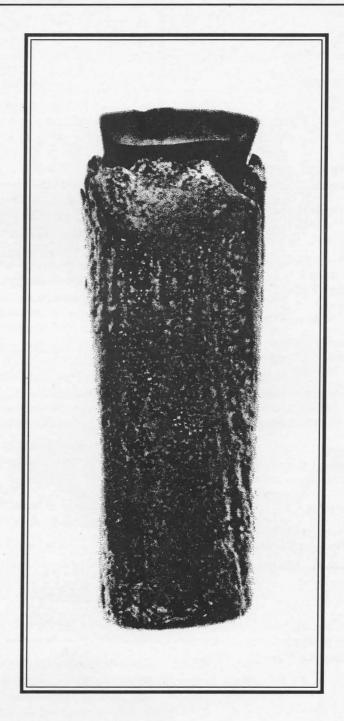
Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

ISSN 0047-7222

Vol. 26, No.1

February 1994



THE PREHISTORIC GRIND

THE MIDDEN

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

EDITOR

Joyce Johnson

ASSISTANT EDITOR

Vicki Feddema

CONTRIBUTORS THIS ISSUE

Quentin Mackie, Barbara Winter

PRODUCTION THIS ISSUE

Alison Biely

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Katherine Merrick

Subscription included with membership in the A.S.B.C. Non-members \$14.50 per year (\$17.00 U.S.A. and overseas) payable in Canadian funds to the A.S.B.C. Send to:

Midden Subscriptions, A.S.B.C. P.O. Box 520, Station A Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6C 2N3

Submissions and exchange publications should be directed to:

Joyce Johnson, Editor, The Midden c/o UBC Archaeology, 6303 N.W. Marine Dr. Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z1.

We welcome contributions on subjects germane to B.C. archaeology: maximum length 1500 words, no footnotes, and only a brief bibliography. Guidelines are available.

Copyright

Contents of *The Midden* are copyrighted by the A.S.B.C.

It is unlawful to reproduce all or any part, by any means whatsoever, without permission of the Society, which is usually gladly given.

Publication of *The Midden* is financially assisted by the province of B.C. through the Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture.

FRONT COVER:

Nephrite celt in antler sleeve from Point Roberts. The hafted celt (DfRs-y:1) was found during a surface collection. The celt is in the collection of the Royal British Columbia Museum in Victoria. *Photo courtesy Quentin Mackie*.

A.S.B.C.

is dedicated to the protection of archaeological resources and the spread of archaeological knowledge.

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

PRESIDENT

Reet Kana (263-8987)

MEMBERSHIP

Marie Michaud (222-4655)

Annual Membership Fees

Single \$25.00; Family \$30.00; Seniors & Students \$18.00

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

Make cheque or postal money order payable to the A.S.B.C. ASBC Membership P.O. Box 520, Station A Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N3

AFFILIATED CHAPTERS

Fraser Valley

Meetings featuring illustrated lectures are held on the third Tuesday of each month, September to May, at 7:30 pm at 2615 Montrose St., Abbottsford, B.C.

Contact: Shirley Cooke (859-5757)

Nanaimo

Meetings on the second Monday of the month at Malaspina University College, Dept. of Social Science, 900 Fifth St., Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5S5

President: Nan Blackbourn (758-4319)
Programme Chair: Laurie Hayden

Victoria

Meetings on the second Thursday of the month at 7:30 pm at the Royal British Columbia Museum, Victoria

Contact: Tom Bown (385-2708)

ASBC DIARY:

All meetings are held at 8:00 pm in the auditorium of the Vancouver Museum, unless indicated otherwise.

- Feb. 9 Andrew Mason, M.A. student in archaeology at U.B.C. "Hatzic continues"
- Mar. 9 Dr. Erle Nelson, S.F.U. Archaeology
 "Dating Rock Art in Northern Australia and Baja
 California"
- Apr. 13 Dr. Jonathan Driver, S.F.U. Archaeology on Charlie Lake Cave



A PROJECT FOR THE A.S.B.C.

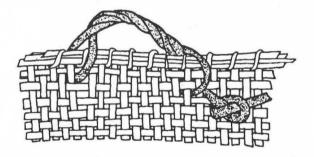
It's a slow time in B.C. archaeology. There's not much activity out there right now. Everyone must be finishing up their reports from last summer's projects. Should be some good fodder there for future articles in *The Midden*. As far as we can figure out over that slow period during the December holidays, here's what's been happening.

There seems to be a florescence of activity around perishable artifacts. At the beginning of January, Judy Logan of the Canadian Conservation Institute in Ottawa was in town. Once again she visited the Collections Management course at Simon Fraser University to discuss the handling of perishable artifacts in the field and in collections

In line with her concern for perishable artifacts, Logan is coordinating an international research project on methods of treating water-resistant plant materials such as cork and bark. B.C. wet-site archaeologists hope that this research will identify a satisfactory treatment for cedar bark artifacts, since current practices produce inconsistent and often less-than-ideal results.

This concern is reflected in the upcoming conference, *Hidden Dimensions: The Cultural Significance of Wetland Archaeology*. Renowned people from around the world are already showing interest in the wet-site conference which will be held at the UBC Museum of Anthropology a year from now in April of '95. Rumour has it that papers will be given by archaeologists and conservators from Europe, the Near East, and from across Canada and the U.S.A. . . and this is only the beginning!

In preparation for the conference's accompanying exhibition, a brand-new wet-site activity teaching kit has been designed for grade 7 classes. Teachers can now arrange to borrow the kit—From under the Delta: An Introduction to Wet-Site Archaeology in the Lower Mainland of British Columbia—for classroom use. Bookings should be made through the School Programme Coordinator at the UBC Museum of Anthropology (Tel. 822-4643).



Drawing courtesy Kathryn Bernick.

The A.S.B.C. is proud to be one of the co-sponsors and enthusiastically supports the wet-site conference. As part of the activities surrounding the conference and the concurrent exhibition, we will be organizing a public lecture series, transportation for VIPs at the conference, and tours of local archaeology sites. The A.S.B.C. executive is already at the planning stage and looking for volunteers from the organization to assist. If you'd like to be part of this project, please contact Jim Lee (Tel/Fax 980-9580), Chairman of the Committee, now to get in on the planning from the beginning.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A Project for the A.S.B.C.	p. 1
News Items	p. 2
Understanding Celt Behaviour	p. 3
Lectures	p. 6
At the Crossroads	p. 7
Exhibits	p. 8
Publications	p. 9
Look for: Article	p. 9
Annual Index	p. 10
Permits	p. 12
Conferences	p. 13

NEWS ITEMS

CHASE

Last October, Vicki Feddema and Heather Pratt—assisted by five members of the local First Nations community—conducted an archaeological impact assessment on the Sahhaltkum Indian Reserve No. 4, near Chase. The project has its roots in the 1950s, when the B.C. Power Commission constructed a transmission tower on property owned by Frank Sampolio (Adams Lake Band).

The tower is located in the centre of an archaeological site (EeQw 32) that consists of 18 cultural depressions clustered at the edge of a terrace on the north bank of the South Thompson River. Because the tower is endangered from degradation of the terrace margin, B.C. Hydro wishes to build a new structure approximately 80 metres to the southwest.

Mr. Sampolio and B.C. Hydro subsequently commissioned an archaeological impact assessment to 1) determine the nature of the deposits in the proposed relocation area and assess the possible impacts that construction of the new tower may have on any heritage resources that are discovered; and 2) assess the nature of the cultural features in the present location of the tower and the extent to which they were affected by construction in the 1950s.

The project was carried out in two phases. Phase One involved the excavation of ten test pits in the proposed locations of the poles and anchors that will comprise the new transmission tower. These investigations indicated that cultural deposits are present in this area, but that their integrity has been destroyed by agricultural activities. Therefore, no direct information was obtained that could answer questions about the age and cultural affiliation of the deposits.

The investigations in Phase Two involved evaluative testing of three cultural depressions in the vicinity of the existing transmission tower. Data recovered from these excavations indicate that the depres-

sions were cache pits used primarily for storing preserved salmon. Samples of birchbark and charred wood from the bottoms of two of the cache pits were radiocarbon dated to 270±60 BP and 370±80 BP, respectively. This suggests that the site was used or occupied during the Kamloops Phase (ca.1200-200 BP). Recovered artifacts characteristic of the Kamloops Phase support this interpretation.

The SAA goes to Disneyland

On Saturday, April 23rd, during its conference in Anaheim this spring, the Society for American Archaeology (Education Committee) will present an archaeology fair for children and their families. 'Archaeologyland' will feature activity centres, hands-on displays and interactive exhibits. The fair will highlight activities on preservation, cultural awareness, stewardship and the archaeological process.

MOIRA

Five years ago the Moira Irvine Archaeological Research endowment fund (MIARF) was set up in memory of Moira Irvine, a long-time partner in the B.C. archaeology scene. Moira began assisting C.E. Borden in the 1960s, and continued through to 1989 as assistant in the Laboratory of Archaeology at U.B.C.

As Moira had done during her many years of service in the Laboratory of Archaeology, the fund was intended to continue her assistance in archaeological research. The MIARF provides small awards to help in undergraduate archaeological research—fieldwork, analysis, publication preparation or travel.

The fund continues to receive donations, and is now healthy enough to support student requests. So far two awards have been given. The first in 1991 to Terry Ryals was for an analysis of ceramic thermal characteristics to help determine original firing conditions of pottery. In 1993 a second grant to John Maxwell assisted him in obtaining maps to study Halkomelem settlement along the Fraser River.

Donations to help perpetuate Moira's work in archaeology may be sent to MIARF, UBC Archaeology. 6303 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver, B.C., V6H 1Z1.

TRANSCRIPTS READY!

Transcripts of November's Archaeology Forum are ready! Tapes of the sessions have been typed and bound, and are available at cost (in the range of \$8.00 to \$10.00).

Typed transcripts can be obtained from Sandra Zacharias, C.A.A. Aboriginal Heritage Committee representative and part-organizer of the Forum held at S.F.U. last November. Tel/Fax 736-6472.

USE-LIFE HISTORIES OF GROUND STONE CELTS

UNDERSTANDING CELT BEHAVIOUR

by Quentin Mackie

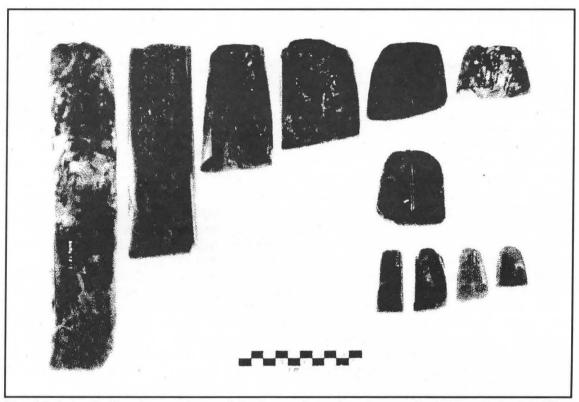


Plate 1. Left: As adze-like celts are resharpened, they become shorter, but not necessarily narrower. Centre right: When exhausted, they are either discarded or bisected (right centre), whence the newly rejuvenated halves re-enter a new use-life history. A similar sequence pertains for "chisels" (scale is 10 cm; artifact numbers available in author's thesis).

Wood, bark, and root are the most important raw materials in traditional Coast Salishan technology. Waterlogged archaeological sites with their excellent preservation of organic materials give the clearest picture of prehistoric woodworking practice. However, at the majority of sites woodworking capabilities and practices are known only indirectly, through the interpretation of what Charles Borden termed the basic triad of woodworking tools: the wedge, the handmaul, and the celt. Of these, the celt is perhaps the most important because it is more common than the handmaul and more durable than the wedge.

The term *celt* has no specific functional meaning; it merely denotes a class of artifacts whose actual function may include

not only adzing and chiselling, but also axing, planing, wedging, digging, and stone-pecking. Pronounced "selt," it derives from the Vulgate Latin celtes (a sculptor's chisel) and bears no etymological relationship to the word "Celtic".

As an important and durable part of the woodworking kit, ground stone celts comprise a highly significant artifact class, and hence should have engaged considerable archaeological interest. There has, however, been surprisingly little effort spent in understanding their form and function. This is probably because they are relatively uncommon. Seldom do more than a dozen turn up in any one excavation. While those which are found are usually well described and illustrated in archaeological reports, their relative rarity and the resultant lack

of opportunity to examine large numbers simultaneously has inhibited typological and other archaeological interest in them. Hence, important cultural practices such as the heat-treatment of nephrite (to enhance its toughness) have previously gone unnoted.

In the study on which my M.A. thesis was based, I analysed 1,496 ground stone celts or celt fragments mainly from the collections at the Royal British Columbia Museum and the U.B.C. Museum of Anthropology. A large number of categorical and continuous variables from each celt were recorded. Many of these celts lacked precise archaeological provenience. A typical record might indicate that a celt had been found by a local citizen in a garden or on a beach, and then donated to a museum.

Or a celt might be one of many that were casually collected at well known sites such as Marpole or Cadboro Bay.

Celts from professionally excavated sites were, sadly, often little better documented. Many archaeological reports fail to give artifact numbers when discussing or illustrating specific artifacts. Subsequent researchers are thus left to scramble through a tortuous maze of fieldnotes, profiles, catalogues, and photos to reconstruct the knowledge that, for example, artifact DeRt 22:234 is from 123 cm dbs [depth below sea-level] in layer H, and that layer H forms part of component 2 which the investigator has assigned to the Marpole phase. There is little excuse for such sloppy reporting practices. In effect, the hardwon and irreplaceable information which is, after all, the justification for the controlled destruction of the site by the archaeologist, is rendered inaccessible.

On the other hand, many interesting conclusions may be drawn about even those celts lacking imprecise provenience. Many are from varied depositional contexts such as isolated finds from the deep woods or from beaches. This gives a wider range than is possible in many archaeological analyses. So, many thanks are due to all those who have generously donated their finds to museums: these artifacts do not just gather dust on museum shelves but can help add a crucial dimension to our knowledge of B.C. prehistory.

Classifying Celts

One might think that ground stone celts would present reasonably well-defined types, for several reasons. Firstly, the ethnographically described functional types—chisel and adze—would presumably be discernable in the study collection. Indeed, archaeologists commonly classify celts subjectively into these two types.

Secondly, celts are presumed to be the cutting element of a compound, hafted tool. An usual perception is that hafted tools, because they are interdependent on other elements in their manufacture, should show more standardization of form than unhafted ones, especially when the hafts themselves are either ornate or made of material limited in size (such as antler).

Thirdly, most celts were made by the laborious and precise method of sawing or flaking, followed by grinding. This gave their manufacturers considerable control, and they could make the actual artifact

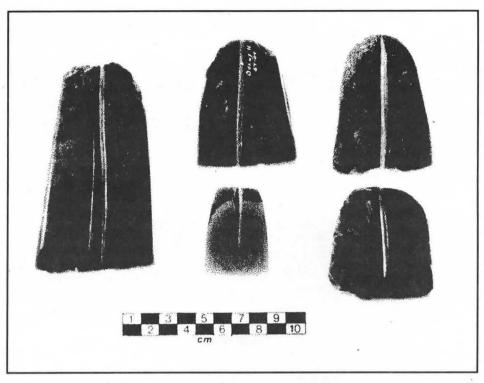


Plate 2. Examples of celts with a longitudinal sawcut, presumed to be in the middle of rejuvenation. Note the typical asymmetry of each half after complete bisection frequently showing a unilateral sawcut (artifact numbers available in the author's M.A. thesis).

conform to almost any preconceived "mental template," or ideal form, they desired.

Finally, studies elsewhere which replicated the manufacture and use of similar artifacts have suggested that shape is highly constrained by the requirements of function and durability. However, despite these expectations, a variety of multivariate analyses failed to discover any well-defined types of celts. Indeed, the overwhelming impression was that the data which described the study collection had remarkably little typological structure.

Celt Biographies

The absence of a robust typological structure suggested that something important was missing for understanding the variability among ground stone celts. As it turned out, it was necessary to develop a better understanding of the manufacture, use and discard of these tools. To do this I developed a behavioural model of their use-life, which has seven basic points:

- 1) The celts are predominantly made of nephrite, an uncommon, localized raw material mainly available from the mid-Fraser River. It could be procured directly or through trade, both costly methods in time or resources.
- 2) Manufacture of a single celt from this

relatively intractable raw material was a lengthy task, which increased the celt's relative value.

- 3) A tough raw material and a ground cutting-edge resulted in an efficient and durable tool. Ideally, then, the tool was probably carefully looked after and had a long use-life.
- 4) Long-term use would have required repeated resharpenings, which would have gradually and predictably changed the shape and size of the tool in some dimensions.
- 5) The demanding tasks that celts performed increased the likelihood of episodic breakage. The remaining fragments of valuable raw material were probably still useful in many cases, and might have been re-used as celts or adapted for different purposes.
- 6) Tools which became too worn out (stubby) to hold or to haft may have had their shape deliberately altered to refresh their utility. Some of these recycling methods can be inferred and have logical consequences for the structure of the study collection data.
- 7) At any point in the use cycle, but with increasing frequency as the utility of the celt dwindled as it was worn away, or disappeared through breakage, the tool

would have entered the archaeological record. The study collection of archaeological material contains celts from all stages of their use-life (Plate 1), but displays more exhausted or fragmentary ones than new ones. This too has logical consequences for the structure of the study collection data.

Many people will be familiar with a similar process among, for example, metal carving knives, which change shape predictably with many resharpenings over a long use-life. Ultimately, many end up in the workshop drawer or the garbage bin, but a few new ones are inevitably lost during picnics in the woods or at the beach.

Testing the use-life model

I developed a behavioural model of celt use-life with information from a wide variety of ethnographic, experimental, and archaeological sources. However, the model could only be tested by demonstrating that the expected effects of the model, on average, were consistent with relevant, inferable aspects of variability in the study collection.

While the use-life of any individual celt is idiosyncratic, with a sufficiently large sample from a diversity of depositional contexts, patterning should

	Two Finished Sides	One Sawcut Side	Predicted & Actual Difference	Total N Per Comparison
LCL	63.40	64.96	(=), (+ 2.5%)+	499
WVC	40.03	34.12	(<), (-14.8%)*	499
TVC	12.03	12.25	(=), (+2.1%)+	499
LWR	1.67	2.00	(>), (+19.7%)*	499
LTR	5.39	5.41	(=), (+0.4%)+	499
WTR	3.39	2.82	(<), (-16.8%)*	499
	erences marked w erences marked w		ically insignificant.	

Key: LCL: length along centre line (mm) WVC: width at bevel chin (mm) TVC: thickness at bevel chin (mm) LWR: length to width ratio (LCL/WVC) LTR: length to thickness ratio (LCL/TVC) WTR: width to thickness ratio (WVC/TVC)

Table 1. Comparison of mean dimensions and proportions of celts with no lateral sawcuts and those with a unilateral sawcut.

emerge to help confirm or reject some logical correlates of the model. For example, one way of extracting maximum utility from the raw material is to saw in half lengthwise those celts which become too stubby for effective hafting after multiple resharpenings or breakage. This bisection yields two "new" celts, each of which, by

virtue of its increased length to width ratio, has a longer potential use-life. Hilary Stewart presciently suggested this in her excellent book, *Artifacts of the Northwest Coast*, and I was pleased to have an opportunity to test this idea.

A small number (1.5%) of celts in the study collection have a longitudinal sawcut down one or both faces (Plate 2), seemingly without functional (and indeed, dysfunctional) purpose. I interpreted these sawcuts as uncompleted attempts at bisection for the purpose of rejuvenation. Each of the two celts resulting from a bisection should have one finished side and one freshly sawn side. I singled out celts which met this description for further study.

With bisection, the dimensions of the celt will change predictably—each half will be narrower, but similar to the original in length and thickness. Table 1 shows that data from the study collection are consistent with this reasoning. Bisection was probably a relatively common fate for worn out or broken celts: about 30% of the total sample had a unilateral sawcut. Most interestingly from the point of view of classification, the process of bisection turns a single example of the archaeologist's type "adze" into two specimens of the type "chisel".

Several other observations at the sample level can be added to the above in support of the use-reduction model. As an example, I found that the intensity of re-

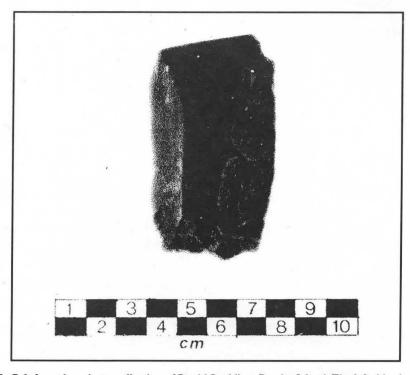


Plate 3. Celt from the private collection of David Spalding, Pender Island. The left side shows the original bevel while the right side (the original poll or break) has been flaked then pecked flat. The bottom has been thinned by flaking in preparation for grinding a new bevel. The length to width ratio is thus enhanced from 0.57:1 to 1.74:1.

use increased with distance from the source of raw material. These observations create confidence in the model, and it becomes possible to illustrate specific aspects or stages of the reduction sequence with individual artifacts.

Two surface collected celts, DfRu 24:1450 and 1615, are almost certainly the two halves of a single celt which was bisected some time before discard. Retooling is well illustrated by DcRu 65:2, whose crushed bit indicates likely use for pecking stone. Other artifacts show the value of the raw material: one celt (DcRt 15:1465) has been turned into a pendant, while another (DfRu 24:899) ended life as a "whatzit." Otherwise enigmatic celts, such as those with bizarrely faceted and broken polls, are revealed as the result of an expedient process in which the effects of bit breakage are minimized by flipping the celt end for end (DcRt 9:21).

Perhaps the single most interesting example comes from the private collection of David Spalding, on Pender Island. The Spalding family has, over the years, donated a large number of artifacts from the Gulf Islands to the Royal British Columbia Museum, and this collection was central in my analysis. One particular piece (Plate 3) is, on first impression, a broad, flat celt, heavily battered, from which numerous flake scars have been detached. Not much of interest here, one might think. However, closer examination, in the light of the proposed use-life model, reveals that this celt

was probably lost or discarded while undergoing a major use-life crisis.

The specimen is doubtless the exhausted or broken cutting end of a broad, flat celt. However, the broken end has been pecked smooth and flat, while the original bit has been deliberately blunted by flaking. One of the original sides has also been flaked, apparently to thin it in preparation for grinding a bevel. In short, the exhausted or broken stub of a large celt was rotated 90 degrees, the original ends were straightened to serve as sides, and one original side was flaked in preparation to become a bit. In this way, the length to width ratio of this specimen, my rough indicator of the residual utility, was tripled. As with bisection, the form of the celt changed so that a typical "adze" became a typical "chisel", once again illustrating how the use-history of the tool can determine the archaeological classification regardless of the original form or function.

Conclusions

Use-life histories are neither unique to celts nor similar for all artifact classes. A different behavioral model of reduction, repair and re-tooling must be created for each artifact class. Ground stone celts may well be exceptional; it is difficult to suggest another class more likely to be influenced by long-term use. Made of valuable raw material, being laborious to manufacture, and useful even when broken, celts are an extreme example of

highly-curated functional artifacts.

Nevertheless, such artifacts as ground or flaked stone knives, bone and antler wedges, and bone awls may also be highly influenced by their use-life histories. Others, such as harpoon valves and antler foreshafts, are probably relatively immune to this effect. Any attempt to make the artifact classification system on the Northwest Coast more rigorous should certainly consider the varied and significant effects on artifact morphology of the total use-life from "cradle to grave".

I would like to take this chance to publicly thank the SFU Museum of Archaeology, the Vancouver Centennial Museum, the Alberni Valley Museum, the Royal British Columbia Museum, and the UBC Museum of Anthropology for allowing me to extensively borrow from, or gain access to, their collections. Special thanks to Shelley Reid (RBCM) and Joyce Johnson (MOA), who cheerfully permitted the bulk of this plundering.

Qentin Mackie received his M.A. from the University of Victoria in 1992 with a thesis on the "Classification and Use-Life Cycle of Ground Stone Celts from Coast Salishan British Columbia." He is currently completing a PhD at the University of Southampton in England. Quentin can be reached by E-Mail: qxm@southampton.ac.uk.

LECTURES

April 12, 1994 7:30-8:30 pm Lyle Wilson, Haisla artist

UBC Museum of Anthropology, Theatre Gallery Admission free

Wilson discusses his Transforming Grizzly Bear Human costume (see EXHIBITS, page 8) and his current works.

April 17, 1994

Dr. Don Johanson, author

"Searching for Our Oldest Ancestors" Orpheum Theatre, Vancouver

Tickets: Community Box Office (CBO) 280-280 or 1-800-665-5454

AT THE CROSSROADS

By Barbara Winter, Brian Apland and Diana Henry

Who owns archaeological specimens? First Nations are very clear in their stand. The Saanich Nation believes that archaeological findings are of major significance in their declaration for ownership of unsurrendered traditional territories.

The Saanich claim aboriginal right to collective ownership of archaeological specimens found within their traditional territories. Provincial legislation implies Crown ownership, stating that the Minister "may issue a permit... to remove, move or alter heritage objects" from [a heritage site], but 'assertion by implication' is legally difficult to defend.

Federally, there is no specific heritage legislation which addresses artifact ownership. THE CULTURAL PROPERTY EXPORT AND IMPORT ACT regulates the movement of cultural items across the border, but does not address object ownership. This was graphically demonstrated recently when the Saanich Native Heritage Society, the Archaeology Branch, and the Simon Fraser Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology collaborated in preventing the imminent export of a seated human figure bowl.

This bowl was ploughed up circa 1880 on the Saanich peninsula north of Victoria. The Thompson family who owned the field and retained the bowl, and was subsequently generous in allowing scholarly access. Articles have been published on the Mount Newton Cross Roads Bowl, as it is now known, by Harlan Smith in 1907 and 1923, R.H. Nichols in 1950 and Wilson Duff in 1956. The bowl was kept in the family of the original finder until 1992 when a granddaughter offered it for sale. It was purchased by a local antiquities dealer. In the early 1980s, the same dealer had successfully exported two other privately held bowls (see The Midden, 1983 vol. XV no. 5; 1984 vol. XVI nos.1 and 3; 1985 vol. XVII no. 3).

Few written accounts of the use of these bowls exist. Boas describes the use of a steatite bowl in female puberty rites in Yale in 1890. Saanich elders recount using stone bowls in a cleansing tradition, where the immaturity and youth of young girls were washed away as they were helped to understand their new responsibilities as young women. Such oral traditions and ethnographic accounts provide valuable insights into the original uses of stone bowls. They also provide a basis for the renewed use of these and other sacred objects in contemporary contexts.

In B.C. approximately sixty seated human figure bowls have been reported. Undoubtedly others have been discovered which have not been officially recorded.

In April 1993, after finding a purchaser for the Mount Newton Cross Roads bowl in the United States, the dealer applied to the Canadian federal government for an export permit. Archaeological artifacts are included on a Control List under the federal THE CULTURAL PROPERTY EXPORT AND IMPORT ACT, which requires the owner of a 'controlled cultural object' to apply to the Cultural Property Export Review Board (CPERB) for an export permit. Applications must go to an "expert examiner" to be assessed for cultural significance. In this case the B.C. expert examiner, Dr. Gay Frederick of the Royal B. C. Museum, wrote a detailed and comprehensive report recommending to the Board that the permit be denied.

The denial of the permit did not absolutely prevent the export of the bowl. In this case it merely imposed a three month delay period. If an export permit is denied, the applicant may appeal. There are only two possible outcomes of an appeal: the CPERB can impose a delay period ranging from two to six months to allow a Canadian museum the opportunity to purchase the object. If it appears unlikely that a Canadian institution will purchase the object during this time, the Board must issue the permit; or if no Canadian institu-

tion comes forward during the delay period, the Board is obligated to issue the export permit immediately upon demand from the applicant.

At the time of application to the CPERB, the dealer sent a letter to a variety of Canadian museums advising of the impending export and requesting a statement of interest for purchase. Since this was done prior to the Review Board's hearing, one might speculate that this was an attempt to avoid the delay period.

In most cases, objects of cultural significance may be purchased by a Canadian institution. As an incentive, partial funding is available from the CPERB to assist with purchases, provided an institution is recognized by the Board as either a category "A" or "B" institution. This process is effective for fine art, historical objects and other types of objects originally produced with the commercial market in mind. Archaeological artifacts, on the other hand, do not fit well in this scheme and are not protected by this legislation.

Monetary evaluation of an object is inherent in the process of preventing export. Archaeologists are loath to evaluate objects. It is considered unethical and leads to promotion of the illicit market in artifacts. If the practice of evaluating and purchasing archaeological specimens were widespread, sites would be looted and destroyed to provide objects for sale. Museums and archaeologists are committed to the preservation of heritage resources, and therefore do not evaluate or purchase archaeological objects.

The purchase of sacred objects is particularly offensive to First Nations. "Our sacred heritage is not for sale" has been a clear message sent by several First Nations Councils and Heritage organizations. Indeed, why should First Nations of this country have to purchase their own archaeological heritage?

Upon imposing the three month delay, the CPERB circulated notice of the impending export to museums. As a category "A" institution, the SFU museum of Archaeology received the notice. The curator contacted the Saanich Native Heritage Society (SNHS). Neither the vendor nor the CPERB had notified the SNHS of the impending export of the bowl. Since this is considered a sacred object, should not the group to whom it is most significant have been notified? Are not the local First Nations the primary stakeholders in this issue, and do they not stand to loose the most by the alienation of this bowl?

Our museum was caught in a dilemma. We did not want to see the bowl exported and sold to a private individual which would likely prevent access by First Nations and scholars. The only way to prevent its export was to purchase the bowl, which we fundamentally opposed on ethical grounds. We investigated several alternative methods, but in the end were faced with the choice of purchase or export.

The Archaeology Branch and the SNHS attempted to secure a category 'B' classification for the Saanich Native Heritage Society, but time precluded that. The Curator of the SFU Museum presented the matter at a faculty meeting at the SFU Department of Archaeology. After much debate, the faculty voted to support the purchase of the bowl. The Archaeology Branch agreed to secure any shortfall in the required funding, and eventually con-

tributed 30% of the purchase price. The SFU Museum successfully applied for CPERB funds to purchase the bowl on behalf of the SNHS, and received the bowl. It is currently on display at the SFU Museum of Archaeology. The SNHS and S.F.U. have entered into a custodial agreement outlining the curation of the bowl which will be returned when the Society has a facility to house the bowl.

This case-study exemplifies a serious shortcoming in current legislation which simply does not protect archaeological objects. Two changes must be made. We must amend the CULTURAL PROPERTY EXPORT AND IMPORT ACT and the Control List in order to prevent further export of sacred and significant objects. Archaeological materials must be kept on the Control List, but removed from the export permit system. This would prevent any export of archaeological objects.

Secondly, we must recognize the importance these objects have to First Nations. We must bring the First Nations into an active role of expert examination at an early point in the process. The process of expert examination currently only recognizes the scientific and anthropological value of these objects. We must recognize the cultural expertise of First Nations in these matters, valuing their expert opinion and taking it into consideration.

The federal government has given as-

surances that this legislation is under review, however, we must all take a part in ensuring that this initiative is not dropped. All interested and concerned readers should write and lobby their MPs to support amending the CULTURAL PROPERTY EXPORT AND IMPORT ACT. We must also lobby through First Nations and other heritage organizations to make these changes.

Unless changes are made, First Nations, museums and provincial governments will continue to be put into difficult positions, and forced to act in extraordinary ways to protect the original heritage of this country. We must act now to prevent the alternative—the continued loss of archaeological objects to First Nations, academic research and the public at large.

The authors would like to thank the Cultural Property Review Board, the Board of Directors of the Saanich Native Heritage Society, the Ministry of Tourism, Small Business and Culture, and the Faculty of the Department of Archaeology, SFU for their parts in the retention of the bowl.

Barbara Winter is the Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Simon Fraser University. Brian Apland is the Director of the Archaeology Branch, Government of British Columbia. Diana Henry is the Office Manager of the Saanich Native Heritage Society.

EXHIBITIONS

March 29, 1994 through summer Doug Cranmer's Paintings
UBC Museum of Anthropology

A series of paintings produced in the mid-1970s by Nimpkish artist, Doug Cranmer, expand the tradition of Northwest Coast art into a new Northwest Coast imagery.

March 29, 1994 through summer Lyle Wilson's Transforming Grizzly Bear Human

UBC Museum of Anthropology

A costume by Lyle Wilson, Haisla artist, which represented B.C.'s First Peoples at EXPO 92 in Seville, Spain, is animated by robotics to reveal a representation of a human face under the grizzly bear mask.

Spring 1994 (date TBA) **Masterworks of Bill Reid**

UBC Museum of Anthropology, the Rotunda

A permanent display of the permanent collection of the works of Haida artist, Bill Reid, will be mounted in the Rotunda beside his sculpture, "The Raven and the First Men."

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Changing Times: British Columbia Archaeology in the 1980s

edited by KNUT FLADMARK

B.C. Studies, Number 99, Autumn 1993 U.B.C. Press, Vancouver. 270 pp, refs, illus, bibl. \$12.00 (paper).

A special issue summarizing current research and issues in British Columbian archaeology, with an updated bibliography of published references on B.C. prehistory

KUNAITUPII: Coming Together on Native Sacred Sites—Their Sacredness, Conservation, and Interpretation. A Native and Non-native Forum

edited by Brian O.K. Reeves and Margaret A. Kennedy

Archaeological Society of Alberta, 314-4516 Valiant Drive NW, Calgary, Alta. T3A 0Y1. \$19.95 (cheque or money order) plus \$2.75 postage and handling.

Proceedings of the First Joint Meeting of the Archaeological Society of Alberta and the Montana Archaeological Society, May 2-6th 1990.

Abandonment of Settlements and Regions: Ethnoarchaeological and Archaeological Approaches

edited by CATHERINE M. CAMERON and STEVE A. TOMKA New Directions in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, 1993 215 pp. US\$49.95 (hardcover).

The application of ethnoarchaeological and archaeological data to investigate how and why sites were abandoned.

Vertebrate Taphonomy

by R. LEE LYMAN
Cambridge Manuals in

Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, 1994 576 pp. US\$79.95 (hardcover), US\$34.95 (paper).

Analytical techniques for understanding how and why vertebrate animal remains become, or do not become, fossils.

The Art of Stoneworking: A Reference Guide

by Peter Rockwell

Cambridge University Press, 1994 382 pp. US\$69.95 (hardcover).

A reference guide for conservators, restorers, archaeologists and art historians that describes the phases and techniques of stone-working.

LOOK FOR: ARTICLE

On the Use of Stable Carbon Isotopic Analysis for Reconstructing Prehistoric Diet by BRIAN CHISHOLM

in *Prehistory and Related Sciences*, pp 223-231. Editorial Board of Maizo-Bunkazi-Chosashitsu. Hokkaido University:Sapporo, Japan.

Describes stable carbon isotope analysis, in conjunction with faunal and floral analysis, as a means of testing and strengthening ethnographically-based comparisons of subsistence between Hokkaido and Northwest Coast peoples.

ANNUAL INDEX TO THE MIDDEN

Journal of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia Volume 25, 1993 (published February, April, June, October, December)

Compiled by Joyce Johnson (*indicates illustrated article)

AUTHOR

Bernick, Kathryn, comp. Annual Index to the Midden, Volume 24, 1993. 25/1:10 F'93

Blake, Michael, Gary Coupland and Brian Thom. Dating the Scowlitz Site: Up-date on Scowlitz.* 25/1:7 F'93

Chisholm, Brian. Book Review: A Mound of Burials. 25/4:5 O'93 Feddema, Vicki. The Second Annual B.C. Archaeology Forum:
Archaeology, Ethics and Responsibility. 25/5:9 D'93

Hobler, Phil. Seventh Generation British Columbians: Bringing a Story into Focus.* 25/5:3 D'93 Holm, Margaret. Book Review: Mostly in Canada, You Say?* 25/4:4

Hooper, Robin. Archaeology Supports Historic Record: Ladner's Chinatown.* 25/4:7 O'93

Johnson, Joyce. Another Year Over. 25/3:1 J'93 Kana, Reet. Interchange '93. 25/2:1 A'93

1992 at the Branch. 25/2:5 A'93

Keddie, Grant. Prehistoric Dogs of B.C.: Wolves in Sheeps'
Clothing?* 25/1:3 F'93
Kenny, Ray. 1992 at the Branch. 25/2:5 A'93
Lane, William T. Heritage's New Advisors. 25/2:2 A'93
Lindenberg, Don. About to Meet the Computer Age: B.C. Sites
On-Line. 25/4:3 O'93

Mason, Andrew. Book Review: The Emergence of Hunter-Gatherer Social Inequality. 25/1:6 F'93

Miller, Bruce. Book Review: Some Ideas Questionable but Stimulating. 25/2:9 A'93 Moore, Darnelle. Challenge '93. 25/4:1 O'93

Porter, John and Stan Copp. Archaeology at Fort Langley: Evidence for an 8,000 Year-Old Occupation in the Fraser Valley.* 25/3:5

Spurgeon, Terry. The Library Is Open. 25/1:1 F'93 Thom, Brian. Book Review: Fascinating Insights. 25/5:5 D'93

TITLE

A Thanks from the Branch. 25/4:10 O'93 About to Meet the Computer Age: B.C. Sites On-Line. 25/4:3 0'93 Another Carlson on the Loose. 25/5:7 D'93 Another Cartson on the Loose. 25/3:1 D 93
And Right Here at Home. 25/4:12 O'93
Another Year Over. 25/3:1 I'93
Annual Index to the Midden. Volume 24, 1993. 25/1:10 F'93 Archaeobotany. 25/5:7 D'93 Archaeological Impact Assessment Consultants. 25/2:3 A'93 Archaeology and the Classroom. 25/3:12 J'93 Archaeology at Fort Langley: Evidence for an 8,000 Year-Old Occupation in the Fraser Valley.* 25/3:5 J'93 Archaeology Supports Historic Record: Ladner's Chinatown.* 25/4:7

Artifact Identification Clinic. 25/4:6 O'93 A.S.B.C. Executive, 1993/94. 25/4:13 O'93

A.S.B.C. Lecture Series: Abstracts 1992/93. 25/3:2 J'93
B.C. Archaeology in the '80s 25/3:11 J'93
B.C. Studies Conference. 25/5:8 D'93
B.C. Studies: 25th Publication Year. 25/3:4 J'93
B.C. University of the Property of the Publication Year. 25/3:4 J'93

Bowl 'Purchase' Aimed at Changing Heritage Laws. 25/5:1 D'93 C.A.A. 25/5:7 D'93

Challenge '93. 25/5:1 O'93 Complexity at Chacmool. 25/4:10 O'93 Curriculum Revision. 25/3:12 J'93

Dating the Scowlitz Site: Up-date on Scowlitz.* 25/1:7 F'93
Dawne Slots Memorial. 25/2:4 A'93
Debating Complexity. 25/2:7 A'93
Departure Bay. 25/4:11 O'93

Elsewhere on the Plateau. 25/4:11 O'93

Excavation Opportunities for Students, Professional & Avocational Archaeologists. 25/2:11 A'93 Fascinating Insights. 25/5:5 D'93

Fort McLeod and the Tsek'ehne. 25/5:7 D'93

Forum. 25/4:10 O'93 Fur Trade. 25/3:12 J'93 The Gulf Islands. 25/4:12 O'93 Hatzic Today. 25/2:7 A'93 Heritage's New Advisors. 25/2:2 A'93 Interchange '93. 25/2:1 A'93 In the Chilcotin. 25/4:11 O'93 In the Queen Charlottes. 25/4:11 O'93 In the Works. 25/4:10 O'93 The Library Is Open. 25/1:1 F'93 More or Less. 25/3:10 J'93 Mostly in Canada, You Say?* 25/4:4 O'93 A Mound of Burials. 25/4:4 O'93 New Publications at the Branch's Library. 25/3:8 J'93 On Vancouver Island. 25/4:11 O'93 Opinion Please. 25/3:10 J'93

Permits Issued by the B.C. Archaeological Branch, November-December 1992 and January 1993. 25/1:12 F'93

Permits Issued by the B.C. Archaeology Branch, February-April 1993. 25/4:2 O'93

Permits Issued by the B.C. Archaeology Branch, April-August 1993. 25/5:2 D'93

Prehistoric Dogs of B.C.: Wolves in Sheeps' Clothing?* 25/1:3 F'93 Rivers, Trails & Beyond. 25/2:7 A'93 Scowlitz—More! Again? 25/3:11 J'93 Seventh Generation British Columbians: Bringing a Story into

Focus.* 25/5:3 D'93 S.H.A. 25/5:8 D'93

SHA Calls. 25/2:7 A'93

Site under Debate. 25/5:8 D'93

Some Ideas Questionable but Stimulating. 25/2:9 A'93

The Second Annual B.C. Archaeology Forum: Archaeology, Ethics and Responsibility. 25/5:9 D'93 Wet-site Conference. 25/5:8 D'93

SUBJECT

Archaeological Society of British Columbia

A.S.B.C. Executive, 1993/94. 25/4:13 O'93 A.S.B.C. Lecture Series: Abstracts 1992/93. 25/3:2 J'93

Moore, Darnelle, Challenge '93. 25/5:1 O'93

Spurgeon, Terry, The Library Is Open. 25/1:1 F'93

Archaeologists, Local

Another Carlson on the Loose. 25/5:7 D'93

Archaeological Impact Assessment Consultants. 25/2:3 A'93
Debitage. 25/1:2 F'93
Debitage. 25/2:8 A'93
Debitage. 25/4:9 O'93
Debitage. 25/4:9 O'93

Debitage. 25/5:4 D'93

Archaeology Branch

Kenny, Ray, 1992 at the Branch. 25/2:5 A'93

Lindenberg, Don, About to Meet the Computer Age: B.C. Sites on Line. 25/4:3 O'93

Archaeology Forum Forum. 25/4:10 O'93

Feddema, Vicki, The Second Annual B.C. Archaeology Forum: Archaeology, Ethics and Responsibility. 25/5:9 D'93

Book Reviews

Dickason, Olive Patricia. Canada's First Nations: A History of Founding Peoples from Earliest Times. [reviewed by Bruce Miller] 25/2:9 A'93

Elmendorf, William W. Twana Narratives: Native Historical Accounts of

Coast Salish Culture. [reviewed by Brian Thom] 25/2:9 A93

Hayden Brian. A Complex Culture of the British Columbia Plateau: Traditional Stl' atl' imx Resource Use. [reviewed by Andrew Mason] 25/1:6 F'93

Keyser, James D. Indian Rock Art of the Columbia Plateau.*
[reviewed by Margaret Holm] 25/4:4 O'93
Cybulski, Jerome S. A Greenville Burial Ground: Human Remains and Mortuary Elements in British Columbia Coast Prehistory. [reviewed by Brian Chisholm] 25/4:5 O'93

B.C. Studies Conference. 25/5:8 D'93

C.A.A. [Canadian Archaeological Association]. 25/5:7 D'93
Complexity at Chacmool. 25/4:10 O'93
Conferences. 25/1:13 F'93
Conferences. 25/2:13 A'93
Conferences. 25/3:13 J'93

Conferences. 25/4:13 O'93 Conferences. 25/5:13 D'93

Debating Complexity [Chacmool]. 25/2:7 A'93

Fur Trade [Columbia Department Fur Trade] 25/3:12 J'93 Rivers, Trails & Beyond [Heritage Society of B.C.]. 25/2:7 A'93 S.H.A. [Society of Historical Archaeology]. 25/5:8 D'93 SHA Calls [Society of Historical Archaeology]. 25/2:7 A'93 Wet-site Conference [Hidden Dimensions]. 25/5:8 D'93

Excavation permits

Permits Issued by the B.C. Archaeological Branch, November-December 1992 and January 1993. 25/1:12 F'93 Permits Issued by the B.C. Archaeology Branch, February-April

1993. 25/4:2 O'93

Permits Issued by the B.C. Archaeology Branch, April-August 1993. 25/5:2 D'93

Excavations

FRASER VALLEY

Blake, Michael, Gary Coupland and Brian Thom. Dating the Scowlitz Site: Up-date on Scowlitz* 25/1:7 F'93 Hatzic Today. 25/2:7 A'93

Hooper, Robin. Archaeology Supports Historic Record: Ladner's Chinatown. * 25/4:7 O'93

Porter, John and Stan Copp. Archaeology at Fort Langley: Evidence for an 8,000 Year-Old Occupation in the Fraser

Valley. * 25/3:5 J'93 Scowlitz—More! Again?. 25/3:11 J'93

GREATER VANCOUVER

And Right Here at Home. 25/4:12 O'93

GULF ISLANDS

The Gulf Islands. 25/4:12 O'93

INTERIOR

Elsewhere on the Plateau. 25/4:11 O'93

In the Chilcotin. 25/4:11 O'93

NORTHERN B.C

Hobler, Phil. Seventh Generation British Columbians: Bringing a Story into Focus. * 25/5:3 D'93

Fort McLeod and the Tsek'ehne. 25/5:7 D'93

QUEEN CHARLOTTES

In the Queen Charlottes. 25/4:11 O'93

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Departure Bay. 25/4:11 O'93

On Vancouver Island. 25/4:11 O'93

WASHINGTON STATE

Site under Debate. 25/5:8 D'93

Funding

More or Less [Access to Archaeology]. 25/3:10 J'93

Heritage Councils/Legislation
Lane, William T. Heritage's New Advisors. 25/2:2 A'93
Kana, Reet. Interchange '93. 25/2:1 A'93

Bowl 'Purchase' Aimed at Changing Heritage Laws. 25/5:1 D'93

Historic archaeology

Hooper, Robin. Archaeology Supports Historic Record: Ladner's Chinatown. * 25/4:7 O'93

Hobler, Phil. Seventh Generation British Columbians: Bringing a Story into Focus. * 25/5:3 D'93

The Midden
Bernick, Kathryn, comp. Annual Index to the Midden. volume 24,

1993 25/1:10 F'93

Johnson, Joyce, ed. Another Year Over. 25/3:1 J'93

National Aboriginal Heritage Committee Opinion Please. 25/3:10 J'93

Obituaries

Dawne Slots Memorial. 25/2:4 A'93 A Thanks from the Branch. 25/4:10 O'93

Palaeobotany

Archaeobotany. 25/5:7 D'93

Public Archaeology

Archaeology and the Classroom. 25/3:12 J'93

Artifact Identification Clinic. 25/1:2 F'93 Artifact Identification Clinic. 25/4:6 O'93 Curriculum Revision. 25/3:12 J'93

Excavation Opportunities for Students, Professional & Avocational

Archaeologists. 25/2:11 A'93 Exhibition. 25/4:3 O'93

Exhibition. 25/5:8 D'93 Lecture. 25/4:4 O'93

Lectures. 25/1:12 F'93

Lectures. 25/5:13 D'93

Publication Notices

B.C. Archaeology in the '80s (B.C. Studies) 25/3:11 J'93 B.C. Studies: 25th Publication Year. 25/3:4 J'93

F.Y.I.. 25/5:12 D'93

In the Works. 25/4:10 O'93

Look For: Article. 25/5:6 D'93 Look for: Articles. 25/2:10 A'93

Look for: Articles. 25/3:8 J'93

New Publications at the Branch's Library. 25/3:8 J'93

New Publications. 25/1:9 F'93 New Publications. 25/2:10 A'93 New Publications. 25/3:9 J'93 New Publications. 25/4:12 O'93

Publication. 25/5:6 D'93

Salish wool dogs

Keddie, Grant. Prehistoric Dogs of B.C.: Wolves in Sheeps' Clothing? * 25/1:3 F'93

PERMITS

Issued by the B.C. Archaeology Branch, August 1993 - JANUARY 1994

1993-118	Geordie Howe: impact assessment, Ministry of Forest Small Business Forest Enterprise, Uchuck Lake, Clayoquot District.
1993-119	Ian Wilson: impact assessment, Dionisio Point Provincial Park, Galiano Island.
1993-120	Ian Wilson: impact assessment, Pacific National Gas looping projects.
1993-121	Kathleen Sykes: impact assessment, subdivision at Twin Lakes Golf and R.V., Keremeos.
1993-122	Morley Eldridge: impact assessment, proposed Lyoness Subdivision, Saltspring Island.
1993-123	Ian Wilson: impact assessment, Molnar Development, Sooke.
1993-124	Morley Eldridge: impact assessment, residential development, 11250 Chalet Road, Sidney.
1993-125	Ian Wilson: impact assessment, proposed logging cutblocks, vicinity of Pipestem and Effingham Inlets, Clayoquot District.
1993-126	Andrew Mason: systematic inventory, east shore of Clayoquot Lake.
1993-127	Wayne Choquette: impact assessment, proposed B.C. Gas compressor station, Sublot 13,
	Kootenay Land District.
1993-128	Ed McCullough: impact assessment, Union Pacific Pipeline, near Graham and Halfway Rivers, Peace River District.
1993-129	John Dewhirst: impact assessment, subdivision at Nanoose Bay, Vancouver Island.
1993-130	Sandra Zacharias: inventory, Nahatlatch Watershed, Chilliwack Forest District.
1993-131	Ian Wilson: impact assessment of proposed pipeline loops, 150 Mile House and McLeod Lake.
1993-132	Kathleen Sykes: impact assessment, south of Ellison Park, near Vernon.
1993-133	Ian Wilson: impact assessment, proposed highway widening between Pritchard and Chase.
1993-134	Ian Wilson: impact assessment, proposed subdivision, Metchosin.
1993-135	Morley Eldridge: impact assessment, proposed subdivision on Pender Island.
1993-136	Morley Eldridge: inventory, R.B. McLean Lumber Company National Historic Site, near Port
	Alberni.
1993-137	Mike Rousseau: impact assessment, DkQw 36, Okanagan Mountain Provincial Park.
1993-138	Bjorn Simonsen: inventory, Middle Beach Lodge, near Tofino.
1993-139	Mike Rousseau: impact assessment, proposed timber harvesting, Chimney Creek, near Williams
	Lake.
1993-140	Sandra Zacharias: impact assessment, proposed subdivision, Lillooet District.
1993-141	Wayne Choquette: impact assessment, proposed subdivision, Similkameen and Yale Districts.
1993-142	Arlene Yip: impact assessment, proposed logging near Westchurn Creek.
1993-143	Bjorn Simonsen: inventory, proposed subdivision on Mayne Island.
1993-144	Geordie Howe: impact assessment, proposed developments by the Ministry of Forests Small Business Forest Enterprise Program.
1993-145	S. Keen: monitoring, development at Port Ellice House, Victoria.
1993-146	Bjorn Simonsen: inventory, DjSf 13, Buckley Bay, Vancouver Island.
1993-147	Sandra Zacharias: impact assessment, proposed development by Pacific Talc Mining, Nahatlatch River, south of Lytton.
1993-148	Ian Wilson: impact assessment, Sur-la-Mer resort development, near Tofino.
1993-149	Richard Brolly: impact assessment, redevelopment at 2658 South Island Highway, Willow Point.
1993-150	John Dewhirst: impact assessment, proposed subdivision, Qualicum Beach.
1993-151	Ian Wilson: impact assessment, proposed logging cutblocks, Hevenor Inlet, Pitt Island.
1993-152	Mary Quirolo: impact assessment, proposed condominium complex at Maude Road near Noons
	Creek, Port Moody.
1994-1	Lindsay Oliver: recovery of human skeletal material and associated artifacts as described in
	current contract with the Archaeology Branch.
1994-2	Bjorn Simonsen: inventory, proposed logging cutblocks, Mid-Coast Forest District.
1994-3	Brian Hayden: excavations, EeRl 7, Keatley Creek.
1994-4	Jean Bussey: impact assessments, Canadian Hunter Oil and Gas projects, northeastern B.C.

CONFERENCES

1994

March 10-19 1994 Maya Meetings, "Star Wars: Venus/Tlaloc Warfare in Mesoamerica"

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, Austin Contact: Peter Keeler (512)471-6292

March 16-19 Society of Ethnobiology 17th Annual Conference, "Traditional Land and

Resource Management Systems"

VICTORIA, B.C.

Programme information: Dr. Nancy Turner (604)721-6124 Registration: Pat McGuire (604) 721-8470; Fax (604)721-8774

Mar.31-Apr.2 N.W.A.C. 47th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference

RIDPATH HOTEL, Spokane, Washington

Program Chair: Sarah Keller (509)359-7039; Fax(509)359-6693

April 18-24 S.A.A. Society for American Archaeology, 59th Annual Meeting

DISNEYLAND HOTEL, Anaheim, CA

May 4-8 C.A.A. Canadian Archaeological Association, 27th Annual Meeting

HILTON INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, Edmonton, Alberta

Conference Coordinator: Jack Ives (403)453-9149; Fax (403)454-6629 Programme Chair: Raymond LeBlanc (403)492-5891; Fax (403)492-5273

May 20-22 Material Culture in Flux: Repatriation of Cultural Property. A Conference

on International and Domestic Law and Policy.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FACULTY OF LAW, Vancouver, B.C.

Conference Organizer: Robert Paterson (606)822-3905

1995

April or May Hidden Dimensions: The Cultural Significance of Wetland Archaeology

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Vancouver, B.C.

Conference Coordinator: Ann Stevenson (604)822-6530; Fax (604)822-2974; E-mail

stevenson@unixg.ubc.ca

Programme Organizer: Kathryn Bernick (604)822-6530; Fax (604)822-2974

(TBA) N.W.A.C. 48th Northwest Anthropological Conference

Theme: "Wayne Suttles" PORTLAND, Oregon

ARTIFACT IDENTIFICATION CLINIC

April 26, 1994 (Tuesday) 7:00 - 8:30 pm UBC Museum of Anthropology 6303 N.W. Marine Dr., Vancouver

Professional staff from UBC's Museum of Anthropology will again be on hand at two more clinics this spring to assist in identification of objects and to give conservation advice. The clinics, traditionally held on the last Tuesday of certain months, are free of charge.



P.O. Box 520 Station A Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N3