character of the accused (a reversion to eleventh century practice?) ; and
the worldly possessions of the slain man were confiscated and sold to pay
the costs of the trial. This, it should be added, was not the end of the story
— but the end was not one calculated to bring undiluted joy to the hearts
of the morally rigorous.

Probably most Canadians entertain the illusion that our efforts to make
more tolerable the lives of our disadvantaged neighbours reached a high
point in the 1920's, when enterprising Canadians made available to those
living south of the border consumption goods legal in Canada but illegal
in the United States. But this was really a second effort. Fifty years earlier
we were active in circumstances very similar. Then, of course, the con­
sumption good was opium, legal in Canada but not in the United States.
And in what may be a unique instance of vertical integration of enter­
prise, we even smuggled potential customers into the more attractive
American market.

The language of the book is not unsuited to its general informality.
There is no attempt to follow in the literary footsteps of a Gibbon or even
a Creighton. Sentences with no principal clauses, phrases such as “bigger
by a whisker”, “smack in the middle of” and words such as “neatened”
and “homeyness” are not out of keeping with the oral tradition of a
frontier society. Less appropriate, perhaps, are such non-words as “trans­
cursions”, “scofflawry”, “correspondential”, which leave the disturbing
impression of literary striving to create an impression.

All in all the book is quite worthwhile. In addition to providing a
happy reading experience, it does point out, by implication, that the
maintenance of law and order is not a wholly deplorable objective. In­
deed it just may generate among some North Americans a long overdue
realization that the protection of people from one another is just as
important as is the protection of people from “the establishment”.

University of Victoria

G. R. ELLIOTT

Indian Rock Carvings of the Pacific North West, by Edward Meade.
$8.00.

Petroglyphs (drawings carved into rock surfaces by use of stone tools)
have been found in all parts of the world, wherever humans have been
and rock surfaces were available. They range in time from the Paleolithic
era to (very probably) the present. The glyphs have been made for many
and varied purposes: signs of direction for wandering tribesmen, records
of events, religious ritual — and, occasionally, sheer "doodling" by a
resting wanderer.

The North West Coast has, all along its shoreline, massive boulders,
and occasionally, cliff walls of stone. From Alaska down to Washington,
there are an extraordinary number of carvings: realistically drawn ani-
mals; fabulous creatures of myth, sometimes monstrous; humans; faces;
masks — sometimes geometric forms we cannot now interpret; other
designs depict "coppers", the North West Coast shield-shaped symbol of
surplus wealth. Many of these are repeated over and over, on a large
boulder, as though many generations were virtually compelled to retrace
some magical charm or formula. Perhaps, as Mr. Meade speculates, some
are records of shamanistic quests or visions of power.

Mr. Meade has long been an interested student of this region, its
ecology, the Indians within it, and all aspects of their lives which have
come to his attention.

As the driving force which formed and developed the Campbell River
Historical Society and Museum (he became its first president), he
travelled widely. During his travels he became interested in the many
carvings on the sea shore and the coastline. Eventually he undertook the
long task of travelling to each recorded site, and photographing the
carvings. They are so well photographed that in only a few cases was it
necessary to resort to the use of chalk to "bring out" the lines of the
carving.

Mr. Meade's notes are very interesting on each site: on some, he sees
different styles of drawing, as though several generations — or perhaps
tribes — had made their record or ritual carvings. Some carvings are done
so deeply and carefully that they merit the term "art." These he notes
and describes. He also notes the boulders or walls which denote changes
in oceanic tidal levels, indicating that the stones now under water were
carved perhaps several millenia ago, which is consistent with present
geological and archaeological evidence.

All petroglyphs and pictographs (rock paintings) are protected in
British Columbia by the Provincial Archaeological and Historic Sites
Protective Act. Professor Duff, in his foreword to this book points out that
this law is not automatic protection from wanton damage by individuals:
respect for the carving, its history and its existence, is also necessary if they
are to remain in good condition.

I confess that the publication of the excellent maps on the front and
back fly leaves of this book, makes me nervous, because it is a guide for
the curiosity seeker as well as the serious traveller. We know that some
individuals in this society, troubled by internal pressures and resentments
they do not understand, take positive pleasure in inflicting wilful damage
on property considered as public treasure or heritage. We also know of
the foolish element of the public which paints names and dates in large
letters on spots of interest. Many of these rocks are in remote regions, and
therefore doubly vulnerable. Nevertheless, for those who value them and
wish to understand more, Mr. Meade has recorded for all time these
carvings \textit{in situ} and as they now are — eroded only by wave or wind,
unspoiled by vandalism. All 83 plates preserve for us this record of human
activity, and to those who care and respect the past, this book is the most
definitive and interesting guide.

\textit{Curator, Museum of Anthropology}
\textit{University of British Columbia} \hfill \textit{AUDREY HAWTHORN}


Urban history is a broad and currently popular field, but with little
agreement as to how it should be handled. While many argue that all
urban development is essentially similar and that some form of model or
theory is necessary to give meaning and understanding, others insist that
every city is a distinct entity that should be studied by itself. This debate
has continued for over 20 years, but for all practical purposes anyone
writing about the city can proceed as he sees fit.

Harry Gregson, \textit{A History of Victoria 1842-1970} is a traditional urban
biography. It is not concerned with the process of urbanization, nor with
the way that Victoria's development differed from that of other Canadian
cities. Rather it is aimed primarily at a local audience. In a relaxed,
chatty, anecdotal way it attempts to capture the highlights of the city's
development from the time that James Douglas first viewed the area in
1842 up to the construction of the latest shopping centre and super market.
Most of it is based on existing secondary literature, reinforced with mate­
rial from newspapers, trade directories, diaries and interviews, but it is
not footnoted. Although it sketches the entire history of the city, it con­
centrates on Victoria's development prior to World War I.

On the basis of the task that the author has set for himself the final