

# The Midden

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# The Midden

## Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

**Editor:** Kathryn Bernick

**Subscriptions and Mailing:** Phyllis Norris

**Submissions** and exchange publications should be directed to the Editor. Contributions on subjects germane to B.C. archaeology are welcomed: maximum length 1,500 words, no footnotes, and only a brief bibliography (if necessary at all). Guidelines available. Telephone inquiries: 873-5958.

The next issue of *The Midden* will appear mid-December, 1987.

**Contributors this issue:** Kathryn Bernick, Mike Cranny, Quentin Mackie, Phyllis Mason, Yvonne Prudek, Terry Spurgeon.

**Production assistance:** Phyllis Mason.

THE COVER: *Petroglyph on Gabriola Island. Photo by T. Spurgeon.*

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## The Society

The **Archaeological Society of British Columbia** 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 p.m. in the Vancouver Museum Auditorium. Visitors and new members are welcome!

### COMING TOPICS:

Nov. 11 To be announced

Dec. 9 Grant Keddie:  
archaeology of Victoria area.

**President:** Colin Gurnsey (980-7429)

**Vice President:** Helen Smith (224-1426)

**Membership Secretary:** Pam Adory (430-8327)

**Membership** year runs September 1 - August 31. Fees: single - \$17.00; family - \$20.00; senior citizen - \$12.00; student - \$12.00. Membership includes *Midden* subscription. Address to: A.S.B.C. Membership Secretary, P.O. Box 520, Station A, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N3

**Affiliated Chapters:** Fraser Valley, Kitimat, Victoria.

✓ **Note:** The June 1987 Issue of *The Midden* was misnumbered. It should have been: Vol. XIX, No. 3.

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# Editorial

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## *Who's watching the sites?*

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*THE REGIONAL ADVISOR PROGRAM* has been discontinued. Volunteer Advisors received two letters of thanks and dismissal last month—one from Colin Campbell, Director of the Heritage Conservation Branch, and one from Bill Reid, Minister (tucked inside a federal government publication on B.C. archaeology).

Campbell notes that from its beginning 12 years ago, the Regional Advisor Program "provided a very important adjunct resource to the monitoring and management of archaeological resources in the province." In recent years, however, its efficacy has diminished. Campbell attributes the decline to changes in the way his office manages archaeological resources and to budget cuts.

These are good reasons. However, I would be happier to know that metamorphosis in Victoria has not been at the expense of archaeological resources. Neither Campbell nor Reid assures the ex-Advisors that the sites and developments

they've been monitoring will now be watched by others.

The only comfort extended is a promise of future programs for "heritage volunteers." The focus of the new strategy seems to be assisting "provincial societies and volunteer organizations" to develop a "strong heritage delivery system" (whatever that is). The HCB is currently working with the BC Museums Assoc. and the Heritage Society to develop a training program for volunteers. (To date, the ASBC has not been consulted, nor invited to participate.)

My unsolicited suggestion to the program planners is to build in lots of flexibility. Most people support "heritage", but are not equally interested in all its manifestations. Some, like the Regional Advisors, care about prehistoric archaeological sites. □

- *Kathryn Bernick*

*An article on the volunteer Regional Advisor Program appeared in the Feb. 1984 Midden (Vol.16, No.1:6-7).*

# Marly Bison turns up in pond

by *Quentin Mackie*

AN ALMOST perfectly preserved bison skull was found this September in North Saanich, twenty miles north of Victoria. The skull was turned up by a backhoe during excavations to enlarge an irrigation pond. Two other bones that probably belong to the bison were also recovered.

The skull was found about 1.5 m below the surface in a soil layer known as "marl." Marl consists of freshwater shell and other organic matter and is not uncommon over the Saanich Peninsula. It usually represents a former

lakeshore, developing in the shallow water around the shoreline.

As the lake dries out and plants grow and die along its margins, a distinctive interlacing of marl and peat often occurs, and this is present at the site. The layer is about 50 cm thick and varies from 1 to about 5 m below the surface, according to the owners of the property. The marl is underlain by marine clay bearing sea shells, and overlain by brown peat. The site is now about 1.5 km from the sea and about 30 m above it.

There is an unrecorded archaeological site on the property, though it is not demonstrably related to the bison skull. The owners' collection of artifacts includes four medium to large leaf-shaped basalt projectile points with contracting stems, one medium sized black and red striped clear obsidian point, five pieces of ground slate, and one small sinker stone. According to archaeologist Grant Keddie of the B.C. Provincial Museum, inland sites with a large proportion of projectile points are not unknown in the Greater Victoria area. He feels that in many cases they are relatively old.

The find is significant in being the only postglacial bison skull found in 99%-sure stratigraphic context west of the Cascade Mountains in Canada, according to paleobotanist Richard Hebda of the BCPM who is analyzing the sediments found at the site. He hopes to discern the environment at the time of deposition.

By comparison with other similar settings in the area, Hebda suggests a tentative age of 11,000 to 12,000 years for the bison skull. Radiocarbon dating of the skull, which is in superb condition right down to the delicate sinus bones, is planned by the BCPM. Hebda anticipates returning to the site next summer and excavating the marl layer which he says is unusually accessible and close to the surface, in the hope of finding additional remains of the bison. □

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*Quentin Mackie has a BA in anthropology/archaeology from the University of Victoria. He lives in North Saanich.*

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# Gabriola Petroglyph Tour

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by Terry Spurgeon

*TAKE ONE GULF ISLAND*, Gabriola, sprinkle lightly with rain, add eleven cars, one boat, thirty-six people, and some ravens. What do you get? With the help of Provincial Archaeologist Art Charlton and a lot of interesting petroglyphs—a very rewarding day.

The occasion was the ASBC's June 1987 petroglyph tour of Gabriola Island organized by Colin Gurnsey. The well-attended tour was joined by Roy Carlson of Simon Fraser University with a group of students, and by a contingent from the ASBC's Victoria chapter.

It began very early in Vancouver as a sunny day. Two ferry rides later the sun disappeared. It seemed that almost on schedule the drizzle started, as nature provided one important ingredient for viewing petroglyphs.

Cars were loaded and unloaded many times during the tour. The locals no doubt wondered about our caravan driving hither and yon all day. We wondered why Don Bunyan was hithering when we were yonning . . .

Five separate petroglyph sites were visited. At each site Art Charlton (and others) provided information. There was plenty of time to wander around and enjoy the rock art. Many photographs were taken, with the benefit of naturally wetted stone to highlight the designs.

Lunch was eaten alfresco. We sat under the trees at Degnen Bay for protection. The SFU archaeology boat *Sisiutl* was moored at the nearby wharf. Named after a two-headed sea serpent, the *Sisiutl* seemed a particularly appropriate presence at a marine site which features a fine, fish-like petroglyph. The commentary from the ravens, high in the trees,

completed the setting. (Maybe the ravens were merely speculating along with us about the vintage of the wine being served on board.)

All too soon it was time to head home. The consequences of missing the ferry threatened as usual. While waiting for the ferry we discussed the varied and sometimes complex petroglyphs we had seen. The local pub, conveniently located across from the ferry lineup, served as a tutorial room.

Perhaps this enjoyable conjoining of the Provincial Archaeologist, the SFU Archaeology Department, and ASBC members can be repeated sometime. No doubt there are places of a similar nature elsewhere in British Columbia which could be toured to the benefit of all. □



*Gabriola Island petroglyph. T. Spurgeon photo.*

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# Book Review:

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## *Read aloud Tlingit tales*

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**Haa Shuká, Our Ancestors: Tlingit Oral Narratives** edited by Nora Marks Dauenhauer and Richard Dauenhauer. University of Washington Press, Seattle. 1987. 514 pp., ill., bibl. US\$17.50 (paper).

*THE FIRST VOLUME* in a proposed series entitled Classics of Tlingit Oral Literature, **Haa Shuká** presents twelve traditional tales in both Tlingit and English translation. The lengthy introduction attempts to cover methodology, orthography, basic Tlingit grammar, and some cultural context within the span of 59 pages. Additionally, the final 200 pages are taken up with grammar and cultural notes and brief biographies of the storytellers.

The editors are to be commended for their desire to retain in the translations the rhythms and repetitions of the original narratives. To this end, the page layouts work very well. The suggestion that the tales be read aloud also aids the reader in grasping the poetic/theatric nature of these stories.

Unfortunately, neither the notes nor the introduction illuminate the alien topography of the Tlingit story form. We are told that

repetition is important because it supplies emphasis, but I lack the background to understand why the points so emphasized are important. Furthermore, having grown up in the European story telling tradition where causation is made obvious by frequent use of "because" and "then," I sometimes found it difficult to recognize the connections between events.

Except for two of the stories, which, we are informed, are personal histories, we don't know the reason for their existence. For those of us raised with stories whose purpose was most commonly to instill the moral values of our own culture, these tales require an enormous amount of work to determine why they are being told and what, if any, point they are making. In not supplying this information, the Dauenhauers have created a book which is mainly of interest to readers who are already very familiar with Tlingit culture and who are learning the language. For the general consumer, however, **Haa Shuká** is neither meat nor fowl nor good red sockeye. □

- *Phyllis Mason*

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*Phyllis Mason is an ASBC member and a library technician who works at Vancouver Community College—Langara Library.*

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## Conservation Course

The B.C. Museums Association is offering a two-day seminar, *The Treatment of Wet Archaeological Wood, Skin, Leather & Textiles*. It's designed for people with experience handling waterlogged artifacts. The instructors are Judy Logan and Charlotte Newton, conservators with the Canadian Conservation Institute in Ottawa.

- Oct. 23 and 24, 1987 at the UBC Museum of Anthropology.
- Registration fee \$60, due one week in advance.

Further information from Helen Tremaine, B.C. Museums Assoc., 514 Government St., Victoria, B.C. V8V 4X4 (tel: 387-3971).

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# New Publications

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**Radiocarbon Dating: An Archaeological Perspective** by R.E. Taylor. Academic Press, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Toronto. 1987. 212 pp., ill., bibl., index. \$58.50 (hardcover).

A methodological overview of radiocarbon dating focussing on archaeological applications, problems, and issues. Extensive references.

**The Cache Creek Burial Site (EeRh 1), British Columbia** by David L. Pokotylo, Marian E. Binkley and A. Joanne Curtin. B.C. Provincial Museum, Victoria. 1987. Contributions to Human History No.1. 14 pp., ill., bibl. \$1.75.

Technical report of five cist burials and grave goods dating from 700 to 2000 B.P., excavated by Charles E. Borden in the 1950s.

**Haa Shuká, Our Ancestors: Tlingit Oral Narratives** edited by Nora Marks Dauenhauer and Richard Dauenhauer. University of Washington Press, Seattle. 1987. See review on page 4.

**Shattered Images: Dialogues and Meditations on Tsimshian Narratives** by John Cove. Carleton Univ. Press, Ottawa. 1987. 318 pp., bibl., index. \$14.95 (paper).

A scholarly analysis of Tsimshian narratives focussing on concepts of chieftainship, shamanism, and secret societies.

**White Slaves of the Nootka** by John R. Jewitt. Heritage House, Surrey, B.C. 1987. Reprint of original 1815 publication. 126 pp., ill., \$8.95 (paper).

Also includes introductory comments on the Nootka courtesy of the B.C. Provincial Museum, and a biographical article *Jewitt's Life after Slavery* by Edmond Meany, Jr. Illustrated with archive photos.

**The Nootka: Scenes and Studies of Savage Life** by Gilbert Malcolm Sproat. Edited and annotated by Charles Lillard. Sono Nis, Victoria. 1987. West Coast Heritage Series. 216 pp., bibl., glossaries, index. \$18.95 (hardcover).

Revised edition of Sproat's observations of the Nootka in the 1860s. Originally published in 1868. No illustrations.

**The Smithsonian Book of North American Indians: Before the Coming of the Europeans** by Philip Kopper. Smithsonian Books, Washington, D.C. 1986. 288 pp., ill., index. \$73.00 (hardcover).

A coffee table book with colour pictures of prehistoric sites and artifacts and archaeological excavations. Organized by culture area. Northwest Coast section includes illustrations from the Ozette and Hoko River sites in Washington State.

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# Carrier settlement

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## in central British C

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by Mike Cranny

*IN THE SUMMER OF 1984* I carried out an archaeological survey in the area of the Stuart and Nechako rivers and Cluculz Lake, approximately halfway between Prince George and Vanderhoof. Cluculz Lake is about 10 km south of the Nechako River. I was looking for sites which may have been used by the same people who had inhabited Chinlac Village (*GaRv 1*), a large abandoned Carrier Indian site situated near the confluence of the two rivers.

Chinlac is impressive even today. One can clearly see 10 large rectangular depressions where plank houses once stood in a line along the riverbank. In the forest behind the site, many hundreds of cache pits have been found. According to Father Adrian Morice, who wrote a history of the northern interior, Chinlac was abandoned in the mid-1700s after most of the inhabitants were killed by a band of Chilcotin Indians.

In the early 1950s, Dr. Charles E. Borden excavated Chinlac and published a report on his findings. Because he found some items (including a twelfth century Chinese coin) which indicated that trade with Europeans on the west coast had begun, Borden concluded

that the site had been abandoned in the late eighteenth century. A few glass beads and a few copper beads, some iron, and over one hundred projectile points were also recovered. Chinlac's importance is, in part, due to the fact that the site has remained more or less untouched since the beginning of historical times.

Although some have suggested that Chinlac was a year-round village, I concluded that Chinlac was probably not occupied in the winter. A major goal of the survey was to find the sites where the Chinlac people spent the winter, and perhaps also spring and fall.

A crew of four high school students, under my direction, carried out the survey which lasted for almost two months. Most of the waterways and lakeshores within a radius of 10 km from Chinlac were searched carefully during this time. The elders at Stoney Creek Village had recollections of hunting and fishing in the area and provided very helpful information.

The survey discovered thirty-eight archaeological sites of various sizes and types. Many of these are small and the cultural layers very shallow. Typically, a site consists of charcoal and fire-cracked rock, with basalt



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# Columbia



*Chinlac Site in 1950, showing row of house depressions. Photo by C.E. Borden, courtesy UBC Archaeology Lab.*

flakes and artifacts scattered over a few square meters. Projectile points are usually narrow, leaf-shaped, side-notched, and made of black basalt.

Most riverside sites have cache pits associated with them. Generally, these pits are circular at the top with a diameter of one meter or so, and less than a meter deep. Two rectangular pits with very regular sides were found. Because they are so different from the type of cache pit normally found, I think these may have been dug by fur traders.

The largest intact site in the area is Chinlac which covers an area of approximately 400 square meters. Another relatively large intact site, *FIRv 3*, was found on the east bank of the Stuart River where it joins the Nechako River. We found three rectangular house depressions there, averaging 10 x 7 m in size—smaller than those found at Chinlac.

We also found evidence of large sites on the north shore of Cluculz Lake at the outflow, and of another on Cluculz Creek about 1 km from the lake. Unfortunately, these sites were all badly disturbed by land clearing and construction. Much of the cultural material is scattered around and under the cottages which have been built there.

A series of four fish weirs are associated with *FIRv 1* on Cluculz Creek and can clearly be seen at low water. In one case, the submerged superstructure of wood is still visible. Interestingly, we found no cache pits on the lakeshore or along the creek.

Because the Carrier would have good access to runs of salmon near the confluence of the rivers in late summer and early fall, I am sure that the sites at that location were associated with salmon fishing. They were not inhabited, in most years, for more than four or five months.

In late October, the Carrier moved to the lake to fish for whitefish, a staple, and stayed there until spring when suckers and trout spawn. All the larger sites have a desirable southern exposure. This pattern of moving from riverine

salmon fishing sites to the lakes and back again, is documented ethnographically. I decided that other small sites were satellites of the larger sites.

Unfortunately, because of time, it was not possible to excavate any of the sites we located. Borden felt that Chinlac was not occupied earlier than the late prehistoric period, and that it was abandoned before 1806 when Simon Fraser arrived.

I did find some references to Chinlac in the fur traders' journals in the Hudson's Bay Co. Archives which indicated that a few people still visited the spot in the 1820s. I expect that many of the other sites which we found are contemporary with Chinlac. The journals, which begin with 1820, make no mention of any large villages in the area we surveyed.

We would have been delighted if we had found an intact winter village, matching Chinlac in size, on the north shore of Cluculz Lake. Unfortunately, the largest and best sites have been destroyed. Nevertheless, the sites discovered by the survey do help to understand the larger patterns of which Chinlac was an important element. Needless to say, further research in the area is needed. □

#### References

- Borden, Charles E. 1952. Results of Archaeological Investigations in Central British Columbia. *Anthropology in British Columbia* Vol.3:31-43.
- Cranny, Michael W. 1985. Carrier Settlement and Subsistence in the Chinlac/Cluculz Lake Area of Central British Columbia. Unpublished M.A. thesis, Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology, UBC.
- Morice, Adrian. 1978. *The History of the Northern Interior of British Columbia (Formerly New Caledonia): 1660-1880*. Interior Stationery, Smithers, B.C. [Original edition 1904.]

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*Mike Cranny has an MA in anthropology/archaeology from UBC. He teaches high school in Vanderhoof, B.C.*

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# Avocational Archaeology

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## What it costs to dig

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by Terry Spurgeon

*YOU ARE* an avocational archaeologist with the opportunity to carry out a dig. You are preparing a permit application. There is only one question about funding sources. You have concerns about identifying total resource requirements. (If you aren't concerned about resource requirements, you should be!)

Avocational archaeologists may have difficulty determining resource needs because they lack experience. There isn't much written resource planning information either. Resource requirements include money, supplies, and time.

To provide some insight I will share some details of my avocational dig at *DhRq 22* (see *The Midden* Vol. XVI, No. 4:4-5). The information is based on estimates compiled after the dig was completed. Perhaps this will help you to plan your dig.

I removed and water screened about six cubic metres of sediment. Two 1 x 1 m pits were dug by trowel in 5 cm arbitrary levels. One 1 x 3 m pit was shovel excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels. Photography was used extensively to supplement written notes.

So far, the *DhRq 22* dig has cost approximately \$900. The time invested to present, including pre-dig surface work and site inventory form and permit request preparation, adds up to 610 hours. I worked at the site on 90 different days.

Incidentally, the final written report (updating the interim report) is still being researched and written. Those who joke about professionals not publishing quickly should take note: until you've tried it, don't knock it!

By far the biggest component of time, nearly 300 hours, was spent digging. This includes shovelling, trowelling, screening, bagging artifacts and sediment samples, taking photographs, completing level forms, and doing wall profile drawings. The next largest time expenditure was 140 hours for processing: sorting and drying the recovered materials, cataloguing and labelling artifacts, and sorting

and labelling photos. So far, drawing, writing, and analysis work have accounted for approximately 84 hours of work. Mapping took about 24 hours.

The many little things which needed doing consumed considerable time and money. Since much of the digging was done in the rainy season, both digger and diggings required protection. Building a lean-to, coupled with the need to set up a water supply and to pull hoses around for screening, accounted for another 15 hours. During the dig the site was subjected to continuous construction activities, so monitoring and artifact recovery used up another 50 hours.

The costs do not include transportation, travel time, lodgings, or food. Nor do they reflect the investment in camera gear which I already owned, or in my home computer which eased the chore of writing and typing. The cost of using a home darkroom is not included either.

In addition, there was support from Simon Fraser University. Surveying equipment, radiocarbon dating, and Munsell Soil Color Charts could be very large costs if you aren't as fortunate with outside support.

Where did all the money go? It was spent on materials, supplies, and services. The materials included the lumber, nails, and plastic sheeting for the lean-to, lumber and mesh for screens, a water pressure regulator, hoses and nozzles, and a myriad of miscellaneous items—to the tune of \$190. Tools (shovel, trowel, spirit level, tape measure, and root clippers) cost close to \$100. If you have helpers, you may need more than one of each item.

There are numerous small items that eat up money. For example, an endless supply of baggies, waterproof labels, marking pens. Clear nail polish, ink, and a suitable nibbed pen for artifact labelling are required. Add surveyors' tape and string, and soon another \$75 is gone.

Stationery such as writing paper, pens, pencils, binders to hold notes, level forms,

photos, and catalogue sheets, plus a logbook, clipboard, and enough plastic pages for all the slides and photos cost over \$60.

Film cost \$210, and commercial developing about \$190. The purchase of aerial photographs of the area back to 1930 cost \$30. The cost of reproducing the interim report was another \$30.

No doubt one could do things more cheaply. However, you should not underestimate the small expenses that crop up when least expected. Looking back at the items that weren't included in the costs of digging *DhRq 22*, you will see a number of big dollar items that could be a problem for your dig.

Would I do it again? Yes, but not before I finish the current project. Would I recommend such a project to others? You bet! The experience is rewarding, and if nothing else, it

will make you appreciate the effort that others put into digs.

Some final thoughts. The research design and excavation methodology will affect the costs, and will very much determine the time needed to do the digging. Perhaps all digs should be required to keep a record of resources expended to facilitate planning future digs.

Any advice? Yes. Before you start, make sure you are committed. There is an obligation to do well and to complete the work. Get good advice before and during the dig, and buy a field guide. Before you commit yourself, prepare a plan which accounts for your time and the dollars needed. More is required than you think. □

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*ASBC member Terry Spurgeon makes his living in the aviation industry and does archaeology in his spare time.*

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## Debitage

Two ASBC members have recently completed books, both to be published by Douglas & McIntyre. **Hilary Stewart's** annotated and illustrated edition of Jewitt's narrative will be out late this month. **Al McMillan's** overview of Canadian native studies (from prehistory to land claims) will appear by and by . . . A timely grant from the National Museums of Canada will enable the UBC Museum of Anthropology's exhibit *Blood from Stone* to tour the country for the next couple years . . . The C<sup>14</sup> lab at SFU is operational; for information phone laboratory manager **Gary Nower** at 291-4817 (WARNING: SFU has a new phone system with music when you hold).

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**Jim Haggarty** and his BCPM crew are unlikely to ever again trust helicopter pilots who promise to come back for the return trip—they waited several days on a tiny, unnamed island (in the Pacific, but not tropical) until the Coast Guard showed up . . . The 5th **B.C. Studies Conference** will be held Nov. 4-6, 1988 at SFU;

proposals for papers and symposia are due by Nov. 15, 1987—contact Dr. Robin Fisher, History, Dept., SFU . . . The **Heritage Society of B.C.** now has an office in downtown Vancouver, at 411 Dunsmuir (tel: 688-9590) . . . By the time you read this the British Columbia Provincial Museum will have been renamed the **Royal British Columbia Museum** (the better to attract tourists); according to rumour, it will soon be made a crown corporation.

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Newly completed MA theses include two from SFU, Dept. of Archaeology: **Gaye Burton's** is called *Wooden Features on the Coast of British Columbia: An Impact Management Approach*. **Gordon Mohs** has one of the longest titles going—*Spiritual Sites, Ethnic Significance, and Native Spirituality: The Heritage and Heritage Sites of the Sto:lo Indians of British Columbia*. And from UBC's Dept. of Anth-Soc. there's **Linda Burnard's** *Metes and Bounds: A Search for Archaeological Indicators of Hunter-Gatherer Territoriality*.

## News Bits

### *Old wood attracts chemists*

A five day symposium on archaeological wood will be held at the Sept. 1988 meeting of the National American Chemical Society, in Los Angeles. The Canadian Conservation Institute is among the sponsors. Further information from Dr. Roger M. Rowell, USDA, Forest Products Laboratory, One Gifford Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53705.

### *Victoria designates long site*

In July, the B.C. provincial government officially designated the Alexander Mackenzie Heritage Trail under the Heritage Conservation Act. The linear site extends from the Fraser River to the Bella Coola River along a well-established Native route which Mackenzie followed in 1793 to complete his overland trek across the continent.

### *Museum cages curators*

Weekend visitors to the BCPM will be able to watch curators at work. Staff plan to take turns in the newly constructed "insight booth" demonstrating what they do in their offices and labs. The program opens Oct. 1, 1987 and runs through the end of March 1988; every Sat. and Sun., 11:00 am - 4:00 pm. Archaeology will be featured five or six times—the schedule is not yet available.

### *HCB updates guide*

The Heritage Conservation Branch has produced a new (1987) edition of its Guidelines for Heritage Resource Impact Assessment in British Columbia. Changes from the previous edition are minor.

### *Village site surprises archaeologists*

The BCPM's recent survey of the Zayas-Dundas archipelago north of Prince Rupert discovered a large prehistoric village site with 35 house depressions. Shell midden deposits cover a 150x100 m area, and at the back of the site are nearly 7 m deep. According to ethnographic reports, these islands were used by the Coast Tsimshian only for seasonal sea mammal hunting. Project director Jim Haggarty estimates that the village midden represents 3,000 to 4,000 years of occupation.

### *Charlton bounces away*

Art Charlton was seconded, June through August, to manage the B.C. Summer Games. He's now been assigned (until Dec. 31, 1987) as Advisor to the Ministry on Game Plan 2000, one of five recreation and sports programs being developed for the year 2000. Brian Apland, officially Acting Assistant Director, Archaeology Programs, is performing both Art's and his own jobs at the Heritage Conservation Branch, plus environmental liaison duties that he assumed in the summer.

## Chacmool Conference

The Archaeological Students Society at the University of Calgary plans its 20th annual Chacmool Conference for November 12-15, 1987. This year's theme is *Cultures in Conflict*.

For more information contact the 1987 Chacmool Conference Committee, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4.



CHACMOOL

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## PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS

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### Permits issued May through September 1987:

- 1987-12 Bjorn Simonsen: impact assessment between Skidegate Mission and Dead Tree Point, Graham Island.
- 1987-13 David Burley and Scott Hamilton: Land-based Fur Trade Project.
- 1987-14 Jacques Marc: underwater archaeological investigations, Adventure Cove.
- 1987-15 Stephen Lawhead: impact assessment, Beatton River highway crossing and approaches, near Fort St. John.
- 1987-16 Jean Bussey: impact assessment of proposed gravel reserve, Old Hedley Road, east of Princeton.
- 1987-17 Ian Wilson: excavation of Cairn on Piers Island.
- 1987-18 Leonard Ham: impact assessment of proposed access route through Moosehorn Valley, Toadoggone Region.
- 1987-19 Arnoud Stryd: impact assessment along Tunkwa Lake Road and Douglas Lake Road, Merritt Hwys. District.
- 1987-20 Diana Alexander: archaeological site survey in the traditional territories of the Pavillion, Fountain, and Lytton Indian bands.
- 1987-21 Jean Bussey: impact assessment of 3 highway revision projects near Nanaimo, and overview of proposed Island Hwy. corridor, Parksville to Menzies Bay.
- 1987-22 Nick Gessler: archaeological investigation of four caves, Queen Charlotte Islands.
- 1987-23 Bjorn Simonsen: impact assessment, Vanderhoof Hwys. District.
- 1987-24 Morley Eldridge: emergency salvage excavation at *DeRt 10*, Oak Bay.
- 1987-25 Stephen Lawhead: impact assessment of Omineca Mine access road in northern B.C.
- 1987-26 Leonard Ham: site survey and testing of Transport Canada developments on Sea Island, and at *DgRt 7*, Garry Point, Lulu Island.
- 1987-27 Leonard Ham: site survey and shovel testing of Moosehorn access route and mine site area in northwestern B.C.
- 1987-28 Arnoud Stryd: excavations at *EeQw 30*, Chase.
- 1987-29 Leonard Ham: impact assessment of road projects near Spring House, Chilko River, and Dog Creek in central B.C.
- 1987-30 Ian Wilson and Roy Carlson: site inventory, Pink Mountain (*HhRr 1*), northwestern B.C.
- 1987-31 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of construction projects in Lillooet Hwys. District.
- 1987-32 Arnoud Stryd: impact assessment for proposed upgrading of Petro-Can pipeline near Halfway River and Kobes Creek, Peace River District.
- 1987-33 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of BC Hydro transmission line near Taylor.
- 1987-34 Arnoud Stryd: impact assessment for barn restoration at Hat Creek House Historic Site.
- 1987-35 Luisa Beram: archaeological investigations at *DcRv 81*, Victoria.
- 1987-36 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of Northair Mines project near Slokan Lake.
- 1987-37 Mike Rousseau: archaeological survey in the Cornwall Hills near Ashcroft.
- 1987-38 Victor Arcega: petroglyph rubbings, Gabriola Island.
- 1987-39 Jean Bussey: archaeological survey of selected portions of proposed mine access road, Stewart, B.C.
- 1987-40 Ian Wilson: archaeological survey and site assessment of escarpment bluff, Gabriola Island.
- 1987-41 Ian Wilson: archaeological inventory and site assessment of Deer Lake Park, Burnaby.
- 1987-42 Gary Bridges: raising two sandstone columns from *DfRt 25*, wreck of the barque *Zephyr*.
- 1987-43 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of proposed camp and log handling facilities, Rockfish Harbour, Queen Charlotte Islands.
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**Archaeological Society of British Columbia**  
1987-88 Executive Committee

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## SHOW TIME/Current Exhibits:

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### **Vancouver Museum**

*PLAINS INDIANS.* Photographs by Christine Turnauer. October 19 to December 31, 1987.

*EYES OF A CITY.* Photos of historical Vancouver and the men who took them.  
September 29 through December 31, 1987.

*OUR HIDDEN PAST.* An archaeology program for all ages; includes a recreated dig, slide show, and "discovery sheets" to the Northwest Coast Archaeology Gallery.  
Sunday afternoons, 1:00 - 3:30, until the end of November, 1987.  
Free with museum admission.

### **Merritt-Nicola Museum and Archives**

*PETROGLYPHS AND PICTOGRAPHS* — a BCPM travelling exhibit. November 1 to December 15, 1987.

### **Kwakiutl Museum, Quadra Island**

*CHANGING TIDES: The Development of Archaeological Research in British Columbia's Fraser Delta Region.* To November 15, 1987.

### **Chilliwack Museum**

*CHANGING TIDES: The Development of Archaeological Research in British Columbia's Fraser Delta Region.* November 28 through December 31, 1987.

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