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PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE 1977 ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS AT CRESCENT BEACH

By Andrew A. Trace
Simon Fraser University

This is a brief report on the 1977 archaeological excavations carried out at DgRrl, more commonly known as Crescent Beach, in the municipality of Surrey, B. C. These archaeological excavations were carried out under permit number 1977-8 which was awarded to George Will and the author jointly.

As mentioned in last season's report, the site is located on the eastern shore of Mud Bay and Boundary Bay at the mouth of the Nicomekl River and consequently is in the historic territory of the Semiahmoo Band of the Coast Salish. The extent of the archaeological excavations discussed here will be stated later in the report.

This project had three main reasons for its existence. The first of these was that it provided an Archaeological Field School situation for a number of U.B.C. students training in the profession. Secondly, the area excavated was located in an area which is currently threatened by erosion of the walls of the very large drainage ditch which the municipality of Surrey put in last fall. This is the same drainage ditch which now passes directly through the centre of the 1976 salvage excavations, the material from which I am currently analyzing. The third reason for the excavations was that they provided me with a larger judgmental sample of archaeological material to add to last year's material, in the belief that a few more pieces of the prehistoric jigsaw puzzle will make the task of analysis and interpretation a little easier.

George Will was responsible for the grading and assessment of the field school personnel while I was responsible for the overall research design, the field methods employed to fulfill the needs of this design, and the analysis of the archaeological materials recovered.

The analysis that I conducted this summer was concerned mainly with examining the degrees of variance between the cultural assemblages associated with the different cultural strata found in the site. This allowed me to compare the different assemblages with each other and so determine those that justified being combined on the basis of similarity of artifact classes present as well as comparing the resulting components to each other. This means of analysis is allowing me to test the applicability and closeness of fit of some of the different models which have been proposed by the various researchers to explain the development of Northwest Coast cultures over time.

The extent of the excavations this year was affected by the fact that the drainage ditch put in by the municipality exposed much deeper and more complex cultural stratigraphy than last year's. The southernmost excavation unit is approximately 22 metres north of last year's northernmost unit. This year I chose to use a double trench composed of 1.5 x 1.5 metre excavation units side by side. The western side of the trench was composed of E.U. 1-7 of which E.U. 1, 3, 5 and 7 were removed first.

The eastern side of the trench consisted of E.U. 8-14 of which E.U. 9 and 11 were removed first. This allowed us to get full profiles of all the walls before intervening units were removed. As with last year's excavation, we excavated using combined natural strata and arbitrary levels, by trowel. This technique ensured that the material recovered could be placed into various components with much more assurance than by just using arbitrary levels or natural strata alone.

Once again we established an arbitrary datum plane 10 metres below the top of our main datum peg and excavated down in natural layers within arbitrary 10 cm. layers starting at arbitrary level 100 and working toward arbitrary level 1. A separate level bag and notes were kept for each natural level within each arbitrary level.

The entire dimensions of the excavated area measured 10.5 metres south of the main datum and 3.0 metres east of it. In all, 13 excavation units were removed during the course of excavation and the 14th unit was left due to its proximity to the edge of the drainage ditch. E.U. 13 was only partially excavated due to demands on George Wills' time but all other units were excavated down several layers into the sterile beach sand deposits. This year the total depth of the cultural deposits was quite uniform averaging approximately 2 metres in depth. The internal configuration of these deposits varied quite widely however and due to their complexity it became necessary to describe the various cultural strata encountered in descriptive terms as they were excavated. The overall pattern of deposition was discovered during the course of the laboratory analysis, and a brief summation follows here. *

* Some of the description of layers and bases has had to be omitted for reasons of space. Ed.

The stratigraphy is quite complex and reference should be made to the profiles with the plotted artifacts on them in order to appreciate fully the following description of what was found in terms of the various artifact assemblages and where they were found. Where I felt justified by the similarity of the artifact classes and frequencies, I combined the assemblages of small lenses within major cultural strata with those of the major strata. After doing this, the following results were obtained:

- . Assemblage 1 is composed of those cultural materials recovered within the uppermost dark silt/humus-with-pebbles matrix.

- . Assemblage 2 is from the dark silt/humus/pebbles with crushed shall matrix.

- . Assemblage 3 originates from the large shell matrix, while Assemblage 4 is from the large shell/crushed shell matrix that for the most part underlies it in the cultural deposits excavated.

- . Assemblage 5 is from the crushed shell matrix, and Assemblage 6 from the dark silt/humus/pebbles/crushed and large shell matrix that is generally located under the various shell matrixes above it. It is not to be confused with a similar matrix nearer the surface containing Assemblage 2.

- . Assemblage 7 is from the beach sand/pebbles/crushed shell matrix, and finally,

- . Assemblage 8 is from the beach sand/pebbles matrix that underlies it and that is the deepest cultural stratum present in this section of the site.

All told, 193 artifacts were recovered during the course of the excavations. The total range of distinct artifact classes that are represented in this portion of the

site is 41. A few of these can be further subdivided by style, even though similar in material, manufacture and function. There are 17 artifact classes within the lithic (flaked) category. Within the lithics (ground) there are nine artifact classes. The bone is divided into butchered and ground, a category that contains 10 artifact classes including the ground antler artifacts. In the shell category, we have three artifact classes and a final separate category and artifact class of ochre.

After studying the frequencies and artifact classes present in the various assemblages I combined assemblages 1, 2 and 3 into a single component. Another component initially appeared to be represented by the cultural assemblages 4 and 5 alone but I have since decided that 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 should be tentatively grouped together into the lower component based upon the shared absences of artifact classes that are present in the upper component. I believe that the paucity of artifacts in assemblage 6 represents a short hiatus between the initial occupation of the site and the first semi-intensive occupation represented by assemblages 4 and 5.

AFFINITY FOUND WITH MONTAGUE HARBOUR

These 193 artifacts contain very few classically diagnostic artifact classes and so the divisions that I have made with this material are for the most part based on the relative increases and decreases in the artifact classes that are represented here as well as the presence or absence of various classes between different assemblages. The closest affinities that I have been able to find to date for this material are in Mitchell (Sysis IV, 1971). My lower component appears at this time to be most similar to Montague Harbour 1-Locarno Beach Phase which ranges from approximately 1200 B.C. to 400 B.C. This corresponds to the Carbon 14

dates which I obtained on the cultural material recovered during the course of last year's excavations just south of this year's work. My upper component appears most similar to Mitchell's Montague Harbour II-Marpole Phase which I understand ranges from approximately 400 B.C. to A.D. 500 on the southern Northwest Coast.

During the analysis of the cultural materials recovered, I noted that there is a distinct increase in the number of flaked lithic artifact classes and frequencies in the upper component over the lower one. There are still a number of classes present that are shared by both in this category and these include among others utilized flakes and projectile points (flaked). In this last class the styles differ with leaf-shaped points in the upper component and small triangular points and contracting stem points being found in the lower component. Other classes shared by the two components, with a higher percentage of artifacts being found in the upper component, include cores, pebble chopping tool (uniface), hammerstones, unifaces, quartz crystal microcores, flaked stone knives, cobble chopping tool and scrapers.

Some of the important classes found in the upper component and not in the lower component include burins, *pièce esquillée*, and discoidal chipped slate. Classes found in the lower component and not in the upper component include pebble chopping tool (biface), retouched flakes and a stone wedge.

When examining the ground lithic artifact classes, it can be seen quite readily that there is once again a distinct increase in artifact classes and frequencies in the upper component. Of the classes in this category which are shared, there is also a tendency toward larger

numbers of these artifacts being present in the upper component. Classes shared include abrader stones, ground slate beads and ground adze blades.

Classes present only in the upper component include miscellaneous ground stone, ground projectile point, a labret and a stone pendant. The only ground lithic class found in the lower component and not in the upper component is what I believe to be an earspool.

There is a tendency for more ground bone to be found in the lower component than in the upper component. Important classes shared by both components include bone wedges and bone points while antler wedges exist only in the lower component. Classes found in the upper component alone include a unilaterally barbed harpoon head and an antler adze, among others.

All the shell artifact classes that were found in the site appear in the upper component. These include beads, a pendant and a ring. Ochre was found in both components.

It must be remembered that we are dealing here with a fairly small number of artifacts in the classes discussed above and some of the variations in frequencies could easily be a problem of sampling. We must also keep in mind that only about five percent of the total cultural assemblage from the time period we are referring to survives the ravages of time. Of that, what is found is usually a direct result of sampling and excavation techniques employed. This fact tends to keep the problems of cultural reconstruction facing archaeologists as a whole in perspective.

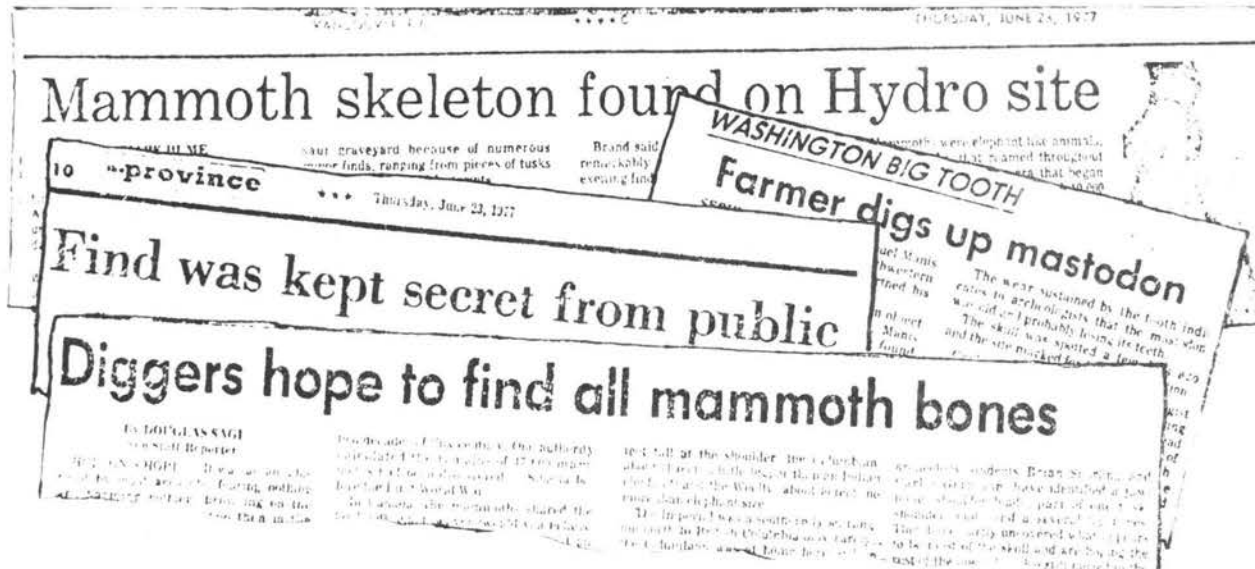
I would like to take this opportunity to thank the many people who have so very helpful to date with this project including George Will and the 1977 U.B.C. Field School personnel. A special thanks is extended here to the agencies responsible for the funding and for the continuing co-operation extended us by the local Indian Band. Finally, my sincere appreciation and gratitude to Carol Douglas, my lab assistant for the summer, and to my wife, Jane, Dan Cassidy and Joyce Janssens for their many hours of time and enthusiasm without which much of the analysis could not have been done in the time available.



Eskimo Art, Tradition and Innovation in North Alaska, by Dorothy Jean Ray (\$27.50). Described as the first comprehensive description, analysis and interpretation of all arts and crafts of the area. More than 300 pages and 300 photographs and maps.



Indian Artists at Work by Ulli Steltzer (\$13.95). The photographer-author studies more than 80 artists (from Kwakiutl blanket makers to Salish weavers) at work, with comments by the artists.



It's been a vintage year for mastodon* hunters. One skeleton found on the Peace River dam site proved to be unusually complete. And another on the Olympic Peninsula had archaeologists chortling with glee: an artifact point was imbedded in a rib bone.

Initial reports from the Peace dam site optimistically hoped for an entire skeleton; however parts of skull, shoulder blade, jawbone, one tusk and several leg bones were identified.

Early reports also said the bones were recovered from beneath 500 feet of gravel and could be 20,000 years old.

That was June. In August a Sequim, Wash. farmer spotted another massive skeleton while backhoeing in a bog. More than 400 fragments, including bits of skull, large pieces of tusk, and teeth, were later recovered by Washington State University archaeologists. The triangular bone spear tip implies that man was hunting big game on the Olympic Peninsula much earlier than was thought. Preliminary dates suggest the mastodon died between 11,000 and 14,000 years ago.

* Often colloquially called mammoth in North America.

NATIONAL MUSEUM SALVAGE
Round Three

SMU

To the Editor:

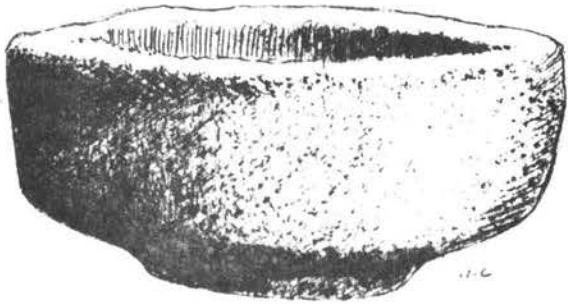
Regarding W.E. Taylor, Jr.'s letter (The Midden Vol. IX, No. 2), I would like to reply that I have no quarrel with the general publishing policy of the National Museum. Indeed, I never even mentioned it. And if I did not make the point explicitly enough, I was dealing with the salvage programme of the National Museum, not its other programmes. My main concern was with the philosophy which makes recommendations for "salvaging" (or savaging) a large, unusual, rich, undisturbed site like the Draper site, on the basis of past excavations done on a shoe-string budget used to "totally excavate" a 3-acre disturbed site using earth moving equipment throughout to remove deposits which were encumbering the pit and post hole patterns at the site (read: settlement pattern).

I regret that Taylor did not get the point. Perhaps a rereading of the initial article will make it clearer. Similarly, listening to some of the verbal field reports from ASC salvage projects and reading the majority of the resultant field reports might engender the realization that not all is well in the lollipop land of federal salvage archaeology.

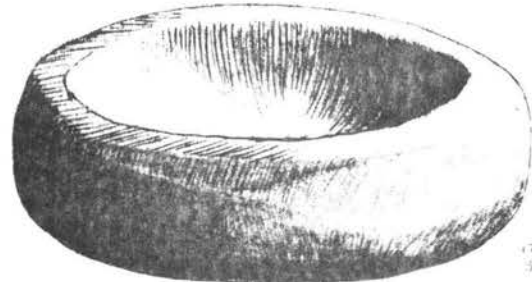
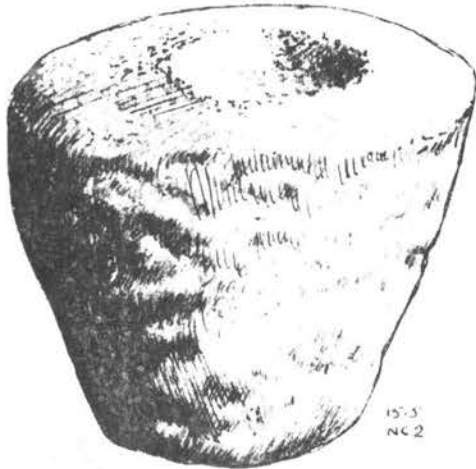
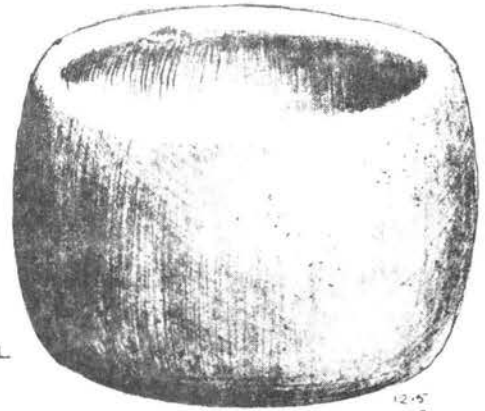
Sincerely,



Brian Hayden

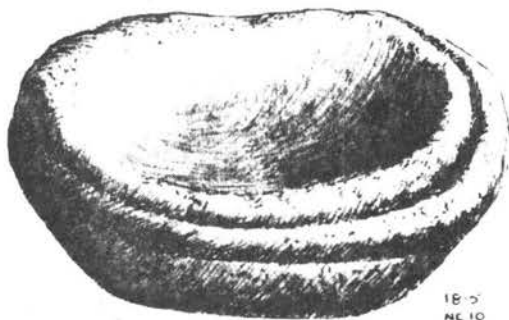
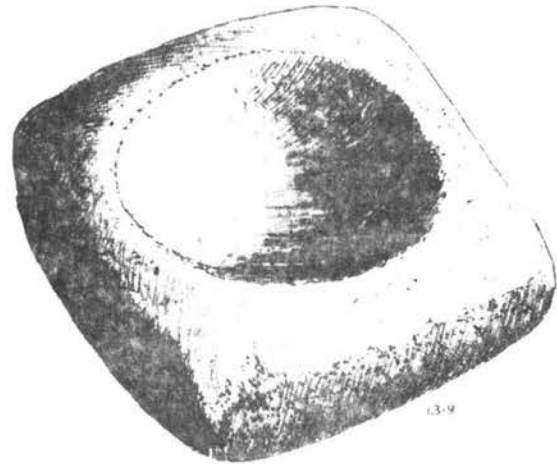


DEEP, THIN-WALLED BOWL



SANDSTONE BOWL, SHAPED BY ABRADING.

UNFINISHED BOWL—FLAKES WERE STRUCK OFF TO FORM THE ROUGH SHAPE, CENTRE WAS PECKED OUT, AND BOWL FINISHED BY PECKING & GRINDING.



RIMMED BOWL



BOWL WITH INCISED DESIGN DEPICTING SEAL HUNT, INCLUDES THREE CANOES, TOBACCO MORTAR.

While most of the simply shaped bowls were most likely used as mortars, some may also have served other purposes.

The large, deep bowls, incredible examples of a stoneworking technology, are found only to the north, and were mainly used for pounding tobacco for chewing.

EXCERPTED FROM "ARTIFACTS OF THE NORTHWEST COAST INDIANS" by HILARY STEWART ©COPYRIGHT. 1973

SURVEY SHOWS STRONG INTEREST IN THE PAST AMONG
CROSS-SECTION OF SOCIAL GROUPS



A recent survey of Toronto residents to find their attitudes to prehistory produced a surprisingly positive response.

More than 1200 people were interviewed in the study, conducted by Victor Konrad (Canadian-American Center, U. of Maine) and S. Martin Taylor (Dept. of Geography, McMaster U.) and reported in the Ontario Archaeological Society's Arch Notes (June-July 1977).

The broad conclusions indicate "a strong positive sentiment toward the past" among laypeople, almost as strong as that among professionals and Archaeological Society control groups. The report, while noting the danger of jumping to conclusions, suggests that there is strong evidence of a need for more opportunities to view and experience both the immediate and the remote past.

Some surprise is implied at the finding that interest in early history is not limited to a social elite but appears relatively uniform throughout all income groups.

The investigators conclude that it is likely the results would have been similar in other Canadian cities, and that other surveys elsewhere might lead to formulation of a national policy on preservation and presentation of urban historic and prehistoric resources.

What specific things do people want? Development of major collections in large central museums is still wanted, but respondents also called for development of local museums. Site reconstructions were also urged, especially in the suburbs and within 50 miles of the city and preferably within provincial parks or other settings.

"The strong sentiments towards conservation and heritage...(are) indicative of the sensitivity of a large majority of residents for the preservation of the past; the orientation toward direct experience demands not only preservation but also conscientious presentation of the past," conclude the surveyors.

"As such, the establishment and furtherance of policies and legislation directed toward both protection and presentation of (pre)historical resources--whether they be buildings, sites or artifacts--(are) likely to find public support."

* * * * *

The Underwater Archaeology Society of British Columbia

The U.A.S.B.C., armed with an archaeological permit, has been busy this summer with work on the wreck of the Zephyr.

The vessel went down in February 1872 on her way through the Gulf Islands from the Newcastle Island quarry with a cargo of sandstone blocks for construction of the San Francisco Mint.

Using an underwater dredge and jet, society members have cleared areas around the capstan and rudder, and have removed some artifacts for preservation by the provincial museum. The site has also been surveyed and sketched during the season.

The U.A.S.B.C. has also begun an inventory of shipwrecks on the notorious west coast of Vancouver Island.

MISSED IT?

SUN 6 Aug 77

2,500-YEAR-OLD TOOLS

Dig unearths fishing village

SEKIU, Wash. (AP) — Archeologists have found an ancient Indian fishing camp which has yielded artifacts thought to be more than 2,500 years old, in northwestern Washington near the mouth of the Hoko River.

Fishing nets and other fishing equipment thought to be more than 2,500 years old have been found at the site and are proving that the Indians of the area had a sophisticated fishing technology thousands of years before the white man came.

Olympic Peninsula Indians near the area see the evidence as refuting claims that they should not be allowed to use nets in modern-day fishing because it was said they were not used by their ancestors.

"It proved the importance of the net fisheries which the Makahs have engaged throughout the

centuries which we have always had to prove in court," said John Ides, chairman of the nearby Makah tribe.

"This will provide undeniable proof to our claim of a fishery in this area as old as the stories that have been handed down from generation to generation by Makah fishermen."

Dr. Dale Croes, a Washington State University research associate in charge of the Hoko project, believes the site probably was a temporary fishing camp, occupied during the late summer and early fall for salmon runs.

The Hoko River site is much older than the famous Ozette Village site about 20 miles away, which consists of several longhouses covered and preserved by mudslides about 500 years ago. Excavation projects have been under way there for sever-

al years.

Analysis of the net, made of split roots tied with square knots with about a three-inch mesh, and baskets and other fishing tools suggest the Hoko area fishermen were ancestors of today's Makah tribe, Croes says.

The find includes bent wood fishhooks, some still attached to lines of cedar root strands, carved wooden spear points, conical rain hats, skirts and capes of cedar bark, Croes said.

But probably the most exciting find has been knife-like tools made of small flakes of sharp stone hafted into cedar handles and bound with bark cord.

Similar stone flakes have been found at ancient camp sites in Eastern Washington and British Columbia, "but never before have they been found mounted in any kind of handle," Croes said.

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS PROJECT

The Archaeological Society has been granted \$3,210 by the Canada Council, for expansion of the Private Collections Project.

Majority of the grant was immediately committed to salary for a part-time project co-ordinator, Suzanne Clouthier.

A fourth-year U.B.C. archaeology student, Clouthier was offered the job after she returned from a summer project at Hat Creek.

She will spend several days a month gathering addresses of private collections, arranging for training of Private Collections Committee teams, facilitating the teams' photographing of collections, and then processing and filing their pictures and artifact descriptions.

Some of the grant will be spent on equipment and photographic supplies.

All the resulting materials, including detailed descriptions on file cards, will be available to archaeologists for research.

Ms. Clouthier welcomes names of collectors who might permit the Society to record their material: phone 228-5363.

* * * * *

PAST PRESIDENTS, PLEASE NOTE!

The Society's official archivist, Ladene Dehnel, is seeking any material touching on the A.S.B.C.'s first 10 years. Copies of letters, minutes, membership lists, meeting notices, or anything else remotely relating to the Society are urgently wanted, no matter how old.

Contributions can be brought to Society meetings, or call Ladene: 274-2979.

* * * * *

(Part of a continuing series on artifact description, reproduced from the handbook for archaeological staff working on the National Inventory Project in B.C. The Midden extends thanks to Tom Loy of the Provincial Museum for permission to reprint.)

Geographical & Site Data

Geographical: Artifact records for the National Inventory should include Country, Province, Site Name and (for Canada) Borden Designation (see full explanation elsewhere in this issue of The Midden).

Where site is unnamed, the longitude/latitude should be recorded.

A note on the region is desirable, such as "Fraser Delta" or "Upper Thompson". And the ethnolinguistic area should be recorded (e.g. "Thompson, subdivision of Salish").

Site: A large number of elements need to be recorded regarding the site where an artifact is excavated. Among the 25 separate aspects being observed by the professional are:

- * Excavation Unit or Feature--the type of unit in which artifact was found, e.g. pit, trench, face.
- * Location on Site--Grid co-ordinates of reference corner to main datum point, e.g. NE/c is F 25N 120W.
- * Grid Bearing--the variance of N-S grid with true north (not magnetic north) using quadrant bearings.
- * Relation to a horizontal datum reference--a geographic description of an existing point of reference on the site, e.g. westerly bridge abutment 20.4 miles east of Prince George on Highway 16.
- * Detailed North-South and East-West measurements from a baseline.
- * Relation to a Vertical Datum Reference--a geographic description of an existing point of reference on the site which may be the same as noted in the horizontal datum reference.
- * Depth Below Surface.
- * Component/Zone--a designation (i.e. a number or letter) for the component that the artifact came from.

Site (cont'd):

- * Level Designation--a name or number designating the level at which the artifact was excavated, and where numbering began.
- * Level Description--noting whether the technique of excavation was by natural levels or arbitrary levels.
- * Stratum Description--the specific matrix in which the artifact was excavated.
- * Quality of Provenience--the degree of accuracy available for the data.

1977/78 MEETING OF B. C. ARCHAEOLOGISTS

January 14 and 15, 1978 at the University
of British Columbia.

Anyone wishing to submit research papers
or topics for panel discussion, please
contact:

Leonard Ham or
David Pokotylo

Dept. of Anthropology
University of B. C.
Vancouver, B. C.
V6T 1W5

ARCHAEOLOGY DOCENTS REQUIRED

The Centennial Museum requires docents interested in archaeology to work Wednesday and Friday mornings taking Grade 7 students through the museum. Docents will be trained and helped. Also needed is someone--able to give short lecture--to take slide kit to different school. Please call Irene Gibbs, 736-4431.

New Book, Fall 1977

Indian Fishing

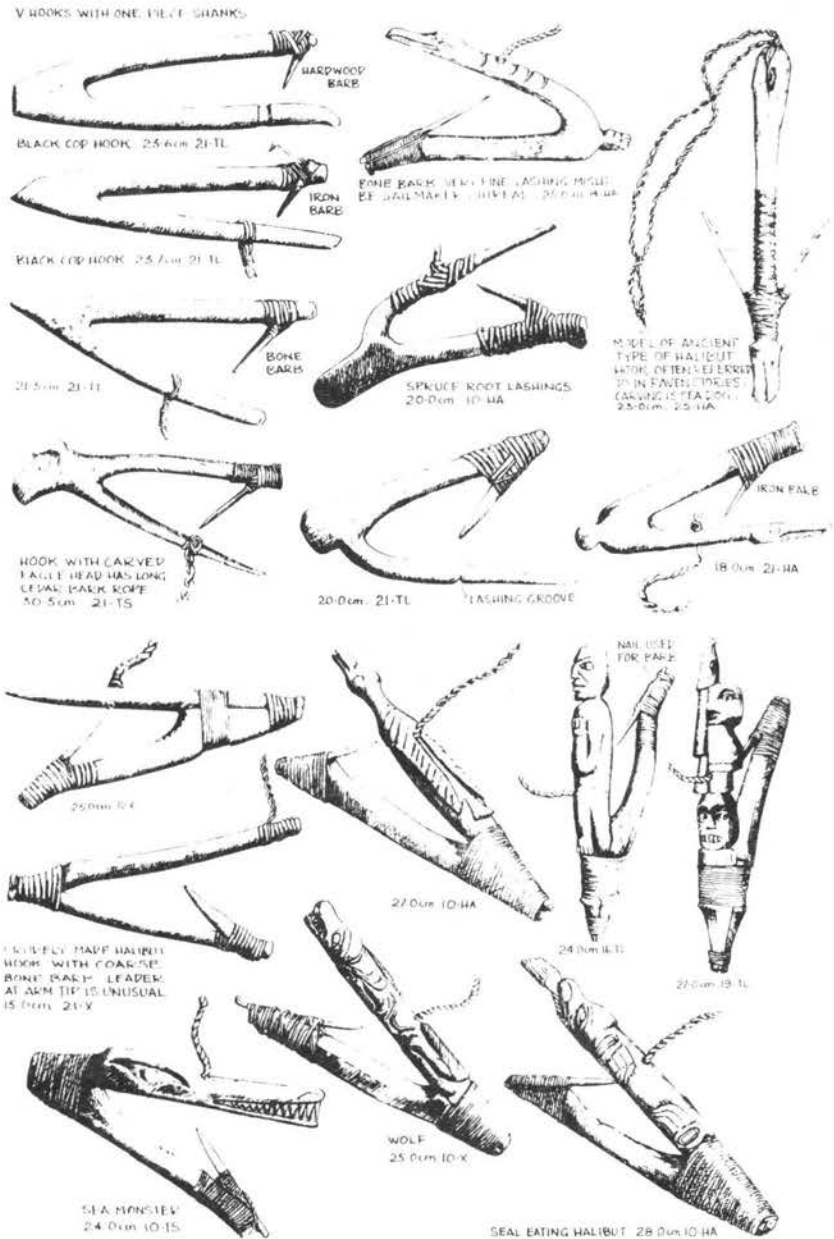
EARLY METHODS ON THE NORTHWEST COAST
Hilary Stewart

Of the many resources available to the early Indians of the Northwest Coast, the most vital was fish. Fishing was central to the economy and survival of all coastal and river communities and formed the basis of their way of life for thousands of years.

Northwest Coast people devised many ingenious ways of catching fish, but their technology had a context vastly different from today's industrial world. While illustrating in exact detail the Indian peoples' hooks, lines, sinkers, lures, floats, clubs, spears, harpoons, nets, rakes, and gaffs, showing how they were made and used, Hilary Stewart has included the elements that made fishing a way of life—prayers and ceremonies showing gratitude for the fish, customs and taboos indicating their respect for this life-giving resource. Here, too, are many of the fish designs depicted on household, ceremonial, and other items—designs that tell of fishing's importance in village life.

Photographs and drawings of large traps, weirs, and dams show how villagers worked together for their catches, with diagrams and drawings depicting how, and with what implements, women butchered, cooked, preserved, and rendered the fishermen's catch. For *Indian Fishing* Hilary Stewart obtained material from over 70 sources, traveling to 14 major museums for research, and learning from the old people in Northwest Coast villages and fish camps. Some of the fishing gear described she has painstakingly made herself from traditional materials, and the practical knowledge she has gained invest her more than 450 drawings with accuracy and insight.

Hilary Stewart is the author of *Indian Artifacts of the Northwest Coast* and researcher and photographer of *Images: Stone: B.C.*, by Wilson Duff.



10¼" x 9½", 176 pp., line drawings, b/w photographs, bibliography, index,
14.95 cloth

Orders should be sent to:
J.J. Douglas Ltd.
c/o Serv-West Distribution Ltd.
8320 Prince Edward Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V5X 3R9

Society members are eligible for a substantial discount on the purchase of this book. Please contact G. Groves at monthly meeting or at 681-1456.

A.S.B.C. DIARY

Archaeological Institute of America meetings - 8 p.m. - Lasserre Bldg.
U.B.C.

- Oct. 31 - Prof. Saul Weinberg, U. of Missouri, "Creating an Archaeological Museum"
 Jan. 12 - Joint meeting with A.S.B.C. at Centennial Museum - Dr. Hector Williams, Classics Dept., U.B.C., "The Great Gods of Samothrace - excavating a sanctuary of the Kabeiric mysteries".
 Feb. 6 - Prof. Robert Bull, Drew U., "Excavations at Caesarea in Palestine"
 Apr. 10 - Prof. Larisa Bonfante, N.Y.U., "The Etruscans in Northern Italy"

U.B.C. Museum of Anthropology

Sunday afternoons at 3 p.m. - Participation Programmes:

- Oct. 23 - Brass Rubbings - Betty and Jan de Bruyn
 30 - Collecting and Conserving Indian Baskets. Sharon Proctor.
 Nov. 6 - Norman Tait, Nishga artist - slide/lecture on his work.
 13 - Tim Paul, West Coast artist " " " " "
 20 - Glen Woods, Tsimshian artist " " " " "
 27 - Jerry Smith and Beau Dick, Indian artists - lecture/demonstration on their work

Tuesday Evening Free Films:

- Oct. 25 - Korean films: Excavations of Relics, etc.
 Nov. 8 - Mayan Shamanism
 15 - Cult of the Maya followed by discussion with film makers
 22 - Potlatch, A Strict Law Bids Us Dance
 29 - Behind the Masks, a film by Claude Levi-Strauss
 Totem, a film on the Anthony Island expedition.

Lecture Series:

- Appreciation of North West Coast Indian Design - 6 Wed. Oct. 19 - Nov. 23
 7:30-10 p.m. Tsimshian artist, Roy Henry Vickers. \$25 members, \$30 non-members.
 Ceramics of East Asia - 4 Tues. Oct. 4 - Nov. 8, 7:30 p.m. Illustrated workshop by Richard Pearson. \$12 and \$15.
 Archaeological Collections from B.C.: A Hands-On Discussion and Lecture Series - 3 Tues. Nov. 15-29, 7:30 p.m. Richard Pearson - \$10 and \$12.

For further information on lectures phone 228-2181, local 237.

Centennial Museum

Be sure to pick up a copy of the monthly Calendar at the museum front counter for news of films, lectures and special events. Show your A.S.B.C. membership card and receive 10% discount in Gift Shop.

Captain Cook's South Pacific Adventure tour - Feb. 8 to Mar. 4, 1978 - planned by the Museums Association in conjunction with Fischer-Hone Ltd. For information phone 926-8677.

U.B.C. - Centre for Continuing Education

Educational Travel:

South and Central America - Aug. 1978 - Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Panama and Guatemala. (Or May tour to Peru alone). Interested persons please phone 228-2181, local 237. Frances Robinson.

The Moorish World - May 1979 - Dr. Hanna Kassis - Southern Spain, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia - civilizations of Phoenicians, Romans, Byzantines, Moors, Jews and Christians - for further information call 228-2181, local 219 or 257.

The Egypt Series - The Treasures of Tutankhamen - Dr. Hanna Kassis - Feb/Mar. 1978 - 6 lectures on Egypt; May/June - BBC Film, series and discussion - King Tutankhamen's Treasures; Oct./Nov. - orientation and field trip to Seattle Exhibition. 228-2181, local 273 for further information.

LATE FLASH!!!

Special arrangements are being made for a Society tour of the Tutankhamen Treasures in Seattle - watch for details in the next Midden.

Simon Fraser U. - Crescent Beach Artifacts

Interested members are asked to attend a washing and sorting of material from the Crescent Beach screening on Wednesday, November 16 at Simon Fraser University, Room 3144 (north-east corner, next to Museum) at 7:30 p.m.
