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WET-SITE EXCAVATION AT SUNKEN VILLAGE SITE ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER





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Editorial Committee

Editor:	Bill Angelbeck angelbec@interchange.ubc.ca
Assistant Editor:	Patricia Ormerod pormerod@interchange.ubc.ca
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Dedicated to the protection of archaeological resources and the spread of archaeological knowledge.

> President Eric McLay [(250) 245-1400] asbc.president@gmail.com

Membership Kathryn Bernick asbc.membership@gmail.com

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA meetings in Vancouver featuring illustrated lectures are now generally held on the second Thursday of each month from September to June at 7:00 P.M. at the Vancouver Museum, 1100 Chestnut Street, Vancouver, BC. Details on lectures are often listed on the *Conferences & Events* page (back cover). New members and visitors are welcome. Admission is free.



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2007 — Year of the ASBC

HE ASBC PAGES

Dear ASBC Membership,

This upcoming new year offers great opportunity for the ASBC to get active about its mandate and promote archaeology and heritage conservation here in British Columbia.

I am pleased to announce that the ASBC will return to the Vancouver Museum to hold our free monthly public lecture series in Vancouver in 2007. With public lecture space in downtown Vancouver at a premium (about \$400/ night), the Vancouver Museum has generously renewed our partnership agreement providing lecture space to the ASBC at no cost for the 2007 year. The ASBC will now hold our free public lecture series at the Vancouver Museum on Thursday nights in the middle of each month.

For the past few months, Kathryn Bernick, our ASBC Membership Secretary, has been leading a committee to review the proposed ASBC bylaw amendments that were tabled at the 2006 AGM. A comprehensive, up-to-date ASBC constitution and bylaws has now been prepared based on Ministry of Finance records. Upcoming meetings with committee members from the ASBC Nanaimo and Victoria Branches will discuss how we can improve communications and enhance regional participation within the society. A report providing options to strengthen and improve the ASBC bylaws and organization will be made available for the consideration of all the ASBC membership prior to the next AGM.

Importantly, the ASBC will be working this year to create an endowment fund to benefit the future of our society. With the BC Heritage Trust funds soon depleted, we must seriously consider looking outside provincial granting organizations to continue funding our organization. Laura Pasacreta, our ASBC Treasurer, who has past experience working with other non-profit organizations and fund raising events, will be helping guide us in this new effort to seek the charity of the general public and private-sector.

The ASBC is considering many different initiatives to provide opportunities for members to get active about archaeology and heritage conservation issues in BC. With the planned redevelopment of the ASBC website, we will be soon seeking members to provide content and resources about BC archaeology to share with our membership and the general public, including current research, archaeological projects, heritage conservation issues, photographs and references, and ASBC history.

Beyond the ASBC itself, the upcoming trial of Poets Cove Resort in September 2007 will be an important event when archaeology and the provincial Heritage Conservation Act will face the public spotlight in BC. The Archaeology Branch is also expected to implement new initiatives to effectively involve local governments in the heritage planning process this year. With this increased public attention on archaeology in 2007, the ASBC must be prepared to take advantage of these extraordinary opportunities to encourage public interest in BC archaeology, create public awareness of threats to our heritage, and build greater public support for our provincial Heritage Conservation Act. In other words, I believe there is no better time for the ASBC to live up to its mandate than now in 2007.

> Eric McLay ASBC President



Controversy at Bear Mountain

Eric McLay

Archaeology became a focus of contention in BC politics and media in 2006 over First Nations' interests to protect heritage sites threatened by Bear Mountain Resort — a \$5-billion dollar 1, 400 acre resort involving over 5,500 homes, two hotels and a pair of Jack Nicklaus — designed golf courses atop Skirt Mountain, near Victoria.

In late 2005, Cheryl Bryce, Lands Manager for Songhees First Nation, and archaeologist Grant Keddie visited Skirt Mountain and contacted the Archaeology Branch to express concerns for potentially unrecorded inland archaeological sites threatened by development plans on the prominent mountain east of Goldstream Provincial Park. In February, the City of Langford supported that Bear Mountain Resort complete an archaeological impact assessment (AIA) of the property; however, the AIA study languished until local First Nations brought media attention to the small limestone karst cave atop Skirt Mountain reportedly used as a sacred bathing pool.

AIA studies have since identified at least three previously unrecorded inland shell middens and two isolated lithic scatters located atop Skirt Mountain, including a serrated projectile point that may be over 5,000 years ago. These inland sites add to other recent archaeological discoveries made on mountainous areas on Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands, such as Channel Ridge on Salt Spring Island in 2004.

It is the sacred cave, however, that has caught the public's imagination and sparked further media attention and political conflict. Bear Mountain CEO Len



Cheryl Bryce from Songhees First Nation at Skirt Mountain (Photo by author).

Barrie's reaction to First Nations' cultural concerns, admittedly, may have helped provoke such confrontation: "You know, if we want to blow up a cave and put up a hotel we will. I bought the property, I own it, we have the mining rights, so what?" (*Victoria Times Colonist*, May 25, 2006).

In November, First Nations occupied the cave entrance to protest the proposed archaeological investigation of the cave prior to Bear Mountains' construction of a new roadway. The permit methodology reportedly involved draining the water and removing the roof — a plan that would allow researchers to work safely but destroy the cave in the process. "Their methodology is insane and horrific," said Cheryl Bryce. "To damage a site to prove there might be some physical evidence — We know we used it and how sacred it is. There's evidence all round this mountain of use and occupation." (Victoria Times Colonist, November 16, 2006). The Archaeology Branch received harsh criticism in the media for not being able to adequately protect such sacred First Nations heritage sites under the provincial Heritage Conservation Act.

The Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, Michael de Jong, initiated emergency negotiations between local First Nations, Bear Mountain Resort and the City of Langford in an attempt to resolve the conflict. But further public controversy was spawned over a leaked document that purportedly involved a joint venture between Bear Mountain and First Nations to build a casino and provide other economic incentives in exchange for the destruction of the cave.

At the time of writing, Songhees and Esquimalt First Nation have signed agreements with Bear Mountain to amicably resolve the dispute (without reference to any casino), while other local First Nations, notably the Tsartlip First Nation, have protested against any agreement. The state of the cave is not presently known.

Of all the recent controversies over the destruction of heritage sites, the highprofile media events at Bear Mountain have perhaps made the largest impact on provincial policy to make an effort to improve heritage conservation in BC. Bear Mountain has provided a clear example to Victoria politicians that there is an urgent need for provincial and local governments to reduce such conflict by coordinating heritage conservation at the earliest planning stages of the land development approval



Stalactices in the sacred cave at Skirt Mountain (Photo by Cheryl Bryce).

process. Of equal importance, Bear Mountain has demonstrated to government that there is a need to meaningfully integrate First Nations into the provincial heritage conservation process to effectively address aboriginal rights and cultural interests. More broadly, the Bear Mountain controversy has publicized heritage awareness among the business community and the public to respect the Heritage Conservation Act and help protect our threatened archaeological heritage in BC.





UBC Up North

As I headed down the slight hill from the church to the dock with the fifteen other field school students and the twelve crew members I was able to pick out the two fishing boats that brought us all from our field camp to the Lax Kwalaams (Port Simpson) community. We had just finished a magnificent afternoon with the Tsimshian elders where we were treated to a fabulous lunch and were questioned about the work that had been and was going to be undertaken this past summer. It was the third week of the four-week University of British Columbia (UBC) field school held in northern BC. As we approached the ocean a familiar smell of salt and fish blew toward us and there was an incredible energy emanating from the group of students. We had all just gained an insight into BC archaeology that none of us ever could have expected. In fact, this mid-June afternoon during which no field work was conducted may have been the most educational part of the field school.

ing in the UBC field school on a remote group of islands, the Dundas Islands, approximately 40 km northwest of Prince Rupert Harbour. The field course began with a two week introduction and orientation to the greater research project and the field techniques that would be needed for the summer. A total of sixteen students participated in the course and all but two came from UBC Vancouver. One student came from UBC Okanagan and another from Malaspina University-College in Nanaimo.

The initial two-week training session was held in early May and involved a complete immersion in field archaeology at the UBC Vancouver campus. We were instructed and practiced survey, mapping, and excavation techniques and were briefed on Tsimshian heritage as this is whose past we would be trying to understand. Here we met Dr. Andrew

by Chris Ames

Martindale, one of the two head investigators of the project. The other head investigator is David Archer of the Northwest Community College located in Prince Rupert. Together Martindale and Archer have organized a three year project whose general goal is to understand the spatial distribution of archaeological material throughout the Dundas Islands using survey, mapping, and dating techniques. This past season was the second and most field intensive year of the project. In fact, the combination of a field school and largescale academic research project provided a unique experience to us students that I feel is invaluable.

The two weeks of classroom training passed quickly and was followed by a two week break until we all reunited in Prince Rupert, the logistical foundation and source of supplies for the field season. A major challenge of the field school was

I spent this past summer participat-

Above: Andrew Martindale piloting one of the skiffs and its crew to the Connell Island site.



Sue Formosa and Chris Ames working in the computer lab on 3-Dimensional map data collected by the total station crew. This day the crews were unable to leave the camp because of inclement weather so everyone spent the day working around camp.



An anchor stone found on the beach in front of one village site. The rock wall was only visible at low tide so Sue Formosa and her mapping crew had to plan ahead and work quickly to avoid being chased away by the tide.

ensuring the transport of the equipment and food needed for a group of thirty people. No small feat considering our field camp was on a small island in the middle of the Dundas region without direct access to fresh water.

The centrality of our field camp was

a critical component of the field season as we were divided into a number of small crews that worked in many different parts of the region. On a daily basis the crews would depart the field camp in small skiffs and head out onto the ocean for anywhere from a 10 to 40 minute ride to the work site for that day. The work being conducted was different for each crew as the project was organized into smaller research endeavors that contributed to the larger goal of understanding the overall spatial and temporal distribution of archaeological remains on the Dundas Islands. Researchers were present from McMaster University, UBC, the University of Victoria (Uvic), and the University of Western Ontario (UWO).

One of the primary research interests was Dr Martindale's goal to survey the entire group of islands. The plan was to document and sketch a map of every site found in the region as well as take samples for dating. To do this Dr. Martindale led a small crew that surveyed, recorded, and sketch-mapped whereas a second crew was responsible for taking samples. This crew followed behind the survey crew by about a day or two and would extract core samples from shell middens. The core samples were taken using an environmentalist's subsoil probe or ESP that removes sealed clear plastic tubes from the ground with a diameter slightly larger than a quarter. All cores were taken to the bottom of the respective shell middens and at a number of sites — this meant samples deeper than five metres below the surface. The benefit of the core-sampling technique is the relatively non-invasive and expedient manner of obtaining data of shell midden stratigraphy. Traditionally, large-scale excavation would be required to gain insight into midden stratigraphy at the depths that we were reaching with the ESP. Also, the sealed tube means that it is possible to extract dateable samples from various depths and be confident there is no contamination. At the end of the field season, the third week of July, the survey of the islands was complete and more than thirty new sites were recorded, a few of which are substantial villages but the majority found are small camp sites. Furthermore, Natalie Brewster, a PhD student from McMaster University, was able to sample shell middens with an auger at the same time as the ESP coring tool to collect faunal remains for herself and shellfish samples for Meghan Burchell who is also a PhD student from McMaster.

In addition to the survey and sampling crews, David Archer led a team that conducted detailed mapping of a number of large village sites in the region. David would take a small crew of students and identify and label all house depressions and the typical shell ridge marking the perimeter

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of large Tsimshian villages. Following the detailed ground mapping of a village, a crew of surveyors led by Sue Formosa would follow behind and digitally map the village using a total station. This allowed three-dimensional models of the sites to be created that can be used for many research purposes including David Archer's work on the spatial organization of Tsimshian communities. Another of David Archer's interests is the relationship between the surface contour of house depressions and the house floors underneath. This led to an excavation of a 1-m by 4-m trench across a house depression. The excavation was successful in that the house floor was discovered and its location in relation to the shell ridges and surface contour was mapped in detail, however, the final results are yet to be determined.

Two other research projects were being conducted in the Dundas Islands this past season, one by Duncan McLaren, a PhD student from UVic, and another by Angela Ruggles, an MA student from UBC. Duncan McLaren's interest is in the older sites on the islands and his research is based on his own detailed reconstruction of the ancient coastlines. Duncan used this information to predict at what elevations he is likely to find sites from certain times in the past and as a result his crew spent a considerable amount of time surveying high elevation terraces. Duncan located a number of potential sites that await further analysis and dates but he also undertook an excavation of a mid-elevation shell midden that will produce a considerable amount of faunal information from a time period that is little understood.

The final project the field school was involved with was Angela Ruggles' research on the use of plants in the past. Angela led two excavations in the center of house depressions in the hope of discovering hearths that are known to promote the preservation of plant material. Her preliminary analyses of her samples have produced a considerable amount of botanical remains but it is too early to know what they will tell us.

With such a wide array of projects and such little time to collect the necessary data, it was a true challenge to make the field school as educational as possible. The system that was developed saw the students rotating every few days to a new

crew allowing us all to experience every aspect of the larger project. This made for an exciting four weeks of field work that introduced me and my newly made friends to the field techniques of excavation, survey, site sampling, palaeoethnobotany, GPS technology, and computer-based mapping. However, the training we received was not restricted to these techniques as there was a conscious effort to teach us about the ethical responsibilities of an archaeologist. A special trip was planned to Lax Kwalaams where we were questioned about our work by the elders and Dr. Martindale gave a brief presentation of what we were finding. Also, the end of the field season for the few students that stayed after the field school witnessed a series of public lectures by Dr. Martindale, David Archer, Duncan McLaren, and Sue Formosa back in Prince Rupert.

Every time I reflect back on my experience this summer the one memory that predominates is our trip to *Lax Kwalaams*. I cannot escape the feeling and my thoughts as the group was returning to the fishing boats after the discussion. As we continued closer to the dock I saw that a boat had come in from a brief but successful fishing trip. Only one man was on the boat and he had more fish than he would be able to process by himself. I im-

mediately noticed that two other men from another boat and an older woman on the dock had started to help him gut and clean the salmon. The speed and efficiency with which they worked was incredible and I caught myself staring with admiration at their skill. At this moment I thought back to the words of the Tsimshian elders. They were extremely receptive of the work we were doing and they expressed a strong desire to know what evidence remains of their heritage in the Dundas region and an even stronger desire to have it brought back to them so they see it and do with it what they please. These words turned in my mind while I watched the fishermen working together helping each other toward a mutual goal and I understood why the afternoon of sharing stories and discussion had such an impact on me. I realized that being an archaeologist in British Columbia is not just about the material unearthed but more importantly the relationships that can be developed in the present through these materials of the past. I thank everyone involved for the experience I gained, the guidance I received, and the friendships I started.

Chris Ames is a recent graduate of the Department of Anthropology at UBC.

Kisha Supernant, Bryn Letham, Andrew Martindale, and Rich Bolton standing in the camp dining hall and plotting sites discovered that day.



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Figure 1. Location of the Sauvie Island site (35MU4) at the confluence of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers in Portland, Oregon, USA.

Preliminary Field Report for Wet Site 35MU4, commonly called the Sunken Village Site, Sauvie Island, Portland, Oregon

200 Miles

by Dale Croes, John Fagan and Maureen Zehendner

South Puget Sound Community College (SPSCC) and Archaeological Investigations Northwest (AINW) submitted a joint proposal for archaeological work at 35MU4 to the Sauvie Island Drainage Improvement Company (SIDIC). To obtain a Section 10/404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, SIDIC was required to conduct an evaluation of their proposed bank protection work and we were awarded the contract for the investigations at the National Historic Landmark site 35MU4 on 8/26/06. The work was designed to provide a limited evaluation of the portion of the site that would be potentially impacted by riprap repair of 1,060 linear feet (320 metres) of earthen levee. Fieldwork was undertaken from September 5 to 20, 2006.

With time and funding limitations, and following the provisions of the scope of work, the wet site work at 35MU4 consisted of the excavation of 4 1x1 metre test units, drainage trenches 10 cm wide extending from three of the test units to the edge of the footprint (dug in 10-cm levels), the cross-sectioning of five round acorn pit features in these drainage trenches within the footprint, cross-sectioning and bulk sampling of one fairly complete acorn pit feature, surface mapping of (a) the in situ wooden stakes, (b) in situ and numerous (60 mapped) acom pit features (following hydraulic surface cleaning and retaining any encountered cultural surface debris by pit), and (c) surface cultural materials, including lithics, animal bone, wood chips, basketry strips, and split wood. To provide better linear control along the main area of the shoreline, ten transects were established, each 25 metres wide. Test Units, trenches, surface finds, acorn pit features, and wooden stakes were all mapped using a Nikon total station DTM-A20 LG instrument in relation to these

25-metre-wide transects (Figure 2).

The subsurface testing at site 35MU4 was initiated with trowels in Test Units (TU) 1-3 in separate transects (T4-6) in consultation with Grand Ronde and Siletz co-managers. The test units were 1-x-1 m and excavated in 10-cm levels to depths from 40 to 90 cm. Trenches were established from each Test Unit in 1 metre intervals by 10 cm wide and excavated in 10 cm levels. These were excavated to allow water drainage from the Test Units when and if we encountered vegetal mat layers and needed to hydraulically excavate the wood and fiber materials. Each excavated drainage trench in Transect 4-6 was designed to dissect at least one acorn pit within the footprint to better record these in situ features (Figure 3). The trenches also provided a 10 cm wide transect perpendicular to the bank from the test unit down to the edge of the tide line.

To expand our perpendicular exposure and evaluation of the beach to the bank deposition, a 1-m x 50-cm deep exposure was excavated into the bank in line with Test Unit 2 and TU2 trenches in 10-cm levels. Also in line with this exposure and Test Unit 2, a series of four cores were taken to a maximum depth of 25 feet on top of the levee using a Geoprobe 6620 DT, which is a direct push corer mounted on the back of a small, track mounted rig. The cores are approximately two inches in diameter, providing enough sediment for litho-and bio-stratigraphic studies.

After consultation with the Grand Ronde and Siletz representatives, a fourth Test Unit (TU4) was initiated in the second week of limited excavation, when a distinct area of vegetal mat preservation was seen along the exposed bank in Transect 6. Aquifers flowing through these deposits vary in rate of discharge, and, in this area of the site, it was obvious that this was a location of considerable water flow and preservation. This exposure required hydraulic excavation because of the density of vegetal mat (wood and fiber) layers (Figure 4). We also initiated a cross-section of a pedestaled acorn pit found in situ in this well preserved area of the site.

The excavation units, the 10-cm wide drainage trench excavations, and the bank half test unit (HTU) were excavated in 10-cm levels, by the use of trowel, shovel, and/or water spray from fine adjustable nozzles. All excavated soils were water screened through nested 1/2-, 1/4-, and 1/8-inch metal screens. Measurements, observations, and collected items were recorded on standardized level forms, specialized in situ acorn pit forms, in situ wooden stake forms, feature forms, and unit summary forms.

The main features encountered were on the exposed surface of the beach, and included both (a) in situ circular pits averaging 80 cm in diameter and containing whole acorn remnants (Figure 3) and (b) in situ wooden stakes averaging 5 cm in diameter and driven into the beach surface. Approximately sixty pits were mapped in transects 2 through 6. These pit features were hydraulically surface cleaned, photographed and sampled. One half of one of the dissected acorn pits was excavated revealing a western hemlock bough lined basin, and remnants of whole acorns.

The other in situ features were the wooden stakes, of which 32 were recorded. Two stakes were hydraulically excavated showing that they are long (approximately 1 metre), adze sharpened at their ends, and one had its bark still adhering to the pole. Many of the acorn pits had a stake on their south edge, no doubt marking



Figure 2. Hydraulic excavation and screening for a two-week, limited evaluation of the National Heritage Landmark Site on Sauvie Island (35MU4). The remaining elevated beach in this area (Transect VI, below TU 1) has the best observed remaining acorn pits and vegetal mat layers (TU 4 is in this remnant beach).



Figure 3. An example of an acorn pit lined on its base with western hemlock boughs (upper right) and containing acorns (lower right). It is being cross-sectioned and baulk sampled for analysis. This pit is in Transect IV within the footprint.



Figure 4. East to west vegetal mat layering in TU 4 south wall showing the accumulation of wood and fiber in sequential layers on the remnant ancient beaches. We were not able to reach the bottom of these deposits. They must exist here because of especially good waterlogging from aquifers coming through these layers from below the natural levee.



Figure 5. Clay Arden (Siletz) and Mel Schultz (Grand Ronde) help uncover basket found on surface of an acorn pit.

the location of a pit.

In the bank half test unit (HTU) a fire-cracked rock feature was found, mapped, and recovered for analysis. A charcoal sample from the hearth feature was collected for radiocarbon dating.

Brief Description of Site Stratigraphy, Cultural Features, and Artifacts

Stratigraphic analysis of sediments from the site revealed relatively fine-grained sands and silty loams that were emplaced over time as levee deposits on a riverine point bar. Sediment size varies across the site both vertically and horizontally, and the exact nature of these stratigraphic changes is being investigated through the analysis of sediments from tests units, pit features, profile descriptions, and extracted sediment cores. Distinct changes in strata morphology and constituent sediments will be used to create a representative east-west cross section of the site. This cross section will be used to recreate original depositional conditions and to determine the nature and extent of erosion and destruction of cultural strata.

Within the cutbank exposure at the back edge of the present-day beach can be seen an occasional fire-cracked rock feature and charcoal deposits. The sediments immediately in front of the eroded cutbank, and where TU 1-3 were excavated, appear to be in situ riverine deposits containing little cultural

material. Originally, these deposits likely were located directly beneath the culturally occupied land surface, and this cultural deposit has since been removed through looting and/or erosion. The largest intact cultural deposit is present within the lower beach surface, where acorn pits were excavated throughout transects 2 through 6, across 125 metres of visible beach deposits. In Transect 6 the best preserved area of remnant beach was located, with the most complete acorn pits encountered (one containing a wooden wedge with a rope collar still attached). TU 4 exposed a distinct area of aquifer waterlogging, containing multiple altering layers of vegetal mat (both cultural and natural wood and fiber) deposits separated by flood-event silty sand layers (Figure 4). A braided cedar bark belt or tumpline strap, cedar bark strings, grass braided cordage, a beaver tooth chisel, bone point/awl, and bone chisel tip, along with thousands of wood chips, split wood, basketry waste elements, cherry bark curls, and other cultural materials were found in TU4.

The extensive in situ acorn pits are the most remarkable features at this landmark site. During surface exposure and mapping, all such pits contained remnants of whole acorns. Also wood and fiber artifacts were observed in and around these pits, including a shredded cedar bark cape/skirt fragment, a broken wooden wedge, wooden arrow shafts, and a well-preserved basket distinctive of the region's fine basket work. The basket piece was found with intact base and sides (no rim remained) all carefully cross-warp twined of split cedar root (identified by Bud Lane, master weaver, Siletz, and Patricia Gold, master Wasco weaver, Warm Springs; Figures 5 and 6). The style of this basket is definitely from this region and demonstrates an ancient continuity of this style of basketry. Baskets found from northern ancient wet sites are of a very different style, and themselves demonstrate at least 3,000 years of basketry cultural continuity in Salish, Makah, and Tsimshian traditional territories.

Fortunately, sixty identified pits were mapped, but it was clear from our observations that many more pits actually are scattered across, and concentrated in, transects 2 through 6. We just did not have time to expose less obvious pits throughout the beach area.

Approximately 7,828 artifacts (items that are the result of human activity) were recovered from inside the maximal footprint for the proposed bank protection rip rapping at site 35MU4. The collection included 2,550 wood chips, 1,238 pieces of lithic debitage, 950 split wood pieces, 55 basketry waste elements (both bark and bough/root splints), 275 acorns, 460 hazelnuts, 12 cherry bark curls, 6 bone artifacts, 17 stone artifacts, 20 wood or fiber artifacts, 738 faunal elements (both shell and animal bones), and 5,939 pieces of charcoal (larger than thumbnail pieces). The exact counts of the artifact types may likely change after further cleaning and analysis. The tools included wooden wedges (Figure 7), bone chisels, bone points/awls, projectile points, scrapers, knives, and flake tools. The 13 projectile points (within the footprint) recovered during the testing are in good condition and are typically made of fine grain chalcedony. However two examples of obsidian artifacts were found within the footprint, a thumbnail scraper and a knife found in the baulk sampling of acorn pit Feature 2 next to TU4.

Summary of Preliminary Findings

The TU 1-3 excavations, into primary beach deposits were basically culturally sterile. Since we started TU4 late (2nd week of



Figure 6. Close up of fine cross-warp open twined weave of cedar root (material and construction of base and body of basket identified by Bud Lane, Master Weaver, Siletz and Patricia Gold, Master Wasco Weaver, Warm Springs).



explorations), the actual depth of these wood and fiber-rich vegetal mat layers could not be determined. The density of cultural materials and in situ acorn pits and stakes is highest in transects 2 through 6, or over 125 linear metres of the 320 metre levee repair area.

Our two-week limited evaluation of a very large area clearly demonstrates why this has been designated a National Historic Landmark site and considered, before any professional excavations, one of the most famous such sites in the Western United States. The site appears to have progressively eroded away, as is often mentioned by persons who have visited the site through the past forty years, so what's left becomes increasingly more important as a landmark cultural resource. We found a few large remnant areas that are better preserved (Transect 6 below TU 1) and remain fairly intact. We plan to update readers of *The Midden* on our research as it progresses in future reports.

Dale R. Croes (dcroes@spscc.ctc.edu) received his B.A. in anthropology from the U.W. and his M.A. and Ph.D. in anthropology at the Washington State University. His research focus has been on Northwest Coast wet (waterlogged) archaeological sites. He did his Ph.D. dissertation research on basketry and cordage artifacts from the Ozette Village wet site, conducted post-doctoral research by directing and publishing (WSU Press) the research at the 3,000 year old Hoko River wet site, and is co-directing excavations (entering the 9th summer—see field school announcement here) of the Qwu?gwes wet site with Rhonda Foster, Director, Cultural Resource Department, Squaxin Island Tribe. Figure 7. Large wooden wedge with rope collar found in TU 1 Trench 7 in remnant beach area. Collar thought to be of a root material (Bud Lane, Master Weaver, Siletz). The excavations produced a preliminary total of 3,555 wood and fiber debitage elements (wood chips, split wood and basketry waste elements).

John L. Fagan (john@ainw.com) president of Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.(AINW), received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. in anthropology at the University of Oregon. He served as the Portland District Archaeologist for the Corps of Engineers for 15 years, and established AINW 17 years ago with Jo Reese. His research focus has been on lithic analysis with an emphasis on the Pacific Northwest. He is currently analyzing the lithic debitage and tools from the Sunken Village Site.

Maureen M. Zehendner (maureen@ainw.com) received a B.S. and M.A. in Anthropology at Portland State University. For her M.A. thesis she focused on the Sunken Village Site, 35MU4, at Sauvie Island, Oregon. The thesis provides a description and management plan for the site. Part of the thesis research included preparing a National Register nomination for 35MU4 which was listed in the Register and designated a National Historic Landmark in 1989. She is currently a Senior Archaeologist and the Laboratory Director for Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc., in Portland Oregon, where she has worked for the past 15 years.



Heonjong Lee and Adrian Sanders

The dominant culture period within the Upper Paleolithic age in Northeast Asia has traditionally been recognized through the diagnostic blade and microblade tool-making technology. Recent evidence gained from excavations in South Korea at both the Goreari and Jingnel sites have challenged the understanding that blade tool cultures were confined to the geography of Siberia, China, and Japan.

These microblade using cultures were the model of the "Asian microlism,"¹ emerging 25,000 years ago in Northeast Asia. It has been suggested that groups using this lithic tool technology were influential in unifying the Paleolithic cultures of this region, and were ultimately responsible for a period of cultural florescence therein (Derevianko, Volkov, and Lee 1997; Lee 1998).

In our endeavor to understand the relationship between Upper Paleolithic micro-blade artifacts and the techniques used in their manufacturing process, we attempt a holistic understanding of agent-based components of manufacture. These include analysis of tools in light of *materials* selected, *basic components* of their manufacture, and the *end-uses* to which they are employed. By doing so we can expose the *chaîne opératoire*, technical, coreshaping and flaking techniques used by the Upper Paleolithic artifact makers.

In Asian typologies, the "sub-wedged shaped core" is one of several diagnostic core types that have been excavated in significant quantities throughout Siberia and the Far East within distinct Upper Paleolithic horizons (see Kiryak et al. 2003). These artifacts, also reported in the Upper Paleolithic cultural layers within Korean multilayered pebble tool tradition sites (Lee et al. 2003), are the specific focus of our analysis.

Although the emergence of a blade-making technology first appears in the archaeological record around 40,000 years ago, patterns in evidence from absolute dating methods (Derevianko 1994; Lee 2004) indicate a punctuated technological adaptation towards the end of the Paleolithic, revealing a preference towards the sub-wedge shaped core method. Also of interest to our presentation is how these artifacts correspond to the North American Pebble Tool Tradition (see Carlson 1983:73-97), notably to pebble



Figure 1. Sub-wedge shaped core in Northeast Asia: Kara-Bom site in Altai (1-3), Selemdja Upper Paleolithic Complex in Amur River in Russian Far East (4-5), Dangga Site (6), and Chongok Site (7) in Jeonnam, Korea, and Usauri Site (8) in Jeonnam, Korea.

tools found at the Glenrose Cannery Site located near to the delta of the Fraser River, in southwest British Columbia.

From this trans-regional comparison of lithic assemblages, important affinities will be demonstrated. We argue that evidence from corresponding lithic assemblages supports the hypothesis of a shared technological heritage between archaeological cultures researched on opposite sides of the North Pacific Ocean.

Blade technology and the Sub-wedge shaped core²

From the Asian Palaeolithic, the "sub-wedge shaped core" (торцовый нуклеус) is one of the most important "core groups" that assists archaeologists in understanding lithic technologies practiced by cultures living in Northeast Asia (Derevianko, Markin, and Vasilev 1994), although its importance has not been well analyzed by researchers. The sub-wedge shaped core group represents a blade-making technology, reliant upon and characteristic of locally abundant raw materials rather than scarcer resource materials (e.g., cryptocrystalline rock) that often would have required both long distance travel and trade to obtain. This sub-wedge core technique shares a very similar chaîne opératoire to microblade core reduction strategies. For example, the technological method used during the core reduction process, in both instances, is the removal of blades from the narrow lateral face or side using its long striking platform. Due to parallel strategies of blade removal it has been suggested by several Asian archaeologists that the origin of microblade culture in Northeast Asia is closely correlated to the techno-typological core reduction process (Derevianko 1994; Petrin 1994; Lee 1998, 2004).

The sub-wedge shaped core has a technical feature that is useful for optimizing raw material and capable of producing a great number of blade tools from each core. In this context, the sub-wedge shaped core is regarded as a strategic technological innovation. Notably, when comparing this blade-making technique to other techniques, it demonstrates a maximization of blades produced from locally available raw materials. In effect, this indicator of technological adaptation is likely to reflect both ecological and economic behaviours by populations utilizing this strategy.

The sub-wedge shaped core first appears in the early Upper Palaeolithic deposits in Northeast Asia 40 - 50 kya at the following sites: Kara-Bom, Ust-Karakol', Denosiva cave, Anui in the Mountain region of Southern Siberia, Tolbaga from Trans-Bikal region, and the Osinovka complex in the Russian Far East (Derevianko, Volkov, and Lee 1997; Choi, Lee, and Kang 2003) (Fig. 1). During the period following 25,000 years BP, there were many Palaeolithic cultural complexes that continued using the technique of the sub-wedge shaped core. A few of these cores appear in the Malta and Buret sites in Bikal region, the Sememdja Palaeolithic site in the Amur region, and in both the Ustinovka and Suborovo Palaeolithic complexes in the maritime region of the Russian Far East (Lee 1997). These Palaeolithic complexes once comprised the only evidence for understanding Northeast Asian Microblade cultures.

For the past ten years, archaeological evidence on subwedge shaped cores has been amassed from several sites in South Korea. These diagnostic artifacts have been assigned a temporal context through absolute dating. For example, in the second Another recently discovered Korean Palaeolithic site, named Jeongjangri, containing three distinct "use locations," shows large frequencies of pebble tools, all of which include sub-wedge shaped cores (Kyungnambaljeonyeonguwon 2006). One of these use locations (Number 3) is interpreted as a workshop area, inferred from the evidence of more than 25 individual specimens of conjoining cores, flakes, and other manufactured tools, such as polyhedron choppers, chopping tools, and large retouched flake tools of quartz and quartzite. AMS dating results indicate this site was occupied between 25,000-30,000 years BP [Loc.1: $25,700 \pm 150$ (SNU 03-001) (E29,200 \pm 900 (SNU03-002); Loc.2: 29,760 \pm 300 (SNU03-003), 28,600 \pm 300 (SNU03-004); Loc.3: 26,300 \pm 1,100 (SNU03-005), 29,340 \pm 700 (SNU03-006).]

Sub-wedge shaped cores are not restricted to these sites. This core type is also found at several other Palaeolithic sites in Korea, including: Sorori, Usanri, Byongsanri, and others (Lee 2004). Evidence obtained from archaeological research to date suggests this core type is widely spread throughout the whole Korean Peninsula. In summary, the sub-wedge shaped core appears simultaneously with a blade technology that persists throughout the Upper Palaeolithic period in Northeast Asia, complimenting various other regional industries.

Sub-wedge shaped core at Glenrose site

The Glenrose Cannery site (DgRr 6) is situated on the south bank of the Fraser River delta, 21 km inland from its mouth in what is an estuarial, riverine environment. However, because over 8,000 years of sedimentary deposits have added to the landmass of the river's delta, it is more appropriate to visualize the early, Old Cordilleran component of the Glenrose site to be spatially situated in equal relation to ocean subsistence activities as to those conducted on the river (Matson 1995; 1996). The Glenrose site is recognized to be amongst a principal group of North American archaeological sites containing important evidence on settlement and life patterns of early populations. Other sites occupied during the Late Pleistocene - Early Holocene interface with comparable tool assemblages include: Namu (ElSx 1) at 9,700 BP (Hester and Nelson 1978, and Carlson 1979, 1991b, 1996 and Cannon 1991, 1996); Milliken (DjRi 3) at 9,000 BP (Borden 1960, 1961, 1968b, and 1975, Mitchell and Pokotylo 1996); and Bear Cove (EeSu 8) at 8,000 BP (Carlson 1979; and see Dixon 2000:286-286 for list of others).

The objective for this section of the paper is to analyze the lithic assemblage of the Glenrose site in relation to its pebble tool propensity. Accordingly, our analysis will be restricted to stone tool technologies associated with the Old Cordilleran component.



Figure 2. Sub-wedge core Type I at the Glenrose site (Single flake striking platform core).

At the Glenrose site, cultural components have been divided up temporally into the Old Cordilleran (8,400 – 4,750 BP), St. Mungo (4,400 - 3000 BP), and Marpole (2,600 - 1,600 BP) phases, as identified by Matson (1976). The Old Cordilleran component of Glenrose is dated reasonably securely, using charcoal samples, with four out of five assays dating in sequential order relative to their depth below surface (Matson 1976:15-20). Unique to the site are the appearance and preservation of bone and antler artifacts, revealed in the Old Cordilleran component. Also, well-preserved faunal material found at the site provides a revealing picture of prehistoric subsistence patterns. Five thousand years of continuous deposition shows a slowly increasing adaptation to riverine and foreshore resources. It then seems the Old Cordilleran component was occupied during the summer and that land mammal hunting dominated subsistence activities.

Exploratory excavations were conducted at the Glenrose Cannery site in 1969 by Richard Percy of Simon Fraser University (SFU; Percy 1972), with subsequent minor excavations occurring in 1971 under the direction of Richard Pearson of the University of British Columbia (UBC), and in 1972 under the direction of T. Loy (UBC) and Knut Fladmark (SFU). In 1973, a large-scale archaeological project took place under the direction of R.G. Matson from UBC. From the 199 artifacts recovered during the 1969 field season, only two bifacial choppers were identified in the lower portion of the upper three (Marpole-age) components. One core and another core fragment were recovered in the same components with only one core fragment in the lowest (Old Cordilleran) component (Percy 1972:164-168). From excavations conducted during the 1973 field season, the Old Cordilleran component at Glenrose revealed a total of 611 lithic tools, 44% of which constitute some form of cobble tool, including: unifacial chopping tools (35%), bifacial choppers (7%), cortex spalls (24%), scrapers (6%), and hammerstones (5%). Some of the non-cobble lithic artifacts consist of leafshaped points, large crude bifaces, and unifacial-retouched flakes, with a minimal number of ground stone tools and abrasive stones (Matson 1996:112).

Among the lithic assemblage at Glenrose categorized as 'core type tools', four sub-classifications can be distinguished by the shaping process of the striking platform. The majority (~ 90% of sample) of these flake-producing cores are of the non-sub-wedge shaped variety. Others, however, are strikingly characteristic of the sub-wedge shaped core type traditionally found in late Palaeolithic components in Asia (see Derevianko et al. 1994).

Technological Type I: Single Flake Striking Platform Core (Fig. 2).

This core type is characterized by the preparation of a striking platform from the narrow lateral face or side of the core. Also, this core type is generally made from a single heavy blow, caused by the removal of one large flake in the preparation for the striking platform. Some cores of this type exhibit detached flakes around the edge of this striking platform. This phase of detaching not only helps the general shaping process of the cores lateral front side but also assists in fastening or fixing the core to a stationary work surface. The bottom ridge of this core type is not commonly treated with bifacial flaking methods. This core type is characterized by a striking platform that has been prepared by the removal of multiple flakes.

Technological Type III: Natural Surface Striking Platform Core (Fig.3-3)

Cores of this type are characterized by use of the cores natural surface as the striking platform. For instance, available striking platforms exist in flat and thin pebbles that can be utilized as cores. Indications of multiple perpendicular striking around the edge of a pebble core signify shaping of the core was completed. Using the long and narrow natural surface of the pebble core, reduction process occurs with the removal of several blade-like-flakes by a perpendicular striking technique. Quantitative analysis of lithic artifacts located at Glenrose site determined that this method of flake removal was that most frequently utilized.

Technological type IV: Chunk core (Fig.3-4)

This core type uses the flat surface of the chunk core for the striking platform.

These different sub-wedge core types are defined based on consistent technological attributes with Types I and III being the predominant types found at the Glenrose site. Selection of Type IV cores appeared to be related to opportunistic finds — technologically correlated with high quality raw material. Evidence from research on both Northeast Asian and Northwest coast of North American archaeological sites, in addition to our own experimental work demonstrate that the sub-wedge shaped core was a successful process for the production of blades, elongated flakes and blade-flakes. Still, blade-making techniques are not predominant in the Glenrose assemblage. An absence of access to quality raw materials well suited to blade-making techniques during the Old Cordilleran phase is interpreted as the limiting factor for this phenomenon.

The appearance of the sub-wedge shaped core in the Glenrose assemblage is integral to understanding the persistence of Upper Palaeolithic human populations' retention of Northeast Asian technological lithic manufacturing systems. After analyzing the tool assemblage from the Old Cordilleran component at the Glenrose site, it is inferred that populations utilizing this location for their subsistence strategies possessed blade-making capabilities. However, it is suggested that various cultural adaptive processes, such as changes in economic activities, access to raw material, adaptations to new tool technologies, amongst numerous other factors, were restrictions in the tool manufacturing techniques utilized during the early Holocene period. Paleoenvironmental characteristics were likely another element restricting the increase manufacture and utilization of blade making techniques at the Glenrose site. While not dominant, there exists evidence for the persistence of an Asian Palaeolithic technological tool manufacturing system by a cultural apparatus utilizing the Fraser River estuary of the Pacific Northwest Coast during the early Holocene.



Figure 3. Sub-wedge core Type II (1, 2), Type III (3), and Type IV (4) at the Glenrose site.

Conclusion

This study concludes that sub-wedge shaped cores discovered in the Old Cordilleran cultural component at the Glenrose site are technologically related to a core blade-making technique derived from Northeast Asia. Having compared the Glenrose core assemblage to Upper Palaeolithic sites in Northeast Asia containing similar assemblages, a certain techno-typological relationship is revealed that represents a continuity of lithic technologies between cultures. This exchange of blade-making techniques appears to have originated with the Upper Palaeolithic cultures occupying the Northeast Asian steppe (45-30 kya), succeeding in situ until the end of the Palaeolithic (10 kya). Through human interaction, diffusion, and migrations, this technology spread widely throughout Northeast Asia and simultaneously into North America (see West 1996), where it persisted through the Early Holocene. Evidence from the Glenrose site indicates a notable technological relatedness in blade-making techniques between analyzed assemblages. These observances support the inference that populations settling in new environmental contexts on the Pacific Northwest coast had retained a tool technology from a Northeast Asian ancestry.

Populations who utilized the Glenrose site during the Early Holocene period were able to sustain a techno-typological tradition of blade-making through certain characteristics of blade tool techniques. These include: the microblade technique, bifacial technique and foremost, the pebble tool tradition that flourished in the region of the Lower Fraser River. The sub-wedge shaped core type persisted along with other artifacts of the pebble tool tradition in a region far removed from its place of Northeast Asian origin. This core type is an "Asian cultural-fact," providing evidence for a cultural sequence, connecting populations across a vast spatial and temporal context through a sharing of pebble tool tradition.

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Heonjong Lee received his PhD from a Russian National University for research on the Middle Paleolithic in the Russian Far East. He now teaches at the Department of Archaeology at Mokpo National University in South Korea. This article resulted from work undertaken during a yearlong visit to UBC and the Museum of Anthropology in 2005-2006.

Adrian Sanders graduated from the Department of Anthropology at the University of British Columbia and is currently pursuing a Master's degree at the University of Victoria.

Notes

1. "Asian microlism" is reference to the Asian microlithic culture.

2. From an typological perspective a 'blade' is a long, flat and narrow flake with parallel sides struck from a prepared core, usually by various percussion including direct, indirect and pressure flaking. Traditionally, blades are defined as measuring greater than twice as long as they are wide, with shorter, narrower blades being classed as "bladelets." If flakes are not twice as long as they are wide, the terminology "blade-like flake" is

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used. Blades were occasionally manufactured during the Middle Paleolithic, but Upper Paleolithic industries show a great increase in blade production and the development of specialized blade tools (see Inizan et al 1992, Bahn 2001, and Lee 2004 for further reference). This period of technological and cultural transition saw the shift from a 'wedge shaped core' towards 'sub-wedge shaped core' industry, with the major difference being an increase in size of blades removed (see Lee 2004).

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Qwu?gwes Prepares for 9th Field Season

Submitted by: Dale Croes, Rhonda Foster and Larry Ross

We have finished our 8th season of the Qwu?gwes wet/site field school program and once again we were blessed with basketry, netting, and wooden artifacts within the 1 x 1 m excavation units. One of the highlights of the field school happened at the end of the season, when, at the very bottom of an excavation unit, we began uncovering a large piece of basketry rim Rhonda Foster, Director, Cultural Resources Department, Squaxin Island Tribe and site co-manager and Cultural Resource Technician and weaver Margaret Seymour Henry joined us that day, as did Ed Carrier, master Suquamish basket weaver. But, instead of a basketry fragment, the rim has looped rope handles extended across the whole square, is flattened, or double layered, and measures 6 feet (2 m) around the mouth! This basket or fish trap rim is woven of splint cedar boughs and the open twined body extends some distance into the bottom of the next unexcavated square. Rhonda and I had to decide whether to cut it off or leave it for next summer. We agreed to cover it with porous cloth and back fill the squares with clean sand, as is the usual procedure for the winter. After all, it had been there for 700 years and one more year would not make much difference. It awaits the those participating in the 2007 field school!

Please alert your students of this field school opportunity. Rhonda and I assure that all students will have a part in the excavation of the two 1 x 1 m squares that the fish trap or basket might extend into. It will be quite an experience for everyone. The fish trap or basket will be conserved for eventual display in the Squaxin Island Tribe's museum.

The Qwu?gwes archaeological project has just been featured in two new archaeological textbooks for 2007. If you'd like to see the articles, recent published research papers, and the application form for our 2007 field school (please share with your students), go to our web site at:

http://www.library.spscc.ctc.edu/crm/crm.htm

Contact the Co-Managers:

Dr. Dale R. Croes Department of Anthropology South Puget Sound Community College dcroes@spscc.ctc.edu (360) 596-5336 Rhonda Foster, Director Cultural Resources Department Squaxin Island Tribe rfoster@squaxin.nsn.us (360) 432-3850



Getting to the Root of it The Plateau's Contribution to the Archaeological Study of Hunter-Gatherer Complexity

Complex Hunter-Gatherers: Evolution and Organization of Prehistoric Communities on the Plateau of Northwestern North America. William C. Prentiss and Ian Kuijt, editors. The University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, 2004. 219+xvii pp. Hardcover, \$64.10. ISBN 0-87480-793-X.

The idea of complex hunter-gatherers - that is, non-foodproducing societies characterized by permanent social inequality and sustained control over non-kin labour (Arnold 1996) - probably doesn't need much introducing to people interested in the prehistory of the British Columbia. Suffice it to say that, traditionally, complexity was believed to be attainable only by agricultural societies, and conversely all hunter-gatherers were believed to be egalitarian. That the First Nations of coastal BC are non-egalitarian hunter-gatherers has long been known. On the other hand, the idea that the indigenous peoples of BC's Interior Plateau may also have achieved similar levels of sociopolitical complexity is relatively more recent (e.g., Hayden et al. 1985). In this respect, the major goal of William Prentiss and Ian Kuijt's edited volume, Complex Hunter-Gatherers: Evolution and Organization of Prehistoric Communities on the Plateau of Northwestern North America, is precisely to remind us that the Plateau (which extends south through Washington and Oregon states) has a lot to contribute to the archaeological study of hunter-gatherer complexity. Beyond showing the Plateau's relevance to complex hunter-gatherer archaeology, another aim of this book is to present a vocabulary that would allow us to conceive hunter-gatherer complexity while avoiding the neo-evolutionary and progressivist assumptions that often accompany such classifications. As will be shown, the authors largely succeed in their first goal, while the second goal remains broadly elusive.

The present volume consists of an introduction and eleven chapters divided into four sections. Prentiss and Kuijt introduce the Plateau region, its significance to CHG studies, and the current state of Plateau research in "The Archaeology of the Plateau Region of Northwestern North America — Approaches to the Evolution of Complex Hunter-Gatherers." Oddly, this introduction does not really introduce the remaining chapters in any detailed, systematic way, nor does it explain how the book came to be (if it's the proceedings of a session a Society for American Archaeology conference, this is not at all clear). The first section of the book, "Chronology and Materials in Plateau Archaeology," comprises four chapters dealing with culture history. The second section, "Households, Social Complexity, and the Formation of Aggregate Hunter-Gatherer Communities," consists of three chapters about the roles of violence, ritual, and trade (respectively) in cultural complexity as evidenced by large villages. "Social Organization, Plant Resources, and the Abandonment of Pithouse Villages" also consists of three chapters, innovative in their use of archaeobotanical data as evidence for changes in social organization. The last section, "Discussion and Implications," consists of a single chapter that puts the preceding contributions into an interregional perspective.

The first four, culture historical chapters are envisioned to provide the reader with a "foundation of previous knowledge," to use William Andrefsky's phrase, that is necessary for the more stimulating chapters that follow. This is all the more necessary due to the proliferation of local chronologies that have not yet been synthesized into coherent, regional sequences. In the first chapter, Mike Rousseau provides such a culture history for the Northern (BC) Plateau, while Andrefsky does the same for the Southern (U.S.) plateau in chapter two. Chapter three, by Nathan Goodale, Prentiss and Kuijt, then shifts back to the local scale, as a new terminology is proposed for the culture history of the Upper Columbia area. This contribution relies heavily on Lewis Binford's (1980) famous distinction between foragers and collectors, but goes beyond it by indicating that the more complex, collector-based cultures do not necessarily have to be characterized by large aggregated villages. This idea is further explored by Prentiss and Kuijt in the next chapter, in which they propose that the collector-like socioeconomic lifeway did not develop autochthonously on the Northern Plateau, but rather was brought in by migrants from the Coast (contra Rousseau). Overall, these four chapters not only provide a basic, culture-historical stepping stone for the next sections of the book, but are in themselves stimulating in their recommendations for regional chronologies more attuned to what the editors call "adaptive behaviour" (i.e., socioeconomics). I would point out, however, that Prentiss and his colleagues have subsequently produced even more sophisticated "adaptive behavioural" chronologies (Prentiss et al. 2005, Chatters and Prentiss 2005), and anyone interested in their more recent views should consult these articles. Of course, how the coupling of a refined forager-collector dichotomy with a regional culture history avoids neo-evolutionism (the subtitle of the book and the title of chapter four explicitly mention "evolution") is not entirely clear: there still appears to be a progressivist assumption about increasing socioeconomic complexity through time.

In chapter five, James Chatters continues with the insistence on refining Binford's forager-collector dichotomy. Unlike Goodale et al., who differentiated between high mobility foragers, dispersed generalized collectors, aggregated complex collectors, and dispersed complex collectors, Chatters discusses mobile foraging, sedentary foraging, tethered collecting, and networked collecting. Again, such terminology is easily confused for neo-evolutionism. However, Chatters' main contribution is the suggestion that the introduction of the bow and arrow, by making interpersonal conflict more lethal, caused people to aggregate into large villages for safety. The evidence for this comes from physical documentation of a proliferation of arrow wounds after 2000 BP and the appearance of villages at easily defended locations along with hidden food caches away from villages. This is an exciting proposition, though much more information will be needed to satisfactorily test Chatters' model. At present, radiocarbon dates indicate that large villages appear significantly earlier than the first skeletons with lethal arrow wounds, so violence may have become more rampant as a result of aggregation. Cohen (1985) has argued that living together in close quarters clashes with humans' psychological needs, thus creating tensions as people fail to get along with each other. Inside the village, I would presume, this tension would build up within people, but they couldn't go at each other, because witnesses would hold them accountable for their actions. However, outside the village, as populations dispersed during the warmer months, one might get away with ambushing one's neighbour. This is congruent with the observed pattern of skeletons with arrow wounds generally occurring in remote locations away from villages.

Moving away from a consideration of conflict, Brian Hayden and Ron Adams develop a method for archaeologically distinguishing ritual from domestic structures in chapter six. They then use the Keatley Creek site to test their predictions. While some feasting may have gone on in the largest pithouses at the site core, the authors argue that feasting and ritual activity associated with secret societies — important in maintaining intervillage relations among the elites — likely occurred in secluded structures at the site's periphery. At least two such secluded locations occur at Keatley (see also Morin 2006), each containing at least two contemporaneous structures, one interpreted as a meeting place of secret society leaders and the other as a feasting area for general members. However, it was pointed out during a public lecture of the ASBC that the purported ritual structures dating to the main village occupation were in plain view of the village, while it was only a later pair of structures, dating to after the village had been abandoned as a residential site, that was (unnecessarily) secluded. Hayden's interpretation continues to stir debate, and renewed excavation at Keatley Creek will doubtlessly contribute to resolving this controversy.

In chapter six, Michael Blake provides evidence for interregional exchange networks that linked *Qithyil* (the Scowlitz site) in the Fraser Valley with areas further afield both on the Coast and on the Plateau. Interestingly enough, most of this evidence comes from a single burial, dating to after Qithyil had been abandoned as a residential site. Located in the largest burial mound at the site, this burial contained basically all prestige items made of exotic material (dentalium shell, abalone, and copper) found at the site. Blake proposes that, even after this large pithouse village site had been abandoned (perhaps indicating a change in settlement patterns, as has been suggested for the Plateau), social complexity is indicated by the continued use of the site as a cemetery. The potential implications this has for understanding past cognition, particularly as it concerns territoriality and ties to ancestral places, has not gone unnoticed. I would point out, too, that similar scenarios are being considered for the complex hunter-gatherer Lepenski Vir site in south-eastern Europe, and reconstructions of people's spiritual relationship with the landscape are another exciting direction complex hunter-gatherer archaeology can take not only on the Plateau but throughout the world.

Finally, the third section of the book includes possibly its most original contributions. Whereas on the Northwest Coast salmon was likely the major food resource that provided the economic base necessary for more complex forms of sociopolitical organization, on the Plateau it may have been plant foods (and particularly root crops) that were as important as salmon. In chapter eight, Dana Lepofsky and Sandra Peacock provide a very detailed discussion of plant foods on the Plateau and calculate the usefulness of intensifying reliance on certain plant species or groups. Balsamroot taproots and spring beauty corms, as well as saskatoon berries, as these calculations show, are particularly suitable for intensive harvesting. In the next chapter, Brian Hayden and Sara Mossop Cousins explore the ritual importance of root foods, again by looking at Keatley Creek. All root-roasting pits are located at the periphery of the site, in association with the structures previously postulated to have served for ritual and feasting purposes. If these were not ritual structures, however, the argument for the ritual importance of root foods would have to be reassessed.

In chapter ten, Kuijt and Prentiss get to the root of this book. They argue that the abandonment of large pithouse villages, such as Keatley Creek, after 1000 BP was likely due to climatic change that affected the availability of root foods. This is plausible, they contend, because people were experiencing dietary stress by late winter and early spring, due to a carbohydrate-poor diet of stored salmon. Carbohydrate-rich plant foods, which included not just roots but green vegetables and berries as well, were crucial in the early spring. If their availability started declining relative to increased human populations or due to climatic change, it would make more economic sense, Kuijt and Prentiss assert, for people to disperse into smaller villages. Smaller foraging ranges would support smaller numbers of people better than larger foraging ranges would support larger numbers of people, probably as a result of decreased transportation costs. Of course, some outstanding controversy remains, and Hayden and Cousins have argued that climatic change would not have affected the availability of root foods. As an alternate explanation, I would suggest, it may have been a decrease in the availability of saskatoon berries may have been important. Saskatoons were stored for the winter, and a decrease in availability would have entailed a successively earlier start to the early spring dietary stress. Because saskatoons are the most often encountered plant remains at Plateau sites, this idea could perhaps be archaeologically tested.

In the concluding chapter, Jeanne Arnold provides an assessment of the other chapters intertwined with a comparison of the Plateau with the Chumash complex hunter-gatherers of southern California. The most important conclusion she arrives

at, in my mind, is that the archaeology of hunter-gatherer complexity is itself much more complex than we originally thought. And this is, in effect, a big achievement of Prentiss and Kuijt's book as a whole. The eleven contributions in this volume have shown that there is much exciting research being done on the Plateau, that this research will undoubtedly contribute to a general archaeology of hunter-gatherer complexity, and that there remain several open-ended debates that should keep Plateau archaeologists busy for some time to come. These debates include the origin of a collector subsistence (whether it arrived from the Coast or developed autochthonously), the identification of ritual activity and its association with root foods, and the social consequences and/or causes of initial aggregation into and subsequent abandonment of large pithouse villages. Full of interesting ideas that will continue to be a source of testable models for other scholars, this book is worth its money. I would recommend it to any student (broadly defined) of both Plateau and Northwest Coast prehistory, and to those interested in (yes, you guessed it) the "evolution" of complex hunter-gatherers.

Rastko Cvekič is currently an M.A. student at the University of Toronto, working on issues concerning hunter-gatherer complexity in the European Mesolithic.

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The Raven's The Raven's Pool Pool N Deborah 0 Cannon e Deborah Cannon Trafford Publishing,

Victoria, 2006. 244 pp.

by

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Cannon's book is a refreshing change for archaeologists, anthropologists or cultural resource specialists who are looking for a relevant novel to read in their spare time. The book is a blend of current issues in archaeology, Northwest Coast mythology, and a little romance. The novel begins with the main character, Dr. Jake Lalonde, an archaeologist who is accompanied by a graduate student Angeline Lisbon to investigate the discovery of a Raven's rattle. The setting is the west coast, Cedar Island in the San Juan Islands, which P. Clifford Radisson wants to develop into a tourist theme park called "Ravensworld". Jake's distaste for Radisson's mega-developments, destruction of nature and purchase of Haida artifacts is clear from the beginning and he had good reason to be concerned. Josie Davis, Jake's co-director does not seem to share his dislike of Radisson and the Regional Archaeologist, Tom Jelna, offers little support to Jake's opposition to the theme park. From Jelna's perspective, the island is government property and is scheduled for development. This is exactly what Jake LaLonde is trying to avoid but Radisson is a man who gets what he wants. Jake faces political obstacles and personal challenges in his efforts to save the archaeological heritage of Cedar Island and investigate the myth of the Raven. For most of the novel, he's seen as acting like a renegade with few supporters. Jake's crew are tempted by Radisson's offers for employment in the theme park and seem to support the development. This crew is an interesting mix and any reader who has spent time in the field, has spent time with one of these characters.

Although the setting of Cedar Island and the specific events are fictional, there is an authenticity to Jake's passion for archaeology and his struggles with developers that makes this novel a must read. Once you read The Raven's Pool, you will want to read the sequel - White Raven.

Nadine Gray is a Ph.D student at UBC and she is currently teaching archaeology and anthropology at SFU-Kamloops.

PERMITS ISSUED BY ARCHAEOLOGY & REGISTRY SERVICE BRANCH IN 2006

Permitted project descriptions as provided by the Archaeology Branch have been edited for brevity and clarity. The assistance of Ray Kenny (Manager, Permitting & Assessment Section) and Jim Spafford (Heritage Resource Specialist) in providing this information is gratefully acknowledged.

Note: Information about Permits is subject to restrictions imposed by Federal privacy regulations. For this reason, Site Alteration Permits issued to private landowners will not identify those Permit-holders by name, or provide exact addresses or legal descriptions for their properties. The federal privacy regulations do not apply to corporate developers, or archaeologists.

Glossary of Abbreviations: A number of recurrent abbreviations may not be familiar to many readers of *The Midden*, and the most common of these are defined here.

Permit types: ALT = Alteration; INS = Inspection; INV = Investigation.

Archaeological project types: AIA = Archaeological Impact Assessment; AIS = Archaeological Inventory Study; SDR = Systematic Data Recovery.

Forest industry terms: CMT = Culturally Modified Tree; CP = Cutting Permit; FD = Forest District, FL = Forest License; MoFR = Ministry of Forests and Range; TFL = Tree Farm License; TL = Timber License; TSA = Timber Sales Area.

Other government agencies: FOC = Fisheries and Oceans Canada; DIAND = Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Devel

opment; LWBC = Land and Water B.C., Inc.; MEM = Ministry of Energy and Mines; MoT = Ministry of Transportation; RD = Regional District.

First Nations abbreviations: ATT = asserted traditional territory; FN = First Nation.

Legal title descriptions: DL = District Lot; P/L = pipeline; Rge = Range; R/W = right-of-way; Sec = Section, Tp = Township; T/L = transmission line.

Permit Number	Name	Permit Type	Description	Sector
2006-176	OwenGrant	INS	Archaeological inventory and AIA of proposed commercial and residential development at Lot A, s.41 and 68, Comox District, Plan VIP 75820, located at 1760 Riverside Lane, in the community of Courtenay	Commercial
2006-177	Alan Hannebauer	ALT	Alterations to a portion of FaRm-24 (Lot 11, PGP 44921, Cariboo District) by True North Timber Harvesting during the proposed expansion of its maintenance yard, and re-deposition of the removed deposits on the portion of the site on property owned by the City of Williams Lake (Lot B, PGP 44353, DL 6483, Cariboo District)	Commercial
2006-178	Barry Wood	INS	AlA of forestry developments proposed by Louisiana Pacific Canada Ltd, Downie Street Sawmill Ltd, Wood River Forest Inc, and other forestry proponents, located within the Columbia FD	Forestry
2006-179	Peter Merchant	INS	Archaeological inventory/AIA to support proposed sale of, and possible future residential construction and ancillary activities on a lot on Oyster Bay Road on the W side of Pender Harbour, vicinity of DjRx-8.	Residential
2006-180	Hugh Middleton	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by West Chilcotin Forest Products Ltd. under FL A71779, held by Yun Ka Whu'Ten Holdings Ltd., within Blocks 202, 203, 212, 235 and 236, and possible other areas in the Chilcotin and Quesnel FDs	Forestry
2006-181	Susan McNeney	INS	AIA assessment of the MoE's proposed timber harvesting within Sunset View campground, Green Lake Provincial Park, located 17.4 km NE of 70 Mile House	Park
2006-182	Rob Paterson	INS	Post-impact AIA of seismic programs within NTS mapsheets 94/I, 94/J, 94/O and 94/P, on behalf of Peace River Hole Cementing and Exploration Services and possible other proponents	O&GNE
2006-183	David Gibbon	ALT	Alterations to DeRu-21 by construction of a dry rock wall to protect an exposed burial against wave erosion and possible vandalism	МоТ
2006-184	David Benere	ALT	Alterations by the City of Nanaimo to DhRx-16 during installation of storm water pipe on the E side of Departure Bay Road between Loat and Bay Streets, and possibly to DhRx-27 during archaeological monitoring of a tractor truck testing program to guide the placement of a future 100 m- long watermain trench from the intersection of Stewart Avenue and Brechin Road N along Zorkin Road to the Departure Bay Ferry Terminal entrance	Municipal
2006-185	Bruce Ball	INS	AlA of forestry developments proposed by BC Timber Sales, Kootenay Business area and possible other timber harvesting operators in the Arrow Boundary FD	Forestry
2006-186	Robbin Chatan & Hartley Odwak	INS	AlA of forestry developments proposed by Western Forest Products Inc. for Block 8815, located at Hannant Point in Simoom Sound, and Block 8837/38, located between Shawl Bay and O'Brien Bay, NW of Gilford Island between Kingcome Inlet and Tribune Channel, FL A19244, Coastal Land District Rge 2, North Island - Central Coast FD	Forestry
2006-187	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of Kinder Morgan Pipeline Ltd.'s proposed powerline alignments to their proposed pump stations at Rearguard (Valemount vicinity), Finn Creek (Blue River vicinity), Stump Lake (Nicola Valley), Hope, and Wahleach pump stations, along the BC portion of the Trans Mountain Pipeline	O&GBC

2006-188	lan Wilson	INS	AIA of a proposed residential subdivision for Blk A, Plan 711578, REM, W½ D.L. 3478, E½ D.L. 3478, Plan KAP56155, Park Plan KAP 57629, REM, S½ W. D.L. 3485, REM N½ of W½ D.L. 3585, D.L. 4333, D.L. 3977, D.L. 3978, on the W side of Okanagan Lake near Smith Creek N of Westbank	Commercial
2006-189	lan Wilson	INS	AlA of a proposed mixed use commercial/ residential development SW of Langford Lake and on the S side of the E&N Railway r/w, in Lot C, Sec 1 and 4, Goldstream District, Plan 18094, Except that part in Plan 26999	Commercial
2006-190	private owner	ALT	Alterations to DcRt-10 resulting from proposed excavations for storm drain and sewer lines within a lot on Somass Drive, Oak Bay	Residential
2006-191	Monty Mitchell	INS	Archaeological inventory and AIA an 18-hole golf course development project proposed by the Quilchena Cattle Company Ltd. and Sagebrush Golf and Sporting Club Ltd., directly S of the existing Quilchena 9-hole course, located on the S and E side of Nicola Lake	Commercial
2006-192	David Cunliffe	ALT	Alterations to EfQu-23 from land-altering activities related to development of a proposed residential subdivision within sub-lots 1 to 4, Part of the SW ¼ of Sec 27, Tp 22, Rge 11, W6M, KDYD, located at Scotch Creek on the N side of Shuswap Lake	Commercial
2006-193	Brian Pegg	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments on behalf of Timber Baron Contracting Ltd., and other potential clients, throughout the North Coast and Kalum FDs	Forestry
2006-194	Ian Franck	INS	Archaeological impact assessment of forestry developments proposed by Chartwell Consultants Ltd., and possible other forestry clients, operating within the Squamish FD	Forestry
2006-195	Brian Drobe	ALT	Alterations to DiRd-40 from Weyerhaeuser Company Limited's proposed re-routing of the Whipsaw Forest Road located along the N side of Whipsaw Creek near its confluence with the Similkameen River, approximately 15 km S of Princeton, Cascade FD	Forestry
2006-196	Frank Limshue	ALT	Alterations to that portion of DhSb-2 located on Lot B, District Lot 89, Nanoose District and Part Formerly the Bed of the Strait of Georgia, Plan VIP77091, with the planned redevelopment of the Parksville Beach Resort, Parksville	Commercial
2006-197	Peter Merchant	INV	Impact mitigation measures including systematic data recovery (controlled archaeological excavation) at DiRw-11 and subsequent monitoring of construction excavation, associated with portion of a commercial-residential development by Wakefield Homes located within Lot 1, Block 1, DL 1310, PI 7839 NWD, and situated ~ 2.5 km W of Sechelt and S of Highway 101	Commercial
2006-198	Michael Rous- seau	INS	AIA of GERI Partnership's proposed preparations for commercial blueberry and cranberry cultivation (2006 and 2007 field seasons) on agricultural parcels, specified or yet-to-be specified and situated in the Pitt Meadows area, E of Pitt River, and located between the S end of Pitt Lake and Pitt Meadows	Agriculture
2006-199	Barry Wood	INS	AIA of the proposed Spring Water Extraction Project, East Kootenay District	Commercial
2006-200	Tanya Hoffmann	INS	AIA of the Golden Ears Bridge and ancillary roadways, Surrey	Commercial
2006-201	Dan Weinberger	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Tolko Forest Products Limited, and possible other licensees, within the Central Cariboo FD	Forestry
2006-202	Dan Weinberger	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Tolko Forest Products Limited, and possible other licensees, within the 100 Mile House FD	Forestry
2006-203	Rob Paterson	INS	AIA of Aeolis Wind Corp. and Peace Energy Cooperative's proposed Kiskatinaw Wind Project, near Dawson Creek	Hydro
2006-204	private owner	ALT	Possible minor disturbance to DeRt-7 during surface upgrades to an existing small boat launch ramp at the E end of Curlew Road at Horton Bay on Mayne Island	МоТ
2006-205	Andrew Tucker	ALT	Alterations to DhRx-101by removal of contaminated sediments from the Nanaimo Foundry property located near the original shoreline and mouth of the Millstone River, Lot A, Section 1, Nanaimo District, Plan 40696, except that part in Plan VIP52605 and adjacent filled foreshore, Nanaimo Port Authority Lease FL024; 100 Comox Road, Nanaimo	Municipal
2006-206	Dan Weinberger	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Tolko Forest Products Limited, and possible other licensees, to be identified, within the Quesnel FD	Forestry
2006-207	Dan Weinberger	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Tolko Forest Products Limited, and possible other licensees, within the Chilcotin FD	Forestry
2006-208	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	INS	AIA of the proposed Grizzly Ridge Sand and Gravel Project on behalf of Allnorth Consultants Ltd., in the vicinity of Tumbler Ridge	Commercial
2006-209	Frank Craig	INS	AIA of various developments proposed by the MoT in the Fort George, Robson, Nechako and Lakes Transportation Maintenance Contract Service Areas	МоТ
2006-210	Remi Farvacque	INS	AlA of forestry operations proposed by Canadian Forest Products Ltd., the Mof/BC Timber Sales (Peace-Liard Business Area), and possible other forestry clients, operating within those portions of NTS Map Sheets 94 A, 94 B/1, 2, 7, 8, 5-16, 94 F/1, 8-9, 94 G/1-12, 15-16, 94 H, & 94 I/1-8, 10-11, 93 O/1, 7-10, 15, 16, 93P, & 93 I/1-2, 7-11, 13 defined by the Peace FD, and within those portions of NTS Map Sheets 94 F, 94 G, 94 I, 94 J, 94 K, 94 L, 94 M, 94 N, 94 O & 94 P defined by the Fort Nelson FD	Forestry
2006-211	Nicole Nicholls	INS	AIA on Sec 1, Lot B, DD EM34637, Block 12, Plan 584, Nanaimo Land District, at 19 Nichol Street, Nanaimo	МоТ
2006-212	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	INS	AIA for oil/gas developments proposed by Anadarko Canada Corporation, and possible other proponents, operating within those portions of NTS mapsheets 94 G/2 & 3 that are S of the Halfway River, those portions of 94 A/3, 4 and 5, 94 B/1 - 15, and 94 O/16 that are N of the Peace River and W of the Halfway River	O&GNE
2006-213	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	INS	AIA for the Aitken Creek Crossover Pipeline Project proposed by Duke Energy Gas Transmission located within NTS mapsheets 94 A/13 and 94 B/16 located approximately 106 km NW of Fort St. John and 30 km SE of Pink Mountain	O&GBC
2006-214	Barry Wood	INS	AlA for Telus Mobility and Fortech Contracting Ltd of proposed cellular towers including the Albert Canyon Tower located about 2.75 km SW of Albert Canyon Hotsprings, the Beavermouth Tower located about 2 km W of the Beaver River/Beaver Canyon/Beaver Bay confluence within Columbia Reach of Kinbasket Lake, the Donald Tower located about 2.5 km W of Donald ca 750 m S of the Columbia River and the Twin Butte Tower located about 1 km S of the confluence of Clachnacudainn Creek and the Illecillewaet River	Telecommuni- cations
2006-215	Greg Carriere	ALT	Alterations to CMT site EaSt-47 by Lehigh Northwest Minerals Ltd.'s reclamation of ~0.3 ha of forested land on the perimeter of an existing rock quarry at Monteith Bay, near Kyuquot, Campbell River FD	Mining
2006-216	Dan Weinberger	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by BC Timber Sales, and possible other licensees, within the Okanagan-Shuswap FD	Forestry
2006-217	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA of a proposed 9-lot subdivision of part of Sec 14, Rge 1, Saltspring Land District, located at the intersection of Isabella Point Road and Musgrave Road, on the W side of Fulford Harbour, Saltspring Island	Commercial

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2006-218	Charla Downey	INS	AIA of proposed oil/gas developments on behalf of Devon Corporation Canada, and possibly other proponents of the oil and gas industry, located in the areas covered by NTS map sheets 93 O, 93 P and 93 I within the Peace FD and portions of the Mackenzie FD, and excluding any areas within the Prince George FD	O&GNE
2006-219	Stanley Copp	INS	Post-impact AIA for Lots 6 and 7 of a proposed subdivision in Keremeos, and systematic removal of human skeletal remains (Archaeology Branch file 2006-8B) accidentally found during backhoe trenching on a lot, located immediately N of the intersection of 4th Street and 12th Avenue. Keremeos	Residential
2006-220	private owner	ALT	Alterations to DgRs-9 arising from demolition of a single family dwelling located within a lot on Tsawwassen Beach Road, Delta	Residential
2006-221	Charla Downey	INS	Post-impact AIA of seismic programs on behalf of Encana Corporation, and possibly other proponents of the oil and gas industry, located in those areas covered by NTS map sheets 93 O, 93 P and 93 I that are confined to the Peace and Mackenzie FDs	O&GNE
2006-222	Lisa Seip	INS	AIA of Blue Pearl Mining Ltd.'s proposed N access road for the Davidson Project mine, located 9 km NW of Smithers	Mining
2006-223	Lisa Seip	INS	AIA of portions of Copper Fox Metal Inc.'s proposed Schaft Creek Mining Project in the vicinity of Mount LaCasssa between Schaft and Mess Creeks, just W of Mount Edziza Provincial Park	Mining
2006-224	lan Wilson	INS	AIA for the Tourism and Resort Development Division of 7 proposed fish camp developments on Crown leases, at Elbow Lake, Star Lake, Heffley Lake, Surrey Lake and Hihium Lake in S-central BC	Province
2006-225	lan Wilson	INS	AIA for the ILMB's proposed lease of 8 recreational lots in Blocks A, D, E, F and G of DL 5834 and Blocks H, L and M of DL 5833 on the N side of Dominic Lake and 3 lots Blocks A, B and C of DL 6297 on Pinaus Lake, S-central BC	ILMB ·
2006-226	Bjorn Simonsen	INS	Archaeological inventory of fish trap and 'clam garden' features on the NE coast of Vancouver Island between Parksville and Port McNeill, adjacent islands and inlets, including Toba, Bute and Loughborough Inlets, and the Johnstone Strait area	Research
2006-227	lan Burdikin	ALT	Alterations to DiQr-18 by construction of the Loreen Main forest road by Pope & Talbot Ltd., running from Christian Valley Road to proposed timber harvesting blocks within FL A18969 CP 039, in the Kettle River Valley	Forestry
2006-228	Douglas Brown	INS	Archaeological inventory and AIA of proposed addition to Cut Block CO104, TSL A77020, located near Connor Creek in the Harrison River watershed	Forestry
2006-229	Howard Aikman	ALT	Alterations to FeTb-14, 24 - 26 and 28 - 32 by timber harvesting by Western Forest Products Inc. within TFL 25, Block 5, Cutblocks J1H and J3H, located on the E side of Pooley Island. S of James Bay, North Island-Central Coast FD	Forestry
2006-230	Lisa Seip	INS	AIA of portions of NovaGold Corporation's proposed Galore Creek Mining Project in the Galore Creek, More Creek, Sphaler Creek, Porcupine River and Iskut River valleys	Mining
2006-231	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA of Northwest Hardwoods Ltd.'s forestry operations in cutblocks 611-010A & B, 628-008, 629-001, 630-001, 635-006, and 638-001, all located in the Thompson Sound/Knight Inlet area. North Island-Central Coast FD	Forestry
2006-232	Chris Engisch	INS	AIA of proposed condominium development within Lots 2 and 3, Sec 68, Comox District, Plan 2352, located at 1930 and 1950 Cliffe Avenue, in the vicinity of DkSf-1, City of Courtenay	Commercial
2006-233	David Hall	INS	AIA of a proposed property development in the vicinity of Porteau Cove, Squamish	Commercial
2006-234	Jeff Bailey	INS	ArIA for Shell Canada Ltd of various proposed coal-bed methane well leases within its Klappan Tenure area, located in the Upper Skeena and Mt. Klappan areas	O&GBC
2006-235	Ryan Spady	INS	AIA of a proposed gravel pit and access roads for Crystal Springs Ranch Inc. on the Halfway River, NE BC	MoT
2006-236	Remi Farvacque	INS	AIA of MoT proposed projects in Contract Service Areas 21 and 22, NE BC	MoT
2006-237	Barbara Horrell	INS	AIA of Carp Lake Provincial Park recreational facilities, N of Prince George	MoEnviron- ment
2006-238	Matthew Begg	INS	AIA of the Regional District of Kitimat-Stikine's proposed boundary revisions to the Forcemain Ridge Landfill, located at Onion Lake, approximately 28 km S of Terrace	Municipal
2006-239	Remi Farvacque	INS	AIA of MoT proposed projects in Contract Areas 25, 26, 27, and 28, N BC	MoT
2006-240	Geordie Howe	INS	AlA of Kozul Holdings Inc.'s proposed recreational/ residential development on Block 18, DL 2469, Plan 2323, New Westminster Land District, at Potts Point, on the W shore of Port Graves, S shore of Gambier Island	Commercial
2006-241	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of the Amadon Group's proposed residential condominium development and marina, including a portion of the recorded extent of DdRv-14, and located at the Mill Bay Marina, 740 Handy Road, located in the community of Mill Bay	Commercial
2006-242	lan Wilson	INS	Archaeological inventory and AIA for proposed residential subdivision on the N side of East Sooke Road opposite Beecher Bay, in Sec 109, Sooke District	Commercial
2006-243	Harry Long	ALT	Alterations to DgRr-29 and 30 which may result from the City of Surrey Enginering Department's excavation of a new dyked channel for Eugene Creek, in the vicinity of Panorama Ridge, Mud Bay and Colebrook Road near the western boundary of the City of Surrey	Municipal
2006-244	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	INS	AIA of two cutblocks F9001 and F9006 for Canadian Forest Products Ltd. within NTS map sheet 93 I/15, in the Tumbler Ridge - Dawson Creek area	Forestry
2006-245	Wilfred McKenzie	ALT	Alterations to GeTc-9, GeTc-10 and GeTc-11 by proposed forestry operations by Kitselas Forest Products Ltd. within Blocks J49009 and J49510, Forest Licence A73377, located NW of the confluence of Hardscrabble Creek and the Skeena River, Kalum FD	Forestry
2006-246	Karen Brady	INS	Additional AIA of a resort marina, residential development and related ancillary facilities proposed by 0702905 BC Ltd. (Old Town Bay Developments Ltd.) (formerly Twin Anchors Marina), within DL 528 & 529, KDYD at Old Town Bay, on the N shore of Shuswap Lake at the mouth of the Eagle River at Sicamous	Commercial
2006-247	Brent Andrews	ALT	Alterations to IaTs-12 arising from MoT's proposed gravel pit located along Highway 51 adjacent to 11 Mile Creek, about 18 km E of Telegraph Creek	Forestry
2006-248	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA of the District of North Saanich's proposed sanitary sewerage collection and transmission system in the vicinity of Mc- Donald Park Road and adjacent streets, including service hookups by private property owners as necessary, all within North Saanich	Municipal
2006-249	Norm Parry	ALT	Alterations by BC Timber Sales, Skeena Business Area, to 35 culturally modified trees at FkTe-7 which may result from construc- tion of the proposed Eagle Bay Log Dump and Log Sort areas, and the Eagle Mainline from Station 0+000 to Station 1+084, all activities adjacent to and within Block 5, located on the E side of Amos Passage opposite Coste Island, Kalum FD	Forestry

2006-250	Wilfred Humchitt	ALT	Alterations to CMT sites FdTa-34 and FdTa-38 from proposed timber harvesting, road and log-sort construction and related activities by Heiltsuk Coastal Forest Products Ltd., within FL A62710, North Island-Central Coast FD, and located on the W side of Spiller Inlet	Forestry
2006-251	Clinton Coates	ALT	Alterations to archaeological deposits and materials within a lot on Otter Lake Road, within the boundaries of EcQt-12, which may result from the reburial of ancient human remains accidentally exposed during a 2004 excavation for installation of a geothermal residential heating system, on the SW shore of Otter Lake, approximately 6 km SW of Armstrong	Residential
2006-252	Geordie Howe	INS	AIA of the proposed Pembina Kitimat - Summit Lake Condensate Pipeline, and ancillary facilities, to extend E from the former Methanex onshore facility at Kitimat approximately 465 km to the Pembina station site at Summit Lake, N of Prince George	O&GBC
2006-253	Lisa Seip	INS	AIA of Western Keltic Mine Inc.'s Kutcho Creek Project, including a combined open pit and underground mine, various mining facilities and ancillary buildings and an approximately 124 km access road extending from Dease Lake to the mine location, approximately 100 km to the E	Mining
2006-254	lan Wilson	INS	AIA of a proposed commercial development (shopping centre) adjacent (N) to the Lougheed Highway and E of Harris Road in Pitt Meadows	Commercial
2006-255	Matthew Begg	INS	AIA of foresty developments proposed by Forsite Consultants Ltd., and possible other forest companies and licensees, operating within Mackenzie FD	Forestry
2006-256	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of a proposed 103-unit residential development by Silver Creek Development Corporation Ltd. on Lot 13, Plan 1282, Section 4, located on the W side of Sooke Harbour	Commercial
2006-257	Nicole Nicholls	INS	AIA for planned upgrading and expansion by B.C. Ferries Corporation of the Swartz Bay Ferry Terminal located at Swartz Bay on Saanich Peninsula	BC Ferries
2006-258	Richard Brolly	INS	AIA of a proposed CNR siding expansion, Barriere	Rail
2006-259	David White	ALT	Alterations by lisaak Forest Resources Ltd. to CMT sites DhSI-103, 146 & 147 and DhSm-24, 25 & 91, situated within proposed harvesting Blocks 211350, 304250, 304251, 213350 and 213450 in the Cypre operating area of the South Island FD, located	Forestry
			near the village of Ahousaht on Flores Island	
2006-260	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	INS	Post-construction AIA of the Anadarko Trutch 3D geophysical program, located E of the Alaska Highway and S of Horse Range Creek, NTS mapsheets 94 G/9, 10, 15, and 94 G/16, NE BC	O&GBC
2006-261	Dan Weinberger	INS	AlA of laseko Mines Ltd.'s proposed Prosperity Gold-Copper Mine Project, located at Fish Lake east of the laseko River, and associated transmission line running from Dog Creek E of the Fraser River to the proposed mine site in the Chilcotin Region	Mining
2006-262	Richard Brolly	INS	AIA of proposed Green River Estates residential subdivision on DL 2247, Group 1, NWD, except part in Plan VAP23216, situ- ated on both sides of the Green River, ~ 1.5 km NE of Green Lake	Commercial
2006-263	John Lord	ALT	Alterations to FaRm-4 and FaRm-26 by installation of storm drain along Hwy 97 and through Lot B, Plan 5535, located on the N shore of Williams Lake	Municipal
2006-264	private owner	ALT	Alterations to DgRs-7 by construction of a single family dwelling at 1351 Beach Grove Road (Lot 3, Blk 5, Sec 11, TP 5, NWD, PL 4746; PID 010-944-591), South Delta	Commercial
2006-265	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA for a proposed multi-family residential development at 20 Barsby Avenue, Nanaimo	Commercial
2006-266	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of proposed residential and ancillary developments on behalf of Bella Coola Helisports (W½ of the SW¼, Sec 29, Coast District), Bella Coola	Commercial
2006-267	Duncan McLaren	INS	Archaeological inventory for the ILMB's proposed sale of Lots E and F on Armstrong Road, Township of Langley	ILMB
2006-268	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA for oil/gas developments proposed by Husky Oil Operations Ltd, and possible other proponents, within non-overlapping portions of the ATT of the Fort Nelson FN within NTS map sheets 94 I/13-16, 94 J/13-16, 94 O/1-16 and 94 P/1-16, NE BC	O&GNE
2006-269	Owen Grant	INS	Archaeological inventory and AIA of proposed possible subdivision and development (details not yet specified) at 303 Chemainus Road (Lot 43, Oyster District, Plan 835-R, PID 005-068-002), Ladysmith	Commercial
2006-270	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	INS	Post-impact AIA of geophysical seismic program Anadarko Cheves 3D (NTS mapsheets 94 J/06 and 07) and possibly other 2D and 3D programs, for Anadarko Canada Corporation, within the Peace River region	O&GNE
2006-271	Rodney Rao	ALT	Alterations to DhRs-374 by proposed townhouse development on part of the former New Haven Correctional Centre [Portion of Parcel A (Reference Plan 7878), DL 164, Gp 1, New Westminster District and Lot 24 (Plan 29518), DL 164, Gp 1, New Westminster District and Lot 24 (Plan 29518), DL 164, Gp 1, New	Commercial
2006 272	Douglas Brown	INC	Westminister District] Southeast Manne Drive, Burnaby	Forestry
2000-272	Douglas Brown	ING	FD	Desidential
2000-273	Bjorn Simonsen		False Narrows	Ferentry
2006-274		ALT	Alterations to Diss-17, Diss-49, Diss-49 and Diss-50 by forestry activities conducted by western Porest Products Inc. within Blocks J201, J203, and J204, FLA 19231, W of Port Eliza in the Campbell River FD	Forestry
2006-275	Lee Ward	ALI	Alterations to EeSu-2 by excavation for a footing for a new sewage plant, excavation of a footing for a UV system, and a small excavation in the adjacent beach, required to determine the elevation needed for the proposed outfall channel, as part of proposed expansion and upgrading of the Tsulquate Wastewater Treatment Plant, Port Hardy	Municipal
2006-276	Eric Forgeng	INS	AIA for the Hupacasath First Nation of the proposed development on Corrigan Creek of a 7-megawatt hydroelectric generating facility, including proposed access roads, staging and spoil areas, a water intake structure and weir, a 2400 m-long penstock pipeline and road, a powerhouse facility, a 300 m-long transmission line, and possible ancillary developments, located approximately 16 km S of Port Alberni on the E side of Alberni Canal	Hydro
2006-27.7	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	INS	AIA for the Laprise Replacement Project for pipeline maintenance proposed by Duke Energy Gas Transmission, within NTS mapsheets 94 H/4 located approximately 128 km NW of Fort St. John and 7 km SW of the Beatton River	O&GBC
2006-278	Rudy Reimer	INV	Research excavations at DIRt-9 and EaRt-1, within the upper Squamish River valley	Research
2006-279	lan Franck	INS	Archaeological inventory and AIA of 0724771 BC Ltd.'s proposed residential subdivision at 56997 Kawkawa Lake Road, Hope	Commercial
2006-280	Howard Aikman	ALT	Alterations to FcTb-31 by proposed timber harvesting by Western Forest Products Inc. within TFL 25, Block 5, Cutblock 31, on Don Peninsula, W side of Spiller Inlet, North Island-Central Coast FD	Forestry
2006-281	Mike Rousseau	INS	AIA of Kemess Mines Ltd.'s proposed Kemess Mine North expansion's 2006 - 2007 exploration areas, located approximately 300 km NW of Mackenzie	Mining

2006-282	private owner	ALT	Alterations to DfRu-47 by construction of a rockslab retaining wall within a lot on Kingfisher Lane, Saltspring Island	Residential
2006-283	Barry Wood	INS	Archaeological inventory and AIA of a lot on Grainger Road, Canal Flats, within EbPw-1	Residential
2006-284	Hartley Odwak & Robbin Chatan	INS	AIA of Nomis Power Corporation's proposed Nahwitti Wind Power Project located between the Strandby and Nahwiitti Rivers, around Soren and Knob Hill, N Vancouver Island	Hydro
2006-285	Brian Pegg	INS	AlA of the Bear Mountain Properties development situated around and N of Skirt Mountain within the District of Highlands PID 025-088-092, Block B; PID 009-861-831, Sec 12; PID 009-861-866, Sec 16; PID 009-861-823, S 60 Acres; PID 005-438-187, Lot 24; PID 009-861-815, Sec 5; District of Langford PID 009-853-103, Sec 81; PID 009-858-636, Sec 82; PID: 009-858-652, Sec 83; PID 009-853-081, Sec 84; PID 002-115-093, Lot A; PID 025-088-106, Sec 3; and Florence Lake North PID 026-228-203, Lot 2, Plan VIP78400; PID 026-228-211, Lot 3, Plan VIP78400; PID 025-536-095, Lot 1, Plan VIP74504; PID 026-632-209, Lot A, Plan VIP780713 (Echo Vallev)	Commercial
2006-286	private owner	ALT	Alterations to that part of the Crescent Beach Site, DgRr-1, by a proposed residential redevelopment within a lot on Sullivan Street, Surrey	Residential
2006-287	Aina Cernenoks	ALT	Alterations to DgPt-31 during construction activities by the Rocky Mountain District Recreation Sites and Trails Unit to the Gold Bay Recreation Site, including excavation for a new pit toilet, new road and day use area construction, and upgrades to 19	Forestry
2006-288	Amanda Marshall	INS	AlA for forestry developments proposed by BC Timber Sales (Peace-Liard Region), and possible other proponents, within the Peace and Fort Nelson FD	Forestry
2006-289	Sarah Kamp	INS	AIA for the MoT's proposed chain-up site located on Hwy 5 (Coquihalla Highway) between two major culverts where Boston Bar Creek passes under the highway about 26 km NE of Hope	MoT
2006-290	. private owner	ALT	Controlled recovery of human remains unearthed during house construction and landscaping within a lot on Tudor Avenue, Victoria, vicinity of DcRt-15, and possible reburial on site, of recovered remains	Residential
2006-291	Colin Haime	ALT	Alterations to DhSa-10 by installation of the Lantzville Sewage Collection System, specifically a sewer main along the foreshore fronting the site, located in the Bloods Creek area between Shook and Oars Roads, District of Lantzville	Municipal
2006-292	Jeffery Johnston	INS	AlA of a proposed property rezoning and subdivision within DL 7794, and associated access road from DL 9686, Kootenay District, located near the SW end of Jim Smith Lake near Cranbrook	Commercial
2006-293	Jim Stafford	INS	AlA of Western Forest Product Inc.'s proposed forestry operations within TFL 37 Cutblocks WFP BC108 and BC109 in the Beaver Cove and Nimpkish Lake areas, North Island-Central Coast FD	Forestry
2006-294	Frank Craig	INS	Archaeological inventory in the vicinity of Amazay Lake, N-central BC	Mining
2006-295	Heather Pratt	INS	Archaeological inventory and AIA of developments proposed by Island Timberlands within DL 450, Powell River	
2006-296	Jeff Bailey	INS	AIA for Mount Hays Wind Farm Limited Partnership of a proposed wind generating facility on the S slope of Mount Hays, Kaien Island. located about 4 km S of Prince Rupert	Hydro
2006-297	Geordie Howe	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Canfor Forest Products Ltd., and possible other forestry clients, operating within the Fort Nelson FD	Forestry
2006-298	Morley Eldridge	INS	AlA of proposed developments by the City of Langford and the Bear Mountain Master Partnership, including but not limited to the "South Skirt" road rights-of-ways between the S border of the Bear Mountain development proper and the Trans-Canada Highway (Roads A, B, C, D), up to but not including the proposed Trans-Canada Highway interchange; Part Sec 99 (Kramer Holdings Ltd.); Part Remnant 1 and Remnant 1, Plan 13026, Sec 114 (Flowline Properties Ltd. Savory); and Lot 6, Plan VIP69106, Sec 116 (Goldstream Heights Properties Ltd.), City of Langford	Commercial
2006-299	Morley Eldridge	INS	AlA for proposed installation by the Town of View Royal of a log crib structure in the intertidal zone fronting DcRu-42 at Portage Regional Park, Thetis Cove, Esquimalt Harbour, for the purpose of stopping or minimizing current and future site erosion	Municipal
2006-300	Keary Walde	INS	AlA of oil/gas developments proposed by Canadian Natural Resources Limited within areas covered by NTS Mapsheets 93 I/1, 2, 7-11 & 13-16; 93 O/1, 7-10, 15 & 16; 93 P; 94 A; 94 B/1, 2 & 7-16; 94 F/1, 8-10, 15 & 16; 94 G; 94 H; 94 I; 94 J; 94 K/1, 2 & 5-16; 94 L/8, 9 & 16; 94 M1, 2, 6-11, 15 & 16; 94 N; 94 O; and 94 P	O&GNE
2006-301	private owner	ALT	Alterations to DgRs-7 by construction of a single family dwelling within a lot on Beach Grove Road, South Delta	Residential
2006-302	Hartley Odwak	INS	AIA for the Town of Port Hardy's proposed expansion/upgrading of itsTsulquate Wastewater Treatment Plant and Lift Station	Municipal
2006-303	Morley Eldridge	INS	Inventory for proposed subdivision of a 10-acre property near Eleanor Point, S of Ruckle Provincial Park, Saltspring Island	Commercial
2006-304	Barry Wood	INS	Inventory and AIA of selected portions of BC Hydro's Aberfeldie Dam Redevelopment Project, at the Aberfeldie Dam and Generating Station on the N side of the Bull River, approximately 35 km E of Cranbrook	Hydro
2006-305	private owner	ALT	Alterations to EbPw-1 by construction of a single family dwelling within a lot on Richardson Crescent, Eagles Nest Estates Subdivision, Canal Flats	Residential
2006-306	Peter Campbell	ALT	Alterations to HkTk-1 to 4 by ground preparation for the Red Chris copper-gold mine tailings impoundment area, on the Todagin Plateau in the Black Lake area, SE of Iskut	Mining
2006-307	Sean Abram	ALT	Alterations to that part of EbPw-1 referred to as "Zone A and steep slopes" (with the exception of the North access and Topsoil Piles 1 and 2) by sub-grade excavations for construction of a subdivision "Cottages at Painted Rock", Canal Flats	Commercial
2006-308	Steve Willis	ALT	Alterations to CMT site GcSm-13 by removal of Mountain Pine Beetle-infested trees from logging block A78892, Block Q, located N of Conrad Lake on the Nechako Plateau, Nadina FD	Forestry
2006-309	Lisa Seip	INS	AIA for Pacific Booker Minerals Inc's proposed Morrison Copper/Gold Project, located approximately 35 km N of Granisle on the E side of the S end of Morrison Lake	Mining
2006-310	Jennifer Koch	ALT	Alterations to 315 CMTs DkSo-59, 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64, by forest harvesting activities proposed by Western Forest Products Ltd. for TFL 19, Block H50, located on the N side of Williamson Passage near Gold River, Campbell River FD	Forestry
2006-311	Heather Pratt	INS	Inventory and AIA for Price-Less Holdings of a proposed 27-lot residential subdivision on Lot 12, DL 10, Plan 938 (except Parcel A, DD-108985-1), Lots 1 and 2, DL 10, Plan 5129, all Alberni District, located at 5250 Josephine St and 5261 & 5271 Mary St within Port Alberni, in the vicinity of archaeological sites DhSe-17 and 18	Residential
2006-312	Bruce Culberson	ALŢ	Alterations by Fraser Lake Sawmills Ltd., East Ootsa South Operating Area, to CMT sites FjSm-5 and 6 by removal of Mountain Pine Beetle-infested trees from CP 542, Block 380, located 17 km S of Ootsa Lake and 1.6 km E of Chief Louis Lake, Nadina FD	Forestry

2006-313	Michael Rous- seau	INS	AIA of 3 forestry developments (Cutblocks 47-1, 47-2 and 47-3 and access roads) proposed by Cattermole Timber within the Chilliwack	Forestry
2006-314	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA of a proposed residential development at 90 Milburn Drive (Lot 10, Sec.7, Esquimalt District, Plan 9861) Colwood	Municipal
2006-315	Owen Grant	INS	Inventory and AIA of a proposed residential subdivision at 1410 and 1640 Perth Road, Campbell River	Commercial
2006-316	private owner	ALT	Alterations to EbPw-1 by construction of a single family dwelling within a lot on Grainger Road, Canal Flats	Residential
2006-317	private owner	ALT	Alterations to DgRr-1, within a lot on McBride Avenue, Surrey, by screening of disturbed archaeological deposits to recover possible human remains and significant artifacts	Residential
2006-318	Robert Ziegler	ALT	Alterations to CMT 10 and CMT 11 within DfSg-80, by forestry operations proposed by International Forest Products Limited's Coastal Woodlands, Campbell River Operations in the vicinity of Vernon Bay, Barclay Sound	Forestry
2006-319	Barry Wood	INS	AIA of the proposed subdivision, Cottages at Painted Rock, within EbPw-1, Canal Flats	Commercial
2006-320	Dan Weinberger	INS	Inventory and AIA for a proposed commercial/residential development by Lan-Pro Holdings Ltd and 545671 BC Ltd of Lots 4 to 11, Plan 2067, DL 318, NWD, located in Marpole, Vancouver, between 1314 to 1360 SW Marine Drive, inclusive, in the vicinity of archaeological site DhRs-1	Commercial
2006-321	Terence Cage	ALT	Alterations to DhRp-16 by building of a supply jetty to facilitate the construction of the Golden Ears Bridge, Langley	Municipal
2006-322	Bonnie Campbell	INS	Inventory and AIA of Tolko Industries Ltd.'s proposed forestry operations in FLA18696, Block K23 and FLA75427, Blocks K24, K25, K26, K44 and K45 near Gwen Lake, S of Merritt	Forestry
2006-323	Murray Driediger	ALT	Specified alterations to DhRp-10, 11, 33, 78, 79 & 81 that may result from G.E.R.I. Partnership's agricultural developments, including machine-assisted disking, hilling, levelling and digging trenches for water transmission and drainage to prepare fields	Agriculture
			for blueberry production in Golden Eagle Berry Farm fields 35, 36, 38 & 39, situated between the North and South Allouette	•
			Rivers, and field 32, situated NE of Shendan Hill, and fields 13 and 14, situated in the vicinity of Sturgeon Slough, all N of Pitt Meadows	
2006-324	Gwyn Lange- mann	INS	Archeological inventory of the portion of Howse Pass National Historic Site within BC	Park
2006-325	Duncan McLaren	INS	Inventory and AIA for ILMB's proposed sale of DL 7869 Group 1 NWD plus unsurveyed portion of the NW½ Sec 8 and the unsurveyed portion of the NE½ Sec 8 Tp 18 East of the Coast Meridian, (District of Mission Rod and Gun Club) in the vicinity of Steelhead	ILMB
2006-326	Ryan Spady	INS	AIA of a proposed gravel pit extension for Crystal Springs Ranch Inc. on the Halfway River, NE BC	MoT
2006-327	Gabriella Prager	INS	Inventory and AIA of Redfern Resources Ltd.'s Tulsequah Chief mine project	Mining
2006-328	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA of a proposed underground cable installation at 1420 Beach Drive, Victoria, in the vicinity of DcRt-18	Commercial
2006-329	private owner	ALT	Alterations to EbPw-1 by construction of a single family dwelling at within a lot on Richardson Crescent, Canal Flats	Residential
2006-330	Charla Downey	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by McKersie Consulting Ltd, and other forestry clients, operating within the Peace FD	Forestry
2006-331	private owner	ALT	Alterations to EbPw-1 by construction of two retaining walls, addition of pilings and associated landscaping within a lot on Richardson Crescent (Eagles Nest Estates), Canal Flats	Residential
2006-332	private owner	ALT	Alterations to EbPw-1 from proposed rock quarrying within the 1.22ha "quarry area" lot at Canal Flats	Residential
2006-333	Andrew Yeates	ALT	Alterations to FhUa-54, including recovery of human remains and emergency data recovery resulting from the Village of Queen Charlotte's installation of water metres along Bay Street, Queen Charlotte.	Municipal
2006-334	lan Franck	INS	Inventory and AIA of three bridge replacement/ realignment projects proposed by the MoT along Highway 3, in the area of Manning Park	МоТ
2006-335	Jeff Bailey	INS	AIA of a proposed commercial residential redevelopment of a 0.7-hectare property at 95 Esquimalt Road, Victoria	Commercial
2006-336	Michael Will	INS	AIA of Federated Co-operatives Limited's proposed 2006 - 2011 timber harvesting blocks and associated access roads within the Shuswap Region of the Okanagan Shuswap FD	Forestry
2006-337	Keary Walde	INS	AlA of oil/gas developments proposed by several small companies in NE BC (including Baytex Energy, Pioneer Land Services, Edwards & Associated Surface Consulting, BV Land Consulting, Can-Am Geomatics, Scott Land & Lease, Pengrowth Corp., & Bonavista Petroleum) within areas covered by NTS Mapsheets 93 I/1, 2, 7-11 & 13-16; 93 O/1, 7-10, 15 & 16; 93 P; 94 A; 94 B/1, 2 & 7-16; 94 F/1, 8-10, 15 & 16; 94 G; 94 H; 94 I; 94 J; 94 K/1, 2 & 5-16; 94 L/8, 9 & 16; 94 M1, 2, 6-11, 15 & 16; 94 N; 94 O and; 94 P	O&GNE
2006-338	Geordie Howe	INS	AIA for the Bonaparte Indian Band's proposed forestry developments within its asserted traditional territory, including overlap- ping areas with other First Nations, within the 100 Mile, Lillooet and Kamloops FD	Forestry
2006-339	Michael Will	INS	AIA of Louisiana-Pacific Canada Limited's proposed forestry operations within the Shuswap Region of the Okanagan Shuswap FD	Forestry
2006-340	Warren Fekete	ALT	Alterations proposed by Lisims Forest Resources Limited to GhTf-4, located in CB DKL140, Nisga'a Public Lands, on the N side of Seeskinnish Creek, Kalum FD	Forestry
2006-341	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA of the proposed Brock Avenue Extension, S of Florence Lake and N of the Trans-Canada Highway, Langford	Municipal
2006-342	Warren Fekete	ALT	Alterations proposed by Lisims Forest Resources Limited to GhTh-3, located in CB KSD100, Nisga'a Public Lands, SE of the confluence of Ts'oohl Ts'ap Slough and the Nass River, Kalum FD	Forestry
2006-343	Dave Vidalin	ALT	Possible alterations to DdRu-4 by removal of 3 buildings (Driftwood Motel) and development of a multi-family residential con- dominium project at 9115 Lochside Drive (North Saanich Plan 4080 Sec 5 Rge 3 East Lot 1), Sidney	Mining
2006-344	Chris Engisch	INS	Inventory and AIA of forestry developments proposed by Western Forest Products Ltd., and other forestry clients, operating within the Campbell River FD	Forestry
2006-345	Clinton Coates	INS	Inventory and AIA for proposed development of a residential subdivision on Lot 1, DL 4589, Kootenay District, Plan 9301, Fernie	Residential
2006-346	Kent Cronsberry	ALT	Alterations to EdQa-36, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, and 152 by construction of a residential subdivision, Elk Park Ranch, N of the Village of Radium Hot Springs	Commercial
2006-347	Bob Macdonald	ALT	Alterations to EaRd-23 by Sagebrush Golf and Sporting Club Ltd.'s construction activities at the Quilchena on the Lake subdivi- sion, on the E side of Nicola Lake, approximately 2 km N of Quilchena	Commercial

BACK ISSUES OF THE MIDDEN

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1973 Recent Archaeological Research in the Middle Skeena Valley, British Columbia. 5(1):3-9

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CONFERENCES & EVENTS

ASBC LECTURE

Vancouver Museum, Earth History Gallery, Thu., February 15, 2007, 7:00 PM 1100 Chestnut Street, Vancouver, BC

Speaker: Alexander Mackie

Title: The Kwäday Dän Ts'inchi Project:

The recovery and study of a man frozen in a glacier and of the fur robe that he was wearing

ASBC INVITATION

SFU Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, February 27, 2007, 5:00 PM

Event: The Archaeological Society of British Columbia and the Simon Fraser University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology invite you to a public review of a new website provisionally entitled "Weaving a Tapestry of Canada: Canadian Culture Online Contribution Program." It focuses on Latin America. Refreshments served.

ASBC ARTIFACT ID NIGHT

Vancouver Museum, Earth History Gallery, Thu., March 15, 2007, 7:00 PM

UBC LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY SPRING WORKSHOP

Department of Anthropology, UBC, Saturday March 24, 2007

Sponsored by the Department of Anthropology (DOA) and the Classical, Near Eastern and Religious Studies Department (CNERS).

Speakers: Five presenters from the DOA and five from CNERS, including: Nadine Gray, SFU-Kamloops; Dave Schaepe, Sto:lo Nation Archaeologist; Andrew Mason, Golder; Sandra Peacock, UBC Okanagan; and Sanchita Balachandran, UBC

ASBC LECTURE

Vancouver Museum, Earth History Gallery, Thu., April 12th, 2007, 7:00 PM 1100 Chestnut Street, Vancouver, BC *Speaker*: Darcy Mathews *Topic*: Burial cairns at Rocky Point, near Victoria

CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 40TH ANNUAL MEETING St. Johns, New Foundland and Labrador, May 16-20, 2007 Session Proposal Deadline: January 31, 2007 Abstracts Deadline: February 28, 2007 Info: http://www.mun.ca/caa2007/

Society for American Archaeology, 72nd Annual Meeting Austin, Texas, April 25 - 29, 2007 *Info:* www.saa.org



Bentall Station Vancouver BC Canada V6C 2N3