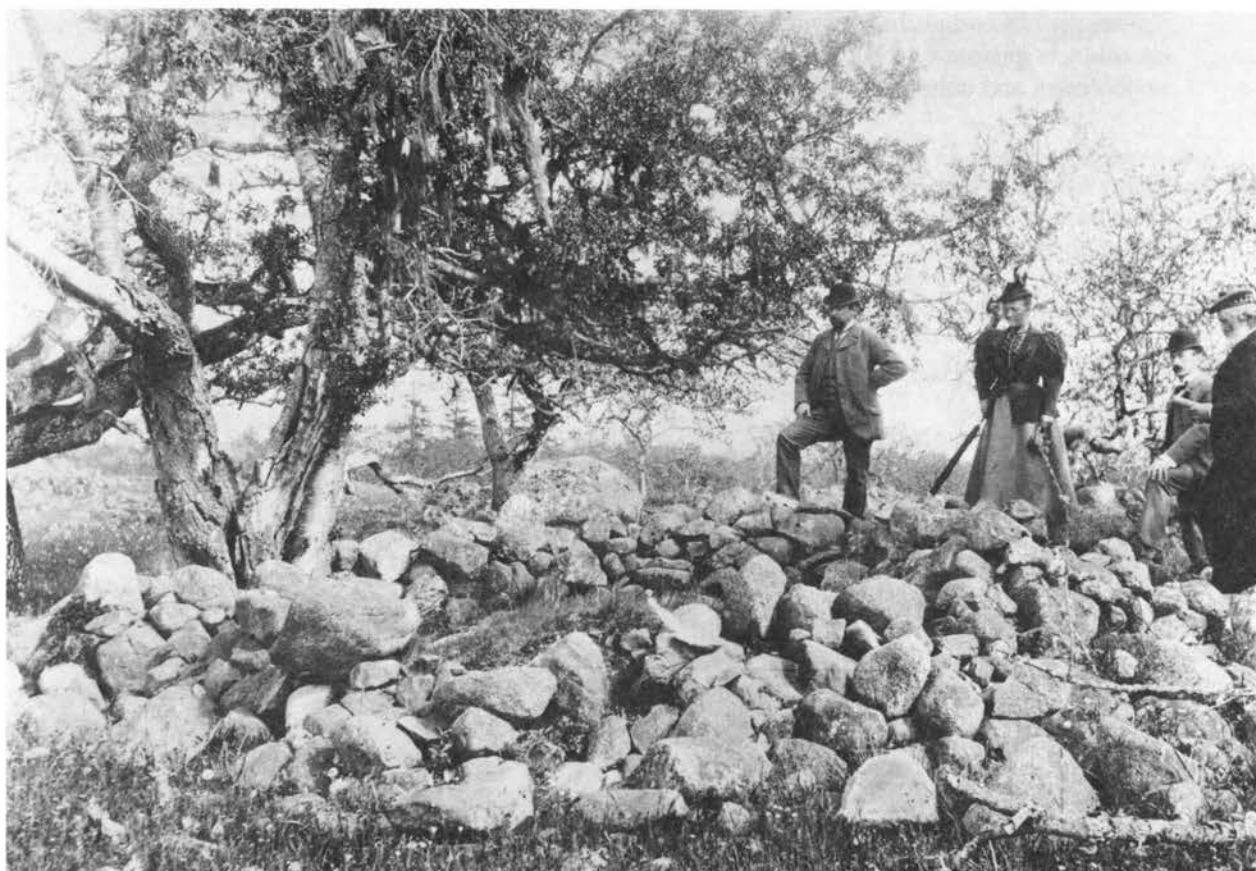


The Midden

Vol. XVI, No. 4

October 1984



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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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Subscription is by membership in the A.S.B.C., or \$8.00 a year (5 issues).

The next issue of *The Midden* will appear mid-December, 1984.

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

THE COVER: *Large stone burial cairn in the Uplands area of Oak Bay (Victoria). Photographed in 1896. Courtesy of the BCPM, Victoria.*



The Society

Membership year runs September 1 - August 1. 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: November 14 To be announced.

December 12 R. G. Matson: Migrations and Archaeology — the Eagle Lake Case.

Are Archaeological Artifacts not Significant?



Stone Bowl Update

by Helmi Braches

IT IS NOW about a year ago that two prehistoric stone bowls were exported from Canada (see *The Midden* Vol XV No.5; Vol XVI Nos. 1, 3). Since then, letters were exchanged between the ASBC and the provincial and federal governments, and the issue was discussed on various occasions, with the following results:

- The ASBC, the governments, and the Canadian Archaeological Association seem to agree that the incident is regrettable, and that nothing similar should happen again;
- The Expert Examiners in Victoria achieved their goal: they finally alerted the public;
- The CAA in turn relieved its Expert Examiner members from the obligation to abide by the special resolution that recommended approval of all export permits for archaeological artifacts;
- At the same time Ottawa superseded its own legislation and instructed Customs officials to hold any artifacts that are accompanied by an export permit.

From the above it looks, at first glance, as if future export of *significant* artifacts can be prevented, and as if the problem has been solved. That is what Ottawa suggests—but the ASBC does not agree.

In our letter dated June 6th to the Honourable Francis Fox, then Minister of Communications, we proposed an amendment to the Cultural Property Export and Import Act to disallow export of *all* archaeological artifacts. Such a total ban would ensure that what is left of the

Canadian prehistoric heritage will remain in the country. We quote from the Minister's reply of June 29th:

It does not appear . . . that amendments to the Cultural Property Export and Import Act are required. When this legislation was being drafted we committed ourselves to the establishment of control system which would prevent the export of only the most significant cultural property. We assured *private collectors and dealers* (our italics) that interference with their activities would be minimized and would take place only in order to prevent the loss of national treasures. The Act, as it stands now, is able to accomplish this.

We did not think we could bring about a change of legislation overnight, and so Mr. Fox's negative reply does not really surprise us. But what does worry us is that Ottawa, apparently in an attempt to satisfy dealers' interests, is disregarding the interests of the Canadian people.

"National treasures" are presumably those objects that have the highest market value. If Ottawa makes a distinction between highly priced objects and other archaeological artifacts, it implies that all other archaeological artifacts are not significant, or at least not significant enough to prevent their export from Canada. Nobody who has the slightest appreciation of the potential scientific, historical, cultural, and artistic value of archaeological artifacts retrieved from or still resting in Canadian soil, will accept this philosophy.

We have to live with the fact that many prehistoric artifacts have come into private hands, but we should at least ensure that they remain in Canada. The legislation should be changed.

The ASBC has communicated its concerns to heritage and archaeological societies across Canada. We have also started to contact teachers

and university and college instructors. Generally, the reaction we have met with has been indignation at the sellout of Canadian heritage. We hope that each of the groups contacted will join us in our request for a review of the legislation.

Obviously, much more public support is needed before Ottawa will react. We therefore ask everyone—group or individual—who cares about the retention of Canada's prehistoric heritage, to join this campaign and to write to Ottawa in support of our request.

Perhaps the new Government is willing to listen to the Canadian people?



Chacmool Conference

The 17th annual Chacmool Conference, sponsored by the University of Calgary Archaeological Association, will be held Nov. 10-12, 1984, at the University of Calgary. This year's interdisciplinary conference is entitled *Man and mid-holocene climatic optimum*.

For more information contact the Chacmool Programme Committee, Dept. of Archaeology, Univ. of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4.

News Bits

Profs study Fraser Canyon

Dr. Donald Mitchell (UVic) and Dr. David Pokotylo (UBC) have spent the past several months at the UBC Museum of Anthropology analyzing artifacts from the Milliken and Esilao sites in the Fraser canyon. Their report, which they plan to publish, will be the first detailed account of the 9,000 year culture sequence excavated by the late Dr. Charles E. Borden

Scholarship deadline announced

The application deadline for Heritage Trust scholarships is Dec. 31, 1984. Awards of \$7,500 are given out annually, one in each of three fields of study: B.C. archeology, B.C. architecture, and B.C. history and archive management. For more information contact the B.C. Heritage Trust Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4. Tel. 387-1011.

Regional Advisor returns

Bill Goodson, after a break of two years, has resumed his Regional Advisor post on the North Shore. He'll be looking after archeological sites between Squamish and Maple Ridge. If you see or hear of anything you'd like to bring to his attention, or want to know more about the Advisor program, please contact Bill Goodson at 61 - 777 West Queens Road, North Vancouver, B.C. V7N 2L5. Tel. 986-9841.

Trumpet blows more often

The first issue of **Mammoth Trumpet**, the 'newspaper' devoted to research on early man in America (reviewed in the June 1984 **Midden**) was so successful that the publishers have decided to bring it out quarterly instead of semi-annually. Subscriptions are \$6.00 (U.S.) from the Center for the Study of Early Man, University of Maine at Orono, Orono, Maine, 04469, U.S.A.

Preliminary Report of Archaeological Investigations at the Park Farm Site: DhRq 22

by Terry Spurgeon

THE PARK FARM SITE (DhRq 22) was discovered and reported by the writer in 1983 as a result of investigations he undertook on the site while construction work on a new barn was underway.

Late in 1983 the writer applied for, and was issued HCB Permit 1983-44 to carry out test excavations. Initial testing was carried out between January and May 1984.

Although the excavations are continuing, and only very cursory analysis has been completed, it is felt that the findings to date are of sufficient interest to justify this preliminary report.

The Site

The site is located on the northern edge of the Pitt Meadows Highland, east of Harris Road and approximately 250 metres north of the Lougheed Highway in a treed area that contains 100 year old cedars.

The site is about two metres above the adjacent farm area of the Pitt Polder, which is approximately two metres above sea level. As a potentially dryer location than the surrounding wet lowland, the site was and is attractive for occupation.

The abundance of natural resources in the area would also have made the area attractive for exploitation by prehistoric people.

Excavation Techniques

Since January 1984 four 1x1 metre pits have been excavated down to the culturally sterile

level, found at about one metre below the surface. The test pits were located judgementslly, with then impending house construction influencing selection.

One pit was excavated in 5 cm arbitrary levels using a trowel. The other three, joined into a trench, were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels using a shovel. All excavated matrix was water-screened through 6 mm mesh. The use of a shovel was made necessary by the need to hasten excavations just prior to the start of house construction, so that some information could be recovered from an area which would be lost in the future.

Extensive use was made of colour slides and black and white photography to record information.

Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy from the test pit wall profiles reveals a 1 - 2 cm littermat at the surface, overlying a 10 cm layer of loam, followed by six distinct physical levels of varying thicknesses above the culturally sterile matrix. Of the six levels, five are sands of various colours and textures, and the other, which occurs 40 - 50 cms below the surface, is a 5 - 10 cm thick layer of clay.

All levels below the littermat contain charcoal bits, fire-cracked rocks, pea gravel, and flaking detritus. In the levels below the clay layer there are a number of concentrated charcoal lenses

and minor intrusions of different coloured sands and pea gravel concentrations.

The culturally sterile matrix is an orange coloured sand with hard rust coloured intrusions. Water was encountered at 1.5 m below the surface, in the sterile sand.

Cultural Remains

The artifact assemblage from the site now numbers in excess of 600 items, including 200 collected from the surface. Artifacts include: an abundance of biconically perforated stone beads (confined to the levels above the clay layer); stone bifacial projectile points in leaf, lanceolate, and diamond shapes; numerous pebble/cobble tools; stone knives, scrapers and abraders; plus a number of hammerstones of various sizes and shapes. There are over one dozen bi-polar quartz cores in the surface collection.

Pieces of red ochre were recovered as were numerous small pieces of bone. Mammals, fish and birds are represented, although it appears unlikely that the bone material will be suitable for detailed faunal analysis.

Fire pits were found, but only small amounts of associated fire-cracked rock. In the lower levels of the test pits there are numerous post or stake molds.

There is a relatively large volume of flaking detritus throughout the site, comprising a variety of lithic materials.

Chronology

A radiocarbon date of 4170 +/- 120 years B.P. (SFU 405) has been obtained from concentrated fire pit charcoal recovered from near the base of one of the test pits. The upper levels of the Park Farm Site have not yet been dated.

A preliminary comparison of the DhRq 22 artifact collection with assemblages from elsewhere in the Gulf of Georgia region, plus consideration of the radiocarbon date, indicates that the site might tentatively be assigned to the late Charles Phase or the early Locarno Beach Phase.

Based upon the bead concentration above the clay level and the presence of the clay as a dividing line, there is reason to believe that there may be more than one component in the site. The beads themselves may indicate the existence of a Marpole Phase component in the upper levels.

A large amount of work is still required to permit more definite conclusions.

The Park Farm Site is providing another glimpse into the cultural activities of the prehistoric peoples who lived in the Fraser Valley thousands of years ago. The investigations may raise many new questions: hopefully they will also serve to answer some.

Heritage Trust Renews Grant to *The Midden*

The British Columbia Heritage Trust has renewed its publications grant to the Archaeological Society of B.C. to help underwrite *The Midden*.

This year the Trust generously increased the award to \$1,300 — up from \$1,000 last year. The subsidy will help defray printing and mailing costs.

Present circulation of *The Midden* is about 300. It goes to all ASBC members including most professional archeologists in the province, libraries, and educational institutions.

Learning by Doing



Public Archeology on the Sunshine Coast

A public archeology program at Willingdon Beach Campsite drew 2,000 visitors over the summer. 'Hands-on' tours consisted of mock excavation and screening of disturbed shell midden deposits, as well as visual displays.

Syd Riley, volunteer Regional Advisor for the Powell River area, organized and ran the project — with two student assistants, a \$6,000 grant from the B.C. Heritage Trust, and many contributors from the local community.

An Interpretation Centre housed in a large trailer featured a slide presentation, display cases with artifact replicas — and real ones on loan from SFU — and ethnographic photographs. It was designed to complement the

excavation and screening, with the purpose of impressing on people the importance of proper archeological investigation.

The site *DISd 17*, located in the park, has never been formally investigated. The disturbed matrix screened this summer yielded bird and fish bones, fire cracked rocks, shell fragments, and unworked pieces of slate. All of this material was dumped back in the pits when they were back filled at the termination of the project. Intact deposits were not excavated.

*Information provided by Jim Weston
Coordinator, Regional Advisor Program
Heritage Conservation Branch*



UVic Offers Diploma in Cultural Resource Management

The Program of Advanced Studies in Cultural Resource Management is an extension program offered at the University of Victoria. This unique diploma program provides participants with instruction in the areas of building conservation and museum studies.

Designed for the museum professional, the program may be taken on a part-time basis. The curriculum includes two core courses of three weeks duration each, and a selection of special topics offered in intensive eight day sessions at various times of the year.

Instructors for each course are experts in their field and emphasize a mutual sharing of expertise. Students are required to complete written assignments and special projects during the course.

Diploma candidates may specialize in Museum Studies or Architectural Conservation, or they may choose courses from both areas to satisfy their professional or academic interests. A program of studies is established in consultation with Martin Segger, Academic Advisor for the Diploma Course. Participants who do not wish to study for the diploma may attend, with permission, for professional development.

For further information please contact: Joy Davis, Program of Advanced Studies in Cultural Resource Management/University Extension, P.O. Box 1700, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2. Tel. 721-8462.

- Lori Hudson

Fortified Defensive Sites and Burial Cairns of the Songhees Indians

by

Grant Keddie
Archaeology Division
British Columbia Provincial Museum

AN EXAMINATION of prehistoric settlement patterns in the greater Victoria area reveals an interesting association between large stone burial cairn sites and fortified defensive sites. What are these? How old are they? What do they reveal about the prehistory of the area?

Defensive Sites

Defensive sites were used as places of refuge in times of hostilities between Indian groups. They were usually located on the point of a raised peninsula partially separated by an intentionally dug trench about two metres deep and several metres wide. Others were located on the edge of a steep bluff. The dirt from the trench was piled on the seaward side to support the base of a wooden palisade. The combination of trench and palisade made access to the inside more difficult for attackers. The sites contain shallow deposits of midden within the trenched off areas.

Some defensive refuge sites are in isolated locations while others are adjacent to old shell midden village sites. At present there are about 18 such sites known in traditional Songhees territory on Vancouver Island.

Last year, with the assistance of Museum staff, I excavated the last piece of the Lime Bay Peninsula Defensive Site, *DcRu 123*, at the entrance to Victoria Harbour. The basal shell midden deposits date to A.D. 1410 (540 +/- 80 B.P.; SFU 383). The similar shallow depths of midden deposits at other intact defensive sites lead one to speculate that this type of archaeological site became a common phenomenon in the last 700 years before European settlement. What could be the reason?

In a preliminary overview of the local settlement pattern I concluded that: "The general scenario over the last 3,000 years is one of Indian groups operating out of an increasing number of shoreline centres on the south end of Vancouver Island. This trend reversed itself in the late prehistoric and historic periods." Especially during the period A.D. 1100 to A.D. 1400 there appears to have been an expansion of major sedentary villages to new shoreline localities. This time of maximum population

THE CADBORO BAY CAIRN, known as the Upland Cairn, intrigued the early immigrants because of its resemblance to cairns back in the Old World.

The mystery of their origin intrigued scientists. They were first excavated in the next fifty years many of the cairns were destroyed.

In 1871 Sir James Richardson, for the Canadian Geological Survey (Harlan I. Smith and Gera Expedition) excavated 42 cairns. There were five official excavations (Society of British Columbia Naturalists Museum).

Housing development has destroyed many of the cairns. In the 1950s the 1st map of the surviving remains had been disturbed. Today, many are left?



Members of the Naturalists Society of British Columbia removing a burial cairn in the Uplands west of Victoria. Photo courtesy of the BCPM.

IRNS located in what is now the Municipality of Oak Bay, grants who saw in them a home in the British Isles.

in enticed both amateurs and excavated in 1854, and over the years were pulled apart.

tion conducted an investigation Survey; and in 1897-1898 and Fowke (Jesup North Pacific Cairns. Between 1898 and 1907 excavations by the Natural History predecessor of the B.C. Provin-

over the years continued to 1960s John Sedy of the BCPM of 48 cairns, many of which the mystery question is: How

growth and expansion probably saw increasing competition for local resources. Defensive sites, I would suggest, are a product of a period of intensified warfare due to competition over resources.

Burial cairns are often found on, next to, or within 250 metres of defensive sites. They vary greatly in size and structure. In many of the larger ones the body was placed in a stone-lined rectangular pit wrapped in mats and/or surrounded by wooden boards. The pit was covered over by rock slabs or small cobbles, and large boulders sometimes weighing several hundred pounds, were placed in one or two circles around the central pit. On top of this more rocks were piled. Burials are also found next to naturally occurring boulders of many tons with smaller rocks piled over them. Large cairns exceed three meters in diameter and two metres in height.

Early accounts refer to cairns occurring in the thousands in the Victoria area. Presently there are only about 25 known complexes, which at one time varied from several cairns to more than two hundred, as in the case of Cadboro Bay. These latter cairns, excavated by many individuals over the years, include a number of separate clusters that may represent individual family burial grounds. Considering the clusters separately, a maximum size range of about 50 cairns may be a more accurate figure for a large burial complex.

There have been many accounts since the 1860s claiming a "great antiquity" to the large stone burial cairns. Their age has often, even recently, been ascribed to a time period in excess of 2,000 years ago. Several small burial cairns have been recovered from the surface, or buried beneath the surface at sites with late prehistoric artifact assemblages. One of these burials from a Cordova Bay shell midden, *CdRu 81*, has two radiocarbon dates placing it in the 12th century A.D.

Early this year I received a radiocarbon date of A.D. 1340 (610 +/- 440 B.P.; SFU 247) on a burial found within a large cairn composed of small to very large boulders. This cairn complex, *CdRu 52*, is on a sloping hillside about 250 metres inland from a defensive site. Even though the date has a large plus-or-minus factor, the range of A.D. 940 to A.D. 1740 clearly places it in the late prehistoric period. This corresponds with the suggested age of defensive sites.

Why are many of the large cairns located in prominent highly visible positions near the defensive sites — especially isolated defensive sites? Why weren't the bodies buried back near a main village? Recovered skeletons of men, women, and children show no obvious signs of combat fractures. This tends to negate the idea that the burials are simply those of people who were killed at the defensive sites.

Certainly more dating of the two site types and detailed studies of the skeletal material are needed to come to any definite conclusions, but I would like to suggest some possible connections between defensive sites and the larger stone cairns.

I think it is safe to assume that defensive sites were owned by the wealthier individuals who could mobilize supporters to build and defend them. Defensive sites were a visible sign of status for their owners. The

Burial Cairns

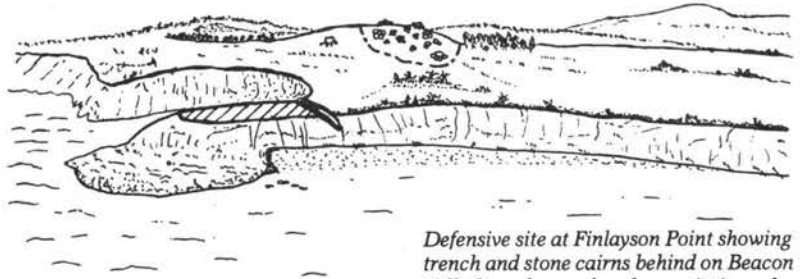


History Society of British Columbia. A large stone from a burial site at Cadboro Bay, on June 1, 1907. Victoria.

Status Symbols

expenditure of wealth was likely a prerequisite to mobilizing a workforce to construct large stone cairns and to participating in the associated ritual of the burial ceremony. The family burial grounds of these wealthy individuals would also be a sign of status, indicating the quality of their ancestry. To be able to subtly point out that your direct ancestors are buried under some of the larger stone cairns would speak well of one's background.

It may have been believed that the practice of placing large burial cairns near defensive sites provided the owner with special hidden powers provided by his ancestors to help him fight his enemies. But the prime reason was likely the bringing together of two visible images of status, in a period when the survival of the wealthy depended on attracting a large contingent of supporters to keep enemies at a distance.



Defensive site at Finlayson Point showing trench and stone cairns behind on Beacon Hill. One of several such associations along the open Victoria shoreline. Reconstruction of area as it may have looked before European settlement (at low tide.) G. Keddie.

Chapter News

Victoria ASBC Tours Sites in Area

On Sunday, July 8th, the Victoria chapter of ASBC enjoyed, in perfect weather, a tour of archaeological sites in the Victoria area. Grant Keddie, archaeologist at the British Columbia Provincial Museum functioned very ably as tour guide, convoy marshall, and teacher, providing encyclopaedic knowledge of the sites visited.

Convening at the bus depot in Victoria at 11:00 a.m., the Victoria members picked up nine visitors from the Vancouver ASBC executive committee, and proceeded by car convoy to Anderson Hill Park to see the burial cairns there and to get an overall prospect of the sites to be visited. From Anderson Hill, following the convolutions of the coast in a

generally westerly direction, the convoy visited a number of sites of historic as well as prehistoric interest, ending at the Taylor Beach trench embankment and burial cairns. At each halt, Mr. Keddie's comments, and the annotated sketch maps he provided, were most informative.

The outing ended at ½ minute before 4:00 p.m., with the delivery of the Vancouver visitors to the bus terminal just in time for the return journey. Thanks go to Lewis Wylie, past president of the Victoria Chapter, and to Shirley Cuthbertson, current president, as well as to Grant Keddie, for organizing this enjoyable and instructive event.

- Don Bunyan

Kootenay Dig: Second Time Lucky

Current excavations at the Wild Horse River Site (DjPv 14) in the East Kootenay region of British Columbia look promising: a well-identified buried horizon and diagnostic artifacts suggest a 4,000 year old component. Brian Apland of the Heritage Conservation Branch, who relayed the information to *The Midden*, cautioned that these observations are "very preliminary."

DjPv 14 is located on a terrace above the Wild Horse River near Fort Steele Historic Park. About ten years ago the Ministry of Highways decided to build a bridge in the area of the site. Test excavations were duly conducted on the right-of-way to assess the nature and extent of subsurface cultural remains.

The investigation, in 1975, was undertaken by Mike Blake in conjunction with the VCC-Langara field school taught by Margo Chapman. It was intended to be the first stage of a several season project. However, plans for the bridge were cancelled, and the archaeological research

was discontinued. Blake's preliminary site report was published by the Heritage Conservation Branch in 1981 (*Occasional Paper No. 6*).

Earlier this year plans for the highway bridge were resurrected. The HCB identified DjPv 14 as worthy of further investigation, and awarded a \$60,000 contract to Wayne Choquette to direct two months (Sept.-Oct.) of field work, and subsequent analysis. The project is being conducted under the auspices of the Kootenay Cultural Heritage Centre in Cranbrook.

Choquette has long believed that the site contains an older buried horizon, despite the failure of the 1975 investigation to identify any cultural stratigraphy. His research design features a block excavation on the right-of-way with testing elsewhere on the site.

A public interpretation program consisting of guided tours was included in the research proposal. In addition, Choquette has integrated volunteers into his six person regular crew.

Haidas Survey Southern Charlottes

The first field season of a three year research program at the southern end of the Queen Charlotte Islands has just been completed. A two month coastal survey in the vicinity of Anthony Island located and recorded numerous rock shelter occupation sites and shell middens.

According to Steve Acheson, principal investigator, it is the first systematic inventory survey for archaeological sites conducted in the area. Next year's program calls for test excavation.

Sandra Zacharias is directing the field work. All six crew members are Haidas from the Charlottes, including crew chief Dick Wilson. The project is being administered by the Skidegate Band with funds provided in equal shares by Petro-Canada and the B.C. Heritage Trust.

Southern Shuswap Area Abounds in Sites



Over one thousand "cultural depressions," including several large intact village sites, were located this summer during an inventory of cultural resources in traditional Spallumcheen territory near Enderby.

Stephen Lawhead and Geordie Howe (Arcas Associates) conducted the survey, working closely with native informants. The project was funded by a B.C. Heritage Trust grant to the Spallumcheen Band.

Twin Tracking: An Archaeological Update

THE FATE of archeological sites along the CN rail line is not yet decided, but if permission is granted to construct a twin track as planned, dozens of sites will be endangered. To date, two separate heritage studies have been conducted, and plans are being made for further assessment.

Last winter Canadian National Railways commissioned an inventory survey of selected sections of the corridor along the Valemount to Vancouver main line. Arcas Associates, on contract for CN, examined those portions which had been identified by the Heritage Conservation Branch as having either a moderately high or a high potential for heritage sites (total 96 miles). They located and recorded 174 sites, 28 of them in direct conflict with planned construction.

Another round of public hearings on the twin tracking project has been held this summer (1984). At the June 20 meeting in Coquitlam Helmi Braches presented a brief on behalf of the ASBC requesting that CN expand its inventory of heritage sites to include areas of "moderate potential" (another 125 miles), and also areas that will be affected by the construction of ancillary project components. The CN representative readily agreed. (At the June 1983 public hearing the ASBC request that proper investigation be conducted was met with skepticism that sites would be found anywhere along the line).

A second study has been commissioned by an alliance of Sto:lo, Thompson, and Shuswap Indian bands, who are preparing a case to present before the Environmental Assessment Review Panel. They will be addressing, among other issues, the potential conflict with archaeological sites.

Gordon Mohs was retained by the Alliance of Tribal Nations to prepare a heritage study of the area that would be affected by the twin tracking program. The results of his study are not yet available, however, *The Midden* has learned that Mohs located about 50 sites that are not included in the inventory prepared for CN by Arcas.

At press time negotiations are underway to secure a cost-sharing agreement whereby the National Museum of Man and CN would contribute equal amounts toward further survey and impact assessment. Provincial Archaeologist Art Charlton, who is negotiating the arrangement, would like to see the work start this fall.

Plans call for "detailed impact assessment" (which includes test excavation to evaluate site significance) of all heritage sites known to be in direct conflict with current construction plans. Charlton noted that completion of this stage of the assessment process will provide a detailed inventory and evaluation of heritage resources along half of the line slated for double tracking.

- K.B.

Traveling Show Starts Out in Vancouver

CEDAR THE GREAT PROVIDER: USE OF THE CEDAR TREE IN THE LIFE OF THE NORTHWEST COAST INDIANS — opens Oct. 17, 1984 at the UBC Museum of Anthropology. The exhibit has been put together by guest curator Hilary Stewart, author of a new book on the subject.

After several months at UBC the show will go on tour, first in British Columbia and the Territories, and then across the country. B.C. showings are scheduled for Cape Mudge, Port Alberni, Alert Bay, Queen Charlotte Islands, Kitimat, Prince Rupert, Ksan, Kamloops, Kelowna and Castlegar.

New Publications

Cedar: Tree of Life to the Northwest Coast Indians by Hilary Stewart; foreword by Bill Reid. Douglas & McIntyre, Vancouver. 1984. 192 pp., 570 drawings, 50 photos. \$24.95 (cloth).

Tahltan Ethnoarchaeology by Sylvia L. Albright. Dept. of Archaeology, SFU, Publication No. 15, 1984. 127 pp. \$10.00 (paper).

The Subarctic Fur Trade: Native Social and Economic Adaptations edited by Shepard Krech III. UBC Press, Vancouver. 1984. 214 pp., ill. \$28.95 (cloth).

The Tsimshian: Images of the Past, Views from the Present edited by Margaret Seguin. UBC Press, Vancouver. 1984. 368 pp., ill. \$37.95 (cloth).

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).

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

The Excavation of the Machault, an 18th-century French Frigate by Walter Zacharchuk and Peter J.A. Waddell. Parks Canada, Ottawa. Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History. 1984. 74 pp., ill. \$4.75 (paper).

Nottingham House: the Hudson's Bay Company in Athabasca, 1802-1806 by Karlis Karklins; and **Peter Fidler and Nottingham House, Lake Athabasca, 1802-1806** by Robert S. Allen. Bound together in **History and Archaeology No. 69** Parks Canada. 1983. 347 pp., ill. \$17.95 (paper).

Parks Canada
publications can be
ordered from the
Canadian
Government
Publishing Centre,
Supply and Services,
Hull, Quebec,
Canada K1A 0S9.

Review

Whistle Punk, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Spring 1984).

Gord Currie, editor.

\$10.00 annual subscription (4 issue) payable to Currie's Forestgraphics Ltd., 2035 Stanley Ave., Victoria, B.C. V8R 3X7.

This slim quarterly's purpose is "to provide informative and entertaining articles on the history of the B.C. forest industry." The first issue includes articles on such diverse topics as the development of rail transport of logs in the Cowichan area; the *City of Alberni*, last of the five masted windjammers to export lumber from B.C. waters; early Colonial forest legislation; and the ability of Douglas firs to

attain heights of 410 feet, which exceeds the modern estimated maximum by some 85 feet. In addition, there are departments featuring lumbering lore of various sorts. The editor has expressed an interest in including articles on prehistoric, ethnographic, and post-contact native forest use.

The magazine's layout is attractive, and the writing quality is uniformly good, indicating a firm and competent editorial hand. I would recommend *Whistle Punk* to anyone interested in B.C. forest history, or to any archaeologist who can afford \$10 a year for the occasional specifically relevant article.

Jim Mason

PERMITS

In addition to the projects listed in the June (1984) *Midden*, permits for summer and fall field work were issued to:

Dr. R.G. Matson: Eagle Lake Project.

Jean Bussey: Impact assessment, banks of Kettle River, Grand Forks; monitoring trenching at Keremeos Grist Mill site.

Bjorn Simonsen: B.C. Hydro transmission line, Babine Lake.

Jeffrey Murray: Arch. investigations in Chilkoot National Historic Park.

Dan Leen: Rock art inventory, Douglas and Gardner channels.

Richard Blacklaws: Impact assessment, highway construction, Quesnel and Vanderhoof districts.

Michael Cranny: Site inventory, lower Stuart and Nechako river valleys.

Syd Riley: Interpretation program, Willingdon Beach.

Tom Loy: Arch. investigations at confluence of Toad and Racing Rivers, and N.W. shore of Graveyard Lake.

Jean Bussey: Arch investigation, Point Ellice House.

Ian Wilson: Impact assessment at two sites near Taylor.

Al Mackie and Laurie Williamson: Site survey, S.E. Barkley Sound.

Wayne Choquette: Impact assessment, Lussier Gypsum Quarry, Canal Flats.

Rebecca Wigen: Burial salvage, B.C. Hydro switching station, Seton River.

Katherine Capes: Test pitting and retrieval of boulder bowl, Comox.

Dr. A.H. Stryd: Impact assessment, Lillooet Pioneer Road and North Bend bridge crossing.

Dr. A.H. Stryd and S. Lawhead: Site inventory, Spallumcheen traditional territory.

Steve Acheson and Sandra Zacharias: Kunghit Haida Culture History Project.

Michael Rousseau: Impact assessment, Whiskers Mountain, Pritchard.

Dr. A. Stryd: Impact assessment, Coquihalla Highway, Merritt.

Wayne Choquette: Excavations at Wild Horse River.

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