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THE

MIDDEN

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THE MIDDEN

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sions and exchange publications should be directed to the appro-
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Bjorn Simonsen, Pamela Smith, Becky Wiggin

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FRONT COVER:

The top photo taken at the Esilau Village site (DjRi 5)
shows "D. Mitchell at work" as a student of Charles E.
Borden during the summer of 1962, hard at work in the
trenches. *Photo courtesy UBC Laboratory of Archaeol-
ogy.*

Thirty-two years later, and out of the trenches, D.
Mitchell is still at work. This time in June of 1994 at the
Kosapson Park site (DcRu 4) in Saanich where Mitchell
was principal investigator and chief instructor for the UVic
archaeological field school. *Photo courtesy Grant Keddie.*

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Van-couver Museum, 1100 Chestnut Street, unless noted
otherwise.*

September 13 **Ying Ying Chen**, PhD candidate, SFU

"Results of the 1994 Survey of Chinese Set-
tlements in the North Cariboo"

October 11 **TBA**

November 8 **TBA**

December 13 **TBA**



MIDDEN

Editor's Note

When the new editorial committee of *The Midden* met in February to discuss our publishing itinerary, we recognised the importance of the 1995 publication-year for B.C. archaeology. The Archaeological Society of British Columbia, now in its 29th year of existence, is witnessing a number of changes and developments in the heritage and archaeological aspects of the province. Among these are the retirements this year of two outstanding academics who have contributed, and who will continue to contribute, to the archaeology of the Pacific Northwest and British Columbia.

The formal retirements this year of Dr. Donald H. Mitchell from the Department of Anthropology, University of Victoria, and Dr. Roy Carlson, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, represent an important turning point in the archaeology profession of this province. They represent the first generation of local archaeologists, who cultivated their archaeological pursuits under the tutelage of Dr. Charles E. Borden at UBC in the 1950s and early 1960s. Their academic tenureships also roughly coincide with the founding of the ASBC in 1966.

It is in recognition of Dr. Mitchell's contributions to British Columbia archaeology that the editorial committee presents this

special thematic issue pertaining to his work and research in Pacific Northwest prehistory.

This issue consists of four major articles written by former students and colleagues of Dr. Mitchell which outline the breadth and scope of his influences in B.C. archaeology. I would like to thank the contributing authors: Pamela Smith, Sharon Keen, Becky Wigen, Bjorn Simonsen, and Dr. Leland Donald for their enthusiasm for this project, and for producing articles under deadline for this issue of *The Midden*. I am also very grateful to Dr. David Pokotylo who took the time from his other commitments to write the introduction to this issue, and to place the articles in their "historical context."

Photographs of Dr. Mitchell in the field are a rarity, and those used in this issue were donated by Sharon Keen, Grant Keddie and the UBC Laboratory of Archaeology. For the contributors who have worked with Dr. Mitchell on various and sundry projects, this assignment was a labour of love and respect. I believe that these feelings are revealed in all the articles found herein. For the editor, this makes this project a very gratifying experience.

Robbin Chatan
Guest Editor

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Donald Mitchell has made many significant contributions to Northwest Coast studies throughout his 30-year career. Probably best known to *Midden* readers is his 1971 *Syesis* monograph, *Archaeology of the Gulf of Georgia Area, A Natural Region and its Culture Types*; that presented a revised culture historic sequence that remains essentially intact to the present day. The *Syesis* publication also displayed Don's talent for lucid writing and careful attention to documentation of data. I have had the opportunity to collaborate with Don on a couple of projects over the past decade, and can certainly attest to the perseverance and rigor that he uses in the collection and analysis of archaeological data, and the reporting of research results!

The papers in this issue reflect on just a few of Don's many contributions. Bjorn Simonsen provides a lighthearted perspective on coastal archaeological survey fieldwork with Don, but he also draws attention to two other important activities. Although best known for his research on the coast, Don also carried out research in the central and southern interior plateau. This not only resulted in a number of papers on these investigations, but this experience recently proved invaluable in co-authoring with me a major review paper on Canadian Plateau prehistory for the forthcoming Plateau volume in the Smithsonian Institution *Handbook of North American Indians* series.

Simonsen also notes Don's activities in the early days of archaeological resource management in B.C. In fact, Don has continued to have a major role in the development of heritage conservation legislation well beyond his position as Field Director of the Archaeological Sites Advisory Board in the 1960s. He has been involved in some capacity with every provincial heritage legislative

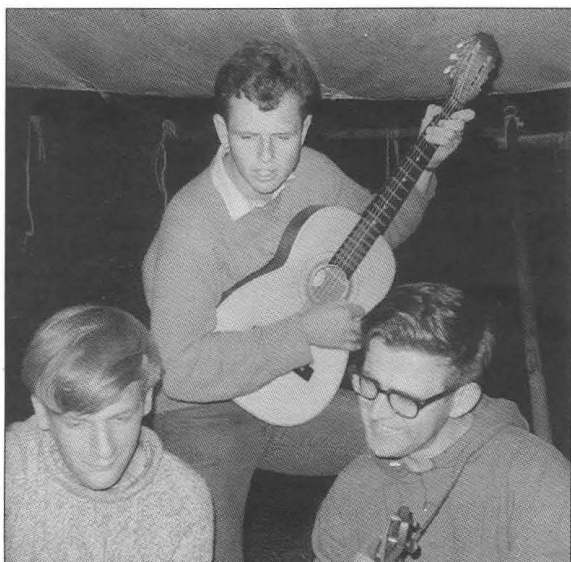
revision since 1960, and served on many heritage organizations and committees, including the British Columbia Heritage Trust and the "Project Pride" heritage legislation review task force.

Sharon Keen/Becky Wigen's and Leland Donald's papers show two major aspects of Donald Mitchell's perspective of anthropological archaeology. Throughout his career, Don consistently used ethnographic and ethnohistorical data to enhance his archaeological interpretation. With respect to archaeological methods, Don was a strong advocate of faunal analysis in the study of prehistoric economies, and was mentor for many of the zooarchaeologists now practicing in the province.

The collection and manipulation of faunal data also requires rigorous sampling and quantitative analyses, and Don was a pioneer in applying both methods to archaeological sites in British Columbia. He was among the first of archaeologists in British Columbia to use statistics in both the sampling and analysis of faunal remains, as well as artifact assemblages.

In summary, these papers provide *Midden* readers with a candid and insightful view of Donald Mitchell's diverse research interests and his contributions to Northwest Coast archaeology that may not be evident from his publications. Those of us who have had an opportunity to work directly with Don have benefited immensely as colleagues and students. From my personal experience, I know that Don will treat a good portion of his retirement time as an extended study leave, and I wish him well in both!

David Pokotylo
Dept. of Anthropology & Sociology
University of British Columbia



(left) The string band at Rebecca Spit campground on Quadra Island during the summer of 1966--Gregory Monks in the middle, Donald Mitchell on the right, and Ken Martin on the left--complemented by a jug band which included Ken Martin and Judy Buxton (right). Photos courtesy Sharon Keen.

EXCERPTS FROM AN INTERVIEW

DR. DONALD H. MITCHELL

by Pamela Smith

Donald Mitchell's career in archaeology spans over 30 years. He began as an instructor at the University of Victoria in 1965, served as first Chair of the newly established Department of Anthropology in 1974, advancing to his present position, Professor of Anthropology by 1984.

During this time, Mitchell introduced the concept of culture type to British Columbian archaeology, writing the highly regarded *Archaeology of the Gulf of Georgia Area, a Natural Region and its Culture Types* in 1971. This *Syesis* publication confirmed the proper order for the then known segment of the Strait of Georgia sequence as Locarno Beach, Marpole, and Gulf of Georgia, and argued successfully against inclusion of a separate Whalen Farm II 'phase'.

Breaking with his MA supervisor, C.E. Borden, who until then had attributed changing assemblages to migrations, Mitchell (1971:1) [see bibliography, pp13-14] contended that the Locarno Beach, Marpole, and Gulf of Georgia culture types represented a developmental sequence, "each succeeding from an outgrowth of its predecessor."

Known for his clear, concise written presentations, Mitchell was among the first of B.C. archaeologists to introduce statistics to archaeological sampling, description, and analysis. In the early 1970s, he began to collect column samples of faunal evidence, training some of B.C.'s leading faunal experts. As an anthropological archaeologist, Mitchell consistently used ethnographic evidence to enlighten his archaeological theories. During the 1970s and 1980s, he was one of the few to use ethnohistorical data to augment archaeological interpretation.

From the 1960s to the present, Mitchell was actively involved in critiquing and drafting provincial heritage legislation, serving with heritage related organizations and committees which included the Archaeological Sites Advisory Board (ASAB),

Provincial Heritage Advisory Board, Project Pride, and the B.C. Heritage Trust. In his role as a supervisor of graduate student programs, he influenced many well known Pacific Northwest archaeologists, including Steve Acheson, David Archer, Kathryn Bernick, Morley Eldridge, Gay Frederick, Diana French, Sharon Keen, Quentin Mackie, Gregory Monks, Bjorn Simonsen, Rob Whitlam, and Becky Wigen. In celebration of his retirement, I interviewed Donald Mitchell on May 29, 1994, two days before his 61st birthday.

PAMELA SMITH: Happy Birthday! You are retiring early. Will this give you the opportunity to conduct further research?

DONALD MITCHELL: Yes, I look on retirement as being a protracted study leave without teaching and committee responsibilities. I first hope to finish the monograph that Leland Donald and I have been working on dealing with salmon resources of the Wakashan. I also do not want to leave a legacy of unrecorded site assemblages.

SMITH: How did you get into archaeology?

MITCHELL: It was not a life-long ambition. This isn't a childhood fantasy come true. While working in Vancouver in the late 1950s, I took two night school courses at UBC, one in psychology and another in anthropology. Anthropology struck me as something very interesting to follow up and I leaned towards archaeology. There was an article in the *Province* that explained what Carl Borden was doing in the Fraser Canyon, showing him with a tray of pebble choppers. Suddenly, I had a name, somebody to go see. So, I went out and talked to him.

SMITH: It was Borden who recruited you?

MITCHELL: Or, I self-recruited through an interview with Borden. I started in the Anthropology program. It was only possible to take two courses in archaeology, both by Borden. I didn't have the right background--only a degree in Canadian history

and economics, as well as a commerce degree. So, I took a qualifying year, worked on the Fraser Canyon project in the summer, and in my second year I wrote my thesis. I was, I believe, Borden's third MA student.

SMITH: Did you know Wilson Duff?

MITCHELL: I didn't meet Wilson Duff until my oral exam at UBC. After I had submitted my thesis, the department head phoned me up one day to say that Wilson was in town and suggest that afternoon as a good time to have my oral exam!

Wilson and I got along well. I think he appreciated that I didn't push the data as far as some of the archaeologists he was familiar with. I was reluctant to make sweeping generalizations. The next year, he hired me to guide the Archaeological Sites Advisory Board's summer projects. We did the exploratory work at Montague Harbour and the results of this work suggested to me my PhD.

My arrival at the University of Victoria was directly attributable to the contact with Wilson Duff. He taught there part time, but was leaving Victoria for UBC. I was hired over the phone, essentially without interview, while still in Oregon finishing the PhD course work. That would be unheard of now, but then, all over North America universities were starting up or expanding and the recruitment pool was not big. The likeliest candidates for junior faculty were people like me--Depression babies--members of a very small age set.

SMITH: How did you come by the concept of culture type?

MITCHELL: The use of the concept of culture type was my answer to what was troubling Don Abbott during the late 1960s. We were both reacting to the same thing and Don dealt with it better and more fully in his 1972 article. It stems from Suttles. Both of us were his students and recognized that the incredible amount

of movement of people from place to place within the Salishan area was an ethnographic fact that archaeologists should take into account. I was reacting to what Borden and others had done when they took fairly unique areas with fairly unique assemblages and called them 'phases'. Considering the Suttles model, what they called phases could very simply be seasonal manifestations of the same group.

I wanted some overriding term which could be used to identify a unit that encompassed the various linked 'phases'. When I encountered Spaulding's writing and his use of the term 'culture type', this made sense to me. My response was to organize assemblages according to culture types. To my point of view the 'phase' assemblages from Musqueam, the San Juan Islands and Esilao in the Fraser Canyon were all simply facets of a single type, representing a single distinctive cultural adaptation.

SMITH: Do you think that your 1971 *Sythesis* monograph will be your most lasting intellectual contribution to B.C. archaeology?

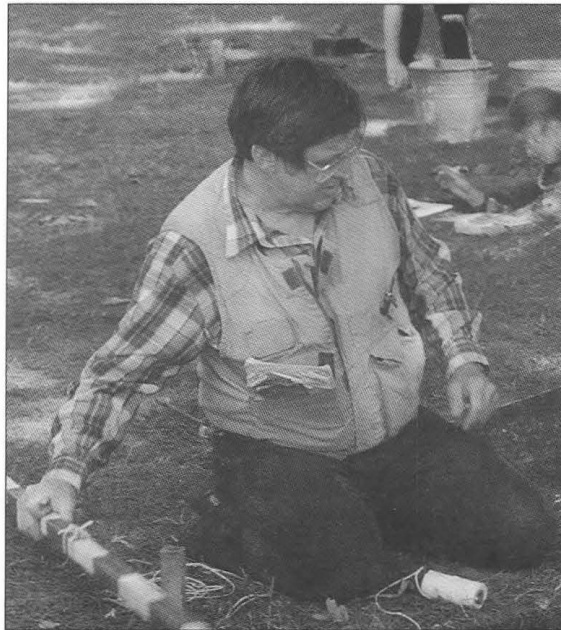
MITCHELL: Circumstances have left it unique and of value for a rather long time, but, really, it will be up to others to say what my lasting contributions are, and it may not be this generation that will know.

SMITH: Is it true that you have been involved with every provincial heritage legislative revision since 1960?

MITCHELL: Yes, in one way or another but usually with comparably little influence. In the time that I was involved, there were two significant revisions to heritage legislation. The Archaeological and Historic Sites first PROTECTION ACT was repealed and replaced by the HERITAGE CONSERVATION ACT.

When the HERITAGE CONSERVATION ACT came in, several serious errors were immediately apparent. From that time until the present version, I have been on whatever committees possible to agitate for revision, but not until Project Pride was there any real commitment to make a change. In that process, there was a chance to have a fair bit of influence. It was possible to do something.

We traveled around the province to 12 or 14 places and the hearings led to believable conclusions. It had a remarkable rejuvenating effect on heritage all over the province. The fact that we were going



Dr. Don Mitchell, principal investigator and chief instructor of the 1994 archaeological University of Victoria field school at the Kosampson Park site (DcRu 4) in Saanich. Photo courtesy Grant Keddie.

around seemed to light little sparks. It was a very exciting, altogether satisfying summer, and resulted eventually in the second major legislative revision.

SMITH: What about your involvement with the Heritage Trust?

MITCHELL: The Trust, a small Crown Corporation, was formed in that imperfect ACT put together in 1978. It has always been very building oriented, reflecting, perhaps, its roots in the successful redevelopment of Vancouver's Gastown, but over time the Trust did develop a research focus as well that led it into funding of archaeological and historic projects.

Although preparation for the five yearly meetings and the subcommittee work were exceptionally time consuming, staff support was always excellent and the Board members [ASAB] were a really fine group to work with. It was rewarding to find oneself in a position where ideas generated could quickly be implemented because the funds were there to make this possible. That doesn't often happen in life.

SMITH: Do you see a theme in your life?

MITCHELL: When I think back, looking for some sort of common thread that ties the parts of my life together, I realize that there have been an unusual number of opportunities to participate in new ventures. I certainly find that much more interesting than to carry routinely on.

During my undergraduate years and before returning for my MA, I worked in a family business that was expanding rather dramatically. I was involved in the start of a newspaper in Kitimat, and, of course, that meant being present at and reporting the birth and early years of a new town. Then, later, there was particular responsibility for building a fledgling book division of the company.

As a University, UVic was only two years old when I joined in 1965. We quickly expanded the faculty and programs. My years with the Archaeological Sites Advisory Board also associated me with the growth of a new organization. And, of course, doing archaeology is itself exciting and full of scope for new discovery. I have just never got stuck in drudgery.

SMITH: Is part of your leaving early that quest for new?

MITCHELL: I don't think so, but I think a spin off of it is that it will be. We have bought a place in the Cypress Hills, a part of southwestern Saskatchewan that is not only beautiful ranching country but also historically interesting. Right above our house is a flat where it is reputed Sitting Bull camped when he came into Canada. We will be spending at least the nicer parts of the next few years getting to know what is for me a new part of the country.

Pamela Smith received her BA in Anthropology from the University of Michigan, and her MA from UVic where Don Mitchell was her thesis supervisor. She continued with a MPhil from Cambridge (Archaeology), and is currently writing a book on the intellectual history of twentieth century prehistoric archaeology in Britain for her PhD dissertation at the University of Cambridge.

NEWS ITEMS

VANCOUVER MUSEUM

The 1995 annual general meeting of the Vancouver Museum Association was held on April 1st with approximately 300 concerned members in attendance. The meeting included lively discussion on a wide variety of topics such as the state of the school education programs, the financial status of the Vancouver museum, and certain problems with the Vancouver Museum 1994 Annual Report. Discussion focused on the future of the museum's archaeological exhibit, which has been closed for over a year. The AGM included the election of seven new members to the Board of Trustees, who will hold the office for a three year term. The newly elected board members are Joan Myers (vice president), Dr. Richard Pearson, Dr. Cole Harris, Barry Done, Maureen Carlson, Elsa Davis and Averil Kennedy.

CAA

The 1995 Canadian Archaeological Association met May 3-6 in Kelowna, B.C. Many of the sessions were devoted to archaeology in B.C. and western Canada. Some of the conference highlights included Bjorn Simonsen's discussion about the Craig Bay burial site, a session devoted to B.C.'s new heritage legislation, and a luncheon hosted by BC Women in Archaeology.

The CAA's 28th annual meeting was held during the conference with Halifax confirmed as the venue for the 1996 CAA conference, and possibly Saskatoon in 1997, and Victoria in 1998. During the AGM, members were presented with a letter drafted by the Secwepemc (Shuswap) Nation Tribal Council, which commented on the CAA's Draft Statement of Principles for Ethical Conduct Pertaining to Aboriginal Peoples. The Secwepemc felt the document was "well-intentioned," but failed to protect aborigi-

nal rights and provide appropriate ethical guidelines for the conduct of professional archaeologists. The letter included a list of points they felt archaeologists must recognize regarding the conduct of archaeological research. They firmly stated their position about archaeological work in their territory. Despite the serious content of this letter, limited discussion occurred regarding the statement and issues.

From HATZIC to XÁ:YTEM

The Hatzic site has a new name! It is now known as Xá:ytem, and a new longhouse and interpretive centre is located at the site at 35087 Lougheed Highway, three kilometres east of Mission.

The Xá:ytem Longhouse Interpretive Centre offered a series of free Thursday night lectures at 7:30 pm during the summer. The talks focused on a variety of anthropological and archaeological topics related to the Fraser Valley region: Greg Brass (MOA) presented *A New Fraser River Study*; Albert "Sonny" McHalsie, (Stó:lo Nation) spoke on *Stó:lo Territory*; Gordon Mohs (Stó:lo Nation) told about *Traditions of Death Among the River People*; and Dr. Mike Blake (UBC) on *Pyramids of the Fraser*.

The Xá:ytem Longhouse Interpretive Centre is offering interpretive tours of the site during the summer. Guides are on-site Sunday to Friday from 11:00 am to 5:00 pm. In addition, a special Children's Day is planned for August 27th from 1:00 to 4:00 pm. Admission to the site is by donation.

The Interpretive Centre is currently seeking volunteers who are interested in First Nations culture, history and spirituality. Volunteers will help with summer tour programs and special events. Cultural tourism training will be provided

to those who participate.

For a schedule of upcoming lectures, information on the Interpretive Centre, or to book a tour, phone (604) 820-9725, fax (604) 820-9735. For information on volunteer opportunities, ask for Darwin Douglas.

LALSR for CRM

The U.S. National Park Service, San Juan College, and Brigham Young University are sponsoring a workshop on Low Altitude Large Scale Reconnaissance (LALSR) for Cultural Resource Managers as it is applied to the recording of archaeological sites and features. The workshop includes lectures on the theory and practice of LALSR, practical experience in flight training and the construction of aircraft, discussions of photo interpretation as it applies to LALSR photography, and the applications of LALSR to cultural resource management.

A session is planned for August 1-9 at the Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems Laboratory, at San Juan College in Farmington, New Mexico.

For information on future workshops, contact:

National Park Service, RMjR-PPO, Attn: Steven L. De Vore, 12795 West Alameda Parkway, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO. U.S.A. 80225-0287.

MOA

During the months of July and August at the UBC Museum of Anthropology, First Nations students will be providing guided walks focusing on the totem poles. The tours will include presentations on traditional uses of the cedar tree, the Kwakwaka'wakw feasting system, and First Nations fishing on the Fraser River.

For further information on tours, contact MOA at 822-5087.

PERMITS

ISSUED BY THE B.C. ARCHAEOLOGY BRANCH, March - May 1995

- 1995-024 Ian Wilson: mitigative excavation of Intrawest's Craig Bay Estates Development.
- 1995-025 Ian Wilson: monitoring excavations near Monte Creek
- 1995-026 Heather Pratt: impact assessment of Strathcona timber supply area, Nootka Sound timber forest license.
- 1995-027 Ian Franck: impact assessment at Middle Arm bridge, Vancouver, Ministry of Transportation and Highways,
- 1995-028 Cal Richie: impact assessment of proposed highway approaches to Timber supply areable and Campbell Rivers, Vancouver Island Highway Project.
- 1995-029 John Dewhirst: impact assessment of Granite Bay, Quadra Island.
- 1995-030 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of Lot E, Plan 18145, Comox District.
- 1995-031 John Dewhirst: impact assessment of north shore of Sechart Channel (BarkleySound).
- 1995-032 John Dewhirst: impact assessment of property development on Ucluth Peninsula, Ucluelet.
- 1995-033 Brian Hayden: continued excavations at Keatley Creek
- 1995-034 Sandra Zacharias / Marjorie Smith: impact assessment and data recovery of archaeological deposits within the Lillooet Main Street revitalization project.
- 1995-035 Jim Spafford: impact assessment of Laidlaw, Lorenzetti Acres Ltd.
- 1995-036 Morley Eldridge: impact assessment of Craig Crossing, Vancouver Island Highway Project.
- 1995-037 Arnoud Stryd: impact assessment of MacMillan-Bloedel Clayquot and Barkley forestry operations.
- 1995-038 Morley Eldridge: impact assessment of Duke Point ferry terminal highway access.
- 1995-039 Rebecca Balcom: impact assessment of Clearwater Estates, Clearwater, B.C.
- 1995-040 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of forestry operations in Bill Creek.
- 1995-041 Jean Bussey: impact assessment of Sechelt Creek hydro project.
- 1995-042 Mike Rousseau: impact assessment of proposed subdivision at the confluence of Crowley Creek and the Similkameen River near Manning Park.
- 1995-043 Arnoud Stryd: impact assessment of MacMillan-Bloedel logging operations, Queen Charlotte Islands.
- 1995-044 Donald Mitchell: excavations at Kosapsom Park, Saanich
- 1995-045 Morley Eldridge: systematic data recovery, Vancouver Island Highway Project between Spencer's Road and Portage Inlet.
- 1995-046 Sandra Zacharias: impact assessment of proposed subdivision near 100 Mile House, Lillooet District.
- 1995-047 Bjorn Simonsen: archaeological inventory, woodlot 49, southeast slopes, Birkenhead River
- 1995-048 Arnoud Stryd: Ucluelet traditional territory archaeological inventory.
- 1995-049 Morley Eldridge: impact assessment of Ministry of Transportation and Highways bridge, Bulkley River.
- 1995-050 Heather Pratt: impact assessment of International Forest Products forestry operations, Clayoquot Sound.
- 1995-051 John Darwent: archaeological inventory and impact assessment of Tanizul Timber development within timber forest license vicinity of Trembleur and Stuart Lakes.
- 1995-052 Geordie Howe: impact assessment of a woodlot near Quesnel
- 1995-053 Rebecca Balcolm: impact assessment 10 km west of Merritt.
- 1995-054 Jim Spafford: impact assessment of Alexis Creek Band's proposed development at Michel Gardens along the Chilanko River near Redstone
- 1995-055 Jean Bussey: impact assessment of Tusequah Chief Mining project, Atlin, B.C.
- 1995-056 Morley Eldrige: impact assessment at Nascall Bay, Dean Channel.
- 1995-057 Morley Eldrige: impact assessment, Chase River segment, Ministry of Transportation and Highways Nanaimo Parkway Project.
- 1995-058 Arnoud Stryd: archaeological overview of the Lower Pitt River.
- 1995-059 John Derwent: inventory and assessment, Anaheim Lake area.
- 1995-060 Bjorn Simonsen: inventory for Western Forest Products' operations within timber forest license near Klimtu.
- 1995-061 Bjorn Simonsen: impact assessment near Mount Currie, Lillooet District.
- 1995-062 Bjorn Simonsen: inventory of small business forest enterprise program, Mid-Coast Forest District.
- 1995-063 Michael Blake: investigations at Scowlitz, UBC field School.
- 1995-064 Ian Wilson: impact assessment for three pipeline replacements on Williams Creek and Lakelse River near Terrace and Kaien Island, Prince Rupert.
- 1995-065 Wayne Choquette: impact assessment of a property subdivision on the east side of Windermere Lake, Kootnay Land District.
- 1995-066 Wayne Choquette: impact assessment of a proposed subdivision, Columbia Lake.

COASTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Bjorn Simonsen

A little known part of Don Mitchell's past history in archaeological research is his five-year stint as the field director for the old Archaeological Sites Advisory Board of B.C. (ASAB). This position was a precursor to the position of Provincial Archaeologist, established in May of 1971, when the province of British Columbia became the second province in Canada (the first being New Brunswick) to set up such an office for the administration of provincial archaeological resources.

In B.C. the responsibility for administering archaeological work and related activity had been allocated to the ASAB with the passage of the Archaeological and Historic Sites Protection Act in 1960. A few years later, "The Board," as it became known, appointed Don as its Field Director. This was a part-time position that Don filled along with his new teaching and research duties at the recently created University of Victoria.

More important for Don Mitchell, the position of ASAB Field Director allowed him to experience fieldwork in a number of regions of the province, including the Arrow Lakes and Interior Plateau areas. However, the position of Field Director also gave Don an opportunity to initiate a long-term archaeological inventory programme along the coast of British Columbia, an area in which Mitchell had a strong personal research interest.

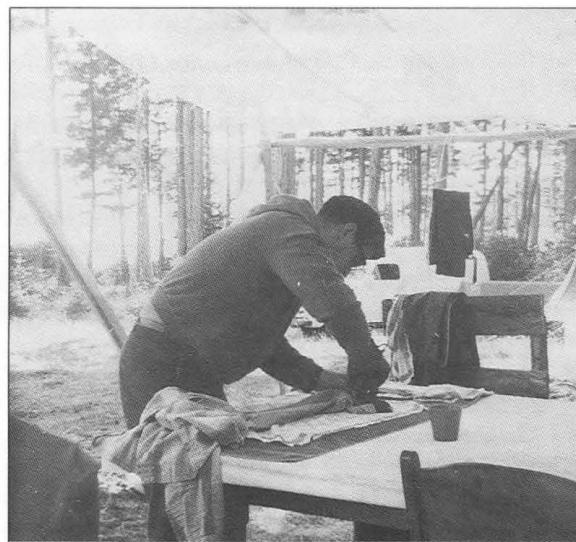
Don would spend the next decade or more, doing summer surveys in virtually every part of coastal B.C., and thus create a very significant legacy of site records which are still used today. In fact, it is almost impossible to do survey work anywhere on the coast of B.C. and not run into sites that were previously recorded by this prolific archaeologist. As a graduate-level student of Don Mitchell, I not only had the benefit of honing my own skills and interests in coastal archaeology

from his past and ongoing research, but was fortunate to have spent the better part of a summer—I think it was the summer of 1968—gunkholing around the coast with Don onboard his "boat", the *VERI*. The *VERI* occupies a venerable place in the lore of B.C., coastal archaeology. It had to be one of the ugliest boats around, and its crew would hide below whenever we entered any port. Everyone, that is, except Don. He had a long-lasting love affair with this ugly duckling which probably stemmed from the fact that he had personally converted the thing from a cast-off gillnetter to, what I am sure he believed to be, a trim coastal archaeological research machine complete with an ill-tempered, six-cylinder converted Chevy engine. Don took great glee in pointing out that UVic had a specially constructed research vessel long before the much-touted SFU vessel, the *SISIUTL*, was even a glimmer in Phil Hobler's active imagination.

Don pioneered coastal archaeological survey work in British Columbia by following in the wake of Philip Drucker who, in 1938, recorded and test-excavated a number of coastal middens between Prince Rupert Harbour and the Strait of Georgia. Like Drucker, Don obtained much first-hand information from local First Nations people, but augmented this with in-field visits to hundreds of sites which now form the core of the coastal site data record. Don believed that it was more important to carry out reconnaissance-level surveys than to take a lot of time in order to produce detailed documentation of each site visited. This could be done

at a later time, in the context of a more research-oriented programme of coastal archaeology. Although this approach is often criticised by the latest generation of field investigators who take as much as a day to produce a single site record, Mitchell reasoned that it was more important, in the context of doing archaeological resources management, to get as many triangles on the map as possible, rather than to produce only a few detailed site records for a particular area. Time has proven that this strategy was the right one, since it established a sound basis for later research and site management programmes on the coast.

After his BA from UBC in 1967, Simonsen surveyed the central and northern coast of B.C. with Mitchell, and completed an MA at UVic in 1971 on the archaeology of the Millbank Sound area with Mitchell as his thesis advisor. As Provincial Archaeologist during the '70s he worked with Mitchell on the provincial archaeology advisory board (ASAB).



Working on his dissertation in 1966 at the Rebecca Spit campground on Quadra Island, Don ironed with a "sad iron" that was heated on the Coleman stove since there was no electricity. The "Pink Panther" panel truck in the background was set up as Don's office. Photo courtesy Sharon Keen.

F.Y.I.

HALL, JOE, BEVERLEY O'NEIL, EMMA WILLIAMS, LINDA STILLER, SANDY THOMSON, AND BILL STEPHEN, eds.

1994 Government-To-Government Relations: Guidebook for Federal Agencies and Departments.

Free of charge from: Linda Stiller, Policy Advisor, Intergovernmental Affairs, DIAND, BC Region, 1550 Alberni Street, Vancouver, BC, V6G 3C5. Tel. (604) 666-5082; Fax (604) 666-9812.

A guide on the protocol between government, business interests, private citizens and the First Nations of B.C.; an indispensable resource for both government and Native representatives, including archaeologists. Includes a chronological history of Aboriginal events and issues in B.C., and the operating principals for the DIAND in government-to-government relations; lists B.C. Native councils, nations and bands and describes their traditional territories, language, political organisation, protocol issues, and population and group membership.

Makah Cultural and Resource Center Archives

Provides background and the types of materials contained in the MCRC. \$0.55 US.

Makah Cultural and Resource Center Information

An information booklet about the MCRC, its history, the building, and the exhibits. \$0.60 U.S.

Makah Language Program

Describes the history and goals of the Makah language program. \$0.60 US.

Makah Bibliography

A list of reference books, articles and research papers about the Makah Tribe. \$1.00 US.

Ozette Information

Basic information on this important Northwest Coast archaeological site. \$0.60 US.

Permanent Ozette Exhibition

General information about the Ozette exhibit and the archaeological materials displayed. \$0.60 US.

Ozette Exhibit Leaflet

Information concerning the permanent Ozette displays—marine-mammal hunting, bird and terrestrial-mammal hunting, fishing, canoes, tools, basketry, and other examples of ancestral Makah material culture. \$2.50 US.

Teacher Background Information

A booklet about the Makah Tribe written for educators. \$0.60 US.

All the above can be obtained from the Makah Cultural and Research Center (MCRC) which is situated at Neah Bay on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington, and houses the archaeological assemblage recovered from the Ozette site. Order from: The Makah Cultural and Research Center, PO Box 160, Neah Bay, WA 98357, USA. Tel. (206) 645-2711. There is a further \$0.60 US fee for more than one item mailed.

ASBC AGM

The Archaeological Society of British Columbia held its annual general meeting on June 14, 1995. The meeting included approval of the 1994 AGM minutes, brief reports from the executive committee and president, and election of officers for the 1995-96 term.

In addition, a section of the ASBC's constitution was amended. Section 2 (a)

which outlines the Society's purposes and objectives, which previously referred to the Provincial Heritage Act of 1977, and was amended to read:

The objects of this Society shall be:

(a) To protect the archaeological and historical heritage of British Columbia and to this end to assist the various levels of government in implementing applicable heritage legislation.

By acclamation, officers of the ASBC executive for the 1995-1996 year are:

- **President: Jim Lee**
- **Vice President: Robin Hooper**
- **Treasurer: Tina van Gaalen**
- **Recording Secretary: Joyce Johnson**
- **Membership: Helmi Braches**
- **Past President: Reet Kana**

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NORTHWEST COAST FAUNAL RESEARCH

by Sharon Keen and Becky Wigen

...although our traditional ethnographic sources make it very clear that people of the coast moved their settlements several times a year in pursuit of food and other important resources, with rare exception you will search the literature in vain for details about those moves. The specifics are, in fact thin even for those groups whose activities we may consider otherwise reasonably fully described. Yet this is the kind of basic detail required before we can begin to understand the reasons underlying the pattern of seasonal movement and before we can begin to appreciate the impact of the different moves on the lives of the people (1981:79).

The above quotation is taken from "Sebassa's Men" written by Donald Mitchell for the anthology honouring Wilson Duff, *The World as Sharp as a Knife*. This search for the detailed data needed to reconstruct the annual rounds of the Northwest Coast peoples when it was not available in the ethnographic records has resulted in Don's putting an ever increasing reliance on zooarchaeological remains as a source of information in the last 25 years.

Initially, in the early 1970s, the forays were tentative until proven worth pursuing. Now after many years of work, his endeavours, alone and in partnership with students and other colleagues, have produced some of the most solid and productive economic research done to date on the Northwest Coast. Let us regress a bit and flesh out the bones of the story with some chronological details.

At first Don was concerned with the testability of various economic ideas using faunal remains, nevertheless, several graduate students were given permission to pursue faunal topics for their theses. He became convinced that the labour-intensive studies definitely were a source of untapped data not given in the written and oral records.

The new interest in bones and shells also

resulted in the development and adoption of new strategies for retrieving archaeological samples (water flotation, smaller screening mesh; the use of more rigorous faunal sampling procedures, random column samples and random--instead of judgmentally placed--excavation units; in the creation of a comparative faunal collection at the University of Victoria; and in the pursuit of other biological data sources such as salmon-run escapement statistics and bird watching data.

The first graduate student to "break the faunal ice" was Gay Calvert (later Boehm and now Frederick) in 1973 with her M.A. thesis, *Cultural and Non-cultural Variation in the Artifact and Faunal Samples from the St. Mungo Cannery Site, B.C., DgRr2*. Several years later, strictly faunal theses had been produced by the authors of this paper: *The Growth Rings of Clam Shells from Two Pentlatch Middens as Indicators of Seasonal Gathering* (Sharon Keen, 1976), and, *A Faunal Analysis of Two Middens on the East Coast of Vancouver Island*, (Rebecca Wigen, nee Smith, 1980).

Gay, in the meantime, had joined the Royal British Columbia Provincial Museum (RBCMP) and started its comparative faunal collection. At UBC in 1980 she continued to pursue faunal research for her doctorate dissertation, *A Cultural Analysis of Faunal Remains from Three Archaeological Sites in Hesquiat Harbour, B.C.*, with Don Mitchell as an external member of her doctoral committee. Several other UBC students who did faunal dissertations with Don's help were Greg Monks (*An Examination of Relationships Between Artifact Classes and Food Resource Remains at Deep Bay, DiSe 7*, 1977), and Leonard Ham (*Seasonality, Shell Midden Layers,*

and Coast Salish Activities at the Crescent Beach Site, DgRr 1, 1983). Greg had previously finished a Masters degree from UVic.

In 1980, I [Becky Wigen] was hired to teach in the archaeology labs at UVic. Since bones are my specialty, I casually suggested that I start a comparative faunal collection at UVic. Don readily agreed. Although the comparative collection at the RBCPM was very good, it was not readily available to large numbers of students. Don and I both felt that archaeology students needed a chance to see and use a good comparative collection (not to mention the convenience of having one across the hall rather than downtown!). I was enthusiastic, but without Don's rather canny ability to acquire space and money I doubt the collection would have progressed to the very satisfactory level it is at today.

As well as the necessity of a comparative faunal collection, Don discovered that the data needed to interpret archaeological remains often was not available in the biological literature. As an example of the lengths to which he would go to obtain these data, during the interpretation of the Kitty Islet fauna, he wanted comparative seasonal data badly enough to take up bird watching. In 1983 he and Leland Donald spent an hour at dawn and dusk (randomly selected, of course), six days a month over one calendar year on Kitty Islet! During the winter it was a bit tight to make it to classes. The result of this study is possibly the only annual record of bird migration data for the whole Victoria area.

Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, Don, independently and with other colleagues, has written substantive economic papers

that rely on the creative integration of zooarchaeological, ethnographic and biological data. Several of the most recent examples are:

1988 Changing Patterns of Resource Use in the Prehistory of Queen Charlotte Strait, British Columbia. In *Prehistoric Economies of the Pacific Northwest Coast*, Barry Isaac, ed., pp. 245-290.

Mitchell uses faunal data to suggest replacement of an early people in the Queen Charlotte strait area by people from the west coast of Vancouver Island.

1988 Archaeology and the Study of Northwest Coast Economies (with Leland Donald). Also in the volume cited above, pp. 293-351.

A summary of all archaeological data available that can add to the understanding of Northwest Coast economies, with particular emphasis on faunal data. Mitchell and Donald refer to the changes that have occurred: "Field reports from 1970 on have paid significant attention to the 'non-artifact' portions of archaeological

assemblages" (p. 332), and, "Archaeologists now recognized that the debris through which they dug to obtain artifacts was itself a valuable class of data" (p. 333).

1990 Coast Salish Subsistence Studies and a Methodological Barrier. *Northwest Coast Research Notes* 24:239-247.

This paper discusses the problem of dealing with the large amount of unidentifiable bone present in all faunal assemblages.

1994 Nature and Culture on the Northwest Coast of North America: The Case of Wakashan Salmon Resources. In *Key Issues in Hunter-Gatherer Research*, Ernest Burch and Linda Ellanna, eds., pp. 95-117.

Mitchell and Donald compare modern salmon escapement data for the Wakashan area with rank and population size of the groups to suggest, among other results, that higher ranked groups had better salmon resources available and territorial boundaries were organized to even out the salmon fluctuations.

Don's growing interest in midden faunal remains rather than just the artifacts has resulted in his adding immensely to the body of knowledge on Northwest Coast economies, both alone and in teamwork with others. He also has influenced many students and colleagues who will continue to add knowledge to the now recognized field of zooarchaeology on the Northwest Coast.

Sharon Keen is a Heritage Resource Consultant based in Victoria. Her specialities are in Northwest Coast shellfish fauna, and western Canadian/Yukon post-contact archaeology.

Becky Wigin finished her undergraduate degree at Washington State University. Her MA was completed at the University of Victoria under Don Mitchell's supervision. She has been Lab Instructor in the Anthropology Department at UVic since 1980, and is part-owner of Pacific Identifications which specialises in faunal analysis.



Don Mitchell, as a student involved in the Fraser Canyon Archaeological Project with Charles E. Borden of UBC in 1962, rolls up a water hose by the railroad tracks. Fellow student, Moira Irvine, can be seen walking down the other side of the tracks. Photo courtesy UBC Laboratory of Archaeology.

WORK ON NORTHWEST COAST ETHNOHISTORY AND ETHNOLOGY

Leland Donald

Many readers of *The Midden* will be more familiar with Donald Mitchell's archaeological work than with his contributions to ethnohistory and ethnology. Others discuss various aspects of his archaeology in the current issue of this publication, but because his contributions to the region's ethnology and ethnohistory are also very important, I focus here on his work in these areas. I have been collaborating with Don Mitchell on several research topics since the early 1970s, therefore this discussion will cover some of our joint work as well as that he has published on his own, and because of our close and on-going professional association this account will touch on personal as well as academic matters.

Don Mitchell and I were PhD. students at the University of Oregon in the mid-1960s. Don came to Oregon from UBC where he had worked with Carl Borden and Wayne Suttles and he had clearly defined interests in Northwest Coast archaeology, ethnohistory and ethnology.

He and I first worked together on Northwest Coast materials in a series of graduate seminars on "Cultural Ecology" conducted at Oregon by David F. Aberle, who taught at Oregon for several years before he came to UBC. These seminars were about theory and method in cultural ecological studies, but feeling that such abstract topics needed a concrete focus, Aberle structured the seminars as a research project on Northwest Coast cultural ecology. Those seminars demonstrated to his fellow graduate students that Don was already a master of Northwest Coast ethnology and ethnohistory. They also raised themes and issues about the Northwest Coast that Don and I have been working on ever since.

Don joined the Anthropology Department at the University of Victoria in 1965

and I joined the same department in 1969. Within a couple of years of my arrival at UVic Don and I began working on one of the projects that has engaged us, off and on, ever since: possible relationships between variation in the resource base and various social and cultural features of traditional Northwest Coast societies. Although we have been interested in the entire spectrum of resources, most of our research has focused on what for most traditional indigenous communities was the single most important resource, salmon. Salmon are not only very important, but the Department of Fisheries and Oceans' salmon escapement estimates offer the most comprehensive data base for estimating, on a local territorial basis, the nature of the resource base for any resource, animal or plant, on the coast.

One of the enduring controversies of Northwest Coast anthropology has been whether or not variation/fluctuations in the environment (in other words, the resource base) affects other aspects of Northwest Coast cultures. Franz Boas' answer was that the resource base was so rich that local variations or fluctuations mattered very little and that the basis of differences in Northwest Coast cultures should be sought outside the material realm of resources. Boas' view held sway for a long time, but by the 1960s Wayne Suttles and others were arguing that variation in resources were important.

Don Mitchell and I began our research on this topic because we agreed with the Suttles position, but felt that no one had presented a satisfactory empirical demonstration of the existence of relationships between resource base variation and socio-cultural variation on the Northwest Coast. We published such a demonstration in "Some correlates of local group rank among the Southern Kwakiutl" (Donald

and Mitchell 1975). We showed in that paper that, for the Kwakwak'awak local groups belonging to the nineteenth century ritual feasting circle centered on Fort Rupert, a group's rank in the feasting hierarchy was strongly associated with that group's rank on size of population and rank on size of salmon resources available to it. Probably because of its pioneering empirical analysis which focused on a set of specific local communities rather than making broad assertions about the culture area as a whole, this paper has been widely cited in both the Northwest Coast and cultural ecology literature in anthropology.

Since 1975 we have continued to work together on problems relating to the traditional Northwest Coast subsistence base and its cultural correlates. Two other papers reflect this interest. "Nature and Culture on the Northwest Coast: the case of Wakashan salmon resources" (Donald and Mitchell 1994) analyzes the salmon resources of all the Wakashan speaking groups of British Columbia. Perhaps its most important finding is that the territories of Wakashan local groups are not merely random aggregations of neighboring salmon streams, but appear to have been constructed in such a way that year to year variation in salmon availability was minimized for a local group territory as a whole.

"Archaeology and the study of Northwest Coast economies" (Mitchell and Donald 1988) includes a broad-range consideration of the resource base, as well as touching on many other topics. Those familiar with Don Mitchell's archaeological work on the prehistory of Northwest Coast subsistence (see Wigen and Keen, p.9-10 this issue) will recognize the continuities and interdependence of his archaeological and eth-

nological research programs.

Our research on southern Kwakwak'awakw salmon resources and its correlates raised a number of issues. It became clear to us that one crucial problem for the leaders of Northwest Coast kinship groups (these groups were the principal units of resource exploitation and food production) was the organization of work, especially the management of labour.

The organization of work and production has been poorly studied on the Northwest Coast and when we began to try and unravel just how salmon resources, the population of local groups and place in the group prestige hierarchy fit together among the Kwakwak'awakw, one set of workers struck us as both potentially important and largely neglected in the anthropological and historical literature: these workers were the slaves who appear to have been found in varying numbers in almost every traditional Northwest Coast community.

In the mid-1970s we began to plan a long term research project on Northwest Coast slavery and quickly realized that studying slavery would involve studying warfare (the source of slaves), trade, and other aspects of relations between local groups (inter-group marriage, feasting, rituals, and so on). With funding support from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and the assistance of a number of students who helped us assemble and analyze source materials we began what we came to call the "Inter-group Relations Project."

Although our research has focused on all aspects of inter-group relations most of the publications resulting from this project so far have been on the topic of slavery. Don's best known publication associated with this project is "Predatory warfare, social status, and the North Pacific slave trade" (1984). In this piece of ethnohistoric research Mitchell shows that during the fur trade period slave raiding and trading were important mechanisms for group leaders ("chiefs") to enhance and maintain their status and that their slave raiding and trading activities were intimately associated with their fur trade activities. His other principal publications based on the inter-group relations project are Mitchell 1985, and Mitchell and Donald 1985.

Among Don Mitchell's most interesting

ethnohistoric publications are three on the Coast Tsimshian (Mitchell 1981, 1983, and 1984). All of these papers consider the nature of leadership and the careers of leaders among the early nineteenth century Coast Tsimshian. A particular focus of the papers is the career of the Kitkatla leader, Sebassa.

Taken together these papers are a model of how to do ethnohistory. Using contemporary documents (largely from the Hudson's Bay Company's archives) they reconstruct particular sequences of events and use these reconstructions to illuminate individual lives (such as Sebassa's) and to answer questions about both regional ethnology and broader anthropological issues (the nature of Northwest Coast leadership, the impact of the fur trade on Northwest Coast communities and individuals, processes of culture contact and culture change).

All of the publications discussed so far have been written for a professional audience of archaeologists and anthropologists, but Don Mitchell's work has appeared in other formats as well. "Nimkish: Complex foragers of the Northwest Coast of North America" (1993) is a brief introduction to the traditional culture and society of one important Northwest Coast community that appears in a series of short ethnographic writings aimed at beginning university students.

Mitchell (1991) is the entry for the Kwakwak'awakw in the *Encyclopedia of World Cultures* published by the Human Relations Area Files. This encyclopedia is intended as a basic source of information on the variety of the world's cultures.

He also wrote and narrated *Basketry of the Pacific Northwest*, a video which combines his interest in material culture and the continuing traditions of the Native people of the province. The work mentioned in these paragraphs remind us that Don Mitchell has taught at the University of Victoria since 1965. He has taught many students about the archaeology and prehistory of the Northwest Coast, but he has also taught many about the ethnohistory and ethnology of the region as well.

In summary we can see several main themes in Don Mitchell's ethnohistoric and ethnological work: an interest in the relationship between variation in the resource base and variation in social and cultural phenomena on the Northwest Coast of North America (for example in Donald and

Mitchell 1975); an interest in cultural and social change in the early historic period that complements his interest in prehistoric change (for example in Mitchell 1984); an interest in the organization of work and production in traditional Northwest Coast societies (for example in Mitchell and Donald 1985); and an interest in the individual life careers of Native people during the historic period with a special concern with the way in which community leaders dealt with the new challenges of European contact while attempting to maintain and enhance their traditional place in their communities (for example in Mitchell 1981).

One other feature of his work deserves special note: all of Don's work is marked by careful attention to and respect for the data which he is trying to understand. He has eschewed the dramatic and flashy generalization for less spectacular conclusions that are thoroughly warranted by his material. His work thus gives all of us who are interested in the anthropology and archaeology of the Northwest Coast solid footings upon which to build.

Leland Donald is a professor and colleague of Don Mitchell in the Department of Anthropology at UVic. They were PhD students together at the University of Oregon, and have collaborated on projects since the early 1970s.

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BOOK REVIEW

WRITINGS ON THE ROCK

This book can be considered a milestone in the study of prehistoric rock art in British Columbia. The site information presented in this well-crafted volume originates in the Stein (*Stl'yen*) River valley of southwestern British Columbia. The Stein River valley falls within the traditional territories of the 'Nlaka'pamux and Lil'wat First Nations.

The archaeological sites discussed are generally categorized as "rock art"—in this case pictographs. Pictographs are generally perceived as paintings on stone produced with a pigment manufactured from red ochre mixed with various organic binding agents. A generalized function of these sites relates to prehistoric and ethnohistoric vision quest practices often subsumed under a world view referred to as shamanism. The Stein Valley sites are no exception.

Whereas previous archaeological works have focused on academic typologies of rock art concerned with defining regional styles, the authors take an alternative approach which emphasizes the significance and cultural context of these sites in terms of the perspective of Annie York, a 'Nlaka'pamux elder.

The book is organized into four sections. Chapter one provides a discussion of the nature of rock art sites and their association with shamanic practices. Chapter two is a biographic description of Annie York. Most importantly, chapter three is a verbatim report of York's detailed interpretations of the Stein River Valley rock art sites and constituent pictograph design elements. A summary chapter which meshes York's contextual interpretations with anthropological theory is presented as chapter four.

The authors are to be commended for providing a much needed presentation of a First Nation's perspective on rock art. Annie York's detailed interpretations and discussions of the significance of these sites as well as the identification of specific iconographic symbols relating to 'Nlaka'pamux ideology provides several insights into the prehistoric and ethnohis-

toric perceptions of a non-EuroCanadian world view.

Rock art studies in British Columbia have suffered from an overemphasis on the definition of local and regional "styles" (cf. Keyser 1992, Lundy 1974). While these earlier academic, etically oriented studies are valuable, it is the emic perspective (i.e. the First Nation's context) which provides information on the significance of these sites.

It is significant that the authors chose to define the complex images in these sites as rock "writings" as opposed to the generic term "rock art." Euro-Canadian mass culture often assumes art to be of limited utility in contemporary culture as it is often associated with mass advertising and commercial ventures. The use of the term "writing" indicates that the painted images are more than images—they represent a form of symbolic notation which has ascribed meaning of significance to the original manufacturers of the messages, and to those of their descendants who retain such world view perspectives.

An interesting historical point is that Mallory (1893) originally chose to title his late 19th century monolithic study of North American aboriginal rock imagery as "Picture Writing" as well. As in many First Nations world views, these studies have come full circle back to the recognition of pictographs as complex iconographic messages, as opposed to prehistoric graffiti or art for its own sake.

This important book will prove to be an invaluable tool for novice and professional rock art enthusiasts alike. A particularly valuable lesson the authors provide is the respect for these images which First Nations peoples hold towards these sacred sites. Hopefully, this book will engender similar attitudes of respect by its readership.

THEY WRITE THEIR DREAMS ON THE ROCK FOREVER:

ROCK WRITINGS IN THE STEIN RIVER VALLEY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

by ANNIE YORK, RICHARD DALY and CHRIS ARNETT

Talonbooks, Vancouver, 1993.
320 pp, photos, illus, index, bibl. \$34.95

References Cited

- Keyser, J.D.
1992 *Indian Rock Art of the Columbia Plateau*. Douglas and McIntyre: Vancouver.
- Lundy, D.M.
1974 *Rock Art of the Northwest Coast*. Unpublished MA thesis, Dept. of Archaeology. Simon Fraser University.
- Mallory, G.
1893 *Picture Writing of the North American Indians*. Tenth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology (1888-1889), Washington, D.C.

Stanley A. Copp

Stanley A. Copp is presently a PhD candidate in the Department of Archaeology at SFU. His dissertation research is concentrated on the archaeology of the Similkameen Valley. Since 1979 Stan has instructed Anthropology and Archaeology at Vancouver Community College, Langara, now known as Langara College (1994). His research interests include the prehistoric archaeology of the Pacific Northwest, rock art (particularly Interior pictographs), historical archaeology, urban archaeology, and the prehistory of West and East Africa.

LOOK FOR

CHAPTER:

MOHS, GORDON.

1994 Sto:lo Sacred Ground. In *Sacred Sites, Sacred Places*, eds. David L. Carmichael, Jane Hubert, Brian Reeves, and Audhild Schanche, pp.184-207. *One World Archaeology* Vol. 23, Routledge, London.

One of the new concerns in North American archaeology, as throughout other regions of the world, is related to the rubric of sacred sites and geography. With the exception of the more "visible" and obvious features, the importance and complexity of sacred geography among North American hunter-gatherer societies have largely been overlooked or simplified by investigators. The papers presented in this volume, including that of Gordon Mohs on his investigations of Sto:lo sacred geography, are part of the growing awareness of the complexity and nature of this topic and associated issues in interpreting the prehistoric and ethnographic records of traditional societies. This chapter is a summary of Mohs' MA research and subsequent work among the 25 Salish communities which comprise the Sto:lo Nation in the Fraser Valley. He summarises the ethnography, including their spirituality and mythological base. Mohs provides a classification of Sto:lo sacred sites within their landscape, consisting of transformer sites, spirit residences, ceremonial areas, traditional landmarks, questing/power sites, legendary and mythological places, burials, traditional resource areas, and others (ie. astronomical sites, medicinal pools and springs etc.). The final section deals with preservation concerns and management issues for Sto:lo sacred sites in the rapidly developing Fraser Valley region.

ARTICLES:

BURLEY, DAVID V.

1994 Never Ending Story: Historical Developments in Canadian Archaeology and the Quest for Federal Heritage Legislation. *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* 18:77-134.

Burley looks at the problem of establishing a national heritage legislation. As he notes, Canada is the only first world country which still lacks an integrated and comprehensive heritage resource management policy at the federal level, despite the funding and continuous lobbying by the Canadian archaeological community. Burley provides a critical history of Canadian archaeology and the political quest for a national heritage legislation, which remains forestalled. This article also contains a number of views on this issue by several prominent Canadian archaeologists, including Bruce Trigger and Roy Carlson.

SCHULTING, RICK.

1994 The Hair of the Dog: The Identification of a Coast Salish Dog Hair Blanket from Yale, British Columbia. *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* 18:57-76.

This paper which won the 1993 Weetaluktuk Award pertains to the identification of a textile blanket recovered from archaeological contexts at a site (DkRi 63) near Yale. Both the ethnohistoric and ethnographic records describe the traditional Coast Salish utilization of domestic dog hair in textile blanket manufacture. However, the definite identification of domestic canid hair in Coast Salish blankets has remained elusive. Schulting employed stable carbon isotope analysis to identify the textile material in this blanket as dog hair.

REVIEWS:

COUPLAND, GARY.

1994 (review of O'Leary) **Salmon and Storage: Southern Tutchone Use of an "Abundant" Resource.** *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* 18:150-152.

MATSON, R.G.

1994 (review of Hayden) **A Complex Culture of the British Columbia Plateau: Traditional Stl'atl'imx Resource Use.** *Canadian Journal of Archaeology* 18:156-160.

CONFERENCES

1995

October 20-21 B.C. ARCHAEOLOGY FORUM, Fourth Annual
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Vancouver, B.C.

*Contact: Joyce Johnson, U.B.C., 6303 N.W. Marine Dr., Vancouver, B.C., V6T 1Z1.
Tel. (604) 822-2878; fax (604) 822-6161; e-mail: joycej@unixg.ubc.ca*

November 9-12 CHACMOOL, 28th Annual Conference,
"Archaeology into the New Millennium: Public or Perish"
UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY, Calgary, AB.

This year's theme will focus on 'archaeologists in the public realm.' To date, the following sessions have been confirmed: •Archaeology, Museums and the Public, •Archaeology and Education in the Developing World, •Archaeology and Pseudoscience, •Archaeology and Indigenous Groups-South and Latin America, •Co-Management and CRM, •Crow Canyon Archaeology Centre and the Diversity of Views of Public Archaeology, •Cultural Tourism, •Repatriation and the New Era. Key-note speaker at the banquet will be Dr. Christopher Chippendale, and plenary speakers will be Dr. Brian Fagan and Phyllis Messenger.

*Further information: Department of Archaeology, c/o 1995 Conference Committee, 8th Floor, Earth Sciences, University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive N.W., Calgary, AB T2N 1N4. Tel. (403) 220-7131; fax: (403) 282-9567;
e-mail: 13042@ucdasvm1.admin.ucalgary.ca*

1996

April 10-14 SAA, Society for American Archaeology, 61st Annual Meeting
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana, USA

Further information: Society for American Archaeology, 900 Second Street NE, Washington, DC, 20002-3557, Tel. (202) 789-8200; fax (202) 789-0284

Call for Papers: All proposals and abstracts must be submitted on appropriate SAA forms, and reach the SAA office no later than September 15, 1995. Symposium, workshop, and forum organizers, as well as individual presenters not in symposia, will be notified by January 1, 1996 of the Program Committee's decision to accept or decline the submission. Direct questions concerning proposed ideas or content of presentations to:

1996 Program Chairs, Paul Fish and Suzanne Fish, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA 85721. Tel. (520) 621-2556; fax. (520) 621-2976; e-mail: archaeo@ccit.arizona.edu

May (TBA) CAA, Canadian Archaeological Association, 29th Annual Meeting
HALIFAX, N.S.

Conference coordinator: Dr. Stephen Davis, Dept. of Anthropology, St. Mary's University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3C3. Tel. (902) 420-5631; fax (902) 420-5119; e-mail: sdavis@husky1.stmarys.ca

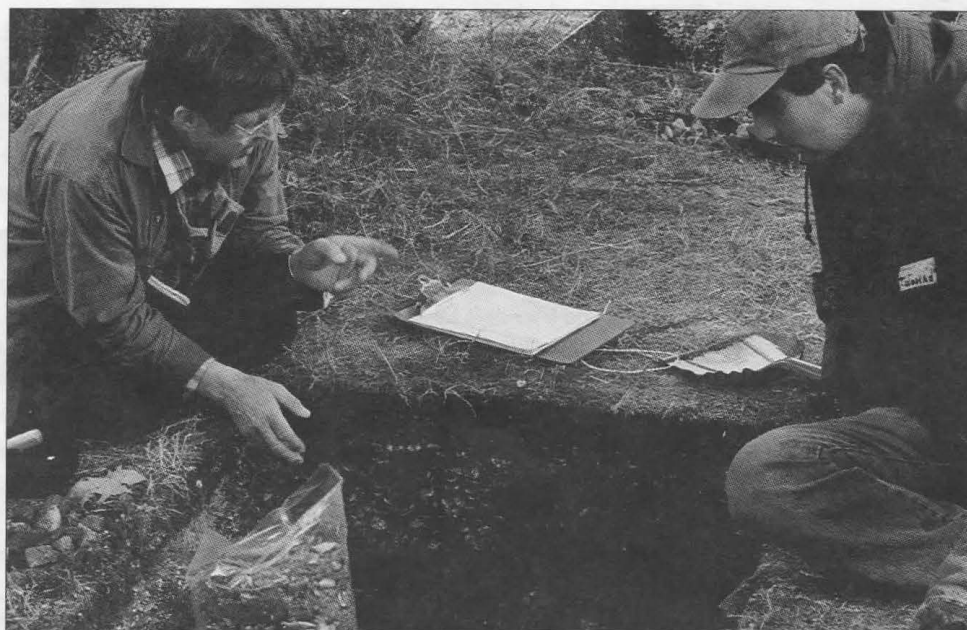
Call for Papers: Title deadline, December 4, 1995; abstracts due January 15, 1996.

Program coordinator: Rob Ferguson, Dept. of Canadian Heritage, Historic Properties, Upper Water Street, Halifax, N.S. B3J 1S9. Tel. (902) 426-9509; fax (902) 426-7012; e-mail: ferguson@pksaro.dots.doe.ca

Esilau — 1962. Photo courtesy UBC Laboratory of Archaeology.



... and still at it!



Kosapsum — 1994. Photo courtesy Grant Keddie.

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