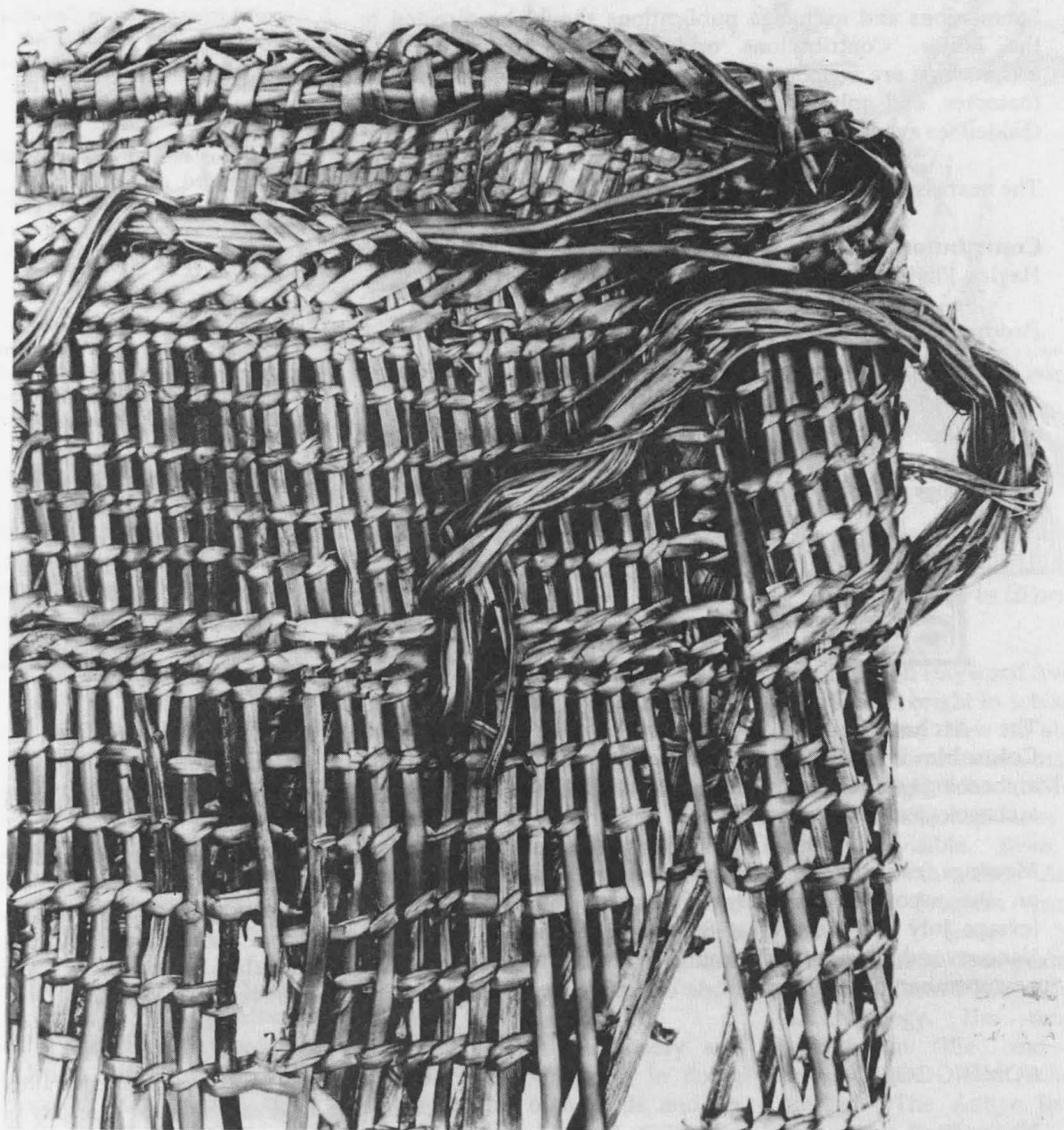


The Midden

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The Midden

Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

Editor: Kathryn Bernick

Subscriptions and Mailing: Helmi Braches

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-December, 1989.

Contributors this issue: Kathryn Bernick, Don Bunyan, Deb Hayles, Phyllis Mason, Hilary Stewart.

Production assistants: Toni Crittenden, Phyllis Mason.

THE COVER: Basket woven in open twining from cedar-wood splints. Recovered from 2,000-year-old Water Hazard wet site in Tsawwassen, B.C. See story on page 6. UBC Laboratory of Archaeology photo by Michael Lay.

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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:

- November 8: Anne Underhill (UBC): Neolithic pottery in China.
- December 13 Dr. James Hester (Univ. of Colorado): topic to be announced.

President: Terry Spurgeon (464-1984)

Vice President: Bill Paull (980-5186)

Membership Secretary: Helen Smith (224-1426)

Membership year runs September 1 to August 31. Fees: single - \$20.00; family - \$25.00; senior citizen - \$15.00; student - \$15.00. 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. Meetings featuring illustrated lectures are held on the third Tuesday of each month (September to May) at 7:45 p.m. on the Fraser Valley College campus. President: Bill Koberstein (859-1921). Secretary: Andy Purdy (823-4920).

Victoria. President: Shirley Cuthbertson (c/o Royal B.C. Museum).

Moira – an Appreciation

by Don Bunyan

She was a very private person—warm, friendly, and generous, but nonetheless guarded her privacy and remained true to herself. As a co-worker, Moira Irvine was invaluable; as a friend, she is forever irreplaceable.

Our friendship seemed almost casual, based on common interests and quirky senses of humour, and a shared love of music and good writing. Yet, and yet... it seems I mourn her death more than I mourned the deaths of closer, longer-known, more-tested friends. Moira was unique and her dying leaves a unique void in my affections.

Moira Irvine was born on Sunday March 9, 1941, in Calgary, Alberta. She died of cancer on Sunday June 11, in North Vancouver's Lions Gate Hospital. Her parents came from the United Kingdom, her mother from England and her father from a remote island off the coast of Scotland. They immigrated to Canada independently and both came to Calgary, where she worked as a secretary and he worked for a

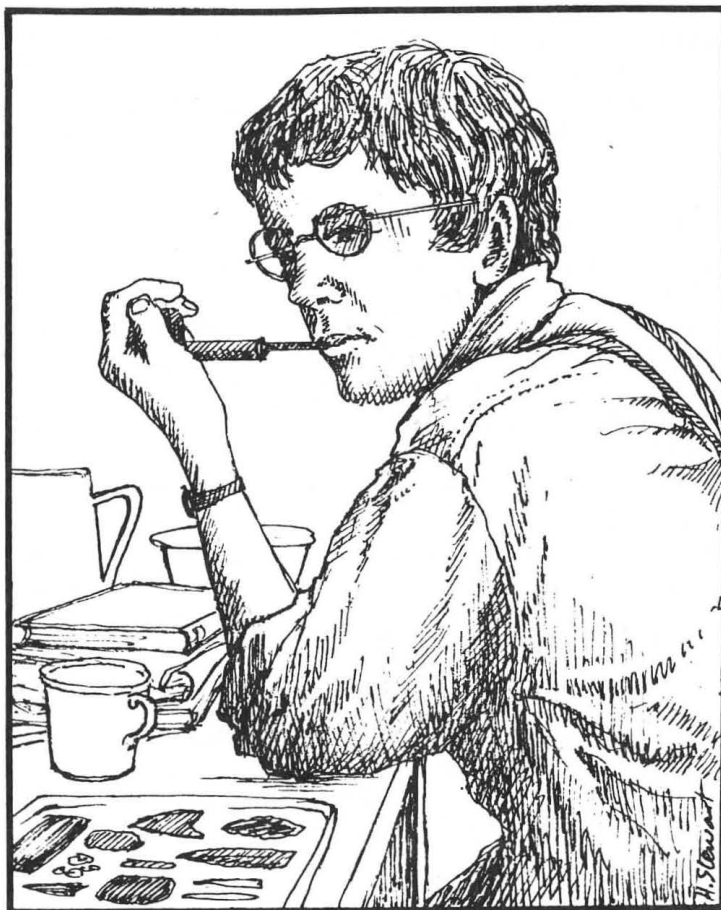
large insurance company. In Calgary, both joined the Alpine Club of Canada and met as fellow members in 1937; they were married the same year. In 1942, his employers transferred Geroge Irvine to the Vancouver area. They bought and moved into the then 20-year-old house at 1565 Haywood Avenue in West Vancouver, where they lived until they died, and where Moira lived, with two short absences, until she died.

Moira's interest in history and antiquities, her pleasure in doing things with her own hands, and her independence showed up at an early age. As a child, she made a suit of armour, in which she fought many mock battles with a son of the neighbours. The remnants of her tinplate and cardboard creation are still to be found in the basement of

the house on Haywood Avenue.

Although bright in school, she hid her light and drew no attention to herself. A former class-mate reports that in high school, Moira kept herself so inconspicuous as to be almost invisible. Even so, she graduated in the Accelerated Academic Program from West Vancouver Senior Secondary School, in 1958. Four years later she graduated from UBC, with a B.A. in Anthropology. Her term paper written at the end of the archaeological field school, was entitled "The Antler Industry at Musqueam Southeast."

In 1962, she set off for Europe, where she travelled in Britain and on the Continent and worked for about a year in a London bookstore. Returning to Vancouver, she began working as Dr. Charles E. Borden's



Drawing by Hilary Stewart.

archaeological assistant, at first on an informal, *ex-gratia* basis; the position was formalized later. She directed field excavations at Musqueam in 1968 and at the South Yale Site (*DjRi 7*) in 1973.

She became the most effective factotum that any archaeological group could possibly have. Everything undertaken by the anthro-archaeologists at UBC would depend in part on Moira's help. From equipping a field expedition to drawing and photographing the artifacts, preparing museum displays, and laying-out articles and books for publication, Moira could be counted on to do a first-class job.

Moira followed the family tradition of an active outdoor life. She was a mountaineer, a canoer, and a cross-country skier. One might imagine that she was enrolled in the Alpine Club of Canada at birth! She was with a group from the ACC on a trek near Annapurna in 1970 when she began feeling unaccountably weak and tired. Invalided out of Nepal, she was hospitalized in Hong Kong, where diabetes was diagnosed. From then on, Moira was dependent on regular injections of insulin. Total

dependency on a drug did not, however, inhibit her active life—she kept up her climbing, canoeing, and skiing, as well as her work as Curatorial Assistant in UBC's Laboratory of Archaeology.

In 1974, she was appointed editor of the *Canadian Alpine Journal*, a post she held until 1986.

In 1975, while on a climb with the Alpine Club, Moira met Jane Gilchrist, a fellow-spirit. The two soon became steadfast friends. They shared an apartment in Kitsilano and started a series of wilderness canoe trips among the Gulf Islands, during which they managed to record a number of archaeological sites.

Then came the Laughing Oyster. Moira, Jane and another friend, Eleanor Hardwick, bought a bookstore in Courtenay B.C. The previous owners had named it the Laughing Oyster, after their aged cleaning lady who used to entertain them with horrific stories of injuries sustained during her former employment as an oyster-shucker—the worse the injury, the louder the old girl laughed. The three partners kept the store from 1978 to 1986.

Moira loved music, particularly early music, so she built a clavichord, from a kit. She enjoyed gardening, but the front yard of the house lies deep in a tree shaded ravine, so she gardened in pots and boxes on her balcony, on the roof, and in well-lit windows. I suspect that Moira loved keeping the garden as a wilderness barrier to discourage casual visitors and preserve her privacy. She always directed friends to the back door, the only way to enter the house.

Moira's patience, kindness, and generosity were demonstrated fully when her parents' climbing companion Ev Gee suffered a severe stroke three years ago. For a year, Moira looked after Ev's affairs, got her house in order, organized visitors, and arranged for a housekeeper to look after her when she was able to return home. As executor, Moira cleared up the estate and disposed of Ev's effects after her death.

That sad job is now being done for Moira by Jane. Mercifully, Moira's time of suffering was relatively short. Much as we all shall miss her, we can at least be grateful for that. □

Research Fund Established

UBC archaeologists Richard Pearson, R.G. Matson, David Pokotylo, and Michael Blake announce establishment of **The Moira Irvine Archaeological Research Fund** at UBC to honour the memory of Moira's generous work with students.

The fund will provide small awards to help undergraduate archaeological research including fieldwork, analysis of archaeological collections, report preparation for publication, and travel to conferences to present research results. When they suggested the idea to Moira before she passed away, she heartily approved of the plan and then, typically, made a sizeable contribution herself.

If you would like to help in setting up this lasting memory of Moira, please make a donation to: **The Moira Irvine Fund**, Laboratory of Archaeology, Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology, U.B.C., 6303 N.W. Marine Dr., Vancouver, B.C., V6T 2B2.

The UBC Awards Office, which will administer the fund, will arrange receipts for income tax purposes as soon as possible.

Report: Seattle Conference

FULL MARKS to the Circum Pacific Prehistory Conference (Aug. 2-6, 1989, in Seattle) for integrating native people into a professional meeting. The academic part was good, but the Indigenous Peoples' Perspectives session gave the gathering roots. It also provided a real choice when one tired of the technical stuff or needed a break from illegible tables and graphs that should not be made into slides and never shown in public.

Most of the 225 presentations (by people from 18 different countries about archaeology in 40 countries) discussed current research on human evolution and development of human societies throughout the Pacific basin—fossils from China, a 30,000-year-old Paleolithic site in Siberia, early human colonization of the South Pacific, the development of agriculture in Central and South America, etc. Non-academic sessions discussed issues such as site protection, trafficking in antiquities, and future-oriented archaeology.

The Northwest Coast session proceeded from the Aleutian Islands southward through Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon to southern California. The theme, "prehistoric coastal resource management and its evolution on the west coast of North America," seldom receives such comprehensive geographic coverage in a single session, let alone so many

interesting new ideas. Like the conference as a whole, the collective set of papers made a bigger impression than any one in particular.

Native people organized and presented a session on indigenous peoples' view of their heritage. It ran the full five days and was set up to be part of the Circum Pacific Prehistory Conference as well as an independent event for which one could register separately. Dual access and the autonomy exercised by the native organizers made the participation real—a far cry from the token panel discussion on archaeologists and native peoples that I've seen (occasionally) at Canadian meetings.

My greatest disappointment was the bookroom. Perhaps nobody except Simon Fraser University and Washington State-Pullman is publishing books of interest to Pacific basin archaeologists, but I find it hard to believe that everybody else's titles are out of print!

In all other respects the conference was well planned and efficiently managed. It was certainly a credit to coordinator Dale Croes and the volunteers from the Pacific Northwest Archaeological Society who had obviously worked hard and long. Apparently, they're still at it, as there are plans to publish the conference proceedings. □

- Kathryn Bernick

Museum faces change

Gay Frederick, whom *Midden* readers may know better as Gay Calvert or Gay Boehm, was recently appointed Chief of Human History at the Royal B.C. Museum. Dr. Frederick has worked at the museum before. She has also taught at the University of Victoria, and served as archaeology curator at the Vancouver Museum. Most recently, Frederick has been self-employed doing faunal analysis through her company Pacific ID's. Her new duties are primarily administrative, through some research time is included.

Earlier in the summer, Jim Haggarty, who had been with the RBCM for nearly 20 years, resigned his position as Head of Archaeology. Dr. Haggarty has joined the ranks of independent contractors and is currently working in Alaska. It's too soon to know whether the museum will fill the position or struggle along with its already short-staffed complement of archaeologists. (Don Abbott and Grant Keddie fill two archaeology curator positions; a third has been vacant for two years.) □

News Bits

Anthropologists go north

The University of Alaska Fairbanks will host the 6th International Conference on Hunting and Gathering Societies, May 28 to June 1, 1990. Symposia topics range from ethnoarchaeology to education and language policy. Further information from conference chair Linda Ellanna, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, AK 99775-0160. Tel. (907) 474-6751.

Museum looks west

West Coast Circle, a new public interest group being organized by the UBC Museum of Anthropology, will study West Coast (Nootka-speaking) Indian art and serve as an advisory body for exhibits and related events. West Coast artist Ron Hamilton (Ki-ke-in) donated a specially designed silkscreen print edition to raise money for the project (signed and numbered copies cost \$200 each). For information phone the MOA at 228-5087.

ASBC says Thank You

Former ASBC member Pam Adory who died last December bequeathed the ASBC \$500. The check from her estate has just arrived and the society is looking for a suitable item to spend the money on—something Pam would have appreciated.

Survey spots landing site

Underwater Archaeological Society of B.C. divers joined SFU archaeologists last summer in a search for evidence of Captain Vancouver's two-week stay in Restoration Bay (in Burke Channel between Namu and Bella Coola) in 1793. Nothing was found under water, but the shoreline survey encountered a pile of rocks probably formed by Vancouver's men who hauled out the ship on the beach for repairs.

Branch announces publications

The Archaeology Branch has several new items hot off the press, available on request: A 1989 revised edition of *B.C. Archaeological Impact Assessment Guidelines*; an introduction to relevant legislation and objectives *The Archaeological Resource Management Handbook*; and revised site recording forms and accompanying guidelines.

Low water reveals site

Colin Gurnsey and Terry Spurgeon are surveying Hayward and Stave lakes when reservoir water levels are lowered for dam maintenance. So far, they have located one archaeological site that had never been recorded and are now assessing the impact of long term flooding and currents on the culture-bearing deposits.

Rock art theft on the rise

A *PICTOGRAPH SITE* in the southern Interior suffered considerable damage recently when a panel known as Guardian Spirit was prised away and toppled. According to Jim Pike of the Archaeology Branch, it is a case of attempted theft. The Keremeos RCMP are investigating.

The site, *DhQw 3*, is situated on an Indian reserve and thus falls under federal jurisdiction. The province became involved at the request of the Lower Similkameen Band since there is no available federal assistance. Mary Lou Florian, conservation scientist at the Royal B.C.

Museum, will assess the damage and evaluate the possibility of *in situ* restoration.

Last month, in another part of the province, a petroglyph stolen from Farwell Canyon on the Chilcotin River was found by the Williams Lake RCMP on a nearby farm. A few days later, the 170 kg carved stone slab disappeared again. The incident was reported in the Sept. 22 *Vancouver Sun*. Archaeology Branch personnel refused comment to *The Midden* pending conclusion of the RCMP investigation. □

Show Time/Current Events:

Langley Centennial Museum & National Exhibition Centre

BLOOD FROM STONE—display on the material culture of B.C.'s native peoples. October 16 to December 4, 1989.

VILLAGE IN THE DUST—NFB film presentation about the excavation of an Indian village site outside Toronto by an archaeologist from the Royal Ontario Museum. Sunday October 29, 1989 at 2 pm. Admission is free.

INDIANA JONES AND THE MAKING OF STONE TOOLS—workshop by Dr. David Pokotylo on the art of stone tool making, demonstrating the reduction process from raw stone to finished tool and comparing worked and unworked stone under a microscope.

Two workshops on Sunday November 5, 1989 at 1pm and 3pm. Cost: \$3. Pre-registration necessary. Families welcome, but children should be 8 years or older. Tel: 888-3922.

Delta Museum and Archives

THE WATER HAZARD SITE—lecture by Kathryn Bernick on the 1988 excavations at Beach Grove. Tentatively October 26, 1989 at 7:30 pm.

*Due to a fire at the Delta Museum the lecture will be held elsewhere. Please call the museum at 946-9322 for location info. and confirmation of the date.

Debitage

Jim Haggarty and **Morley Eldridge** spent the summer in Alaska working for Exxon assessing potential impact on archaeological sites by oil cleanup operations. The 10-hour days at US\$ 1.19 per minute should enable them to winter in Hawaii . . . In the cleaner waters of B.C.'s Gulf Islands, **Norm Easton** is leading an Underwater Archaeological Society workshop on prehistoric archaeological diving . . . The "Skinner contract" has been taken over by **Lindsay Oliver** and **Chris Knusel** with **Joanne Curtin** identified as a sub-contractor. In the past, SFU's Dr. Mark Skinner had a standing contract from the Archaeology Branch to investigate accidentally found human remains.

* * *

ASBC member **Kitty Bernick** gave a lecture on Northwest Coast archaeological baskets last month at Basketry Focus '89, the 2nd biennial conference on contemporary basketmakers at Toronto's Harbourfront Craft Studio . . . Vancouver Community College - Langara hired **Sandra Zacharias** to teach an introductory archaeology course this year . . . **Kim Kornbacher** recently completed her M.A. thesis in the Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology, UBC—*Shell Midden Lithic Technology: An Investigation of Change at British Camp (45SJ24), San Juan Islands.*

2,000-year-old Perishables

By Kathryn Bernick

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS enlarging a water hazard on the Beach Grove golf course in Tsawwassen in the summer of 1988, dredged up piles of mud containing basketry, cordage, and wooden artifacts.

I was perversely delighted. The new wet site, *DgRs 30*, oozed with rare artifacts.

The provincial Archaeology Branch came through with emergency funding for fieldwork, analysis, and conservation; the UBC Laboratory of Archaeology sponsored the project; and the Archaeological Society of British Columbia rounded up a host of volunteers. Dozens of mud-spattered people poked and dug and hosed through the biggest pile of backdirt you've ever seen.

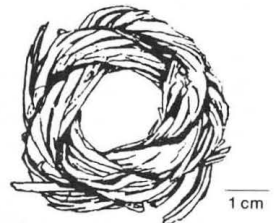
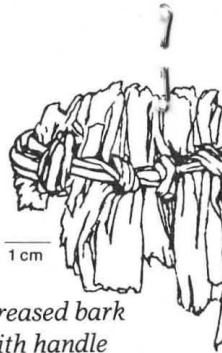
The mud, dumped in a corner of the golf course, was kept wet with sprinklers. We worked for 13 consecutive days, and then the Musqueam and Tsawwassen Indian bands provided additional funds and continued field

recovery for another two weeks.

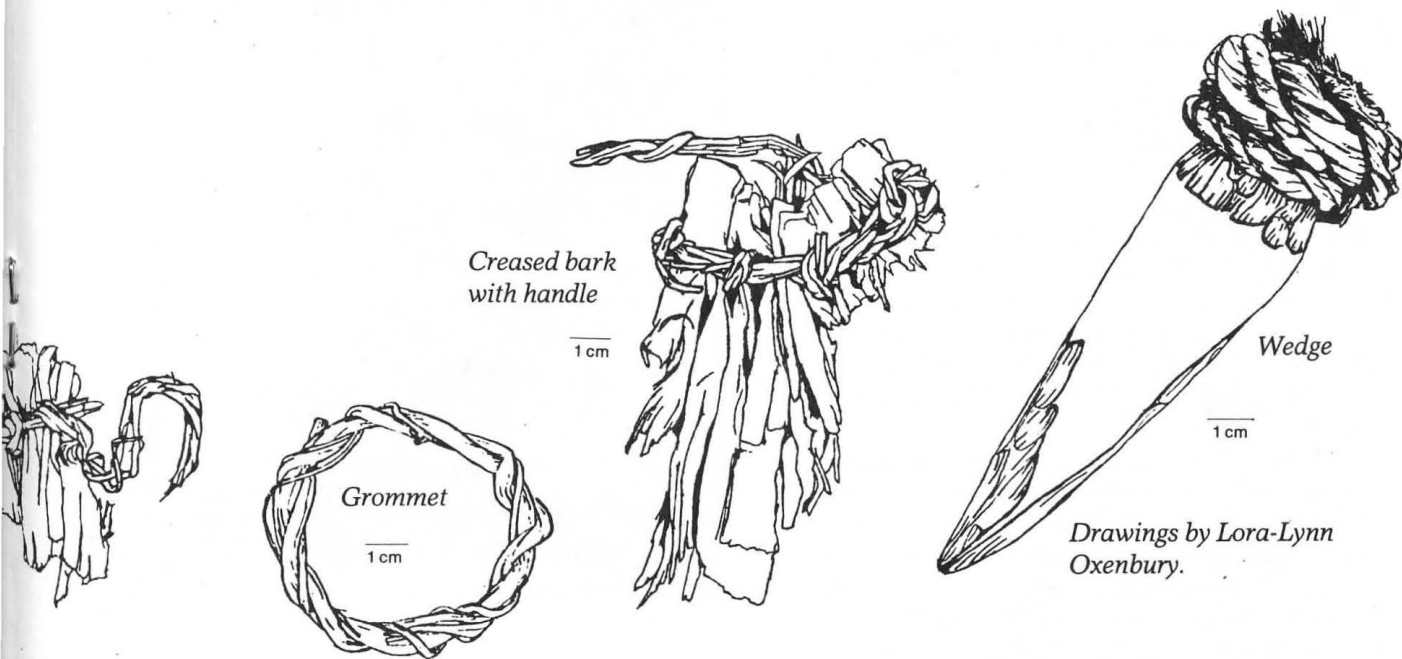
It was an ideal project for volunteers—no stratigraphy, no provenience measurements, no features, no field notes.

Curious golfers stopped to see the latest finds, neighbours donned rubber boots and came out to help. The media showed up in full force. One television reporter told me how delighted she was to film an archaeological dig where people were finding things (and nice things, too!).

The waterlogged artifacts were stored in water-filled containers at UBC's archaeology laboratory, and I soon settled in to the long and not so glamorous job of getting them cleaned, catalogued, labelled, and analyzed—with two research assistants and more volunteer help. In May 1989, when the report was finished, we took the artifacts to the Royal B.C. Museum where conservator Joanne Erling is treating them. Properly preserved, they will be available for display and further research.



Wedge collar



Chronology

One advantage to working with perishables is that the artifacts are directly datable. Three samples of cordage (frayed and undone, but recognizably cultural) yielded radiocarbon dates corresponding to the later half of the Marpole phase: 1580 ± 60 B.P., 1670 ± 60 B.P., and 1980 ± 60 B.P.

These dates were expected. The nearby Beach Grove site (*DgRs 1*) is a large late-Marpole village, and there are several other Marpole-age sites in the vicinity. Whether the Water Hazard deposits are related to these sites cannot be ascertained without more information. At present, we only know the depth of the waterlogged component, 2.0-2.5 m below ground surface, nothing about its horizontal extent.

Attribution to the Marpole phase rests on the radiocarbon dates. Some stone and bone artifacts were recovered, but none is diagnostic and, in any case, their association with the perishables is uncertain. Technological and stylistic attributes of the perishables, particularly the basketry, could be diagnostic, but at present there aren't enough assemblages available for comparison. The Water Hazard artifacts are the only sizeable collection of perishables firmly dated to the Marpole phase.

The Artifacts

The Water Hazard assemblage contains 333 catalogued perishable items:

Wood and Bark Artifacts

- 29 yew-wood wedges, most with cordage collars; also wedge fragments, especially broken tips.
- 7 bentwood fishhooks, all made from Douglas fir.
- 8 possible comb teeth.
- 2 tiny fragments of a cedar bark textile (robe?).
- "Creased bark with handles" artifact fragments.
- A fish-spreading stick (cedar).
- Wood chips, bound sticks, carved wood, and miscellaneous bark.

Cordage

- Netting, made from 2-ply S-laid cedar bark cordage, with square knots and a 5 cm mesh (about 2.5 cm between knots).
- 3 segments of the net edge-line consisting of stout, 3-ply cedar with cordage with remnants of netting cord tied onto it.
- 15 grommets (rope rings); some are stray wedge collars, others of unknown function.
- Assorted linear cordage: some twisted from cedar bark, some from wood fibre (cedar and yew); also single-strand knotted cords, and one short 6-strand bark braid.

(...Continued)

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Basketry

• 102 basketry artifacts (classified by weave type):

Checker plaiting (35)

Twill plaiting (7)

Close twining (5)

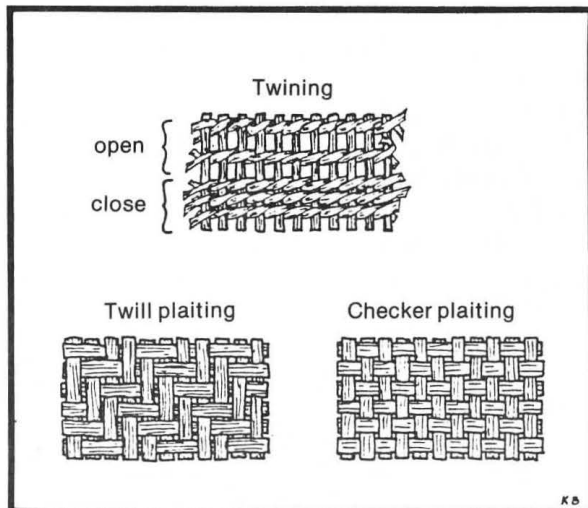
Open twining (43)

None is coiled. The close-twined specimens are cedar bark; all others are made from wood splint materials—thin, split withes or roots (most of those identified to date are cedar, but some are yew). Four of the twill-plaited artifacts are basket bottoms with no surviving wall weaving.

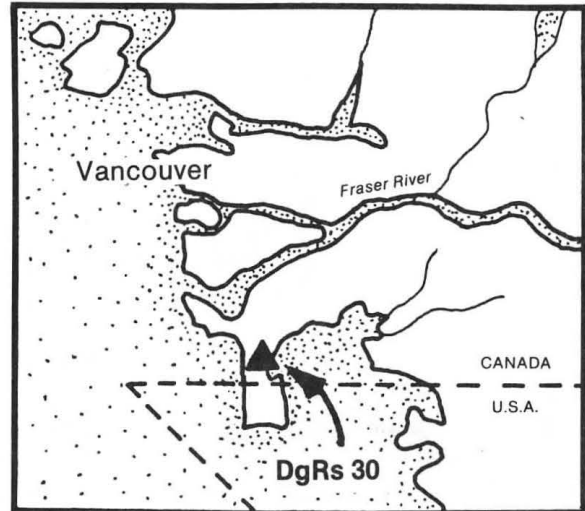
Decoration is more prevalent on the plaited baskets, both checker and twill, than on the twined specimens. Colour contrast results from selective arrangement of bark-covered splints in relation to light-coloured inner surfaces of split elements. On the twill baskets, the contrast forms geometric designs, whereas checker and open-twined baskets feature vertical stripes and/or horizontal bands.

Many baskets have a narrow decorative band 5-10 cm below the rim. Usually, but not always, it incorporates a wrapped reinforcement row.

The most common (74%) rim finish, which occurs on checker, twill, and open-twined baskets, consists of a single strand elaborately wrapped in a figure-eight around the bundle of bent-over warp ends. Decorative rims are often preceded by one or more wrapped reinforcement rows.



Basketry weave types.



Location of Water Hazard site, DgRs 30, in the Fraser Delta.

Comparisons

The assemblage as a whole is recognizable as "Northwest Coast." Moreover, it fits the clustering identified by Dale Croes for prehistoric wet sites. That is, the Water Hazard assemblage is like collections from other Coast Salish area sites, and not so much like material from British Columbia's outer west coast and north coast regions. There are, however, notable differences within the Coast Salish area.

The Musqueam Northeast and Biederbost assemblages are especially interesting for comparison. The former is from a 3,000-year-old Locarno Beach phase component at a site (*DhRt 4*) on the Musqueam Reserve in Vancouver. The Biederbost site (*45SN100*), on the Snoqualmie River east of Seattle, yielded undated, but probably 2,000-year-old, perishable artifacts.

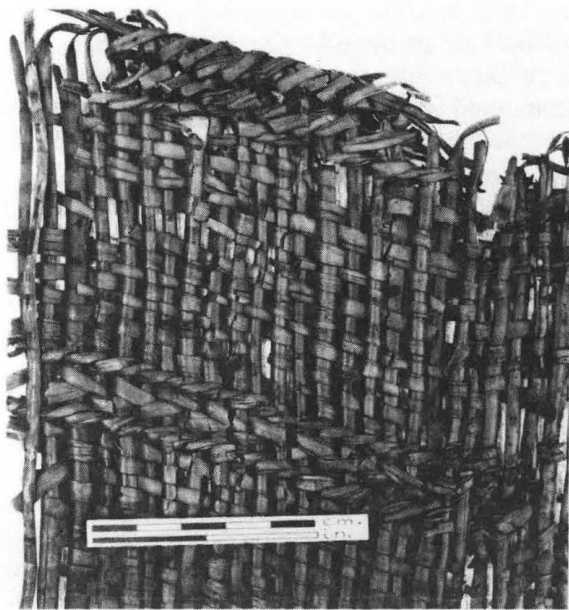
The Water Hazard, Musqueam Northeast, and Biederbost sites all feature:

- An emphasis on wood-fibre materials rather than cedar bark.
- A near-absence of braided cordage.
- Grommets that are not wedge collars.
- "Creased bark with handles" artifacts.
- A large representation of wood-splint checker-plaited basketry.
- Basket bottoms in 3/3 interval twill plaiting.
- A relatively high incidence of structurally decorated basketry, particularly checker specimens.

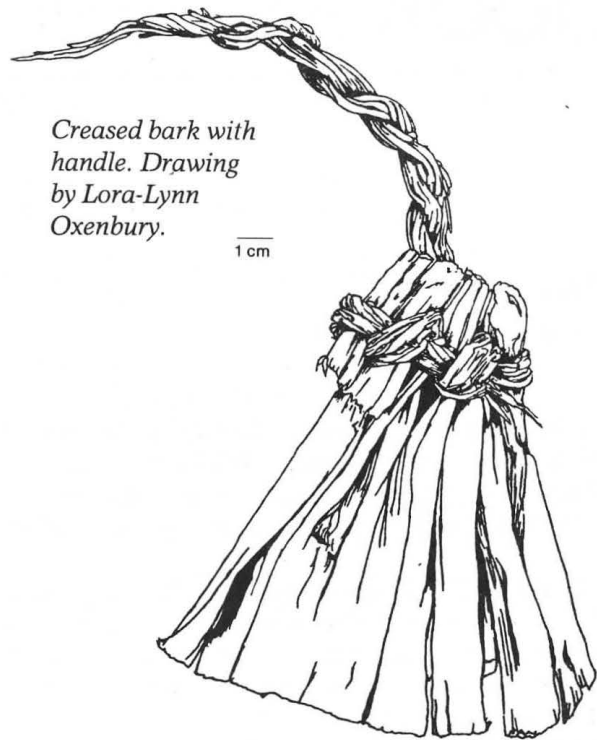
Differences among the assemblages show up especially in the basketry. The most common weave type at the Water Hazard and Biederbost sites (open twining) occurs infrequently at Musqueam Northeast, whereas the most common Musqueam Northeast weave is not represented at all in the other two assemblages.

Decoration on Water Hazard and Biederbost baskets is always confined to a narrow band just below the rim and/or several centimetres below. Musqueam Northeast basket decoration consists of wide bands of alternate weaves.

Some Water Hazard basket rim finishes are similar to the most common type at Musqueam Northeast, though not identical. The elaborate figure-eight-wrapped rim that predominates at the Water Hazard and Biederbost sites is not found at Musqueam Northeast.



Detail of checker-plaited basket showing narrow band of decoration. UBC Laboratory of Archaeology photo by Michael Lay.



Creased bark with handle. Drawing by Lora-Lynn Oxenbury.

Conclusions

The similarity between Water Hazard and Biederbost artifacts suggests that regular interaction during Marpole times ranged beyond the mouth of the Fraser River, in other words, farther than some reconstructions have postulated.

Like more usual artifact types, perishable artifacts indicate continuity from Locarno Beach to Marpole culture types, but also notable differences. Systematic excavation of the Water Hazard site would enhance the information provided by the artifacts and perhaps help to clarify the nature of these past cultural relationships. □

* * *

This article is a revised version of a paper I presented at the the March 1989 Northwest Anthropological Conference in Spokane, Washington. The final project report (Permit 1988-55) includes detailed artifact descriptions and is on file at the Archaeology Branch in Victoria.

Midden Editor Kathryn Bernick directed the Water Hazard artifact recovery project. She's an independent archaeological consultant with a specialty in basketry and wet sites.

BOOK REVIEW

Moderation— or a lovely eulogy?

Stein: The Way of the River by Michael M'Gonigle and Wendy Wickwire. 1988. Talonbooks, Vancouver, B.C. 192 pp., ill., bibl. \$39.95 (hardcover).

STEIN LOOKS LIKE ANOTHER of those Beautiful B.C. coffee-table books you sent to snowbound city friends in Ontario for Christmas. But don't be fooled by the title, the dimensions, the glossy dust jacket, or the dozen upon dozen stunning colour photographs between the sturdy covers. This book is serious stuff . . . nothing less than a meticulously researched, unabashed sales pitch for preserving the Stein Valley wilderness, which has, like Meares and South Moresby, been threatened by large-scale logging activity.

The valley is unusual in that it presents a series of ecological niches ranging from glacier-fed headwaters and alpine meadows through fertile coastal hemlock rain forest to hot dry land dominated by ponderosa pine and bunchgrass.

Drs. M'Gonigle and Wickwire promote the Stein as a people place. Native use of the valley is discussed using both the archaeological record and memories of tribal elders who are happy to see their youth once more, going on spirit quests as well as more mundane seasonal food harvesting trips through the area.

Excerpts from a young, white, apprentice trapper's journal tell vividly how, in the early years of this century, both natives and whites

trapped furbearing animals in a manner that husbanded the resource.

Fruit farming and tourism and small scale industry flourished into the 1930s and '40s, when closure of railway branch lines and bigger, more efficient enterprises elsewhere undermined local initiatives.

Despite the strong urging to "Save the Stein," the writers do not dismiss future economic activity. They present several small-scale alternatives that seem to work with, rather than against, the environment and at the same time provide more and longer term economic opportunities than do present logging plans. In fact, the message throughout **Stein** is that the valley has sustained human life in harmony with plant and animal life for thousands of years and there is no reason, given a little forethought, that it cannot continue to do so for centuries to come.

Stein is an eloquent plea for moderation. It lacks only the screech of eagles, the smell of sun warmed cedar, to put the reader in one of the most interesting and beautiful watersheds in the world. Only time will tell whether **Stein** is also going to be a lovely illustrated eulogy. □

- *Phyllis Mason*

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

New Publications

Northern Athapaskan Art, A Beadwork Tradition by Kate C. Duncan. 1989. Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle. 224 pp., ill., bibl., index. US \$45.00 (hardcover).

The history of floral design on ornamented costumes in the Subarctic, including detailed analyses of regional styles; illustrations in colour and black and white.

Chiefs of the Sea and Sky: Haida Heritage Sites of the Queen Charlotte Islands by George F. MacDonald. 1989. UBC Press, Vancouver. 96 pp., ill., \$15.95 (paper).

Histories of 18 major Haida villages illustrated with archival photographs; abridged version of MacDonald's 1983 publication *Haida Monumental Art*.

Hammerstone, the Biography of an Island by Olivia Fletcher. 1989. Apple Press, Hornby Island, B.C. ill., bibl., glossaries. \$17.95 (paper).

A literary exploration of Hornby Island through 350 million years of geological time, seasonal cycles of the first people, and the historical era.

Images from the Inside Passage: An Alaskan Portrait by Winter & Pond, by Victoria Wyatt. 1989. Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle. 144 pp., ill., bibl., index. US \$40 (cloth), US \$19.95 (paper).

102 photographs of Tlingit and Haida Indians and their villages taken by two frontier photographers between 1893 and 1910. Text provides historical context and interpretation.

CAPA meets in Vancouver

The Canadian Association for Physical Anthropology will hold its 17th annual meeting at SFU's Harbour Centre campus in downtown Vancouver, November 2-4, 1989. The program includes three symposia: Health and Disease in Past and Contemporary Native Canadians; Bio-Mechanics of Bones and Teeth; and Forensic Anthropology. There are also general paper and poster sessions.

Members of the public are welcome to attend. Conference registration is \$30.00, or \$10.00 for one day. The \$40.00-per-person Friday evening banquet will be enlivened by Russell Tuttle's address *Erection: A Potent Issue for Human Ancestry*. Dr. Tuttle (Univ. of Chicago) is known for his research on 3.7 million year old Laetoli human footprints in Tanzania.

For further information contact Dr. Mark Skinner, Dept. of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University. Tel: 291-3135.

PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS

Permits issued by the B.C. Archaeology Branch June through August 1989:

- 1989-37 Ed McCullough: impact assessment, Home Oil Co. well sites near Fort St. John.
- 1989-38 Jean Bussey: survey of segments of proposed Kelly Lake-Cheekye transmission line.
- 1989-39 Jean Bussey: impact assesemnt, proposed bridge at Blackwater and Euchiniko River bridge, Quesnel.
- 1989-40 Anja Brown: impact assessment, Swindle Island re proposed timber harvest in TSA 34829F.
- 1989-41 Arnoud Stryd and Geordie Howe: excavation and monitoring, *DgRs 2* (Hwy. 17 at Tsawwassen Indian Reserve).
- 1989-42 Glenn Stuart: impact assessment, lots 85 and 86, DL4347, K.D., Plan 1072.
- 1989-43 Phil Hobler: excavations at Nusqalst and Snixtl, Bella Coola valley.
- 1989-44 Phil Hobler: inventory survey, Restoration Bay, Burke Channel.
- 1989-45 Diana French: archaeological investigations at historic leper colony, D'Arcy Island.
- 1989-46 Geordie Howe: mitigation re timber harvesting by Doman Industries in Kimsquit River drainage.
- 1989-47 David Archer: survey, mouth of Skeena River north to Jap Point.
- 1989-48 Ed McCullough: impact assessment, Charlie Lake area, for Amoco Canada Petroleum Co.
- 1989-49 Bjorn Simonsen: impact assessment of 13 highway projects along Hwys. 16 and 37, northwestern B.C.
- 1989-50 David Archer: inventory survey, Kitkatla vicinity.
- 1989-51 Lindsay Oliver: excavation of historic graves at Golden Pioneer Cemetery.
- 1989-52 Sylvia Albright: inventory and impact assessment re crown land application, south end of Dease Lake.
- 1989-53 Ian Wilson: inventory and impact assessment, Amoco pipeline, Cypress Creek area, northeastern B.C.
- 1989-54 Sandra Zacharias: inventory and impact assessment, highway projects, Kamloops region.
- 1989-55 Morley Eldridge: impact assessment, highways projects near Hazelton, Owen Creek and Carnaby Crossing.
- 1989-56 Ian Wilson: inventory and impact assessment at north end of Owikeno Lake.
- 1989-57 Donald Boras: collection and experimental heat treatment of samples from quarry sites in southeastern B.C.
- 1989-58 Jean Bussey: inventory and impact assessment, Otter Lake, Princeton.
- 1989-59 Anja Brown: inventory and impact assessment, proposed logging areas on Yeo Island, Spiller Channel.
- 1989-60 Stephen Lawhead: impact assessment of portion of DL 2596, KDYD, near Vavenby.
- 1989-61 Ian Wilson: inventory and impact assessment, highway projects in Nelson region and Fraser Valley.
- 1989-62 Gary Bridges: investigate wreck of the *Zephyr*.
- 1989-63 Keary Walde: inventory and impact assessment, highway projects in Fort St. John and Dawson Creek districts.
- 1989-64 David Friesen: archaeological inventory and oral history, Ulkatcho Carrier territory.
- 1989-65 Bjorn Simonsen: impact assessment, Aldurbury Sands Project, French Creek.
- 1989-66 Leonard Ham: overview assessment and limited testing of Berg Minerals property, Hazelton Mountains.
- 1989-67 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of Aitken Creek pipeline in northeastern B.C.
- 1989-68 Arnoud Stryd: impact assesemnt of trails in Wells Gray Provincial Park.
- 1989-69 Arnoud Stryd: impact assessment of proposed subdivision near Ruby Creek, west of Hope.
- 1989-70 Morley Eldridge: archaeological and historic native utilization study, Khutzeymateen River valley.
- 1989-71 Wayne Choquette: impact assessment, proposed subdivison of Scotch Creek, Shuswap Lake area.
- 1989-72 John Dewhirst: survey, Lot 1, Section 98, Sooke District, Pl.23938.
- 1989-73 Bjorn Simonsen: inventory and impact assessment of proposed harbour, Nitinat Lake.
- 1989-74 Gary Coupland: surface inspection and soil probe testing of 8 sites in Prince Rupert Harbour.
- 1989-75 Kevin Neary: mapping and soil probe testing of 2 sites on Gordon Islands, Queen Charlotte Islands.
- 1989-76 Mike Rousseau: archaeological investigations in Oregon Jack Creek valley.
- 1989-77 Ian Wilson: inventory, Vancouver Island natural gas pipeline.
- 1989-78 Keary Walde: inventory and impact assessment, forestry road, Pine Pass area.
- 1989-79 Bjorn Simonsen: survey, Hakai and Fiordland recreation areas.
- 1989-80 Ian Wilson: inventory and impact assessment, 3 B.C. Hydro transmission lines near Pend'Oreille and Columbia rivers.
- 1989-81 Terry Spurgeon: inventory and shovel testing, Stave Lake reservoir.
- 1989-82 Sylvia Albright: inventory, Cook's Ferry Band traditional territories.
- 1989-83 Arnoud Stryd: impact assessment, proposed Williston-Kelly Lake transmission line.
- 1989-84 Yvonne Marshall: record and map archaeological sites in Nootka Sound area.
- 1989-85 James Baker: inventory and impact assessment re proposed expansion of tourist facilities at Keremeos Grist Mill.
- 1989-86 Leonard Ham: impact assessment and monitoring, housing development in Terra Nova area of Richmond.
- 1989-87 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of 2 pipeline systems, Pine River.



Archaeological Society of British Columbia

1989-90 Executive Committee

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Chacmool Conference

The University of Calgary Archaeology Association's 22nd annual Chacmool Conference is scheduled for November 9-12, 1989. This year's topic is *The Archaeology of Gender*.

Further information from the 1989 Chacmool Conference Programme Committee, Dept. of Archaeology, Univ. of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4.



CHACMOOL

- 1989-88 Ian Wilson: inventory and impact assessment of Gray Bay-Cumshewa Head, Moresby Island.
- 1989-89 Arnoud Stryd: data recovery and related studies, Squilax.
- 1989-90 Ian Wilson: impact assessment of developments, Kemano Completion Project.
- 1989-91 Keary Walde: impact assessment, Total Petroleum Canada Ltd. pipeline near Buckinghorse Drive.
- 1989-92 Joanne Curtin: recovery and analysis of burials, Gabriola Island.
- 1989-93 Ian Wilson: preliminary evaluation at 5 historic houses in Victoria.
- 1989-94 Ian Wilson: overview of cut block and haul road, Gardner Canal.
- 1989-95 John Dewhirst: inventory and impact assessment of a trail relocation in Pacific Spirit Regional Park (UEL, Vancouver).
- 1989-96 Keary Walde: inventory and impact assessment, Sukunka to Sundance Lakes transmission lines near Chetwynd.
- 1989-97 Norm Easton: underwater survey and test excavation in Montague Harbour.

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