



MIDDEN

Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

ISSN 0047-7222

Vol. 25, No.4

October 1993



A BUNCH OF STICKS?

THE MIDDEN

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

EDITOR

Joyce Johnson

CONTRIBUTORS THIS ISSUE

Brian Chisholm, Margaret Holm, Robin Hooper
Don Lindenberg, Darnelle Moore

CREW

Michael Brand, Richard Brolly, Vicki Feddema,
Margaret Holm, Andrew Mason, Heather Moon, Mike Rousseau

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.

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 Ave., 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: Dorothy Young (758-2570)
Programme Chair: Laurie Hayden

A.S.B.C. DIARY

Meetings: 8:00 pm, auditorium of the Vancouver Museum,

1993

- Oct. 13 **Gordon Mohs**, Sto:lo Tribal Council Archaeologist
"Archaeology in the Lower Fraser Valley"
Nov. 10 **Dr. Catherine D'Andrea**, SFU Palaeobotanist
"Origins of Agriculture in N.E. Japan"
Dec. 8 **T.B.A.**

FRONT COVER:

The cover shows a section of a Haida fish weir revisited by Parks
Canada archaeologists this summer during a survey on the Queen
Charlottes. While over 100 stakes remain in this complex trap, the
longer stakes seen eroding out of the creek bank are particularly
interesting since they represent the depth the stakes were originally
driven into the ground. At most weir sites, little, if any, of the stakes
are visible above the ground. Most get broken off by debris
washing over them. *Photo courtesy Andrew Mason.*

THE MIDDEN

CHALLENGE '93

This summer I was employed as a research assistant at the Vancouver Museum through a Challenge '93 Student Grant. The grant was sponsored by the A.S.B.C. The goal of my ten-week employment was to assess the state of the archaeological collection at the museum and make suggestions for changes that would produce a more research-accessible collection.

I began with an inventory of the entire collection. This inventory consisted of checking each artifact against its written and photographic record. Once this was done I was able to create a current artifact list which contained information on the current status of all archaeological artifacts in the museum, as well as those in various teaching collections or on loan to other institutions. In doing so, I located a number of artifacts which were believed to have been missing from the collection.

Once the inventory was complete I arranged the trays in the storage area into an order more conducive to research. I then renumbered the trays according to a new museum-wide storage numbering system in order to integrate the archaeological collection with that of the rest of the museum.

Addressing some of the conservation concerns of the collection, I relined each

tray with polyethafoam (an acid-free foam) to protect the artifacts from corrosion. I also stabilized some artifacts with mounts of the this foam.

Finally, I catalogued some recent acquisitions to the collection, as well as updating some of the written records. I believe that the archaeological collection at the Vancouver Museum is now more research-accessible than when I started working there in late May.

Unfortunately, there is still much that remains to complete this important task: Conservation measures need to be addressed concerning the storage of certain artifacts (e.g., some of the heavier artifacts should be relocated to the lower shelves, requiring a new ordering system). Most of the collection requires photographic documentation. Also, the current archaeological gallery needs a "face-lift"—the exhibitions and public programming of the archaeological material is quickly losing relevance in the face of contemporary issues. As more funding and assistance becomes available through such programmes as the Challenge Grants, these issues will be able to be addressed.

Darnelle Moore

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Challenge '93	p. 1
Permits	p. 2
B.C. Sites On-Line	p. 3
Book Reviews	p. 4, 5
Ladner's Chinatown	p. 7
Debitage	p. 9
News Items	p. 10
Suddenly Last Summer	p. 11
New Publications	p. 12
A.S.B.C. Executive	p. 13
Conferences	p. 13

PERMITS

Issued by the B.C. Archaeology Branch, February - April, 1993:

- 1993-6 Bjorn Simonsen: inventory, Quathiaski Cove, Quadra Island.
- 1993-7 Bjorn Simonsen: inventory, International Forest Products, Phillips Arm, Coast District.
- 1993-8 Arnoud Stryd: impact assessment, former Texaco Bulk Plant, Nanaimo.
- 1993-9 Bjorn Simonsen: impact assessment, proposed wharf facility, Granite Bay, Quadra Island (near EbSh 30).
- 1993-10 Morley Eldridge: impact assessment, DeRu 1, Blue Heron Road, North Saanich.
- 1993-11 Wayne Choquette: monitoring, MoTH bridge replacement, St. Mary's Road/Mission Road.
- 1993-12 John Dewhirst: monitoring, construction excavation on Buddy Road, View Royal (near DcRu 19), Victoria.
- 1993-13 Arnoud Stryd: impact assessment, Miracle Land Corporation proposed development, View Crescent, Tsawwassen.
- 1993-14 Richard Brolly: impact assessment, Molnar Enterprises Ltd. proposed development, Tsawwassen (near DgRs 16).
- 1993-15 Bjorn Simonsen: inventory, Laredo Limestone Ltd. proposed quarry development, Aristazabal Island, Coast District.
- 1993-16 Leonard Ham: impact assessment, Transport Canada land at Pitt Meadows airport.
- 1993-17 Wayne Choquette: impact assessment, MoTH bridge replacement and road realignment, Toby Creek, Kootenay District.
- 1993-18 Brian Hayden: continued excavations at EeR1 7, Keatley Creek, near Lillooet.
- 1993-19 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, proposed forestry road near Sproat Bay, Tzartus Island, Barklay Sound.
- 1993-20 Morley Eldridge: impact assessment, DeRt 12, Pender Island.
- 1993-21 Geordie Howe: impact assessment, proposed forestry road, Canoe Pass, Cariboo District.
- 1993-22 Morley Eldridge: impact assessment, proposed forestry operations, Tom Bay and Pierce Bay, Coast District.
- 1993-23 Morley Eldridge: impact assessment, proposed storage site, Bear Skin Bay, Queen Charlotte City.
- 1993-24 Ian Wilson: overview, Sections 127-129, near Metchosin.
- 1993-25 Geordie Howe: systematic data recovery, former Texaco Bulk Plant, Nanaimo.
- 1993-26 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, proposed logging road south of Ure Creek, west shore of Lillooet Lake.
- 1993-27 Leonard Ham: impact assessment, Colbourne property, southwest Vancouver.
- 1993-28 Bjorn Simonsen: inventory, Canada Games Sailing Facility, Nicola Lake.
- 1993-29 Morley Eldridge: impact assessment, proposed subdivision, Cortes Island.
- 1993-30 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, proposed sewer line, Parksville.
- 1993-31 Leonard Ham: inventory, DhRt 24, Vancouver International Airport property.
- 1993-32 Morley Eldridge: inventory, intertidal zone, Lower Fraser River.
- 1993-33 Rebecca Balcom: impact assessment, McKenzie Capital Corporation subdivision, Tsawwassen.
- 1993-34 Ken Pugh: inventory, Upper Sto:lo territory.
- 1993-35 Jeff Bailey: impact assessment, residential subdivision in Balmoral, Kamloops District.
- 1993-36 Bjorn Simonsen: inventory, Northwest Bay, Nanoose District.
- 1993-37 Jeff Bailey: impact assessment, residential subdivision in Williams Lake.
- 1993-38 Richard Brolly: impact assessment, Lot 20, D.L. 82, Comox.
- 1993-39 Geordie Howe: impact assessment, Skeena Sawmills log dump near Pike Creek, Devastation Channel, Coast District.
- 1993-40 Andrew Mason and Leonard Ham: inventory, Yale District.
- 1993-41 Beth Bedard: inventory of Bella Coola, Atnarko and Talchako Valleys and portions of Bentinck Arm and Dean Channel, Coast District.
- 1993-42 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, Cascade Power Project, near Grand Forks.
- 1993-43 Jeff Bailey: impact assessment, MoTH proposed gravel pit near Keremeos.
- 1993-44 Mike Rousseau: impact assessment, Reon Management subdivision, Barriere River, Kamloops

ABOUT TO MEET THE COMPUTER AGE

B.C. SITES ON-LINE

by Don Lindenberg

Up to now, descriptions of the approximately 19,000 recorded archaeological sites across the province on site inventory forms have been stored in large black binders at the Archaeology Branch in Victoria. In addition, a map cabinet holds some 2,000 maps that show site locations. Information is also available on CHIN (Canadian Heritage Information Network).

Within the next year, however, the maps and site descriptions should be available on a computer screen. Users will be able to zoom into small areas of on-screen digitized maps for a detailed view of sites. Full information on any site will only be a mouse-click away.

What makes it all possible is the Geographical Information System (GIS) and software called Arc/Info which enables easy access to the huge database of information tied into each map sheet. A benefit of the system will be shorter turnaround for information requested from the Branch. John McMurdo, Senior Program Coordinator, notes that one result will be a reduction in the amount of work needed to respond to requests.

The system will also increase the ability of the Branch to analyze existing archaeological data. For example, the information we already have about existing archaeological sites can be examined to help predict where other archaeological sites might be located. In a province where the majority of archaeo-

logical sites have yet to be found and recorded, such an ability to predict site location will be very useful.

In 1991, following the Forest Resources Commission recommendation for a "commitment to complete inventories for all renewable forest resource values using standardized compatible systems," the Resources Inventory Committee (RIC) was established to identify vital information needs and to develop common procedures and standards. In early 1992, major provincial funding was announced to initiate RIC's integration standards and to improve provincial resource inventories through the Corporate Resources Inventory Initiative (CRII). Data collection efforts are being stepped up and directed toward meeting the information needs of the Commission on Resources and Environment (CORE), Protected Areas Strategy (PAS), and other land use allocation processes. Twenty branches in six ministries are now involved.

The vision for this initiative is the ability to share information easily between various government ministries. For instance, when the Ministry of Transportation and Highways (MOTH) is planning new roads, it will be able to superimpose the latest digitized archaeological information onto its computer to see quickly and completely where any known archaeological sites might be impacted.

In the not-too-distant future (government time) other ministries and clients authorized by the Branch—such as archaeological consultants or cultural resource managers—will be able to access the Branch's information directly by modem and phone line. For protection and conservation reasons, however, access to site information will be restricted in accordance with special archaeological regulations in the Freedom of Information Act.

The digitized maps used by the Archaeology Branch on its GIS system will also bear much more information that is relevant to archaeological analysis, enabling researchers to display, not only land contours and water courses, but also fish and wildlife, information, vegetation and more. The maps will eventually be standardized to a scale of 1:20,000, producing finer detail than the 1:50,000 paper maps currently on file in the Branch.

CRII is expected to take another eight years to complete. For more information please contact John McMurdo or Heather Moon, Archaeology Branch, 953-4039.

Don Lindenberg is a free-lance writer who often writes for provincial publications.

EXHIBITION

October 5, 1993 to
February 27, 1994

Inside Passage: 1792
UBC Museum of Anthropology

Using expedition records, drawings, maps and engravings, the exhibition explores the impact on First Nations of the Northwest Coast by contact with Europeans on the Inside Passage between Vancouver Island and the Mainland.

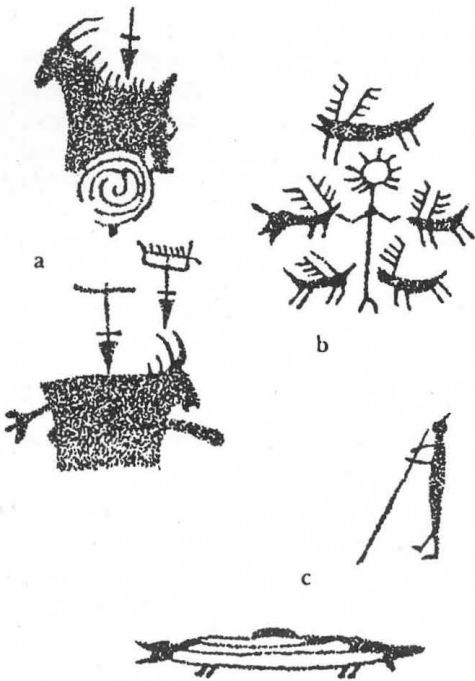
BOOK REVIEW

MOSTLY IN CANADA, YOU SAY?

Indian Rock Art of the Columbia Plateau

by JAMES D. KEYSER

University of Washington Press
and Douglas & McIntyre, 1992.
138 pp. (paper)



25. Hunting is a common theme in British Columbia pictographs. The human surrounded by deer may represent a shaman with special power over these animals. The mountain goats (a) are found infrequently in Columbia Plateau rock art, and the man spearfishing a sturgeon (c) is unique.

Publications on rock art, as the author himself states in the book's introduction, tend to be "simple descriptive works with page after page illustrating various paintings and carvings but without answers as to why or when the art was made." James Keyser, who is Pacific Northwest Regional Archaeologist for the U.S. Forest Service, has succeeded in writing a book that is not just another descriptive list of rock art sites.

The book's first two introductory chapters are devoted to providing an archaeological context to rock art, defining the difference between petroglyphs and pictographs, as well as other terminology. Keyser continues with a prehistoric cultural chronology of the Columbia Plateau (referred to as the Interior Plateau in Canada). He explains how rock art might be dated by association with other artifacts, by portrayal of datable objects, by superimposition of images, and by the rock's patina and weathering. Information on the durability of painted pigments and their chemical relationship to the rock matrix is particularly interesting.

As the author points out, over forty percent of the Columbia Plateau is in British Columbia, including some of the densest concentrations of pictograph sites, as well as the Plateau's largest site at Seton Creek. It is unfortunate, therefore, that Keyser's introduction only covers the prehistoric cultural record for the southern plateau region. Just one short 12-page section looks at the rock art of the B.C. area.

The book is not a guide to finding rock art sites but an attempt to typify and interpret rock art motifs in five sub-regions of the plateau. Keyser keeps the descriptive sections separate from his interpretive remarks. He also provides useful ethnographic references for many of his interpretations of the significance of motifs. This is a welcome change from other books on rock art where anecdotal interpretations are integrated into the descriptions.

Although Keyser introduces the Columbia Plateau rock art tradition as distinct from neighbouring Northwest Coast, Plains, and Great Basin rock art traditions, he does not attempt to define this tradition in relation to the archaeological record. Rock art studies will continue to be peripheral to archaeology until there is a greater attempt to integrate rock art sites with the prehistoric and historic cultural history and oral traditions of the Plateau's Interior Salish and Athapaskan inhabitants.

Margaret Holm

Margaret Holm received her M.A. on prehistoric art from U.B.C. in 1990. She is currently teaching part-time at U.B.C. and the Native Education Centre on Hastings Street. Holm is a heritage consultant and is curating a travelling exhibition on prehistoric Coast Salish art for the Museum of Anthropology.

LECTURE

November 7
7:00 pm

Tony Hillerman, author
UBC Museum of Anthropology, Theatre Gallery

Hillerman launches *Sacred Clowns*, the latest in his mystery series about Navajo police officers, Jim Chee and Joe Leaphorn.

BOOK REVIEW

A MOUND OF BURIALS

Easily accessible publications and discussions of burials and archaeologically observed burial patterns from the British Columbia coast are long overdue. Consequently, it was with a feeling of anticipation that I picked up Cybulski's book on the Greenville Burial Ground. This timely publication provides a wealth of information about the Greenville burials, burial ritual along the B.C. coast, the history of the Greenville excavations and the excavation process. It provides an interesting example of the process of discovery, excavation and analysis that was associated with the recovery of a series of human skeletal remains from one site on the Nass River. While the book is filled with useful information, a number of aspects of the presentation and argument are disappointing and bothersome.

Chapter 1: Introduction.

This chapter successfully begins the narrative and provides the context for the study. The statements of purpose of the report are clearly laid out and simple to understand.

Chapter 2: Excavations and chronology.

A number of topics presented in this chapter provide the site context within which the features and burials were located. About half of the chapter is devoted to a presentation and discussion of the site chronology and burial sequence, including a rather detailed attempt to explain the calibration of radiocarbon dates. The discussion of radiocarbon dates and their treatment is confusing and largely unnecessary. A simple reporting of the dates with appropriate references would suffice.

We are informed of every thought, step and process that the author followed in determining that the radiocarbon dates lined up in three clusters. It would be sufficient to mention the date clusters and reference the statistical tests used to determine them. The impression (correct or not) that I am left with, is that the discussion of statistics and numbers are to impress the reader with "science".

Cybulski presents the date clustering be-

fore the dates were calibrated. It seems it would make more sense to cluster them after calibration. People were buried in real calendar-year time, not in radiocarbon years. While we can use radiocarbon years for simple temporal comparisons, if we are going to cluster burials to represent single events, or a series of events that occurred at about the same time, they should be clustered on the basis of "real" time.

In the same vein, it should be sufficient to comment on the problems of soil acidity without providing confusing details about what pH values mean. While I agree that it is important to present the burial sequence information so that there is no confusion about the relationships between the various individuals buried at the site, it could be presented more concisely and without some of the confusing details about dating and soil pH. These details would be better presented in an appendix.

The argument that a high proportion of bone to stone artifacts in layer C being indicative of good preservation is weak. No one knows what the proportion of bone artifacts was to begin with. On page 23 the author refers to "further tests" to suggest that the differences in bone versus stone tool proportions reflected cultural rather than preservation factors. What were these "further tests"?

Chapter 3: Mortuary practices.

This very interesting chapter on mortuary practices brings together a lot of relevant ideas on the topic. Because some of the discussions are relatively long and complicated, the chapter would benefit from a summary or summaries. I think it would also help if the demographic details were presented in a separate section, or chapter.

Cybulski seems surprised by the lack of agreement between the ethnographic and archaeological record. Most ethnographic literature on subsistence presents considerable discussion of methods of capture and preparation of some food species, particularly mammals, usually ignoring the littoral

A Greenville Burial Ground: Human Remains and Mortuary Elements in British Columbia Coast Prehistory

by JEROME S. CYBULSKI

Archaeological Survey of Canada,
Mercury Series Paper No. 146.
National Museums of Canada,
Ottawa, 1992. \$19.95 (paper)

ARCHAEOLOGY SUPPORTS HISTORIC RECORD

LADNER'S CHINATOWN

by Robin Hooper

In August 1991 during the demolition of an oil storage facility on the west side of the village of Ladner, B.C., a number of Chinese artifacts were found under a building. With the permission of the Imperial Oil Company, over 500 artifacts were collected during the following year. The artifacts were in a secondary context—highly disturbed and fragmented. A total of 172 Chinese ceramic vessels were identified, comprising 15 distinct forms. In addition, 100 other artifacts of Euro-American origin were recovered. Research surrounding this collection was carried out to attempt to provide information on the lifeways of the Chinese community that is known to have existed in the area from about 1878 to 1929.

Ladner village is named after two pioneer brothers, Thomas and William Ladner, who preempted land on either side of the Chilukhan Slough in 1868, six-and-one-half kilometres upstream from the Strait of Georgia on the South Arm of the Fraser River. The brothers farmed the rich delta soil for ten years before Thomas built the "Delta" salmon cannery on the east side of Chilukhan Slough in 1878. This cannery was the third of fourteen built in Delta by the turn of the century.

An ongoing problem for cannery owners was finding workers to perform the many manual functions in the early canning processes. Because Europeans would not work in the canneries, Native Indians and Chinese workers were hired in large numbers. During the peak salmon season from May to October, each cannery employed up to 100 Chinese workers. Many Chinese had come north in 1858 from San Francisco during the Fraser River gold-rush. By 1863 there were 4000 Chinese working the gravel bars between Hope and Yale; by 1881 there were 8350 Chinese working in British Columbia, increasing to 14,885 by 1901.

Workers also came under contract from China to work on the railways and in the canneries. Those that came to Ladner num-

bered 57 in 1881. By 1887 the B.C. Directory (of business) listed seven stores, one laundry, and a labour contractor, all owned by Chinese. A maximum population of about 350 had been reached by the turn of the century.

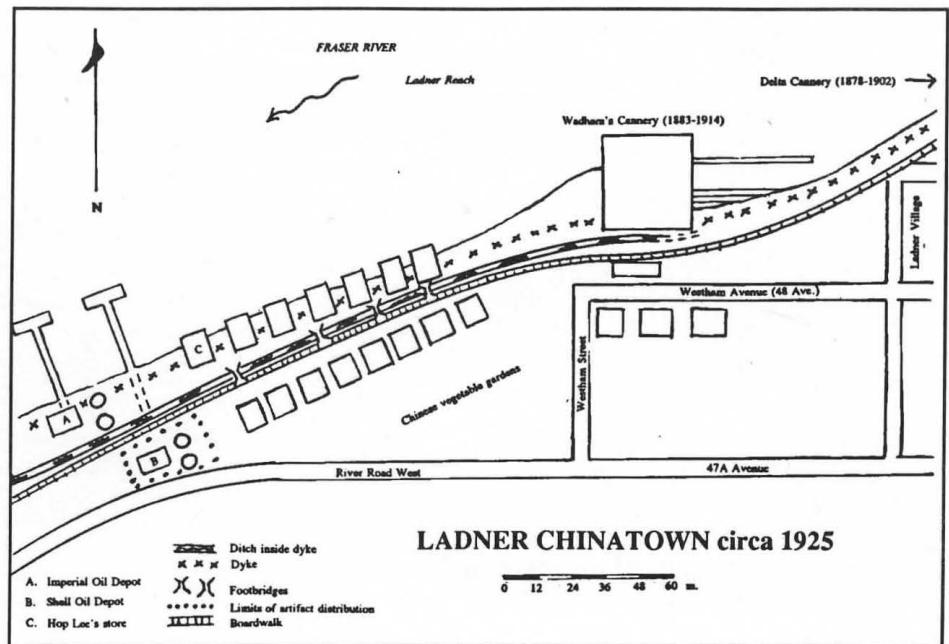
Ladner Chinatown was established west of the settlement named Ladner's Landing, starting near the Wadhams Cannery that had been built 0.3 kilometres west of the Delta Cannery in 1883. The two canneries were connected by a wide boardwalk that continued past the Chinese houses to canneries further downstream. There were about eight buildings on the south side of the boardwalk, and about seven along the river's edge. The buildings on the river-edge were mainly stores. One owned by Hop Lee was close to the Imperial Oil storage facility.

In 1902 the Delta Cannery and four others were closed due to reduced salmon catches and advances in canning technology. With the gradual demise of the salmon canning industry in Delta after 1902 when these five canneries were closed, the Chinese population decreased.

During World War I the Wadhams Cannery also closed. On the west side of Chinatown the Shell Oil Company purchased 0.13 acres of land in 1922. At about the same time the Imperial Oil Company established an oil depot just west of Shell Oil. Both companies built jetties to receive oil by tanker and to fuel up fishing boats.

Ladner Chinatown suffered two serious fires. The first in 1914 totally destroyed two stores at the east end of town. The remaining houses were spared by lack of air movement. The second fire was far more destructive. Starting near the oil tanks, and fanned by a strong west wind, between 12 and 15 houses were burned down in 1929. Fortunately the strong west wind spared the oil tanks. However, the store owned by Hop Lee, close to the Imperial Oil tanks, was destroyed.

Shortly after the fire the Shell Oil Company purchased another 0.38 acres east of their tanks. This entire property was sold to Imperial Oil in 1943. From 1929 to 1989 the land previously occupied by Chinatown was farmed, and a marina operated on the river. By 1992 a large



condominium complex, "Riverwest," had been constructed on the site.

The Site.

The Chinese ceramic artifacts were salvaged from an area of the Imperial Oil facility, mainly under the warehouse. This portion of the site lies on the lot purchased by Shell Oil in 1929. The concentration of pottery fragments was compactly mixed with bricks, metal fragments, marsh grass and oil-soaked river sediment. Though this matrix covered the entire site, it was concentrated mainly in a 10 square metre area from the surface down to about 50 centimetres in depth where a large slab of concrete was exposed at the 50 cm level. In the southern half of the site, the artifact-bearing matrix was covered with 20 cm of gravel where vehicles turned.

From the evidence and the highly fragmented nature of the ceramics, the conclusion was that this material was moved from another site and deposited to provide fill for the oil facility some time after the 1929 fire. Correct proveniencing of the artifacts was impractical once it was determined they were in a secondary context.

A likely hypothesis appears to be that these artifacts were all that remained of the Chinese buildings after the fire. To permit the land to be farmed, all debris from the buildings was removed to the adjacent property owned by Imperial Oil. A rough estimate of 165 cubic metres of material appears to have been transported. Many of the artifacts were distorted and discoloured by fire.

The Chinese Ceramics.

The corpus of Chinese ceramic artifacts recovered consisted of three kinds of ware: porcelain tableware, stoneware storage vessels, and glassware containers. Two hundred thirty-six fragments of these wares were recovered.

Three principal Chinese decorative types are well represented in the collection. These are "Four Season" porcelain bowls and dishes, "Three Friends" porcelain bowls,



"Sechwan Brown" stoneware jar

and "Sechwan Brown" stoneware jars. In addition to the Chinese ceramics, 17 Euro-American and two Japanese ceramic types were recovered. Many metal artifacts of Euro-American manufacture were also in evidence on site.

Conclusions.

The original Chinatown was located from 50 metres to 250 metres east of the site where the artifacts were found. It is probable that the rubble remaining from the 1929 Chinatown fire was removed to the Esso site for two reasons. First, the land was to be cleared for farming; and second, material was required to provide a firm fill on which to extend the bulk oil facility. This is supported by the evidence of fire damage to

the artifacts recovered, and the extreme mixing of all materials.

Found among the ceramics, a copper soldering-iron head with remains of a steel shaft embedded bears testimony to employment of the Chinese as cannery workers before 1913. These irons were used to hand-solder the cans for the salmon canning process until 1913 when machines replaced the hand-process at the Fraser River canneries.

A comparison of this collection to those found in other Chinese community sites in the United States and British Columbia, indicates similarities in quantitative terms with regard to the proportion of Oriental to Euro-American ceramic wares and types. This measure of cultural integrity over time appears to be consistent in most places. Chinese and Euro-ceramic assemblages salvaged from Ladner and New Westminster Chinatowns have similar ratios of 67% Chinese ceramics to about 35% European. A recent excavation of ceramic artifacts from the

	Porcelain	Stoneware	Glassware
no. fragments	185	44	7
% of total	78%	19%	0.3%
no. vessel forms	8	7	1
minimum no. vessels	128	37	7

Another year, another name. But what's in a name? The Archaeology Branch, this year, will be under the **Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture** (notice who's last on the list). Well, I suppose that most archaeologists now fit in twice—under both Culture and Small Business. At least it's easier to say than "The Ministry of Tourism and the Minister Responsible for Culture." . . . What's in another name? Canadian Parks Service or Parks Canada, what's the difference? Is there a difference? The Canadian Parks Service will once again be known as **Parks Canada**. . . . And yet another. Once again the A.S.B.C. has received provincial support, this time from the Heritage Conservation Branch (used to be called Heritage Trust) in the way of a \$3000.00 grant to support publication of *The Midden* for 1993. These grants are necessary to keep *The Midden* going, but they can no longer be taken for granted with the recent reduction of funds now available. However, the A.S.B.C. executive has tendered another application for 1994. Keep your fingers crossed! . . . Another M.A. is on the loose. **Vicki Feddema** returned to

U.B.C. in the middle of a field project at the beginning of September to defend her thesis, "Early Formative Subsistence and Agriculture in Southeastern Mesoamerica," before heading back into the field to complete the project. . . . Once back permanently from the project, **Vicki** began preparations with **Heather Pratt** to conduct an impact assessment this month for B.C. Hydro and the Adams Lake Band near Chase. . . . Previous M.A.s are still at it too. **Quentin Mackie**, a recent M.A. graduate of U.Vic and now in England completing his PhD, has had his thesis accepted by B.A.R. to be published in their international series in later 1994. Look for it! . . . **Rob Tyhurst** of Victoria, with the assistance of UBC grad student **Mike Brand**, did a two-part project in the Fish Lake area of the Chilcotin in August and September. They were involved in surveying and testing (by helicopter) to lead B.C. Hydro power lines to a new copper and gold mine for Taseko Mines. . . . With the fall comes the advent of archaeological conferences. The first will be **Chacmool** in November, followed by the **Archaeology Forum**. . . . And

Pre-Forum: Preceding the Archaeological Forum, on Friday, November 19th at 10:00 am, **Val Patenaude** (463-0673) and **Jean Bussey** (534-5054) are organizing the second **Consultants Association** meeting which will be held in the Pub Seminar Room at SFU. Interested individuals are invited to attend. . . . Also, the time is drawing near for the **SHA Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology** which will be hosted by SFU and the UASBC. Anyone volunteering to help with the January conference will get in free. Contact **Sandi Sauer** at SFU (291-4178) or at home (299-5620). **Norm Easton** (Fax:403-668-8734) is organizing a special session on "Underwater Archaeology and the Prehistoric Record". . . . The issue of **Hatzic Rock** is still going strong. Interpretive tours will be going on at the site just outside Mission until November 15th. Part of the programme for school kids is to sift the backdirt pushed aside by the bulldozer for artifacts from the disturbed portion of the site. To arrange call the Friends of Hatzic Rock, 854-4002.

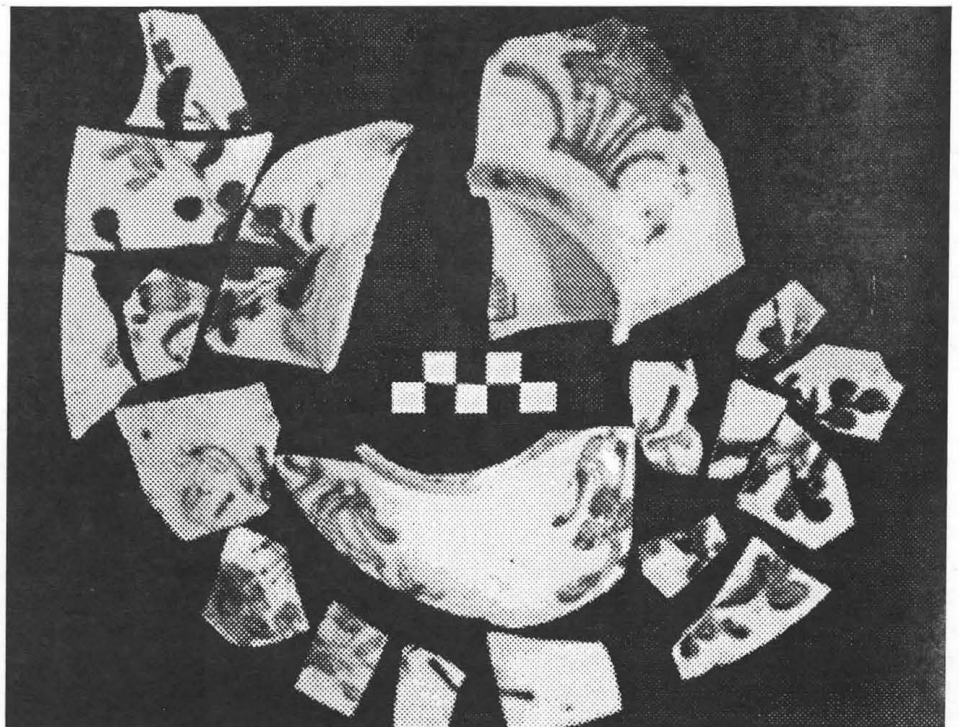
Ladner's Chinatown, Cont'd

"Chi Kung Tong" house in Barkerville, B.C. provided a wider variance—92% Chinese and 8% European origin ceramics.

Since these three Chinese communities existed from about 1975 to 1930, these ratios may provide a measure of cultural integrity over time between coastal and remote inland Chinese communities.

Robin Hooper

Robin Hooper retired in 1983 as a Master Mariner in the Merchant Marines. Post-retirement he received a diploma in painting from Emily Carr College of Art and Design, followed by a B.F.A. from Open University in 1991. He then continued with archaeology studies at S.F.U. and is currently Programmes Organizer for the A.S.B.C.



"Four Seasons" porcelain bowl

NEWS ITEMS

A THANKS FROM THE BRANCH

As of August 30th, 1993 the total amount in the Dawne Slots Memorial Bursary was \$4125.65. The bursary was set up by the Archaeology Branch in April of this year to ensure that Dawne's commitment to learning and her concern for single parents be remembered. The staff at the Archaeology Branch wishes to thank everyone who called to offer their condolences and good wishes during the difficult weeks following Dawne's death. They greatly appreciated this consideration and thoughtfulness.

The bursary in Dawne's name will be awarded annually to deserving students attending Camosun College. The first award will be presented this fall.

Further contributions to the Dawne Slots Bursary may be made to the Camosun College Foundation, attention: Barbara Wright, 3100 Foul Bay Road, Victoria, V8P 5J2. Official receipts will be issued. If you have any questions or require additional information please contact Heather Moon, Archaeology Branch, 953-4039.

IN THE WORKS

New on the horizon is an encyclopedia focusing on North American prehistoric archaeology. The encyclopedia plans to focus on cultural and technological patterns by summarizing such things as regional phases and complexes, tool types, subsistence, concepts, settlement types, pioneer archaeologists and distinctive geographic areas.

The volume is tentatively called (what else?) *Archaeology of Prehistoric North America: An Encyclopedia* and is intended as a university-level research resource. For organizational purposes the subject matter will be divided into six topical areas: Pre-Clovis/Paleo-Indian, North, Great Plains, Eastern Woodlands, West, and a general category (reader's guide, history, concepts, names, etc).

Donald Mitchell of the University of Victoria has agreed to act as associate editor for the Northwest Coast which is a subdivision

of the "North" category. David Pokotylo of U.B.C. will be responsible for the B.C. Plateau, and Ken Ames of Western Washington University for the Columbia Plateau, both subdivisions of the "West" category.

Other associate editors for the "West" will include Frank Bayham (California), Patty Crown (Southwest), and James Wilde (Great Basin). George Frison (Pre-Clovis/Paleo-Indian), Ray Wood (Great Plains), Jim Brown (Eastern Woodlands) and David Morrison (Arctic/Sub-Arctic) will serve other areas. Brian Fagan has agreed to act as general advisor of the project.

FORUM

Forum: an assembly for discussion of public affairs (Funk & Wagnells 1963).

The Department of Archaeology at Simon Fraser University will host the Second Annual B.C. Archaeology Forum to be held on the weekend of November 20th and 21st, 1993. The forum will include a number of high-profile guest speakers representing various government and professional agencies who will report on recent archaeological activities, and focus on a number of important topical issues germane to B.C. archaeology. The purpose of the forum will be:

1. to present a summary of archaeological activities and studies undertaken by several major B.C. universities, colleges, First Nations heritage organizations, and private consultants during the last year;
2. to present differing viewpoints regarding a number of legal, political and ethical matters pertaining to B.C. archaeology management policy;
3. to update the current progress of the drafting and passing of the recently revised Heritage Conservation Act; and
4. to provide an opportunity for open discussion between all participants.

EVERYONE is welcome and there is no registration fee. For further information contact Mike Rousseau (467-3497) or Geordie Howe (941-0708).

COMPLEXITY AT CHACMOOL

The conference this year will open with a plenary session on Friday morning. This will be followed by the beginning of a complex schedule of sessions in the afternoon which run the gamut from complexity in the palaeolithic, through hunter-gatherers, gender roles and, of course, mortuary practices. Afterward will be an open house at the University of Calgary's Department of Archaeology.

Saturday's sessions will explore complexity in the American Southwest, northern, western and central Europe, the Mediterranean, and Central and South America. These will run along with more abstract sessions dealing with complexity as seen in visual iconography, and interpretations of constructed complexity among the Maya.

After listening to the Banquet Speaker, Warren DeBoer, at the reception and banquet Saturday evening, the debate on complexity will be open to all on Sunday with an Open Discussion.

This year the conference will hold a special session for undergraduates entitled, "A Change in Focus: Undergrad Perspectives." This informal session offers undergraduate students the opportunity and experience of preparing and presenting a 10-15 minute research paper about archaeology or anthropology (it doesn't have to relate to the "complexity" issue in any way). Short, 200 word abstracts should be presented by November 1st to Hugh Gibbons at the conference address (or tel. 403-220-7120, fax 403-282-9567).



CHACMOOL

SUDDENLY LAST SUMMER . . .

Not much activity appeared to be going on early in the season, but suddenly things seemed to pick up. The Midden asked archaeological consultants and free-lance archaeologists what they had been involved in so that we could see what went on in archaeology in B.C. over the summer. So far, this is what we have.

In the Queen Charlottes

Two archaeology crews were working along the east coast of Moresby Island, around Lyell Island and in Juan Perez Sound this summer. The larger crew, led by Al Mackie of Millennia Research, was involved in a boat survey to systematically find and record sites along the coastline for resource management purposes. The project involved training Haida archaeologists.

A second crew, headed by Daryl Fedje of the Canadian Parks Service, was working in Juan Perez Sound. This crew included Andrew Mason from the University of British Columbia and a Dididaht trainee. Areas missed by earlier surveys because of bad weather or high tides were inspected by boat. A stone fish trap and a midden site were located.

A small test excavation was conducted at a site on Hotspring Island to obtain material suitable for dating. Several flakes and a variety of faunal remains were indicative of a heavy reliance upon shellfish and rockfish.

A larger mapping and excavation programme was carried out at a 9200 year-old raised beach site that had been identified by Millennia the year before. The site was excavated to determine the nature of the archaeological deposits, to monitor the rate of erosion, and to collect additional materials suitable for dating.

In the Chilcotin

In late July and August, Robert Tyhurst, with two assistant archaeologists and two members of the Nemiah Indian Band, carried out archaeological survey and testing in the vicinity of Fish Lake (EiRv). The work was under contract from Taseko Mines Ltd. who are currently carrying out testing and assessment for a copper and gold mine in the immediate area.

Fish Lake is located approximately eight km north of Lower Taseko Lakes in the Chilcotin region of B.C. The lake, at 4800 feet above sea level, is two km long and one km wide at its maximum. The study area also contains two smaller lakes four km southeast of Fish Lake. Archaeological survey concentrated on the lake shores and adjacent areas of all three lakes. Limited shovel-test transect survey was carried out away from the lake areas.

Results of the survey include 17 prehistoric sites, one historic site and a number of isolated finds. The majority of prehistoric sites are small lithic scatters with no recognizable cultural features. A small number of the sites contained earth ovens, and a single site included habitation features.

A second period of fieldwork occurred in late September by helicopter to survey a transmission line corridor for the proposed mine.

Elsewhere on the Plateau

Antiquus Archaeology Consultants Ltd. has been very busy this year. The company has undertaken a fair number of small impact assessment projects throughout B.C.'s Interior within or near Barkerville, Barriere, Cache Creek, Hope, Keremeos, Shuswap Lake, Smithers, Summerland, Savona and Williams Lake.

Detailed mitigative excavations were conducted at site EeRb 77 on Kamloops I.R. No.1, and at site DiRi 1 in Hope. Also completed was the report on results of detailed mitigation excavations at sites DiPu 16 and 17 on Bull River in the East Kootenay region.

Another major excavation is scheduled for the Lytton area this fall, and the reports on the results of the detailed excavations at sites EeQw 2 and 21 will be completed by the end of this year.

On Vancouver Island

Arcas Consultants Ltd. have also been busy this summer. First an update on the Cypress Street site (DhRx 66) in Nanaimo. A burial recovered last December by Lindsay Oliver during soil remediation at the Imperial Oil bulk-loading facilities on Departure Bay caused mitigation to be ordered because of probable impact.

Archaeological evidence confirmed the presence of a late 19th century slaughterhouse that was known to have been on the property. A provincial jail existed after the slaughterhouse until 1923 when the site was occupied by squatters. Formerly owned by Texaco Oil in the late 1940s and early '50s, the property was most recently a bulk plant of Imperial Oil.

The midden appeared to be that of a seasonal herring fishing village occupied in the early spring. Ninety-one prehistoric artifacts were recovered, and three charcoal-based radiocarbon assays showed dates of 560±50, 650±90 and 680±70. The burial recovered in December appears to be a post-1000 BP midden burial.

Departure Bay

Arcas again—this time in August. The City of Nanaimo on Vancouver Island paid for mitigation at Departure Bay Road for development of an intersection. Arcas performed the impact assessment. The midden on the site proved to be a burial ground. Nanaimo has stopped development at the site and left the midden basically intact.

Of twelve burials uncovered, nine were removed. The nine excavated burials were reinterred on the site by the Nanaimo Band. The cultural material recovered will be analyzed during the fall.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

To the Charlottes: George M. Dawson's 1878 Survey of the Queen Charlotte Islands

edited by DOUGLAS COLE and BRADLEY LOCKNER

U.B.C. Press, 1993.

192 pp. \$19.95 (paper)

Dawson's reports and private journals on his fieldwork for the Geological Survey of Canada discuss the natural history and Haida culture of Haida Gwaii.

Proboscidean and Paleoindian Interactions

from Symposium on "Mammoths, Mastadons and Human Interaction"

Book Department, Baylor University Bookstore, P.O. Box 6325, Waco, TX 76706-6325, 19??

233 pp., illus US\$28.00 (plus \$3 postage & handling)

A collection of papers from the symposium, and recent research findings concerning megafaunal behaviours that would have been known and utilized by hunters and gatherers throughout the New World; an attempt to answer some unresolved questions about the lifeways of people as they migrated from Asia to the New World.

Last Summer, Cont'd

The Gulf Islands

More highway reconstruction. This time at Ganges on Saltspring Island. Arcas was contracted to mitigate the impact that might be caused by proposed reconstruction at the junction of Upper and Lower Ganges Roads (DfRu 3). The site, known to the Saanich as *Syuwets*, is claimed by the Cowichan and Saanich First Nations people as traditional territory.

A crew of four archaeologists worked for two weeks in July. Forty-two artifacts included a Gulf Islands complex object and antler haft. Dates (corrected) on marine shell were 1699±64 and 1699±64 BP.

Of the two boulder cairn burials, one was a double burial containing two individuals. A date from one of the burials was 777±60 BP. Other burials had also been found at the site in 1977 and 1988.

As a result of the response to the concerns of Saanich, the Ministry of Highways (MOTH) is considering rerouting to avoid impact to additional burials.

And Right Here at Home

An impact assessment by Arcas Consulting Archaeologists Ltd for prospective development of a residential lot at Locarno Beach (DhRt 6) revealed well-stratified intact midden with hearth features. Research revealed that the lot in question was right next door to Borden's type-site for the Locarno Beach phase which had been excavated in 1947/48. A mitigation excavation was undertaken by Arcas during the week before the bulldozers came in to raze the existing house.

A crew of nine, plus six volunteers from U.B.C. and S.F.U., were assisted by band members from Squamish and Musqueam for the week-long excavation. About 30 metres of trenches cutting down the length of the lot and across its width were excavated by backhoe for 120-160 cm until sterile beach sand appeared at the bottom. Shell was present but rare. Wherever the profiles exposed by the backhoe indicated heavy cultural activity, metre-square units were excavated by hand until time ran out.

Deposits were more intact to the south than they were to the west underneath the house that had been built 1917. Most disturbance was to the north near Marine Drive

where pipes had been driven through. Excavation of the basement for the new house was monitored as well.

Norm Easton of the Montague Harbour underwater excavations (The Midden, June 1992) carried out research on ancient sea levels in English Bay during the excavation. Digging to 130 cm into the beach sand and sediments below the floors of the trenches to water level, he recovered scattered chipped stone artifacts.

More than 2000 artifacts were recovered including five Gulf Island Complex objects, a labret, a dozen or so large ground slate points, and some Garibaldi ryodacit flakes. Chipped dacit artifacts accounted for approximately 90% of the assemblage. A complete set of matrix samples was saved for future analyses.

Though the site, in the end, was destroyed by the new house being built, essentially an extension of Borden's Locarno Beach excavations was carried out. With the new methodologies that have evolved since 1948, information lacking from Borden's Locarno Beach excavations can now be filled in.

CONFERENCES

1993

November 11-14

CHACMOOL "Debating Complexity"

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY, Alberta

Contact: Chacmool, The 1993 Conference Committee, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4. Tel: (403) 282-9567

November 20-21

10:00 am

B.C. ARCHAEOLOGY FORUM

The Pub Seminar Room, SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY, Burnaby, B.C.

Programme Coordinators: Geordie Howe (tel.941-0708); Mike Rousseau (tel.467-3497)

1994

January 5-9

S.H.A. (The Society for Historic Archaeology)

"Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology"

HOTEL VANCOUVER, Vancouver, B.C.

Contacts: ACUA Program Chair, Charles Moore (tel. 275-5427); SHA Program Chair,

David Burley, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6 (tel.291-4196)

April 18-24

S.A.A. (Society for American Archaeologists)

59th Annual Meeting

DISNEYLAND HOTEL, Anaheim, California



A.S.B.C. Executive 1993/94

President	Reet Kana	263-8987
Past-president	William Paull	980-5186
Vice-president	Jim Lee	980-9580
Treasurer	Katrina Froese	944-0250
Recording Secretary	Tina van Galen	936-4066
Membership Secretary	Marie Michaud	222-4655
<i>Midden</i> Editor	Joyce Johnson	734-9496
<i>Midden</i> Subscriptions	Katherine Merrick	946-3078
Socnotes Editor	Don Bunyan	321-8127
Publicity	Jim Lee	980-9580
Programmes	Robin Hooper	946-8327
Library	Terry Spurgeon	464-1984

 **THE MIDDEN**

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

