



THE MIDDEN

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HIGHLIGHTS

OF THIS

ISSUE

* Report on Digs in
Kamloops Area

* Society Member
reports on Katz

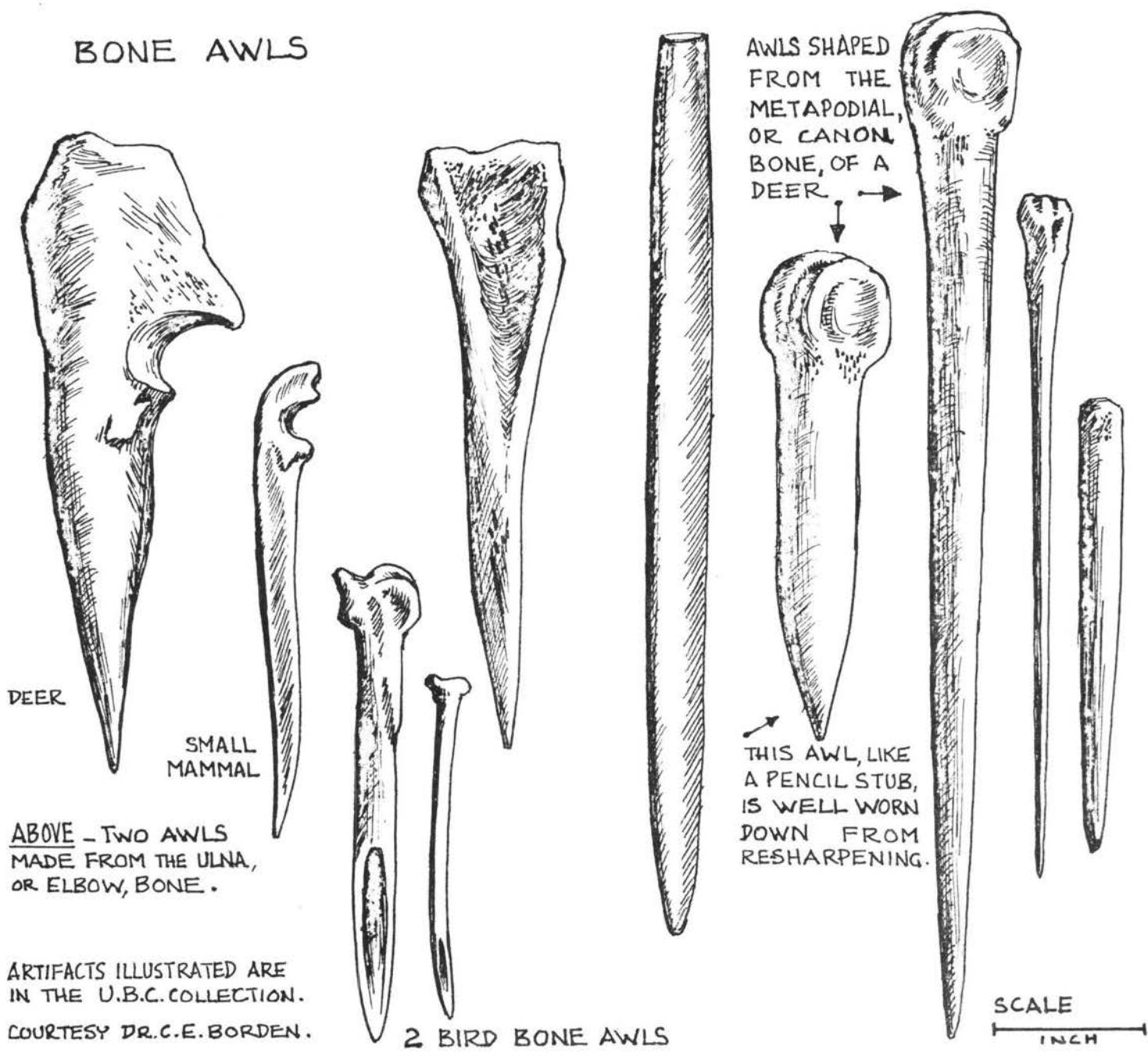
DIARY OF EVENTS

- February 9 - Dr. Roy Carlson of Simon Fraser University speaking on Kwatna
- March 8 - Mr. Wayne Davis on Trade Beads
- April 12 - Mr. Gordon Hanson, U.B.C. on the Katz dig

(followed later in April by a visit to the U.B.C. Archaeology Lab to view the artifacts from Katz)

All monthly meetings held in the Centennial Museum Auditorium at 8:00 p.m.

BONE AWLS



ABOVE - TWO AWLS MADE FROM THE ULNA, OR ELBOW, BONE.

ARTIFACTS ILLUSTRATED ARE IN THE U.B.C. COLLECTION. COURTESY DR. C. E. BORDEN.

From the middens of our coast, and preserved in the shell-strewn soil come many different types of bone awls. Their very diversity, from short, slender lengths of bird bone to the heavy duty punch made from the leg bone of a deer or a wapiti, indicates the varied uses to which they were put. The tip of the awl was resharpened with an abrasive stone when it became dulled from use, and close study will often reveal the scratch lines of this. But often the point bears a high polish from wear, and this can be a help in identifying the artifact as an awl.

This multi-purpose tool was used to punch holes in various materials - skins and hides for sewing up into clothing, pouches, footwear; in work with cedar bark, in basketry and probably for many purposes of which we are not aware.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

I would like to offer my congratulations to you on the quality and scope of "The Midden". Under your guidance, recent numbers have been very interesting and highly informative.

At the same time I would like to express some disagreement with the tone of part of your editorial in the current number (Vol. 3, No. 5), and that of the news item from the "Columbian", which you reproduced. I refer to the matter of the destruction of a midden zone by the arena construction which has been going on in Delta for several months. I, too, deplore the loss of prehistoric cultural materials involved here, though I feel it is likely such materials would probably have, to a large extent, duplicated finds and information already gathered and well reported by professionals, from sites quite near this one.

My main point is that we really have little justification for criticism, in this instance, based on any suggestion that professional archaeologists were not given a chance to "do something" before construction was started. You and I and many other members of the A.S.B.C. had long known this site was probably a midden zone. Many months before construction began, the municipality or the contractors erected a large sign, announcing their intentions, at the roadside edge of the site. Personally, I feel this left plenty of time for a professional "salvage dig", if the professionals had felt strongly enough about it. But I am not aware of any attempt to even delay the start of construction, to allow consideration of a dig. Certainly I deplore the consequences, but I feel the blame for what has happened does not rest solely with the authorities of Delta.

Turning to a quite different matter, I feel that you -- and perhaps some of your readers -- might be interested in a "find" I made a few months ago in the Hawaiian island of Kauai. Vancouver residents like to escape for holidays in Hawaii, and any visitor to Kauai who wishes to see my little discovery can readily do so. The main "find" is a group of three lava boulders on a beach at Kapaa Sands, each about as big as an armchair. Each boulder bears a number of long grooves, which were certainly made by the grinding and/or sharpening of stone tools. The grooves are some 10 to 14 inches long, and about 2 to 2½ inches deep and wide. At this site, the smallest group of grooves numbers three, but one boulder bears 11 of them. The walls of the grooves, though they are often submerged at high tide, are still much smoother than the

surrounding rock. The boulder with the 11 grooves also bears several smooth, bowl-like depressions, about a foot across, which the Bishop Museum assures me are the result of grinding of large stone objects.

To me, the most interesting feature of this find is that the long grooves indicate that the ancient Hawaiians shaped their small tools by friction against boulders -- at least at this site -- whereas in this region of B.C., similar tasks appear to have been regularly done by the use of small slabs of sandstone held in the hand. I would be very interested to hear of any finds in B.C. of boulders obviously used as grinding sites.

When I submitted my photographs of the Kapaa Sands find to the Bishop Museum in Honolulu, they wrote that they had been unaware of it (and of one similar boulder I found at Lumahai Beach, where Mitzi Gaynor "washed that man right out of her hair"), and apparently had not found similar markings elsewhere. Incidentally, they informed me they had no evidence that the ancient Hawaiians ever made projectile points of stone, though they shaped stone for many other purposes. So here are two features in which ancient Hawaiian practices differed sharply from early Northwest Coast practices. Yet, as Thor Heyerdahl has shown, there are many other features which suggest some contacts between the two peoples.

With best wishes,
Sincerely yours,
Edward Hill

(Thank you. The Midden is always interested in research and discoveries carried out by members. However, no members tipped off the A.S.B.C. executive about the Delta fiasco, and hence no action was taken until the Columbian broke the story. If any members do see such things in future, they are urged immediately to alert a member of the executive. Ed.)

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CORRECTION

We regret the omission in the December Midden of a line from Mr. Alan McMillan's report. The penultimate paragraph, referring to finds, should read:

"Ground stone includes fragments of slate fish knives, nephrite adze blades, two complete ground slate projectile points, and a sandstone abrader. Chipped stone includes several projectile points and a basalt core."

REPORT ON SUMMER EXCAVATIONS NEAR KAMLOOPS

by: Robert L. Wilson, Director
Kamloops Field Studies
Simon Fraser University

The excavations undertaken by Simon Fraser University in the summer of 1971 in Kamloops, British Columbia were financed by the Opportunities for Youth Programme, and were primarily concerned with salvage archaeology on the Kamloops Indian Reserve. The main purpose of the project was to preserve archaeological information from sites that were threatened with immediate destruction, and to establish a local pre-historic sequence for the Shuswap Indians of the Kamloops area.

Five sites were excavated during the three-month season: two pithouse village sites on the Kamloops Reserve, EeRb 3 and EeRb 10; a burial site in North Kamloops, EeRc 8; a cash pit site fourteen miles east of Kamloops, EdRa 11; and EeRh 3, a flaking station and resource centre on Cache Creek, five miles east of the town of Cache Creek.

Most emphasis was placed upon the two pithouse village sites. The Kamloops Reserve Site, EeRb 10 contains eight housepits, the largest one being 16 meters in diameter. The other Kamloops Reserve Site, EeRb 3, comprised of approximately 250 housepits until two years ago, has only 31 much smaller housepits that have been left undestroyed.

Excavations occurred both inside and outside the housepits at both sites. The largest housepit, No. 3, at EeRb 10 was bisected with two cross-trenches that also extended down its outside slopes. At EeRb 3 four housepits were excavated, one of which yielded a definite posthole pattern.

A total of 1,620 artifacts were recovered from the two sites, including 356 from the surface of the disturbed portion of EeRb 3 which had previously been scoured by pothunters. 96% of the artifacts from EeRb 10 and 98% from EeRb 3 were lithic, the majority being basalt. They included leaf-shaped and corner-notched projectile points, bifaces, unifacially and bifacially retouched flakes in abundance, whetstones, and a few flaked drills. Non-lithic material included a very small percentage of bone points and worked antler.

The assemblages from these two sites indicate a relatively short, contemporaneous, single-component occupation, although the difference in size of housepits may suggest a time difference. There are too many discrepancies to specifically link these sites with any of the three periods in Sanger's sequence for the Lytton - Lillooet locality, even though the styles of the projectile points do indicate that this component predates

the Kamloops Phase. A slightly divergent chronological sequence probably exists for the Kamloops locality.

The remaining three sites excavated are presently being destroyed for construction, the most valuable being the Brocklehurst Burial Site in North Kamloops, of which most was salvaged. The single skeleton was in a good state of preservation and was identified as belonging to a thirty year old male. The artifact count was low, characterized by a barbed leister point, perforated bear tooth pendants, and shell beads.

Salvage archaeology was also performed at a site comprised solely of cache pits, fourteen miles east of Kamloops. At EdRa 11 four of the forty-five cache pit depressions were tested, and yielded very little artifactual material. Most of the associated material, land mammal bone fragments and fish vertebrae, were directly associated with the black midden-type soils of the cache pit floors, between 50 and 80 centimeters below surface.

Construction of a gas pipeline presented the opportunity for survey work in the Cache Creek area, but only one site, EFRh 3, merited excavation. It was literally covered with basalt detritus and cores, and excavation yielded as much as 300 to 400 flakes in some 10-centimeter levels. This, plus the fact that the only major outcropping of basalt in the entire region is less than a mile away at Arrowstone Creek, supports the assumption that this site was a flaking station and resources centre.

Last summer's excavations initiated professional archaeology in the Kamloops area, and it is the wish of the author to continue work there with participation from other institutions.

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SOME IDEAS FOR AMENDING THE ACT

The powers-that-be in Victoria are, we hope, currently planning the resuscitation of B. C.'s Archaeological Sites Protection Act.

Perhaps the following, excerpted from the 1956 UNESCO "Recommendation on International Principles applicable to Archaeological Excavations", may help.

2. The provisions of the present Recommendation apply to any remains, whose preservation is in the public interest from the point of view of history or art and architecture, each Member State being free to adopt the most appropriate criterion for assessing the public interest of objects found on its territory. In particular, the provisions of the present Recommendation should apply to any monuments and movable or immovable objects of archaeological interest considered in the widest sense.

3. The criterion adopted for assessing the public interest of archaeological remains might vary according to whether it is a question of the preservation of such property, or of the excavator's or finder's obligation to declare his discoveries.

(a) In the former case, the criterion based on preserving all objects originating before a certain date should be abandoned, and replaced by one whereby protection is extended to all objects belonging to a given period or of a minimum age fixed by law.

(b) In the latter case, each Member State should adopt far wider criteria, compelling the excavator or finder to declare any object, of archaeological character, whether movable or immovable, which he may discover.

4. Each Member State should ensure the protection of its archaeological heritage, taking fully into account problems arising in connexion with excavations, and in conformity with the provisions of the present Recommendation.

5. Each Member State should in particular:

(a) Make archaeological explorations and excavations subject to prior authorization by the competent authority;

(b) Oblige any person finding archaeological remains to declare them at the earliest possible date to the competent authority;

(c) Impose penalties for the infringement of these regulations;

(d) Make undeclared objects subject to confiscation;

(e) Define the legal status of the archaeological sub-soil

and, where State ownership of the said sub-soil is recognized, specifically mention the fact in its legislation;

(f) Consider classifying as historical monuments the essential elements of its archaeological heritage.

6. Although differences of tradition and unequal financial resources make it impossible for all Member States to adopt a uniform system of organization in the administrative services responsible for excavations, certain common principles should nevertheless apply to all national archaeological services:

(a) The archaeological service should, so far as possible, be a central State administration--or at any rate an organization provided by law with the necessary means for carrying out any emergency measures that may be required. In addition to the general administration of archaeological work, this service should co-operate with research institutes and universities in the technical training of excavators. This body should also set up a central documentation, including maps, of its movable and immovable monuments and additional documentation for every important museum or ceramic or iconographic collection, etc.

(b) Steps should be taken to ensure in particular the regular provision of funds: (i) to administer the services in a satisfactory manner; (ii) to carry out a programme of work proportionate to the archaeological resources of the country, including scientific publications; (iii) to exercise control over accidental discoveries; (iv) to provide for the upkeep of excavation sites and monuments.

7. Careful supervision should be exercised by each Member State over the restoration of archaeological remains and objects discovered.

8. Prior approval should be obtained from the competent authority for the removal of any monuments which ought to be preserved in situ.

9. Each Member State should consider maintaining untouched, partially or totally, a certain number of archaeological sites of different periods in order that their excavation may benefit from improved techniques and more advanced archaeological knowledge. On each of the larger sites now being excavated, in so far as the nature of the land permits, well defined 'witness' areas might be left unexcavated in several places in order to allow for eventual verification of the stratigraphy and archaeological composition of the site.

23. (a) Each Member State should clearly define the principles which hold good on its territory in regard to the disposal of finds from excavations.

(b) Finds should be used, in the first place, for building up, in the museums of the country in which excavations are carried out, complete collections fully representative of that country's civilization, history, art and architecture.

(c) With the main object of promoting archaeological studies through the distribution of original material, the conceding authority, after scientific publication, might consider allocating to the approved excavator a number of finds from his excavation, consisting of duplicates or, in a more general sense, of objects or groups of objects which can be released in view of their similarity to other objects from the same excavation. The return to the excavator of objects resulting from excavations should always be subject to the condition that they be allocated within a specified period of time to scientific centres open to the public, with the proviso that if these conditions are not put into effect, or cease to be carried out, the released objects will be returned to the conceding authority.

24. (a) The conceding State should guarantee to the excavator scientific rights in his finds for a reasonable period.

(b) The conceding State should require the excavator to publish the results of his work within the period stipulated in the deed, or, failing such stipulations, within a reasonable period. This period should not exceed two years for the preliminary report. For a period of five years following the discovery, the competent archaeological authorities should undertake not to release the complete collection of finds, nor the relative scientific documentation, for detailed study, without the written authority of the excavator. Subject to the same conditions, these authorities should also prevent photographic or other reproduction of archaeological material still unpublished. In order to allow, should it be so desired, for simultaneous publication of the preliminary report in both countries, the excavator should, on demand, submit a copy of his text to these authorities.

29. Each Member State should take all necessary measures to prevent clandestine excavations and damage to monuments defined in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, and also to prevent the export of objects thus obtained.

30. All necessary measures should be taken in order that museums to which archaeological objects are offered ascertain that there is no reason to believe that these objects have been procured by clandestine excavation, theft or any other method regarded as illicit by the competent authorities of the country of origin. Any suspicious offer and all details appertaining thereto should be brought to the attention of the services concerned. When archaeological objects have been acquired by museums, adequate details allowing them to be identified and indicating the manner of their acquisition should be published as soon as possible.

An A.S.B.C. member looks at the
KATZ ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE PROJECT

I was something like The Man Who Came to Dinner, only in my case it was to dig, not to dine. It was summer 1971, and having spent a weekend or two helping out at the Katz Archaeological Salvage Project, I kept returning and finally stayed on to spend my entire summer vacation there. Working first in the drenching rains of June and then the blazing heat of July, and on into September's amber warmth, I became deeply attached to the site, the crew, the camp and the valley. In telling you something of it, bear in mind this is no official report of the archaeological excavations of Site DiRj 1. I leave that for the professional and write instead as a member of the Archaeological Society of B. C. who, like many another member, believes happiness is finding an artifact "in situ" and knowing how to record it properly without anyone helping you.

It was in 1949 that Prof. Wilson Duff, as a student scouting along the Fraser River banks, first discovered the Katz pit house village site and he prepared a sketch map locating 26 house depressions of varying sizes. The site was revisited in 1954 by Dr. Charles E. Borden of UBC, who made a site survey and collected artifacts from the surface.

Located on the north bank of the Fraser River, about four miles downstream from the town of Hope, the site lies within the Katz Indian Reservation, and partly on the Canadian Pacific Railway right-of-way. The village probably once had as many as 30 pit houses. They were large, 20 to 30 feet in diameter, and were sunk 4 or 5 feet into the ground. A conical roof, with a hole at the top to serve as entrance, window and chimney, was covered with flattened fir bark, sod and earth to provide its inhabitants with insulation against winter's cold until the return of the first salmon. But all that now remained was a series of depressions arranged in three rows parallel to the river. The building of the CPR toward the end of the last century destroyed some of these vacated homes, and now with the construction of a new highway from Agassiz to Haig, several more of these important house sites were doomed.

In the autumn of 1970, UBC graduate student Gordon Hanson headed a six-man team to salvage what they could in a frantic three-week dig. Having already worked all summer at UBC's South Yale dig, he now moved downstream to Katz, transferring necessary equipment and working till dusk six days a week. Many members of the ASBC, with experience in digging, drove up on weekends to help with the work. Much was accomplished but much was also left undone, and winter set in.

Finally last summer a full-scale dig was made possible with salaries to 16 students paid by the Opportunities for Youth Programme, a grant from the Men's Canadian Club to help feed the hungry crew, and logistics support from the University of B. C. In addition, the Archaeological Society loaned most of its equipment, and many of its

members put in long days of work in the pits.

Gordon Hanson was again in charge. A camp was set up among the trees, consisting of a scattering of small tents, a supply tent, a cook-house with dining area and a field laboratory. The water supply was a trickle of a stream off in the woods, and you kept a look out for bears when you went to fetch water! They were all around. In the early dawn bears often lumbered into camp, or headed for the garbage pit in the evening. One of them ripped the wall of the kitchen supply tent and made off with some food. His persistence resulted in his demise and for weeks after the camp cooks served bear meat in as many different ways as they knew how.

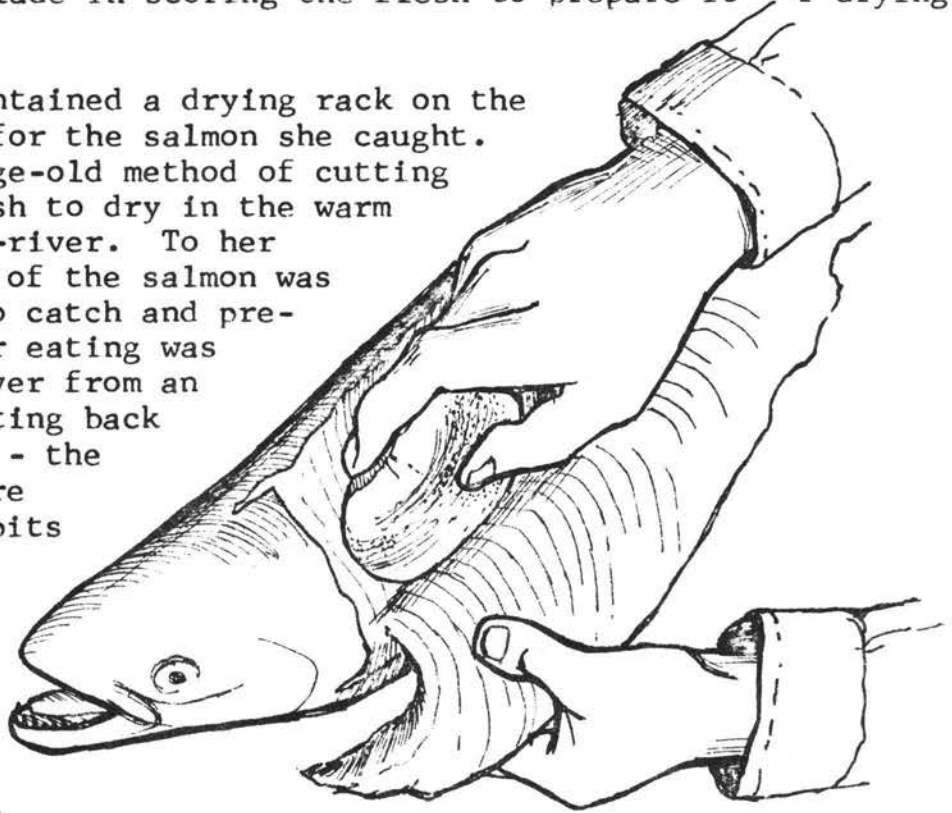
Beyond the meadow bordering the camp, across the railway tracks and down by the river was the dig itself. The floor of the largest of the pit houses (40 ft. diameter) was excavated in 5 ft. and 10 ft. sections, and areas between the houses were also dug. Interestingly, the latter produced far more artifacts than the interior of the house. But more interesting than the artifacts were some of the features that were uncovered. There were long rows of rounded river-washed rocks, and these always seemed to be associated with rock ovens which suggested the baking of salmon. Two fire hearths had a small circle of flat stones angled upward and outward. Another intriguing feature was the completely charred remains of either wooden planks or lengths of bark, complete with knot-holes. When some of the pits were down 6 ft. and more, a clear profile revealed the cross section of where the pit for the house had been dug down into the stratified soil. It cut through occupationally stained layers of silt which continued down even below the bottom of the house floor. Here was evidence of a lengthy occupation of people living on the site even before those who built the pit houses. Subsequent Carbon 14 dating will reveal how long ago that was.

Dr. Borden frequently visited the dig, bringing with him not only his expertise and guidance, but also the pay cheques, the mail from the Agassiz post-office and some cases of beer -- exceedingly welcome items in a camp cut off from civilization by 15 miles of tire-blowing, rock-strewn road under construction.

Of the 6,000 artifacts from the site, half were "cortex spall tools". The "cortex spall" came to symbolize the Katz dig, so numerous were they. It is a simple but efficient tool made by striking a smooth pebble with a hammer stone. The resulting flake, or spall, produced a sharp edge, and often these edges were found to be reworked or re-sharpened. They would have been used for a variety of purposes -- cutting, chopping, scraping and so on. Ground slate knife fragments were plentiful, as were abrasive stones and saw blades, and the occasional piece of sawn nephrite. Flaked stone projectile points and knives were there but not plentiful, and of course no artifacts of bone or antler had withstood the decay of time.

We made a revealing experiment one evening after Mrs. Pete, the elderly Indian lady on whose land we were camped, had caught a salmon by gill net in the Fraser River. From the lab. tent Gordon Hanson brought out a cortex spall tool with a sharp edge, and a ground slate knife. Since we had theorized that the early Indians had used these tools to butcher their fish, why not put this into practice and find out if it was feasible? The skin was initially tough to cut into, but once the first incision was made, the cortex spall knife cut through to the bone easily and cleanly, and the ground slate knife was almost as efficient as a steel blade in scoring the flesh to prepare it for drying or cooking.

Mrs. Pete maintained a drying rack on the bank of the river for the salmon she caught. She followed the age-old method of cutting and hanging the fish to dry in the warm winds that blew up-river. To her people the pursuit of the salmon was instinctive, and to catch and preserve it for winter eating was probably a carry-over from an ancient culture dating back thousands of years - the very culture we were unearthing in the pits only a few yards away. Mrs. Pete took a great interest in the dig and often came to visit the site. We showed her the latest discoveries that had been made, and she would talk to us about the old days and how it used to be in the valley.



A few hundred yards up-stream from the site, below the Westcoast Transmission gas pipeline crossing, the river had once flowed around a promontory, creating a perfect fishing eddy before the disastrous flood of 1948 washed it away. Here, on a flat out-crop of rock, was a series of petroglyphs, mostly faces. Mrs. Pete did not know the meaning of them, but she said the place was always referred to as the "fish rock".

When it was realized that the new highway would permanently bury the petroglyphs under 6 ft. of rock fill and hard-top, the battle to save them was on! Dr. Borden and Bjorn Simonsen (Provincial Museum Archaeologist) used friendly persuasion on the Provincial Highways Dept., and the Archaeological Society went to work on the CPR and Westcoast Transmission

to interest them in becoming financially involved. The result was that the petroglyphs were carefully removed from the bed-rock by a special drilling operation, and the cost, about \$4,000, shared by the three parties. When the new highway is complete, these carvings (or replicas) will become a Stop of Interest for the motorist, if indeed he can find the time to stop. The carved face with the wide round eyes and raised eyebrows will stare out, perhaps in disbelief, at the narrow valley now so crowded with the technological clutter of only a few decades . . . the railway and the thundering freight cars of coal and sulphur; the wide, black ribbon of highway and the Diesel trucks and buses and cars; the tug boats and river craft churning upstream in noisy defiance of the Fraser's powerful current; aeroplanes, helicopters and gliders overhead; power lines, telephone lines and natural gas pipe lines . . . (Sorry for the inconvenience, Mrs. Pete, but that's progress.)

To work on the dig and scrape away the river-silted years, to uncover evidence of a people's life style of the dim long ago, to handle and even use the very tools that they made and used, is to take a long painstaking journey backwards in time. That, I think, is the fascination of archaeology. That is why happiness is also a trowel in your hand and mud in your hair and brown paper bags full of stones.



Hilary Stewart

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Fortunately the Society does not get much junk mail. But one gem came to the President recently.

A local realtor offered the Society a building as a dandy new headquarters. On prime land at Granville and 10th, the asking price was only \$163,000.00.

Now that's junk mail!

CONTINUING EDUCATION

Archaeology and Language - Coordinator: Dr. Hanna E. Kassis, Archaeologist. 8 Wednesdays beginning Feb. 9, 8 p.m., Room 102, Frederic Lasserre Bldg., UBC, \$17.00, husband & wife \$28.00. Illustrated lectures by specialists in archaeology and related fields.

Workshop in Archaeology - Dr. Richard J. Pearson, Dept. of Anthropology, U.B.C. 5 Saturdays, commencing Mar. 18, 9:30 - 11:30 a.m., Archaeology Lab, UBC. \$19.00. Designed to provide background for archaeological field experience. Registration strictly limited.

Prehistory of British Columbia: An Overview of Archaeological Research, Part II - Dr. Charles Borden, Professor Emeritus of Archaeology, UBC. 6 Tuesdays beginning Feb. 1, 8 p.m., Room 104, Frederic Lasserre Bldg., UBC. \$12.00, h & w \$20.00, students \$8.00. This series will focus on the Coastal Area of B.C.

Civilizations and the Arts in Early Mexico - Mrs. Frances M.P. Robinson, Dept. of Fine Arts, UBC. 8 Mondays beginning Feb. 7, 7:30 p.m., Kitsilano Library, Macdonald St. and 8th Ave. \$17.00, h & w \$28.00, students \$12.00. Illustrated lectures tracing evolution and decline of major civilizations of Mesoamerica as revealed in their art works and artifacts.

(Special rate for A.S.B.C. members - \$12.00)

Evolution of Culture - Dr. Richard J. Pearson, Dept. of Anthropology, U.B.C. 6 Thursdays commencing Feb. 10, 8 p.m., Auditorium, Maritime Museum, \$13.00, h & w \$21.00, students \$8.00. Covers major steps in the development of human culture from the earliest finds in East Africa to the appearance of the first cities.

(Special rate for A.S.B.C. members - \$8.00)

History Unearthed: An Introduction to Archaeology - Gordon Hanson (dig director of the Katz salvage project). Thursdays commencing January 27, 10 a.m., International House, UBC. Fee \$20.00, Members of A.S.B.C. \$15.00.

For further information on any of the above courses please phone the Centre for Continuing Education at 228-2181.

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AT THE CENTENNIAL MUSEUM

Films, Fri. & Sat. Mar. 10
and 11, Auditorium, 8 p.m.

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Angkor, the Lost City
Excavations at La Venta
(Mexico)

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Village in the Dust (Ont.)

A few pieces of the Edward
and Mary Lipsett anthropo-
logical collection are on
view at the rear of
Gallery 9 in the Museum.

Student Archaeologists Dig Up Major Salish Pit House Finds

By HUMPHRY DAVY
Times Staff

A major find of pit house sites was discovered at Shuswap Lake Park by archaeologists searching for remains of ancient Indian Villages in provincial parks this summer.

B.C. parks director Bob Ahrens said Friday that 19 house sites were found in the park which is situated about 50 miles east of Kamloops. One site has a circumference of 126 feet and a diameter of 40 feet. Others range between 20 and 30 feet in diameter.

Little is known about pit houses, because the Indian mode of life changed rapidly after the arrival of the white man.

These are pre-1800, circular

in shape with the floor situated four or five feet below ground level. The upper structure was built of planks and sod. The dwelling entrance was through the centre top, down a ladder.

The houses were used by the interior Salish people. They were warm in winter and ideal shelters from swarming mosquitoes in the summer.

Ahrens said the branch will consider the possibility of exposing a pit house in its original form at Shuswap, reconstructing one as an item of public interest.

"This could be worked out in conjunction with the provincial museum," he said. "It would add interest to the park."

Betty Pragnell, a member of the B.C. Indian Arts and

Welfare Society advisory council, said such a house should be re-constructed in Victoria as a showpiece and for educational purposes.

She suggested Fort Rodd Hill Park as a possible site; the area was occupied by Indians in pre-historic days.

The pit house discovery climaxed a three-month survey and excavations for ancient Indian village sites in Monk Park on Nicola Lake, Powell River, Newcastle Island Park and Montague Harbor Park.

Fifty people, mostly students from B.C. universities, were employed in the archaeological research program.

Bjorn Simonsen, provincial archaeologist, said 250 new village sites were discovered and indications are there are many more in the parks.

"We collected nearly 5,000 artifacts," he said. "The material is now being analysed."

Most of the artifacts were stone implements used by pre-historic Indians.

The archaeological resource program was made possible through a \$100,000 B.C. government grant to student archaeologists.

Simonsen said the research program was the largest ever carried out in the province.

"But we have only scratched the surface," he added.

This summer, research will add to the knowledge of the coast and interior tribes — a powerful people who once occupied the Fraser River valley and its tributaries, the Gulf Islands and part of Vancouver Island.

CENTENNIAL PROJECT, ANYONE?

Planning for the new U.B.C. Museum drags on. University staff had talks with officials of the federal government before Christmas, but do not expect even to see plans before the end of February. Then the whole project has to be approved by the government before money is released. Only then can the first sod be turned.

Glaw-Asway-Swyal

...This is your day

EACH year the Chilliwack and District Chamber of Commerce makes public recognition of a man or woman whose accomplishments have contributed a great deal to the community. This year's "Citizen To Be Recognized" is a native son of Chilliwack area and a man who has spent his life helping others—Chief Richard Malloway.

Chief Malloway was born December 15th, 1907 on the Yak Weakwioose Reserve near Sardis. As a teenager one of his first jobs was on Dr. Knight's dairy farm.

"At that time I was so young I wasn't able to milk cows so my job was to feed and herd them. We used to herd the cows on the road in those days. During the time I worked for Dr. Knight I admired the cows so much that I thought someday I would have cows of my own."

"After Dr. Knight I went to work for Charlie Evans. He was milking 70 Holsteins at that time. Between these two jobs I managed to save enough money to buy three cows. I still had to work out though to help establish the farm. I spent several years working as a logger but it kept me too far from home. I took a job with H. M. Eddie's Nursery which meant I was able to stay at home. I would milk the cows in the morning and then walk to work."

The Indian Affairs helped Chief Malloway get established on the farm by contributing about 25% of the cost of a barn and a few implements.

"This is one of the greatest drawbacks or difficulties," commented Chief Malloway, "of farming on the reserve. I do not have the deed to my land and I can't get one. Because of this I cannot borrow from the bank. The only thing I can use the bank for is to buy a car."

Richard Malloway is 64 and he is getting close to that age when most people like to retire. He has however very little option but to continue to farm until he can no longer keep up with the work.

"As I mentioned I have no deed for my land therefore I can't sell it. I have three possibilities to follow. The first is to sell to another member of my band. The laws of the reserve prevent me from selling to another Indian on another reserve. Since there is no one around who could come close to meeting my price I just can't sell."

"The second possibility is to turn it over to one of

my sons. They aren't interested. As loggers and carpenters they work eight hours a day, five days a week and probably make more money than I do: I can't really blame them because as you know dairying is a 16 hour a day, seven day a week job. I think the non-Indian boys are leaving the farms for the same reason."

"The final thing I can do, and I guess that's what I will do when the work is too much is sell my cows and quota and what equipment I can and leave the land."

But as Chief Malloway concluded, "I still have my health and my mind is good so I think I'll stay at it for a few more years."

At present the Malloway farm is milking 31 Holsteins on 49 acres. An additional 32 acres are rented to help provide the corn silage used predominately by the herd as well as the necessary hay.

Chief Malloway joined the FVMPA in 1926 and has been an active supporter of the association ever since. When artificial insemination was available in the Chilliwack area, Chief Malloway was one of the first to join.

"Being an Indian my aim was to have just as good stock as my non-Indian neighbours. To do this I needed top grade bulls which I just couldn't afford to own myself. That's why I turned to A.I."

1926 was also the year Richard married Edna Duncan. She became a wonderful helpmate to him and is as active as Richard himself in working towards establishing good relations between native Indians and non-Indians in the Chilliwack Area.

In 1953 Chief Malloway was presented with a medal commemorating the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II and also a medal for outstanding accomplishments for his role in community work among the natives of the Fraser Valley.

Chief Richard and his wife attended the Queen's Garden Party in Victoria in 1958. In 1967 they also attended the Centennial Ball given by Lt. Governor George Pearkes at Government House, Victoria.

Chief Richard, with four other Chiefs and a legal advisor travelled to Ottawa, going by way of New York, where they visited the United Nations Assembly. In Ottawa they put up a plea for a better housing system, the effect of which has been seen locally in recent years.



above: CHIEF MALLOWAY is flanked by two of the Indian princesses at a recent Cultus Lake Indian Water Festival. Chief Richard has been treasurer of the Festival Organization for 13 years.

Richard, who was made a Chief fifteen years ago, has always been an active worker for the community at large. He served on the Local Winter Works Committee from its inception in 1955 until the Federal programme was discontinued in 1968. At his urging the committee was instrumental in ensuring that a percentage of Indians were included in Municipal works crews.

He is a member of the Chilliwack Historical Society, the Chilliwack and District Chamber of Commerce, the Chilliwack and District Agricultural Society, and for many years has been responsible for the wonderful Indian displays at the local Fair. For eight years Richard was first Vice-President of the North American Indian Brotherhood and is a present treasurer of that organization. He was instrumental in organizing the Cultus Lake Indian Water Festival in 1957 and has been treasurer of that group for 13 years.

He was very active in soccer, and from 1940 to 1950 coached a team of Indian boys to many victories. For many years now he has been teaching about 45 young Indians their native tongue, which they might otherwise grow up knowing little about.

Education for the native Indian is a subject very close to Chief Richard's heart.

"If there is one thing that will help the most towards the health and happiness of the Indian people it's education.

"If the Indian is going to take his place in society he must compete for it on equal ground. He will have to have a sound education.

"The Indian Affairs people are going all out to help the native people to get an education. They will even pay a man to improve his grade standing.

"This however, might be one of our biggest problems though. When something is given to you or better yet, you are paid to take it, it is sometimes not held as important or valuable.

"My non-Indian neighbours must work hard and pay to educate his children, particularly at University. My children can go to school free. They can go to UBC for nothing. This advantage I think can sometimes turn around and be a problem."

For the past 64 years Richard Malloway has been a community contributor. He has taken far more than his share of responsibility with his fellow Indian and non-Indian. It is indeed fitting that he be honoured as citizen of the year.

below: As a dairyman, Chief Malloway works in a different uniform. Today he is the only native Indian fluid milk shipper in the province of B.C.



Part of the recognition of this honour came from the native Indian people themselves. A group of Indian women presented Chief Malloway with a watch and a beautifully decorated cushion. The inscription reads, Chief Richard Malloway, Glaw-asway-Swyal—This is your day.