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The Midden

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HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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The Midden

Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

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Submissions and exchange publications should be directed to the Editor. Contributions on subjects germane to B.C. Archaeology are welcomed: maximum length 1,500 words, no footnotes, and only a brief bibliography (if necessary at all). Guidelines available. Telephone inquiries: 873-5958.

The next issue of *The Midden* will appear mid-December.

Contributors this issue: John Adams, Jennifer Hamilton, Jeff Murray, Terry Spurgeon.

Production assistance: Sharon Keen, Phyllis Mason, Brad Smart, Terry Spurgeon.

THE COVER: *The Stampeders' tent camp on Lake Bennett in the spring of 1898. Photo: Public Archives Canada, C-674.*

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The Society

The **Archaeological Society of British Columbia** is dedicated to the protection of archaeological resources and the spread of archaeological knowledge.

Meetings featuring illustrated lectures are held on the second Wednesday of each month (except July and August) at 8:00 p.m. in the Vancouver Museum Auditorium. Visitors and new members are welcome!

COMING TOPICS:

November 13 Richard Inglis: The Yuquot whaling shrine.

December 11 Dr. Erle Nelson: New dating techniques.

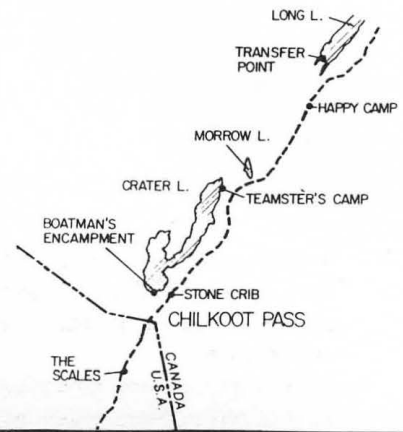
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Retracing the Trail of '98: Archaeology on the Chilkoot

by
Jeffrey S. Murray and Jennifer F. A. Hamilton

STRADDLING the international border at the northern end of the Alaska panhandle, the Chilkoot Trail has considerable antiquity as one of the more important passes into the northwestern interior of the continent. Initially opened by the Tlingit Indians for inland trading, the Chilkoot first gained notoriety at the turn of the century during the Klondike gold rush. Despite the formidable obstacles it presented, the Trail easily offered the shortest and cheapest route to the Dawson City gold fields. Known as "the poor man's route," the Chilkoot provided the Stampeders with an alternative to the excessive tolls and shipping costs charged on other trails. It was possible for the would-be prospector to use his own labour to move his entire outfit along the Trail to the upper regions of the Yukon River and to Dawson City beyond. As a result, in just two years the Chilkoot witnessed the passage of thousands of gold seekers into the Yukon, the introduction of several ingenious transportation modes to carry supplies over rough terrain, and the establishment of Canadian sovereignty in the

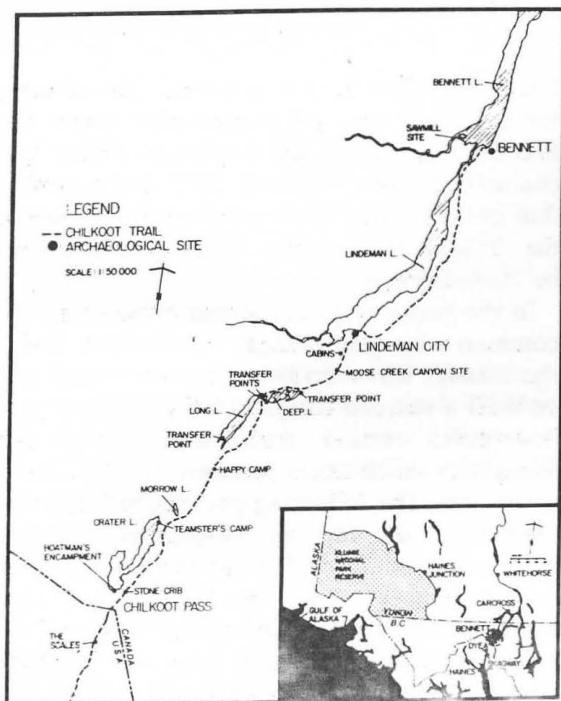
Northwest. The image of a long line of men, inching their way up a mountain slope, has become a symbol of the hope and futility that characterized the "Trail of '89." It is a symbol that has left an indelible mark on the history of the Yukon and on the development of our northern frontier.

In the boom and bust scenario that is all too common with gold rushes, the Chilkoot Trail's significance was short lived. In the late winter of 1898-99 a railroad conquered the White Pass a few miles further south and offered the Stampeders much easier passage over the coastal mountains. The following year the railroad was completed as far as Whitehorse, almost eliminating the need for the traveller to even stop in Bennett. Until then Bennett had been recognized as the terminus of the Chilkoot Trail and consequently, was a favoured stopover where a Stampeders could build a boat and prepare for the continuation of his journey down the Yukon River system. The arrival of the railroad not only effectively closed the Chilkoot Trail but also relegated the town, once

hailed as the world's largest tent city, to a mere station stop. In the end, the Trail's demise was almost as quick as had been its initial rise to importance.

In recent years, however, there has been a new breed of Stampeders on the Chilkoot. Some 2,500 hikers annually make the 53 km trek from the tidewater at Dyea, climbing the 1121 m high pass, to Bennett in northern British Columbia. It is not gold they seek, but the lure of history and the challenges of the Trail.

Presently, the Chilkoot Trail is a proposed national park. It was identified as early as 1969 by the United States Park Service and Parks Canada for the important role it played in the 1898 Klondike gold rush. The understanding reached by these two agencies attempts to establish it as an important component along with six other historic sites and parks now commemorating the Stampede.



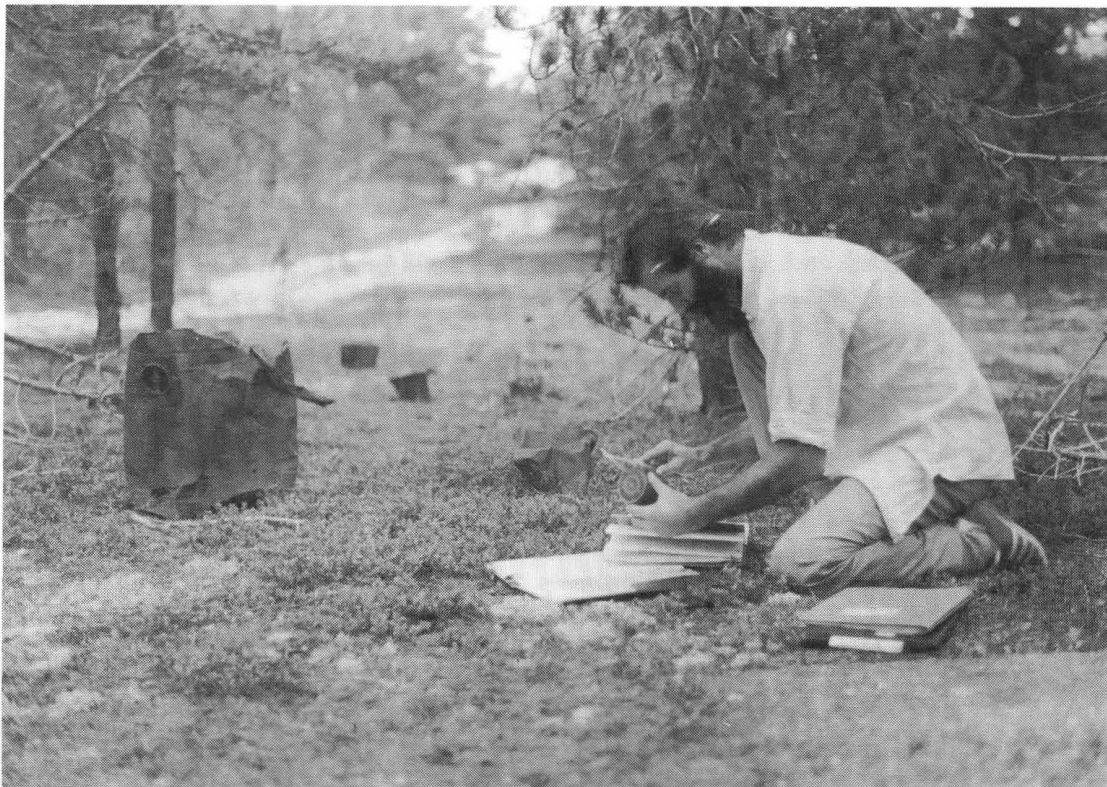
The Canadian portion of the Chilkoot Trail.

The international co-operation which underlies the commemoration of the Chilkoot Trail makes it unique within Canada's national historic park system. The agreement concerning the transfer of the land from the jurisdiction of the British Columbia government to Parks Canada has yet to be signed. However, once the negotiations are completed, the Chilkoot Trail will become one of the largest historic parks in North America. The proposed park boundaries are currently set to include the entire historic corridor as well as an area suitable for backpacking recreation. The Canadian portion of the park will measure 26.5 km long and will run from the Chilkoot Pass, at the Alaskan border, to Lake Bennett in northern British Columbia.

As part of the inauguration of a commemorative program for the Chilkoot Trail, Parks Canada (Prairie Region) conducted preliminary studies of the park's archaeological potential during the summer of 1984. The eight week project addressed two fundamental data gaps. The first focused on the need for information concerning the nature and condition of artifacts along the Trail, so that adequate measures for their protection and preservation might be formulated. The second concentrated on the relationship between the resources and the three major historic themes identified for the Park. These themes set the Chilkoot Trail within the context of the national historic park system and provide justification for acquisition, protection, and commemoration of the resource.

Perhaps the most significant observation drawn from the field investigations lies in the immense diversity and density of the historic resources offered by the Chilkoot Trail. For the most part, the resource is distributed in a linear fashion along the entire corridor. As well, there are at least 12 major areas, or nodes, where the resources are highly concentrated. Ten of these "sites" are located in the upper sections of the Trail and correspond to favoured stopovers where the Stampeders temporarily cached their supplies before relaying them further. The Trail end was marked by two large semi-permanent

Metal containers at Bennett are catalogued in the field by Arnold Feast, a student archaeologist from McGill University. Parks Canada photo by J. Murray.



encampments, Lindeman City and Bennett. Most Stampeders passed the winter of 1897-98 at one of these two tent cities, preparing themselves for spring breakup.

Archaeological research concentrated on providing current information on the cultural resources at Lindeman City, Bennett, and the transfer point at the upper end of Long Lake. These three sites were chosen because they were thought to provide a reasonable representation of the cultural resource base and the problems to be encountered with regard to resource inventorying. In addition, Lindeman City and Bennett are likely to be included in any

future development that Parks Canada initiates on the Chilkoot. It was particularly imperative, therefore, that an inventory of the resources at these two sites start immediately.

The majority of structural remnants recorded were tent platforms. These were generally distinguished as a leveled ground surface enclosed by a rectangular alignment of rocks which at one time would have helped to secure the base of a canvas tent. The platform dimensions varied from 2 m to 4 m long and from 2 m to 3 m wide. Often a space, or doorway, was visible in the rock alignment at one of the end walls. At times it was possible to

distinguish a small rock feature in one of the interior corners. These features were probably used as bases or footings for wood-burning stoves.

In most cases the tent platforms were composed of a sand and fine gravel matrix that raised the platform 5 - 10 cm above ground surface providing better drainage and a drier floor. With cut lumber at a premium throughout most of the Stampede, wooden floors were scarce. Indeed, only one such example was recorded out of more than 40 tent platforms examined. Scattered around the perimeter of some of the platforms were cut logs. These would have originally been set to provide a low wall, three or four rows high, around the exterior of the tent. This arrangement offered a more stable structure and, since it entailed an additional cost, was usually limited to tents which were used for commercial purposes, as in the case of restaurants, hotels, and stores.

Often privy pits and middens were closely situated to small clusters of tent platforms. The middens usually provided a good sample of the different products the Stampeders carried with them into the Klondike. This sample, along with that collected from other parts of the three sites investigated, totalled more than 4,900 artifacts. Although all artifacts were recorded, only a representative sample of 200 items were actually collected by the archaeologists; the remainder were left *in situ*. The objective was not to salvage all the artifacts remaining from the stampede. Such a task would prove financially irresponsible since the costs of properly maintaining and storing such a large collection would eventually prove prohibitive. Instead, the attempt was directed at collecting the *information* associated with the artifacts. This approach leaves most of the remains of the Stampede in their original context and provides the visitor with an unequalled opportunity to experience their cultural heritage.

Although a wide variety of artifacts were inventoried, metal containers (or "tin cans," as they are commonly known) easily constituted the largest category. Using such attributes as size, shape, methods of manufacture, closure, and brand marks or labels, 85 different can types were identified in the collection. The majority of these were food containers used for packaging such products as milk, baking powder, lard, sardines, meat, biscuits, tea, coffee, and juice. Non-food products

represented in the collection generally include fuel oil and tobacco.

Interestingly, a number of canned products which are known from historical documents to have been available to the Stampeders are not represented in the Chilkoot artifact inventory. For example, we know that canned milk was packaged in three different sized containers but only the 12 oz (family) size was found. Similarly, baking powder was canned in nine different sizes at the turn of the century but, as indicated by the artifacts catalogued in the field, the Stampeders apparently preferred not to use the smallest and largest sizes. Further research will definitely be required before the implications of such distribution patterns can be properly assessed. It is obvious, however, that the sample will provide a useful indication not only of the Stampeders' buying habits and taste preferences but also of the nature of nineteenth century commercial activities.

Unlike other parks where the archaeological resource lies hidden and protected beneath the ground surface, the Chilkoot offers the visitor direct and unrestricted access to its resource base. While it is recognized that this characteristic guarantees the Chilkoot a unique place among Canada's National Historic Parks, it is clear that preservation of the resource will continue to be a problem, especially with the increase in visitation that can be expected over the next few years. If Parks Canada is to meet its mandate for preserving and protecting our cultural heritage, then future planning must show proper sensitivity to this reality and continue the program of cataloguing the extant remains, while they are still relatively intact. This is a basic management requirement, and it is one which will eventually prove to the benefit of future generations by helping them to enhance their understanding of the Stampeders' experiences on the "Trail of '98." □

Jeffrey S. Murray, Director of the 1984 Chilkoot project, was a regional archaeologist with Parks Canada, Prairie Region. He is now with the National Map Collection, Public Archives Canada, Ottawa.

Jennifer F. A. Hamilton, project Assistant Director, is a material culture researcher with Parks Canada, Prairie Region.

STONE BOWL SAGA

Waiting for the word from Victoria

THE SEATED HUMAN FIGURE BOWL featured on the cover of the June *Midden* (Vol. XVII, No. 3) is reportedly back in British Columbia; however, a permit has been issued allowing permanent export of the artifact from Canada.

The export permit was issued against the advice of Expert Examiners and with full knowledge that the artifact was a provincially designated heritage object. The federal government takes the position that it had no legal grounds for refusing the permit. However, under the B.C. Heritage Conservation Act a designated heritage object cannot be legally removed from the province without the written consent of the Minister.

Earlier in the year the artifact was reportedly removed from Victoria, illegally, to another province in an aborted attempt to facilitate export. Provincial Archaeologist Art Charlton

told *The Midden* that the Victoria City Police were called in to conduct a criminal investigation.

Charlton believes that the artifact is now back in British Columbia. The dealer, who now has his federal export permit, has not attempted to complete the sale to a prospective Seattle customer. He is trying through his lawyer to ascertain whether the provincial government will enforce the law prohibiting removal of the object from B.C. Crown Counsel has not yet indicated whether he intends to prosecute for violation of the Act.

If the province successfully prevents exportation it would still be legal to sell (and buy) the artifact within British Columbia. However, the restriction on removal from the province could substantially decrease its value on the antiquities market, a contingency for which the Heritage Conservation Act does not provide compensation. □



Underwater Archaeology Conference

The Underwater Archaeology Society of British Columbia, which celebrates its 10th anniversary this year, is presenting a symposium *Dive into History*, Nov. 15-17, in Powell River at Beach Gardens Resort.

The symposium will include a panel discussion on underwater heritage legislation as well as workshops, exhibits, a reception, and a banquet. Scheduled guests include federal and provincial heritage officials and professionals involved in underwater exploration. Robert Grenier will present a western Canadian premiere of his film on Red Bay.

For more information contact David Griffiths at 581-5273.

BRICKS

IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY—

A British Columbia

by John D. Adams

IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY bricks have a high interpretive potential because they can be dated and their place of manufacture can be determined without the use of sophisticated equipment. On the Northwest Coast as early as the 1780s European and American explorers, traders, and settlers often transported bricks for building forges, ovens, and chimneys. The manufacture of bricks began in Alaska by 1795, in 1841 in the Willamette Valley, and in 1852 at Fort Victoria. Both imported and domestic bricks are major artifact types associated with historical archaeology in British Columbia and this paper will review some of the significant excavations where they have been located and identify the current research on the subject.

- The earliest use of bricks in British Columbia probably was associated with the Spanish explorers because ships' manifests indicate bricks were in some Spanish cargos brought to the Northwest Coast. Not surprisingly, therefore, bricks were found at Yuquot (*DjSp 1*) during Parks Canada's excavations there in the 1960s, consisting of fragments of red bricks from the sites of the Spanish gun battery on San Miguel Island and the nearby Spanish settlement. Although their origins have not been proven there is a strong likelihood these are Spanish bricks from the late 1780s, representing the first European establishment on the British Columbia coast.

- During the winter of 1791-1792 Robert Gray, the American trader, used bricks at Fort Defiance (*DhSl 1*, on Meares Island) for chimneys and forges. The archaeological expedition led by Donald Mitchell in 1968 confirmed the location of the site, based in part on the discovery of over one thousand whole or fragmentary bricks of probable New England origin.

- As Russian settlement in Alaska developed in the late eighteenth century, all bricks for construction at first were transported from Russia. However, by 1795 a brickyard was in production on Kodiak Island and at least nine different brickyard sites have been identified for the period before the purchase by the United States. The results of archaeological excavations of brickyard sites in Alaska under the direction of Ty

Dilliplane might be of interest to any northern British Columbia.

- Extensive excavations at the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company accompanied by material history research information about the use of bricks at Fort Vancouver undoubtedly show that some from the Willamette Valley and Vancouver's role as a supply depot for similar to those used there likely with Hudson's Bay Company coastal sites.

- At Fort Langley I or Derby (*DhRp*) a few brick fragments probably from the early period and the later briefly occupied Derby site there in 1858. After visual analysis it was determined that both periods were of British origin. The fragments are in the Langley Centennial Museum.

- Fort Victoria's brick chimneys were made of British bricks which were imported. Nevertheless, large quantities of locally made bricks starting as early as 1852, reducing the need for imported bricks, allowing a modest exportation to other sites. The locally made bricks of the early 1850s are in use at the Farmhouse, but nowhere in the capital. No archaeological work of historic sites been conducted which would determine their use as documented cryptically.

The 1858 Fraser River Gold Rush and the subsequent increase in the demand for bricks in the Pacific Northwest led to greater domestic production as well as increased imports from the States, Britain, and even the Orient. During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries a surprisingly large number of very short-lived, were in production in various places as Sooke, the Cowichan Valley,

The "Clayburn" stamp is the most common one found on twentieth century firebricks found in British Columbia. The name originated in 1905 when the Vancouver Fireclay Company began operations at Clayburn, a village near Abbotsford in the Fraser Valley. J. Adams photo.



5 ARCHEOLOGY—

British Columbia overview

Dilliplane might be of interest to anyone investigating historical sites in northern British Columbia.

- Extensive excavations at the site of Fort Vancouver, the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company's Columbia Department, accompanied by material history research, have provided considerable information about the use of bricks there after 1829. Prior to 1844 all bricks at Fort Vancouver undoubtedly were of British origin, but after that some from the Willamette Valley have been found. Because of Fort Vancouver's role as a supply depot before 1846, bricks of descriptions similar to those used there likely will be found at other contemporary Hudson's Bay Company coastal sites.

- At Fort Langley I or Derby (*DhRp 37*) excavations in 1983 yielded a few brick fragments probably from both the original fort built in 1827 and the later briefly occupied Derby townsite which was established there in 1858. After visual analysis it was speculated that the bricks from both periods were of British origin. They are now in safekeeping at the Langley Centennial Museum.

- Fort Victoria's brick chimneys, ovens, forges, and cisterns probably were made of British bricks when the fort was built in 1843. Nevertheless, large quantities of locally made bricks were produced starting as early as 1852, reducing the need to import them, and even allowing a modest exportation to other places on the coast. Victoria-made bricks of the early 1850s are in use now at sites such as Craigflower Farmhouse, but nowhere in the capital region have systemic excavations of historic sites been conducted which could corroborate the full extent of their use as documented cryptically in written records.

The 1858 Fraser River Gold Rush and subsequent ones created a huge increase in the demand for bricks in British Columbia, resulting in greater domestic production as well as bigger imports from the United States, Britain, and even the Orient. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries a surprisingly large number of brickyards, some very short-lived, were in production throughout the province in such places as Sooke, the Cowichan Valley, Nanaimo, Union Bay, the Gulf

Islands, Greater Vancouver, the Fraser Valley, Kispiox, Fort Fraser, Quesnel, Barkerville, the Okanagan Valley, Grand Forks, Invermere, and Fernie—to name only.

In spite of widespread brickmaking, it never satisfied local demands and imported firebricks which were not produced locally in the 1890s and not in large quantities until introduced in 1905. Britain was a major source on the entire west coast and the research of the author has traced Idaho into firebrick origins in the Pacific Northwest. Data for historical archaeologists working in the region.

At the moment in British Columbia there are no collections of bricks, but there are many. The author is developing a type collection of specimens and he has twenty specimens for identification. Also, many communities have bricks, although often their documentation is difficult to identify accurately unless they are accompanied by physical characteristics such as surface marks can help, especially if they are old specimens.

Millions of bricks have been used in British Columbia until the present day. Their durability and other important features in historical archaeology are important. The author welcomes contact from anyone who is interested in it. □

*John D. Adams currently is Head of the Conservation Branch in Victoria. His book, *The Brick Company and he has published *Brick in British Columbia*.**

The "Clayburn" stamp is the most common one found on twentieth century firebricks found in British Columbia. The name originated in 1905 when the Vancouver Fireclay Company began operations at Clayburn, a village near Abbotsford in the Fraser Valley. J. Adams photo.



an overview

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Islands, Greater Vancouver, the Fraser Valley, Atlin, Prince Rupert, Kispiox, Fort Fraser, Quesnel, Barkerville, Clinton, Kamloops, Merritt, the Okanagan Valley, Grand Forks, Nelson, Kaslo, Cranbrook, Invermere, and Fernie—to name only some.

In spite of widespread brickmaking, however, domestic production never satisfied local demands and imports continued, particularly for firebricks which were not produced at all in British Columbia until the 1890s and not in large quantities until the "Clayburn" brand was introduced in 1905. Britain was a major supplier of firebricks for the entire west coast and the research of Carl Gurcke from the University of Idaho into firebrick origins in the Pacific Northwest provides valuable data for historical archaeologists working in British Columbia.

At the moment in British Columbia there are no public comparative collections of bricks, but there are some in private ownership. The author is developing a type collection which contains over one hundred specimens and he has twenty spectrographic analyses to assist identifications. Also, many community museums have examples of local bricks, although often their documentation is scant. Generally bricks are difficult to identify accurately unless they bear a manufacturer's stamp, but physical characteristics such as weight, color, texture, size, and surface marks can help, especially if comparisons can be made to known specimens.

Millions of bricks have been used in British Columbia from the 1780s until the present day. Their durability and widespread use makes them important features in historical archaeology. As more historic sites are excavated in the province brick research will become increasingly important. The author welcomes correspondence on this topic with anyone who is interested in it. □

John D. Adams currently is Head, Interpretation Section, Heritage Conservation Branch in Victoria. His Master's thesis was on the Clayburn Brick Company and he has published several articles on brickmaking in British Columbia.

News Bits

Park will present prehistory

Brenda Berck and Ann Stevenson have been contracted to plan an interpretive program for a new Vancouver city park. Located at the foot of Angus Drive on the river bank just west of Granville, the park includes the area of the Liquid Air site, *DhRs 19*. An interpretive court and self-guided trails will focus on the theme of changing uses of the area from prehistoric times to the present. The North Fraser Harbour Commission donated \$100,000 to the Parks Board for the project. Tentative opening date is spring 1986.

UVic undertakes fishy project

In May 1985 Dr. Gay Frederick was awarded a \$29,000 Canada Council grant to compile a skeletal collection of freshwater fish from B.C. to be housed at the Archaeology Laboratory, University of Victoria. B.C. Fish and Wildlife Branch staff at regional offices are helping to obtain specimens. Susan Crockford is assisting in the preparation work which is being done at UVic. Funds permitting, an identification manual will also be prepared.

Twin tracking spurs a third study

Gordon Mohs, consultant for the Alliance of Tribal Nations, and Arcas Associates for CN Rail, are conducting a joint study of the potential impact of proposed rail expansion on heritage resources. Previous reports prepared independently by each proponent contained conflicting information.

Historic sites recorded

An inventory survey and impact assessment conducted by Arcas Associates along the highway right-of-way between Sicamous and Revelstoke located 15 sites, including the early townsites of Taft and Three Valley, remains of pioneer homesteads, an early CPR station outbuilding, and the 1887 wagon road—as well as four prehistoric sites.

Victoria shuffles personnel

Pauline Rafferty, lone archaeologist on the B.C. Heritage Trust staff, has been seconded to a "new marketing program" of the Ministry of Provincial Secretary. Her replacement as Trust Program Manager is Cliff Hewitt who had been working for the Cultural Services Branch coordinating funding for arts projects.

Borden scholarship awarded

The B.C. Heritage Trust awarded the Borden scholarship for 1985 to Diana Alexander, a Ph.D. student in the Archaeology Dept. at SFU who is doing ethnoarchaeological research in the Chilcotin.

Vancouver inventories archaeological sites.

The City of Vancouver has received a grant from the B.C. Heritage Trust to conduct Phase II of its Heritage Resource Inventory. Jean Bussey (Points West Heritage Consulting) has been contracted to do the archaeological component, a re-evaluation of extant archaeological sites. She would very much like to hear from *Midden* readers who know of sites within the city limits that might not be presently recorded. Phone her at 530-2724 or 534-5054.

LOOK FOR / Articles:

Early Fur-Trade Forts of the Peace River Area of British Columbia by Knut Fladmark. In *B.C. Studies* No. 65 (Spring 1985), pp. 48-65.

A Note on Early Cranial Studies from the Gulf of Georgia Region: Long-heads, Broad-heads, and the Myth of Migration by Owen Beattie. In *B.C. Studies* No. 66 (Summer 1985), pp. 28-36.

They were People of the Forest by Kathryn Bernick. An article about prehistoric uses of wood in B.C. In *Whistle Punk*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (Summer 1985), pp. 3-7.

The Trust's program for historical archaeology

THE HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM of the B.C. Heritage Trust is committed for the next three years, although small projects might be funded if additional grant money becomes available.

The program was established in 1983 by the Trust to promote historical archaeology in the province. Preference is given to interdisciplinary research involving archaeology and history. Funds can be used for archival documentation, survey, excavation, material analysis, and public interpretation, including equipment, salaries, and expenses—but not for overhead charges or for the services of the principal investigator.

Two projects have been funded to date. One was a 1984 study of canneries on the B.C. coast including detailed inventory and aerial photography. The \$56,000 grant went to Dr.

Dianne Newell (History, UBC) and Dr. Arthur Roberts (Geography, SFU).

The second award was made last spring (1985) to research fur trade sites in the Peace River area. Dr. Knut Fladmark (Archaeology, SFU) and Dr. Arthur Ray (History, UBC) will receive \$300,000 over three years.

The British Columbia Heritage Trust is funded primarily with B.C. lottery revenue—\$1,250,000 in the 1984/85 fiscal year. The grant for the Historical Archaeology Program constitutes approximately 7% of annual expenditures for all grant categories.

Although presently available funds have been committed through 1987, researchers with small projects should consult Cliff Hewitt or David Hull at the Trust office (tel. 387-1011) regarding possible funding. □

Mackenzie's Route — the longest site in B.C.

The recently released *Master Development Plan for the Alexander Mackenzie Heritage Trail* recommends designation as a Heritage Site. It also proposes a \$1,381,000 budget for management and interpretation. (\$111,000 of that is earmarked for heritage protection.)

Cultural resources which have been identified for consideration are grouped into four themes: (1) Alexander Mackenzie; (2) native prehistory and ethnology; (3) natural history; (4) post-contact history, 1793-present.

The trail corridor is 420 km long, stretching from the mouth of the Blackwater River near Quesnel to Sir Alexander Mackenzie Provincial Park west of Bella Coola. It was a major east-

west aboriginal trade route ("grease trail"), and also a wagon road for European settlers. Alexander Mackenzie, the first person known to have crossed the continent, followed it in 1793.

The *Master Development Plan* is a joint Canada-British Columbia proposal, signed by the federal and provincial environment ministers. The initial Agreement for Recreation and Conservation for the Alexander Mackenzie Heritage Trail was made in 1982.

Copies of the illustrated 37 page publication are available on request from Dennis Moffat, Parks & Outdoor Recreation Division, Ministry of Lands, Parks & Housing, 1019 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y9. □

MARPOLE— Salvaging salvaged data

THE VANCOUVER MUSEUM has received a grant of \$2,200 from the B.C. Heritage Trust to hire a professional archaeologist to carry out information salvage and retrieval from the work of Herman Leisk who excavated the Great Fraser Marpole Midden in the 1930s.

Lynn Maranda, Vancouver Museum Curator of Ethnology, stated that Sharon Johnson will work with Leisk, his notes, and the excavated materials to re-order and clarify the data.

Maranda hopes that the current work will lead to qualitative and quantitative comparative analysis with similar collections, and to subsequent publication. □

-- Terry Spurgeon

The search is on for Stein Valley sites

GOVERNMENT APPROVAL for logging the Stein River Valley just east of Lytton has prompted two archaeological surveys.

B.C. Forest Products, which has been allowed to log the watershed area, hired Ian Wilson to carry out an impact assessment along the proposed access road in the lower portion of the valley.

Mike Rousseau is conducting an inventory survey in the upper valley for the Stein Heritage Committee in Lillooet which received a \$6,000 grant for the project from the B.C. Heritage Trust. (The project proposed last year by Arcas Associates was not undertaken due to insufficient available funding.)

The Stein Valley, "an unlogged wilderness," has never before been surveyed for heritage resources. Some archaeologists believe that the valley is exceptionally rich in prehistoric sites. At press time both crews are in the field and their findings to date are not known. □

BOOK A SHOW!

The artifact replica kit of the Regional Advisor Program is available for presentations at schools, clubs, etc. in the Vancouver and Fraser Valley areas. To make arrangements contact Terry Spurgeon at 464-1984 or Sylvia Weekes at 438-4761.



CHACMOOL

Chacmool Conference

Ethnicity and Culture is the theme of the 18th annual Chacmool Conference which will be held Nov. 8-10, 1985, at the University of Calgary. Scheduled symposia include a full day session on the Northwest Coast.

The Conference is sponsored by the University of Calgary Archaeological Association. For more information contact the Chacmool Program Committee, Dept. of Archaeology, Univ. of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4.

New Publications

Captured Heritage: The Scramble for Northwest Coast Artifacts by Douglas Cole, Douglas & McIntyre, Vancouver. 1985. 373 pp., ill. \$24.95 (cloth).

A history of anthropological collecting on the Northwest Coast, fully documented, told by an SFU historian.

Changing Tides, the Development of Archaeology in B.C.'s Fraser Delta by Ann Stevenson. UBC Museum of Anthropology, Museum Note No. 13. 1985. 19 pp., ill. \$2.75 (paper).

Booklet with text and pictures from UBC Museum of Anthropology's travelling exhibit *Changing Tides*.

The Eyes of Chief Seattle by the Suquamish Museum, 1985. (Distributed by the Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle.) 56 pp., ill. \$8.95 US.

Catalogue for the Suquamish Museum's exhibit *The Eyes of Chief Seattle* which documents Suquamish and Puget Sound Indian heritage.

The Palynology of Archaeological Sites by Geoffrey W. Dimpleby. Academic Press, Toronto. 1985. 176 pp., ill. \$63.00 (cloth).

Overview of pollen analysis as it relates to archaeology, with many specific examples. Technical. Extensive bibliography.

Prehistoric Hunter-Gatherers: The Emergence of Cultural Complexity edited by T. Douglas Price and James A. Brown. Academic Press, Toronto. 1985. 450 pp., ill. \$84.00 (cloth).

Papers from a symposium at the XIth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, held in Vancouver in 1983. Includes two contributions on hunter-gatherers in British Columbia.

Prehistory of the Eastern Arctic by Moreau S. Maxwell. Academic Press, Toronto. 1985. 327 pp., ill. \$68.75 (cloth).

A summary of how people lived in the eastern arctic during the past 4,000 years.

Archaeology in Alberta 1984 compiled by David Burley. **Archaeological Survey of Alberta Occasional Paper** No. 25. 1985. 277 pp.

Includes an overview of archaeological work conducted under permit in Alberta during 1984 and six project reports.

Contributions to Plains Prehistory edited by David Burley. **Archaeological Survey of Alberta Occasional Paper** No. 26. 1985. 284 pp.

Eleven papers and commentary from the symposium on Plains prehistory at the 1984 CAA conference in Victoria.

Archaeological Survey of Alberta Occasional Papers are available free of charge from the A.S.A., 8820 - 112 St., Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2P8.

The Archaeological Survey of Alberta recently released the first seven of a new **Manuscript Series** of technical reports and theses in Alberta archaeology.

Published so far in 1984 are: a report on Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump by Jack Brink *et al.*; three reports (by Newton and Pollock, Ives, and Pyszczyk) on the Strathcona Science Park Site *FjPi 29*; a spatial analysis by John Ives on a boreal forest site; a monograph on the archaeology of Victoria Post by Michael Forsman; and a report on a prehistoric multi-component site near Calgary (*EgPm 179*) by Stan Van Dyke and Sally Stewart.

Distribution of the **ASA Manuscript Series** is limited to institutions and libraries. Individuals desiring copies are directed to the respective authors. Volumes may be borrowed from the ASBC library.

CHAPTER NEWS

Archaeology is popular in Victoria

THIRTY PEOPLE signed up for a fall term non-credit University of Victoria evening Extension Course titled "An Introduction to Archaeological Field Research."

The eight two-hour sessions will present an overview of archaeological research through a combination of lectures and labs, with an emphasis on practical skills as preparation for

fieldwork. The course is designed for persons without a background in archaeology who are considering volunteer work on excavations.

Instructors are Dr. Donald Mitchell, Ms. Becky Wigen, and Dr. Nicolas Rolland, all of the Anthropology Dept., UVic.

The course was organized by the Victoria ASBC and Dr. Mitchell. □

Vancouver Institute Lecture

Dr. George F. MacDonald, Director of the National Museum of Man, Ottawa, will be one of the featured speakers in this fall's Vancouver Institute Lecture Series. His topic is *Raven's Treasure House: Northwest Indian Art and Culture*.

- October 26, 1985 at 8:15 p.m.
- Lecture Hall No. 2, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre, UBC.

PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS

Permits issued between May and September, 1985:

- 1985-8 R. J. Balcom (Aresco): impact assessment of Klappen Coal property.
 - 1985-9 Steven Acheson (Heritage Conservation Branch): test excavations at 18 sites in Kunghit Haida territory.
 - 1985-10 Roy Carlson (SFU): excavations at Pender Canal sites, *DeRt 1* and *2*.
 - 1985-11 R.G. Matson (UBC): survey and test excavation in the Eagle Lake-Potato Mountain Range.
 - 1985-12 David Griffiths (UWASBC): survey of Caloric ship *Ericsson*.
 - 1985-13 Ian Wilson (I.R. Wilson Consulting): inventory and impact assessment, Hwy. 97, Penticton-Peachland.
 - 1985-14 Arnoud Stryd (Arcas Assoc.): inventory and impact assessment, Hwy. 1, Sicamous-Revelstoke.
 - 1985-15 Phil Hobler (SFU): survey of lower Stikine River.
 - 1985-16 K. Koons (GVRD): test excavations at Belcarra Park, *DhRr 6*.
 - 1985-17 Terry Spurgeon: test excavations at *DhRq 22*.
 - 1985-18 G. Burton (SFU): recording sites with wooden features in the Bella Bella region.
 - 1985-19 Ian Wilson (I.R. Wilson Consulting): impact assessment, Annacis Island.
 - 1985-20 Ian Wilson (I.R. Wilson Consulting): impact assessment, Stein River Valley.
 - 1985-21 Jean Bussey (Points West Heritage Consulting): subsurface testing, Vancouver Heritage Resource Inventory.
 - 1985-22 Jean Bussey (Points West Heritage Consulting): inventory assessment, Hwy. 97, Winfield.
 - 1985-23 Michael Rousseau (Stein Heritage Committee): heritage resource study, Stein River drainage.
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