

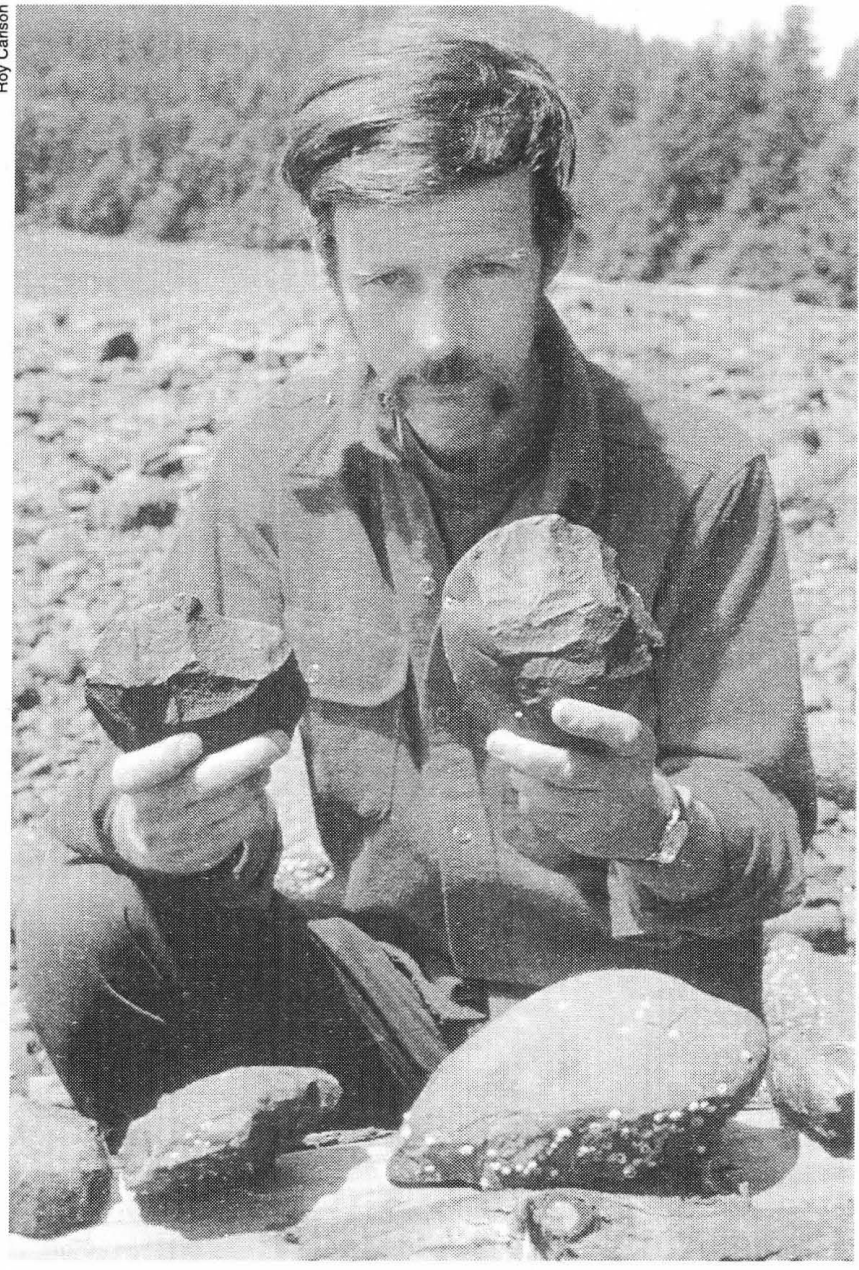
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# THE MIDDEN

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Roy Carlson



Phil Hobler Retires  
Hoko River Revisited – Remembering Katherine Capes



# THE MIDDEN

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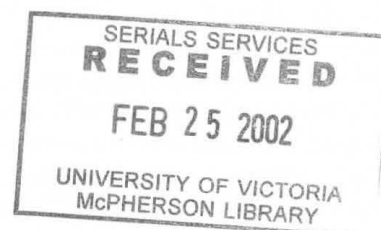


# MIDDEN

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**Cover Page**

Philip Hobler examining beach assemblages of pebble tools, Quatsino Sound Survey, 1973.

# PHILIP HOBLER AND SFU

by Roy L. Carlson

In September 2001, after 34 years at Simon Fraser University, Professor Philip Hobler retired. The following is the spirited speech delivered by his former colleague, Professor Emeritus Roy Carlson, at the farewell dinner in Phil's honour at the Diamond Club at SFU on October 27.

Phil has been a long-time friend and supporter of the ASBC, and we are only too happy to print this speech here. We wish him well in his retirement.

SFU ONLY OPENED ITS DOORS IN 1965, and in 1966 was still very much a new university with a rapidly growing student body and lots of money to hire faculty. Tom Bottomore, head of the Department of Political Science, Sociology, and Anthropology (PSA) with large enrolments in archaeology, attempted to recruit a Canadian archaeologist for an additional archaeology position, but kept getting turned down by the few Canadian archaeologists around, so he asked me to find someone. The PSA Department in 1965-66 was a rather unique and strange combination of Canadian, British, British colonial, and American faculty members with a range of academic degrees in a variety of disciplines who had somewhat different visions of curricula and the purpose of universities, but who were genuinely attempting to integrate their philosophies of education into a viable academic program. Bottomore, a Marxist sociologist hired away from the London School of Economics, thought everything should be called Sociology and the emphasis should be on critical social theory. He was familiar with the publications of V. Gordon Childe, so archaeology melded right in with his main interests. There were no deans or vice presidents at that time to impede progress, so whoever was recommended by a department head was hired. My immediate thought was, who did I know with Canadian connections who would fit into this milieu and might be willing to come to this kind of a department? Phil Hobler with his Canadian wife, Audrey, came immediately to mind. I had known the Hoblers when Phil and I were graduate students at the University of Arizona in 1959-60, and Phil was now on the faculty at the University

of Montana. Would the opportunity to do Northwest Coast archaeology be enough to lure Phil away from the peaceful idyllic wilds of Montana to the bright lights of Vancouver and a new, exciting (just how exciting we only discovered later) department and university? Phil was easily persuaded and joined the SFU faculty as an Assistant Professor in September 1967. I'm sure that the opportunity to undertake field research in a remote and wildly beautiful part of the world mostly untouched by the archaeologist's trowel was the deciding factor. Phil with degrees from the universities of New Mexico and Arizona, had previously worked on the Plains, in Egypt, and in the Southwest and here was a new area to conquer.

Phil immediately got down to brass tacks and applied for grant money to do survey and excavation on the central coast of BC. The Canada Council was the fed-

eral granting agency for research in the arts and social sciences at the time, and a President's Research Grant from SFU led to Phil receiving the first Canada Council grant given for archaeological field work in BC. In the summer of 1968, while I was in the Gulf Islands teaching the first SFU archaeological field school, Phil rented an old cabin cruiser and with some of the students began the archaeological survey of the Bella Coola region of the central coast searching for suitable localities for both research and teaching archaeological field methods.

The localities he chose were Kwatna and Kimsquit. Phil worked with Nuxalk advisers at both these localities: chiefly with Andy Schooner at Kwatna and with Margaret Siwallace at Kimsquit, but also with many other elders. He published the initial results of this work in *BC Studies* in 1970 as "Archaeological Survey and

Roy Carlson

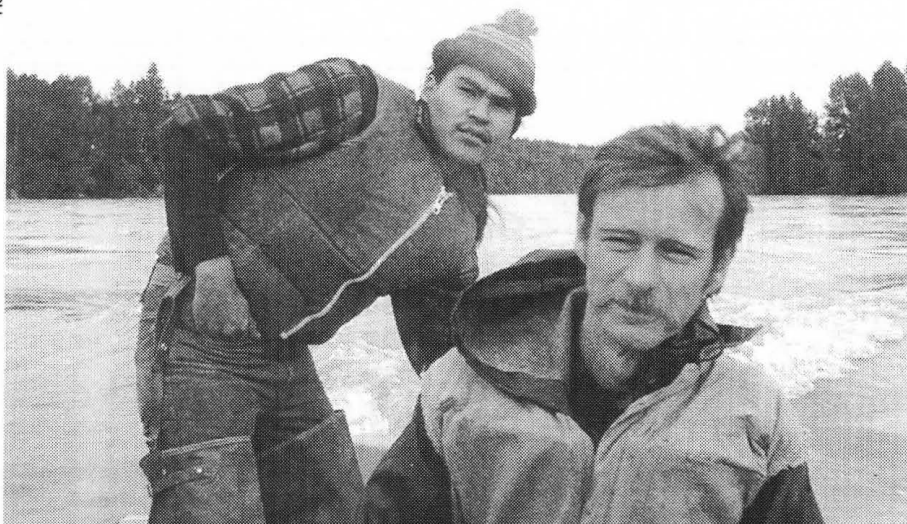


Figure 1: On the Nass 1976.





Figure 2: Nuxalk chief Anfinn Siwallace (left) and Nuxalk master carver Alvin Mack (right) holding the Sisiutl transformation mask presented to Phil Hobler by his many friends, students, and colleagues at his retirement banquet at SFU. The mask was designed, carved, and painted by Alvin Mack especially for this presentation. The mask illustrates the ability of the double-headed serpent, the Sisiutl, to transform itself into a war canoe.

Excavations in the Vicinity of Bella Coola.” He excavated the first ever intertidal waterlogged site in BC and documented empirically the large percentage of wood and fibre remains lost by decay in dry sites, where only stone and bone items are found. The overall results of the work at Kwatna and Kimsquit finally came out in 1990 (originally scheduled for publication in 1976) in Phil’s chapter in the Smithsonian’s prestigious *Handbook of North American Indians* Vol. 7, *Prehistory of the Central Coast of British Columbia*. In addition, a number of theses by graduate students were based on data obtained from these excavations. *Papers on Central Coast Archaeology*, edited by Phil and published in 1982, summarized field work on the central coast up to that time and contained theses by two students, Margo Chapman and Brian Apland.

Let us now go back to 1968 when things had begun to change in the PSA Department at SFU. During that summer, Phil doing survey on the central coast and I with the field school on Mayne Island, kept getting messages from some of the faculty members in the PSA Department that we must get back to Burnaby and vote on this or that issue. Bottomore in his quest

for critical social theorists had unfortunately mistaken genuine theorists, such as himself, for revolutionary Marxists, and had sought out and hired academics who had been fired from American universities. PSA became an explosive mix of revolutionaries bent on changing both the university and society to suit their ideology, and insecure junior faculty members who had never completed their graduate degrees and felt that unless the system changed they were bound to be out of a job. Democratic voting had been implemented in the PSA department, and Bottomore discovered he didn’t like the majority of decisions made by the department he had created, so he resigned and went back to England leaving those of us with family connections and vested research interests in BC holding the bag. There were five of us: a social anthropologist, David Bettison; a political scientist, Somjee; a sociologist, John Whitworth; and two archaeologists, Phil and myself. We were known as the Five Reactionary Bastards by the other members of the PSA Department who outnumbered us.

The archaeology students weren’t happy with the situation either. They objected to the Marxist ideology masquerading as so-

cial theory that permeated many PSA courses. We all decided that the only logical course of action was for archaeology to become its own department. James Baker and Arn Stryd recently reminded me of a meeting we had in the men’s john on the 4th floor of the Academic Quadrangle where we decided to try to split archaeology from PSA. After quite a battle we did manage to separate, first as Archaeological Studies, and then in 1971 as the Department of Archaeology. This new department was only approved by Senate and the Board of Governors (BOG) after we drafted an externally reviewed curriculum and program that set out a 4-year archaeology major with a series of courses from the general to the specific. One of the external reviewers, Gordon Willey of Harvard University, wrote that students completing this program should be eligible for admission to any graduate school in North America. The core of the program was archaeology and prehistory including geoarchaeology, zooarchaeology, and statistics—both methods and results—which were supplemented by supporting courses in physical anthropology and museum ethnology. Archaeometry was added later in conjunction with the C-14 dating

laboratory. Faculty were hired in these areas and this program with minor changes was very successful for over twenty years. We discovered in researching graduate programs that the more prestigious the university the more flexible the graduate program in terms of course requirements, so we tailored our program to the flexible thesis needs of each student. Many archaeologists who now teach in leading universities and colleges, curate or administer in museums, and run highly successful consulting companies in both Canada and abroad came out of this program.

As soon as we became a department in 1971 or maybe even before, Phil had the idea of designing a research boat for use on the BC coast. He worked out a design with Matsumoto Shipyards, the vessel was approved by the Board of Governors, and in March 1972 the 40-foot *Sisiutl* was launched. The only hitch in the plans (according to one of Phil's stories) was when some of the more conservative Board members discovered there were neither separate quarters nor bathroom facilities for male and female students on the *Sisiutl*. This debate apparently annoyed BOG member Jack Diamond and he must have thought it was a ridiculous waste of time, as according to Phil, Jack resolved the situation by declaring, "If you have ever seen the women that major in archaeology, believe me, it's no problem." Jack Diamond, who later became Chancellor, had obviously never seen any of the women who majored in archaeology, and just wanted to get the debate over with. The *Sisiutl* was then used almost every summer for field work until 1995. It is now rumoured to be up for sale. A wooden monument at Bella Coola, that Phil had always admired, was the inspiration for naming the new research vessel, although the fact that the *Sisiutl* of myth fame had

an impenetrable hide also entered into the equation.

Although we do field research differently, both Phil and I have always been in agreement that field work is still crucial for answering cultural-historical questions, and that students should learn how to recognize data—the hands-on approach—before they learn how to manipulate it. Phil applied the same level of thrift in his fieldwork for the university that he

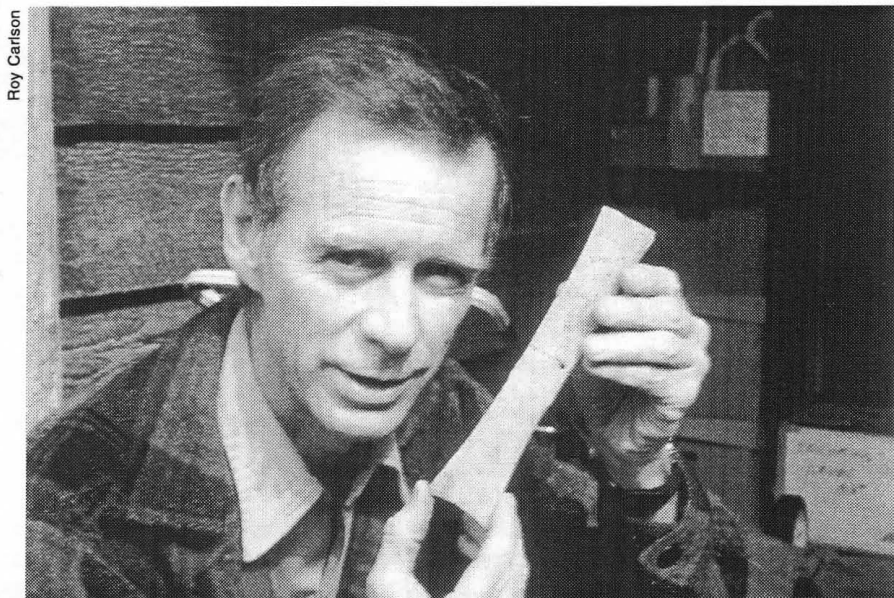


Figure 3. Phil holding a bark peeler from excavations in 1989 at a Bella Coola village visited by Alexander Mackenzie in 1793.

applied to his personal life. When bears broke into the cook shack at Kimsquit and ate the food supplies, his response was to let the punishment fit the crime, and bear became an item on the field school menu. I recall eating bear meat marinated in red wine when visiting his Kimsquit camp in 1972.

In 1974 Phil shifted his interest for several seasons from the central coast to the Queen Charlotte Islands where he discovered ancient intertidal sites in Haida Gwaii. He correctly interpreted them in his 1978 *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* article "The Relationship of Archaeological Sites to Sea Levels on Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Islands," as having been occupied when the area was dry land that was later submerged, and is now reappearing as the Charlottes rise from the sea. This sequence has now been confirmed and dated, and more sites have been discovered by Daryl

Fedje, working for Parks Canada. In 1976 we worked with the Nisga'a in surveying Portland Canal and the Nass estuary. Phil's survey work with the *Sisiutl* resulted in another paper, "Settlement Location Determinants: An Exploration of Some Northwest Coast Data," published in 1983.

In the early 1980s Phil turned to historic archaeology of the central coast, first to excavations at Fort McLoughlin and then to Mackenzie's Rock, and later with a large SSHRC grant to investigating the village sites in the Bella Coola Valley visited by Alexander Mackenzie in 1793. His paper "Old Bella Bella, Genesis and Exodus," published in the *Urban History Review* in 2000, combines both archaeological and ethnohistorical data to reconstruct Fort McLoughlin and is probably the best paper he has written. In the mid-eighties Phil and I worked jointly on the Pender Project, he excavat-

ing DeRt 1 and I at DeRt 2. In the late 1980s and into the 1990s Phil re-organized the field school to try to make grading more objective and to make certain that both male and female students learned all the necessary techniques for working on the Northwest Coast including using the chain saw. He then returned to survey on the central coast and to excavation in the Bella Coola Valley where he worked at Tsini Tsini and later Salloompt, with forays in 1993 to Barkerville where he excavated under the Chih Kung Tang House. The data from that project have now been incorporated into a doctoral thesis by Ying Ying Chen. In 2000 Phil took a break from BC and excavated in Fiji of all places. Papers based in part on many of Phil's Northwest Coast projects were given by SFU graduates in the symposium in his honour held at SFU on 27 October 2001.



Phil has truly been a university professor. He has always worked well with students and they with him. His rapport is such that one of the students (David Crowe-Swords, I think) once unabashedly described Phil to his face as resembling a bag of deer antlers! Rather than sitting in the ivory tower contemplating his naval and writing self-evident truths, Phil has gone out into the field and recovered new data while turning on both undergraduate and graduate students to the excitement of archaeology. His success there is measured by the great many students who continued into graduate work and today are professional archaeologists. As well as integrating students into his fieldwork throughout his career, Phil has consistently worked with Native peoples. The fact that both the elected chief and the hereditary chief of the Nuxalk journeyed down from Bella Coola with a van of elders to honour Phil at his retirement banquet is a clear testimony to Phil's success in this arena. Few archaeologists have worked as closely with local communities as has Phil. He successfully combined these time-consuming practices of being always available for students and working with local communities with the authoring of significant publications on Northwest Coast archaeology.

For both the Archaeology Department and SFU Phil's retirement truly marks the end of an era.

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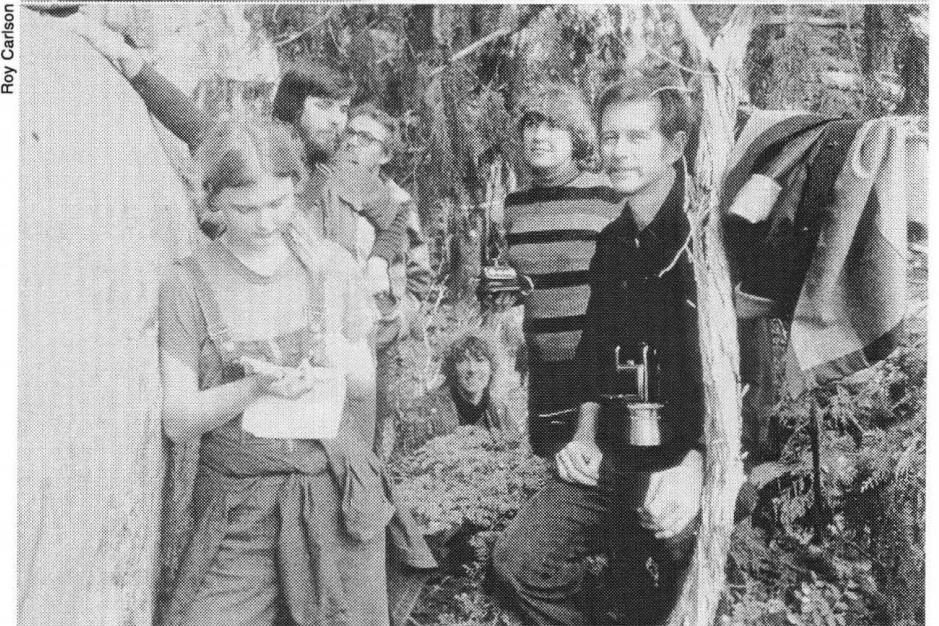
**Roy Carlson, Professor Emeritus at Simon Fraser University where he was the founding Chair of the Department of Archaeology, is an honorary life member of the ASBC, is a recipient of the Smith-Wintemberg Award for his outstanding contributions to the discipline of archaeology, and is the author of many papers and the editor of many books on the archaeology of the Northwest Coast.**

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*Figure 4: Kwatna 1972. The intertidal deposit at FaSu 1. Phil devised a system for excavating waterlogged sites in wilderness areas using fire hoses powered by gas pumps and gravity-fed garden hoses.*

*Figure 5: Phil at Tsini Tsini in 1995 pointing out where a large quartz crystal point was found.*

*Figure 6: Phil working with students at the pictograph site at Port John, 1978.*



# A SELECTION OF PHIL HOBLER'S PUBLICATIONS 1967-2000

compiled by Roy Carlson

Roy Carlson



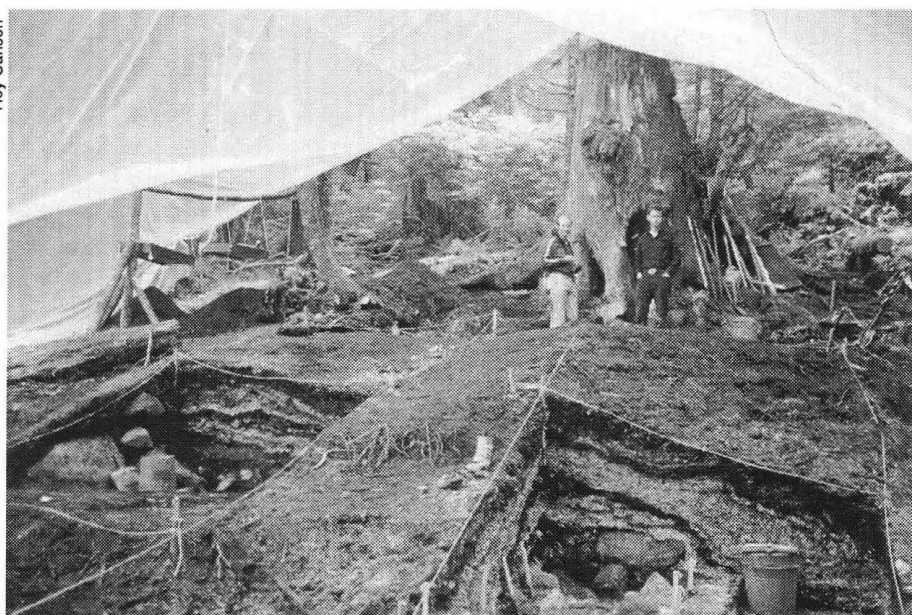
Survey of the lava beds on the Nass River in 1976. Phil is in a lava tunnel formed by a tree trunk caught in the molten lava. Impressions of the bark inside the tunnel resemble fingerprints. According to Nisga'a oral tradition, these impressions were caused by two girls caught in the tunnel trying to claw their way out, and furthermore, that any male who enters the tunnel will be impotent foreverafter.

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- 1982b Catalogs of Artifacts and the Computer: Report on REPORT, *Journal of Field Archaeology* 9:536-538.



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- 1997b An Archaeological Impact Assessment of Development Sites 1 and 2, South Bentinck Arm. Unpublished permit report submitted to the Archaeology Branch, Victoria (with I.R. Dahm).
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- 1998b Archaeological Impact Assessment of a Proposed Salmon Overwintering Pond at Noosgulch Creek. Unpublished permit report submitted to the BC Archaeology Branch, Victoria (with I.R. Dahm).
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Roy Carlson



Complex stratification at FaSu 19 at Kwatna, 1978.

# HOKO RIVER

## A REVIEW OF LITHIC, LINGUISTIC, ETHNOGRAPHIC, AND BASKETRY EVIDENCE FOR ETHNICITY

by Michelle Poulsen

### Introduction

Basketry has been proposed as a better indicator of prehistoric ethnicity than lithic assemblages. This is because basketry is an additive technology with great variability, and no two ethnic groups have ever been shown to have the exact same basketry technology (Adovasio 1977). Dale Croes has used this evidence to suggest that the Hoko River site, located on the Olympic Peninsula, represents a Wakashan fishing site, and not a prehistoric Coast Salish site as the lithic evidence suggests (Croes 1987). This paper proposes to re-evaluate Croes's claim through a discussion of the linguistic and oral traditions that are also indicators of who may have occupied Hoko River 2,500 years ago. The lithic assemblage of Hoko River as it compares to contemporary Wakashan and Salishan sites will be reviewed, as will the basketry evidence itself.

This researcher proposes that the "strong" link Croes has shown between Hoko River and Ozette basketry is not as strong as Croes states, and that any association between those two sites is highly reliant on the sites included in Croes's analyses, and the basketry attributes used to evaluate similarities. If Hoko River represents Wakashan speakers, we will expect to find a lithic assemblage similar to contemporaneous Wakashan fishing sites, as well as similarities in the perishable assemblage. The linguistic and oral tradition evidence should support a Wakashan expansion and linguistic division of the Nuu-Chah-Nulth and Kwakwak'awkw speakers before 2,500 BP in order for it to be feasible that Hoko River represents a proto-Makah population. If Hoko River represents a Coast Salishan group, the lithic assemblage of Hoko River should be more similar to other Coast Salish lithic technologies as manifested in the Locarno Beach phase in the Gulf of Georgia. Lin-

guistic and oral tradition evidence should support a later Wakashan expansion onto the coastal mainland and a later division of the two Wakashan language branches, after 2,500 BP, which would make it highly unlikely that Hoko River is Wakashan. Finally, a re-examination of the basketry of Hoko River as compared to contemporaneous Locarno Beach sites such as Musqueam NE and the Makah basketry of Ozette should show that when other sites are removed from the analysis Hoko River does not show high affiliations with Ozette village. Considering that they are not very similar to begin with, in contradiction of Croes, this may result in no similarity at all. If the results show no increased similarity with Locarno Beach sites, but a decreased similarity to Ozette to the point where there is no significant similarity, then the lithic, linguistic, and oral tradition evidence may be the strongest clues to the prehistoric occupation of Hoko River.

### Comparison of Non-Perishable Assemblages

The archaeological cultures of 3,000–2,500 BP are associated generally with proto-groups of today's ethno-linguistic divisions. Mitchell's West Coast culture type is generally associated with proto-Wakashan speaking groups, while the Locarno Beach phase is associated with proto-Coast Salishan groups (McMillan 2002). If Hoko River is a Wakashan site, we would expect the non-perishable assemblage to be most similar to the assemblages of the sites identified as West Coast culture type. If, on the other hand Hoko River is a Coast Salish site, we would expect the non-perishable assemblage to be more similar to contemporaneous Coast Salish sites represented as the Locarno Beach phase in the Strait of Georgia.

To begin we will look at the artifact assemblage at Hoko River, excluding the

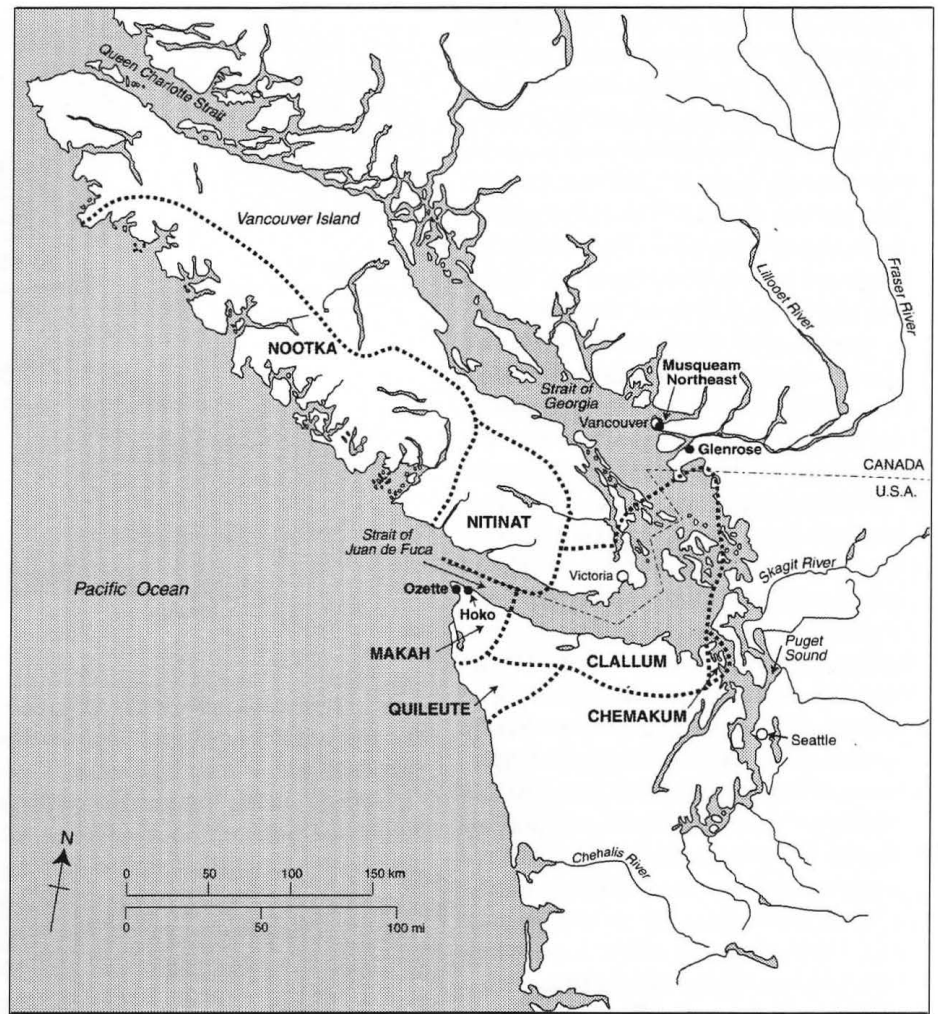
basketry, cordage, and wooden artifacts. Non-perishables at Hoko River based on presence, not quantity, include: leaf-shaped points, chipped and ground stone points, quartz microblades (some hafted), cortex spalls and cobble tools, ground stone celts, Gulf Islands complex items, stone beads, bifaces, and abrasive stone (Croes 1995). This assemblage shows definite and strong ties to Locarno Beach assemblages. It is very distinctive from West Coast sites, even considering poor preservation of bone, in light of the presence of so much flaked and ground stone, as well as the quartz microliths. This could indicate a Salish occupation based solely on the non-perishable assemblages. There are other sites that also exhibit Locarno Beach-like assemblages although in ethnographic Nuu-Chah-Nulth territory, which serve to strengthen the lithic evidence for a late expansion of the Wakashan speakers.

The situation at Hoko River is similar to several sites on Vancouver Island such as Shoemaker Bay I and Little Beach, which show strong ties to the Locarno Beach Phase although not located in the Gulf of Georgia. Shoemaker Bay I, located at the head of Alberni Inlet, dates to 3,000–1,700 BP (McMillan 1999). The artifact assemblage at Shoemaker Bay I consists of chipped stone points and knives, microblades and micro flakes of quartz crystal and obsidian from central Oregon, abrasive stone, ground points and celts, and small bone points and splinter awls. The dominance of stone is suggested to be caused by poor preservation of bone and antler in a deposit with little shell. A cairn burial is also associated with this site. Little Beach, dating from 4,000–3,000 BP–2,500 BP, shows a similar affinity with Locarno Beach rather than West Coast assemblages (McMillan 1999). The site is located on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The assemblage at Little



Beach includes a predominance of bone points and abrasive stone, leaf shaped chipped stone, a crudely chipped cobble tool, a thick ground slate point fragment, and a flanged labret (McMillan 1999). There are also 17 burials at this site, some topped by cairns. Although the dominance of bone points and abrasive stone is in line with the West Coast culture type, the presence of so much chipped and ground stone, cairn burials, and the labret show a strong affinity with Locarno Beach assemblages.

In general, West Coast sites have lots of bone and very little stone, excluding the abrasive stone used to make bone artifacts. Locarno Beach sites in contrast have higher levels of stone, including chipped and flaked stone, with less bone compared to West Coast sites. The two sites discussed above, Little Beach and Shoemaker Bay I, both have chipped stone projectile points, thick ground stone points, labrets, and cairn burials. These are all characteristics that are absent from Mitchell's list of distinctive traits of the West Coast culture type, and show ties to the Locarno Beach phase of the Gulf of Georgia. McMillan proposes that these site assemblages, coupled with ethnographic and linguistic data, could indicate a late arrival of Wakashan speakers on southern and eastern Vancouver Island (McMillan 2002). This supports a late-period expansion and Wakashan population replacement of an earlier Salish occupation of the Olympic Peninsula. This would indicate that Hoko River is a Salishan site. Mitchell has also used Wakashan expansion to explain discontinuities in the Queen Charlotte Strait (McMillan 2002). There is evidence that the earlier Obsidian culture in the Queen Charlottes from 3,500–2,400 BP is associated with proto-Coast Salish, and the later Queen Charlotte Strait culture type in the same area is representative of Wakashan speakers, indicating a population replacement or absorption. However, there is a hiatus of at least 800 years between the two cultures (2,400–1,600 BP), and this missing data is necessary to form any definitive statement about a Wakashan expansion. The data we do have though shows discontinuity that could be explained by a Northern Wakashan expansion, which would have occurred more recently than 2,400 BP. As mentioned pre-



viously however, Croes suggests that lithics and non-perishables are not the strongest indicators of ethnicity, and are instead economic plateaus (Croes 1989). We will evaluate the picture suggested by the non-perishable assemblages using linguistic, ethnographic, and oral tradition evidence.

### Linguistic and Ethnographic Data

Linguistic and ethnographic data are often used to lend support to archaeological interpretations. In this case, linguistic and oral history evidence of population replacements, migrations, and absorptions are important. Specifically we will be discussing the glottochronology of the Wakashan languages in order to examine separation dates that could support theories of Wakashan expansion and population replacement later than 3,000 BP.

McMillan uses Sapir's linguistic principles to determine that northern Vancouver Island, the geographical cleavage between Nuu-Chah-Nulth and Kwakwak'awkw, is

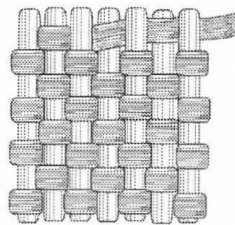
the Wakashan homeland (McMillan 2002). This is further supported by Nuu-Chah-Nulth and Kwakwak'awkw languages showing the highest degree of linguistic diversity, measured by dialects (McMillan, 2002). The Makah language lacks any internal dialects, in contrast to Nuu-Chah-Nulth, suggesting a relatively recent separation date. The movement of the Makah to the Cape Flattery area is recorded in oral tradition, where it is said that an ancient flood brought them from Vancouver Island, and that the evidence of the flood is still visible in the shell and sand they dig up away from the beaches (Colson 1953). A more recent date for Wakashan expansion east and the separation of Makah is supported by the linguistic divergence of Quileute and Chemakum, the two branches of Chimakuan, as well as their geographic isolation.

The Chimakuan speakers are another group living on the northern Olympic Peninsula, although Chemakum is now extinct. Historically, the two language

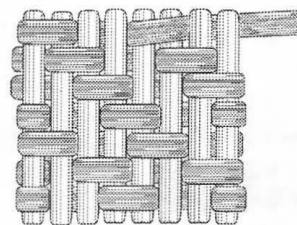
groups were separated geographically by the Makah, isolating the Chemakum. This suggests that the arrival of the Makah was intrusive and may have caused the linguistic branching. Swadesh's glottochronological work indicates 2,100 years of separation between the two Chimakuan branches (Swadesh 1955). Although the Chimakuan could have separated before the Makah arrived, there is little evidence to suggest their separation does not date the arrival of the Makah on the Olympic Peninsula. Wessen states that the archaeological record indicates no cultural discontinuities or displacements within the last 2,000 years, which fits the glottochronological date well (Wessen 1990). It should also be noted that significant place names used by the Makah have Chimakuan origins, reinforcing the evidence for a recent arrival of the Makah (Powell and Kinkade 1976). If this indeed is the time when the Makah arrived, there is no evidence of *in situ* development from Hoko River to Ozette village, instead Hoko River would be Chimakuan or Coast Salish. Unfortunately, linguists have not found a larger language grouping that the Chimakuan languages are related to, making it difficult to discover where or when this language family arrived in the area.

Further evidence of Wakashan movement and late expansion lies in the linguistic and oral information regarding the Ditidaht. According to McMillan, at least three people have been told oral histories indicating that the Ditidaht originate from Tatoosh Island (McMillan 1999). In this oral history the people occupying Tatoosh Island fight with those occupying Ozette, resulting in the Tatoosh Island people moving to Vancouver Island, near Jordan River (McMillan 1999, 2002).

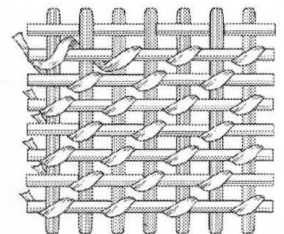
On Vancouver Island, there is also linguistic evidence of late expansion. This refers directly to the late expansion of Wakashan groups into the Alberni Valley and Barkley Sound, where Shoemaker Bay is located, and their absorption of earlier Salishan populations. Specifically, in the late 1800s informants told Boas that their grandfathers spoke Nanaimo, which is a dialect of Halkomelem, a Salishan language (McMillan 1999, 2002). Sapir also had informants tell him that Salish was spoken in the area before the Hupacasath arrived. He saw evidence of the Salishan language of Pentlatch in names, inform-



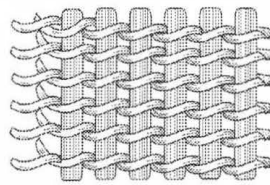
Checker Plaiting  
Redrawn from Bernick 1987



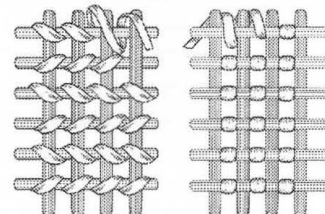
Twill Plaiting  
Redrawn from Bernick 1987



Wrap Around Plaiting  
Redrawn from Bernick 1987



Twining  
Redrawn from Bernick 1987



Open Wrapping  
Redrawn from Croes 1995

ants' information, and linguistic traits of the Hupacasath language. Sapir noticed that there was a "confounding of 's' and 'c' sounds" in the Hupacasath language, which he believed carried over into Hupacasath from the Salishan language previously spoken in the area (McMillan 1999). As McMillan points out, the results of Jacobsen's glottochronology indicates 1,000 years of separation between Ditidaht and Makah; this could mark the time when the Ditidaht moved to Vancouver Island and began replacing and absorbing the Salish groups originally in the area (McMillan 2002).

The glottochronology evidence suggests that the two branches of the Wakashan language family split at approximately 5,500 years ago. The Nuu-Chah-Nulth speakers moved south leaving dialects close to their original homeland. A likely scenario based on the ethno-linguistic evidence is as follows: approximately 2,000 years ago the Makah split off from the Nuu-Chah-Nulth and crossed the Strait of Juan de Fuca arriving on the Olympic Peninsula where they caused the geographic isolation of the Chimakuan speakers. Eventually the Makah spread north, occupying the tip of the Olympic Peninsula and absorbing the Chemakum speakers. Approximately 1,000 years ago the Ditidaht speakers split off from the Makah, due to fighting, and again crossed the Strait of Juan de Fuca back to Vancouver Island. The evidence points toward late expansion (2,000 BP)

of the Wakashan speakers onto the Olympic Peninsula where Hoko River is located, with a displacement of the Chimakuan speakers who occupied the peninsula at that time. The limited information on the Chimakuan speakers however makes it difficult to determine when or from where this group arrived, and if they displaced an even earlier Salishan population.

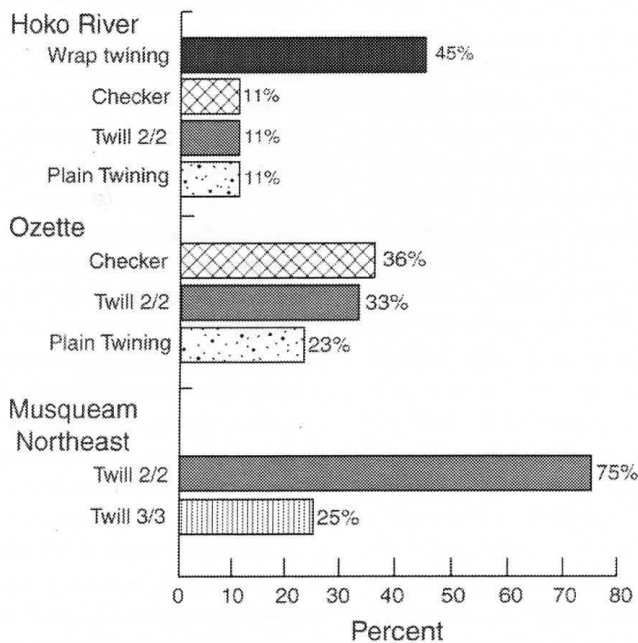
### Basketry and Ethnicity

As mentioned in the introduction, basketry is proposed as an excellent indicator of ethnicity because it is stylistically sensitive, complex, and you do not need large pieces to do analyses (Adovasio 1977; Bernick, 1987). Croes and Bernick suggest that on the Northwest Coast basketry is the artifact type that is most sensitive to ethnicity, and is thus the best tool to trace groups' movements through time (Croes 1987, 1995; Bernick, 1987). In this section we will look at how basketry evidence fits with the linguistic, ethnographic, and lithic evidence discussed earlier.

Croes has put forth an *in situ* development of Wakashan speakers from Hoko River through to the Makah at Ozette (Croes 1989). This argument has been based on his analyses of basketry artifacts from all the wet sites that have basketry on the Northwest Coast. Using cluster analysis on all the sites, Croes has created dendrograms that show a linkage between Hoko River and Ozette village, and other



## Base Construction Techniques



regional links although spatial and temporal distribution are not included in this test (Croes 1989). On a scale of 0=complete dissimilarity and 1=complete similarity, Hoko River and Ozette village score approximately 0.1 (Croes 1989). Although Croes acknowledges that this link is weaker than some of the other groupings, he suggests that considering the 2,500-year temporal distance between the two sites, this level of similarity should be considered significant (Croes 1989). Croes also points out that the village, primary deposition context of Ozette, versus the fishing site, secondary deposition of Hoko River, further explains their weak score. However, there are other potential explanations for the weak link between Ozette and Hoko River, which include the explanation that there is not a case of *in situ* development of a single culture in this area. The cluster analysis included all wet sites, excluding the Glenrose wet component. This included sites of only a few hundred years antiquity such as Ozette, sites of several thousand years of antiquity such as Musqueam NE and Hoko River, as well as sites in between such as Fishtown and Conway. The introduction of much more recent Wakashan and Salish sites could have affected the strength of Hoko Riv-

er's link to contemporaneous Locarno Beach sites such as Musqueam NE, as well as other groupings. If we are looking at whether Hoko River basketry ties closer to Wakashan or Salish styles, it might be less confounding to look at Ozette, the only known Wakashan site with preserved basketry, and Musqueam NE, a typical Locarno Beach site, in comparison to Hoko River. If basketry techniques are regionally different and show continuity through time, Hoko River should still link closer to Ozette than to the contemporaneous Musqueam NE site. Another site that may be useful in comparison is the site with the oldest basketry fragments on the Northwest Coast, Glenrose Cannery, which dates to approximately 4,500–4,000 BP. It is suggested by Croes that Glenrose shows ties to both cultural groups, which has implications for other early sites like Hoko River (Croes 1995). We will look at the base, body, and selva techniques at these sites. Percentages for Hoko River are taken from Croes 1995, Ozette and Musqueam NE from Croes 1977, and Glenrose from Eldridge 1991.

## Base Construction Techniques

The base technique comparisons are based on nine samples at the Hoko River wet site, 238 samples at the Ozette village site, and eight samples from the Musqueam NE site. Only the most common weaves found at each site were used, in order to give a picture of the most utilized techniques at each site in comparison to the others.

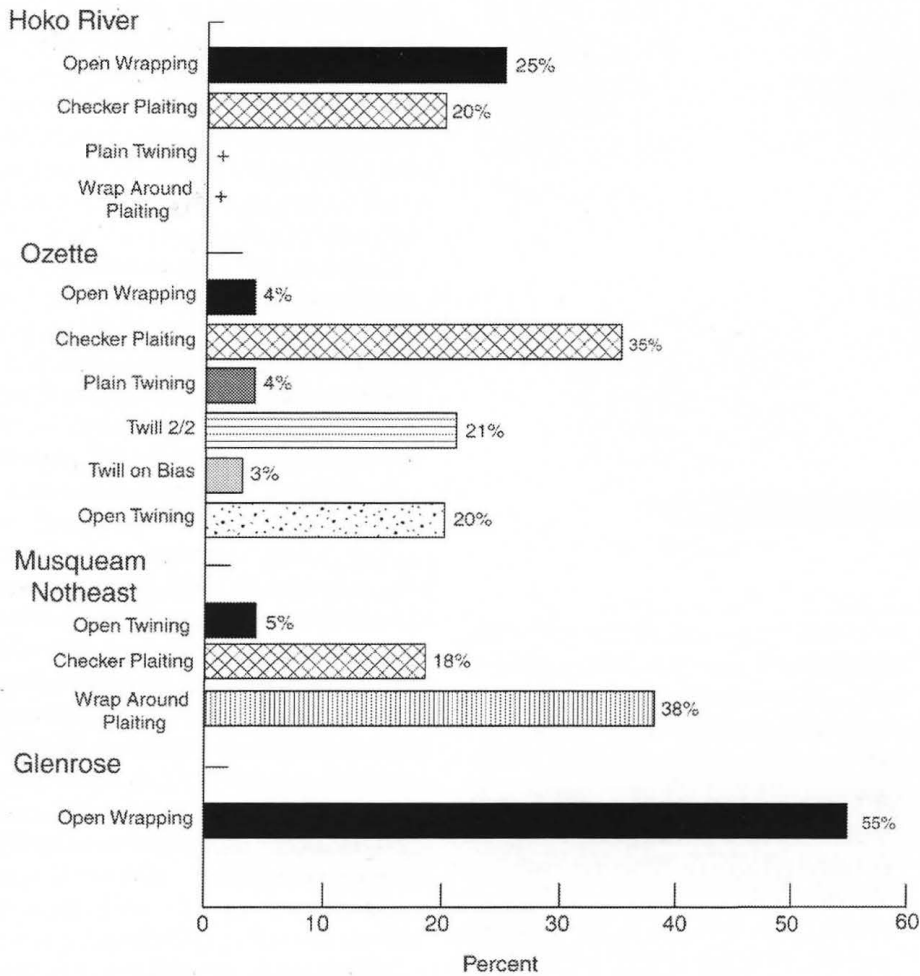
Before going further, I must point out that the sample number variability is often very high, with two sites having less than 10 samples and one having over two hundred. Thus no definitive statements can be made, only general trends observed. Musqueam NE and Ozette both appear to have higher percentages of twill 2/2 base construction, even though they are as widely separated temporally as Hoko River and Ozette. Hoko stands out as different from the other two sites in the high use (45 percent) of wrapped twining. Hoko River and Ozette share the use of checker plaiting, which is absent in Musqueam NE, although there is a higher percentage at Ozette. This chart indicates no strong links between the sites, and no general trends of similar base constructions in more than one category. The predominant technique for each site is different from the others, with the most similar being the twill 2/2 weave predominant at Musqueam NE and second at Ozette village.

## Body Construction Techniques

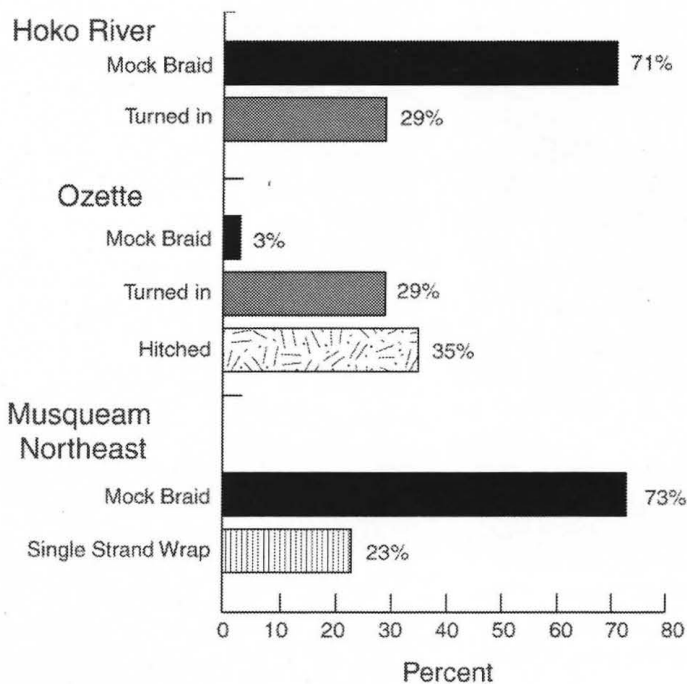
The body weave chart is based on the most common types of body weave at each site. At Hoko River there are 160 samples, at Ozette 325, at Musqueam NE 112, and at Glenrose seven. This category is well represented at all sites excluding Glenrose.

Again there are no strong groupings based on more than one technique. Musqueam NE and Hoko River have a similar percentage of checker plaiting, 18 percent and 20 percent respectively. Ozette is quite a bit higher with 35 percent. Hoko River and Ozette share plain twining, but Ozette also has open twining which it shares only with Musqueam NE. Hoko River is dominated by open wrapping at 25 percent. Glenrose, a proto Salish site, is also dominated by open wrapping with three of its six basketry fragments of this technique. In contrast,

### Body Construction Techniques



### Selvage Construction Techniques



open wrapping represents only 4 percent of the samples from Ozette. It is interesting to note that wrapping is associated with ethnographic Wakashan carrying baskets, although they are also somewhat associated with Historic Salish groups (Croes 1995). If wrapping is so closely associated with Wakashan groups, why is it not more heavily represented in the "Pompeii-like" deposition at Ozette? Croes suggests that this indicates links from Glenrose to both Salish and Wakashan ancestors, or that earlier distinctions in basketry may not have been as established in early times (Croes 1995). Could this also be the case at Hoko River? At Musqueam NE there is a distinctive wrap-around plaiting technique that dominates the basketry body construction at 55 percent. This unusual technique is not found anywhere else except for a single sample at Hoko River, which appears to be of a very different shape from the burden baskets this weave was used to make at Musqueam NE.

### Selvage Construction Techniques

The selvage samples show a high variability in number, with Hoko River represented by seven samples, Ozette by 211, and Musqueam NE by 26. These percentages again reflect the most common types of selvage used at each site.

In this category, Hoko River and Musqueam NE show a strong similarity in their high use of a mock braid selvage, and their lack of use of a hitched selvage. Hoko River shows 71 percent of the sample as mock braid, and Musqueam NE 73 percent. Ozette shows only 3 percent of its sample as mock braid. Instead the dominant selvage at Ozette is the hitched selvage absent from the other sites. Musqueam NE also has 23 percent of selvages being single-strand wrapped, which is absent from both Ozette and Hoko River. Hoko River and Ozette share use of a turned-in selvage with 29 percent at Hoko River, and 9 percent at Ozette. Mock braid is definitely the strongest correlation, and historically is common on Coast Salishan baskets (Croes 1977).

Looking at these three sites and Glenrose, it is apparent that all the sites share some level of similarity, and some level of dissimilarity. In some respects Ozette could be considered similar to Musqueam NE over Hoko River. In general there appear to be no consistently

strong ties throughout the three categories. The strongest apparent link is between Hoko River and Musqueam NE in the selva category. Yet considering the disparity in sample sizes among the sites, nothing can be definite, although Ozette was very well represented in this category. Unfortunately, there is little to no information on the Chimakuan speakers in regards to archaeology or ethnography. It is reported that they used open-work pack baskets, and twilled or twined storage baskets, however there is no detail of the specific techniques used (Powell 1990). If their pack baskets were open wrapped, or had wrap-twining base construction, this would have strong implications for the ethnicity of Hoko River, where these techniques dominate. As it is, the removal of the northern sites and the later Salishan sites has resulted in comparisons that do not show strong links between Hoko River and Ozette village. Nor has the comparison shown strong ties between Musqueam NE and Hoko River, except perhaps in the selva techniques. Thus there is no definitive evidence that argues strongly for either Wakashan or Salish related basketry being present at Hoko River, but there is some doubt as to Croes' proposed similarities between Hoko River and Ozette.

### Conclusions

The non-perishable evidence presented in this paper supports a Locarno Beach affiliation of Hoko River, in accordance with previous researchers (Croes 1987). Although the Locarno Beach phase is usually associated with Coast Salishan populations, Croes has proposed the cultural phases better represent widespread economic plateaus than ethnicity. However, the linguistic, oral, and ethnographic data all point toward a late Nuu-Chah-Nulth expansion to the north and the south east. This appears to have occurred between 2,400 and 2,000 years ago. This would make it unlikely that Hoko River was utilized prehistorically by Wakashan speaking peoples. The ethnographic evidence suggests an earlier Chimakuan occupation, with the language groups being geographically separated by the arrival of the Makah. It is possible that before the Chimakuan, a Coast Salishan group occupied the Olympic peninsula, and that these are the people represented at Hoko River. However, the lack of information

on the Chimakuan peoples makes it difficult to evaluate the evidence for a Salishan vs. Chimakuan occupation of the Hoko River wet site. More intensive research into ethnographic and oral history data would also be useful to help support interpretations. More data on the Chimakuan speakers could make it possible to evaluate their origin and time of arrival on the Olympic Peninsula, which would have great impact on this debate. The basketry evidence is complex and difficult to assess because of gaps in the data which cause extreme variability in the number of samples from each site. Some areas are not even represented by basketry remains. The discovery of a west coast Vancouver Island wet site contemporary to Hoko River may bear more fruitful comparisons. Although this researcher is not saying Croes is wrong, it does appear that any similarity between Ozette and Hoko River is slight, and that their functional and temporal differences can not be used to automatically infer a stronger relationship than is actually in evidence. This seems especially true in light of the other types of data which support a late Makah arrival on the Olympic Peninsula.

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**Michelle Poulsen is currently a fourth-year anthropology student at UBC. She plans to pursue graduate studies in perishable artifact analysis after completing her BA. This article is a slightly abridged version of the paper for which Michelle won Arcas's 2001 Geordie D. Howe prize at UBC.**

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# KATHERINE CAPES

## REMEMBERING A WOMAN OF DISTINCTION

Katherine Capes, a long-time Comox Valley resident, died recently. She made her mark in archaeology, outdoor causes, and as an adventurer. The following article about Miss Capes was written and published in 1997 as part of a series about Women's History Month. It is reprinted here with kind permission of the author and *Comox Valley Echo*.

by Judy Hagen

In 1952 the British Wire Service ran a small item which read, "Katherine Capes came to London from Courtenay, Canada to learn how to dig up her own backyard."

Katherine, who earned her MA in Anthropology from the University of Toronto, had secured a job as a soil technician with the civil engineering department of British Railway. Her real purpose in travelling to England was to learn how to conduct an archaeological survey, and though she would learn this at Roman ruins she would apply the knowledge to "digs" she wanted to work on Vancouver Island.

During her two years in England, she spent her evenings taking a diploma course in archaeology at London University and her weekends applying her studies by working at a number of Roman sites.

Katherine, who had been born in Vancouver, arrived in the Comox Valley after the Great War, when her father Geoffery Capes took a position as accountant with the Merville settlement.

Geoff took his "settlement" land on the Cumberland Road where he built an English-style house that would be Katherine's home base throughout her life.

She attended Courtenay schools, graduating from Courtenay High in 1933. The following year, with her sister Phyl, she hitchhiked across Canada. About their trip the girls commented, "drivers were so kind, that we only had to walk an average of 5 miles per day." This was during the depths of the depression, and the girls also experienced "riding the rails," a courageous feat for two young women who had been raised in a genteel "English" home.

Since their father was a great outdoorsman, the girls became members of the Comox Valley Mountaineering Club. They

were also very active with Girl Guides, and Katherine later became a Brown Owl. She was active in the Courtenay and District Historical Society and kept her "stones and bones" from local digs in the Courtenay Museum.

Katherine was a member of the SPCA and an environmentalist who sold a portion of her parents' property to the Regional District because of its unique blend of woodland, which fosters a large variety of bird species. The Capes Park was named in recognition of Geoff Capes's efforts to preserve the natural beauty of the area.

After the great adventure in the summer of 1934, Katherine went to work as an office clerk at Courtenay Builders Supplies, her father's business. Three years later she became the Office Manager for the Courtenay-Comox Board of Trade/Tourist Bureau, a post she held until the war.

She enlisted as a WREN, and was assigned to Esquimalt serving as a coder/cipher. She was later transferred to the RCAF where her duties were listed as a radar operator filter clerk.

When the war ended, she enrolled at UBC under the DVA plan and graduated with a BA in 1949.

After three years in England, Katherine returned home for a year working at CFB Comox before accepting a position in the Archaeology Department of the National Museum of Canada in Ottawa.

During the 11 years she worked with the National Museum, Katherine tried to come home in the summers to pitch her tent at local sites. The data accumulated during those summers was entitled *Contributions to the Prehistory of Vancouver Island*, and published in the Occasional Papers of the Idaho State University Museum Vol #15, 1964.

Katherine could not come west every summer; her duties at the Museum included working at sites in other areas of Canada. Her published works include editorship of "Notes on the Malecite of Woodstock, New Brunswick," written by Nicholas N. Smith and published in *Anthropologica*, No. 5 1957; co-authoring



Courtenay and District Museum—1950 photograph.

with R.S. MacNeish, "The United Church Site near Rock Lake in Manitoba," also published in *Anthropologica*, No. 6, 1958. She wrote about "the W.B. Nickerson Survey and Excavation, 1912-15 of the Southern Manitoba Mounds Region," and Harlan I. Smith's "Site Surveys of the British Columbia Coast 1915-1927" compiled from the records he left in the National Museum of Canada.

Whenever she returned to the Comox Valley she shared her skills with amateur archaeologists and her "team" became well known throughout the Island as they arrived to volunteer to work on new excavations.

She retired to her parents' home on Cumberland Road and was at last able to focus on the archaeology of this area. Her final work was the "Archaeological Investigations of the Millard Creek Site, Vancouver Island, British Columbia," completed in 1977 after many years of meticulous work on the record of the early native habitation at Millard's beach.

Few local residents understand the academic importance of her contributions; she was after all just "digging up her own back yard."

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**Judy Hagen is past president of Courtenay and District Museum and had the opportunity to work with Katherine Capes. Mrs. Hagen, who has a BA in history from SFU is an award-winning writer for her weekly column with the *Echo*. Her book *Comox Valley Memories* won the 1993 Canadian Museums award.**

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# BOOK REVIEWS

## Historical Archaeologies of Capitalism

Edited By MARK P. LEONE and PARKER B. POTTER JR.

Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York, Contributions to Global Historical Archaeology, Series Editor Charles E. Orser Jr., 1999. xiv + 248 pp., tables, index. Price: Hc ISBN 0-306-46067-X (\$85.00 US), Pb 0-306-46068-8 (\$37.50 US).

THIS VOLUME IS THE PRODUCT of a seminar on capitalism held in 1993, sponsored by the School of American Research. The topic of capitalism, including its origins, expansion, operation, and forms, has provided the grist for recent academic discourse among historical archaeologists (i.e., Johnson 1996; Leone 1995; Leone and Potter Jr. 1988; McGuire and Paynter 1991; Orser Jr. 1996). In fact, it is difficult to disentangle historical archaeology from a study of capitalism as it is commonly defined and practiced. Archaeological investigations within historical contexts are concerned with the global expansion of the Western world from the 15th century AD into the present, a system driven by the capitalist world economy. Issues such as European non-Western contact, colonialism, technological progress, modernity, mass-production, consumer behaviour, and the emergence of socio-economic and political inequities based on class, gender, and race/ethnicity are all intricately interrelated with capitalism and its various spatial and temporal forms.

The nine contributions to this book are organized into four thematic sections. In the preface, Leone and Potter Jr. acknowledge that academic, including archaeological, studies of capitalism are embedded with Marxist assumptions. These are: that social classes based on wealth and power have unstable relationships founded on the maximization of capital or profit; that the production of capital creates social inequality and poverty; and that socio-economic power within this form of world economy is maintained by ideology. An

archaeology of capitalism is associated with how material culture is employed to create, reproduce, and reify socio-economic classes based on status, gender, and race/ethnicity.

Part I consists of an introductory chapter by Leone on the main issues that confront researchers who engage in archaeologies of capitalism. In this chapter Leone argues that there is a fundamental link between past material culture and the present conditions of society. Archaeology does not only investigate the origins and development of the modern world; it can also be a means by which the present can be "illuminated" by the creation of a consciousness or awareness of social reality. This theme is explicitly and implicitly intertwined throughout the chapters of this book. The knowledge collected by archaeologists on the various structures and mechanics of capitalism can be used to question the operation of capitalism, such as exploitation and poverty, and to encourage a "peaceful or non-violent social change" within the present world-system.

In Part II, three chapters by Allison Wylie, Parker Potter Jr., and Terrence Epperson respectively look at various epistemological approaches and examples in archaeological investigations of capitalism. Research questions are derived from the researcher's social milieu, and are therefore socially situated within modern Western society. In Chapter 2, Wylie looks at the challenge faced by archaeologists in the examination of capitalist ideology that both mediates and obscures its inherent contradictions. She concentrates her discussion on the concepts, opinions, and assumptions that have created inequalities within modern capitalist society, such as suppression, oppression, and exploitation. Potter Jr.'s paper in Chapter 3 presents a partial autocritique and historical case study from New England that examines the contradictions in the practices of a capitalist society that perpetuates social inequalities. He argues that historical archaeology can produce a consciousness that may challenge the dominant ideologies and practices of capi-

talism. Epperson's chapter concentrates on the exploitation of African Americans within a capitalist context between the late 17th and 19th centuries in New York. Using the case study of the African Burial Ground in Lower Manhattan, the author examines the origins and development of the exploitive practices of African Americans in New York. Epperson argues that racism was a strategic mechanism for the creation of discipline, ethnic distinctions, and divisiveness within the working classes of the emergent capitalist world economy.

Four archaeological case studies illustrating the various methods and contexts by which wealth is extracted from marginalized groups comprise Part III. Capitalism prospers by the continuous accumulation of profit and conversely on increased poverty. These trends are materially expressed in rural land tenancy, the extraction of capital from certain peripheral locales, the ideology that facilitates the transfer of profits from the producers to socio-economic elites, and racism. The general emphases of these studies stress that archaeology can investigate marginal groups who are either under-represented or obscured in the historical record. In Chapter 5, Margaret Purser's comprehensive study of Paradise Valley, Nevada, stresses that an archaeology of capitalism can benefit from an examination of the late 19th and early 20th centuries American West by providing an alternative perspective from peripheral locations of social and economic contexts. She postulates that a more coherent study of capitalism must be based on a more generalized and more thorough knowledge of capitalist material culture despite its specific regional focus. Chapter 6, by Charles Orser Jr., consists of a comparative study of ceramic assemblages at both at the intra- and inter-plantation levels to examine the effect on wealth produced by Southern land tenancy. The author used contemporaneous post-bellum period ceramic assemblages from two rural contexts in South Carolina and Texas. The results from the intra-site analyses did exhibit a stratified access to income and purchasing power, while the

inter-site comparison is inconclusive, illustrating the complex spacio-temporal nature of these assemblages. Paul Mullins presents a study of African American household assemblages, whose socio-economic status was determined by racism, to understand marginal group consumer behaviour in Chapter 7. His research shows that despite these constraints, these groups were able to circumvent exploitation through avoidance of local adulterated products in favour of national brands, and the employment of a strategy that used Victorian American material culture, which gave the visual impression of emulation. In Chapter 8 Leone examines how people were integrated into a capitalist world economy using a model of individualism based on the imposition of time routine and discipline. By using 18th and 19th century ceramic data from Annapolis, Maryland, he attempts to measure the transformation of household integration into the capitalist system.

The last section, Part IV, comprises a single chapter by Matthew Johnson who provides a perspective on the archaeology of capitalism from outside North America. In Chapter 9 the author proposes that an

archaeology of capitalism should concentrate on the issues of time, space, context, material culture, and politics that are not only central to historical archaeology, but to the practice of archaeology as a whole. Johnson argues that British colonialism in North America was built upon socio-economic tensions in contemporaneous English culture that were subsequently transported to the New World. These tensions were both expressed and mediated through the material culture in the core state and its colonies.

For historical archaeologists, the study of capitalism is important, as it forms a foundation of the discipline. Wherever they work, historical archaeologists confront and engage the material remains or residues of various temporal and geographical forms of capitalism. This publication is both well-organized and well-written, and the contributions provide useful discussions of the various approaches and issues encountered by archaeologists who deal with this complex topic. The chapters amply demonstrate the current state of archaeological methodological and theoretical discourses on the archaeologies of capitalism.

## References

- Johnson, Matthew 1996 *An Archaeology of Capitalism*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford.
- Leone, Mark P. 1995 A Historical Archaeology of Capitalism. *American Anthropologist* 97(2): 251-268.
- Leone, Mark P., and Parker B. Potter, Jr. (editors) 1988 *The Recovery of Meaning: Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC.
- McGuire, Randall H., and Robert Paynter (editors) 1991 *The Archaeology of Inequality*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford.
- Orser, Jr., Charles E. 1996 *A Historical Archaeology of the Modern World*. Plenum Press, New York.

## Robbin Chatan

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**ASBC member Robbin Chatan is currently a candidate in the PhD program in archaeology at Simon Fraser University. His doctoral research concentrates on the material expressions and manifestation of late 19th century British colonialism at the historic 19th century town of Levuka, Ovalau Island, Fiji Islands.**

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# DEBITAGE

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA HERITAGE TRUST annually awards student scholarships as part of its mandate to gain further knowledge, and increase public awareness, understanding, and appreciation of BC's heritage. The Trust awards 10 prizes of \$500 each to Grade 12 students graduating from high school in BC, to be applied to post-secondary education. For university students the Trust awards one scholarship of up to \$5,000 to a student in an undergraduate degree program at a BC university, and up to three scholarships of up to \$5,000 to students in a graduate or professional degree program at a Canadian university. Heritage Trust scholarships may be applied to an appropriate program of study in any history-related discipline. The application deadline for student prizes and scholarships is 1 February 2002. For further information and to obtain application forms contact the BC Heritage Trust, PO Box 9818, Stn Prov Govt, Victoria, BC, V8W 9W3, tel. 250.356.1433; fax 250.356.7796 Web site: [www.heritage.gov.bc.ca/trust/scholar.htm](http://www.heritage.gov.bc.ca/trust/scholar.htm).

HERITAGE WEEK 2002 takes place in the third week of February, the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 24<sup>th</sup>, and begins with national Heritage Day, which is always the third Monday in February. This year's theme is "Heritage That Works—Our Industrial Heritage." For information on Heritage Week, suggested activities to help celebrate Heritage Week, and information about BC's industries and their history, check out the Heritage Society of BC's Web site at [www.islandnet.com/~hsbc](http://www.islandnet.com/~hsbc).

The *CANADIAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY*, which has been published by the Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA) since 1977, is now available for purchase on CD-ROM. Volume 1 (1977) to Volume 22(1) (1998) have been produced as PDF's (portable data files), which are fully searchable and allow for text and images to be cut and pasted into a new document. The cost is \$25 for CAA members, \$75 for non-members, \$50 for institutional members, and \$100 for non-member institutions. For more information check out the CAA's web site

at [www.canadianarchaeology.com](http://www.canadianarchaeology.com). Send your name, address, number of copies requested, and cheque or money order to the Canadian Archaeological Association, c/o Ada Anholt, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Saskatchewan, 55 Campus Drive, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 5B1.

As of November 2001, DR. GEORGE MACDONALD, former director of the Canadian Museum of Civilization, is the new director of University of Washington's Burke Museum in Seattle.

In the Archaeology Department at Simon Fraser University, TERRY SPURGEON successfully defended his thesis on 23 November 2001. His thesis is entitled "Wapato (*Sagittaria latifolia*) in Katzie Traditional Territory."

# PERMITS

## ISSUED BY THE ARCHAEOLOGY BRANCH AUGUST TO OCTOBER 2001

The assistance of Ray Kenny (Manager, Assessment and Planning Section) 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:* DFO = Department of Fisheries and Oceans; DINA = Department of Indian and Northern Affairs; MELP = Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks; MEMPR = Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources; MoTH = Ministry of Transportation and Highways; *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

2001-251	Michael Klassen	INS	AIA of proposed DFO developments within and near EjSa 011, on DL 599, Block A, Cariboo Regional District, located adjacent to the Chilko River near Chilko Lake
2001-252	Dan Dawson	ALT	Alterations to DgRq 031 by Dawson Developments' residential construction on Lot 9, Sec 10, LS 2, NWD, Plan LMP24916, in the Panorama Ridge area of Surrey
2001-253	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of TFL Forest Ltd. (Beaver Cove Ops) forestry operations within FL A20913, TLs TO532 and TO083, Campbell River FD, near Tahsish Inlet on NW Vancouver Island
2001-254	Walt Kowal	INS	AIA of Cariboo Forest Consultants Ltd.'s forestry operations within the Quesnel FD
2001-255	Sandy Higgins	ALT	Alterations to lithic scatter EgRj 001 by construction of an access road within DL 1060, Lillooet District, near Clinton
2001-256	Gabriella Prager	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP and Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. (Okanagan Falls Division) forestry operations within the Penticton and Boundary FDs
2001-257	Bruce Dahlstrom	INS	AIA of MoF and other licensees' forestry operations within the Prince George FD
2001-258	Walt Kowal	INS	AIA of West Fraser Mills Ltd.'s forestry operations within the Quesnel FD
2001-259	Hugh Middleton	INS	AIA for proposed MoF recreation sites in the Invermere FD
2001-260	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA for a 11-lot subdivision on the N shore of Felker Lake, defined as part of the fractional NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 23, TP 44 and part of the remainder of the fractional NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 24, TP 44, Lillooet LD
2001-261	Rudy Reimer	INS	AIA for Newhaven Construction Ltd.'s proposed cultural centre buildings and ancillary facilities on DL 3866, Lot B, and DL 7641, GP 1, NWD, located near Fitzsimmons Creek on Lorimer Way, Whistler
2001-262	Jason Jackson	ALT	Alterations to DgQq 028 by development of the Norwegian Pit #2657 aggregate quarry near the Town of Midway, within Block A, DL 3394, Kootenay District, near the confluences of Norwegian and Boundary creeks
2001-263	Tania Pollock	ALT	Alterations to CMTs 1-13 within EdSl 016 by International Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations associated with construction of BR-182 road to Block Cal-182, FL A19232, Call Inlet, Campbell River FD
2001-264	Gord Martman	ALT	Alterations to DdRu 004 by construction of the North Saanich sewer collection line near Lochside Drive, between McTavish Road and the Sidney/North Saanich boundary, District of North Saanich
2001-265	Antony Hewer	INS	AIA of Orenda Logging (as managed by For-Lands Management Ltd.) forestry operations north and east of Meziadin Lake, Kalum FD
2001-266	Tanja Hoffman	INS	AIA of Elsie Lake Reservoir, near Port Alberni
2001-267	Michael Klassen	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within TSL A52517, vicinity of South French Bar Creek, Lillooet FD
2001-268	Tom Ng	ALT	Alterations to DgRs 001, DgRs 007, and DgRs 016 by proposed improvements to existing water, storm and sewer lines, or new developments of same, under the 2001 Corporation of Delta Construction Program, Tsawwassen
2001-269	Barry Wood	INS	AIA for Hedlund Contracting Ltd.'s Kid Creek gravel pit development, 2.5 km NE of the of the Highway 3/95/Kid Creek FSR junction, E of Creston



2001-270	Michael Graup	ALT	Alterations to CMTs 20-21 within GhTg 024, by Skeena Cellulose Inc. (Terrace Woodlands Ops) forestry operations in cut block 215114, FL A64298, in the Fulmar Creek area, Kalum FD
2001-271	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of C&C Wood Products Ltd.'s forestry operations within FL A16820, on the Don Peninsula and Yeo Island, Mid-Coast FD
2001-272	Michael Graup	ALT	Alterations of CMTs 2-7 within GhTf 001, and CMT 1 within GhTf 002, by Skeena Cellulose Inc. (Terrace Woodlands Ops) forestry operations in cut block 312911, FL A64298, Nass Camp area, Kalum FD
2001-273	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of International Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations within FL A16850, S of Smith Inlet near Wyclese Lagoon, Mid-Coast FD
2001-274	Ken Schwab	INS	Pre- and post-construction AIAs of Calpine Canada Res. Ltd., Startech Energy Inc., Piper Energy Inc., Impact Energy Inc. and possible additional proponents' oil/gas developments within the ATT of the Blueberry River and Doig River FNs
2001-275	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA for proposed upgrades of the Felker Lake Recreation Site (part of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 13, TP 44) and the Chimney Lake Recreation Site (part of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 07 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 12, TP 42), both Lillooet LD
2001-276	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within the ATT of the Esketemc FN (including overlapping portions with other FNs) in the 100 Mile House FD
2001-277	Richard Gilbert	INS	AIA for a proposed resort with gondola access to Canoe Mountain, vicinity of Valemount
2001-278	David Hall	INS	AIA of MoF/Woodlot Program's forestry operations within Woodlot W0043, NW of Harrison Mills, Chilliwack FD
2001-279	Lindsay Oliver	INS	AIA of oil/gas developments within the MacKenzie FD
2001-280	Herbert Broomfield	ALT	Alterations to DiRw 026 by construction excavations for concrete footings for an addition to the W side of a residence at 5676 Osprey Street in Sechelt
2001-281	Owen Grant	INS	AIA of Western Forest Products Ltd., Coulson Group of Companies, and other licensees' forestry operations within the Campbell River FD, exclusive of the ATT of the Da'naxda'xw FN
2001-282	Bonnie Campbell	INS	AIA for two proposed MoTH road construction projects near Canim Lake
2001-283	Peter Merchant	INS	AIA for a proposed residential development near the community of Egmont, within DL A, Lot 3157, NWD
2001-284	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of Esketemc FN (Alkali Lake IB) forestry operations within the Alkali Community Forest, Williams Lake FD
2001-285	Philip Hobler	INS	AIA of MoF forestry operations within TSL A67130, A67132, A67133, and A67245, Cacohtin Creek, and TSL A67146, Noomst Creek, upper Bella Coola Valley, Mid-Coast FD
2001-286	Walt Kowal	INS	AIA of Bondar Forest Planning Inc.'s forestry operations within the Kamloops, Clearwater, and Merritt FDs
2001-287	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of International Forest Products Limited (Ucluelet) forestry operations within TFL 54 and FL A19235, on the W coast of Vancouver Island within the South Island FD
2001-288	Rob Commisso	INV	Research investigations (soil sample collection) from two series of 40 subsurface core samples (1½-inch diameter to a maximum depth of 1 m); one series each to be taken from DeRt 08 and DeRt 020, at Saturna Beach and Winter Cove on Saturna Island
2001-289	Raymond Friesen	ALT	Alterations to CMT #4 from EkSp 033 and CMT #11 from EkSp 034, and removal of trees within the boundaries of EkSp 031, 032, and 035, by Western Forest Products Ltd. (Mainland/Islands Region) forestry operations in Block S237 and construction of Branch 4-6B2 access road, FL A16847, E of Oweekeno Lake, Mid-Coast FD
2001-290	Bruce Low	INS	Inventory of selected areas within the exclusive ATT of the Kitsumkalum FN, including an area adjacent to North Kitsumkalum River N and W of Kitsumkalum Lake and possibly an area N of a small lake adjacent to Cedar River, as well as other areas not yet identified
2001-291	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of MoF, Tolko Industries, Slocan Group, C & C Wood Products, Weldwood of Canada Ltd, and other licensees' forestry operations within the Quesnel FD
2001-292	Jeff Bailey	INS	AIA for the E portion of the "Cache Creek to the Rockies" highways project, specifically improvements to the Trans-Canada Highway within provincially regulated lands from Revelstoke Park West Gate to the BC - Alberta border
2001-293	Chris Burk	INS	Inventory and AIA for proposed gravel quarrying by Chilcotin Aggregates Ltd., and West Chilcotin Forest Products and other licensees' forestry operations within the Chilcotin FD



2001-294	Clinton Coates	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within the Kispiox FD
2001-295	Amanda Marshall	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within TSL A67255, and construction of Road R12061, Fort St James FD
2001-296	Michael Graup	ALT	Alterations of CMTs 2-7 within GhTf 001, and CMT 1 within GhTf 002, by Skeena Cellulose Inc. (Terrace Woodlands Ops) forestry operations in cut block 312911, FL A64298, Nass Camp area, Kalum FD
2001-297	Amanda Marshall	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within Fort St James FD
2001-298	Amanda Marshall	INS	AIA of Chuzghun Resources Corporation's forestry operations within Special Use Permit S22194, CP Licence 44816, in the Fort St James FD
2001-299	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within the 100 Mile House FD, on behalf of the Canim Lake Band
2001-300	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of MoF forestry operations, range or recreation developments within the 100 Mile House FD, on behalf of the Canoe Creek Indian Band
2001-301	Gloria Fedirchuk	INS	AOA and PFR of the W portion (vicinity Alaska highway) of a potential route for the Alaska Gas Producers' proposed gas pipeline in NE BC between the Yukon and Alberta borders
2001-302	Peter Dady	INS	AIA for proposed fish farm facilities and ancillary development at Middle Bay on Discovery Passage, N of Campbell River
2001-303	Bruce Dahlstrom	INS	AIA of MoF and other licensees' forestry operations within the Horsefly and Williams Lake FDs
2001-304	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of proposed developments associated with the Burnaby Lake Rejuvenation Project around the margin of Burnaby Lake and along the upper reach of the Brunette River in the City of Burnaby
2001-305	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA of MoF forestry operations within the Mud Creek/Mud Lakes area of the Lillooet FD, on behalf of the Canoe Creek Indian Band
2001-306	Susan Woods	INS	AIA of Ainsworth Lumber Ltd.'s forestry operations within CP 191, Upper Slok and McKay Creek drainages, West Pavilion Road, Lillooet FD, on behalf of Lillooet Tribal Council
2001-307	Martin Handly	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations within the Chilcotin and Williams Lake FDs
2001-308	Robert Ziegler	ALT	Alterations of 41 CMTs within GeTb 021, and CMTs 1-13 and 20-23 within GeTb 022, by Skeena Cellulose Inc. (Terrace Woodlands Ops) forestry operations in cut blocks T87015 and T87027, located approximately 5.5 and 6 km NE of the St. Croix Creek-Skeena River confluence, Kalum FD
2001-309	Clinton Coates	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP forestry operations within cut block A50113-4, located in the Packhorse area of the Lillooet FD
2001-310	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of Ardey Wood Products Ltd.'s forestry operations within CP 32, Block 1, in Nicola Provincial Forest immediately N and W of DL 1165, Merritt FD
2001-311	David Schaepe	INS	AIA of proposed upgrades and construction of 5 MoF recreation sites (Twenty Mile Bay, Wood Lake, Cascade Peninsula, Thurston Meadows, and Tamihi Creek) in the central Fraser Valley, Chilliwack FD
2001-312	Hartley Odwak	INS	AIA of Weyerhaeuser's forestry operations within cut block Area 9710, near Burly Bay adjacent to the Broughton Archipelago, Port McNeill FD
2001-313	Rob Commisso	INV	Research investigations (soil sample collection) from one series of 30 subsurface core samples (1½-inch diameter to a maximum depth of 1 m) to be taken from DiRu 010, located at Mannion Creek/Cotton Bay on Gambier Island
2001-314	Antony Hewer	INV	Investigation of "accidentally found human remains" (2001-3B) exposed and disturbed by slope erosion on municipal lands within Lot 1 of DL 124, Pl. 34206, KDYD, adjacent to and approximately S of a residential development N of the Nicola River in the 1700 block of Juniper Drive, City of Merritt
2001-315	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA of Teal Cedar Products Ltd.'s forestry operations in the mid-Fraser Canyon, including portions of the Chilliwack, Lillooet and Merritt FDs
2001-316	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of Weyerhaeuser Company Limited's forestry operations within FL A19225 and Timber Licenses TO849, TO853, TO859, TO862, and TO866, adjacent to Esperanza Inlet and Nuchatlitz Inlet on Nootka Island, Campbell River FD
2001-317	Susan Woods	INS	Inventory of expected locations of aboriginal trails within the Aboriginal Interest Area of the Little Shuswap Indian Band
2001-318	Dick Taylor	ALT	Alterations to DdRu 004 by proposed construction of the North Saanich sewage pumping station, on the S side of Reay Creek adjacent to Lochside Drive, District of North Saanich
2001-319	Walt Kowal	INS	Inventory and AIA of Crown Lease lots located throughout the southern interior region of British Columbia, and managed by the Kamloops office of the BC Assets and Land Commission

2001-320	Jeff Bailey	INS	AIA of proposed improvements to the Trans-Canada Highway from Cache Creek to Salmon Arm
2001-321	Shane Baker	ALT	Alterations to CMTs 003-009 and 012-018 within FISq 001 and CMTs 011-012 within FISq 002, by forestry operations in FLA 16827, CP 036-1, Morice FD
2001-322	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of Triumph Timber Ltd.'s forestry operations within FL A16820, Iceberg Bay and Silver Creek areas, North Coast FD
2001-323	David Schaepe	INS	AIA of 10 MoF/SBFEP proposed forestry developments in the Chilliwack FD
2001-324	David Schaepe	INS	AIA of Interfor's forestry operations within the Chilliwack FD
2001-325	Barry Wood	INS	Research inventory and evaluation of DIPw 023, 024, 025, 035, and 036, within the Invermere FD
2001-326	Simon Kaltenrieder	INS	AIA for proposed water pipeline R/W and reservoir site at the E end of Seton Lake in the vicinity of EeR1 021 and EeR1 203, and partially within Seton Lake IR #5
2001-327	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of Chetwynd Forest Industries (West Fraser Mills Ltd.) forestry operations within the Dawson Creek FD
2001-328	Kathryn Willis	ALT	Alterations to CMTs CH10-CH11 within EcSg 014 and CMT CH1 within EcSg 015, by forestry operations in Lot 1835, Coast LD Range 1, adjacent to Homalco IR #6A Aupe (Church House), Bute Inlet
2001-329	Veronica Cadden	INS	Archaeological inventory of Plateau Forest Products' operating areas in the vicinity of the Nechako Canyon, to support predictive modelling, Vanderhoof FD
2001-330	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of International Forest Products Ltd. (Hope Logging Division) forestry operations within the Chilliwack FD
2001-331	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of the Western Canadian Coal Corp.'s proposed Wolverine Mine operating area, in the Wolverine River and Perry Creek watersheds, W of Tumbler Ridge
2001-332	Rod Fowler	ALT	Alterations to CMTs 1-10+16 within FjTh 008 by Thomson Industries Ltd.'s forestry operations and construction of the Little Tilhorn Mainline and associated log dump on Douglas Channel, FL A16837, North Coast FD
2001-333	Bruce Ball	INS	AIA for selected portions of the proposed 30 km Nemaiah Valley water pipeline, SW of Williams Lake
2001-334	Eric McLay	INV	Assessment of "found human remains" (2001-12B) exposed and disturbed by natural erosion of exposed shell midden at the Baders Beach locality near Erskine Point on Saltspring Island, corresponding to location of DfRv 019
2001-335	Jeff Bailey	INV	Mitigative investigation of nine possible burial mounds within DgRq 031, on the following properties: P.I.D. 005-211-263, Plan 54344, Lot 47, Part SE¼ LD 36, Sec 10, TP2 (5852 148th St.); P.I.D. 005-211-280, Plan 58344, Lot 48, Part SE¼ LD 36, Sec 10, TP2 (5865 150th St.); and P.I.D. 007-493-363, Plan 4258, N½ of Lot 6, LD 36, Sec 10, TP2 (5880 148th St.), in the Panorama Ridge neighbourhood of Surrey
2001-336	Joel Kinzie	INS	AIA of MoF and other licensees' forestry operations within the Mackenzie FD
2001-337	Bjorn Simonsen	INS	Inventory and AIA for proposed residential subdivision on the E side of Gambier Island, within DL 1257, 1259 and 1780, NWD, vicinity of DiRt 016 and DiRu 054
2001-338	Keary Walde	INS	AIA for proposed MoTH Clarke Lake Gravel Pit, Fort Nelson
2001-339	Martin Ross	ALT	Possible alterations to prehistoric deposits under the Carlin & Durick General Store complex, located in Parcel No. 4, Block A, DL 51, Plan 277831 at Fort Steele Heritage Town (DjPv 036), during installation of permanent basement foundations and restoration of its historic cellar
2001-340	Susan Woods	INS	AIA of forestry operations within CP 203 (Blocks 1-2), Jamie Creek drainage, Lillooet FD
2001-341	Jeff Bailey	INS	AIA for CRC Developments Ltd.'s gravel quarrying operations by E of Kelowna
2001-342	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA for the Pine Valley Coal Ltd. proposed quarry site, near the confluence of Willow Creek and Pine River, in NE BC
2001-343	Martin Handly	INS	AIA for proposed residential subdivision of the "Kates Cove property" (Rem E½ Frac NE¼ Sec10, TP23, R10, KDYD), located between Celistia and Blake Point on the N shore of Shuswap Lake
2001-344	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA of Interfor forestry operations within TL T0193 - cut blocks K7, K9A, K10E, K11, K14 and K15, near Kleptee Creek on the W coast of Vancouver Island, Campbell River FD

# LECTURES

## Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia

The UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BC (UASBC) is Canada's oldest and largest avocational underwater archaeological organization. It has chapters in Vancouver, Victoria, Nelson, and Kelowna that hold regular meetings hosting interesting speakers covering a variety of diving, shipwreck, and archaeology topics. Fly and Sea Dive Adventures & PADI Canada are proud to present the 2001-2002 UASBC's Underwater Explorations Speaker Series, the principal feature of the Vancouver chapter meetings. The meetings are held on the last Wednesday of every month at 7:30 pm at the Vancouver Maritime Museum, 1905 Ogden Avenue, Vancouver. Everyone is welcome and admission is free.

- 30 January Doug Pemberton, underwater photographer—"Truk Lagoon: A wreck diving paradise"  
27 February Ron Steven, Mike Ball Dive Expeditions—"Shark, reef and wreck diving extraordinaire in Australia & Papua New Guinea"  
27 March Jett Britnell, underwater photographer—"Fiji: A dream dive vacation"  
24 April Jacques Marc, UASBC Explorations Director—"The UASBC Expeditions: A year in review"  
29 May Dr. Murray Newman, Vancouver Aquarium Past Director—"Diving into History: Palau - Then and Now"  
26 June Charles Moore, archaeologist and historian—"Traditional Fishing Boats of the West Coast"

For membership and other information, contact the UASBC at 604.980.0354 or [execdir@uasbc.com](mailto:execdir@uasbc.com). Visit their Web site at [www.uasbc.com](http://www.uasbc.com) for an in-depth look at what they are doing to conserve, preserve, and protect BC's maritime heritage.

# CONFERENCES

20-24 March 2002 **Society for American Archaeology (SAA), 67<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting**  
Denver, Colorado, USA

The preliminary program is available on-line on the SAA's Web site located at [www.saa.org](http://www.saa.org).

Contact: SAA Headquarters, 900 Second Street NE #12, Washington DC, 20002-3557, USA; tel. (202) 789-8200; fax (202) 789-0284; email: [meetings@saa.org](mailto:meetings@saa.org); Web site: [www.saa.org](http://www.saa.org)

23-24 March 2002 **Shipwrecks 2002, Underwater Archaeological Society of BC**  
Victoria, BC

Shipwrecks 2002 is a two day international symposium featuring numerous world-class exploration and archaeological projects. It will be held at the Maritime Museum of BC.

Contact: Paul Beilstein, tel. (250) 595-8221; email: [arktek@shaw.ca](mailto:arktek@shaw.ca)

4-6 April 2002 **Annual Conference of the Alaska Anthropological Association**  
Anchorage, Alaska, USA

The 2002 Annual Meeting of the Alaska Anthropological Association will be hosted by the National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office. The meeting theme is "Land, Landmarks, and Landscapes." Proposed sessions include: National Historic Landmarks: Research, Preservation, and Education; Papers in Honor of Doug Anderson; Cultural Landscapes; Don't Play With Your Food!: Native Alaskan Perspectives on Catch-and-Release Sport Fishing.

Contact: Questions about papers and symposia, Rachel Mason, email: [rachel\\_manson@nps.gov](mailto:rachel_manson@nps.gov); Registration, Susan E. Bender, email: [susan\\_bender@nps.gov](mailto:susan_bender@nps.gov); Facilities and speakers, Becky Saleeby, email: [becky\\_saleeby@nps.gov](mailto:becky_saleeby@nps.gov); Web site: [www.alaska.net/~oha/aaa/2002-meeting.html](http://www.alaska.net/~oha/aaa/2002-meeting.html)

10-13 April 2002 **55<sup>th</sup> Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference**  
Boise, Idaho, USA

Hosts for the conference are Idaho State Historical Society, Archaeological Survey of Idaho, Boise National Forest, Idaho Bureau of Land Management, and Department of Anthropology/Boise State University. The conference theme is "Preserving the Spirit of Place." A first call for papers was sent out recently; the deadline for submitting abstracts is 1 March 2002.

Contact Mary Anne Davis, Conference Co-ordinator, with any questions (208.334.3847 or [mdavis@ishs.state.id.us](mailto:mdavis@ishs.state.id.us)).

More conferences on outside cover >>



# CONFERENCES (CONT.)

16-18 May  
2002

**Canadian Archaeological Association (CAA), 35<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting**  
Ottawa, Ontario

The proposed theme for the 35<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the CAA is "Issues in Archaeological Frameworks." Archaeological frameworks represent how we think, write, and do archaeology. Frameworks outline our current state of knowledge based on a common understanding of research topics, either geographically or by subject. The goals of the suggested theme for the 35<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting is to review the current state of knowledge and understanding of research topics, needs, associated problems and gaps, and to identify and facilitate solutions. Encouraging debate about contemporary archaeological frameworks will provide the necessary support for the next generation of research.

*Contact: Chair of the CAA-2002 Organizing Committee, Dr. David Morrison, Canadian Museum of Civilization, PO Box 3100, Station B, Hull, Québec, J8X 4H2; tel. (819) 776-8198; fax (819) 776-8300; email: david.morrison@civilization.ca. Program Chairs Dr. Jean-Luc Pilon and Dr. Richard Morlan, Canadian Museum of Civilization, PO Box 3100, Station B, Hull, Québec, J8X 4H2; tel. (819) 776-8192 (Dr. Pilon); tel. (819) 776-8197 (Dr. Morlan); fax (819) 776-8300; email: jean-luc.pilon@civilization.ca, richard.morlan@civilization.ca; Web site: www.canadianarchaeology.com*

14-17  
November  
2002

**35<sup>th</sup> Annual Chacmool Conference, "Apocalypse Then & Now"**  
Calgary, Alberta

The focus of the 35<sup>th</sup> Annual Chacmool Conference is on how our discipline deals with disasters (both natural and human-caused) and other world-ending crises. Potential topics include: Megafauna Extinctions; Fire & Brimstone: Vulcanism & Archaeology; Death by Deluge: Flooding & Other Natural Calamities; Interpersonal Violence in the Past; Sunken Cities, Sunken Ships; Disasters of Biblical Proportions; Catastrophic Environmental Degradation; Emerging & Re-emerging Infectious Diseases: Implications for Human Variation; Punctuated Equilibrium as Archaeological Explanation; Archaeology & the Art of War/Battlefield Archaeology; The Destruction of Worldviews; Physical Anthropology & Archaeology: Responses to Modern Disasters; Post-Apocalyptic Archaeology: Recovering from Collapse; Indigenous Perspectives on the End of the World; When Worlds Collide: The Archaeology of Invasion; Physiology of Starvation & Famine.

*Contact: Session topics and abstracts, Larry Steinbrenner, Program Chair, email: llsteinb@ucalgary.ca; General inquires, Meaghan Peuramaki-Brown, Conference Coordinator, email: chacmool@ucalgary.ca; 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.ucalgary.ca/UofC/faculties/SS/ARKY/Dept\_Files/chacmool.html*

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