

### MUSEUM NOTES

MR. COGGESHALL gave a talk on "Reptiles" to the McKinley P-T.A. on January 23.

#### SANTA BARBARA COLLEGE

Beta Beta Beta, honorary biological fraternity, held its February meeting in the Museum Library, where Miss Irwin illustrated branches of anthropology with an exhibit of literature.

Dr. Addicott's class in Scientific Literature met on February 20 and 25 in the Museum Library, where Miss Irwin explained the use of the Library of Congress Classification System and bibliographical sources in the Museum Library.

Dr. Wells' class visited the Museum several times during January and February.

### GIFTS AND ACCESSIONS

The Museum gratefully acknowledges:

ALASKAN CARVING AND SOUTH SEA CANOE MODEL—Mr. Edwin J. Gourley.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES—Mr. A. P. Ardinghe, John V. Rittenhouse.

CUT FLOWERS AND HERBARIUM SPECIMENS—Delta Sigma Epsilon Sorority, Mrs. Max C. Fleischmann, Mrs. G. Hillyer Garvin, Miss Marietta Sexton.

BOX TURTLES—Mrs. A. J. Wilson.

CHINCHILLA—Mr. Frank E. Bishop.

MOUNTED DEER HEADS AND BIRDS—Mr. Robert E. Easton.

# SANTA BARBARA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

SANTA BARBARA · CALIFORNIA

AN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION  
DEVOTED TO THE STUDY, DISPLAY, AND INTERPRETATION  
OF THE FAUNA, FLORA, AND PREHISTORIC LIFE  
OF THE PACIFIC COAST

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### MUSEUM LEAFLET

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than any other fur in the world, softer and lighter in weight, it is no wonder it is such a favorite.

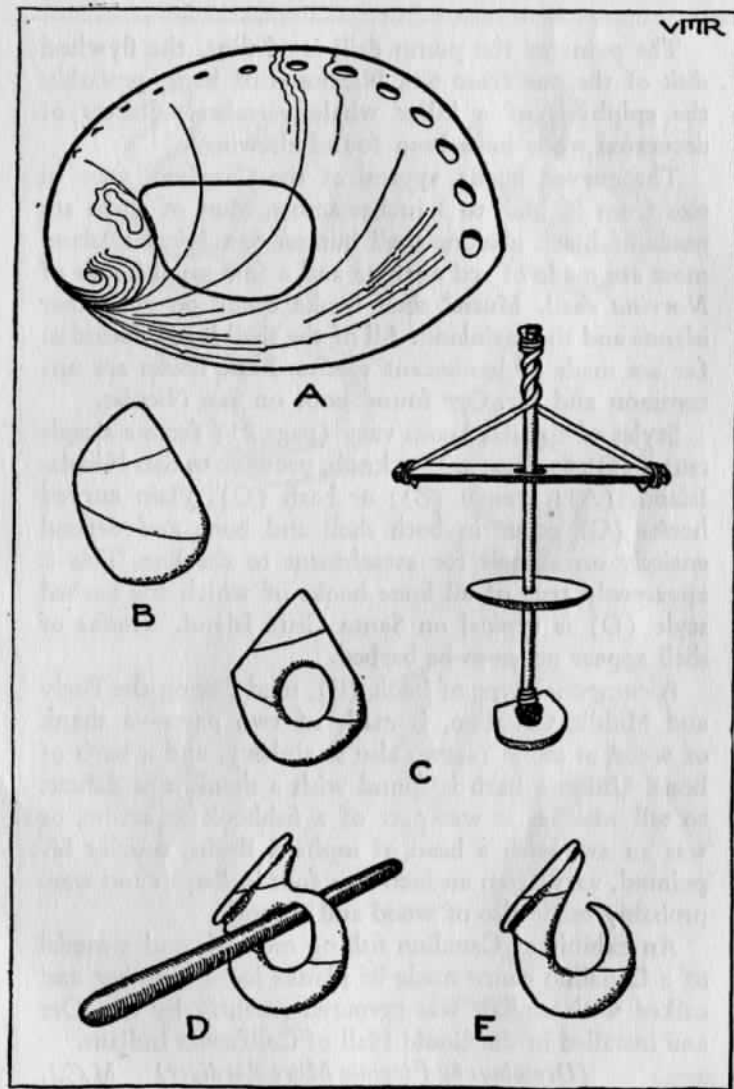
Andy represents such a fascinating past history and history in the making that he is an extremely interesting and unusual addition to the Zooseum. Yet, to the Staff and to the Museum's steady young friends, Andy is most of all a new and already beloved pet.—D.I.C.

### CANALINO FISHING TACKLE

Fish were important to the once numerous Canalino Indians who disappeared from the Santa Barbara coast and Islands when missionaries and other white men came.

To the archaeologist the huge shell mounds that mark Canalino village sites reveal much about their food, hunting and fishing habits. Among the tons of abalone, mussel, clam and other mollusk shells are the bones of marine mammals and many fish. Although the kinds and quantities of fish remains have not yet been analyzed, the numbers of sheepshead and sculpin bones suggest that they were either favorites or readily caught. Sometimes a hook is found among the bones of the fish that was caught by swallowing it; and often other hooks that were discarded or thrown away by mistake are retrieved from the refuse heaps.

On San Nicolas Island last year Mr. Orr found a steatite bowl filled with fishhooks in all stages of completion and parts of the tools used in making them (page 19)—the whole abalone shell (A), the blank (B) with hole made by pump drill (C), finished with a file of fine-grain sand stone (D & E).



The point of the pump drill is of flint, the flywheel disk of the one from San Nicalos is of bone, probably the epiphysis of a killer whale vertebra. Others of decorated stone have been found elsewhere.

The curved hooks, typical of the Canalino, vary in size from  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to 3 inches across. Most of them are made of black abalone shell but on San Nicolas Island most are made of red abalone and a few small hooks of *Norrisia* shell. Mussel shell hooks occur on the other islands and the mainland. All of the shell hooks found so far are made of iridescent species. Bone hooks are uncommon and Mr. Orr found none on San Nicolas.

Styles of circular hooks vary (page 21) from a simple curve (C) to those with a knob, peculiar to San Nicolas Island, (A); groove (B); or barb (D). Plain curved hooks (C) occur in both shell and bone and depend entirely on asphalt for attachment to the line. This is apparently true of all bone hooks of which the barbed style (D) is typical on Santa Cruz Island. Hooks of shell appear never to be barbed.

A composite type of hook (E), used during the Early and Middle Canalino, is made of two parts—a shank of wood or stone (serves also as sinker), and a barb of bone. Unless a barb is found with a shank it is difficult to tell whether it was part of a fishhook or arrow, or was an awl with a head of asphalt. Barbs, usually bi-pointed, vary from an inch to a foot in length and were probably made also of wood and thorns.

An exhibit of Canalino fishing methods and a model of a Canalino canoe made of planks laced together and calked with asphalt was prepared recently by Mr. Orr and installed in the Gould Hall of California Indians.

(Drawings by Virginia More Roediger) M.C.I.

