

THE MIDDEN

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LISTEN



The Stones
Are Speaking

You Can Help Preserve British Columbia's
Vanishing Archaeological Heritage

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The Midden

Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

Editor: Kathryn Bernick

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 in mid-December 1990.

Contributors this issue: Kathryn Bernick, Stan Copp, Robert M. Galois, Richard Mackie, Andrew Mason.

Production assistants: Vicki Feddema, Phyllis Mason, Barbara Stopa.

THE COVER: *Image of petroglyph near Bella Coola adorns cover of new brochure published by the B.C. Archaeology Branch. The brochure text, written by Sandra Zacharias, promotes public awareness of archaeological resources and the need for heritage preservation.*

Subscriptions and Mailing: Helmi Braches

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!

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Vice President:

Roderick Millar (734-1897)

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Toni Crittenden (736-4708)

Annual membership 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 in Abbotsford. President: Thelma McIntyre (853-1495). Membership Secretary: Andy Purdy (823-4920).

NEXT MEETINGS:

November 14 Dana Lepovsky: Archaeology of Massau Island, Papua New Guinea.

December 12 Dr. Richard Lee: topic to be announced.



A Curious Currency

Part 1: Haiqua shells on the Northwest Coast in the 19th century

by Robert M. Galois and Richard Mackie

AMONG THE MANY items yielded by coastal middens are the hollow, curved shells of a scaphopod mollusc of the genus *Dentalium*. The discovery of a dentalium shell usually causes considerable excitement on an archaeology project because such shells are rare and beautiful, small enough to slip through many screens, and are usually taken as an indication of long distance trade.

Archaeologists of the Northwest Coast cultures have adopted the zoological term for this mollusc without, apparently, knowing its local historical name. From the 1790s at least until the 1860s dentalium shells were called "haiqua" by Natives and Europeans alike. Pronounced "high-qua," rather than "hay-qua," there is no reason why this usage should not take its place alongside cowrie and wampum, the functional equivalents in other regions.

This article, and its companion [to appear in the December 1990 *Midden*] are the by-products of historical research on other topics.

They do not claim to be comprehensive; rather, they are an attempt to organize our thoughts on a fascinating and little-examined topic. We draw upon published and unpublished historical sources to raise issues about the use and trade of haiqua shells. No doubt we will provoke more questions than we are able to answer.

Ethnographic literature indicates that the source of haiqua (*Dentalium pretiosum*) shells was limited to the west coast of Vancouver Island, from Quatsino Sound to Barkley Sound. Although the technique for obtaining the shells is described, relatively little is known about specific procurement sites—they were few in number, including locations in Forward Inlet, near Tachu Point, and somewhere in Barkley Sound. These shells were used as prestigious ornaments and widely traded. But there is disagreement about their use as a medium of exchange (money).

Although not always easy to interpret, historic sources provide a

In other parts of the world the dentalium is known as the tooth or tusk shell owing to its shape; it resembles a miniature elephant tusk. "They are a white round shell of extreme hardness," wrote fur trader Ross Cox in 1831. Gabriel Franchere, also a fur trader, described them as "from one to four inches in length, about one-twelfth of an inch in diameter, slightly curved and naturally perforated."

good deal of information to amplify this picture. More specifically, they permit some further comments about the terminology, use, and trading patterns of the haiqua.

Among fur traders, with a few notable exceptions, the term for dentalium shells was "haiqua," or some variant thereof. The origins of this term, used since at least 1794, are obscure, but naturalist John Keast Lord (in 1864) provided a

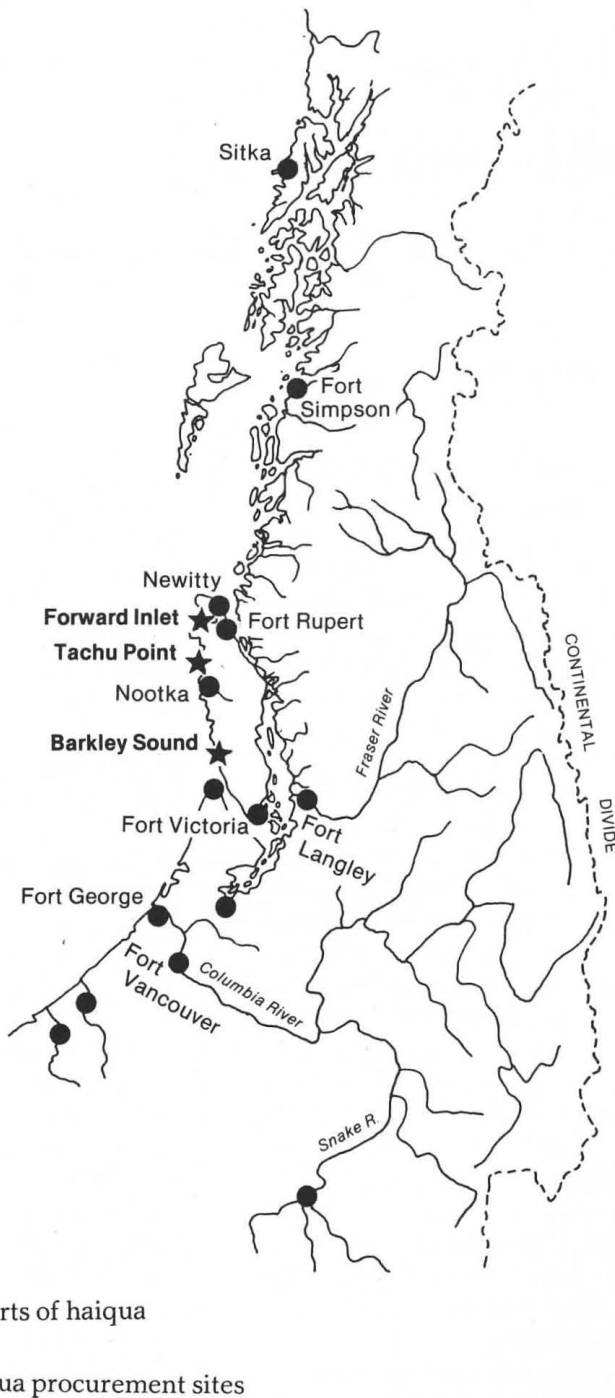
clear statement of its meaning: "The value of the *Dentalium* depends upon its length. Those representing the greater value are called, when strung together end to end, a 'Hi-qua'."

Captain Vancouver and other early white visitors to the Northwest Coast commented upon the indigenous use and trade of haiqua shells. More significantly, some acted upon their observations. In 1794, if not earlier, maritime fur traders entered the haiqua trade; shells were purchased in Barkley Sound for resale on the Washington coast. This endeavour no doubt replicated one of the indigenous haiqua trade routes.

At the present stage of research we know little about the haiqua trade from the early 1790s until the 1820s. Nonetheless, there seems no reason to doubt that the southern trade links were maintained—by indigenous means if not by fur traders. Both Jewitt, at Nootka from 1803 to 1805, and Franchere, at Fort Astoria in 1811, make it clear that haiqua shells persisted into the early 19th century both on Vancouver Island and on the coast as far south as the Columbia River.

In the 1820s, the haiqua trade enters more fully into the historical record. By this time there is evidence of a northern trade route linking the producing sites with northern Indians, likely a reference to some of the Coast Tsimshian, Haida, and Tlingit. It is not known if coastal traders initiated this trade, but they certainly participated in it and probably elaborated it.

As a result of changing patterns in the coastal fur trade, haiqua were purchased at Newwitty (Shushartie Bay) and, to a lesser extent, at Nasparte (Nasparti Inlet). In 1825, for example, Captain W.H. McNeill purchased some 5,000 "hiqua" at Shushartie Bay before heading off to the Queen Charlotte Islands. It was in the same year that the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) took an interest in the haiqua trade. John



- Reports of haiqua
- ★ Haiqua procurement sites

McLoughlin, in his instructions for the operations of the *William and Ann*, the Company's first trading vessel on the coast, included a request for information on potential sources of supply.

Dr. Scouler, who was on board the *William and Ann*, subsequently reported that the "hyaqua" were the "circulating medium of the country" and they could be found from Unalaska to the Columbia River. He added that the value of the haiqua strings varied with the size of the shells. Three years later (in 1828), Captain Aemilius Simpson, in charge of HBC coastal shipping, described the activities of American trading vessels. He noted that "hiaquas are purchased from the Newette Tribe &c. and form a great article of trade with the Northern Indians."

In the 1830s and 1840s several HBC officers reported on the trade in haiqua in the Newitty area. By the 1850s, if not earlier, the HBC was carrying haiqua to its post at Fort Simpson and supplying the Russian American Company at Sitka.

Even more interesting are the comments by W.F. Tolmie when stationed at Fort McLoughlin. In his 1835 census of northern Vancouver Island, he recorded that three Kwagiulth tribes (Nakomgilisala, Koskimo, and Klaskino) and the Chickliset of Naspart Inlet "fish the hayaqua." He continued by providing the first description of the technique by which the shells were obtained. In 1840, James Douglas furnished partial confirmation of this identification; after purchasing a "number of fine hayquois" at McNeill's Harbour, he described the Koskimo as the "Hayquos People."

With the opening of Fort Rupert in 1849, Newitty was superseded as a trading venue. Surprisingly, perhaps, the Company seems to have maintained purchases of haiqua at its new post for at least the next twenty years. Although

How they spelled it:

<u>Authority</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>
Magee	1793	Hiqu
Jewitt	1803-1805	Ife-waw
Franchere	1811	Haiqua
Scouler	1825	Hyaqua
McLeod	1826	Hy-a-quoi Jye Quoiois
McLoughlin	1826	Hioquois
Ogden	1827	Hyequa
A. Simpson	1828	Hiaquas
McLoughlin	1828	Hioquois
Cox	1831	Haiqua Hyaquau
McLoughlin	1835	Hyaquas Hayaquois
Douglas	1839	Hay-quois
Douglas	1845	Hy-qua
Swan	1857	Howqua
Mayne	1862	Hai-qua

evidence is limited, the Fort Rupert accounts for Outfit 1864 indicate that some 5,500 "hyqas" were purchased. Five years later, W.A. Mouat, then in charge of the post, was urged by his superiors in Victoria to pursue the trade "as the demand for the shells is as good as ever."

By the 1880s, however, the era of trading in haiqua seems to have closed in Kwagiulth territory. According to Dawson, the blanket had become the unit of value.

Part two of this article, which will appear in the next issue of *The Midden*, examines the southern and interior trade routes. □

Dr. Robert M. Galois is a historical geographer engaged in research on early British Columbia. Richard Mackie is a doctoral student in the history department at UBC. Anyone wishing information on sources used in this article should contact the authors c/o The Midden.

Debitage

Once upon a time there was a **UBC Archaeology Club** and it looks like it's happening again. UBC students who'd like to join should contact Vicki Feddema or Heather Pratt c/o the Anthropology-Sociology Dept. . . . **Barbara Winter**, formerly with the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre in Yellowknife, NWT, is the new curator of SFU's Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. Having filled that slot, the Archaeology Department is now looking for a radiocarbon lab manager to replace **Gary Nower** who recently resigned and moved back to Ontario . . . In July the **Archaeology Branch** produced a great poster featuring a petroglyph image as part of a public awareness campaign . . . The Heritage Society of B.C. has a new executive director, **Richard (Rick) Goodacre**, whose varied background includes university degrees in anthropology . . . **Dr. Brian Hayden** has received grants from the B.C. Heritage Trust and SFU Special Projects Research

to proceed with analysis of his Keatley Creek excavations . . . Former British Columbian **Tom Loy** (now at the Australian National University) has identified traces of blood on flint knives and spearheads as that of the extinct aurochs through comparison with samples obtained by residue analysis from fossilized bones . . . The U.S. Federal Law Enforcement Training Center has a new anti-looting video entitled **Assault on Time**. The VHS format sells for \$US 45.00 plus handling and shipping. Order from National Audiovisual Center, Customer Services Staff, 8700 Edgeworth Drive, Capitol Hghts., MD 20743-3701 . . . **Alberta Culture** keeps churning out publications, the latest being a final report of the 1985 and 1986 seasons at Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump. The volume, by Jack Brink and Bob Dawe, is available on request from the Archaeological Survey of Alberta, 8820 - 112th Street, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2P8.

Exhibits

Fraser Fort George Museum

PETROGLYPHS & PICTOGRAPHS — A Royal B.C. Museum travelling exhibit. Until November 12, 1990.

Burns Lake Arts Council

PETROGLYPHS & PICTOGRAPHS — November 23, 1990 through January 13, 1991.

Kwagiulth Museum, Quathiaski Cove

BLOOD FROM STONE: MAKING AND USING STONE TOOLS IN PREHISTORIC BRITISH COLUMBIA — A UBC Museum of Anthropology travelling exhibit. November 26, 1990 through January 18, 1991.

Site C moves forward

BC Hydro's plans for the Site C dam on the Peace River include contracting Arcas Ltd. to complete and update the impact assessment started by Brian Spurling in the 1970s. Arcas will consult interested parties (such as the ASBC and Native and community groups) about the scope of the heritage study before collecting missing data. Eventually, there will be public hearings.

Book needs manuscripts

Digging for the Truth: Interpreting Archaeological Sites is the name of a workshop being held this fall in Charleston, South Carolina, as well as the title of a publication that will include the presented papers. Additional articles are being solicited—deadline March 1, 1991. Prospective contributors should contact John Jameson, Interagency Archeological Services Division, National Park Service, 75 Spring St., SW., Atlanta, GA 30303. Tel: (404) 331-2630.

Professor turns curator

Dr. Richard Pearson is on leave from UBC this year to work for the Smithsonian Institution's Sackler Gallery as curator of the exhibition *Ancient Japan*, which will show at the Smithsonian (Washington, D.C.) in the summer of 1992. This December, *Birth of a Great Tradition: Japanese Archaeological Ceramics*, an exhibition for which Pearson is chief Western consultant and co-curator, will open at the IBM Gallery in New York.

Divers film wreck

Last August, the Underwater Archaeological Society of B.C. and the Kootenay Dam Busters, with funding from the Archaeology Branch, conducted a remote operated vehicle exploration confirming that the designated wreck in Kootenay Lake is the remains of the sternwheeler *City of Ainsworth*. They are producing an edited videotape of the exploration project, which will be available for loan from the Archaeology Branch after November 15, 1990.

Shifts & Shuffles

REORGANIZATION at the Royal BC Museum in Victoria seems to be an ongoing process. In the current structure, Gay Frederick is Manager (formerly "Chief") of the Human History section of Research and Public Programming (formerly Research and Interpretation).

The Human History section consists of two units, Anthropology

and Modern History, each with a "Head" and several curators. The Anthropology Unit, which is an amalgamation of the former Archaeology and Ethnology units, has no head at present, though Richard Inglis (now an Anthropology Curator) is likely to be appointed any day.

Don Abbott, Grant Keddie, and Peter Macnair are Anthropology

curators, and we may see a new face soon as the search is on for a Native Heritage Researcher. (The job advertisement doesn't specify, but unofficially they're looking for a Native woman to fill the position.)

RBCM Anthropology Collections remains unchanged under Alan Hoover whose title now is "Manager" rather than "Chief." □

Montague Harbour more than just sinking units

by Andrew Mason

LAST SUMMER'S archaeological investigation in the Montague Harbour area of Galiano Island, by Norm Easton of Yukon College, presented an excellent opportunity to conduct a public interpretation program due to the area's well-known reputation as a popular tourist destination. This opportunity was also recognized by the B.C. Heritage Trust, which provided funds for an interpretation officer.

Explaining what we were doing and the general goals of our research were the main program objectives. These objectives were met with the distribution of pamphlets that described past and present archaeological activities at the Montague Harbour site and by talking with visitors. Other goals of the interpretation program were to illustrate the importance of archaeological remains and the

need for their protection. Feedback from visitors was encouraging.

Galiano Island residents took advantage of our presence by bringing out their "cigar boxes" of artifacts for identification. Owners of the collections were helpful and allowed their collections to be documented. This part of the public interpretation program was greatly assisted by a series of articles published by *Island Tides* (a Gulf Islands' newspaper), which outlined project activities and our ability to accommodate inquiries and visitors.

Project activity occurred at three sites within the harbour area as well as at off-shore locations with a barge and divers. More than 550 visitors stopped by our work sites. The majority of these came to the more accessible Montague Harbour site (*DfRu 13*), but visitors also stopped at the other locations.

Groups from the Galiano Island elementary school visited the excavations to observe our work and to learn what archaeologists do.

The students' enthusiasm and knowledge of archaeology and native culture was gratifying to see. The Gulf Islands Historicals, a group composed of residents of the southern Gulf Islands, arranged for a highly successful tour of the Montague Harbour site and our excavations. Response from this group was extremely positive, to the extent that they offered a financial contribution to the project as a token of their appreciation!

There were certain occasions during the project when I was unable to meet and talk with the public due to some crisis or another that (typically!) arose in the course of our excavation. Thankfully, to save my sanity, members of the ASBC jumped to my rescue without

Archaeology and the Public

Norm Easton welcomes members of the Gulf Islands Historicals to the Montague Harbour site excavations. (Photo by A. Mason)



any prompting. I am especially grateful to members Kathy Bugar and Art Goyer who took over these duties from time to time and did an excellent job. Thank you both! Kathlyn Benger of the Gulf Islands Historicals also deserves praise for her enthusiasm and logistical support during our stay on the island.

In conclusion, the 1990 public interpretation program at Montague

Harbour was an overwhelming success. If work is continued on the island as planned, public interpretation should definitely be an integral part of the project. □

ASBC member Andrew Mason was the interpretation officer for the 1990 Montague Harbour archaeological project. He is a M.A. graduate student in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology, UBC.

Bead burials older than expected

RADIOCARBON DATES from the Tsawwassen site (*DgRs 2*) suggest that Northwest Coast stratified societies may have been around a lot longer than archaeologists have heretofore postulated.

Two 3800-year-old human burials recovered by Arcas Ltd. in last year's excavations were each associated with tens of thousands of stone disk beads and the teeth of one show abrasion from wearing a labret. These types of personal ornaments indicate burials of high status individuals, and in the Fraser Delta area they have mainly been found in Marpole phase components (about 2,000 years old).

The 3800 BP dates place the bead-covered burials in the St. Mungo phase, some 1,500 years

before the start of the Marpole phase. Although labrets, beads, and other ornaments have been reported from other early contexts in the region, the Tsawwassen finds are the first discovery of large quantities of beads dated to pre-Marpole times.

Other Tsawwassen site burials recently radiocarbon dated by Arcas include an 1150-year-old skeleton from the same part of the site as the two 3800-year-old specimens (Area "D"). Two burials from below ground-water level in "Area F" gave dates of 4120 and 3860 BP respectively.

Burials in "Area C" date from 1520 to 1260 years ago. They were dug into a large shell heap that accumulated between about 1840 and 1750 BP. □

Repatriation: RBCM sets precedent

TWO DOZEN descendants of the Sinixt - Arrow Lakes people came to Victoria on September 26, 1990 and collected the bones of six of their ancestors from the Royal B.C. Museum.

The skeletal remains had been housed at the museum since 1981 when archaeologists rescued them from eroding deposits at the Vallican site near the Slokan River in the West Kootenays. Subsequently, people claiming descent from the Sinixt demanded return of the bones for reburial.

Since, in the 1950s, Ottawa had declared the Sinixt to be extinct, the matter presented technical complications, which were aggravated by the absence of a Royal B.C. Museum policy on the repatriation of human remains and the intransigence of the provincial government regarding aboriginal rights.

After two years of agitation and talks, the Indians succeeded in laying claim to the skeletal remains. Museum staff turned over the bones in a blended legal-ritual ceremony. □

All about boats

Great Ships — a lecture series by the UBC Centre for Continuing Education in cooperation with the Vancouver Maritime Museum. Dr. Hector Williams, Charles Moore, and Dr. Richard Unger discuss recent discoveries by nautical archaeologists and scientific reconstructions of ships from ancient and medieval Europe. Thursday evenings, Nov. 8-22, at the Maritime Museum. Fee: \$29.00. Phone 222-5238 for further information.

A.I.A.

Cities and Sanctuaries of Ancient Arcadia — Professor Hector Williams (UBC) lectures to a joint meeting of the Vancouver branch of the Archaeological Institute of America and Pharos. November 26, 1990, 8:00 pm at the Hellenic Community Centre, 4500 Arbutus St., Vancouver.

Conferences

B.C. Studies

The 6th B.C. Studies conference will be held November 2-3, 1990 at the Graduate Student Centre, UBC. Scholars will present papers both days on various topics in B.C. history, including a number on Native issues, and on Friday evening there's a banquet with a Victorian menu. For further information contact R.A.J. McDonald, Dept. of History, UBC, Van. V6T 1W5, or leave a message at 228-5374 for conference coordinator Richard Mackie who will return your call.

Chacmool

The 23rd annual Chacmool Conference takes place November 8-11, 1990 at the University of Calgary. The topic is *Ancient Images, Ancient Thought: The Archaeology of Ideology*. For further information contact the 1990 Conference Committee, Dept. of Archaeology, Univ. of Calgary, Calgary, Alta. T2N 1N4. Tel: (403) 220-5227.



New Publications

Handbook of North American Indians. Vol.7: Northwest Coast, edited by Wayne Suttles. 1990. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 777 pp., illus., bibl., index. (hardcover).

The archaeology, ethnology, and history of the peoples of the Northwest Coast, and the history of the research, presented in 58 chapters by leading scholars. Encyclopaedic.

Thompson Ethnobotany: Knowledge and Usage of Plants by the Thompson Indians of British Columbia, by Nancy J. Turner, Laurence C. Thompson, M. Terry Thompson, and Annie Z. York. 1990. Royal B.C. Museum, Memoir No.3. Victoria, B.C. 335 pp., illus., bibl., glossaries, index. \$15.00 (paper).

Inventory of 350 native plants and 40 introduced species, with Thompson (Interior Salish) names and details of traditional use for food, medicine, construction materials, etc. Based on original fieldwork and ethnographic literature.

The Vertebrates of British Columbia: Scientific and English Names, edited by Robert A. Cannings and Andrew P. Harcombe. 1990. Royal B.C. Museum, Heritage Record No.20. [Joint publication with the B.C. Wildlife Branch—Wildlife Report No.R24]. Victoria, B.C. 110 pp. \$10.00 (spiral).

The latest official names for fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals of British Columbia. In phylogenetic order as well as alphabetically by English names, scientific names, and species codes.

The Early History of Moose (*Alces alces*): Distribution and Relative Abundance in British Columbia, by David J. Spalding. 1989. Royal B.C. Museum, Contributions to Natural Science No.11, Victoria, B.C. 12 pp., bibl. \$2.00.

Extensive historical documentation of the presence of moose west of the Rockies in the late 18th century, contrary to previous assumptions.

Northwest Native Harvest, by Carol Batdorf. 1990. Hancock House, Surrey, B.C. 96 pp., illus., bibl., index. \$7.95 (paper).

Coast Salish methods of procuring and preparing traditional foods; includes practical recipes. Based on original research with natives of Puget Sound.

The Nordenskiöld Collection of Eskimo Material Culture from Port Clarence, Alaska, by James W. VanStone. 1990. Fieldiana, Anthropology New Series No.14. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. 56 pp., illus., bibl. \$US 16.00.

Descriptions and b&w photos of 246 ethnographic artifacts collected in 1879-80 and now in a museum in Stockholm, Sweden. Some comparative information, especially with Field Museum collections.

Timely and informative

The Question of Asiatic Objects on the North Pacific Coast of America: Historic or Prehistoric?

by Grant Keddie. 1990. Royal B.C. Museum, Victoria. Contributions to Human History No.3. 26 pp., ills., bibl. \$5.00

THIS ARTICLE concerning the nature of trans-Pacific contacts between Asia and British Columbia is both timely and informative. Grant Keddie has a long-standing interest in Asia - Pacific Northwest cultural ties and, with this publication, will no doubt stimulate more interest in the subject.

As J. Epstein's landmark article [Current Anthropology (1980) 21:1-20] validated the hypothesis that the presence of Old World Roman coins along the north and southeast coasts of the United States were the result of 20th century activities, Keddie more than adequately deals with the hypothesis of direct prehistoric contact concerning ancient Chinese coins in our part of the New World. Rather than assume that the presence of Chinese coins marks pre-European contact, Keddie examines the provenance and nature of these materials and concludes that numismatic materials resulted from 18th and 19th century fur trade activities, particularly those of the maritime trade, as sea captains regularly traded goods from the Pacific Northwest to Southwest Asia where Chinese coins and tokens of all vintages were in ready supply.

Keddie does not assume that prehistoric trans-Pacific contacts could not have taken place. He documents the existence of pre-Contact iron artifacts in Alaska palaeoEskimo sites, as well as the protohistoric evidence of iron blades in the Ozette site on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington state. None of these indisputable artifacts recovered from *in situ* proveniences in archaeological sites has yet been traced to its source. Keddie, quite rightly, points out that diffusion of cultural materials through down-the-line trade or direct contact cannot be readily confirmed in the archaeological record with current techniques of analysis, especially when the materials in question were undoubtedly considered to be of great value by the peoples of both the coast and the interior of the province during the early historic period.

His statement that current evidence suggests contact with Asia and that undisputed confirmation awaits discovery in an archaeological context, meets with the full approval of this reviewer. Keddie's article is an invaluable aid to researchers currently investigating trans-oceanic contacts, instructors of archaeology courses, and general readers of archaeology. □

- S. Copp

ASBC member S. Copp teaches Anthropology and Archaeology at Vancouver Community College - Langara. His research interests include B.C. historical archaeology.

Permits

Permits issued by the B.C. Archaeology Branch June through August 1990:

- 1990-55 Bjorn Simonsen: data recovery, *DiSc 39*, French Creek, Vancouver Island.
- 1990-56 Keary Walde: inventory, Canadian Forest Products property in Prince George.
- 1990-57 Wayne Choquette: inventory, assessment, and evaluative testing at four sites in Cranbrook.
- 1990-58 Sandra Zacharias: monitoring of construction at Crescent Beach.
- 1990-59 Gary Coupland: excavation of house depressions at *GcTo 6*, Prince Rupert Harbour.
- 1990-60 Mike Rousseau: impact assessment, highway corridor, Williams Lake.
- 1990-61 Phil Hobler: excavations at *Qwliutl (FcSm 6)*, Bella Coola valley.
- 1990-62 Norm Easton: survey of off-shore subtidal deposits in Montague Harbour basin.
- 1990-63 Yvonne Marshall: Mowachaht archaeology project, Nootka Sound.
- 1990-64 Doug Glaum: impact assessment, *DkSf 4*, Comox.
- 1990-65 Richard Brolly: inventory and impact assessment, Thompson-Okanagan region highways projects.
- 1990-66 David Archer: survey, mainland coast and islands, mouth of Skeena River to Jap Point, Tsimpsean Peninsula.
- 1990-67 R.G. Matson: excavations at *DgRr 1*, Crescent Beach.
- 1990-68 Jean Bussey: survey, proposed golf course near Fort Langley.
- 1990-69 Keary Walde: inventory, St. John I.R. 172, Peace River area.
- 1990-70 Bjorn Simonsen: inventory of development at *Quan Chow* lands, south bank of Puntledge River, and of proposed Courtenay Mall expansion.
- 1990-71 Keary Walde: impact assessment, Ministry of Hwys. rock quarry in Peace District near Charlie Lake.
- 1990-72 Jean Bussey: impact assessment, Hwys. projects for Skeena and Lakes regions.
- 1990-73 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, Int'l. Forest Products proposed logging road, Lillooet Lake near Ure Creek.
- 1990-74 Geordie Howe: impact assessment, Ministry of Forestry logging development in Skowquiltz River valley.
- 1990-75 Sandra Zacharias: inventory and assessment, Hwys. projects in Thompson-Okanagan and Kootenay regions.
- 1990-76 Mike Rousseau: impact assessment of two residential subdivisions at Eagle Bay and Fraser Bay on Shuswap Lake.
- 1990-77 David Archer: inventory, vicinity of Kitkatla.
- 1990-78 Rebecca Balcom: impact assessment, proposed expansion of Radium Golf Resort.
- 1990-79 Mike Rousseau: impact assessment, historic cabin site, Beaverpass Creek east of Quesnel.
- 1990-80 Jean Bussey: inventory of Doran-Taylor generating facility.
- 1990-81 Mike Rousseau: impact assessment, proposed Eskai Creek mine project near Stewart.
- 1990-82 Mike Rousseau: impact assessment, proposed residential subdivision at Little Horsefly Lake.
- 1990-83 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, proposed subdivision, Sooke district.
- 1990-84 Brian Vivian, Don Hanna, Glenn Stuart, and Ian Robertson: inventory and preliminary assessment, Top of the World park.
- 1990-85 John Pollack: record wreck of sternwheeler *City of Ainsworth*.
- 1990-86 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, Hwys. projects at Skagit No.5 bridge, Haig Stn. bridge, and Hunter Creek Rest Area near Hope.
- 1990-87 Ian Wilson: survey and evaluative testing, proposed subdivision between Tlell and Lawn Point, Graham Island.
- 1990-88 Ian Wilson: inventory of Pacific Northern Gas pipeline loop crossing of Kasiks River, Prince Rupert.
- 1990-89 Arnoud Stryd: data recovery of *DeRt 4*, Egeria Bay, Pender Island.
- 1990-90 Richard Brolly: impact assessment, Delta sewer line.
- 1990-91 Kevin Lunn: inventory, Chilkoot Trail national park.
- 1990-92 Ed McCullough: impact assessment, transmission line from Rainbow Lake to Wescup.
- 1990-93 Mike Rousseau: impact assessment, Mt. Milligan Mine, northwestern B.C.

PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS



Archaeological Society of British Columbia
1990-91 Executive Committee

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- 1990-94 Mike Rousseau: impact assessment, Hwys. projects in central B.C.
1990-95 Cuyler Page: excavations at Keremeos Grist Mill.
1990-96 Bjorn Simonsen: inventory of subdivision on Gorge Harbour, Cortes Island.
1990-97 Mike Rousseau: survey and monitoring, Cariboo Fibreboard plant, Williams Lake.
1990-98 Jean Bussey: inventory of Inland Island Hwy., Parksville to Menzies Bay.
1990-99 Leonard Ham: impact management program at *DgRw 92*, Breakwater Island, Nanaimo.
1990-100 Sandra Zacharias: impact assessment, East Twin Creek, upper Fraser River.
1990-101 Wayne Choquette: impact assessment, Hwy. 6 realignment and Chauncey Creek Pit in Elkford, Kootenays.
1990-102 Richard Brolly: impact assessment, Iskut Mine access road, northwestern B.C.
1990-103 Diana French: impact assessment, Hwy. project at intersection of Hwy. 1A and Thetis Lake Road, Victoria.
1990-104 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, 1 km pipeline corridor, Saanich.
1990-105 Diana French: impact assessment, *DfSj 1*, Tofino.
1990-106 Jean Bussey: impact assessment, Spade Ranch Marsh, Chilcotin.

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