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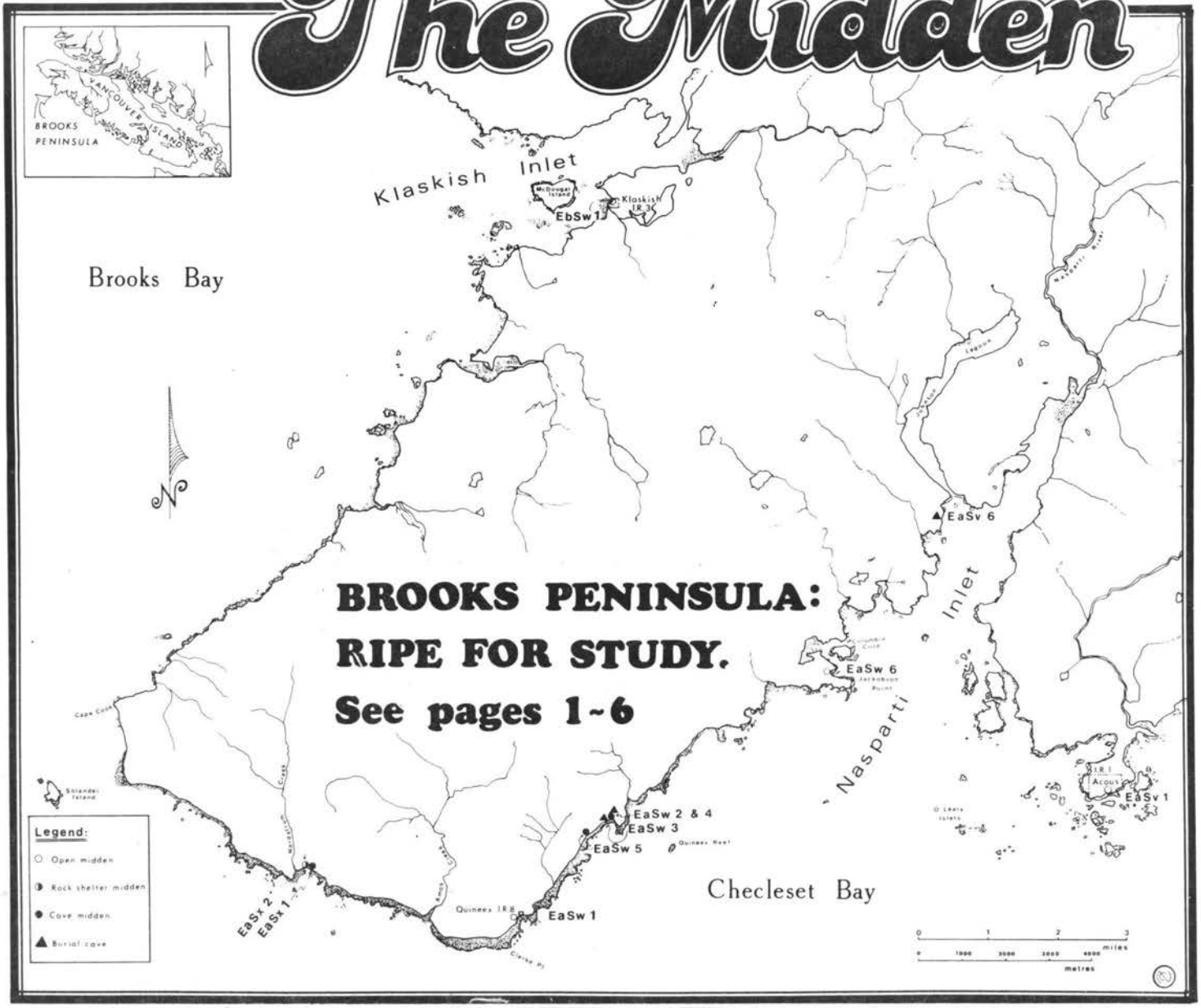
The Midden



BROOKS PENINSULA: RIPE FOR STUDY.

See pages 1-6

At Trust request

A·S·B·C TO RUN ST.MUNGO TOURS & DIG

The Archaeological Society of British Columbia will keep the St.Mungo archaeological site open to the public this summer.

The B.C.Heritage Trust has asked the Society to administer the site, to satisfy the huge public interest in it. It had been scheduled to close April 30, when Provenance Research, which has been conducting a substantial project under contract, finishes fieldwork. The area will later be levelled to make way for Annacis Island bridge approaches.

However, it was felt that the system of guided tours set up by Provenance, and the "Interpretation Centre" funded by the Trust, were so successful they should be maintained for the summer if possible.

Funding has therefore been provided to the B.C.Heritage Conservation Branch to enable the ASBC to hire a team of guides plus a professional archaeologist to oversee the site and a modest archaeological excavation. The dig will be run primarily to give Society members field experience, but controlled public participation will also be encouraged.

More details as available. NR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE BROOKS PENINSULA YIELDS TEN SITES

by

James C. Haggarty & Richard I. Inglis
Archaeology Division
B. C. Provincial Museum

Introduction

The Brooks Peninsula Refugium Project, funded by the Friends of the B. C. Provincial Museum, sent an interdisciplinary team of 18 scientists, representing 8 disciplines, to document the possible existence of a glacial refugium on the rugged, windswept Brooks Peninsula on the west coast of Vancouver Island (Cover picture). The project was successful in meeting its three primary objectives: 1) to collect geological, pedological and paleoecological data to document the late Quaternary history of the peninsular landscape; 2) to collect contemporary biological specimens to determine if Brooks Peninsula populations were different from those of adjacent areas; and 3) to locate, map and record all archaeological sites on the present shoreline that would serve to document at least partial past use of this landscape by human populations. Systematic archaeological survey of potentially earlier shorelines and inland locations will have to await results of the geomorphological and paleoecological studies. This paper reports only on the results of the archaeological survey of the Brooks Peninsula shoreline.

The Archaeological Survey

From July 30 to August 18, 1981, approximately 114 km of shoreline, including islands and islets, from the unnamed river delta at the head of Nasparti Inlet to the western rocky headland south of the entrance to Klaskish Lagoon, were surveyed by boat, helicopter and/or foot for evidence of prehistoric site utilization.

The shoreline survey by boat included the area between the head of Nasparti Inlet to a point just west of the mouth of Amos Creek (excluding Johnson Lagoon) and from Cape Cook to the rocky headland south of the entrance to Klaskish Lagoon. All suitable habitation locations within this 91 km of shoreline with any foreshore access were examined on foot. All such areas were probed using three cm diameter Oakfield soil samplers. Rocky stretches of foreshore were examined closely for cave/rock shelter locations. Again, all suspect locations were examined on foot.

The entire shoreline from just north of Captain Cook Lagoon to the head of Nasparti Inlet, including Johnson Lagoon, was examined by helicopter at slow speed and at low elevation. We were dropped off and given sufficient time to explore on foot any potential site areas. In Johnson Lagoon the three river delta areas on the western shore were examined and probed. Selected

areas along the exposed northwestern shoreline were also examined in this manner.

Eighteen km of shoreline between Jackobson Point on the western shore of Nasparti Inlet to a point west of the mouth of Nordstrom Creek on the southwestern shore of the Brooks Peninsula was examined on foot. The stretches of beach on the northwestern shore of the peninsula accessible by boat were also walked. All likely habitation areas were again probed.

During the course of the survey, 10 archaeological sites were located, mapped and described: Three open village or camp middens (EaSw 1, EaSw 6 and EbSw 1); three cave middens (EaSx 1, EaSw 2 and EaSw 5); one rock shelter midden (EaSx 2); and three burial caves (EaSw 3, EaSw 4 and EaSv 6). In addition, the remains of six historic structures were observed but not recorded in detail. Also the Chickliset village of Acous (EaSv 1) which still has standing house structural remains and two poles, (Fig. 2) and the canoe burial island southeast of Acous, were visited and photographed.

Nine of the 10 archaeological sites located on the Brooks Peninsula survey occur within traditional Chickliset territory, the northern-most group of the Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootkan) people, the southern-most group of Vancouver Island Kwakeulth speakers.

Only two shell middens of this type were located within Chickliset territory. The largest of these (EaSw 1) is located adjacent to Quineex IR 8, northeast of Clerke Point at the southern-most point of the Brooks Peninsula. The location of this site is interesting for a number of reasons. It is well protected from prevailing westerly winds and swells during late Spring through early Fall and, as a result, air temperature is consistently warmer on this side of the Peninsula. Also, its location is as close to the end of the Peninsula as possible given the rocky shoreline and extensive cobble platform that characterizes the Clerke Point foreshore. But most importantly, the foreshore region has a natural channel that affords easy watercraft access to the sand and gravel beach immediately in front of the site (Fig. 3). This natural channel functions to greatly reduce, if not eliminate entirely, wave energy from westerly winds and swells. Not only can you get to the beach through a rocky forshore but you can land on the beach in calm water despte rough water offshore. It is not surprising that the largest shell midden on the Peninsula is situated immediately in from of this natural "canoe run."

Figure 2.

This large shell midden measures approximately 100 m by 27 m

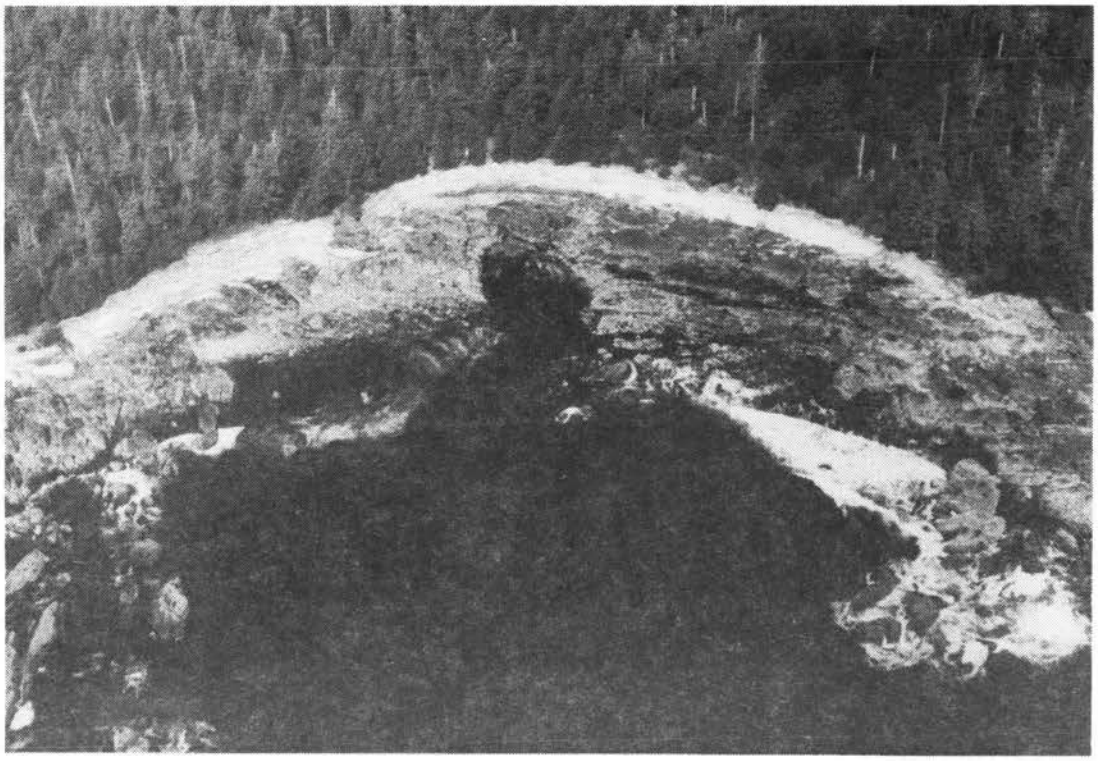


Figure 3.

and is uniformly three m deep. Large Sitka spruce, 4-600 years old, currently grow on the flat midden platform, the leading front edge of the site and the older beach burm in front of the site. These trees suggest a possible minimal termination date for occupation of the site. The size and nature of the deposit suggests long-term seasonal use by a large group or year-round use by a smaller group.

The second open midden recorded within Chickliset territory (EaSw 6) is much smaller than the Quineex deposit, measuring approxomately 20 m by 17 m by 30 cm in depth. It is located at the extreme western end of the first large embayment due west of Jackobson Point. The entrance to the small bay in front of the site contains a number of small reefs and the bay itself is well protected from prevailing winds and surf. The over-all size of the depsoit suggests it was used as a seasonal camp.

The third site (EbSw 1) in this category is located in Klaskino territory on Klaskish IR 3, due east of McDougal Island near the entrance to Klaskish Inlet. This was the only site located on the entire northwestern shoreline of the Brooks Peninsula and was utilized by the Klaskino into the twentieth century. The site measures approximately 50 m by 27 m by at least 1.2 m in depth, and appears to be a seasonal camp.

The three cave middens located on the survey all occur

within traditional Chickliset territory. These caves were formed as a result of continuous wave action and subsequent erosion in the past when sea levels were higher than at present. The first site of this type, EaSx 1, is located a short distance east of the mouth of Nordstrom Creek. Facing south-southwest, this cave four m above the maximum high tide line had a relatively small, rectangular opening followed by an approximately six m long by four m wide straight-walled entrance passage. The cave then expands into a large, high, domed vault measuring approximately eight m long by six m wide ans six to seven m high. A restricted passage, approximately two m wide, leads off the northeastern corner and continues running slightly upslope for approximately eight m in a northeastward direction. Only the entrance passageway and the central domed area of the cave contain midden deposit. The maximum floor area containing cultural deposit measures 13 m in over-all length by four m wide in the area of the passageway and roughly six m wide in the area of the central vault. The entire surface of the cave floor is lettered with mussel and a few clam shells, fire-cracked rock and water-rolled gravels and cobbles. The cultural deposit is relatively homogeneous consisting of crushed mussel and clam shell, fire-cracked rock, and some fish, bird, land and sea mammal remains. Near the entrance to the cave, the deposit is more than 1.2 m deep while at the rear of the domed vault area the deposit is only 50 cm in depth, a situation we have come to expect in cave midden deposits.

Cave Middens

The foreshore in front of this cave midden, and a nearby rockshelter midden described below, is very similar to that noted at Quineex. Both areas have a natural channel that effectively disperses wave energy. Access to these site locations by watercraft was relatively easy when compared to the adjeacent shoreline. We have come to expect that midden deposits are definitely correlated with ease of foreshore access along any stretch of beach exposed to the turbulence of the open ocean, even on calm days.

The second cave midden, EaSw 2, is located three m above the maximum high tide line in a relatively small bay west of a large unnamed point of land that lies northwest of Quineex Reef in Checleset Bay. This large relic sea cave, measuring 36 m long and varying in width between three m and seven m contains faunal remains scattered over the entire floor area. Cultural deposit is restricted to the front 10 m of the cave and reaches a depth of 60 cm.

The remaining cave midden deposit, EaSw 5, is located 600 m southwest of the cave midden described above and is two m above

the maximum tide line. Unlike EaSw 2, the surface of this cave is littered with storm-tossed log debris. Although the cave is extremely large, measuring over 100 m in length and nine m in width at the mouth of the cave, cutlural deposit is confined to the western half of the cave entrance and extends only 10 m into the cave. The cultural deposit has a maximum depth of 25 cm.

Rock Shelter Midden

The single site recorded in this category occurs on the southwestern shoreline of the Brooks Peninsula. This small site, EaSx 2, located approximately 40 m west of Nordstrom Cave (EaSx 1), measures 11 m by five m (dripline to back of shelter) and contains less than 40 cm of cultural deposit in areas tested. The rock-shelter faces south-southwest and is approximately 1.2 m above the maximum high tide line. Cave and rockshelter locations, due primarily to their size and depth, must have been used on a seasonal basis as camp sites by small groups.

Burial Caves

The three sites in this category are located within Chickliset territory on the southeastern shoreline of the Brooks Peninsula. The first of these sites, Quineex Burial Cave (EaSw 3), is located 10 m to the west of Quineex Cave (EaSw 2), forming the western margin of this relic sea cave complex. This small, crevice-like cave, measuring approximately three m long by 1.5 m wide, contains the fragmentary remains of a small cedar box and human infant cranial remains. The cedar box fragments consist of the bottom half of a kerfed four panel box and a lid or bottom fragment. The outside dimensions of the box measures 41 cm long by 33 cm wide. The height measurement is incomplete and the pegged corner of the box has sprung apart. Wooden pegs and peg holes are present along the bottom edge of the four panels.

The second fragment of the cedar box contained in the cave was partially covered with moss and embedded in the surface matrix of the cave floor. This lid or bottom fragment measures approximately 45 cm long by 33 cm wide by 4 cm in thickness. In close proximity to this fragment were at least two and possibly more cranial remains of a human infant. These remains were again covered in moss and embedded in the surface matrix of the cave floor and therefore, left undisturbed.

The second site, EaSw 4, is located 10 m inside the habitation cave, EaSw 2. The remains are that of a human infant and may be related to those described above. No evidence of a possible container was located.

The remaining site of this type (EaSv 6) is located on the

rocky western shoreline of Nasparti Inlet approximately 700 m south of the entrance to Johnson Lagoon. This small site situated 5.5 m above the maximum high tide line, measures six m long by eight m wide by 1.6 m high at the mouth of the cave. Contained in the burial cave were three scattered fragments of a cedar box. No human remains were observed on the surface of this cave site. The most complete of the three fragments recovered measured 50 x (14.5) x 1.2 cm and is adzed on both surfaces.

Conclusion

Although the over-all project was a success in regard to achieving project objectives, limitations in terms of areal focus and time imposed less than ideal conditions for archaeological survey. For example, both funding and time restricted the site survey to the Brooks Peninsula shoreline which represents only a small portion of traditional Chickliset territory. As a result, it is difficult to comment on even the most recent use of this area by Chickliset people, particularly given the lack of substantive ethnographic detail. The large shell midden at Quineex EaSw 1) suggests either long term seasonal (summer?) use of outer coast resources by a large group based in more protected waters during the winter, such as Acous (EaSv 1), or is in fact the major village of a single outer coast local group. Given what we know now of the structure and composition of Nootkan or Nuu-chah-nulth local groups and their distributions on the landscape, the latter interpretation is clearly favored. Obviously, completion of a systematic site survey within traditional Chickliset territory, coupled with selective, small scale sampling of these deposits, is necessary before definite conclusions can be drawn.

The real significance of the Brooks Peninsula Refugium Project in terms of understanding past human utilization of this regional landscape, and perhaps other regions as well on the west coast of Vancouver Island, rests with the generation of baseline data necessary for the construction of past sea level regimes. With these data, regional relative sea level curves can be constructed that are essential for focussing archaeological research aimed at extending the record beyond the 4300 year limit currently known for the west coast of Vancouver Island.

POINT AND.....

C14 DATES SUGGEST SOUTH YALE SITE IS LESS OLD THAN THOUGHT

By Shawn D. Haley
S. F. U. doctoral student

As part of an ongoing research programme at the South Yale Site (DjRi-7) located at the souther terminus of the Fraser Canyon, two charcoal samples collected from that site in 1970 were submitted to the radiocarbon laboratory at Simon Fraser University. The results are reported on in this short statement as are some of the implications these dates could have on the study of the prehistory of British Columbia.

When the late Dr. C. E. Borden published the results of his work at the South Yale Site (Borden 1968;1975), he hypothesized that the site was one of the oldest in the Pacific Northwest. He assigned the remains to a late Pleistocene time period (11,000 - 9,000 years B. P.) on the basis of typological and morphological evidence and on the geological dating of the terrace formations at DjRi-7. He rejected a readiocaron date of 5240±100 years B. P. as being too recent and probably the remains of a forest fire (Borden 1975: 58). He felt he had at the South Yale Site the remains of a late Pleistocene (pre-Milliken Phase) unifacial pebble tool industry showing remarkable similarites to certain Asian pebble tool complexes. Again he had tow major lines of supportive evidence: a)the geological dating of the locality and b) the lack of bifacial tools and other evidence for the presence of more 'sophisticated' technologies.

In a recent conference paper (Haley 1982), the autor argued against the latter line of evidence by pointing out the presence of bifacial material, ground stone artifacts and microblades in the collection. It was also suggested at that time that perhaps the Pasika material was part of a sophisticated cobble reduction strategy wich in turn coexisted with other seemingly more complex tool manufacturing processes. The author also introduced the argument that the geological dating of the South Yale terraces only provided a possible basal date for the site locality and had yet to be satisfactorily linked to the artifacts themselves. The new dates for the site appear to support that contention.

Sample 26 taken from a possible hearth feature on Terrace III at a depth below surface of 85 cm returned a date of 4200±380 B. P. while sample 44 from Terrace II (South Yale Ridge) also coming from a suspected hearth was radiocarbon dated to 5900±130 years B. P.

Sample 26 taken from a possible hearth feature on Terrace III at a depth below surface of 85 cm returned a date of 4200±380 B. P. while sample 44 from Terrace II (South Yale Ridge) also coming from a suspected hearth was radiocarbon dated to 5900±130 years B. P. The latter sample was collected at a depth of 137 cm and despite a difference in depth below surface of 52 cm, the more deeply buried sample is only 1200 to 2200 years older than the shallower sample. In addition, that 2000 year span encompasses Borden's original date of 5240 B. P. Given these new dates, their relative temporal proximity to one another and their similarity to Borden's C14 date, the author finds it difficult to reject the dates. Therefore, we must assign the Pasika assemblage to the Eayem Phase (cf Borden 1975) dating roughly from 3200 to 6000 years B. P. It is interesting to note that although Eayem Phase materials were recovered from the Esilao Village Site (DjRi-5), they were absent from the Milliken Site (DjRi-3) collections (Borden 1975).

If we consider that the assemblage at DjRi-7 is roughly 4000 to 6000 years more recent than previously thought, the implications of these dates become apparent. First, there is no longer clear evidence for a late Pleistocene occupation in the Fraser Canyon (that is prior to 9000 years ago). Second, cobble choppers and other associated cobble tools hitherto considered to represent a completer toolkit must now be seen as only part of a large cultural assemblage at South Yale. They can no longer be assigned there or anywhere else to early time periods solely on their crude appearance. In other words, the presence of cobble choppers in an assemblage even in large numbers cannot necessarily be interpreted as indicating any great antiquity for that assemblage. Other pieces of evidence must be used before an early date can be hypothesized.

In sum, two new radiocarbon dates for the South Yale Site suggest that the Pasika assemblage is roughly 3800 to 6000 years old. This led the author to accept as valid a third date initially rejected by Borden. This new dating of the Pasika Complex casts serious doubt on the validity of the existence of an early Pebble Tool Tradition in the Fraser Canyon area. The dating of sites on the basis of crude morphological characteristics has also been questioned. Serious re-evaluation of sites that have been provisionally dated in this manner is definitely called for.

RADIOCARBON DATES FOR THE SOUTH YALE SITE

Sample #	Years B. P.	Reference #	Source
70-26	4200±380	SFU225	
70-31	5240±100	I8208	Borden 1975: 58
70-44	5900±130	SFU238	

Acknowledgements

The author would like to recognize the important contributions made to this aspect of the South Yale Project by the following individuals and institutions: Dr. R. L. Carlson, Dr. Erle Nelson, Mr. Keith Hobson, all of Simon Fraser University. The Department of Archaeology and the Radiocarbon Laboratory of Simon Fraser University, and Dr. David Pokotylo and the Museum of Anthropology of the University of British Columbia. The author assumes sole responsibility for the contents of this report.

References Cited

Borden, Charles E.
1968 A late Pleistocene pebble tool industry of southwestern British Columbia. New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology 1(4): 55 - 69.

1975 Origins and development of early Northwest Coast culture to about 3000 B. C. National Museum of Man Mercury Series No. 45, Ottawa.

Haley, Shawn D.
1982 A second look at the Pasika Complex. Paper presented at the 35th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference, Burnaby, B. C.

• • • • COUNTERPOINT

A COMMENT ON HALEY'S RADIOCARBON DATES FOR SOUTH YALE SITE

By David Archer

The dating of the South Yale site (DjRi 7) has been debated in archaeological circles for the last 20 years. Within the context of this debate the new information presented by Shawn Haley is of some interest but I believe there are serious flaws in his argument.

The new interpretation offered by Haley hangs on an assessment of three radiocarbon dates. One of these is based on a charred wood sample from Terrace III submitted by Borden. The resulting date of 5,240 ± 100 years B. P. was rejected by Borden because he felt that the burnt wood was probably the result of a forest fire rather than any cultural activity. He described the sample as follows: scattered bits of (wood charcoal) extending in a restricted area from near the surface of one excavation unit to a depth well below the deepest recorded occurrence of Pasika specimens" (Borden 1975: 58). This certainly sounds far more like a burnt root than a hearth. In fact, given the dubious context one can only wonder why it was ever submitted for dating.

The other two radiocarbon dates are based on samples collected during Borden's 1970 excavations and recently submitted by Haley. One of these samples cam from Terrace III -- the same terrace as the sample submitted by Borden. Haley describes the sample as coming from a "possible hearth feature" but gives no further details (emphasis mine). In the absence of any evidence to the contrary I would assume that Borden examined both samples from Terrace III and chose the sample that he considered to be the more reliable of the two. If we reject his first choice, does that not cast considerable doubt on his second?

We now come to the third radiocarbon date presented by Haley. The sample was taken from a suspected hearth uncovered on the South Yale Ridge, part of Terrace II, and it gave a date of 5,900 ± 130 years B. P. To properly evaluate this third date a slight digression is in order.

DjRi 7 is a complex site both geologically and archaeologically. On the basis of its size and heterogeneous character it could well be regarded as a cluster of sites rather than as a single site.

There are five river terraces in the area and these form a chronological series. Terrace I, standing at an elevation of about 200 feet above sea level, just above the present level of the river, is the most recent; Terrace V, which stands at an elevation of about 565 feet above sea level, is the oldest (Borden 1968: 66). By correlating elevations between South Yales and the nearby Milliken site (DjRi 3) Borden (1968: 66) was able to show that when the Milliken site was first occupied, some 9,000 years ago, the Fraser River was at the Terrace II level. What this means is that Terraces III, IV, and V were formed sometime before 9,000 years B. P., whereas Terraces I and II have been active since 9,000 years B. P.

Archaeological excavations at South Yale have uncovered Pasika materials on all five river terraces. The typical Pasika assemblage is dominated by pebble tools, but it often includes small numbers of hammerstones and flakes. The distribution of these artifacts is both sparse and apparently random. In addition to the Pasika materials the site collection includes assemblages from two rock shelters on the Sout Yale Ridge, part of Terrace II, and these comprise a variety of tool types, among them chipped stone points, and microblades. Terrace I also produced evidence of other occupations, including that of a relatively recent pithouse.

With this as background, let us return to a consideration of Haley's third date. We are told that the date is associated with a hearth on the South Yale Ridge. As far as I can recall the only radiocarbon sample taken from that area came from one of the two rock shelters. If this was the sample submitted by Haley, then the resulting date of 5,900 $\pm$ 130 years B. P. provides a good indication of when those rock shelters were in use. Furthermore, it seems logical to postulate that the Pasika materials on the South Yale Ridge and other parts of Terrace II also date to about this time. Now, does this mean that all of the Pasika material at the site dates to the period from 3200 to 6000 years b. P. as Haley would have us believe? Not necessarily. It would be more in line with the geological and archaeological evidence to suggest that the Pasika assemblages on Terraces I and II span the period from about 3,000 to perhaps 9,000 years B. P. The total time span covered by the Pasika complex might be as much as 8,000 years.

This raises three questions:

1. What do these assemblages represent?
2. Why did they persist for such a long period of time?
3. What finally ended this longterm tradition?

In response, I would suggest that Pasika assemblages represent a particular activity, probably some form of woodworking. Experiments have shown that pebble tools are quite effective for chopping down small trees, trimming branches etc. They are also very easy tools to make -- a serviceable cutting edge can be made on a cobble in a matter of seconds. This is important because it means that they are expendable. The pebble tools were probably made near the river where there was a ready supply of cobbles. They were then taken into the forest, used, and afterwards thrown away. This would explain the sparse and apparently random distribution of the tools (trees are not a localized resource), as well as the absence of associated hearths or structural featrues. I suspect that htis pattern came to an end when pebble tools were replaced by more sophisticated and less expendable woodworking implements. In this context it may be noted that adze blades first appear in the Fraser Canyon sequence around 3,000 years ago.

* * * * * * * *

David Archer has several seasons of excavation experience in the Fraser Canyon, including two seasons at the South Yale site.

Summer Field Projects Planned

U. B. C. will be holding its 1983 field school in the Chilcotin at Eagle Lake (also know as Cheolquoit Lake), about 50 miles southwest of Alexis Creek. This is the second season of Dr. R. G. Matson's Eagle Lake Archaeological Project, and will feature excavation and survey from May 16 to August 26.

The over-all research objective is to examine differences between Interior Salish and Athapaskan speakers during late prehistoric times. This stage of the project is concerned with documenting the prehistoric settlement at Eagle Lake, an area which was historically occupied by Athapaskan-speaking Chilcotin Indians.

Plans for this summer are to excavate at two sites, and to continue the regional survey begun in 1979. Depending on funding, there may also be a survey of the alpine zone, and an ethnographic investigation.

MAJOR WORK ANNOUNCED IN PRINCE RUPERT REGION

Modest archaeological work in the Prince Rupert area is swiftly expanding into what could be British Columbia's largest archaeological project.

Work in Rupert was spurred by federal plans for turning the area into the northwest coast's second largest port. Federal and B. C. officials have been huddling on how to handle archaeological research, and now both authorities have produced significant funding.

The B. C. Heritage Conservation Branch has announced release of $25,000 for an impact assessment. David Archer was asked to set up a team to do fast research in libraries and with the local Indian bands on the entire Tsimshian area, to prepare an evaluation of the archaeology on federal, provincial and municipal lands.

Ironically -- Archer told the Midden in an interview -- the most serious possible impact on archaeological sites so far identified in the Rupert region is that expected from large-scale housing expansion on the Metlakatla Indian reserve.

In mid-March Dr. George MacDonald announced in Ottawa that the National Museum will put up $100,000 for 1983/4 for expansion of this survey. This will include test excavation of sites threatened by harbor and housing development, and possibly include analysis of material collected from the area in the 1960s and '70s and now gathering dust in Ottawa.

Such research is expected to lead to a major report on the Prince Rupert area, likely detailing proposals for further investigation. Sources suggest that budget proposals for at least four years work in the area are already in preparation.

NR

The S. F. U. summer field school will conduct intensive survey and excavation at an historic native site near Bella Bella. The project, directed by Dr. Roy Carlson and Dr. Phil Hobler, will run from mid-May to early August. The crew will include six members of the Bella Bella Band, as well as students who receive university credit.

* * * * * * * * * *

The Midden

Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia.
Editor: Nick Russell.

Submissions and exchange publications should be addressed to the Editor, P. O. Box 29, Whonnock, B. C., VOM 1SO. Contributions on subjects germane to B. C. Archaeology are welcomed. They should be relatively brief, with few footnotes, and only a brief bibliography (if necessary at all).

Subsciptions ($8.00 a year) should be addressed to Ms. Lesley Ann Prentis, 4320 Union Street, Burnaby, B. C., V5C 2X6.

The next issue of THE MIDDEN will appear mid-June, 1983.

Particular thanks for help with this issue of THE MIDDEN are due to Ms. Kathryn Bernick, & Ms. Lesley Ann Prentis.

Publication of THE MIDDEN is made possible in part by a grant from the B. C. Heritage Trust.

The Society

A. S. B. C. -- May meeting: Kate Sutcliffe, offices in charge of Archaeology, Queensland: "Yesterday, Today & Tomorrow -- 40,000 years of Australian History." 8:00 P. M., Wednesday, May **11**, 1983.

A. I. A.
Thursday, April 28, 8:00 P. M., U. B. C. Museum of Anthropology: Dr. Anna Marguerite McCann, research associate, Metropolitan Museum, N. Y., "Ancient Fishing Industry," followed by wine & cheese.

ABBOTSFORD CHAPTER MEETS

Abbotsford Chapter of A.S.B.C. had a particularly successful March meeting with Dr. Knut Fladmark.

LOOK FOR....

Interesting article in latest issue of Heritage West magazine. A.S.B.C. member Kathryn Bernick has written first of two-part series on archaeology of wet sites in British Columbia. The clear, concise report, with illustrations, appears in Spring issue.

LIBRARIES: Please note the previous issue, February 1983, was mis-numbered: It should have been identified as Vol.XV, #1.