



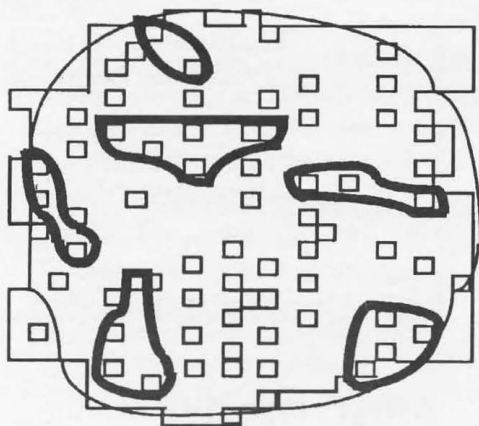
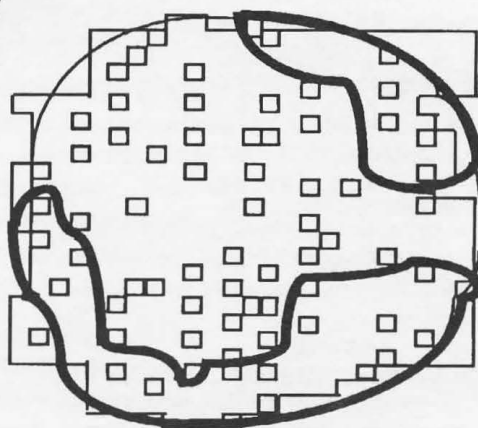
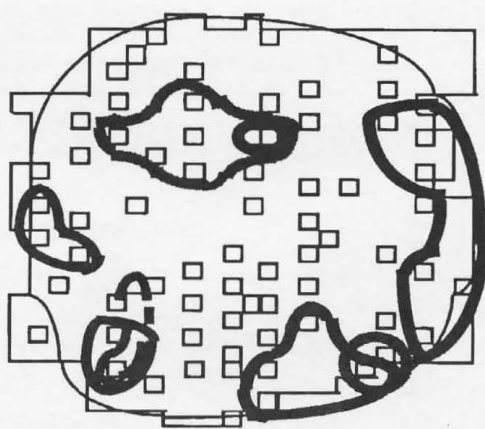
THE MIDDEN

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THE MIDDEN

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

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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
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Visitors and new members are welcome!

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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., Abbotsford, 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 Blackburn (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)

FRONT COVER:

Archaeological illustrations can appear to be very abstract
graphics without any indication of what they represent.
This illustration by Dana Lepofsky depicts, floor plans of a
housepit showing the sampling pattern, and distribution of
paleobotanical remains found in the house (see p.3, *Plants
and Pithouses*).

ASBC DIARY:

NEW LOCATION - SAME TIME - SEPT / OCT / NOV

During the fall of 1994 the ASBC will meet at 8:00 pm at
Simon Fraser University, Room AQ3182. Parking is
available in "B" Lot.

September 14 Alfred Siemens, UBC Geography



THE MIDDEN

HOW TO AVOID NUMBERING NIGHTMARES, DREADED DUPLICATION, OR THE CURSE OF CREATIVE CATALOGUING

by Nancy Romaine

Have you ever wondered where artifact numbers come from? Since almost the dawn of time, the Royal British Columbia Museum (RBCM) has been the official registrar of artifact numbers used for all archaeological sites in the province.

As new finds are discovered, archaeologists contact the Archaeology Collections "hot line," 387-2499, and are given the next series of unused numbers for a specific site. Collectors' names and dates are recorded. In this way, there are no duplications of numbers and archaeological reports that refer to artifacts by number are not compromised by there being three different artifacts with the same number in different institutions or different private collections in the province. Archaeologists do not have to relabel hundreds of artifacts, and rewrite their reports.

This is the required system, and the numbers assigned by the R.B.C.M. are the official numbers. However, an increasing amount of artifacts are being labelled with a duplicated series of numbers. This will create chaos in the future. Numbers which have already been used and not registered with the RBCM might unknowingly be duplicated.

Please remember to phone me at 387-2499 for artifact numbers!

Nancy Romaine
Collections Manager, Archaeology
Anthropological Collections Section
Royal British Columbia Museum
675 Belleville Street
Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4

[Remember: Since the RBCM is a provincial institution, by using the B.C. Enquiries number in the blue pages of the phone book there is no charge to call Nancy. Phone 660-2421 from Greater Vancouver; 1-800-663-7867 from outside Greater Vancouver.]

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

SEPTEMBER

Eagle Down Is Our Law: The Witsuwit'en Land Claims Experience

by ANTONIA MILLS

UBC Press; Vancouver, 1994.

256 pp approx, \$49.95 (cloth); \$24.95 (paper)

About the struggle of the Witsuwit'en (Bulkley River Carrier) to establish the meaning of aboriginal rights on the land they have inhabited in north-central B.C. since the arrival of the Europeans

AND SOME WE MISSED IN '93...

Nisga'a: People of the Nass River by the NISGA'A TRIBAL COUNCIL

Douglas & McIntyre, Vancouver.

144 pp, photos, map. \$60.00 (cloth).

Looking at Totem Poles

by HILARY STEWART

Douglas & McIntyre, Vancouver.

192 pp, photos, illus. \$14.95 (paper)

Robert Davidson: Eagle of the Dawn

edited by IAN THOM

Douglas & McIntyre, Vancouver.

192 pp, photos. \$60.00 (cloth)

EXHIBITS

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

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

June 28, 1994

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."

PALEOETHNOBOTANICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE KEATLEY CREEK SITE

PLANTS AND PITHOUSES

Dana Lepofsky

The Keatley Creek site is a large pithouse village where researchers at Simon Fraser University have been studying the prehistoric socioeconomy of the Southern Interior Plateau. The site is located about 25 km upstream from the modern community of Lillooet (fig.1) on benchlands above the Fraser River gorge. Walking across the site you have the feeling that you are walking on the moon—the landscape is covered in sagebrush and grasses, and is marked by 115 circular pithouse depressions ranging in size from 5-25 metres in diameter.

The Keatley Creek project is unique in British Columbia archaeology because it is the first large-scale project to actively incorporate paleoethnobotany into the research design. Paleoethnobotany has been used throughout the eight years of the Keatley Creek project to answer a variety of research questions concerning site formation processes, site seasonality, paleo-environment, and prehistoric plant use.

In this paper I discuss the socioeconomy of the Keatley Creek village as reflected in the paleoethnobotanical record recovered from the living floors of a small, a medium, and a large housepit. In particular, I examine whether size differences in residential structures correlate with differences in housepit socio-economic organization.

The three housepits used in the comparison were ideally suited for examining the paleoethnobotanical correlates of socio-economic behaviour. Each of the three living floors dates to approximately 1100 BP. The numerous hearths, and the fact that each of the structures was burned after abandonment, resulted in a relatively large sample of charred plant remains. Further, results of the botanical and other artifact analyses indicate that the floors are relatively intact and undisturbed, and that the patterning across the floors represents the accumulated effect of repeated activities in discrete areas.

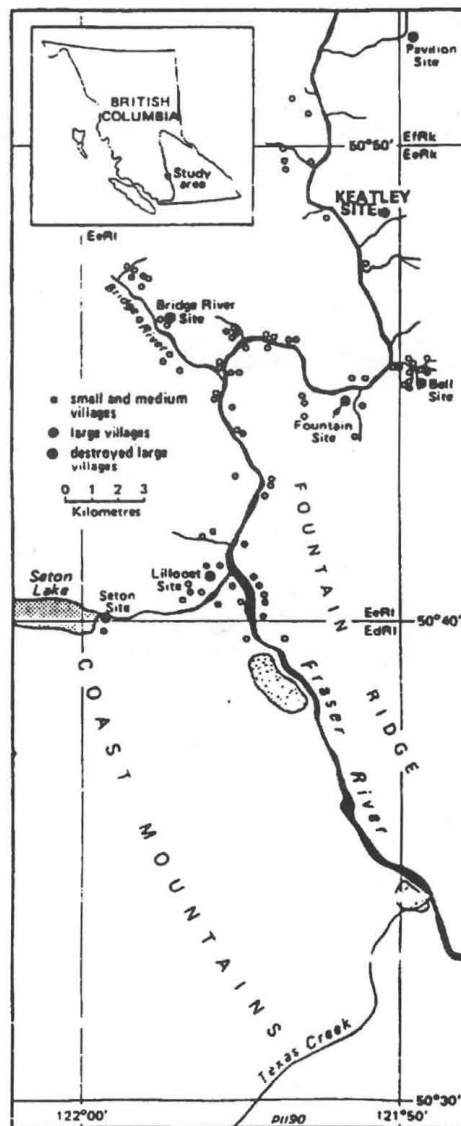


Figure 1. Location of Keatley Creek Site.

Excavators collected bulk flotation samples for the paleoethnobotanical analysis from designated 50 x 50 cm sampling subsquares within the structures (fig. 2). All samples were measured to a standardized volume of 1 litre, and then floated using the "garbage can" technique. Over 150 flotation samples were examined for archaeobotanical remains. Seeds, charred wood and conifer needles comprised the bulk of the botanical remains recovered. These remains represent 25 identified plant taxa, and many other taxa which have yet to be identified.

The detailed sampling strategy permitted me to map the frequency and distribution of plant remains across the floors of the structures. Figure 2 displays the distribution of plant remains across the floor of the large housepit; similar maps were also generated for the medium and small structures. High concentrations of needles, charcoal, seeds (divided into food and non-food species based on ethnobotanical information) are circled in the figure.

There is clearly a non-random distribution of plant remains across the housepit floors. A common pattern displayed in all three structures is the relative absence of archaeobotanical remains in the centre of the floors. This pattern, however, is less marked in the small housepit than in the medium and large housepits. The centres of the floors may have been a communal use area for inhabitants of each structure.

Several charcoal concentrations are located across the floors of the three housepits. There is only a loose association between charcoal concentrations and hearths on the floors, suggesting that some hearths were not used frequently enough to have accumulated or retained large amounts of associated charcoal debris. In terms of the average amount of charcoal recovered per litre flotation sample, the large structure has significantly more charcoal

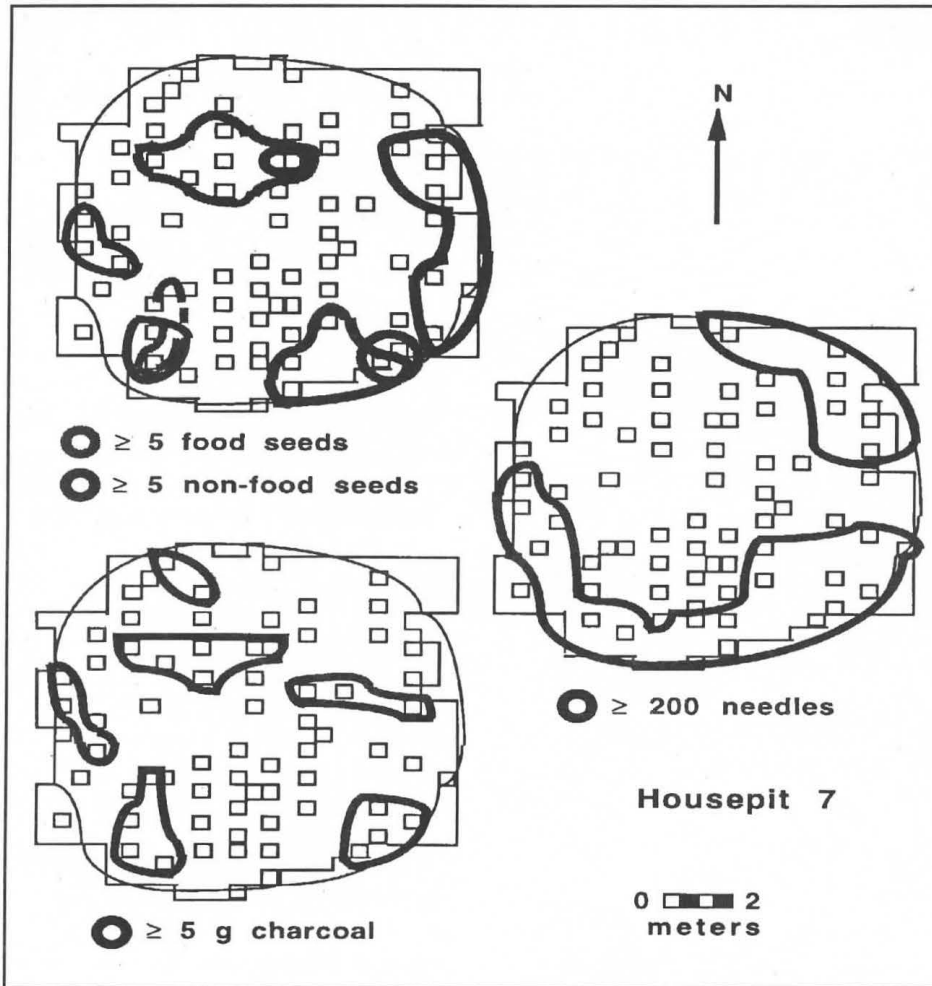


Figure 2. Floor of the large housepit showing designated 50 x 50 cm sampling subsquares, and concentrations of floral remains.

on the floor than the medium structure, but not more than the small structure. In terms of wood species, the most common taxa are found in the same proportions in the large and medium structures (no charcoal identifications were conducted from the small structure).

From the foregoing we can conclude that the same kinds of fuel wood were generally burned in the large and medium structures, but that more fires were burned on average in the largest structure than in the medium-sized structure. It cannot be determined whether the burning of more fires has more to do with differential access to fuel, the intensity which the large house pit as a whole was used, or perhaps the length of time of the use of the floor.

The three housepits do not differ significantly from one another in average conifer needle abundance per litre flotation samples. However, nearly contiguous concentrations of needles around the peripheries of the large and medium struc-

tures, but not the small housepit, indicate that the needles may have been used differently in the latter structure. The peripheral concentrations of conifer needles in the larger two structures may indicate the deliberate covering of the floor with boughs for bedding or floor covering, as was documented in ethnographic times.

Food seeds in the large and medium housepits cluster in discrete areas associated with hearths, and likely represent plant food processing areas. Seed densities are strikingly low in all areas across the floor of the small housepit, and no area appears to have a greater or lesser concentration than another. Statistically, the large housepit has significantly more seeds per litre flotation sample than the small structure, and contains far more seed plant taxa than either the medium or small structures. Finally, the large housepit accumulated new taxa at a significantly higher rate than the medium and small structures relative to the addition of

new seed specimens.

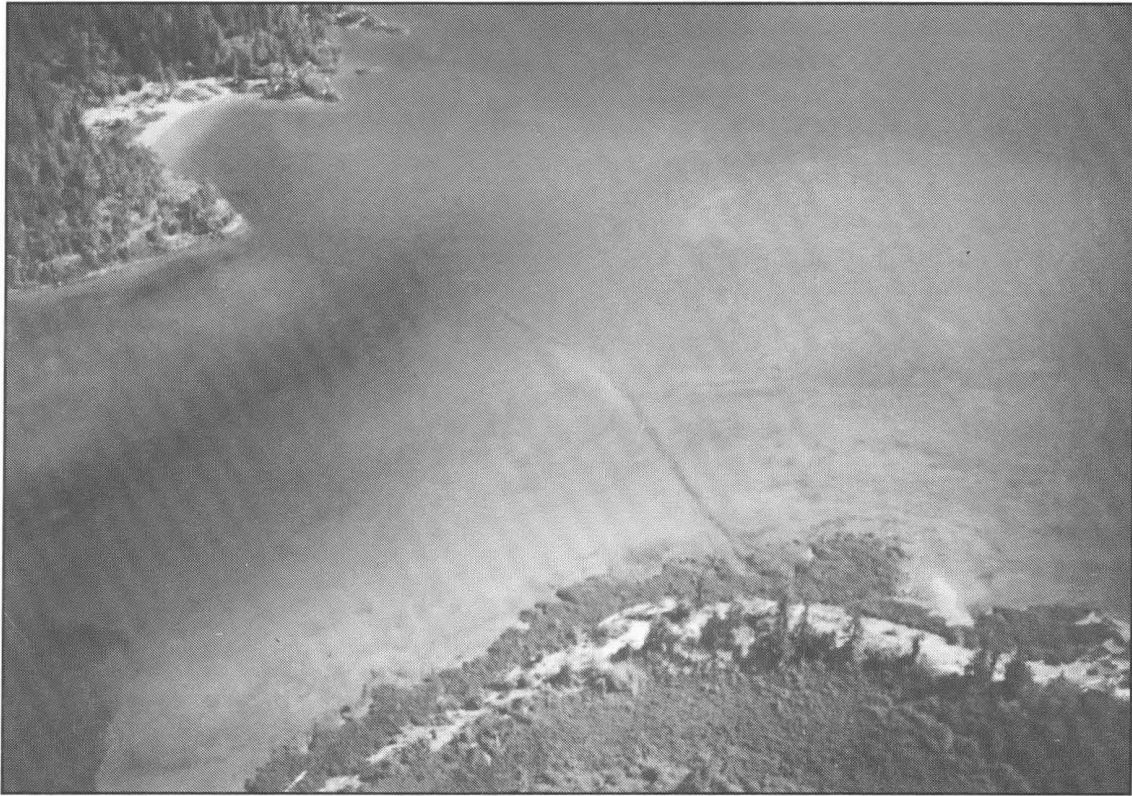
Taken together, the three housepits are quite distinct in terms of their paleoethnobotanical records, and suggest very different pictures of prehistoric plant use. In the large and medium structures the floor peripheries were used for sleeping and activities involving sitting, presumably by all members of the pithouse. Plant processing and plant consumption in these structures was conducted in discrete areas—presumably either conducted communally by group members, and/or all pithouse inhabitants had access to the processed plant products. The lack of plant remains in the floor centres also argues for communal activities within the structures. By contrast, only a limited amount and kind of plant processing was conducted in the small structure, and we can only hypothesize that such activities were conducted communally.

Thus, based on the paleoethnobotanical analysis, the three structures reflect distinct socioeconomic patterns. The results indicate that the large housepit, followed by the medium housepit, may have been used more intensively and involved far more diverse activities than the small structure. Whether these differences can ultimately be related to status differences, to a larger work force having access to a more diverse resource base, or to differences in the length of time of use of the floor cannot be definitively answered with the present study.

It is important to remember that the three housepits analyzed represent less than 3% of the village of Keatley Creek. A much larger sample size including more housepits of all sizes is needed before we can draw more definitive conclusions about the prehistoric socioeconomy at Keatley Creek. This study, however, clearly demonstrates the potential of paleoethnobotanical analyses in studies of prehistoric social and economic organization.

Dana Lepofsky is currently working in B.C. as a paleoethnobotany consultant specializing in plant remains. She received her B.A. from the University of Michigan in 1980; her M.A. from U.B.C. in 1985; and has just completed her Ph.D. at the University of California (Berkeley), 1994.

Aerial reconnaissance of
**A VERY LARGE FRESH-WATER
STONE ALIGNMENT**



Rock alignment at the junction of Kennedy Lake and the Kennedy River as seen from the air.

Barry Campbell

In September 1993 I received a phone call from Doug Banks, part owner of Tofino Airlines. Doug excitedly described a huge underwater rock alignment he had seen while flying over Kennedy Lake a few minutes previously. Although he had passed over this area numerous times in his long flying experience, the combination of the sun's angle and calm shallow water revealed the feature for the first time.

Within 20 minutes, Banks and I were airborne, headed towards Kennedy

Lake. From the air the feature appeared as a long, dark line spanning the outlet of Kennedy Lake at its junction with the Kennedy River. We estimated the feature to be at least 350 metres long, running from low marshy lakeshore on the south side to a bold rock bluff on the opposite shore. The alignment seemed almost continuous—perhaps a 10-20 metre break occurring in the deepest central portion of the lake. The entire feature was underwater.

Convinced that the feature was an aboriginal fish weir, we took a series

of photographs from the air. Later, when the photographs were examined, a number of other potential marks, features or alignments were noted upon the light-coloured bottom sands of the river. The photographs were shown to a number of long-time residents who were convinced that the feature had not been constructed for the early 20th century commercial salmon fisheries.

On November 7, 1993, Barbara Campbell and I paddled a canoe over to the site for a closer look. They picked up the alignment on the marshy south

shore of Kennedy Lake about 100 metres upstream from the mouth of Staghorn Creek. The feature appeared as a very distinct 1-1.5 metre-wide line of boulders surrounded by light-coloured sands just below the current water-level.

Only one layer of boulders appeared above the sands. Were other layers of boulders buried in the sands? Average boulder size was approximately 45-50 cm along the longest dimension. Some were rounded, water-worn cobbles; others displayed jagged edges. No source of rock was observed. The nearby beaches were primarily sand in composition.

Proceeding from the lakeshore the width of the weir increased to 2-3 metres at approximately 10 metres from the end. Sixty metres offshore the weir appeared to be 3-3.5 metres wide and began to consist of rocks piled on rocks. In this area rock size ranged from an estimated 1-2 kg up to 50 kg. Water depth was about 1.5 metres above the feature at this point.

At the middle of the structure, between the shores, we could not positively detect the continuation of the stone alignment although they could just barely see the lake's bottom about 5-7 metres below the surface. The weir north of this central gap displayed its most massive development, at least 4 metres wide and .5 metres high. The feature continued towards the bold rock headland that formed its north terminus.

West (downstream) of the rock headland several circular alignments of boulders, 1-3 metres in diameter, and lines of single boulders could be seen in shallow water at the base of the shoreline cliffs. Other marks or features noted in the aerial photographs could not be located in the canoe survey. They could be scour marks made by the propellers of boats, patches of underwater vegetation, or simply boulders appearing through the sandy bottom. However, any future surveys should be on the lookout for these features.

The Kennedy Lake fish weir is one of the longest stone alignments in southern British Columbia. [The Kennedy River flows from the northwest end of Kennedy Lake into the Tofino Inlet on the west coast of Vancouver Island.] It can be distinguished in government aerial photographs taken at 5 km altitude. The weir was constructed in the shallowest part of the lake outlet. However, the lake outlet is over 350 metres wide at this point. Further downstream the outlet narrows to about 100 metres on the Kennedy River, but the water depth may reach 30 metres. The stone weir may have contributed to the present siltation of the Kennedy Lake outlet, causing the lake level to rise and submerge the weir.

It is difficult to visualize how this feature would function under current

conditions. In places it is at least 4 metres under water. Perhaps a network of sticks or branches were used to complete an upper portion of the weir, however, it seems improbable that sticks or branches 4 metres long could be held down in the water. No evidence of wood could be seen on the crest of the alignment.

Since the weir seems to have a central gap, it would not have functioned to divert fish up the nearby Staghorn Creek. Instead, the weir may have funnelled fish through the central gap where fishermen with nets or spears caught the fish.

What next? Detailed mapping of this site—the weir and nearby stone features—should be the next priority. Another look for the potential features noted in the aerial photographs should indicate whether the features have archaeological context. Perhaps these surveys would recover most information using archaeologists certified in scuba diving. A detailed survey should include test excavations in the sand adjacent to the weir to determine how much of the feature is buried.

Barry Campbell works for Parks Canada as a warden at Pacific Rim Park on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

NEWS ITEMS

STORY-TELLER

Sxwoxwiam: likes to tell stories. This was the Sto:lo name given to Gordon Mohs last spring. In a traditional ceremony at the Coqualeetza Long House on May 10th, Mohs was given the name, along with a talking stick, in recognition for the loyalty and commitment he has shown in his past 10 years as official archaeologist for the Sto:lo Tribal Council.

Michael Blake and David Pokotylo, professors in archaeology at the University of British Columbia who have worked with the Sto:lo at two very important sites along the Fraser—the settlement at Hatzic Rock, and the burial site at Scowlitz, attended the ceremony and were selected to act as witnesses to the event. As such, they are now part of the living record to verify the conferring of the name.

FALL COURSES

Three courses will be offered in various venues in Langley during the month of October. The courses are being organized by Sue Montgomery and Marjorie Smith, recent graduates of Simon Fraser University:

The Underground History of Langley: The Archaeology of Fort Langley National Historic Site

Sue and Marjorie have worked four excavation seasons at the Fort. The course will begin with the archaeological history of the First Nations people of the region. It will continue through the European contact period, fur trade and gold rush, and the early pioneer settlement of the lower Fraser Valley. Slides, a video of the 1994 excavations, and artifacts will enhance the programme.

*7-9 pm, Tuesday, October 18-November 22, 1994.
\$39.00. Langley Fine Arts School in Fort Langley.
Call Langley Continuing Education Department.*

Uncovered . . . The Real History of Langley

This one day course will introduce you to the early history of B.C.'s first capital city—Fort Langley. From fur trade to gold rush, Fort Langley was the place to be. The morning will consist of an information session featuring a video filmed during this summer's dig, and hands-on viewing of artifacts. An authentic fur trader style lunch will be followed by a guided tour of the historic fort, focusing on archaeological interpretation.

*9 am-4 pm, Saturday, October 8, 1994.
at the Milner Education Centre, Langley.
\$34.00 (\$5.00 lunch fee payable in class)
Call Langley Continuing Education Department.*

Cycling to Cemeteries

A Halloween special! Condition your calves and expand your knowledge of the past. Spend a sunny Saturday on October cycling through rural Langley and learn about pioneer life and death. You will visit the Fort Langley and Murrayville cemeteries and learn about archaeological cemetery analysis.

Details TBA. Call Langley Centennial Museum, Fort Langley.

PUT IT ON YOUR CALENDAR!

HIDDEN DIMENSIONS: THE CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF WETLAND ARCHAEOLOGY

—an international conference will take place April 26-30, 1995 at U.B.C.

Highlights include an issue-oriented public forum, public talks, as well as tours and social events. The conference will present scholarly symposia on current wet-site research and management topics of concern to archaeologists and indigenous peoples. Responses to the call for papers are still coming in. So far, Ann Stevenson and Kathryn Bernick, who are organizing the event, have heard from wet-site archaeologists and conservators in 14 countries!

The ASBC is co-sponsoring the HIDDEN DIMENSIONS conference (along with the UK-based Wetland Archaeology Research Project and Washington state's Pacific Northwest Archaeological Society). The conference is being hosted by the UBC Museum of Anthropology in cooperation with the Musqueam, Tsawwassen, and Katzie nations and the Sto:lo Tribal Council.

For further information about the conference, contact Ann Stevenson or Kathryn Bernick, UBC Museum of Anthropology, 6393 N.W. Marine Dr., Vancouver, B.C., V6T 1Z2. Tel: 822-6530; Fax: 822-2974; E-mail: stevenso@unixg.ubc.ca.

To join the ASBC conference project committee, contact Reet Kana (689-0774).



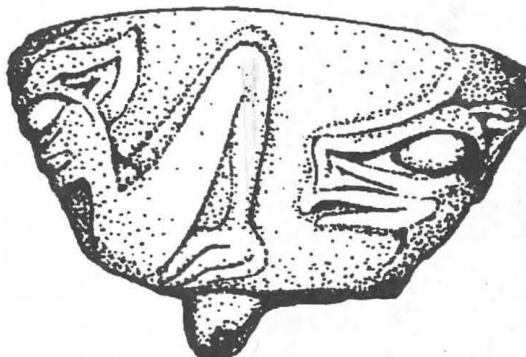
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FIELD NOTES

STEVESTON

In June, Deva Heritage Consulting conducted a salvage excavation at the Britannia Heritage Shipyard site in Steveston. Construction of new storm and water utilities disturbed the site of an historic Japanese settlement. A large collection of historic material, primarily glass, metal and Japanese ceramics, was recovered from large piles of disturbed fill.



Carved stone bowl from Craig Bay.

CRAIG BAY

I.R. Wilson Consultants Ltd. has been conducting controlled excavations and monitoring construction at Craig Bay (DhSb 8) near Parksville on Vancouver Island since late June. Work will continue until mid-September and will expand to include a public interpretation programme running Monday through Friday.

The site at Craig Bay appears to date to at least 3200 BP from radiocarbon assays of samples collected during test excavations carried out in March. Work thus far strongly suggests continuous occupation until the historic period. Several notable artifacts have been recovered including a carved stone bowl fragment with Sea Wolf as the dominant motif.

FORT LANGLEY

Fort Langley National Historical Park was once again the site chosen for the 1994 joint college archaeology field school. Because of the National Park Service's mandate to investigate archaeological resources prior to any future development, excavations were undertaken to determine the location of two building foundations.

The buildings were storehouses from the period when the fort was used as a supply depot for miners en route in the Cariboo Gold Rush (approximately 1858). Investigations were also undertaken to further delineate previously uncovered historic garbage dump sites within the walls of the fort.

The crew consisted of 22 students from Douglas College, Langara College and the University College of the Fraser Valley. Dr Douglas Hudson (UCFV), director, and Rick Blacklaws (Langara), assistant director, were assisted by four teaching assistants: Sue Montgomery, Marjorie Dunlop, Derrick

Yamaura and Marjorie Smith—all graduates of the archaeology department at Simon Fraser University. As well as classroom instruction, the students learned a variety of excavation techniques, mapping skills, and artifact processing procedures.

The 1994 excavations were successful, all objectives were accomplished, warm and sunny weather prevailed, and generally, a good time was had by all. Parks Canada archaeologist, Jack Porter, is still shaking his head and trying to figure out the significance of some features uncovered.

A cache pit, lined with vertical slabs of wood (possibly a buried barrel) contained only large cobbles and a single red drawn-glass bead, leading to the conclusion that perhaps the hoard was plundered sometime in the past. Another mysterious feature that was exposed 50 cm below a basal

sill was a second basal sill. The original trench had been dug right through concreted basal till. No reasons could readily be determined either for the expenditure of such energy, or for the location of the still-virtually-intact section of timber.

The usual artifact assemblage consisted of pipestem and pipebowl fragments, bottle glass fragments, nails (both hand-wrought and machine-cut), barrel strapping, ceramic fragments, seed beads, and lithic flakes. This year some unusual artifacts were unearthed: a woman's wedding band, part of a metal flute, gunflints, jasper and quartzite flakes, and several projectile points.

Anyone interested in learning more about the archaeology of Fort Langley should take note of the classes being offered this fall by Sue Montgomery and Marjorie Smith (see FALL COURSES, p.7).

PERMITS

Issued by the Archaeology Branch, February - June 1994

- 1994-019 Cathy Yasui: inventory of EfTg 1 and monitoring installation of a biological research station.
- 1994-020 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of Fibremax Timber proposed subdivision of Galiano Island (Cowichan).
- 1994-021 Len Ham: impact assessment of Victoria International Airport lands.
- 1994-022 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of Intrawest Corporation, Craig Bay (south of Parksville).
- 1994-023 Ian Franck: impact assessment of BCBC's proposed Chilliwack RV facility, Parsons Bench.
- 1994-024 Morley Eldridge: archaeological monitoring & emergency impact management of excavation of natural gas line, 2452 Esplanade, Willows Beach.
- 1994-025 Mike Blake & Doug Brown: archaeological excavation of burial mound of Cowichan Indian Reserve near Duncan.
- 1994-026 Arnoud Stryd: impact assessment of Pacific Forest Product's forest operations in Nootka/Kyuquot Sound (blanket permit).
- 1994-027 Len Ham: Cedar/MacMillan Acres subdivision.
- 1994-028 J.Delgado: archaeological survey between Sand Hills & Rose Point, Graham Island (Queen Charlotte Islands) to locate remains of ship, "Vancouver."
- 1994-029 Jean Bussey: impact assessments of BC Star Partners/Texaco Canada Petroleum Inc's PNG exploration & development northeastern B.C.
- 1994-030 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of proposed subdivision, Galiano Island.
- 1994-031 Arnoud Stryd: impact assessments of MacBlo Kennedy Lake/Estevan Divisions Forestry operations, Clayoquot & Barkley Sounds.
- 1994-032 Arnoud Stryd: impact assessment of various logging and silviculture tenures in Owikeno Lake area (Macmell, Neechang, Sheenahant, Phinney & Owikeno Lakes).
- 1994-033 Mike Rousseau: impact assessment of nine TimberWest's harvesting blocks and ancillary developments, McLeese Lake
- 1994-034 Terry Spurgeon: excavations at the Park Farm Site.
- 1994-035 Jean Bussey: systematic data recovery from site EeRf 1 which is in conflict with the Savona Bridge construction.
- 1994-036 Mike Rousseau: impact assessment of Lignum Timber Ltd's proposed timber harvest blocks, Tyee and Chimney Lakes in south central B.C.
- 1994-037 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of TimberWest Forest Inc cutblocks 93x and 94x, and road construction at Willan Lake and Coyote Lake near Big Creek, B.C.
- 1994-038 Don Mitchell: conducting archaeological investigations at site DcRu 4, Kasapson Park, Saanich, B.C.
- 1994-039 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of two proposed forestry cutblocks (CP413, Blocks 47 & 48) and associated roads in the area of the Skeena and Babine Rivers.
- 1994-040 Bjorn Simonsen: monitoring excavations of a foundation for a commercial development at north end of Buckley Bay (DjSf 13).
- 1994-041 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of TimberWest Forest Inc's cutblock and access roads near Little Gaspard Creek, Gang Ranch, south central B.C.
- 1994-042 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of Interfor cutblocks, roads and ancillary facilities at Marion Creek.

- 1994-043 J. Spafford: impact assessment of BC Hydro's proposed microwave station and fibreoptic transmission line near McLeese Lake, south central B.C.
- 1994-044 Arnoud Stryd: impact assessment of Interfor Forestry operations, Clayoquot Sound Area.
- 1994-045 Bjorn Simonsen: archaeological reconnaissance within D.L.2309, K.D.Y.D., East Barriere Lake.
- 1994-046 Richard Brolly: impact assessment of part of site DfRu 3 within proposed Lot A at the head of Ganges Harbour on Saltspring Island.
- 1994-047 J.Bailey: impact assessment of Lignum Ltd's proposed cutblocks and associated timber harvesting near Williams Lake.
- 1994-048 Alison Landals: monitoring of construction with Starcom International Optics Corp fibre optics line, Vancouver area.
- 1994-049 David Pokotylo: archaeological investigations at the Hatzic Rock site (DgRn 23).
- 1994-050 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of four proposed forestry cutblocks and haulroad in Mackin Creek area.
- 1994-051 Sandra Zacharias: impact assessment of proposed subdivision of D.L.1430, Lillooet District, west side of Eagan Lake south of Bridge Lake in south central B.C.
- 1994-052 Morley Eldridge: impact assessment of proposed subdivision of L.2, S.22, Pl.19624, Sayward District, Bodington Road, Gorge Harbour, Cortes Island (Campbell River).
- 1994-053 Jean Bussey: impact assessment and monitoring of development associated with South Okanagan Natural Gas Pipeline project within the Yale Land District.
- 1994-054 Robert Muir: impact assessment of BC Land's proposed 109 Lot leasehold sale at Paul Lake near Kamloops.
- 1994-055 Richard Brolly: impact assessment of proposed Brilliant Interchange DL 1449, Kootenay Land District.
- 1994-056 P.Merchant: impact assessment of harvest blocks and access roads proposed within Weldwood of Canada, TFL #5, north of Quesnel, B.C.
- 1994-057 Sandra Zacharias: impact assessment of proposed subdivision of D.L.2195, Lillooet District on Ruth Lake.
- 1994-058 Sandra Zacharias: impact assessment of proposed subdivision of Block B, D.L.404, CDR3 at Anaheim.
- 1994-059 Mike Rousseau: impact assessment of Avino Mines & Resources Ltd's Bralorne Gold.
- 1994-060 I.R.Wilson: impact assessment of proposed subdivision, south Saltspring Island
- 1994-061 Sandra Zacharias: impact assessment of proposed subdivision on Lac la Hache.
- 1994-062 Phil Hobler: site investigation of FcSm 11, Tsinni-tsinni Site, Bella Coola Valley by SFU field School.
- 1994-063 Roy Carlson: site investigation of ElSx 1, Namu, by SFU field school.
- 1994-064 Mike Rousseau: impact assessment of Riverside Forest Products' proposed cutblocks and developments in the Williams Lake F.D.
- 1994-065 Mike Rousseau: impact assessment of Ainsworth Lumber's 28 proposed cutblocks and roads, Pavilion Creek drainage.
- 1994-066 Richard Brolly: impact assessment of site DgRs 1 (Beach Grove Site), Tsawwassen.
- 1994-067 Arnoud Stryd: impact assessment of DgRs 9 (Tsawwassen Beach Site), New Westminster.
- 1994-068 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of subdivision Lot 6, Sec. 84 & 96, Sooke District.
- 1994-069 Stan Copp: impact assessment of MoTH's Sterling Creek Bridge project.

- 1994-070 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of the Brannen Lake segment of Nanaimo Parkway project, Dunsmuir, Wellington Land District.
- 1994-071 Ken Pugh: inventory and surface collection of archaeological sites with traditional territory of the Sto:lo.
- 1994-072 Richard Brolly: impact assessment of Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd's proposed cutblocks within C.P.65, TFL 35, near Wentworth & Brown Lakes, Kamloops.
- 1994-073 Mike Rousseau: archaeological investigation and impact assessment of Hat Creek Ranch at Carquile, north of Hat Creek.
- 1994-074 Geordie Howe: impact assessment of Surespan Construction, MacMillan Bloedel's recreational campground development at MacTush Creek.
- 1994-075 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of Weldwood's cutblocks and associated roads, Gay Lake, southwest of Williams Lake.
- 1994-076 K.Twohig: impact assessment of site EfSn 7 and adjacent property located on north shore of Kwatsi Bay opposite Gilford Island.
- 1994-077 I.R.Wilson: impact assessment/mitigation of MoTH yard site, Telegraph Creek.
- 1994-078 Mike Rousseau: impact assessment of proposed Huckleberry Open Pit Mine and access road near Kemano.
- 1994-079 Mike Rousseau: impact assessment of proposed Forestry operations within UBC's Alex Fraser Research Forest, WLF.D.
- 1994-080 Sandra Zacharias: impact assessment of Horsefly River MoTH Bridge project, Cariboo L.D.
- 1994-081 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of Skeena Cellulose Inc and access roads, east of Terrace.
- 1994-082 Morley Eldridge: impact assessment of three proposed MoTH projects, V.I. Highway Region.
- 1994-083 Keary Walde: impact assessment of proposed petro and natural gas development in northeast B.C.
- 1994-084 Diana French: impact assessment along the north and south of Murray Lake, Cheslatta Falls, east end of Cheslatta Lake, and shoreline of Holy Cross Lake.

DEBITAGE

... As she puts it, "Finally!" **Dana Lepofsky** has completed her PhD at the University of California (Berkeley) with a dissertation entitled, "Prehistoric Agricultural Intensification in the Society Islands, French Polynesia." Dana is a paleobotanist now living and working in B.C. (see *Plants and Pithouses*, p.3): Congratulations, at last, Dr Dana.
... Some news about this year's crop

of graduates from SFU: In April **Olga Klimko** defended her Ph.D. dissertation, "Fur Trade Archaeology in Western Canada: A Historical and Critical Analysis."
... Three M.A.s were awarded in May: **Donna Morrison** for "Validity in Lithic Debitage Analysis: An Experimental Assessment Comparing Quartzite to Obsidian," ... **Natalie Munroe** for "Implication of Intensification: An

Investigation of Anasazi Turkey Production in Southwestern Colorado," ... and **Rick Schulting** for "An Investigation of Mortuary Variability and socioeconomic Status Differentiation on the Northwest Plateau." Rick will be in England next year for his Ph.D.
... **Al McMillan** was out on the west coast of Vancouver Island for a few weeks again this summer pursuing his work with the Toquaht in Uclulet.

CONFERENCES

1994

- September 23-25 **Manitoba Archaeological Society, 33rd Annual Meeting**
"Current Archaeology: Interdisciplinary Approaches"
UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG, Manitoba
Contacts: Manitoba Archaeological Society, P.O. Box 1171, Winnipeg,
Manitoba R3C 2Y4 (tel.204-942-7243); Persis Clarkson, Anthropology
Department, University of Manitoba (fax 204-786-1824;
Email: persisc@access.bga.com)
- October 8-10 **B.C. STUDIES Conference**
OKANAGAN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Kelowna, B.C.
Contact: Duane Thompson, History Department, Okanagan University College,
3333 College Way, Kelowna, B.C. V1V 1V7
- November 10-13 **CHACMOOL, 27th Annual Conference**
"Ancient Travellers"
UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY
More info: Ancient Travellers Conference, Dept. of Archaeology,
University of Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4

1995:

- January 4-8 **S.H.A., Society for Historical Archaeology, 28th Annual Meeting**
J.W. Marriott Hotel, WASHINGTON, D.C.
Contact: Henry M. Miller, Historic St. Mary's City, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City,
Maryland 20686. Tel (301)862-0974; faax (301)862-0968
- April 26-30 **Hidden Dimensions: The Cultural Significance of Wetlands Archaeology**
UBC MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY, Vancouver, B.C.
Further information: 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: stevenso@unixg.ubc.ca
- TBA **C.A.A. Canadian Archaeological Association, 28th Annual Meeting**
Kelowna, B.C.
Coordinator: Diana French,, Okanagan University College
- May 3-7 **S.A.A. Society for American Archaeology, 60th Annual Meeting**
Hilton Hotel, MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota
Contact: Paul E. Minnis, Department of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma,
Norman, Oklahoma 73019. Tel (405)325-2519; fax (405)325-3261;
E-mail: aa6613@uokmvsa.backbone.uoknor.edu

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