

The Midden

Vol. XIX, No. 3 June 1987



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The Midden

Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

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

The next issue of *The Midden* will appear mid-October, 1987.

Contributors this issue: Kathryn Bernick, Don Bunyan, Colin Gurnsey, Phyllis Mason, Yvonne Prudek.

Production assistance: Ann Stevenson.

THE COVER: *The BCPM's Adventures in Archaeology* program for children included witnessing a staged encounter between a bulldozer operator and an archaeologist. The script ended happily—the parking lot would be relocated and the site left undisturbed. K. Bernick photo. See story pp. 7-8.

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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!

NEXT MEETING:

Sept. 9 Dr. Michael Blake:
archaeology in Mexico.

President: Colin Gurnsey (980-7429)

Vice President: Helen Smith (224-1426)

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

We can't afford to be silent

CHARGING ADMISSION to museums is not a new idea. Many institutions collect nominal fees which, in a good year, pay the salaries of the ticket sellers and the money counters. There's usually a free day as well as discounts for children, students, senior citizens, and VIPs. The practice is so common that it shouldn't raise alarms.

Victoria's plan to charge visitors to the Provincial Museum, beginning next month, might be acceptable—if it weren't for the suspicious circumstances.

The government has just begun a formal review of heritage legislation, policy, and programs. A task force is, at this moment, soliciting *your* opinion on what it should do to protect and support British Columbia's cultural heritage. One of the 52 questions in the discussion paper asks whether museums and other heritage attractions should charge admission fees.

We can only wonder at the purpose of public input—or indeed of the task force—when the decisions are made before the report is in.

I had planned to write a persuasive piece urging all *Midden* readers to do their democratic duty and submit their opinions to the Project

Pride Task Force. I was, and am, concerned that archaeology will be lost amid the heritage buildings and downtown revitalization projects. Now, I'm not so sure whether mobilizing the archaeological community will do any good. However, it seems certain that if we don't speak up, the prehistoric heritage of this province will suffer.

The hearings are almost over, and for most of us it is too late to give an oral presentation. But, there is time for written submissions. Mail them to Victoria by June 30, 1987 (to Project Pride Task Force, 333 Quebec St., Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4.)

Compose a statement that addresses one or more of the issues raised in the discussion paper, or send a letter expressing your concerns—one sentence will do if you're busy. Anyone who wishes to is welcome to copy from editorials that have appeared in *The Midden*. We need to show that **many people care about archaeology.**

Prehistoric sites and artifacts are not attractions that exist for the benefit of tourists (and government coffers), but an endangered, non-renewable fund of knowledge. The priority must be preservation through promotion of their educational and scientific value. □

— **Kathryn Bernick**

Project Pride Hearings

THE GOVERNMENT APPOINTED Project Pride Task Force is travelling across the province to hear public opinion on heritage issues. Their report will be submitted to the Minister, Bill Reid, by mid-September. Reid expects to introduce new heritage legislation next spring.

The first session of hearings was in Vancouver May 12-14, the last in Victoria, June 15-16. In between, the Task Force went to Chilliwack, Sandspit, Kelowna, Kamloops, Fort St. John, Prince George, Terrace, Cranbrook, and Nelson.

Kim Campbell, MLA for Vancouver-Point Grey, is the Project Pride Task Force chairperson. Other members are: Vancouver resident Lynda Allan; Monica Becott, Prince George city alderman and chairperson of the Fraser-Fort George Regional District; Jackie Drysdale, mayor of Rossland; Chief Clarence Jules, Kamloops Indian Band; and University of Victoria archaeologist Prof. Donald Mitchell. Dr. Colin Campbell, director of the Heritage Conservation Branch, sits on the task force *ex officio*.

In addition to the oral presentations, which were recorded on tape, the Task Force is soliciting written submissions. Each member has undertaken to read everything that is received in Victoria by the end of June.

A special invitational session for provincial societies was held in Vancouver on May 12, Colin Gurnsey presented a brief on behalf of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia (reprinted in part in this issue of *The Midden*).

The Heritage Society of B.C., which is concerned with all types of heritage, began their presentation with comments on archaeological issues. The B.C. Historical Federation discussed the need to recognize and protect historic trails as heritage sites. The Underwater Archaeological Society of B.C. called for legislation to protect shipwrecks and other underwater heritage resources, conservation facilities, and public education programs.

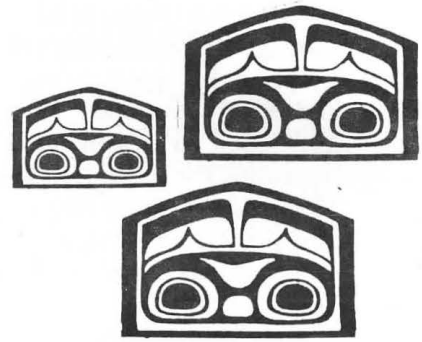
Other organizations represented include the Architectural Institute of B.C., the Planning Institute of B.C., the Association of B.C. Archivists, the B.C. Archives Council, the B.C. Museums Association, the Provincial Capitol Commission, and the Association for Preservation Technology.

Although the specific concerns of the groups varied according to their respective mandates, several common themes emerged: present heritage legislation is ineffective; government funding is insufficient; the Heritage Conservation Branch is understaffed; training, conservation, and display facilities are inadequate; heritage conservation in B.C. should be inclusive.

This last point was in response to the Project Pride discussion paper's identification of immovable property as the focus for the legislative review.

Copies of the discussion paper are available from the Project Pride Task Force, Ministry of Tourism, Recreation and Culture, 333 Quebec St., Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4. Tel: 356-1195. Mail written submissions to the same address, by June 30, 1987. □

— Kathryn Bernick



The prehistoric presence in British Columbia

The Archaeological Society of British Columbia presented a brief to the Project Pride Task Force, orally on May 12, 1987 at a hearing in Vancouver, and also in writing. It is reprinted in part here.

The purpose of this presentation is to express our concerns about the inadequacies of the Heritage Conservation Act as it pertains to archaeological sites and cultural heritage objects, with emphasis on the prehistoric heritage of British Columbia.

Protection of archaeological sites and prehistoric artifacts is an ongoing and often frustrating task at which governments have too often been unsuccessful. We continue to read in the press of prehistoric artifacts, many of them works of art in their own right, being offered for sale and subsequently being exported from Canada. Existing federal laws do nothing to stem the flow of British Columbia's unique cultural artifacts to foreign markets. Instead, they stimulate the market in antiquities by recognizing that artifacts have commercial value.

The lucrative trade in Canadian archaeological artifacts centers on objects from British Columbia. The province must assume responsibility for our prehistoric heritage by prohibiting the removal of all prehistoric artifacts from British Columbia. The Heritage Conservation Act at present restricts removal of

designated objects only. The Act lacks provisions for enforcement thus rendering the restriction meaningless.

A thriving market in antiquities constitutes a serious danger to British Columbia's prehistoric heritage. It compromises the very ethic of heritage preservation by providing unscrupulous individuals with an opportunity to obtain cash for artifacts looted from sites. The market in antiquities promotes pothunting and grave robbing.

Archaeological material is more informative when studied in context. When an object is ripped from the ground by a pothunter hoping for a sale, that information is lost. Only by killing the hope of profit can we stop the ripping.

The Archaeological Society of British Columbia believes that the province has a responsibility to be the trustee of all archaeological artifacts found on lands owned by the province or on lands granted to others by the province. As trustee the province must ensure that these artifacts are not exploited for private gain and that recovery of artifacts from sites occurs only under controlled, scientifically acceptable conditions.

Protection of archaeological resources in British Columbia is hampered by inadequate legislation. The Heritage Conservation Act fails

to establish meaningful penalties for willful damage to archaeological sites whether the culprits be pothunters, grave robbers, or industrial developers. The Act gives explicit protection to designated sites, but is unclear regarding the other 16,000 known and recorded sites and all those that are not reported. The unequal treatment derives from wording in the Act and has nothing to do with the relative merits of the sites.

British Columbia archaeological sites which happen to be on land that falls under federal jurisdiction, have no legal protection. These include sites on Indian reserves as well as those on national harbour lands and in major transportation corridors such as the CNR mainline through the Thompson and Fraser river valleys.

Enforcement of any heritage conservation laws must come from clear and concise law, meaningful penalties which act as real deterrents, adequate resource management based upon knowledge of current research, and effective communication between all enforcement agencies and land resource professionals.

Penalties for violations of provincial heritage legislation are not now a sufficient deterrent. It is necessary to establish pothunting as a criminal offense. Lesser infractions should be punishable with appropriate fines, public service, and compulsory attendance at educational sessions. Penalties must be spelled out clearly to give direction to the courts and to warn would be offenders.

All archaeological sites must have automatic protection under heritage legislation. Sites should not need to be designated in order to be protected from deliberate damage by vandals, looters, developers, etc. At the present time the Heritage Conservation Act gives clear protection only to designated sites.

The province must establish meaningful deterrents to pothunting and other willful damage to prehistoric archaeological sites. A developer faced, for example, with either a one thousand dollar fine or two weeks delay to his project, will suffer the fine and destroy the archaeological site since this is the more cost-efficient alternative. Minimal fines for willful damage to British Columbia's prehistoric heritage are not good enough.

Known archaeological sites should be recorded on titles to land as a charge against the title. For such titles a restrictive covenant should be placed protecting the subsurface material.

The province of British Columbia must accept responsibility for ensuring that there is effective monitoring of violations of any heritage conservation legislation. Methods could include:

- a) providing guidelines;
- b) recruiting and training volunteers;
- c) soliciting public input, liaison with heritage groups and community workers;
- d) establishing guidelines for and liaison with law enforcement officers and with provincial and federal government agencies which post personnel in remote areas of the province (for example, Federal Fisheries, Forestry, Fish and Wildlife Conservation Officers, lighthouse keepers etc.);
- e) ensuring that there is adequate staff for resource management;
- f) allocating sufficient funding for communication between Ministry staff and the public.

Individuals' property and civil rights can be respected by establishing a program for funding mitigation costs when site disturbances are caused by small developments such as home construction, building barns, etc. Major industrial developers, such as B.C. Hydro, are usually required to mitigate impacts as part of the project approval process.

Individual rights of land owners can be balanced with the objectives of the Heritage Conservation Act by ensuring a process and time frame where there is:

- a) prompt investigation and impact assessment by the provincial or regional archaeology staff;
- b) determination of any required mitigation;
- c) provincial funding for mitigation to a set limit, say \$5,000.00, and further matching funding to a second set limit, say \$2,500.00, to help defray costs of required mitigation.

The province should establish a program of recognizing the generosity of people who donate prehistoric objects to the province or who protect an archaeological site from vandalism, looting, or other damage. A certificate from the provincial archaeologist would serve to satisfy the individual and reward their participation in the heritage preservation process.



Provincial funding should be available for research, management, and public interpretation relating to the prehistoric resource.

There are archaeological sites in the province which could easily be developed and marketed as tourist opportunities. The Archaeological Society of British Columbia believes that the practice of scientific archaeology must include public interpretation components. Our experiences in recent years with the St. Mungo Cannery site and at Point Grey demonstrate that a considerable investment of time and expertise is required to design public facilities and that these are best conceived as adjuncts to archaeological research designs.

In some special situations nominal admission fees to archaeological attractions may be warranted. However, the underlying principle should be equal access for everyone. Archaeology should not be treated as a mere diversion or an entertaining roadside attraction. Widespread public education is the best way, and the least expensive way, to preserve British Columbia's prehistoric heritage. Ultimately it is the only way.

British Columbia has many types of archaeological sites, and no lack of scenic settings. Interpretive programs are sure to be popular attractions. They should be designed to provide knowledge of and respect for our prehistoric heritage and for scientific archaeology. Preservation depends on public education.

The province must ensure that it does not support one major archaeological project at the expense of other smaller but equally important ones.

We believe that the provincial government should develop and manage heritage attractions of provincial significance. It is our view that the province should retain ownership of such sites. A trusteeship or lease could be arranged with an interested heritage society, municipal government, or Indian Band who would administer the interpretive facility. Preservation and conservation of the sites must remain the responsibility of the province. Archaeological attractions of a regional nature do not require provincial government involvement beyond its

responsibility for conservation and preservation.

Ownership of archaeological sites must be retained by the provincial crown who assumes trusteeship for the future. The Archaeological Society of British Columbia condemns the practice of "mining" archaeological sites in order to reduce the inventory and be free of responsibility for protecting a site.

British Columbia must investigate ways to promote our prehistoric heritage. It needs to start to offer professional and technical assistance to community-based archaeological programs. It needs to encourage and support interaction between professional archaeologists and the public. It needs to take an active role in producing and disseminating publications and audio-visual materials on British Columbia archaeology. The province has been lacking in these matters, especially in relation to prehistory.

The Archaeological Society of British Columbia must remain a public-spirited independent organization committed to advocating protection of British Columbia's archaeological heritage and to providing information to the public about scientific archaeology. It is our view that government financial assistance should be tied to projects or special programs including capital costs if these meet agreed upon objectives.

The Archaeological Society of British Columbia will not now or in the future accept funding if it includes restrictions on our right to question the practices of academics or professionals, the government or the public, concerning the protection of British Columbia's archaeological record. We feel that there may be a limit to the amount of government funding that the A.S.B.C. could receive and still maintain a reasonable level of objectivity.

In summary, the Archaeological Society of British Columbia urges the Project Pride Task Force to recommend changes to the Heritage Conservation Act of British Columbia which would provide real protection for all archaeological sites, put an end to the market in British Columbia antiquities, and establish a separate archaeology office that integrates research, management and public interpretation. □



Adventures in ARCHAEOLOGY



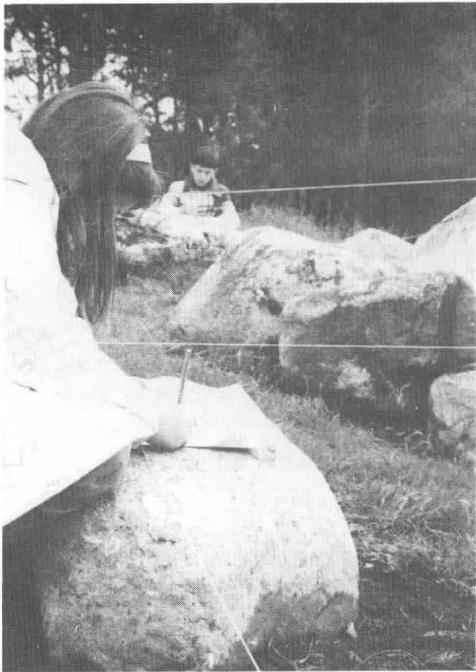
MORE THAN 2,000 people participated in the BCPM's Archaeology program in April. Everyone who completed received a diploma stamped "Expedition Survivor" or "Technician." Many took in both events.

Expedition groups of about a dozen set off across Beaco stopping at stations that illustrated various aspects of archaeological work. Experts gave brief explanations and helped children such as reading a compass or taking a soil sample.

The laboratory stations in the museum included audio- and hands-on activities. There were also tool-making demonstrations and traditional native storytelling.

ARCHAEOLOGY DAY IN VICTORIA

Mapping burial cairns proved to be a popular activity. A string grid set up over the boulders helped draw them to scale on graph paper.



Even the youngest listened with fascination to an explanation of residue analysis. A video camera attached to a microscope provided a clear image of thousands-of-years-old blood on a stone tool.

Story and photos by Kathryn Bernick.



MORE THAN 2,000 people participated in the BCPM's Adventures in Archaeology program in April. Everyone who completed the course received a diploma stamped "Expedition Survivor" or "Laboratory Technician." Many took in both events.

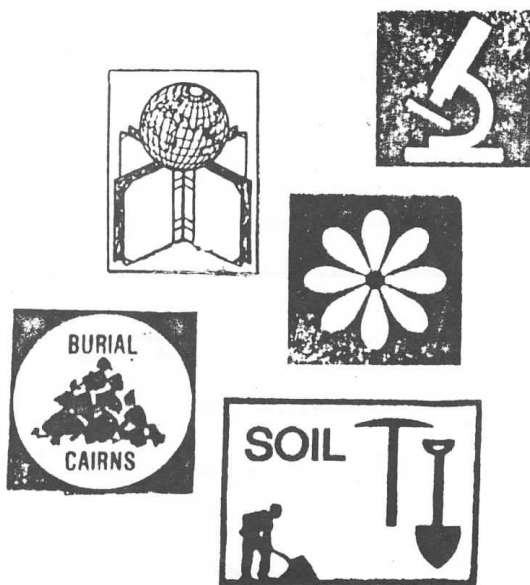
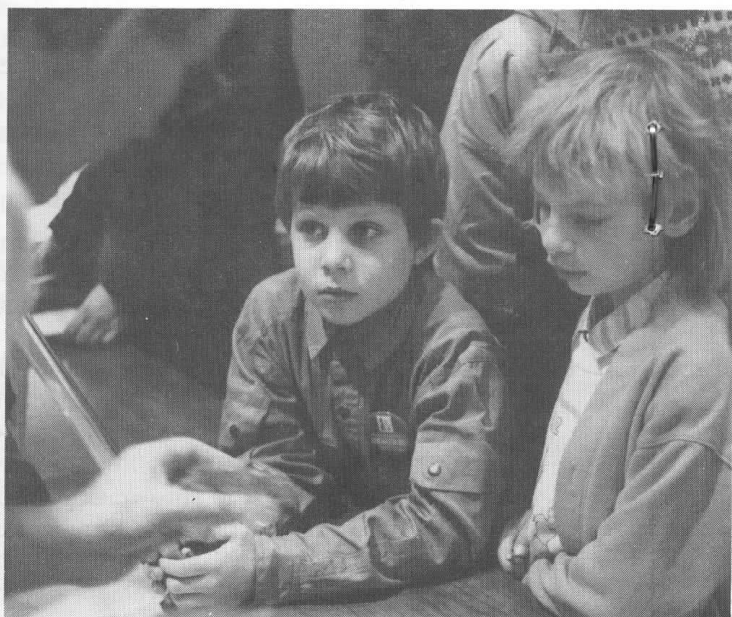
Expedition groups of about a dozen set off across Beacon Hill Park, stopping at stations that illustrated various aspects of archaeological field work. Experts gave brief explanations and helped children with tasks such as reading a compass or taking a soil sample.

The laboratory stations in the museum included audio-visual shows and hands-on activities. There were also tool-making demonstrations and traditional native storytelling.

At the Paleobotany Station two archaeologists on a raft demonstrated how to take cores from the lake bottom. Each adventurer received a spoonful of muck (supposedly from the lake) to waterwash in a sieve. The recovered seeds were bagged as evidence.

OLOGY DAY IN VICTORIA

Story and photos by Kathryn Bernick.



Specially designed stamps for souvenir passports were issued at the stations.

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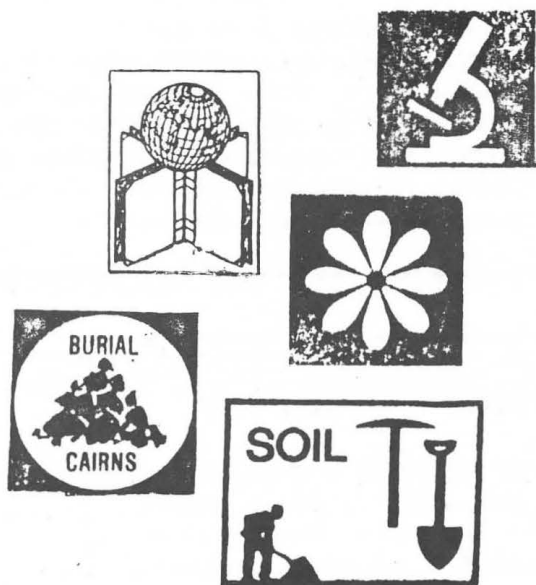
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At the Paleobotany Station two archaeologists on a raft demonstrated how to take cores from the lake bottom. Each adventurer received a spoonful of muck (supposedly from the lake) to waterwash in a sieve. The recovered seeds were bagged as evidence.



The first laboratory station featured a slide show on the different kinds of archaeological sites in British Columbia as well as materials to make petroglyph rubbings.



Specially designed stamps for souvenir passports were issued at the stations.



News Bits

Old age entices archaeologists

Dr. Roy Carlson (SFU) and Ian Wilson (I.R. Wilson Consulting) are going up to the Pink Mountain area of northeastern B.C. to look for evidence of early human occupation. They will assess the remaining deposits at *HhRr 1*, and test excavate in hopes of recovering datable material. Last year Wilson found fluted projectile points in a disturbed portion of the site.

Rock art greets flyers

Next time you're in the Prince Rupert airport look for the petroglyph exhibit. The Museum of Northern British Columbia is installing a cast of a local rock carving and an accompanying text panel.

Stripped trees stimulate study

Morley Eldridge is conducting a study of culturally modified trees on Hanson Island near Alert Bay, working in conjunction with the logging company operating there. Five years ago a survey by Provenance Research reported numerous stripped cedar trees along the eastern shore of Hanson Island.

Trust funds Hope

The B.C. Heritage Trust awarded \$30,000 to the Hope Indian Band to excavate at the Greenwood Island pithouse village site (*DiRi 15*), in cooperation with the University of Victoria. If conditions of the grant are met, the dig will take place this summer. The long term project includes a "living village" and an interpretive center based in part on the recovered archaeological data.

SFU appoints prof.

SFU's Dept. of Archaeology selected David Burley to replace retiring professor Richard Shutler. Dr. Burley has been involved in archaeology across Canada—the Atlantic, prairies, and B.C. He is currently teaching the SFU field school, excavating a fur trade site near Fort St. John.

Leakey comes to Victoria

Dr. Richard Leakey, paleoanthropologist and Director of the National Museums of Kenya, will give a public lecture, *The Origin of Mankind* on Friday, November 20, 1987 at 8:00 pm, in Victoria. At press time the venue for this BCPM Newcombe program has not been confirmed. Phone 387-5745 in September for ticket information—keep in mind that tickets promise to go quickly!

BCPM fills position

Bob Hogg, a recent MA graduate from UVic., has been hired to replace Bob Powell in Anthropological Collections at the B.C. Provincial Museum. The job includes processing archaeological materials and cataloguing artifacts. Hogg's appointment is temporary; Powell is scheduled to be back next April.

Trust announces scholarship winner

The B.C. Heritage Trust awarded the 1987 Borden Scholarship to Stephen Acheson who is enrolled in a Ph.D. program at Oxford University, U.K. He is on leave from his position as an assessment officer with the B.C. Heritage Conservation Branch. Acheson's research topic is Haida culture history.

Association for Preservation Technology

The 1987 APT Conference will be held September 17-20 at the Empress Hotel in Victoria. The meetings are preceded by technical training courses September 14-16 in Vancouver. The theme, *Wood & Water*, focuses on preservation of wooden architecture, ethnographic artifacts, shipwrecks, etc. For more information contact the APT '87 Conference Office, University of Victoria, P.O. Box 1700, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2. Tel. 721-8465.

Avocational Archaeology

Why amateurs are needed

by Colin Gurnsey

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS and academics need to put up with amateurs or avocational archaeologists for a number of very positive reasons.

Members of amateur archaeological societies like the ASBC are the best source for short notice assistance with digs and data recovery, usually at no cost to the professional archaeologist. Not only can avocational archaeologists share in the process of data recovery, but they can also assist in interpreting findings, cataloguing artifacts, and writing up results. Avocational archaeologists can augment professional staff allowing for greater effort expended per funds available. This could result in greater amounts of data or in saving valuable data at endangered sites.

As avocational archaeologists we are able to write for publications which have a popular rather than an academic interest. As members of an amateur non-profit society we are not encumbered by being beneficiaries of government largess. Our writings can condemn practitioners' sloppy field habits equally as well as chastise governments for withholding needed research funding, without the concerns of bias or economic benefit.

Avocational archaeologists can be watchdogs over government, developers, and academic institutions. Our strength as gadflies is enhanced by our linkages with heritage societies both provincially and nationally. In British Columbia, where we have three universities and

a number of colleges teaching some level of archaeology, avocational archaeologists are able to maintain a perspective on the quality of archaeological site investigation practiced by the various schools.

Avocational archaeologists are able to lobby government for greater protection of prehistoric sites and for greater effort and funding for mitigating impacts of proposed industrial projects, without being burdened with any conflicts of interest. We are able to pursue improvements to legislation and to provide support to professional archaeologists. We can raise the alarm when sites may be harmed. As avocational archaeologists we can discourage illegal excavation of archaeological sites and pothunting.

My last but very important point is that avocational archaeologists are able to foster public understanding of scientific archaeology by providing public interpretation programs at archaeological digs. The execution of an interpretation program requires knowledgeable individuals for maintenance, security and provision of guided tours. Avocational archaeologists can assist professionals by freeing them to undertake the excavation without the constant interference of the curious. □

ASBC President Colin Gurnsey is an avocational archaeologist. He manages park facilities for B.C. Hydro.

LOOK FOR / Article:

The Ontario Archaeological Society includes in its March/April 1987 newsletter **Arch Notes** the full text of a conference paper by Karolyn E. Smardz entitled **Archaeology in the Toronto School System: The Archaeological Resource Centre** (pp. 9-15). The clearly written piece describes a new type of archaeological facility which integrates participatory programs in field and laboratory research into public schools curricula.

Reviews

Steam focus

Industrial Age, Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 3, 4. Colin Ming, editor. Journal of the Canadian Steam Preservation & Industrial Archaeological Association. \$15 annual subscription. Mailing address: 14070-110 Ave., Surrey, B.C. V3R 1Z2.

MY FIRST REACTION was to the \$2.95 price tag on the cover. "Pretty pricey for such a small publication," I thought. I was proved wrong by the large amount of copy between the first and last pages.

As with most new ventures of this kind, the quality of the contents is uneven. This is amply offset by the breadth in the range of topics covered. From book reviews and reports of rallies to photographs and history, this slender magazine is crammed with fascinating information.

I was particularly impressed with the technical articles. Even the least mechanically adept reader could have no trouble understanding how the SD60 diesel-electric locomotive works after reading *Modern Rail News* in issue no.4. And thanks to Dan Gledhill's article on the steam donkey in issue no.2, I now know exactly what it was a 'whistle punk' did and how he did it.

On the whole, the Canadian Steam Preservation & Industrial Archaeological Association has made a fine beginning with this bi-monthly which should prove of value not only to hardcore steam buffs, but to anyone who might like to know more about the many aspects of the age of steam. □

- Phyllis Mason

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

The view from the top

Glass and Ice: The Archaeology of Mt. Edziza by Knut R. Fladmark. Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. 1985. Publication No.14. 217 pp., ill. \$18.00 (paper).

THE GEOLOGY almost did me in, but I don't give up too easily. In the end, there was light.

At times I felt as though I were lost in a boreal forest of the soul. Bushwhacking through a nightmare jungle of geological-geographical-climatological jargon, battling vainly at stinging hordes of buzz words, I'd be about to quit. Then, through a clearing—a passage of Fladmark's lucid prose—I'd catch a breathtaking sight of majestic Ice Mountain.

Before I got there, however, I exhausted the resources of two good desk dictionaries, an encyclopedia, the encyclopedia accessible to my home computer on the CompuServe network, the *Complete Oxford*, a library *Webster's* and the (admittedly limited) geology shelf in the local branch library—without disposing of more than a few of those buzz words!

At this point my computer crashed, consigning to limbo all my lists and notes and the first draft of this review.

I wept. I couldn't face the jungle again. I resigned myself to never knowing, for example, what a "diamicton" might be; I feel that it can't equal the sum of its roots, which would be "pissed-through"!

I just left those damned flies buzzing and went on to enjoy the view from the top.

The rest of **Glass and Ice**, the archaeological text, is not an easy read, but it is clear, comprehensible, and well worth expending some intellectual energy to understand it. Fladmark is to be congratulated on having published such a detailed account within five years of finishing the survey.

Following the exhaustive and exhausting section on the quaternary environment, there is a summary of the sparse ethnography of the Mount Edziza area. Then the research design, stating four objectives (p.42):

1. To develop an understanding of the nature and scope of aboriginal utilization of northern alpine and sub-alpine areas;

2. To develop a preliminary cultural chronology for northwestern British Columbia, including clarification of the previously defined Ice Mountain Microblade Industry;

3. To study obsidian quarrying patterns, including spatial and temporal variations in distribution;

4. To make preliminary studies of palaeoenvironmental and volcanic events which might have affected human occupation of the area.

The next 160 pages give in full, well-ordered detail the steps taken by the author and his team to achieve these aims. The account describes the intensive survey to locate and record surface sites (quarry sites, lithic workshops, campsites, and multi-purpose sites). There are full accounts of the excavations undertaken at two campsites, including one which looked as though it might be a house site. Artifact types are described and compared. The last pages, admirably succinct and clear, carry the "Summary and Conclusions: Prehistoric Native Use of the Edziza Area."

If you have any interest in British Columbia prehistory, you should at least read the research design and the conclusions, perhaps leaving the

tougher details for later digestion. And if you intend to read the whole, read those pages first, to give you some idea of why all the geological detail really does need to be included.

The geo-jargon-jungle was, it seems, a trap even for the proofreader. In that section of the book there are a number of typographical errors—only a few in the archaeological narrative and description. Reproduction of line drawings is good enough, but the photographs are dark and obscure. A book of this complexity would have benefitted greatly from an index. And a glossary would have made a marvellous machete for chopping one's way through the geological thickets.

These quibbles withal, **Glass and Ice** is a very valuable contribution to the literature about our prehistory. Logically argued and well organized, it will undoubtedly become compulsory reading for every student of British Columbia archaeology. □

- Don Bunyan

Don Bunyan, ASBC Past-President, is a retired petroleum engineer and a practicing avocational archaeologist.

Two win archaeological writing award

The Canadian Archaeological Association's popular writing award for 1986 was split between Patricia Orwen and Heather Pringle. Each receives \$175.

Pringle's entry *Vision Quest* appeared in the March/April 1986 issue of **Equinox** (No.26), pp.72-85. The article describes prehistoric archaeology in the Rocky Mountains region of Alberta and southeastern British Columbia.

Orwen's 3,000 word piece tells about life in Toronto over the past 12,000 years. *Toronto, an Ideal Place to Be* was published in the Saturday

Magazine Section of the **Toronto Star**, Nov. 22, 1986.

This is the second year of the writing award program. Eligible articles must be at least 1,000 words long and have been published by a leading magazine or newspaper. They are judged for promoting public awareness of Canadian archaeology. For more information about the contest contact Dr. James W. Helmer, Chairman, CAA Committee on Popular Writing, Dept. of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4. □

Archaeologists continue fight

The Canadian Archaeological Association will continue its political advocacy activities despite intimations that this might jeopardize federal funding. (In 1986 the CAA received \$24,000 in grants from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and the Dept. of the Secretary of State.)

A well-attended business meeting April 23, 1987, in Calgary, reaffirmed the responsibility of the organization to speak out on issues that concern Canadian archaeology.

The CAA Executive Committee was instructed to return to the Canadian Museums Association with a resolution enjoining member museums

from purchasing archaeological artifacts. This position, part of the CAA's fight to stop the market in antiquities, is controversial in the museum community. The resolution was introduced by the CAA at last year's Museums Assoc. meeting only to be withdrawn from the floor.

On another front, the CAA is keeping close tabs on Ottawa's review of archaeological policy. Federal government representatives at the Calgary CAA meeting said that a public discussion paper will be distributed in June soliciting feedback by the end of the summer. □

Archaeology Afloat

A rafting and camping trip along the Fraser and Thompson river valleys is being offered by the UBC Centre for Continuing Education in cooperation with the Museum of Anthropology. Participants will explore the area with archaeologist Dr. David Pokotylo and geologist Dr. Katherine Hickson. Dates: August 28-30. Cost: \$395 (\$20 discount for ASBC members). For information and registration phone 222-5207.

PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS

Permits issued January through May 1987:

- 1987-1 Leonard Ham: subsurface testing of several sites in Richmond.
 - 1987-2 Mark Skinner (SFU): recovery of human remains.
 - 1987-3 Leonard Ham: impact assessment of a mine site on the Queen Charlotte Islands.
 - 1987-4 Brian Hayden (SFU): excavations at Keatley Creek Site, *EeRl* 7, near Lillooet.
 - 1987-5 Morley Eldridge (Eldridge Consulting): salvage excavations and monitoring at *DcRt* 10, Willows Beach, Victoria.
 - 1987-6 Jean Bussey (Points West Heritage): overview assessment and survey, Deep Basin area, northeastern B.C.
 - 1987-7 Ian Wilson (I.R. Wilson Consulting): impact assessment of pulp mill site at Taylor, B.C.
 - 1987-8 Ian Wilson (I.R. Wilson Consulting): impact assessment of logging road along lower Homathko River.
 - 1987-9 Brian Vivian (Univ. of Calgary): survey in the Similkameen valley.
 - 1987-10 David Johnstone (SFU): salvage excavations at *DfRu* 44, Saltspring Island.
 - 1987-11 Ian Wilson (I.R. Wilson Consulting): impact assessment of three small pipelines in northeastern B.C.
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This Summer see an island site:

Gabriola

Gabriola Island petroglyphs

- Special ASBC tour on Saturday, June 20, led by Provincial Archaeologist Art Charlton.
- For details phone Colin Gurnsey at 980-7429 (eves.).

Saltspring

Salvage excavations at Long Harbour, Saltspring Island, directed by Dave Johnstone (SFU).

- The crew will be working 5 days a week (Sat. through Wed.), from June 1 until the end of August.
- Visitors are welcome, pre-arrangement requested; phone the SFU Archaeology Dept., 291-3135.
- ASBC tour planned for Saturday, August 8. Phone Colin Gurnsey at 980-7429 (eves.) for details.

Garrison Bay

University of Washington dig on San Juan Island, directed by Dr. Julie Stein.

- Guided tours of prehistoric shell midden excavations, daily except Tuesdays and Wednesdays, June 29 through August 14.
- At English Camp in San Juan National Historic Park, about 10 miles from Friday Harbor.

SHOW TIME / Current Exhibits:

UBC Museum of Anthropology

THE THIRD EYE - shows non-destructive scientific techniques for investigating artifacts, including dating and the scanning electron microscope. To September 26, 1987.

Burnaby Art Gallery

THE ANCIENT CULTURES OF PERU - pre-Columbian ceramic sculpture and pottery from Peru. July 2 to August 9, 1987.

Alberni Valley Museum, Port Alberni

CHANGING TIDES: The Development of Archaeological Research in British Columbia's Fraser Delta Region. May 28 through August 9, 1987.

Kwakiutl Museum, Quadra Island

CHANGING TIDES: The Development of Archaeological Research in British Columbia's Fraser Delta Region. September 15 through November 15, 1987.

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