstone Archaeological Research and Consulting. The UNBC field school is unique in that university students and First Nations community members work side by side and receive university course credits at different levels, depending on experience. This is the second joint project undertaken with the CTC. Twelve students took part in this field school, including seven students from the four local First Nations communities comprising the CTC (the Canoe Creek, Canim Lake, Williams Lake, and Soda Creek bands), and five students from UNBC. The field school training included survey, mapping, and site recording exercises, several field trips, as well as a full-scale excavation.

The Ts'peten site is located along the northern shoreline of Ts'peten (Gustafsen Lake) in south-central British Columbia, approximately 30 km southwest of 100 Mile House. Twenty-five 1 x 1 m units were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels to depths of 40-100 cm below the surface. In total, an estimated 5,000 pieces of fauna and 2,000 pieces of lithic materials were recovered from the site, some concentrates of which surrounded a single hearth feature. Analyses of these materials are currently underway.

Sediment, floral, and radiocarbon samples (two charcoal and four bone) were collected from the site and have also been submitted for analysis. Diagnostic materials recovered both in situ and as surface finds include: a Pebble Tool Tradition bipooint/bifacial knife (10,000-5,000 BP); an Early Nesikep Tradition projectile point (7,500-6,000 BP); three Lochnore Phase (5,500-3,500 BP) projectile points; two Shuswap Horizon (3,500-2,400 BP) projectile points; a Plateau Horizon (2,400-1,200 BP) projectile point; and 12 microblades (est. 8,000-2,000 BP). In addition, evidence for more recent traditional use of the site and surrounding area was also identified. This evidence strongly suggests a long-term continuity (10,000-100 BP) in First Nations' usage of the area. Radiocarbon dates will confirm if the occupation of the Ts'peten site is within its estimated age range of 6,000-2,000 BP. Initial assessment of the site and its deposits suggest long-term usage of the site as a spring to late-summer resource gathering camp. We would like to thank: Farid Rahemtulla and UNBC for organizing this project with CTC and inviting us to lead it; Tamara Archie, Scott and Sara Cousins, Cheryl Chapman, and the CTC and its member communities for their moral and financial support, and for allowing us to explore their history.

Rudy Reimer and Dave Hall

University of Victoria

In July and August, University of Victoria (UVIC), Parks Canada, and Haida archaeologists and students spent eight weeks at the Richardson Island site. This site was also excavated in 1995, 1997 by Daryl Fedje (Parks Canada), and in 2001 by Quentin Mackie and team. This is a highly stratified "raised beach site" which is over four metres in depth and contains >50 separable layers. Recent excavations have concentrated on the pre-9,000 BP deposits. The 2002 field season was marked by a large number of hearth features, rich in charcoal and calcine bone. In some cases these features could be separated vertically by thin (ca. 1 mm thick) smears of silt and clay, suggesting that annual re-occupation events could be tracked. Other notable finds this past summer included possible habitation features, increased certainty about which of the many layers contains the first microblade addition to the bifacial technologies, and a new radiocarbon date

of 5,050 BP from deposits to the south, on the same stranded shoreline as the main deposits. This suggests the site may have been occupied from 9,300 BP to the mid-Holocene, although only the pre-8,000 BP layers appear to be highly stratified. Nicole Smith of UVIC is working on an MA thesis using mass spectrometry to determine raw material types, and comparing them to the tool typology from this site.

Our Tanu Island field camp also served as a staging point for other fieldwork in Haida Gwaii. Trevor Orchard, PhD candidate at the University of Toronto continued his environmental archaeology work based from our camp, and other members split off to continue paleontological field work at K1 Cave on the west side of Moresby Island. Earlier in the Spring, UVIC students were lucky to be able to continue their involvement with Parks Canada at the Kilgii Gwaay site in southernmost Haida Gwaii.

In other UVIC news, MA candidate Glen MacKay directed work at the Nii ii site, a probable Archaic occupation in the Scottie Creek drainage of the Southwestern Yukon. Two MA theses in archaeology were defended in February: Duncan McLaren on the long term histories of the Stave Watershed near Vancouver, and Bret Guisto on land use patterns in the Owyhee Valley uplands, Idaho. Duncan has started an Interdisciplinary PhD here, with research to focus on post-glacial coastline modelling and archaeological site survey in eastern Hecate Strait. SFU graduate student Iain McKechnie continues to be a friendly presence in the bone lab as he works on his Barkley Sound material. Dr April Nowell continued her research with field projects in Jordan and in the Ukraine. Becky Wigen (UVIC), and Susan Crockford (Pacific ID) continue to work on various research and consulting projects of archaeological and biological interest. The Department of History in Art has newly hired Dr. Marcus Milwright, an archaeologist specializing in mediaeval Islamic ceramics. Professor John Oleson of Greek and Roman studies continues his busy research program in Jordan.

The biggest change at UVIC this year is the complete remodelling and expansion of the archaeology labs, which now includes a much larger room to grow our faunal collection in. Strangely, these rooms already seem full!

Quentin Mackie

Issued by Archaeology and Registry Services Branch

Permitted project descriptions as provided by the Archaeology & Registry Services Branch have been edited for brevity and clarity. The assistance of Ray Kenny (Manager, Archaeological Planning & Assessment) and Alan Riches (Administrative Clerk) in providing this information is gratefully acknowledged.

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 explained here. *Permit types:* ALT = Alteration; INS = Inspection; INV = Investigation; *Archaeological project types:* AIA = Archaeological Impact Assessment; AIS = Archaeological Inventory Study; PFR=Preliminary Field Reconnaissance; SDR = Systematic Data Recovery; *Forest industry terms:* CMT = Culturally Modified Tree; CP = Cutting Permit; FD = Forest District, FL = Forest Licence; FSR = Forest Service Road; MoF = Ministry of Forests; SBFEP = Small Business Forest Enterprise Program; TFL = Tree Farm Licence; TL = Timber Licence; TSA = Timber Sales Area; TSL = Timber Supply Licence. *Other government agencies:* FOC=Fisheries and Oceans Canada; DINA = Department of Indian and Northern Affairs; MELP = Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks; MEM = Ministry of Energy and Mines; MoT = Ministry of Transportation; *First Nations concerns:* ATT = Asserted Traditional Territory; FN = First Nation; *Legal title descriptions:* DL = District Lot; LD = Land District; Rge = Range; R/W = right-of-way; P/L = pipeline; Sec = Section; T/L = transmission line; Tp = Township

Permit	Applicant	Type	Description
2002-311	Frank D'Ambrosio	ALT	Alterations to DcRt 10 (Willows Beach Site) by proposed residential redevelopment (removal of existing residence/foundation, construction excavation for new residence and ancillary services and facilities) at 2570 Esplanade, Corporation of the District of Oak Bay
2002-312	Shawn McLennan	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within DhSm 50 by Weyerhaeuser Company Limited's forestry operations in Block 304101, DL 363, located near the village of Ahousaht on Flores Island, South Island FD
2002-313	Robert Howie	ALT	Alterations to CMTs (nursing trees on aboriginal logged trees #1, 5-6; complete removal of aboriginal logged trees #1-6) within DgSi 17 by forestry operations in Block 9918, FL A19234, near Toquart Bay, South Island FD
2002-314	Mark Murr	ALT	Alterations to DcRu 20 by house construction at 319 Plaskett Place, Lot A, Sec 11, Plan 43256, Municipality of Esquimalt, located in Fleming Bay
2002-315	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA for proposed construction of a house addition at 2710 Hibbens Close, located at Cadboro Bay within the confines of DcRt 9, Victoria
2002-316	Kevin Twohig	INS	Inventory and AIA of MoF forestry operations within the Freiburg-Pearson Creek area, Lillooet FD
2002-317	Rob Vincent	INS	AIA for a housing development in Lot B, Strata Plan VIS 3115, Fractional SW¼, Sec 11, Sayward District, located on Cortes Island at Cortes Bay, vicinity of EaSf 36
2002-318	Peter Merchant	INS	Inventory and AIA for BC Hydro's operation of Clowhom Reservoir near the head of Salmon Inlet
2002-319	Dave Schaepe	INS	AIA for BC Parks' proposed septic field replacement in the Entrance Bay Campground, Cultus Lake Provincial Park
2002-320	Kevin Twohig	INS	Inventory and AIA of MoF forestry operations within the South French Bar area, Lillooet FD
2002-321	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of West Fraser Mills Limited's forestry operations within the Crab River drainage on Devastation Channel, S of Kitamaat Village, TFL 41, North Coast FD
2002-322	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of International Forest Products Limited's forestry operations for the Kumealon Lagoon area on Grenville Channel, FL A16841, North Coast FD
2002-323	Richard Brolly	INV	Archaeological investigations at DiRi 39 on the E side of Silverhope Creek, prior to Duke Energy Gas Transmission's construction of the Hope Loop of the Southern Mainline Expansion Project, SW of Hope
2002-324	Dave Schaepe	INS	AIA for 12 proposed MoF/SBFEP forestry developments within the Chilliwack FD
2002-325	Tanja Hoffmann	INV	Archaeological investigations at DiSh 17, on the N side of the Elsie Lake Reservoir, NW of Port Alberni
2002-326	Martin Handly	INS	AIA of DIQv 35, within a proposed strata development located Northerly 15 chains

			of DL 485, Except Plans 41453, 42401, and 43347, KDYLD, near Campbell Road, Kelowna
2002-327	Bjorn Simonsen	INS	Inventory and AIA for proposed subdivision of DL 1278, Rge 3, Coast District, on an unnamed island S of Bella Bella, within Lama Passage on the Central Coast
2002-328	Walt Kowal	INS	AIA of Weldwood of Canada Ltd.'s forestry operations within the Williams Lake and Horsefly FDs
2002-329	Paul Pashnik	ALT	Alterations to CMT #5 within DfSh 195 and CMT #6 within DfSg 197, by Echa-Peh Forest Resources Ltd.'s forestry operations in Block BP-9, FL A59658, Barkley Sound, South Island FD
2002-330	Cyril Thacker	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within GgSp 60, GgSp 61, GgSp 62, and GgSp 63, by Houston Forests Products Company's forestry operations W of the Babine Arm of Babine Lake in the Morrison IRM Unit, Morice TSA, Morice FD
2002-331	Pat Bredin	ALT	Alterations to CMTs 1-100 within GcSa 3, by Canadian Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations SE of Nahounli Lake in CPCAR Block 419, Fort St James FD
2002-332	John Elliot	ALT	Alterations to the N end of the Departure Bay Site (DhRx 16), by excavations for the Wingrove Street water main project, City of Nanaimo
2002-333	George Sidney	ALT	Alterations to EdRo 24, by contouring a small knoll within BC Hydro's Bridge River-Cheekeye transmission line r/w between Tower #54 and #55, approximately 8 km NW of D'arcy
2002-334	Kevin Hedlund	ALT	Alterations to a portion of DhQb 2, by stripping and stockpiling of topsoil in preparation for Hedlund Contracting Ltd.'s expansion of the existing Kid Creek gravel pit, 2.5 km NE of the Highway 3/95 - Kid Creek FSR intersection, E of Creston
2002-335	Clayton Smith	ALT	Alterations to DkSo 37 by standing-stem aerial selection harvesting of non-CMTs, as a result of Western Forest Products Limited's forestry operations in TFL 19, Block H39, E of Galiano Bay on Tlupana Inlet, Campbell River FD
2002-336	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA for Capital Regional District Water Department's proposed expansion of the Sooke Reservoir
2002-337	Mike Rousseau	INS	AIA for Global Cogenix Industrial Corporation's proposed hydroelectric development consisting of two intakes, 2 sections of penstock and 2 power-generating plants in the vicinity of Log and Kookipi creeks and the Nahatlatch River, and a 12 km-long transmission line extending from the Fraser River near Boston Bar along the N side of the Nahatlatch River
2002-338	Duncan McLaren	INS	Inventory and AIA of selected areas within Stave Lake Reservoir, located N of Mission and approximately 65 km E of Vancouver
2002-339	Chris Engisch	INS	AIA for Koers and Associates Engineering Ltd.'s proposed water and sanitary sewer system NE of Comox at or near Kye Bay, vicinity of DkSf 27, DkSf 28, and DkSf 29
2002-340	Dan Weinburger	INS	AIA for proposed development of a MoT gravel pit (Nesikep Prospect #2639), located S of Lillooet on the W side of the Fraser River, adjacent to the W side of Nesikep IR#6
2002-341	John Emery	ALT	Alterations to DiSh 17 by the placement of rebar stakes for assessing the rate of erosion
2002-342	Kevin Twohig	INS	Inventory and AIA of Ainsworth Lumber Company's forestry operations within FL A18700, CP 206 Blackhills, Lillooet FD
2002-343	Pat Bredin	ALT	Alterations to CMT 1 in GgSk 2, CMT 2 in GgSk 3, CMT 7 in GgSk 7, CMTs 8, 15-16 in GgSk 8, CMT 9 in GgSk 9, CMTs 10-13 and 17-20 in GgSk 10, and CMT 14 in GgSk 11, by Canadian Forest Products Ltd. forestry operations within CP 272, Block 186, Fort St James FD
2002-344	David Watts	ALT	Alterations to 32 taper bark-stripped CMTs and 74 aboriginally logged CMTs within DfSh 201, by Equis Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations in Block BP12, FL A53361, South Island FD, near Julia Passage, Barkley Sound
2002-345	Clinton Coates	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within the Kispiox FD
2002-346	Mark Thom	ALT	Alterations to CMTs 1-20 in HcSt 8, CMT 1 in HcSt 9, CMT 1 in HcSt 10, and CMT 1 in HcSt 11, by Takla Forest Management Ltd.'s forestry operations within CPA08, Block SUS-115 of FL A27823, Fort St James FD
2002-347	Beth Hrychuk	INS	Inventory and AIA of Slocan Forest Products Ltd. (Fort Nelson Operations) for-

			estry operations in Block 3835, approximately 20 km NW of Kotcho Lake, and Block 472, approximately 50 km NW of Kotcho Lake, Fort Nelson FD
2002-348	George Nicholas	INS	Site inventory of the Sabiston Creek valley bottom between Sabiston Lake and Sedge Lake, for a distance of approximately 4 km, and selected areas surrounding Sabiston Lake, N of Savona
2002-349	Jeff Bailey	INS	Inventory and AIA for the City of Prince George's proposed Groundwater Project
2002-350	Shane Baker	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within FjSr 4 by Houston Forest Products Company's forestry operations in CP 236-WSL2A-01 and R09752 Section 35, along the N shore of Whitesail Lake, Morice FD
2002-351	Peter Dady	INS	AIA of Lot A, Sec 17, Rge 4 and 5, Cedar District, Plan VIP55201, vicinity of DgRw 34, S of Nanaimo
2002-352	Martin Ross	ALT	Alterations to Fort Steele Provincial Heritage Site (DjPv 36), by the relocation of the Dr. Watt House from the corner of Riverside Avenue and Hazel Street onto a new foundation on Lots 1 and 2, at the corner of Rocky Mountain Avenue and St. Mary's Avenue, Parcel No. 4, Block A, DL 51, Plan 277831, Kootenay LD
2002-353	Shawn Kenmuir	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within GcTn 18 and GcTn 19, by forestry operations in Blocks SH1A and SH1B of FL A16820, Tuck Inlet, N coast of BC
2002-354	Neil Mirau	INV	Investigation of reported archaeological materials exposed in an eroding cliff on the W side of Columbia Lake between Canal Flats and Invermere, for the expeditious assessment of reported "accidentally found human remains" (2002-15B) and implementation of appropriate conservation measures for materials exposed and disturbed by erosion onto the adjacent railway r/w cut. Locality is in the vicinity of EbPx 56, and the investigation also includes judgemental survey, surface collection, and test excavation at EbPx 56 at the location of the remains
2002-355	Bjorn Simonsen	INS	AIS within 9 mapped locations along Alberni Canal, Uchucklesaht Inlet, Henderson Lake, and Clemens Creek, within Uchucklesaht First Nation's ATT and TFL 44, South Island FD
2002-356	Walt Kowal	INS	Inventory and AIA for proposed developments on 12 separate small residential lots managed by the Kamloops office of Land and Water BC on Tuloon, Taweel, Wavey, and Anderson lakes, in LWBC's Southern Interior Region
2002-357	Peter Dady	INS	AIA of two proposed forestry access roads off Hwy 3 in the vicinity of 18 Mile Creek, Manning Provincial Park
2002-358	Lynda Currie	ALT	Alterations to CMT sites FkS1 17 and FkSj 7 by MoF forestry operations in the Lakes FD
2002-359	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIS for the Upper Nicola Indian Band NW of Nicola Lake, at selected locations within a rectangular area, extending from near the point where the Nicola River enters Nicola Lake IR#1, to a point approximately 2 km SE of Helmer Lake
2002-360	Nicole Nicholls	INS	Inventory and AIA of Esketemc First Nation Community Forest CP 002, Blocks 1-3, approximately 13 km NE of Alkali Lake
2002-361	Morley Eldridge	INS	Inventory and AIA of Western Forest Products Limited's (Sewell Inlet Forest Operation) forestry operations within portions of Cut Blocks 275, 275A, and 282, and the Pacofi mainline from station 5+800 to station 8+010, at Pacofi Bay, Moresby Island, QCI
2002-362	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of Triumph Timber Limited's forestry operations within the Chambers Creek drainage, SW of Iceberg Bay on the Nass River, FL A16820, North Coast FD
2002-363	Dan Weinburger	INS	Inventory and AIA for a proposed land grant of unsurveyed Crown Land located N of Chilko Lake adjacent to DL 296, Rge 2, Coast District, from Land and Water BC to Charly's Guest Ranch Inc.
2002-364	Mike Rousseau	INS	Post-construction AIA of recently disturbed archaeological deposits at EfRi 75, located at Historic Hat Creek Ranch, N of Cache Creek
2002-365	Sheila Minni	INS	Inventory and AIA of 2 corridor options for Translink's proposed Fraser River Crossing Project near Barnston Island
2002-366	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA for the 1,800 m-long Westview Seawalk project, extending parallel to the waterfront from the foot of Gerrard Street to "Churchman's Corner," Block A, DL 7940, District of Powell River
2002-367	Martin Handly	INS	AIA of 41 existing Crown leasehold lots (40 recreational lots and one commercial lot) at Headwaters Lakes, approximately 20 km WNW of Peachland

2002-368	Peter Sparanese	ALT	Possible alterations to the W west end of DcRu 7, by the removal and replacement of two sections of sidewalk, construction of a pedestrian crossing on Gorge Road, and installation of a light standard on the south side of Gorge Road near the intersection of Gorge Road West and Dysert Road, Corporation of the District of Saanich
2002-369	Mike Harris	ALT	Alterations to DdRu 114 by trench excavations to supply water and cable to Forrest Island by Komex International, along Goddard Road from its intersection with Beauford Road E through the intertidal zone at Roberts Point, Sidney
2002-370	Mike Rousseau	INS	AIA of Interfor's (Hope Logging) forestry operations near Hope, Yale, and Harrison Lake
2002-371	Dan Dobson	ALT	Protective capping of a portion of EhRg 13 for proposed upgrades to the Jeep Lake FSR, on the N side of Jeep Lake 20 km E of 70 Mile House, 100 Mile House FD
2002-372	Tanja Hoffmann	INV	Systematic data recovery at DiSh 17, on the N side of Elsie Lake Reservoir, NW of Port Alberni
2002-373	Ian Wilson	INS	Inventory and AIA of proposed MoF forestry operations, about 1.7 km NNE of Robber's Nob on the N shore of Port Neville, Campbell River FD
2002-374	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIS of selected areas within or in the vicinity of Desolation Sound Marine Park
2002-375	Joel Kinzie	INS	Inventory and AIA for the proposed BC Gas Chase Lateral Pipeline Re-route, located at the head of Laveau Creek, 7 km W of Pritchard
2002-376	Geordie Howe	INV	Archaeological investigations at DhRk 18, in advance of Duke Energy Gas Transmission's construction of the Rosedale Loop, Southern Mainline Expansion Project, E of Chilliwack
2002-377	David Watts	ALT	Alterations to 5 taper bark stripped CMTs and 45 aboriginally logged CMTs within DgSh 22 and DgSh 23, by Equis Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations in Block BP22, FL A53361, W side of Effingham Inlet, Barkley Sound, South Island FD
2002-378	Branko Samoukovic	ALT	Alterations to windfallen CMTs 2 and 4 within DISs 29, by International Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations in FL A19232, Block 128B, Cachalot Operating Area, Campbell River FD
2002-379	Graeme Faris	ALT	Alterations to DkSf 27 and DkSf 28, in the Kye Bay area NE of Comox, by trenching and other ground-disturbing activities associated with the development of a water and sanitary sewer collection system along Windslow, Kye Bay, Oceanview, and Longview roads
2002-380	Eric McLay	INS	AIA for dock facilities proposed by BC Parks at Wakes Cove Provincial Park, on the N end of Valdes Island, and at Princess Cove Provincial Park on Wallace Island, southern Gulf Islands
2002-381	Hartley Odwak	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within Cut Blocks 1 (#5610), 2 (5614), 3 (5612), and 4 (5613), TFL 39, Block 3, located near Beaver Cove, Port McNeill FD
2002-382	Tom Ng	ALT	Possible alterations to DgRs 1, DgRs 3, DgRs 7, DgRs 9, DgRs 14, DgRs 16 and DgRs 41, by proposed improvements to existing water, storm, and sewer lines, or new developments of same under the 2003 Corporation of Delta Construction Program, including the proposed installation of a new water main along Ladner Trunk Road in the area of DgRs 41
2002-383	Stewart Danielson	ALT	Alterations to DdRu 4 by trench excavations for the installation of sewer lines at 9203 and 9211 Lochside Drive, Sidney
2002-384	Gail Wada	INS	AIA of the Upper Similkameen Indian Band's development of the Hedley Mascot Gold Mine as a heritage attraction, at the mine site and on DL 2900 at the foot of the slope below the mine
2002-385	Brad Bennett	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within EfRk 98 by forestry operations in Block 1, CP 190, and alterations to CMTs within EfRk 92 by forestry operations in Block 2, CP 190, Milkbranch Creek drainage, NE of Pavilion
2002-386	Hartley Odwak	INS	AIA for proposed BC Hydro wind energy development, including wind turbines, distribution lines, and access roads, at "Rumble Ridge" on Neroutsos Inlet, N of Port Alice
2002-387	Dave Schaepe	INS	AIA of a 3.6-ha parcel at 44390 Luckakuck Way, adjacent to Atchelitz Creek and the Trans-Canada Highway, and for a 4.65 ha parcel at 9291 Corbould Street,

		Chilliwack
2002-388	Bill James	ALT Alterations to DeRt 4 by redevelopment of the Bedwell Harbour tourist resort, South Pender Island.
2002-389	Andrew Mason	INS Inventory and AIA for a proposed hydroelectric project on Spuzzum Creek, SW of Spuzzum
2002-390	William Wiggins	ALT Possible alterations to FhUa 52 by proposed demolition of the old Queen Charlotte City High School, within Lots 1-24, Blocks 16 & 21, DL 16, Plan 943, Queen Charlotte LD
2002-391	Bjorn Simonsen	INS Inventory and AIA within Lot 1, LD #7, Sec 9 and Sec 28, Plan 17834, Gabriola Island
2002-392	Andrew Mason	INS Archaeological inventory of the Borden Chemical – Canada property at 1550 Rand Avenue, located N of the North Arm of the Fraser River in the vicinity of Granville Street and SW Marine Drive, Vancouver
2002-393	Geordie Howe	INS Inventory and AIA for the proposed “Garibaldi at Squamish Ski Resort” project, located NE of Squamish on the SW slope of Garibaldi Mountain, adjacent to and within Garibaldi Provincial Park.
2002-394	Dan Weinburger	INS AIA of Montane Forest Consultants Ltd.’s forestry operations within the vicinity of Tingley Creek, Quesnel FD
2002-395	Shane Baker	ALT Alterations to CMTs within FjSs 3, by forestry operations in CP-241-WSL6-01 and CP 932-24, near Cummins Creek on the N shore of Whitesail Lake, Morice FD
2002-396	John Dewhirst	INS AIS for a proposed subdivision development on the N shore of Nanoose Bay, in the vicinity of DhSb 30
2002-397	Peter Dady	INV Systematic data recovery at EaSf 36, in advance of geotechnical testing, residential construction, and water/sewer-line trenching, in Lot B, Strata Plan VIS 3115, Fractional SW¼, Sec 11, Sayward District, at Cortes Bay on Cortes Island
2002-398	David Reay	ALT Alterations to DcRu 74 by construction of the Ocean Boulevard Pump Station, including installation of a 7.5 m-deep well, valve-chamber, 14 pilings, and ancillary excavations, S end of Esquimal Lagoon, Colwood
2002-399	Bjorn Simonsen	INS Inventory and AIA for a proposed single family residence on Lot 1, LD #7, S. 3, Pl. 12732, Cedar District, at 3597 Juriet Road off Yellowpoint Road, S of Nanaimo; vicinity of DgRw 189
2002-400	Pat Bredin	ALT Alterations to 13 CMTs within GcSa 12, by Canadian Forest Products Ltd.’s forestry operations in FL A40873, CP CARB03 Block 100 located approximately 3.25 km SW of Nahounli Lake, 9 km E of Fort St. James
2002-401	Ian Wilson	INS Inventory and AIA of Land and Water BC’s DLs 120, 121, 124, 128, and 129, Clayoquot District, located S of Tofino on the E and W shores of the Esowista Peninsula
2002-402	Bruce Nielson	ALT Alterations to DhRx 16 by stripping and removal of pavement and underlying fill on an existing driveway within Parcel B (DD 7186N) Sec 1, Wellington District, and Lot 3, on Loat Street, Sec 1, Wellington District, Plan 414, Nanaimo
2002-403	Fred Richter	ALT Alterations to DdRu 4 by the demolition of an existing house and construction of 2 residences and associated structures on Lot 2, Sec 8, Rge 3E, North Saanich District, Plan 4699, except Part in Plan 50194, at 9452 Lochside Drive on Bazan Bay near Sidney
2002-404	Ian Wilson	INS AIA for the proposed 600-lot Sun River Estates housing project within Sec 27, 28, 29, Rem. 29, and 32, along the Sooke River and De Mamiel Creek, District of Sooke



BRITISH COLUMBIA
**Heritage
Trust**

March 26, 2003

Patricia Ormerod, President
Archaeological Society of BC
PO Box 520 Bentall Stn
Vancouver BC V6C 2N3

Dear Patricia Ormerod:

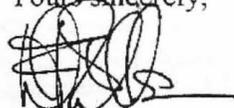
I am writing to inform you that the Government of British Columbia has decided to terminate the operations of the British Columbia Heritage Trust and establish a new BC Heritage Legacy Fund as of March 31, 2003. The Board of Directors of the Trust have carefully examined the matter of how best to disburse the Trust's assets in a manner which would advance the objects of the Trust, and has determined to make a number of awards to organizations that can continue to advance heritage conservation in the Province.

I am pleased to inform you that an award of **\$15,000** has been approved by the Board, to support existing and new archaeology awareness initiatives. This award will be payable to the Archaeological Society of BC and will be released immediately upon the return of a countersigned copy of this letter.

The Heritage Branch of the Ministry of Community, Aboriginal and Women's Services will continue to monitor the activities of the Archaeological Society of BC, and I encourage you to continue to work with the staff of the Heritage Branch on matters of mutual interest. Your contact person will be Neil Wilton (250-356-1435), who will be pleased to address all future correspondence and questions.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I wish you success in pursuing the initiatives supported by this investment. Your commitment to conserving the heritage of our Province is appreciated.

Yours sincerely,



David Richardson
Chair

On behalf of the **Archaeological Society of BC**, I acknowledge receipt of this letter and agree to the intended purpose of this award.

Signature: Patricia Ormerod

Name: PATRICIA ORMEROD

Date: April 16, 2003

Title: ASBC PRESIDENT



CONFERENCES 2003 - 2004

- September 18-20** **6th Biennial Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference**
Estes Park, Colorado, USA
Conference sessions include: Athapascan Material Culture and Migrations; Game Drives, Trails, and Passes; and High Country Ethnohistory. A fieldtrip is planned in the Rocky Mountain National Park to the Trail Ridge Game Drive and the Gore Range Overlook.
Contact: D. Robert Brunswig, Department of Anthropology, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, Colorado, USA, 80639; e-mail: <Robert.Brunswig@unco.edu>.
- November 12-16** **37th Annual Chacmool Conference, "Flowing Through Time: Exploring Archaeology Through Humans and Their Aquatic Environment"**
University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta
The 2003 Chacmool Conference will give archaeologists, geographers, engineers, and urban planners a forum to discuss water issues from the distant past through to the present day. Some of the confirmed sessions include: The Fish Creek Archaeological Project; The Social and Subsistence Dimensions of Hunter-Gatherer Lifeways in Wetland Environments: Archaeological and Ethnographic Insights; Watering SCAPE: The Importance of Water in Plains Archaeology and Landscapes; Continental Drift: A Model of Sea Change in Science; Rivers and Lakes and Dams, Oh My: Archaeological Investigations in Alberta; Flowing Through Time, Wading Through Muck: Turgid Topics in Alluvial Geoarchaeology; Subsistence and Coastal Adaptations
Contact: Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive NW, Calgary AB, T2N 1N4; tel. 403.220.7120; fax 403.282.9567; Web site: <www.arky.ucalgary.ca/arkyl/conferencemainpage.htm>.
- January 2-5** **Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), 105th Annual Meeting**
San Francisco, California, USA
Contact: AIA Headquarters, Boston University, 656 Beacon Street, Boston, MA, 02215-2006, USA; tel. 617.353-8704; fax 617.353-6550; e-mail: <meetings@aia.bu.edu>; Web site: <www.aia.org>.
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