

# The Midden

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# ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE PUBLIC

# The Midden

Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

Acting Editor: Kathryn Bernick

Submissions and exchange publications should be addressed to the Editor, P.O. Box 520, Station A, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N3. Contributions on subjects germane to B.C. Archaeology are welcomed: maximum length 1500 words, no footnotes, and only a brief bibliography (if necessary at all).

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Subscriptions (\$8.00 a year) should be addressed to Ms. Lesley Ann Prentis, P.O. Box 520, Station A, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N3.

The next issue of THE MIDDEN will appear mid-December, 1983.

Publication of THE MIDDEN is made possible in part by a grant from the British Columbia Heritage Trust.

THE COVER: Public screening program at the St. Mungo archaeological site. A.S.B.C. President Helmi Braches explains the procedures to visiting tourists. K. Bernick - photo.

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The A.S.B.C. has a new permanent mailing address for all Society business as well as correspondence to THE MIDDEN:



P.O. Box 520  
Station A  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6C 2N3

OPEN LETTER TO NICK RUSSELL

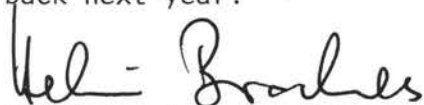
Dear Nick:

When in June of this year you informed us of your acceptance of a teaching assignment in the Department of Journalism at the University of Regina and your resulting absence from Vancouver for one year, this piece of news caused some concern amongst the executive. After all, you have been more than just editor of the MIDDEN: it was you who brought the Society's publication to life 15 years ago and have been its mastermind ever since, or, to match your own reference to the MIDDEN as "your baby", its father during all this time. While A.S.B.C. presidents, treasurers, secretaries and other officers changed several times over, you have remained in charge of the MIDDEN, ensuring its continuity and growth. And grown it has indeed - from a modest six-page Society newsletter to a 14-page archaeology publication, with a print run of 300 copies per issue and subscribers in many countries, including Japan, Germany, Ireland, Argentina and even China. So obviously, with the mastermind leaving his charge at this point, there was reason for concern.

But you wouldn't be a good father if you hadn't prepared for the future of your baby. For one thing, you have made it grow into a healthy and strong teenager which will doubtless survive the severance from its father. And secondly, you have trained a "baby-sitter": Kitty Bernick, who has worked with you over the last two years, will be a capable Acting Editor and will continue your work in your absence.

But although any concerns about the continuity of the MIDDEN are therefore not justified, we will miss you. And we hope that this isn't a good-bye and that you'll be back with us. Yet it seems to me a good opportunity to say thank you for your dedication and perseverance over the years, for everything you have done for the MIDDEN. Thank you from all of us, Society members and readers. And thank you also to Sharon, for her contributions of reviews and annual indices, as well as providing the necessary moral support for an often pressured editor.

We wish you both good luck in Saskatchewan, and hope to see you back next year!



Helmi Braches, President,  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

## PETROGLYPHS STOLEN FROM DOUGLAS CHANNEL

Three petroglyphs are missing from one of the most impressive rock art sites on the B.C. coast. Their absence was first noticed by a member of the Hartley Bay Band in mid-August and reported to the Heritage Conservation Branch in Victoria. Steve Cassidy of the H.C.B. examined the site in September, identifying the particular carvings that were stolen according to rough sketches on the site form. None of the three had been recorded by photographs or rubbings. Each is on a separate boulder.

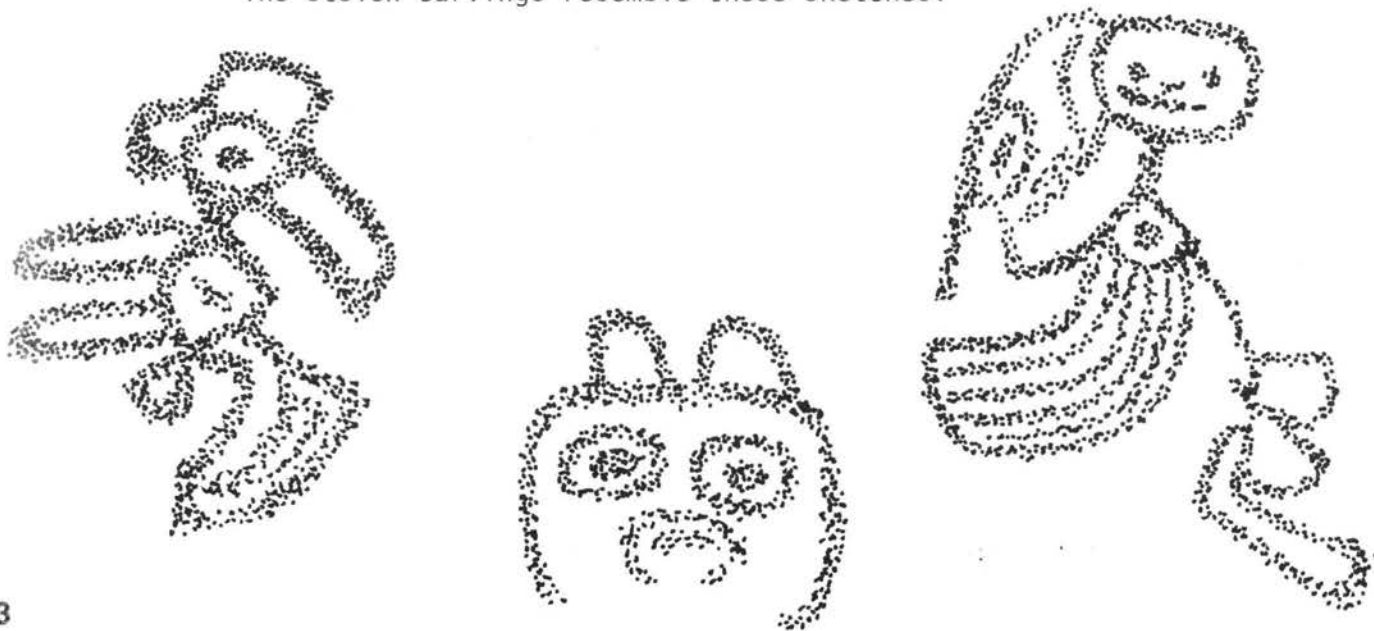
The site, FjTh 1, is on Kitkiata Inlet off Douglas Channel, about 80 km SW of Kitimat. The petroglyphs are in the intertidal zone near a large shell midden -- the traditional winter village of the Kitkiata, a Coast Tsimshian group now at Hartley Bay.

Beth Hill recorded the site in 1974, calling it the Douglas Channel site. She made detailed records of 39 carvings and noted that there were probably more. Cassidy's recent inventory lists 97. At least four other petroglyphs were removed from the site sometime prior to 1974.

The R.C.M.P. in Prince Rupert are handling the investigation of the recent theft. Yacht clubs and marinas have been alerted, as well as museums, antiquities dealers, and Customs officials. Provincial Archaeologist Art Charlton told THE MIDDEN that there is so far one lead: someone remembers seeing two men lifting large boulders into a boat in the vicinity of the petroglyph beach.

Anyone with information leading to the return of the missing petroglyphs is requested to contact Provincial Archaeologist Art Charlton, the Hartley Bay Indian Band, or the R.C.M.P.

The stolen carvings resemble these sketches:





Canada 1983

## CONGRESS MESSAGE - ARCHAEOLOGY MUST GO PUBLIC

Report by Kathryn Bernick

"Anthropology and the Public: The Communication of Scholarly Ideas" -- that was the theme of the XIth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences held in Vancouver Aug. 20-25, 1983. The scientific program consisted of some 450 symposia composed of about 1,500 individual presentations -- on social and cultural, archaeological, physical, and linguistic anthropology.

Three sessions specifically dealt with the topic Archaeology and the Public. The following is a summary of what the Congress participants had to say on the subject.

The major point which everyone raised -- some with considerable emphasis -- is that the purpose of archaeology is to learn about past cultures, to share that knowledge with the people of the present, and to record and preserve it for future generations.

Archaeologists are specialists, responsible to society and to their discipline for conducting good quality research and for communicating the results to the public. The future of archaeology and of archaeologists depends on the public: most research is funded by public money, and it is the attitudes of people that ultimately will determine whether archaeological resources are preserved, or will succumb to looting, vandalism, and the ravages of megaprojects.

Support for archaeology will come from people who are informed, encouraged to participate, and treated with respect. Some archaeologists have been particularly negligent of their responsibility to the local residents. For example in Tanzania: European and American teams came and dug and went back home -- the government archaeologists are now faced with a massive problem of vandalism and looting. At the other extreme, in Denmark, vandalism to archaeological sites is practically unheard of: the result of an ongoing program of public education that began in 1870. (Today about one-third of Danish publications on archaeology are for a popular audience).

Writing about archaeology is crucial. Technical reports are necessary as a first step, but archaeologists should not stop there. Transforming a technical report into a format that can be understood by the non-specialist is a necessity in order to be understood by the general public as well as by specialists in other disciplines who might want to incorporate archaeological knowledge into their

own research; and by planners and administrators who need to be aware of the potential impact of their construction projects on sites; and by educators, journalists, museum designers, and others whose task it is to interpret the data.

Publications are not the only means of disseminating information. Films, slide shows, public lectures, museum exhibits, community college courses, on-site displays, and field schools are all important.

Archaeologists working with the public all noted that people are interested. "Hands-on" activities are particularly appealing -- handling artifacts, flintknapping sessions, mock excavation, and assisting with the actual field work.

Some projects have successfully integrated public participation into the research. The Center for American Archaeology (affiliated with Northwestern University in Chicago) operates public field schools at three separate sites -- the sessions are for varying lengths of time (many are one week), and for all different age groups. The State of Arkansas has a formal certification program for training para-professional archaeologists.

In Canada there are also a few places where the opportunity to excavate is available to the public -- one is the Strathcona site near Edmonton. (Also, the Dundee Experience in Ontario).

Watching archaeologists at work can be exciting as well as educational. However, field directors (at least in B.C.) are not always prepared for visitors: the tendency is to avoid publicity that will bring crowds. In New Zealand, where an excavation permit requires that provision be made for public visitation -- the facilities, and the personnel, are built into every project.

Archaeologists do need the public, and the onus is on archaeologists to make themselves accessible. In North America the relationship between amateurs and professionals has been characterized by mutual mistrust. One of the Congress participants suggested that the terminology is part of the problem -- that the distinction between amateur and professional is not appropriate for archaeology. The real difference in archaeology, she noted, is in a person's attitude toward the material. Being a "good guy" may be related to what one knows about prehistory, and archaeology, but it hasn't anything to do with who signs your paycheck.



Canada 1983

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Canada 1983

## "NEIGHBOURS" - PHOTO DISPLAY

The ethnic diversity of British Columbia was the theme of a display of photographs sponsored by the Archaeological Society of British Columbia and funded by the British Columbia Heritage Trust, in connection with the XIth I.C.A.E.S. meeting in Vancouver in August. The display consisted of 42 photographs symbolizing some of the ethnic groups in British Columbia, with a brochure describing the history of their arrival and their contribution to the rich cultural heritage of our Province.

The photographs, chosen by Eileen Sutherland and Dr. Edward Gibson of Simon Fraser University, were mainly from the Historic Photo Archives of the Vancouver Public Library. Other photos came from the Italian Cultural Centre, a Chinese photography club, the Black Historical and Cultural Society, other ethnic organizations, and private contributors.

The photographs were on display at the Vancouver Public Library for two weeks, and this fall and winter will be available for display in libraries, museums, and community centres throughout the Province, as well as A.S.B.C. branches in Abbotsford, Victoria and Kitimat.

Eileen Sutherland

### MAJOR PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF HOMINID FOSSILS ANNOUNCED

"Ancestors: 4,000,000 Years of Humanity" is the title of a major public exhibition scheduled to run April 15 to October 15, 1984, at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.

It will be the first ever comprehensive exhibition of hominid remains -- the first time all of the primary documents of human evolution are brought together in one place. These will be the original specimens -- the ones illustrated in textbooks -- Australopithecines, Neanderthals -- fossils from the SE African caves, from Olduvai Gorge, etc.

Prior to the opening of the public exhibition there will be a carefully controlled study and comparison session and a limited attendance professional symposium. Details regarding participation in the scientific program are available from the Dept. of Anthropology at the AMNH.

# The Summer Interpretation Program at the :

By Sharon Johnson,  
Public Relations Officer, St. Mungo Interpretation Program

In May of this year, the Archaeological Society of British Columbia assumed administration of the St. Mungo Interpretation Program. Tours at the site had been conducted from February to April by Provenance Research Inc. in conjunction with their excavation project. This opportunity to experience an archaeology site proved so popular that the B.C. Heritage Trust provided additional funding to continue the public program until the end of August.

During May and June, the emphasis was on school programs, offered Monday to Thursday, while on Sundays tours were given to the general public. Two school programs were conducted. One lasted an hour and a half and offered a tour of the site, a demonstration of prehistoric tool manufacture, and an opportunity to screen. This program was designed for grade 4 students, but was adapted for students of all ages, from kindergarten to grade 12. The other program was offered to grade 7 classes and included one hour of excavation in addition to the previous activities.

In July and August, the site was open for public tours Sunday through Thursday. Tours were booked by many groups -- from daycare centres, community centres, and rest homes.

The public responded with overwhelming interest. Total attendance for the project's seven months of operation was over 18,000. On the final day people stood in the pouring rain for up to 40 minutes before even entering the site.

People were interested in the information presented in the exhibit and on the tour. In fact, many returned to the exhibit after their tour to re-examine the artifacts and photos displayed. Others came back to the site for a second or third tour.

More popular than the information presented were the hands-on activities. Visitors to the site enjoyed the opportunity to screen disturbed soil from the backhoe trenches and discover remains from the past. During the summer the public recovered over 400 artifacts, including ground slate fragments, chipped projectile points, ground bone points, and a wide variety of other tools and decorative items, as well as salmon vertebrae, mammal and bird bone.

All booked groups who received the demonstration of bone and stone tool manufacture were able to examine the replicated tools more closely. One gentleman of 93 exclaimed delight at the opportunity to hold the tools because he had "only been able to see artifacts behind glass in a museum before."



Visitors to the site watching work. -- K.



# Mungo Cannery Site

Handling of the tools not only instilled a greater appreciation of how prehistoric artifacts were made but also enabled quicker identification of cultural material in the screens. School students in particular enjoyed the tool demonstration and recovered many of the artifacts. Interestingly, grade 4 students found the vast majority of the ground stone beads.

The most popular hands-on activity at the site was the excavation program offered to grade 7 students. The education dig took place in a levelled portion of soil removed from the backhoe trenches. The students excavated, recorded their observations on level sheets, screened the excavated material, and bagged the cultural remains. Nearly all expressed enjoyment at this chance to be archaeologists. Many wanted to stay longer and continue excavating.

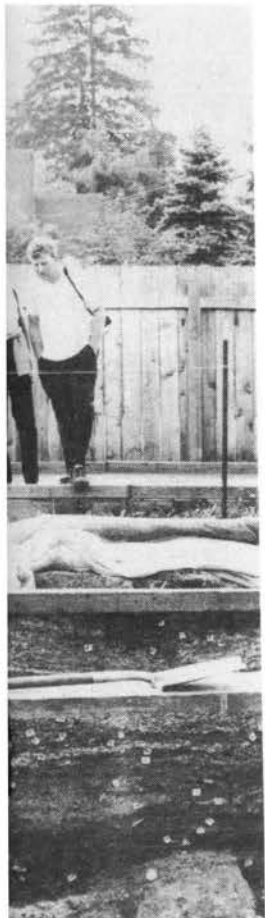
One of the other tasks carried out by the Interpretation staff was a publicity campaign. In an effort to judge the effectiveness of the publicity visitors were asked where they were from and how they had heard of the site. The results of this survey revealed, not surprisingly, that people respond well to advertising. There was a slight increase during June in the number of Delta visitors after a small article appeared in a local magazine. In July, a longer article appeared in a Surrey magazine: the effect was a substantial increase in the number of visitors from Surrey.

Small ads placed in the Lower Mainland weekly and bi-weekly newspapers attracted few people from outside the Delta, Surrey and Richmond areas. These ads, however, were more effective than the Public Service Announcements sent repeatedly to the radio and television stations, and the newspapers. With the exception of the Sun's Leisure section, these establishments restrict use of their free advertising space and would not carry repeated notices of the tours.

St. Mungo brochures aimed at tourists were distributed in ferries, museums, and tourist bureaus. The result was not tremendous on weekends -- only 8% of the Sunday visitors were from out of town -- but the proportion did increase to 20% during the week.

The most effective advertising was in Vancouver's largest newspapers. Medium sized ads placed in the Province in August substantially increased the number of visitors from the Vancouver area. A small article in the Sun which announced the closure of the site had a tremendous effect: attendance on the last day of operation, just two days after the article appeared, was 956.

Other duties carried out by the staff during the summer included conservation of the excavation blocks and trenches -- which were constantly under attack by moss, algae, and fungus -- and cataloging the artifacts found by the public. In addition, much time



t. Mungo Cannery  
haeologists at  
rnick - photo.

was spent on preparing archaeology education kits to be taken into the classrooms by the Delta Archive volunteers. These kits consist of text, slides and replicated tools.

The Interpretation staff received valuable assistance from volunteers. Especially appreciated are the contributions of A.S.B.C. members Mary Britten, Colin Gurnsey, and Helmi Braches.

The many visitors to the site clearly enjoyed their participation in the program, indicated their support for it, and expressed dismay at its termination. Some suggested a need for a permanent interpretation program.

As the Ministry of Transportation and Highways currently owns the portion of the site which was used in the program, perhaps public support could encourage establishment of a permanent exhibit and tour at St. Mungo once the Annacis Island bridge is constructed. Only with your help will this happen! Please write Hon. James Chabot, Minister of Government Services, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. and help make archaeology accessible for everyone.



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#### HERITAGE AWARD

The Heritage Society of British Columbia at its general meeting held in June 1983 in Delta, B.C. presented Sharon Johnson with an award recognizing her contribution to the interpretation of prehistoric archaeological sites to school children and to the general public.

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LOOK FOR . . .

Article on the history and activities of the Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia, by David W. Griffiths. In Fall 1983 issue of Heritage West (Vol.7, No.3).



## NEW PUBLICATIONS

Early Man in the New World edited by Richard Shutler, Jr.  
Sage Pubs., Beverly Hills, Calif. (1983). 224 pp. ill.  
\$19.95 paper: 10% discount to A.S.B.C. members.

Avail. at the S.F.U. Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, or by mail:  
Dept. of Archaeology, Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6.

"This collection of articles by leading authorities in the field of  
Paleo-Indian studies summarizes the current state of knowledge and  
deals with the important unresolved issues."

### FROM S.F.U. ARCHAEOLOGY PRESS --

The Evolution of Maritime Cultures on the Northeast and  
Northwest Coasts of America edited by R.J. Nash.  
Dept. of Archaeology, S.F.U., Publ. #11 (1983). \$12.00.

Found! Human Remains. A Field Manual for the Recovery of the  
Recent Human Skeleton by Mark Skinner and Richard A. Lazenby.  
Dept. of Archaeology, S.F.U., Publ. #12 (1983). \$17.50

Indian Art Traditions of the Northwest Coast edited by Roy L.  
Carlson. Arch. Dept., S.F.U. (1983). \$12.95. See Review on p.12.

### FROM THE NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF CANADA --

"Analysis of Artifacts from Four Duke Point Area Sites near Nanaimo,  
B.C.: an Example of Cultural Continuity in the Southern Gulf of  
Georgia Region" by Rebecca Anne Murray. National Museum of Man  
Mercury Series, A.S.C. Paper No. 113. 369 pp., 71 tables, 46 figs.

Avail. without charge from Scientific Records, Archaeological  
Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, Ottawa K1A 0M8.

### AND FROM ALBERTA CULTURE --

"Culture Change in the Northern Plains: 1000 B.C. - A.D. 1000"  
by Brian O.K. Reeves. Archaeological Survey of Alberta Occasional  
Paper No.20 (1983). 390 pp. Includes a foreword in which the  
author attempts to update his original manuscript completed in 1970.

"Archaeology in Alberta, 1982" compiled by David Burley. Archaeo-  
logical Survey of Alberta Occasional Paper No.21 (1983). 222 pp.  
Contains 146 abstracts of 1981 and 1982 field projects,  
and 11 reports of special interest.

Both avail. without charge from: Arch. Survey of Alberta,  
Old St. Stephen's College, 8820-112 St., Edmonton, Alta.  
T6G 2P8.

# NEWS

## CN RAIL AGREES TO SURVEY TWIN TRACK LINE

Double tracking of the Canadian National rail line in British Columbia will be preceded by inventory, assessment, and if necessary salvage of archaeological resources.

At a public information meeting held June 24 in Surrey, the A.S.B.C. delivered a brief requesting that recommendations to the Federal Minister of the Environment include proper investigation of archaeological resources. The B.C. Heritage Conservation Branch had previously made a written submission. A CN representative at the meeting assured the review panel that CN would take appropriate measures to preserve or salvage any sites that might be endangered by rail construction.

Provincial Archaeologist Art Charlton, in a recent interview, stated that all moderate and high potential areas along the right-of-way slated for double tracking will be surveyed. Charlton said that CN will likely be contracting the work to ARCAS Associates.

ARCAS (headed by Stephen Lawhead and Arnoud Stryd) has recently completed salvage excavation under contract to CN on Kamloops I.R. 1. That project was carried out in conjunction with CN's plan to expand its rail yard. The field work, conducted for ARCAS by Morley Eldridge, included tests at seven sites, and large-scale excavations at two pit house sites.

KB

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## PERMITS

In addition to the 19 projects listed in the June (1983) MIDDEN, Permits for summer field work were issued to:

Richard Brolly: highways survey.  
Jennifer Carpenter: grave site inventory (Bella Bella).  
James Baker: burial place of Father Pandosy (Okanagan Valley).  
Wayne Choquette: Cranbrook to Alberta transmission line.  
Mike Robinson: Flatbed Creek rail spur.  
Len Ham: Nimpkish River site inventory.  
Ferguson Neville: Sechelt Peninsula survey.  
Arthur Roberts: Fort St. John, Dawson Creek.  
Jean Bussey: FaRt 16 and 17.  
Mike Rousseau: Queest Beach Holdings.  
Gerald Conaty: Alaska Highway.  
Doug Hudson: McRae Farm site.



# REVIEW



Indian Art Traditions of the Northwest Coast. Roy L. Carlson, Editor. Archaeology Press, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby B.C. V5A 1S6. (1983). \$12.95 paper. 212 pp. ill.

The essence of this book stares up at us from the cover. It is portrayed by the photograph of a small antler carving, human in form, shamanistic in intent. Nothing could better convey the idea that the Northwest Coast art tradition developed within an all pervasive belief system, one which had a continuously evolving existence of some five thousand years.

To describe this artistic tradition, Dr. Carlson has here collected the thinking of many of British Columbia's most respected researchers. The names Wilson Duff and Charles Borden, Bill Holm and Wayne Suttles will give you some sense of the diversity of approaches taken. Most of the articles are rewritten versions of a group of papers presented at a symposium on Northwest Coast Art. Each and every one is a joy to read, and each is well illustrated with black and white photos and drawings.

My only criticisms have to do with the fact that some of the photographs are technically poor and a few are out of focus entirely. As well, had all of the art objects been placed against a scale, it would be possible to use the book as a tool for comparative analysis. The maps are good and Dr. Carlson's opening chapter which describes the milieu in which this art was created, and his closing chapter which reviews rather than sums up make this a valuable book to professionals and amateurs alike.

It will be many things to many people. However, for \$12.95 do not expect a coffee table book of Indian Art. Better, you will be getting a complete course in the development of coastal art which is as up to the minute as the drawing of the carved wooden mat creaser found at Hoko River just this past July.

Phyllis Mason

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## ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE GULF OF GEORGIA: A Do-It-Yourself Slide Show

A set of 80 slides depicting the tools and weapons used by the various Gulf of Georgia peoples through time, is now available. Also included are examples of Marpole type stone sculptures. Introduction and annotations by Donald H. Mitchell. \$105.00 US (plus shipping) from Pictures of Record Inc., 119 Kettle Creek Road, Weston, Connecticut 06883, U.S.A.

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## BORDEN SCHOLARSHIP

The Charles E. Borden Scholarship in Archaeology for 1983-4 has been awarded to Gordon Mohs, a graduate student at Simon Fraser University. An M.A. candidate in the Archaeology Department, he is doing research on West Kootenay prehistory.

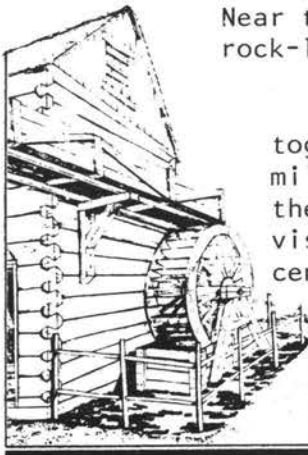
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### ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AID RECONSTRUCTION OF GRIST MILL

The Grist Mill at Keremeos, constructed in 1877, is the only 19th century grist mill in British Columbia that has most of its machinery intact.

Attempts to restore the mill have been hampered by lack of some basic details -- specifically, the location and construction of the mill water wheel and the position of the head and tail race channels. Excavations by Rousseau (1979) and by Simonsen (1981) had answered some of the questions, but more intensive research was required. Earlier this year the B.C. Heritage Trust, which owns the site, awarded a contract for archaeological investigations to Points West Heritage Consulting Ltd. The excavations were directed by Heinz Pyszczyk.

Interpretation of the archaeological remains has provided some of the missing information. The location of the mill race was determined, however, this posed further questions regarding water volume, and whether a dam or a reservoir had been used. Pyszczyk's interpretation is that the water wheel was overshot, since no evidence of a ditch or undershot waterway system was found. The water wheel was located. It was on the south side of the grist mill and probably rested on above ground supports. It would have been indirectly connected to the axle shaft by a belt system, a chain drive, or a direct gear system. The tail race course was also located. Near the water wheel it was below ground surface, and apparently rock-lined with a rock border.



The archaeological investigations have provided data which together with historical records are being used to reconstruct the mill. Restoration of the building has been completed. It is hoped the machinery can be brought back to its original use so that visitors can see a working grist mill as it was at the turn of the century.

Pauline Rafferty  
Program Manager  
British Columbia Heritage Trust



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## COMING MEETINGS

- |                             |         |   |
|-----------------------------|---------|---|
| 8:00 p.m.                   | Nov. 9  | B.C. Heritage Trust summer student projects.                            |
| Vancouver Museum Auditorium | Dec. 14 | Hanna Kassis: Islam in Portugal.  |
|                             | Jan. 11 | Hector Williams: Canadian projects in Greece - Stymphalos and Mitylene. |

Membership year runs Sept. 1 - Aug. 31. Regretfully, those in arrears will be exterminated from the mailing list for meeting notices and MIDDENS after Oct. 31. (Membership includes receiving all 5 copies of THE MIDDEN each year).

|                         |                   |      |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------|
| Please mail cheque to:  | Family membership | \$17 |
| Membership Secretary    | Single membership | \$15 |
| A.S.B.C.                | Seniors/Students  | \$10 |
| P.O. Box 520            | MIDDEN sub. only  | \$ 8 |
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