

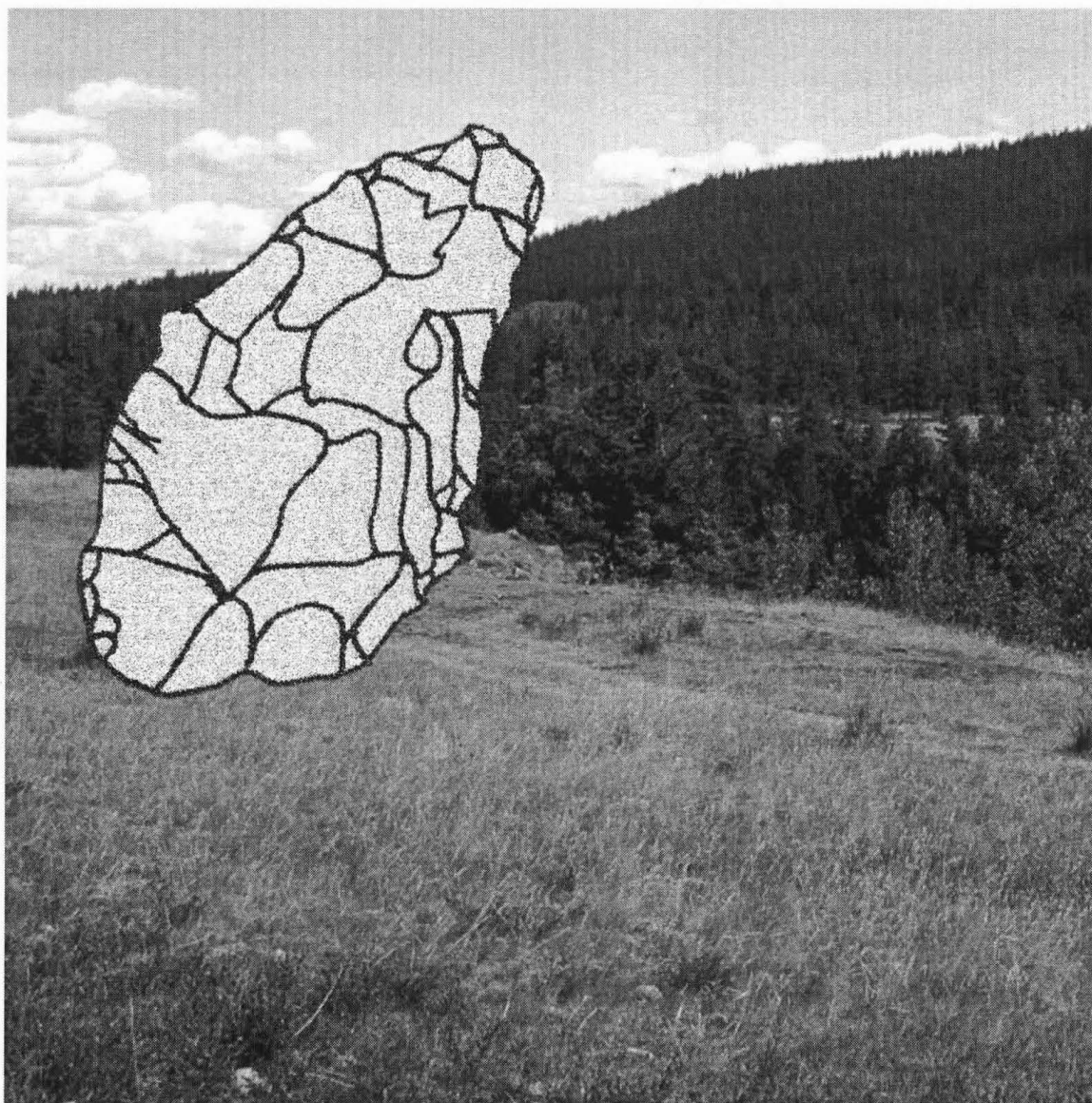


# MIDDEN

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**SIWASH BRIDGE – FaRv 3  
PERMITS 2003**



# THE MIDDEN

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welcome. Admission is free.



# MIDDEN

Volume 35 No. 2, 2003

## *In this issue*

Archaeology News .....	2
Archaeological Investigations at Siwash Bridge – FaRv 3 .....	4
<i>by Karen Brady</i>	
Debitage - From the World of Archaeology .....	9
Book Reviews:	
<i>Shamanism and the Ancient Mind:</i>	
<i>A Cognitive Approach to Archaeology</i> By James L. Pearson .....	8
<i>A Cosmos in Stone: Interpreting Religion and</i>	
<i>Society Through Rock Art</i> by J. David Lewis-Williams .....	9
<i>Bounty and Benevolence: A History of Saskatchewan Treaties</i>	
by Arthur J. Ray, Jim Miller, and Frank Tough .....	10
Recent Publications .....	12
57th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference	
Call for Papers .....	13
Permits issued by the Archaeology & Registry	
Branch, April - July 2003 .....	14

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## **Cover**

***A view of site FaRv 3, Siwash  
Bridge, Chilcotin Plateau***

# ARCHAEOLOGY NEWS

## **Ancient History and Environments of Northeastern BC Being Examined**

Fort St. John, BC -The first major archaeological excavation in Northeastern BC, in over a decade, has just begun. Local archaeologist, Keary Walde, is carrying out this research at a site in the Gutah gas field, 176 Km north of Fort St. John. "The archaeological study is being complemented by an equally significant examination of environmental changes over the past 10,000 - 12,000 years," said Mr. Walde. "Analysis of nearby lake bottom deposits, overseen by Royal BC Museum palaeobotanist, Dr. Richard Hebda, will provide pollen evidence of vegetation changes people learned to live with over that time." A report on this project will form a component of the Museum's Living Landscapes: Peace River Northern Rockies initiative.

## **Jamestown Fort**

Jamestown, Va. - Seven years after archaeologists discovered evidence of the fort built when Jamestown was founded in 1607, they finally know how big the triangle-shaped log enclosure was. Based on the finding in 1996 of the fort's east corner and on historical documents, archaeologists had been searching for the outlines of a fort that covered 1.75 acres, said William Kelso, director of archaeology for the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Digging this summer unearthed evidence of the fort's western wall and north corner, defining the fort's shape for the first time and indicating the fort actually enclosed 1.1 acres, Kelso said.

## **The Archaeology and Registry Services Branch has moved.**

It is now located on the 3rd Floor, 3400 Davidson Street, Victoria, B.C.

New fax number, mailing address, and phone numbers are as follows:

Fax Number: (250) 952-4188

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Mailing Address: PO Box 9375, Stn Prov Govt, Victoria BC, V8W 9M5

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## **Remote Access to Archaeological Data**

RAAD is a web based application that enables authorized users to view, select, and download information about archaeological sites in British Columbia. Users can browse the data for specific site information using the online mapping and query utilities and download the information they want in a variety of data formats. The primary purpose of RAAD is to serve clients who require archaeological information on a frequent basis for land use planning or impact assessment projects. Examples of such clients include: archaeological and environmental consultants, federal and provincial land use planning agencies, regional districts, municipalities and first nations. For more information visit: <http://srmwww.gov.bc.ca/arch/RAADintro.html>.

## **Job opportunity at SFU**

The Department of Archaeology at Simon Fraser University is seeking applications for a Tier 1 Canada Research Chair in the field of Forensic Science. With its primary focus on research, this position will serve as the catalyst for creation of a cross disciplinary forensic research and training centre at Simon

Fraser University with provincial, national and international application. For details and requirements visit: <http://www.sfu.ca/archaeology/dept/jobs/crcfs.htm>.

## **West Moberly Heritage Trails Rediscovered**

Moberly Lake, B.C.

The West Moberly First Nation will be mapping the locations of three heritage trails and through oral history, documenting their traditional use and heritage significance to the community. Moberly Lake Heritage Trails Research is a project being supported by the Royal BC Museum's Living Landscapes: Peace River-Northern Rockies initiative. The long-term goal of the West Moberly First Nation is to repair the trails and create interpretive signage that would inform visitors about the history and heritage of their people. The West Moberly believe that this project will begin to help bridge the gap between youth and elders, as well as surrounding communities, by encouraging Elders to share their stories about the trails and what they meant to the survival of the First Nations People and non-native pioneers of the north. Research and educational material obtained through this project will also become available on the Living Landscapes website as well as the West Moberly website. The RBCM's Living Landscapes program is entering its ninth year, with earlier work having occurred in the Thompson Okanagan, Columbia River Basin, and Upper Fraser Basin regions.

Living Landscapes is a research and public education project focusing on encouraging the exploration and appreciation of the diverse human and

natural history of British Columbia on a regional basis. For more information on the Royal BC Museum's Living Landscapes initiative please visit <http://livinglandscapes.bc.ca>

### **Lost sacred language of the Maya is rediscovered**

Linguists have discovered a still-surviving version of the sacred religious language of the ancient Maya - the great pyramid-building civilisation that once dominated Central America.

For years some Maya hieroglyphic texts have defied interpretation - but now archaeologists and linguists have identified a little-known native Indian language as the descendant of the elite tongue spoken by rulers and religious leaders of the ancient Maya.

The language, Ch'orti - spoken today by just a few thousand Guatemalan Indians - will become a living "Rosetta Stone", a key to unraveling those aspects of Maya hieroglyphic writings which have so far not been properly understood. Over the next few years dozens of linguists and anthropologists are expected to start "mining" Ch'orti language and culture for words and expressions relating to everything from blood-letting to fasting.

### **Workers unearth ancient chariot.**

An Iron Age chariot from about 500 BC has been discovered by engineers working on the new A1 motorway in West Yorkshire. The site near Ferrybridge is said to hold articles of great significance. In what seems to be a burial chamber, there are the remains of a man aged about 40 and the bones of 250 cattle, as well as the chariot. It is thought the cattle could have formed part of a huge funeral feast. Archaeologists say the chariot appears to have been placed in the pit intact.

### **Shipwreck Gold Found**

National Geographic is documenting the S.S. Republic expedition for broadcast on Dateline NBC and National Geographic Ultimate Explorer on MSNBC in January 2004 and for a National Geographic Special on PBS later in 2004.

Deep-water shipwreck explorers have raised Reconstruction-era gold and silver coins and other precious artifacts from what could be one of the richest shipwreck treasures ever found. The treasure was found in the wreck of the S.S. Republic, which sank during a hurricane off the coast of Georgia in 1865. Records indicate that the ship was carrying coins worth U.S. \$400,000-a fortune at today's values. Many of the coins observed on the S.S. Republic shipwreck site are in pristine condition. Some have a light film that rinses away easily on the surface, revealing gleaming gold. The paddlewheel steamship went to the bottom of the Atlantic in October 1865. The ship was en route to New Orleans with a cargo of coins and other supplies destined to aid post Civil War Reconstruction.

### **Discovery of buried megaliths completes Avebury circle**

Archaeologists have discovered an arc of buried megaliths that once formed part of the great stone circle at Avebury in Wiltshire (England). Visitors to Avebury will see most of the standing megaliths in the western half of the stone circle. The famous map of the site drawn in the 1720s by William Stukeley, the first secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London, showed that many of the stones in the south-east and north-east quadrants of the circle were missing. Now, the first geophysics survey of these areas of Avebury, carried out by the National Trust, has revealed that at least 15 of the megaliths lie buried in the circle itself. The massive stones show up very clearly as computer images and the National Trust has been able to identify their sizes, where they lie and how they fit in the circle.

### **Neanderthal "face" found in Loire**

A flint object with a striking likeness to a human face may be one of the best examples of art by Neanderthal man ever found, the journal *Antiquity* reports. The "mask", which is dated to be about 35,000 years old, was recovered on the banks of the Loire at La Roche-Cotard. It is about

10 cm tall and wide and has a bone splinter rammed through a hole, making the rock look as if it has eyes. Commentators say the object shows the Neanderthals were more sophisticated than their caveman image suggests.

### **Firefighters unearth ancient Indian camp**

Firefighters who dug trenches in the San Bernardino Mountains during the wildfires two months ago turned up what experts believe is an ancient Serrano Indian encampment. The U.S. Forest Service dug the fire line Oct. 30 during a successful battle to save Big Bear City from flames. But around the line west of Baldwin Lake, Forest Service officials unearthed nonnative stone materials such as jasper and obsidian that were used by American Indians to make cutting tools or arrowheads. Archaeologist Daniel McCarthy and his team uncovered grinding stones at least 250 years old, ceramic pieces about 300 years old, arrow points about 500 years old, and fire pits that could date back 1,000 years. They are continuing to excavate.

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT SIWASH BRIDGE – FARV 3

by Karen Brady

## Introduction

In 1999, the Ministry of Highways, Chilcotin Cariboo District, proposed the excavation of two drainage swales and installation of a culvert near Siwash Bridge. Siwash Bridge crosses the Chilko River approximately 19 km southwest of the community of Alexis Creek, on the Chilcotin Plateau (Figure 1). The goals of the project were to redirect seasonal runoff away from the bridge and stabilize a section of the left (north) bank of the Chilko River. Every spring uncontrolled runoff drains over an unstable section of bank, down Newton-Whitwater Road, onto Siwash Bridge, and into the Chilko River. This situation presented a concern to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, as well as Tsilhqot'in communities who utilize the fishing station located just downstream from the bridge. In order to control the runoff, two drainage swales were proposed for the terrace immediately above the bridge. It was expected that these swales would divert spring runoff over a stable section of bank, downstream of the unstable bank, bridge, and fishing station (Figure 2).

The project was located entirely within the boundaries of a previously recorded site - FaRv 3 - that includes the terrace above the Chilko River as well as the traditional native fishing station at the river's edge (Figure 3). FaRv 3 is a large and extensive site, consisting of three housepit-sized circular depressions, one small circular depression, discontinuous, subsurface cultural deposits, and surface and subsurface lithics. This area is known as gwetsilh in the Tsilhqot'in language, and refers not only to the

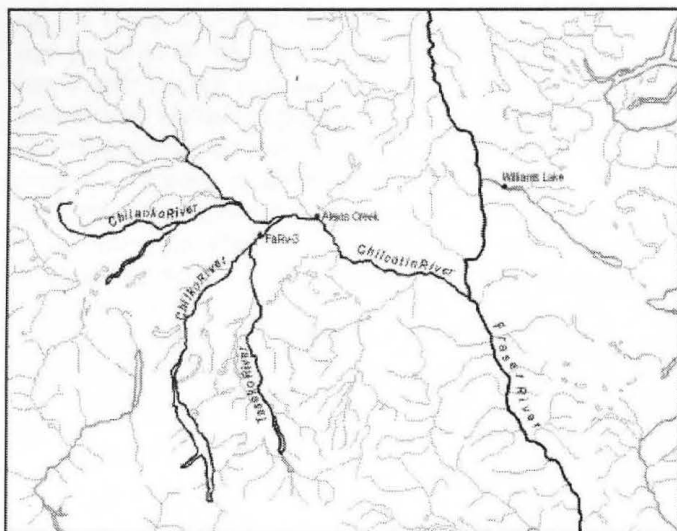


Figure 1. Location of FaRv 3.

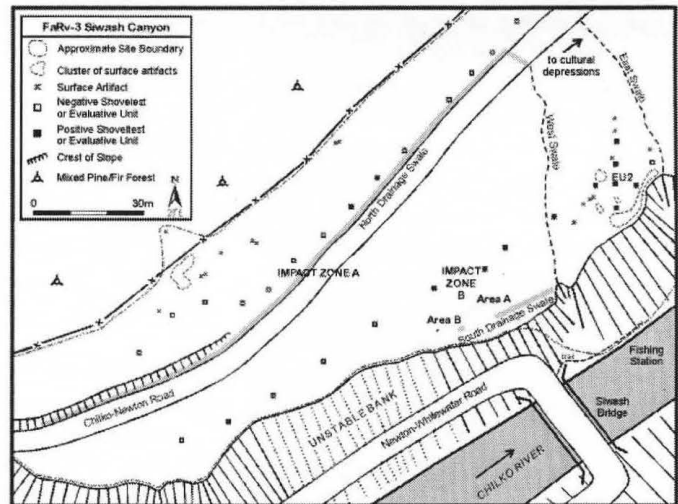


Figure 2. FaRv 3 site map.

project area but also the surrounding area, including the large, flat expanse across the Chilko River (the location of Siwash Gathering - held each year in August). Joe Alphonse and Paul Grinder (Tsilhqot'in National Government) state that gwetsilh was used intermittently throughout the year; late summer for the main salmon runs; in fall and winter for deer hunting; as well as for the winter-run of steelhead. In addition, the project area was considered an ideal place to camp due to its southern exposure and the availability of spring water nearby (northeast of the project area). Tsilhqot'in elders report that fish-drying racks were positioned at the north end of the terrace, near the break-in-slope, which was considered the optimal location for fish drying racks. Don Mitchell (University of Victoria) observed fish-drying racks in approximately this location in 1968, when FaRv 3 was first recorded as an archaeological site.

An archaeological impact assessment (AIA) was completed by Cariboo Heritage in May of 2000 with the assistance of Tl'etinqox'tin and Tsi Del Del (Anaham and Alexis Creek First Nations, respectively) representatives Tory Amut, Margaret Char, Clarence Marianne, Cindy Marianne, and Martina J. William. Based on the results of the AIA, recommendations were made to the Ministry of Highways to manage the direct negative impacts of the development to FaRv 3 and minimize the impacts to the site. In 2001, the Ministry of Highways decided to proceed with the project, and the collection of artifacts within the development area was undertaken in May 2001. The subsequent drainage swale excavation and culvert installation was then monitored by Cariboo Heritage in July 2001 with the assistance of the



Figure 3. Looking southeast across Impact Zone B.

aforementioned Tl'etinqox'tin and Tsi Del Del representatives. Analysis and reporting was completed after each stage of the AIA process. Dave Hall (Arrowstone Archaeological Research and Consulting) undertook a detailed lithic analysis of the material collected during the archaeological monitoring.

A design change introduced during monitoring resulted in the relocation of the south drainage swale approximately 9-15 m south of the location proposed in 1999. Archaeological deposits were encountered during the excavation of the drainage swale in this new location, approximately 15 m west of its starting point (Impact Zone B: Area A). Excavation was halted while the archaeologists assessed the exposed archaeological deposits. In order to determine the horizontal extent of the deposits, an exploratory excavation was undertaken 8-10 m to the west, along the new proposed drainage swale route (Impact Zone B: Area B). Using a hydraulic excavator, the exploratory excavation (which consisted of one scoop of the excavator bucket) also revealed intact archaeological deposits. All excavation was then suspended and the Archaeology Branch was contacted.

In order to address this unexpected impact to FaRv 3, an agreement between the Ministry of Highways and the Archaeology Branch was reached. The agreement consisted of limited data recovery, including provision for

radiocarbon dating, of the exposed archaeological deposits to be funded by the Ministry of Highways. The agreement was deemed satisfactory by the Tl'etinqox-t'in and Tsi Del Del First Nations' representatives on site. The excavation of the south drainage swale remains suspended by the Ministry of Highways until it can be determined if the north drainage swale is adequate in redirecting seasonal runoff. The Ministry plans to monitor future runoffs to determine if this is the case.

### Results

The combined results of the fieldwork at FaRv 3 revealed surface and subsurface stone artifacts and intact cultural deposits consisting of heat-altered sediments, fire-altered rock, charcoal, ash, and a small amount of animal bone fragments. Three hundred and ninety-seven artifacts were recorded during the AIA and 262 artifacts were recorded during the monitoring. Of these, the majority of the artifacts represent the by-product of stone tool manufacture, although a variety of tools were also recovered (Figure 4). These include:

- three partial basalt projectile points (:58, :83, and :500)
- one obsidian microblade (:318)
- one possible basalt microblade (:376)
- three basalt biface fragments (:215, :417, and :368)

The majority of the artifacts are made

primarily from basalt, although artifacts made of black obsidian, tan-coloured chalcedony, and orange-red chert were also recovered. The quality of the basalt is widely variable, ranging from fine-grained vitreous to coarse-grained with numerous crystalline inclusions. One of the projectile points (:500) recovered from FaRv 3 resembles others associated with the Kamloops Horizon (Richards and Rousseau 1987), extending from 200 to 1,200 years BP. The obsidian microblade (:318) found at FaRv 3 represents a specialized type of tool making technology found in the Interior Plateau from some time prior to 8,500 years BP to approximately 3,500 years BP (Donahue 1975; Fladmark 1985), although the time frame for microblade technology in this region is poorly understood (Stryd and Rousseau 1996).

The animal bone fragments recovered from FaRv 3 (n=248) are primarily small, burnt, and unidentifiable beyond the broad class of mammal (likely large mammal, such as an ungulate). One bird bone fragment and one small fragment of a beaver incisor were also recovered. Beaver are common in this part of the Chilko River and are often inadvertently caught in dipnets while fishing for salmon. Traditionally, beaver were caught and used for their fur, meat, and teeth. Beaver teeth, particularly incisors, were shaped and used as woodworking tools. No fish bones were observed in the faunal assemblage, which is surprising given the proximity of the fishing station. However, fish bones are fragile and often poorly preserved in archaeological deposits; thus, the absence of fish bones may reflect their lack of preservation at the site. Alternatively, it may indicate that fish were processed elsewhere and their remains not introduced into the archaeological deposits at FaRv 3. This latter suggestion is supported by the Tsilhqot'in tradition of discarding fish offal into the river as reported by Tsilhqot'in elder, (late) Dora Grinder, who warned that not adhering to this custom is risky since burning or burying fish remains will attract bears or other scavengers.

Intact cultural deposits were observed in three separate locations at FaRv 3 varying in depth from approximately four to 40 cm below surface. One location

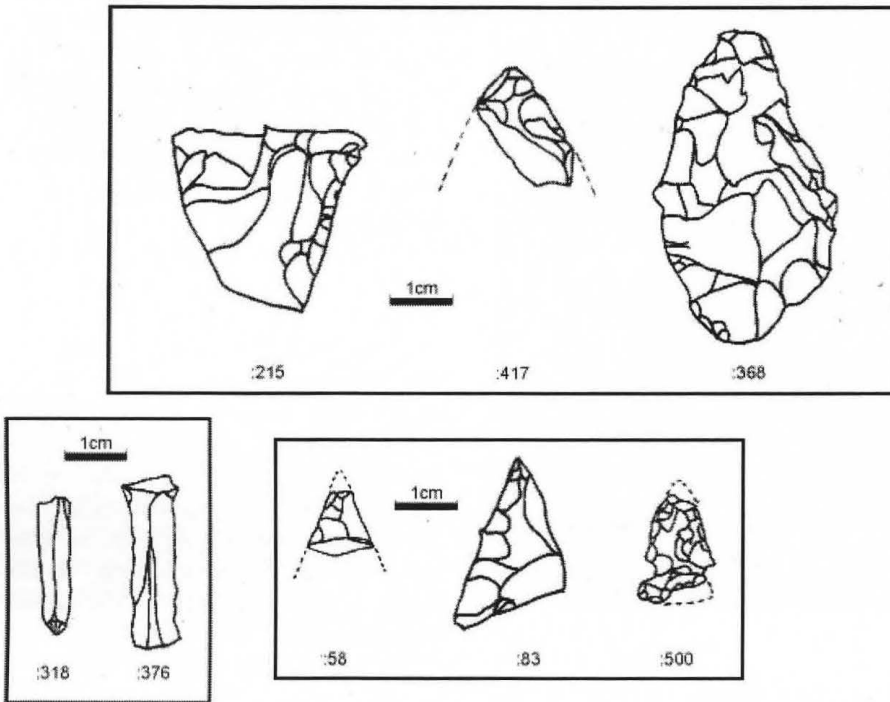


Figure 4. Field sketches of selected artifacts from FaRv 3.

(EU2) was identified during the AIA and two (or one larger) locations (Impact Zone B: Areas A and B) were identified during archaeological monitoring (Figures 5 and 6). The deposits feature well-defined concentrations of charcoal, ash, and heat-altered sediments. Fire-altered rock is abundant. In EU2 a number of small oval cobbles, broken into irregular pieces, were also observed. These are interpreted as discarded boiling stones. During the archaeological monitoring, three radiocarbon samples were collected from intact remnants of the cultural deposits. One sample was collected from Area A and two were collected from Area B. Radiocarbon Sample #3 was collected from Area B and consisted of a large concentration of charcoal found close to several large boulders and cobbles, charcoal-stained sediments, and abundant fire-altered rock. Other than penetration by roots and rootlets, no evidence of contamination was observed at the time of collection. Beta Analytic Inc. analyzed the sample and a date of  $200 \pm 50$  BP (before present, present = 1950) was obtained (Beta 159706,  $\delta^{13}C = -25.0$ ). The date, when calibrated (at two sigmas), indicates that the charcoal sample is likely to fall within one of three possible time ranges: AD 1640-1710; AD 1720-1880; and AD 1910-1950.

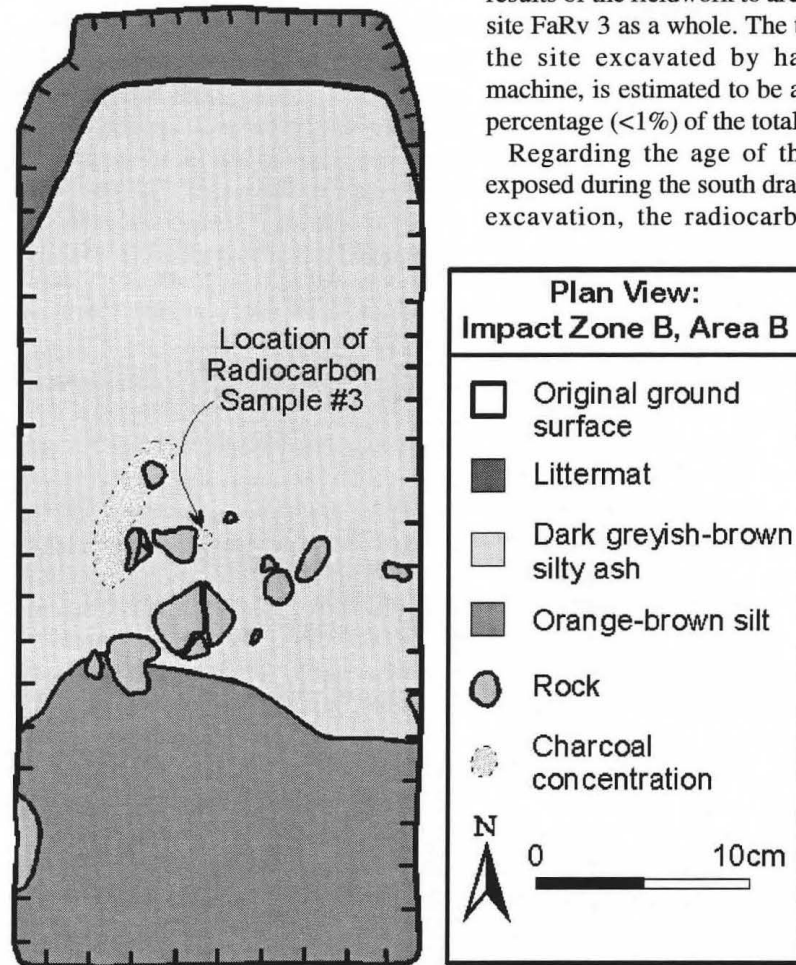


Figure 5. Plan view of Impact Zone B, Area B.

## Discussion

FaRv 3 is a large archaeological site covering an area approximately 12.4 ha in size (620 m NE-SW x 200 m NW-SE). The site features cultural depressions in the form of housepits and cache pits, stone artifacts located on and below the ground surface. Also included within the site boundary is the traditional fishing station located adjacent to Chilko River, at the base of the terrace. The AIA and the archaeological monitoring revealed the presence of intact cultural deposits near the terrace edge in three separate locations. The limited data recovery undertaken at Siwash Bridge, completed as part of the archaeological monitoring, was aimed at answering a few basic questions regarding the nature of the deposits encountered, including the age of the deposits, the traditional activities the deposits represent, and the traditional activities represented by the recovered stone artifacts. Appropriate caution should be employed when applying the results of the fieldwork to archaeological site FaRv 3 as a whole. The total area of the site excavated by hand and/or machine, is estimated to be a very small percentage (<1%) of the total site area.

Regarding the age of the deposits exposed during the south drainage swale excavation, the radiocarbon sample



returned a date of 200±50 BP and it seems most likely to fall within a time range extending from AD 1640 to AD 1880, given the lack of any associated historic-aged material. A partial projectile point, resembling others dating to the period 1,200-200 years BP, was recovered from the same deposits as the radiocarbon sample and consistent with the radiocarbon date. A second projectile point from this time period was also observed on the ground surface, north of Chilko-Newton Road, during the AIA. Although the temporal distribution of microblades on the Chilcotin Plateau is unclear, the recovery of a microblade (or possibly two) suggests a greater antiquity for FaRv 3 than indicated by the projectile points and radiocarbon date. Moreover, it seems unlikely that the use of the site is limited to this later time period, given the proximity of the Chilko River, the configuration of the landform, and extent of traditional use associated with this location.

The archaeological deposits and associated materials observed during the AIA and monitoring represent numerous activities, such as cooking, tool making, and tool maintenance. The deposits feature well-defined concentrations of charcoal, ash, heat-altered sediments, and fire-altered rock. It seems likely that these deposits represent cooking fires (as opposed to drying rack fires) based on the presence of fire-altered rock (indicating a high temperature fire), discarded boiling stones, and small, burnt animal bones. According to Joe Alphonse and Paul Grinder, ungulates, such as deer, were often roasted directly over an open fire and leftovers of the roasted animal were simply tossed into the fire. The

archaeological evidence uncovered in EU2 and in Impact Zone B, Areas A and B is consistent with this traditional method of deer roasting.

It appears that the stone artifacts represent a number of tool making and maintenance events. The detailed lithic analysis revealed a number of knapping events related to the manufacture and maintenance of tools, such as bifaces and scrapers. These types of tools are commonly associated with hunting activities. The absence of tools related to animal or fish butchery, despite the presence of processed mammal bone, may be explained by the desire to keep such valuable tools for future use. Alternatively, it may be that these tools are located elsewhere on the site and were simply not recovered during the fieldwork.

**Conclusion**

The drainage swale excavations and culvert installation at FaRv 3 resulted in the completion of an archaeological impact assessment, systematic data recovery in the form of systematic surface collection, and archaeological monitoring, including limited data recovery because of unexpected project design changes. Negative impacts to the site during the project were minimized and the drainage swale excavation proposed for the terrace edge remains suspended by the Ministry of Highways until it can be determined if the north drainage swale is adequate in redirecting seasonal runoff. As a result of the archaeological fieldwork, a new radiocarbon date for the Chilcotin Plateau was obtained and intact, non-housepit, cultural deposits were identified. Based on the archaeological evidence, as well as traditional use information, these deposits appear to primarily represent deer roasting

features. Other activities are also represented archaeologically at FaRv 3, including other cooking events, and stone tool manufacture and maintenance

**Credits**

Thanks to Joe Alphonse and Paul Grinder at Tsilhqot'in National Government for their support of the archaeological investigations at Siwash Bride and providing the traditional use information incorporated into this article.

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**Karen Brady (Cariboo Heritage Archaeological Consulting Ltd.)** received her BA (Archaeology) from Simon Fraser University and has worked on various archaeological projects throughout BC since that time. The last few years have seen Karen working in the Cariboo-Chilcotin on forestry-based AIAs as well as other CRM projects.

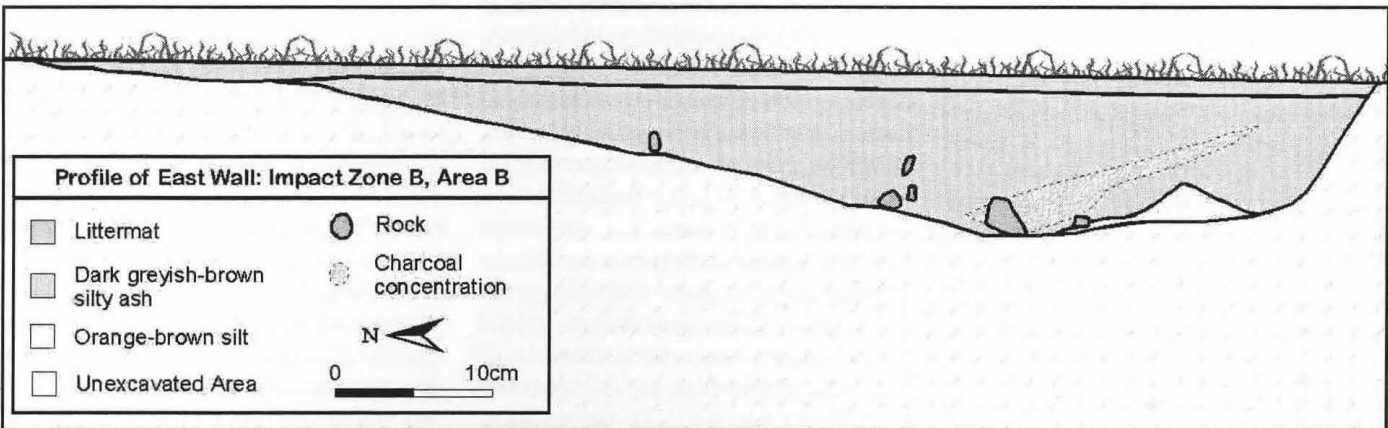
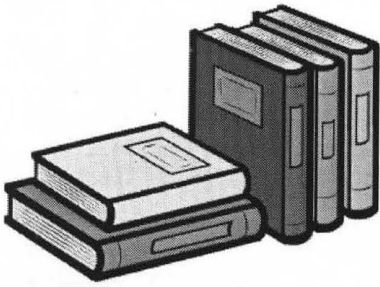


Figure 6. Profile of East Wall, Impact Zone B, Area B.



# BOOK REVIEWS

## **Shamanism and the Ancient Mind: A Cognitive Approach to Archaeology**

**By James L. Pearson**

AltaMira Press, 2002. 195 pp., illus., refs., index. Price: \$34.49 (pb) ISBN 0-7591-0156-6; \$87.00 (cl) ISBN 0-7591-0155-8

This book offers a condensed and well-written synthesis of research over the past two decades that has sought to decipher the meaning of ancient rock art through analogy to shamanistic beliefs and the neuropsychology of altered states of consciousness. The research has provided new insight into at least one level of meaning in particular kinds of rock art. It further argues for the widespread existence of ritual specialists among ancient and more recent hunter-gatherers, many of whom likely used various hallucinogens and other means to undertake what were considered to be transcendental journeys to other planes of existence. At various times in different parts of the world, the argument continues, these specialists depicted their experiences and supernatural encounters in rock art.

As a synthesis of research, this book will be especially useful for anyone who has not had the opportunity or inclination to read the extensive original publications, but the polemical style and overall defensive tone of the volume will disappoint some readers. The heroic narrative format of the presentation, describing the struggles and triumphs of individual researchers, may be more entertaining, but is probably also unnecessary. Although a well-worn strategy for engaging general interest in any topic, and a mainstay of current science popularization, this format implicitly suggests readers cannot or will not otherwise see the true significance of research. The further choice to dress this semi-popularized synthesis of interesting rock art studies, primarily in

the southwestern USA and southern Africa, as the herald of a revolutionary paradigm shift in archaeology also misstates the purpose and value of the original research and potentially undermines the appeal of its presentation. The heralding of revolutionary approaches has become so commonplace in archaeology that even introductory students are quickly jaded. Unfortunately, authors and publishers continue to see exaggerated polemic as the best means to create heightened interest in what is often already fascinating research. In the process, the research and its revelations concerning past cultures become overshadowed.

The general thesis of this book, and the research it represents, is that prehistoric rock art, especially that found in the region of the Coso Range of mountains on the western edge of the Great Basin in east-central California, the San region of southern Africa, and the Upper Palaeolithic caves of southwestern Europe, represents the experiences and, by implication, the belief systems of shamans and their adherents. Among the specific arguments is that depictions of abstract forms such as zig-zags, spirals, and cross-hatching represent what are known as entoptic phenomena, which neuropsychological research has identified as common elements of visual hallucinations reported by individuals experiencing altered states of consciousness. Depictions of animals in these contexts are believed to represent spirit helpers or other supernatural beings encountered in the context of transcendental states that may have been induced in many instances through ingestion of various hallucinogenic substances. The conclusion is that these depictions and evidence of hallucinogens in these and other hunter-gatherer archaeological contexts argue for the widespread and enduring

existence of fundamental forms of shamanistic religion.

The volume offers a spirited defense against critics of this view, who argue that attributions of shamanism to such widespread and longstanding practices diminish their cultural specificity and meaning. In other words, it implies, according to some, that early and more recent hunter-gatherer religions are all much the same and never changed appreciably over great lengths of time. In the end, it comes down to a preference for the term shamanism because it implies a common array of elements, though some, such as the existence of ritual specialists charged with supernatural communication, could extend to all religions, or rejection of the term because it diminishes the unique meanings attached to these elements in their particular historical and cultural contexts. The debate in these terms does not warrant the defensive tone of the argument.

The book is primarily a synthesis of work by two researchers, David S. Whitley (who has published extensively on the Coso Range rock art, and who is the general editor of the AltaMira "Archaeology of Religion" series, in which this is the second volume), and David Lewis-Williams (who studies San rock art and applied the concept of entoptic phenomena to their interpretation, and who has published his own volume in the series). James L. Pearson, the author of this book, writes at his best in his clear and concise synthesis of the work of these researchers, and especially in his crafting of a heroic narrative of their struggle against entrenched academic opinion that would either simplistically attribute rock art to "hunting magic" or dismiss all such aspects of culture as epiphenomenal and not worthy of investigation. In the hands of a skillful storyteller, such as Pearson, this makes a good story well told, but it artificially

elevates the research by means of literary device instead of the merits of the results. It also diminishes the weight of opposition by casting critics as obstacles in the way of knowledge rather than conscientious scholars with genuine and well-founded concerns about what they see as the inappropriate and unnecessary extension of the concept of shamanism

The volume is weakest and least successful in setting this body of research in the context of the history of archaeology and the philosophy of science. Unfortunately this constitutes the largest part of the book. It is another lengthy addition to a very long and seemingly endless series of published discussions concerning whether archaeology is or should be a science, the proper role of analogy, the influence of logical positivism, and the relative characteristics and merits of processual versus post-processual approaches to archaeology. Discussion of these topics in this book is almost entirely derivative, very repetitive, and generally unnecessary. It also rests on caricatures of archaeological theory and practice that would find few adherents at any time in the past or present, and exaggerates the extent to which issues of ideology and spiritual beliefs are ignored in archaeology. Although belief systems have been excluded from consideration by some archaeologists, especially in North America, this was never generally true of archaeology. The full extent of renewed interest in cultural conceptions and of recent cognitive approaches in archaeology, beyond rock art and debates about shamanism, is also never addressed in this book.

In the end, *Shamanism and the Ancient Mind* is not the clear and useful synthesis of innovative rock art research or the balanced evaluation of the shamanism debate it could have been. It is also not the herald of the paradigm shift that the publisher's notes and the preface by Brian Fagan would claim it to be. Its main strengths are its clear presentation and discussion of rock art research that has provided new insight into the existence and role of transcendental states of consciousness, spiritual specialists, often termed shamans, and characteristic

neuropsychological visions, termed enoptic phenomena. Its weaknesses are its semi-popularized and exaggerated polemical style and repetitiousness. I would recommend it to anyone who has never encountered the shamanistic interpretation of rock art in other sources, though readers are likely to find the works of the original researchers just as interesting and more informative. I could also recommend the book to those who may still enjoy the somewhat overused heroic story of the research process. I would not recommend it to anyone interested in understanding the historical development and philosophical implications of cognitive approaches to archaeology.

**Aubrey Cannon**

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**Aubrey Cannon (BA SFU 1979, PhD Cambridge 1987) is an archaeologist and Associate Professor at McMaster University. He has been involved in BC archaeology since 1977, and continues to conduct research on the central coast of BC.**

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### **A Cosmos in Stone: Interpreting Religion and Society Through Rock Art**

**by J. David Lewis-Williams**

Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, 2002.  
xvii + 309 pp, illus., refs., index. ISBN:  
0759101965

David Lewis-Williams' most recent publication is a collection of articles and essays, written over the course of his prolific career, that focus on inquiry into San rock art and its meaning(s). The author calls this work a "personal journey," one charted through his encounters with complex issues pertinent to South African rock art specifically, and the broader historical contexts of rock art research generally. It is a rich and satisfying read.

The book is organized chronologically. Beginning with Lewis-Williams' work as a young student and scholar, he struggles to revitalize a field of rock art research essentially abandoned by fellow archaeologists (not unlike the situation with rock art studies here on the Northwest Coast). Frustrated by the limitations of quantitative approaches and

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Beaufort N.C. - Archaeologists are investigating whether a burned shipwreck off the North Carolina coast is the remains of the last ship captured by the pirate Blackbeard. Officials with Surface Interval Diving Company have said the wreckage could also be that of a Civil War-era vessel burned by retreating Confederate officers in 1861. But the location of the wreckage makes the Blackbeard theory plausible. Historical documents show that Blackbeard captured two ships in August 1718 off Bermuda, one carrying sugar and the other nearly empty. Blackbeard allowed the ships' crews to take the empty vessel, but he kept the full one. He brought the vessel back to Ocracoke Island where he stripped it of its valuables. He received permission from North Carolina Governor Charles Eden to burn the ship under the pretense that it was leaky. The diving company has sent wood samples from the wreck for analysis and is continuing to investigate the site.

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Baclar, Mexico - Mexican archaeologists have unearthed what may be the resting place of dozens, perhaps hundreds, of victims, including the tiny vertebrae and clavicles of children massacred during North America's last large-scale Indian war. The excavations in this Caribbean coast town have yielded a cautionary tale about the destructive power of rural conflict here. The dig at Bacalar's old San

concomitant methodology, Lewis-Williams turned to the ethnographic record and oral tradition. His work matures into a well-crafted "cable argument" (after Wylie 1989). Weaving together three lines of independent evidence: ethnography, the painted imagery itself, and neuropsychology (entopic phenomena), Lewis-Williams argues that San rock art is, fundamentally, shamanistic in nature. The first half of the book is devoted to arguments for this theory and these are indeed persuasive.

Lewis-Williams then begins to "build bridges" of interpretation towards the imagery found in the Upper Paleolithic painted caves of Western Europe. Working against the "tacit moratorium on explanation" that plagued such efforts in the post-Leroi-Gourhan era (i.e., structuralist theory), Lewis-Williams strives to apply his findings - germane to San rock art - to those of the Paleolithic period. Despite the significant spatial and temporal distances (which he acknowledges), he insists that such connections are worthwhile, compelling and, ultimately, full of potential.

What must be appreciated in this book are the laudable attempts made by the author to *say something* about the production and purpose of rock art in both South Africa and Western Europe. Too often, rock art studies are both badly neglected and avoided as a result of seemingly insurmountable interpretive obstacles.

Lewis-Williams' theory of shamanistic rock art (paintings and engravings produced in an "altered state of consciousness") has, however, stirred sizable debate in the archaeological community. Resistance has been grounded in fears of "monolithic" explanation - a uniform *raison d'être* for all rock art produced in hunter-gatherer societies. And although Lewis-Williams argues that shamanistic explanation provides only an important point of departure - an opening up of "limitless possibilities" - this book leaves the reader with the uncomfortable feeling that shamanism should be understood as a universal common denominator or motive for all rock art. One even begins

to sense a tone of impatience in Lewis-Williams' later writings.

The book, however, on the whole is a valuable one. The use of ethnography and other processes of investigation into rock art panels provide many useful examples for research that ought be undertaken in North America. Moreover, the book is beautifully written. Individuals with an interest in the extensive rock art found on the Northwest Coast should consider *A Cosmos in Stone* indispensable. Above all else, it is inspiring.

**Amanda Adams**

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**Amanda Adams completed her BA in anthropology at the University of California at Berkeley. She is currently completing her master's thesis concerning the petroglyphs of Gabriola Island at the University of British Columbia.**

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### **Bounty and Benevolence: A History of Saskatchewan Treaties** by Arthur J. Ray, Jim Miller, and Frank Tough

McGill-Queen's University Press,  
Montreal & Kingston, 2000.  
xviii + 312 pp., illus., refs., index. ISBN  
0-77352-023-6

Arthur J. Ray, Jim Miller, and Frank Tough borrow their title, *Bounty and Benevolence*, from the official government texts of the numbered treaties. They employ this phrase to highlight the Crown's empty promise of riches to be shared through treaty-making that is at the heart of First Nations' disappointment with these historic agreements. Through their careful analysis of government documents detailing the negotiation and implementation of these treaties, and supplemented by informal correspondences, secondary sources, newspaper reports, and the oral history

of treaty-making on the Prairies, the authors provide a necessary rejoinder to the traditional Canadian historiographic goal of "nation-making" which too often lends credence to the Crown's exculpatory claim to have signed "fair and just" agreements with the Aboriginal peoples of Canada.

Ray, Miller, and Tough take as their starting point not the Saskatchewan numbered treaties themselves, but rather the history of Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal relations in Canada. They draw our attention to the interaction rituals performed in the context of fur trade negotiations, in which the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) and the various Indian tribes with whom they dealt sought to communicate principles of trust and mutual respect through sacred acts such as the smoking of the pipe. Although each party negotiated hard to achieve their own best interests, the reality of their interdependence led on many occasions to arrangements that met the needs of both parties. Based on these fur trade negotiations, the authors suggest that the First Nations people of the Prairie region carried with them into treaty-making a certain set of expectations. One of these expectations was that the Crown would, like the HBC, forge a relationship with First Nations that was predicated more upon the evolving needs of both parties than rigid definitions contained within written contracts. In this respect, First Nations often demanded that treaties be "living" agreements that adapt to the vicissitudes of securing their livelihoods - livelihoods threatened by encroaching settlers, transportation networks, and resource developers.

In contrast, the Crown entered these negotiations with the experience of the Robinson Treaties (1850) fresh in its mind. The twin achievements of the Robinson Treaties that were subsequently brought to bear upon the numbered treaties were the creation of reserves and the payment of annuities. The objective of these distributions was to guarantee the expansion of the dominion while at the same time assuaging the Indians so as to avoid conflict.

The Aboriginal leaders who met with

the Crown to negotiate the numbered treaties did not simply accept these terms nor were they dupes who naively negotiated away their livelihoods to wily government representatives. Rather, as Ray, Miller, and Tough describe them, they were attuned to the value of their land and were tough, competent negotiators. They were skeptical that the government's promises would meet their future needs and pressed these representatives for promises that they would be able to maintain their livelihoods, that they would be permitted to hunt and fish in their traditional territories, that they would be helped in times of need or when they became too old or too ill to work for themselves, that they would receive the implements for and instruction in agriculture to grow their own crops, and that they would receive education and health care. While some of these demands found their way into the treaties, such as the promise of a "medicine chest" in Treaty 6 or the stipulation that on-reserve education would be made available in Treaties 5 and 6, other demands related to the livelihood and survival of First Nations people were left off the final ledger. In the end, the absence of these crucial promises would leave many First Nations feeling that governments had reneged on the treaty, deeply wounding their trust in their non-Aboriginal neighbors.

It is Ray, Miller, and Tough's attempt to get behind the backdrop of treaty-making, to understand what motivated both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples to sign these documents, which is the most valuable aspect of their book. Their analysis situates the treaties in the political-economic context of the time, providing the reader with an understanding of the impact of the fur trade, the expansion of the nation, previous Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal interactions, and other such factors that affected the numbered treaties. Although their study, commissioned by the Office of the Treaty Commissioner in Saskatoon, focuses on those numbered treaties that cover the province of Saskatchewan, the insights the authors provide have far broader application. Indeed, as the practice of

treaty-making continues to be the dominant means for establishing relationships between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples, and as the Province of British Columbia is currently mired in one of the most ambitious projects of treaty-making this country has ever seen, Ray, Miller, and Tough offer us an opportunity to reflect on the origins of this practice and to examine how far we have come since the earliest treaties were signed. Certainly the language of treaty-making has become far more precise, with a battery of lawyers employed to mull over treaty documents that are now book-length documents. Moreover, the modern legal framework of treaty-making has changed whereby these documents need to address the issue of Aboriginal title, a topic often elided in these earlier documents. But the end goal of today's treaty-making still has not steered too far from its original course. Even though the language of "cede, release and surrender," which served to prevent First Nations from laying claims to lands beyond their reserves in these earlier treaties, may today be passé, the modern vernacular of "certainty" still acts as a tool for securing an exhaustive definition of Aboriginal rights, solidifying Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal relationships without leaving too much room for these relationships to "live" and "grow."

**Andrew Woolford**

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**Andrew Woolford is assistant professor of sociology at the University of Manitoba. His doctoral dissertation at the University of British Columbia, "Between Justice and Certainty: Treaty-Making in the Lower Mainland of British Columbia," analyzed the process of treaty negotiations in British Columbia.**

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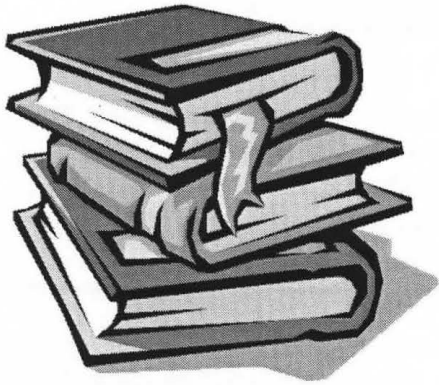
Joaquin Church illustrates how, when Mexico allows land and ethnic conflicts to simmer, they eventually explode, often with astonishing violence.

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A wooden boat left on a river bank in the Dark Ages has been lifted from mudflats near Portsmouth England. Archaeologists hope the dug-out canoe and the sediments that preserved it for 1,500 years will shed light on past climate, sea levels and daily life in the south of England. "It's most likely that the boat would have been used by people to go into the harbour to fish or hunt birds," explained Gavin Stone, Assistant Archaeologist at the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology (HWTMA).

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Radio-dating backs up biblical text: Siloam Tunnel located and dated to 700 BC. An ancient waterway, described in the Bible, has been located and radiocarbon-dated to around 700 BC. The half-kilometre Siloam Tunnel still carries water from the Gihon Spring into Jerusalem's ancient city of David. According to verses in Kings 2 and Chronicles 2 2, it was built during the reign of the King Hezekiah - between 727 BC and 698 BC - to protect the city's water supply against an imminent Assyrian siege. Geologist Amos Frumkin, of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and colleagues looked at the decay of radioactive elements - such as carbon in plants and thorium in stalactites - in tunnel samples. The plaster lining the tunnel was laid down around 700 BC, says Frumkin's team. A plant trapped inside the waterproof layer clocked in at 700-800 BC, whereas



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Any books listed above potentially are available to be reviewed. Also, if you have or know of any recent publications that you would like to have noted in an upcoming issue, contact the Publications Editor.



**57th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference**  
March 25-27, 2004, Valley River Inn, Eugene, Oregon

**First Call for Papers**

The University of Oregon Museum of Natural History and the Bureau of Land Management are pleased to be hosting the 57th Annual Meeting of the Northwest Anthropological Conference March 25-27, 2004 at the Valley River Inn in Eugene, Oregon.

(800-543-8266 <http://www.valleyriverinn.com>)

Keynote Speaker. Marian A. Kaminitz, Head of Conservation, National Museum of the American Indian

Individual papers, symposia, and poster sessions covering all geographic areas and subfields within anthropology and related fields are most welcome. We also encourage presentations addressing advances in the field, projects that have made some social impact, educational programs, and cooperative projects that brought anthropologists together with public and governmental agencies and organizations.

All paper, symposia, and poster session abstracts are due by February 1, 2004. A digital copy of the abstract accompanying the hardcopy would be appreciated. Meeting abstracts will be published in the Journal of Northwest Anthropology.

Papers. Presentations will be no more than 20 minutes, and ideally about 15 minutes with 5 minutes left for questions.

Symposia. Organizers should submit as a single package all individual paper abstracts, a symposium abstract, names of the organizer(s), chair and discussants, and the order in which papers will be presented.

Poster Sessions. Bulletin boards will be available.

Student Paper Competition. Student papers submitted for the competition should be received by February 1, 2004. Presentation of the paper at the conference is required. Two prizes will be awarded: \$200 for first place and \$100 for second place. Both papers will be published in the Journal of Northwest Anthropology. Please submit completed papers and not just the abstracts. Awards will be based on the written paper rather than the presentation. Please include your current address, phone number, and e-mail address.

Organizational Meetings. Please let us know if you would like to schedule a meeting for your organization during the conference and have it included in the program.

Exhibitors. Requests for and information concerning exhibitor space in the bookroom should be directed to Dennis Jenkins at the address listed below (or phone 541-346-3026). Tables will be \$40 each.

Abstracts, registration forms, and student competition papers should be addressed to:

University of Oregon Museum of Natural History  
Northwest Anthropological Conference  
1224 University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403-1224  
Phone: 541-683-6669  
Fax: 541-346-5122  
<http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~osma/nwac04.htm>

## DEBITAGE continued

a stalactite formed around 400 BC. "The plant must have been growing before the tunnel was excavated; the stalactite grew after it was excavated," explains Frumkin. The study "makes the tunnel's age certain", says archaeologist Henrik Bruins of Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel. The Siloam Tunnel is now the best-dated Iron Age biblical structure so far identified.

Portland Ore. Beneath the busy streets of Portland, archeologists are toiling to unearth what they believe to be another, more ancient, settlement. Researchers think a narrow 6-foot-deep trench running through Portland's industrial district marks where a Chinookan village sat from about 200 to 600 years ago. The residents of the village would have been some of the area's earliest inhabitants, and scientists are eager to glean as much information as possible about the village before the site is buried beneath tons of concrete as part of a new railroad overpass. The research, which began last week, will run through Sept. 24. "This site has been known for a long time," said Richard Pettigrew, a veteran archaeologist who is leading the project for Seattle-based Cascadia Archaeology. "It's unfortunately been impacted quite a bit by looting activity, so we want to do as thorough a job as we can to determine what is here."

## PERMITS ISSUED BY ARCHAEOLOGY & REGISTRY SERVICE BRANCH, APRIL-JULY 2003

Permitted project descriptions as provided by the Archaeology & Registry Services Branch have been edited for brevity and clarity. The assistance of Ray Kenny (Manager, Archaeological Planning & Assessment), Alan Riches (Administrative Clerk), and Al Mackie (Heritage Resource Specialist) in providing this information is gratefully acknowledged.

**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 explained 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; MoF = Ministry of Forests; SBFEP = Small Business Forest Enterprise Program; 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 Development; MEM = Ministry of Energy and Mines; MoT = Ministry of Transportation.

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

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

Permit	Applicant	Type	Description
2003-102	Amanda Marshall	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations for Canadian Forest Products Ltd. (Prince George Division), operating within the Fort St. James and Prince George FDs
2003-103	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA of International Forest Products Ltd.'s proposed forestry operations in TFL TO 219, Blocks S3, S4, S4A, S5, S6, S8, and S9, on the E side of Nootka Island, Campbell River FD
2003-104	Frank Craig	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments for the MoF SBFEP, L&M Lumber Ltd., and possible other clients to be identified, operating within the Vanderhoof FD
2003-105	Martin Handly	INS	AIA of a proposed golf course within portions of DL 3403 and DL 3783, Block A, Osoyoos Division of Yale LD, near Faulder and W of Summerland
2003-106	Ty Heffner	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Tolko Industries Ltd (Quest Wood Division), and possible other proponents, within the Quesnel FD
2003-107	Jeff Bailey	INS	Archaeological inventory and AIA of the Greater Vancouver Regional District's proposed Ashcroft Ranch Landfill Project
2003-108	Karen Brady	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Tsi Del Del Enterprises Ltd., Riverside Forest Products Ltd., Lignum Ltd., and possible other licencees, within the Chilcotin FD
2003-109	Mike Crane	ALT	Cutting, felling, hauling, yarding and milling of CMTs from EaRi-002 as a result of forestry operations proposed by Teal Cedar Products Ltd Fraser TSA-FL A19201, Block MS-4, Mowhokam Creek drainage, Chilliwack FD
2003-110	Graeme Faris	ALT	Alterations to DkSf-029, located NE of the Town of Comox in the Point Holmes area between 348 and 484 Lazo Road, resulting from trenching and other ground-disturbing activities related to the proposed development of a waterline
2003-111	Sandra Witt	INS	AIA of proposed improvements to the Sea to Sky Highway from Horseshoe Bay to Function Junction
2003-112	Brent Persello	ALT	Alterations to EhRb-005 as a result of the MoT's proposed upgrading and realignment of a 1.75 km section of Highway 5, at Preacher Hill, N of the town of Barriere
2003-113	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA of the proposed redevelopment of 11200 Gullhaven Drive, North Saanich in the vicinity of DeRu-160
2003-114	Ty Heffner	INS	AIA of Slocan Forest Products Ltd.'s proposed forestry developments within their operating areas in the Quesnel FD
2003-115	Mike Marley	ALT	Alterations to DcRt-018, located on Lots 25, 36 and 37 at the intersection of Beach Drive and Orchard Avenue in the Municipality of Oak Bay, from the removal of soil during excavation of a trench along Beach Avenue and adjacent boulevard and service line trench to building currently under construction
2003-116	Bjorn Simonsen	INS	AIA of the MoT's proposed Todagin Creek Bridge Project, and ancillary developments, located along Highway #37 near Iskut



2003-117	Barry Wood	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Tembec Industries, Galloway Lumber Company Ltd., Silenus Resource Management, Slocan Forest Products (Radium Division), and MoF (BC Timber Sales), and possible other clients to be identified, operating within the Rocky Mountain FD
2003-118	Jim Stafford	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments in blocks A45776, Area II, Unit A A58378, A45781, Unit B, TIMVII 9615, and Unit C, and ancillary developments, in the Chinikunde Creek drainage, near Queen Charlotte City
2003-119	Brent Persello	ALT	Alterations to EeQt-014 as a result of the Ministry of Transportation's covering of a portion of the site with fill in advance of the proposed upgrading of a section of Highway 1, including construction of an off-ramp, near White Creek between Sorrento and Canoe
2003-120	Ian Wilson	INS	Controlled excavation and systematic data recovery at archaeological site DkSf-040, located along Anderton Avenue between 6th Street and Bekensell Avenue in the City of Courtenay, prior to alterations associated with trenching and other ground-disturbing activities as a result of watermain construction
2003-121	Graeme Faris	ALT	Alterations to DkSf-040, located along Anderton Avenue between 6th Street and Bekensell Avenue in the City of Courtenay, resulting from trenching and other ground-disturbing activities as a result of watermain construction
2003-122	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA of Timberwest's Cutblock PS-106, Comox Lake
2003-123	Gidon Minkoff	ALT	Alterations by Sablefin Hatcheries Ltd to DfRu-002, located at Walker's Hook on the NE side of Saltspring Island (DL 65, North S.S.I., SW 1/4 of NW 1/4, NE 1/4 of SW 1/4, SW 1/4 of NE 1/4, Saltspring Island LD) from proposed drilling for the placement of four well sites and trenching for the installment of an electrical cable and waterline
2003-124	Gabriella Prager	INS	AIA of a MoT proposed 2 km realignment of Highway 3 through Manning Park in the vicinity of archaeological sites DhRg-003 and DhRg-004
2003-125	Martin Handly	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Gorman Brothers Lumber Ltd., Tolko Industries Ltd., the MoF, and possible other proponents, within the central portion of the Okanagan Shuswap FD (formerly the Vernon FD)
2003-126	Dennis/Linda Morehen	ALT	Alterations to DdRu-004 from trench excavations for the installation of a sewer line at 9183 Lochside Drive, Sidney
2003-127	Jean Bussey	INS	AIA of existing and proposed oil and gas developments by Burlington Resources Canada Limited for the Deep Basin area, the Ring Field, and areas between and adjacent to these fields, NE BC
2003-128	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations by Weyerhaeuser Company Limited Stillwater Timberlands within TFL 39, Block 5, and DLs 710 and L378, all near Phillips Arm, Campbell River FD
2003-129	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of a proposed hydroelectric project on the Cruickshank River, approximately 20 km S of Courtenay
2003-130	Stan Copp	INS	AIA's on behalf of Gorman Brothers Lumber Ltd. of CP 26, Blocks 1-9 and other forestry developments that may be located in the Ashnola River watershed, Okanagan-Shuswap FD
2003-131	Bonnie Campbell	INS	AIA's for forestry operations within the 100 Mile FD as proposed by Weldwood of Canada Ltd., and other proponents as may be identified
2003-132	Simon Kaltenrieder	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed under the MoF SBFEP for the Quesnel FD
2003-133	Peter Dady	INS	AIA of a private harbour development and ancillary facilities on Forrest Island, in the southern Gulf Islands near Sidney
2003-134	Susan McNeney	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Weldwood of Canada Ltd within the Prince George and Quesnel FDs
2003-135	Amanda Marshall	INS	AIA's of proposed forestry operations for Houston Forest Products, and other possible proponents, within the Morice Timber Supply Area of the Nadina FD
2003-136	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of existing and proposed oil and gas developments by Anadarko Canada Corporation, and possible other clients to be identified, within NTS mapsheets: 94-G-1, 94-G-2, 94-G-3, 94-G-6, 94-G-7, 94-G-8 and the E halves of 94-G-4 and 94-G-5 in the vicinity of the Sikanni River, all in northeast BC
2003-137	Rob Lackowicz	INS	AIA for proposed timber harvesting, access road construction and related forestry land-altering activities within the Boundary Timber Supply Area of the Arrow Boundary FD on behalf of Pope and Talbot Ltd., Arrow Boundary FD, Woodlot 1623 and other forestry operators who may be identified at a later date
2003-138	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations by Federated Co-operatives Ltd., Louisiana Pacific Ltd. and possible other licencees within the Okanagan Shuswap FD
2003-139	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations by Tolko Industries (Quest Wood Division), C & C Wood Products Ltd. and possible other licencees within the Quesnel FD
2003-140	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of existing and proposed oil and gas developments by Calpine Canada Resources Ltd., Star Oil and Gas Ltd., and possible other clients to be identified, within NTS mapsheets: 93-O-1, 93-O-7

			through 93-O-16, 94-A-1 through 94-A-4, 94-B-1 through 94-B-4 and 93-P-1 through 93-P-16, generally located from south of Tumbler Ridge to the Peace River in NE BC
2003-141	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of existing and proposed oil and gas developments by Burlington Resources Canada Energy Ltd. and possible other clients to be identified, within NTS mapsheets: 94-P-1 through 94-P-16, 94-O-1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 94-J-15, 16 and 94-I-13, 14, 15 and 16, all located north and east of Fort Nelson, in the very NE corner of BC
2003-142	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Western Forest Products Ltd. for Blocks 284, 298, 406, Mosquito Lake Recreation Area, Moresby Recreation Area, the foreshore area fronting Block 405, and possible additional development areas on Haida Gwaii, Queen Charlotte Islands FD
2003-143	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations by Raven Industries Ltd. within TSLM A20504, Block 1000, located at Turn Point at the S side of the entrance to Call Inlet within the Campbell River FD
2003-144	Vicki Feddema	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by TFL Forest Ltd. (Honeymoon Bay Operations), within TFL 46, South Island FD
2003-145	Rob Field	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments and forest health activities by Houston Forest Products Company, and other possible forestry operators, within the Morice TSA of the Nadina FD
2003-146	Richard Brolly	INS	Archaeological inventory and AIA of a possible realignment of a portion of Westcoast Energy Inc.'s proposed "Hope Loop" expansion of the Southern Mainline natural gas pipeline system near the existing pipeline r/w on International Forest Products property W of Hope
2003-147	Morley Eldridge	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Teal-Jones Group, including Blocks COPP27, CHAN12, EAST05, WEST10, MAUD11, MAUD13, MILL03, MILL04, MILL08, MILL09, Sheldon's Bay, Gray Bay and Secret Cove Trail Recreation sites, Maude Island Dump Area, and possible additional development areas on Haida Gwaii, Queen Charlotte Islands FD
2003-148	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA of the MoT's proposed Whiskey Creek Prospect # 2843 gravel pit, located approximately 15 km N of Williams Lake
2003-149	Geordie Howe	INS	AIA of a proposed tram development by Resorts West BC, 3.5 km SSE of Rosedale near Chilliwack
2003-150	Barry Wood	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Tembec Industries (Kootenay Region South), J.H. Huscroft Ltd., Wyndell Box & Lumber Company Ltd., Creston Valley Forest Corporation, MoF (BC Timber Sales), and possible other clients to be identified, operating within Kootenay Lake FD
2003-151	Casey O'Neill	INS	AIA of existing and proposed oil and gas developments by Anadarko Canada Corporation and possible other petroleum industry clients yet to be identified, within NTS mapsheets 94 G/9 to 94 G/16 (west of the Sikanni River), and 94 H/13 (north of the Sikanni River), NE BC
2003-152	Robert Ballinger	ALT	Alterations to GaTd-007, GaTd-009, GaTd-010, GaTd-011, GaTd-012, GaTd-014, GaTd-015 and GaTd-016 from logging related activities proposed by West Fraser Mills Ltd., Skeena Sawmills Division, for Cut Blocks M108A and M111, FL 16885, located near Kitamaat Village on Minette Bay, North Coast FD
2003-153	Greg Czernick	ALT	Alterations to EcRq-001 from Ministry of Transportation's proposed new bridge crossing of the Birkenhead River (#2591) and approaches, located 6 kilometres north of the community of Mount Currie on the Pemberton-Portage Road leading to D'Arcy
2003-154	Dan Weinburger	INS	AIA for forestry operations within the 100 Mile, Lillooet and Kamloops FDs as proposed by Chasm Sawmills, and other proponents as may be identified
2003-155	Dan Weinburger	INS	AIA for forestry operations within the Williams Lake FD as proposed by Lignum Ltd., Riverside Forest Products Ltd., Weldwood of Canada, and other proponents as may be identified
2003-156	Dan Weinburger	INS	AIA for forestry operations within 100 Mile House FD as proposed by Chasm Sawmills, Lignum Ltd, MoF and possible other proponents as may be identified
2003-157	Casey O'Neill	INS	AIA of proposed BC Hydro development projects within the areas covered by NTS mapsheets 93 N/16; 93 O/3, 5, 6, & 11 to 16; 93 P/13; 94 A/1 to 4, & 6; 94 B/1 to 5, and; 94 C/1, 7 to 10, & 15, in the Peace Reach and Williston Lake areas of NE BC, including 3 proposed quarries and ancillary developments at the E end of Peace Reach
2003-158	Mike Rousseau	INS	Archaeological inventory and AIA for Qualark Resources Inc.'s proposed gravel quarry development on the E side of the Fraser River between South Yale and Qualark IR4, in the vicinity of DjRi-007, DjRi-019, DjRi-024, DjRi-033, DjRi-048 and DjRi-050
2003-159	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by International Forest Products Limited in the Kennedy Island, Scotia River, Big Falls, Hayward Creek, Ayton Creek, Farrant Island and Surf Inlet areas of the North Coast FD
2003-160	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of existing and proposed oil and gas developments by BP Canada Energy Company, EnCana Oil and Gas Company Ltd., Devon Canada Corporation, and possible other clients to be identified, within NTS map sheets 93 I/1, 93 I/2, 93 I/7 through 93 I/16, 93 H/16 and 93 J/16, located S of the Peace River and west of the B.C./Alberta border, NE BC
2003-161	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of existing and proposed oil and gas developments by Anadarko Canada Corporation, and possible other clients to be identified, within NTS map sheets 94 I/1-94 I/12 and 94 J/1-94 J/12, in

2003-162	Robert Howie	ALT	the vicinity of the Fontas and Muskwa Rivers, NE BC Cutting, felling, yarding, moving, milling and/or other alterations of CMTs within DISs-12, 17, 46 and 47, in Hecate Logging Ltd.'s FL A19236, Blocks H12, P33, P34 and PE1, W side of Port Eliza Inlet, Campbell River FD
2003-163	Heather Pratt	INS	AIA of proposed forestry operations by Iisaak Forest Resources Ltd. within timber harvesting Blocks 21.43.50, 21.44.50 and 31.22.50 in TFL 57, located on the W coast of central Vancouver Island, W of Bedwell Sound and N of Meares Island, within the South Island FD
2003-164	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of existing and proposed oil and gas developments by Duke Energy Gas Transmission within NTS mapsheets 93-I-1, -2, 7-16; 93-J-16; 93-O-1, 7-10, 15-16; 93-P-1-16; 94-A-1-4; 94-B-1 and 2 all located S of the Peace River and N of the Fraser River, in NE BC
2003-165	Walt Kowal	INS	AIA's of proposed forestry developments in the Quesnel FD on behalf of Cariboo Forest Consultants Ltd.
2003-166	Walt Kowal	INS	AIA's of proposed forestry developments in the Chilcotin FD on behalf of Field Services, Williams Lake
2003-167	Walt Kowal	INS	AIA's of proposed forestry developments on behalf of BC Timber Sales in the Chilcotin and Central Cariboo FDs
2003-168	Joseph Pach	ALT	Alterations to DiRu-062 and DiRt-023 from installation of Telus Corporation's telecommunications cable landings at Bowen Bay and Mannion Bay, Bowen Island
2003-169	Kevin Robinson	INS	AIA's of forest development sites within the ATT of the Huu-ay-aht FN, all within the South Island FD
2003-170	Casey O'Neill	INS	AIA of oil and gas developments proposed by Pioneer Natural Resources Canada Inc. and possible other proponents, to be identified, within the areas covered by NTS mapsheets: 94-H-4, 94-H-5, 94-H-12, and 94-H-13 N of Beaton River and S of Sikanni River; and 94-G-9 and 94-G-16, E of Sikanni River, in NE BC
2003-171	Sheila Minni	INS	AIA of the MoT's proposed widening of 8th Avenue between 176th St. and 168th St within the District Municipality of Surrey
2003-172	Phil Wainwright	ALT	Alterations to Rupert Inlet - Fort Rupert Trail (EdSu-017), from construction of proposed road R 430 in WFP Area 64-570, TFL 6 Block 2
2003-173	Martin Handly	INS	AIA of proposed forestry cutblocks, access roads and related developments by the MoF, Atco Lumber Ltd. and other licensees or operators within the Arrow, Kootenay Lake and Columbia FDs
2003-174	Casey O'Neill	INS	AIA of existing and proposed oil and gas developments by EnCana Oil and Gas, EBA Waberski Darrow Survey Group, and possible other clients to be identified, within NTS mapsheets: 94-H-2, 94-H-3, 94-H-4, 94-H-5, and 94-H-6 (S of the Beaton River); mapsheets 94-B-8, 94-B-9, 94-B-10, 94-B-15, and 94-B-16 (all E of the Halfway River); mapsheets 94-A-1, 94-A-2, 94-A-3, and 94-A-4 (N of the Peace River, W of the Beaton River and E of the Halfway River); mapsheets 94-A-5, 94-A-6, 94-A-7, 94-A-10, 94-A-11, 94-A-12, 94-A-13, 94-A-14, and 94-A-15 (all W of the Beaton River and E of the Halfway River), all in NE BC
2003-175	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of existing and proposed oil and gas developments by EBA Waberski Darrow Survey Group and Talisman Energy Inc., and possible other clients to be identified, within NTS mapsheets: 94-A-3, 4, 5 (all N of the Peace River and W of the Halfway River), 94-B-1 through 94-B-15 (all N of the Peace River) and 94-O-16 (N of the Peace River), all in NE BC
2003-176	Beth Hrychuk	INS	AIA of existing and proposed oil and gas developments by Husky Oil Operations Ltd., EBA Waberski Darrow Survey Group, and possible other clients to be identified, within NTS mapsheets: 94-H-9, 94-H-10, 94-H-11, 94-H-14, 94-H-15, and 94-H-16 in the vicinity of the Gutah Creek, Kahntah River and the Ethithun River, all in NE BC
2003-177	Jack Reynolds	ALT	Cutting, felling, yarding, moving, milling and/or other alterations of CMTs 4 and 5 within DISq-018, in Western Forest Products' FL A19231, Block F123, Nootka Island, Campbell River FD
2003-178	Joel Kinzie	INS	AIA of proposed forestry developments within the Kalum FD, on behalf of the MoF
2003-179	Dan Weinburger	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Lignum Ltd., Riverside Forest Products Ltd., Weldwood of Canada, and possible other clients to be identified, for the Horsefly FD
2003-180	Casey O'Neill	INS	AIA of existing and proposed oil and gas developments by Burlington Resources Canada Energy Ltd., and possible other petroleum industry clients to be identified, operating within NTS mapsheets 94 J/ 13, 94 J/14, 94 N/1-16, 94 O/3-6, and 94 O/11-14, located within Treaty 8 Territory (1899), NE BC
2003-181	Walt Kowal	INS	AIA's of forestry operations proposed by West Fraser Mills Ltd. for Licence Areas A20031, A60473 and A66910, Quesnel FD
2003-182	Walt Kowal	INS	AIA's of forestry operations proposed on behalf of Field Services Operations for the Central Cariboo FD
2003-183	Neil Mirau	INS	AIA of forestry developments within the Columbia FD, proposed by the MoF (Columbia FD, LP Engineered Wood Products, Revelstoke Community Forest Corporation, Downie Lumber Ltd.,

2003-184	Casey O'Neill	INS	Columbia Woodlot Association, and possible other proponents, to be identified AIA of proposed MoT development projects within the areas covered by NTS mapsheets 93-I/13, 93-I/14, 93-I/15, 93-I/16, 93-O/1, 93-O/7, 93-O/8, 93-O/9, 93-O/10, 93-O/15, 93-O/16, 93-P/1-16, 94-A/1-16, 94-B/1, 94-B/2, 94-B/7, 94-B/8, 94-B/9, 94-B/10, 94-B/15, 94-B/16, 94-G/1, 94-G/2, 94-G/3, 94-G/6, 94-G/7, 94-G/8, and 94-H/1 through 94-H/8, in NE BC
2003-185	Ian Wilson	INS	AIA of the proposed construction of a single family house at 389 King George Terrace, Victoria
2003-186	Arlene Yip	INS	Archaeological inventory for Seacor Environmental Inc., on behalf of Genstar Development Company, for a subdivision development proposed for a 108.6 ha portion of the Silverdale Urban Land Reserve known as the Jamieson East Neighbour-hood, located E of the confluence of the Stave and Fraser rivers in the Jamieson Creek area, and bounded on the N and S by Olson and Gunn Roads, respectively
2003-187	Ian Wilson	INV	Systematic data recovery at archaeological site DcRu-075 at 86 and 88 Dallas Road, Victoria
2003-188	Walt Kowal	INS	AIA for proposed forestry developments in the 20020 Licence Area on behalf of West Fraser Mills Ltd., within the Central Cariboo and Chilcotin FDs
2003-189	Dan Weinburger	INS	AIA of Riverside Forest Products Ltd.'s proposed forestry developments within the Quesnel FD
2003-190	Wojciech Sylwestrowicz	ALT	Alterations to DcRu-074 from housing construction, including the installation of underground services and landscaping, located within a single residential lot at 3360 Ocean Boulevard, City of Colwood
2003-191	Jack Reynolds	ALT	Cutting, felling, yarding, moving, milling and/or other alterations of CMTs within DISq-012, DISq-013, DISq-014 and DISq-015, in Western Forest Products' FL A19231, Block F136 and located at McBride Bay, Nootka Island, Campbell River FD
2003-192	Rob Lackowicz	INS	AIA within the vicinity of DhQv-081 for the proposed Aquila Networks Vaseux Lake substation, Oliver
2003-193	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed by International Forest Products Ltd. for that portion of the Mid-Coast FD extending S from Princess Royal Island to Cape Caution and Seymour Inlet, and E to Tweedsmuir Park
2003-194	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of proposed sale by City of Port Coquitlam of LMP 7676, REM 4 between Shaughnessy Road and Coquitlam IR2, W of the Coquitlam River, Port Coquitlam
2003-195	Casey O'Neill	INS	AIA of oil and gas developments proposed by Pioneer Natural Resources Canada Inc. and possible other proponents, to be identified, within the areas covered by NTS mapsheets: 94-A-1 & 2 (north of the Peace River); 94-A-7, 8, 9, 10, 15, & 16 (east of the Beaton River); and 94-H-1, 2 & 3, NE BC
2003-196	Melanie Hill	INS	AIA of Chetwynd Forest Industries', and possible other proponents, proposed forestry developments within the Peace FD
2003-197	Kevin Twohig	INS	AIA for the proposed MoT gravel pit (Quesnel District Pit #1506), located NE of Williams Lake, N of Beaver Lake near the confluence of Beaver and Gavin creeks
2003-198	Robert Howie	ALT	Cutting, felling, yarding, moving, milling and other alterations of CMTs within DISr-030 and DISr-033, in Hecate Logging Ltd.'s FL A19236, Blocks SE4 and SE7, W side of Espinoza Inlet, Campbell River FD
2003-199	Roy/Joy Connaroe	ALT	Possible alterations to DkSf-029 by proposed house and septic system construction at 406 Lazo Road, Plan 62020, Lot E, DL 89G, located NE of the Town of Comox in the Point Holmes area
2003-200	Ronaye Matthew	ALT	Alterations to DiRv-007 to a possible depth of 1 metre from proposed landscaping and road construction activities for a 31 unit co-housing project on Emery Road on the W side of Roberts Creek, in Lot 3, DL 809, 810 & 1506, Group 1, NWD, Plan BCP916, Roberts Creek
2003-201	Ryan Monsen	ALT	Cutting, felling, yarding, moving, milling and other alterations by Triumph Timber Ltd. of a single bark-stripped CMT at FhTf-002 by proposed development of the Fraser Reach #2 log dump and associated Branch 2000 mainline, located on the SW side of Fraser Reach, Princess Royal Channel, North Coast FD
2003-202	Melanie Hill	INS	Pre- and post-construction AIAs of proposed and existing oil and gas developments by Anadarko Canada Corporation within the Fort Nelson, Fort St. John and Dawson Creek FDs
2003-203	Peter Merchant	INS	AIA of the proposed construction of a freshwater fish hatchery within DL 1903, Group 1, NWD, located on the W side of Jervis Inlet, S of Brittain River
2003-204	Jerome Cybulski	INV	Investigation of archaeological materials reported from an eroding soil exposure near the top of a hill on the W side of the S end of Big Bar Lake, N of Clinton. The purpose of the investigation is the expeditious assessment of reported "accidentally found human remains" (2002-20B) and implementation of appropriate conservation measures. Locality is in the vicinity of site Ehrk-004. Investigation also includes judgemental survey, surface collection and test excavation at the location of the remains and adjoining area.
2003-205	Monty Mitchell	INS	AIA of timber harvesting blocks, roads, and ancillary developments proposed by Cypress Forest Consultants Ltd., on the Nisga'a Nation Fee Simple Property: Xmaat'in (Dogfish Bay), located on

2003-206	Duncan McLaren	INS	Portland Canal, North Coast FD Archaeological research inventory in the ATT of the Ka:'yu:k't'h/ Che:k'tles7et'h' FN on the NW coast of Vancouver Island, encompassing Chicklesaht Bay and Kyuquot Sound, extending from S of Rugged Point to Cape Cook and including the outer coastline up to several kilometres inland, and all associated islands and intertidal zones
2003-207	Anton Klopfer	ALT	Alterations by Norske Canada to DfRv-018, located N of Crofton, by completion of repair to a broken waterline
2003-208	Arlene Yip	INS	AIA of forest development activities proposed by Riverside Forest Products Ltd., and possible other licensees or operators, within the ATT of Tl'esqox (Toosey) FN, in that portion of the Central Cariboo FD located W of the Fraser River
2003-209	Gabriella Prager	INS	AIA of forest development activities proposed by Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd., Okanagan Falls Division within that portion of the Okanagan Shuswap FD formerly known as the Pentiction FD, and within those parts of the Boundary TSA that lie W of the Kettle River within the Arrow Boundary FD
2003-210	Dan Weinburger	INS	AIA of Riverside Forest Products Ltd.'s, Lignum Ltd's and possible other proponents proposed forestry developments within the Chilcotin FD
2003-211	Walt Kowal	INS	AIA of Weldwood of Canada Ltd.'s proposed forestry developments within their licence areas of the Central Cariboo FD
2003-212	David Hall	INS	AIA of a proposed landing and access road leading to the North Coast FD 's SBFEP A63108, Block A, located along the W shore of Payne Channel on Pitt Island, approximately 19 km SW of the community of Hartley Bay
2003-213	Peter Share	ALT	Cutting, felling, yarding, moving, milling and other alterations of the CMT recorded as EdSm-014 within the r/w of the proposed extension of the Port Neville Mainline, Port Neville, Campbell River FD
2003-214	Anthony Cheong	ALT	Alterations to DdRu-004 by trench excavation for the installation of a sewer line at 9257 Lochside Drive, Sidney
2003-215	Robert Purdy	ALT	Moving and burning of previously-fallen and -disturbed CMTs during property cleanup, accompanied by the taking of dating samples, where practical, by the Huu-Ay-Aht FN from: CMTs 1, 2, 6 to 9, 14 to 24 from DeSg-0; 3 and 4 from DeSg-070 and; 5 and 10 to 13 from DeSg-071, all CMTs being located on Lot 1, Sec 18, Tp 1, Barclay District, Plan 38260, within the community of Bamfield
2003-216	Susan Rogers	ALT	Alterations to DhRr-008 arising from proposed improvements to Cates Park by the District of North Vancouver
2003-217	Keary Walde	INS	AIA of proposed MoT projects in northern BC
2003-218	Geordie Howe	INS	Archaeological field reconnaissance for BC Hydro, with limited testing and possible recovery of cultural remains, within the draw-down zone of the Finlay Reach section of Williston Reservoir
2003-219	Earl Large	ALT	Alterations to DcRu-075 resulting from proposed commercial redevelopment at 86-88 Dallas Road, Victoria
2003-220	Richard Gilbert	INS	AIA of the proposed expansion of the College of New Caledonia North Cariboo Community Campus located on the remainder of Parcel A, DLs 51, 77 and 710, Cariboo LD, Plan 34959, City of Quesnel
2003-221	Georgina McMath	ALT	Alterations to DcRu-074 by construction of a single family residence at 3358 (Lot 4) Ocean Boulevard, near the S end of Esquimat Lagoon, City of Colwood
2003-222	Corey Ross	ALT	Alterations to FjTe-005 through FjTe-019 by logging operations proposed by West Fraser Mills Ltd., Skeena Sawmills Division, for Blocks 15-100-0, 15-100-2, 15-100-4A, and 15-100-4B, located approximately 50 kilometres S of Kitimaat Village within TFL 41, Kalum FD
2003-223	Brian Pegg	INS	AIA of a proposed expansion to a single-family residence on Lot 6 and an undivided 6/72nds interest in Lot 13, except Part of Lot 13 included in Parcel "A" (Explanatory Plan 10423), Timber Lot 24, Sections 3 and 4, Township 5, NWLD, Property Identifier 000-467-774, located at 456 Tsawwassen Beach Road, Delta
2003-224	Twla Johnson	ALT	Alterations to DiSc-026 by trench excavations to provide underground services to Judges Row in Qualicum Beach
2003-225	Brian Pegg	INS	AIA for forestry developments proposed by Lakeside Pacific Forest Products' operational area to the E and W of Harrison Lake in the Chilliwack FD
2003-226	Derrick Curtis	ALT	Alteration of CMTs comprising part of sites GcTd-032, GcTd-033, GcTd-034, GcTd-035, GcTd-036, GcTd-037 and GcTd-038 from proposed logging related activities within Block 1, DL 2275, Range 5, Coast LD located S of the Skeena River, and about 0.7 km NW of Thunderbird, Kalum FD
2003-227	Sarah Kessick	INS	AIA of Western Canadian Coal Corporation's Wolverine Mine Project
2003-228	Chris Engisch	INS	AIA of the proposed construction of a workshop foundation, a house extension, including subsurface crawlspace, and possible ancillary developments, at 2940 Comox Road, Courtenay

2003-229	Peter Dady	INS	AIA of proposed subdivision of 561 Normandy Road, Victoria (Lot A, Section 9, Plan 45835, and Lot 17, Section 108, Plan 5710, Lake District) in the vicinity of DdRu-029
2003-230	Gary Adolf	ALT	Cutting, felling, yarding, moving, milling and other alterations, within CMT site GjTm-001, resulting from salvage of dead standing and fallen cedar trees (including "one live limb" trees), located within TSL A67184 at Raw Point, Portland Canal, North Coast FD, excluding from harvest all the area closer to the beach than the break in slope below the main bench, about 150 m from the shoreline
2003-231	Gary Adolf	ALT	Cutting, felling, yarding, moving, milling and other alterations, within CMT site GbTm-011, resulting from salvage of dead standing and fallen cedar trees (including "one live limb" trees), located within TSL A69565 at Rainbow Pass near the Skeena River, North Coast FD
2003-232	Ian Wilson	INV	Systematic data recovery within the portion of site DcRt-016 within Lot 23, Section 22, Victoria District, at 389 King George Terrace, Victoria
2003-233	Ryan Jenks	ALT	Alterations to sites FiRs-009 and FiRs-010 that may result from Weldwood of Canada Ltd.'s proposed timber harvesting in Forest License A20013, CP 28W, Block 1, in the Prince George FD
2003-234	James Dick	ALT	Alterations to site DcRt-016 as a result removal of an existing house, new house construction, and ancillary developments within Lot 23, Section 22, Victoria District, at 389 King George Terrace, Victoria
2003-235	Brian Pegg	INS	AIA of the proposed demolition and residential construction at 3145 Humber Road, Victoria, BC (Lot 1, Section 31, Victoria District, Plan 5447, Property Identifier 005-971-225)
2003-236	Erin Moore	ALT	Alterations to EdSp-102 from construction of forest road HD43C, TFL 39 through an area within the site boundaries that that has no archaeological deposits on Harbledown Island, Port McNeill FD
2003-237	Ty Heffner	INS	AIA of MoT's proposed improvements to Highway 16 including two projects near Cluculz Lake (intersections of Highway 16 with Jardine Road and Meier Road), an one about 5km W of Vanderhoof (crossing of Goldie Creek), all in the Fort George Highway District
2003-238	Gordon McFee	ALT	Cutting, felling, yarding, moving, milling and other alterations of CMT site FkSi-011 within TSL A67301, Block 2130, near Knapp Lake in the Nadina FD
2003-239	Frank Craig	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Alcan Primary Metal Inc. within Alcan private lands, Phases 1 and 2 areas, on the upper Cheslatta River, Lakes FD
2003-240	Neil Mirau	INS	AIA of a proposed 36-lot residential subdivision development of Sub-lot 119 by Fairmont Hot Springs Resort Ltd., Fairmont Hot Springs
2003-241	Dennis Gall	ALT	Cutting, felling, yarding, moving, milling and other alterations, by Canadian Forest Products Ltd., of CMTs consisting of cambium stripped and/or blazed pine trees within site GbRp-005, TFL 30, CP 3R-71, in the vicinity of Tay Creek, approximately 40 km N of Prince George
2003-242	Ian Franck	INS	AIA of Golden Eagle Farms largely W of Neaves Road and between the N and S arms of the Alouette River, in the vicinity of DhRp-009, DhRp-010, DhRp-011, and DhRp-022, Pitt Meadows
2003-243	Steve Chambers	ALT	Cutting, felling, yarding, moving, milling and other alterations, to CMT site DiSr-060 from proposed forest harvest operations by Weyerhaeuser Company Ltd., West Island Timberlands, for Cut Block 8601, FL A19225/TO866, in the vicinity of Brodick Creek, on Nootka Island, Campbell River FD
2003-244	Owen Grant	INS	AIA of the proposed installation of a water and sewer system in the City of Port Alberni within road rights-of-way and easements of Beaver Creek Road, Mary Street and Josephine Street and adjacent areas
2003-245	Gail McDonald	ALT	Alterations to site DgRs-007 arising from proposed additions to an existing residence, at 1329 Beach Grove Road, Delta (Lot 5, Block 5, Section 11, Township 5, NWD, Plan 4746)
2003-246	Nicole Jackman	INS	AIA of forestry operations proposed through BC Timber Sales for the Prince George FD
2003-247	Keary Walde	INV	Archaeological research investigations in the vicinity of HkRe-001, N of Fort St. John
2003-248	David Hall	INS	AIA of a proposed Triumph Timber Ltd.'s proposed forestry operations within FL A16820, North Coast FD
2003-249	Ty Heffner	INS	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Ministry of Forests, BC Timber Sales, in the Central Cariboo FD
2003-250	Cameron Simpson	ALT	Cutting, felling, hauling, yarding and milling of CMTs (CMTs) from sites GgSo-021, GgSo-050, GgSo-051, GgSo-052, GgSo-053, GgSp-064, GgSp-065, GgSp-066, GgSp-067, GgSp-068, GgSp-071, GgSp-072, & GgSp-073, GgSp-075, GgSp-077 and GgSp-080 as a result of timber harvest and road construction within Houston Forest Products Company's developments in CP 544, FL A16827, Morrison IRM Unit, Morice TSA, in Morice FD, and located E of the Babine Arm of Babine Lake, NNE of Houston

# CONFERENCES & EVENTS

## **Archaeological Institute of America (AIA)**

Annual Meeting  
San Francisco, CA, USA  
January 2-5, 2004  
contact: meetings@aia.bu.edu

## **Archaeological Institute of America Tours presents:**

The Remote Capitals of the Ancient Maya  
January 7-18, 2004  
Explore six of the greatest Maya archaeological sites: Copan, Quirigua, Tikal, Yaxchilan, Bonampak, and Palenque. Lead by archaeologist and expert on the ancient Maya Stanley Guenter. The tour itinerary, details and cost can be found at: <http://www.archaeological.org/pdfs/tours/maya1-04.pdf>.

## **Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology**

January 7 - 11, 2004 St. Louis, Missouri, USA  
contact: vergil\_noble@nps.gov

## **57th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference**

University of Oregon Museum of Natural History, Eugene, Oregon  
Bureau of Land Management, Eugene, Oregon  
March 25-27, 2004  
contact: Richard Hanes at 541-683-6669.

## **22nd International Shipwreck Conference**

Shipwrecks, Diving and Marine Archaeology  
February 7, 2004  
University of Plymouth, U.K.  
for more info: <http://www.shipwreckconference.com>

## **BC Association of Professional Consulting Archaeologists**

Annual General Meeting, February 21, 2004, Tsawwassen, B.C.  
For more information contact:  
BCAPCA Secretary Bonnie Campbell  
secretary@bcapca.bc.ca

## **57th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference**

University of Oregon Museum of Natural History, Eugene, Oregon  
Bureau of Land Management, Eugene, Oregon  
March 25-27, 2004  
contact: Richard Hanes at 541-683-6669.

## **Society for American Archaeology 69th Annual Meeting**

Montreal, Québec Canada  
March 31 - April 4, 2004  
contact: headquarters@saa.org

# LECTURES

**Underwater Archaeology Society of BC: Underwater Exploration Speaker Series**

**Vancouver Chapter, Vancouver Maritime Museum**

January 28, 2004

Darryl Leniuk, underwater photographer

“Diving in Spectacular Papua New Guinea”: Explore this pelagic playground and ultimate diving destination with a photographer/travel writer

Evening Sponsor: International Dive Centre

February 25, 2004

Jacques Marc, UASBC President

“Underwater Archaeology in BC in 2003”: Learn about the UASBC’s latest searches and discoveries over the last year

Evening Sponsor: (not determined)

March 31, 2004

Robyn Woodward, underwater archaeologist

“Diving reefs and wrecks in Turks and Caicos”

Learn about great reef diving and the oldest excavated shipwreck (1513) in the Western Hemisphere with an underwater archaeologist

Evening Sponsor: International Dive Centre

## **Victoria Chapter:**

January 14, 2004

Bob Turner

“Those Beautiful Coastal Liners”

Bob Turner is considered the foremost authority on transportation history in BC. He will talk about his recent book on the CPR Princesses.

February 11, 2004

Tom Bown

“Bottle Tales”

On June 21, 1919, 72 ships of the German Fleet were scuttled at Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands. Murray will give a presentation on the history of this incredible event and his adventures in diving on the wrecks.

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