

The Midden

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The Midden

Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

Editor: Kathryn Bernick

Subscriptions and Mailing: Helmi Braches

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 1988.

Contributors this issue: Kathryn Bernick, Don Bunyan, Colin Gurnsey, Phyllis Mason, Thomas Richards.

Production assistance: Phyllis Mason.

THE COVER: Volunteers help rescue perishable artifacts on the Beach Grove Golf Course. K. Bernick photo. Story on p.6.

Subscription is by membership in the A.S.B.C. (see below), or non-member rates of \$12.00 a year (5 issues). U.S.A. and overseas \$14.00 a year. Check or postal money order in Canadian funds payable to the A.S.B.C. Address to: *Midden* Subscriptions, P.O. Box 520, Station A, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N3.

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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 MEETINGS:

November 9

December 14

Topics to be announced.

President: Terry Spurgeon (464-1984)

Vice President: Bill Paull (980-5186)

Membership Secretary: Pam Adory (430-8327)

Membership year runs September 1 to August 31. Fees: single - \$20.00; family - \$25.00; senior citizen - \$15.00; student - \$15.00. 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. Meetings featuring illustrated lectures are held on the third Tuesday of each month (September to May) at 7:45 p.m. on the Fraser Valley College campus. President: Bill Koberstein (859-1921). Secretary: Andy Purdy (823-4920).

Victoria. President: Shirley Cuthbertson (c/o Royal B.C. Museum).

Editorial

Time to educate politicians!

THE FEDERAL ELECTION campaign provides a unique opportunity to educate politicians—to bring to their attention the plight of Canadian archaeology. When they come around to shake hands, ask about their position on protection and management of archaeological heritage. Raise the issue at all-candidates meetings—and write down the promises for later reminders.

The Canadian Archaeological Association asked each of the major parties for a statement of its commitment to archaeology, however, at press time no responses are yet available.

Prospective MPs should, nevertheless, have positions. They should be familiar with the discussion paper issued by the Dept. of Communications in April.

The document itemizes several weaknesses in the current approach to federal management of archaeological heritage: 1) lack of knowledge of the resource base; 2) inconsistent and often ineffective impact assessment by the several government agencies responsible; 3) varying conservation requirements, according to resource type and geographic region; 4) inconsistent regulations for permits to conduct fieldwork; 5) lack of legislation to control inter-provincial traffic in artifacts.

The discussion paper ends on a pessimistic note. It implies that the government's restraint program has no place for archaeological policies, or laws, that will cost money. Well, it's our money—tax money. We should elect people who will spend it the way we would!

Copies of *Federal Archaeological Heritage: A Discussion Paper* are available on request from Information Services, Communications Canada, 300 Slater St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C8; or from their Vancouver office at 800 Burrard (666-5424).

The review process is currently soliciting input from individuals and organizations. A representative of the working committee was in Vancouver in July to hear our opinions, however, few archaeologists knew about the meeting and even fewer were able to attend on one day's notice.

That's not good enough. If we care about Canadian archaeological heritage, we have to speak up. We have to let the politicians know that we expect action.

Elections can be a powerful tool. □

- Kathryn Bernick

ASBC hikes rates

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY of B.C. raised its membership dues this year in response to soaring postage costs, doubled auditorium rental fees, and generally increased expenses.

The new 1988-89 rates are: \$20.00 for a regular single membership, \$25.00 for a family, \$15.00 for students and senior citizens.

Members receive, each month, a notice of the coming meeting with a synopsis of the lecture, as well as information about ASBC trips and other events, volunteer opportunities, etc. Members also receive *The Midden*.

An annual (5 issues) subscription to *The Midden* without ASBC membership privileges now costs \$12.00 in Canada and \$14.00 in the U.S.A. and overseas. Back issues in stock can be purchased for \$2.50 each. □

Lobby group forms

PRESIDENTS of five province-wide non-profit heritage organizations joined last month to form the Heritage Council of British Columbia.

They see themselves as an autonomous, non-bureaucratic umbrella of umbrella organizations that advises the government on public heritage concerns. A second function is to share information among their respective groups.

The original impetus for the organization came from the Heritage Conservation Branch, which will not, however, participate. Quarterly meetings of the Heritage Council will be attended only by the presidents of the Archaeological Society of B.C., the Underwater Archaeological Society of B.C., the Heritage Society of B.C., the B.C. Museums Association, and the B.C. Historical Federation. □

Debitage

Bjorn Simonsen must like to organize conferences—as the new president of the Heritage Society of B.C. he'll be busy with Heritage Canada Foundation's 1989 annual meeting, next September in Vancouver . . .

Gary Coupland has a sessional appointment for 1988-89 to teach archaeology at the University of Toronto. The sessional position at UBC is being filled this year by **Brian Chisholm**.

* * *

B.C.'s Resource Management Branch came through the July cabinet shuffle with no loss of positions or budget—probably because they were forgotten entirely. They have since been assigned to Rita Johnston's revamped ministry, **Municipal Affairs, Recreation and Culture**, along with the Heritage Conservation Branch and the Royal B.C. Museum . . . Earlier this year Parks Canada underwent a name change—it's

now the **Canadian Parks Service** . . . The **Royal B.C. Museum** scheduled this year's Archaeology Day for October 29 (Halloween weekend)—guaranteed popularity for human-skeleton lab activities.

* * *

Charlie Lake Cave (HbRf 39) is the latest addition to the list of designated archaeological sites in British Columbia; according to rumor, the Kitkiata petroglyphs may be next . . . The **B.C. Heritage Trust** is impressively prompt—their revised *Programs & Guidelines* are not only published under the imprint of the new ministry, but also incorporate the new approach: "urban and rural heritage". . . **William H. Adams** at Oregon State Univ. in Corvallis plans to continue publishing *The Thunderbird*, until now newsletter of the Washington Archaeological Research Center in Pullman.

Historical Archaeology

A Burial Cairn near Lillooet

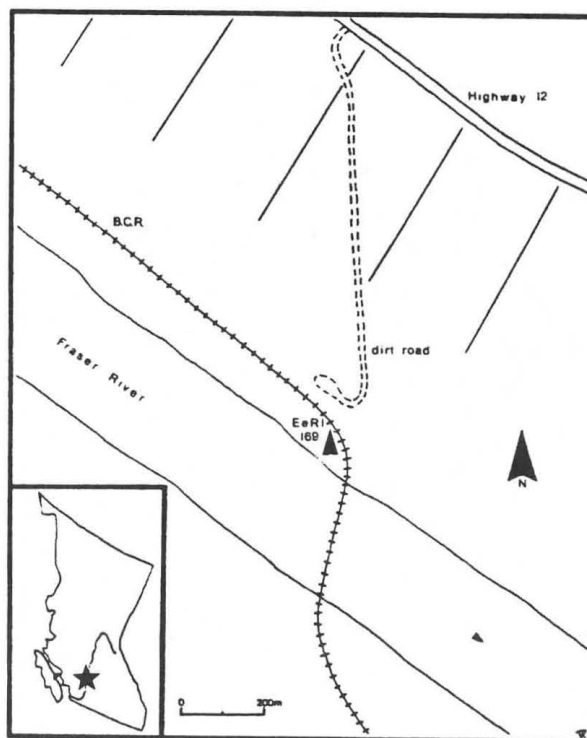
by Thomas Richards

IN JUNE 1976, a small rock cairn containing human bones was discovered by members of the Lillooet Archaeological Project on the north side of the Fraser River, approximately 3 km upstream from the town of Lillooet. Dr. Arnoud Stryd, director of the project, decided to excavate the cairn (*EeRl 169*) rather than leave it to the tender mercies of local relic collectors who had previously looted and destroyed several burial sites in the area.

The cairn measured 1.47 m north-south, 1.5 m east-west, and 0.65 m high. Beneath the uppermost rocks an incomplete human skull and the left half of a jaw bone were visible, partially embedded in a gravelly sandy-loam matrix. The excavation proceeded cautiously and the earth was gently removed with trowels, ice picks and paint brushes to expose underlying bones. A total of 81 bones and bone fragments were recovered from the cairn. Excavation revealed that the human remains had been piled in an open wooden tray.

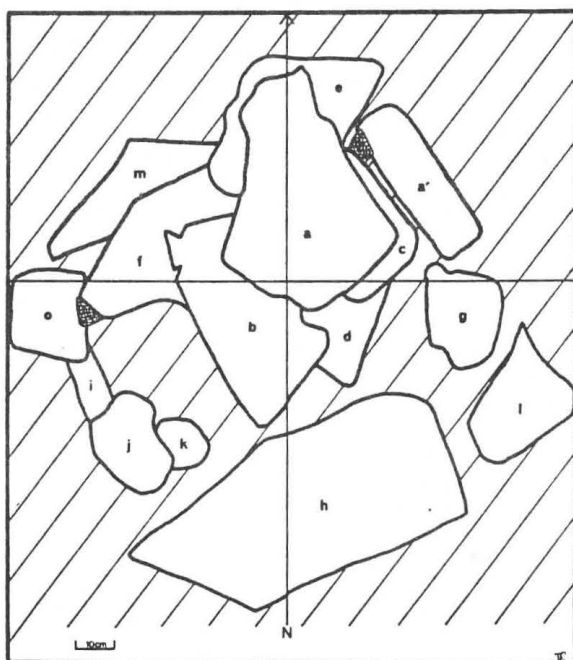
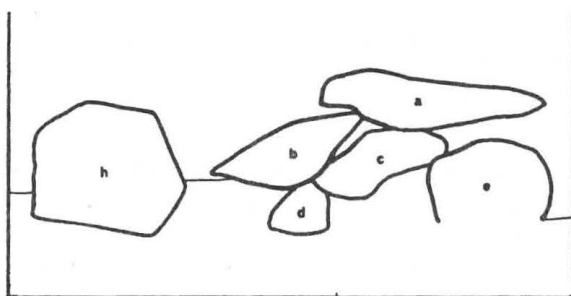
The skeletal material was analyzed by Dr. Owen Beattie, who concluded that the remains were of one male over 45 years old at death. Most of the hand and foot bones were absent, as

were several vertebrae, a few arm bones, part of the pelvis, and many of the facial bones. The individual had at one time fractured a rib, which



healed before death, and possibly also his right forearm. Slight indications of arthritis were present. He suffered from moderate to severe periodontal disease and had an abscess that caused the loss of an upper molar.

This describes the cairn and the human bones, but doesn't address the question of who the individual was or when the burial took place. Analysis of the skeleton did not determine whether the individual was of New World or Old World Mongoloid racial affiliation. In other words, was he a native Canadian Indian? Or, perhaps, a Chinese gold miner? In 1982, I suggested the following interpretation, based on the archaeological evidence and on some historical information.

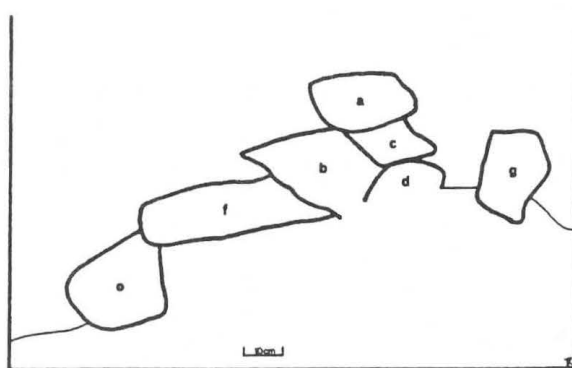


The lack of small hand and foot bones, and other missing bones, indicates that the cairn burial represents a reburial rather than an original interment. The individual was buried elsewhere at some unknown time in the past. Later, the grave was disturbed and many of the bones were exhumed, placed in a wooden tray, transported to the site, and covered with earth and rocks.

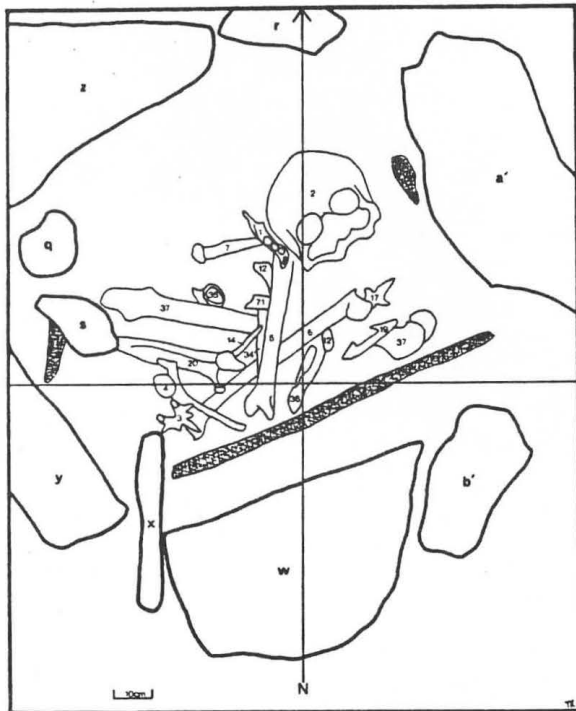
The use of wire nails to construct the wooden tray in which the bones were found tells us that the reburial post-dates ca. A.D. 1890—the approximate date that this type of nail came into common use in western North America. It is also apparent that the reburial took place a considerable number of years prior to its excavation in 1976; local people were unaware that anyone had been buried there.

One of three historic-period activities probably disturbed the original grave, assuming that it was located near the cairn, which is likely. The Pacific Great Eastern railway line (now B.C. Rail), was constructed in 1913 40 m north of the cairn and is a probable cause of disturbance of the original burial. Just west of the cairn there is evidence of habitation and placer mining during the late 19th or early 20th centuries, either of which could have disturbed the original burial.

I suggested, in 1982, that it was likely Lillooet Indians who reburied the skeleton, since cairns were occasionally used by native people for



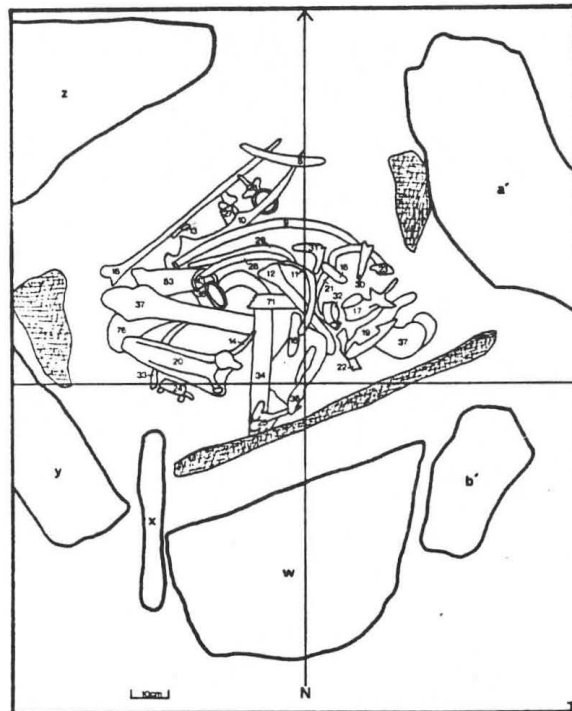
Plan view of cairn before excavation (left), and side views: north-south profile (upper left); east-west profile (above).



Plan views of cairn at different levels of excavation. Human bones in centre surrounded by wood (stippled) and large rocks.

burials in early historic and late prehistoric times. However, it is also possible that railway workers, homesteaders, or placer miners chose this simple way to cover up a skeleton on rocky ground after accidentally disturbing the original grave.

Another reason I suggested that local native people were responsible for the reburial is that I believed the individual was native in origin, though there was no strong evidence to support this contention. The fact that the original interment occurred some years before reburial (which probably took place about A.D. 1900, ± 15 years), at least long enough so that bones of the extremities were no longer attached to the body, made it unlikely, but not impossible, that the individual was an Oriental immigrant. Two small basalt flakes in the matrix containing the skeletal remains may have been present in the original grave and accidentally placed in the tray along with soil from that grave. It is just as likely, however, that the flakes originated from a lithic scatter near the cairn and were accidentally incorporated at the time of reburial.

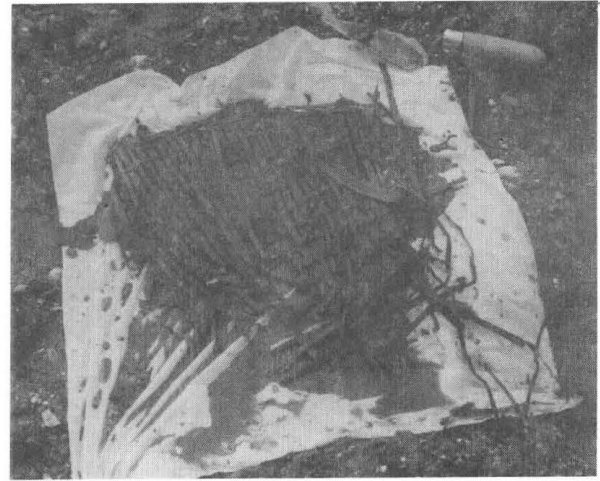
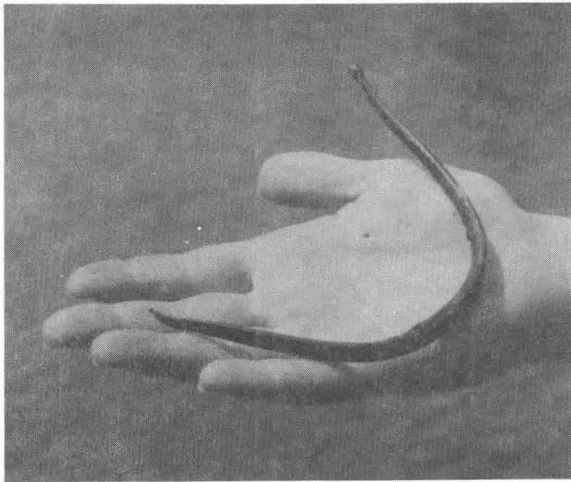


Since 1982, new evidence has come to light. Dr. Brian Chisholm recently subjected one of the bones from the skeleton to stable carbon isotope analysis which indicated that $61.3\% \pm 10\%$ of the individual's protein intake during his lifetime was marine protein. Skeletal material from six adult individuals from the vicinity of Lillooet, all of native origin and dating between about A.D. 1850 and A.D. 700, were also tested by Chisholm. These gave a range of $56.0\% \pm 10\%$ to $65.3\% \pm 10\%$ marine protein—probably derived from salmon and steelhead trout. The similarity of diets is strong evidence that the individual found under the cairn is native in origin and that he lived during the early historic-late prehistoric period. □

* * *

I thank Arnoud Stryd (Arcas Associates) for the opportunity to study the material from this site. I am also indebted to the field crew who did a fine job excavating the burial: Dave Rittberg (supervisor), Melanie Carfantan, Yvonne Marchand, Terrie McAughtrie, and Mike Rousseau. I have also benefitted from analyses of the skeletal remains undertaken by Owen Beattie (University of Alberta) and Brian Chisholm (Simon Fraser University).

ASBC member Thomas Richards is a Ph.D. candidate in archaeology at the University of Sheffield in England.



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The Water Hazard Wet Site

by Kathryn Bernick

MARPOLE PHASE basketry will no longer be a blank page in the story of Gulf of Georgia prehistory. A much-publicized emergency rescue operation in Tsawwassen this past summer recovered more than 400 perishable artifacts, and radiocarbon assays on three samples of waterlogged wood-fibre cordage yielded dates from the Marpole period: 1580 ± 60 B.P. (SFU 585), 1670 ± 60 B.P. (SFU 586), and 1980 ± 60 B.P. (SFU 592).

Preliminary evaluation indicated general similarity to the 3,000-year-old Locarno Beach Phase assemblage from the Musqueam Northeast Site in Vancouver. However, basketry characteristics (weave types, structural decoration, rims, handles, etc.) suggest greater affinity with the 2,000-plus year old collection from the Biederbost Site east of Seattle.

Although the newly acquired artifacts can be radiocarbon dated, we know nothing about their context. The perishable-bearing matrix was dredged from the bottom of an artificial

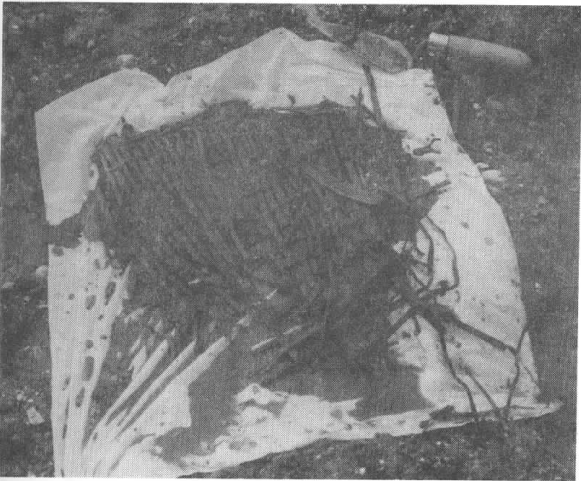
pond on the Beach Grove golf course and dumped in a huge pile (about 120 m^3) that archaeologists and volunteers searched through. A few stone and bone artifacts were also found, and abundant faunal remains, but there is no way of knowing whether these are associated with the perishables.

The site is near, but outside, the recorded southern boundary of the Beach Grove Site (DgRs 1). It has been assigned its own Borden code: DgRs 30. The waterlogged deposits are about two metres below present ground surface. Their lateral extent is not known. □

* * *

The B.C. Resource Management Branch financed 14 days of fieldwork, as well as conservation and analysis, by contract to the UBC Laboratory of Archaeology. The Musqueam and Tsawwassen Indian bands organized and paid for two additional weeks of fieldwork. The ASBC provided field equipment, and the Beach Grove Golf Club assisted with logistics.

Midden Editor Kathryn Bernick is an archaeologist with a specialty in basketry and wet sites. She is Director of the DgRs 30 project.



Basketry, cordage, netting, wooden wedges with grommets (rope-ring collars), bentwood fishhooks and other waterlogged wood and bark artifacts were recovered Left, bentwood fishhook with knob at one end for attachment of leader line. Right, a nearly complete open-weave twined basket made from thin wood splints, probably cedar. K. Bernick photos.



azard

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More than 100 people helped rescue perishable artifacts on July—volunteers from the Archaeological Society of B.C., faculty, members of the Tsawwassen and Musqueam Indian bands. Top right, Candy Massey; bottom, Al McMillan and Cathy Purdy.

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T. Bernick photos.



More than 100 people helped rescue perishable artifacts on the Beach Grove golf course in July—volunteers from the Archaeological Society of B.C., local residents, UBC students and faculty, members of the Tsawwassen and Musqueam Indian bands. Top left, Heather Pratt; top right, Candy Massey; bottom, Al McMillan and Cathy Purss. K. Bernick photos.

Kootenay bands take charge

LAST SPRING, when low water in the Koocanusa Lake reservoir attracted pothunters to freshly exposed archaeological sites, the Kootenay Area Indian Council decided that something had to be done.

They raised \$60,000—from B.C. Hydro, the B.C. Resource Management Branch, and the (federal) Dept. of Indian Affairs—for a combined research-training project.

The year-long study, which began in July, is investigating the effects of the reservoir's water level fluctuations on archaeological resources. Colin Gurnsey, Hydro's recreation land management supervisor, says that the results could be useful for future dam projects, such as Site C.

Wayne Choquette is directing the archaeological investigations for the Kootenay Area Indian Council. He's also training his crew of local native youths to become effective monitors of Koocanusa area archaeological resources.

Koocanusa Lake spans the U.S.-Canada border southeast of Cranbrook. It is the reservoir for the Libby hydroelectric dam in Montana. □

Marpole loses one more bit

LAST MONTH Arcas Associates conducted a small-scale salvage excavation at the Marpole site (*DhRs 1*) in Vancouver. Intact prehistoric deposits were found in a 6.5 m² area at the edge of the bank leading down to the railway, from 80 cm to 120 cm below present ground surface, under a thick layer of disturbed midden and modern debris.

Arcas partner Arnoud Stryd told *The Midden* that the cultural deposits contained virtually no shell, but lots of fire cracked rocks and medium-size post holes. Finds include a small artifact assemblage of points and/or bifaces, abraders, flakes, and stone beads, as well as faunal remains, primarily fish. Analysis is in process.

Cromwell Restoration Ltd. hired Arcas to monitor their excavations for construction work on the Fraser Arms Hotel. No other undisturbed deposits were noted. The contractor also called in forensic archaeologist Mark Skinner to look at some unearthed human skeletal remains. Leona Sparrow represented the Musqueam Band's concerns. □



CHACMOOL

Chacmool Conference

The Archaeological Students Society at the University of Calgary will hold its 21st annual Chacmool Conference on November 10-13, 1988. This year's theme is *Households and Communities*.

For more information contact the 1988 Chacmool Conference Committee, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4.

Book Reviews

A fine memorial

The Chilliwacks and Their Neighbors by Oliver N. Wells. Edited by Ralph Maud, Brent Galloway, and Marie Weeden. Talonbooks, Vancouver. 1987. 226pp., ill., index. \$14.95 (paper).

Oliver Wells' abrupt death in a car accident in Scotland, in 1970, left unfinished more than 50 hours of tape-recorded interviews with elders of the Halkomelem-speaking Chilliwack Indians, as well as elders from the Squamish, Capilano, and Nooksack. It might be supposed that in transcribing and editing the tapes for this book, Maud, Galloway, and Weeden would lose something of Wells' personal interest and enthusiasm for the subject. Rather, the organization of the material provides the editors an opportunity to transmit to the reader not only Oliver Wells' enthusiasm, but also the commitment and sensitivity he held in his avocational, albeit professional, approach to cultural anthropology.

Oliver Wells had the good sense to realize (in the late 1950s) that only a few Chilliwack elders were still alive who could remember crafts, language, and customs that were practiced prior to European settlement. In a sense, this book is a legacy of the elders he interviewed.

The book is, essentially, arranged into four parts. The preface section consists of an introduction to Oliver Wells and to the Chilliwack area and also provides background to the Halkomelem language. This section is followed by "Part I: Beginnings," "Part II: The Language, the Map, and the Loom," and "Part III: Out from Chilliwack." Transcripts of a number of taped interviews comprise each section. The interviews are illustrated with anecdotes, photographs, maps, and drawings. If there is one negative aspect, it is that some

cohesiveness is lost through the inclusion of excerpts from a variety of other works by Oliver Wells.

The editors' determination that the final work of Oliver Wells not languish forever on a reel of magnetic tape is a fine memorial to his enthusiasm for a better understanding of his native neighbors and their culture. □

- Colin Gurnsey

ASBC member Colin Gurnsey is an avocational archaeologist. He manages park facilities for B.C. Hydro.

Counting the past

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

I was aware of Willard Libby's work on radiocarbon dating from the time of publication of his first results, and I developed an increasing interest in the subject as the years passed. At no time, however, did I give much thought to the great difficulty and complexity required in practice.

After all, it's easy. All you have to do is dig up some charcoal from your site (making sure it isn't "contaminated"), wrap it in tinfoil, ship it off to the lab that charges the least, and wait to be told the age of the sample

Isn't that "dating"?

Well, it's not, as is demonstrated by Professor

R.E. Taylor's excellent book **Radiocarbon Dating: An Archaeological Perspective**.

For best appreciation, the reader should start off with the last chapter, "Radiocarbon Dating in Historical Perspective." Here, we learn how in 1939 Libby first came to think of the possibility of dating organic material from its residual content of radioactive carbon. When he later began work on the project, he kept his intentions secret, except from his closest friends, because the idea was so wild that the bureaucrats would have cut off his research money if they had suspected what he was doing.

Numerous technical problems threatened to overwhelm the project, and good luck played a huge part in his eventual success. Chance encounters brought Libby funding for the project and the first samples he tested. It was also by good fortune that for his first test he chose, from two samples available to him, a genuine piece of ancient wood—instead of the piece that eventually was shown to be a modern fake supplied by an antique dealer! Otherwise, he might have given up. It's not surprising that Libby, in retrospect, described his eventual success as a miracle.

The rest of the book is equally interesting, though not so dramatic. It contains a clear and readable account of the elements of the method, and a discussion of the major anomalies that can lead to errors and how some of these can be compensated for. The effects of burning fossil fuels, which began with the Industrial Revolution, as well as secular variations, reservoir effects, contamination, fractionization effects... and atomic bombs are all discussed.

Much of the book is fairly tough sledding, but sections on evaluating age estimates and on implications in archaeological studies are in plain English, easy to follow. Understanding the more technical chapters does demand an elementary knowledge of physics, but most of

the book can be read and enjoyed by any reasonably intelligent person. It *should* be read by anyone with an interest in prehistoric archaeology, whether professional, amateur, or even just casual. □

- Don Bunyan

ASBC member Don Bunyan is a retired petroleum engineer and a practicing avocational archaeologist.

Bilingual bargain

Blood From Stone: Making and Using Stone Tools in Prehistoric British Columbia / Rendre la vie aux pierres: le façonnage et l'utilisation des outils de pierre dans la préhistoire de la Colombie-britannique by David L. Pokotylo. UBC Museum of Anthropology, Vancouver. 1988. 2nd edition. [Museum Note No.11] 24 pp., ill., bibl. \$4.95.

Designed for the interested layperson, these 24 pages are packed with information about the manufacture of prehistoric stone tools. What kinds of stone were they made from? Where did the stone come from? How were these beautiful, and sometimes delicate, points, knives, mauls, and adzes made? What were they used for?

A well-balanced combination of bilingual text, maps, drawings, and photographs answers these questions and more. At a mere \$4.95 **Blood From Stone** is a bargain for the curious.

- Phyllis Mason

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

New Publication

Frozen in Time: Unlocking the Secrets of the Franklin Expedition by Owen Beattie and John Geiger. Western Producer Prairie Books, Saskatoon. 1988. 180 pp., ill., bibl., index. \$22.95 (hardcover).

The story of what happened on Sir John Franklin's ill-fated Arctic expedition of 1845-1848 and how archaeologists discovered it. For a popular audience. Colour photos.

News Bits

Florida offers fast dates

Beta Analytic, a commercial lab, charges US\$210 for a standard C-14 date, with a guaranteed 30 day turnaround. Related services include AMS dating, bulk discounts, and rush orders. The address: Beta Analytic Inc., P.O. Box 248113, Coral Gables, Florida 33124.

Duo seeks old places

Dr. Knut Fladmark and Mike Rousseau have been casing artifact collections in south-central B.C. museums for evidence of early human occupation sites. They would appreciate any leads to Interior sites more than 7,000 years old—fluted points (and other early styles) with known find-locations, rockshelters and caves suitable for occupation, etc. Phone SFU Archaeology Dept., 291-3135.

Hills yield sites

The B.C. Heritage Trust awarded \$7,000 to SFU for Mike Rousseau to continue site survey and testing in the Cornwall Hills near Ashcroft. Most of the sites investigated this summer are in the upper Oregon Jack Creek valley. They include a three-component site spanning at least 4,500 years (*EdRi 11*) and a rockshelter with pictographs (*EdRi 7*).

Dig corroborates explorer

The two houses excavated by Phil Hobler, SFU, this summer near Bella Coola match the two different types described by Alexander MacKenzie in 1793. Deposits at the site (Noosgulch, *FcSo 1*) span late prehistoric to historic times, and include two phases within the post-contact period.

Dump site reveals culture

Arcas Associates' recent survey and impact assessment of the proposed landfill site at Cache Creek, and at a nearby wood chip mill site, discovered several lithic scatters. Excavation revealed shallow cultural deposits, mainly from the Plateau (3500-2400 B.P.) and Shuswap (2400-1200) horizons.

Archaeology reaches impasse

Planned salvage excavations at a site on the Queen Charlotte Islands were cancelled because Haida insistence on complete control was not acceptable to the B.C. Resource Management Branch, which would have contracted Arcas Associates to do the work. "No comment" is all that Arcas partner Arnoud Stryd would say when asked by *The Midden* about the cancelled project.

SFU dates atlatl

The elk-antler atlatl found near Ashcroft last spring (see *The Midden* Vol.XX, No.3:3) has been radiocarbon dated at 1950 ± 100 B.P. The artifact was donated to the Royal B.C. Museum in Victoria.

Committee reviews rules

The Canadian Archaeological Association's public writing award committee has a new chairperson—UBC archaeology professor David Pokotylo. In addition to soliciting submissions for this year's competition, he is reviewing eligibility requirements for the \$350 award and evaluating its effectiveness in promoting journalists to write about Canadian archaeology.

LOOK FOR/Article

The Paleoindian Component at Charlie Lake Cave (HbRf 39), British Columbia by Knut Fladmark, Jonathan C. Driver, and Diana Alexander, in the April 1988 issue of *American Antiquity* (Vol.53, No.2, pp.371-384). The article describes and discusses the 10,500-year-old fluted-point component of a stratified site in northeastern B.C.

PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS

Permits issued by the B.C. Resource Management Branch May through September 1988:

- 1988-32 Leonard Ham: impact assessment, Moon Mineral property, Hackett River valley, northeastern B.C., including section of Yukon Telegraph Trail.
 - 1988-33 Phil Hobler: survey and test excavations at Noosegulch Village and Snixtl, Bella Coola valley.
 - 1988-34 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, Gulf Canada well sites in northeastern B.C.
 - 1988-35 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, Luscar well sites in northeastern B.C., Beaton River near Roseland Creek.
 - 1988-36 Jacques Marc: underwater archeological investigations, Lord Western (*DiSn 7*).
 - 1988-37 Bjorn Simonsen: impact assessment, Topaze Harbour, Vancouver Island.
 - 1988-38 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, *FhRv 2*, Gillies Crossing tourist resort.
 - 1988-39 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, Stein River valley, confluence of Stein River and Cottonwood Creek.
 - 1988-40 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, M&B's logging area, Frederick Creek, Kingcome Inlet.
 - 1988-41 Gary Coupland: Point Grey Archaeology Project (*DhRt 5*).
 - 1988-42 Dave Johnstone: archaeological excavations, *DfRu 44*, Long Harbour, Saltspring Island.
 - 1988-43 Jennifer Hamilton and Biron Ebnell: inventory, proposed Chilkoot Trail national historic park.
 - 1988-44 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, logging road and facilities northwest of Port McNeill.
 - 1988-45 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, Pacific Northern Gas proposed pipeline looping project in the Zymoetz River valley.
 - 1988-46 Keary Walde: Unocal pipeline in northeastern B.C.
 - 1988-47 Geordie Howe: impact assessment, Kimsquit River area grease trails/Doman Industries.
 - 1988-48 Jean Bussey: impact assessment, Queen Charlotte Power generating project.
 - 1988-49 Leonard Ham: SNIP project (joint venture, Cominco-Delaware Resources), Iskut River.
 - 1988-50 Morley Eldridge: impact assessment, *DeRv 107*, Cowichan.
 - 1988-51 Grant Keddie: site survey, Brooks Peninsula recreation area.
 - 1988-52 Stephen Lawhead: impact assessment, Cache Creek landfill development.
 - 1988-53 Ian Wilson: data recovery, *DdRu 53*, Brentwood Bay.
 - 1988-54 Bjorn Simonsen: inventory, Pt. of Pl.574, DL 84, Northwest Bay, Nanoose District.
 - 1988-55 R.G. Matson and Kathryn Bernick: retrieve and conserve perishable artifacts from *DgRs 30*, Tsawwassen.
 - 1988-56 Jean Bussey: impact assessment, Trytko Logging log dump, Hibben Island, Queen Charlotte Islands.
 - 1988-57 Wayne Choquette: survey and site recording, Libby Reservoir.
 - 1988-58 Elida Peers: removal of log samples, Lord Western, Sydney Inlet.
 - 1988-59 Richard Brolly: historical archaeology, Fort Steele bakery.
 - 1988-60 Grant Keddie: data recovery, *DcRu 453*, View Royal (near Victoria).
 - 1988-61 Ian Wilson: data recovery, *DeRu 44*, Saltspring Island.
 - 1988-62 Ian Wilson: inventory, *DfRj 6*, Saltspring Island.
 - 1988-63 Ian Wilson: inventory, Shelter Inlet, B.C. Forest Products.
 - 1988-64 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, proposed B.H.P. Petroleum well site near Cecil Lake, Fort St. John.
 - 1988-65 Jean Bussey: impact assessment, Hwys., Lillooet and Chilliwack.
 - 1988-66 Arnoud Stryd: impact assessment, Hwys., Williams Lake and Quesnel.
 - 1988-67 Keary Walde: impact assessment, Hwys., Fort St. John.
 - 1988-68 Wayne Choquette: impact assessment, Hwys., Kootenays.
 - 1988-69 Morley Eldridge: impact assessment, Hwys., Queen Charlotte Islands.
 - 1988-70 Leonard Ham: impact assessment, Hwys., Tutshi Lake Pits, Cassiar.
 - 1988-71 Mike Rousseau: inventory and excavations, Cornwall Hills summit and upper Oregon Jack Creek.
 - 1988-72 Morley Eldridge: impact assessment, DL 4780 Coast District (for B.C. Lands in Smithers).
 - 1988-73 Stephen Lawhead: impact assessment, proposed Georgia Pacific wood fibre plant at Cache Creek.
 - 1988-74 Rebecca Balcom: post-construction monitoring of well site and access road for Ocelot Industries, Beaton River.
 - 1988-75 Ian Wilson: survey of subdivision near Thompson Cove by Henderson Point, central Saanich.
 - 1988-76 Ian Wilson: inventory of north Jedney pipeline corridor west of Sikanni Chief River, northeastern B.C.
 - 1988-77 Bruce Hicking: data recovery, *EeSu 37*, Hardy Bay.
 - 1988-78 Arnoud Stryd: monitoring and salvage excavations at *DhRs 1* (Marpole), Vancouver.
 - 1988-79 Diana French: impact assessment, proposed fishing camp, confluence of Inklin, Taku, and Nakina rivers.
 - 1988-80 Brian Vivian: survey of Cathedral Provincial Park.
 - 1988-81 Ian Wilson: survey, Carmanah Creek, Vancouver Island.
 - 1988-82 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, Dome Cypress gas plant site, Cypress Creek, northeastern B.C.
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Free Lectures at UBC

The UBC Laboratory of Archaeology will present four public lectures on Tuesday evenings (7:30 p.m. in the Museum of Anthropology). Archaeology professors from the Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology will discuss new finds, current research methods, techniques, and problems. Seating is limited; to reserve a place, phone Moira Irvine at 228-2567.

- Oct. 18 **R. Pearson: *Chinese Porcelain in Archaeological Sites in Okinawa*** — discusses and shows different kinds of porcelain and stoneware, with interpretations by anthropologists and archaeologists.

- Oct. 25 **D. Pokotylo: *Now You See Them, Now You Don't: The Formation of Archaeological Sites*** — study of prehistoric hunter-gatherer sites and "living archaeology" in the Northwest Territories.

- Nov. 1 **R.G. Matson: *The Coming of Settled Life in the American Southwest*** — work by three UBC archaeologists on maize and early settled villages of the Pueblo Indians.

- Nov. 8 **M. Blake: *Early Village Economies along the Pacific Coast of Southern Mexico*** — finding new evidence of agriculture and trade in Pre-Olmec sites (1600-1000 B.C.).

A.I.A. Lecture

The next meeting of the Vancouver Chapter of the American Institute of Archaeology features a lecture by Dr. Maureen Spillecke (Heidelberg). Her topic is *Excavating Ancient Greek Gardens*. 8:00 p.m., Monday Oct. 19, at the UBC Museum of Anthropology.

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