

The Midden

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The Midden

Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

Editor: Kathryn Bernick

Subscriptions and Mailing: Toni Crittenden

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-April, 1986.

Contributors this issue: Kathryn Bernick, Bob Hogg, Al Mackie, Richard Mackie, Phyllis Mason.

Production assistance: Phyllis Mason, Yvonne Prudek.

THE COVER: *Adzed post from the rear corner of a house at Keeshan Village, DeSh 1 (2.5 m high). Photo by A. Mackie.*

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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!

COMING TOPICS:

- | | |
|----------|--|
| March 12 | Robin Dods: Tale of a tel. |
| April 10 | Dr. Hanna Kassis: Ramses II. |
| May 14 | Dr. R.G. Matson and Dr. Richard Pearson: Transoceanic migrations —an alternative to Thor Hyerdahl's views. |

President: Don Bunyan (321-8127)
Vice President: Colin Gurnsey (980-7429)
Membership Secretary: Molly Hay (738-1095)

Membership year runs September 1 - August 31. Fees: single - \$17.00; family - \$20.00; senior citizen - \$12.00; student - \$12.00. Membership includes *Midden* subscription. Address to: A.S.B.C. Membership Secretary, P.O. Box 520, Station A, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N3.

Affiliated Chapters: Fraser Valley, Kitimat, Victoria.

Editorial

The stone bowl buy back plan

LAST MAY A PREHISTORIC seated human figure bowl was designated by order in Council as a significant heritage object. Today the artifact is in a shop in the States patiently waiting for a buyer—which is likely to be the B.C. government.

This absurd state of affairs was precipitated by a Victoria art dealer who decided that the antiquities market is better south of the border.

He applied to the federal government for a permit to export the artifact "on consignment." The permit was issued, contrary to the recommendation of an Expert Examiner, and with full knowledge that the artifact had been designated for its heritage significance by the province of British Columbia.

Ottawa's justification is that provisions of the Cultural Property Export and Import Act left no choice but to issue the permit. The only way it could have been denied, was to procure a Canadian purchaser. However, the archaeological community, including many Canadian museums, refuses to buy archaeological artifacts or to acknowledge that they have commercial value. Moreover, federal legislation does not take into consideration provincial restrictions on the movement or disposition of artifacts.

The B.C. Heritage Conservation Act specifies that "No person shall remove, or attempt to remove, a designated heritage object from the Province without the prior written consent of the minister." [Part II, 6.(1)].

The dealer, export permit in hand, asked the provincial government whether he would be prosecuted if he took the artifact out of the country. After several months of deliberation Crown Counsel advised that the Heritage Conservation Act is too weak to stand up in court and therefore not enforceable. The dealer, with a guarantee of non-interference, exported the artifact.

James Chabot, Minister, assures the ASBC that all is not lost—he is taking steps to acquire the artifact. In other words, the B.C. government will purchase it (with US dollars no doubt) and bring it back to Canada.

(It will be interesting to see what they will do with it—the Provincial Museum does not, as a matter of policy, deal with purchased archaeological artifacts.)

Chabot also says that he is "pursuing discussions with [his] federal counterparts on legislative changes that might better protect heritage property and objects."

It is heartening to hear a Cabinet Minister recognizing the central issue and at least talking about possible solutions. What we need now is action.

We need legislation that *will* protect heritage resources—federal legislation and provincial legislation. Spending tax money (or lottery revenues) to buy back what was ours to begin with is not something to be proud of. □

- Kathryn Bernick

A Closer Look at Coastal Survey Results

by Alexander Mackie

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY sponsored by the Ohiaht Band in the autumn of 1984 recorded 116 sites near Bamfield on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. Further site information was provided by the Elders. The results are of interest for a number of reasons: there is a very high frequency of sites; they were of a greater variety than discovered during three previous surveys; and there are a large number of place names now recorded in the area.

A comparison of 1984 site types and sizes with those previously recorded and with the ethnographic data may help to evaluate older survey results in coastal B.C.

The Ohiaht Ethno-archaeological Project was designed to recover as much site information as possible, to train three Band members in archaeological survey techniques, and to convey results and heritage conservation values to Bamfield residents and visitors.

To these ends a 17 week field project was carried out, Elders were interviewed, several slide shows were given, and a portable exhibit assembled (which will be ready for viewing next month). Funding was shared by the Canada Employment Development Branch and the British Columbia Heritage Trust. Additional support came from the Archaeology Division of the B.C. Provincial Museum.

The survey area included 54 km of shoreline: on Vancouver Island around Bamfield and on the adjacent Deer Group Islands. The environment of this area ranges from highly sheltered inlets to wave battered headlands.

Site location and recording methods were first developed by Jim Haggarty and Richard Inglis of the Provincial Museum. This approach has been described elsewhere for *Midden* readers (see Archer 1985:8). Until the 1980s Bamfield was considered one of the best surveyed areas on Vancouver Island's west coast.

Table I compares old site records (pre-1984) with new ones, by site type. The inequalities between old and new results are obvious—there being a 270% increase in sites. (Modified trees are excluded from this discussion because until recently they had not been considered important enough to record.)

Apart from middens, all site types are seriously under-represented. This pattern is similar to results from other surveys which used the same methods. The Pacific Rim Archaeological Project has reported increases ranging from 350% to 600% (Haggarty and Inglis 1984:3). Meares Island totals increased by 560%, and those in Prince Rupert Harbour by 140% (Archer 1985:8).

These massive and lopsided increases question the utility of all coastal survey results obtained with the "older" techniques. A preliminary analysis of the Ohiaht data has been done with this question in mind.

Of the 22 previously recorded sites 73% (N=16) were larger than 2,000 m²; (23% (N=6) larger than 10,000 m²). Ninety two percent (N=55) of those newly recorded were smaller than 2,000 m². In fact, 47% (N=23) were smaller than 200 m².

The large midden which stretches the length of this bay is the kind of site located by older surveys. Canoe skids in foreground. A.P. Mackie Photo.



A crude index of midden complexity based on the presence of all constituents (shell spp., bird, mammal, ash, charcoal, etc.) revealed interesting results too. Newly recorded sites made up 100% (N=40) of all "Simple" deposits; 72% (N=28) of "Less Simple" deposits; 50% (N=6) of "Complex" deposits; and only 25% (N=1) of the "Very Complex" deposits.

Comparing new and old data no major differences were found in coastline type, exposure to surf, or overall presence of vandalism and development. However, 91% (N=20) of pre-1984 sites were largely intact, compared to only 68% (N=41) of new sites. The majority of this difference lies in site type since 16 of the new sites are burials which are hypersensitive to decay and vandalism.

Of the old sites 59% (N=13) were located behind beaches with a gradual slope and only 23% (N=5) behind flat beaches. Of the new sites 27% (N=16) were behind gradually sloping beaches, while 50% (N=30) were behind flat beaches. Of all old sites only 4.5% (N=1) were found behind either a mud or cobble beach. For new sites these figures are 12% (n=7) mud, and 20% (N=12) cobble.

Perhaps the most significant result is that 82% (N=49) of new sites have no direct ethnographic reference, whereas 86% (N=19) of

the old sites have a name which is still remembered. Of the 30 archaeological sites which still have place names, 19 (63%) are old records. No deposits were located for two place names where sites were to be expected. Other

Table I

**Ohiaht Ethnoarchaeological Project (1984):
Newly Discovered Sites
Compared to Previously Known Sites**

Site Type	Old Record		New Record		TOTAL	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Shell Midden	82	18	63	38	68	56
Defensive Site	9	2	2	1	4	3
Burial Cave	9	2	15	9	13	11
Burial Tree	—	—	5	3	4	3
Burial Surface	—	—	2	1	1	1
Burial Rockshelter	—	—	5	3	4	3
Fish Trap	—	—	8	5	6	5
Analysis Total	100	22	100	60	100	82
Tree Resource Area	—	—	—	34	—	34
Total Sites	—	22†	—	94	—	116

†All older sites were redone to 1984 standards.

place names were only geographical with no suggestion of a use that would leave archaeological evidence.

In conclusion, if you use the old survey techniques you are most likely to find the relatively uncommon larger shell middens with complex deposits—probably villages or major campsites. Fishtraps and smaller middens associated with resource extraction and processing will rarely be located. Rockshelter, tree, and surface burials are not likely to be found. A trend would be noticed that sites tend to be located behind sloping pebble and gravel beaches but not behind mud or cobble beaches. The sites would be considered in pretty good shape, being suitable for research oriented excavation, but not threatened by total destruction. It would also be found that these sites correlated well with ethnographic knowledge.

It is clear that the older survey results are of little use for applications such as settlement pattern or population reconstructions, resource management, ecological analyses, and so on. However, they will be of some use in finding out

more about the nature of ethnographically known places. They may be helpful too in locating the focal points of regional activities.

Unfortunately, if soil probes have not been used to determine site boundaries, the sites will be so inadequately mapped and the dimensions so poorly known, that the records will prove of little use for more than locational data.

It is a good bet that similar biases, modified slightly for local cultural differences, will be found in most areas of coastal British Columbia. (One exception may be in the Gulf of Georgia where sites are eroding and thus more visible.) During the coming year these patterns will be investigated with a more sophisticated, cross-cultural analysis of some recent coastal survey results. □

References Cited

Archer, David J.W. 1985. An Archaeological Survey of the Prince Rupert-Terrace Area. *The Midden*. 17:2:7-9

Haggarty, James C. and Richard I. Inglis. 1984. Preliminary Results of the Archaeological Survey of Pacific Rim National Park, West Coast of Vancouver Island. *The Midden* 16:3:2-5

ASBC member Al Mackie is a graduate student in Anthropology at UBC.

Spring Conferences

Northwest Meetings

The annual Northwest Anthropological Conference will be held March 27-29, 1986, in Moscow, Idaho. Feature plenary session on Anthropology and the Law. More information from Frank Leonhardy, NWAC Program Chair, Dept. of Sociology-Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843.

S.A.A.

The 1986 meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held April 16-19 in New Orleans, Louisiana. Details are in the April 1985 issue of *American Antiquity*.

C.A.A.

The Canadian Archaeological Association will be holding its annual conference April 24-27, 1986, in Toronto. For further information contact Dr. M. Latta, Scarborough College, University of Toronto, West Hill, Ontario M1C 1A4.

News Bits

HCB solicits AV borrowers

The Resource Information Centre of the Heritage Conservation Branch has published a list of audiovisual materials in its collection that are available for loan to heritage interest groups. Items include films, slide kits, videotapes, and filmstrips. For more information contact Anne Morgan, Librarian, Heritage Conservation Branch, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4 (Tel. 387-1011).

Field school announced

Simon Fraser University's 1986 summer field school course will include lectures and lab training sessions at SFU, field trips, and excavation on Pender Island. For more information contact the SFU Archaeology Dept. (Tel. 291-3135).

Victoria shuffles again

A recent bout of reorganization at the Heritage Conservation Branch offices in Victoria resulted in several shifts in personnel. One of the positions affected is that of Regional Advisor Program Coordinator, with Ken Pedlow taking over from Jim Weston.

Bill Reid archives funded

The UBC Museum of Anthropology received a grant from the Leon and Thea Koerner Foundation to establish an archive in the name of Haida artist Bill Reid. Copies of personal papers donated by Reid, as well as documents and photographs of his works, will be stored at the Museum and eventually made available for research.

Lehman Phase dates received

Arcas Associates reports two accelerator dates from *EcRg 1*, a site in Highland Valley on the Nicola Plateau excavated last summer. Arcas partner Arnoud Stryd said that the dates, 5490 \pm 190 B.P. and 4740 \pm 190 B.P., are consistent with the current understanding of the Lehman Phase defined for the Ashcroft area.

Advisory Committee takes note

The Heritage Conservation Branch submitted a written brief to the Wilderness Advisory Committee stating concern for heritage resources. The Committee has requested more information on three particular areas—South Moresby, Stein River Valley, and the Cascade Wilderness.

LOOK FOR/Magazine Articles:

Searchers in the Silent World: Preservationist Divers in B.C. Make Amateur a Respectable Word by David Griffiths and Neil McDaniel. An illustrated article about the activities of the Underwater Archaeological Society of B.C. In **Canadian Heritage** Dec. 1985/Jan. 1986, pp.21-25.

Canadian Collector Vol. 20, No. 6 (Nov./Dec. 1985). National Parks Centennial: Western Region special issue, featuring articles on the early historic period in British Columbia.

Prehistoric Subsistence Patterns in Eastern Queen Charlotte Strait

by Bob Hogg

DURING THE PAST SUMMER I analyzed faunal remains from eastern Queen Charlotte Strait. The project area is an archipelago, 305 km northwest of Victoria, at the head of Queen Charlotte Strait and the mouth of the Knight Inlet on the British Columbia coast. This article provides a summary of the data and some speculations about what I discovered.

Source of the Data

The primary data for this project were gathered in 1973 by the men from C and D Company, 3rd Battalion Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry, under the guidance of Dr. Don Mitchell (UVic) and with supervisory assistance from the B.C. Provincial Museum's Archaeology and Conservation Divisions and the Archaeological Sites Advisory Board (see Mitchell 1981).

Test excavations were carried out at eight sites in an area of approximately 64 km² lying between and including the northwest shore of Gilford Island and the south shore of Broughton Island.

Seven sites were part of a stratified randomly selected sample drawn from three categories: shell middens with house platforms (*EeSo 1* and *EeSp 48*); shell middens without house platforms (*EeSo 19*, *EeSp 17*, and *EeSp 66*); and defensive sites (*EeSo 14c* and *EeSp 95*). The eighth, *EeSp 12*, a defensive site, was selected because of its close vicinity to the Echo Bay base camp.

The sites were sampled by randomly or judgementsally selected test pits of varying sizes, usually excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels, and

dry-screened through 6 mm mesh. In total, 138 cubic meters of soil were removed from 24 test pits.

Methodology

The faunal identifications were recently completed by the author with assistance from Rebecca Wigen (UVic) and with reference to the comparative collections housed at the University of Victoria faunal lab and at the Archaeology Division of the B.C. Provincial Museum.

The faunal remains were sorted and identified as they were encountered in their respective level bags. When a decision regarding species designation could not be made confidently, the identification was only taken to family or genus level. The identification of fish remains was the most successful and mammal remains the least successful.

The average number of bones per cubic meter of deposit varied from 19 at *EeSp 17* to 814 at *EeSp 12*. The density of fish remains was the highest and bird remains the lowest. No faunal remains were found at *EeSp 66*.

The cultural component was used as a primary unit of analysis. Dr. Don Mitchell (personal communication) had distinguished two components in the artifact material. Component I was defined by the presence of obsidian flakes and other flaking material; Component II was defined by the absence of flaking material. Component I was found only at *EeSo 1*, while Component II was found at all the sites except *EeSp 66*.

Table I
Number of Elements by Component

	Component I			Component II			Total
	Fish	Bird	Mammal	Fish	Bird	Mammal	
Identifiable	960	19	49	8,150	139	2,182	11,499
Unidentifiable	64	23	183	712	103	2,626	3,711
Total	1,024	42	232	8,862	242	4,808	15,210

Mitchell suggested that Component I was older than Component II. The appearance of flaked stone in Component I indicated an old occupation—the lack of flaked stone and the presence of post-contact artifacts in Component II indicated a recent occupation. No dates have yet been determined for either component. However, at the nearby winter-village site of Hopetown (EfSq 2 and 2b) an assemblage similar to Component I has been tentatively dated to 520 B.C.

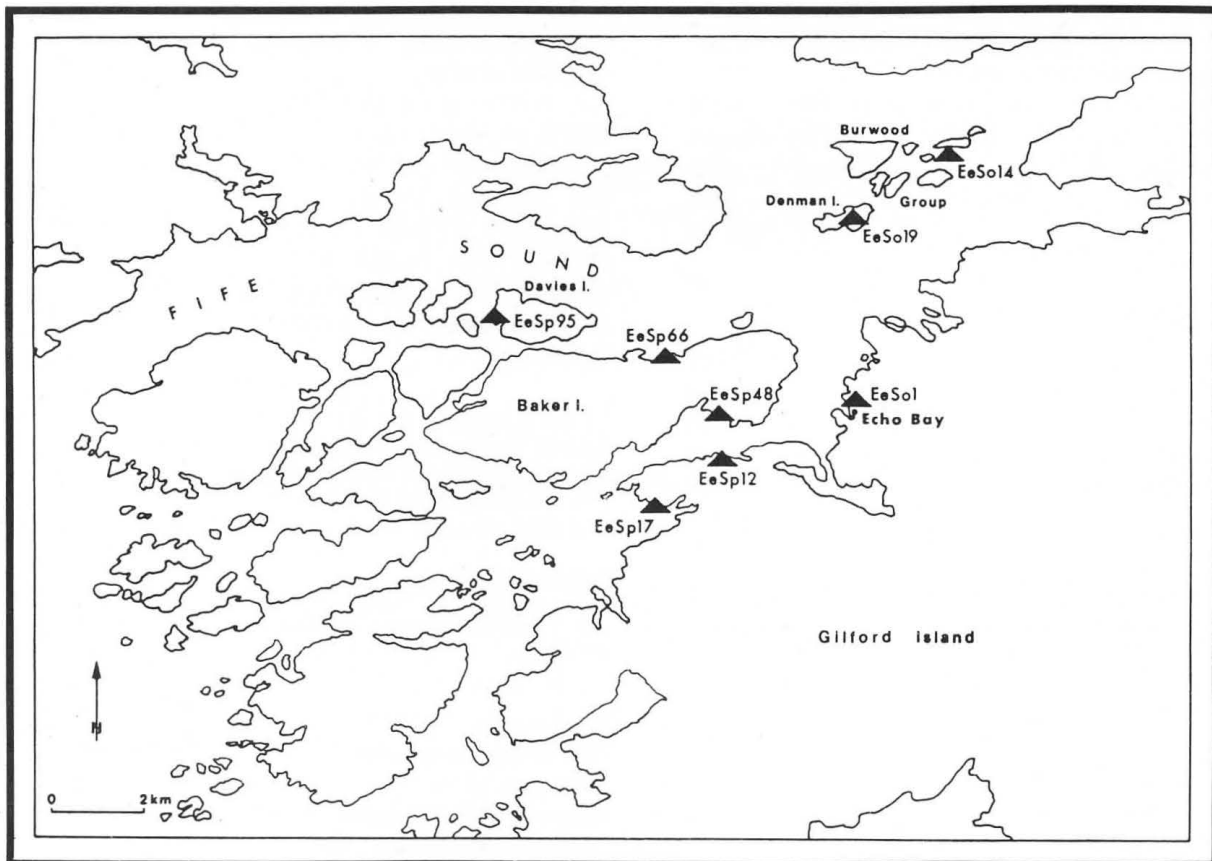
The number of identified specimens and the minimum number of individuals (MNI) are used to quantify the taxonomic abundance of the

vertebrate remains. Shell material—from column samples—was not quantified, but simply identified and recorded as present. MNI was calculated by determining the most frequently occurring element belonging to the same side, age, and category within each analysis.

Data Summary

The sample of bones from all seven sites in the project area includes 15,210 elements (see Table I).

Fish. Elements of dogfish, ratfish, herring, salmon, true cods, rockfish, sablefish,



Locations of sites investigated. Map drawn by Mike Shasko, adapted from Mitchell 1981.

greenlings, sculpins, and flatfish were identified. Salmon constituted 92%, rockfish 2%, greenling and ratfish each 1%, and other fishes 4% of the identified remains. In most sites, the MNI of salmon ranked the highest followed by either ratfish or kelp greenling.

Birds. Elements of loons, grebes, cormorants, shearwaters, herons, swans, geese, ducks, birds of prey, auks, gulls, and song birds were identified. Ducks made up 46%, birds of prey 10%, and all other bird species 44% of the identified remains. There was no apparent significance in the distribution of MNI by site or by component.

Mammals. Elements of rodents, whale, porpoise, dog, raccoon, weasel, mink, river and sea otters, lynx, northern and California sea-lions, hair seal, elk, deer, and mountain goat were identified.

Hair seal contributed 42%, porpoise 32%, deer 18%, and other mammal species 8%. There was no apparent significance in the distribution of MNI by site or by component. However, there was a noticeable discrepancy in the distribution of porpoise remains by number. Component II of *EeSo 1* and *EeSp 12* contained 85% of the identified porpoise elements.

Invertebrates. In most sites there were limpets, sitka littorines, dire and purple whelks, land snails, mussels, cockles, little neck clams, butter clams, and acorn barnacles. There does not seem to be any patterning of shell data by site or by component.

Discussion

In general, from Component I to Component II there was an increasing concentration of salmon, hair seal, and other sea mammal remains. There was also a reduction in the importance of deer (see Table II).

Table II
A Comparison of the Two Cultural Components

Categories	Component I	Component II
Time Period	pre-contact	post-contact
Fishes	many species	mostly salmon
Birds	many species	many species
Mammals	mostly deer	mostly sea mammals
Invertebrates	many species	many species

A comparison with faunal remains excavated from Hopetown demonstrates a similar trend. At Hopetown, through time, there was an increasing concentration on salmon and sea mammals, and a decreasing emphasis on deer.

Some hunting techniques can be interpreted from the data. The presence of mountain goat remains, a species not indigenous to these islands, suggests that mainland hunting was taking place by occupants of *EeSp 95*.

In all sites the representation of deer skeletal elements was skewed toward an over-emphasis on front and hind quarters. Only in *EeSp 95* were deer cranial remains abundant. This may be due to differential preservation rather than to cultural factors.

The under-representation of salmon cranial bones, at all sites, suggests the importance of dried salmon.

The modification of mammal, bird, and fish remains, including burnt bone, butchering marks, and bone artifacts, was prevalent at most of the sites. The presence of dog was also indicated—by a large number of gnawed bones (in addition to dog remains). The chewed bones consisted mainly of porpoise mandibles and cranial elements.

A winter occupation, from late October to March or April, was predicted for sites *EeSo 1* (Components I and II), *EeSo 14c*, *EeSp 12*, *17*, *48*, and *95*, and tentatively for *EeSp 19*. The seasonality of *EeSp 66* (where no prehistoric artifacts were found) was not determined. In general, the bird and mammal remains were the most important in determining seasonality of these sites. □

I am indebted to the British Columbia Heritage Trust Student Employment Program, to my supervisor Mrs. Rebecca Wigen, to Dr. Don Mitchell, and to the Department of Anthropology at the University of Victoria, for providing financial and practical assistance during this investigation.

Reference Cited

Mitchell, Donald H. 1981. Test Excavations at Randomly Selected Sites in Eastern Queen Charlotte Strait. *B.C. Studies* No. 48 (Winter 1980-81), pp. 103-123.

Bob Hogg is a student in the Anthropology Dept., University of Victoria, in the first year of an M.A. program. His research interests are Northwest Coast faunal analysis and demography.

EXHIBITS at the UBC Museum of Anthropology

NEW VISIONS: Serigraphs by Susan A. Point, Coast Salish Artist—through March 30, 1986.

HANDS OF OUR ANCESTORS: The Revival of Salish Weaving at Musqueam. Jan. 28 to July 20, 1986.

ROBES OF POWER: Totem Poles on Cloth. Opens March 7, until May 25. An exhibition of ceremonial button blankets made by Northwest Coast native artists.

RAVEN BRINGING LIGHT TO THE WORLD—a gilded bronze sculpture by Haida artist Robert Davidson. Commissioned for the National Museum of Man by Dr. M. Hess. On display at the UBC Museum of Anthropology Feb. 11 through mid-April, and at Canada Harbour Place during Expo. The sculpture will then go on a two-year cross-country tour ending up at the new National Museum of Man in Ottawa.

GET WELL SOON!

The ASBC sends best wishes to Knut Fladmark for a full and speedy recovery. Dr. Fladmark was seriously injured in an automobile accident in December.

HCB reviews logging applications

RECENT LOGGING on Lyell Island in the South Moresby area of the Queen Charlottes, has not—so far—threatened heritage resources.

Steve Acheson (HCB) examined three cut blocks late last year and determined that logging in those areas would have no impact on archaeological sites.

Provincial Archaeologist Art Charlton told *The Midden* that Acheson did assess the potential for culturally modified trees. The three cut blocks

are at high elevations where the forest is predominantly spruce. Charlton stated that only existing roads and existing log dumping facilities are being used.

Charlton said that the Heritage Conservation Branch will be looking at each cut block on Lyell Island as it comes up. He is currently in contact with Western Forest Products regarding two additional cut blocks slated for logging. □

Book Reviews

A Coast Salish history

The Eyes of Chief Seattle by the Suquamish Museum, 1985. (Distributed by the Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle). 56 pp., ill. \$8.95 US (paper).

THE EYES OF CHIEF SEATTLE is the catalogue for the Suquamish Museum's exhibition of the same name. It is also a book, telling the history of the native people of the Seattle area, focusing on the period of cultural transition since 1850.

The story is presented chronologically, beginning with the traditional way of life on Puget Sound and ending with the Suquamish Tribe today. The clearly written and well-edited text incorporates comments of tribal elders, and is accompanied by numerous illustrations—colour photographs of some of the artifacts in the exhibit and excellent reproductions of archive photos.

The large glossy pages dominated by photographs give the impression of a picture-book, though to my eye the design is disturbing (everything is bled up to the top margin and into the center crack, and too busy with insets). A more important criticism is that the artifact illustrations have no scales and are not adequately referenced.

On the whole, **The Eyes of Chief Seattle** is a successful book. It makes me want to see the exhibition—and I know that I would want to take the catalogue home with me. □

- Kathryn Bernick

In search of rock art

Upcoast Summers by Beth Hill. Horsdal & Schubart, Ganges, B.C. 1985. 156 pp., ill. \$9.95 (paper).

UPCOAST SUMMERS consists of the edited journal voyages undertaken between 1933 and 1941 by rock art experts Francis and Amy Barrow.

The Barrows were well-educated (and well-off) English immigrants who, after buying the North Saanich Hotel on Tsehum Harbour near Sidney in 1906, explored coastal British Columbia in search of rock art and artifacts. In *Toketie*, their 26 foot yacht, the Barrows cruised the inside coast from Sidney to Queen Charlotte Strait.

A persistent theme of the book is the imposition of white settlement and economic activity on a recently depopulated coastal region. At Kanish Bay, for example, the Barrows located an abandoned village site which Francis complained had been "messed up with the usual old junk and chaos of logging camps"; and it was a timber cruiser who told the Barrows of the existence of pictographs at Ruby Creek. At an abandoned mining camp Francis pondered the presence of one hundred empty Eno's Fruit Salts bottles until an old-timer informed him they were used "in the sobering up process."

While Francis Barrow was clearly an accomplished photographer and diarist, he and Amy were also collectors, as were many coastal settlers who had established their gardens and orchards on deserted village sites. In 1938 Francis recorded ruefully that one settler at St. Vincent Bay had "dug up a lot of Indian stuff" in his garden, but had sold it to a timber cruiser for \$10.

Upcoast Summers is also the diary of a pothunter. Francis and Amy were constantly digging up such artifacts as "arrowheads," hammerstones, anchor stones, "chisels," bone

Public Lecture

T.G.H. James, keeper of the Egyptian collection at the British Museum in London, will be speaking on *Pyramids and Temples of Egypt* at SFU on the evening of May 29. The public is invited.

He will be giving another lecture downtown Vancouver, and one in Victoria. Watch the next issue of *The Midden* for details of time and place.

points, and copper bracelets from coastal middens. And they were not above ransacking burial caves. At Phillips Arm in 1934, for example, Francis remarked "... we found one complete coffin box and some skulls and bones, but the best of the skulls had been taken by Vancouver dentists."

But if the Barrows were collectors and pothunters they were also rock art experts who made what Beth Hill terms "a contribution of the utmost importance in the discovery and careful recording of Indian art." Indeed, Francis

used the term "archaeological" to describe his interests.

While **Upcoast Summers** is primarily a book for those with a general or a historical interest in coastal British Columbia, it is also a book of importance for coastal archaeologists interested in the evolution of their discipline. □

- Richard Mackie

ASBC member Richard Mackie is studying for a Ph.D. in History at UBC, specializing in B.C. history.

New Publications

Data Processing in Archaeology by J.D. Richards and N.S. Ryan. Cambridge Univ. Press, N.Y. 1985. 232 pp., ill. \$24.95 US (hardcover).

A Cambridge Manual in Archaeology, introducing archaeologists to computers. Includes bibliography, glossary, and index.

Upcoast Summers by Beth Hill. Horsdal & Schubart, Ganges, B.C. 1985 156 pp., ill. \$9.95 (paper). See review.

Haboo: Native American Stories from Puget Sound, translated and edited by Vi Hilbert. Foreword and introduction by Thom Hess, drawings by Ron Hilbert/Coy. University of Washington Press, Seattle. 1985. 204 pp., ill. \$9.95 US (paper).

Stories from the oral traditions of the Lushootseed Salish of Western Washington. Extensive bibliography.

Hamilton Mack Laing: Hunter-Naturalist by Richard Mackie. Sono Nis Press, Victoria. 1985. 234 pp., ill. \$19.95 (hardcover).

Biography of a noted Comox-based collector, writer and photographer.

PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS

Permits issued October through December, 1985:

- 1985-24 Arnoud Stryd (Arcas Assoc.): data recovery, *EfQq 3*, Perry River.
 - 1985-25 Ian Wilson (I.R. Wilson Consulting): inventory and impact assessment, pipeline, Telkwa Pass.
 - 1985-26 Stephen Lawhead (Arcas Assoc.): inventory and impact assessment, Hwy. corridor, Merritt-Peachland.
 - 1985-27 Ian Wilson (I.R. Wilson Consulting): impact assessment of Hwy. 16 bridge replacement in Prince George.
 - 1985-28 Arnoud Stryd (Arcas Assoc.): artifact recovery for culturally modified tree site in Lemmen's Inlet (Meares Island).
-

Annual Index to *The Midden*, Journal of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

Volume 17, 1985 (Published February, April, June, October, December)

(† indicates illustrated articles)

Compiled by Phyllis Mason

Author	Title
Adams, John D. <i>Bricks in historical archaeology—a British Columbia overview.</i> XVII:4:7-8† O '85.	<i>After the battle: why we can't call it quits.</i> XVII:5:10-11 D '85.
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