

The Midden

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The Midden

Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

Editor: Kathryn Bernick

Subscriptions and Mailing: Phyllis Norris

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-February, 1988.

Contributors this issue: Pamela Adory, Kathryn Bernick, Rob Gargett, Joy Inglis, Bill Koberstein, Mike Rousseau, Ann Stevenson.

Production assistance: Ann Stevenson.

THE COVER: *Alpine meadow on summit of Cornwall Hills near Ashcroft. Looking southeast in July when ephemeral pond basin (centre) is full of water. Snow patch at upper left. See article about Cornwall Hills archaeological project, page 6.*

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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:

- Jan. 13 Joint meeting with A.I.A.—speaker and topic to be announced.
- Feb. 10 Dr. Diane Newell: historical archaeology, a survey of salmon cannery sites along the B.C. coast.

President: Colin Gurnsey (980-7429)

Vice President: Helen Smith (224-1426)

Membership Secretary: Pam Adory (430-8327)

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

Victoria takes one step forward . . .

THE PROJECT PRIDE Task Force recently completed its report—an impressive 81-page document that recognizes the importance of heritage in British Columbia. If the government acts on the recommendations, B.C. will have excellent heritage legislation.

Archaeology would fare very well—automatic protection by law of all prehistoric sites, stronger penalties for infraction of the Heritage Conservation Act, ownership of prehistoric artifacts to be assigned to the Crown in trust.

Involving native Indians, in decision making as well as in practical tasks of heritage conservation, figures prominently in policy recommendations.

The Task Force, which drew on 388 public submissions and several consultant reports, broadened its original scope to include movable objects, museums, archives, and scenic heritage.

The report suggests developing a three-year Heritage Plan for the province, creating a provincial heritage advisory board, and negotiating with the federal government to amend the Cultural Property Export and Import Act. It notes the need for guidelines for managing palaeontological resources and

historic shipwrecks, trails, and cemeteries, as well as an Archaeological Site Management Plan and increased staff at the Heritage Conservation Branch. There are numerous other recommendations for legislation, policies, and programs.

Pretty heady stuff. The trick is to remember that at present it's only a submission to the government. Bill Reid, Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Culture, has promised to review the report and "begin the process of developing proposals for cabinet consideration as soon as possible." We hope he'll go with the whole package—how better for the minister in charge of heritage to serve the interests of British Columbia!

Meanwhile, I think he could use some encouragement. We owe the Task Force members more than a simple thank you—we need to see the job through. The address is: Honourable Bill Reid, Minister, Ministry of Tourism, Recreation and Culture, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4.

Write today. □

- Kathryn Bernick

Copies of the Project Pride Task Force report are available from the Heritage Conservation Branch.

Letter to the Editor:

While renewing my subscription to *The Midden*, I would like to say how much pleasure it has brought me over the past 15 years since we left Vancouver and came to live on Quadra Island.

Your editorial "Who's Watching the Sites?" in the last issue [October 1987, Vol.19, No.4] has moved me to bring to your attention a circumstance that is bothering me. The problem is, so many claims have been staked on coastal shores of our province without any regard for archaeological sites that may be there. On Quadra Island, fish-farming is the most recent exciting money-making project, and all the best little coves and inlets with fast-moving waters and benches beside them are snapped up as leases for future development of fish-farms. Well, who is watching the sites?

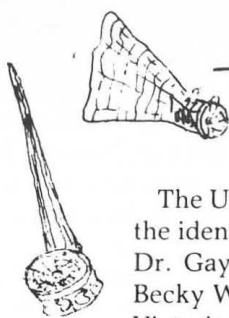
I discussed this with our excellent professional Regional Advisor, Katherine Capes (imagine dismissing *volunteers!*) and we agreed that I should take up the matter with the Heritage Conservation Branch in Victoria. This I did last February. I wanted them to get the list of fish-farm leases along the coast and match it up with the map of recorded sites, to determine what is happening. I gather from them that they can't do

anything about it because of insufficient funds and staff. Should they find construction going on at an archaeological site, they could not force the people involved to move their buildings, and they would have no money to cover the cost of doing so. *It seems to me that the place to start would be to deny a lease to anyone putting in a claim to use an archaeological site as a fish-farm.*

In further discussion, it seemed that they did not value these native sites too much since a dig at any one of them would probably only duplicate the materials found in other sites in the region which have already been excavated.

I am not so much concerned that these places should be saved for future digs, though of course they will be crucial to data retrieved in a hundred years by new techniques. What I am worried about is the destruction of sites of native habitation and resource use which should be the landscape of our inner perception of this land. This is especially true now when Indian people are making their claims for aboriginal title to the land and sea in our area. By the time they have a just settlement, we may have taken away for our own use the very parcels of land that were the historic sites of their people.

Joy Inglis
Quathiaski Cove



Faunal Analysis Course

The University of Victoria is offering an intensive laboratory course on the identification of fish bones, May 9 - June 1, 1988. It will be taught by Dr. Gay Frederick and Becky Wigen. For further information contact Becky Wigen, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Victoria, P.O. Box 1700, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2. Tel: 721-7053.

Willard lived in a prehistoric house

by Kathryn Bernick

WILLARD HOUSE isn't a colonial mansion, or the domicile of an immigrant in search of a better world. It's a pit house. The late Isaac Willard, a native Shuswap Indian, lived in it during the winters of 1910-1912.

Recently, Arcas Associates conducted a two-week salvage excavation of the site, *EeQw 30*, at Chase, B.C. The site will be impacted by bridge construction.

Arcas partner Arnoud Stryd describes the site as a small house pit village. There are six house depressions visible on the surface and a number of small cache pits. Isaac Willard, when interviewed several years ago by anthropologist Randy Bouchard, pointed out the pit that had been his home. It's about nine metres in diameter and in Willard's day housed ten people.

Archaeological investigations focussed on the Willard House, though all the house pits at the site were tested. Excavation revealed an upper layer with turn-of-the-century artifacts and underneath these a prehistoric occupation.

The recent material confirms information provided by Willard. Dr. Stryd says that several other house pits at the site also bear evidence of an historic period occupation. Stryd speculates that residents of the Willard House dumped their garbage in the empty house pit next door—which contains a large amount of historic debris.

The prehistoric occupation, according to Stryd, appears to be Kamloops Phase (1200 - 200 B.P.). Diagnostic artifacts recovered from the Willard House include Kamloops Phase multi-notched points (associated with the period 400 - 200 B.P.).

The excavation, which only exposed part of the Kamloops Phase house floor, produced little information about the structure itself.

Stryd says that, although he doesn't know what the house looked like, it differed from the "classic" ethnographic pit house described by James Teit. The Willard House does not have a central hearth, nor do post mold patterns indicate the presence of four main roof-support posts. Stryd notes that the roof was apparently constructed in a different way, from lighter poles.

Arcas' dig at Chase is not the first to turn up evidence of pit houses that differ from Teit's description. Brian Hayden's excavations at the Keatley Creek site near Lillooet (*EeRl 7*) also uncovered variant styles. And there have been others. In fact, the ethnographic literature indicates considerable variation in pit house construction and appearance, though most descriptions are not as clear or as detailed as Teit's.

Arcas will be returning to the *EeQw 30* site for one more week of excavation. Stryd plans to complete exposing the Kamloops Phase floor in the Willard House and also examine some of the cache pits at the site. Analysis will include flotation of soil samples to recover seeds and other plant remains.

As a complement to the archaeological investigations, Randy Bouchard and Dorothy Kennedy are conducting ethnographic research. They're working with members of the Adams Lake and Neskainlith Indian bands to recover information on traditional use of the area and on buildings and other structures. □

Third week of February

This year the ASBC plans to join other groups celebrating Heritage Week with exhibits at Robson Square Media Centre in Vancouver.

The ASBC's photo display about the 1986 public interpretation program at the Point Grey site will be up, and members of the society will be on hand to talk to the public about archaeology.

The event is being organized by the Heritage Society of British Columbia. The list of participants is not yet available. □

Trust drops history favoritism

THE B.C. HERITAGE TRUST has changed its Historical Archaeology Program into an Archaeology Program, which means that substantial funding for research—excavation and analysis—is now available for prehistoric as well as historical archaeology projects.

Neil Wilton, who looks after archaeological programs for the Trust office, told *The Midden* that the new program definition is already in effect even though the printed guidelines and applications still specify "historical archaeology."

In the past, grants of \$100,000 a year were available under the program. For the last three years, SFU's excavations near Fort St. John and associated research on the land-based fur trade, operated with Historical Archaeology Program funding.

The Trust's commitment to that project has now expired. Wilton noted that next year's big-money award (if there is one) could go to a prehistoric archaeology project. □

VCC Evening Course

Learn about archaeology in China and in other areas of the world! *Introduction to World Archaeology* course, with emphasis on the archaeology of China, taught by Anne Underhill, a Ph.D. candidate in the Dept. of Anth., UBC, recently returned from a six month research trip to the Peoples Republic of China.

This Vancouver Community College Continuing Education course will be held at the Langara campus, 6 consecutive Tuesday evenings beginning February 9, 1988. Fee: \$55. Pre-registration advisable. For further information please call Wayne Decle at 875-8200.

News Bits

Tube shows prairie past

Cable Regina is airing a series of 12 programs about local archaeology, hosted by Dr. Margaret Hanna, archaeology curator at the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History. *Discovering Saskatchewan's Past* is on every two weeks, from October through March 1988—in the Regina area.

Dig seeks help

Arcas Associates is accepting volunteers to assist with a 2-week excavation this winter at a village midden on the Tsawwassen Indian Reserve. The site, *DgRs 2*, is near the ferry causeway and will be disturbed by highway construction. Geordie Howe will direct the fieldwork. He's hoping for a December dig, though at press time the schedule has not been set. For further information phone Melanie Carfantan at Arcas Assoc., tel. 941-2656.

UBC goes for seconds

The UBC Museum of Anthropology plans to publish a revised edition of *Blood from Stone: Making and Using Stone Tools in Prehistoric British Columbia* by David L. Pokotylo (Museum Note No.11). Changes will be primarily in organization and format, including bilingual text and, perhaps, colour illustrations. Expected release date, early 1988.

Yukon lists public works

Jeff Hunston of the Yukon Heritage Branch has compiled a bibliography of non-technical publications *Prehistory of Canada: Recommended General Introductory Reading*. Entries about British Columbia rate 3 of the 25 pages in the latest edition (third, 1987).

Debitage

ASBC member **Nora Mitchell** of Smithers, B.C. solved the distance problem by arranging a talk about B.C. archaeological sites at a Thanksgiving weekend meeting of the Bulkley Valley Naturalist Society. The speaker, ASBC president **Colin Gurnsey**, enjoyed the respite from his family get-together in Terrace—so much that he repeated the gig at Northwest Community College in Terrace . . . **Bjorn Simonsen**, former Provincial Archaeologist of British Columbia, is going national—he was recently appointed Executive Secretary of the Canadian Archaeological Association . . . **Heinz Pyszczyk** recently defended his Ph.D. dissertation (SFU, Dept. of Archaeology). It's called *Economic and Social Factors in the Consumption of Material Goods in the Fur Trade of Western Canada*.

* * *

Heritage buffs in **Victoria** have applied to the Canadian Commission for UNESCO to have the city designated a World Heritage Site . . . Pictographs and other archaeological sites are included in footage of the **Stein River** watershed filmed by CBC's *The Nature of Things*, to be aired early in 1988 . . . CBC Radio *Morningside* fans will (someday soon) get to hear ASBC member **Hilary Stewart** interviewed by Peter Gzowski—the real story of researching her newly published edition of Jewitt's *Narrative* . . . If you've always wanted a designer poster about B.C. archaeology, look for the **B.C. Heritage Trust's** contribution to Heritage Week 1988.

Prehistoric Resource Use on Cornwall Hills Summit

Drawings by M

by Mike K. Rousseau and Rob H. Gargett

WHILE ON A HIKE near Ashcroft in July 1986, geomorphologist/archaeologist Pierre Friele found the basal portion of an unusual basalt projectile point on Cornwall Hills summit. It did not resemble any types currently attributed to the middle (about 6000 to 4000 B.P.) or late (about 4000 to 200 B.P.) prehistoric periods on the Canadian Plateau. He speculated that it might be affiliated with the very poorly known early prehistoric period (about 11,000 to 6000 B.P.).

In June 1987, Pierre returned to the summit and collected the point. It was subsequently examined by Mike Rousseau (SFU), Dr. Roy Carlson (SFU), Dr. Arnoud Stryd (Arcas Associates), and Dr. Richard Shutler (SFU). All expressed the opinion that the point exhibits several classic formal and technological characteristics that are shared by the early prehistoric Western Fluted Point and Plano traditions of Northwestern North America which date to between about 11,000 and 7000 B.P. These traits include: overall lanceolate form, slight shouldering, edge grinding on the basal markings, and intentional basal thinning by

removing several flakes about 1.5 cm long from each face. (*See figure, page 8.*)

The point is moderately weathered and is made from a medium-grained basalt, rather than the vitreous basalts found near Cache Creek which were used extensively during the middle and late prehistoric periods. This also suggests an early prehistoric affiliation.

Points similar to the Cornwall specimen have been found in the South Thompson River Valley and at the Lehman Site (*EdRk 8*) in the Mid-Fraser River region, a site well known for its long and continuous cultural sequence.

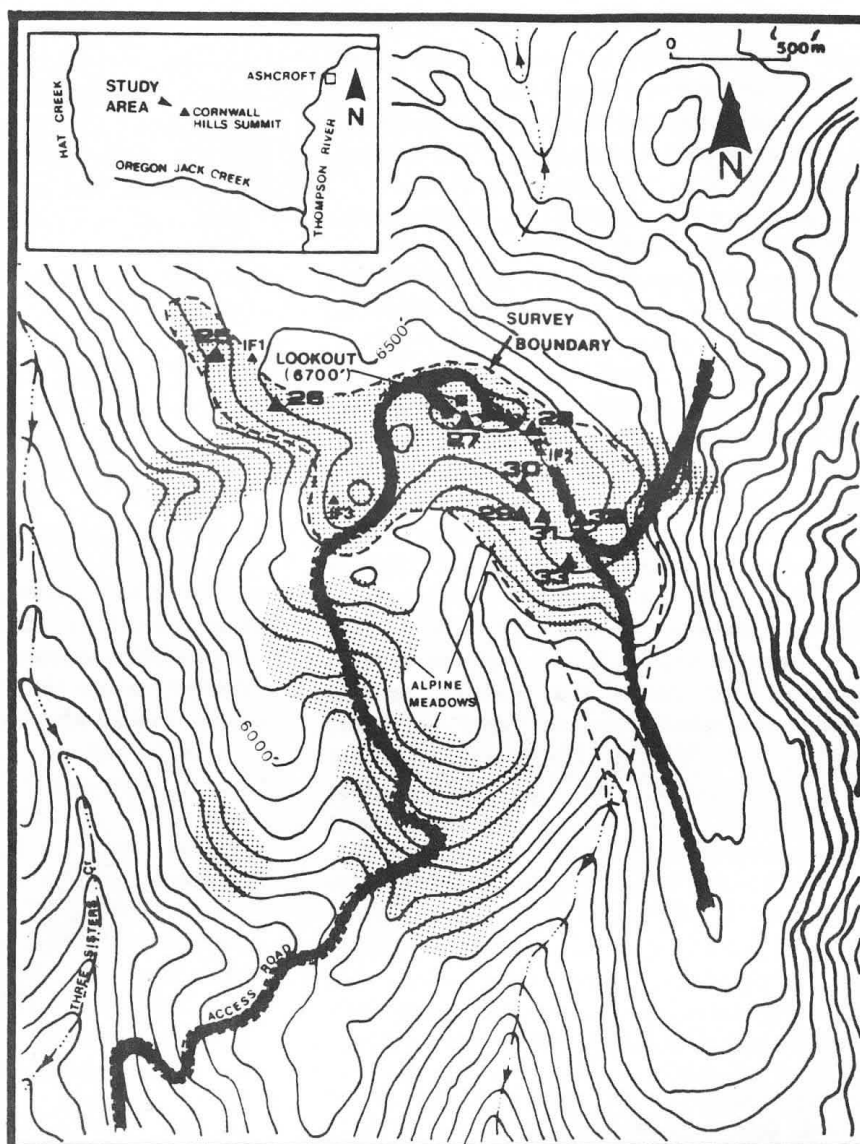
At the request of Mike Rousseau, Brian Apland of the Heritage Conservation Branch approached the B.C. Heritage Trust, and in late August 1987 secured funding for a brief archaeological project on Cornwall Hills summit.

The project objectives were:

- 1) to conduct an intensive, systematic, surficial heritage site survey within the alpine meadows on the summit;
- 2) to record identified sites, assess their heritage significance, and attempt to determine

se nmit

by Mike Rousseau



Survey area and locations of sites identified on Cornwall Hills summit.
Borden area EeRi.

their relative ages and functions based on surficial evidence;

3) to carry out test excavations at two or more sites that contained artifacts suggesting early or middle prehistoric period affiliation, or were typical of the main site type(s), in order to obtain further evidence of relative age and function;

4) to reconstruct the post-glacial geomorphology and assess how geomorphic processes may have affected archaeological site visibility;

5) to identify extant faunal and floral resources and relate this information to local ethnographic and archaeological data in order to construct models of late prehistoric aboriginal use of the study area.

Cornwall Hills summit lies between the Thompson River and Upper Hat Creek valleys, exactly 12.5 km southwest of Ashcroft. The environment is characterized by true alpine

tundra meadows mixed with isolated and patchy stands of jackpine and Engelmann spruce. The area examined encompasses approximately 0.8 km² of open alpine meadows near the summit, between 1825 m and 2040 m above sea level.

The study area is within the boundaries of the Salish-speaking Shuswap (Secwepemc) and Thompson (Nl'akapxm) native people. At the time of Euro-Canadian contact, the Shuswap controlled the country to the north, and the Thompson occupied the area to the south.

Plants commonly gathered by the Thompson and Shuswap that were observed on the summit include nodding onion, mountain potato, balsam-root, soap berry, strawberry, Oregon grape, kinnikinnick, fireweed, jack pine (for cambium), and hanging black lichen. Most of these plants are also common and abundant throughout the rest of Cornwall Hills and other nearby areas at lower altitudes. However, two important food plants that abound on the summit and are absent or rare at lower elevations, are nodding onion and mountain potato. Considering this, we suggest that exploitation of floral resources on the summit may have focused on these two species.

Although early ethnographies do not refer specifically to the study area, local native informant Les Edmonds of the Ashcroft Indian Band indicated that roots, wild onion, and "medicine" were gathered on Cornwall Hills summit, locally referred to as Onion Mountain.

Direct evidence for plant gathering is probably rare in the archaeological record. This

activity involved a limited number of tools which, in all likelihood, would not have been left behind (wooden digging sticks and basketry and bark containers). If discarded, such organic items would most likely have decayed rapidly. Moreover, we believe that plants collected on the summit were probably transported to camps at lower elevations, for processing near sources of water. Thus, no imprint of activities related to their collection would remain in the archaeological record.

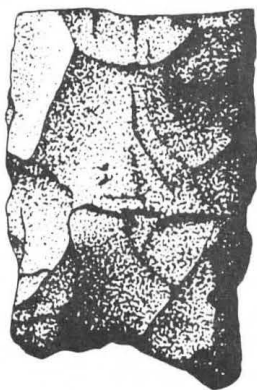
The study area is also host to many of the animals exploited by the ethnographic Thompson and Shuswap. Mule deer, black bear, coyote, marmot, grouse, and snowshoe hare were observed during the survey.

Nine small prehistoric lithic scatter sites were found. Site locations and artifacts suggest that all are probably related to hunting. Six are situated on prominent knolls or ridges overlooking alpine meadow slopes, or at the apexes of "funnel" gulleys. They appear to be stations where game (particularly deer) could have been monitored or ambushed, and where tools related to hunting were manufactured, refurbished, or used.

Two very small sites on relatively level terrain contain unifacial tools that suggest they may have been kill/initial butchering stations. One site, (*EeRi 30*), beside an ephemeral pond basin, might have been a small hunting camp. The nature and distribution of sites on Cornwall Hills summit closely corresponds to ethnographic and archaeological data recently secured by Diana Alexander (SFU) for Mount Cole and Pavilion Mountain, which lie respectively 25 and 35 km to the northeast.

Three sites are dated to the period between 1200 and 200 B.P., based on the presence of "Kamloops side-notched" projectile points. The ages of the other six sites are not known.

Two small, medium-grained basalt flakes were found on the surface at *EeRi 30*. The projectile point mentioned earlier and suspected to belong to the early prehistoric period (found about 750 m to the west) is made of the same lithic material. Because of this similarity, and the location of the site, beside an ephemeral pond basin where the potential for buried middle or possibly early prehistoric occupations



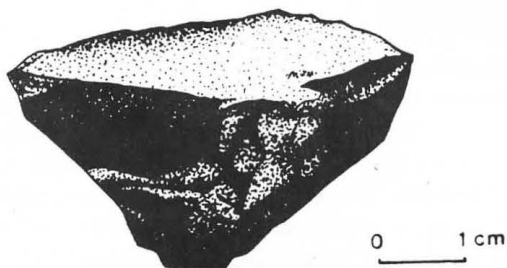
Base portion of possible early-prehistoric projectile point (isolated find).

0 1 cm

is considered to be good, test excavations were conducted.

Systematic shovel testing and subsequent controlled excavation of a 2x2 m unit yielded several lithic artifacts which suggest it may have been a small hunting camp. Of particular interest is a small unidirectional core which is interpreted to be a microblade core preform. It suggests that the site may indeed date to the middle or possibly the early prehistoric period. Additional buried cultural material undoubtedly exists in adjacent deposits.

A single 1x1 m excavation unit was judgements placed within the dense, surficial artifact concentration at another site, *EeRi 33*. It was considered typical of the majority of sites identified on the summit. The artifacts recovered clearly indicate that it was a place where the movement of deer or other game was monitored, and where tools related to hunting were manufactured and refurbished. The site



Microblade core preform from EeRi 30.

dates to the period between about 1200 and 200 B.P., as indicated by the presence of "Kamloops side-notched" projectile point fragments.

Conclusive evidence for pre-4000 B.P. occupation of Cornwall Hills summit was not observed. However, there is a possibility that a middle or early prehistoric occupation exists at *EeRi 30*. This remains to be tested by further investigation.

The data suggest that Cornwall Hills summit was an important destination for plant gathering and hunting during the early historic and late prehistoric periods. Nodding onion, mountain potato, and deer were likely the most sought-after resources. Other plants and animals may also have been exploited. It is unlikely that these resources would have been overlooked or ignored during the earlier prehistoric period. □

* * *

The Cornwall Hills Summit Heritage Site Inventory and Test Excavation Project was conducted from August 31 to September 5, 1987, under the auspices of the Department of Archaeology at Simon Fraser University, with financial assistance from the British Columbia Heritage Trust. The project was directed by Mike Rousseau, and the field crew included Luke Dallabona, Pierre Friele, Rob Gargett, Yvonne Marshall, Murielle Nagy, Massimo Piscopo, and Tina Van Gaalen.

Mike Rousseau, a graduate student in the MA program at SFU, has been actively involved in Canadian Plateau archaeology for the last 13 years. Rob Gargett recently received his BA in archaeology from Simon Fraser University.

LOOK FOR / Article:

Preserving the Past: On the Trail of '98 by Jeffrey Murray and Jennifer Hamilton, in the Aug./Sept. 1987 issue of **The Beaver** (Vol.67, No.4) pages 12-18. An account of Parks Canada's 1984 archaeological investigations of the Chilkoot Trail, illustrated with colour photos.

Book Review:

Culture-history delivered

Late Prehistoric Cultural Horizons on the Canadian Plateau by Thomas H. Richards and Michael K. Rousseau. Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. 1978. Publication No. 16. 102 pp., 24 figs., 13 tables, bibl. \$12.00 (paper).

NEARLY TWENTY YEARS AGO, David Sanger developed the first outline of Canadian Plateau prehistory [see *Syesis* (1969) Vol. 2, nos. 1 and 2]. In the years since Sanger's Lochnore-Nesikep sequence was proposed, problems became apparent when this locally derived sequence was applied to other localities within the Canadian Plateau. Richards and Rousseau's **Late Prehistoric Cultural Horizons on the Canadian Plateau** offers a broader-based archaeological synthesis providing the first workable culture-historical framework for late Canadian Plateau prehistory.

According to the authors, they have not produced "a final statement on late Canadian Plateau prehistory," but rather, have built a framework that they consider necessary before specific research problems can be tackled. Although this synthesis is the first significant and accessible work on the Canadian Plateau to be published in a long time, the lack of a regional framework has not stopped research-oriented projects from being carried out.

Richards and Rousseau's new book is concerned only with the last 4,000 years, that is, with the years encompassing the Plateau Pithouse Tradition. They characterize this tradition by the presence of winter pithouse residences, a semi-sedentary settlement pattern, and a hunting and gathering way of life

emphasizing salmon fishing and food storage. The Canadian Plateau is therefore portrayed as an area with a long and fairly stable culture-history. They propose three horizons within the Plateau Pithouse Tradition, characterized by changes in projectile point styles, shifts in emphasis in tool types and resource use, and changes in burial forms, as well as by variations in pithouses and storage pits.

Their earliest division is the Shuswap horizon commencing about 4,000-3,500 years ago and ending about 2400 B.P.; the Plateau horizon dates between 2,400 and 1,200 years ago, and the Kamloops horizon from 1200 to 200 B.P. These horizons encompass a variety of local phases creating the first area wide outline of late Canadian Plateau prehistory.

In general, **Late Prehistoric Cultural Horizons on the Canadian Plateau** is well organized and laid out, though it is certainly possible to get lost in the beginning, where the authors spend considerable time discussing the merits of using "tradition" and "horizon" without clearly stating (not until page 21) that this is the form their synthesis will take. Although it is primarily intended for the professional audience, this book will undoubtedly become a standard reference for Plateau enthusiasts of all stripes.

If you're interested in a succinct account of Plateau culture-history, this book delivers. However, for the definitive work on the origins and complexities of the Plateau Pithouse Tradition, Richards and Rousseau ask us to wait a while longer. □

- Ann Stevenson

ASBC member Ann Stevenson is an archaeologist, currently working at the UBC Museum of Anthropology.

New Publications

Late Prehistoric Cultural Horizons on the Canadian Plateau by Thomas H. Richards and Michael K. Rousseau. Dept. of Archaeology, Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby, B.C. 1987. Publication No.16. 102 pp., ill., bibl. \$12.00 (paper). See review on page 10.

Putu: A Fluted Point Site in Alaska by Herbert L. Alexander. Dept. of Archaeology, Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby, B.C. 1987. Publication No.17. 47 pp., ill., bibl. \$8.00 (paper).
Technical report of 1970 and 1973 excavations at a campsite that was first occupied about 11,000 years ago.

Historical Atlas of Canada. Volume I: From the Beginning to 1800, edited by R. Cole Harris. Geoffrey J. Matthews, cartographer/designer. Univ. of Toronto Press, Toronto. 1987. 69 colour plates. \$95.00 (hardcover).

An interdisciplinary approach emphasizing economic and social life. Main archaeological input by James V. Wright (Canadian Museum of Civilization). Prehistory section includes 18 plates.

Bricks and Brickmaking: A Handbook for Historical Archaeology by Karl Gurcke. Univ. of Idaho Press, Moscow, Idaho. 1987. 326 pp., ill., bibl., index. US\$16.95 (paper).

A review of how bricks are made and used, and a history of the industry focussing on the Pacific Northwest. Extensive references; 64-page list of brick brands in the U.S. and Canada.

Emmons's Notes on Field Museum's Collection of Northwest Coast Basketry:

Edited with an Ethnoarchaeological Analysis by Ronald L. Weber. Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. 1986. Fieldiana. Anthropology New Series No.9. 102 pp., ill., glossaries, bibl. US\$14.00 (paper).

Catalogue descriptions of 253 baskets (mainly Tlingit), supplied in 1903 by collector-ethnographer George T. Emmons. Black and white photos. Analysis of basket forms by editor.

The Adventures and Sufferings of John R. Jewitt, Captive of Maquinna, annotated and illustrated by Hilary Stewart. Douglas & McIntyre, Vancouver. 1987. 192 pp., ill., bibl. index. \$29.95.

Jewitt's story of two years (1803-1805) in captivity at Yuquot in Nootka Sound. Introduction and end remarks by Stewart as well as margin notes throughout the text. Pen-and-ink drawings based on archive photos and museum specimens.

ASBC Private Collections Archives

by Pamela Adory

DOWNSTAIRS, underground, in a dark backroom in two filing cabinets, lie hours of volunteer work done by dedicated members of the ASBC. It is the photographic record of many collections of local prehistoric artifacts to be found in private hands in the Lower Mainland. It is in the Museum of Anthropology at UBC.

Six thousand photographs . . . over 200 collections . . . preserved for the future—all carefully recorded and catalogued for use by bona fide researchers.

People have always been interested in their past and have always "collected" artifacts. After all, aren't the Elgin Marbles in London, England and aren't Ninstints' poles in the Smithsonian? British Columbians are no different—hence, artifacts found along the beaches and in ploughed fields, or spotted by a riverbed, have found their way into peoples' basements, attics, and drawers. Sometimes carefully mounted for display, sometimes in boxes. Forgotten, gathering dust.

It was in 1972 that ASBC members embarked on a most ambitious project—to locate, photograph, and record as many of these collections as possible. Members designed and built their own recording equipment. It had to be easily assembled and disassembled, and definitely portable. They did such a good job that the same equipment is still being used.

The system of recording was kept simple, but as concise and informative as possible bearing in

mind these were amateurs putting together material for professionals. It had to be accurate. Artifacts are recorded by type, material, and provenience (when known), accompanied by clear, sharp, black and white photos. The retrieval system was also kept simple—only two criteria being required to extract photos of the artifacts being researched. There are 31 artifact types and 5 material types to choose from.

Each photograph retrieved is identified by a coding system which maintains the confidentiality of the collector. People are naturally covetous and cautious in regard to their collections. We make no attempt to coerce people to turn them over to us or to a museum—we impress on people that we are only interested in recording information before someone decides to "throw out those old bits and pieces grandfather collected."

Today, we say a special thank-you on behalf of the future, to those in the past who set this project in motion.

Anyone interested in viewing the Private Collections Archives, please contact the ASBC, Box 520, Station A, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N3. Or telephone Pam Adory at 430-8327; or Don Bunyan at 321-8127. □

Pamela Adory is a member of the ASBC Executive Committee. She works as a secretary, and is enrolled in the B.C. Studies Program at SFU.

Chapter News

Show and tell in Chilliwack

The ASBC's display, *The Point and the Public* [about the 1986 public interpretation program at the Point Grey site], was part of a presentation at the Chilliwack Museum the first week of November. The Museum's Four Seasons Seniors Committee, with Viola Boyd of the Fraser Valley ASBC Chapter, obtained funding to present various community activities throughout the entire week.

The Fraser Valley Archaeological Society was represented by seven members who exposed

about 180 visitors to the Point Grey display, as well as to artifacts from various private collections.

The display was enthusiastically received, with numerous comments on its professional quality being expressed. Hopefully, additional members will result from this positive experience. □

**Bill Koberstein, President
Fraser Valley ASBC**

Restoration Directory

The Heritage Society of British Columbia is compiling a directory of consultants, crafts people, and suppliers who have experience with heritage projects in the province. The list will include archaeologists specializing in impact assessment, research, interpretation, artifact conservation, etc.

Anyone who wishes to be listed in the "restoration directory" should contact the Heritage Society office (688-9590) immediately—they're aiming for a January 1988 publication date.

The directory will be distributed free to Heritage Society member groups and corporate subscribers. Copies will also be available for purchase.

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