

The Midden

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The Midden

Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

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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-February 1989.

Contributors this issue: Kathryn Bernick, Deb Hayles, Grant Keddie, Jim McKenzie, Phyllis Mason.

Production assistance: Phyllis Mason.

THE COVER: Sandstone atlatl weight with lizard-like design, found near Mission, B.C. Dimensions: 9 x 4.5 x 0.7 cm. (RBCM Photo: DR-Y; private collection). See story on page 6.

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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:

Jan. 11 Joint meeting with AIA: Profs. Anthony Barrett, James Russell, and Hector Williams will discuss last summer's fieldwork in England, Turkey, and Greece.

Feb. 8 Dr. Brian Chisholm: stable isotopes and prehistoric diet.

President: Terry Spurgeon (464-1984)

Vice President: Bill Paull (980-5186)

Membership Secretary: Pam Adory

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

Confidentiality clause must go . . .

DID YOU KNOW that the standard B.C. government contract for archaeological work includes a confidentiality clause—in addition to specifying government ownership of all material and copyright of reports.

It says: "The Contractor . . . will not, without prior written consent of the Minister, publish, release or disclose or permit to be published, released or disclosed, either before or after the expiration . . . of this Agreement, the Material or any information supplied to, obtained by, or which comes to the knowledge of the Contractor as a result of this Agreement . . ."

I have been assured, by archaeologists who regularly sign such contracts and by bureaucrats who administer them, that requests for permission to release information have always been granted. It's possible, I was told by the Archaeology Branch, to have an exemption written into the contract from the start. It's also possible—I was told emphatically—to refuse to sign the contract.

Working for the government is certainly not for everyone. However, more is at stake than an individual's job. These restrictive clauses lower the quality of contract archaeology and inhibit the dissemination of information.

Anyone aspiring to do research will think twice before contracting to ask permission for every reference in a conference paper, thesis, or conversation with a colleague. Upon submission, a permit report becomes public property, and any person other than the one who did the work would be able to cite the data. The person who did it, the one who knows most

about it, is the only individual (in the world) who could not discuss the information.

Does the Archaeology Branch remember that its own guidelines for impact assessment recommend consultation with other archaeologists?

For that matter, has the Branch considered the following scenario:

Eager Journalist sees people digging along the side of the road and stops to investigate. "What's going on?" she asks, alert, pencil poised.

"You'd better talk to the boss—over there."

Gingerly, she approaches a hole in the ground, observes someone scraping at the bottom. "Hi! I'm with Big City News. What have you found?"

Conscientious Archaeologist looks in the direction of the phone booth 500 m down the road. "Come with me. I can't talk to you or let you see anything until I get permission (in writing, but they might give it by phone so you wouldn't have to hang around til next week)."

Journalist: "Permission from whom?"

Archaeologist: "Provincial government."

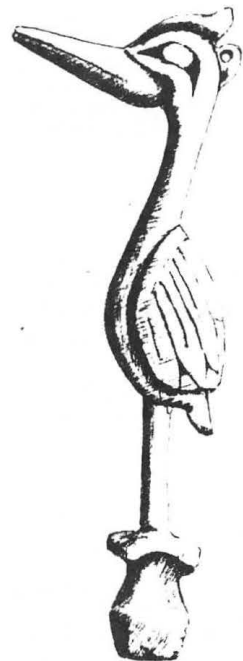
Journalist: "What's so secret?" Snaps photos. "Are you looking for PCBs?"

Next day's headlines: [supply your own].

Lack of trust is shortsighted. In its own interests and in the interests of its mandate to preserve heritage resources in British Columbia, the government should eliminate confidentiality clauses from contracts for archaeological work. We need more publicity, not less. People who are not provided with information about their heritage are not likely to recognize the need to protect it, or respect the laws forbidding its destruction. □

- Kathryn Bernick

Free Trade gets head start



THE FAMILIAR IMAGE of the great blue heron bone carving from the Marpole Site in Vancouver graces a bookmark promoting archaeological site protection in the United States.

The artifact is at UBC. Dr. David Pokotylo, Curator of Archaeology at the MOA, learned of the "Take 'Pride in America" bookmark program from *Anthropology Newsletter*, (October 1988) which reproduced the heron-image bookmark.

Bookmarks with six different drawings were produced by the U.S. Federal Archaeology Program for distribution by the Archaeological Assistance Division of the National Park Service. More than 1.4 million were printed, and half of these, or more, have already been distributed to schools, state agencies, and private organizations.

The archaeology-theme bookmark designs are: Adena pottery vessel, Mississippian

polished stonework bowl, Rock art figure, Northwest Coast totem pole, Lighthouse, and Northwest Coast bone carving. The last is the prehistoric heron image from B.C.

When Pokotylo saw the picture of the bookmark, he immediately contacted George S. Smith, the archaeologist in Washington D.C. in charge of bookmark distribution. Pokotylo told Smith he is "flattered that an artifact from a Canadian archaeological site was selected to promote cultural resource preservation in the USA," but disappointed that permission from UBC was not sought and that the image is not credited appropriately.

Smith has offered to recall the heron-image bookmarks and reprint them with an acceptable label. Pokotylo relishes the prospect of a cultural role reversal—American school children receiving patriotic bookmarks labelled "Bone carving from the Marpole Site, Vancouver, B.C., Canada." □

- Kathryn Bernick

Resource Management

Prehistoric Sites in Vancouver

by Jim McKenzie

THE POSITION OF A FULL-TIME City Heritage Officer in Vancouver is attributed by Jacqueline Murfitt to the three-year Heritage Conservation Program started by city council in April 1983. Ms. Murfitt, the current officer, states that there have been a number of heritage officers since 1971 when the city started preserving certain buildings from its early history.

The 1983 program focussed on developing an inventory of heritage sites, developing a management program for these sites, and starting a public education program about the city's heritage. By 1986, an inventory of significant buildings, monuments, trees, landscape designs, and archaeological sites had been developed. At present, approximately 2,100 buildings are on this inventory.

The legislation the heritage program operates under is the Heritage Conservation Act and several city by-laws.

The heritage officer's functions are contained within the overall operation of Vancouver's City Social Planning Department. Murfitt is directly responsible to the associate director of Planning.

Her mandate is threefold: to review development permit applications that will affect buildings or other items on the heritage

inventory, to develop heritage policy for the city, and to develop and provide general and technical information for the public.

In addition, she acts as liaison between the Planning Department and the city-council-appointed Heritage Advisory Committee. This group meets twice a month in order to review applications to alter designated buildings, to recommend which buildings should be designated as heritage buildings, to provide the city with advice about policies, and to act as a lobby for the public regarding heritage planning.

Of particular interest to the ASBC are the aspects of the position that have to do with Vancouver's prehistory. As part of the heritage inventory, archaeologist Jean Bussey was retained to survey the Vancouver area and to record and make recommendations regarding extant archaeological sites. Tragically, only 17 are now extant—of the 42 sites known to have existed. Bussey's report made recommendations regarding the management of each site in terms of public interpretation and scientific and ethnic interest.

These sites and their known boundaries are recorded on several maps in the permits and

licences section of City Planning. Bringing these maps up to date, based on Bussey's work, was one of Murfitt's first tasks.

When a development permit application is made, the maps are consulted, and if the application is in a site area, the provincial Archaeology Branch is immediately notified. Details of the proposed development are forwarded to Victoria and officials there decide what will happen next on the site. Murfitt considers the Branch to be quite cooperative with her office in dealing with archaeological sites.

On a daily basis Murfitt does not often become involved with archaeological sites. However, she does not downplay Vancouver's prehistory—she considers it a "hidden resource." Because it is buried, most people do not think about it and this concerns her.

She also has specific concerns about a number of sites along the Fraser River that are on "developable" land. She worries about their future, and at a technical level, she is concerned about how to "flag" them for identification purposes. Currently she is attempting to have these and other sites included in the computer data-base used for heritage buildings, but, she says, "Archaeological sites, unlike building sites, are not easily defined...one has to be sure

that even though a site doesn't fall within an identified boundary that there aren't remains that are yet to be discovered."

Having archaeological sites listed on a computer may not be as effective, in terms of protecting them, as having to check on a map to see if an application falls in or next to a known site. Murfitt is also concerned about unknown sites in the city being disturbed and the low public awareness about archaeology. "There is not a lot of interpretive heritage around about our archaeological past," she says.

Regarding Vancouver, Murfitt says, "we have a very short developmental history for the white man, but before that we have a long and really complex and fascinating history which I would be willing to wager very few people ever think about." She sees the development of interpretive sites and materials as a way of educating the public about this "complex and fascinating history" and as a way of developing Vancouver's heritage. □

* * *

A summary of Jean Bussey's report is included in the *Vancouver Heritage Inventory Summary Report 1986*, which is available for viewing at City Hall.

ASBC member Jim McKenzie is a social worker with an interest in archaeology.

SHOW TIME/Current Exhibits:

SFU Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology

BELLA BELLA CANOE - an authentic, working, traditional 11m dugout canoe. On display December 4, 1988 to May 1989.

UBC Museum of Anthropology

GIFTS AND GIVING - a tribute to the museum donors and a display of more than 250 recently acquired artifacts from around the world. Through January 1989.

Royal British Columbia Museum (Victoria)

WILD HARVEST - plant foods of the native peoples of the West Coast. December 17, 1988 to February 5, 1989.

News Bits

Dates confirm Marpole deposit

Arcas Associates reports two radiocarbon dates from undisturbed deposits excavated in September at the Marpole site (*DhRs 1*) in Vancouver: 1540 ± 110 B.P. and 2120 ± 170 B.P. These dates are consistent with other Marpole phase dates. The area investigated showed no evidence of a pre-Marpole-phase component such as has been reported for other parts of the site.

River erodes basketry

It looks like the Glenrose Cannery Site (*DgRr 6*) has a waterlogged component with the oldest perishables yet from the Northwest Coast. A basket fragment, found last summer by a local resident, yielded a preliminary radiocarbon AMS date of 3995 ± 90 years. The deposit may be threatened by accelerated erosion from the Fraser River, though it is not in immediate danger. The Archaeology Branch is looking into a possible salvage project.

Archaeologist clears upper Carmanah

MacMillan Bloedel's plans to log the Carmanah valley on the west coast of Vancouver Island will not affect many archaeological resources. Ian Wilson's overview assessment and field reconnaissance last September concluded that detailed survey of the upper valley is not required. Any archaeological resources would be concentrated around the lakes, especially Nitinat Lake, and Wilson recommended that these areas be examined.

Debitage

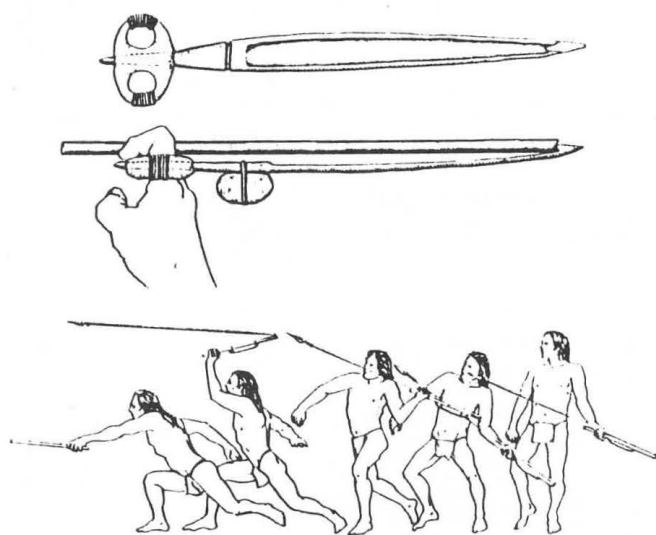
Having travelled around B.C. and Canada for the past four years, **Ann Stevenson's** exhibit is going international. *Changing Tides: the Development of Archaeological Research in British Columbia's Fraser Delta Region* will be at the Steilacoom Tribal Cultural Center, Steilacoom, Washington, from January 4 to June 5, 1989 . . . Canada may soon have responsible heritage-based shipwreck legislation—**Tom Beasley**, a lawyer and president of the Underwater Archaeological Society of B.C., has been invited to Ottawa as a consultant regarding revisions to the *Canada Shipping Act*.

* * *

The B.C. **Archaeology Branch** plans to publish a new edition of the guidelines for impact assessment—under the imprint of the new Ministry and, we hope, with new cover art. They're also preparing a promotional brochure and talking about resurrecting the *Occasional Papers* series . . . There's a new bookstore in Vancouver that handles only Native-related titles—**Chief's Mask**, at 73 Water Street, operated by the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs.

The Atlatl or throwing board

by Grant Keddie



How the atlatl was used. RBCM drawings: top, after Butler(1966); bottom, after Fladmark(1986).

THE ATLATL is a fascinating weapon, used long before the bow and arrow. Using the leverage of a short thin board, which functioned as an extension of the thrower's arm, the hunter propelled a light spear in an overhand motion with a force more than double that of a hand-thrown spear.

The throwing board part of the weapon is called **atlatl** (pronounced at-ul-at-ul) in the Nahuatl language spoken by the Aztecs. During the conquest of Mexico, in the sixteenth century, a spear thrown with an atlatl was the Aztec weapon most dreaded by the Spaniards—even armour did not protect them against this formidable device. The word **atlatl** is a combination of the words for "water" and "thrower", in reference to the common use of atlatls for hunting waterfowl and fish. Technically, only the throwing board is called an atlatl.



0 5 cm

Sandstone atlatl weight with lizard-like design from Surrey, B.C. RBCM photo DgRq 7:1; private collection.

History of the Atlatl

The oldest atlatls in the world have been found in late Upper Paleolithic cultural deposits in Europe. The Magdalenian peoples made beautifully carved specimens from antler and bone 17,000 years ago.

Anthropologists speculate that the atlatl was brought over to North America by the first immigrants from Siberia. By at least 10,000-12,000 years ago, the spear-thrower may have been used in North America for hunting large game. Atlatls might have propelled spears tipped with Clovis, and later Folsom, points found associated with remains of now-extinct mammoth and bison.

In more recent times, we know the atlatl was used for hunting sea mammals, birds, and fish. The Inuit and Aleut of the Arctic, the Tlingit Indians of the northern Northwest Coast, and

some peoples of southeastern United States, Mexico, and northern South America, still used the atlatl when Europeans first arrived. However, in most regions of the New World, the bow and arrow replaced the atlatl.

Archaeologists believe that the trend toward small stone projectile points (for arrows or spears), and the shift from making these points with tapered bases as opposed to notched bases, indicate the replacement of the atlatl by the bow and arrow. This change in point size and style occurred in many areas of North America beginning about 3,000 years ago. Future research may show variations in atlatl and arrow point styles over space and through time.

In the Great Basin (centered on Nevada) there are indications that the bow and arrow came into use 2,000 to 3,500 years ago. The bow and the atlatl were both in use there for several

hundred years. In the Great Basin, the atlatl was finally abandoned at about the same time that the bow first reached the American Southwest, shortly after 2,000 years ago. Except for a few rare finds in dry cave sites, there is little evidence for the use of bows and arrows in the American Southwest before about 1,500 years ago. The period between 2,000 and 1,500 years ago is the time given for the introduction of the first "arrowheads" in western Canada.

Atlatl Attachments

A stone weight was tied onto some types of atlatls to provide balance for greater accuracy. The atlatl also had a spur, or pin, at one end, sometimes made of a separate piece of bone, against which the butt of a spear rested. Atlatls from southern North America were adorned with good luck charms, including nuts and quartz crystals. Small stone objects found in British Columbia sites may not be weights, but charms that gave the hunters special powers.

Weights and bone pins are often all that remain of perishable, usually wooden, atlatls. Such objects have been found in artifact assemblages dating from 3,000 to 1,500 years ago in southwestern British Columbia.

Rare Specimens

Complete wooden atlatls with attachments have been found in dry cave sites in Utah, Nevada, and Oregon, dating to about 8,000 to 1,600 years ago. Atlatls have also been preserved in waterlogged conditions in Florida, and one made of yew wood, dating to 1,700 years ago, was dredged from the Skagit River in northern Washington state.

In British Columbia, no wooden atlatls have been found, but in 1988 an antler specimen was found by Pat Rozek of Kamloops at the bottom of the freshly drained Quiltsanton Lake in the southern Interior, east of Ashcroft. A radiocarbon date shows that it is about 2,000 years old. This find confirms the existence of at least one local type of prehistoric atlatl. We can now be optimistic that this and future finds will provide new insights into the role of this unique kind of technology in the history of British Columbia. □

ASBC member Grant Keddie is an Archaeology Curator at the Royal British Columbia Museum.



*Fish-like or grub-like object that may have been attached to an atlatl as a charm.
From near Yale, B.C. Dimensions: 9.1x2.1x2.0 cm. RBCM collection DjRi-Y:144.*

Shifts & Shuffles

THE B.C. GOVERNMENT office responsible for inventory and management of archaeological resources has a brand new name: **Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch**. (The outdoor recreation part reflects added responsibilities for land management of outdoor recreation resources.) The former name, Resource Management Branch, is defunct. However, the one before that, **Heritage Conservation Branch**, still exists—with reduced responsibilities that include staffing the Heritage Trust.

Brian Apland continues as director of the Archaeology... Branch. **Ray Kenny** was recently hired in a new position ("Senior

Program Coordinator"), as Apland's assistant. Kenny has worked for the Branch before, but left in 1981 to take a job as archaeologist for Saskatchewan Power Corp. He returned to the coast in 1987 when the Sask. position was abolished. Kenny has an M.A. in archaeology.

The **Royal B.C. Museum** also has a new face. **Shelley Reid**, formerly a registrar at the Vancouver Museum, was hired as a technician in Anthropological Collections in the position vacated by Bob Powell who transferred permanently to the Archaeology Branch. Reid's responsibilities include loans of archaeological and ethnographic collections as well as computer entry on the CHIN system. □

Conferences

Society for American Archaeology

The SAA will hold its annual conference in Atlanta, Georgia, April 5-9, 1989. For further information, see the April 1988 issue of *American Antiquity*.

Canadian Archaeological Association

The 21st annual meeting of the CAA will be held in Fredericton, New Brunswick, May 10-13, 1989. For more information contact Dr. Christopher Turnbull, Tourism, Recreation and Heritage, Archaeological Services, Old Soldiers Barracks, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1. Tel. (506) 453-2792.

Book Reviews

An extraordinary story

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).

FOR MORE THAN 130 YEARS, the mystery of the Franklin Expedition's disappearance has lured the passionately curious to Canada's Arctic. Why did 129 well-provisioned men, some of them experienced Arctic explorers, die? Over time, partial answers to the "where?" and "how?" of their deaths have been found. Now, with the 1984 and 1986 archaeological expeditions to the gravesite of three of Franklin's crew members, Owen Beattie's team of scientists appear to have answered the "why?"

Frozen in Time begins with a brief history of the Franklin Expedition—its context, the preparations, and glimpses into the lives of its leaders. The next section covers subsequent searches for the lost men and leads up to

Beattie's 1981 trip to King William Island. The rest of the book describes Beattie and company's exciting discoveries.

Like most single focus books, **Frozen in Time** abounds in detail. And, on occasion, its style perilously approaches that of the Robin Leach school of journalism. Nonetheless, I found myself holding my breath while reading about the exhumations of Torrington, Hartnell, and Braine, and eagerly awaited the results of their autopsies.

The book is rich in photographs, illustrations, and maps. I was especially moved by the photographs of Franklin, Crozier, and Fitzjames—all taken shortly before the expedition left London, and those of the three expedition members whose superbly preserved remains Beattie documented as they emerged from the ice that had held them for so long. An extraordinary story! Well illustrated, and well told. □

- Phyllis Mason

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

Nearly perfect

Faces, Voices & Dreams: A Celebration of the Centennial of the Sheldon Jackson Museum, Sitka, Alaska, 1888-1988 edited by Peter L. Corey. Division of Alaska State Museums and Friends of the Alaska State Museum, Sitka, Alaska. 1987. [Distributed by Univ. of Washington Press]. 202 pp., ill., bibl. US\$24.95 (paper).

FACES, VOICES & DREAMS is a commemorative volume that tries to do many things—and does them well. It is a history, an art book, an anthropology reference work, a native craft source-book. It is a successful collection of clearly written articles by academic and non-academic authors, each an expert on a facet of Alaska's culture history.

In addition to a wonderful poem by Elizabeth Goodwin Hope and introductory notes by museum directors and the curator/editor, there are 11 substantive contributions. The first two present detailed histories of the museum and of collecting Eskimo artifacts in Alaska. Chapters based on the museum's collections include two

on basketry (Eskimo and Aleut), two on watercraft (Aleut kayaks and head canoes), and one each on peg calendars, Athabaskan costume, Haida argillite carvings, and an anonymous Tlingit carver. There is also a short linguistic history of the name "Athabaskan."

Overall, **Faces, Voices & Dreams** is art-oriented, with a focus on stylistic attributes and a profusion of excellently reproduced drawings and photographs (black & white and colour). In addition, the analyses provide fresh insight on ethnic variability and culture change in traditional Alaskan societies.

The articles have considerable scholarly relevance to other regions of the Northwest Coast and researchers everywhere will wish the book had an index. Otherwise, it's nearly perfect. □

- Kathryn Bernick

Midden editor Kathryn Bernick is an archaeologist with a special interest in prehistoric basketry.

New Publications

Native Peoples and Cultures of Canada: An Anthropological Overview by Alan D. McMillan. Douglas & McIntyre, Vancouver. 1988. 340 pp., ill., bibl., index. \$34.95 (hardcover).

A comprehensive review of the archaeology and ethnography of Canadian Indians, Inuit, and Métis, with a concluding chapter on land claims and other contemporary issues.

The Annual Archaeological Reports of Ontario 1887-1928: A Research Guide compiled by Charles Garrad. 1987. Ontario Archaeological Society, Toronto (Box 241, Station P, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2S8). 126 pp.

Ten specialized indexes (tables of contents, titles, authors, locations, illustrations, etc.) to a series of 42 documents.

Trust funds conservation project



THE UNDERWATER Archaeological Society of British Columbia recently received a \$9,000 grant from the B.C. Heritage Trust to conserve approximately 150 artifacts recovered by society members from shipwrecks.

The items, which range from glazeware to a ship's rudder, are made from ceramics, metal, wood, and leather, but are mainly iron. They have been held in stable, wet storage at the Vancouver Maritime Museum, some for as long as 15 years. The Maritime Museum does not have a conservation lab.

The UASBC's underwater recovery projects (conducted under permit) yield artifacts in dire need of treatment, but there are no facilities in

B.C. where this can be done. The society has been trying for several years to find a solution.

John Robinson, UASBC conservation director, is delighted with the grant. He views it as "seed money towards the encouragement and development of a facility that can deal with archaeological material [from wet terrestrial as well as marine environments] in the province."

The UASBC plans to hire a professional conservator to examine the stored artifacts, prepare condition reports and treatment proposals, and get society members started with the job. The Vancouver Museum offered its conservation lab. With luck, treatment will begin in January. Anyone wishing to help should contact John Robinson at 524-9293. □



Arcas prepares for three

CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL activity in the Lower Mainland seems to be centered near the international boundary where Arcas Associates has contracts for three small mitigation projects.

A new subdivision in Boundary Bay will impinge on a "finger of midden" that is part of the Whalen Farm site (*DgRs 14*). Arcas will monitor backhoe trenching for a water line and water-screen some of the matrix. The area was systematically tested by Richard Brolly in 1982. Present construction will involve cutting through midden deposits for 10-15 m, up to 1 m deep.

Across the bay to the east, Arcas will monitor a 16 m long, 1 m deep sewer trench that will be dug into the Crescent Beach site (*DgRr 1*). Arcas partner Arnoud Stryd expects mainly disturbed deposits and only some undisturbed midden. The trench will be near the portion of the site excavated by Rick Percy.

Arcas' third project involves salvaging a burial at Tsawwassen—it's eroding from a mound at *DgRs 2* where Arcas excavated a year ago. The work is being done with the support of the Tsawwassen Indian Band, and following analysis the skeletal remains will be turned over to the band. □

Circum-Pacific Prehistory Conference

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on the human heritage of the Pacific region will be held August 2-6, 1989 in Seattle, Washington. Archaeologists from North and South America, Asia, Australia and the South Pacific will discuss current perspectives on human evolution in the Pacific region, human occupation of Pacific continents, development of complex maritime societies, and development of Pacific agriculture, domestication and the rise of formative civilizations.

In addition to these main-theme sessions, there will be specific-theme sessions on indigenous peoples' perspective of Pacific heritage (by native peoples), historical linguistic evidence for Pacific heritage, rescue archaeology, public school and archaeology society programs, evolution of historic contacts in the Pacific, prehistoric trans-Pacific contacts, and future-oriented Pacific prehistory research.

Public talks by well-known anthropologists will be held in the evenings and tours of archaeological sites in Washington state and in B.C. will take place after the conference. Participants will also be able to see *Crossroads of Continents: Cultures of Siberia and Alaska*, a USA-USSR-Canada exhibit which will be at the Seattle Center from May 14 to October 15, 1989.

The preliminary program for the Circum-Pacific Prehistory Conference lists many B.C. archaeologists as participants in a symposium organized by Astrida Onat and James Haggarty, on the development of hunting-fishing-gathering maritime societies along the west coast of North America.

For further information, contact Dr. Dale Croes, Conference Coordinator, c/o Washington Centennial Pacific Celebration, 1001 4th Ave. Plaza, Seattle, Washington 98154-1101. Tel (206) 464-6580. □




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