SOCIETY JOINS SPETIFORE FARM BATTLE..... See PAGE 17

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THE MIDDEN

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WELDWOOD SITE CHANGES HANDS
Weldwood Canada's president Tom Buell, B.C.Provincial Secretary Evan Wolfe, & ASBC representative Ron Sutherland mark transfer with ceremony.

PETROGLYPH SITE GIVEN TO B.C.

The important Gabriola Island petroglyph site has been given to the people of B.C., and has been designated as a Heritage site under federal legislation.

Weldwood Canada Ltd. donated the 12-acre site to the province in a brief ceremony in Vancouver, Feb. 10.

The petroglyph site, which has become known as the Weldwood Site, was discovered in 1975 by Island residents and pioneer ASBC members Mr. & Mrs. Harold Cliffe.

Provincial Secretary Evan Wolfe, officially accepting the site from Weldwood president Tom Buell, paid tribute to the Cliffes and to their daughter Mary Bentley of North Vancouver for their efforts to get the site transferred to public ownership.

Designation of the site under the federal Cultural Property Import and Export Act is believed to be unique: the first time a whole site has been designated instead of an artifact.

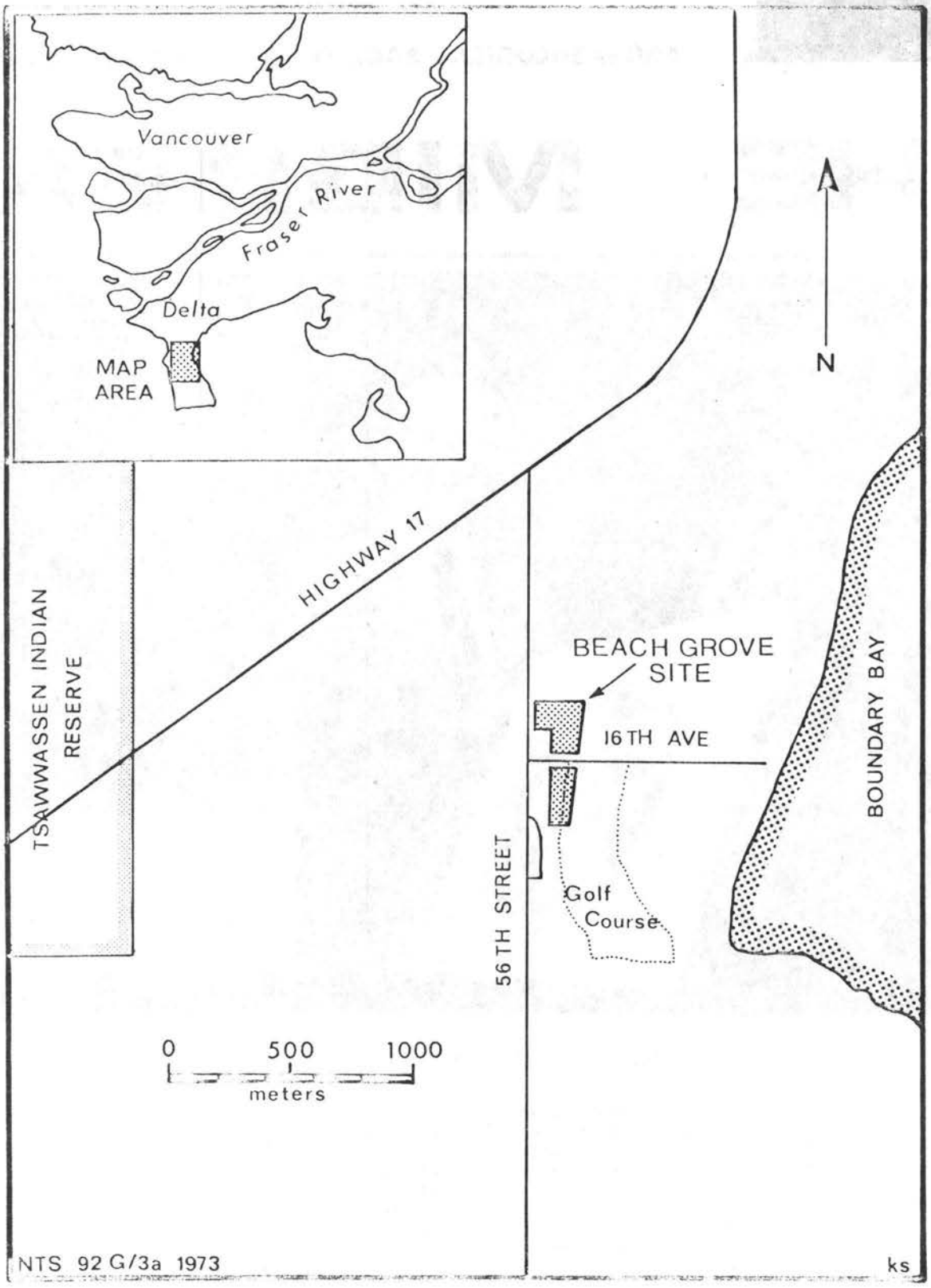

Figure 1. Location of the Beach Grove Site (DgRs1).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE BEACH GROVE SITE, DgRs 1

By Bruce F. Ball, Archaeological Survey of Alberta

Introduction

During the summer of 1979 students from Vancouver Community College's Langara field school, assisted by members of the B.C. Archaeological Society and students of S.J. Willis Junior Secondary School in Victoria, carried out an archaeological evaluation of the Beach Grove site on the Point Roberts peninsula (Fig. 1). This project was initiated by the Archaeology Division of the Heritage Conservation Branch. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the integrity of the northern part of the Beach Gove site because, at the time, there was some question as to whether or not the site was disturbed. It was then proposed that test excavations be carried out at the site to determine the extent of disturbed and undisturbed site deposits. This project was co-directed by the author and Langara's field school instructor Mr. Stan Copp.

Methodology

Initial inspection and evaluation of the site deposits were performed after several trenches were dug with a backhoe. These trenches were placed so that all sections of the site were transected. The site was mapped and using the information gained from the stratigraphic sections in the trenches one area was selected for intensive study by the field school (Area A, Fig. 2). In this northwestern part of the site 4 one-meter square units were excavated by stratigraphic level. Recovery procedures utilized trowels, .7cm mesh water screen, three-dimensional provenience, a preservation solution for bone and antler materials, and mapping and photographic documentation at all levels.

Analysis was carried out by the field school members at the Vancouver Community College's Langara campus and assisted by individuals of the Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University.

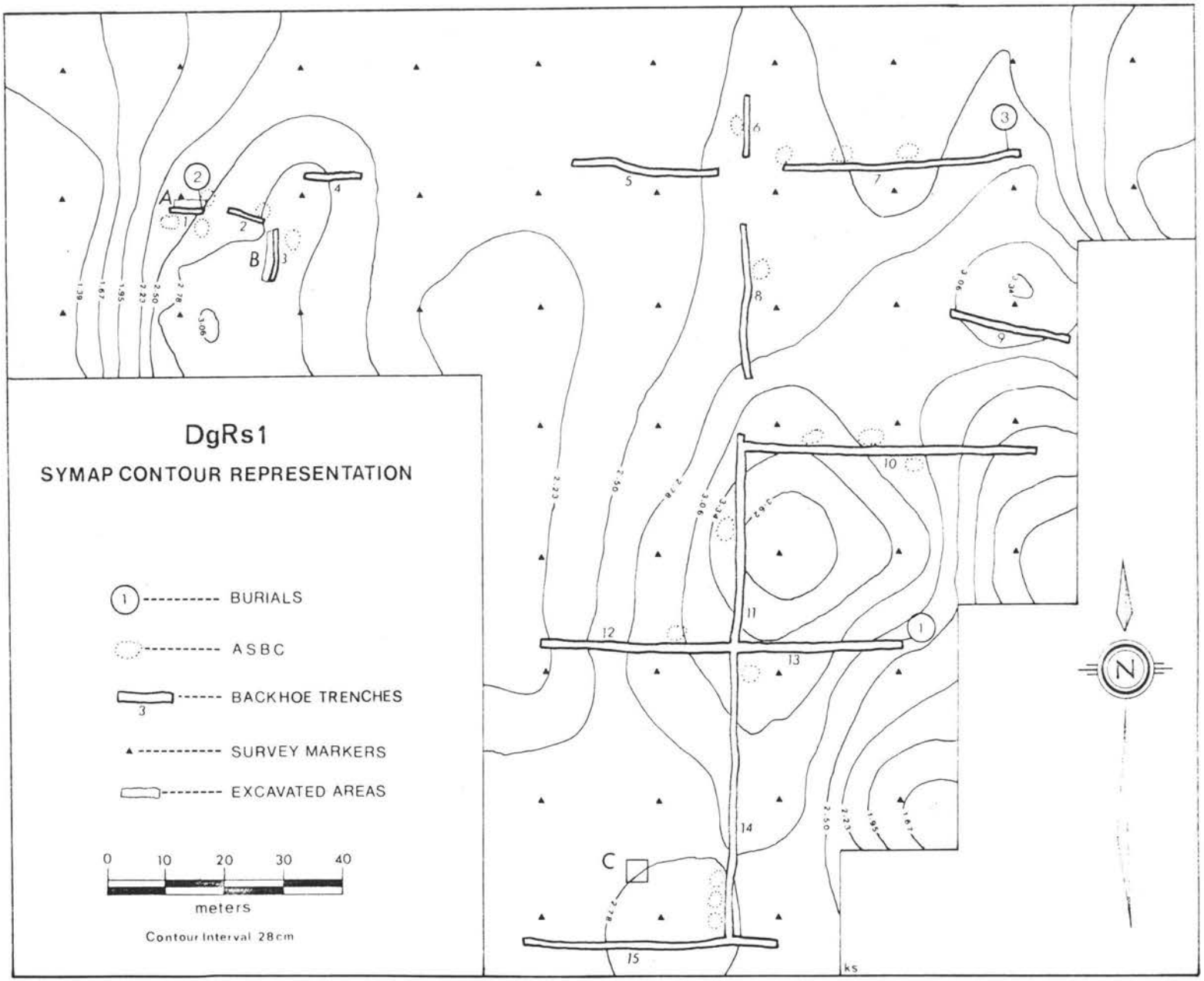

Figure 2. Symap contour representation showing location of trenches and excavation areas.

Results

In general, results of work at the site indicate that: 1) The extant deposits in the northern portion of the site are undisturbed; 2) This part of the site dates to an earlier period than had been previously supposed; and, 3) Evidence of subsistence activities at the site compare closely with those documented during the ethnographic period in the lower mainland (Ball 1979).

Three radiocarbon age estimates date this northern part of the site to an earlier age than that of the southern part. Two samples of bone and one of charcoal suggest occupation at around 1000 B.C. The dates from the bone were by analysis of collagen and were obtained on samples from separate parts of the study area. The first, from an upper section of Excavation Area A, is (WAT 561) 2810 $\pm$ 70 ybp and the second from the western end of trench No. 11 is (SFU 26) 2720 $\pm$ 80 ybp. A slightly older estimate was obtained from the charcoal sample. This came from the lowest stratigraphic level in Excavation Area A. The estimate is (SFU 1) 3200 $\pm$ 150 ybp. Analysis of ^{13}C carried out on the WAT 561 sample resulted in a reading of -15.8%. This value compares favourably with those of samples analysed from areas where individuals' diets are composed almost totally of sea food. By extension this suggests that marine foods provided the majority of the diet at the Beach Grove site during the period of its occupation.

Analysis of the faunal remains supports this contention. Subsistence was based primarily upon marine resources but augmented with birds and land mammals. The most numerous of the latter were apparently deer and beaver and, like the ethnographic period, a large variety of birds were utilized. Fish remains included salmon, flounder, sturgeon, dogfish, perch and lingcod. Sea mammals included harbour seal, sea otter and sea lion. Dogs were also present at the site but by far and away the most numerous remains are those of the various species of clams utilized by the occupants of the site. These included horse clams, cockles, butter clams and little-neck or rock clams.

Inspection of the trenches dug by backhoe (Fig. 2) indicated that by and large this remaining section of the Beach Grove site is undisturbed. This evaluation was tested by more traditional excavation in selected areas (e.g. Area C, Fig. 2) and found to be correct. Using measurements of the deposits from all trenches and excavated units, a map was produced showing the extent of the undisturbed site deposits (Fig. 3).

Comparison of the lithic materials from the site with those of other archaeological sites in the lower mainland region suggests affinities with Montague Harbour I (Mitchell 1971), Mayne (Carlson 1970) and Locarno Beach (Borden 1970) phases. Further, it seems apparent there

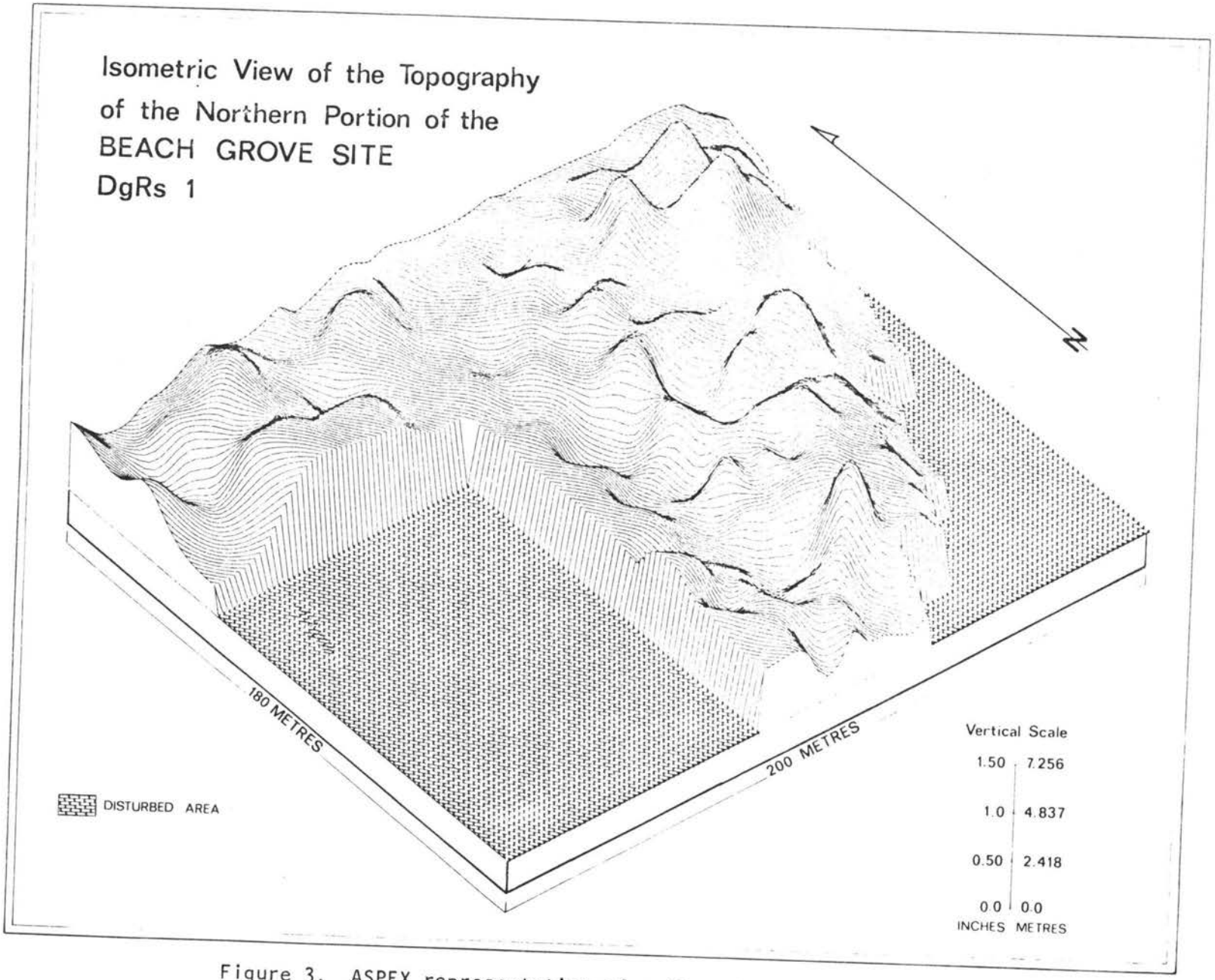

Figure 3. ASPEX representation of undisturbed deposits remaining in the northern portion of DgRs1.

are no materials in the total collection from this study that could be compared with anything more recent than those of Locarno Beach. General indications from the spatial distribution of the materials recovered suggest the existence of specific activity areas within the site area itself rather than series of occupations over an extended period of time. It seems the village houses were more likely located behind the refuse accumulations, probably in the general vicinity of Excavation Area A. This portion of the site appears distinct from other parts (e.g. Excavation Area C) in both its appearance and content.

The Beach Grove site remains an important and integral part of the prehistory of the lower mainland region and adjacent regions. Northern and southern parts of this site hold equally unique kinds of information necessary towards better understanding the archaeology of the southern coastal region of British Columbia. It is hoped that preservation of this site may be maintained so that the full significance and value of this important archaeological resource can be realized through careful scientific research; something not normally attained within the context of a salvage or mitigation project.

Acknowledgements

Funding for this project was made possible by the Heritage Conservation Branch of the Province of British Columbia and Vancouver Community College, Langara. The author wishes to thank the following individuals for making this project possible: Bjorn Simonsen, Margo Chapman, Stan Copp and the great folks of the field school, Denis St. Claire, Len Ham, Ron Sutherland, Gerry Oetelaar, Don Abbott, Mark Skinner, Jack Nance, Jean Williams, Roy Carlson and, of course, Dr. Freenstien. The B.C. Archaeological Society provided valuable help on the weekends and at times during the week. Facilities were also provided by the Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University. The figures were drawn by Kerstin Smith and Barb Hodgson. Steve Lawhead and his crew from the Heritage Conservation Branch provided assistance in the further evaluation of site deposits in Area C and a wonderful Mexican feast.

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Liz Forgan reviews a book that brings the debate on underwater rights back to the surface

Swipe File Depths charge

MARITIME archaeology in any recognisable sense is only 40 years old; it dates from the invention of the aqualung during the Second World War. Unfortunately, the new equipment which for the first time gave divers the freedom to move and swim independently under water, gave it to scholars, sportsmen and pirates simultaneously and the argument over their conflicting claims on the sunken heritage of the world is far from settled yet. It is a less dramatic argument than the parallel one concerning the rights to the exploitation of space but the issues involved are sufficiently important to scientists, historians, adventurers and greedy men for their wrangles to be worth some public debate.

The trouble with shipwrecks is that the images of sunken treasure and great drownings are so dazzling to the popular imagination that the jobbing archaeologist has a hard time cutting through them. Newspapers pursue stories of the great treasure wrecks like the Tobermory galleon; commercial sponsors will put up enormous sums of money for expeditions to find the Lutine or the Titanic or Drake's coffin.

But sitting on the sea bed beneath the oceans of the world is a wealth of material infinitely more valuable to the archaeologist or historian — material with a precise chronology and context which is of great importance not only to maritime history and prehistory but to all kinds of other fields of research as well. Much of it is now accessible, if at great cost. But should it be quarried? If so by whom? Under what controls and for whose benefit? The general reader gets an insight into the issues at stake in this relatively new field with the recent publication of **Archaeology Under Water**, an atlas of the world's submerged sites (McGraw Hill, £9.95). Tragically, it comes as an epitaph to Keith Muckelroy, its general editor, a brilliant young maritime archaeologist who was drowned last month in a diving accident in Scotland.

In fact Muckelroy will be better remembered for his own earlier book and other research; this one is a curiously motley collection of pieces and photographs — part beginner's guide to elementary principles of finding a site and pre-disturbance surveying, part canter round some of the work in progress round the world, part polemical thesis urging caution, protection and scholarship in the exploitation of submerged sites. It is sometimes inconsistent in tone because the contributors differ in approach and purpose: Muckelroy himself for instance, disapproves of the use of a propwash, while Robert Marx advocates its use with enthusiasm on his sites on the Florida coast.

And inevitably with any book that seeks to cover the waters of the world and a time span from the Bronze Age to the 18th century in 200 pages runs into certain difficulties. A rather more systematic series of maps showing the distribution of known wreck sites would have helped, especially in a publication billed as an atlas, but in the selection of texts the editor has done the only reasonable thing. He leaves out a lot altogether, but gives his contributors enough space for a real flavour of what he includes.

The Alvsnabben ship, which even its discoverer calls "an obscure 18th century merchantman" gets as much space as the Sutton Hoo burial ship or the whole subject of Spanish ships and wrecks after 1600. Dr Carl Cederlund's piece, however, in its detailed description of the problems posed at Alvsnabben, covers much of the relevant information about identification, the use of technology, archival research and the jig-saw puzzle element involved in finding out whether a wreck is in fact what you think it is.

Again, Colin Martin's "Insights from Armada Pottery" is another couple of pages devoted to a small corner of an enormous field, but he uses his space to illuminate the general skill of learning a lot from the minute examination of a little fragment.

Muckelroy himself is concerned above all to argue the archaeological case. Sunken ships and settlements, he maintains, provide a unique source of information, not only from the design and materials of the ships or buildings themselves, but also on all the cargo and bits and pieces sunk with them. Excavating a site destroys it, and the urge to discover must be balanced against the knowledge that techniques are still so primitive that future generations may curse our vandalism.

"That is why all the finds from archaeological sites should go intact and undivided into a public museum and not be scattered through the sales rooms to all parts of the world," he declares.

Well and good. But the fact is that museums only have space to house a fraction of the stuff that is there and public funding for underwater archaeology is minuscule. Many serious amateur archaeological teams who have done good and fruitful work have only been able to do it by selling coins and artefacts of secondary importance to pay for their expeditions. So why not leave it all there under the sea until the day of enlightenment dawns and the resources are forthcoming to do a proper scholarly job of minute recording, measuring, conserving and display?

Some sites, Muckelroy suggests, are so important that they should be left untouched until then. But what if the resources never are forthcoming? How often will it be possible for any country to mount an operation of the size of the Mary Rose expedition in Britain or the Waser in Sweden? Is there not a case for compromising over the sale of coins or duplicated objects for the sake of bringing beautiful and interesting things to light?

Divers and archaeologists are two different breeds of being, still striving to work out a form of co-existence in a relatively new field of endeavour. Many divers have learnt a bit of history in the course of their sport, hobby or profession.

Keith Muckelroy was one of the handful of professional archaeologists who have tackled the physically demanding task of learning to dive, and it cost him his life. This book is in many ways an unworthy monument to the scholar that he was, in the sense that it breaks little or no new ground and certainly plumbs no new depths of academic research.

But in the sense that it offers the general reader a glimpse of the real problems and the real rewards of underwater exploration and takes the popular literature a long way beyond the "pieces of eight" romance of shipwreck, it may prove in the long run to be an important book in a different sense.

THE GUARDIAN Thursday October 9 1980

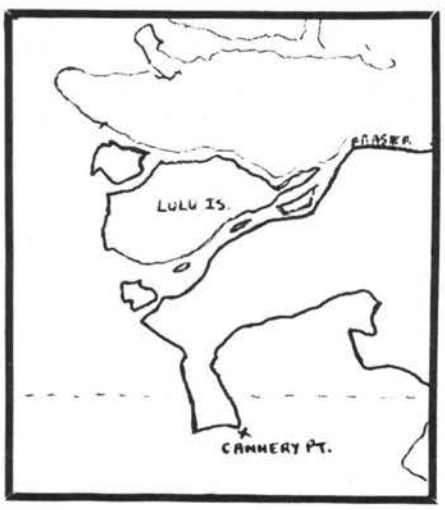
UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY AT POINT ROBERTS, WASH.

Preliminary Survey Results and Recommendations

By: David L. Rozen, Graduate Student, Anthropology,
University of British Columbia

The reef net is recognized as one of the most highly advanced methods of technology utilized for resource-exploitation among the Indians of Western North America. It allowed a relatively small group of people to procure large numbers of (sockeye) salmon in an extremely short period of time. The net itself seems to be an evolution from several other kinds of fishing nets, probably the drip-net, trawl or bag net, and the gill-net.

Early pioneers, archaeologists and ethnographers noted that the pre-contact practice of reef-netting by Indians in the Boundary Bay area had evidently been a tradition of considerable antiquity. Around 1896, commercial reef-netters operated by non-Indians forced an end to Indian fishing in the Point Roberts area, where the sockeye salmon pass through in large numbers during July and August, during the final portions of their lives in salt water. Nonetheless, the ocean floor off Cannery Point, at the southeast tip of the Point Roberts peninsula, has not been investigated for archaeological remains, so a preliminary investigation was made Oct. 4, 1980. Two Scuba divers surveyed the area near the Cannery Point bell-buoy, which the ethnographic and historical data suggests was the real centre of reef-net activity. The author briefed the divers before their descent, with regards to what they might expect at the site, which consists of a ledge of aberrant boulders at a depth of 15 metres. There is a strong current in the area, as well as a high density of silt. These factors make diving quite dangerous, since the diver can easily become tired and disoriented. Special precautions were taken in this first survey of the area. The divers were also instructed on the actual traditional usage of reef-nets, based on primary and secondary ethnographic data, that I have collected since 1974, so that they were prepared in terms of the types of artifacts they might encounter.



After some initial difficulties, the divers were able to locate the exact reef-netting ledge, reported by Rathbun in 1900 and by Suttles in his 1951 PhD. dissertation. By following Suttles' map of the aboriginally "owned" netting locations, the divers found a series of boulders which were much larger (some as large as 1.5 metres in diameter and weighing several hundred kilograms)

than others in the area. These boulders, which must have been used as the end anchors for the reef-nets, and others about one-half their size which might have been used on the secondary sinker lines, were composed of a different material than others on the ocean bottom in this area.

The divers were able to photograph several of the boulders in situ under water on this preliminary expedition, and they were able to guess at the approximate depth of silt on the ocean floor (about one metre). It appears that the boulder ledge found on this dive is the semi-circular one noted in the pertinent literature; the boulders coincide almost exactly with the aboriginal locations given by Suttles and which I have verified more recently.

The next phase of investigation will take place in a few months, with the collaboration of the Centre for Marine Archaeology, in Seattle, Wash. Since the site is in United States waters, the assistance of this centre should facilitate further dives.

The focus of future work will be the following:

1. To plot a complete map of the features of the site.
2. To photograph the entire ledge.
3. To recover some of the boulders in order to ascertain their source and antiquity.
4. To see if there are any other boulders underneath the present ocean floor. Since new boulders were placed every year, there should be thousands of them at different levels.
5. To look for other reef-net artifacts, such as net fragments.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks should be given to Randy Giles and John Fitz-Clarke, the two divers on the preliminary survey. The U.B.C. Aqua-Soc Club, and the U.B.C. Department of Anthropology and Sociology (Archaeology Division-- Dr. R.G. Matson and Dr. D. Pokotylo) gave much support by lending us their equipment.

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REEF NET, DEEP WATER

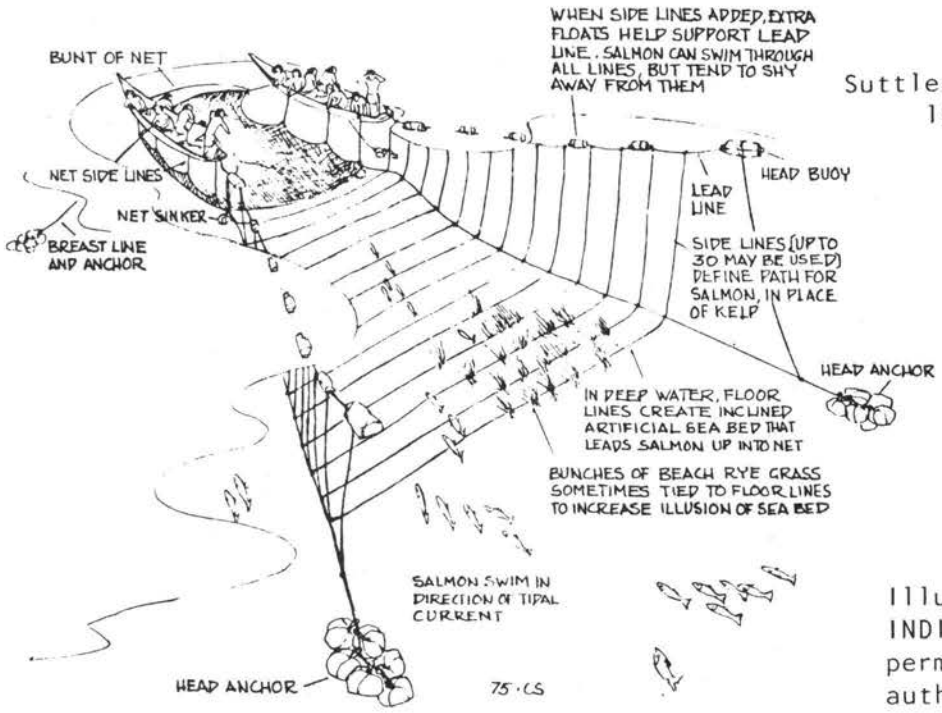
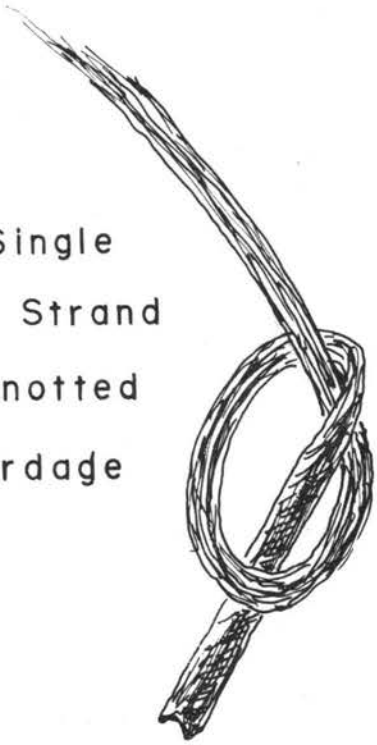


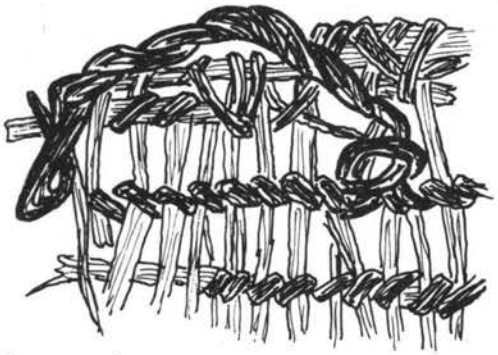
Illustration from INDIAN FISHING, by permission of the author, Hilary Stewart.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF WOOD ARTIFACTS: THE LITTLE QUALICUM RIVER SITE EXAMPLE

By Kathryn Bernick



Single Strand Knotted Cordage



5 cm

Detail of open weave basket

Wood and bark artifacts have been excavated from only a few sites in British Columbia, among them the Little Qualicum River site. This article describes the investigation of DiSc 1 from the perspective of its particular value as a wet site: the kind of information which the perishable material contributes to our knowledge of prehistory.

The Site

DiSc 1 is located on the east coast of Vancouver Island at the mouth of the Little Qualicum River, about 150 km north of Victoria. There are two distinct areas of the site: a flat bench about 1.5 m above high water, containing typical shell midden remains; and in front of this, in the intertidal zone, a waterlogged deposit with perishable wood and bark artifacts. The two areas have been called respectively the "dry midden" and the "wet midden" and the assumption is that they represent remnants of the same occupation.

The waterlogged portion of the site extends for at least 200 m along the beach. Severe erosion by the river and by waves prompted salvage excavations at the site, accompanied by a program of site conservation (see Acheson 1979; Simonsen 1976). Hydraulic excavation (that is, digging with water pressure supplied by pumps and hoses) was concentrated on the area directly in front of the dry midden. Approximately 30 m^2 (less than 2% of the surface area) were systematically excavated, and wood artifacts were recovered from as deep as 1.20 m below the beach surface. Also present in the wet midden were large quantities of unworked animal bones, and some bone and stone tools.

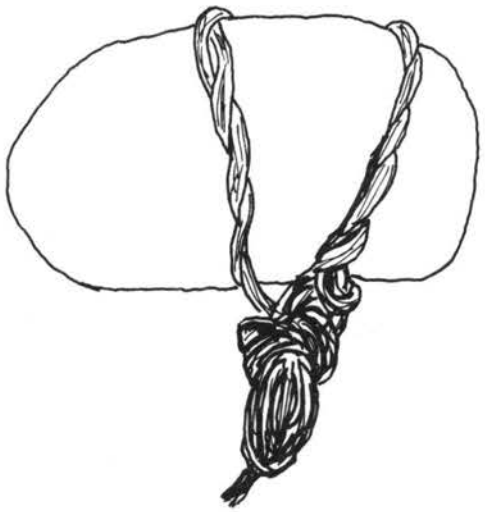
Investigation of the dry midden was limited to three 2 x 2 m pits (about a 5% sample of the surface area). They were all excavated into sterile subsoil which appeared at about 1.20 m below the surface. Features encountered in the dry midden include a large heap of whole and crushed shells (mostly clams) spilling over the bank onto the beach; adult and infant human skeletal remains; large post molds suggestive of a house structure; and ash concentrations. Artifacts of stone,

bone, and antler were recovered from the deposit, as well as unworked bones of mammals, birds, and fish, and a variety of shells.

Indications are that the dry midden consists of a habitation area and adjacent piles of shell refuse; and the wet midden represents natural deposition incorporating cultural refuse deriving from activities carried out by occupants of the site at or near the river bank.

Dating

Radiocarbon estimates from DiSc 1 cluster around A.D. 1000, placing the occupation represented at the site within the time period of the "Gulf of Georgia culture type". The general composition of the artifact assemblage (a large proportion of bone and a small proportion of chipped stone), and the particular types of stone, bone, and antler artifacts, resemble other collections of "Gulf of Georgia culture type" material (see Mitchell 1971: 47-51). (Wood and bark artifacts have not as yet been included in the definitions of local prehistoric culture types, or phases.)



Stone Anchor

10 cm

Our present understanding of the prehistory of the region sees the appearance of the "Gulf of Georgia culture type" around A.D. 400, lasting until the coming of Europeans. It is then, by definition, the prehistoric version of the Coast Salish culture, and should, logically, bear a high degree of similarity to the ethnographic record of the native way of life.

Artifacts

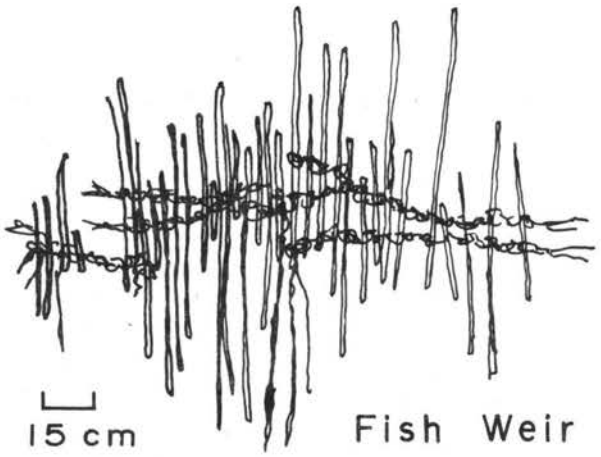
A total of 334 artifacts were recovered from the site, 170 of them made entirely of wood and/or bark.

Stone. The majority of the worked stone is slate: arming points for harpoons, fragments of fish knives, and miscellaneous pieces that have been either ground or chipped. The other stone artifacts with recognizable functions include three woodworking tools (one adze or chisel blade and two fragmentary hand mauls); eight sandstone abraders presumably used for sharpening knives, bone points, wood, etc.; and two perforated stones of the type thought to be net weights. In addition, there are two anchors -- unmodified stones (weighing 14 kg and 22 kg) bound with heavy-duty cordage made of twisted cedar withes (branches): the stones themselves show no evidence of use, and without the binding would not have been collected or even noticed.

Bone and Antler. The bone and antler artifacts, like the stone, indicate fishing and woodworking activities. The majority are pointed bone objects -- some apparently intended to arm salmon harpoons, others suitable for hooks. There are also two valves from composite toggling harpoons -- small specimens appropriate for taking salmon. The assemblage includes a hefty antler wedge, which would have been used for splitting wood; and five split bone awls.

It should be noted that some of the bone (and stone) points may be the tips of weapons used to hunt mammals and birds. The major category of food animal, however, appears to have been fish: 10,114 fish bones were recovered representing at least 17 different species. More than half of the fish bones are salmon.

Wood and Bark. The "unique" artifacts recovered from the Little Qualicum River site have been grouped into five major categories: woven



Fish Weir

Latticework

plant fibre (22 items), twisted and tied plant fibre (101 items), wrapped and bound sticks (11), worked wood (33), and worked bark (3).

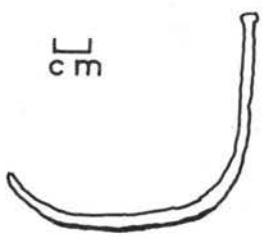
Most of the woven specimens are fragments of baskets or mats. They are all made of western red cedar. Some are woven entirely from strips of bark in a checkerwork pattern -- these are probably pieces of mats or soft bags. The others are relatively rigid open weaves, made from a combination of split lengths of cedar limbs and strips of bark. They are typical of the kinds of basketry used by the Coast Salish for gathering and carrying clams, fish, etc. One specimen was identified as the knob from the top of a basketry hat: it is twined in a closed weave from strips of cedar bark.

A large proportion of the perishable artifacts are lengths of cordage -- all except one are western red cedar (the exception is true fir). Cedar withes, usually split longitudinally down the middle, have been used to make twisted two-strand cordage -- both heavy-duty (1.5-2.0 cm diameter) and light-duty (0.5-1.0 cm diameter). Many of the recovered cordage lengths, however, are single strands: knotted cedar withes resembling those used ethnographically for lashing and binding house planks, fish weir components, etc. There is also some cordage made of cedar bark strips: knotted single strands, two-strand twisted light-duty cords, and three-strand braids.

One artifact demonstrates the use of cordage in construction: two poles (one Douglas fir and the other western hemlock) are lashed together at right angles with a cedar withe tied in an overhand knot -- exactly like the dozens of stray cordage specimens recovered. Early photographs of a native fish weir across the Cowichan River show that same type of lashing on the weir frame work (see Stewart 1977:100).

The latticework part of the fish weir, which acts as the barrier, is also represented in the material collected from DiSc 1. The artifact consists of 50 thin sticks of Douglas fir wood, joined by several rows of twisted cedar bark strips. The piece was found tangled,

Fishhook



lying horizontally. Stretched out it is about 1.5 metres in length.

At least some of the large wood stakes retrieved from the site are likely to be from the weir framework. None is of cedar: tree species represented are Douglas fir, western hemlock, Sitka spruce, true fir, and lodgepole pine. Diameter measurements range from 2.5 to 8.6 cm.

Other perishable artifacts include a bentwood (true fir) fishhook; a crude wedge of hemlock compression wood;

Canoe Bailer 4 cm

the broken tip of a finely curved yew wood wedge; part of a yew wood digging stick; the bark portion of a canoe bailer (a slab of cedar bark creased and bent at each end, with two slivers of ironwood inserted at the edge to reinforce it); and a variety of pieces of worked wood, and bark, with no recognizable functions. (One of the more interesting is a bundle of hemlock boughs with the needles, neatly bound with a split cedar withe.) Woodworking techniques displayed on the artifacts include splitting, carving, bending, fire hardening, and possibly drilling.

Discussion

The perishable artifacts from the Little Qualicum River site are valuable in themselves as specimens of the prehistoric material culture; and also as evidence of the kinds of activities that occurred at the site. For example, the canoe bailer: it suggests that that particular style of bailer is effective -- those used in A.D. 1900 were identical to the waterlogged specimen from about A.D. 1000... and it also suggests that the people at the site used canoes -- something we often assume is true for the prehistoric cultures in the area, but can't substantiate.

The stakes and latticework indicate that a weir -- possibly the kind that stretches across the river -- was erected at the site. It would have been a hefty structure, requiring specialized woodworking tools and cooperative labour for its construction. Since weirs were used by the Coast Salish for catching salmon (Barnett 1955:79-83), by analogy the site can be said to represent a salmon fishing camp. Support for this conclusion is provided by 1) the recovery of various artifacts known to have been used for fishing; 2) the large quantity of salmon and other fish bones present in the deposit; and 3) documentation that the Little Qualicum River is (and was) a major spawning stream for chum salmon.

Another lesson taught by the DiSc 1 perishables has to do with the species of tree used for their manufacture. Almost without exception, the artifacts are made of the kind of wood which the ethnographic literature claims was used. For example, the baskets and cordage are cedar; the reinforcements in the cedar bark canoe bailer are ironwood; the digging stick is yew. The DiSc 1 archaeological material supports two general assumptions about Coast Salish culture and its prehistoric antecedents: 1) that western red cedar was the single most important tree; 2) that particular types of wood were deliberately selected for the manufacture of particular items. Moreover, the agreement of wood species identifications with the ethnographic record implies the similarity of other culture elements, in other words it upholds the use of ethnographic analogy.

Conclusion

The obvious conclusion is that perishable artifacts and wet sites in general do have a contribution to make -- on a descriptive level as specimens of material culture, and on an interpretive level as evidence of activities otherwise not documented. Furthermore, in the case of the Little Qualicum River site, the wood species identifications support the credibility of the ethnographic analogy.

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The original version of this article was presented at the symposium on wet/frozen archaeological sites at the 1979 meetings of the Society for American Archaeology in Vancouver, B.C. It is based on the research for my M.A. thesis (Bernick 1980) which is a site catchment analysis of the Little Qualicum River site. (The thesis also includes detailed descriptions of the site, the fieldwork, and the artifacts.)

The excavations, conducted in 1974 and 1976, were financed by the B.C. Archaeological Sites Advisory Board. Dr. D.H. Mitchell, University of Victoria, served as principal investigator. The B.C.P.M. handled the preservation treatment of the perishables, and made available their surface collection from the site. The faunal remains were identified by Becky Wigen (U. Vic.); the wood specimens by myself with assistance from Mary-Lou Florian (B.C.P.M.). I would like particularly to express my appreciation to the Qualicum Band of Indians for their cooperation and participation in the project.

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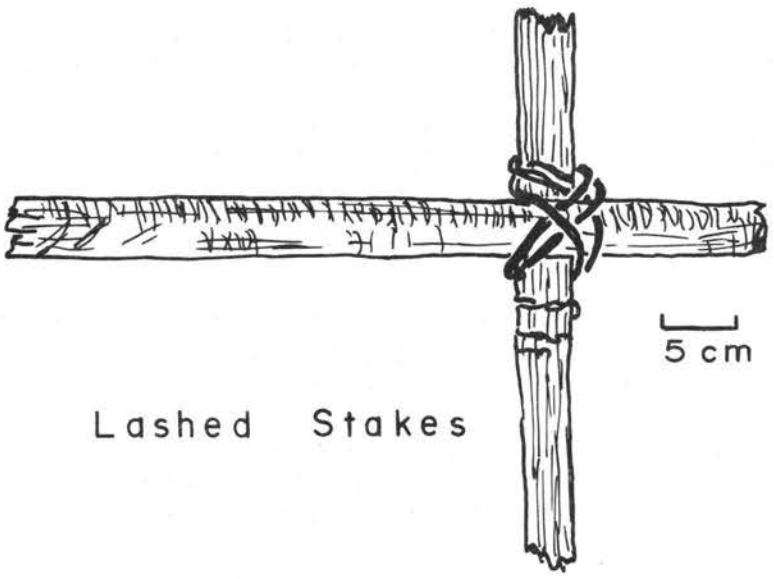

Lashed Stakes

ARCHAEOLOGY RAFT TRIP ANNOUNCED

The U.B.C. Continuing Education Department has announced a long-weekend trip in August for $195. The price includes flight from Vancouver to Williams Lake, bus to Soda Creek, raft down the Fraser to Spences Bridge and then via the Thompson to Lytton, and return by bus to Vancouver. Three days, with a rafting expert and an archaeologist to be named. Brochure from C.E., U.B.C., 5997 Iona Drive, Vancouver, V6T 2A4; phone 228-2181.

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