Archaeological Survey of Seymour Inlet, Quatsino Sound, and Adjacent Localities

ROY L. CARLSON and PHILIP M. HOBLER

Introduction

From May 25 to July 14, 1973, the authors carried out a site survey of Seymour Inlet, Quatsino Sound, and several adjacent localities. Brian Apland and Joyce May assisted us in this project. The project was sponsored jointly by the Archaeological Sites Advisory Board and the Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, and the latter's research vessel, M.V. SISIUTL, was employed in the survey. The primary purpose of the survey was to locate and assess the scientific importance and archaeological resource significance of archaeological sites in the areas under consideration. The only previous work in the region was by Kenady in 1969.

A total of 63 sites were located; most of them had not been previously recorded. Artifacts in private collections from Quatsino Sound were examined and this proved a useful source of information. A few artifacts were picked up from the beaches in the course of the survey. While test pitting was not undertaken as part of the work, the nature of the sites and the artifacts observed do permit some general conclusions regarding the culture history of the region. The area covered by the survey is shown in Figures 60 and 61. The sites have been numbered according to the Borden (1952) system and the detailed descriptions and locations have been added to the provincial government's master site file.

The settlement pattern of the ethnographic period involved the following site functions: winter villages, fishing camps, shellfish gathering camps, burial sites, "forts", hunting camps, and probably other special purpose sites such as rock art sites. Some sites could have served at any one time in two or more of these capacities. Through time sites could shift from one type of use to another. Archaeological survey is generally not sufficiently sensitive to permit these distinctions, so we have adopted a primary classification of habitation sites, burial sites, rock art sites, and beach sites. The sites are listed by type in Tables 1, 2, and 3. Three localities — Seymour Inlet, northern Vancouver Island, and Quatsino Sound were surveyed — and the following section contains a description of sites found in each of these localities.

Seymour Inlet and Related Localities

Access to this system is from Queen Charlotte Strait through either Schooner or Slingsby Channel. These narrow channels join just below the Nakwaktok Rapids which open into Seymour Inlet. This inlet is the largest in the system which includes Nugent Sound, Frederick Sound, Salmon Arm, Belize Inlet, Mereworth Sound, Alison Sound, and all lesser bodies of water to which access by water can be gained only by passing through the Nakwaktok Narrows. The narrows themselves mark the transition from outer to inner coast, and the largest concentration of habitation sites is in the zone just above and below these rapids. Cougar Inlet, Slingsby and Schooner Channels, and Allison Harbour lie between the narrows and Queen Charlotte Strait. With the exception of Schwarzenberg Lagoon, these waterways were surveyed in their entirety. Small streams, some with salmon runs, exist at the heads of these long inlets. Clams, mussels, and prawns are plentiful in a number of localities, but there is an absence of shellfish at the heads of the long inlets where the water is less saline. The Japanese oyster has become established in one locality. Seals were seen almost every day.

The major characteristics of the shoreline are

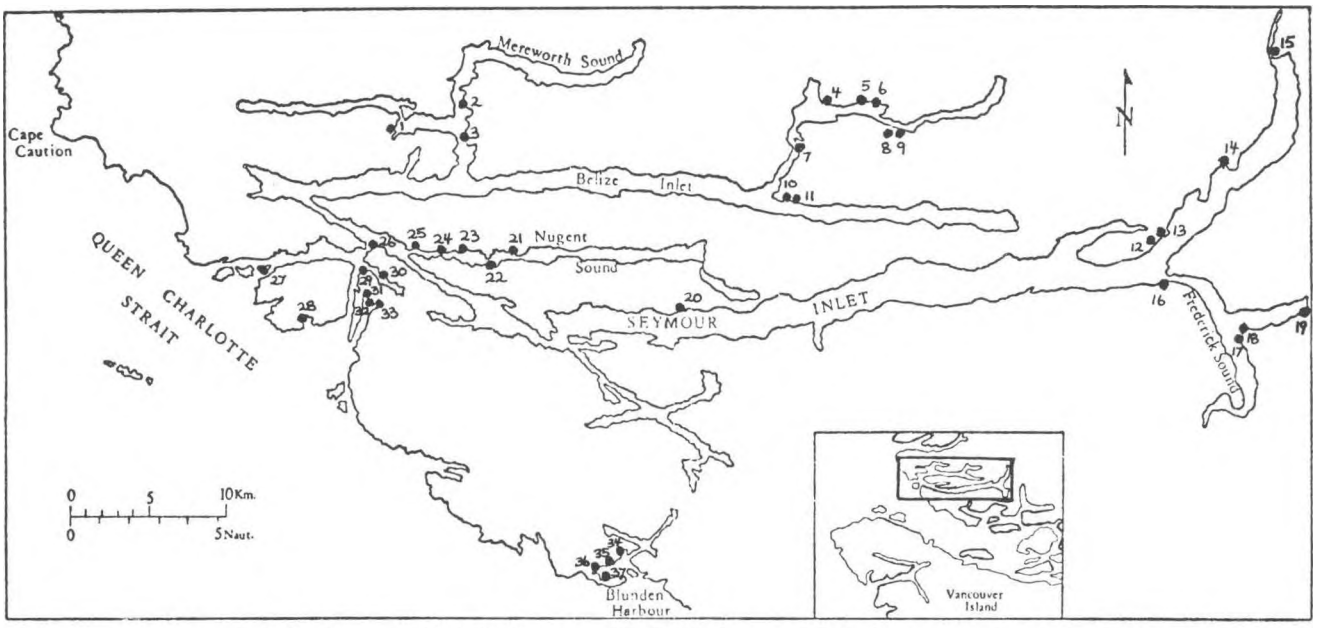


Fig. 60. Site locations in the Seymour Inlet system.

1. EgSu 5.
2. EhSu 7.
3. EgSu 4.
4. EhSs 3.
5. EhSs 1.
6. EhSs 4.
7. EgSs 2.
8. EgSs 3.
9. EgSs 4.
10. EgSs 1.
11. EgSs 5.
12. EgSu 1.
13. EgSq 2.
14. EgSq 3.
15. EhSq 1.
16. EgSq 4.
17. EgSq 5.
18. EgSq 6.
19. EgSp 1.
20. EgSt 1.
21. EgSu 9.
22. EgSu 8.
23. EgSu 10.
24. EgSu 7.
25. EgSu 6.
26. EgSv 5.
27. EgSv 4.
28. EgSv 3.
29. EgSv 2.
30. EgSu 1.
31. EgSv 1.
32. EgSu 2.
33. EgSu 3.
34. EfSt 5.
35. EfSt 1.
36. EfSt 2.
37. EfSt 3.

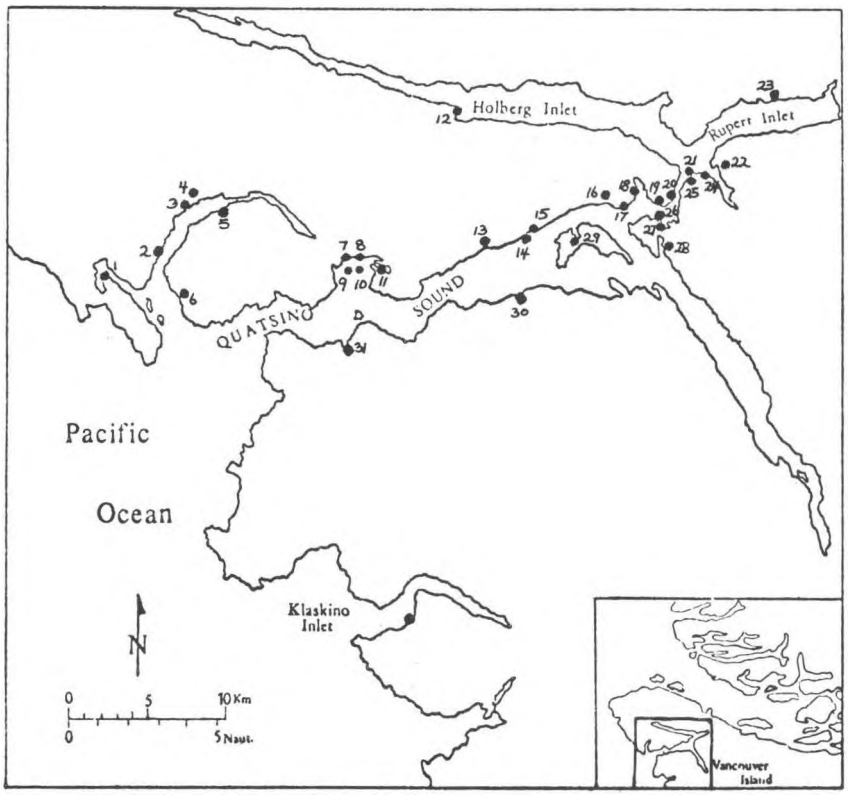


Fig. 61. Site locations in the Quatsino Sound system.

1. EdTa 2.
2. EdTa 3.
3. EdSx 2.
4. EdSx 1.
5. EdSx 4.
6. EcTa 1.
7. EdSx 8.
8. EdSx 7.
9. EcSx 4.
10. EdSx 5.
11. EcSx 1.
12. EdSw 4.
13. EdSw 3.
14. EdSw 2.
15. EdSw 1.
16. EdSv 10.
17. EdSv 2.
18. EdSv 1.
19. EdSv 4.
20. EdSv 6.
21. EdSv 12.
22. EcSv 1.
23. EdSu 1.
24. EdSv 8.
25. EdSv 7.
26. EdSv 5.
27. EdSv 11.
28. EdSv 13.
29. EdSv 3.
30. EcSw 1.
31. ExSx 2.

Table 1. Sites and features in the Seymour Inlet system.

Sites	HABITATION SITE	Post and beam house remains	Milled lumber houses	House with both milled lumber and post & beam	Rectangular house depression	Ethnographic winter village	Shallow midden	Medium depth midden	Deep midden	Canoe runs	"Fort"	Totem pole or figure	European goods present	BURIAL SITE	Rock shelter	Tree burials	Burial island	Burial shed	Bent wood boxes	Chinese chests	ROCK ART SITES	Red pictographs	Coppers	Biomorphs	Geometric figures	Canoes	Slashes	Dots
EgSv1	x						x																					
EgSu2	x						x																					
EgSu3	x						x						x															
EgSv2	x		x			x		x			x		x															
EgSv3	x						x				x		x															
EgSu1														x	x				x									
EgSv4	x						x				x																	
EgSu4																					x	x						x
EhSu7	x			x			x			x																		
EgSu5	?									x																		
EgSs1																					x	x		x				
EgSs2	x						x																					
EhSs3																					x	x		x				
EhSs1																					x	x				x		
EhSs4														x	x				x									
EgSs3																					x	x						
EgSs4																					x	x	x	x				
EgSs5																					x	x						
EgSu6	x		x		x	x	x				x	x	x															
EgSu7																					x	x		x	x		x	
EgSu8	x							x																				
EgSu9																					x	x					x	
EgSu10														x	x													
EgSq1																					x	x						
EgSq2																					x	x		x			x	
EgSq3	x		x																									
EhSq1	x			x																								
EgSq4	x?																											
EgSp1	x			x																								
EgSq5																					x	x		x				
EgSt1																					x	x		x	x		x	
EgSq7														x			x	x										
EgSv5														x			x	x										
EfSt1	x	x	x			x			x				x															
EfSt5	x								x																			
EfSt3														x			x	x										
EfSt2														x		x				x								

Table 2. Northern Vancouver Island sites.

	EfTa2	EfSx1	EfSx2	EfSx3	EfSx4
HABITATION SITES	x	x		x	
Post and beam house remains		x			
Milled lumber houses		x			
Ethnographic winter village		x			
Shallow midden	x			x	
Medium depth midden		x			
"Fort"	x			x	
BURIAL SITE			x		
Burial shed			x		
ROCK ART SITE					x
Red pictograph					x
Anthropomorphic face					x

its steepness and unbroken character punctuated here and there with bays and the mouths of shallow lagoons. Everywhere is the appearance of geologic recency with few well developed beaches, sparse habitation and no great depth or antiquity to sites. A decrease in sea level of only 5 – 10 meters would leave the area above the rapids as one vast inland lake.

The Nakwaktok, a Kwakiutl speaking band, were the known aboriginal inhabitants of the Seymour Inlet system. There are 15 reserves in the region; none are occupied at the present time. Two additional reserves, one in the Storm Islands and another at Blunden Harbour are also in Nakwaktok territory. We were unable to survey the Storm Islands where a large midden was reported, but did survey Blunden Harbour to the south and include the data from there in this section. Blunden Harbour was abandoned in 1963, and band headquarters are now on the Tsulquate Reserve at Port Hardy. The main published source of ethnographic information concerning site locations is by Boas (1934). The region had not been surveyed previously. We were unable because of time and weather to completely survey Nakwaktok territory. Twice we set out to survey the coastline between Blunden Harbour and Cape Caution, and both times were forced back by weather conditions. The coastline here remains to be surveyed as do the Storm Islands. The only internal waterway in this system not examined was Schwarzenberg Lagoon.

Very few aboriginal artifacts were observed in the course of the survey. The tip of an awl made of deer ulna at site EgSu 8, a basal fragment of a flanged maul from the beach at site EhSu 7, the fragment of a chiselshaped object of ground slate and the tip of a pointed bone object came from site EgSu 6. Locations which looked favourable for the occurrence of chipped stone on the beach were examined, but no such industries were found. Sites and features found in this locality are listed in Table 1, and site locations are shown in Figure 60.

Northern Vancouver Island

Several sites were recorded along the coast between Port Hardy and the mouth of Quatsino Sound, but a thorough and complete survey was not conducted. The old site of Xumtaspi (EfSx 1) was visited. A bulldozer had been run over the surface of the site since 1970, and the posts and beams of the longhouses extant a few years ago (Fig. 62) had been sawn up and pushed to one side. Five sites were noted and are listed in Table 2.

Quatsino Sound

Quatsino Sound with Holberg and Rupert Arms cuts two-thirds of the way across Vancouver Island.

Table 3. Sites in the Quatsino Sound system.

Site Types / Sites	HABITATION SITES	Post & beam house remains	Rectangular house depressions	Ethnographic winter village	Shallow shell midden	Medium depth shell midden	Deep shell midden	"Fort"	Historic artifacts	Milled lumber houses	Totem poles	BURIAL SITE	Cave	Burial island	Burial shed	Tree burial	BEACH SITE
EdTa2	x				x					x							
EdTa3	x				x					x		x					
EdSx2	x				x												
EdSx1	x					x						x		x			
EdSx4	x				x												
EcSx2	x		x	?			x		x	x							
EdSx5	x				x			x									
EcSx1	x		x	x		x			x								
EcSw1	x						x										
EdSw2	x				x							?	?				
EdSw1	x			x	x												x
EdSv3	x					x											x
EdSv2	x					x											
EdSv1						x											x
EdSv4	x			x						x	x						
EdSv6									x			x	x				
EdSv7	x					x		x									
EdSv8	x				x				x			?	?				
EdSv9	x				x												
EdSu1	x																
EdSv5					x							x		x			
EcTa1	x	x		x	x			x									
EdSx7					x												
EdSx8	x				x				x								
EcSx4													?	?			
EdSw3	x				x												x
EdSv10																	x
EdSw4	x				x												
EdSv11	x				x												
EdSv12												x	x				
EcSv1	x				x												
EdSv13	x				x												
EdSx9	x		x		x												x
Klaskino	x		x	x			x		x								

Fig. 62. The village of Xumtaspi (EfSx 1) on Hope Island in 1970. Photo by I. McGregor.

Aboriginally it was the home of the Quatsino, Giopino, and Koskimo bands. An earlier survey of this region by Kenady in 1969 resulted in the recording of 22 sites (Kenady 1970). We visited these sites and in addition recorded 12 new sites. A wide range of sites covering a long time span is present in the area. Site types and features are listed in Table 3.

Habitation Sites

We have placed all sites with either shell middens or house remains in this category. Some of these sites are distinctly winter village sites, others are clearly hunting or trapping sites, and others are less clearly one or the other.

Winter Village Sites

There are several types of winter village sites. The most recent type consists of a row of houses arranged along a crescentic sand or gravel beach. Five sites fall into this category: Xutes (EdSv 4) near Quatsino which was in the process of being abandoned in 1973; Ba-as (EfSt 1) at Blunden Harbour abandoned in 1963 (Fig. 63); Xumtaspi (EfSx 1) on Bates Pass abandoned since 1950; Clatux (EcSx 1) at Koprino in use seasonally at least as late as 1914 (Royal Commission, 1916, Vol. 2:382), and probably

Fig. 63. *The village of Ba-as (EfSt 1) at Blunden Harbour.*

as a winter village before that; and Tsowenochs at Klaskino abandoned before 1914. Deep shell middens are associated with all of these sites, even though tradition indicates that occupation began within the historic period at at least two of them. Curtis (1914) dates the settlement of Ba-as to 1884 when a chief's son became ill and died while on a hunting trip there. He begged to be buried there, so the chief remained and was joined by the rest of the Nakwaktok. The village from which they moved would logically have to be Kequesta (EgSu 6). Curtis (1914,5:306) similarly dates the settlement of Xutes by the Koskimo to about 1750–1800 following decimation of the Hoyalas, the aboriginal inhabitants, by an epidemic. The Quatsino moved there several generations later from their main village at Winter Harbour (EcTa 1?). The third site of this type, Xumtaspi, seems to lack specific traditions regarding its founding, but there are no indications that it is of any great age. Clatux and Tsowenachs both exhibit rectangular house depressions and deep middens, and suggest older occupations than the three other sites. Neither site shows surficial evidence of houses today other than the depressions. The original survey plan of Clatux shows five houses there in 1884.

A second type of winter village site is that at which either a steep-sided, midden-covered, peninsula or island is closely associated with a shell midden (Fig. 64*a*). The following five sites fall into this category: Sagumbala (EgSv 2) at the Nakwakto Narrows; Kequesta (EgSu 6) which is dominated by a high peninsular mound which merges with a midden containing four rectangular house depressions (Fig. 64*a*) a site at Cape Sutil identified as Nawitti (Fig. 64*b*) (EfTa 2) by Boas (1934, Map 3, #104); Oyakumla (EcTa 1) in Forward Inlet; and Ahwechaolte (EdSx 4) in Winter Harbour. Two standing houses of milled lumber at Sagumbala and some fallen shacks at Kequesta indicate re-use of these sites seasonally after their abandonment as winter villages. Posts for large post and beam houses are still extant at Oyakumla.

Fig. 64. *a, Kequesta (EgSu 6) on Seymour Inlet. b, Nawitti (EfTa 2) at Cape Sutil.*

Forts

Sites of this type are grassy, steep-sided, islands or peninsulas draped with a shell midden cover (Fig. 65). Some are associated with winter village sites; others show surficial evidence of occupation only on the mound itself. The designation "fort" comes from Boas whose name for sites which turned out to be of this type translates as fort (Boas, 1934, Map 18 #50, Map 3 #37, Map 4 #48). Whether or not all sites of this type actually had this function is conjectural. The sites classified as forts are listed in Tables 1–3.

Seasonally Occupied Sites

Some sites could well have evolved from seasonally occupied sites to winter village sites and back again to seasonally occupied sites. Such a site is possibly Mohtenicht (EcSx 2) on Mahatta Creek which has a very deep midden (Fig. 66*a*) and a number of fallen shacks dating to the historic period when it was a salmon fishing station (Royal Commission 1916, Vol. 11, 382). The depth of the midden (5–6 meters) and the location on a salmon stream suggest that it was a winter village site at one time. Grass Point (EdTa 3) in Winter Harbour listed as a principal village in 1916 (Royal Commission 1916, Vol. 2 382) is today a summer village with three houses; in fact, it and Quattische (Xutes) are the only occupied reserves in all of Quatsino Sound today. Kequesta (EgSu 6) and Sagumbala (EgSv 2) have already been mentioned in regard to seasonal occupation.

Other sites with either no middens in evidence or very shallow ones, and no more than two small post and beam houses seem clearly to be seasonal sites. Some of these such as EhSg 1 on the Seymour River and EhSu 7 on Mereworth Sound may well have been used as trappers cabins.

Fig. 65. "Fort" site (EfSx 3) at Bull Harbour.

Fig. 66. *a, Deep midden (EcSx 2) at the mouth of Mahatta Creek on Quatsino Sound. b, Deep midden (EcSw 1) on the Bland homestead on Johnson River on Quatsino Sound.*

Shell Middens

Middens have been referred to in the preceding paragraphs, and will only be touched upon here. We have classified middens of less than one meter in depth as shallow, one to two meters in depth as of medium depth, and more than two meters in depth as deep. Deep middens are rare within the surveyed area and other than those associated with late historic winter villages, the deepest are at Mahatta Creek (EcSx 2) (Fig. 66*a*) and on the Bland homestead (EcSw 1) (Fig. 66*b*) on Quatsino Sound. These middens are up to six meters deep.

Burial Sites

The burial pattern was to have a specialized burial site away from the main habitation area. No burials eroding from middens were observed as is the case in some other parts of the coast. Rock shelters and caves (Fig. 67) with bentwood burial boxes are clearly the older type of burial practice in the region. Such sites tend to be in close proximity to the second and older type of winter village site. Both boxes with painted designs and boxes with beaver tooth incised textured patterns as well as plain boxes were observed in sites of this type. All such sites had been considerably disturbed. A total absence of skulls at one such site with perhaps as many as 50 disturbed burials, was explained to us by an early settler in the region. He related that during the depression of the 1930's, dental schools were paying $10.00 for a skull complete with all its teeth; collecting and selling such objects was one of the ways he and his family survived

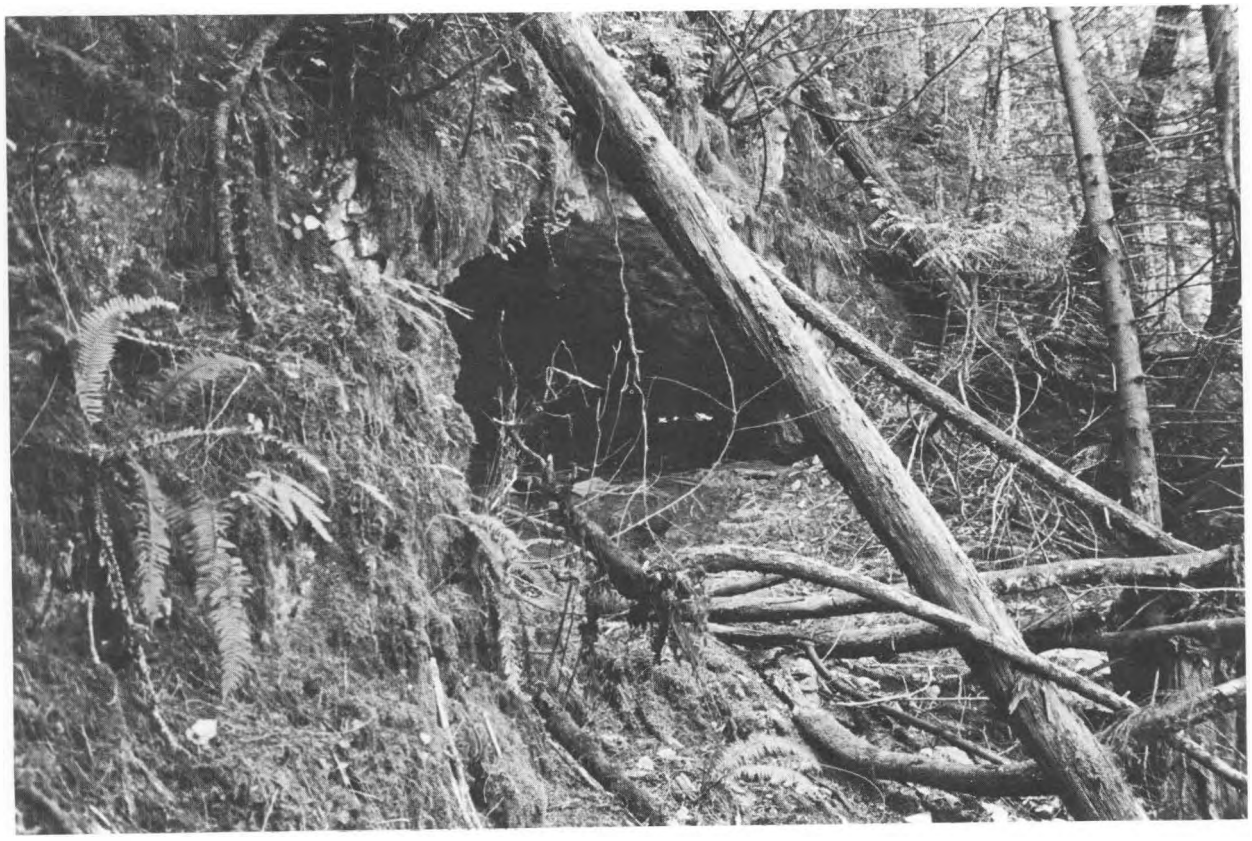


Fig. 67. *Burial cave (EdSv 6) in Quatsino Sound.*

the depression since at that time $10.00 was a considerable amount of money. Remains from these sites should be collected and reburied for protection from further vandalism.

Burial islands, burial houses (Fig. 68), and tree burials (Fig. 69) complete the complex of observed burial patterns. All such sites observed are clearly more recent in time than burial caves and shelters, but this may simply be a function of preservation. Camphor chests of Chinese origin were used for tree burials, as were rough boxes of cedar nailed together. The size of the boxes used for tree burials indicates that most were children. We were unable to visit several reported burial islands. Boas (1934) reports others.

One mortuary pole of very recent origin was reported to us at Xutes (EdSv 4), but we did not have the opportunity to see it. With the abandonment of this reserve, it would seem desirable to have the pole removed and preserved.

Beach Sites with Chipped Stone

Two such sites (EdSv 10, EdSv 1) exhibit no traces of midden on the shore and the only evidence of occupation comes from the beach (Fig. 70). Such sites are explicable as beach quarries or as old sites washed out as a result of changed sea levels. Testing of the landward edges of these sites might produce occupational evidence in a non-shell midden context. Four other sites have both shell middens and beach accumulations of crude flaked stone tools. The shell midden and the beach deposits do not necessarily belong to the same period of time. These sites are clearly the oldest so far found in the surveyed area.

Fig. 68. Burial house near Blunden Harbour (EfSt 3).

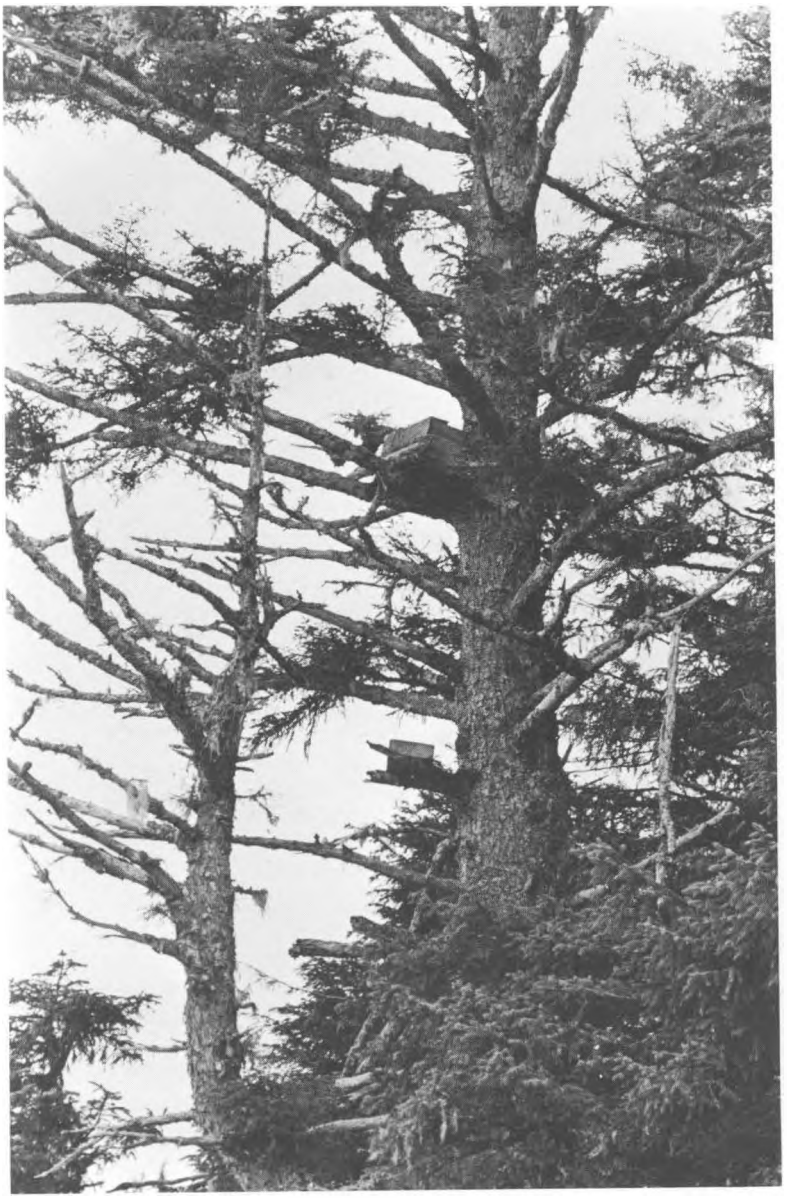


Fig. 69.
Tree burials near Blunden Harbour (EfSt 2).

Rock Art

All rock art sites have pictographs painted in red. No petroglyphs were discovered. No rock art sites were found in Quatsino Sound, and enquiries failed to produce any local knowledge of such sites. Thirteen of the rock art sites found are in the Seymour Inlet system, and one (EfSx 4), an anthropomorphic face with joined eyebrows is in Bull Harbour on Hope Island. The most common pictographic style is one of rather crude, simple life forms (Fig. 71), but one site does show a badly faded figure in classic Northwest Coast style. The best preserved panel in the entire region shows six dugout canoes confronting a large, northern style dugout (Fig. 72).

One pictograph panel (EgSg 1) we believe to be a contemporary non-Indian copy of true rock art. The figures are slightly different in style from those at other sites, and seem to have been painted with commercial paint of a slightly different hue. A brush

Fig. 70. *Beach site (EdSw 3) with chipped stone tools. Quatsino Sound.*

Fig. 71. *Red paint pictographs (EgSs 4) on Belize Inlet.*

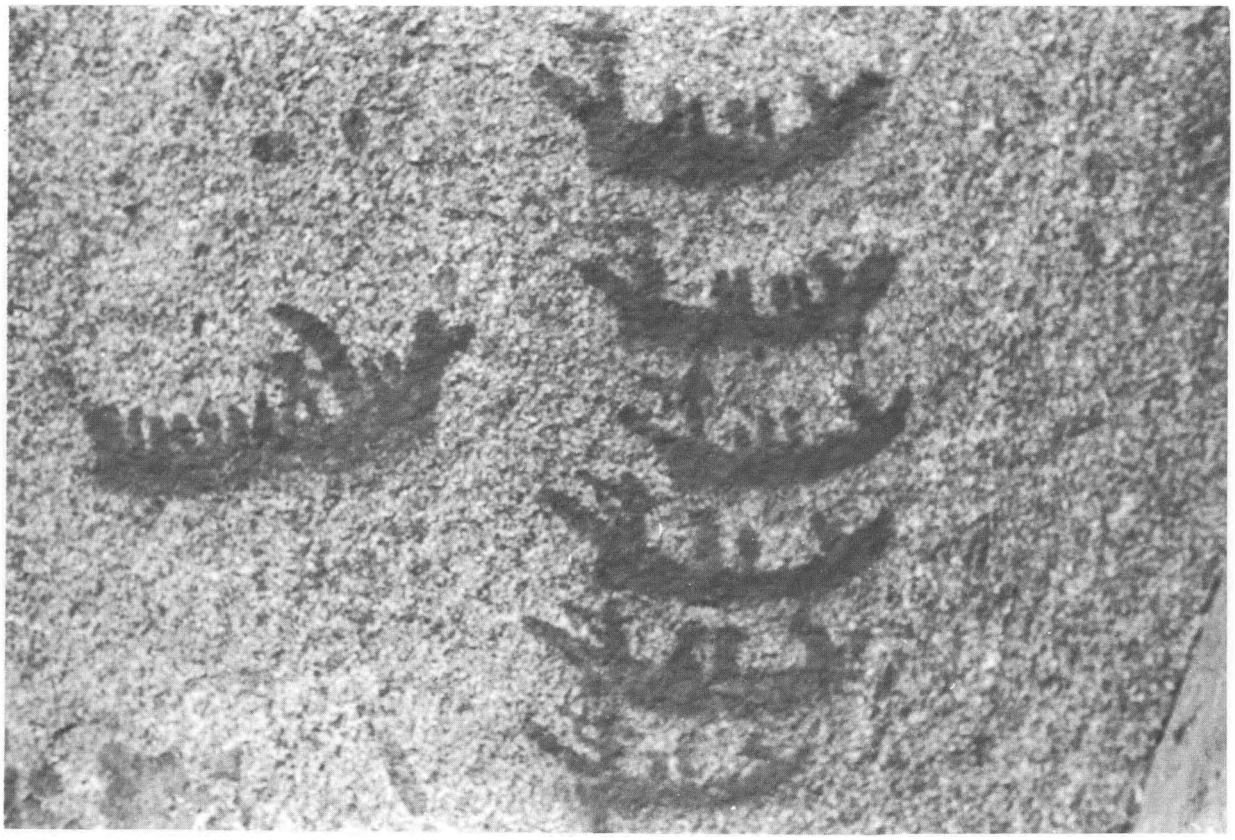


Fig. 72. *Red paint pictographs (EhSs 1) on Alison Sound. The canoists appear to be firing rifles.*

stained with the same red paint was found affixed to a long handle at a nearby abandoned logging camp.

Other Site Features

Canoe runs are beach areas cleared of rocks. Two such runs about 3 meters wide and 5 meters long were observed at Tsaikwiee (EhSu 7) on Mereworth Sound (Fig. 73). Another was noted at Strachen Bay and given a site designation (EgSu 5) even though no other site evidence was apparent. On the beach fronting site EdSw 4 at Hathaway Creek are a number of rock alignments. These, however, may relate to logging activities rather than aboriginal settlement.

Two sites have *totem poles.* A large wood figure of Tsonoqua, the cannibal woman, can still be found at Kequesta (EgSu 6) although it has fallen face forward and will not last much longer. This figure should be preserved. A pole marking a grave was reported at Quattische (EdSv 4), but we did not have the opportunity to observe it. A small wooden figure (Fig. 74) from the potlatch house at the same site is in a private collection.

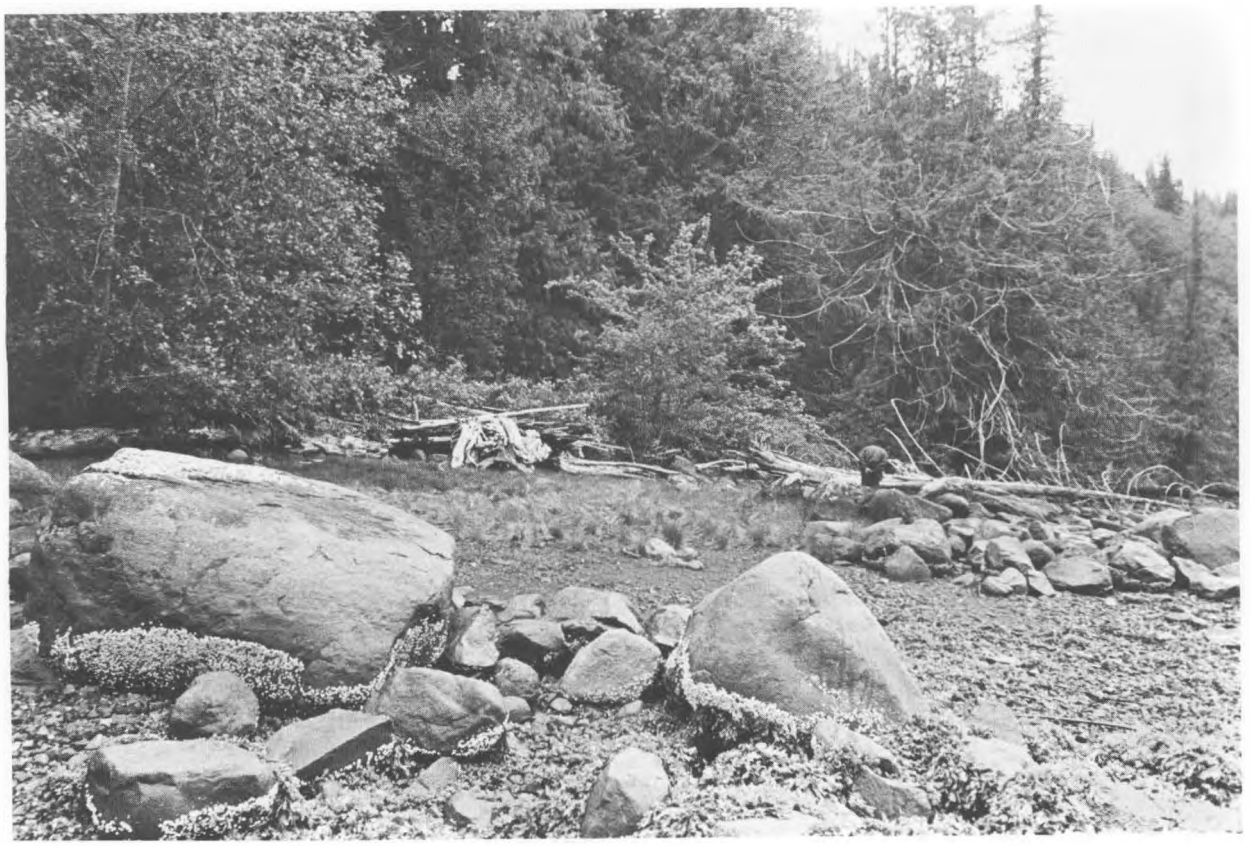


Fig. 73. Canoe run at EhSu 7 on Mereworth Sound.

Artifact Types

Artifacts observed during the course of the survey are listed in Table 4. With the exception of the crude, chipped stone forms, the great majority of these are in private collections. All the artifacts except five — a fragment of a flanged maul, a slate "chisel", the tip of an awl of deer ulna, a small bone point fragment, and an abrader fragment — are from sites in the Quatsino Sound system.

Chipped Stone Artifacts

Pebble tools: Unifacially flaked pebble tools with curved, straight, or denticulate edges (Fig. 75) are the most common tool type observed. The types intergrade with each other and with pebble cores. Pebble tools are generally early on the Northwest Coast and are known from sites dating between 7,000 B.C. and 500 B.C. Their site associations in the survey area suggest they are old here as well.

Pebble cores: Flaked pebbles which do not have as obvious use edge have been classified as cores (Fig. 76). They have much the same site distribution as pebble tools.

Large flakes: These large flakes (Fig. 77) with well developed bulbs of percussion could have functioned as cutting tools. All are beach worn and any evidence of use has been obliterated.

Bifacial points: Chipped stone bifaces are very rare here as is the case along most of the Northwest Coast except in Coast Salish territory. Of the five points observed, four are leaf-shaped. Kenady (1970)

reports finding an additional point of this shape, which *makes a total of only six for the entire surveyed area.* Four of these points are from one site, EdSv 1, at Hecate cove. Two of the points are very large (Fig. 78*c*), 13 and 20 cm. in length. One point is made of a white stone, and all the others of basalt. The point from Monkey Creek (Fig. 78*a*) is made on a thin basalt flake, and is corner notched. This style of point is considerably more recent than the simple leaf-shaped bifaces.

Fig. 74. *Wooden figure from the potlatch house at Quatsino (EdSv 4). In a local collection.*

Bone Artifacts

Nothing particularly surprising was observed in bone artifacts. These are listed in Table 4. To a certain extent the artifacts are indicative of cultural relationships. The unilaterally barbed bone points (Fig. 80) are distributed primarily to the south of this locality where they functioned as arrow points. The styles are relatively late rather than early. Whalebone clubs have a distribution from at least Prince Rupert to Puget Sound, but are generally considered to be Nootka in origin and traded widely. The decorate style of the one fragmentary club observed (Fig. 81) is somewhat unusual. The whalebone "shuttle", grooved bark beater, and scapula points have known distributions primarily to the north of Quatsino Sound. The gambling bone is clearly of an ethnographic style among west coast peoples, and could be duplicated in modern collections. The observed bone artifacts are not indicative of any great antiquity; they can be matched in style either to the north or south in comparatively late prehistoric sites.

Pecked Stone Artifacts

The various types of tools made by pecking are also listed in Table 4, and illustrated in figures 82 and 83. The end-grooved and end-perforated sinkers and the particular styles of clubhead are locally occurring types, whereas the other tools are distributed either to the north or south as well. Circular stones, cylindrical mauls, hammerstone-grinders, and the particular style of slave killer are found at Kwatna (Carlson 1972) and other sites to the north. The flanged mauls are, however, more of a southern feature.

Ground Stone Artifacts

Adze blades are the most common type of ground stone tool. Small pebbles with only the bit ground are probably the earlies type. Later types are either of nephrite traded in from the Gulf of Georgia, or of a light green shale traded in from somewhere to the north.

Table 4. Frequency distribution of artifacts from the surveyed area.

	Quatsino System																		Seymour System		
	EdSv1	EdSv8	EdSv10	EdSw1	EdSw3	EdSx9	EcSx1	EdSx5	EcSx2	EcSw1	EdSv7	EdSv4	EdSv3	Hathaway Peak	Goldberg Point	Monkey Creek	Forward Inlet	Winter Harbour	Inner-cott	EhSu7	EgSu6	EgSu8
CHIPPED STONE																						
Pebble tools																						
Bifacial			9		1																	
Unifacial, straight	4		20	1																		
Unifacial, curved	1		25		1	2							1									
Unifacial, denticulate			9		1																	
Pebble cores																						
Crude, cortex			26		5	1							3									
Disc, cortex backed			26																			
Globular			20			2							1									
Fragments			8																			
Large flakes	4		43	2	2	2							5									
Bifacial points																						
Large, leaf-shaped	1												1									
Medium, leaf-shaped	2																					
Small, notched																1						
Boulder spalls			11																			
PECKED STONE																						
Mauls, cylindrical					1					2									1			
Mauls, flanged																		1	2			
Flat top																						
Knob top																1						
Broken																				1		
Sinkers																						
End perforated		1																	1			
End grooved										1	1											
Central grooved									2													
Circular stones																						
Perforated							1															
Unperforated									1	11												
Hammerstone-grinders										2												
Zoomorphic "slave killer"										2												
Club head								1														
Edge ground cobble													1									
GROUND STONE																						
Abraders																				1		
Adze blades, chisels																						
Large												1		1								
Small	2									2		1							1			
Pebble adze blade	1																					
Slate "chisel"																					1	
BONE ARTIFACTS																						
Small points									1	2	3										I	
Toggle harpoon valves																						
Deer ulna awl																						1
Gambling bone									1													
Unilaterally barbed points											3											
Unilaterally barbed harpoon															1							
Whalebone club, incised										1												
Whalebone shuttle										1												
Whalebone bark-beater											1											
Curved whalebone object											1											
Scapula points																						
COPPER ARTIFACTS																						
Coppers												1				1		1				
Points		2																				

Fig. 75. *Pebble tools from a beach site on Quatsino Sound.*

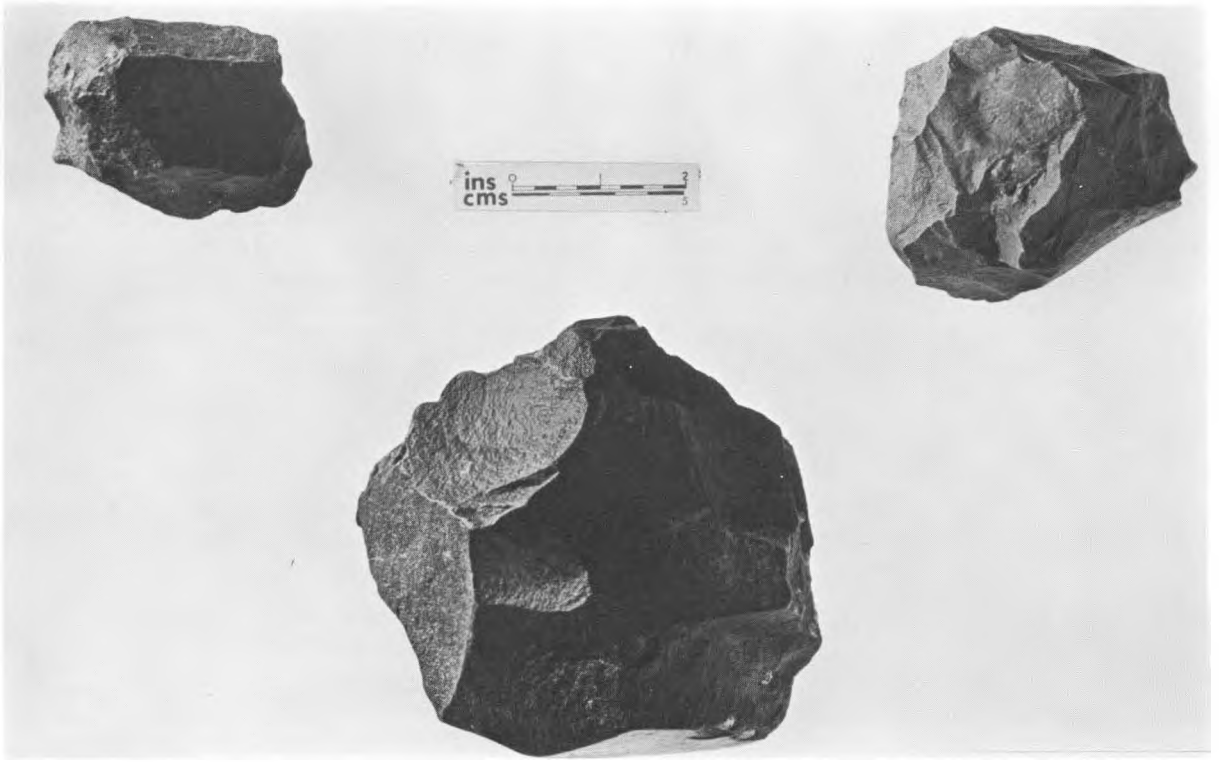


Fig. 76. *Pebble cores from a beach site on Quatsino Sound.*

Fig. 77. Large flakes from beach sites on Quatsino Sound.

Copper Artifacts

From nowhere else on the coast are there so many stories of the finding of copper on the beach. We did, however, actually see two of the coppers (Fig. 84) actually found at sites. Native copper may well be aboriginal in use, but none of the copper items we saw looked like native copper.

Site Chronology

The data from the survey suggest that the sites located fall within a long span of human occupation of the region. A tentative chronology can be developed at this time, but requires testing through excavation. Certain suggestions along these lines are given in the following paragraphs.

Early Period 7000 B.C. – 2000 B.C.

Early Period sites are those with pebble tools or other crude flaked stone artifacts of basalt. There are six such sites (EdSw 1, EdSw 3, EdSw 10, EdSv 1, EdSv 3, and EdSx 9). All are in Quatsino Sound. Elsewhere in British Columbia pebble tools are present before 7000 B.C. and persist until 500 B.C. or

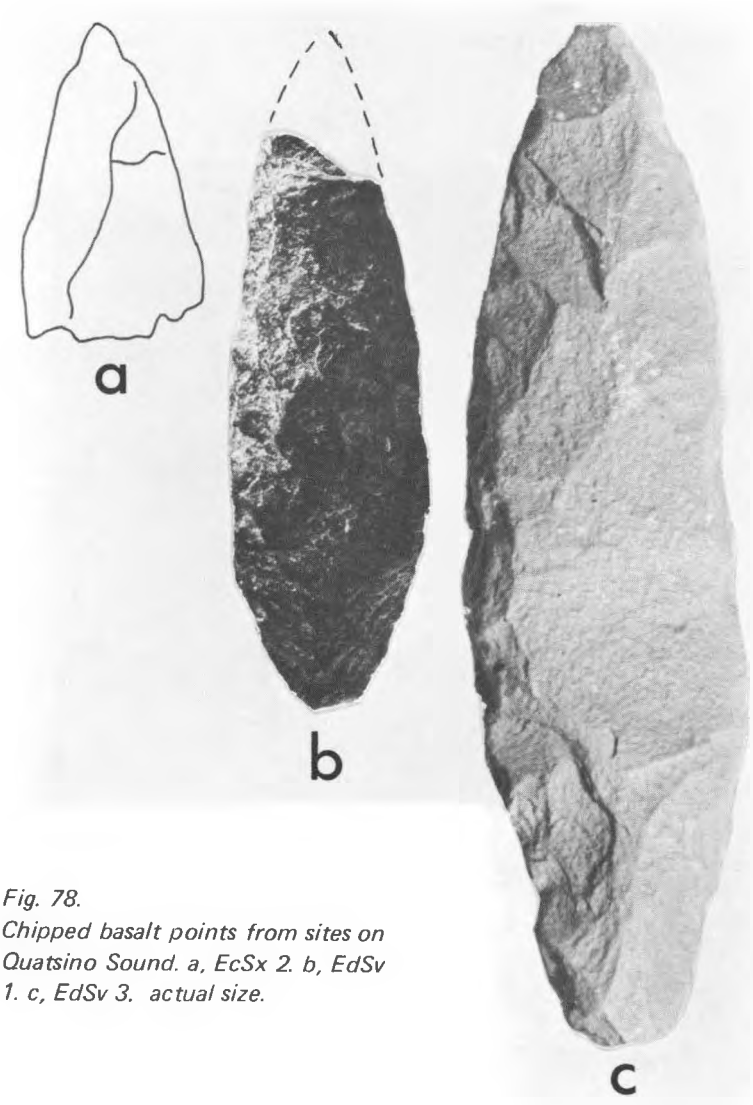


Fig. 78.
Chipped basalt points from sites on Quatsino Sound. a, EcSx 2. b, EdSv 1. c, EdSv 3. actual size.

Fig. 79. *Copper points from Quatsino Sound in a local collection. actual size.*

even later in some localities. The presence of leaf-shaped chipped stone points without more complex forms is also indicative of relative antiquity. Excavation at EdSw 3 and EdSx 9 is recommended in order to ascertain more about the cultures of this time period.

Middle Period 2000 B.C. – 1000 A.D.

Sites with components which likely fall within this period are those with deep shell middens. The large midden at Mahatta Creek (EcSx 2), and the other at Johnson River (EcSw 1) should both be tested for components of this period.

Late Period 1000 A.D. – 1900 A.D.

The greatest number of sites found belong within this time period. All the burial sites, and all the pictograph sites are late. The pictographs could well be studied in a systematic manner now that they have been located; many of the designs are badly faded and would require painstaking recording. Three village

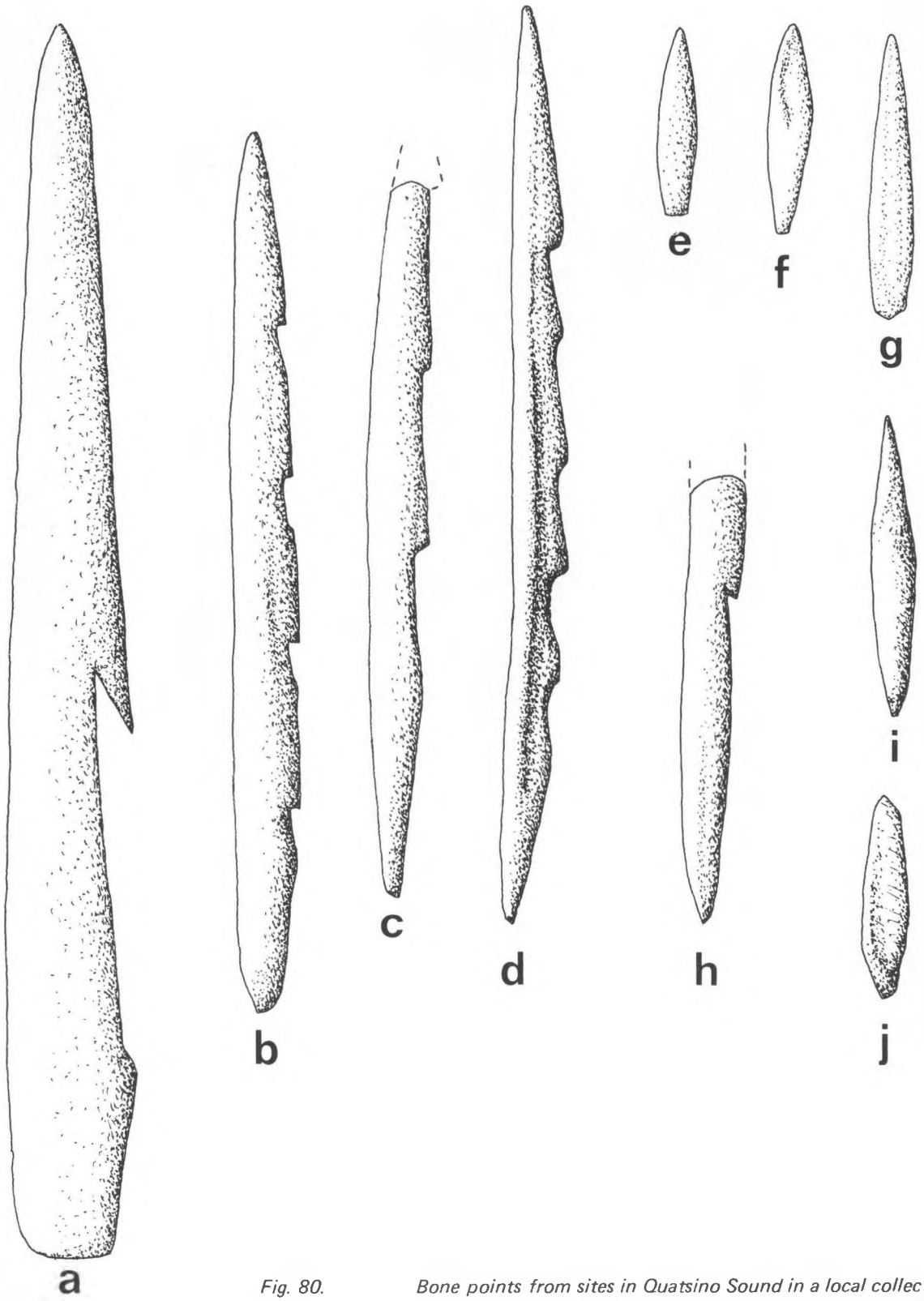


Fig. 80. *Bone points from sites in Quatsino Sound in a local collection. a, harpoon from Holberg Inlet. b – d, h, barbed points from EdSv 7. e – g, i, j, small bone points from EdSu 7 and EcSw 1. actual size.*

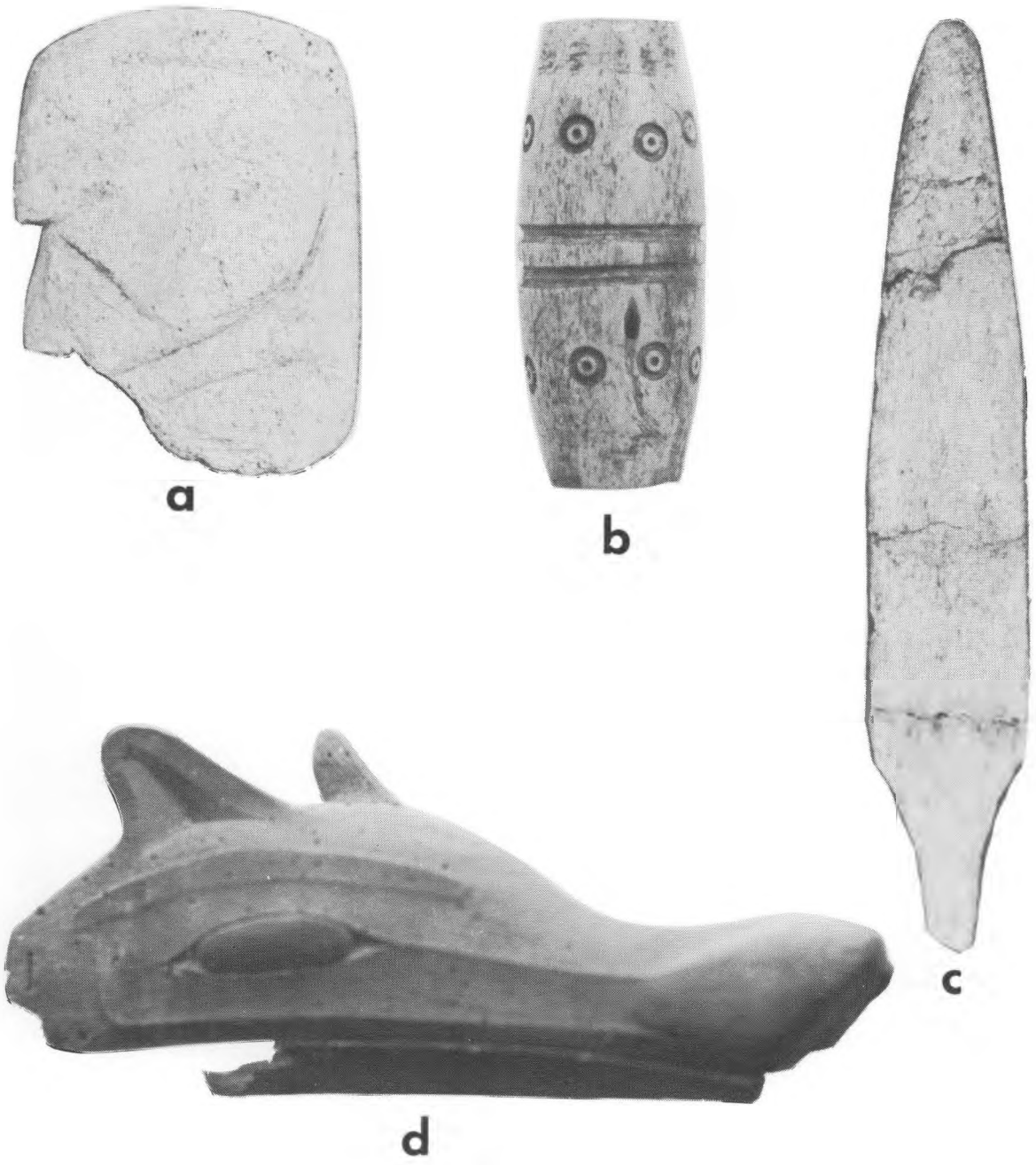
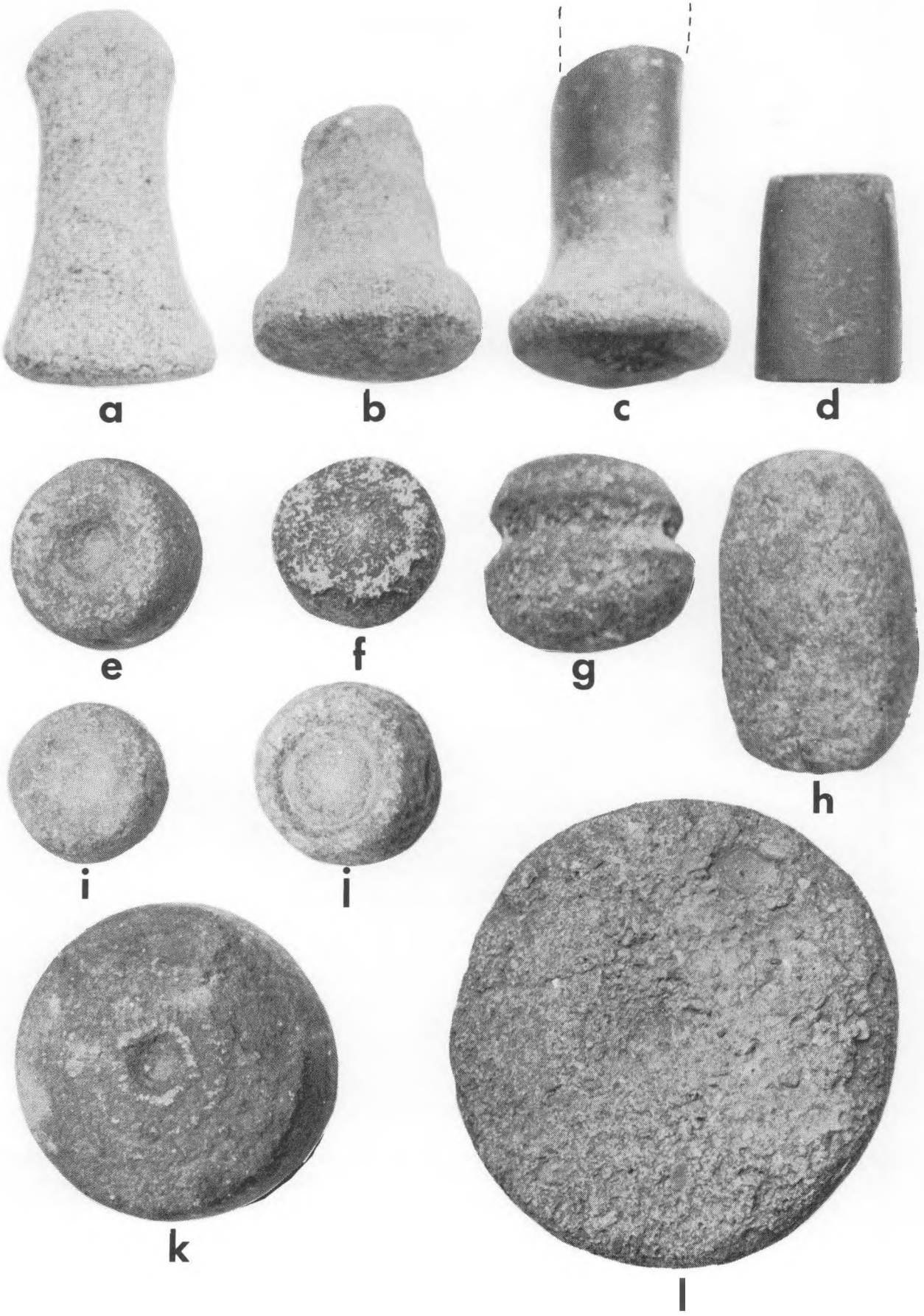


Fig. 81. *Bone artifacts and wooden mask from sites on Quatsino Sound, in local collections. a, portion of anthropomorphic whalebone club from EcSw 1. b, gambling bone, EcSx 2. c, whalebone shuttle, EcSw 1. d, wolf mask, EdSv 6. a–c, actual size. d, about 1/3 actual size.*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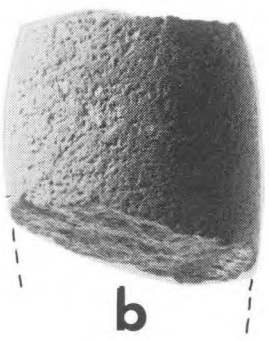

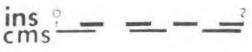

Fig. 82. left — *Pecked stone tools from EcTa 1 on Quatsino Sound in a local collection. a – c, flanged mauls. d, cylindrical maul. e, f, i – l, circular stones. g, grooved maul. h, hammerstone-grinder. About one-half actual size.*

Fig. 83. above — *Pecked stone tools from sites on Quatsino Sound. a, end-perforated sinker or anchor, EdSv 8. b, grinding stone fragment. c, club head, EdSx 5. d, cylindrical maul, EdSw 3.*

Fig. 84. *Coppers from Quatsino Sound sites in local collections.*

sites which might provide the most information about the cultures of this period are Kequesta (EqSu 6), Clatux (EcSx 1), and Klaskino.

Cultural Relationships

The artifacts which we observed in local collections are a guide to the relationships of the cultures of Quatsino Sound to those of the remainder of the Northwest Coast. There are similarities in artifact types and styles to both the Nootkan region to the south and to the Kwakiutl region to the north. Circular stones, cylindrical mauls, shale or greenstone adze blades, and grooved bark beaters have known distribu-

tions primarily to the Kwakiutl region to the north. The styles of unilaterally barbed bone points, flanged mauls, and whalebone clubs, are more common to the south. The extreme rarity of chipped stone projectile points suggests that Quatsino clearly belongs culturally in the Wakashan sub-area which has so far failed to yield evidence of chipped stone points in abundance at any period of time.

Conclusions

The survey resulted in the recording of 76 archaeological sites of which the majority are habitation rather than special purpose sites. The sites appear to cover a long time span, although no absolute dates have been obtained. The oldest remains are chipped stone industries found at several beach sites. These industries are similar to those in Pasika phase sites near the Fraser Canyon. Middle period components are likely present at several of the deep middens on Quatsino Sound. Late period sites exhibit complexes of bone and pecked stone artifacts similar to those found in other parts of the Wakashan region of the Northwest Coast.

A planned archaeological program for the survey area could well focus on both salvage and excavation of selected sites. Those sites which are most in need of salvage are the already vandalized burial caves. Recording and reburial of these remains should be done only if the Indians wish it. A detailed recording of the pictographs should also be undertaken. All 14 pictograph sites exhibited figures in red paint; many are very faint and it will not be too many years before they are no longer visible. A planned excavation program should sample several sites in each time period in order to test the cultural-historical perspective presented on the survey data alone. Suggestions as to which sites would likely provide the most information have been given in the text.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This survey would not have been possible without the active cooperation of a great many individuals, and we wish to thank them for their assistance: Dora Bland and Mrs. Bland, Quatsino Sound; Tom Botel and Mr. and Mrs. Botel, Hecate Cove; Norman Charlie, Winter Harbour; Tricia Cotter, Kuprino; John Donaldson, Drake Island; John Eilertsen and Family, Coal Harbour; Harold Hole, Coal Harbour; Mrs. Howich, Hecate Cove; Mr. Ildstad, Winter Harbour; Dave O'Conner, Port Hardy; Patrick Schreiber and Family, Port Alice; Bjorn Simonsen, Archaeological Sites Advisory Board; John Stevenson, Hecate Cove; George Walkus, Tsulquate Band; Frank Wallas, Quatsino Band; Herbert Warren, Port Hardy; Gordon Zealand, Port Hardy; SFU Students Brian Apland and Joyce May, assisted us on the survey itself.