

THE MIDDEN

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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.

The next issue of *The Midden* will appear mid-December 1991.

Contributors this issue: Sylvia Albright, Mike Beddoes, Kathryn Bernick, Vicki Feddema, Andrew Mason, Mike K. Rousseau, Sandra Zacharias.

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

THE COVER: *Projectile points from the Plateau horizon component at the Landels site (EdRi 11), in the Oregon Jack Creek valley near Ashcroft. See article on page 6.*

Subscriptions and Mailing: Helmi Braches

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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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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).

COMING TOPICS:

November 13 Erik De Bruijn (UBC): A coin heard from Jordan.

December 11 Dr. Brian Hayden (SFU): Resources and corporate life in Lillooet prehistory.

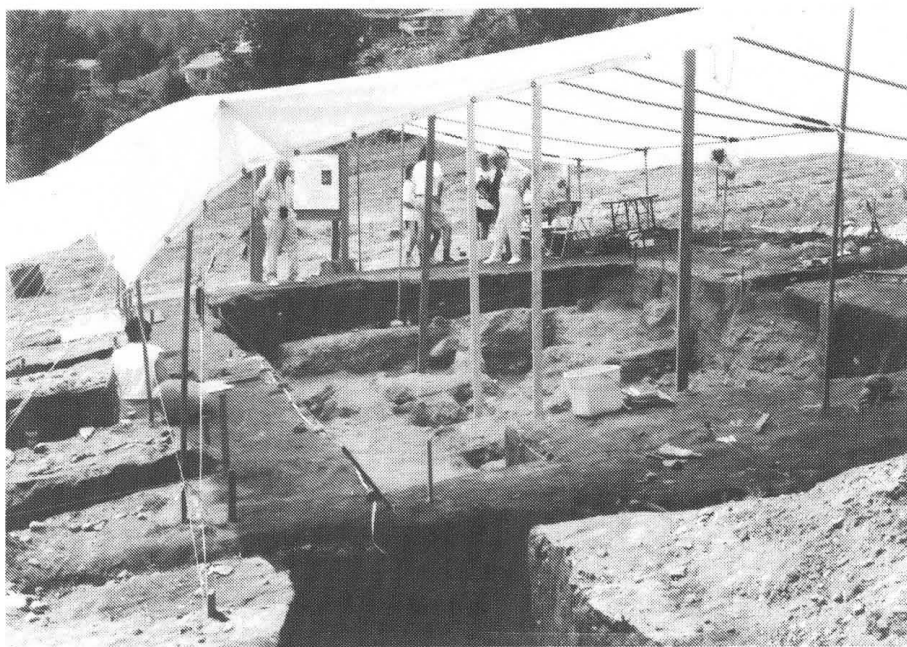
January 8 Robyn Woodward: Excavation at Sezilla Nueva, Jamaica. (Joint meeting with the Archaeological Institute of America).

Excavations at **Hatzic Rock**

by Andrew Mason

A YEAR AGO, the *Midden* (Vol.22, No.5:9) reported the discovery of a previously unrecorded archaeological site at Hatzic, just east of Mission, BC. The presence of structural remains that suggested a semi-subterranean dwelling focused special attention on the site. Cooperation by the Calgary developer who had planned to build houses at that location made it possible to conduct an archaeological investigation.

During the spring and early summer, a crew of excavators hired by the Sto:lo Tribal Council worked alongside UBC archaeological field school students. Dr. David Pokotylo taught the field school and Gordon Mohs directed the Sto:lo crew. In addition, Sto:lo students conducted a highly successful interpretive program that was developed by Margaret Holm. The Sto:lo crew continued excavating



Archaeological excavations in progress at the Hatzic Rock site, summer 1991.

alongside the interpretive program into the summer, after the field school had ended.

The most prominent feature of the site, a massive boulder, sits in the middle of a cleared field. A glacial erratic to some, the boulder is known to the Sto:lo as a transformer stone. Sto:lo believe the stone represents one of their ancestors who was transformed to stone by the creator X:als.

Archaeological excavations focused on the recovery of structural details from the 8x9 m house. The structural information recovered includes more than 50 post molds, a bench, and what appears to be a drainage trench located parallel to the north end of the house. A large hearth, almost four metres across, was uncovered near the centre of the dwelling.

Many interesting artifacts were recovered during the excavation

including large quantities of pebble tools, stemmed projectile points, and a large oval pebble with prominent grooves pecked into its sides. Several obsidian artifacts from the excavation have been analyzed and determined to have originated in Oregon. This indicates long-distance trade networks at the time the site was inhabited.

Acidic soils ensured that no bone or antler tools were preserved, however, occasional faunal remains, such as salmon, were found.

Radiocarbon assays place this house early in the Charles Culture (3000 — 5500 BP). Other charcoal samples currently being analyzed will indicate the age of overlying deposits.

During the final week of excavations, a second house structure was discovered. Only limited structural and artifactual information has

been recovered from this second house, but a radiocarbon date indicates an age of slightly less than 9000 BP. Further scrutiny and more radiocarbon dates from this structure are necessary to confirm this age. However, if the date holds up to further tests, many long-held ideas about BC prehistory, such as the degree of sedentism for this early period, will be radically altered.

During the excavations, a group of concerned people, both Sto:lo and non-Sto:lo, began to exert pressure on government agencies in order to protect the Hatzic Rock site from development. Canadian and American media reported the excavation and the lobby effort. The *Vancouver Province* even asked its readers to phone a "hotline" to express their views as to whether the BC government should pay \$1.2 million to purchase the land the site is situated upon. Archaeology narrowly won; 52% said, "Yes."

The BC Archaeology Branch is presently assessing work conducted last month by I.R. Wilson Consultants to determine the integrity of remaining deposits. Some measure of site preservation or protection will probably be undertaken. When, and how much, is unclear.

The data recovered from the excavation at the Hatzic Rock site (DgRn 23) will be analyzed at UBC as part of my Master's thesis research. I would like to thank the ASBC members who volunteered their time to help excavate the Hatzic Rock site. □



Profile view of excavation showing post mold features.

ASBC member Andrew Mason worked as teaching assistant and supervisor at the Hatzic Rock site excavations in 1991. He is an MA candidate in the Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology, UBC.

Good general guide

A Conservation Manual for the Field Archaeologist, by Catherine Sease. 1987. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles. Archaeological Research Tools, Vol. 4. 169 pp., ill., bibl. \$16.00 (paper).

CATHERINE SEASE is Head of Conservation at the Field Museum in Chicago. In her introduction, she states that her book is aimed at field archaeologists and that its purpose is to provide excavators with basic conservation techniques to use in order to protect artifacts until they can be treated by a professional conservator.

The book is divided into five chapters. Chapters 1 through 4 briefly cover general principles of conservation, safety in the workplace, materials and supplies, and general treatment techniques. Chapter 5 forms the bulk of the book. It describes in detail conservation treatments for 36 materials ranging (alphabetically) from amber to wood. Line drawings and 46 black and white plates usefully illustrate the text.

This book is a fine introduction to modern field conservation techniques, but its title is misleading. In practice, this book is not simple enough for a non-conservator to use as a field manual. For example, there is no glossary and most treatments rely on chemicals that require specialized knowledge and training.

In describing conservation treatments, the author assumes an ideal field situation, that is, unlimited time and money, and access to complete conservation facilities (with trained conservators). She does not consider emergency conservation situations, such as often arise in British Columbia archaeology. A short section on simple, inexpensive conservation treatments for use in emergency or remote field situations would have been a most useful addition.

The author's emphasis is on European and Classical Archaeology. There is no mention of conservation for permafrost (frozen) conditions. Materials such as amber, faience, and papyrus are not likely to be encountered during archaeological fieldwork in B.C. However, the sections on basketry, bone, and wood are good.

While this book is not a comprehensive reference book, we recommend it as a good general guide to field conservation and as an informative book to read before going into the field, especially to Europe and the Middle East. □

- Mike Beddoes
and Sandra Zacharias

ASBC member Mike Beddoes is a conservation and display technician and a Diploma candidate in the Cultural Resource Management Program, UVic.

ASBC member Sandra Zacharias is a consulting archaeologist with considerable field experience in B.C. Both live in Vancouver.

A compelling book

A Death Feast in Dimlahamid, by Terry Glavin. 1990. New Star Books, Vancouver. 200 pp., bibl. \$14.95 (paper).

THIS COMPELLING book gives us an inside view of life in Dimlahamid today, as the Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en hereditary chiefs struggle to preserve their culture and homeland both in the courts and on the land itself.

Terry Glavin, native affairs reporter for the *Vancouver Sun* shares his personal observations and experience during the fall of 1989 when the chiefs blockaded a logging road into the Suskwa Valley in northern British Columbia. Interwoven through accounts of recent and present-day concerns and activities, he leads us along many trails he has explored in search of a greater understanding of the history and meaning of Dimlahamid, the ancestral homeland of the people.

One of the trails refers briefly to archaeological research that documents a history of occupation in the Skeena-Bulkley valleys for at least 6,000 years. However, this is not a book about archaeology and readers will not find detailed descriptions of physical data such as radiocarbon dates, sourcing of obsidian from Mt. Edziza and Anaheim, projectile points, and post molds, which are significant to archaeologists and which form the "scientific" basis

for one line of evidence presented in the chiefs' court action.

Glavin follows trails of evidence such as the west coast trade in obsidian and the distribution of labrets and language families much further than most of us are willing or able to go. Herein lies his critique of archaeology and the use of "scientific data". Weaving mysterious connections to other places and other times, sometimes the facts as we know them become blurred. At the next turn in the trial, another set of truths leads us deep into the human story unfolding.

"Dimlahamid rises and falls. It was a very real place in linear time, but it was clearly about much more than that" (p. 192). It is about

ancestral villages of the Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en, trails and trading networks; it is also about colonial attitudes and injustice, the power of ghosts and medicine people, forestry practices and road blockades, laws and death feasts, and much more. It is the story of retribution on the people of Dimlahamid 3,500 years ago when they do not respect the laws of the land. It is about the continuity of the chiefs' names and authority threaded through cycles of time and history and legend.

The true meaning of Dimlahamid? We begin to get a glimpse as we listen to the concerns of the chiefs setting up the road blockade, as we listen to the stories recounted by the chiefs, the histories that

contain an ancient knowledge of natural and cultural laws.

I enjoyed this book very much and recommend it to anyone interested in the larger story that the physical evidence of archaeology can only hint at and that judges are reluctant to hear. □

- Sylvia Albright

Sylvia Albright conducted archaeological research for the Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en chiefs in 1985-87 and gave evidence in their court case known as Delgam Uukw v The Queen in 1989. She is now working on research and education projects with the Nlaka'pamux Nation in the southern interior of B.C.

ASBC raises fees

MEMBERS of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia voted at the June, 1991 annual general meeting to raise membership fees according to a recommendation of the executive committee. The increase is required to cover rising operating costs, in part directly attributable to the GST.

The new rates are \$25.00 for a regular single membership and \$30.00 for a family. The fee for students and senior citizens is now \$18.00 each. Membership in the society runs for 12 months, beginning in the month of original enrolment. Anyone with questions about their status should phone membership secretary Toni Crittenden at 736-4708.

Non-member subscriptions to *The Midden* will also cost more. For mailing addresses in Canada the new rate is \$14.50 per year (five issues); for addresses outside Canada, \$17.00. Most non-member subscribers are libraries and institutions.

Individuals (but not institutions) may at any time change their status from non-member *Midden* subscriber to a full member (which includes receiving *The Midden*), or the other way around, and have their fee pro-rated. Contact *Midden* subscriptions secretary Helmi Braches at 462-8942. □

Anthropologists respond

B.C. STUDIES plans to publish a special issue, edited by UBC anthropology professor Bruce Miller with contributions by his colleagues Julie Cruikshank, Robin Ridington, Mike Kew, and others. The theme will be the use — and misuse — of anthropology and history by the Honourable Chief Justice Allan McEachern in his recent dismissal of the Gitksan-Wet'suwet'en land title action. It will be a comment on the epistemological problems involved in making such a legal judgement, not a comment on the judgement itself.

Pair braves bear territory

LAST MONTH, Scott McNab and Brad Smart (working for I.R. Wilson Consultants) spent five days excavating a small shell midden near the head of Khutzeymateen Inlet, in the heart of grizzly bear country north of Prince Rupert.

They dug three 1x1 m units in an area that will be impacted by a Ministry of Forests logging road, on top of a 5 m high bank overlooking the beach. Smart told *The Midden* that cultural deposits extend to a maximum depth of 35 cm and that they found one well-defined post-mold 28 cm in diameter and large quantities of crushed and whole shells, fish bones, and some mammal bones.

The site is tentatively identified as a shellfish processing location with an associated small structure.

The archaeologists didn't see any grizzly bears. But just in case, unlike the people whose refuse they were digging up, they stayed on a chartered boat and only went on shore to dig. □

Galiano yields mystery feature

FINDING a burial in a shell midden on the Gulf Islands comes within the normal range of archaeological expectation. However, the associated features uncovered last August at *DfRu 74*, on the eastern shore of Galiano Island, decidedly raise the level of interest.

At the bottom of the site, archaeologists came upon a depression lined with fired clay, an alignment of vertically placed sandstone slabs, and post molds of various sizes. One human burial was found nearby. Associated artifacts include a waterworn projectile point and shells tentatively identified as dentalium.

A similar feature complex was excavated in the 1960s by Don Mitchell, from the Locarno Beach culture type component of the Montague Harbour site (*DfRu 13*), at the opposite end of the same island.

The top layers of the "new" site (*DfRu 74*) yielded typical Gulf of Georgia culture type artifacts, mainly fishing gear such as bone points and ground slate knives. The underlying burial feature likely dates from Locarno Beach times

(about 3,000 years ago), but this has yet to be verified.

The 1991 small-scale excavation project was undertaken by I.R. Wilson Consultants to salvage information from the site, which is endangered by planned installation of a BC Tel fibre optics cable. At press time, *The Midden* was unable to learn whether further work — archaeology and/or construction — would take place at the site. □

Trench exposes basketry

WATERLOGGED fragments of basketry and cordage recovered last month from the freshly excavated back-dirt of a sewer trench in Tsawwassen, mark the latest wet-site find in the Lower Mainland.

Impact assessment of a proposed water main and storm sewer upgrading project near the south end of the Beach Grove golf course, conducted according to established archaeological procedures by Arcas Consulting Archeologists, did not detect any evidence of cultural deposits. The artifacts, found by a golf club employee, came from a spot 25 m from one of Arcas's test excavations.

After the find was reported to the Tsawwassen Band and the Archaeology Branch, Arcas dug a backhoe trench 10 m to the other side. The water-saturated deposit appeared to be present there, more than 2 m below ground surface, but no artifacts were encountered.

Based on evidence from the series of 1.5-2.5 m deep test trenches, Richard Brolly of Arcas estimates that the perishable-bearing deposit measures 15 m E-W, though it could extend for considerable distance in a N-S direction. This reconstruction fits interpretations of previous wet-site finds in the vicinity.

Perishables recovered in 1962 from the Beach Grove site had been preserved in what appeared to be a marshy trough between sand levees. The 1988 discovery at the Water Hazard site could have had a similar context. The "new" site, *DgRs 36*, is about mid-way between the Water Hazard and Beach Grove sites, but farther east (closer to Boundary Bay).

A sample will be sent for radio-carbon dating. Stylistic characteristics of the basketry suggest a Marpole-age date (400 BC — AD 500). The geographic location intimates a later date than the Water Hazard assemblage, in other words, late in the Marpole era. □

Lectures

UBC Museum of Anthropology/Asian Centre Auditorium

Dr. Jiri Pajer of the Castle Museum, Stranice, Czechoslovakia, will speak on **17th Century Czechoslovakian Ceramics: Recent Archaeological Discoveries**, at mid-day (11:15 -12:00 pm) Friday, November 1, 1991. The presentation is part of a ceramics symposium taking place Oct. 30 - Nov. 2 at UBC. Details on registration and other conference events are available from the UBC Museum of Anthropology at 822-5087.

Royal BC Museum

Egyptologist T.G.H. (Harry) James, chairman of the Egypt Exploration Society and former Keeper of the Egyptian Antiquities at the British Museum, will give a talk titled **Howard Carter: Before Tutankhamen** on Saturday, February 29, 1992, 8 pm, in Victoria, at the University Centre Auditorium. Tickets are \$13.00 (\$8.00 for children 12 and under) and can be purchased after Sept. 13 from the Univ. Centre Box Office, tel. 721-8480; or from the McPherson Box Office, tel. 386-6121.

LANDELS

An 8500 Year-old Deer Hunting Camp

by Mike K. Rousseau

DESPITE considerable time, energy, and funds expended on Canadian Plateau archaeology over the last two decades, we still know surprisingly little about human adaptation and culture-change during the Early and Middle Prehistoric periods (11,000 — 3500 BP). Recent excavations at the Landels Site (*EdRi 11*), located about 13 km southwest of Ashcroft, in the Oregon Jack Creek valley of the Thompson River region, amplify our understanding of regional human subsistence and settlement on the Canadian Plateau during the past 8,500 years.

Archaeological excavations were first conducted at the Landels site in 1988, when nine 1 m² units were dug [see *The Midden* (1989) Vol.21, No.2:6-11]. An additional 15 units forming a contiguous excavation block were dug in August 1989.

A total of 1,470 stone tools and cores, 10,104 waste flakes, and 39,044 bone fragments have been recovered from the site. The artifacts and their respective stratigraphic contexts indicate that

at least three — and probably four — cultural components were encountered in the excavated portion of the site.

Plateau Horizon

The most recent component, which is very strongly represented, belongs to the Plateau horizon (2400 — 1200 BP). Lithic analysis reveals that simple and complex tools designed for cutting and scraping, and projectile points are dominant types. The recovery of large (atlatl or spear size) as well as small (arrow size) corner-notched points indicates occupations belonging to both early and late periods of the Plateau horizon.

The remarkable abundance of lithic waste associated with the Plateau horizon component (82% of the entire recovered debitage assemblage) appears to be a combined result of: 1) repeated intensive use of this part of the site; 2) familiarity with the abundant local lithic sources; 3) low residential-group mobility relative to earlier periods, which would

have made transport of substantial quantities of lithic materials more practical; 4) fairly high levels of social interaction between neighbouring groups, involving formal and informal lithic raw material exchange systems.

The lithic raw material types indicate that the Plateau horizon occupants of the Landels site were familiar with nearby sources of fairly good-quality basalts and silicates, around Cache Creek and the Upper Hat Creek and Maiden Creek valleys.

An extraordinarily large quantity of highly fragmented and thermally altered mammal bone was recovered from the Plateau horizon component. The bones indicate heavy dependence on deer, supplemented by the occasional mountain goat, elk, and smaller animals (hare, trout, beaver, birds) fortuitously encountered in proximity to the site.

Lithic and faunal analyses clearly indicate that during the Plateau horizon, the Landels site was repeatedly used by fairly large

numbers of people as a springtime residential base-camp from which deer hunting and root gathering expeditions were dispatched. Once procured, these resources were transported back to the site to be processed and consumed.

Lochnore Phase

A Lochnore phase (5500 — 3500 BP) component is also well-represented at the site, consisting of an amalgam of several super-posed occupations. Most (about 80%) of the lithic items assigned to this component are complete or fragmentary microblades.

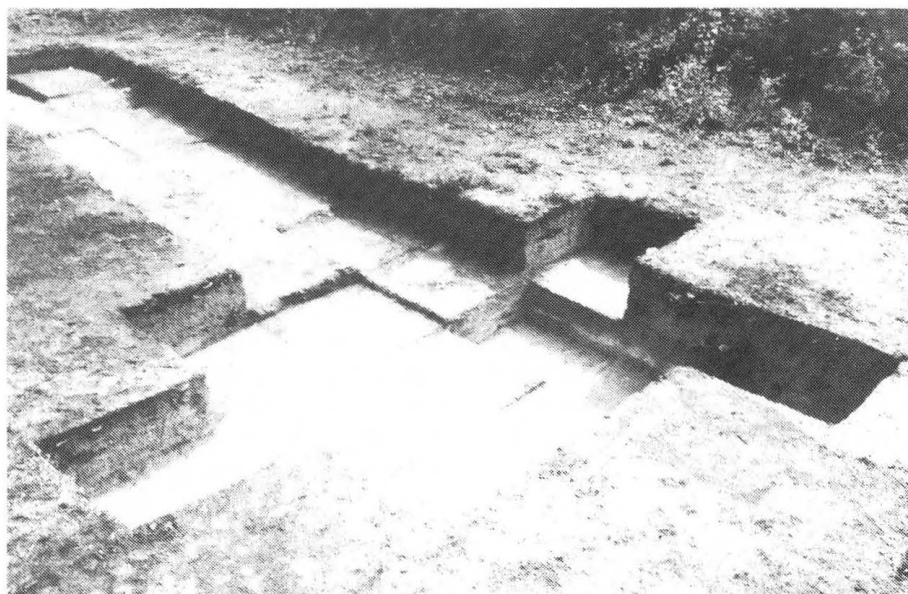
Intensive use of microblade technology during this time indicates fairly high residential-group mobility. Small tools minimize the time and energy required to obtain and transport "flakeable" stone, and maximize the amount of cutting-edge that can be obtained from a core. Moreover, microblades can be used effectively for a fairly wide variety of tasks. These features of microblade technology would no doubt have been deemed practical and desirable by people engaged in a fairly mobile way of life.

Other lithic items recovered in low-to-moderate frequencies include utilized flakes, unformed unifaces, microblade cores, and formed bifaces. The last category (formed bifaces) includes a stemmed point or knife with basal edge grinding, a complete leaf-shaped biface, the proximal half of a leaf-shaped biface, and portions of three "Lochnore side-notched" points.

Functional analysis of lithic items from the Lochnore phase component indicates that tasks involving cutting activities (notably deer butchering) were frequently executed. Some of the formed bifaces likely functioned as knives and/or atlatl or spear points used to hunt deer. The formed unifaces were probably used for hide scraping and woodworking.

Most of the lithic raw material types represented in the Lochnore phase component were obtained

The excavation block at completion of the 1989 excavations, looking southeast.



from sources around Cache Creek, Upper Hat Creek valley, and Ashcroft.

Faunal remains indicate that deer were commonly exploited (about 95% of the identified specimens). Snowshoe hare and a canid (probably coyote) are also present in the recovered material.

Two samples of scattered deer bone from the Lochnore phase component provided radiocarbon ages of 5480 ± 70 BP and 3520 ± 70 BP. The first date falls around the suspected commencement of the Lochnore phase, and the second date corresponds with its terminus.

"Mixed" Lochnore Phase / Early Nesikep

When excavating the bottom of the Lochnore phase component in 1989, there was reason to suspect that it was mixed with a sparsely represented Early Nesikep period (about 7500 — 6000 BP) occupation. The evidence — admittedly scant — includes the proximal half of a projectile point with formal and technological features similar to those commonly found in Early Nesikep components, and a

radiocarbon date of 6000 ± 80 BP obtained from scattered deer bone.

I believe that this 6000 BP date is 500 years too early for the commencement of the Lochnore phase; it falls around the suspected time of transition from the Early Nesikep to the Lehman phase. Since no direct evidence for a Lehman phase (6000 — 4500 BP) component was encountered during the excavations, I strongly suspect that the 6000 BP date is due to mixing faunal remains from an Early Nesikep component with those from the basal aspect of the "pure" Lochnore phase component. This mixing was likely a combined result of low aeolian sediment deposition rates and/or deflation between about 6500 BP and 5000 BP, disturbance caused by pedestrian traffic during the Lochnore phase occupations, and subsequent bioturbation.

Results of analyses conducted on materials recovered from the "mixed" component are quite similar to those obtained for the "pure" Lochnore phase component. This is probably due to the relatively greater presence of

Lochnore phase materials in the "mixed" component, as well as to a high degree of similarity in lithic technological organization and the subsistence patterns practised during both the Lochnore and the Early Nesikep periods.

"Pre-Mazama"

I refer to the earliest component identified at the Landels site as "Pre-Mazama," because it was encountered beneath a layer of Mazama ash. A descriptive archaeological unit (complex, horizon, or phase) for this period on the Canadian Plateau has yet to be identified, researched, and defined.

A total of 17 lithic items were recovered from this component. Thirteen of these are either nearly complete or fragmentary microblades; two are utilized flakes. There is also one unformed uniface and one small multi-directional or bipolar core fragment. The tools suggest that tasks involving cutting were commonly executed.

A total of 70 mammal bone fragments weighing about 80 g were recovered from this component. Most are unidentifiable to species, but their size suggests deer. Of 12 identified elements, 11 are deer and one is a muskrat-sized rodent.

The vertical distribution of materials recovered from the "Pre-Mazama" component indicates two brief occupations. A sparse scattering of lithic waste flakes, a few microblades, fragmented faunal remains, and a right distal deer humerus with cut marks (which provided a radiocarbon age of 7670 ± 80 BP) were recovered from the bottom of the Mazama ash layer. The radiocarbon date is about 1,000 years earlier than the Mazama eruption, which occurred about 6800 BP. Thus, it appears that the ash penetrated or leached into sediments containing previously deposited occupation debris.

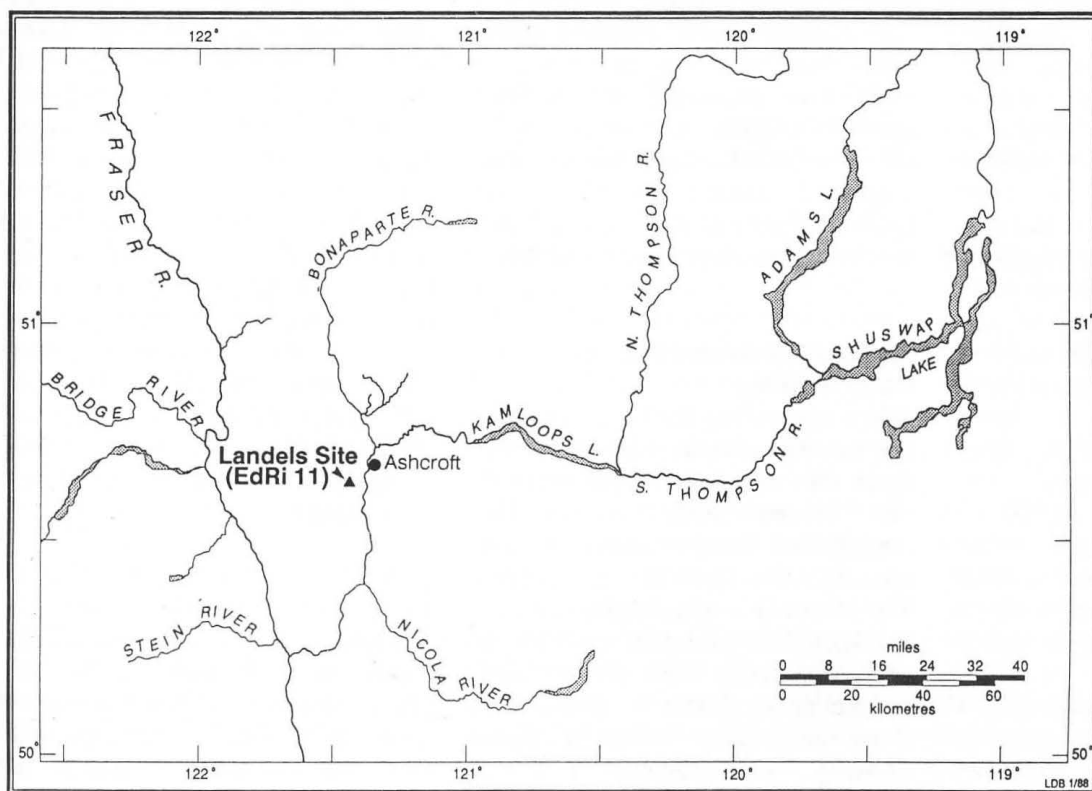
Another sparse, but clearly discrete, occupation was encountered 10 - 25 cm below the Mazama

ash. This occupation contained most of the microblades recovered from the "Pre-Mazama" component. Associated scattered mammal bone fragments (probably deer) provided an age of 8400 ± 90 BP.

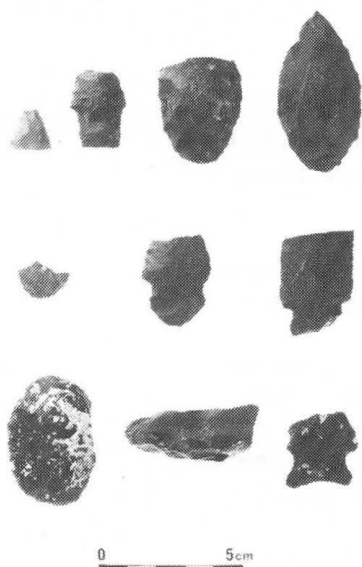
Although the recovered sample of cultural materials from the "Pre-Mazama" component is small and relatively uninformative, at present it has the distinction of representing the earliest excavated and dated component on the Canadian Plateau. Also, it provides the earliest direct evidence for use of microblade technology in this area. The lithic and faunal remains reflect intensive deer exploitation and processing, which is consistent with the data from the younger components represented in the investigated section of the site.

Conclusion

Excavations at the Landels site provide new and important information about prehistoric subsistence and settlement during the



Location of the Landels Site (EdRi 11) in the Oregon Jack Creek locality of the Thompson River region.



Artifacts from the Lochnore (top two rows) and "mixed" Lochnore/Early Nesikep components (bottom row).

past 8,500 years or so, not only for the Oregon Jack Creek locality and the Thompson River region, but for the entire Canadian Plateau. The abundant faunal remains and lithic artifacts indicate that deer were being heavily exploited during the entire history of occupation at the site, and that the site was used primarily as a base-camp for this subsistence pursuit.

Because none of the excavation units in the western half of the excavation block were dug to "sterile" subsoil, and only three of the units partially intersected the "Pre-Mazama" component, intact cultural deposits representing these early occupations undoubtedly remain. Occupations predating 8400 BP may also exist in this section of the site, however, that has yet to be determined. Further

detailed investigations at the Landels site would most certainly provide sorely needed information concerning human subsistence and settlement during the still poorly understood Early Prehistoric period on the Canadian Plateau. □

* * *

The 1989 investigations at the Landels site were conducted under the auspices of the Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, and were financially assisted by the British Columbia Heritage Trust. The project was directed by Mike K. Rousseau.

Mike Rousseau has been actively involved with Canadian Plateau archaeology for the past 17 years. He is presently affiliated with Rousseau and Muir Heritage Resource Consulting.

Debitage

As requested by several readers, *The Midden* inquired whether the **Archaeology Branch** really is planning a mini-conference on culturally modified trees. Apparently they are, but no one in the office admitted to knowing when it will take place or how one secures an invitation to attend. If you're interested, phone the elusive organizer, **Jack Foster**, at 356-1045 . . . These days, everybody's writing books. **J.V. Wright**, recently retired from the Archaeological Survey of Canada and now Curator Emeritus, is busy on a three-volume archaeological history of the native peoples of Canada. The first volume, which deals with the period 10,000 — 1000 BC will, with

luck, be ready for publication this autumn . . . Another Canadian Museum of Civilization book in the works is by **Jerry Cybulski**, on physical anthropology for a general audience . . . SFU professor **Brian Hayden's** final report on the Keatley Creek excavations will, it is rumoured, be published by UBC Press . . . The **US National Park Service** announces publication of Technical Brief No. 11, *Legal Background of Archaeological Resources Protection* — free from Publication Specialist, US Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division, Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

New Publications

Engendering Archaeology: Women and Prehistory, edited by Joan M. Gero and Margaret W. Conkey. 1991. Basil Blackwell, Cambridge, Mass. 418 pp., ill., bibl., index.

14 contributors discuss theory, methodology, and interpretations of prehistoric archaeology from a feminist perspective. Topics include space, production, food systems, and images. For an academic audience.

Saanich, North Straits Salish Classified Word List, by Timothy Montler. 1991. Canadian Ethnology Service, Mercury Series Paper 119, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Quebec. 171 pp. \$17.95 (paper).

Dictionary. Main listing by categories such as animals, plants, man-made [*sic*] things; also place names. Alphabetical index in English and in Saanich.

The Bella Coola Valley: Harlan I. Smith's Fieldwork Photographs, 1920-1924, edited by Leslie H. Tepper. 1991. Canadian Ethnology Service, Mercury Series Paper 123, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Quebec. 246 pp., ill., index. \$20.95 (paper).

Catalogue of photo collection. Images of Nuxalk, Chilcotin, and Carrier people, organized by subject (villages, grave sites, activities, portraits). Each entry notes summary caption, date, and negative condition; 278 are reproduced as contact prints.

Archaeology in Alberta 1988 and 1989, edited by Martin Magne. 1991. Archaeological Survey of Alberta Occasional Paper No.33. Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, Historical Resources Division. 427 pp., ill., bibl. Free from Archaeological Survey of Alberta, 8820 - 112 St., Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2P8.

For a professional audience. Includes introductory overview, 12 substantive articles, summaries of Canadian Parks Service projects, list of radiocarbon dates, and abstracts for 200 permit projects.

Gyaehlingaay: Traditions, Tales, and Images of the Kaigani Haida, by Carol M. Eastman and Elizabeth A. Edwards. Illustrated by Duane Pasco. 1991. Burke Museum, Seattle. (Distributed by Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle). 131 pp., ill., bibl. \$US 14.95 (paper).

Eleven stories originally told by Haida elders, presented in phonetic Haida, word-by-word English translation, and idiomatic English. Introductory background on the stories and on Haida narrative form.

Archaeological Curatorship, by Susan M. Pearce. 1990. Leicester Museum Studies Series, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. 223 pp., ill., bibl., index. \$US 35.00.

Concerned with philosophies, intentions, and approaches to managing archaeological collections and documentation, as well as interpreting these resources to the public, within the British context.

In Celebration of Our Survival: The First Nations of British Columbia. B.C. Studies Special Issue No.89 (Spring 1991), edited by Doreen Jensen and Cheryl Brooks. 169 pp. \$10.00.

B.C. Native writers and artists comment on contemporary legal and societal issues in a collection of essays, poems, and artwork.

Between Ports Alberni and Renfrew: Notes on West Coast Peoples, by E.Y. Arima, Denis St. Claire, Louis Clamhouse, Joshua Edgar, Charles Jones, and John Thomas. 1991. Canadian Ethnology Service, Mercury Series Paper 121, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Ottawa. 323 pp., maps, bibl. \$19.95.

Two independent studies. St. Claire presents data from Barkley Sound and Alberni Inlet, collected 1976-1985 for use in archaeological research. The other authors collaborate in presenting stories and historical details gathered since the mid-1960s from several Nuu-chah-nulth groups of southwestern Vancouver Island.

Permits

Permits issued by the B.C. Archaeology Branch June through September 1991:

- 1991-41 Ian Wilson: test excavations, *DhRx 16*, Departure Bay, Nanaimo.
- 1991-42 H. Krenz: burial recovery, *DcRv 51*, Sooke.
- 1991-43 Robert Muir: impact assessment, *EeRc 2*, Kamloops Indian reserve.
- 1991-44 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of proposed pipeline (Westcoast Energy), Fort Nelson area.
- 1991-45 Morley Eldridge: inventory of intertidal zone, *DgRr 2*, St. Mungo Cannery Site.
- 1991-46 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, vicinity of Kenny Dam and confluence of the Cheslatta and Nechako rivers.
- 1991-47 Wayne Choquette: impact assessment of proposed mine expansion (Crowsnest Resources), Upper Line Creek valley.
- 1991-48 Stan Copp: mapping and test excavation, *DgRm 10*, Heppner Site (near Abbotsford).
- 1991-49 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of Fort St. John gas mainline right-of-way, Peace River Land District.
- 1991-50 John Dewhirst: impact assessment, Toquart Bay, Clayoquot District.
- 1991-51 Richard Brolly: impact assessment of Malaspina forest service road and log dump, Thulin Passage.
- 1991-52 Robert Muir: inventory and assessment, vicinity of Dog and Canoe creeks, Fraser River.
- 1991-53 Kevin Lunn: inventory, vicinity of Bennett City.
- 1991-54 Robert Muir: impact assessment of timber harvesting blocks (Weldwood Canada), near Wells.
- 1991-55 Bjorn Simonsen: inventory, Cortes Island, Sayward District.
- 1991-56 Kearly Walde: impact assessment of road right-of-way, vicinity of Leguil Creek and Liard River.
- 1991-57 Norm Easton: excavation, subtidal and intertidal zones of *DfRu 13* and *DfRu 22*, Montague Harbour.
- 1991-58 H. Krentz: recovery of human skeletal material and associated artifacts as directed by the Archaeology Branch.
- 1991-59 Richard Brolly: impact assessment, Pitt Polder, east bank of Pitt River.
- 1991-60 Ian Wilson: monitoring construction at *DkSf 19*, Comox.
- 1991-61 Ian Wilson: reconnaissance, Crow Lagoon, Khutzeymateen River.
- 1991-62 Kearly Walde: impact assessment of Gundy wellsite, northeastern B.C.

continued . . .

... *Permits continued*

- 1991-63 Wayne Choquette: overview and reconnaissance, Columbia River watershed, upstream of Kettle Falls.
- 1991-64 Wayne Choquette: systematic data recovery, *EbPr 2*.
- 1991-65 Alison Landals: impact assessment of gas exploration and development project (Amoco), upper watershed of Moberly River.
- 1991-66 Ian Wilson: site inspection and subsurface testing, northern Saltspring Island.
- 1991-67 Richard Brolly: impact assessment of Ministry of Highways projects in Thompson-Okanagan and South Coast regions.
- 1991-68 Jean Bussey: impact assessment and inventory of Ministry of Highways projects in Williams Lake, McBride, and Quesnel districts.
- 1991-69 Robert Muir: systematic data recovery, *EdQx 39*, Ducks Meadow, Kamloops District.
- 1991-70 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of cairns at *DeRt 41*, Ainsley Point, South Pender Island.
- 1991-71 Morley Eldridge: inventory, South Pender Island.
- 1991-72 Keary Walde: impact assessment of rock quarry and access right-of-way (Ministry of Highways).
- 1991-73 Mike Rousseau: impact assessment of construction projects (Ministry of Highways) in central and south-central B.C.
- 1991-74 Morley Eldridge: impact assessment of Ministry of Highways projects in northern and central Vancouver Island.
- 1991-75 Ian Wilson: inventory and preliminary impact assessment of proposed facilities (Ministry of Highways), Dionisio Point, Galiano Island.
- 1991-76 Ian Wilson: data recovery, *DfRu 74*, Galiano Island (B.C. Tel fibre optics project).
- 1991-77 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of logging projects (MacMillan Bloedel), Tracey Harbour and Port Elizabeth.
- 1991-78 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of sewer pipeline, Saanich.
- 1991-79 Wayne Choquette: impact assessment of proposed golf course, Cranbrook.
- 1991-80 Ian Wilson: monitoring construction at *DfSj 1*, Ucluelet.
- 1991-81 Jean Bussey: impact assessment of proposed natural gas exploration wellsite (Conoco Canada), Boundary Bay, Delta.
- 1991-82 Ian Wilson: impact assessment near Silverdale Creek (west of Mission).
- 1991-83 Richard Brolly: monitoring and emergency impact management of construction at *DiRx 4*, New Westminster.
- 1991-84 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, *DeRt 8*, Croker Point, Saturna Island.
- 1991-85 Jacques Marc: artifact recovery from a shipwreck site, Race Rocks.
- 1991-86 Morley Eldridge: monitoring and emergency impact management of pipeline (Central Gas), Victoria.
- 1991-87 Diana French: impact assessment, Okanagan Lake near Summerland.
- 1991-88 Morley Eldridge: monitoring and emergency impact management, *DcRt 15*, Victoria District.
- 1991-89 Arnoud Stryd: impact assessment of proposed underground services, near *DgRs 16* and *DgRs 30*, South Delta.
- 1991-90 Mike Rousseau: inventory, *EcRb 77*, near Kamloops.
- 1991-91 Ed McCullough: impact assessment, proposed pipeline (Westcoast Energy), Tommy Lake, northeastern B.C.
- 1991-92 Ian Wilson: inventory of proposed pipeline (Central Gas), Langley, Cloverdale, and Surrey.
- 1991-93 Tom Beasley: artifact recovery from *Beaver* shipwreck site, Prospect Point, Stanley Park.
- 1991-94 Arnoud Stryd: data recovery, *DfSj 1*, Ucluelet-Clayoquot District.
- 1991-95 Ian Wilson: data recovery, Nanoose District.
- 1991-96 Ian Wilson: inventory and impact assessment, Nanaimo District.

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Farewell

This issue of *The Midden* is the last to be produced under my editorship. I thank everyone — readers, contributors, and helpers, for your constant support and encouragement.

Over the past ten years of working on *The Midden* (eight as editor), I've learned much about writing and editing, and about BC archaeology. I've met great people and made many new friends, whom I hope to continue seeing and working with. This isn't a vanishing act, but rather, a stepping aside to give someone else the opportunities that I've enjoyed (and the panic of approaching deadlines).

I haven't left myself enough space to thank each deserving person, which doesn't mean I'm any less grateful — to the writers who submitted articles (and endured my comments and editing), book reviewers, proofreaders, typists, mailing and subscription managers, and archaeologists — everyone who's helped and taken part.

I especially thank the members of the ASBC executive committee, past and present, who have supported me all along; the BC Heritage Trust, for the financial assistance that makes it possible to have a good-looking publication; and Steve Schilling, who not only does the typesetting, but cares about the way it reads. Not least, I appreciate my predecessor Nick Russell, who edited *The Midden* during its first 15 years and bequeathed me a well-respected publication.

Most of all, I thank you, the readers. I sincerely hope that you will continue to support *The Midden* and will enjoy it for many years to come.

Kathryn Bernick

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