

THE MIDDEN

Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

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The Midden

Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

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Submissions and exchange publications should be directed to the Editor. Contributions on subjects germane to B.C. archaeology are welcomed: maximum length 1,500 words, no footnotes, and only a brief bibliography (if necessary at all). Guidelines available. Telephone inquiries: 873-5958.

The next issue of *The Midden* will appear mid-June 1990.

Contributors this issue: Kathryn Bernick, Skooker Broome, Geordie Howe, Phyllis Mason, Heather Pratt, John Robinson.

THE COVER: Antler carving from Tsawwassen; 59 mm long. Photo by Skooker Broome.

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The Society



The **Archaeological Society of British Columbia** is dedicated to the protection of archaeological resources and the spread of archaeological knowledge.

Meetings featuring illustrated lectures are held on the second Wednesday of each month (except July and August) at 8:00 p.m. in the Vancouver Museum Auditorium. Visitors and new members are welcome!

President:

Terry Spurgeon (464-1984)

Vice President:

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Affiliated Chapters:

Fraser Valley. Meetings featuring illustrated lectures are held on the third Tuesday of each month (September to May) at 7:45 p.m. on the Fraser Valley College campus in Abbotsford. President: Thelma McIntyre (853-1495). Membership Secretary: Andy Purdy (823-4920).

Victoria. President: Shirley Cuthbertson (c/o Royal B.C. Museum).

COMING TOPICS:

May 9: Prof. A. H. Siemens (Geography, UBC): Prehispanic wetland agriculture in coastal Vera Cruz.

June 13: John Porter (Canadian Parks Service, Calgary): the restoration program at Fort Langley and recent prehistoric discoveries.

Is archaeology a viable career?

IT DEPENDS on whether you want to be an archaeologist or do archaeology. Few, if any, make a living at the latter. Career archaeologists teach, attend meetings, review development proposals and impact assessments, attend meetings, monitor construction projects, attend meetings, and take inventory. They seldom go to exotic places (though the Parliament Buildings in Victoria come close).

A lucky few get coveted university appointments that encourage active research. Even so, professors spend much of their time teaching, coping with institutional bureaucracy, and hustling research grants—hoping they can squeeze in the time to write up their data before it's out of date.

Lab instructors, lecturers, and college teachers are not paid to do research and rarely have institutional support to do it on their own time (assuming they have the energy after teaching large classes, marking exams, sitting on committees, and counselling students).

Consulting archaeologists usually spend considerable time in the field, but there is seldom scope for research. Developers want to satisfy legal requirements quickly and cheaply and often insist on confidentiality, which poses further limitations. Scrabbling for contracts and churning out reports that must

be jargon-laden to be accepted does not create a research atmosphere.

A (decreasing) number of museum curators get several days a month for research—as likely as not to be eaten up by extra meetings, uncooperative computers, visitors, strikes, etc. Like university professors, those who produce, work on their projects evenings and weekends.

Resource management personnel must be the most depressed of all—that is, those who began with a vision of adventure and idealism (those who dreamed of pushing paper will be as happy as clams). Sites are being destroyed at a faster rate than the handful of office staff can keep track of, let alone deal with. Moreover, in this province, resource managers aren't expected to do research.

One can do archaeology—with an independent income, or in one's leisure time (when others go to the beach, parties, concerts, golf, ski trips). Archaeologists might be better off, however, planning to live long and retire early. Avoid stress, concentrate on (decaf) coffee breaks and pension plans. Maybe the sites will all disappear and we can do archaeology like other people, by fantasy, watching *Indiana Jones* reruns.

The question may not be whether we can afford to do archaeology, but whether we can afford not to. □

- Kathryn Bernick

News Bits

Victoria turns to fossils

The B.C. Archaeology Branch has been busy developing policy options for managing the province's paleontological resources. Public input has already been solicited. Branch spokesperson Ray Kenny does not know when (or whether) the policy recommendations will be made public.

Fauna results in

Wendy Unfreed, now a staff archaeologist with Bison Historical Services Ltd., Calgary, thanks the many ASBC members who volunteered on the 1986 Point Grey excavation project. She donated a bound copy of her recently completed M.A. thesis (a study of the faunal remains) to the ASBC library so that "those who participated in the research will get a chance to see the results of their labour and will find out that it was not in vain."

Librarians collect histories

The B.C. Library Association received a grant from the Heritage Trust to prepare an annotated bibliography of local histories of British Columbia communities. It will focus on the distribution of non-native settlements, means of livelihood, social institutions, and everyday lives of women and children and will be available in print and on computer through the UBC library.

CBC reruns Ideas

CBC Radio will rebroadcast Christopher Moore's program "Peopling the New World" on May 23, 1990. And on June 8, Miles Richardson's lecture "Can there be a Rapprochement between Native and Other Canadian Cultures?" Both are on the Ideas program, 9:05-10:00 pm.

Conferences

UASBC

The April 28-29, 1990 Underwater Archaeological Society of B.C.'s *Shipwrecks Symposium* will be held at the Student Union Building, UBC. Featured guest speakers include Hilary Stewart on *The Adventures and Sufferings of John Jewitt — The Boston*, Robert Turner on *Sternwheelers of British Columbia*, Peter Throckmorton on *Shipwrecks of the Falklands*, and others. Registration \$20.00. Advance tickets and further information from Mike Paris 738-1217.

Heritage Society

The 12th annual conference of the Heritage Society of B.C. will be held May 24-27, 1990 at the Surrey Inn, Surrey, B.C. Highlights include a *Community Pride* workshop and panel discussions on *Rural and Urban Development* and on *Heritage Planning*. Registration \$150.00. For further information call 688-9590 or 591-4303.

Heron carving from Tsawwassen, showing opposite side from that on the cover. 59 mm long. Photo by Skooker Broome.

The Tsawwassen Heron

by Kathryn Bernick and Geordie Howe

ANYONE who's seen the gracefully poised great blue herons on the Tsawwassen mud flats won't wonder at their popularity in local prehistoric art. The latest find, an antler carving, comes from Arcas Ltd.'s excavations last year at the Tsawwassen midden DgRs 2.

The object is carved in the round, though most of the detail appears on the nearly identical broad sides. The body and head were connected by two arcs, but one is broken and missing, leaving only the curved neck.

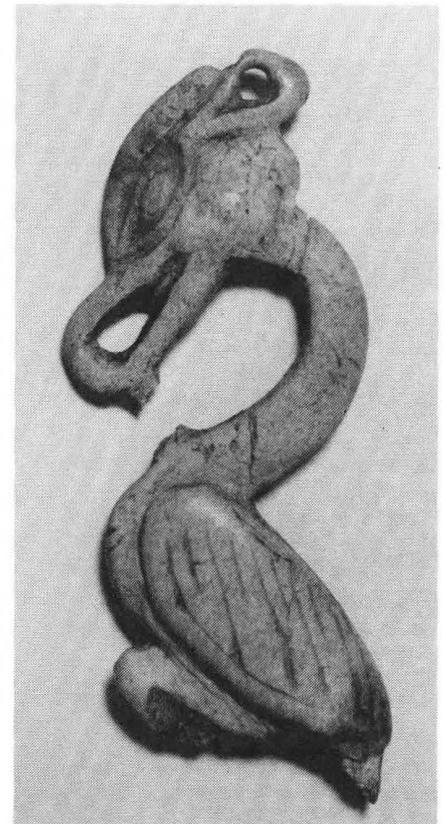
The head features an open beak with the tips touching and an elongated perforation for suspension. The eye is executed in a characteristic "Northwest Coast style" with a central ovoid and a raised formline. The body, which measures 28 x 13 x 8 mm, is largely covered by the folded wings, with incised lines denoting the feathers. Both the tail and the legs are broken off and missing. One leg appears to

be bent up, suggesting that the heron is standing on one leg.

Though incomplete, the Tsawwassen artifact bears a remarkable likeness to the heron carving from the Marpole Site (illustrated in *Artifacts of the Northwest Coast* by Hilary Stewart, p.141). The Marpole carving is larger and more robust. It features a straight neck, closed beak, raised crest, and straight legs that end in a pestle. The two images have similar bodies, as well as large heads and large ovate eyes.

The Marpole specimen is associated with the Marpole Phase climax period of Fraser Delta culture history. The Tsawwassen carving is apparently contemporaneous. It was found 20 cm below the surface in a stratum with a radiocarbon age of 1780 ± 100 years, which places it well within Marpole times.

Both carvings display typical elements of Northwest Coast Indian



art, including the bi-pointed eye with ovoid and formline, negative space incorporated into the design, semi-angular curves, and contained movement. The Tsawwassen heron is an important addition to the growing body of Marpole Phase art and further proof of the antiquity of Northwest Coast stylistic traditions. □

ASBC member and Midden Editor Kathryn Bernick is an archaeologist based in Vancouver.

ASBC member Geordie Howe directed the 1989 Tsawwassen excavations for Arcas Ltd. He is an M.A. candidate at SFU.

Glenrose, the oldest wet site

A *WEEK-LONG* investigation last month by Morley Eldridge (Millennia Research) confirmed the presence of prehistoric perishable artifacts at the Glenrose Cannery Site (*DgRr 6*), on the south arm of the Fraser River in Delta. Basketry, cordage, and wood objects, as well as artifacts made of bone and stone and faunal remains were excavated hydraulically from the intertidal beach on the riverbank.

The perishables were first noticed by a neighbour who collected a basketry artifact eroding from the beach a year and a half ago. The Archaeology Branch had the item radiocarbon dated. The resulting estimate, 3995 ± 90 B.P., dates the Glenrose waterlogged artifacts to the St. Mungo Phase and establishes them as the oldest perishables yet found on the Northwest Coast.

In the early 1970s, UBC archaeologists investigated the Glenrose midden behind the beach where they found evidence of three cultural components: Old Cordilleran (8150 - 5700 B.P.), St. Mungo (4300 - 3300 B.P.), and Marpole (2300 - 2000 B.P.). The perishables are likely related to the middle component. Stakes now visible on the beach during low tide may be remains of fish traps.

The culture-bearing waterlogged deposits are embedded in layers of silty clay just below the beach pebbles. Artifacts and other material including human skeletal remains are being exposed on the beach by erosion.

Decisions about further work at the site—salvage excavation and/or stabilization of the deposit—await the completion of Eldridge's report. □

Sunshine Coast loses sites

A *YEAR AGO*, Ian Wilson found a "lithic scatter" site near Sechelt in the path of the soon-to-be-built Vancouver Island natural gas pipeline. This spring, while salvaging the first, he discovered an already disturbed shell midden about 2 km from the coast.

The inland setting suggests an occupation of some antiquity, when sea levels were higher than today. *The Midden* has learned that there are plans to radiocarbon date samples of

shell from the site, though little remains for detailed investigation. Reportedly, the site was largely destroyed by road construction unrelated to the pipeline.

A zoomorphic bird image carved stone bowl found by archaeologists in the disturbed midden deposits makes the loss of this site all the more regrettable. At press time, the Archaeology Branch did not know what, if anything, would be done about the situation. □

Two M.A. theses on British Columbia archaeology were completed late last year at out-of-province universities. **Billy Ray Roulette's**, at Western Washington University, Bellingham, is titled "Cobble Chopper Sites in Northwest Washington and Southwest British Columbia: A New Interpretation." **Wendy J. Unfreed** wrote hers at the University of Calgary — "A Faunal Analysis of the Point Grey (*DhRt 5*) Site, Vancouver, B.C." . . . **Bjorn Simonsen**, who finished his M.A. a long time ago and went on to be British Columbia's first provincial archaeologist and then a private consultant, is embarking on a new career. He's bought a yacht brokerage business, so next time

you're in Victoria Harbour, look for his sign, Yachts West . . .

The **Saskatchewan Archaeological Society** is going after a higher profile, by taking out a classified ad in the *Western Producer*, western Canada's most widely read farm newspaper. They arranged to be listed under the heading "Archaeology," which, coincidentally, comes between "Antiques" and "Auction Sales" . . . The **Ontario Archaeological Society** reprinted a recent article from *The Midden* — "Archaeology: Fascinating, but What Is It?" by Andrew Mason, Vicki Feddema, Deborah Hayles, and Lee McFarlane; in the Jan./Feb. 1990 issue of *Arch Notes* 90(1):24-26.

Events & Exhibits

Penticton Museum

PETROGLYPHS & PICTOGRAPHS — a Royal B.C. Museum travelling exhibit. May 11 through July 2, 1990.

Fraser - Fort George Regional Museum

BLOOD FROM STONE: Making and Using Stone Tools in Prehistoric British Columbia — a UBC Museum of Anthropology travelling exhibit. June 4 to July 27, 1990.

Surrey Centennial Museum

Prof. R.G. Matson (UBC) will present a slide show and discussion of his current research at the Crescent Beach site. Thursday, May 3, 1990, 7:00 pm.

Royal B.C. Museum, Victoria

Conservator Mary Lou Florian will talk on "Conserving Shipwrecks", based on current findings of the Jason Project Exploration in Lake Ontario. Wednesday, May 10, 1990, 7:30 pm, in the Newcombe Theatre. \$2.00 admission.

The Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia

by John Robinson

LESS THAN thirty years ago marine archaeology was described as "this silly business you do underwater." Happily, attitudes have changed, but in the early days, the difficulties were not merely in developing techniques and technology for conducting archaeology underwater. What sustained the early pioneers of the field? Part of the answer to that question must be—"excitement." The new self-contained underwater breathing equipment known as SCUBA was introduced in the 1950s. Not since the earliest days of flight had the same sense of adventure and new frontiers so prevailed. Suddenly, "lost" evidence of human endeavour, from shipwrecks to whole cities, were available for exploration and study.

The Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia (UASBC)

was founded by a small group of individuals who had caught some of the excitement of marine archaeology and who were also concerned for the province's underwater sites in the face of a large and growing diving community. The catalyst that brought them together was a Continuing Education course on marine archaeology held at the University of British Columbia in 1975. The group set about building a non-profit society dedicated to promoting interest in underwater archaeology and conserving, preserving, and protecting our maritime heritage.

The main focus of UASBC activity began and largely has remained on shipwrecks, which are one of the most visible parts of the submerged resource, and, hence, the part most at risk. There are estimated to be

UASBC members prepare for a survey dive. UASBC photo.



over 1,200 sunken vessels on the B.C. coast and an unknown number in lakes and waterways. Research, education, survey, and preservation of sites and artifacts have been the means chosen to achieve the society's aims and objectives.

Education has always been a top priority. Diver training programs in the province produce anywhere from 1,500 to 2,000 new divers every year. Without some awareness of the importance and finite nature of the underwater sites they visit, these divers would put an unendurable pressure on the resource. Thanks to the cooperation of the dive stores and individual instructors, we are able to reach many of these people through lectures, slide shows, and charter boat operators on the coast. Most of them now require that their customers "take nothing but

photographs, leave nothing but bubbles," to paraphrase the Sierra Club's slogan. Society members give lectures to many interested groups including historical societies, museums, and boaters. A conference is hosted every April with speakers from around the world presenting papers on a range of topics related to maritime history and archaeology.

The UASBC is very active in the field. By channelling the members' diverse expertise and interests, the society has completed over 200 search and survey expeditions, finding three previously undiscovered shipwrecks and producing status survey reports of many of the province's coastal areas. In the process, we have developed or used numerous underwater techniques including underwater sleds, side-scan

sonar, sub-bottom profiler, photographic and video surveys, measuring, drafting, recording, and excavating.

The shipwreck status survey reports completed to date cover the southern Gulf Islands, Clayoquot and Nootka sounds, and Barkley Sound, as well as work performed on the individual ships *Ericsson* (1892) and *Lord Western* (1853). Our latest survey, a three year effort around southern Vancouver Island from Sooke to Sidney, is just winding up. The reports detail the results of research on each vessel, existing features, and condition of each site. Recommendations are presented for further action where required. So far, the provincial government has designated seven locations as heritage sites and approved the placement of information plaques on

a number of others. One site, the *Del Norte* (1868) in Porlier Pass, has been marked with an information/mooring buoy. The survey revealed that anchors of visiting vessels were causing severe damage to the remains below. Other recent projects undertaken by the UASBC include an inspection of Restoration Bay for evidence of Capt. Vancouver's visit (as guests of Simon Fraser University's Archaeology Department) and a test excavation off the prehistoric site at Montague Harbour, under the direction of Norm Easton.

Funding and support for all this activity has come from various sources. The B.C. Heritage Trust, the Heritage Conservation Branch, and the Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch have played key roles with encouragement and direction, as well as funding. Membership dues and volunteered

time, equipment, and expertise from members and others have been vital. The Vancouver Maritime Museum has been tremendously supportive, as have many B.C. companies. We are especially fortunate that B.C. is home to many of the world's leaders in subsea technology and the society has often benefitted from their generous help.

The UASBC's membership is growing and presently stands at just over 200. The majority are concentrated in the Lower Mainland and on Vancouver Island, but numbers are slowly increasing in the Interior. One of the society's greatest strengths is in the enormous scope of expertise and experience available "in house" — welders, doctors, foresters, lawyers, and tug boat skippers. Even archaeologists. Diving qualifications have never been a prerequisite for membership and many members pursue research and other non-diving activities.

The next two years will be busy ones for the UASBC, if all current plans are pursued. A status survey of the Vancouver area has been proposed, as well as a continuation of the work at Montague Harbour. April will see a search for a nineteenth century paddlewheeler in the Kootenays and the society's fifth annual Shipwrecks Symposium. Other on-going projects include the cataloguing of artifacts recovered from the sea and presently held by private collectors, work with our sister group, the Artificial Reef Society of B.C. in creating alternative dive sites for the province, and the conservation of marine artifacts.

The UASBC meets at the Vancouver Maritime Museum on the last Wednesday of each month at 7:30 pm. Everyone is welcome. Correspondence should be addressed to the Underwater Archaeological Society of B.C., c/o Vancouver Maritime Museum, 1905 Ogden Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6J 1A3. □



Porthole from a 19th century shipwreck in Barkley Sound. UASBC photo.

John Robinson is a diver and an 11-year member of the UASBC. He is currently Conservation Director.

The Case of the Wandering Walrus

IN OCTOBER 1989, Bjorn Simonsen's test excavations at the Comox Harbour Site, *DkSf 4*, turned up a portion of a cervical vertebra from a large, probably adult male, Pinnoped walrus. The bone, which was found about 60 cm below the surface, had to be sent to the Zooarchaeological Identification Centre in Ottawa to confirm identification as there are no comparative specimens in B.C.

Further investigations last month failed to uncover additional elements of the skeleton.

Simonsen told *The Midden* that the find represents the only firm record of Pacific walrus south of the Aleutian Islands. A walrus tusk fragment was recovered at Namu on the central B.C. coast, and a tusk artifact at a Prince Rupert Harbour site, but these, Simonsen says, likely document trade in walrus ivory.

How did a walrus bone come to be in Comox? Simonsen declines to speculate. "It's a mystery," he says. □

Trust supports archaeology

AT ITS FEBRUARY MEETING, the B.C. Heritage Trust approved financial assistance to four archaeological projects; however, for the third consecutive year, the Borden scholarship was not awarded.

The successful proposals include an overview study of archaeological sites in Sto:lo traditional territory, which stretches along the Fraser River from Fort Langley to Spuzzum. The project will be conducted by Gordon Mohs under the auspices of the Sto:lo Tribal Council.

The Cranbrook Museum received a grant for Wayne Choquette to compile an inventory of heritage sites in the Cranbrook area.

An award to the Tsawwassen Band will fund detailed mapping and survey of the remaining extensive undisturbed area of the *DgRs 2* Tsawwassen midden. The work will

be done in conjunction with Arcas, the archaeological consultants who, last year, carried out salvage excavations at now-destroyed portions of the site.

A joint SFU-UBC venture received funding to retain Kitty Bernick to prepare an overview study of waterlogged archaeological sites in the Lower Mainland.

Related non-archaeology projects supported by the Trust include preparation and display, by the Courtenay Museum, of an elasmosaur specimen found recently near Courtenay. It is the only known find of this type of plesiosaur (an extinct marine reptile) west of the Rocky Mountains.

Douglas & McIntyre received a publications assistance award to bring out Hilary Stewart's new book on B.C. totem poles, scheduled to appear in the fall of 1990. □

A superb book

Northern Athapaskan Art: A Beadwork Tradition by Kate C. Duncan. 1989. Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle. 224 pp., ills., bibl., index. \$45.00.

THE NORTHERN ATHAPASKANS live in Subarctic western Canada and Alaska, including the northern interior of British Columbia. Their art is poorly known, even among anthropologists, which didn't, however, stop art historian Kate C. Duncan and the University of Washington Press from producing a superb book.

Based on Duncan's Ph.D. dissertation (Univ. of Washington 1982), **Northern Athapaskan Art** looks at beadwork, mainly on clothing, from the turn of the 19th century. Introductory chapters document the history and culture of the Athapaskans, their art, the origin and development of floral design, and beads and beadwork.

Duncan identifies five regional styles of beaded embroidery: Great Slave Lake-Mackenzie River, Liard-Fraser, Yukon-Tanana, Tahltan, and Interior Coast. For each region, she presents brief summaries of the peoples and traditional costume, a description of the style, motifs and designs, and examples from museum collections.

Northern Athapaskan Art is beautiful. Forty-four colour plates and dozens of black and white photos depict exquisite specimens of a dynamic and creative art form. The illustrations are so stunning, however, that I found it difficult to concentrate on the text. Yet, I'm glad I made the effort, because Duncan has a lot to say—about Athapaskan

culture in transition, about women's art, and about "ethnic" style. □

- Kathryn Bernick

Midden Editor Kathryn Bernick is an archaeologist based in Vancouver.

A rare opportunity

Assu of Cape Mudge: Recollections of a Coastal Indian Chief by Harry Assu with Joy Inglis. 1989. University of British Columbia Press, Vancouver. 163 pp., ills., bibl., index. \$29.95 (hardcover), \$19.95 (paper).

UBC PRESS has an unmitigated winner with this publication. There are maps aplenty, placed where they best illustrate Harry Assu's stories of the origins and movements of the We-Wai-Kai band. Wonderful photographs bring to life many of the people named in Chief Assu's genealogy, while Hilary Stewart's sensitive drawings of memory and imagination take up where photographs leave off. A linguistic key and orthography of the Kwakwaka'wakw language are to be found in appendices, along with other anthropological material that unobtrusively expands on the main text. Best of all is Chief Harry Assu's biography.

Over a number of years, Chief Assu talked with his friend and neighbour Joy Inglis about his family, his people, his life. He told her stories of the origins of the We-Wai-

Kai and their relations with other Lekwiltok and northern Salish bands with whom they came in contact and intermarried. He told of how these marriages gave the Assu family the rights to various names, masks, and dances. He spoke of the potlatches he remembers, of the ceremonies and the family members they honoured. He reminisced about 19th and 20th century technology and the changes that logging and seine fishing have made to his village of Cape Mudge. He spoke of his deep connection to the United Church, which he sees as having been a positive force in We-Wai-Kai life. All this Joy Inglis has written down and, though one knows better, nowhere does her own voice intrude.

Harry Assu's life has been rich as only a life skilfully woven between myth and fact can be. He is a successful and prosperous fisherman who fully participates in addressing the problems facing the salmon and herring fisheries in the 1990s. He is a caring father, husband, and son whose widely extended family is a source of great pride to him. He is a fully aware citizen whose position within the We-Wai-Kai means not only the traditional honours accorded him at feasts, but also deep responsibility to his people and to his community.

Thanks to Joy Inglis we have a rare opportunity to see a people through the eyes of a fine leader whose leitmotiv has been family, work and honour... those "old-fashioned" virtues this poor old world still needs. □

- Phyllis Mason

ASBC member Phyllis Mason is a library technician who works at Vancouver Community College-Langara library.

Full of information

Senewélets: Culture History of the Nanaimo Coast Salish and the False Narrows Midden by David V. Burley. 1989. Royal B.C. Museum. Memoir No.2. 132 pp., ill., bibl. \$8.00 (paper).

SENEWÉLETS is the name of a former seasonal village on Gabriola Island inhabited by the Halkomelem-speaking Nanaimo Coast Salish. Another name for this village is the False Narrows midden (*DgRw 4*).

In 1966 and 1967, excavations were undertaken at the site because of concerns that the site was slowly disappearing due to development. **Senewélets**, the book, presents the results of the excavations and of David Burley's analysis carried out and presented as part of his 1977 doctoral research.

Senewélets is interesting from cover to cover. The colour picture on the front is a distinctive stylized beetle pendant found among grave goods in what Burley thinks may be a shaman's burial. The publication does not rely on an impressive cover alone; it also packs a lot of information into its 130-odd pages. Burley presents information on the local history and the investigation of the False Narrows midden, the artifact assemblage recovered, the delineation of cultural components, a comparison of the different cultural components, an interpretation of settlement pattern, information concerning the large burial population recovered from the site, and a very good appendix that focuses on artifact description.

Burley states his objectives for this work in the first few pages. He says that in 1977 his main objectives with

the False Narrows data were "centred upon assemblage quantification and the delineation of cultural components." Another goal of his doctoral research was to be the first to define a culture history of the Marpole period, which dates between approximately 500 B.C. and A.D. 900, depending on the area.

In **Senewélets**, he easily surpasses these goals. He also points out that the report is not as complete as he would like, because detailed faunal analysis and study of the by-products of stone tool manufacture were not undertaken for his 1977 objectives. Such information would be valuable in learning more about prehistoric

Coast Salish subsistence and technology. Further restrictions were placed on Burley because the data he was working with were not his own (every archaeologist knows how hard it can be to work with another's data).

Nevertheless, with the information available to him, Burley has written an informative report—easy to read, well laid-out, and full of information. □

Heather Pratt

ASBC member Heather Pratt is an M.A. candidate in the Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology, UBC.

New Publications

Kitwanga Fort Report by George F. MacDonald. 1989. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Ottawa. (Mercury Series, Directorate Paper No. 4.) 130 pp., ill., bibl. Report of 1979 archaeological excavations and ethnohistoric research at a hill-top village site on the Skeena River near Kitwancool. Previously published by Parks Canada, Manuscript Report No. 341.

The Outer Shores edited by Geoffrey G.E. Scudder and Nicholas Gessler. 1989. Queen Charlotte Islands Museum press. 327 pp., ill., bibl. \$36.00 (hardcover) plus postage. Distributed by Dept. of Zoology, UBC, Vancouver V6T 2A9, attn. Edie Bijdemast (228-3682).

22 papers presented at the 1984 Queen Charlotte Islands international symposium. Topics cover physical setting, biological characteristics, and human history. Archaeology contributions by Nicholas Gessler and Knut R. Fladmark.

The Development of the Pacific Salmon-Canning Industry: A Grown Man's Game edited by Dianne Newell. 1990. McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal. 303 pp., ill., bibl., glossary, index. \$34.95 (cloth).

Selected documents from the Henry Doyle papers (UBC archives) with annotations and essays by the editor. Doyle founded B.C. Packers in 1902 and was the unofficial industry historian.

Permits issued by the B.C. Archaeology Branch January through March 1990:

- 1990-1 Lindsay Oliver and Christopher Knusel: recovery of human skeletal remains and associated artifacts.
- 1990-2 Arnoud Stryd: excavations and monitoring highway construction, Tsawwassen Indian Reserve.
- 1990-3 Jean Bussey: overview and impact assessment, Canadian Hunter Exploration leases, northeastern B.C.
- 1990-4 Jean Bussey: impact assessment, Esso well sites, northeastern B.C.
- 1990-5 Keary Walde: impact assessment, petroleum and natural gas lease sites, pipelines, etc. in northeastern B.C.
- 1990-6 Bjorn Simonsen: inventory, vicinity of Boat Harbour, Vancouver Island.
- 1990-7 John Dewhirst: monitoring residential construction, Beaumont Ave., Maple Bay (*DeRv 12*).
- 1990-8 Morley Eldridge: inventory near Big Bay, Stuart Island.
- 1990-9 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, Pesh Gas Pipeline, northeastern B.C.
- 1990-10 Ian Wilson: inventory and impact assessment, Vancouver Island Terminal-Crofton transmission line.
- 1990-11 Ian Wilson: inventory and impact assessment, Crowsnest Resources Ltd., Telkwa coal project site.
- 1990-12 Morley Eldridge: monitoring and emergency impact management, Sew Pipeline construction, CRD east coast interceptor project.
- 1990-13 Bjorn Simonsen: inventory and impact assessment, *DfSg 2*, Aquilar Point near Bamfield.
- 1990-14 Arnoud Stryd: inventory and impact assessment of watermain installation at *DhRp 17*, Port Hammond.
- 1990-15 Leonard Ham: overview study, third runway and ancillary facilities, Vancouver International Airport.
- 1990-16 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of proposed Departure Bay Rd. improvement, conflict with *DhRx 16*, Nanaimo.
- 1990-17 Brian Hayden: excavations at *EeRl 7*, Keatley Creek, near Lillooet.
- 1990-18 John Dewhirst: inventory, crown land on north side of Chatham Channel, *EdSn 38*.
- 1990-19 Arnoud Stryd: monitoring and emergency impact management, residential construction, O'Hara Lane, Crescent Beach.
- 1990-20 Leonard Ham: monitoring and emergency impact management, construction at Marpole site, *DhRs 1*.
- 1990-21 Bjorn Simonsen: survey of *DkSc 1*, Gillies Bay, Texada Island
- 1990-22 Jean Bussey: impact assessment, ferrochromium plant, Port Hardy.
- 1990-23 Ian Wilson: inventory, lot 2, pl. 44284, Long Harbour, Saltspring Island.
- 1990-24 Morley Eldridge: exploratory excavations, intertidal zone at Glenrose Cannery site, *DgRr 6*.
- 1990-25 Bjorn Simonsen: excavations at *DkSf 4*, Comox District.
- 1990-26 Ian Wilson: inventory, residential construction, East Sooke Rd., Metchosin (*DcRv 24, 25*).
- 1990-27 John Dewhirst: inventory, Dan Talbot Logging, D.L. 15, Fanny Bay, Newcastle District.
- 1990-28 Arnoud Stryd: inventory, subdivision, D.L. 302, north bank of South Thompson River.
- 1990-29 Arnoud Stryd: inventory, proposed subdivision, NW 1/4 sec.4, north bank of South Thompson River.

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