

Chapter Six: SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

The archaeological materials from HuuZii cast light on ancient Nuu-chah-nulth life in eastern Barkley Sound, with part of the site extending back almost 5,000 years. In later times this was a major Huu-ay-aht village, the home of the original *HuuZii7ath* local group. The modern Huu-ay-aht (*HuuZii7ath*) take their name from this local group, who were literally “the people of HuuZii.” From their permanent base at HuuZii, the *HuuZii7ath* were able to exploit resources throughout their *hahuulhi* (chiefly territory), encompassing most of the Deer Group islands. A row of large houses once extended across the site, with significant differences in house size that would have reflected status distinctions. The largest house in the row, House 1, is argued to be a chiefly residence. Despite its obvious importance, HuuZii ceased to be a major residential centre well prior to European arrival in this area, presumably as a result of group amalgamations and coalescence at villages along the adjacent Vancouver Island shoreline (see Chapter 2).

Perhaps the most important of the post-amalgamation village sites was Kiix7in, along eastern Barkley Sound just south of Bamfield Inlet. The impressive array of early to mid-19th century house structures remaining on the site surface has resulted in this important Huu-ay-aht heritage location being designated as a National Historic Site (see Chapter 1). Underlying these historic house remnants are shell midden deposits dating to precontact times. Radiocarbon results from both the main village and the adjacent high rocky defensive area demonstrate that Kiix7in was occupied at the same time as the front house row at HuuZii (Sumpter 2003). HuuZii, however, was no longer an active village at the time when the house structures visible at Kiix7in were in use. The two sites are complementary; the archaeological results from HuuZii tell us of Huu-ay-aht life in early times, while Kiix7in extends that picture into the 19th century and provides insights into construction and design of the monumental cedar plank houses that characterized traditional Nuu-chah-nulth villages (Mackie and Williamson 2003).

Periods of Occupation

The HuuZii excavation provided evidence of two distinct occupations, separated in both space and

time. Traces of the earliest occupation were found on the elevated terrace at the back of the site, where radiocarbon dates indicate human presence from about 4800 to 2900 cal BP. Although this location is immediately adjacent to the later village, the deposits are not continuous between the two areas and there is no overlap in the dates from each. Our earliest age determination for the midden deposits underlying House 1 is about 1500 cal BP, leaving a substantial temporal gap between the two components. The late component lasted until about 400 years ago, leaving the site unoccupied well prior to European arrival in this area.

Further investigation across the site would likely fill in some of this temporal gap. Excavation in the late component village was restricted to the outline of House 1, well to the west of the early component location. Additional work at other house platforms in the village area might push back the earliest dates for the later component. However, the two locations are physically separate and at different elevations, clearly representing two distinct periods of time. Pollen recovered from a bog directly behind the raised terrace units provides support for the idea of two separate occupation periods. Three pollen zones were identified in the bog core, with the middle one (Pollen Zone II; ca. 2430 to 1350 BP), marked by an increase in herbaceous plants and bog species, being interpreted as a time when the site may not have been in use (Pellatt, Appendix F).

Early Component

Initial occupation of the site occurred at a time when sea levels were significantly higher (see Chapter 5). Traces of this earliest presence are restricted to a relatively small area of elevated terrace located immediately inland of the main village area. At the time the site was first occupied, a marine channel behind the raised terrace would have provided canoe access to this part of the site. As sea levels dropped toward the end of this early period, this marine channel gradually became a freshwater bog (Appendix F).

Similar mid-Holocene occupations on raised terraces directly adjacent to later villages are now known from a number of locations around Barkley Sound. Two excavated examples, from which we

have recovered assemblages that can be compared to the HuuZii back terrace, are Ts'ishaa in the Broken Group islands (Fig. 1-1; McMillan 2003b; McMillan and St. Claire 2005) and Ch'uumat'a on the sound's western shoreline (Fig. 1-1; McMillan 1998b, 1999; McMillan and St. Claire 1996). In Ucluelet, at the western edge of the sound, the Little Beach site has elevated deposits of similar age, although it is not associated with a later village site. Although very small, the recovered assemblage from that site is contemporaneous with the HuuZii back terrace. In Huu-ay-aht territory, Kiix7in has yielded a similar date from a core into a raised landform adjacent to the historic village (Sumpter 2003; Sumpter et al. 2002), although no excavation has taken place to recover cultural materials.

One aspect that distinguishes the mid-Holocene artifact assemblages from the later village materials is the prevalence of stone, including a relative abundance of chipped stone implements. At Ts'ishaa, stone artifacts made up 68.8% of the early component assemblage total, with chipped stone accounting for 43.4% of the artifact total (McMillan 2003b:44; McMillan and St. Claire 2005:77). By contrast, in the later village deposits at Ts'ishaa, chipped stone made up only 0.7% of the artifact total. At Ch'uumat'a, in the early component stone comprised 24.4% of the artifact total and chipped stone accounted for 10.6%, whereas chipped stone was absent from the later deposits (McMillan 1998b:10). Similarly, the relatively small assemblage from the HuuZii early component contained 32.8% stone artifacts, with chipped stone making up 13.1%. Chipped stone was almost absent in the later House 1 assemblage, comprising only 0.2% of the total. The HuuZii lithic assemblage seems rather non-descript, containing little in the way of diagnostic artifacts, compared to the other two sites, both of which featured large well-made projectile points (in the Ts'ishaa case including one of Oregon obsidian), along with schist knives, choppers, and cores. The small artifact assemblage from Little Beach also includes a well-made chipped stone projectile point and a cobble chopper (Arcas Consulting Archeologists 1991). HuuZii, Ch'uumat'a and Ts'ishaa all yielded small flakes, some of which exhibit retouch, of green chert, which occurs in a number of locations around Barkley Sound (Wilson 2005:123). All lithic materials in the HuuZii assemblage could have been obtained locally; unlike the other sites there is no indication of trade for tool materials.

The faunal assemblage from the HuuZii back terrace closely resembles that of equivalent age

from Ts'ishaa. A wide range of fish dominates the vertebrate fauna, with herring being the most abundant in the fine-screened samples. At both sites, land mammals are relatively more abundant than in later periods. Dogs are particularly common in these early deposits, with evidence that they were kept as pets. Mink remains are also relatively abundant at both sites, with river otter also well represented at Ts'ishaa (Frederick and Crockford 2005). Shellfish deposits at both sites consist predominantly of California mussel. Most resources could have been taken in the immediate site vicinities, as the common fish, such as herring, rockfish, greenling, and perch, were available in the nearshore waters and the abundant large mussels could have been gathered along the rocky shoreline. However, the inhabitants at both sites also regularly ventured out to sea in pursuit of whales, fur seals, and several species of porpoise and dolphin, with less common species such as albatross and bluefin tuna also demonstrating use of open ocean resources. Seasonal indicators cover much of the year, suggesting year-round occupation at this early time (Appendices A and B).

The early components from Ch'uumat'a and Ts'ishaa, as well as the materials from Little Beach, seem dissimilar to later Barkley Sound assemblages. All three sites feature such traits as relatively abundant chipped stone implements (including large projectile points), large ground slate points, and burials under rock cairns. These distinctive traits are also found in the early component at Shoemaker Bay, at the head of the long Alberni Inlet that extends into the centre of Vancouver Island from Barkley Sound. At that site, the entire archaeological sequence can be related to cultural stages in the Strait of Georgia region to the east; the late Nuu-chah-nulth arrival in the area is also documented through oral history and ethnographic data (McMillan and St. Claire 1982). In the Strait of Georgia, these traits characterize the Charles and Locarno Beach phases, which are contemporaneous with the west coast sites mentioned above (Mitchell 1990). Other diagnostic items that link these early west coast components to the Charles and Locarno Beach phases include stone labrets at Little Beach (Arcas Consulting Archeologists 1991) and Shoemaker Bay I (McMillan and St. Claire 1982) and a distinctive incised and drilled decorative stone object from the base of Ch'uumat'a that resembles contemporaneous Charles phase examples (McMillan 1998b, 2003a; McMillan and St. Claire 1996). None of these traits persist into later period sites in Nuu-chah-nulth territory.

One possible explanation for this apparent culture change involves cultural replacement, with the ancestors of the Barkley Sound Nuu-chah-nulth arriving from further north on the coast at the end of this period and replacing or absorbing earlier populations (Arcas Consulting Archaeologists 1991; McMillan 1998b, 2003a). However, gradual coast-wide changes not involving population movements or replacement may also account for these changes. Decline in the importance of the chipped stone technology, for example, is a widespread feature of later time periods along the British Columbian coast. We still have too little excavated data of the requisite age from Nuu-chah-nulth territory to resolve this issue. The early component from HūuZii, with its rather limited cultural remains, adds little to this debate. Other than a small number of chipped stone items, the meagre artifact assemblage seems rather similar to that from the late period.

Late Component

All recovered materials dating to the late component at HūuZii came from units excavated within the surface outline of House 1. Such materials can be divided into those that came from the house floor layers, dating from about 800 to 400 cal BP, and those from the underlying midden, dating from about 1500 to 800 cal BP. Pollen Zone III (ca. 1350 BP to present), from a core taken in a bog immediately behind the site, roughly corresponds to this final occupation period (Appendix F). A decrease in red cedar, shrubs, and herbaceous plants that is evident in the pollen sequence may indicate clearing of vegetation on and around the village area, consistent with the activities of a substantial resident population.

Artifacts recovered from the late component at HūuZii fit comfortably within the West Coast culture type, generally considered as the archaeological remnant of Nuu-chah-nulth culture (Mitchell 1990; McMillan 1998a). Most of the key traits that identify this culture type are well represented: numerous small bone points and bipoints, small single barb points, larger barbed bone points and harpoon heads, large and small bone valves of several types as parts of composite harpoon heads, bone and stone fishhook shanks, bone splinter awls, deer ulna tools, whalebone wedges and bark shredders, and abrasive stones. The near-absence of chipped stone implements is also an identifying feature. As Mitchell (1990:357) noted, this array of implements closely resembles known Nuu-

chah-nulth material culture and indicates a range of common activities such as fishing, sea mammal hunting, food preparation, and woodworking and other manufacturing. The Thunderbird and whale pendant (see Chapter 3) from HūuZii also links the site occupants to modern descendants, as Thunderbirds and whaling imagery are pervasive in ethnographic and modern Nuu-chah-nulth art. In general, the HūuZii assemblage closely resembles the contemporaneous collections from other major Barkley Sound village sites such as T'ukw'aa (McMillan and St. Claire 1992; McMillan 1999) and Ts'ishaa (McMillan and St. Claire 2005).

The West Coast culture type, however, was defined on a small number of excavated sites further north in Nuu-chah-nulth territory, particularly Yuquot in Nootka Sound. Some differences exist in the Barkley Sound artifact assemblages. Ground stone celts are considered one of the defining traits of the culture type (Mitchell 1990:356), yet are rare in Barkley Sound. Except for a few possible preforms, they were absent from the large villages of T'ukw'aa and Ts'ishaa, and occurred at Ch'uumat'a only in contexts that are somewhat older than the other two sites. A shift to celts of mussel shell in preference to those of stone appears to have occurred during this late period, perhaps about 1200 years ago (McMillan 1999:177; McMillan and St. Claire 1996:53). This fits well with the HūuZii data, as the only definite stone celt was found in the sub-floor midden near the base of the deposit, whereas a mussel shell celt came from the house floor. The stemmed ground slate point from the HūuZii house floor provides another example of apparent minor regional differences. Ground stone points are not characteristic of the West Coast culture type as defined, yet are found in small numbers at all major Barkley Sound sites: Ts'ishaa, T'ukw'aa, and Ch'uumat'a, as well as HūuZii (McMillan 1999:172; McMillan and St. Claire 2005:59).

Analysis of the House 1 faunal remains indicates a way of life that was even more based on maritime resources than the early component. The late HūuZii assemblage closely resembles that from the contemporary large village of Ts'ishaa. Fish dominate the vertebrate fauna at both sites, with major species including herring, rockfish, and greenling (Appendix A; Frederick and Crockford 2005). When the fine-screened column samples are considered, herring dominate throughout the 5000-year record of human presence at both sites (Appendix B; McKechnie 2005). Length estimates suggest that adult fish of spawning size were be-

ing targeted (Appendix B). As great numbers of spawning herring moved into the protected waters around the islands in Barkley Sound, they attracted an array of predators, including larger fish, marine mammals, and birds, which in turn became prey for human hunters and fishers. Taking large numbers of these spawning fish, as well as presumably collecting and drying the roe for consumption, was a key aspect of economic life at these Barkley Sound villages. In addition, salmon become increasingly important in the upper layers at both sites. One aspect that differentiates the Hūū7ii faunal assemblage is the great abundance of Pacific hake remains in the sub-floor midden.

Marine mammals also played an important role in the economy at both sites. Whale remains were abundant throughout, as befitting Nuuchah-nulth culture that accorded great prestige to powerful and successful whaling chiefs (Arima 1983:38–44; Monks et al. 2001:75–76; Sapir et al. 2004). Humpback whales were the dominant species, possibly representing resident populations in the sound (Appendix C; McMillan and St. Claire 2005). The occupants of both villages successfully pursued several species of porpoise and dolphin, demonstrating their mastery of marine hunting skills and technology. Fur seals were also a major part of the diet (Appendix A; Frederick and Crockford 2005), as is the case for all major excavated Nuuchah-nulth village sites (Crockford et al. 2002:152; McMillan 1999:140). Although these animals today only appear along this coast during their annual migrations, discovery of newborn and juvenile fur seal bones at Hūū7ii and Ts'ishaa indicates that these animals were being taken from a local breeding population somewhere in the vicinity of Barkley Sound (Appendix A; Crockford et al. 2002; Frederick and Crockford 2005).

The faunal pattern at Hūū7ii is consistent with the ethnographic information that this was the homeland of an independent local group with territory restricted to the islands of the southern Deer Group. Prior to the amalgamations that gave rise to the modern Hūū-ay-aht, access to wider territory would have been constrained by the presence of other independent local groups, such as the *Kiix7in7ath* along the adjacent shoreline of the sound. Most resources found at Hūū7ii could have been obtained within the relatively small island territory of the original local group. The most abundant fish in the faunal remains, such as rockfish, greenling, sea perch, sole, and dogfish, could have been taken just offshore from the site, and herring come into

shallow waters around the islands in great numbers while spawning. In addition, the large mussels that played a major role in the economy were abundant on the rocky shoreline in the site vicinity.

The inhabitants of Hūū7ii likely lived there for much or all of the year, as their relatively restricted territory would not have required a seasonal pattern of movement. Analysis of the faunal remains provides some support for this supposition. Spring through fall indicators are well represented, but winter occupation is less clearly demonstrated. However, the abundance of salmon vertebrae in the house floor may indicate fish taken in the fall and preserved for winter use (Appendix A). Herring are also available in the shallow inshore waters throughout the winter and spring (Appendix B; Frederick and Crockford 2005:190). Many of the key resources, such as rockfish, greenling, flatfish, and mussels, could have been obtained year-round in the site vicinity. The detailed ethnographic information from Ts'ishaa clearly indicates that prior to the amalgamations that formed the historic groups, the major Barkley Sound villages were year-round bases from which the resources of each *hahuulbi* (chiefly territory) could be harvested (McMillan and St. Claire 2005).

A significant economic shift appears to have taken place late in the site's occupation. Salmon remains increase dramatically, from a minor taxon in the sub-floor midden to about 68% of the fish total in the house floor deposits (Appendix A). Measurements of salmon vertebrae diameters suggest that the house occupants were targeting medium to large salmon, probably either chum (*Oncorhynchus keta*) or chinook (*O. tshawytscha*) (Frederick et al. 2006:49). Formerly dominant fish species, such as rockfish, greenling, and Pacific hake, decline considerably in relative importance. Herring, however, continues to be the dominant species throughout when the fine-screened column samples are considered (Appendix B). This pronounced late period shift in importance from rockfish to salmon also occurs at the other Barkley Sound village sites where faunal analysis has been completed: Ts'ishaa (Frederick and Crockford 2005; McMillan et al. 2008; McMillan and St. Claire 2005) and Ma'acoah (Monks 2006). This apparent sound-wide trend suggests that broader changes were taking place in land and resource use.

Although salmon could have been taken as they passed the islands in Barkley Sound on their way to streams up Alberni Inlet, their great abundance in the house floor suggests that they were taken in quantity near the mouths of major spawning

rivers during the late summer or fall. As no such rivers exist in the Deer Group islands, the salmon were likely obtained along the Barkley Sound shoreline, where rivers such as the Sarita sustain substantial salmon runs. Unlike other fish, which are represented by both vertebral and cranial elements, salmon remains consist almost entirely of vertebrae, suggesting that they were caught and processed (including removal of the heads) away from the site (Appendix A; Frederick et al. 2006). The preserved fish brought back to HuuZii could have served as a winter staple. Use of a salmon spawning river indicates that the people of HuuZii during this late period had access to the resources of a larger territory, either directly or through kin ties and trade.

The acquisition of a major salmon river by the *HuuZii7ath* local group is indicated in a 1913 account by Sapir consultant “William” (Sapir 1910–1914, notebook XXIV:7; Inglis and Haggarty 1986:179). At some point prior to their amalgamation with neighbouring groups, according to William, the *HuuZii7ath* “killed off” the original inhabitants of the Sarita River area and absorbed their territory, with its rich salmon fishery. The *Ch’imaataksu7ath* local group, the people of Cape Beale, also obtained rights to the Sarita, joining the *HuuZii7ath* in harvesting the river’s rich bounty (Arima et al. 1991:218). This may reflect an early stage in the local group amalgamations that eventually led to the historic Huu-ay-aht and the acquisition of a much larger territory that included several major salmon rivers (see Chapter 2).

Discussion

An impressively large house once stood on the HuuZii “House 1” platform. In fact, a major structure persisted in this location for several centuries, although it seems to have been rebuilt and its location shifted at some point in its history (see Chapter 4). Surface indications reveal that the dimensions of this dwelling were larger than any of the early historic or ethnographic estimates for Nuu-chah-nulth high-status residences. A house of this size would have presented an imposing statement of chiefly wealth and authority. It is possible, and perhaps even likely, that the message of chiefly power would have been further enhanced with such embellishments as house front painting, carved architectural elements, and associated figures, as are known for slightly later Huu-ay-aht high-status residences (Sapir et al. 2009:255–257), including at Kiix7in (Huu-ay-aht First Nations 2000).

Although the House 1 floor was only partially exposed through excavation, significant details were revealed of the architectural features and the activities that took place within the house (see Chapter 4). This massive structure, near the centre of the row of houses that made up the village, was very likely the residence of the *taayii harwilh*, the head chief of the *HuuZii7ath* local group, who would have directed the group’s economic and social activities throughout his *hahuulbi* in the Deer Group islands. Within the house, one of the rear corners would have been the domestic space of the *taayii harwilh* and his family. No strong correlation with status, however, could be discerned in the distribution of artifacts (Chapter 4) and faunal remains (Appendix A) across the house floor. Many activities took place around the centre of the house, particularly around the large central hearth that provided warmth and light to the entire household on special occasions (Drucker 1951:71). On a house floor occupied over several centuries, however, subsequent use and housecleaning tended to remove traces of earlier activities. These large plank houses present major challenges to archaeological interpretation due to their great size and the limited excavation extent of most projects, the perishable nature of their structural elements, and the fact that they were used, cleared off, reused, and rebuilt over very long periods of time.

About two centuries before the first Europeans sailed into Barkley Sound, HuuZii ceased to be a major village. The houses were abandoned and the people moved elsewhere, perhaps taking their valuable planks with them. Trees began to grow on the flat platforms where the large plank-clad houses formerly stood. This location was apparently uninhabited during the war with the Clallam, around the mid-18th century, as oral traditions of that conflict state that the Huu-ay-aht survivors took refuge in the woods at HuuZii (Chapter 2; Arima et al. 1991:225; Sapir et al. 2009:325).

The movement away from HuuZii is likely associated with the process of amalgamations that gave rise to the modern Huu-ay-aht (see Chapter 2). Other Barkley Sound Nuu-chah-nulth groups also emerged in their present form through a series of amalgamations. These political unions generally were a result of declining populations, particularly following European contact when introduced diseases and intensified warfare led to catastrophic losses. In the Huu-ay-aht case, however, the process of amalgamation appears to have taken place somewhat earlier, prior to European arrival. Cultural advisor “William” told Sapir in 1913 that

the HUU-ay-aht bands “joined long before white people came,” attributing the merger to the fact that the groups were “reduced in number” (HUU-ay-aht First Nations 2000:52; Inglis and Haggarty 1986:179; Sapir 1910–1914, notebook XXIV:7, 7a). Warfare and a major natural disaster were the known causes for this population loss.

Oral traditions tell of a prolonged war with the Uchucklesaht (*Huuchukwtlis7ath*), a neighbouring Nuu-chah-nulth group that at one time controlled much of eastern Barkley Sound (Sapir and Swadesh 1955:339–341). At the beginning of this war narrative, the Uchucklesaht were living at a village on northwestern Diana Island, a short distance from HUU7ii. The *HUU7ii7ath* local group could not have been in residence in their ancestral village at this time and were likely forced over to the adjacent mainland shore, possibly after suffering extensive casualties (McMillan 2009:630–631; St. Claire 1991:75). During this war the Uchucklesaht attacked and nearly annihilated the *Kiix7in7ath* (Sapir and Swadesh 1955:339–341). Later, a massive earthquake and tsunami, presumably the seismic event known to have occurred in AD 1700 (Ludwin et al. 2005),

destroyed the villages at Cape Beal and Pachena Bay, forcing the survivors of these groups to join the others (Chapter 2; Arima et al. 1991:220–222, 230–231). *Kiix7in* became the capital of the amalgamated group (HUU-ay-aht First Nations 2000), and most ethnographic traditions refer to when this was the major residential location.

HUU7ii, however, was never “abandoned” in any sense involving surrender of ownership. This is, after all, the location from which the modern HUU-ay-aht take their name. Although HUU7ii was never designated as a reserve, unlike several other portions of Diana Island, the HUU-ay-aht continued to use the entire island and its surroundings for fishing and other resource gathering activities. HUU7ii’s history and importance are embedded in HUU-ay-aht tradition and the HUU-ay-aht past is very much a living presence at such places (HUU-ay-aht First Nations 2000:37). The site continues to be one of the major HUU-ay-aht heritage locations (Fig. 6-1).

Kiix7in, with its impressive still-standing wooden architectural elements, is perhaps the pre-eminent HUU-ay-aht heritage site. Its recent designation as a National Historic Site com-



Figure 6-1. Members of the HUU-ay-aht First Nation (former Chief Councillor Robert Dennis at right) drum during a ceremony at HUU7ii at the end of the 2006 field project.

memorates its significance, not only to the Huu-ay-aht but also more broadly as part of Canada's heritage (Huu-ay-aht First Nations 2000). The greater attention that followed this designation fits with Huu-ay-aht initiatives for cultural tourism, as the Huu-ay-aht have developed plans to share their culture and history with visitors to their territory. In fact, all their heritage sites and surrounding lands play prominent roles in Huu-ay-aht economic development plans for the future (Huu-ay-aht First Nations 2000:37). Kiix7in, however, remains the hub of Huu-ay-aht initiatives for future cultural tourism. Such proposals include construction of a road-accessible cultural centre near Kiix7in, where displays will present Huu-ay-aht heritage and culture to visitors, with trails leading to the edge of the village site and to other nearby locations in Huu-ay-aht territory (Larry Johnson, Huu-ay-aht Director of Lands and Resources, personal communication 2011). The fragile decaying house elements across the site surface, however, pose problems for either large-scale public visitation or extensive archaeological excavation at Kiix7in. It has even been suggested that a replica village could be constructed at an adjacent beach to allow visitors to experience Huu-ay-aht heritage at Kiix7in without disturbing the original (Lavoie 2011). The recovered objects and information from HuuZii should play a prominent

role in any planned interpretation centre to present Huu-ay-aht history, as was the initial incentive for the research reported here.

The Huu-ay-aht recently became one of five Nuuchahnulth First Nations to collectively finalize a modern treaty with Canada and British Columbia. This document, known as the Maa-nulth Final Agreement, came into effect in 2011. It establishes wide-sweeping provisions regarding lands, resources, and governance. Each First Nation under the agreement has much greater control over the management and protection of its heritage resources. Although HuuZii receives no specific attention, the agreement has a separate section dealing with Diana Island, in which British Columbia and the Huu-ay-aht agree to negotiate Huu-ay-aht participation in management planning and to enact measures to protect the cultural and environmental values of the island. The Maa-nulth Final Agreement also calls for the transfer of certain masks, headdresses, and other heritage objects currently held by the Canadian Museum of Civilization, Parks Canada Agency, and Royal British Columbia Museum to the First Nations involved. These items, along with the archaeological materials from HuuZii, could form a strong basis for a future cultural facility supporting Huu-ay-aht tourism initiatives and local educational programs.