

# The Midden

ISSN 0047-7222

Vol. XVIII, No. 3

June, 1986



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# The Midden

## Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

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**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-October, 1986.

**Contributors this issue:** Kathryn Bernick, Dimity Hammon, Phyllis Mason, Terry Spurgeon, Ann Stevenson.

**Production assistance:** Al Mackie.

THE COVER: *Archaeological excavations at the Point Grey Site (DhRt 5) in 1965. Douglas fir tree stumps are 500 years old. Photo by C.E. Borden, courtesy of the UBC Archaeology Lab.*

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Publication of *The Midden* is made possible in part by a grant from the British Columbia Heritage Trust.



## 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!

**NEXT MEETING:**

September 10, 1986

**TOPIC:** Dr. Robin Fisher: The early contact period and the 19th century fur trade.

**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.

# New Heritage Legislation:

## *The Need for a Public Forum*

by Ann Stevenson

*THE FIGHT* to keep Canada's prehistoric heritage at home seems at last to be moving forward. Still precarious, however, is the fate of artifacts already in the export process and those that may be up for sale in the near future.

On the general front, the Canadian Archaeological Association is encouraged by the federal Department of Communications' response to the concerns of the archaeological community. An information session presented by the Department of Communications at the April CAA conference indicated that the Minister of Communications, Marcel Masse, and his officials are committed to taking the necessary steps for developing better protection for Canadian archaeological resources. The Cultural Property Export and Import Act is currently under review, and Masse has acknowledged the need for comprehensive federal heritage legislation. These developments result from actions taken by the Canadian Archaeological Association, the ASBC, and by other archaeological societies across Canada.

The Department of Communications has already taken the first step in the process of change by contracting a research team from the Carleton University Centre for Communication, Culture and Society to prepare a report on Canadian archaeological resource management. This report will be used to formulate both a national heritage policy and legislation dealing specifically with the protection and management of archaeological sites and resources.

After this report is complete, the Department of Communications will consult with all concerned parties. Various federal and provincial departments, archaeologists, museums, native organizations, private collectors, and other concerned individuals and groups will participate.

Although these measures seem to show that positive action is being taken by the federal government in terms of heritage legislation,

there are still several concerns which should be addressed.

First of all, this process of reform may cause dealers and individuals with archaeological collections they wish to sell or otherwise remove from the country, to move quickly to obtain export permits. A moratorium on the granting of permits for the export of archaeological material may keep these objects in the country until new heritage legislation is enacted.

Secondly, we need a campaign to promote awareness among the public of the concerns of archaeologists. A strong presentation to the public is necessary since questions of jurisdiction and ownership of archaeological resources are complex and controversial. We only need to look as far as museums, the custodians of archaeological material, to begin to grasp the problem.

At the recent Canadian Museums Association annual conference in Victoria, a resolution put forward last year by the CAA was withdrawn. The resolution requested museums to support archaeologists by refraining from purchasing and from recognizing a commercial market value for archaeological specimens. Since the museum community is divided upon this issue, the motion may well have been defeated. Although it may seem prudent not to aggravate differences between museum professionals and archaeologists while new legislation is in the works, these differences will not be resolved without debate.

In the final analysis, we need to involve and inform public opinion of the need to protect and conserve Canada's archaeological heritage while the process of building a new federal policy is underway. Public support is necessary to add weight to the view that our archaeological heritage should not be for sale, but should be protected for the future benefit of all Canadians.

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*ASBC member Ann Stevenson is an archaeologist and a museum consultant.*

# The Whalen Farm Site

## 1985 Excavations at DgRs 14

by Dimity J. Hammon

IN 1985 THE DELTA MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES sponsored a research project to investigate archaeological resources in the area served by the Museum. It was felt that an excavation, which would be open to the public, could not only accomplish specific research goals, but also educate the public about the archaeological resources in Delta and stress the importance of proper research and site protection.

### Site Geography

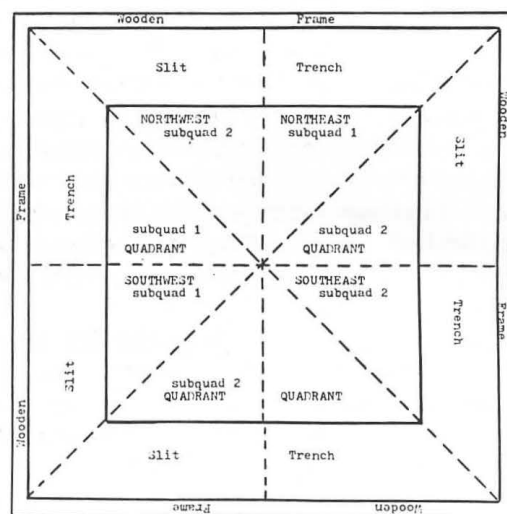
*DgRs 14* is located on the east side of the Point Roberts peninsula in an area known as Boundary Bay. It is on the Canadian side of the large Whalen Farm Site which straddles the U.S. – Canada border. Housing development and agricultural land use have destroyed most of the site, blurring its boundaries. It is probably one of two or three large middens east of the Point Roberts uplands.

At the time the site was occupied, Point Roberts was probably still an island. As the gap between the mainland and Point Roberts was blocked off by the delta infill, between 2,000 and 1,000 years ago, Boundary Bay began to develop, with continuous beach depositions on the west side of the bay.

### Archaeological History

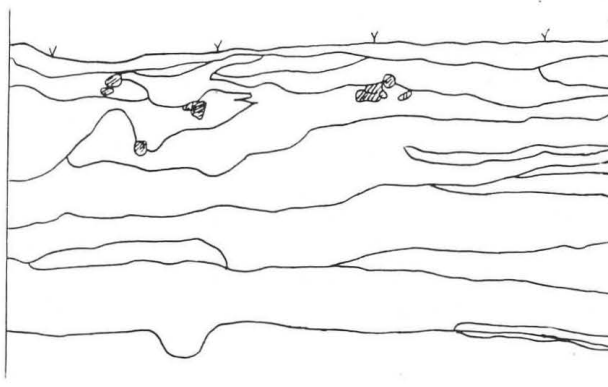
The large Whalen Farm site has been known as a prehistoric encampment since the turn of the century. Harlan I. Smith mentions several shell heaps in his memoirs (1907), including the Whalen Farm site.

Borden excavated on the U.S. side of the site (*DfRs 3*) in 1947-48, putting in a long trench. He never fully analyzed his findings, but he did use the lower layers, radiocarbon dated at 2500 B.P., as a type site for the Locarno Beach Phase. In the upper layers he found what he thought was a separate phase which he called Whalen II, radiocarbon dated at 1500 B.P. This component is now considered to be late Marpole Phase. Borden found no other Marpole components in his excavations, but Seymour excavated in 1976 in an undisturbed part of the U.S. side of the site with undated results suggesting a Marpole Phase occupation.



String web across excavation unit for measuring depth below surface.

Profile of east wall of Unit 2, DgRs 14.



### Methodology

Two 2x2 m blocks were the main excavation units at the site. Each block was surrounded by a 50 cm slit trench where the excavators stood while digging.

Initially, the blocks were to be excavated by natural layers. However, it was soon decided that with four people digging in what proved to be complex depositional layers, too much vertical control would be lost, and 5 cm arbitrary levels were adopted.

Horizontal control was established by separating the entire 3x3 m units into quadrants and sub-quadrants. This resulted in eight pie-shaped excavation sections. A series of strings were strung across each unit forming a spider web type affair which recreated the surface slope of the unit and delineated the pie-shaped digging wedges. In addition, a 1x11 m trench was excavated in order to look at the general construction of the midden.

### Stratigraphy

With radiocarbon dates of  $2360 \pm 120$  B.P. at the top of Unit 1 and  $2060 \pm 110$  B.P. at the bottom of nearby Unit 2, this part of the Whalen Farm midden can be viewed as a short period of occupation, and its construction as dumping episodes and activity areas rather than as temporal or sequential depositions.

There was very little consistency to the layers, either across the site, or for that matter, within the boundaries of each unit. This was probably due to the rapid buildup of the midden with

repeated dumping episodes and intrusive activity areas, with no chance for separating humus layers to develop. Even within the confines of the 2x2 m blocks, several natural layers were often contained in each level and quadrant.

There were, however, a few constants in the midden construction and deposition. The basal layer of the site was sand containing cultural material. Although there were patches that were free of this obstinate material, it represents, for the most part, the dividing layer between sand and midden. The layers above these base layers were inconsistent.

### Features

Seven features were identified in the units. They were all definable as activity areas, primarily for food processing. A large number of seeds were found in two features which were located at the lowest occupation layers of Units 1 and 2. They were examined by Dr. Rolf Matthews of the Biology Department at Simon Fraser University, who identified them as red elderberry.

Ethnographically, intact red elderberry clusters were brought back to the camp or village where they were processed into a mash or cake by steaming them in skunk cabbage leaves over a fire.

The number of seeds in these features define red elderberry processing as a major activity at this spot.

... continued

### Artifact Discussion

All of the 121 artifacts found at the site fall within the broad categories outlined by Burley (1979) as diagnostic of the Marpole Culture Type.

The earspool, composite toggling harpoon valves, and microblades are not particularly common to the phase, but all have been found in Marpole contexts. The high microblade frequency at this part of the site probably had a

functional basis. Zoomorphic and anthropomorphic stone carvings were absent, as were thin ground slate knives, but this is probably due to the short occupation, seasonality, and specific activities at this part of the site.

The bone points and awls are multifunctional items and could have been used for basketry, net making, or other fishing activities.

Perforated stones were probably used as net sinkers and those which were partially perforated could have been preforms, or, as suggested by a charred stone found in a hearth, as firestarters.

The projectile points all fall within Marpole Phase types. Those thought to be the most diagnostic temporally, small corner notched points identified by Borden as representative of the Whalen II Phase at about 1500 B.P., were found at a level dated at 2100 B.P.

Two complete incised unilaterally barbed harpoon points were a very exciting find. Time, however, has not yet allowed for a full analysis of these items. Blood residue analysis might indicate what their use had been.

Artifact frequency and spatial distribution analysis was carried out. Layer to layer, quadrant to quadrant, unit to unit to trench, and artifact to faunal comparisons were done. Distributions were generally uninformative. More artifacts were found in the lower levels than in the upper, with several artifacts, including the incised harpoons, in the basal sand. Specific artifact types were not correlated with features, nor were there relationships to layers or faunal concentrations.

### Conclusions

Perhaps the most important aspect of the 1985 research is the intrasite settlement pattern which seems to emerge. It appears that the people moved around the site regularly, staying in one spot for about a generation. Original site use was for food processing, with subsequent single event activities occurring on the midden on a limited basis.

Borden's findings of a Locarno Beach Phase component, taken in conjunction with these findings of a short term middle Marpole Phase

### 1985 Excavations at DgRs 14: Artifacts found in situ

<i>Artifact Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
<b>Stone</b>	
Projectile points	8
Scrapers	3
Microblades	11
Utilized flakes	4
Cortex spall tools	6
Celts	4
Earspool	1
Pendant	1
Perforated stones	5
Ground stone fragments	4
Hammerstones	4
Abraders	12
<b>Bone and Antler</b>	
Incised unilaterally barbed harpoon points	2
Plain unilaterally barbed harpoon points	2
Composite toggling harpoon valves	2
Bone points	4
Bird bone points	4
Antler tine points	3
Bone awls	7
Antler wedge	1
Incised bone beads or whistles	2
Modified dogfish dorsal spine	1
Drilled fish vertebrae	2
Misc. worked bone frags.	8
<b>Shell</b>	
Calif. mussel shell knife frags.	2
Shell pendant	1
Dentalium shell beads	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>

component, support the preceding conclusions regarding settlement patterns.

Borden's designation of the upper layers of the Whalen Farm site as a separate phase have been discounted again and again. Although generally accepted now as a late Marpole manifestation, the distinctive assemblage is puzzling. This research does offer an explanation: although the dates from *DgRs 14* are 500 years earlier than those from Whalen II, the assemblages are essentially the same, suggesting a functional difference from other Marpole Phase sites.

The faunal analysis gives little in the way of subsistence and/or seasonality patterns. Although salmon and flatfish densities are much higher than those of other species, the relative scarcity of salmon head bones does not indicate intensive processing of salmon for preservation.

Bird bones, which are often indicative of seasonality, are not a major portion of the collection. What there are consist mainly of duck wing tips. This phenomenon, also seen at the Beach Grove site probably indicates a particular butchering practice. Juvenile crow was the only seasonality indicator from the faunal collection, pointing albeit vaguely, toward a summer occupation.

The identification of red elderberry seeds from two features confirms a summer occupation for that particular spot on the site.

However, to conclude summer occupation for the entire Whalen Farm site based on this small sample would be unjustified.

Of the analyzed sites in the area, *DgRs 14* is most like the Beach Grove Site. The occupation span covered about the same time period, and the faunal remains are similar. Comparisons with the Whalen Farm excavations by Borden can at present only be superficial, but overall *DgRs 14* does not appear to be different.

While no startling new information was obtained from this look at the site, the research did result in the addition of information to existing knowledge of the prehistory of the area.

#### Reference cited

Burley, David V. 1980 *Marpole: Anthropological Reconstructions of a Prehistoric Northwest Coast Culture Type*. Dept. of Archaeology, SFU, Burnaby.

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*Dimity J. Hammon directed the Delta Archaeological Project. She has an M.A. degree from the University of New Brunswick, where she specialized in coastal archaeology.*

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*Artifacts from the 1985 excavations at the Whalen Farm Site are on display at the Delta Museum.*

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## PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS

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Permits issued January through May, 1986:

- 1986-1 Morley Eldridge: impact assessment, D.L. 446 near Popkum.
  - 1986-2 Ian Wilson (I.R. Wilson Consulting): impact assessment, Lyell Island.
  - 1986-3 Ian Wilson (I.R. Wilson Consulting): impact assessment, gravel quarry, Masset, Queen Charlotte Islands.
  - 1986-4 Brian Hayden (SFU): excavations at Keatley Creek Site, *EeRl 7*, near Lillooet.
  - 1986-5 Ian Wilson (I.R. Wilson Consulting): impact assessment, logging road between South Bentinck Arm and Owikeno Lake.
  - 1986-6 Gary Coupland (UBC): excavations at the Point Grey Site.
  - 1986-7 Roy Carlson (SFU): Pender Island Archaeological Project.
  - 1986-8 Jean Bussey (Points West Heritage): salvage excavations at site *EdQa 8*, near Athlmer, southeastern B.C.
  - 1986-9 Bjorn Simonsen (Bastion Group): impact assessment, *DgRw 179, 180*, near Nanaimo.
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# POINT GREY

## History of investigation

by Kathryn Bernick

*PREHISTORIC SITES* occupied at various times in antiquity stud the coastline of Point Grey. The Point Grey Site, DhRt 5, is on the north shore of the point near its western tip, on a 15 m high shelf overlooking Burrard Inlet.

Shell midden deposits extend about 300 m along the bank and back 25-30 m from the edge. A small stream in a deep ravine cuts across the site near its eastern end.

The site has suffered considerable disturbance over the past hundred years. There were two episodes of logging—during the 1880s and again in the early 1900s. Near the ravine, hidden by dense vegetation, are foundations of the buildings of a former children's camp. The western half of the site, now a grassy meadow, was at one time paved for a parking lot. Landscaping, garbage disposal, topsoil removal by local gardeners, pot hunting, trails to the beach, and erosion by the elements have all taken their toll—as have previous archaeological excavations.

Forty years ago Dr. Charles Borden and Dr. G.P.V. Akrigg, assisted by other volunteers from UBC, dug a series of test pits and trenches at the Point Grey Site. They called it "PGA" as it was the first of several sites on Point Grey which they investigated.

The excavations were conducted according to what were then (1946) the latest scientific standards. Artifacts were plotted on a three-dimensional grid. Mammal, bird, and fish



Stone artifacts from the Point Grey Site. UBC Archaeology Lab photo.

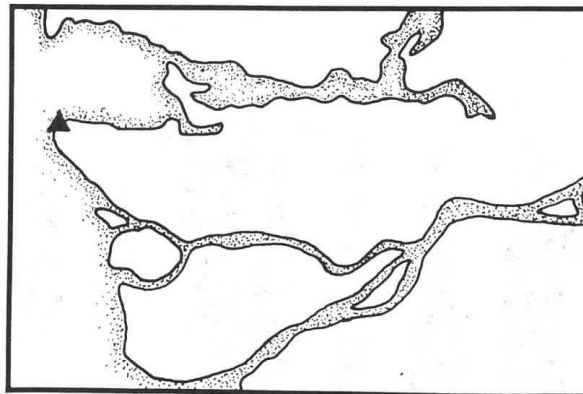


bones, and chipping detritus, were collected in level-lots. Examples of shells were kept, as well as soil samples. All matrix was screened through quarter inch mesh. Records included notes, photographs, and detailed stratigraphic drawings.

Borden excavated the site again briefly in 1965, with the students enrolled in his archaeology class at UBC. They focused on the area near the ravine, where the earlier investigations had found the midden deposits deeper and more productive. The artifact assemblage and other data categories were augmented, and charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating were collected.

The stratigraphy of the site is relatively simple. The humus layer at the top is about 15 cm thick. Under this is the main culture-bearing matrix, at its deepest 1.20 m below ground surface. It consists of black soil with finely crushed shell, traces of charcoal, ash lenses, and fire-cracked rocks. Toward the bottom, the shell is more finely crushed and there are more artifacts. In some excavation units there was an underlying dark-coloured stratum, 13 cm thick, with charcoal and ash but very little shell. The artifact-bearing midden deposits rest on "sterile" yellowish sand and gravel.

About 400 artifacts were recovered. Types include: chipped stone points, knives, scrapers, and flakes; ground slate points and knives; celts; perforated stone sinkers, hand mauls,



hammerstones, abrasive stones; stone bowls—one with zoomorphic carving; plain and barbed bone points; barbed harpoons; bone awls and needles; antler wedges; bone pendants; and dentalium shell beads.

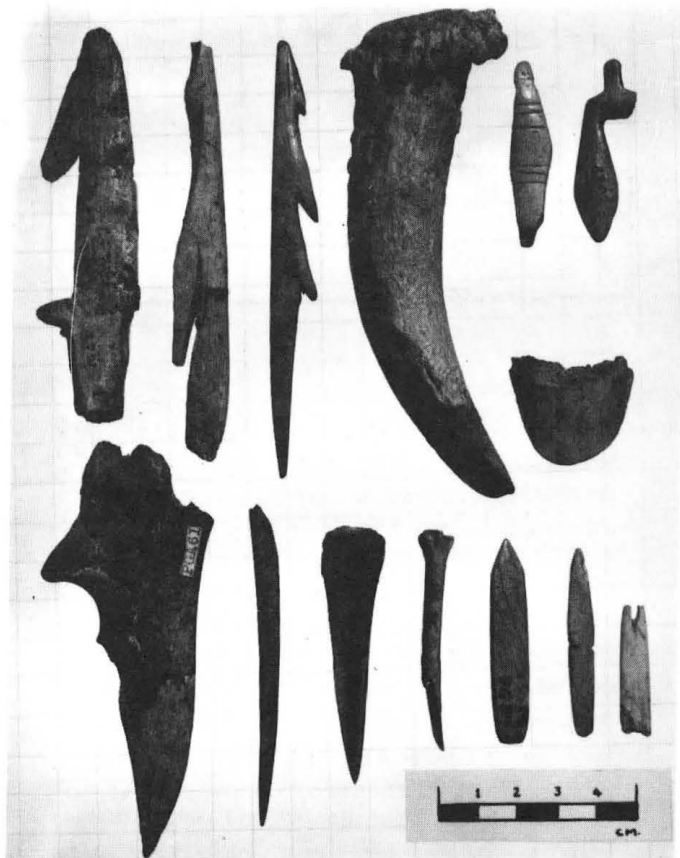
The faunal remains have not been systematically identified, but are reported to include a variety of fish (salmon, rattfish, dogfish, sturgeon, and others), small birds, sea mammals, deer, and shellfish (mussels, barnacles, cockles, and horse clams).

One previously disturbed burial was uncovered, as well as several stray human bones.

No trade items were found, nor any other evidence of post-contact occupation. Five-hundred-year-old tree stumps on top of the midden set an upper limit on the age of the deposits.

At the time of the first excavation little was known about Fraser delta prehistory, and few artifact collections were available for comparison. Borden noted that the artifact assemblage is similar to that from the Marpole Site, although the variety of types is not fully represented at Point Grey. He proposed that the difference might relate to technological development over time, with Point Grey being an early version of Marpole.

Later, Borden advanced an alternative explanation. He suggested that the Point Grey Site was a camping place where people came,



Bone and antler artifacts from the Point Grey Site.  
 UBC Archaeology Lab photo.

from their home villages on the Fraser River, to engage in some special activity. They would not have remained long and would not have brought all their belongings.

The Point Grey Site does not fit the regional pattern of site distribution. Most known Marpole Phase components in the lower mainland are at locations with direct access to the Fraser River salmon runs. Current interpretations define salmon as the essential economic resource and its procurement strategies as directly related to the efflorescence of Marpole culture. Thus, people who lived at the Marpole Site (or Glenrose, or St. Mungo) for example, may have gone to Point Grey to fish smelt or to collect some other resource not available on the river, but they would not have found the location suitable for a village.

Radiocarbon dates support Borden's interpretation of the cultural affiliation. A date of  $20 \pm 100$  B.C. for the Point Grey Site places it securely in the Marpole Phase (400 B.C. - A.D. 400).

The next stage of research, planned for this summer, will explore the question of site use. Dr. Gary Coupland, with a crew from UBC and with the assistance of the ASBC, is seeking evidence to support (or refute) the hypothesis that the Point Grey Site was occupied seasonally, for some special activity.

The results of his investigation will be published in *The Midden* as soon as they are available. □

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*Midden Editor Kathryn Bernick is an archaeologist with a special interest in the Coast Salish area. She is Coordinator of the ASBC's public program at the Point Grey Site.*

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## History Conference

The fourth B.C. Studies Conference will be held October 3 - November 1, 1986, at the University of Victoria. The Conference is interdisciplinary with an historical focus. No archaeological sessions are scheduled. For more information contact Dr. Robin Fisher, Dept. of History, SFU.

## ASBC at Point Grey

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY of British Columbia was awarded \$9,450 by the B.C. Heritage Trust to conduct a public interpretation program at the Point Grey Site in conjunction with UBC's 1986 summer field school.

Current plans include a portable display, tours of the excavation in progress (seven days a week), and a brochure hand-out giving background information about the site and B.C. prehistory.

Members of the ASBC will plan and prepare the interpretive material, act as tour guides, and assist with excavation.

Dr. Gary Coupland is Principal Investigator and field school Instructor. He expects to have a crew of 12 students working at the site from July 7 to August 15.

Public tours will probably begin the weekend of July 12. For more information, or to arrange for special group tours, phone Kitty Bernick, public program Coordinator, at 873-5958.

The site, *DhRt 5*, is in Marine Drive Foreshore Park, about half way between Spanish Banks and Chancellor Loop at UBC. Access is from N.W. Marine Drive. There is no parking at the site. □

## Trust funds four

FOUR of the 44 positions funded under the British Columbia Heritage Trust's 1986 Summer Student Employment Program are for archaeology-related projects.

The SFU Archaeology Dept. received two awards, both associated with Dr. Brian Hayden's research at the Keatley Creek pit house site near Lillooet. Diana Alexander (SFU) will conduct a survey of resource utilization sites in the Fountain Band traditional territory. Bob Muckle (SFU) will be implementing a public education program in the Lillooet area.

One award went to the North Peace Historical Society to employ Lou Barram (SFU) to develop two public interpretation displays. One will be at the Fort St. John North Peace Museum, featuring the 1975-76 Fort d'EpINETTE archaeological collection. A second exhibit, at the Fort St. John airport, will depict the history of early settlement of the area.

The Heiltsuk Cultural Centre received an award to employ Joanne Hopkins (UBC) to conduct an inventory and preliminary documentation of threatened heritage resources in Waglisla (Bella Bella). □

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## LOOK FOR/Magazine Article:

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*Vision Quest* by Heather Pringle. An illustrated article about prehistoric archaeology in the Rocky Mountains region of Alberta and southeastern British Columbia. In the March/April 1986 issue of *Equinox* (No.26), pages 72-85.

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# New Publications

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**Lithics and Livelihood: Stone Tool Technologies of Central and Southern Interior British Columbia** by Martin P. R. Magne. *National Museum of Man Mercury Series, Archaeological Survey of Canada Paper No. 133*. National Museums of Canada, Ottawa. 1985. 304 pp, ills. Free of charge from Scientific Records, A.S.C., National Museum of Man, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8.

Magne's Ph.D. dissertation (Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology, UBC, 1983) examines technological variability in the manufacture of chipped stone tools.

**Lithic Illustration: Drawing Flaked Stone Artifacts for Publication**

by Lucile R. Addington. Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago. 1986. Prehistoric Archaeology and Ecology Series. 139 pp. plus 61 figs. US\$10.00 (paper).

Detailed instructions by a professional archaeological illustrator, with numerous samples of her work.

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## News Bits

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*Feds slash archaeology programs*

National Museum programs have been drastically cut to help pay for exhibits in the new building in Ottawa. The Archaeological Rescue Service has been suspended indefinitely. Mercury Series publications, initially slated for cancellation, will probably continue but will no longer be distributed free of charge. According to unconfirmed reports, the Zooarchaeological Identification Laboratory will be closed soon.

*CAA revises journal*

The Canadian Journal of Archaeology, published by the Canadian Archaeological Association, will return to its previous (larger) size format, and will carry selected advertisements. The first of each year's two issues will continue to publish contributed papers, while the second number will be a monograph.

*Date supports claim of antiquity*

Nick Gessler reports a date of  $10,435 \pm 105$  years B.P. from a hearth at Kiusta on the Queen Charlotte Islands. He excavated at the historically occupied village of Kiusta on the northwestern end of Graham Island in the 1970s.

*Archaeology gains at UBC*

A fourth archaeologist has been added to the permanent faculty in the Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology at UBC. The new tenure-track position was awarded to Mike Blake, a British Columbian who recently received his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan. Dr. Blake's area of specialization is Meso-America.

*Victoria keeps shuffling*

Dr. Colin Campbell was recently appointed Director of the B.C. Heritage Conservation Branch and Executive Officer of the B.C. Heritage Trust. He replaces Russ Irvine who was moved to Campbell's former position as Director of the Recreation and Sport Branch. Campbell has a Ph.D. in geography.

*Museums take to the air*

The British Columbia Museums Association received the B.C. Association of Broadcasters 1986 Humanity Award worth about one million dollars in commercial air time on radio and television. A \$40,000 provincial government grant will help pay production costs.

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# Book Review

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## *Enchanting Salish tales*

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**Haboo: Native American Stories from Puget Sound**, translated and edited by Vi Hilbert. University of Washington Press, Seattle. 1985. 204 pp., ill. US\$9.95 (paper).

*HERE IS A NEW TREAT* for readers who enjoyed the first two books of tales from the Lushootseed Salish. This third volume makes an excellent introduction for those of us who are newcomers to the genre. It includes a brief biography of the translator/editor, warm personal notes about the contributors, and an extensive bibliography which leads to further reading and research. The foreword provides enough background to allow us to participate in some of the cultural wealth which lies behind the fairy tale surface.

Reading these stories is a little like experiencing the world through the looking glass. There is a sense of the familiar—echoes of the myth and magic in the stories of our childhood. But there is a skew in these reflections of a culture which experienced the world in ways quite different from the way we

do, a slight jarring which reminds us that there are more ways than one for humankind to build societies.

There are production problems with this book. The typeface makes it look like an amateur effort—something it emphatically is not! And I would like the illustrations to have been in colour. The drawings capture perfectly the content, and their style, the nature of these stories; colour would have completed the effect. A glossary and pronunciation guide to the many Lushootseed words and phrases which dot the narratives would have been welcome.

Students and analysts will find much fertile ground to till in these tales. There are examples of the same story told by three (or more) different narrators. The versions are remarkably similar but it is interesting to note which events were considered worthy of embellishment by each storyteller.

**Haboo** is a glimpse of a society whose stories reveal pragmatism, wisdom, imagination, and the use of gentle humour as a socializing tool. I was intrigued by the idea that these tales may be part of an oral poetry tradition similar to that of many other pre-literate societies. I was also led to ponder the singular absence of the rage and vengeance which mark the sagas of my Norse and Saxon ancestors. Is there more to learn about here than comparative linguistics, literature, anthropology, or ethnology? Interesting idea. Enchanting book! □

- *Phyllis Mason*

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

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## *This Summer*

### Plan to see a site or two:

- SFU archaeology field school at the Pender Canal Site on Pender Island. Special ASBC trip planned for Saturday, July 5. For details phone Terry Spurgeon at 464-1984.
- UBC archaeology field school at the Point Grey Site in Vancouver, July 7 - August 15. Public tours 7 days a week, conducted by the ASBC. For more information phone Kitty Bernick at 873-5958.

## Lytton Heritage Park

*LOOKING FOR* an interesting archaeological experience this summer? If you're driving up the Fraser canyon, visit Lytton Heritage Park.

It is located 6.5 km north of Lytton, along Highway 12, just off the highway on the east bank of the Fraser River. The park is a continuing project of the Lytton Heritage Society.

The B.C. Heritage Trust provided a grant for a surface survey of the park area in 1982. Since that time, the Lytton Heritage Society has reconstructed a traditional Thompson Indian winter house and built an archaeological laboratory and several service buildings. A tour of the park provides the visitor with an interpretive experience portraying the lifestyle of the Thompson people.

Archaeological sites in the park reportedly date from 3,000 years ago, possibly earlier. Displays include habitation areas, work areas, and a traditional dip net fishing installation. Excavation work may be underway.

Historic period displays include mining and living sites. Planned future additions include logging, ranching, and early transportation displays.

Anyone interested in British Columbia's heritage should find Lytton Heritage Park well worth the drive. Hands-on activities for visitors are featured in many of the displays—and bring a picnic lunch.

For additional details, or to make specific visit arrangements, contact Graham Everett of the Lytton Heritage Society at 455-2326. □



### Writing Award

*THE CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION* hopes to stimulate writing about archaeology, with an annual award of \$350.

To be eligible for the prize, an article must be at least 1,000 words long and have been published by a leading magazine or newspaper. It should promote public awareness of some aspect of Canadian archaeology.

The 1985 award went to Andy Ogle for an 11-part series on prehistoric archaeology in the *Edmonton Journal*. According to David Pokotylo, the B.C. representative on the selection committee, there were very few entries for 1985. It was the first year of the award program.

The deadline for the current year is December 31, 1986. Entries may be submitted by the author, or, with the written consent of the author, by the editor or publisher. Five copies of the article should be sent to Dr. James W. Helmer, Chariman, CAA Committee on Popular Writing, Dept. of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4.

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# ARCHAEOLOGY at EXPO 86

## Pavilion displays:

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- Peru: 250 Inca artifacts (1000 B.C. to A.D. 1532), including mummy bundle and items from the Gold Museum; photos of pre-Columbian transportation routes and sites.
- Ramses II: Over 80 items from the time of Ramses II (about 4000 years ago).
- Mexico: A dozen pre-Hispanic artifacts; (from Palenque, Monte Alban, Teotihuacan, etc.); wire sculpture representation of part of the Quetzalcoatl pyramid at Teotihuacan, and the colonial arcade opposite; continuous slide show.
- China: Reproduction of the bronze chariot recovered from Xian, with driver and four horses from clay, flanked by eight life-size warrior figures; photo mural of the Great Wall; four bricks made in 1579; original bricks for touching (on replica of beacon tower).
- Yugoslavia: An 8000-year-old human head stone sculpture found on the banks of the Danube; a 3500-year-old model of a 3-wheeled cart found near Dupljaja; a 2600-year-old gold death mask from Trebeniste; photo display.
- Italy: Etruscan cart (7th cent. B.C.) rebuilt using original parts; two marble statues of athletes (3rd cent., Roman); torso of a rivergod (4th cent. B.C.); marble cup from the age of Augustus; model of a Roman Biga, a two-horse chariot of the 2nd cent. A.D.
- Saudi Arabia: Reproduction of an 8th cent. A.D. stone signpost from the Darb Zubaydha (Islamic pilgrimage route) with Kufic inscription; reproductions of six Hellenistic-era bronze statuettes, excavated at Al-Fau; photo display.
- Costa Rica: Three ceramic artifacts (Middle Polychrome Period, 800-1100 A.D.).
- Pakistan: Photo mural of the 2500-year-old Indus city of Mohenjodaro; replicas of stone sculpture, stone seals, and model ox-cart from Mohenjodaro; replicas of sculpture from the Gandhara period in Northern Pakistan.
- Korea: Pottery and jewelry from the Silla and Kaya Kingdoms (5th-6th cent.); replica of Buddhist bell.
- Malaysia: Large bronze Dongs' on bell, about 2000 years old.
- Indonesia: Photos of the Borobudur Temple (7th cent.); display of early writing beginning in the 5th cent. A.D., from inscriptions on stone, wood, etc
- Washington: Small panel display on the Ozette site (#1 on the Centennial Map).
- Oregon: Photo of Owyhee River petroglyphs (in SE Oregon display case).
- Norwegian Explorers: Display (photos, diorama, 3 artifacts) of L'Anse aux Meadows, a 1000-year-old Norse settlement on the Newfoundland coast; replica of a Viking ship excavated from a burial mound in Norway; display of Thor Heyerdahl's expeditions.

The Midden  
P.O. Box 520  
Station A  
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E. M. Field  
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