



MIDDEN

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Richard Pearson "retires;" Goat Lake petroglyph site;
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THE MIDDEN

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and the spread of archaeological knowledge.

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crease public understanding of the complete history of
British Columbia.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
meetings in Vancouver featuring illustrated
lectures are usually held on the second
Wednesday of each month from September to
June at 8:00 P.M. in the Auditorium of the
Vancouver Museum at 1100 Chestnut Street.
New members and visitors are welcome.
Admission is free.

Next lecture: 13 December, Dana Lepofsky, SFU,
on the Strathcona Park site.



THE MIDDEN

Business as Usual

As incoming President of the ASBC, I would like to thank the 1999/2000 executive for their hard work over the past year. Last year's programs and issues of the *Midden* were quite interesting and the upcoming season shows equal promise.

Past President Helmi Braches' editorial in the last issue of the *Midden* (Vol. 32, No.1), pointed out that many of the current ASBC executive members have degrees in archaeology or anthropology. Does this mean "professionally trained" archaeologists are "taking over" the ASBC? Absolutely not! The core values of the Society remain the same, "to draw together both professionals and lay persons interested in the archaeology of this province" and "to encourage the identification and protection of archaeological sites and materials in BC".

In my case, I joined the ASBC roughly 11 years ago as a student contemplating a career in archaeology. At that time the ASBC was (and continues to be) a source of current information on BC archaeology and provided an opportunity to meet like-minded people outside the university environment. The ASBC was invaluable to my professional development and now I am happy to be in a position where I can give back to the organization. I am sure you will find similar stories with the other members of the executive.

I look forward to meeting new members and renewing acquaintances at the upcoming meetings and hope to meet the members of our Victoria and Nanaimo branches later this year. I encourage members to visit our Society's Web page, <http://asbc.bc.ca>, and to contact the executive with ideas on how we can better serve the membership.

Andrew Mason
President

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Cover Page

Pictograph site EaSc 1, Goat Lake (Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd.)
See Andrew Mason's article "Goat Lake Site Reveals Culture in Transition," on pages 6 and 7.

RICHARD J. PEARSON

AN APPRECIATION UPON HIS "RETIREMENT"

by R.G. Matson

I FIRST BECAME AWARE of Richard Pearson in a seminar at the University of California, Davis, where I was a graduate student in the late 1960s. The subject was South American archaeology and the professor (and my de facto advisor) was D.L. True. The question being examined was the argument for trans-Pacific migration as expounded by B. Meggers and David Kelley. Meggers had published an article showing plates of pottery sherds from Ecuador and from Japan that appeared to be very similar, too similar to be easily explained by chance or "parallel" evolution. Richard had just published a short article in *American Anthropologist* (70:85-86, 1968) which pointed out that the Japanese sherds were selected from a large area and from close to 10,000 years of history, so that the resemblance at any one point of time and place was much reduced. Meggers' article did not make this clear, and when one took this factor into account, the resemblance between the sherds from Japan and Ecuador was no longer convincing evidence of a direct connection in need of a "special" explanation.

It was clear from this early publication that Richard Pearson was someone who recognized the anthropological significance of existing empirical information and the necessity of making sure that it was properly presented to the field as a whole. It was also apparent that he was likely to become an important figure in archaeology. Characteristically, this early publication—and much of his later work—interprets existing data rather than reports primary information. The logistics of working in Asia is such that there are limited opportunities to direct field research; however, a vast amount of information in other languages exists, although not usually available in North American libraries. Thus, much of the work of western archaeologists working in East Asia is in translating and inter-

preting existing reports, and evaluating them in terms of anthropological and archaeological perspectives and problems, as Richard did in this short article. Many of Professor Pearson's publications can be seen in this vein. Another attribute of this paper was its directness; that it spoke frankly to the issue at hand in a clear and unequivocal fashion. This, too, is characteristic of much of Richard's work. The publication was aimed not at fellow Asian archaeologists, many of whom probably were aware of the weaknesses in Meggers' article, but to North American archaeologists who were struggling, as we were in that seminar, to understand the probability of trans-Pacific contact. Many of Richard's publications also have this attribute, despite his many significant contributions on more technical issues of interest to Asian archaeologists. However, if some aspect of Asian archaeology had a major impact on issues elsewhere, Richard was certain to produce an important paper. I think this aspect of his publications reflects his great abilities as a teacher. Professor Pearson was probably the most outstanding teacher in his department during his 30 years at UBC. This drive to pass on what you have learned to others who might (or should) use it is clearly a very significant part of his academic persona.

A few years after this graduate seminar I was a freshly minted academic myself at Northern Arizona University and was working with Bill Lipe in southeastern Utah on the Cedar Mesa Project. Bill, like Richard, received his PhD from Yale and they and their spouses were well acquainted with each other during that time (the first half of the 1960s). I heard about Richard from Bill, and Bill wrote a letter of reference for me with Richard in mind when a position at UBC (where Richard had moved to the previous year) was advertised, which is probably the reason that I was offered the job in 1972! So after

being impressed by the one piece of work of his I had read, and hearing about him from Bill Lipe, I had the opportunity (and pleasure) of working with him for the next 28 years.

What is Richard's background? How did he come to spend the bulk of his academic career at UBC? What follows is largely abstracted from his academic c.v. He grew up in Toronto and went to the University of Toronto. He was a member of the active group of youngsters employed by the National Museum of Man Archaeological Survey of Canada, and lists the position of "Field Director" for the years 1960-1962. This group included fellow students at the University of Toronto such as George MacDonald and Bruce Trigger who also went on to make significant contributions to archaeology. Another fellow student in anthropology at Toronto who became well known was Richard Lee. Much of Richard's early fieldwork took place in Ontario, and the first publication he lists is in 1959 on the MacDonald Site in *Ontario History*, but he also carried out investigations (and published on them) on Prince Edward Island and in New Brunswick. He graduated with a bachelor's degree in anthropology in 1960 from Toronto.

From Toronto he went to Yale for graduate work, where he met Bill Lipe and found that Bruce Trigger also joined them. I think it was at Yale where he met Kazue, his future wife, who was in a librarian science program. Today, Yale does not seem to be an obvious choice for graduate studies in archaeology, but we need to look back to the situation 40 years ago and the pre-Binford setting. Yale was a famous institution and had a well known archaeologist, Irving Rouse, as well as connections for Asian and Oceanic studies. It was one of a handful of significant institutions for archaeological training at that time, although I think it lost that status and never really regained it. Certainly, when I was

looking at graduate programs in the mid-sixties, it was not one that was recommended to me. Luckily for Richard, K.C. Chang was there. This young Chinese scholar not only was able to guide Richard's studies and help introduce him to Asian fieldwork (on Taiwan) in 1964 and 1965, but also supervised his dissertation (completed in 1966). K.C. Chang also became well known during the mid-sixties with his book *Rethinking Archaeology* (1967), by editing a volume entitled *Settlement Archaeology* (1968), and debates with Binford, but it was widely rumoured that he and Rouse did not see eye to eye.

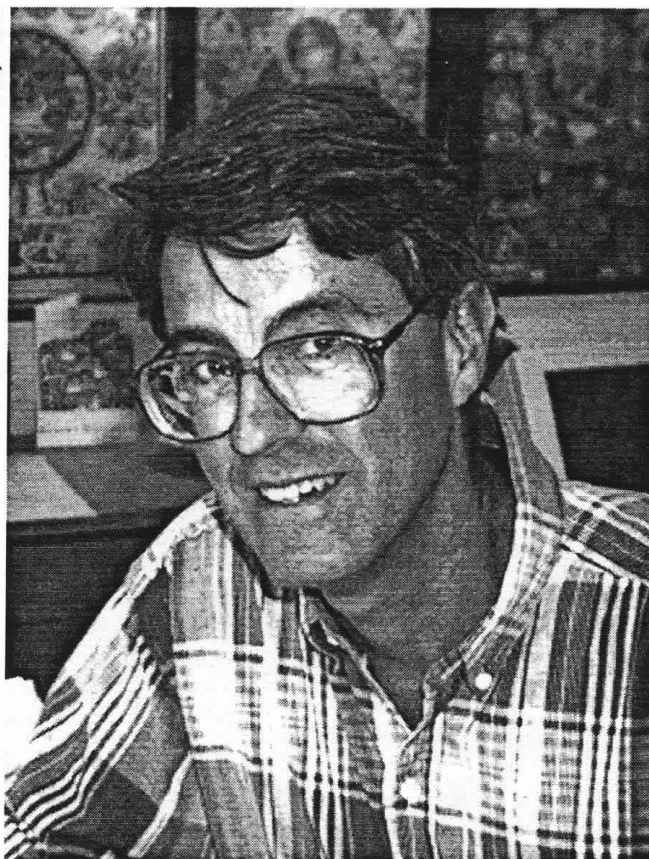
In short, Richard was lucky in that Yale turned out not only to have a good group of fellow graduate students (at least half the learning takes place from fellow students), but that K.C. Chang was also in his prime and able to guide him into what turned out to be his main research area, Asian archaeology. Professor Pearson's dissertation was on the archaeology of the Ryukyus (Okinawa and surrounding islands). This work, although mainly a synthesis of existing material, included significant excavations directed by Pearson and was published as *Archaeology of the Ryukyu Islands* in 1969 by the University of Hawaii Press. The fieldwork took place in 1962-63 (funded by Canada Council and Yale) and in 1965 (funded by a National Science Foundation grant to K.C. Chang). G.H. Kerr, then of the Honolulu Academy of Arts, an Okinawan scholar, is credited with helping develop the research plan. In recent years Richard has returned to the Ryukyus, making in all (if I have counted correctly) four separate major research projects there over the last 40 years.

Professor Pearson obtained his first academic position from the University of Hawaii in 1966, was promoted to associate professor in 1969, and stayed in Hawaii until 1971. I infer from his c.v. that he participated in a number of archaeological projects in Oceania, on the Hawai-

ian Islands, and elsewhere. While Asian archaeology has continued to be his main area, he has maintained an interest in Oceania, where he has participated in two field projects in the last 10 years.

Although Richard had rejected earlier offers, he came to UBC in 1971 after the departmental environment at Hawaii deteriorated. He was promoted to full professor in 1974, less than 10 years after he received his PhD. He has served in many capacities while at UBC, including Cura-

Photo: Jay Powell



Richard Pearson ca. 1993

tor of Archaeology, Director of the Laboratory of Archaeology, and one five-year appointment in the nineties as Head, Department of Anthropology and Sociology. He has also served on higher university committees on promotion and tenure, and always looked out for the interest of his fellow archaeologists and helped us to achieve our goals. He has also been a visiting professor at Yale and a research associate at Sackler Gallery (Smithsonian Institution); the latter while he was curating an exhibit on Japanese archaeology. He has chosen to take early retirement this year at the age of 62.

As indicated above, his fieldwork ex-

perience began in eastern Canada, as a graduate student, moved to Taiwan and the Ryukyus, and then, while he was at Hawaii, into Oceania. His academic interests followed these experiences, but since the mid-1960s most of his investigations have not involved directing field research as much as the analyses of existing Asian language materials, combined with field visits. This orientation is in part the result of the difficulties in directing excavation projects in Asia and of his personal skills

in interpretation. Professor Pearson, though, has conducted several excavation projects in the Ryukyus (including one in the mid-1970s) which resulted in his edited monograph "Subsistence and Settlement in Okinawan Prehistory: Kume and Iriomote" (1980), and continues to carry out fieldwork there. His research, though, has been focused mainly on the analysis of reports written in Asian languages, beginning in Japan, moving to Korea, and then to China (the last 15 years), but with frequent returns to Japanese archaeology. The high regard in which he is held by his colleagues as a synthesizer is demonstrated in a recent article by Barnes and Okita, "Japanese Archaeology in the 1990s" (*Journal of Archaeological Research* 7:349-381, 1999). They state that an article Richard published in 1992 "should be read in conjunction with this one" and, in fact, began their article by summarizing it.

Richard's most recent research projects involve understanding the development of the medieval Chinese coastal city of Quanzhou and the medieval development of castles on Okinawa. These two interests are not unrelated, as these two traded extensively with each other, as ASBC members know who heard Richard's recent presentation to them on this subject. Not surprisingly, this research also leads back to Japanese archaeology, where "castles" also occur at the same time.

In the more than 40 years since he began publishing he lists an amazing number and variety of publications, with over 40 in referred journals alone! Although not

all of these are in important journals, they include numerous articles in prestigious journals such as *Antiquity*, *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*, *American Anthropologist*, and *Science*. Besides a long list of book chapters and conference proceedings, he has also written or edited six books. I previously mentioned that his dissertation was published; in addition he edited a volume on a site in Hawaii, a volume on Korea, edited and translated another volume on Korea, two museum catalogues (one a very handsome volume), *Ancient Japan* (1992), a volume on Okinawan prehistory, and, what I think is the most important, he was senior editor on the massive volume *Windows on the Japanese Past* (1986). With such a prodigious output, one might think that Richard has finally run out of things to say, but he has a number of things in progress, and his work continues to evolve, incorporating new theoretical approaches, as well as fresh information. In short, Richard has produced a lot of publications, many of which are very significant, in a number of different areas, and he is continuing to produce at a very high level.

Despite Richard's impressive publication record, high repute in the discipline, and his presence at a major institution, he has not supervised a large number of graduate students in Asian archaeology while at UBC. I think this has to do with a number of factors, including his very high standards, which means that he requires western students to acquire good control of difficult Asian languages (something not all western scholars do), the problems in funding and getting Asian students through the anthropological program at UBC, which does not make the concessions for archaeology students found in many other programs. In addition, not regularly directing fieldwork in Asia means that students do not have the same opportunities he found in graduate school and that are present in competing programs. The graduate students that he has supervised, though, have been of high quality. Several of his Asian students are now impor-

tant archaeologists in their own countries, including two who have become competitors in Korea! Several of his western students at the BA and MA level have gone on to complete PhDs elsewhere, but only one student, Anne Underhill, completed a PhD under his supervision. She has a very successful career and is currently directing field research in China from the

ogy in cultural anthropology and in other university departments. I can testify that his advice and participation in these committees have been very valuable and an important part of student programs.

Going beyond the usual academic measures of a career, it is clear that Richard has a strong drive to be a teacher and to inform the public about archaeology.

Members of the ASBC need no reminding of the many presentations he has given over the last 30 years. Unlike most academics, he does not list these on his c.v., as he often gives 10 or 12 public presentations in a single year! He believes in the importance of archaeology for the public and the duty of archaeologists to inform the public of our current understandings of the varieties of human life, how they came to be, and their relevance to current affairs.

In addition to giving presentations to organizations such as the ASBC and the Archaeological Institute of America all over North America, he has also given many presentations to elementary and secondary schools, and has encouraged students to do so as well. In fact, at times he has made it part of some of the courses he has taught for students to present at schools.

As I indicated above, Richard is a superb teacher, providing an enormous amount of information in a very accessible form. He is masterful in extremely large courses (100+ students), very successful in the usual university class size, and excellent in graduate seminars. It is very intimidating and humbling for us with lesser skills to team-teach beside him. (I treasure the only occasion where I clearly did better than him—in contrast to the many dozen times when the other result occurred!) I can not begin to indicate how many students over the years have told me how much they have learned from him and how much they have valued his teaching. It was fitting that he received a UBC Dean of Arts Special Prize for his contributions, which emphasized his teaching, in 1997 in honor of another very important UBC anthropologist, David Aberle.



Photo R. G. Matson

Field crew at Crescent Beach, August 1990. Richard Pearson, Heather Pratt (TA) and ANth 306 students.

Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, an important institution.

Richard has published many articles with students and former students, including a number that did not specialize in Asian archaeology. Although few students have had opportunities to work in the field with him, many have had the occasion to learn how to carry out other aspects of research with him and were financially supported while doing so.

In contrast with a relatively low number of students directly supervised, usually only one or two at a time, he has participated on several advisory committees on diverse topics, many outside of archaeol-



The fine art of using the transit. Crescent Beach, 1990.

An example of his effectiveness in teaching comes from a short note from a former student:

What I remember most about Richard's classes was going in and being entertained by his anecdotes, wondering when he was going to get down to teaching, when suddenly the class would be over. It was only as I was leaving I would understand that was the class, and about the point that he had been making. A painless way to learn.

In addition to teaching the public, elementary, secondary, and university students, Richard has also led a number of archaeological tours, including two planned for this year. I understand that he does his usual superb job in these, although I would expect that the participants might learn more than they anticipated! In what can be regarded as part of his interest in public education, he has organized four museum exhibits that I know about, two in the 70s at the Museum of Anthropology at UBC, and two in the 90s, one in New York, and the other at the Sackler Gallery of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C.

I have never seen anyone else who could give the same quality public presentations. I remember a prestigious Vancouver Institute presentation in 1985, "Asian Archaeology: Recent Discoveries," where he showed beautiful slides of interesting objects while skillfully leading the audience to a place where they had to agree of the importance of understanding the diversity of life and the unity of humankind. To do

that for an audience of 400, not particularly sympathetic to those points, to make it so painless, but so inevitable—only a true master teacher like Richard could do this. And he does it again and again!

I think it is very unusual to see someone who has such a high quality academic career who is also such an excellent teacher, let alone spend the energy on—and do so well in—public education. The first two by themselves are often said to be incompatible. I do see some threads, though, that continue through Richard's various responsibilities that hint how this might be possible.

First, a concern for quality. What is important to Richard is that what is done has intellectual integrity, the kind of integrity that stands the test of time and fits with the values of the enlightenment. This goes with advising students, c.v. evaluation, and recommending to the department (or to his fellow archaeologists) what should be done. This concern sometimes wars with a tendency to overvalue the latest "thing," but dominates overall. This enables Richard's lectures, research, and advice to stand up over the long run.

Second, I much value his concern for the well-being of all. Rather than pushing himself forward at every opportunity, Richard is always thinking about the long-run value of any activity for the individual or individuals involved. Certainly this has caused him to spend time on archaeology that does not rebound, at least in the short term, in any positive fashion for him. I

think these deeply held values for quality and empathy for others have contributed mightily to his success and to the high regard his colleagues hold him in. There is no manipulation, no hidden agenda, but a concern for the long run effect of any decision. Thus the advice one gets is always "disinterested" in the best sense of the word.

Finally, these concerns and values are of little benefit if you are not effective, and I have never known anyone who is as effective as Richard. He spends the right amount of time at the right time, and he spends the efficient amount of energy at each point. This combined with his sense for quality means he is not concerned with superficial matters and so the energy is spent in areas that matter in the long run. And Richard has plenty of energy! But even Richard found it very difficult to manage our department; some things are not humanly possible!

Richard has told me he plans to continue to be an archaeologist, but one without teaching and administrative duties. I look forward to seeing the results, as I think some of his current research is as interesting and as important as any he has done, including the short article that I first read in the late 1960s. I expect he will spend more time with his exotic tropical plants (he has two greenhouses at his home) and at his land on Bowen Island.

Richard has had a very significant academic career, but one that extends well outside the usual academic parameters, with a strong interest, and unusual success, in public education. The links between his research, teaching, and public education interests are solid, and the results of all three are impressive to behold. His role as an interpreter and synthesizer is highly valued both by his departmental colleagues and fellow archaeologists. It has been a pleasure to have observed and worked with him over the last 28 years, and I look forward to continuing interaction with him in his "retirement" (and mine).

R.G. Matson is professor of archaeology at UBC where he has taught since 1972. Previously he earned a BA at UC Riverside, a PhC and a PhD (1971) from UC Davis and he taught at Northern Arizona University. His interests include the archaeology of the Northwest Coast, Interior BC and the US Southwest.

GOAT LAKE SITE REVEALS CULTURE IN TRANSITION

by Andrew Mason

In the spring of 1999, Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) and the Sliammon First Nation completed an archaeological inventory and impact assessment of areas within Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd.'s Tree Farm License near Goat Lake east of Powell River. Areas that were examined included shoreline sections of Powell Lake, Goat Lake, and Goat Narrows. Prior to the establishment of a hydroelectric dam at the outlet of Powell Lake to provide power to the mill, Goat Narrows was a small tributary flowing from Goat Lake into Powell Lake. Today, the banks of the original creek are permanently flooded and stumps, periodically exposed during low water, are the only indication of the former creek channel.

Prior to the Weyerhaeuser project, two archaeological sites had been recorded in the Goat Narrows area by Acheson and Riley (1976) during their archaeological inventory of the Powell River/Sechelt areas. Site EaSc 1 is a red ochre pictograph (rock painting) located west of Goat Narrows (see cover). The pictograph is situated on a prominent point and is only visible from the water. The figure that is represented is difficult to describe but in some respects it resembles a human stick figure with one arm raised. The function of the image is unclear, but given its prominent location, it may have served as a territorial marker.

The second site, EaSb 1, is a scatter of stone artifacts located on the north shore of Goat Lake at the east end of Goat Narrows. Originally, this location would have been at the outlet of Goat Lake. Artifacts known to have been recovered from this site include a leaf-shaped projectile point made of chipped basalt and the basal half of a ground slate projectile point. Acheson and Riley observed several pieces of chipped stone "detritus", including one retouched basalt flake, on the surface of the site. Given the setting and nature of

the artifact assemblage from this site, it may have been used as a temporary resource (e.g., hunting or fishing) camp.

During Golder's archaeological inventory and impact assessment for Weyerhaeuser, Tyrone Wilson of the Sliammon First Nation discovered stone artifacts on the beach on the north shore of Goat Lake, approximately four kilometres east of the original lake outlet. The new site (EaSb 2) was documented in detail and mapped. The site consists of 12 stone artifacts and one glass artifact, all observed on the beach surface (photograph 1 and 2). Shovel testing did not locate additional artifacts, cultural soils or buried features (e.g., fire hearths).

The 12 stone artifacts were located on a small point bar and the glass artifact was found by itself at the head of a small bay approximately 35 m north of the point bar. The point bar contained a number of large rounded pebbles and cobbles and likely served as the raw material source for the stone artifacts. The presence of a stone core supports this interpretation. The glass artifact, a formed uniface with steep-angled retouch, was fashioned from a piece of clear glass; likely the base of a large bottle.

All 13 artifacts were collected and classified by type and raw material and then measured (Table 1). For the most part, the stone artifacts are unmodified flakes or flake shatter, likely discarded during core reduction. One flake (EaSb 2:1) has evidence of utilization along one margin, suggesting it was briefly used, perhaps as a cutting tool, then subsequently discarded.

The shape and location of the working edge on the glass artifact suggests it may have been placed in a wooden haft and used as a scraping tool, perhaps for hide processing. This inference is based on analogy with similar artifacts made of stone.

Based on the limited amount of archaeo-

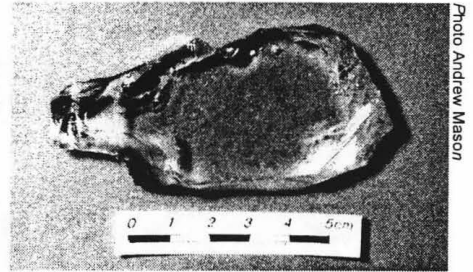


Photo 2:

Glass formed uniface from site EaSb 2.

logical material recovered from EaSb 2, the site is thought to represent an expedient lithic raw material procurement and processing site (quarry). At this location, persons likely passing through the area, opportunistically utilized the pebbles and cobbles exposed on the point bar to serve as the raw material for the manufacture of flakes and tools, such as those that were recovered during the Weyerhaeuser study.

The presence of the worked glass and stone artifacts, if contemporaneous, suggests the site was occupied during the early post-contact ("proto-historic") period; a time when new materials such as iron and glass were becoming commonly available to First Nations and incorporated into "traditional" material culture in place of raw materials used for the same purpose in the past. If so, the site could be said to offer a snapshot of culture in transition.

Reference

Acheson, Steve, and Syd Riley, 1976
Gulf of Georgia Archaeological Survey:
Powell River and Sechelt Districts. Un-
published report on file with the Herit-
age Library, Ministry of Small Busi-
ness, Tourism and Culture, Victoria.

ASBC President Andrew Mason received his MA from UBC in 1994 and is currently employed as a consulting archaeologist with Golder Associates Ltd.

TABLE 1 ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SITE EaSb 2

Artifact Number	Artifact Type	Raw Material	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)
1	Steep-angled utilized flake	Chert	(92.8)*	28.1	9.7	27.9
2	Core	Crystalline quartz	68.7	64.1	35.1	165.3
3	Flake	Chert	(48.3)	37.7	12.4	24.7
4	Flake	Chert	26.2	20.1	3.2	1.9
5	Flake	Welded rhyolite tuff	(23.7)	(27.2)	3.7	3.0
6	Flake	Welded rhyolite tuff	(21.8)	12.9	2.1	0.8
7	Flake	Chert or altered basalt	(34.8)	39.6	6.0	7.9
8	Flake	Chert	(46.1)	(30.1)	6.9	7.5
9	Flake	Grey whacke sandstone	(40.2)	46.2	13.3	24.0
10	Flake	Welded rhyolite tuff	(46.8)	29.1	19.4	23.7
11	Flake	Altered basalt	37.0	29.7	3.8	3.9
12	Flake shatter	Welded rhyolite tuff	(12.6)	12.2	2.7	0.5
13	Formed uniface with steep-angled retouch	Glass (clear bottom fragment of a bottle)	83.0	38.3	10.6	50.1

* = () indicates an incomplete dimension (e.g., broken artifact)

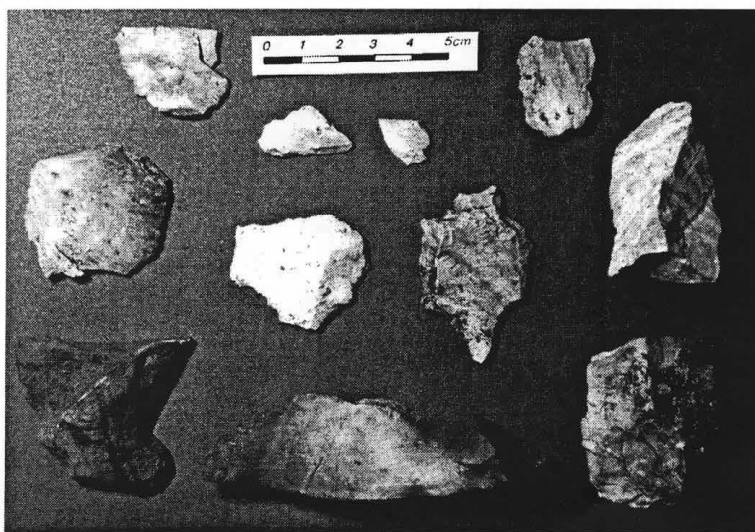


Photo Andrew Mason

Photo 1: Flaked stone artifacts from site EaSb 2.

AMENDMENTS TO THE HERITAGE CONSERVATION ACT

During the 4th Session of the 2000 Legislative Session of British Columbia, amendments were made to a few sections of the Heritage Conservation Act (HCA), effective this spring. Of particular note, the time limit for reporting offences to the HCA was extended from six months to two years. The section in question has been amended as follows:

Section 36 is amended by adding the following subsections:

(6) The time limit for laying an information respecting an offence under this Act or the regulations is 2 years after the facts on which the information is based first came to the knowledge of

(a) a police officer, police constable, constable or other person employed for the preservation and maintenance of the public peace, or

(b) an official designated in writing by the minister.

(7) A document purporting to have been issued by the official designated under subsection (6) (b) certifying the day on which he or she became aware of the facts on which an information is based, is admissible without proof of the signature of the official appearing to have signed the document, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary, is proof of the matter certified.



BOOK REVIEWS

**Magical, Mythical, but Never
Mundane**

Gabriola: Petroglyph Island

By MARY and TED BENTLEY

Sono Nis Press, Victoria, 1998.
152 pp., illus., apps., refs., index. Price:
ISBN 1-55039-085-6 (Pb) \$14.95.

If I had to choose one area of prehistoric archaeology that has the most global appeal, I would have to choose rock art. From the spectacular cave paintings of palaeolithic Europe, to the hauntingly beautiful zoomorphic pictographs of Australia, to the abundant and varied pictographs and petroglyphs found throughout North and South America, it seems that everyone has in some way been touched by rock art. Given that rock art is both aesthetically pleasing and mysterious, its appeal is no surprise. Fortunately, we live in a province with a number of spectacular rock art sites, containing either pictographs (paintings on rock) or petroglyphs (carvings in the rock). *Gabriola: Petroglyph Island* documents the rock art of one of the most spectacular concentrations of petroglyphs in British Columbia.

Gabriola: Petroglyph Island is an easy read that takes you on the journey of discovery that the authors travelled. In the first two chapters, these "amateur archaeologists and fascinated admirers of native culture" (p.15) describe their initial discovery of four rock carvings at the Church Site, the largest and most complex of the petroglyph sites on Gabriola Island. The third chapter is a summary of some of the other figures recorded by the Bentleys and others at the Church Site from the initial discoveries in 1976 through 1980, resulting in a total of more than 50 carvings. The petroglyphs of seven other sites are described in each of the next seven chapters: Boulton Site, Stokes Site, Brickyard

Hill Site, Degnen Bay Site, Cappon Site, Thompson Site, and Lock Bay Site. Each of these chapters, including the first three, is replete with photographs, drawings and rubbings of each of the figures described. Spatial distributions of the figures are also illustrated for the Church, Boulton, Stokes, and Brickyard Hill sites.

The last fourth of *Gabriola: Petroglyph Island* is dedicated to a more general discussion of rock art and its conservation. This shift begins with an introduction to The Gabriola Museum and Petroglyph Park. Opened in 1997, the goal of the park is to provide a place for the public to view, photograph, and make rubbings of "petroglyphs" (not originals, but cement slabs containing reproductions copied from rubbings of the original petroglyphs). The issue of what is the best way of protecting these sites is addressed in the brief chapter on protection. As a warning, the authors include examples from other parts of the world that either aren't protective enough or are protective but detract from the aesthetics of the rock art. The final chapter is a brief foray into speculation of the motivation behind the carving of petroglyphs and includes examples of some of the more common theories such as the recording of legends, myths, or significant events, or an association of an individual with the spirit world.

Mary and Ted Bentley capture the essence of the book in one phrase: "While scholarly research can yield important insights into their meaning, a few moments of solitude at any one of the sites brings its own meaning and joy" (p.1). The Bentleys are not archaeologists and the book is free of jargon and esoteric interpretation. Instead, the authors offer excellent descriptions of the petroglyphs accompanied by clear photographs, rubbings and drawings with little interpretation. The few interpretations are limited to what creatures the authors feel are depicted, and each interpretation is qualified with what led them to their conclusions. This was refreshing since too many treatises on rock art are lean on clear description and heavy on obscure interpretations. *Gabriola: Petroglyph Island* is well suited to anyone with a general interest in Northwest Coast prehistory or rock art in general.

While this book appeals to a wide audience of non-archaeologists, it may also be a valuable tool for archaeologists with an

interest in petroglyphs. The more specialized audience will find useful information in the appendices. The first appendix is a compilation of the drawings according to typology and site. The second offers numerical data for each figure including dimensions, line depth and line width, as well as compass direction, carving style, and degree of preservation. A record of the recovery of each petroglyph at the Church Site is provided in the last appendix and includes the year recorded or uncovered, the type of covering, and maximum and average depths below a surface that each figure was found. With such wide appeal, *Gabriola: Petroglyph Island* is a good addition to any library.

Monica Karpiak

Monica Karpiak is currently working toward her master's degree in archaeology at Simon Fraser University. Her interests include the archaeology of pre-contact coastal British Columbia, especially in terms of settlement strategies and land use, public archaeology, and contemporary issues affecting aboriginal communities in this province.

Snug and Comfortable Quarters

The Fort Langley Journals, 1827-30

Edited by
MORAG MACLACHLAN with a
contribution by WAYNE SUTTLES

UBC Press, Vancouver, 1998. 288 pp.,
illus., apps., notes, refs., index. Price:
ISBN 0-7748-0664-8 (Hc) \$75.00;
ISBN 0-7748-0665-6 (Pb) \$19.95.

FOR MANY RESEARCHERS, including archaeologists, investigating the early contact period of the Pacific Northwest, historical documents provide important sources of data and contextual evidence. Especially significant are those records that contain comparatively good ethnohistoric descriptions of contact-period Native American societies and cultures. Examples of such sources include journals kept by early explorers and fur traders, who both observed and interacted with these societies on a first-hand basis. The ethno-

graphic information contained in the Fort Langley journals was, in fact, used extensively by Wilson Duff (1952) in his study of the Upper Stó:lō peoples. The publication of *The Fort Langley Journals, 1827-30*, a volume in the "Pioneers of British Columbia" series by UBC Press, finally makes accessible these significant Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) records. An added benefit in this book is a detailed discussion of the ethnographic significance of the Fort Langley journals by Dr. Wayne Suttles, which both supplements and comments on the ethnohistoric data found in these documents.

The Fort Langley journals consist of five separate documents written over a period of roughly four years, dating between 27 June 1827 and 10 July 1831, relating to the first HBC post (Fort Langley I) established at Derby Reach on the lower Fraser River (Porter 1997:6). These documents consist of four journals, a letter book, and notes kept by three HBC officials at Fort Langley: George Barnston (1827-28), James McMillan (1828-29), and Archibald McDonald (1828-31). The editor was able to locate and obtain the original records from both the British Columbia Archives and the Hudson's Bay Company Archives in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba. The editing and deciphering of these records were a challenge, especially considering that they were written by three different hands, each with a distinct nuance of penmanship, grammar, and spelling. Maclachlan has done an admirable job in editing these documents for this book, making these journals both readable and cohesive. Each document included in the book is prefaced by a brief introduction to the author or authors of the particular record. These biographical accounts contain important historical information that provides a greater appreciation of the particular document within a wider context.

Each HBC post was required to keep a daily account of the weather, visitors, and sundry activities conducted by HBC personnel in and around the post, and of transactions between the HBC and local Native Americans. For the archaeologist, these records offer a plethora of interesting and useful data on fur trade lifeways. In the earlier entries, various aspects of the construction and layout of the fort stockade and buildings, structure mainte-

nance, modifications, and improvements are described. The daily recording of these construction activities provides important chronological data on the architectural development of Fort Langley. Construction-related activities, however, were only a part of the tasks described for the HBC personnel at Fort Langley. Other important activities conducted at this post include forest clearance, subsistence-related tasks (hunting, trapping, and horticulture), on-site manufacture of items and hardware (i.e., blacksmithing, barrel making), fish processing, the comings and goings of various Native American and European visitors, and trading details. All transactions that occurred during the period covered by these journals were recorded. These generally note the number and species of pelts or skins obtained, or number and weight of fish purchased. Some entries record the exchange values of pelts or fish in European items, and one can track the fluctuating costs of transactions. At times this exchange information has been presented in table form by the post's clerk; for example, there is a table entitled, "Statement of Salmon Trade at Fort Langley from 10th to 20th Aug. 1829" (p. 124).

On the frontier, trading posts like Fort Langley functioned as loci of "civilized" European behaviour within a still largely "savage" North American wilderness. They were situated at the changing interface between traditional Native American lifeways and the emerging European economic hegemony that would eventually subsume them. Both Fort Langley and the Pacific Northwest fur trade were tied into the capitalist world-system, and the trading community at the post reflected this cosmopolitan milieu, consisting of various interacting ethnicities. Individuals of European ancestry, such as Scottish, English, Irish, and Orkney, are listed, as are French Canadian, Metis, Woodland Cree, and Iroquois. Native Hawaiians, then called "Kanakas," also lived and worked at the fort, illustrating the links to the Pacific Rim trade of the period and the Fraser Valley. However, the major ethnic group in whose territory Fort Langley was established was the local Mainland Halq'eméylem (Coast Salishan) speaking peoples of the lower Fraser, as well as Salishan groups from Island Halq'eméylem, Puget Sound, and Squamish

nations. Some Kwakwaka'wakw (Southern Kwakiutl) groups also occasionally ventured into the lower Fraser. The survival and viability of Fort Langley depended upon the good relations between the HBC personnel and the coastal First Nations.

The contribution by Wayne Suttles on the ethnographic significance of these journals is a welcome addition to this book (pp. 163-210). In this chapter he provides a detailed overview of the type of anthropological data contained in these documents, as well as an evaluation of certain omissions (such as gambling). Topics discussed by Suttles include a section on the Native peoples (year-round residents, seasonal visitors, traders, and raiders), domestic life, subsistence, social organization, ceremonial and ritual life, hostile interaction (murder, revenge, and warfare), slavery, and European influence on traditional Native American lifeways.

The journals in this book are presented in chronological order, with author and covering dates given in the page headers to prevent confusion. The text is well illustrated, with 21 pictures and drawings and five maps that aid the reader. At the end of the text the editor has added five appendices (A-E) which consist of supplementary documents and information. This book is strongly recommended for those readers interested in the fur trade era in the Pacific Northwest and early contact period history of British Columbia. For those that may be hesitant to pay the hardcover cost, UBC Press has also published an affordable paperback edition of this book.

Robbin Chatan

Reference

- Duff, Wilson. 1952. *The Upper Stalo Indians of the Fraser Valley, British Columbia. Anthropology in British Columbia Memoirs Volume 1.* Provincial Museum, Victoria.
- Porter, Jack. 1997. Fort Langley National Historic Site: A Review of Archaeological Investigations. *The Midden* 29(1):6-9.

Robbin Chatan received his MA in archaeology from the University of Calgary in 1992 and is currently working towards his doctorate in archaeology at Simon Fraser University. His interests include historical archaeology, and he has worked on projects in Alberta (Bar U Ranch National Historic Site), British Columbia (McLean Mill National Historic Site), and Fiji (Levuka).

MARJORIE HALPIN

MARJORIE MYERS HALPIN, an anthropologist and authority on northwest coast art, died in June aged 63. An associate professor at UBC, author, teacher, and lifelong scholar, she was northwest coast curator at the Museum of Anthropology (MOA).

Halpin helped bring visually striking northwest art to world prominence, and her doctoral thesis on Tsimshian crests used as family emblems, completed in 1973, is still considered a landmark study.

“With Marjorie’s death we have lost an outstanding scholar and curator who combined a sharp and penetrating intelligence with a sensitive and discerning eye,” says MOA Director Ruth Philips. “She was a strong personality and a dedicated teacher who enjoyed debate and matching wits with others. We are all going to miss her very much.”

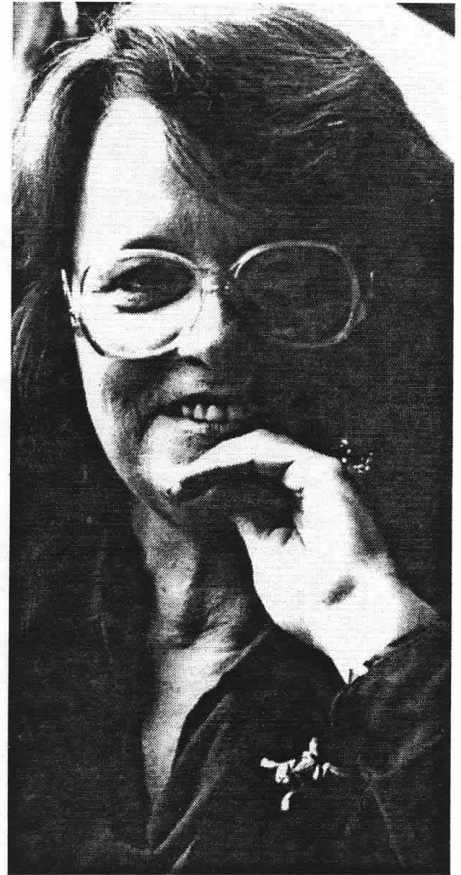
Halpin was known for her contributions to the MOA’s use of visible storage, which ensured visitors would have a larger grasp of the significance of the art on display. And she worked extensively with such aboriginal artists as Bill Reid, Dorothy Grant, Robert Davidson, and Ron Hamilton.

She worked at the Smithsonian Institution for five years before emigrating to Vancouver in 1968 for her doctoral studies. Her books include the best-selling *Totem Poles: An Illustrated Guide* and *Potlatch at Gitsegukla: The 1945 Notebooks of William Beynon*. She was treasurer on the first board of the Canadian Ethnology Society, which later became the Canadian Anthropology Society.

At the time of her death, Halpin was working on projects on aboriginal artists Dorothy Grant and Ron Hamilton. Two months before her death, she was invited to give a paper at a conference in Paris on Claude Levi-Strauss, another world-renowned anthropologist, who sat on a panel at which she gave her keynote paper.

Halpin died at home in White Rock and is survived by her adopted daughter, Lisa, and grandson, Ryan.

Bruce Mason, Public Affairs, UBC



DEBITAGE

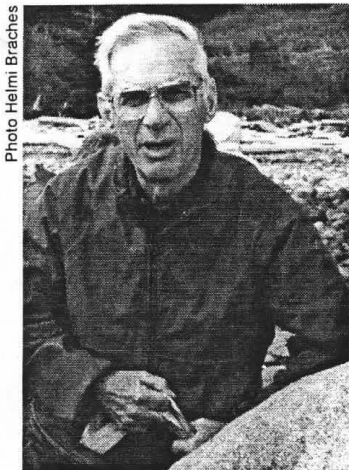


Photo Helmi Braches
Jim Lee on an ASBC trip to Quadra Island, 1993.

Former ASBC President JAMES W. LEE was recognized earlier this year by the University of the West Indies in Kingston, Jamaica, for his contributions to the archaeological research of Jamaica. Beginning in 1959, Jim recorded and mapped hundreds of Arawak (Taino) archaeological sites across the island and recently donated an assemblage of 29,000 surface-collected artifacts to the university’s Archaeology Lab in the Department of History.

The Midden is looking for a new FIELD EDITOR to compile Field Notes from academics, consulting archaeologists, and First Nations. Contact Heather Myles at (604) 274-4294 for further details.

The MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY’s special 50th anniversary book, *Objects and Expressions: Celebrating the Collections of the Museum of Anthropology*, was recently awarded a Printing Industries of America, Inc. Certificate of Merit for the book’s unique visual presentation.

The BRITISH COLUMBIA HERITAGE TRUST has announced its scholarships and student prizes program for 2001. Applications must be received by 16 February 2001 for Scholarships and 28 February 2001 for student prizes. Further information and application forms are available on the British Columbia Heritage Trust’s web page at <http://www.heritage.gov.bc.ca/trust/scholar.htm>.

PERMITS

ISSUED BY THE ARCHAEOLOGY BRANCH

APRIL - JULY 2000

The assistance of Ray Kenny (Manager, Assessment and Planning Section) and Alan Riches (Branch Secretary) in providing this information is gratefully acknowledged. A number of recurrent abbreviations may not be familiar to many readers of *The Midden*. Most importantly, the following abbreviations refer to specific Permit types: ALT = Alteration; INS = Inspection; INV = Investigation. The most common of these are "AIA" = Archaeological Impact Assessment, "MoF" = Ministry of Forests, "SBFEP" = Small Business Forest Enterprise Program, "MoTH" = Ministry of Transportation and Highways, and "CMT" = Culturally Modified Tree. Several forest industry abbreviations occur, such as "CP," which means Cutting Permit, "FD" for Forest District, "FL" is Forest Licence, "TSL" refers to Timber Supply Licence, "TSA" is Timber Sales Area, "TFL" means Tree Farm Licence, and "TL" is Timber Licence. Less often, the following terms may appear in legal descriptions: "LD" is for Land District, "DL" refers to District Lot, "Sec" means Section, "Tp" is short for Township, "Rge" means Range, and "r/w" is short for right-of-way.

2000-101	Jean Bussey	INS	Site inventory and AIA of any new developments proposed for BC Gas Southern Crossing Pipeline r/w, including new access roads or upgrades, work/storage areas, gravel pits, minor divergences to assessed pipeline r/w, and other ancillary developments along the pipeline route from Yahk to Oliver
2000-102	Douglas Hudson	INV	Site inventory and research excavations at DkRn 005 (Six Mile Site), located on W side of Lillooet River, 5 km upstream from head of Harrison Lake
2000-103	Martin Handly	INS	AIA of Pope and Talbot, MoF/SBFEP and other licensees' forestry operations within the Boundary FD
2000-104	Chris Grant	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within EkSt 14 by Western Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations on the W shore of Owikeno Lake
2000-105	Dave Hall	INS	AIA of Crestbrook Forest Industries' forestry operations in FL A18978, CP 163; FL A1878, CP 173, 174, 176, and 183, and; Woodlot WO448, within the Invermere FD
2000-106	Rod McFarlane	ALT	Alterations to part of DgRs 011 by construction of a single-family residence at 1007 Pacific Drive, Tsawwassen, Municipality of Delta
2000-107	Richard Gilbert	INS	AIA of MoF and other licensees' forestry operations within the Prince George FD
2000-108	Phil Hobler	INS	AIA for proposed quarry and bulk-loading terminal in DL 33, Coast LD, Rge 3, located at Sutlej Point, S side of Bentinck Arm, immediately W of the mouth of the Bella Coola River
2000-109	Sandra Sauer	INV	Excavations at DjPv 40 (Wild Horse Creek/Fisherville Town Historic Site), located on the NW side of Wild Horse Creek approximately 1 km upstream from its confluence with Brewery Creek, wholly or partially within DL 1782, Kootenay LD
2000-110	Samuel Lam	ALT	Alterations to DgRs 009 by demolition and removal of an existing structure and construction of a single-family residence on Lot 593, Sec 3 & 4, Tp 5, NWD, Plan 50444, at 704 Tsawwassen Beach Road
2000-111	Amber Ridington	INV	Systematic data recovery from HcRq 036, 037, and -039, located N of Charlie Lake on E side of Stoddart Creek, along Anderson Exploration Ltd.'s pipeline from wellsite 8-23-85-20 to Tie-in Plan 29947, on NTS map 94-A-6
2000-112	Bruce Ball	INS	AIA for a 2 ha residential lot and floating dock adjacent to the SW of DL 5696, on N shore of Sawmill Lake
2000-113	Martin Handly	INS	AIA of Tolko Industries and other licensees' forestry operations within the Salmon Arm FD
2000-114	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA of Weyerhaeuser (North Island Timberlands) forestry operations within TFL 39, Campbell River FD
2000-115	Jennifer Jackson	INS	AIA of Riverside Forest Products, Lignum Ltd., Jackpine Forest Products and other licensees' forestry operations within the Chilcotin FD
2000-116	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA of International Forest Products (West Coast Operations) forestry operations within TFL 54 and Mooyah Bay, Vernon Bay, and Effingham Inlet chart areas, South Island FD
2000-117	Rob Lackowicz	INS	AIA of MoF, Atco Lumber Ltd., and other licensees' forestry operations within the Arrow, Kootenay Lake, and Columbia FDs

2000-118	Marianne Berkey	INS	AIA of Canadian Forest Products, Jackpine Forest Products, Slocan Forest Products, Weldwood of Canada, West Fraser Mills, and other licensees' forestry operations within the Quesnel FD
2000-119	Normand Canuel	NS	AIA of Canadian Forest Products and other licensees' forestry operations within the Morice FD
2000-120	Normand Canuel	INS	AIA of Canadian Forest Products and other licensees' forestry operations within the Fort St. James FD
2000-121	Normand Canuel	INS	AIA of Canadian Forest Products and other licensees' forestry operations within the Quesnel FD
2000-122	Normand Canuel	INS	Archaeological inventory within selected areas of SW portion of Fort St. James FD and adjacent portions of the Vanderhoof and Lakes FDs, between Stuart and Babine lakes
2000-123	Normand Canuel	INS	Archaeological inventory study within selected areas of the Fort St. James FD
2000-124	Brent Persello	ALT	Alterations to EbRj 154 by proposed construction of new Thompson River bridge and approaches, located between Fraser and Main streets, and N of Seventh Avenue, within the Town of Lytton
2000-125	Brian Pegg	INS	Archaeological assessments of MoF, Ainsworth Lumber, Weldwood of Canada, and other licensees' forestry operations within the 100 Mile House FD
2000-126	John Maxwell	INS	AIA of Weyerhaeuser forestry operations in the South Island FD, within asserted Hupacasath traditional territory including overlap with Tseshaht traditional territory
2000-127	Dave Hall	INS	AIA of Crestbrook Forest Industries Ltd.'s forestry operations within FL A19040, CP 329, CP 354, and CP 360, Block 591, Cranbrook FD
2000-128	Rob Field	INS	AIA of Slocan Group (Vavenby Division), Weyerhaeuser (Vavenby Division), and other licensees' forestry operations within the Clearwater FD
2000-129	Geordie Howe	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP and other licensees' forestry operations within the Vanderhoof FD
2000-130	Karen Preckel	INS	AIA of DWB Forestry Services and other licensees' forestry operations within the 100 Mile House FD
2000-131	Bruce Ball	INS	AIA of Skeena Sawmills and West Fraser Mills Ltd.'s forestry operations in the Silver Creek area, North Coast FD
2000-132	Richard Gilbert	INS	Archaeological inventory of selected traditional use areas within the asserted traditional territory of the Lheidli T'enneh Band
2000-133	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of Gwa'Sala-Nakwaxda'xw Timber Corporation's forestry operations within FL A55510, Blocks SE 1 - 13 and possible block amendments in CP 1 within Seymour Inlet, and Blocks S3, S4, S6, S7, S8, S10, S13, S14, S15, S17 in the Saghalie Creek drainage, approximately 50 km NE of Port Hardy
2000-134	Robert Muir	INS	AIA of Tolko Industries, Slocan Forest Products, Canadian Forest Products Ltd.'s and other licensees' forestry operations within the Quesnel FD
2000-135	Dave Schaepe	INS	AIA for Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada's proposed artificial spawning channels, vicinity of Pierce Creek, Chilliwack River valley
2000-136	John Maxwell	INS	Inventory of selected portions of Laredo Sound, including Higgins Passage, Kitasu Bay and Meyers Passage, on the Central Coast W of Klemtu
2000-137	Richard Gilbert	INS	AIA for proposed BCALC sale of Blocks A, B and C of DL 7144 and DL 6982, Cassiar District, located on the W shore of Takla Lake N of White Bluff
2000-138	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of Federated Co-operatives, Evans Forest Products and other licensees' forestry operations within the Salmon Arm FD
2000-139	Bruce Low	INS	AIA of Crestbrook Forest Industries (Canal Flat Operations) and other possible licensees' forestry operations in the S half of the Invermere FD within the asserted traditional territory of the Ktunaxa-Kinbasket Tribal Council
2000-140	Robert Lackowicz	INS	AIA of Gorman Brothers Ltd. and other licensees' forestry operations within the Penticton FD
2000-141	Dave Schaepe	INS	AIA of Tamihi Logging Co. Ltd.'s forestry operations within TSL A20542, Block 2001, on Ford Mtn., Chilliwack River valley, Chilliwack FD
2000-142	Martin Handly	INS	AIA of Gorman Brothers, Tolko Industries (Lavington Division), MoF, and other licensees' forestry operations within the Vernon FD
2000-143	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA of two proposed CNR siding extensions in the North Thompson River valley
2000-144	Geordie Howe	INS	AIA of International Forest Products (Empire Logging Division) and other licensees' forestry operations within TFL 38, FL A19209, Squamish FD

2000-145	Karl Hutchings	INS	AIA of Canadian Natural Resources Ltd.'s proposed pipeline r/w from b-70-F, 94 H/3 to d-79-F, 94 H/3, NE BC
2000-146	Rob Vincent	INS	AIA of forestry operations within the North Coast FD
2000-147	Dana Lepofsky	INV	Site inventory and excavations of 5 archaeological sites in the Burrard Inlet - Indian Arm area: DhRr 15 and DhRr 20 on Burrard Inlet IR#3 W of Dollarton; the portion of DhRr 18 within Strathcona Park in Deep Cove; DiRr 16 on the larger of the Twin Islands on the E side of Indian Arm; and DiRr 18 at the N end of Indian Arm, E of the Indian River
2000-148	Ian Kuijt	INV	Excavation of site DkQi 001, DkQi 002 and DkQi 003, located at the narrows of the Slocan River, 1.5 to 3.0 km N of Lemon Creek
2000-149	Susan Woods	INS	AIA of TFL Forest Ltd. (Johnstone Strait Operations, Middlepoint/North Island region and Beaver Cove Operations) forestry operations, including TFL 47, FL A20913, TL TO532 and TL TO083, within Port McNeill and Campbell River FDs
2000-150	Rob Wondrasek	INS	AIA of Coastal Oil & Gas Canada, PetroCanada Oil and Gas, Union Pacific Resources, and unidentified petrochemical producers' developments within the non-overlapping portion of Prophet River First Nation's asserted traditional territory
2000-151	Rob Wondrasek	INS	AIA of Suncor Energy, Husky Oil Operations, and other possible petrochemical producers operating within NTS map-sheets 94 A/4-6, 11-13, 94 B/1-3, 6-11, 13-16, and 94 G/1-4, NE BC
2000-152	Tania Phillips	ALT	Alterations to CMTs within EaSt 13 and CMTs 1, 2, 4-11 within DISs 31 by International Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations in Blocks 109 and 110, both within the Cachalot Inlet Operating Area of FL A19232, Campbell River FD
2000-153	Beth Hrychuk	INS	Post-harvest AIA of selected areas within the Willow Creek Project operating area S of Chetwynd, per Project Approval Certificate #M98-01 issued pursuant to the Environmental Assessment Act
2000-154	Andrew Mason	INS	AIA for DL 1371, Openit Peninsula, Clayoquot Sound, Vancouver Island
2000-155	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of Amoco Canada Petroleum Company, AEC Oil and Gas, Talisman Energy, and other licensees' petrochemical developments in NE BC
2000-156	Bruce Low	INS	AIA of West Fraser Mills, Fraser Lake Saw Mills, and other licensees' forestry operations within the Lakes FD
2000-157	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of Riverside Forest Products and other licensees' forestry operations within the Vernon FD
2000-158	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of Gorman Brothers Logging, Weyerhaeuser Canada, and other licensees' forestry operations within the Pentiction FD
2000-159	R.G. Matson	INV	Excavations at EkSa 36, located between Big Eagle (Choelquoit) Lake and Chilko River near Henry's Crossing
2000-160	Bruce Low	INS	AIA of West Fraser Mills, Fraser Lake Saw Mills, and other licensees' forestry operations within the Vanderhoof FD
2000-161	Stan Copp	INS	Post-impact AIA of DiRc 66, on the Princeton Golf Course in the area of proposed tee #14 and other development areas, all within DL 1091, SDYD, approximately 2 km E of Princeton
2000-162	Andrew Martindale	INV	Inventory of the lower Skeena River watershed between the Pacific Ocean and Exchamsiks River, and excavations at GaTh 2, GbTh 2, and GbTh 12
2000-163	Stan Copp	INS	AIA for DL 1592s, SDYD (except Plan A307), Allenby Lake, S of Princeton
2000-164	Michael Klassen	INV	Site inventory and excavations at FbRn 8 and FbRn 26, within Soda Creek IR#1
2000-165	Rico Jorimann	ALT	Alterations to CMTs #1-184, 187-196, and A1-A120 at GdTc-58, and CMTs #197-304, and 500-507 at GdTc 59 by Bell Pole Company's forestry operations within blocks 145617 and 145621, FL A16836, Kalum FD
2000-166	Karl Hutchings	INS	Inventory and AIA for proposed MoTH Teko Gravel Pit and existing gravel reserve located within Rge 18, Tp 82, Sec 27, 28, 33, and 34, on the S side of the Peace River W of its confluence with the Pine River, NE BC
2000-167	Hugh Middleton	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP, Crestbrook Forest Industries (Sparwood, Elko and Cranbrook Operations), Galloway Lumber Co., and other licensees' within the Cranbrook FD
2000-168	Gail Wada	INS	AIA of International Forest Products and other licensees' forestry operations within those portions of the Chilliwack FD lying within the asserted traditional territories of the Boothroyd, Boston Bar, and Spuzzum First Nations
2000-169	Ron Hemrich	ALT	Alterations to DkSf 19 by construction of a private residence at 2315 Comox Avenue, Lot B, Sec 3, Comox District Plan 49201, within the town of Comox

2000-170	Ken Schwab	INS	AIA of Encal Energy Ltd. and other petrochemical producers' developments within delineated areas on NTS map sheets 94 A/01, 02, 06-16, 94 H/01-09, 94 G/01, and 94 B/16, NE BC
2000-171	Norman Pearson	ALT	Alterations to DcRu 30 (Coffin Island) at the foot of Roberts Street, within the City of Victoria, to assist the Songhees FN in the recovery and culturally appropriate disposition of human skeletal remains and objects disturbed by uncontrolled and unauthorized excavation by persons unknown
2000-172	Gabriella Prager	INS	AIA for proposed improvements to Hwy 1 between the E gate of Mount Revelstoke National Park and the W gate of Yoho National Park
2000-173	Richard Brolly	INS	AIA for proposed residential developments at 4514 NW Marine Drive and 4515 Belmont Avenue, Vancouver, within the Locarno Beach Site, DhRt 6
2000-174	Gabriella Prager	INS	AIA of Weyerhaeuser Canada (Okanagan Falls Division) forestry operations in the Penticton and Boundary FDs
2000-175	Peter Dady	INS	AIA for house demolition and proposed subdivision on Lot B, Sec 8, Rge 3 E, North Saanich District, Plan 50765 at 9506 Lochside Drive, within the recorded bounds of DdRu 4
2000-176	Doris Zibauer	INS	AIA of Anderson Exploration, Canadian Natural Resources, Coastal Oil & Gas Canada, Remington Energy, and other oil/gas producers' petrochemical developments within the asserted traditional territories of the Fort Nelson and Prophet River First Nations, NE BC
2000-177	Doris Zibauer	INS	AIA of Anderson Exploration, Canadian Natural Resources, Coastal Oil & Gas Canada, Remington Energy, and other oil/gas producers' petrochemical developments within the asserted traditional territories of the Saulteau and West Moberly First Nations, NE BC
2000-178	Arlene Yip	INS	AIA of Lignum Ltd., Riverside Forest Products (Soda Creek Division), and West Fraser Mills' forestry operations within the asserted traditional territory of the Tl'esqox FN, Williams Lake FD
2000-179	Tony Hewer	INS	AIA for 23 DFO lighthouses and associated facilities throughout coastal BC
2000-180	Gabriella Prager	INS	AIA of Slocan Forest Products Ltd.'s forestry operations in the Fort Nelson and Fort St. John FDs
2000-181	Doris Zibauer	INS	AIA of MoF and other licensees' forestry operations within the Kamloops FD
2000-182	Owen Grant	INS	AIA of International Forest Products, Weyerhaeuser, Tashwin Resources, and other licensees' forestry operations within the South Island FD
2000-183	Bruce Low	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP, Crestbrook Forest Industries (Canal Flats Operations) and other licensees' forestry operations in the N half of the Invermere FD
2000-184	Michael Mitchell	ALT	Alterations to EhSx 1 by removal of contaminated soils within Crown Land on Egg Island, Rge 2, Coast District
2000-185	Robert Howie	ALT	Alterations to CMTs #1-54 and 65-74 in DISs-34, CMTs #2 and 3 in DISs 35, CMTs #1-20 and 22-55 in DISr 46, CMTs #1-6 in DISr 47, and CMTs #4-7 by Hecate Logging Ltd.'s forestry operations in Blocks P31, J135A, PU1, PU2, and J135B, respectively, all within FL A19236, Port Eliza Inlet area of Campbell River FD
2000-186	Tony Hewer	INS	AIA of Skeena Cellulose Inc.'s forestry operations within Kispiox FD and within CP 59-1 and 71-4, Bulkley FD
2000-187	Dennis Moore	ALT	Alterations to DeRt 41 by construction of a single-family dwelling on Lot 4, Plan VIP53829, Sec 21, Pender Island, Cowichan District
2000-188	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA of BC Hydro's proposed Georgia Strait Pipeline Crossing, beginning at the point of the submarine landing between Hatch Point and Boatswain Bank, N of Mill Bay, and extending about 15 km W to the tie-in with Vancouver Island Natural Gas Mainline W of Shawnigan Lake
2000-189	Walt Kowal	INS	AIA of a 700 m-long forestry access road to L4867, SE of Brittany Lake in the Chilcotin FD
2000-190	Jeff Bailey	INS	AIA for a proposed residential subdivision and access road on DL 1060, except Plans 9062 and H10420, Lillooet District, S of Clinton
2000-191	Jason Harris	ALT	Inventory in the Scoop Lake, Kechika River, and Muncho Lake areas, NE BC
2000-192	Darrell Burak	ALT	Alterations to DjPx 024, 025, 026, and 027 by clearing and development of the City of Kimberley Golf Course development on Lot 4045, Lot 10368, Lot 6072, and DL 2377, 6 km SE of the city of Kimberley

2000-193	Lindsay Oliver	INV	Archaeological examination and necessary conservation measures related to accidentally found human skeletal remains exposed at 2 localities on the E bank of the North Thompson River; Archaeology Branch file 2000-6B (vicinity Kealty Road near Vinsulla) and file 2000-7B (vicinity of Sadler Brown Road and EgRb 006 near McLure)
2000-194	Karl Hutchings	INS	AIA of Rick's Nova Scotia Co.'s petrochemical developments within NTS mapsheets 94 H/1 and H/2, within Doig River FN asserted traditional territory, NE BC
2000-195	Eric McLay	INS	Site inventory of the interior of Valdes Island, including limited test excavations at selected sites
2000-196	Bruce Low	INS	AIA of MoF/SBFEP, Evans Forest Products, and other licensees' forestry operations in the Columbia FD
2000-197	Martin Handly	INV	Systematic data recovery at DgQr 303, within the BC Gas Southern Crossing Pipeline r/w between Rock Creek and Midway on the SW bank of the Kettle River
2000-198	Hugh Middleton	INS	AIA of Purcell Resources and Alberta Energy Company's gas wells and ancillary facilities in the Elk Valley, SE BC
2000-199	Dave Dobi	ALT	Alterations to CMTs #2, 3, 12-18, 108, and 112 within EfRm 009, by Ainsworth Lumber Company Ltd.'s forestry operations in Block 61, CP 100, FL A18700, in the lower McKay Creek drainage NW of the Fraser River, Lillooet FD
2000-200	Dave Dobi	ALT	Alterations to EfRm 010, by Ainsworth Lumber Company Ltd.'s forestry operations in Block 4, CP 100, FL A18700, in the lower McKay Creek drainage NW of the Fraser River, Lillooet FD

EXHIBITS

MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Gathering Strength: New Generations in Northwest Coast Art Permanent installation, Gallery 3, "50th Anniversary Gallery"

To mark the Museum of Anthropology's 50th anniversary in 1999, a new gallery was constructed that highlights the richness of Northwest Coast art, both past and present. The exhibit features contemporary weavings, basketry, metalwork, and carvings, many of which echo features of older pieces on display in the museum's Great Hall. Computer terminals throughout the exhibit provide vital information about the original context and uses of the objects on display.

For further information contact the Museum of Anthropology at (604) 822-5087 or check out their Web site at www.moa.ubc.ca.

LECTURES

ASBC Nanaimo Branch – 2000 Fall Lecture Series

The Nanaimo Branch of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia holds monthly lectures on Friday evenings from 7:00 to 9:00 pm. They are held at Malaspina University-College in Building 356, Room 111. Lectures are free to members and cost \$5 for non-members. For more information check out their web site at www.geocities.com/RainForest/5433/.

NOVEMBER 10 LANAAK: A WET SITE IN ALASKA (KATHRYN BERNICK)

DECEMBER 8 FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY (SARA YOSHIDA)

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Compiled by Heather Myles

*indicates illustrated article

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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Ames, Kenneth M., and Herbert D.G. Maschner. 2000. *Peoples of the Northwest Coast: Their Archaeology and Prehistory*. Thames and Hudson, New York. ISBN 0-500-28110-6 (Pb) US\$24.95.

Delson, Eric, Ian Tattersall, John Van Couvering, and Alison S. Brooks. 1999. *Encyclopedia of Human Evolution and Prehistory*. 2nd ed. Garland Publishing, London. ISBN 0-8153-1696-8 £125.00.

Dixon, E. James. 1999. *Bones, Boats, and Bison: Archaeology and the First Colonization of North America*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque (distributed by UBC Press, Vancouver). ISBN 0-8263-2138-0 (Pb) \$37.95.

Ellis, Linda (Ed.). 1999. *Archaeological Method and Theory: An Encyclopedia*. Garland Publishing, London. ISBN 0-8153-1305-5 (Hc) £140.00.

Fagan, Brian M. 2000. *Ancient North America: The Archaeology of a Continent*. 3rd ed. Thames and Hudson, New York. ISBN 0-500-28148-3 (Pb) US\$32.00.

Gibbon, Guy. 1998. *Archaeology of Prehistoric Native America: An Encyclopedia*. Garland Publishing, New York. ISBN 0-815-30725-X (Hc) US\$165.00.

Gould, Richard. 2000. *Archaeology and the Social History of Ships*. Cambridge University Press, New York. ISBN 0-521-56103-5 (Hc) US\$74.95 or ISBN 0-521-56789-0 (Pb) US\$29.95.

Kooyman, Brian P. 2000. *Understanding Stone Tools and Archaeological Sites*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. ISBN 0-8263-2300-6 (Hc) US\$39.95.

Messenger, Phyllis Mauch (Ed.). 1999. *The Ethics of Collecting Cultural Property: Whose Culture? Whose Property?* 2nd ed. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque (distributed by UBC Press, Vancouver). ISBN 0-8263-2125-9 (Pb) \$29.95.

O'Brien, Michael J., and R. Lee Lyman. 1999. *Seriation, Stratigraphy, and Index Fossils: The Backbone of Archaeological Dating*. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, Norwell MA. ISBN 0-306-46152-8 (Hc) US\$59.95.

O'Brien, Michael J., and R. Lee Lyman. 2000. *Applying Evolutionary Archaeology: A Systematic Approach*. Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, Norwell MA. ISBN 0-306-46253-2 (Hc) US\$125.00 or ISBN 0-306-46254-0 (Pb) US\$49.50.

Orton, Clive. 2000. *Sampling in Archaeology*. Cambridge University Press, New York. ISBN 0-521-56226-0 (Hc) US\$74.95 or ISBN 0-521-56666-5 (Pb) US\$27.95.

Renfrew, Colin, and Paul Bahn. 2000. *Archaeology: Theories, Methods and Practice*, Third Edition. Thames and Hudson, New York. ISBN 0-500-28147-5 (Pb) US\$32.00.

Ethnology

Anderson, Margaret, and Marjorie Halpin. eds. 2000. *Potlatch at Gitsegukla: William Beynon's 1945 Field Notebooks*. UBC Press, Vancouver. ISBN 0-7748-0743-1 (Hc) \$85.00, (Pb) \$29.95.

Boyd, Robert. 1999. *The Coming of the Spirit of Pestilence: Introduced Infectious Diseases and Population Decline among Northwest Indians, 1774-1874*. UBC Press, Vancouver. ISBN 0-7748-0755-5 (Hc) \$75.00.

Cole, Douglas. 1999. *Franz Boas: The Early Years, 1858-1906*. University of Washington Press, Seattle. ISBN 0-295-97903-8 (Hc) US\$50.00.

De Laguna, Frederica. 1999. *Travels among the Dena: Exploring Alaska's Yukon Valley*. A McLellan Book (distributed by University of Washington Press, Seattle). ISBN 0-295-97902-X (Hc) US\$29.95.

Fienup-Riordan, Ann (Ed.). 1999. *Where the Echo Began and Other Oral Traditions from Southwestern Alaska*. University of Alaska Press (distributed by University of Washington Press, Seattle). ISBN 1-889963-03-8 (Hc) US\$39.95.

Marles, Robin J., Christina Clavelle, Leslie Monteleone, Natalie Tays and Donna Burns. 1999. *Aboriginal Plant Use in Canada's Northwest Boreal Forest*. UBC Press, Vancouver. ISBN 0-7748-0737-7 (Hc) \$75.00.

Sioui, Georges E. 1999. *Huron-Wendat: The Heritage of the Circle*. UBC Press, Vancouver. ISBN 0-7748-0714-8 (Hc) \$75.00.

Turnbaugh, William A., and Sarah Peabody Turnbaugh. *Basket Tales of the Grandmothers: American Indian Baskets in Myth and Legend*. University of Washington Press, Seattle. ISBN 0-9628314-1-7 (Pb) US\$29.95.

Wright, James V. 1999. *A History of the Native People of Canada, Volume II (1,000 B.C. - A.D. 500)*. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Ottawa (distributed by UBC Press, Vancouver). ISBN 0-660-15952-X (Pb) \$45.00.

CONFERENCES

2000

- 11 – 14 October** **British Columbia Museums Association (BCMA) and the Western Museums Association (WMA), Conference 2000: Designing the Future Together - Victoria, British Columbia**

A summary of the conference workshops and sessions are available on the BCMA web site. Archaeology related sessions include: Sharing Our Experiences With Repatriation; Perspectives on Native Ceremonial Use of Museum Artifacts (double session).

Contact: BCMA office, suite 523 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 1T2; tel. (604) 660-0749; e-mail: bmca@museumsassn.bc.ca; Web site: www.museumsassn.bc.ca/~bcma/

- 8 – 12 November** **33rd Annual Chacmool Conference “Art for Archaeology’s Sake: Material Culture and Style Across the Disciplines” - Calgary, Alberta**

The next Chacmool Conference will bridge the gap between archaeology, art history, and material culture studies, considering shared as well as divergent ways in which objects and visual imagery are used to infer behaviour and ideology. This year’s conference is being held in collaboration with the Alberta College of Art and Design. The invited plenary speaker will be Dr. Ian Hodder. Potential topics include: Style Grammars and Material Culture; Archaeology and the Art Market; Empire and Style; Conservation vs. Preservation: Whose Aesthetics?; Regional Studies; Rock Art; Text and Image among the Classic Maya.

Contact: University of Calgary, Department of Archaeology, 2500 University Drive N.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4; tel. (403) 220-7120; e-mail: chacmool@ucalgary.ca; Web site: www.ucalgary.ca/UofC/faculties/SS/ARKY/Dept_Files/conference.html

- 24 – 26 November** **9th Annual BC Archaeology Forum**
Westbank First Nation, Kelowna, British Columbia

Contact: Roxanne Lindley, Westbank First Nation, 301-515 Highway 97 South, Kelowna, BC, V1Z 3J2; tel. 1-877-388-4999; fax (250) 769-4377

2001

- 3 – 6 January** **Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), 102nd Annual Meeting**
San Diego, California, USA

Information regarding the AIA Annual Meeting be posted on the AIA Web site as details are finalized.

Contact: AIA headquarters, Boston University, 656 Beacon Street, Boston, MA, 02215-2006; tel. (617) 353-9361; fax (617) 353-6550; e-mail: aia@bu.edu; Web site: www.archaeological.org

- 18 – 22 April** **Society for American Archaeology (SAA), 66th Annual Meeting**
New Orleans, Louisiana, USA

New to the SAA Annual Meeting is an “electronic symposium” consisting of up to 16 papers that will be made available on the SAA Web site one month prior to the meeting. Participants and attendees may read papers before the meeting, allowing the entire session to be devoted to discussing issues raised by the papers.

Contact: SAA Headquarters, 900 Second St. NE #12, Washington DC, 20002-3557, USA; tel. (202) 789-8200; fax (202) 789-0284; e-mail: headquarters@saa.org; Web site: www.saa.org



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