of adults, they simultaneously and adequately address the needs of the children who depend on adults.

The publication of this book coincided with the International Year of the Child. One of the goals of highlighting this particular year was to increase people’s awareness of the status of children in Canada. *The Forces Which Shaped Them* has added greatly to the achievement of this goal through consciousness and conscience-raising directed toward the cruelties, inequities and inconsistencies that have existed in the past. An informed public is rarely an apathetic one — a condition which Professor Ashworth quite rightly deplores. She has provided enlightenment in a style that makes the lesson palatable.

This book should be read not just by those who have the responsibility of planning and implementing education programs but by all citizens who must make their voices heard in preventing future injustices to all children in social and educational systems in Canada.

*University of Victoria*  

**JEAN DEY**


These three volumes are not for the casual reader interested in the romance of archaeology. They contain instead the long-awaited descriptions of the excavations and stratigraphy, and most of the technical analyses of the items recovered from the 1966 excavations at Yuquot, the famous Nootkan Indian village at Friendly Cove on the outside edge of Vancouver Island. While prehistorians will be pleased with these publications, historians will probably be disappointed. The investigators went to Nootka to dig the Spanish military post of San Lorenzo de Nutka (1789-95) and Meares’ factory (1788-95?), but found modern dwellings and a Catholic graveyard right where they wished to excavate. Rather than go home, they trenched the central portion of the midden mound and continued digging until reaching wet sand and gravel still containing a few beach-rolled artifacts some eighteen feet down. What this excavation provided was a sampling of tools and subsistence remains spanning the last 4,300 years. Only the thin top layer dates to the historic period.
Volume I, *The Indigenous Archaeology of Yuquot, a Nootkan Outside Village*, by John Dewhirst, provides the main integrative framework; the other volumes contain multiple technical analyses by fifteen other authors. One will find everything one always wanted to know about everything excavated at a coastal archaeological site (except for several important analyses presumably yet to come, such as fish and mammal bone identifications and frequencies). Artifacts, avian fauna, barnacles, beads, ceramics, geology, glassware, human osteology, lithology, molluscs, and tobacco pipes in all their frequencies, variations and distributions are all given. Everything is well described and well illustrated, and this report is the best ever to come out of Ottawa describing an archaeological project in British Columbia.

The presentation is well organized, straightforward and complete, and is not limited to pure description. Dewhirst summarizes the full set of "pre-archaeological" conceptions about Nootkan prehistory, and uses the archaeological evidence both to refute them and to present an excellent chronological summary. The only surprise is that Nootka whaling begins rather late in the sequence. Otherwise the archaeology is very much like that of those adjacent coastal regions also occupied by Wakashan speakers. With this publication another region of the province loses its status as *terra incognita*, available for any speculative reconstruction of coastal prehistory one wants to push, and becomes just another piece of the puzzle.

*Simon Fraser University*

ROY L. CARLSON


*Summer of Promise* is the sequel to the author's earlier book, *Victoria: The Fort* (Vancouver: Mitchell Press, 1968), which carried Victoria's story from its founding as a Hudson's Bay Company post in 1843 to 1864, the year of two memorable events — the retirement of Sir James Douglas as governor and the dismantling of the palisades of the fort. In the best-written chapter of the present book, Pethick paints a nice overview of Victoria in 1864 by drawing on his earlier work. The subtitle of the first book was an obvious one; "Summer of Promise" is more elusive but exploits an 1864 *Colonist* editorial describing the colony "gradually gliding to a more serene season, the summer of our political maturity"