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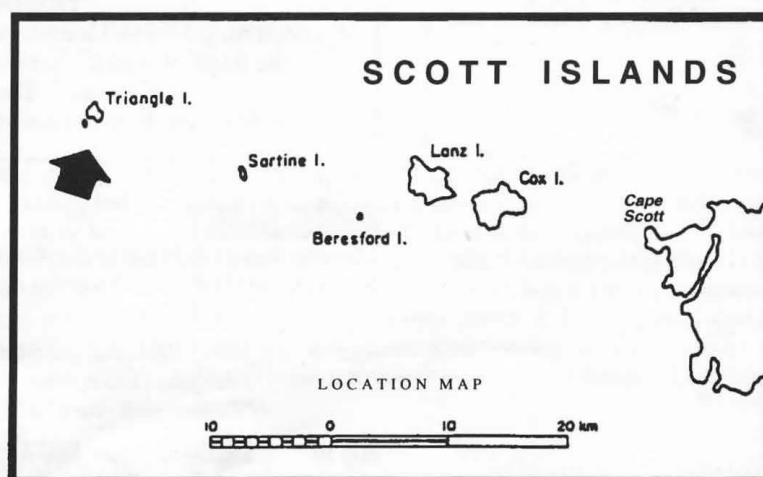
MIDDEN

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“FAR ENOUGH”

THE MIDDEN

Published five times a year by the
Archaeological Society of British Columbia.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Acting Chief Editor: Joyce Johnson (822-2567)

Field Editor: John Maxwell (737-4999)

News Editor: Heather Myles (274-4294)

Publications Editor: Robbin Chatan (731-2077)

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SUBMISSIONS: We welcome contributions on subjects germane to B.C. Archaeology. Guidelines available on request. Submissions and exchange publications should be directed to the appropriate editor at the A.S.B.C. address.

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FRONT COVER:

Map showing location of Triangle Island in the Scott Islands, 68 kms northwest of Cape Scott on the northern tip of Vancouver Island. A view of Triangle Island.
See *Village "far enough,"* page 7.

A.S.B.C.

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 pm. Visitors and new members are welcome!

PRESIDENT

Jim Lee (980-9580 + Fax)

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Membership includes subscription to *The Midden*
and the A.S.B.C. newsletter, *SocNotes*.

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AFFILIATED CHAPTERS

Fraser Valley

Meetings featuring illustrated lectures are held on the third Tuesday of each month, September through May, at 7:30 pm at 2615 Montrose Ave., Abbotsford, B.C.
Contact: Shirley Cook (859-5757)

Nanaimo

Meetings on the second Monday of the month at Malaspina University College, Department of Social Science, 900 Fifth St., Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5S5.
President: Nan Blackburn (758-4319)
Programme Chair: Laurie Hayden

Victoria

Meetings on the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 pm at the Royal British Columbia Museum, Victoria.
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ASBC DIARY:

Meetings held at 8:00 pm in the Auditorium of the Vancouver Museum, 1100 Chestnut St. unless noted otherwise.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| April 12 | JOINT MEETING with the A.I.A.
Prof. John Oleson, Univ. of Victoria
"Excavations at Humelma" |
| May 10 | Dr. David Burley, SFU Archaeology
"The Rocky Mountain Forts and the Interior Exploration of B.C., 1794-1804" |
| June 14 | Grant Keddie, RBCM
- on prehistoric marmot-hunting in the high mountains of Vancouver Island. |

NEW EDITORIAL STAFF

Welcome to the new format of *The Midden*. *The Midden* is now a 17-page publication, produced quarterly (Spring, Summer, Fall, and Winter). Beginning with this first issue of 1995, *The Midden* will be produced by an editorial staff of four, each of whom will be entirely responsible for a portion of the publication. Each editor is appointed for a 2-year term, but may serve longer if desired. The committee works together to coordinate the contents of each issue.

Publications Editor: Robbin Chatan (731-2077)

Three pages of each issue including:

NEW PUBLICATIONS, F.Y.I., LOOK FOR, BOOK REVIEWS.

News Editor: Heather Myles (274-4294)

Three pages of each issue including:

NEWS ITEMS, LECTURES, EXHIBITIONS, CONFERENCES (page 17).

Field Editor: John Maxwell (737-4999)

Three pages of each issue including:

PERMIT LISTS, FIELD NOTES, DEBITAGE.

Chief Editor: [STILL VACANT]

Cover and masthead page

plus eight pages (2-3 main articles), layout & final proofing

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An Introduction

John Maxwell, the new Field Editor, has experience in Northwest Coast archaeology both in excavation and in research. Since receiving his B.A. from the University of British Columbia in 1993, he has participated in many different types of archaeological excavations, helped prepare and research archaeological reports, and conducted ethnohistoric fieldwork in the Fraser Valley. Currently, John is working free-lance with archaeological consultants in the area.

The News Editor, Heather Myles, also graduated with a B.A. from the University of British Columbia in 1993. Since then she has worked on several long-term excavation and laboratory projects with local archaeologists. She is currently employed by the Sto:lo Tribal Nation doing an heritage overview of the Chilliwack Valley.

The third member of the team, Publications Editor, Robbin Chatan, is currently on a leave-of-absence from his doctoral studies at the University of Calgary. He received his M.A. from Calgary in 1992 after a few years of study at the University of British Columbia. His main interest is historical archaeology and marine zooarchaeology of the Pacific. He has been recently employed by Millennia Research.

A Plea

The position of Chief Editor is still vacant! It is difficult to produce *The Midden* without someone filling this position. Though responsible for the largest number of pages, soliciting and editing two or three articles each issue (4 times a year) does not require any more time than the other positions. The

main responsibility lies in proof-reading and coordinating.

To help share the load, there is also room on the staff for a Production Manager who would take over the responsibility of laying out each issue, coordinating with the typesetter, and liaison with the printer. Currently this is the responsibility of the Chief Editor.

If you would like to be part of this committee and help to produce *The Midden* in either of these two capacities, please contact one of the editors as soon as possible. We'll be glad to put your name on the masthead. With such a large gap in the workload, producing this issue of *The Midden* has been a struggle.

Joyce Johnson
Acting Chief Editor

PERMITS

ISSUED BY THE B.C. ARCHAEOLOGY BRANCH, OCTOBER 1994 - MARCH 1995

- 1994-131 Keary Walde: impact assessment of proposed developments at Swan Lake and Guillam Lake Provincial Parks.
1994-132 Shiela Minni: inventory of Stanley Park, New Westminster Land District.
1994-133 Mike Rousseau: monitoring road construction, Little Horsefly Lake (south-central B.C.).
1994-134 B. Kulle: impact assessment Transmountain Pipeline Ltd. control point CP570 near Blue River.
1994-135 Mike Rousseau: monitoring of land altering activities associated with the Fraser Hope Bridge Rehabilitation, Yale Land District.
1994-136 Leonard Ham: inventory of site DhRt 37 bordering McClallam and River Road.
1994-137 Georgie Howe: impact assessment of a residential/recreational development proposed for Alder Island, Coast Land District, east of Alert Bay.
1994-138 Wayne Choquette: systematic data recovery within the proposed Ryan Passing Lane, near Yakh, Kootenay Land District.
1994-139 Sharon Keen: monitoring and emergency impact management of excavations for proposed Barn/Visitor Reception Centre, Point Ellice House.
1994-140 Jean Bussey: impact assessment of the proposed Patricia Creek hydro-electric project near Cordero Channel, east of Johnson Strait.
1994-141 Georgie Howe: impact assessment of a proposed housing development, Nanaimo.
1994-142 Morley Eldridge: impact assessment and monitoring of the proposed realignment of Highway 3 near Sterling Creek Bridge.
1994-143 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of IFP Ltd's proposed cutblocks, associated access road, and related developments near Cleagh Creek, Klaskino Inlet.
1994-144 Morley Eldridge: inventory of the proposed Duke Point Ferry Terminal access road, Nanaimo, Cedar and Cranberry Land District.
1994-145 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of proposed residence and ancillary construction at Lot 14, Cowichan Land District, located in the vicinity of Greig Creek and Bodega Hill, Galiano Island.
1994-146 Jean Bussey: impact assessment of the Sechelt Creek hydro project and water storage reservoir, New Westminster Land District.
1994-147 Rebecca Balcom: impact assessment of residential subdivisions in Castlegar.
1994-148 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of cutblocks/haul roads near Boston Bar.
1994-149 Richard Brolley: impact assessment of proposed Gibson landing park development, Gower Point, Gibson limits.
1994-150 Clarence Ritchie: inventory of 30 archaeological sites within the Nanaimo City limits.
1994-151 Diana French: impact assessment of Highridge Estates subdivision, Kalamalka Lake near Vernon.
1994-152 Richard Brolley: monitoring construction of multi-family residential development within Lot A, Section 3, Comox, DkSf 6, 19, and 37.
1994-153 Michael Forsman: inventory of an 8.8 km long section of the historic Hudson's Bay fur trade trail near Laremauille Lake.
1994-154 Georgie Howe: impact assessment of 35 cutblocks within Williams Lake Forest District.
1994-155 Ian Wilson: data recovery, Galiano Island.
1994-156 John Darwent: inventory of cutblocks, Anahim Lake.
1994-157 Mike Rousseau: impact assessment of Scuzzy Creek hydro project, Boston Bar.
1994-158 Ian Wilson: systematic data recovery within archaeological site DLRj 9.
1994-159 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of archaeological site DhRr 38, District Lot 85, Burnaby.
1994-160 Ian Wilson: data recovery and impact assessment all within the KDYD.
1994-161 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of Princes Royal Island near Whale Channel.
1994-162 Mike Rousseau: impact assessment of proposed development within Norlake industrial suburb.
1994-163 Richard Brolley: impact assessment of landfill site near Lillooet.
1994-164 P. Merchant: impact assessment of proposed development of B.C. Rail properties, near Porteau.
1994-165 NOT ISSUED IN 1994 - see permit #1995-005.
1994-166 Sharon Keen: monitoring and emergency impact management of excavations for proposed greenhouse and pathways at Point Ellice House.
1994-167 NOT ISSUED IN 1994 - see permit #1995-001.
1994-168 NOT ISSUED IN 1994 - see permit #1995-009.
1994-169 NOT ISSUED IN 1994 - see permit #1995-006.
1994-170 NOT ISSUED IN 1994 - see permit #1995-012.
1994-171 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of the proposed Juan de Fuca Trail.

FIELD NOTES

ASBC NANAIMO

Members of the Nanaimo Branch of the ASBC volunteered last September on the Craig Bay dig. Unfortunately the conflict over the dig caused concern for volunteers' safety, and participation was cut short. However, the Nanaimo Branch was able to raise funds to hire a professional archaeologist to lead volunteers in a site survey of Nanaimo. This gave a real boost to the survey which had been bogged down by uncooperative weather. The survey is still working on the Piper's Lagoon site but spring should produce further progress.

PARKS PLANS

An impact assessment recently completed of Pacific Rim National Park's Green Point Campground expansion, determined that no archaeological resources will be affected. Ian Sumpter and Daryl Fedje plan six more weeks of fieldwork in the Park beginning in mid-May.

Hopefully, funding will allow for the third year of involvement of Fred Sieber, a Ditidaht trainee.

The trainee has already received two years of training in archaeological field techniques and cultural resource management in a program developed under agreement between the Ditidaht Tribe and Parks Canada.

Three months of fieldwork are scheduled in Gwaii Haanas, as well. Work at the McLean Mill National Historic Site (1123T) over the next couple of years includes reconstruction, stabilization, test excavations and monitoring during new construction.

MCLEAN MILL

During five days in late February Millennia Research, under contract, conducted remediation and mitigation of contaminated slag at the McLean Mill historic industrial site. The slag from the blacksmith's shop was contaminated with tin, lead and copper. Robbin Chatan supervised excavations that recovered 968 industrial artifacts dealing with the operation of the smithy. A dump outside the building, containing material from throughout the mill, was also examined. Cataloguing and analysis

are in progress, and an oral history component of the project is planned.

MILLENNIA MAPS

Millennia Research is involved with additional projects mapping areas of high archaeological potential in the Bulkly Valley/Kispixox area. The mapping is part of a land and resource management plan. Two of the projects are in the Kalum North Forest District and North Coast Forest District. Millennia is also looking at archaeological potential mapping and inventory of traditional land use with the Cooks Ferry Band and Litton First Nation in the proposed Gowland Range Provincial Park and Spences Bridge Lookout Point.

MILLENNIA AND MoTH

Millennia Research sent Tina Christensen to direct investigations at the Bulkly Bridge project and has three more projects for MoTH on the go.

Continued on next page...

1995 Permits

In 1995 a new permit system was adopted. Now a review period of 15 - 30 days provides a opportunity for First Nations to comment prior to the issuing of a permit

1995-001	Ian Wilson: impact assessment of subdivision, North Saltspring, Cowichan Land District.
1995-002	Ian Wilson: impact assessment of subdivision of Lot A, Sections 25 and 26, north of Kitty Coleman Beach Park, Comox Land District.
1995-003	Ian Wilson: impact assessment of Juan de Fuca Trail between Botanical Beach and China Beach Provincial Parks.
1995-004	Jim Spafford: impact assessment of Abbington Village Development located within Section 4 and 5, Chilliwack District Municipality.
1995-005	Ian Wilson: impact assessment of proposed condominium development near Sechelt.
1995-006	Ian Wilson: impact assessment of forestry operations east of Pitt Island.
1995-007	Ian Wilson: impact assessment of proposed Ministry of Forests haul road near Lynes, Williams Lake Forest District.
1995-008	Bjorn Simonsen: impact assessment of proposed subdivision Lot 1, District Lot 217, Sayward District.
1995-009	Kenneth McIntyre: impact assessment of proposed subdivision in Garden Bay.
1995-010	Morley Eldridge: impact assessment of Victoria approaches, Vancouver Island Highway project.
1995-011	John Dewhurst: impact assessment between Amphitrite Point and Spring Cove.
1995-012	Ian Wilson: impact assessment of proposed subdivision of District Lot 65, Galiano Island.
1995-013	Jean Bussey: impact assessment of Summit Resources oil and gas developments.
1995-014	Ian Wilson: impact assessment of haul roads at the Botel Peninsula.
1995-015	Geordie Howe: impact assessment of Gilford Island-SBFEP cutblocks.
1995-016	Richard Brolly: impact assessment of Pillars Residential Development, Tsawwassen.
1995-017	Jean Bussey: impact assessment of oil and gas developments in Deep Basin and Ring Field.
1995-018	Geordie Howe: impact assessment of 598 Tsawwassen Beach Road.
1995-019	Ian Wilson: impact assessment of Juan De Fuca Trail.
1995-020	Jean Bussey: impact assessment of north-east B.C. oil and gas developments.
1995-021	Geordie Howe: inventory and impact assessment of Berry Island.
1995-022	Ian Wilson: impact assessment of District Lot 64, Cable Bay, Galiano Island, Cowichan Land District.
1995-023	Ian Wilson: systematic data recovery of DhRt 6, 4522 Northwest Marine Drive, Locarno Beach.

D'Ann Owens-Baird is directing a crew of ten on the outskirts of Victoria. The work is part of the Island Highway Project in the Thetis Lake area and includes survey, mitigation, and monitoring in areas of high potential. So far, six kilometres have been surveyed and eleven sites identified in an area where only three were previously known. The sites are small inland shell middens.

Robbin Chatan, Tina Christensen, and Geraldine Manson (Nanaimo First Nation) have been working on the second stage of the Duke Point Ferry Terminal highway access project. The area of the X1 alignment alternative extending into the Nanaimo I.R. #2 along the Nanaimo River was surveyed. Two culturally modified trees were found. One was a relatively recent, particularly fine example with axe marks still visible.

This project also included subsurface shovel-testing of DgRx 42 to determine the southeastern extent of the site for a probable impact evaluation. A deer mandible and unifacial chert tool were found. Investigations are continuing and the Nanoose Bay Interchange project is in the works.

ARCAS AND MoF

Geordie Howe of Arcas Consulting Archaeologists was in the field with Mike Brand recently on three interesting projects: In the Chilcotin Forest District, northwest of Bull Canyon, plans to log a beetle-infested cutblock 1.4 km from the Chilcotin River initiated a survey in late November. South of the block three sites were known. Under 14 cm of snow, the survey located 59 depressions ranging in size from housepit to cache pit. At least 37 of them are likely cultural, and the others will soon be tested.

Around Bambrick Creek, south of Hanceville in the Williams Lake Forest District, a survey of a cutblock revealed a lithic scatter high on top of a hill. However, snowfall cut that survey short.

Helicoptering into Gilford Island to survey two cutblocks on the east end (Port McNiel Forest District) resulted in identification of numerous culturally modified trees. Brand and Howe recorded many bark strips, aboriginal stumps, and chopped trees—one clearly showing adze marks. One stump was associated with a log that appeared to have had a plank removed.

BEACH GROVE

Richard Brolly has returned to Molnar Capital Corporation's Pillars Residential Development in Tsawwassen. An impact assessment by ARCAS last June suggested that up to 3000 m² of significant midden deposits were intact on the property at the north end of the Beach Grove site (DgRs 1). Mitigative excavations and recovery were accepted by the developer, the Archaeology Branch, and the Tsawwassen and Semiahmoo First Nation and will finish at the end of March.

During March, a crew of seventeen from Arcas Consulting Archaeologists, including six members of the Tsawwassen and Semiahmoo First Nation, excavated three block-excavations which represent different types of deposits. The research design is intended to answer questions about how prehistoric land use was affected by environmental land changes in the area—specifically how the development of the Fraser River Delta and joining of Roberts "Island" to the mainland affected the area.

Results part-way through the excavation indicated that this part of the site was important as a shellfish harvesting and processing site. Fishing and hunting were relatively unimportant. At one time the site was probably a sandpit or sandy ridge at the north-east corner of Roberts "Island". Projectile points and other artifacts suggest St. Mungo and Locarno Beach phases are represented in the truncated deposits.

POINTS WEST GOES EAST

Jean Bussey of Points West Consulting Ltd. conducted two field investigations last summer—one at Savona, west of Kamloops where the lake drains into the Thompson River, and the other at Okanagan Falls. Investigations at Savona began with salvage operations requested by the Secwepemec First Nation. The south and west portions of the site had been destroyed. About 1000 square metres of disturbed deposits were power screened, and 100,000 pieces of debitage plus 4000 tools or fragments collected.

Thirty-nine 1x1 metre units averaging 120cm deep were systematically excavated in the intact north and east portions of the site. This time 100,000 pieces of debitage and 1100 tools or fragments were collected. The site is major and dates from about 7000 BP through to the late prehistoric period. The middle prehistoric is particularly well-represented.

B.C. Gas was most cooperative during the emergency salvage work at Okanagan Falls where pipeline construction exposed truncated deposits under a CPR railway bed. Thirty cm of intact deposits remained in the right-of-way for a distance of seven or eight metres. Fifteen 1x1 metre units were dug outlining a square 4 metre on each side. In the first unit a cache of three ground stone pestles was found; in the second unit two more pestles appeared. In all, three large, one small, and one unfinished pestle were found. Five roasting pits were also encountered in the course of excavation.

WILSON'S WORK

Ian Wilson is cataloguing artifacts and writing up a report for excavations conducted last fall at Monte Creek. The site contains what may be the oldest-known housepit in the Interior, dating 4500 -4000 BP. More C¹⁴ dates are expected. In addition to intact faunal remains, several small circular burning or smudge pits were uncovered outside the house.

Andrew Mason (I.R. Wilson) just directed ten days of excavations at Locarno Beach two lots east of recent Arcas investigations and three lots down from the spot where Charles E. Borden did his work. Cultural material encountered down to beach sand included flakes, fish-knives, hand maul fragments, points, and a surprising proportion of obsidian. Some artifacts may represent Marpole period occupation. Faunal remains include salmon and flatfish. Two of the five crew were members from Squamish First Nation.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT CONSULTANTS

(Updated February 1995)

This list contains the names of consultants who have identified themselves to the Archaeology Branch (Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture) as being available to conduct archaeological impact assessment and management studies, as well as consultants with expertise in associated fields. All consultants on this list, with the exception of "Affiliated Consultants" are eligible to apply for archaeological inspection or investigation permits. The list is not intended to be exhaustive, as there may be other consultants eligible to hold permits who do not appear on the consultants list. It is the responsibility of those wishing to appear on the list to update their working status every year. References will be automatically dropped if the Branch has not received status updates for two consecutive years.

The consultants' list is provided for information purposes only. It is not intended as a statement of professional qualification.. The Province of British Columbia is not responsible for any errors or omissions to this list, and assumes no responsibility for the acts or omissions of any consultant on the list.

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DEBITAGE

New this year to the Archaeological Impact Assessment Consultants list are **Brad Smart** (Aeon Heritage Consulting) and **Diana Alexander** . . . **Andrew Mason**, the newest addition to I.R. Wilson Consultants, spent ten days just a few blocks down from the Locarno Beach type-site dug by Borden in the '50s . . . **Parks Canada** has an archaeology office in Victoria. **Ian Sumpter's** number there is 363-0578. **Parks Canada**, in collaboration with the Skidegate Haida, contracted **Millennia Research** for digitising and error-trapping of locational information for a survey of areas throughout South Moresby on Gwaii Haanas. **Bert Wilson** (Millennia) is directing the mapping of old strand lines with high archaeological potential . . . Students at UBC are dispersing for the summer to dig in far-away places—Alaska, Belize. **Warren Hill** is currently working on his PhD project in Chiapas, Mexico with **Doug Brown** and **Vicki Feddema** as crew. **Prof. Michael Blake** will be joining them for a couple of weeks before returning to head up the UBC field school at Scowlitz once again, assisted by MA student **Sandy Morrison** . . . **Douglas, Langara, Kwantlen, and Capilano Colleges** will be conducting an archaeological field school, again in co-operation with Fort Langley National Historic Site. **Stan Copp** will direct 40 students in excavation of structural features prior to planned reconstructions. Areas both inside and outside of the palisade will be investigated this year . . . **Langara** is also sending a field school to Kenya for

the third time . . . **SFU** is returning to the Bella Coola Valley with 20 students under the direction of **Prof. Phil Hobler** to continue investigation of Late Period/protohistoric deposits . . . **UVic**, and **Cariboo** also have field schools planned for this summer . . . In another vein, **Nicole Hérold**, an archaeology graduate of SFU, is offering services of French translation. In February she gave a lecture at the Alliance Française entitled "Barkerville: Présence Chinoise dans la Région Caribou durant la Période de la Ruée vers l'Or (19ème siècle); Scénario d'une Fouille et d'une Projection Archéologique tel qu'illustré par le Village et ses Environs." Nicole can be contacted at Suite 2B, 3762 Thurston Street, Burnaby, B.C. V5H 1H7, tel/fax: 451-0227 . . . **Kitty Bernick** and **Ann Stevenson** are busy these days working on a different type of archaeology as the time approaches for their exhibition, "From under the Delta: Wet-site Archaeology in British Columbia's Lower Mainland," and its accompanying international conference, "Hidden Dimensions: The Significance of Wetlands Archaeology." . . . **Grant Keddie**, one of two archaeologists remaining at the RBCM, is also working on an exhibit, "Beyond the Great Wall," which deals with the prehistory of China. Another exhibit at the RBCM, "Golden Mountain," presents early Chinese occupation in B.C. . . . **Bjorn Simonsen** (Bastion Group) has follow-up news of the Scheidam Flats Archaeological Project at Kamloops. A few years ago Bastion Group and

Arcas excavated 30-35 roasting pits scattered singly and in clusters over an area 2 km x 500 m along a creek bottom. The work was part of a dispute which was scheduled to go to court this March. The dispute has recently been resolved out of court . . . **John Dewhirst** (Archeo Tech) and **Diana Alexander**, and **Bjorn Simonsen** find themselves doing mostly ethnographic and ethnohistoric research for First Nations, lawyers, government, and private industry. **Simonsen** has just finished an overview study of archaeological resources and traditional land use areas in Sanich Inlet as part of a multi-disciplinary study commissioned by the province in co-operation with the Saanich, Malahat, and Cowichan First Nations . . . **Richard Brolly** (Arcas) directed an impact assessment of access-road upgrading and construction at a landfill on the west side of the Fraser River north of the Lillooet Valley. The landfill is a kettle depression on a kame terrace. A very small surface lithic scatter found on a ridge inside the kettle depression may be of considerable antiquity. No further action is considered . . . **June Ryder** is conducting geoarchaeological investigations for Arcas at the Beach Grove site where they have been working for most of the month of March . . . **Mike Rousseau** (Antiquus) is busy finishing up his reports relating to timber harvesting . . . **Sandra Zacharias** (Deva) is currently off monitoring up in Lillooet, while **Jeff Johnson** of Golder Associates is involved in confidential projects.

EVIDENCE OF KWAKWAKA'WAKW SETTLEMENT ON TRIANGLE ISLAND

VILLAGE "far enough"

Catherine Yasui and Steven Acheson

Known to the Kwakwaka'wakw of northern Vancouver Island as "*far enough*," Triangle Island is a spectacular, barren, wind-swept, rocky outcrop lying 68 kilometres north-west of Cape Scott on the northwestern-most point of Vancouver Island. Home to one of British Columbia's largest seabird colonies, the island was also briefly crowned in 1910 with "one of the most important lighthouses" on Canada's west coast.

As chronicled in Donald Graham's *Keepers of the Light* (1985), a combination of human error, simple arrogance, and nature's fury would see this sentinel to modern commerce dismantled a decade later, closing a well-recognised chapter in the human history of the island. A recent archaeological reconnaissance of the island has now documented evidence of an earlier, much longer human presence in the form of a series of shell midden sites along the base of the steep outer slopes which define the whole of the island.

Triangle Island lies within traditional Kwakwaka'wakw territory, but aside from what information is potentially locked within these sites, little information exists about the people who once occupied the island. Historically, the Scott Islands are recognised as being the territory of the Yutlinuk (Yut'linuxw), or Yulenox, according to Boas (1934). Little is known of the Yutlinuk, however, the only known source of information, the Work/McNeill census of 1838-39, provides documentary evidence of this group (Galois 1994:284, 303-4).

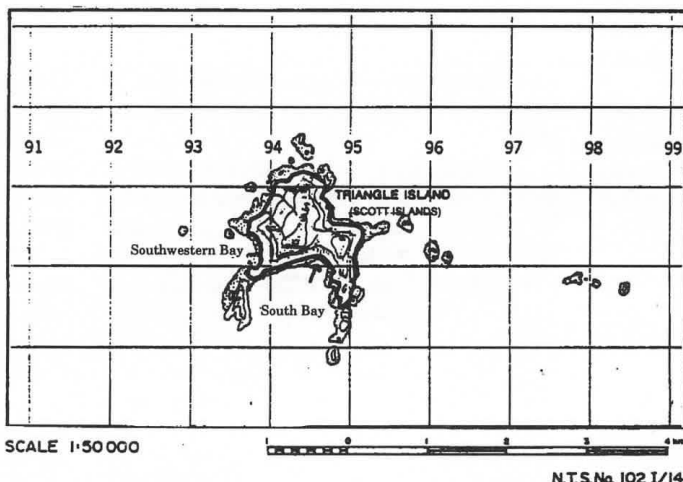
The Yutlinuk are believed to have merged with the Nakomgilisala of the Cape Scott region around 1850, or possibly earlier. By the late 1870s the Nakomgilisala and the Tlatasikwala to the east formed a single tribe, partly due to a decline in population, but also as a means of increasing their defence against Tsimshian raiders (Galois 1994:283). According to Codere (1990:361), the merging of these three tribes was given formal recognition in 1954 under the band name "Nuwitti" (also spelled "Newitsee" or "Nahwitti"). However, Galois (1994:282) reports that "Nahwitti" was a collective name already in use by the latter part of the 19th century.

Accounts are unclear as to the circumstances

surrounding the Yutlinuk as a separate group, and any subsequent merging with other tribes of the Cape Scott region. Documentary evidence points to continued use of their traditional Yutlinuk territory off Cape Scott, particularly for the procurement of seabird eggs (Galois 1994:304). Since the Cape Scott region was the shared ancestral homeland to the Quatsino, Koskimo, and Nakomgilisala (Galois 1994:282-283), there is some possibility that the Quatsino also used Triangle Island.

The Kwakwaka'wakw name for the island, *far enough*, is deserving. Situated on the Cook Bank,

sheltered locality for the research camp was on the one known archaeological site, EfTg 1—the same location previously occupied by a Canadian Wildlife Service cabin from the late 1970's to 1990. This one site was first reported in 1975 by Lawrence Padgett, a visiting navigation technician. A surprise for this latest survey was the size and complexity of the site. In addition, the presence of another three shell midden sites on the southwestern portion of the island suggests extensive Kwakwaka'wakw occupation and use of the island and surrounding waters.



Approximate location of site EfTg 1 in South Bay, Triangle Island, B.C.

Triangle Island is western-most in the Scott Island series. It rises to 210 metres above sea level, with an undulating central plateau. The island is capped by a rich mantle of low-lying, scrub vegetation and grasses which thrive in the moist, humid climate. Soils are enriched by an abundance of bird droppings. Winds continually buffet the island and hurricane force winds are frequent. In the annals of lighthouse-keeping, Triangle Island gained considerable notoriety. In October 1912, the anemometer at the lightstation registered winds of 193 kilometres per hour before ripping the instrument from its mounts (Graham 1985:257).

Until last year, there had been no systematic archaeological survey of any part of the Scott Islands. Our inventory of the island was undertaken in response to the proposed establishment of a biology base camp for the study of the seabird colony. Not surprisingly, the only reasonably

EfTg 1 is the largest of the four sites. This apparent village site lies in the northernmost section of the southern bay, where the shoreline makes an acute bend and rises approximately five to five and a half metres above the high tide mark. The site stretches some 153 metres along the shore with a maximum width of only 22 metres.

Directly behind the site are steep-walled cliffs which provide seasonal nesting habitats for thousands of rhinoceros auklets. The midden itself is also a nesting area for other seabirds whose extensive burrowing into the slopes of the cultural deposits have riddled the site with holes.

Most significant was the presence of at least four house platforms situated on mounds built up mainly of soil, shell and rock debris. All four platforms are rectangular in shape, measuring between 3.5 and 5 metres in width and 4 to 6 metres in length, with a raised berm clearly defined along the sides of most of these features. The shell midden mounds rise more than four metres above the beach. A portion of House Platform 2 is now buried beneath slide debris. Extensive slumpage all along the cliff walls has likely obscured other cultural features.

The surface and near-surface layers of the midden around the house platforms are extensively disturbed by bird-burrowing. An abundance of shell, fire-altered rock and bone could be identified in sub-surface cultural materials ejected daily around newly-occupied burrows. The deposits, which may extend to several metres and be of considerable antiquity, could contain evidence of the presence and human use of a near-extinct

species of albatross (*Diomedea albatrus*).

The abundance of whale bone at the site suggests that these mammals could have been hunted, as well as scavenged, by the Kwakwaka'wakw. The existence of a small artifact assemblage collected in 1975 and deposited in the Royal British Columbia Museum, adds another dimension to the site. The assemblage consists of a fragment of a carved stone "slave killer" showing a human face, and a number of stone fishnet weights.

Structural features include several large stumps protruding from the ground which appear to be remnants of house posts. A number of smaller wooden posts were also observed around House Platform 1 and 2. It is unclear if these posts relate to the activities of the Canadian Wildlife Service which seasonally occupied the site during the 1980's for research purposes, or if they have other historical significance.

A survey of the island's southern and western bays resulted in the discovery of three additional shell midden deposits (EfTg 2, EfTg 3 and EfTg 4), all of which are much smaller than EfTg 1. No raised shell middens or house platforms were identified at any of these three sites.

Site EfTg 2 lies midway along the shoreline on a slightly raised beach terrace. It occupies the widest part of flat terrain in the south-western bay. Steep cliffs rise up behind the site area where extensive slide debris is plainly visible.

EfTg 3 is located approximately 75 metres north from here. It appears as a very small midden exposure among a number of boulders which were deposited at the foot of the cliff face as rockfall. Shell and fire-altered rock were enclosed within a ovoid ring of boulders.

Situated 550 metres west of site EfTg 1 is the fourth small shell midden exposure. EfTg 4 lies just below a narrow pass through the rocks leading to the south-western bay.

In various accounts the depiction of the Kwakwaka'wakw as a resourceful and resilient people capable of ranging far and wide to exploit different resources with the use of canoes, certainly rings true in the case of Triangle Island (Codere 1990:368). Boas (1934) noted eleven place names around Triangle Island which indicates that significant recognition was accorded this island. Names such as "sea lion place on rock", and "having sea otters" may have identified important resource locations, while "home site on ground" may have referred to some form of habitation or settlement area. In the early 1950's, Mungo Martin also noted a village site on Triangle Island (in a different location from that recorded by Boas) in his recording of Yutlinuk sites on the Scott Islands (Duff Papers, file 122; in Galois 1994:304).

The Triangle Island lightstation, on the other hand, was considered a blunder a decade after construction and dismantled in 1920 (Graham 1985:252-262). Built during a period of unfettered optimism in the technological mastery of steam and iron over nature, the Triangle Island lighthouse sent

View of site EfTg 1 in South Bay.



a million candlepower light some fifty miles from its 194-metre perch on top of the island for only ten years.

The installation proved to be just too exposed to the elements, even for a lighthouse, and too high to be effectively seen in low cloud (a not too infrequent occurrence). Though the station's gigantic lantern now sits at the Canadian Coast Guard base in Victoria, the base of the lighthouse and at least two other structural foundations remain visible on the island's peak. In the large bay on the island's Northeast side are the remnants of a tramway built to hoist supplies up the steep cliff face from the beach.

Access to the island is a formidable feat at any time of the year and our visit was only possible through the generous logistical support of the Canadian Coast Guard, especially the captain and crew of the Canadian Coast Guard Vessel, *Narwhal*. Though it is not possible on the basis of existing information to establish whether or not the island was occupied year-round, the present archaeological evidence speaks volumes about the maritime abilities of the island's original inhabitants.

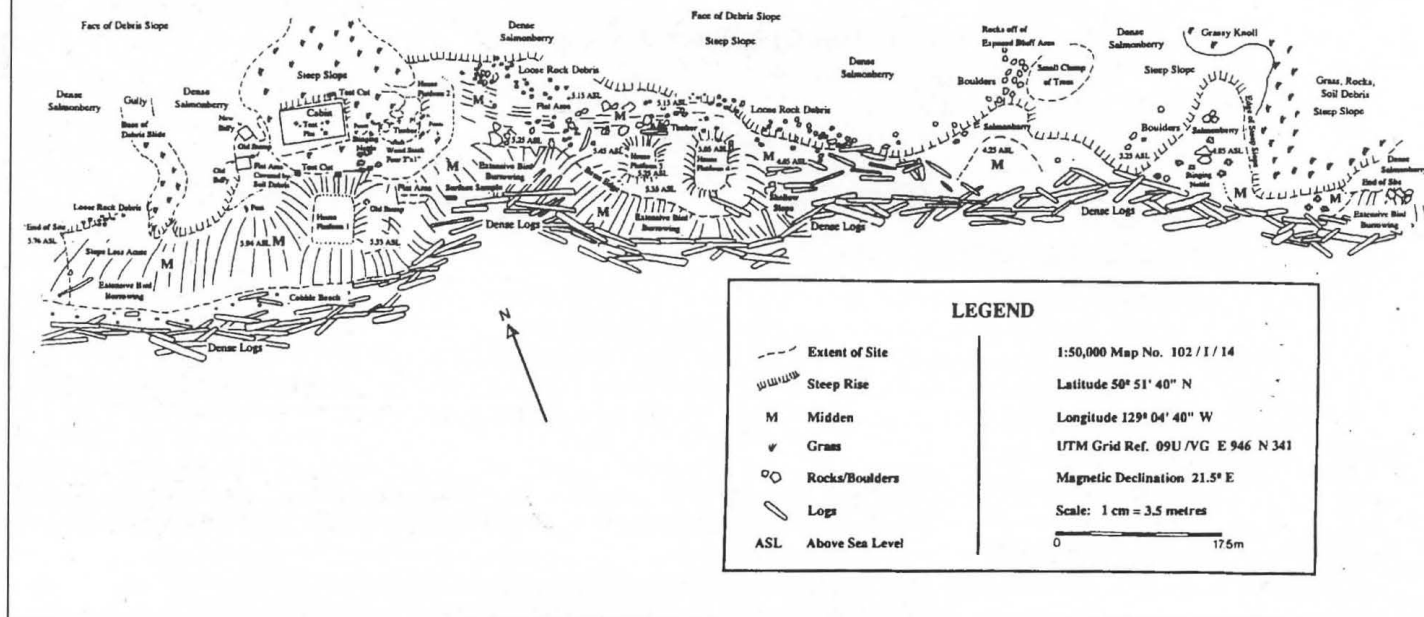
Today, "far enough" Island is a provincial ecological reserve, protecting the more than 400,000 breeding pairs of seabirds that nest on Triangle Island (B.C. Ecological Reserves Program 1993:2-13A). Archaeological site EfTg 1 is an important part of the breeding area, having provided suitable nesting habitat for an extended period of time. It should be noted that due to the ecological sensitivity of the island's nesting habitat, and presence of these archaeological sites, B.C.

Parks (Strathcona District) strictly regulates visits to the island and prohibits use of the upland areas. The presence of additional, and potentially older, upland archaeological sites lying beneath the island's thick grass mantle is also a distinct possibility.

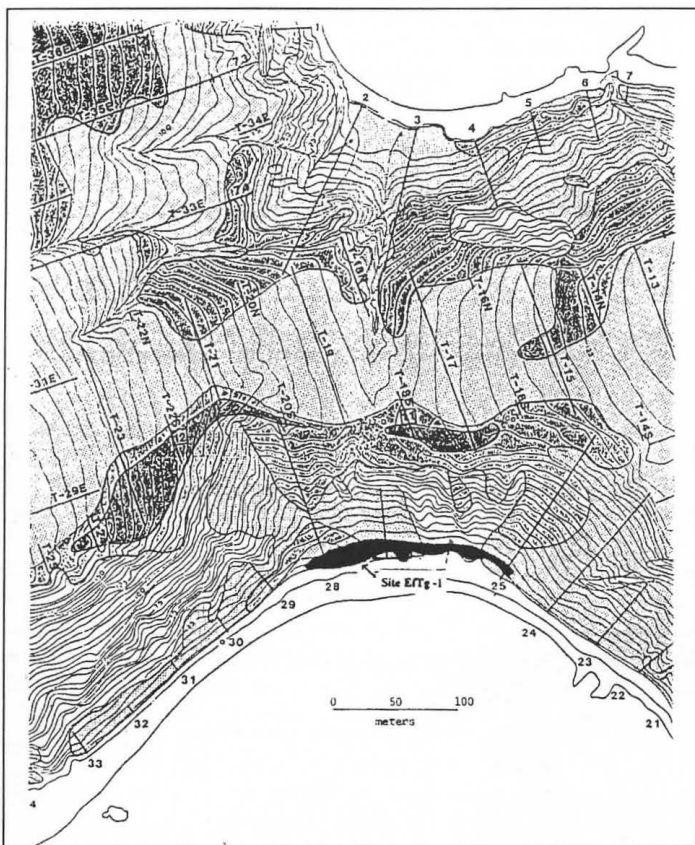
At first glance, Triangle Island's remote location, coupled with constant high winds, strong tides and rocky shoals, would suggest limited use by past peoples. Yet the presence of large shell middens, along with extensive bird nesting areas, a rich littoral zone, and an abundance of sea lions and seals, as well as access to whales, points to intensive past use and future archaeological potential.

Catherine Yasui is a graduate student in the Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, and specialises in coastal ecology and regional subsistence. Dr. Steven Acheson is a Project Officer with the Archaeology Branch, Government of British Columbia.

SITE Eftg - 1 **TRIANGLE ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA**



C. YASUI 1994



Topographic map showing approximate position of site Eftg 1.

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 1985 *Keepers of the Light: A History of British Columbia's Lighthouses and Their Keepers*. Harbour Publishing: Madera Park, B.C.

PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

ARCHAEOLOGY

CLARK, ANTHONY.

- 1990 *Seeing Beneath the Soil: Prospecting Methods in Archaeology.*
B.T. Batsford, London. 176 pp. (paperback) \$39.95 US.

MARC, JACQUES, project director.

- 1990 *Historic Shipwrecks of Southern Vancouver Island.*
Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia, Vancouver. 57 pp. \$9.00
[Available from UASBC, c/o Vancouver Maritime Museum, 1905 Ogden St., Vancouver, B.C. V6J 1A3, Attn: Alexandria Cutbill.]

ETHNOLOGY AND MATERIAL CULTURE

HANNA, DARWIN, and MAMIE HENRY, eds.

- 1995 *Our Tellings: Interior Salish Stories of the Nlha7k-pmx People.*
UBC Press, Vancouver. ISBN 0-7748-0525-0. 224 pp., illustrated. (cloth) Price \$39.95
A collection of traditional oral narratives and legends compiled by members of the Nlha7k-pmx who are among the original Salish inhabitants of the Fraser, Thompson and Nicola valleys; provides an insight into how they perceive their own tradition.

EMMONS, GEORGE T.

- 1993 *Basketry of the Tlingit and the Chilkat Blanket.*
Sheldon Jackson Museum, Sitka. vii + 192 pp., 17 black-and-white photos, 84 figs. and appxs. (paperback) \$19.95 US.

KARKLINS, KARLIS.

- 1992 *Trade Ornament Usage Among the Native Peoples of Canada: A Source Book.*
Environment Canada, National Historic Parks, Ottawa. Cat. No. R61-2/9-56.

POCIUS, GERALD. ed.

- 1991 *Living in a Material World: Canadian and American Approaches to Material Culture.*
Social and Economic Papers No. 19. Institute of Social and Economic Research, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's. 290 pp. (paperback) \$29.95

KAPLAN, SUSAN, and KRISTIN BARNES, eds.

- 1986 *Raven's Journey: The World of Alaska's Native People.*
University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology Publications, Philadelphia. ISBN 0-934718-82-2.
208 pp., 18 colour and 250 duotone illus., maps, and bibl. (paperback) \$24.95 US.

GUNTHER, ERNA.

- 1984 *Design Units on Tlingit Baskets.*
Sheldon Jackson Museum, Sitka. 20 pp., 25 figs. (paperback) \$5.50 US.

SHOTRIDGE, LOUIS.

- 1984 *Tlingit Woman's Root Basket.*
Sheldon Jackson Museum, Sitka. 24 pp., 7 b/w photos, appxs. (paperback) \$4.00 US.

LOOK FOR: Chapter

CARLSON, ROY L.

- 1994 Trade and Exchange in Prehistoric British Columbia. In *Prehistoric Exchange Systems in North America*, eds. Timothy G. Baugh and Jonathon E. Ericson, pp.307-361. Plenum Press, New York

This chapter examines the existing evidence for prehistoric trade and exchange in British Columbia. Carlson infers both prehistoric inter- and intra-group exchange systems on the Coast and Interior Plateau based on the presence of obsidian, which has been part of the Native cultural pattern in the Pacific Northwest for at least 9500 years. Obsidian would have formed part of the total inventory list of commodities which were exchanged and have not been preserved in the archaeological record. Based on the existing data he infers the development of social ranking along the Coast between 4000 and 3500 years ago, and the appearance of the potlatch ("paleo-potlatch") associated with status inequality.

THE FULL FAUNAL EXPERIENCE

This monograph is the second volume in a long-awaited series pertaining to the archaeological investigations at the pre-contact Makah village site of Ozette. The project was conducted by Washington State University in affiliation with the USDI, National Park Service. Although investigations began in the late 1940s, most of the material was recovered by Daugherty and colleagues in 1966, 1967 and continuously between 1970 and 1981.

The data recovered at Ozette have resulted in numerous unpublished graduate theses and dissertations, conference papers, as well as published articles and monographs of varying accessibility. The initial appearance of the published excavation reports of the Ozette material in 1991 (Samuels ed. *Ozette Archaeological Project Research Reports I: House Structure and Floor Midden*) has made the hitherto disparate data from Ozette more accessible. The latest volume presents the faunal evidence from Ozette, and concentrates on the use of the recovered zooarchaeological remains to evaluate the inferences of social structure at the site. The sections which compose the monograph are essentially condensed thesis and dissertation research produced in the Department of Anthropology at Washington State University, with contributions by David R. Huelsbeck, Gary Wessen, Paul Gleeson, Marian Fiskén, and Raymond DePuydt.

The excavation strategies employed by the Ozette Archaeological Project included the intentional recovery of faunal material as an important research focus. The faunal remains recovered and analysed from the archaeological deposits include invertebrates, fish, bird, and both marine and terrestrial mammals. The total faunal assemblage consists of approximately 1.5 million elements identified to the taxonomic level, plus "millions" of unidentifiable fragments. This collection is unique in its relatively large size, which makes it a robust comparative database. The faunal evidence from Ozette illustrates that the pre-contact Makah occupants exploited a wide range of animals in different ecological zones in the Cape Alava region of Washington State.

The archaeological invertebrate material was analysed by Wessen (Part III, pps. 95-196) which consists of bivalves, univalves, chitons, cephalopods (octopus sp.), crabs, barnacles, and urchins. In total, 90 invertebrate species have been identified in the faunal assemblage, representing marine, freshwater and terrestrial species—a total of 306,456 identified items. Using both MNI (minimum number of

individuals) and live-meat weight estimates per taxon, Wessen is able to infer the nature of mollusc exploitation and diet contribution in the subsistence economy. The collection is dominated by mussel (predominantly California mussel), native little-neck, and Sitka periwinkle, which account for 78% of the MNI counts. The intra-site variation of mollusc material found in Unit V deposits indicates differential shellfish exploitation, utilisation, and disposal patterns which may have been associated with relative social status and familial affiliation of the individual nuclear families and households.

Huelsbeck analysed the archaeological fish material from Ozette (Part II, pps. 71-91), which consists of between 150,000 and 200,000 identified elements. This assemblage comes from deposits in Houses 1 and 2. Based on bone counts and MNI values, the fish assemblage is dominated by bones from greenling, lingcod, salmonid, rockfish, halibut, sculpin, and perch. Variation in fish exploitation between these two houses suggest possible differences in the control or ownership of specific resource locations by households. Huelsbeck believes that the fish-bone assemblage is under-represented due to preservation factors which may under value the importance of fish in the pre-contact Ozette subsistence economy.

DePuydt (Part IV, pps. 199-263) studied the bird bone and was able to identify 1120 bone elements and 44 taxonomic categories, with a total of 138 MNI. The identified bird-bone assemblage is dominated by gull, scoter, murre, fulmar, albatross, pelican, shearwater, and cormorant species, which were exploited locally. His analysis indicates that the procurement of bird species was a marginal activity when compared with the economically important sea mammal exploitation and fishing activities practised by the prehistoric inhabitants. It seems that the exploitation of birds was scheduled when the more important economic activities did not take place.

Although the bird remains constitute a small part of the diet, the variation of avian species represented and the bone type frequencies suggest that bird provided important sources of raw material, namely bone and feathers. A large amount of wing elements from certain species (ie. gulls) found in the Ozette deposits seem to support the ethnographic records which state that wings were used and curated for feathers and/or tool manufacture.

The analysis of the terrestrial and marine mammals, with the exception of the whale bone, is found in Part II (pps. 27-90) by Huelsbeck. The

Ozette Archaeological Project Research Reports Volume II: Fauna.

edited by STEPHEN R. SAMUELS.

Washington State University Department of
Anthropology Reports of Investigations 66 (1994):
Pullman, WA.

436 pp, 73 figs., 27 pls., 140 tbls., Appxs., Bibl.
\$27.50 US.

total mammal assemblage which has been thus far identified as to genus and species amounts to 52,938 NISP. In this collection sea mammals constitute 95% of the total, 90% of which consists of northern fur seal elements. Other mammal species found in this assemblage are dog, porpoise, sea lion, sea otter, deer, elk, and harbour seal. The evidence suggests that the pre-contact inhabitants at Ozette concentrated on the exploitation of marine mammals over terrestrial species, particularly the fur seal. Deer and elk elements indicate that these species were exploited not only for meat, but that their bones and antlers were used as raw materials in artifact manufacture. On the other hand, sea mammals seem to have been a more important food resources. The variation in the intra-site distribution of mammal remains may suggest occupational specialisation as well as probable status differentiation.

The Makah were renowned whalers, so it is not surprising that whale bone was found in abundance at Ozette. The whale-bone assemblage, discussed by Huelsbeck and based partly on the work of Marian Fiskén in Part V (pps. 267-303), consists of 3402 whole elements. Only a minority of these have been identified as to species because of the incomplete and scattered nature of the whale comparative collection used. The existing evidence indicates that gray and humpback species dominate the assemblage, while right and finback whales were infrequently exploited as well. Other species that have been identified are killer and sperm whale.

Based on useable meat estimates, whales accounted for as much as 83% of all consumable meat and oil. Whale oil was obtained in such abundance that it probably provided a significant trade commodity for the community. The differences in the frequency of the skeletal elements

between houses appears to indicate that the occupants of House 1 were of higher status than those House 2.

The five appendices at the back of the volume provide good supplemental data to the main parts of this monograph, as well as providing methodological models which can be employed or modified in future zooarchaeological analyses of other Northwest Coast faunal assemblages. The appendices consist of a description of the Ozette faunal computer file (Appendix A, pps. 306-319) by Paul Gleeson, the Ozette shellfish computer code (Appendix B, pps. 322-331), an account of the shellfish taxonomy (Appendix C, pps. 334-358) by Gary Wessen, the modification of whale bone (Appendix D, pps. 360-377) and the taxonomic differentiation of whale elements (Appendix E, pps. 380-391) by Marian Fiskén.

Each study of the major taxonomic groups from the Ozette fauna assemblage includes a succinct description of the research strategies and theoretical questions addressed by the analyst, quantification methodology, ethnographic accounts of traditional Northwest Coast and Makah resource exploitation and processing activities, discussions of seasonality and scheduling practises inferred from the data, and studies on the variation in faunal distributions. These studies may serve to illustrate task specialisation and status differentiation at both the intra- and inter-household levels.

Along with the vast number of figures, tables, and appendices, this monograph presents a comprehensive processual study of the Ozette faunal assemblage. With the exception of a slight increase in terrestrial mammal exploitation found in the historic deposits at the site, the prehistoric subsistence economy practised by the occupants of Ozette was relatively stable over a long period of

time.

For most laymen and some students this monograph may seem slightly daunting in its use of zooarchaeological jargon and statistical method, but one can get around this problem through selective reading. For the zooarchaeologist who works with Pacific Northwest Coast faunal assemblages this book will be an important reference source, not only for the data itself, which provides a good view of prehistoric Makah animal exploitation, but it also presents models for approaches to the analysis of the zooarchaeological data. It illustrates, successfully, the amount of inferences that one can obtain from the variation in archaeological animal bone and shell. However, it must be kept in mind that Ozette is a unique situation, both in the amount and type of data retrieved, but also in the nature of excavation methods used (the horizontal excavation of houses) which has been rarely employed on Northwest Coast sites.

Copies of this monograph can be obtained directly from the Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-4910.

Robbin Chatan

Robbin Chatan is the new publications editor for *The Midden*. He has taken a leave of absence from his Ph.D. studies in the Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, and has been working as a consulting archaeologist for Millennia Research. He has an interest in zooarchaeology, particularly marine vertebrate and invertebrate fauna, and has worked on fish and mollusc materials from the Pacific Northwest Coast and Papua New Guinea.

Iyá:qtem LONGHOUSE

The official opening of the Iyá:qtem Longhouse (located on the former Hatzic Rock site), was held on February 25, 1995, during National Heritage Week. The ribbon-cutting ceremony involved a performance by Spindlewhorl Dancers, and was followed by a salmon feast. Over 200 people were in attendance, including officials from both the B.C. Federal Government and the Municipality of Mission.

Iyá:qtem is a sacred Stó:lo transformer site and ancient village 3 km east of Mission, and has been the subject of several archaeological investigations. Since 1990, archaeologists have unearthed over tens of thousands of artifacts at this site, and discovered a semi-subterranean dwelling.

The Longhouse is the site's interpretive centre, containing displays of Stó:lo baskets, other cedar-root basketry, and archaeological artifacts.

HIDDEN DIMENSIONS

The UBC Museum of Anthropology, in co-operation with the Musqueam, Tsawwassen, Katzie, and Stó:lo First Nation, is hosting an international conference on wet-site archaeology, April 27-30, 1995. The conference, HIDDEN DIMENSIONS: THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF WETLAND ARCHAEOLOGY, is co-sponsored by the ASBC (Vancouver), and the Wetland Archaeology Research Project (U.K.).

Highlights of the preliminary program include two pre-conference workshops on teaching archaeology, and the CRM [Cultural Resource Management] of archaeological wet-sites; a public forum addressing current issues relating to the Fraser River's cultural, ecological, economic, and historical importance; a workshop on species identification and material analysis; a plenary session addressing the cultural significance of wetland archaeology; as well as a variety of social events. Sessions are planned on the following topics:

- Research Potential of Alaska's Wet Sites: Past, Present, and Future Concerns
- Ancient Agriculture: Evidence from Wet Sites
- Fishing for the Past: Traps, Weirs, and Other Submerged Sites
- Wetlands and Past Human Ecosystems: Exploring the Long-Term and Large-Scale Association
- Conservation and Preservation Issues

- Wet-Site Perspectives, Past and Present
- The Potential and Challenge of Wetland Environments

The ASBC is recruiting volunteers for the conference, to help with registration, transportation of VIP's, and a variety of other tasks. Several shifts are available throughout each day of the conference. To sign up, contact Reet Kana, 689-0774.

Registration for the conference will begin on April 27, 8:30 am to 8:00 pm in the UBC Museum of Anthropology lobby, and continue April 28-29, 8:30 am - 3:00 pm. See *HIDDEN DIMENSIONS*, p 17.

TROUBLED WATERS

On April 27, 1995, *Troubled Waters*, a public forum on First Nations heritage and use of the Fraser River, will be hosted by the First Nations House of Learning and the UBC Museum of Anthropology on April 27, 1995. Held in conjunction with the HIDDEN DIMENSIONS conference, the forum will discuss the Fraser River's cultural, ecological, economic, and historical importance.

The First Panel from 12:00-12:30 pm tentatively includes invited speakers Wendy Grant (Assembly of First Nations), Steven Point (Stó:lo Nation), Bjorn Simonsen (Heritage Consultant), and Prof. Michael Blake (Dept. of Anthropology, UBC). This will be followed by a coffee break and discussion.

The Second Panel will begin at 3:00 pm with speakers Saul Terry (Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs), Terry Glavin (Writer and Fisheries Consultant), Prof. David Burley (Dept. of Archaeology, SFU), and Sonny McHalsie (Stó:lo Nation). After discussion from 5:00-5:30, the forum will conclude with a presentation of food to the participants.

For further information, phone 822-4604.

CHACMOOL

The 28th Annual Chacmool Conference at the University of Calgary, will be held on November 10-12 this year. Its focus will be the role of 'archaeologists in the public realm.' Archaeologists can learn from the achievements of established programs, and draw on the experience of other archaeologists. The conference will provide a forum to discuss what public archaeology is, what the function of archaeologists is, and how archaeologists are going to successfully balance

their research goals with the public.

Tentatively scheduled sessions are Archaeology and Museums; Taking Museums Back to the Public; Archaeology and Developing Nations; Cultural Resource Management; Archaeology and Education; Ownership of the Past; The Crow Canyon Project; Forensics and Public Archaeology; Cultural Tourism; Archaeology and the Media; Archaeology and Pseudoscience; Consultants in Archaeology; and Archaeologists and Indigenous Groups—South and Latin America.

Deadline for Abstracts is May 1, 1995. Submit Abstracts to:

CHACMOOL, Department of Archaeology
c/o 1995 Conference Committee, 8th Floor, Earth
Sciences, University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive
N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4. Fax (403) 282-
9567; e-mail:
3042@ucdasm1.admin.ucalgary.ca

CAA

The 1995 Canadian Archaeological Association meetings will be held May 3-6, at the Coast Capri Hotel in Kelowna, B.C. Advanced registration forms and a preliminary program were available in mid-March. Registration at the conference will take place on May 3rd, from 6:00-10:30 pm.

The conference will include a plenary session, public lecture, four workshops, and a variety of symposia/sessions. They include the following topics:

- Archaeological Measures of Sedentary Settlements
- Canadian Archaeology in Siberia
- Cultural Resource Management
- Heritage Legislation in Canada
- Historical Archaeology and Ethnic Relations
- History of Canadian Archaeology
- Northwest Coast Archaeology
- Northwest Coast Burials
- Palaeoethnobotany
- Prehistoric Lifeways in the Plains/Parkland/Forest Transition Zones
- Science in Archaeology
- Training and Education in Archaeology

Several executive meetings are also scheduled, as well as a variety of social events, including a post-conference field trip to local pictograph and archaeological sites in the Okanagan Valley.

See CAA, page 17

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JOURNAL OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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The ASBC is presenting a series of free public noon hour lectures, in connection with the UBC Museum of Anthropology wet-site archaeology conference, *HIDDEN DIMENSIONS: THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF WETLAND ARCHAEOLOGY*. Lectures will be held in room 1420-30 (Segal Centre) in the downtown campus of Simon Fraser University at Harbour Centre, 515 West Hastings St., Vancouver (old Sears building).

- April 13** **Rob M. Field**
12:10-1:00 pm *Underwater Archaeology in Montague Harbour*
An underwater, intertidal, and terrestrial excavation of a submerged prehistoric site.
- April 18** **Margaret Holm**
12:10-1:00 pm *Written in the Earth: Coast Salish Prehistoric Art*
The curator of the UBC Museum of Anthropology's new Spring exhibit will explore the rich heritage of prehistoric Lower Mainland art.
- April 20** **Alan McMillan**
12:10-1:00 pm *Recent Archaeological Research Among the Nuu-chah-nulth of Western Vancouver Island*
A discussion on research in the territory of the Toquaht, as well as several waterlogged sites on the Olympic Peninsula.
- April 25** **Dana Lepofsky**
12:10-1:00 pm *Ancient Plant Use of the Northwest Coast: Evidence from Wet (waterlogged) Sites*
Archaeological wet sites greatly enhance the preservation of plant remains, providing us with insights into their past use.

F.Y.I.

GARNER, JOHN S., ed.

1992 *Near-Surface, High Resolution Geophysical Methods for Cultural Resource Management and Archaeological Investigations*. N.P. Geo-Recovery systems, Inc. 143 pp.

Available free while supply lasts from Interagency Archaeological Services, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, USDI National Park Service, 12795 West Alameda Parkway, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225-0287.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

1994 *GSC Maps Catalogue: Misc "G" 106*. Price: \$4.00

Lists over 1500 maps currently available from the Geological Survey of Canada; can be obtained from: GSC Vancouver, 100 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC V6B 1R8. Tel. (604) 666-0271; Fax (604) 666-1124.

1994 *GSC Pubs Catalogue: Misc "G" 106*. Price: \$4.00.

A list of publications (bulletins and papers) by the GSC which cover a wide range of geological topics, including palaeontology, petrology, stratigraphy and sedimentology, and rock and mineral guides; also some GSC publications that are pertinent to archaeology, such as radiocarbon dating, dendrochronological techniques, and ground-penetrating radar.

Average prices range from \$1.00 - \$10.00; can be obtained from: GSC Vancouver, 100 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, V6B 1R8. Tel. (604) 666-0271; Fax (604) 666-1124.

INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA.

1994 *Map of Treaty Negotiations in British Columbia*.

Available free from the Federal Treaty Negotiation Office, Comprehensive Claims Branch, 2700 - 650 West Georgia, PO Box 11576, Vancouver, BC V6B 4N8. Tel. (604) 775-7114.

CONFERENCES

1995

April 27-30

HIDDEN DIMENSIONS: The Cultural Significance of Wetlands Archaeology

UBC MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY, Vancouver, B.C.

Further info: Kathryn Bernick or Ann Stevenson, UBC Museum of Anthropology, 6393 N.W. Marine Dr., Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z2. Tel. (604) 822-6530; Fax (604) 822-2974; E-mail: stevensa@unixg.ubc.ca

May 3-6

C A A, Canadian Archaeological Association, 28th Annual Meeting

Coast Capri Hotel, 1171 Harvey Avenue, KELOWNA, B.C. V1Y 6E8, Fax (604) 762-3430

Contact: Diana E. French, Conference Chair

Department of Anthropology/Sociology, Okanagan University College, 333 College Way, Kelowna, B.C. V1V 1V7. Tel. (604) 762-5445, local 7363; Fax (604) 470-6001, E-mail: defrench@nkc1.ouc.bc.ca

May 3-7

S A A, Society for American Archaeology, 60th Annual Meeting

Hilton Hotel, MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota

Contact: Paul E. Minnas, Department of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma 73019. Tel. (405) 325-2519; Fax (405) 325-3261; E-mail: aa6613@uokmvsa.backbone.uoknor.edu

October (TBA)

B.C. ARCHAEOLOGY FORUM, Fourth Annual

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Vancouver, B.C.

Contact: Joyce Johnson, U.B.C Archaeology, 6303 N.W. Marine Dr., Vancouver, B.C., V6T 1Z1
Tel. (604) 822-2878; fax. (604) 822-6161; e-mail: joyce@unixg.ubc.ca

November 10-12

CHACMOOL, 28th Annual Conference,

"Archaeology into the New Millennium: Publish or Perish"

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY, Alberta

Further information: Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary,

2500 University Drive N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4

Tel. (403) 220-7131; Fax (403) 282-9567; e-mail: 13042@ucdasvm1.admin.ucalgary.ca

EXHIBITS

March 1995

From under the Delta: Wet-Site Archaeology in British Columbia's Lower Mainland

UBC Museum of Anthropology, Gallery 9; Vancouver

Features rare preserved wood and bark objects dating from the past 4600 years; illustrates unique information about traditional fishing, woodworking, basketry and cordage technologies; explores cultural resource management issues.

April, 1995

Written in the Earth: Coast Salish Art

UBC Museum of Anthropology, Gallery 10; Vancouver

Presents Northwest Coast art motifs, carving styles and principles of design dating back 3500 years through examples of antler, stone and wood carvings from archaeological sites in Coast Salish territory, as well as work of contemporary Musqueam, Sto:lo and Saanich artists.



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V6C 2N3

