The Midden

ISSN 0047-7222

Vol.22, No.1

February 1990



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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-April, 1990.

Contributors this issue: Kathryn Bernick, Deb Hayles, Margaret Holm, Grant Keddie, Phyllis Mason, Hector Williams.

Production Assistants: Toni Crittenden, Phyllis Mason.

THE COVER: Harlan I. Smith's photograph of an Upper Thompson earth-banked mat lodge. RBCM Photo. See story on page 6.

Subscription is by membership in the A.S.B.C. (see below), or non-member rates of \$12.00 a year (5 issues). U.S.A. and overseas \$14.00 a year. Check or postal money order in Canadian funds payable to the A.S.B.C. Address to: *Midden* Subcriptions, P.O. Box 520, Station A, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N3.

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Publication of *The Midden* is made possible in part by financial assistance from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Recreation and Culture through the British Columbia Heritage Trust and British Columbia Lotteries.



The Society



The Archaeological Society of British Columbia is dedicated to the protection of archaeological resources and the spread of archaeological knowledge.

Meetings featuring illustrated lectures are held on the second Wednesday of each month (except July and August) at 8:00 p.m. in the Vancouver Museum Auditorium. Visitors and new members are welcome!

COMING TOPICS:

March 14 Phil Hobler (SFU): recent excavations at Bella Coola.

April 11 Dr. Richard Pearson (UBC): ancient societies of Asia.

Note: The March 14 and April 11 meetings will be held at the Italian Cultural Centre, 3075 Slocan St. (SW corner of Slocan and Grandview Hwy.—parking lot is in 2600-block, Grandview Hwy.)

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 in Abbotsford. President: Thelma McIntyre (853-1495). Membership Secretary: Andy Purdy (823-4920).

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

Editorial

A promising proposal . . .

BRITISH COLUMBIA could end up with good heritage legislation, judging by the recently released white paper Toward Heritage Legislation: A Proposal for Public Review. A long-awaited outcome of the 1987 Project Pride heritage review, the 23-page document serves to instruct the legislation drafters.

Dr. Colin Campbell, director of the Heritage Conservation Branch, stresses the importance of expressing support for the good parts as well as pointing out potential problems. Since much of the response so far has been from opponents of heritage conservation ("draconian" is one of the milder words they use), I think Campbell is justifiably concerned.

Apparently, new legislation is already being written with hope that it will be introduced to cabinet this spring. Lyall Hanson, Minister of Municipal Affairs, Recreation and Culture, has asked for comments by February 23, 1990. Here goes.

From an archaeological perspective there are many good points, the most important being the decision to enact new legislation and not merely amend the current ineffectual act.

Other highlights of the proposal include:

- automatic protection for all pre-colonial archaeological sites;
- Crown ownership/stewardship of archaeological materials;
- stiff penalties for criminal infraction (maximum \$50,000 fine for individuals; \$1,000,000 for corporations);
 - · prohibition of trade in illicit antiquities.

Weaknesses in regard to archaeological resources fall into several categories:

1) Language: absence of definitions ("community," "formally recognized sites and objects," etc.); inconsistent terminology (ownership/stewardship, legal/automatic protection, prehistoric/pre-colonial, etc.); creeping sexism ("mad-made sites"). These

problems presumably result from writing by committee, but unless corrected they open the way for legal loopholes that could cancel the intent of the new act.

2) Public awareness — noting registered and designated sites on land titles is great, but surely the automatically protected sites (that is, all pre-colonial archaeological sites) should also be noted on land titles. This seeming oversight could be a major loophole for 'innocent purchasers.''

3) Fate of post-1858 archaeological resources: although there is provision for defining additional types of sites that would be automatically protected, the proposal admits that these would be unprotected until and unless identifying criteria are established by cabinet. Okay, there has to be a cutoff (1858 marks the year when the B.C. mainland became a colony; Vancouver Island achieved this status in 1849)—but the proposal reads as though nearly all post-1858 heritage resources worth protecting are buildings. Not so. Historical archaeologists and everyone interested in ethno-history, not least native people, will be greatly alarmed.

There are numerous additional points I could dwell on. The important question, however, is whether the new legislation—whatever it turns out to be—will be backed up with a budget to allow implementation.

Without the will to enforce, the best law is useless.

- Kathryn Bernick

Copies of Toward Heritage Legislation are available for consultation in libraries throughout British Columbia, and on request from the Heritage Conservation Branch, 333 Quebec St., Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4 (tel. 356-1433).

Archaeology

in the public eye

by Margaret Holm

PUBLIC INTERPRETATION PROGRAMS are now common adjuncts to archaeology projects in B.C. The excavation of the Crescent Beach site, DgRr 1, is both a field school and research project directed by UBC archaeologist R.G. Matson in 1989 and 1990.

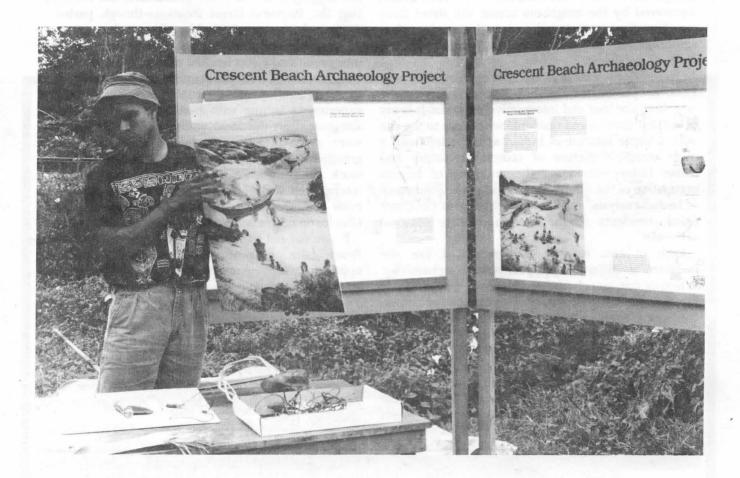
The site is a large shell midden covering 18 hectares (44 acres) of public and private land running approximately 1.5 km behind the shoreline of Crescent Beach. The site of the 1989-1990 project is on railway property on Bayview Road, a residential street close to the public beach. Three previous archaeological excavations at Crescent Beach as well as highly publicized recent excavations at the Water Hazard and Tsawwassen sites have focussed local attention and interest in archaeology of the Surrey-Delta area.

We had several thoughts in mind in developing a public program at the Crescent Beach site. First, since the residents of Crescent Beach live near, or on top of, the prehistoric midden, we wanted to stress the importance of protecting prehistoric sites and inform people about the heritage legislation of our province. Second, we wanted to involve members of the nearby Semiahmoo Band in the project and relate what is known about the prehistory of the area to the activities of local Coast Salish groups. Third, since the site is in a popular summer resort, the field school

provided an opportunity to show archaeologists at work, demonstrate research goals, and, hopefully, spark further interest in the prehistory of the Lower Mainland.

The B.C. Heritage Trust provided funds for an interpretation project that included summer staff, a portable display, and a kit of replicas and artifacts pertaining to the site. The kit and graphics from the display will also be part of a school program on archaeology available to Lower Mainland teachers in 1990.

The project was in full swing by mid-June, in time to visit elementary schools in the Crescent Beach community. More than 500 children in Grades 4-7 were visited in their classrooms; they then came down to the site to see the field school in progress. After being prepped on the 3,500-year-old antiquity of the site and the importance of scientific excavations (not to mention their previous exposure to Indiana Jones style archaeology), many students may have been disappointed to see the modest trenches and 10-cm-depth of the work in progress. But they proved to be an eager crew when put to work recovering faunal remains from the screened material. In fact, the recovery of tiny herring vertebrae and stone beads peaked during class visits with 15 pairs of eyes examining each bucket of soil!



In July, Shannon Charles and Kim Calder from the Semiahmoo Band, joined Greg Brass and me (from UBC). Our training included a trip to the UBC Research Forest to collect cedar bark, roots, and withes and practical sessions with Hilary Stewart who showed us how to process the materials. Len McFarlane, a retired technician from the UBC Museum of Anthropology, created replicas of prehistoric tools used at the Crescent Beach site. It was my aim to make cedar bark and withe ropes and lashings for all the replicas.

We also visited a Sto:lo fish camp on the Fraser River near Yale and learned how to catch and cut up sockeye salmon for wind-drying. As we sat beneath the racks of beautifully filletted and sliced red flesh, I talked to Semiahmoo chief and lawyer Bernard Charles about fishing legislation and current aboriginal fishing issues. We were just around the bend of the Fraser River from the Milliken site where Charles Borden may have discovered the earliest evidence of aboriginal fishing on the Fraser.

Public programs began at the site in mid-July. Our display included a map of the Crescent Beach site showing the original extent of the shell midden and an explanation of the prehistoric activities that previous excavations had found evidence of. A second map showed the location and age of other

major sites in the Lower Mainland area and was accompanied by text emphasizing the protection of archaeological heritage sites as part of the cultural legacy of Coast Salish peoples and all British Columbians.

Aiding our programs were illustrations of reef-net fishing, salmon and sturgeon harpooning, and shellfish harvesting, generously donated for copying by Hilary Stewart from her book *Indian Fishing*. We also used graphics by Gordon Miller from the UBC Museum of Anthropology's *Four Seasons* exhibit, and others by Susan Matson. The exhibit will be displayed over the winter at Beecher Place in Crescent Beach (open on weekends), and used again during next summer's excavations.

Handsome replicas of a herring rake, a unilaterally barbed sea-mammal harpoon, and a toggling salmon harpoon, complete with wooden shafts, antler and bone barbs, and cedar bark lines, enhanced visitors' understanding of the artifacts and faunal remains from the site.

The trickle of visitors became a flood as media coverage of the excavation increased. Since many local residents worked during the hours when the site was open, we invited the neighborhood to a special evening program. More than 60 people attended and several brought artifacts they'd found in their

backyards. The nephrite celts and large lance blades uncovered by the neighbors across the street from our trenches were much more impressive than anything we could show from the summer's excavations!

Over the course of the summer, approximately 1,600 people visited the site and took part in the hour-long site tour and interpretive program. It is my belief that visitors and residents who came to the site with a vague interest in Indian artifacts left with a more complete picture of coastal prehistory and native history—including the antiquity of human occupation of the Boundary Bay area, the importance of faunal analysis, and some knowledge of the Coast Salish residents of the area and their seasonal activities.

Each of two excavation trenches at the site provided a different perspective on archaeology. Whereas one trench showed deposits dating to the Marpole and Locarno Beach phases, the other, containing even older deposits, also showed layer upon layer of disturbance form recent street, sewer, and house construction. Although this trench was discouraging for the student excavators, it provided a good opportunity to talk about the effects of urban development and legislation pertaining to the protection of heritage sites. (Throughout the summer well-meaning residents offered suggestions on where

the digging would be more productive, not realizing that the Bayview Street location—though partially destroyed—contained the oldest deposits.)

Over the summer, the participants in the interpretation project learned as much as the visitors. Older residents were able to point out reef-net fishing locations used up until the 1950s and tell of their own experiences fishing with herring rakes and pulling sturgeon from the local waters. Kim and Shannon were reacquainted with their Semiahmoo greatgrandparents and great-uncle through reading the work of anthropologist Wayne Suttles who had interviewed these relatives. Together with the field crew we also attended a talk by Chief Bernard Charles on native issues relating to archaeology.

If you did not make the trip down to the Crescent Beach site last summer, you have another opportunity coming up. Watch *The Midden* for details on public tours and programs next summer.

ASBC member Margaret Holm coordinated the 1989 public program at the Crescent Beach site. She is an M.A. candidate in the Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology, UBC.

Free Lectures

Two well-known classical archaeologists will give free public lectures in Vancouver this spring.

Dr. Hansgerd Hellenkemper, director of the Romisch-Germanisches Museum in Cologne and professor of Byzantine archaeology at the University of Cologne, will speak on:

- COLOGNE ARCHAEOLOGY IN A LIVING CITY Saturday, February 24, 8:15 pm. Vancouver Institute lecture in Lecture Hall No.2, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre, UBC.
- *GLASS IN THE ROMAN WORLD*—Tuesday, February 27, 8:00 pm. Archaeological Institute of America meeting at the UBC Museum of Anthropology.

Prof. Brunilde Ridgway, Dept. of Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology, Bryn Mawr College, will also give two public lectures:

- STANDING ON MY HEAD: ARCHAIC HEADDRESSES ON THE ATHENIAN AKROPOLIS — Wednesday, March 14, 8:00 pm. Archaeological Institute of America meeting at the auditorium of the Hellenic Community Centre, 4500 Arbutus St.
- AN ANCIENT MASTERPIECE RECREATED: THE PARTHENON IN NASHVILLE
 - Saturday, March 17, 8:15 pm. Vancouver Institute lecture in Lecture Hall No.2, Woodward Instructional Resources Centre, UBC.

MALCOLM MCGREGOR

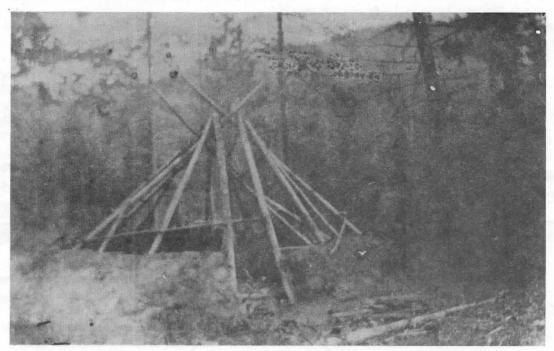
Last November 16, British Columbia lost one of its great teachers and the local archaeological community one of its most enthusiastic supporters when Professor Malcolm McGregor passed away after a long struggle with cancer at age 79. A graduate of UBC's Classics Dept., Prof. McGregor did graduate work and taught in the USA at the University of Cincinnati until returning to Vancouver in 1954 to become Head of UBC's Classics Dept. He presided over its great growth in the 60's and over the establishment of its archaeological programs in the Greek and Roman world; he was a founding member of the Vancouver chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America and occasionally lectured as well to the Archaeological Society of British Columbia on his own specialty, Greek inscriptions. Although not a digger himself, he studied the documents recorded on stone of the Greek world, especially those of Athens during its great empire in the 5th century B.C. that archaeologists uncovered and he was a frequent visitor to archaeological projects in Greece. Indeed, he spent his 78th birthday at the UBC excavations at Mytilene on the Greek island of Lesbos. He was a superb teacher who kindled an enthusiasm for the Greek world in all whom he taught, both at UBC and from 1977 on at Vancouver Community College—Langara where he lectured on Greek and Roman history. He was, as well, a world-famous scholar, honored with doctorates from a number of institutions and by the Greek government with the rank of Commander in the Order of the Phoenix; his most recent book, The Athenians and Their Empire appeared from UBC Press in 1988 and has enjoyed a great success. He will be missed by us all.

> Hector Williams Dept. of Classics, University of British Columbia

The Other Winter Lodge

by Gran H

Figure 1. Earth-banked mat lodge. RBCM photo.



TWENTY YEARS AGO, Paul Sneed and I surveyed a large area in the Cariboo and recorded 300 archaeological sites [The Midden (1971)3:1:2-3]. We observed with interest a great variety of house remains. We especially noticed that in the territory of the Lakes division of the Shuswap, there were fewer, shallower, and smaller house clusters. Moreover, the large clusters of deep house-pits that we did find, often lacked the scatters of lithic artifacts usually present in large river valley sites. This suggested to us that the remains might represent a recently introduced style of house construction.

This conclusion is supported by anthropologist James Teit's comments in his 1909 publication on the Shuswap: "All the bands except the Lake division and the Empire Valley band used underground houses in the winter-time" (p.492). "The Canim lake band used oblong lodges and lean-tos made of bark almost exclusively... underground houses were not

used at all. This may have been true of the whole Lake division' (p.494). In a footnote, Teit points out that 'in later times, winter houses were occasionally used also by the Lake division' (p.492).

In speaking of the Green Timber band that once wintered near the head of Bonaparte River (its remnants became part of the Canim Lake band), Teit says that "most of the band wintered in lodges, and underground houses were seldom made" (p.460).

Teit published photos and drawings of the standard deep pithouse, but not of other kinds of lodges used in the winter. I have located some of the Teit's unpublished photographs and present them here with some of his written commentary.

Figure 1 is what I would call a winter earth-banked mat lodge. Teit mentions, for the Shuswap, that "some families wintered in conical mat lodges, banking them up with earth, and covering them with

es of the Interior Salish

Keddie



Figure 2. Bark-covered winter lodge. RBCM photo.

double layers of mats" (p.493). In April 1898, Harlan I. Smith photographed a similar lodge, (see cover picture; it is labelled "Upper Thompson, 17 miles from Spence's Bridge"). The photos show that before banking with earth, the bottom sides of the structures are covered with upright slabs of bark that rest against thin poles encircling the lodge. The entrance is on the side and smoke would have been controlled by mat flaps attached to the top.

Teit also shot two photographs of another type of bark winter lodge in the Twaal valley north of Spences Bridge (Figure 2). This one was inhabited at the time. Because of the original numbering of these photos, I suspect that the earth-banked mat lodge was also located along Twaal Creek, possibly near two present day Indian reserves. I considered that Smith's photo might be a different side of the same lodge taken at a different time, but it is not.

Teit notes that bark lodges were more common to the north and east in Shuswap territory, where the country was thickly timbered. Bark lodges were square or oblong in shape. The bark of pine, spruce, balsam, or cedar was used, depending on availability. "It was put on in strips running up and down, with sap side out, the strips slightly overlapping each other and reaching up on each side to a little above the cross-poles" (p.493).

Some archaeologists have assumed that shallow depressions represent summer dwellings. However, all-bark winter dwellings should have surface construction features similar to those of summer dwellings. Many of the distinct circular-to-oblong mounds I have seen, with centers at the same level as the surrounding ground surface, probably represent winter earth-banked mat lodges.

ASBC member Grant Keddie is an Archaeology curator at the Royal B.C. Museum.

Tsawwassen results trickle in

RADIOCARBON DATES for the Tsawwassen Site ($DgRs\ 2$) reinforce the need for caution in equating depth and time. Charcoal samples from the bottom, top, and middle of the 2-m-deep shell midden deposits in "Area C" yielded dates of 1840 ± 60 B.P., 1780 ± 100 B.P., and 1750 ± 60 B.P. respectively.

Principal investigator Arnoud Stryd expressed surprise at such a rapid rate of midden build-up, though the dates themselves, which fall within the second half of the Marpole Phase, meet his expectations.

"Area A", across the highway, yielded a radiocarbon date of 430 ± 80 B.P. on a possible house post. This also fits preliminary conclusions.

The archaeological research, undertaken last summer by Arcas Ltd. to mitigate disturbance by major highway construction, has been beset by interruptions. More than 40 burials, presumed to date from the Marpole and Locarno Beach phases, were subsequently discovered during construction of a beach access road. The road was realigned to avoid further disturbance of the burial ground, but its new path cut into part of a late prehistoric midden. Salvage work in this area took place last month. The Archaeology Branch has extended the deadline for submission of the final report into next fiscal year.

Joanne Curtin's analysis of the human skeletal remains will form an important part of the report. Large numbers of burials suitable for reconstructing population profiles are seldom recovered from Northwest Coast archaeological sites. At Tsawwassen, 28 burials were excavated from the Marpole deposits in "Area C", in addition to those encountered during the later salvage operations.

Arcas has been working in cooperation with the Tsawwassen Indian Band, which has given permission to analyze the burials. The band plans to re-bury the human remains on the reserve.

Computer dates

TRANSFORMING radiocarbon ages to calendrical dates is now as easy as knowing how to operate your computer. For \$US 5.00 the Quaternary Research Center at the University of Washington provides its CALIB & DISPLAY program on a 5-1/4 inch floppy disk that runs on IBM PC compatibles with DOS. It comes with an 18-page user's guide.

The radiocarbon calibration program was published in 1986 in *Radiocarbon* (28:2B:1022-1030), and the current version, Rev 2.1, revised in November 1987. Revisions now in progress (which can be provided as updates later) will make the program easier to use and improve the graphics. And, there's a version for the Apple MacIntosh in the works.

Order from Paula J. Reimer, Quaternary Research Center AK-60, Univ. of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195. \square

Debitage

Victoria doesn't deal in liquid heritage, whereas Ottawa can't get enough—last July, the feds designated Kicking Horse River in Yoho National Park as British Columbia's first heritage river . . . David Pokotylo's perpetual roadshow Blood from Stone heads for another lap with funding from the National Museum of Canada's Museum Assistance Programme. The exhibit will be in the Yukon this spring and is scheduled to hit B.C. in June—watch The Midden for details . . . Ever-striving to improve efficiency, the Archaeology Branch has revised its permit-granting procedure. There are now two typeslet's hope that no archaeologist finds it necessary to fill in both forms for a single project.

Even though ABSC member Hilary Stewart has retired to Quadra Island, we expect more of the wonderful books we've become accustomed to – after all, wild vegies shouldn't require much gardening . . . The big news on the hill is Rick Percy's retirement as curator of the SFU Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. The position is being filled temporarily by Marianne Averesch and will be advertised soon . . . Arnoud Stryd and Stephen Lawhead went big time and incorporated only to discover that their name "Arcas" wasn't acceptable, ergo, Arcas Consulting Archeologists [sic] . . . Jim Haggarty has also incorporated – Shorelines Archaeological Services, based in Victoria.

BOOK REVIEWS

Hours of pleasure

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

I AM ALWAYS INTRIGUED by old photographs. My mind full of questions, I can pore for ages over pictures of people and places long since gone. Images from the Inside Passage gave me several hours of such pleasure.

These photos of Tlingit and Northern Haida came from the cameras of Lloyd Winter and Percy Pond over a span of years from 1893 to 1910. Combining studio photography with work in the field, Winter's and Pond's studies show people successfully assimilating those 19th century European ideas that were useful to them while retaining the richness of their traditional cultures.

The pictures are sorted by three topics: portraits; villages; and potlatches and ceremonial art. The nature of glass-plate photography makes spontaneity impossible with the result that the people in the portraits seem as much artifacts as do their baskets, masks and carved poles. Still, a quality of pride, of "here-I-am"-ness, shines through the formal poses. Some of the portraits remind me of other cultures. The man wearing a Chilkat blanket transforms into a Japanese Zen Buddhist monk if you replace the blanket with saffron robes. The costumes of the dancers on pages 44 and 45 resemble those of the Lapps.

Best of all, so many questions about the who and why of each photograph have been answered by the deceptively brief and simple text that accompanies each image. Those short explications camouflage extensive research. Even so, as the author points out, one is left with more questions than there are answers. Why, for instance, do the women on page 65 seem sad-looking with their nose rings in, but on page 64 look quite cheerful without them? Fact? Or a trick of topography? And what are the implications of the glass baby bottle on the grass in front of the

swaddled infant beside whom three women squat, weaving baskets? Fascinating!

My one complaint about the book is that, to my middle-aged eyes, the photos are dark and lack contrast. As a consequence, much detail is lost to me. Even with the aid of a magnifying glass I still can't find the beer bottle that the author claims is sitting on the transit in the photo on page 29.

Otherwise, Images from the Inside Passage is a wonderful marriage of words and pictures. One is transported back a century to captured moments in a way of life no longer lived. Having read this book, I feel a thread connecting me across those years to people who, though not my people, are a piece of my inheritance. A nice warm feeling.

- Phyllis Mason

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

Misinformation abounds

All About Arrowheads and Spear Points by Howard E. Smith, Jr. Illustrated by Jennifer Owings Dewey. 1989. Henry Holt, N.Y. 56 pp., ills., index. \$19.95.

I REVIEWED THIS BOOK by first having it read to me by my eleven-year-old daughter Erin. Watching me make and use many types of artifacts has given her a broader than average background.

What irks me most in popular books on archaeology, is drawings of wiggly arrowheads. In this book, some, in contradiction to the intended message, are presented as unnaturally crude. One drawing attempts to show archaeologists' idealized point shapes, but adds outlines of flaking patterns, which results in an image of crudeness, or what Erin

saw as "stupid arrowheads." Fortunately, other drawings—those of hafted spear points—are better done than in most kids' books on the subject.

Misinformation abounds in this book. For example, an obsolete view of arrowheads is perpetuated in statements such as: "Each one became more refined as time went on." This is simply not true for the time period being covered.

Totally false, is the statement that on the Northwest Coast, polished slate points were not used for hunting, but for ceremonial purposes. A chapter on "bird points" explains that blunt arrowheads were used because pointed arrowheads shatter the bones and ruin the meat. Many cultures, in fact, have bird-hunting arrows with multiple barbed points.

Words such as "Euro-Asian culture" and "the Southwest" should have been avoided, whereas "baton" and "fractured" would be better understood as "hammer" and "broken." A pronunciation aid for words like "chalcedony" and "Sandia" is needed, as well as simple explanations for words such as "sinew." Incorrect explanations, such as the definition of "lanceolate" and referring to the neck of an arrowhead as a shaft, add to the confusion.

Many popular books contain unrealistic presentations of Indians in combat with large animals. Of the one example here, Erin said: "Isn't

that silly. It looks like the Indian is trying to strangle that huge bear:" (Real Indians would probably have preferred dead-fall traps or killing sleepy bears during hibernation.)

This book, like so many others, has the subtle message of history as big tough men fighting big tough animals—"Men, probably with the help of women and children, hunted big game..." It is time we got across the importance of the skills and labour involved in processing the animals, rather than focus on the killing. Why not picture a child being taught by his mother how to prepare gut or rawhide strips for tying-on arrowheads. Recognition of the active role of women in these and other tasks should be mandatory in a children's book.

Erin found the topic interesting, as well as the idea that arrow and spear points differ through time and over space. With correct information, less attempt to explain academic concerns, and more text and drawings showing activities of women and children, this book would be excellent for 8-to-12 year olds.

Grant Keddie

Grant Keddie is the father of two children, an ASBC member, and an Archaeology curator at the Royal B.C. Museum.

New Publications

Ancient Canada by Robert McGhee. 1989. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Ottawa. 175 pp., ills., index. \$29.95 (hardcover).

Popular account of Canadian prehistory lavishly illustrated in colour and black and white.

Archaeological Field Research in British Columbia: An Annotated Bibliography compiled by John McMurdo. 1989. B.C. Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch, Resource Information Services Program, Victoria. 343 pp. (unbound).

Alphabetical listings indexed by NTS map unit. Includes permit and non-permit reports, theses, and publications on all excavation and survey projects in B.C.

Heritage Landscapes in British Columbia: A Guide to Their Identification, Documentation and Preservation by Douglas D. Paterson and Lisa J. Colby. 1989. Univ. of British Columbia Landscape Architecture Program, Vancouver. 80 pp., ills., bibl. \$10.00 (paper).

A manual for community planners based on research funded by the B.C. Heritage Trust.

Assu of Cape Mudge: Recollections of a Coastal Indian Chief by Harry Assu with Joy Inglis. 1989. Univ. of British Columbia Press, Vancouver. 163 pp., ills., bibl., index. \$29.95 (hardcover), \$19.95 (paper).

Personal memoir of a Lekwiltok (southern Kwagiulth) elder and the story of his people. Drawings by Hilary Stewart and black and white photographs.

News Bits

Hemlock draws attention

During a recent impact assessment in Kispiox, Morley Eldridge discovered a hemlock tree with a painted figure. Kispiox Band members have removed the tree, which was dead, to the hereditary chief's front yard. Cross-dating tree rings may provide its precise age—which Eldridge believes is 200-270 years.

UBC goes for seconds

Prof. R. G. Matson's research at the 1500-4000 year old Crescent Beach Site (DgRr 1) will be assisted for a second summer by UBC field school students. The class will work weekdays, July 3 to August 11. Registration deadline is March 15.

PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS

Permits issued by the B.C. Archaeology Branch September through December 1989 (note that due to reassignment of numbers by the Branch, permit 1989-98, below, was listed as 1989-97 in the October 1989 issue of *The Midden*):

- 1989-97 Keary Walde: survey of gravel pit, Doig River, northeastern B.C.
- 1989-98 Norm Easton: underwater survey and test excavation in Montague Harbour.
- 1989-99 Arnoud Stryd: impact assessment of 2723 Mackenzie St., Crescent Beach.
- $1989\text{-}100\,$ Bjorn Simonsen: survey of proposed housing and golf course expansion on Lot 49, Nanoose District, French Creek.
- 1989-101 Bjorn Simonsen: impact assessment of portions of Lots 6 and 7, Sec. 56, Pl. 46761, Comox District.
- $1989-102\ \ Jean\ Bussey: impact\ assessment\ of\ proposed\ Bulkley\ River\ bridge\ crossing\ and\ highway\ approaches\ near\ Hazelfon.$
- 1989-103 Arnoud Stryd: impact assessment of subdivision on Shuswap Lake.
- 1989-104 Leonard Ham: impact assessment of portion of Marpole Site, DhRs 1.
- 1989-105 Bjorn Simonsen: test excavation, DhSb 19, Pacific Shores Resort, Craig Bay, Parksville.
- 1989-106 Ian Wilson: inventory and testing, Titetown Lake near Alexander Mackenzie Heritage Trail.
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Volume 21, 1989 (published February, April, June, October, December)

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Compiled by Phyllis Mason

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Archaeological Adventures

UBC's Centre for Continuing Education offers two archaeological adventures this spring. *Coastal Villages: A Voyage into the Past* is a tour of village sites along the central B.C. coast aboard a 21-metre luxury sailing yacht. Accompanying specialists Richard Mackie (Ph.D. candidate in history, UBC) and Steven Acheson (Ph.D. candidate in ethnology and prehistory, Oxford). May 9-14, 1990. Cost: \$1,575.00. For further information call 222-5219.

The second is for armchair explorers: *Spirit of the Place—Aboriginal Rock Paintings in Southern British Columbia*, a series of six lectures by Chris Arnett. Tuesday evenings. March 6 to April 10. Cost: \$85.00. For details phone 222-5237.

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