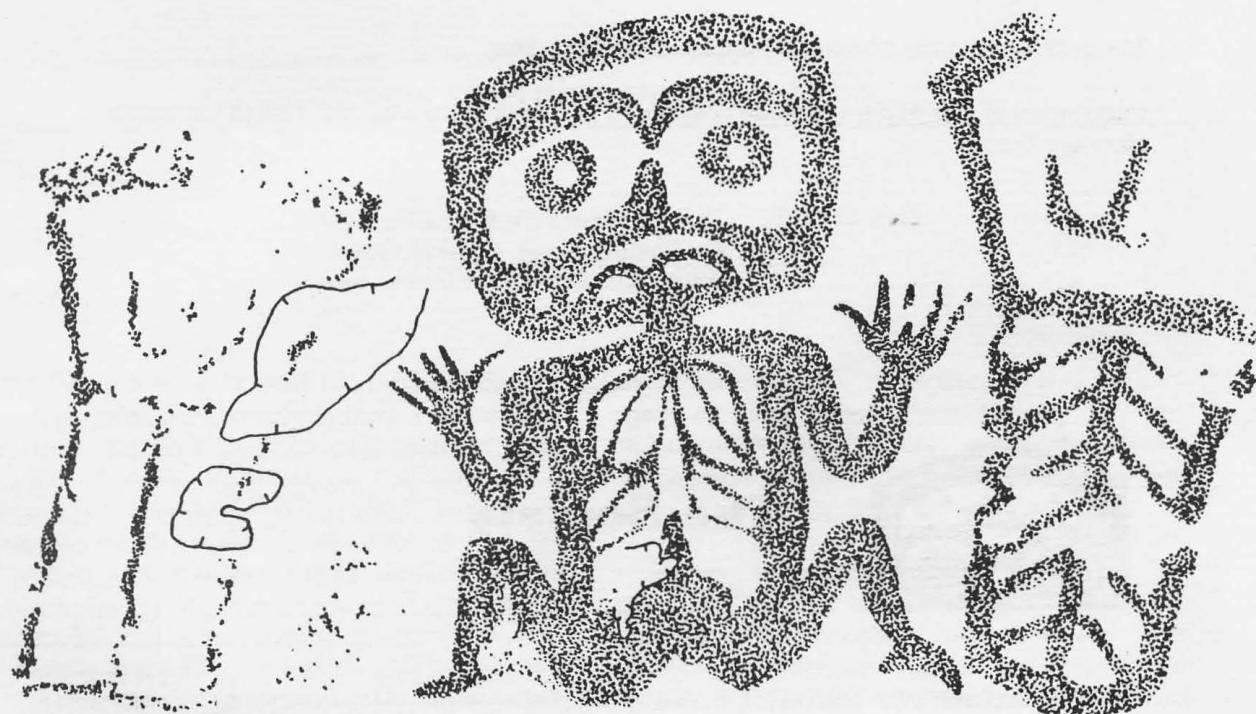


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The Midden

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The North Coast

The Midden

Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

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Submissions and exchange publications should be directed to the Editor. Contributions on subjects germane to B.C. Archaeology are welcomed: maximum length 1,500 words, no footnotes and only a brief bibliography (if necessary at all). Guidelines available.

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The next issue of *The Midden* will appear mid-June, 1985.

Publication of *The Midden* is made possible in part by a grant from the British Columbia Heritage Trust.

THE COVER: *Pictographs at FiTa 8, a rock art site
on Whidbey Reach, Gardner Canal.
Scale 1:10. Drawing by Daniel Leen.*



The Society

Membership year runs September 1 - August 31. Fees: single - \$15; family - \$17; senior citizen - \$10; student - \$10. Address to: A.S.B.C. Membership Secretary, Box 520, Station A, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N3.

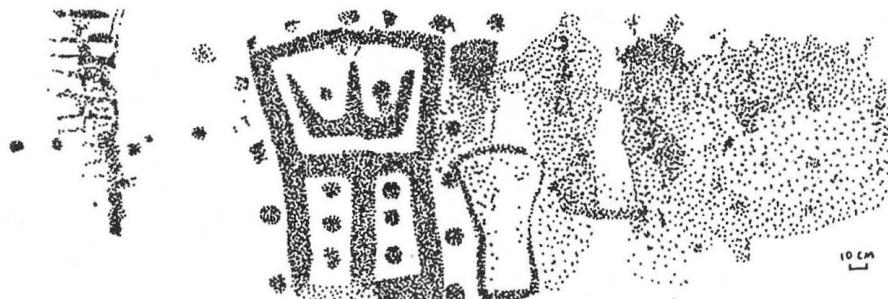
Meetings featuring illustrated lectures are held on the second Wednesday of each month (except July and August), at 8:00 p.m. in the Vancouver Museum Auditorium. Visitors and new members are welcome!

Coming Topics: May 15 to be announced

June 12 Dr. Alan R. Sawyer: Treasures of ancient Peru

Note: May meeting is on the third Wednesday of the month: May 15.

Drawings by Daniel Leen



*Designs at pictograph site FiSx 1,
Whidbey Reach, Gardner Canal.*

North Coast Rock Art

30 new sites discovered in 1984

by Quentin Mackie and Daniel Leen

IN THE SUMMER OF 1983 the reported theft of petroglyph bearing boulders from a site on the northern British Columbia coast received wide media attention, underscoring the need for a thorough inventory of coastal rock art. Subsequent fieldwork in the area of Douglas Channel and Gardner Canal (see map) was undertaken by the authors with funding from the British Columbia Heritage Trust.

Results of the 18 week field season include the identification of three previously unrecorded petroglyph (rock carving) sites, 23 pictograph (rock painting) sites, and one combination petroglyph-pictograph site, bringing the total number of rock art sites in the area to 46.

Tracings, rubbings, or photographs of all identifiable rock art designs were collected for all 27 of the "new" sites and for 17 of the previously known sites. Scale drawings of these designs constitute 150 pages of the project report titled *A Preliminary Inventory of Haisla and Kitkiata Rock Art* (on file at the Heritage Conservation Branch in Victoria).

At Kitkiata Inlet, the site where theft has been a serious problem, 208 petroglyph bearing boulders were located, mapped, and recorded.

A number of "new" sites were located with the help of local people from Hartley Bay and Kitimaat Village. Three additional "new" pictograph sites were located outside the project area on the trip up from Victoria.

Survey technique involved following the shoreline by boat with one person continually scanning all suitable rock surfaces with binoculars. Because coastal pictographs are commonly found on vertical rock faces overlooking the water, we were able to locate numerous unreported sites.

Other types of environments (areas well away from the water) were not examined. It is possible that sites exist in such locations as well. The well-known petroglyph site at Thorsen Creek near Bella Coola, for example, is more than ten kilometers from salt water. Petroglyphs, unlike pictographs, are not visibly obvious. We would have been extremely lucky to have found any "new" petroglyph sites without specific information provided by residents of the area.

Previous rock art recording on the B.C. coast has been handicapped by a lack of time to obtain

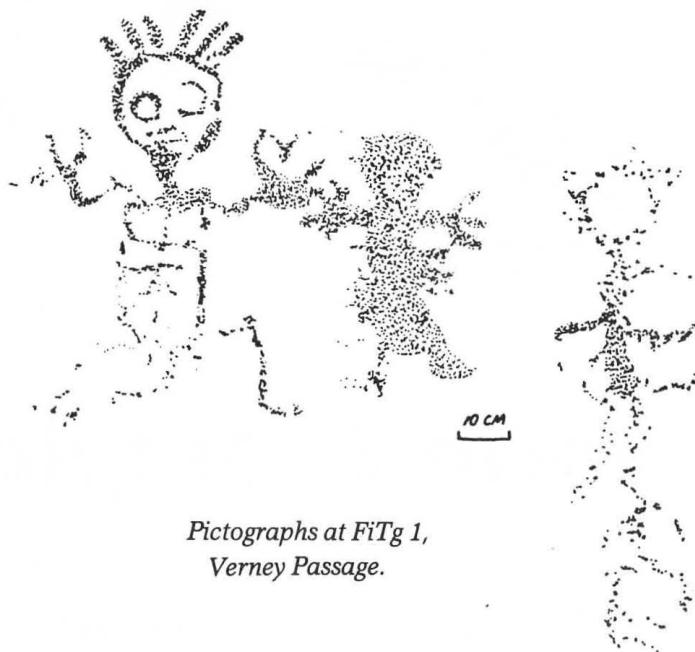
accurate images of the subject matter. Thus, most rock art site records contain adequate locational information, but either no images at all, or field sketches which do not always give even an approximate reflection of the designs. Also, at many sites numerous designs have been missed.

Our immediate concern was, thus, to obtain complete and accurate images of all the rock art designs. Tracings were made of pictographs, whenever possible, by scaling the cliff, taping a clear polyethylene sheet over the designs, and copying the images with felt tip pens—often while standing on a ladder, a narrow ledge, or hanging from a rope. Petroglyphs were photographed when rubbings were not feasible. Color slides of tracings, rubbings, chalked petroglyphs, and otherwise inaccessible pictographs were taken, and scale drawings were made from the projected images.

Due to the salvage nature of this project, only minimal analysis of the rock art has been attempted. Further work in this area, particularly if it can be coupled with date from other archaeological or ethnographic sources, may be very productive.

These drawings are intended to form a lasting record of a part of our cultural heritage that is continually deteriorating. Many of the pictographs are fading due to fresh water runoff and exfoliation. The petroglyphs are more durable, but their typical intertidal locations expose them to strong erosional forces.

Perhaps the most unfortunate—yet preventable—destructive forces are vandalism and theft. Unlike other areas of the province, spray painting of rock art sites is not yet a serious problem here on the coast. Theft of



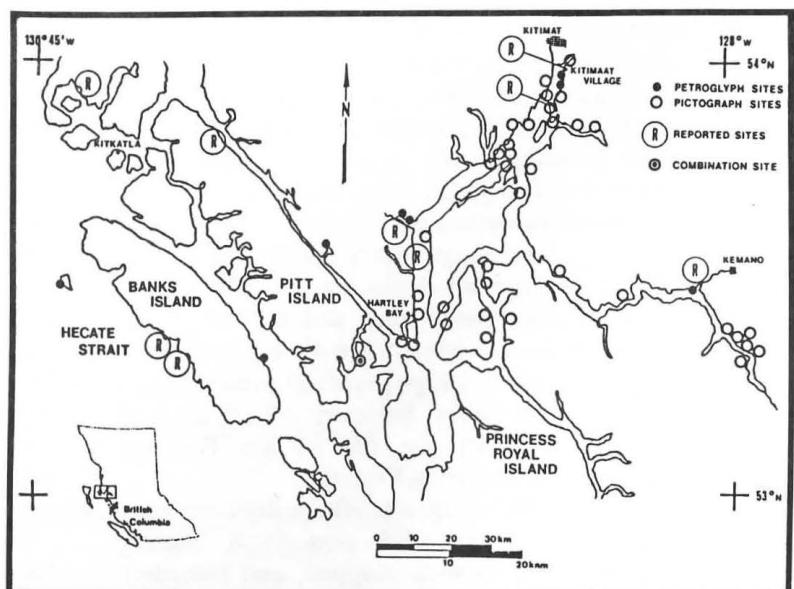
Pictographs at FiTg 1,
Verney Passage.

petroglyph boulders is, however, an immediate concern.

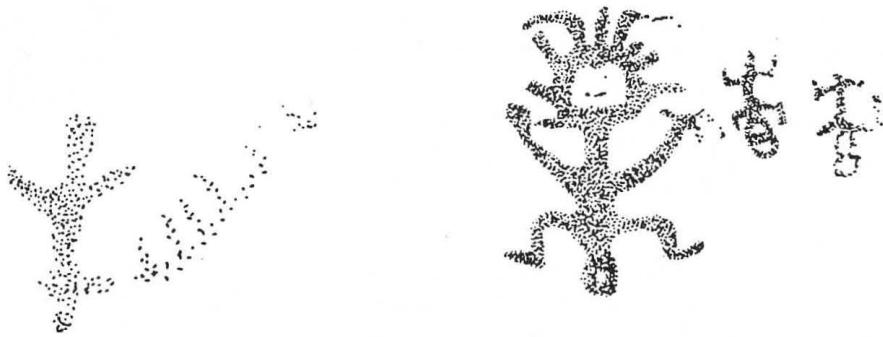
At least twelve carved boulders have already been illegally removed from Kitkiata Inlet. The presence of numerous easily transportable petroglyph boulders at this site raises the issue of site protection. Would it be effective to employ a permanent site warden to guard the boulders? Other alternatives are less than ideal: doing nothing will inevitably result in continued thefts; removing the threatened boulders to a



Fish design, pictograph.



Rock art sites in the project area.



A typological dendrogram of project area rock art designs

Pictograph designs
at FiTg 1.

	<i>Design Content</i>	<i>Pictographs</i>	<i>Petroglyphs</i>
anthropomorph	complete	28	8
	simple	29	0
animal	partial	0	14
	face & body part	24	213
	face	1	67
	eyes	0	2
	vulvaform	0	1?
	phallic design	0	12
zoomorph	complete	0	5
	bird	1	2
	fish	1	2
	whale	0?	3
	generalized	0	19
artifacts	partial	0	12
	head profile	5?	1?
	"outline" boulders	1	1
	canoe	25	1
	stick?	2	2
	copper	28	13
abstract and unidentifiable	tally marks?	*	**
	dots		
	pits		
	abstract & eroded		
	totals	145	366

* present at most of the 38 pictograph sites

** present at five sites including 75 boulders at FjTh 1

more protected location would compromise site integrity. Furthermore, no appropriate alternate location exists at this time. At least 40 petroglyph boulders in the province have been stolen or otherwise removed from their original sites, so it is clear that this problem is not a local one.

One bright spot in terms of conservation has occurred as a result of our research. Through the efforts of James Tirrul-Jones of the Kitimat

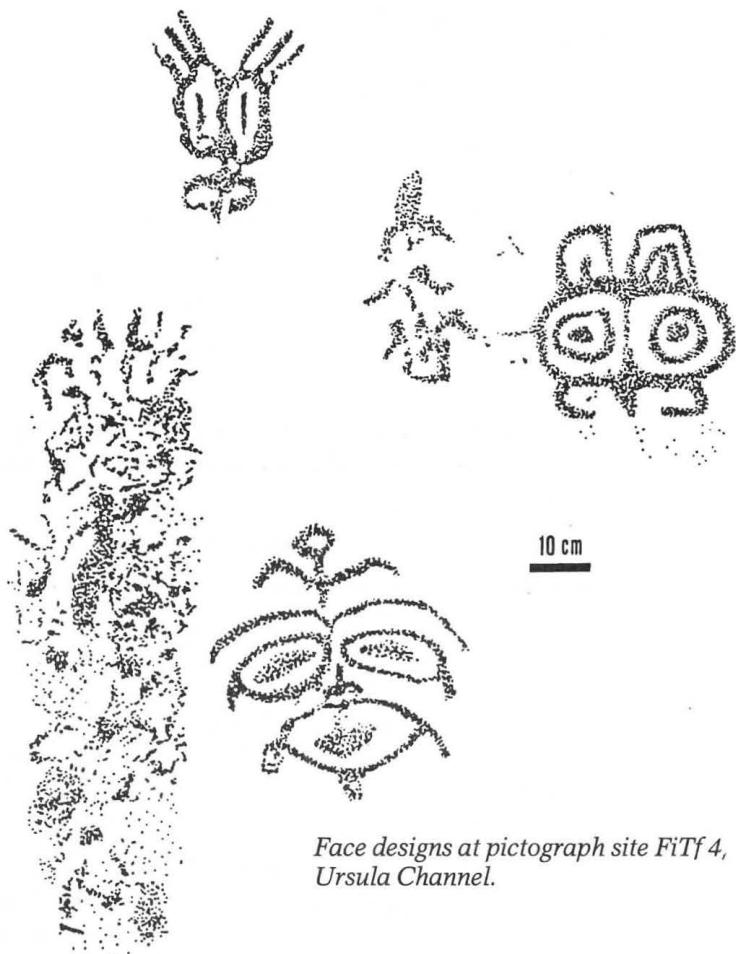
Centennial Museum, one missing boulder from Kitkiata Inlet was recently recovered from a private residence in Kitimat and is now being curated at the museum.

A particularly fine petroglyph from the Kitkiata Inlet site is cemented into the wall of the Crest Motel in Victoria (across the street from the Wax Museum). The present owner of the motel has expressed an inclination to return the boulder to the Hartley Bay band when they

have a museum suitable for curating it—so don't put off indefinitely the trip to see it. This particular carving is unusual in that it has a sculptural, three-dimensional quality. In this respect it is more similar to carved masks than to the typical two-dimensional coastal petroglyphs.

We estimate that our recent project recorded approximately 10% of British Columbia's coastal rock art. Thus, a great deal of basic recording work remains to be done. There are 531 known rock art sites on the coast, many containing numerous designs. Most of these sites are incompletely recorded. The only formal work on coastal pictographs was undertaken in the 1930s, and remains in manuscript form (at the BCPM).

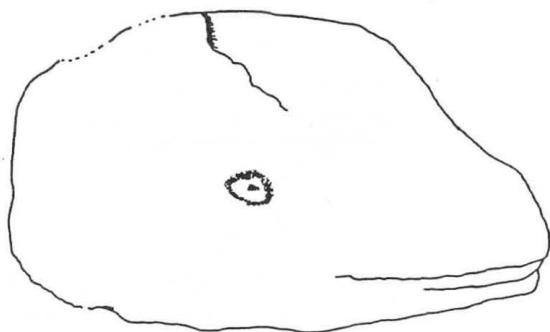
Perhaps, as an appropriate metaphor, we should think of rock art in western North America as a vast "time capsule" of art dating from the mid-1800s back into prehistoric times, possibly thousands of years. With every passing year irreplaceable data are being lost through human and natural causes. We feel it is imperative that the basic recording work be done now, before the art literally fades, from site and from memory. □



*Face designs at pictograph site FiTf 4,
Ursula Channel.*

Indian Petroglyphs of the Pacific Northwest
by Beth and Ray Hill. Hancock House,
Saanichton. 1974. This excellent overview of
Northwest Coast petroglyphs is available for
\$8.00 from the author: Elizabeth Hill, R.R. 3,
Churchill Rd., Ganges, B.C. V0S 1E0.

Petroglyph boulder at FjTh1, Kitkiata Inlet.



Persons having information about unrecorded rock art sites or wishing to become a member of Canadian Rock Art Research Associates (CRARA), a national organization devoted to rock art research, may write to: Doris Lundy, CRARA-NW, B.C. Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4.

ASBC takes Stone Bowl Campaign to Winnipeg

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES, including the ASBC, are taking an active role in the meetings of the Canadian Archaeological Association being held this month in Winnipeg.

Nine presentations are scheduled for a session titled *Provincial and Territorial Archaeological Societies in Canada*. It will be held on Saturday morning, April 27, chaired by Mima Kapches, President of the Ontario Archaeological Society and Assistant Curator at the Royal Ontario Museum.

Representatives from groups in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon will give papers describing activities of their organizations.

Don Bunyan and Colin Gurnsey will discuss the ASBC's campaign to change federal legislation so that permanent export of all archaeological artifacts would be prohibited (see the October 1984 *Midden*, Vol. XVI, No. 4:2-3). The topic is especially appropriate in that the ASBC is seeking the active support of concerned groups and individuals throughout the country.

The subject is of current interest to the CAA which is also committed to trying to change the legislation. Last year at the conference in Victoria, after a controversial forum on the Cultural Property Export and Import Act, the CAA established a committee to evaluate its strategy. The report, and recommendations for action, are expected at this year's business meeting.

After the Battle by Don Bunyan and Colin Gurnsey, Archaeological Society of British Columbia. Paper prepared for the 18th annual meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association, April 1985, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

ABSTRACT. Like many concerned individuals and associations, the Archaeological Society of British Columbia protested to the then Government of Canada against the all-too-obvious inadequacies of Bill C-33 even before the Cultural Property Export and Import Act became law. Those inadequacies led lately to much-publicized losses, hullabaloo, special sessions at CAA meetings and so on. This paper will summarize actions taken by the ASBC during and since the recent "battle of the bowls," and will also discuss in general terms the role of amateur archaeologists and their regional associations in the continuing war against greed and ignorance in matters of cultural heritage. Reasons will be given for taking a firmly uncompromising stance in favour of a total ban on the permanent export of archaeological objects.

An Archaeological Survey of the Prince Rupert-Terrace Area

by *David J.W. Archer*

In 1982 and 1983 the Museum of Northern British Columbia conducted a survey of heritage sites in the Prince Rupert - Terrace area. At that time various development projects were being proposed for the North Coast, and there was a growing concern about the potential impact of these projects on the heritage resources of the area. The aim of the survey was to compile a comprehensive inventory of sites which could serve as the basis for impact assessment. Funding for the project was provided by the federal government through the National Museum of Man.

The areas surveyed include the shorelines bordering Prince Rupert Harbour, the mainland coast and adjacent islands immediately to the south of the harbour, and the right bank of the Skeena River as far inland as Terrace (see map).

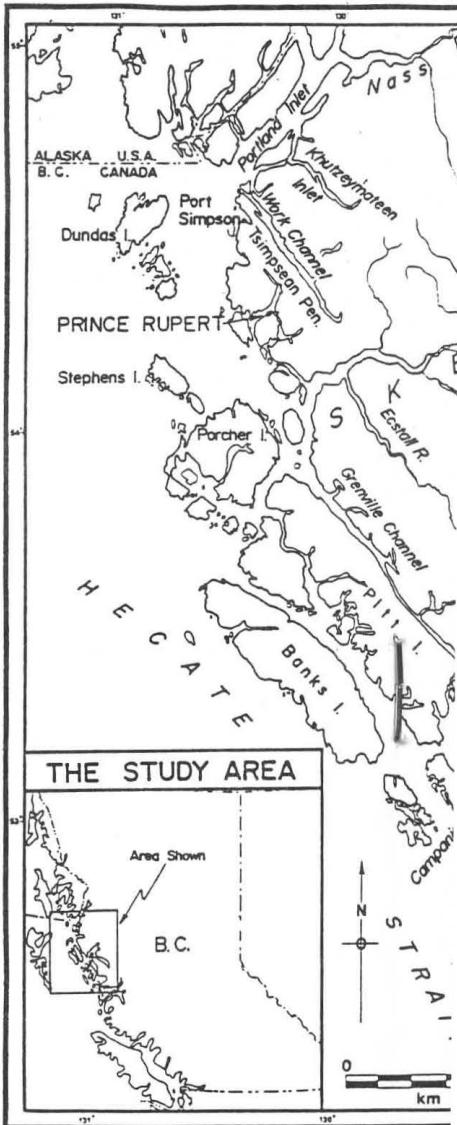
Fieldwork began in the fall of 1982. A three-person survey team spent the months of October and November recording sites in the harbour area and at the mouth of the Skeena River. The following summer a team of eleven was assembled. This was divided into two groups: one concentrating on completing the survey of the coastal areas, the other extending the survey coverage inland along the lower Skeena. Fieldwork began in early August and continued to the end of September.

Participants in the two-year project included students from SFU, UBC, and UVic, and members of the Lax Kw'alaams Indian Band. I served as project director.

Methodology

The methods employed in carrying out the survey are significantly different from those that have been used previously in the Prince Rupert area. The new approach was developed by James Haggarty and Richard Inglis of the B.C. Provincial Museum in connection with their recent survey of Pacific Rim National Park. A brief review of past survey procedures in the Prince Rupert area will serve to place the new approach in its proper perspective.

Between 1907 and 1974 surveys of the Prince Rupert area were conducted by Harlan I. Smith, Philip Drucker, James Baldwin, George



Archaeological Survey

Rupert-Terrace Area

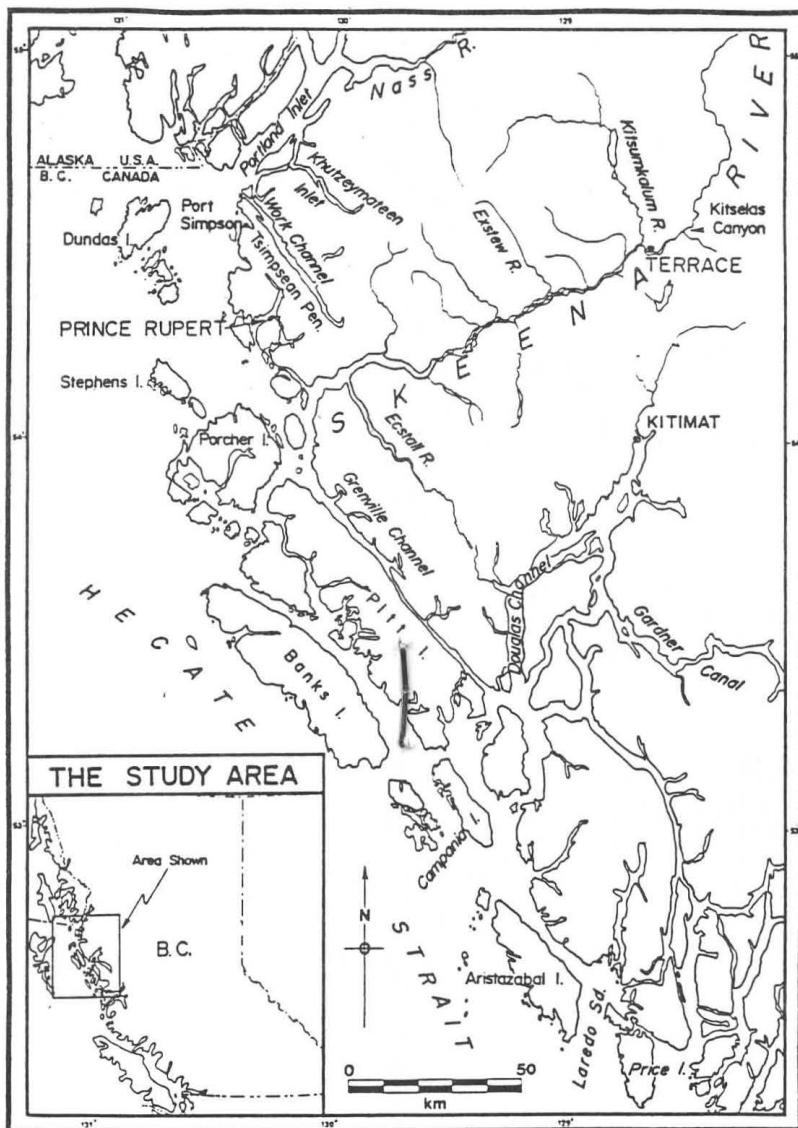
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MacDonald, and Richard Inglis. In each case the survey was conducted primarily by boat. The survey team would search the coastline until they spotted a likely site location and then land to examine it. The criteria that indicated a "likely site location" were based on empirical observation. If, for example, a site was located in a small bay, attention would therefore be given to that area. Areas that were thought to have a low site density were bypassed in favour of those with a high potential.

On the 1982-83 survey, boats were used to transport survey members to and from the areas to be surveyed. The surveys were carried out entirely on foot. Our investigation techniques involved walking a series of linear transects along the beach. During low tide the beaches were systematically searched for shell midden deposits, surface artifacts, canoe skids, fish traps, pictographs, and other indicators of past occupation. The sites were examined for culturally modified trees, signs of shell midden deposits in tree stumps, and signs of human exposure. Coring tools were used to check for shell midden deposits in areas where there were no surface artifacts. The survey team, consisting of three or four people, walked a series of transects along the beach and another series inland. In this way the effective survey coverage extended well inland.

In some parts of the study area the terrain was heavily covered in muskeg. In these situations the transect surveys were abandoned in favour of a system of spot checks. Proceeding in this manner the survey team would stop at regular intervals to examine the inland area. Coring tools were used to check for the presence of cultural deposits, and a search for culturally modified trees and other indicators of cultural activity. As specific procedures were altered, the investigations became more and more thorough.

The new methodology is an improvement over previous surveys. Firstly, the new approach is more objective. The surveyors' preconceived notions of site density and distribution are removed. The examination procedures are more thorough. The use of coring tools and transect surveying techniques increases the probability that sites will be found. On the other hand, the new methodology is considerably more time-consuming and expensive.

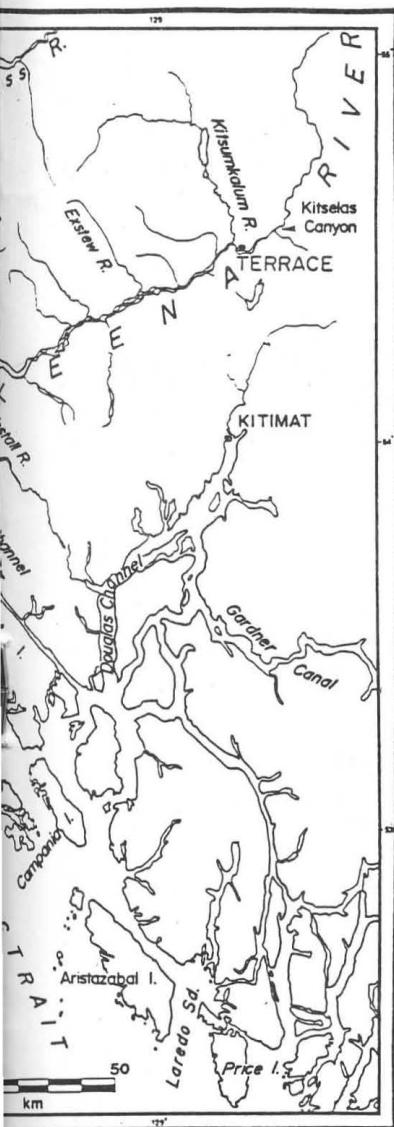
Results

The results of the 1982-83 survey are summarized in Table I. In all, 87 new sites were recorded. The total number of sites surveyed now stands at 164.

As shown in Table I, 68 archaeological sites were recorded during previous surveys of the Prince Rupert area.

Survey

Area



MacDonald, and Richard Inglis. In each case the survey was carried out primarily by boat. The survey team would cruise along the shoreline until they spotted a likely site location and then go ashore to investigate. The criteria that indicated a "likely site location" were derived mainly from empirical observation. If, for example, it was found that sites often occur in small bays, attention would thereafter be focused on small bays. Areas that were thought to have a low site potential were consistently bypassed in favour of those with a high potential.

On the 1982-83 survey, boats were used only for transporting team members to and from the areas to be surveyed. The survey itself was carried out entirely on foot. Our investigation of an area normally involved walking a series of linear transects spaced 10-20 metres apart. During low tide the beaches were systematically searched for exposed shell midden deposits, surface artifacts, and cultural features such as canoe skids, fish traps, pictographs, and petroglyphs. Inland areas were examined for culturally modified trees, cultural depressions, and for signs of shell midden deposits in tree throws and other natural exposures. Coring tools were used to check for the presence of cultural deposits in areas where there were no natural exposures. The survey team, consisting of three or four people, would normally complete one set of transects along the beach and another along the forested shoreline. In this way the effective survey coverage extended to about 100 metres inland.

In some parts of the study area the terrain consisted of marsh or muskeg. In these situations the transect method was abandoned in favour of a system of spot checks. Proceeding along the shoreline the survey team would stop at regular intervals and make a careful examination of the inland area. Coring tools were used to check for the presence of cultural deposits, and a search was made for culturally modified trees and other indicators of cultural activity. Although the specific procedures were altered, the investigation remained systematic and thorough.

The new methodology is an improvement over the old in two respects. Firstly, the new approach is more objective; it does not depend on pre-conceived notions of site density and distribution. Secondly, the examination procedures are more thorough and effective. The use of coring tools and transect surveying techniques greatly increases the probability that sites will be found. On the negative side, the new methodology is considerably more time-consuming and therefore more expensive.

Results

The results of the 1982-83 survey are summarized in Tables I and II. In all, 87 new sites were recorded. The total inventory for the areas surveyed now stands at 164.

As shown in Table I, 68 archaeological sites had been recorded on previous surveys of the Prince Rupert area; our investigations added 48

new sites to the total. Part of this increase can be attributed to the recognition of new types of sites. Of the 48 new sites, 18 are culturally modified tree areas — these are sites where cedar bark and other forest products were collected. Until recently the importance of culturally modified tree areas was not generally recognized among archaeologists in B.C., and it was not until the late 1970s that these sites were routinely recorded. If the 18 culturally modified tree areas are excluded, there would be a total of 30 new sites. These are the sites that were actually missed on previous surveys. Based on these figures, the new survey methods are responsible for a 44% improvement in data recovery.

The results of the lower Skeena survey are presented in Table II. In this area only nine sites had been recorded previously. The reason for this is that relatively little fieldwork had been done in the area. Sections of the lower Skeena had been surveyed in the course of various impact assessment projects, but there were still extensive tracts that had never been examined. Under the circumstances, a dramatic increase in site records was to be expected. The improvement in methodology was nonetheless a contributing factor.

After completing the survey, test excavations were carried out at five sites in the Terrace area. The results of the excavations will be described in a future issue of *The Midden*. □



Crew member Melvin Denny with coring tool at a culturally modified tree site on Tugwell Island, Prince Rupert Harbour area.

Table I
Sites Recorded in the Prince Rupert Area

Site Type	Recorded Previously	Recorded 1982-1983	Total
Shell Middens	55	21	76
Rock Art Sites	13	3	16
Culturally Modified Tree Areas	—	18	18
Isolated Find Sites	—	5	5
Historic Sites	—	1	1
Total	68	48	116

Table II
Sites Recorded along the Lower Skeena River

Site Type	Recorded Previously	Recorded 1982-1983	Total
Village Sites	1	—	1
Campsites	3	16	19
Rock Art Sites	2	—	2
Burial Sites	1	—	1
Culturally Modified Tree Areas	1	18	19
Isolated Find Sites	—	2	2
Historic Sites	1	3	4
Total	9	39	48

Screen Testing in Victoria

IT ISN'T EVERY ARCHAEOLOGIST who finds a shell midden delivered to their doorstep. Well, almost.

Earlier this year the Municipality of Oak Bay dug up part of a site in Willows Beach Park, in preparation for erecting playground equipment. The fill—55 cubic metres of midden deposit—was dumped on a road allotment near the University of Victoria, across the street from the Anthropology Department.

Having done the damage, they couldn't have chosen a better location to store the fill. Dr. Don Mitchell was scouting around for a convenient and useful field project for his archaeology class this term. He now has a crew of eager students out there with screens.

In addition to recovering artifacts, the project is designed to systematically test for differences resulting from the use of screens of various

mesh sizes, with and without water. The idea is to look beyond differences in quantities recovered to see what discrepancies there might be in interpretations.

The midden fill contains artifacts, faunal remains, and some human remains. Mitchell believes that it is all from a single component, although both Locarno Beach culture type and more recent material are known to be present at the site.

Previous investigations of the Willows Beach Site, *DcRt 10*, include an excavation in 1970 by volunteer members of the Archaeological Society of Vancouver Island (now the Victoria ASBC), directed by Greg Monks; and in 1971 an *Opportunities for Youth* funded project directed by Ray Kenny. The material was analyzed by Kenny and written up as his M.A. thesis (University of Calgary, 1974). □

B.C. Heritage Conference

The Heritage Society of British Columbia will hold its 7th annual conference in Prince George, June 6-9, 1985. This year's theme is *New Caledonia: the frontier yesterday and today*. Highlights include workshops, field trips, displays, and a banquet.

For information write or telephone Kent Sedgewick, Planning Dept., City of Prince George, 1100 Patricia Boulevard, Prince George, B.C. V2L 3V9. Tel.: 564-5151, local 299.

Book Reviews

Where was the Conference Photographer?

The Tsimshian: Images of the Past, Views for the Present edited by Margaret Seguin. UBC Press, Vancouver. 1984. 343 pp., ill. \$37.95 (cloth).

ANTHROPOLOGISTS don't usually hold an academic conference in the smokehouse of a remote Indian village, substituting a salmon barbecue in the rain for the traditional catered banquet. In many ways it was "anthropological history" when in 1979 a group of scholars, specialists in Tsimshian studies, gathered in the Kitkiata village of Hartley Bay and delivered their papers to the very people they are studying.

The Tsimshian: Images of the Past, Views for the Present is the result of that event. As publications of conference proceedings go, it is a handsome volume: nicely designed and printed on acid-free paper with a sturdy cloth binding.

There are 13 contributions arranged in four parts: Tsimshian ethnohistory, social organization, world view, and material culture. The latter category includes a previously published paper by Marjorie Halpin on stone masks, and an analysis of Tsimshian basketry by Andrea Laforet comparing coastal and up-river technologies. In the one archaeological article George MacDonald discusses the contact period based on excavations at Kitwanga Fort. In addition, there is an introductory essay by editor and conference organizer Margaret Seguin, a brief afterword by the "conference ethnographer," a list of references cited, and an index.

The papers vary considerably in quality of writing and content, the "star" contributions being the two on shamanism by Marie-Francoise Guedon. Many of the authors present new data and perceptive interpretations which will surely add to our understanding of Tsimshian culture. What the Tsimshian will think of the volume is a moot point.

My major criticism is that the publication is much too expensively produced considering what it is: a collection of apparently unedited conference papers. The rambling search in the afterword for a theme to the book emphasizes that it lacks cohesion and is very much an assembling of available contributions.

My second objection seemingly contradicts the first in that I fault the publishers for skimping—on proofreading for one. There are numerous typographical errors, and somewhere on pages 73 - 78 transposed paragraphs which make it difficult to follow the presentation. There are relatively few illustrations, none in colour. The plates accompanying the basketry analysis are technically poor, and photographs in general have not reproduced to advantage. In the entire 343 page document there is not a single modern picture of Hartley Bay, of the conference, or of any Tsimshian people.

The Tsimshian: Images of the Past, Views for the Present is definitely "academic." Some of the papers are good and read well, others do not. Contrary to the promotional blurbs it does not deal with the prehistoric period. That, however, in no way detracts from the credibility of the volume or the significance of the contribution to Tsimshian studies. □

- Kathryn Bernick

Two that sparkle . . .

The Totem Poles and Monuments of Gitwangak Village by George F. MacDonald. Parks Canada, Ottawa, Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History. 1984. 160 pp., ill. \$9.50 (paper).

Gitwangak Village Life, a Museum Collection by Joanne MacDonald. Parks Canada, Ottawa. Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History. 1984. 89 pp., ill. \$5.25 (paper).

EACH OF THESE SMALL paperback volumes is available from the Minister of Supply and Services, Canada, and each suffers equally from the effects of government restraint. While it is impossible to vouch for the quality of the archival photographs used in the books, a little more money might have ensured better reproduction. Also, the type face chosen is not easy to read. The print is uneven both in size and in density and, frankly, makes both publications appear undeservedly "chintzy." I say undeservedly because, physical setting aside, each book is a small gem which sparkles with well organized, readable scholarship.

Using photographs of the Gitwangak Village totem poles and grave monuments plus documentation obtained by such ethnographers as Marius Barbeau and Harlan I. Smith, as well as the results of his own archaeological investigations, George MacDonald chronicles the history of Nekt, the warrior builder of the Kitwanga Taawdzep, or "hill fort", and of the Gitwangak village ancestors who lived inside the fort with Nekt.

In her book Joanne MacDonald uses archival photographs and ethnographic descriptions of a collection of masks, whistles, blankets and other Kitwanga Taawdzep family heirlooms which were passed on to successive generations. The family histories come alive with explanations of when, by whom, and how these objects were used.

Each of these books stands well on its own, but as companion pieces they become more than the sum of their parts. For me, their greatest gift lies in the fact that both MacDonalds have given these artifacts a human, *personal* connection. Never again will I be able to look at a mask as an interesting or well-made art object. Instead, I will be wondering, "Who made this? How? Why?" And I will imagine the voice of a woman saying, "My greatgrandmother made this. It was her *naxnox*." □

- Phyllis Mason

New Publications

The Magic Leaves: a History of Haida Argillite Carving by Peter L. Macnair and Alan L. Hoover. B.C. Provincial Museum, Victoria. 1984. 211 pp., ill. \$25.00 (paper).

Exploration of the Queen Charlotte Islands by Newton H. Chittenden. Gordon Soules Book Publishers, Vancouver. 1984. 92 pp. \$11.95 (paper). Originally published by the B.C. Provincial Government in 1884 as *The Official Report of the Exploration of the Queen Charlotte Islands for the Government of British Columbia*.

The Tsimshian and Their Neighbors of the North Pacific Coast edited by Jay Miller and Carol M. Eastman. Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle. 1984. 343 pp., ill. \$45.00 (cloth).

News Bits

Public program funded

The B.C. Heritage Trust awarded \$7,000 for a public interpretation program this summer at Willingdon Beach Campsite. The project is organized by Syd Riley, volunteer Regional Advisor for the Powell River area. It will be the same as the program he conducted last year (see the Oct. 1984 *Midden*, Vol. XVI, No. 4:6).

Fraser delta research planned

The Delta Museum is sponsoring an excavation this summer at the Whalen Farm Site. The project, directed by Dimity J. Hammon, will be open to the public during July and August.

Archaeologists assess highway corridor

Arcas Associates is currently preparing an overview assessment of heritage resources for the Merritt to Peachland leg of the Coquihalla Highway.

Haida project gets go-ahead

The B.C. Heritage Trust recently confirmed funding for the second season of a research program at the southern end of the Queen Charlotte Islands. Plans call for test excavations at several of the 133 sites located last year. The Skidegate Band is administering the project with funds provided by the Trust and Petro-Canada.

SHOW TIME / Current Exhibits:

UBC Museum of Anthropology

CHANGING TIDES: the Development of Archaeological Research in British Columbia's Fraser Delta Region. Curator, Ann Stevenson; until Sept. 1985.

FOUR SEASONS: Seasonal Activities of Prehistoric Indian Peoples in British Columbia — continuing through June.

Maritime Museum, Vancouver

WEST WHALING: the Rise and Fall of Whale Fishing on British Columbia's West Coast from 1800 to 1965 — through June.

Richmond Museum and Archives

NEIGHBOURS — a display of photographs depicting the ethnic diversity of British Columbia; May 1 through June.

Kwakiutl Museum, Quadra Island

CEDAR THE GREAT PROVIDER: Traditional Uses of the Cedar among the Northwest Coast Indians; a UBC Museum of Anthropology travelling exhibit. Curator, Hilary Stewart; April 12 through June.



New site watchers appointed for Lower Mainland

THE VOLUNTEER REGIONAL ADVISOR program recently added two people to its roster. Terry Spurgeon will be looking after heritage sites in the Fraser Valley, from Coquitlam to Yale. Sylvia Weeks has been assigned the territory west of Coquitlam, to Tsawwassen and Point Grey.

Spurgeon, a civil aviation inspector with Transport Canada, is studying archaeology part time at SFU, and under the supervision of Dr. Knut Fladmark excavated a site in Pitt Meadows. He is a member of the ASBC and recently joined the Executive Committee as projects coordinator.

Weeks is completing her B.A. in archaeology at SFU, specializing in physical anthropology and paleopathology. Before moving to the lower mainland she worked at the North Peace Pioneer Museum in Fort St. John and served as Director of the North Peace Historical Society.

There is a third Regional Advisor on the lower mainland, Bill Goodson, who keeps an eye on sites on the North Shore. All three are available to give talks on the prehistoric and historic heritage of the area. An important part of their job is to monitor sites that might be in danger from development, erosion, vandalism, or

whatever. For a detailed description of the volunteer Regional Advisor program see the Feb. 1984 *Midden* (Vol. XVI, No.1:6-7).

If you know or hear of something that should be checked out, report it to the Advisor for the region:

- West of Coquitlam—Sylvia Weeks, 205-1201 Ridgeway Ave, Coquitlam, V3J 1F8. Tel. 939-3687 (or c/o SFU Archaeology Dept., Tel. 291-3135).
- East of Coquitlam—Terry Spurgeon, 3128 Beacon Dr., Coquitlam, V3C 3W9. Tel. 464-1984.
- North Shore—Bill Goodson, 61-777 West Queens Road, North Vancouver, V7N 2L5. Tel. 986-9841.

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The Heritage Conservation Branch is now soliciting applications for volunteer Regional Advisors in Nelson, Princeton, Prince George, and Prince Rupert. Interested persons should contact Jim Weston, Coordinator, Regional Advisor Program, Heritage Conservation Branch, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4. Tel. 387-1011, local 331.

Permits for field work October through December 1984 were issued to:

Jane Warner: impact assessment, proposed Telkwa Coal Project.

Ian Wilson: test excavations at two sites near Nulk Lake.

Dr. Arnoud Stryd: salvage excavations near North Bend.

Stephen Lawhead: salvage excavations of human burials at Falkland.

Morley Eldridge: salvage excavations and construction monitoring, bridge tiedown piles at St. Mungo.

The Midden
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