

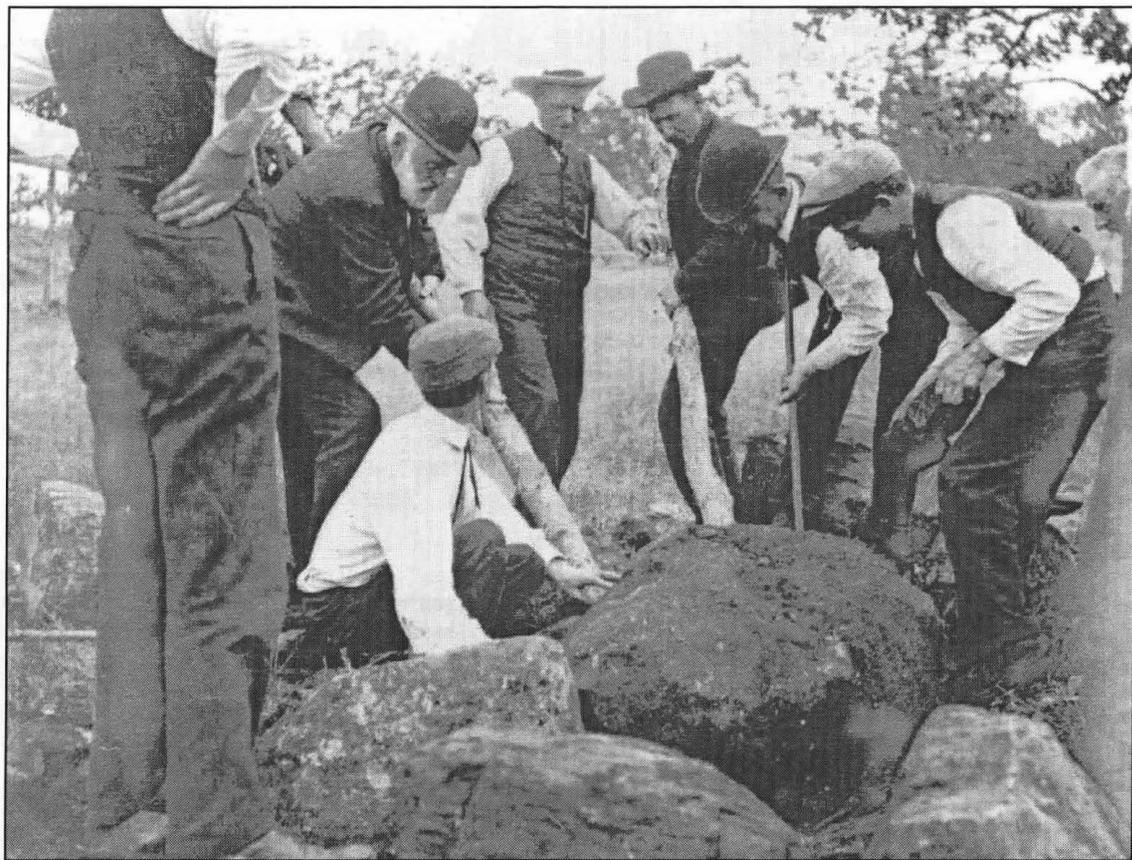
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THE MIDDEN

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EARLY CAIRN INVESTIGATIONS ON SOUTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND

SECRET SOCIETIES AT KEATLEY CREEK

AUTHENTIC INDIANS: EPISODES OF ENCOUNTER FROM
THE LATE-19TH CENTURY NORTHWEST COAST



THE MIDDEN

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Archaeological Society of British Columbia

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA meetings in Vancouver featuring illustrated lectures generally are held on the second Wednesday of each month from September to June at 7:30 P.M. at the MEC (Mountain Equipment Co-op) Main Office. New members and visitors are welcome. Admission is free.



THE MIDDEN

Volume 38 No. 1, 2006

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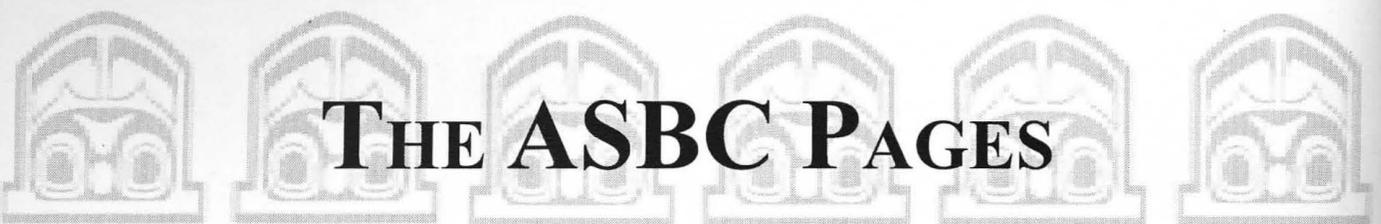
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Subscriptions to **THE MIDDEN** are included with ASBC memberships. For non-members in Canada subscriptions are available at \$14.50 per year—\$17.00 for addresses outside Canada.

Single copies of most previous issues are available at \$5.00 each. Subscription forms and membership application forms are available on our Web site.

Cover

1907 photograph of members of the Natural History Society of Victoria removing a boulder from a burial cairn at Cadboro Bay [credit RBCM PN 5963-B].



THE ASBC PAGES

Letter from the President

Dear Readers,

We have some great talks and events planned the rest of the 2005/2006 season, to celebrate the ASBC's 40th Anniversary. We are currently working on having the government declare a week in May "Archaeology Week" here in BC, and the ASBC Executive members are planning a celebratory barbeque to commemorate our forty years of success.

We will be looking for volunteers to help out prior to and on the day of the barbeque, so if you are interested, please contact me at president@asbc.bc.ca or by phone (evenings and weekends) at 604-737-7935.

In place of a lecture in May, we will be inviting you all to bring your memories and stories to discuss with a panel of charter members and speakers. I invite you to also bring along any photographs or memorabilia you may have, to show off to those of us who are newer to the Society. So far I've had several people share their stories with me, including Hilary Stewart's recollection involving scantily clad women (due to the heat) covering themselves up rapidly when Dr. Charles Borden approached the dig site they were working on. I hope many more of you come to the May event, and the barbeque to share your anecdotes and adventures.

We will also be holding what appears to have become an annual event – an Artifact ID night in place of the April lecture. As I write this letter, Dr. Dongya Yang is preparing to regale us with information about his exciting work in molecular archaeology (no small achievement, despite the size of the subject matter). Jesse Morin, a graduate student at UBC, will present in March (he has an article featured in this issue) and we have exciting prospects for our June lecture and Annual General Meeting.

I would also like to take this opportunity to welcome a new volunteer, Sharon Reilander, who has signed up to be our webmaster and has also indicated that she would like to take on more responsibility as an Executive member. Sharon is an SFU student who has also worked for Parks Canada as a collections assistant. Welcome Sharon!

I look forward to seeing many of you at the 40th Anniversary celebrations, and at our regular lecture series nights.



Sarah Ladd
President

News from the Nanaimo Branch

Welcome to the Nanaimo Branch of the ASBC. Since our last update in October 2005 some exciting events have occurred for us. In November we were asked by Bastion Group Heritage Consultants, an archaeological consulting firm spearheaded by Bjorn Simonsen and based in Duncan, to join them on mapping and identifying two sites in the Dodds Narrows that had been previously recorded in the Nanaimo Site Survey conducted by the ASBC-NB. The steep terrain was challenging but the work was fantastic. Five ASBC-NB members participated in this great educational opportunity. We would like to thank Bjorn Simonsen and John Simogyi for allowing us to accompany them on this work.

Also in November, members of all the Executive Committees of the ASBC, Nanaimo, Vancouver, and Victoria, all met in Nanaimo to discuss ASBC issues and work on bylaw changes. I have personally been involved with the changes in the bylaws since 2000 and I am glad to report that we have made significant

gains to bring the bylaws up to date in both language and content. Branch concerns about inclusion in ASBC decisions and society matters are addressed, as well as our monetary contributions. I am pleased to say that relations between Vancouver and the Branches have vastly improved to be described as "about face". Much credit can be given to all the Executive members. The proposed changes to the bylaws will be available shortly for all ASBC-NB members to view and their acceptance will be voted upon at the ASBC General AGM in June. I am very pleased with the proposed changes and I am sure you will be as well.

The ASBC-NB has an exciting lineup for lecturers for 2006 and we hope to see you there. Updates on our 5th Annual "Discover Archaeology" Interactive Display will be available soon and we hope we will see you there!

Julie Cowie, Acting President

CHACMOOL: CALL FOR PAPERS

We cannot escape it no matter how hard we try: archaeology is a colonial discipline. Historically, it flourished under the colonial powers, and supported the colonial meta-narrative. Archaeological research has been used to support both the hegemony of imperialist powers, as well as the subjection of indigenous peoples. The purpose of this conference is to explore what benefits can be gained from applying post-colonialism to archaeological theory and praxis.

We are soliciting papers and symposia on topics relating to (but not limited to):

1. General theoretical engagements with post-colonial theory and theorists.
2. Examining Ancient "Empires" and State level societies.
3. Historical and colonial period archaeology.
4. Innovative ways of involving indigenous and stakeholder input in archaeological research.
5. The use of archaeology in discussions of and the creation of governmental policy.
6. The archaeology of resistance: using archaeology to document the resistance to imperialist or hegemonic powers in the past and present.
7. The biological anthropology of genocide and ethnic cleansing.
8. The use of archaeology in the creation of ethnic or national identities.
9. Comments and critiques of the discipline of archaeology from "the Empire".
10. Archaeology in continuing colonial situations
11. The role and ethics of the "researcher" in the field, both foreign and domestic.
12. Issues of repatriation, the return of cultural patrimony, and the illicit trade in "Cultural Heritage".
13. Representation of past peoples and cultures in museums and heritage institutions. There will also be opportunities to "workshop" papers at special symposia, with extended discussion periods for issues arising from the presentations. There will also be a gallery style exhibition for posters.

Abstracts of approximately 150 words should be sent by fax to (403) 282-9567 or via email to:

arkyconf@ucalgary.ca

The deadline for submissions is March 15, 2006.

Website: <http://www.arky.ucalgary.ca/arkyl/Chacmool2006/index.htm>

ARCHAEOLOGY NEWS

A 10,000-year-old Site is Discovered along Oregon's Coast

Researchers at Oregon State University (OSU) have discovered another ancient site on a bluff along the coast of Oregon. News of the findings were reported in the *Associated Press* and the *Portland Oregonian*, coming soon after their article appeared in the recent issue of the journal *Radiocarbon*. The Bandon site is now the second oldest site in the state.

The site contains lithic debitage, fire-cracked rock—portions of a stone hearth remain. The site was initially recorded in 1951 and surface surveyed by archaeologists in later years, however, its maximum depth or age was never tested until they acquired the deep charcoal samples from 235 to 245 cm below surface.

Headed by Roberta Hall, professor emeritus at OSU, and Loren Davis, geoarchaeologist, this research builds upon their research at other sites along the coast (They described their research program for *Midden* readers in 2003 [35(3)]). Using a geomorphological approach, they have been targeting ancient beach deposits, from 8,000 to 15,000 years old, along the coast as likely areas to contain evidence of early peoples. So far, that premise seems to be working.

BA

More Tombs Near King Tut

The recent discovery of a new 18th century tomb in the Valley of the Kings has Egyptologists and archaeology buffs excited. While not likely a royal tomb, this new discovery reveals that there are still discoveries to be made in the Valley of the Kings. The discovery of KV63, as the tomb has been named, gives current and future archaeologists something new to dream about.

LK

Utah Law would Soften Archaeological Oversight

A Republican state representative in Utah, Brad Johnson, has proposed legislation to transfer the administration of archaeological excavations from the Antiquities Section—which is equivalent to the Archaeology Branch in BC—to the Public Lands Policy Coordination Office. Critics charge that the proposed bureau would be more concerned with facilitating development and less responsive to preservation concerns that express caution. The law would remove the State Archaeologist and also would lessen standards for excavators participating in projects. Those opposed to the law, mainly archaeologists, complain that a bureau unfamiliar with archaeological concerns would not be in a position to adequately assign permits or assess the work performed or the reports produced. John Harja, assistant director of the coordination office, told the *Associated Press* that he had worked on the initial antiquities law years ago, but that “There weren’t nearly as many companies [then] doing archaeological or historical work as today. And some of that is starting to strain the structure.” Proponents of the bill, according to the *Salt Lake City Tribune*, state that this law would help “expedite energy, wildlife and other projects” that are currently being “slowed by state archaeological reviews.” This law, if successful, would most likely be supported by the pro-development Bush Administration and possibly serve as a precedent for other Western states. The law, HB139, passed the state House on February 23, 2006, with a 61 to 13 vote, and awaits passage in the Senate.

BA

Pyramids – in Europe?

Controversial Bosnian-American explorer Semir “Sam” Osmanagic claims to have found a group of gigantic stepped pyramids in mountainous country near the town of Visoko, 30 km north of Sarajevo. The largest, dubbed the “Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun,” is similar in size to the great pyramids of Giza; it is located under the pyramid-shaped Visocica hill, which preliminary geological investigation indicates may be man-made. Many Bosnian-Herzegovinian scientists have received Mr. Osmanagic’s claims with healthy scepticism, awaiting the results of further research. If real, the pyramids could rattle accepted notions of European prehistory and early civilisation.

The Foundation “Archaeological Park: Bosnian Pyramid of the Sun” plans ambitious investigations of the possible pyramids over the next five years. The first season will last from mid-April to the end of October, the Foundation asserting that this will be the “largest geological-archaeological project in Europe in 2006.” If strong evidence for man-made structures is indeed found beneath the pyramid-shaped hills, and if they date to anywhere near the 12,000 BP Mr. Osmanagic speculates, the town of Visoko will earn its place on the archaeological map of the world. [Source: www.piramidasunca.ba]

RC

Precontact Shoe Melts from Yukon Ice

A 1,400-year-old moccasin has been released from its icy storage and reassembled. This is yet another artifact rescued from the ice of the Yukon, and it has potential to provide a brief glimpse into the life of the early Athapaskan people.

LK

Michael Ames

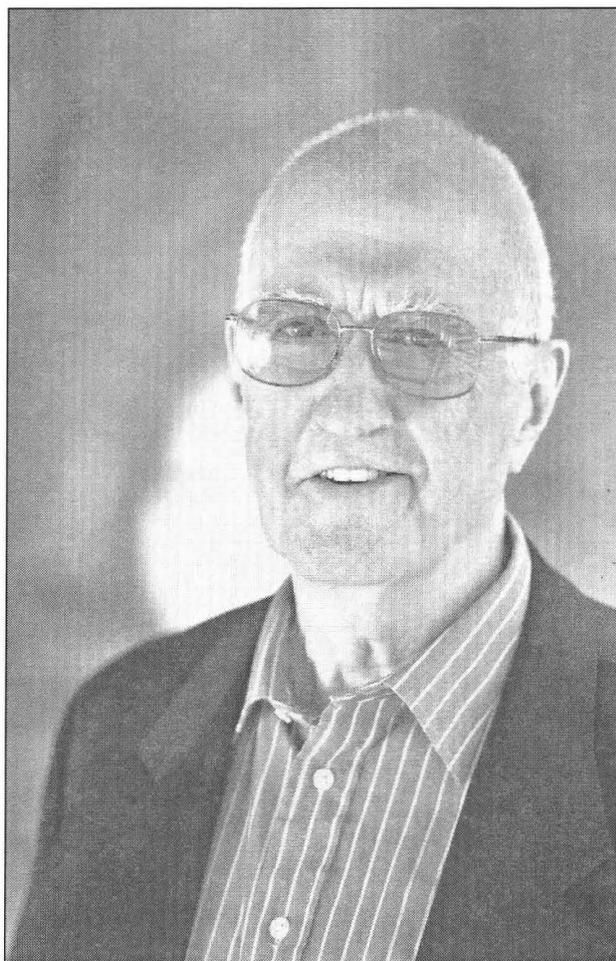
(June 13, 1933 - February 20, 2006)

Michael M. Ames was an anthropologist who studied Sri Lankan Buddhism, social change and development. He was Director of the Museum of Anthropology at the University of British Columbia (MOA) from 1974 to 1997 and from 2002 until 2004. He received the Order of Canada (1998), the Weaver-Tremblay Award for Applied Anthropology from the Canadian Anthropology Society (1994) and was elected as a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada (1979).

During his tenure over a hundred exhibits were mounted at MOA. Nineteen of these were archaeology exhibitions—examining the past of cultures from local First Nations, to Japan, Peru and the Classical World.

Over his term as director MOA was at the forefront of innovative museum practice and achieved an international reputation. Michael oversaw a paradigm shift in the relationship of museums and First Nations communities. These shifts are always contentious and often uncomfortable for those who live through them. However, Michael steered a steady, determined course, working with First Nations and particularly with the Musqueam Indian Band, on whose traditional territory the museum sits, to create a new understanding of collaboration and of museum practice. Opening in 1995, two groundbreaking archaeological exhibits were at the heart of these changes: “Written in the Earth: Coast Salish Art” curated by David Pokotylo and Margaret Holm and “From Under the Delta: Wet-Site Archaeology in British Columbia’s Lower Fraser Region” curated by Kathryn Bernick. During the research and development of these exhibits the first memoranda of understanding between MOA, the Laboratory of Archaeology and the Musqueam Indian Band were signed. For many today it is hard to imagine creating an archaeology exhibit without community input but before these exhibits it was the norm.

While Michael rarely spoke of it, he had actually participated in an excavation, working for Carl Borden at the Marpole site in the mid-1950s before graduating from UBC and heading to Harvard for his doctoral research. While he never again participated in an archaeology project, he understood the concerns and was at times supportive of the practice. In 1988, a backhoe operator excavating a water hazard at the Beach Grove Golf Course noticed cordage and basketry poking through the pile of muck he had removed. A hasty salvage excavation was organized of materials from what became known as the Water Hazard site (DgRs-30). Many organizations were involved in this work including the ASBC. The Museum of Anthropology lent Ann Stevenson to assist in the fieldwork.



Michael was never afraid of boundaries and was prepared to tread where others might fear to go. For example, in 1978, Michael and Marjorie Halpin (a Museum curator) co-hosted the “Manlike Monsters on Trial: Early Records and Modern Evidence” conference. Focusing primarily on the elusive sasquatch, this conference engaged scholars, amateur enthusiasts and the “lunatic fringe” as presenters.

He was a strong supporter of First Nations’ aspirations and firmly believed that museums had a responsibility to originating communities beyond collaboration on and repatriation of objects of cultural heritage. He was involved in many such initiatives including: The joint Assembly of First Nations and Canadian Museums Association Task Force, “Turning the Page: Forging New Relationships between Museums and First Peoples;” The Native Youth Program, where he was a strong supporter of Hilary Stewart’s work with Madeline Rowan; the Aboriginal Cultural Stewardship Program; the UBC First Nations Language Programme advisory committee; and Musqueam 101.

We will miss you Michael.

Sue Rowley



Recent Research Directions at Keatley Creek (EeR1 7) and Secret Societies in the Pacific Northwest

Jesse Morin

Keatley Creek (EeR1 7) is a prehistoric large pithouse village site on the Fraser River north of Lillooet, and it had an estimated population of 1200-1500 at its zenith, with the Classic Lillooet occupation (2,300-1,100 BP), although the extent and development of this and other large communities is currently much debated (Hayden 2005, Prentiss et al 2005, Kuijt and Prentiss 2004) (Figures 2 and 3). It has been a focus of considerable archaeological investigation, nearly continuously from 1985 to present, and provides almost certainly the largest body of comparative data on household variability (especially living floors) from a single site in the Pacific Northwest (with 7 completely and 15 partially excavated pithouses of all sizes and primarily of Plateau, Kamloops, and Protohistoric Horizons) (Hayden 2000a and 2000b, 2004). It is probably not reasonable to assume all 120 of the housepits at Keatley Creek are the collapsed remains of domestic winter pithouses.

We suggest that recent excavations at the peripheries of the site have revealed two sets structures and features that are very distinctive from the domestic housepits that dominate the core of the site. We suggest that the most appropriate cultural model to explain this patterning is that these locations represent two secret society compounds associated with the site that span Plateau, Kamloops and Protohistoric occupations.

Above (Figure 1): Ornaments recovered from ST 106. Includes examples of cervid tooth pendant (one of three recovered from the site), and bird bone beads (three of seven recovered from the site) (Photo by Keith Gavac).

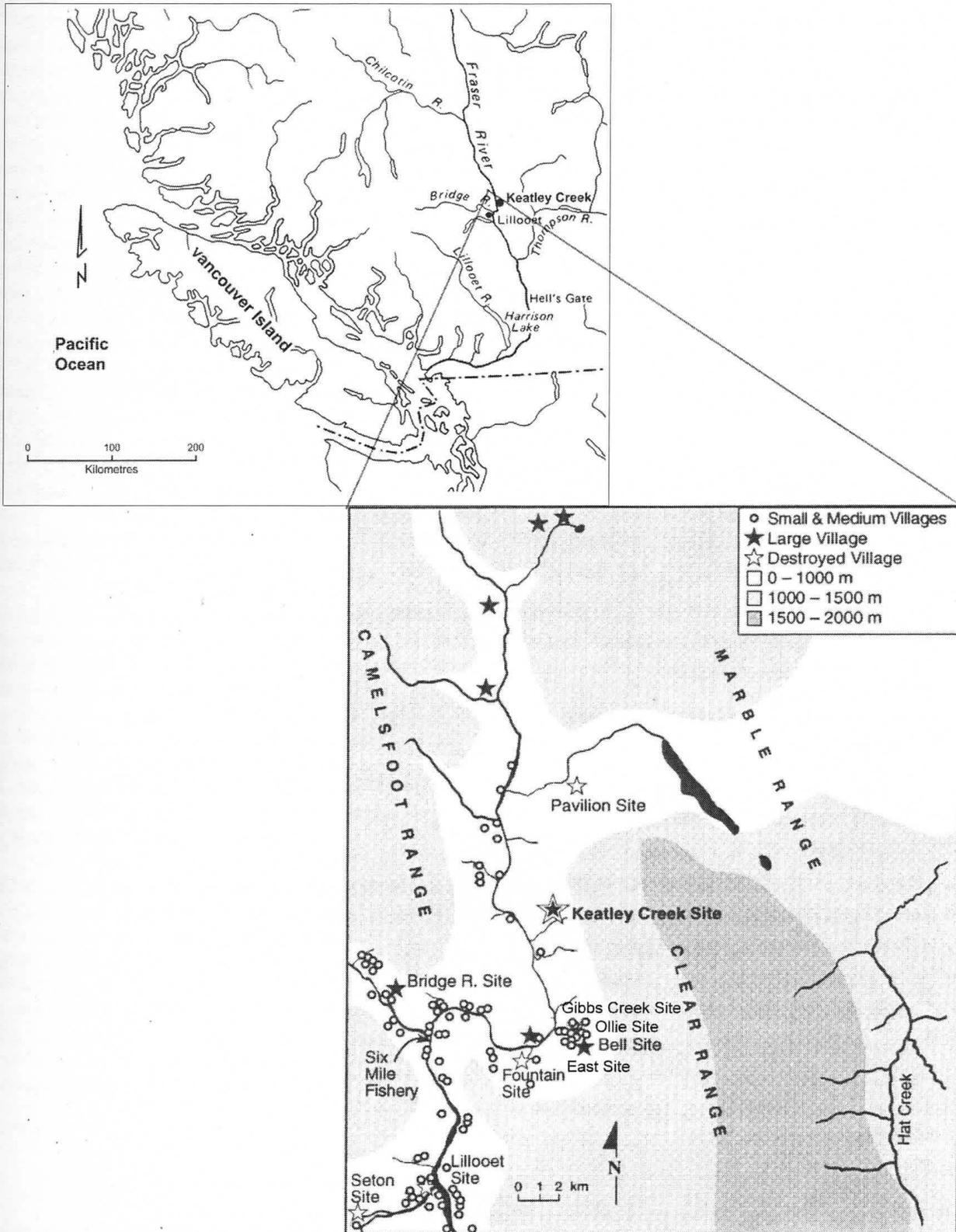


Figure 2: Keatley Creek and Lillooet region sites (after Hadyen and Ryder 1991, and Hayden 2000a).

Secret Societies in Late Pacific Northwest Prehistory

In a community the size of Keatley Creek, one would expect some degree of specialist activity, e.g., craftspeople, hunters, ritual specialists, warriors, and many nested social relationships, e.g., hereditary crest groups, lineal descent groups, corporate groups, secret societies, and possibly ethnolinguistic groups (the large protohistoric/historic village at Fountain, just 10 km south of Keatley Creek was a multiethnic community) (Teit 1906: 200). Research has suggested that very long-lasting corporate groups are identifiable in the material record at the site (Hayden et al. 1996). We suggest that secret society organizations are also discernable in the cultural material at the site, namely two compounds of spatially isolated meeting houses or structures and exceptionally large food production facilities.

Indeed, Binford (2001: 406) suggests that:

Organizational features such as *secret societies and reticulate socialities* represent a scalar response to the large size of residentially associated social groups that may cooperate in a segmentary fashion. Such large units regularly occur and frequently represent *relatively sedentary settlements* (emphasis mine).

The settlement pattern of the Late Prehistoric (approximately 3500 BP to contact) societies of both the Northwest Coast and the Mid-Fraser region can be accurately described as being composed of "large residentially associated social groups" and consisting of "relatively sedentary settlements." Early examples of settlement patterns with semipermanent houses of various sizes include the Paul Mason site at Kitselas Canyon (3,200-2,900 BP) (Coupland 1988: 237-239), the Boardwalk site in Prince Rupert Harbour (3500-2500 BP) (Macdonald and Inglis 1981), the Katz site along the lower Fraser River (2500 BP) (Ames and Maschner 1999: 159), EeBb 3 (2200-1500 BP) at Kamloops (Rousseau 2004; Wilson and Carlson 1980), and of course the Classic Lillooet occupations (2300-1100 BP) of the Bridge River, Bell, and Keatley Creek sites (Hayden 2000a, 2000b, 2005; Stryd 1973). These early, densely populated, complex hunter-gatherer communities are probably the types of communities where organizational features such as secret societies should be anticipated.

Although weakly described, Teit (1909: 577-8) suggests that secret society organizations, probably historically related to the dancing societies of the Northwest Coast, were present among the inhabitants of the Mid-Fraser region. Secret societies were especially widespread on the Northwest Coast (Boas 1970; Drucker 1951: 366-395; Elmendorf 1960: 550-558; Garfield 1966: 44-47; McIlwraith 1992a, 1992b, Olson 1955: 337; Swanton 1975: 156-166), but were also present in California (Blackburn 1974: 104), and the Great Plains (Binford 2001: 406).

Secret society groups such as Cannibal, Dog, Wolf or Coyote, and Corpse or Ghost, are well described for the central Northwest Coast (i.e., northern Vancouver Island to Bella Coola) and were also present in the Mid-Fraser region (Teit 1909: 577-8). Secret societies composed of an internally graded cadre of elites appear to have wielded significant ritual, economic and political clout in the transegalitarian societies of the Northwest Coast (see Boas 1970, and McIlwraith 1992a and 1992b). The most well-docu-

mented facet of these organizations is their public performances or dances at potlatches, especially their elaborate costumes and paraphernalia. However, for many, if not all, groups these secret society rites permeated society much deeper than public performances.

Secret societies tend to be internally hierarchically graded, with senior members having the greatest prestige, authority, and most connections to secret society organization in other villages. Secret society members had the rights to particular regalia associated with a set of rites or dance, including masks, whistles, button blankets, animal costumes, and possibly many more discrete items (McIlwraith 1992a and 1992b). Advancement within such societies was dependent on investment on the part of an individual in terms of (1) training to gain ritual or supernatural prerogatives and (2) the ability of the individual to sponsor potlatches required to publicly validate those prerogatives (Johansen and Morin n.d.). The obvious correlate is that the individuals able afford the most training and able to muster the largest quantities of resources can advance the highest in such societies. While these individuals may not be true "chiefs," they may wield significant ritual or ceremonial prerogatives, and are able to establish inflationary debt relationships by regularly hosting potlatches to validate their advancement within the society organization (Johansen and Morin n.d.). We suggest similar models of social organisation can be applied to the prehistoric community at Keatley Creek.

Following both the direct historic and cross-cultural comparative approaches, our normative models or expectations of prehistoric pithouse village sites should anticipate secret society organizations and their meeting houses. Cross-culturally, complex hunter-gatherer and horticultural communities much smaller than Keatley Creek often display functional variability in architecture. Most notably, many societies have non-domestic ritual architecture (e.g., shrines, meeting houses, seclusion structures, dancing houses) and many archaeological examples of ritual structures have been identified in, for example, in the American Southwest (Muir and Driver 2002), the European Upper Palaeolithic (Klima 1954: 1-13), and the Near Eastern Neolithic (Byrd 1994: 656). Analogous structures should probably also be expected in a community the size of Keatley Creek.

While the majority of published research at Keatley Creek focuses on the domestic housepits of the core of the site, recent excavations directed by Brian Hayden have focused on a series of structures on the periphery of the site – myself focusing on Terraces 1 and 2 to the east, and Suzanne Villeneuve on the South Terrace to the south of the core of the Keatley Creek community (Figure 3). These small structures were originally excavated because of their unusual locations in relation to the rest of the site (terraces 150-250 m from the core)—clear physical separation from the core of the community.

The Terrace 1 and 2 Complex

Terrace 1 and 2 are both secluded and dominant portions of the site. These lie at the foot of the Clear Range Mountains that abut the site, and are higher in elevation from the domestic core.



Figure 3: The Keatley Creek site (after Hayden 2000a). Note the variable size of the housepits, the tightly packed housepits in the domestic core of the site, and the complexes of structures and features on terraces to east and south of the domestic core.

While from portions of Terrace 1 and 2 one can view the entire Keatley Creek community, the housepits on this portion of the site (ST 104, 105, 106 and 109) are invisible from anywhere else on at Keatley Creek. Consider the above description and Figure 3 compared to the spatial description of secret society (Kusiut) meeting houses among the Nuxalk (Bella Coola) as related by McIlwraith (1992a: 177-178):

Near every village is a place where the chiefs hold such meetings. All the inhabitants know the general locality, but there is such dread of the supernatural powers of the Kusiut society that none would dare go there. If an uninitiated person should do so, he formerly would have been either killed or initiated into the society. The meeting place of the Qomqots chiefs is on a ledge of rock jutting out over a waterfall about a quarter of a mile from the village.... The meeting-places of other villages lack such natural settings, though all are at the bases of cliffs or near some easily distinguished feature.

Terrace 2 is an especially secluded landform at the site and was utilized by the inhabitants of Keatley Creek and perhaps other villages from at least the Plateau horizon (2,400 - 1,200 BP) to the Protohistoric period (400 - 200 BP). The structures on these two terraces are also closely spatially associated with a high number of meat and plant roasting features (containing the largest examples of both types on the site, and the highest concentration of such features on the site) (Hayden and Cousins 2004, Morin 2006). The atypical context of these structures compared to the domestic housepits was intriguing enough to warrant further investigation, especially in regards to whether or not these structures were domestic housepits or functionally distinct structures (e.g., a potlatch house, menstrual hut, meeting house, shaman's house). The cultural remains represented in this complex differ rather dramatically from activities in the winter domestic residences in the core of Keatley Creek (Hayden and Adams 2004; Hayden and Cousins 2004; Morin 2006).

Although there are clear indications of Plateau Horizon cultural activity in this portion of the site (including at least two housepits and the largest root-roasting pit on the site), the most recent occupation of all four structures here is clearly late Kamloops horizon or Protohistoric in date (likely contemporaneous with one another, but definitely postdating the collapse of the major occupation of the site). These four small protohistoric structures have all been tested, and ST 106 ninety-percent excavated. The material remains recovered from ST 106 were the basis of a MA thesis by the author in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at UBC. Based on samples of domestic structures and potential ritual structures at Keatley Creek, Bell, Ollie, Gibbs Creek and East sites (nearly all reported Lillooet region housepit excavations), a comparative analysis (focussing primarily on Keatley Creek housepits) of multiple independent lines of evidence indicated strong and consistent clustering of potential ritual structures as a group distinct from domestic housepits. Most notably, these contained very limited evidence for raw-material reduction, that is, both making and using stone tools, and abundant evidence for intensive use of hearths and of specialized consumption – especially of artiodactyls (probably all deer) and fish soups (Morin 2006).

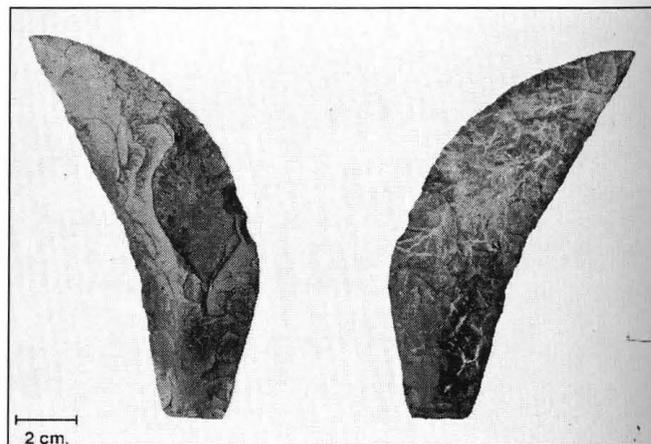


Figure 4: Crescentic biface recovered from a small meat-roasting feature underlying the rim of ST 106. It is one of the most finely flaked stone objects recovered from the site and is unique in the region (after Hayden and Adams 2004).

The sample of potential ritual structures on the Terrace 1 and 2 Complex have very small assemblages, but they consistently contained several classes of extremely rare or unique artifacts, including a probable bone button blanket and bull-roarer in ST 105; and a sandstone saw, men's lahal pieces, and coiled basketry fragment in ST 104 (Hayden and Adams 2004). Structure 109 contained a fan-tailed biface, and a dog sacrum wrapped in birch bark. Structure 106, the focus of my research, contained a bird bone drinking tube, bird bone beads, a cervid-tooth bead, a crescentic biface, a fan-tailed biface, probable tomahawk- and antler-pick type war clubs and the largest ochre cache at Keatley Creek (Figures 3 and 4) (Morin 2006). This atypical assemblage is derived from a sample of only 272 artifacts (much less than most housepits) and only 24 artifacts within the floor of the 9 by 11 meter structure. It surely ranks among the sparsest and most unusual assemblages recovered from the site.

Several classes of artifacts are only found in the proposed ritual structures, and the largest housepits at the site. Examples of these rare artifacts include: bird-bone beads, bird-bone drinking tubes, ground bone points, fan-tailed bifaces, dentalia, and gaming pieces. In terms of faunal remains, moose, lynx, and bear are all only found in large housepits and ritual structures at Keatley Creek.

Another notable feature of ST 106, and the Terrace 1 and 2 Complex in general, is the density and size of meat and root-roasting features associated with it. In particular, there was a small (80 cm by 90 cm) meat-roasting feature (undated prehistoric) underlying the rim of the structure that contained the crescentic biface (Figure 4) and broken fan-tailed biface. Also, the largest meat-roasting feature (undated protohistoric) at the site was identified overlying the collapsed remains of the structure. It is 6.5 m by 4 m, twice as large as the next largest meat-roasting feature at the site (also located in the Terrace 1 and 2 Complex). This feature was very rich in charcoal, fire-cracked rock, and deer remains, and some salmon and bird remains were also recovered from it. Paraphrasing one of the excavators of the feature and structure "it is either an exceptionally large food production facility for

feasts with many guests or a regular-sized food production facility for giants" (Simon Kaltenrieder, personal communication 2003).

Romanoff (1992a) suggests that deer meat was a highly regarded and rare food in aboriginal Mid-Fraser societies, and that it was required to amass significant quantities of dried deer meat to sponsor a potlatch. As dried salmon, salmon oil and dried berries made up the vast bulk of prehistoric regional winter diets (Romanoff 1992b: 237-238, Teit 1906, 1909), large-scale preparation of roots or deer is a likely indication of extra-domestic feasting or potlatching activities, especially in pithouse village contexts (Hayden and Cousins 2004, Romanoff 1992a: 474-475). The scale of this feature compared to all other meat-roasting features at Keatley Creek certainly suggests its use was associated with exceptional events. It was almost certainly used to prepare foods for large numbers of guests at feasts or potlatches.

Considering the discussion above (unusual location, atypical patterns of use, atypical assemblage characteristics, and association with feasting facilities), these structures on the Terrace 1 and 2 Complex do indeed seem to be something distinct from the domestic housepits in the core of the site. Following analysis of the materials recovered from ST 106, and recognizing the potential variability in the sample of ritual structures at Keatley Creek (STs 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 9), I agree with Hayden and Adams (2004) in suggesting that these structures are a distinctive functional category. We suggest that ST 106 and the other proposed ritual structures may have been secret society meetinghouses (Hayden and Adams 2004, Johansen and Morin n.d.). This set of structures and nearby features were likely used by only a limited segment of the Keatley Creek or other communities for holding meetings, training (especially for important dances), exclusive feasting (especially eating special soups), for preparing large quantities of high value foods (namely deer and roots) for public feasts or potlatches, and likely sponsoring such events (Hayden and Adams 2004; Morin 2006).

One example is hardly a trend, but at Keatley Creek there may be two such compounds. Nearly all of the trends discussed above for the Terrace 1 and 2 Complex — unusual location, ritual structures, rare artifacts, and feasting facilities — can be readily applied to the South Terrace Complex as well (ST 9 and ST 107, with Plateau and Kamloops occupations) (Hayden and Cousins 2004; Hayden and Adams 2004) (Figure 3). With a population of 1,200 - 1,500 at the zenith of its occupation (the Classic Lillooet, Plateau/Early Kamloops Horizons), Keatley Creek may well have supported two secret society organizations and their respective compounds — the Terrace 1 and 2 Complex and the South Terrace Complex. Later, in the Protohistoric Period, a community of unknown size at Keatley Creek or the surrounding region supported the secret society compound on the Terrace 1 and 2 Complex.

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STATELEW: The Gathering Place

*(a poem based on the Kwantlen village site
in New Westminster)*

We are not going to the reserve, but past it
down this road to a place that didn't exist
one hundred years ago, and I wonder how many
reserves there are in this, the farthest outpost.
This idea is new to me, based on a black
and white photograph of a man in a canoe
between two places. The strands coming together
from where they have been interned. All is built
upon invention and what lies beneath becomes
a question slowly unraveling in time, a forgotten word
upon a tongue, a memory of remembering. I am not
home, and it is not mine to remember, not my
language nearly lost, yet the curious seed is planted,
unfurls. There, the sign, the surface of the road, where
the machine is taking its load to see sights from the other
side, somehow not real, the sibilant tunnel walls hush,
obscure, and in me yearns to know the name,
the word of the place beyond and its meaning.
I am invited, the wheels running between these two
hemispheres over and over whispering I am ignorant,
dumb, the tasteless shape of a colonized mind to eschew
the remains of middens and longhouses, the name of this
place, the single word and its meaning. For once, it knew
a land not bandaged with foreign names, their language not
so darkened, not so hidden. Mother England, you promised
a city; all I see is loss. Don't say the means have
justified the hiding of the buried song, the cleansing breath.

Moss Whelan

Moss Whelan has worked as a papermaker, a printer, a writer, and a publisher. He grew up near the village site of *Statelew*, in New Westminster, BC, where much of his writing is set. Currently, he is creating awareness about the potential extinction of Downriver Halkomelem. You can reach him at: tem1@sfu.ca.



Ancient Cities of the Dead Revisited

Early Burial Cairn Investigations in Victoria

Darcy Mathews

Prior to European contact, the Straits Salish people, an ethnolinguistic group centred on present day Victoria in southwestern British Columbia, built a distinctive form of grave. The burial cairn and mound was at one time an ubiquitous feature of the landscape around Victoria. These precontact burials, essentially consisting of rock and soil structures built on the ground surface over a single body, were often prominently placed along the coastline of southwestern Vancouver Island. As they were situated on ridges overlooking Cadboro Bay and crowning the top and sides of Beacon Hill and other local landmarks (Figure 2), these burials were well-known to the early residents of Fort Victoria and the subsequent arrivals from abroad.

Although recent field research has been conducted on burial cairns and mounds in the Fraser Valley on the mainland of British Columbia (for example Lepofsky et al. 2000), and in a general theoretical sense in the larger Strait of Georgia region (Thom 1995), the burial cairns and mounds of Victoria have received very little direct archaeological attention in the twentieth century.

Above (Figure 1): Unaccredited 1896 photograph of Cadboro Bay burial cairns [credit RBCM 42786]

This article is a brief history of burial cairn investigation in Victoria during the later half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a short-lived period in which a flurry of both local and international attention was focussed on these features. The aim of this article is to provide an historical context for early research into the burial cairns of Victoria, which coincided with archaeology evolving from undisciplined antiquarianism to a more rigorous scientific undertaking. The Northwest Coast, including Victoria, was witness to and, in many ways, was one of the proving grounds for modern anthropology and the setting for groundbreaking research by early luminaries in the field. Rather than being a synthesis of the results of the work of these early researchers; their descriptive work stands on its own, this is the story of the early days of burial cairn research in Victoria as an allegory of colonial attitudes towards the indigenous peoples of North America.

The burial cairns of Victoria attracted the attention of Victoria's earliest Euro-Canadian settlers, many arriving from England to work on the newly founded Hudson's Bay Company farms. In 1853, the gold rush attracted large numbers of people from the United States, many travelling north to Victoria from the gold fields of California. The burial cairns on the outlying farms and countryside around the burgeoning city of Victoria, such as those at Cadboro Bay (Figure 1), uncannily resembled similar cairns and mounds that were built across much of Europe and the southeastern United States, a familiarity not lost on these early arrivals. The period of intensive immigration to Victoria in the mid- to late-nineteenth century coincided with the final years of antiquarianism (an avocation that typically involved wealthy gentlemen puzzling over earthworks, burial mounds, and other ancient monuments) and the emergence of archaeology as a scholarly discipline. Large-scale excavations of cairns and mounds had been underway for almost a hundred years in the southeastern United States and even longer in northern Europe. Needless to say, the numerous burial cairns around Victoria attracted not only local interest, but soon thereafter, the attention of international scholars and research expeditions as well.

Based on the observations of early researchers, the phenomenon of southwestern BC burial cairns seems centred in Victoria. Burial cairns and mounds were also located elsewhere in the Strait of Georgia area, such as in the Fraser River Valley and northwards along Vancouver Island in Nanaimo, Comox and other localities. It was in Victoria, however, that cairns seemed to be concentrated in the greatest numbers and varieties, with such burials reported to be in the thousands, arranged in sites varying from a few cairns to large cemeteries of several hundred burials:

In the vicinity of Victoria the custom of constructing cairns seems to have had its highest development. The type of structure appears to have undergone modifications with increasing distance from this point... The most elaborate cairns, and the greatest variety, are found near Victoria (Smith and Fowke 1901:58-59).

One of the earliest references to the cairns of Victoria is in an 1862 essay on the suitability of Vancouver Island as a colony, in which Dr. Charles Forbes, a surgeon serving with the Royal Navy aboard HMS *Topaze*, wrote that:

The general feature of the landscape is very similar to many parts of Devonshire, more especially to that on the eastern escarpment of Dartmoor, and the resemblance is rendered the more striking by the numerous stone circles, which lie scattered round... these stone circles are found, crowning the rounded promontories over all of the South eastern end of the island" (Forbes 1862:3).

Speaking about these burials around Victoria, the visiting French naturalist Alphonse Pinart stated that "the name of cairns ... is used on account of the striking resemblance between this Indian cairn mound and the celebrated cairns of Scotland, Wales, &c" (Pinart 1876).

Beginning in the early 1870s, documented accounts of cairn and mound investigation begin to surface with increasing frequency. Although laws protected recent aboriginal cemeteries and graves, the laws were largely ignored in the case of ancient burials (Keddie 1997). By 1871, James Deans, who had arrived in Victoria in 1853 aboard the barque *Norman Morrison*, had become Victoria's first antiquarian of note, as well as a prominent member of the Natural History Society. It was in that year that Deans assisted the geologists James Richardson and Alfred Selwyn in the recording of cairns and mounds around Victoria. The geologists were conducting preliminary explorations of British Columbia for the Geological Survey of Canada. While in Victoria, they recorded nine mounds and eighty-five cairns at a site in the vicinity of Victoria and the approximate location of eight cairns on Beacon Hill (Richardson 1871).

That same year, Deans excavated five burial features at Cadboro Bay (Figure 2)., Located on the hillside on the south side of the bay, Deans described the site as numbering between two hundred and three hundred cairns. He noticed two types of features, those towards Uplands Farm that were composed primarily of earth and stones, whereas the burials somewhat farther north towards Cadboro Bay and at a lower elevation were built almost entirely of stone.

Deans, formally untrained and somewhat fanciful, provided information to historians and visiting archaeologists based largely on his own excavation of numerous burial cairns around Victoria. A regular contributor to the *Daily British Colonist*, Deans wrote a series of newspaper articles on the antiquities of southern Vancouver Island and, between late 1871 and early 1872, on the cairns of Victoria specifically. This included an article in the *Daily British Colonist and Victoria Chronicle* on his excavations at Cadboro Bay, entitled "The Cadboro Bay Cairns. An Ancient City of the Dead!" These articles, and the editorials that followed, illustrate the intense local interest in these features. It was at this time that Deans also began earnestly collaborating with researchers outside of Victoria, including the American historian, antiquarian, and publisher Hubert Bancroft. Based solely on Deans' observations, Bancroft wrote a detailed account of the burial cairns and mounds of Victoria in his seminal work, *Native Races of the Pacific States, Volume IV, Antiquities*, first published in 1875. Widely distributed and read, Bancroft's work was acknowledged as the outstanding voice in historical research of the western Americas (Caughey 1946). Bancroft undoubtedly brought the spotlight to bear on the antiquities of coastal British Columbia, with the beam focussed brightly on the burial cairns

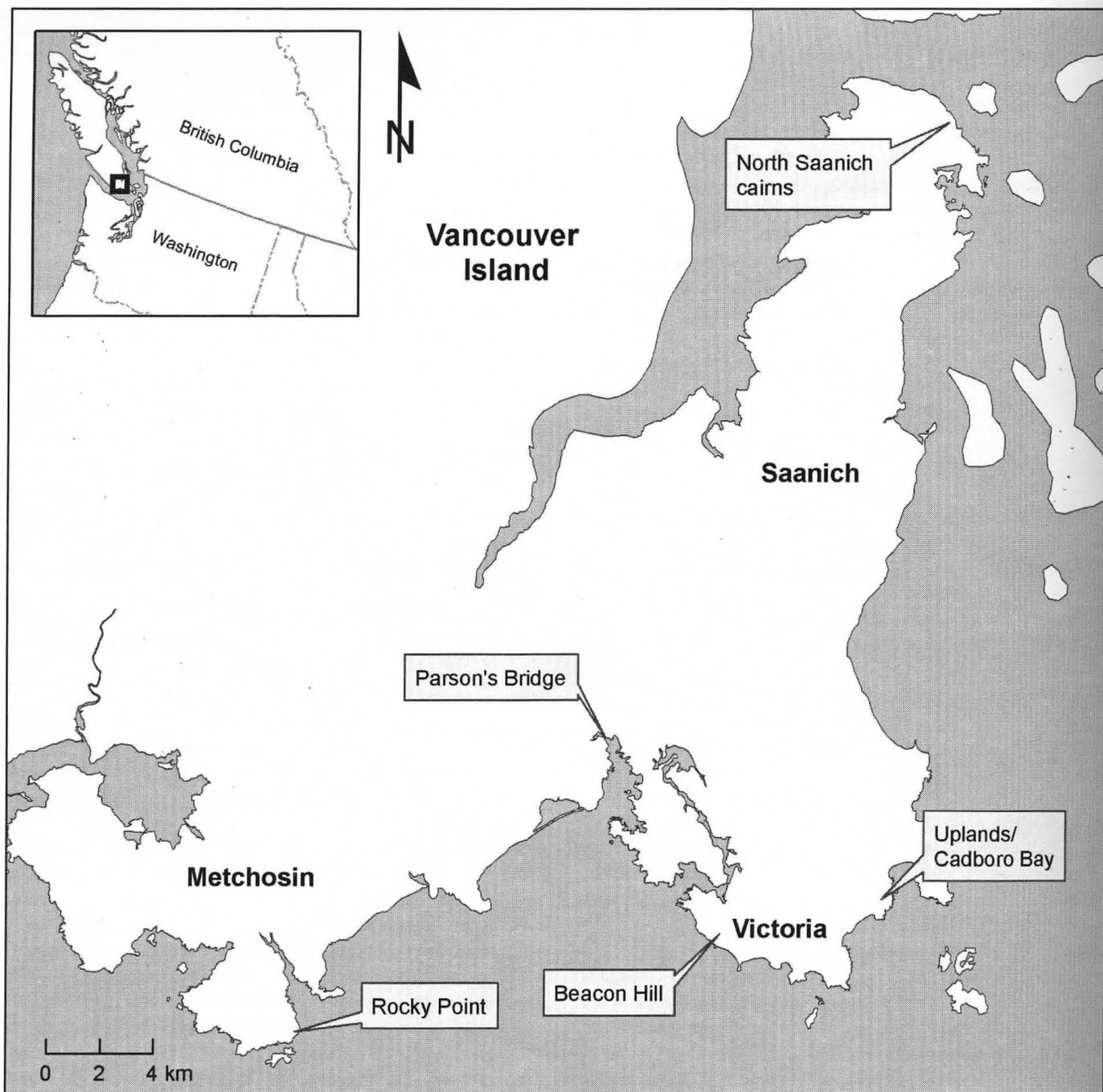


Figure 2: Burial cairn and mound sites in the vicinity of Victoria, as discussed in text.

and mounds of Victoria.

In addition to his own explorations, Deans assisted visiting researchers, such as Alphonse Pinart, in excavating cairns around Victoria. In a September 1, 1876 article in the *Daily British Colonist*, Pinart noted that “it is a very interesting fact to find on this coast remains so similar to what we are used to see in the old Celtic countries” (Pinart 1876). Based on his excavations of an undisclosed number of cairns, however, Pinart concluded that “I have not the slightest doubt that the cairnbuilders whose bones have been lying in the ground for six, seven, or more centuries, were the ancestors of the present race of Indians” (Pinart 1876). This view was at odds with popular thought in Victoria at the

time, such as that widely espoused by Deans, that the cairns were built by an extinct race that predated the Straits Salish people.

Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, European antiquarians were preoccupied largely with burial mounds and other Neolithic monumental features. At the same time, in the United States, beginning with Thomas Jefferson’s excavation of a burial mound on his property at Monticello, Virginia in 1784, the emerging discipline of archaeology was born in the southeastern states where excavations at Moundville and other sites set the stage for future research in North America. The comparison of cairns and mounds in Victoria to those in Europe and the southeastern United States—and most likely the expectations of what



Figure 3: 1907 photograph of members of the Natural History Society of Victoria removing a boulder from a burial cairn at Cadboro Bay [credit RBCM PN 5963-B].

lay inside—were ideas that travelled along with immigrants arriving in Victoria from those places. This is illustrated in a December 15, 1871 editorial in the *Daily British Colonist*, in response to the ongoing contributions of Deans that month: “The early inhabitants of the British Isles disposed of their dead in the same way. In the eastern States there are numerous mounds, some of which have been opened and evidences of a primitive race found.”

After the publication of *The Origin of Species* in 1859, many, although certainly not all, American archaeologists accepted Darwinism as a means for understanding human progress (Trigger 1989). The basis of this thinking was founded in the idea that evolutionary progress was inherent in humans, with Euro-American society naturally at the forefront of human advancement. It was widely believed that Indians were brutal by nature and biologically incapable of significant cultural advancement—a notion that became a key concept of antiquarianism. Social Darwinism provided a convenient explanation for the perceived biological inferiority that had been ascribed to American Indians at that time, reinforcing a belief that the native cultures of the New World were inherently primitive and had remained virtually unchanged prior to the arrival of Europeans or at one time had achieved a higher state of evolution and have since been in a steady state of decline (Trigger 1989). This thinking provided a justification in the minds of many Euro-Americans for the subjugation of North American Aboriginal peoples.

This belief in the biological and cultural inferiority of North American indigenous peoples in the mid- to late-nineteenth cen-

tury is well-illustrated by the “moundbuilder myth” in which the complex and monumental earthworks and mounds in the American southeast were attributed to a race of Moundbuilders, non-North American Indian peoples, who were imagined to have been destroyed or displaced by the people now occupying those lands. This is reflected in the local ideas about the builders of the cairns and mounds in Victoria:

Many ancient mounds and tumuli, resembling those in this vicinity, also exist in a very marked degree in the States of Ohio and Kentucky. Many eminent geologists have been at work on them of late years and from these discoveries and glimpses of antiquity, something like the following deductions may be drawn: At the time of the discovery of America, her age of civilization over. Through force of circumstances one great nation had disappeared and another ruder race, which had perhaps fallen from a higher state into the barbarism in which Columbus found them, took its place. An unmistakable family relationship shows itself in all these ancient sepulchral mounds. [Editorial, *Daily British Colonist and Victoria Chronicle*, December 29, 1871]

There are several telling references to Darwinism and the physical and cultural superiority of a race of “moundbuilders” in Victoria, the perceived inferiority of their replacements, the Straits Salish peoples, and the right of the superior Euro-Canadians to replace them. This editorial from the *Daily British Colonist* on December 15, 1871, most likely based on an interview with James

Deans, provides an example: "They [cairns] have long been supposed to be the work of a race of men who passed away to make room for the red man, who in his turn is being 'improved off the face of the earth' to afford the white man room to increase and multiply." In the same article, the author goes on to describe a human mandible unearthed in a mound at Cadboro Bay by Deans as having the teeth of a "vegetable-eating man-being wide and flat on top" and that "Perhaps the Darwinian theory is about to receive new and startling confirmation from these researches." It would be another twenty-three years before Cyrus Thomas of the Smithsonian Bureau of Ethnology would dismantle the "mound-builder" hypothesis in 1894, using new archaeological methods to demonstrate cultural continuity, such as stratigraphy.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, anthropology was about to undergo an evolution of its own, which in no small way involved the burial cairns of Victoria. The German-American anthropologist Franz Boas, often referred to as "the Father of American Anthropology" diverged from his nineteenth century predecessors by developing the theoretical framework of Cultural Relativism that argued against an evolutionary scale for human societies leading from Savagery through to Culture. He believed that culture is too complex to be evaluated according to broad evolutionary "laws." Further, his insistence on rigorous methodology served to establish the scientific value of his contributions and those of his protégés.

Boas was no stranger to the burial cairns of Victoria, having investigated some near Parson's Bridge and North Saanich during an 1888 visit to Vancouver Island (Figure 2). Boas conducted these trips on behalf of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (BAAS), which was chaired by E.B. Tylor, then the United Kingdom's leading anthropologist. Somewhat ironically, it was in Tylor's most important work, *Primitive Culture* (1871), influenced by Darwin's theory of biological evolution, that Tylor developed the theory of an evolutionary, progressive relationship between primitive and modern cultures. The actual direction of Boas' BAAS funded work, however, was from a panel of three Canadians, including the geologist George Dawson. After conducting a five year reconnaissance of the geology of British Columbia, Dawson was familiar with the cultures and antiquities of British Columbia. Having spent the winter of 1875-76 in Victoria, Dawson was well aware of the burial cairns and mounds of that city, noting in his diary on April 6, 1876, that he noticed the "Indian burial Mound and Cairns very frequently" (in Cole and Locknell 1989:171).

Boas visited British Columbia on three trips during the summer months of 1886, 1888 and 1889, using Victoria as not only a staging area for field expeditions elsewhere throughout the province but also as a source of archaeological and ethnological information. These early visits instilled in Boas a sense of urgency in studying people who he feared were losing their language and customs to missionaries and physical attributes to intermarriage with whites. Boas also feared, correctly, that "settlement was destroying cairn and burial sites" (in Cole 1999:113). It was during the 1888 trip that Boas, under pressure from his BAAS backers, for the first time seriously collected physical remains. To collect his physical data, Boas dug at several sites in Victoria and Saanich, including the burial cairns at Parson's Bridge and North Saanich. Boas reported that this business was "repugnant work" but that

"someone had to do it," collecting a dozen burials himself and returning to New York with a total of eighty-five skulls and fourteen complete skeletons (Cole 1999:112).

Subsequent to his early fieldwork in British Columbia, Boas became a curator at the American Museum of Natural History, from 1895 to 1905, at a time when that institution was beginning to be a major player in American anthropology (Cole 1999). During his early trips to British Columbia, Boas concluded that "the customs which we observe today are evidently the modern development of ancient forms" (in White 1963:36). Boas hypothesized that investigating the history of past and present peoples in a well-defined area and the ways in which cultures change and influence each other would be a vehicle for addressing the larger theoretical concepts of the origin and development of culture. What was needed was a culture area that had a well-defined archaeological and ethnological record. The north Pacific Coast, which to the superficial observer seemed culturally uniform, was actually composed of a multitude of local and regional differences that Boas thought would be one of the best lines of evidence to follow in understanding culture change. Shortly after starting at the American Museum of Natural History, Boas proposed, organized and led the Jesup North Pacific Expedition (1897-1902), a systematic ethnological and archaeological investigation on both sides of the north Pacific. The immediate objective of the Jesup Expedition was to collect archaeological information, cultural objects, stories, biological measurements, observations of daily life, sounds and photographic images: the end goal being a reconstruction of the culture history of the north Pacific Coast (White 1963).

The Jesup Expedition resulted in the most comprehensive examination of cairns and mounds in Victoria, and indeed in British Columbia and western Washington, before the turn of the twentieth century. Over three consecutive field seasons, Harlan Smith worked under the guidance of Boas as the principal North American archaeologist for the Jesup Expedition. Smith, a native of Saginaw, Michigan, began his field archaeological career with the American Museum of Natural History. In 1891, Smith first excavated at the Madisonville site in Ohio (Cole 1999) and in 1895, at the Fox Farm site in Kentucky (Thom 2001); both were large agricultural village and burial sites. Smith first met Boas at the Chicago Fair in 1893 (Boas was then with the Chicago Field Museum) and later befriended the professor in New York, where Boas chose him as the Jesup Expedition archaeologist in 1896.

Smith conducted almost all of the Jesup Expedition fieldwork on the burial cairns of Victoria, with the exception of explorations made by Gerard Fowke in 1898. Fowke was an "itinerant, largely self-educated adventurer who was attracted to archeology and geology ... because in that way he could indulge his love for outdoor life and taste for exotic customs" (Freed, et al. 1988:12). Born in Kentucky in 1855, Fowke worked as a grammar school teacher until the age of thirty when he undertook energetic archaeological research in the eastern United States, with only a minimal amount of university credit at Ohio State University. Throughout the three field seasons of the Jesup expedition, six mounds and eighty-eight cairns were investigated (Smith and Fowke 1901). Smith and Fowke's cairn explorations focussed on two areas of Victoria: Cadboro Bay in 1897 and

several sites at the north end of the Saanich Peninsula in 1898 and 1899 (Figure 2).

Smith first investigated cairns in British Columbia in October of 1897. He and his assistants examined some of the burial cairns at Cadboro Bay where, in seven days, they excavated twenty-one cairns. Smith was disappointed that only a "handful of bone dust" was recovered (Thom 2001). Smith's explorations at Cadboro Bay were assisted by the venerable James Deans, as well as Oregon Columbus (O.C.) Hastings. Like Deans, Hastings was an early member of the Natural History Society. Hastings, who had worked with Franz Boas in Fort Rupert in 1894 (Cole 1999), was born and raised in Pontoosuc, in the Illinois River Valley. This was the location of many mounds and other monumental earthworks including the nearby Cahokia site. In the same way that Deans' interest in the cairns of Victoria was shaped by the similar graves of his native Scotland, Hastings' curiosity was likely shaped by his boyhood in Illinois. Hastings, Deans and other members of the Natural History Society, such as Dr. Charles Newcombe (who was also a field collector for the Chicago Field Museum), examined and excavated an undocumented number of cairns around Victoria both on their own and in conjunction with outside researchers throughout the late 1800s and early 1900s (Figure 3).

The 1897 field season played out against a backdrop of institutional rivalry, enhanced by personal bitterness, between New York's American Museum of Natural History and Chicago's Field Museum. Unbeknownst to Boas, the Field Museum had planned an expedition of its own to the Northwest Coast for 1897. Three months before Smith began excavating cairns at Cadboro Bay, George Dorsey of the Chicago Field Museum, assisted by Deans, had already excavated a few cairns there. Boas was incensed at this transgression by the Field Museum into what Boas considered as his territory and believed that intrusion, without consultation, was reprehensible. Boas also had little regard for Dorsey, who became Curator of Anthropology at the Field Museum two years after Boas was unexpectedly turned down for the same position after the Chicago Exposition (Freed, et al. 1988). This was still a sore point for Boas, and when Dorsey and his "favourite enemies" at the Field Museum proceeded with an expedition of their own to the Northwest Coast the same year as the beginning of the Jesup Expedition, Boas considered this an affront (Cole 1999). To make things worse, Dorsey had tried, unsuccessfully, to recruit members of the Jesup Expedition team—including Harlan Smith (Freed, et al. 1988). Boas was ultimately unconcerned, however, because "little Dorsey won't have achieved much with the help of the old ass Deans" (in Cole 1999:195).

Later in August, two months before Smith arrived in Victoria to excavate cairns at Cadboro Bay, Dorsey was arrested in Oregon for grave robbing. Although he was subsequently released, this was a cause of alarm for Smith, who was himself excavating Indian burials and collecting human remains throughout British Columbia. Smith, while in Port Hammond digging cairns and mounds on the lower Fraser River, was reassured, however, by Superintendent of Indian Affairs A.W. Vowell that the concern in BC at that time was with non-natives who were digging and moving aboriginal graveyards to make way for settlement and

not with Smith's scientific work (Thom 2001).

The next year, in late August of 1898, Smith and his crew worked at several cairn sites in North Saanich (Figure 2), after somewhat disappointing results at Cadboro Bay the previous year. Smith explored some of the Saanich cairns that were reported to him by local residents, leaving Albert Argyle to excavate twelve cairns there (Thom 2001). Argyle, a Victoria local, was the son of Thomas Argyle, a former Royal Engineer and the first lightkeeper at Race Rocks. The Argyle family also had one hundred and fifty acres at Rocky Point (Figure 2), where Smith learned from Argyle that "cairns abound, but he had not found any skeletons in any of them" (Smith 1907). Smith concluded the last year of the Jesup Expedition by returning to North Saanich, without Fowke, in August 1899. Winding down the last season of the Jesup Expedition, Smith and his crew excavated thirty cairns at five different locations in North Saanich (Smith and Fowke 1901; Thom 2001).

Smith was very descriptive in his excavation and publications, and he verified many of the earlier field observations of Deans in terms of cairn construction and contents. Although Smith did not espouse the "moundbuilder" rhetoric of Deans, which had been largely refuted by that point, the theorist Boas was somewhat discouraged that Smith could not "see the connection between his work and the general broad questions of anthropology" (in Cole 1999:192). Smith's work, however, was generally respected and considered well done for its day, providing a substantial body of data that was published in January 1901 as the *Cairns of British Columbia and Washington*, which was part of the Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History series. In the September 28, 1904 edition of the *Daily British Colonist*, reprinted from the Montreal Gazette, a review of Smith's publication won the following praise:

Since Mr. [Hubert] Bancroft gathered the facts, which, at such cost of toil and means of enthusiasm, he had searched out and arranged, into five bulky volumes much new knowledge of great value has enriched the subject that he did so much elucidate. The report on the cairns of British Columbia and Washington, the substance of which is contained in Mr. Harlan Smith's article, is among the most valuable results of the thirty years research in the region indicated.

After the Jesup Expedition, Smith continued to work for the American Museum of Natural History for eight more years. In 1911, Smith moved to Ottawa where he held the position of Dominion Archaeologist for the next twenty years, conducting periodic field research in British Columbia (Thom 2001). After excavating cairns at Cadboro Bay in 1898, Fowke's work in southern Siberia later that season was so disappointing that Boas considered hiring Fowke to have been a mistake that he would not repeat the next season (Freed et al. 1988). Undeterred, Fowke returned to fieldwork in the eastern United States and went on to establish himself as a prominent if somewhat eccentric archaeologist, publishing the *Archaeological History of Ohio: The Mound Builders and later Indians* in 1902. Subsequently, the St. Louis Society of the Archaeological Institute of America financed Fowke to conduct a systematic survey and excavation of prehistoric mounds along the Missouri River and its tributaries, the results of which were published by the Bureau of American Ethnology under the title

Antiquities of Central and Southern Missouri in 1910.

Since the pioneering work of the Jesup Expedition, the Northwest Coast has figured prominently in theories about the development of social complexity. Although Boas envisioned a four-fields approach to understanding culture process, ethnography has since been the dominant medium, with archaeology relegated to the background (Matson 2003). The burial cairns and mounds of Victoria have received little archaeological attention since the beginning of the twentieth century, but they have great interpretive potential for examining culture process in the Strait of Georgia. As such, the work of its early researchers is still most relevant. Although their work is the product of theories and ways of thinking which are different from those of contemporary archaeologists, it is still in many ways the most comprehensive knowledge available on the burial cairns and mounds of Victoria. It is hoped that a further critical review of these early observations will have present-day and future applications in terms of understanding these burial features. In particular, the descriptive work of Harlan Smith allows for modern refinements in the types of questions posed and the methods employed in the study of burial cairns. Whereas early archaeologists would have accounted for complex changes in the archaeological record, such as the advent of burial cairns, by simple diffusion and migration, contemporary research holds promise for highlighting the ingenuity and social and technological complexity of the Straits Salish peoples.

Darcy Mathews is currently working towards his master's degree in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Victoria. He is also a senior archaeologist with Millennia Research. His ongoing research is on the spatial and morphological analysis of the Rocky Point burial cairn cemetery in Metchosin. Located southwest of Victoria, this site has over three hundred cairns and mounds. The early cairn investigations outlined in this article have obvious relevance to Darcy's ongoing research at Rocky Point. In addition to work at Rocky Point, Darcy's current research interests include the use of material culture in mortuary ritual, GIS spatial analysis, landscape archaeology and the role of social memory and identity in the archaeological record.

Acknowledgements

This work has benefited greatly from the assistance of Grant Keddie, Royal British Columbia Museum, who has been an encyclopedic resource for my research into the burial cairns of Victoria. I would also like to acknowledge Brian Thom, who compiled a chronology of burial cairn and mound research in British Columbia in his 1995 MA Thesis, *The Dead and the Living*. Thom and Keddie have provided me with a valuable jumping off point for my own research into the burial cairns of Victoria. I would also like to thank Bill Angelbeck (ASBC, UBC), Quentin Mackie (University of Victoria) and Laura Siberry for editing and production assistance.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Authentic Indians:

Episodes of Encounter from the Late-Nineteenth Century Northwest Coast

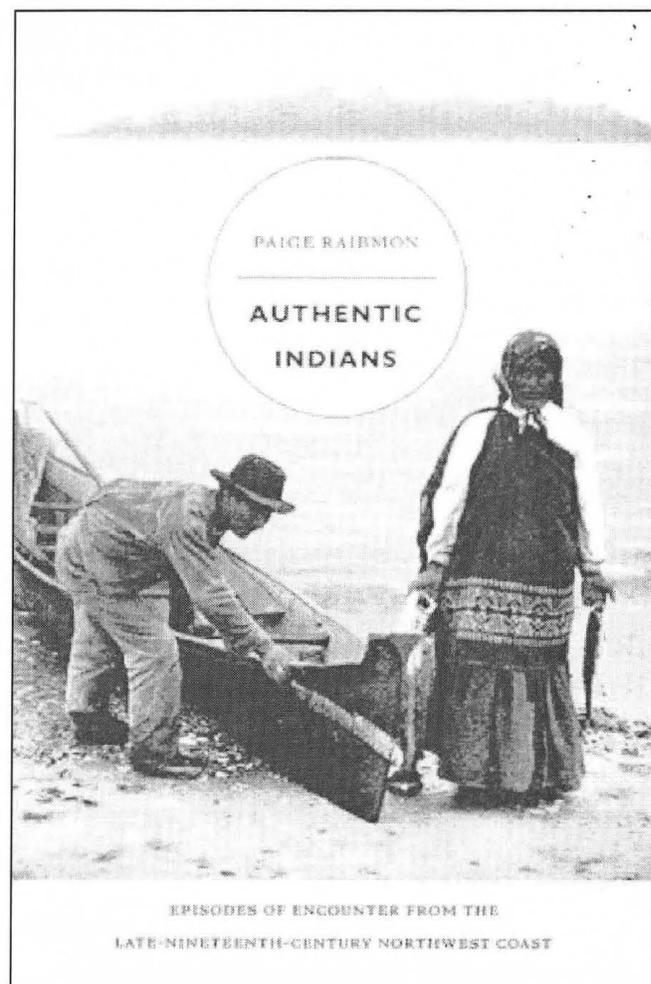
by Paige B. Raibmon

Duke University Press, Winlaw, BC, 2005.

xv + 307 pp., illus., maps. ISBN 0822335476, Price: s\$22.95

Paige Raibmon, an assistant professor of history at UBC, is one of the new cultural historians who both explore the world of the past and engage the world of the present through research with communities. In *Authentic Indians*, she considers the important issue of how white imaginings have come to form a template for imposing ideas of authenticity, and, by implication, inauthenticity, on Aboriginal peoples. Notably, she also considers Aboriginal strategies to manage their own identities and affairs. She points to the angry debate, begun in 1999, over the resumption of whaling by the Makah, a Nuu-chah-nulth group living on the Olympic Peninsula. In response, outraged citizens denounced the use of modern weaponry by the Makah whalers, calling for traditional methods only. Others, conversely, argued that the Makah no longer participated in the spiritual life of their ancestors and should and forego whaling and leave the past behind entirely. Either way, for many members of the general public, the Makah weren't really Indians. They were merely annoying fakes, intent on gaining an advantage through claims of distinctiveness. Meanwhile, the Makah, struggling to define themselves, debated the value of asserting their differences with the mainstream through the whale hunt.

There is now a considerable literature regarding the invention of the primitive by Enlightenment and later philosophers intent on addressing concerns about their own societies through depictions of Aboriginal peoples in contrast to themselves, as Noble Savages and as degraded remnants of the past. How Aboriginals have been understood and the processes of creation of ideas of authenticity vary regionally and continue to change, however, and Raibmon focuses on three well-known episodes to reveal something about the relationships of Makah and other local Aboriginal peoples to the mainstream society. Most significantly, she shows the importance of connections between these three episodes and the convergence of cultural and political developments. She argues, in common with others, that non-Aboriginal people, as in the Makah whaling case, have created definitions of Indian culture that limit claims to resources and sovereignty while Aboriginal



peoples have attempted to use these imposed definitions to their own purposes to survive colonialism.

The first of the three episodes concerns a group of Kwakwaka'wakw people who performed at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The late nineteenth century was a period in which a number of Aboriginal dance groups toured Europe, Australia, and North America, but the Columbian Exposition was different. Franz Boas, and his Tlingit/Scottish collaborator George Hunt, recruited and housed Aboriginal dancers, nine men and five women, a girl and a boy, in Chicago for seven and a half months. Boas hoped to educate the public about Aboriginal culture. The Kwakwaka'wakw, for their part,

responded to Hunt's offer to make money and to resist the assimilationist programs of church and state and to assert the existence of their own culture during a period of a ban on cultural practices. Raibmon points out that this episode, nonetheless "contributed to the dominant colonial image of traditional Aboriginal culture," affirmed stereotypes, and reinforced the idea of an opposition between traditional and modern.

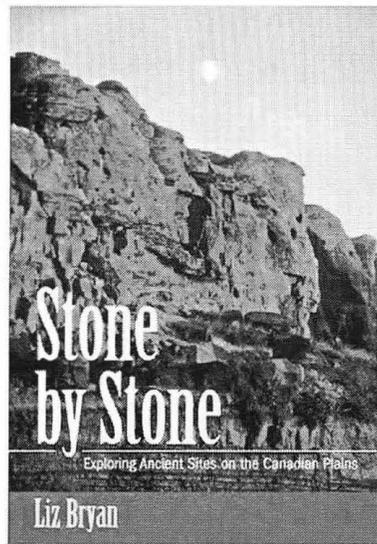
In the mid-nineteenth through the first part of the twentieth century, hundreds of Aboriginal people from the Coast, hired by straw (or hop) bosses and often in family groups, moved to Puget Sound and the Fraser River to pick hops and earn lucrative wages. This activity attracted hundreds of tourists who boarded trains to watch the "lively and merry" spectacle, as noted at the time. Edward Curtis and others sold images of hop-pickers and life in a hop-camp "was a *de facto* performance." Some pickers earned money by staging dances for tourists, although many simply lived their lives as unconscious performers of their culture.

The third vignette tells a story of Rudolph Walton, a Tlingit store owner living in Sitka, whose children were expelled from the local public school because they lived in an Aboriginal area. But Walton and his wife, graduates of Sitka Training School and Presbyterian Church members, were what was then known as "civilized Indians," who had assimilated into white society and fulfilled white expectations. To white authorities, Walton's case created a dilemma in that it collapsed the binary oppositions between authentic and inauthentic that supported a colonial regime.

Through these stories, Raibmon shows the difficulties inherent in unstable systems of classification, and, further, the mutual engagement of Aboriginal people intent on making their own way and Whites intent on assimilating and managing Aboriginal peoples. She focuses on the "contradictory thickets of tourism, anthropology, and colonialism" (p. 198). By anthropology she largely means Boas and salvage ethnography, but Boas is no mere strawman for a critique of anthropology. She documents Boas' efforts to support Aboriginal interests and practices. This book is wonderfully illustrated with historical photographs and is built on careful and extensive research. The general contours of her argument were already known, but she has revealed the details and in this case, in the details hangs the tale.

Bruce Granville Miller

Bruce Granville Miller is a Professor in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at the University of British Columbia. He is the author of *The Problem of Justice: Tradition and Law in the Coast Salish World* (2001); *Invisible Indigenes: The Politics of Nonrecognition* (2004). His forthcoming books include *Transformations in the Field* (edited with Jean-Guy Goulet) and *Be of Good Mind: Essays on the Coast Salish* (edited).



Stone by Stone: Exploring Ancient Sites on the Canadian Plains

by Liz Bryan

Heritage House, Surrey, BC, 2005
176 pp., illus., maps. ISBN 1-894384-90-3, Price: \$29.95 (pk).
Copy made available for review by the Nanaimo Historical Society

For all those looking for the ultimate guidebook to archaeological sites on the Canadian Plains, Liz Bryan's *Stone By Stone* takes the reader to some of Canada's most famous, and not so famous, archaeological sites. Unlike her previous book on Canadian Plains Archaeology *The Buffalo People* (new edition 2005) that concentrates more on the actual archaeological timeline, this one reads more like a travel guide. Through vivid personal descriptions and stunning photography, this book easily whisks the reader from such large-scale sites as Writing-On-Stone Provincial Park in Alberta to the solitary buffalo rubbing stones of Saskatchewan. Archaeological anecdotes place these fantastic sites in their precontact context, giving the reader a glimpse in to the sites' timeframe and function. True to the guidebook format, the book has detailed directions and maps so you can visit on your own. One can interpret a detailed map in two ways: an easy way to view the sites or an easy way to loot them. Detailed descriptions should always be given with caution.

The only real flaw in this book is the lack of a preface that clearly states that removal or excavation of archaeological material is strictly prohibited by law. The section on rock art barely touched on the edict of viewing rock art and preserving its integrity. There is little reference to site protection and a section of preservation would make this book more credible. Despite this glaring omission, this is a great introduction to the more well known sites on the Canadian Plains for those who require a more visual guide and well worth a look.

Julie Cowie

Julie Cowie is the Acting President of the Archaeological Society of BC – Nanaimo Branch

PERMITS ISSUED BY ARCHAEOLOGY & REGISTRY SERVICE BRANCH IN 2005

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) and Al Mackie (Heritage Resource Specialist) in providing this information is gratefully acknowledged.

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

Glossary of Abbreviations: A number of recurrent abbreviations may not be familiar to many readers of *The Midden*, and the most common of these are 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; LWBC = Land and Water B.C., Inc.; 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; P/L = pipeline; Rge = Range; R/W = right-of-way; Sec = Section, Tp = Township; T/L = transmission line.

Other abbreviations: Arch. = Archaeological; Inv. = Inventory; Prov. = Provincial; Dev. = Developments; Rd = Road

#	Permit holder	Type	Description
2005-201	Ken Smith	alteration	Alterations to CMT site GiSv-015 from logging operations proposed by BC Timber Sales, Skeena Business Area, Hazelton Field Office, in Block A61744, located approximately 20 km NNW of Hazelton, Skeena Stikine FD
2005-202	Morley Eldridge	inspection	AIA of routine developments proposed by BC Hydro, associated with the distribution and transmission of power on S Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands, S of the Nanaimo/Cowichan RD Boundary near Ladysmith, extending E through the Gulf Islands to include Galiano, Thetis and Reid Islands, and W to the Pacific Ocean along line of latitude 49 degrees, 03.44 minutes (NAD 83) to include all of Barkley Sound
2005-203	Bill Angelbeck	investigation	Systematic survey and testing of five defensive sites located within the Strait of Georgia and Juan de Fuca Strait region, South Coast: EaSf-001, Manson's Landing Provincial Park, Cortes Island; EaSf-002, Smelt Bay Provincial Park, Cortes Island; EaSd-003, Desolation Sound Marine Park, Desolation Sound; and DcRv-058, Witty's Lagoon Regional Park, Metchosin
2005-204	Aubrey Cannon	investigation	Systematic core and bucket-auger sampling of EkSt-2, EkSt-5, EkSt-6, EkSu-2, EJS4-4, EJSv-5, EJSv-6, EJSv-7, and EJSv-12 located variously near the head of Rivers Inlet and Dawson's Landing, Central Coast
2005-205	Mike Rousseau	investigation	Systematic data recovery at EeRh-253 in advance of impacts arising from I.G. Machine and Fibres Ltd.'s proposal to relocate a fine reject stockpile onto the site area which is 150 m E of 'Hill 747' within their Ashcroft Roofing Granule Quarry, located about 1.2 km S of the Thompson River and 1.2 km E of Barnes Creek
2005-206	Catherine Carlson	investigation	Recovery of found human remains eroding from EhRa-039, located on the E bank of the North Thompson River, at 341 Hall Road, Barriere
2005-207	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by West Fraser Mills Ltd., and possible other operators and licensees, operating within the 100 Mile House FD
2005-208	Harald Fograscher	alteration	Possible alterations to DgRs-1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 30, 36, 41, 47 & 54 by proposed improvements to existing water, storm and sewer lines, or new developments of same under the 2005 Corporation of Delta Engineering Department Construction Program, including proposed upgrades to water service along 67 Street, Corbould Road and Centennial Parkway in the area of DgRs-14, all located within the Tsawwassen area of South Delta
2005-209	Mark David Brown	alteration	Alterations to DiSc-026 by proposed installation of a 20 m section of irrigation piping on Lot A, Plan 9145, DL 63, Newcastle Land District, Qualicum Beach Memorial Golf Course, Town of Qualicum Beach
2005-210	Peter Merchant	inspection	AIA for the proposed removal of an existing house and development of a new residence, including ancillary developments such as excavation for an expanded house foundation and trenching for service lines, all within Block A, Plan 9760, DL 1391, Lot A, NWD, at 12520 Baker Road, Madeira Park, in the vicinity of DjSa-035
2005-211	Rob Paterson	inspection	AIs of proposed oil and gas developments on behalf of Devon Corporation Canada, and possibly other oil and gas industry proponents, all located in areas covered by NTS map sheets 94A, 94B, 94G and 94H, within the Peace River region
2005-212	Larry Gardner	alteration	Alterations to lithic scatter FhRs-035, which may result from manual tree planting, on behalf of West Fraser Mills, intended to replace seedlings previously planted in 2001, and subsequently trampled by cattle, in an area within CP 33, Block 146 (FLA20005) and located near the Blackwater Road bridge crossing of Pantage Creek, within the Quesnel FD

2005-213	Joan Banahan	investigation	Systematic test excavations of GbTn-001, 005, and 013; GbTo-058, 063, 079, 086, 087, and 090; GbTp-001; GbTq-001; GcTo-025 and 026; GcTn-007 and 017; all small shell middens located within the Prince Rupert Harbour area
2005-214	Lisa Seip	inspection	AIA of BC Ferry Services Inc.'s proposed installation of a new septic tank at their Alliford Bay terminal facility located on D.L. 3091, BCP6347, Queen Charlotte District at Alliford Bay on Skidegate Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands
2005-215	Heather Pratt	Inspection	AIA of small-scale, non-capital developments proposed by BC Hydro involving the distribution and transmission of electrical power on N Vancouver Island and the N Gulf Islands, N of the Nanaimo/ Cowichan RD boundary near Ladysmith, extending E to include Gabriola, Valdes, Denman, Hornby, and Quadra Islands, and W to the Pacific Ocean along line of latitude 49 degrees, 03.44 minutes (NAD 83), north of Ucluelet
2005-216	Heather Pratt	inspection	AIA of small-scale, non-capital developments proposed by BC Hydro involving the distribution and transmission of electrical power on N Vancouver Island and the N Gulf Islands, N of the Nanaimo/ Cowichan RD boundary near Ladysmith, extending E to include Gabriola, Valdes, Denman, Hornby, and Quadra Islands, and W to the Pacific Ocean along line of latitude 49 degrees, 03.44 minutes (NAD 83), north of Ucluelet
2005-217	Rob Paterson	inspection	Post construction AIAs of an undetermined number of seismic programs for BV Land Consulting Ltd., and other possible proponents, within NTS Mapsheets 94O and 94P all located within the Peace River region
2005-218	Gail Wada	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Lakeside Pacific Forest Product Ltd. for the W and E sides of Harrison Lake and within the Deneau Creek watershed, Chilliwack FD
2005-219	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA for the District of Tofino of the proposed construction of a 1250 m-long, 25 m-wide, access road and utility corridor extending from the Tofino Community Hall on Arnett Road to the W end of Industrial Way, and a proposed sewage treatment plant located on the NE side of the R/W in Lot 117, Clayoquot Land District
2005-220	Richard Brolly	inspection	AIA for the construction of the proposed Lytton First Nation School and associated access road, located 4.3 km NNW of the village of Lytton on the E side of the Fraser River within Lots 11 and 12, KDYD, W6M, and in the vicinity of EbRj26, 144 and 150
2005-221	Larry Gardner	alteration	Alterations to CMT sites FhRj-1, FhRj-2, FhRj-3 and FhRk-1 from logging related activities to be conducted by West Fraser Mills Ltd in TFL 52, CP 215, Blocks 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 located immediately S of Ketcham Creek, Quesnel FD
2005-222	private owner	alteration	Alterations to DgRr-001 by proposed demolition of an existing single-family dwelling and construction of a new single family dwelling on Bayview Street, Crescent Beach, Surrey,
2005-223	Ryan Monsen	alteration	Alterations by Triumph Timber Ltd. to non-CMTs harvested from within the boundaries of CMT sites FKTI-7 to 10 and 21 to 25, as well as CMTs from these same sites which may be found to be danger trees or which are inadvertently disturbed during forestry operations in FL A16820, Blocks BK2D, BK5A and BK5B, located in the vicinity of Baker Inlet, North Coast FD
2005-224	Krista Roessingh and Ingmar Lee	investigation	Research investigations of a trail corridor and associated CMTs in the W-most portion of Klaskish Inlet, NW Vancouver Island
2005-225	Peter Merchant	inspection	AIAs of the proposed Dakota Ridge winter recreation facilities located N of Sechelt and Gibsons at the headwaters of McNair, Chapman and Dakota Creeks
2005-226	Morley Eldridge	inspection	AIA of routine developments proposed by BC Hydro associated with the distribution and transmission of electrical power on S Vancouver Island and the S Gulf Islands, south of the Nanaimo/Cowichan RD boundary near Ladysmith
2005-227	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of a proposed building site for a new single-family residence to be located at Lots 2 and 3, Plan 228078, DL 22, Newcastle District, a portion of which is within the boundary of DiSd-018, located just N of the Town of Qualicum Beach
2005-228	Morley Eldridge	inspection	AIA of Alert Bay Ferry Terminal redevelopment
2005-229	Gary Holisko	alteration	Alterations to EfRI-70 resulting from BC Hydro's proposed installation of two hydro poles and two anchors at "Mile 18", located in DL 38 on the E side of the Fraser River near Highway 12, approximately 4 km SW of Pavilion
2005-230	Rob Paterson	inspection	Archaeological post-impact assessments of seismic programs completed through Complete Land Services Ltd., and possibly other oil and gas industry proponents/ agents, within NTS map sheets 94A, 94B, 94G and 94H, all within the Peace River region
2005-231	James Harry Mitchell	alteration	Completion of remedial activities to previously-disturbed DIPw-025 (within Wolf Creek TSL A65734, Block 1, Invermere FD), including collection of exposed artifacts, raking of displaced soil back onto site surface, and reseeding of site surface
2005-232	private owner	alteration	Alterations by 586329 BC Ltd to DiRt-016 from proposed house construction and associated ancillary activities (such as clearing, grubbing, landscaping and trenching) on Brigade Bay on the E side of Gambier Island
2005-233	Rob Paterson	inspection	AIAs of proposed oil and gas developments for BV Land Consulting Ltd., and possible other proponents of the oil and gas industry, within NTS map sheets 94O and 94P, Peace River region
2005-234	David Hall	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry operations for Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd., Gorman Brothers Lumber Ltd., and BC Timber Sales, within the Okanagan-Shuswap and Arrow-Boundary FDs
2005-235	Rye Stoelting	alteration	Alterations to DcRw-41 from proposed installation of that portion of the Sooke Sewer System Project that includes a sewer line and outfall extending from West Coast Road SW along an unnamed dirt road to the shoreline, immediately N of Sooke IR#2, about 800 m NW of Muir Point
2005-236	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIA of forestry operations on behalf of West Fraser Mills Ltd., and possibly other potential proponents, for the Central Cariboo, Chilcotin and Quesnel FDs
2005-237	Ty Heffner	inspection	AIAs of proposed MoT projects in the North Cariboo Service Area of the Cariboo Highway District, roughly centred in the vicinity of Quesnel
2005-238	Karen Brady	inspection	AIA of proposed improvements to the intersection of Highway 1 and Highway 8 near Spences Bridge
2005-239	David Hall	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry operations for Interpac Resources Ltd within FL A 16837 within the North Coast FD
2005-240	Geordie Howe	inspection	AIA of a 122 ha residential subdivision proposed by Victor Projects Ltd. for Remnant of DL 2045 and DL 4227 of the ODYLD, located on the S side of Mt. Boucherie at Westbank

2005-241	Bjorn Simonsen	inspection	AIA for the proposed expansion of Canadian Pacific Railway's Basque Siding, located on the E side of the Thompson River approximately 10 km S of Ashcroft in the vicinity of EdRh-33 and 34, including testing of an additional location at Black Canyon known locally as the "South Slide" area
2005-242	Joel Kinzie	inspection	AIA of a proposed 2 ha residential subdivision located at 6991 West Coast Road, Sooke
2005-243	Karen Brady	inspection	AIA of a proposed 60 ha residential subdivision on Lot 1 and Lot 2, Plan 67438, D.L. 3482, O.D.Y.D., and Lot 1, Plan 1436, Lot 2, Plan 47259, Lot 1, Plan 37488, and Rem Lot A, Plan 32880, D.L. 3484, O.D.Y.D., and Lot A, Plan 68635, Lot A, Plan 52277, Lot 22, Plan 72870, Rem. Lot A, Plan 37303, Lot 1, Plan 42603, and Lot A, Plan 17716, D.L. 3189, O.D.Y.D., located near Glenrosa
2005-244	private owner	alteration	Alterations to EaSf-036 by construction of a cabin and ancillary developments at Cortes Bay, Cortes Island
2005-245	Sandra Peacock	investigation	Research investigations at the White Rock Springs Site, in the Hat Creek Valley
2005-246	Jim Stafford	inspection	Archaeological assessment and monitoring for proposed upgrading of the Woss Lake Heritage Trail, EaSp-002/013, extending from the S end of Woss Lake to the height of land near Rugged Mountain, with further inventory and systematic evaluative testing of associated sites EaSp-008, 009, and 011, Woss Lake Provincial Park, N Vancouver Island
2005-247	Mike Rousseau	inspection	AIA of Louisiana-Pacific Canada Limited's proposed forestry operations between Shuswap Lake and Lake Revelstoke, Okanagan-Shuswap FD
2005-248	private owner	alteration	Alterations to DgRs-009 arising from geotechnical evaluation of proposed foundations for an extension on Tsawwassen Beach Road, Delta
2005-249	private owner	alteration	Alterations to DgRs-009 arising from geotechnical evaluation of proposed foundations for an extension on Tsawwassen Beach Road, Delta
2005-250	Georgia Roller	alteration	Alterations to Fort Steele Provincial Heritage Site (DjPv-36), near Cranbrook, (Parcel #4, Block A, DL 51, Plan 277831), resulting from several routine small-scale developments to be undertaken in 2005 and 2006, such as: post-hole excavation to accommodate flag pole, sign post and service gate placement; construction of several fenced animal pens; placement of several large shade trees; removal of tree stumps; replacement of water valves and; construction of a wagon shed
2005-251	John Cook	alteration	Alterations to FIRs-55, which may result from construction of the MoT's proposed realignment, and ancillary developments, of a portion of Nazko Road #59 in the vicinity of "Dunn's Corner", located approximately 46 km W of Quesnel, near DL 9513 and within the Cariboo Highway District
2005-252	David Hall	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry operations within CP 218 in the Wick Creek drainage area; CP 229 in the Downtown Creek drainage area; and CP 233 in the Texas Creek - Skimath Creek drainage areas located in the Cascades FD
2005-253	Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIA of proposed oil and gas developments by Roy N Land Service Ltd. and possible other petrochemical companies or their agents, within NTS Map sheets 93 O/1 & 7-16, 93 P/1-16, 93 J/16, 94 A/1-4 and 94 B/1-4, NE BC
2005-254	Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIA of proposed oil and gas developments by Roy N Land Service Ltd. and possible other petrochemical companies or their agents, within NTS Map sheets 94A/3-6, 11, & 12, 94 B/1-16, and 94 G/2-16, NE BC
2005-255	David Hall	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry operations within CP 241 in the Lee Creek drainage area; CP 242 in the Downtown Creek drainage area; CP 243 in the Trimble Creek drainage area; and CP 999 in the Waterfalls Creek drainage area, all located in the Cascades FD
2005-256	Monty Mitchell	inspection	AIA of Interfor's Mid-Coast Operations proposed timber harvesting blocks and associated developments within the North Coast FD and Gwa'sala-Nakwaxda'xw, Heiltsuk, Kitasoo, Nuxalk and Oweekeno Nations' traditional territories
2005-257	private owner	alteration	Possible alterations to DkSf-28 from proposed removal of an existing house, excavation for a new foundation and construction of a new residence, and possible ancillary developments on Windslow Road, NE of the Town of Comox in the Kye Bay area
2005-258	Kevin Hedlund	alteration	Alterations to a portion of DhQb-002 resulting from bulldozer stripping and stockpiling of topsoil from "Area 2" in preparation for Hedlund Contracting Ltd.'s expansion of the existing Kid Creek gravel pit, 2.5 km NE of the intersection of Highway 3/95 and the Kid Creek FSR, east of Creston
2005-259	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA for Weyerhaeuser, Port McNeill Division, of proposed forestry developments throughout the North Broughton Island and Tsibass Lagoon areas of the North Island - Central Coast FD
2005-260	Rob Paterson	inspection	AIA of existing seismic developments for BV Land Consulting Ltd., and possible other proponents of the oil and gas industry, within NTS map sheets 94I and 94J, Peace River region
2005-261	Remi Farvacque	inspection	AIA of a proposed 7-lot residential subdivision within L.S.D. 16, S. 29, Tp. 84, R. 19, W6M, P.R.D., and located on the E side of Charlie Lake, approximately 10 km NW of the City of Fort St. John
2005-262	Chris Engisch	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by W Forest Products Ltd., and possible other proponents, in asserted traditional territory claimed solely by the Wuikinuxv First Nation, within the North Island - Central Coast FD.
2005-263	Nola Markey	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Weyerhaeuser Company Ltd in cut block CP 834 HIG075 located north of Logan Lake along the Tunkwa Lake Road and Guichon Creek, Kamloops FD
2005-264	Lisa Seip	inspection	AIA of Lytton Lumber Ltd.'s proposed forestry developments in the Sletsis Creek area of the Lillooet Timber Supply Area, Cascades FD
2005-265	Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIA of proposed oil and gas developments by Roy N Land Service Ltd., and possible other petrochemical companies or their agents, within NTS Map sheets 94A/1, 2, 6-16, 94 B/16, 94 H1-16, and 94 G/1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 16, NE BC
2005-266	David Spata	alteration	Alterations to EdQx-028 from Canadian Pacific Railway's proposed construction of an 800-foot section of set-off tracks, as part of a track expansion project, located W of Pritchard between the private crossing at Mile 106.56 and Mile 107.3, Shuswap Subdivision
2005-267	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA of as yet unspecified transportation and highway related projects and ancillary developments which may be proposed by the MoT within their S Interior Region
2005-268	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA of the EnCana Oil & Gas Co. Ltd. Mid-Tupper Pipeline Project located approximately 3 km S of Hwy 2, 4.4 km S of Swan Lake and 200 m E of the headwaters of Bordet Creek, on mapsheet 93 P/8, in north- E BC

2005-269	David Hall	inspection	AIA of the proposed Galore Creek Mining Project in the Galore Creek, Iskut and Stikine River drainages
2005-270	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA of Duke Energy Gas Transmission's White Rock Project comprising revetement improvements along the Pine River near its confluence with Cairns Creek and Le Moray Creek on NTS mapsheet 93 O/9
2005-271	Brian Pegg	inspection	AIA of BC Timber Sales' proposed forestry operations within the Tag Creek and Barrie Creek watersheds, located 50 km SW of Kemano near Gardner Channel within the North Coast FD
2005-272	Rob Paterson	inspection	AIA for proposed oil and gas developments for BV Land Consulting Ltd., and possible other proponents of the oil and gas industry, within NTS map sheets 94 I and 94 J, Peace River region
2005-273	Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIA of proposed oil and gas developments by Roy N Land Service Ltd. and possible other petrochemical companies or their agents, within NTS Map sheets 94 I/1-16, 94 J/1-16, 94 O/1-16 and 94 P/1-16, NE BC
2005-274	Joseph Friesenhan	alteration	Minor alterations to DfRw-013 from the proposed expansion of the Ladysmith Sewage Treatment Facility, located on the west shore of Ladysmith Harbour on the north side of Holland Creek, within Lot A, DL 56, Oyster Land District, Plan 36898
2005-275	Tanja Hoffmann	inspection	AIA of selected recreational leasehold properties on west shore of Pitt Lake that LWBC proposes to alienate as fee-simple lands including portions of DLs 6980, 6914, 7683, 7013, 7014, 7230, 7684, 7685, 7696, 7038, 6244, 7342, 1850, 7233, 3163, 3051, 3222, 7290, 3140, and 995
2005-276	Keli Watson	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry developments for Industrial Forest Service Ltd. and possible other licensees within the Prince George Business Area
2005-277	Douglas Rumper	alteration	Alterations to EfQu-24 from land-altering activities related to development of Shuswap Lake Resort Condo Property and RV Park (formerly Pine Grove), located in Scotch Creek, on the N side of Shuswap Lake
2005-278	Douglas Brown	inspection	AIA of 80 Crown leasehold recreational properties proposed for sale by LWBC, representing a combined area of 23.3 ha along the east and west shore of Harrison Lake and on Echo and Long Islands
2005-279	Michael Will	inspection	AIA for Emcon Services Inc.'s proposed water treatment plant and related sections of access roads - Part of Lot A, Plan 34078, Sec. 27, Tp. 22, R. 11, W6M, K.D.Y.D., located in Scotch Creek, Shuswap Lake
2005-280	Pramod Kashyap	alteration	Alterations to DfRw-84 that may arise from work to be coordinated by Delcan Corporation regarding the District of North Cowichan's plans to rejuvenate the public wharf and harbour area including dredging, and BC Ferry Services Inc.'s plans to stabilise the bank in the area of their ferry terminal in Chemainus Harbour
2005-281	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA of Ainsworth Lumber Company Ltd.'s proposed forestry developments in CP 227, Tyaughton Creek, Cascades FD
2005-282	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA of Ainsworth Lumber Company Ltd.'s proposed forestry developments in CP 220 and CP 230, both near Downton Lake, Cascades FD
2005-283	Keary Walde	inspection	AIA of proposed and existing oil and gas developments by Canadian Natural Resources Limited within the Peace and Fort Nelson FDs
2005-284	Brian Pegg	inspection	AIA of forestry developments as may be proposed by Tyhee Forestry Consultants Ltd., within the solely asserted traditional territory of the Kitkatla First Nation, all within the North Coast FD, including two currently identified project areas on Porcher Island at the head of Porcher Inlet, and at the N end of Pitt Island at Captain's Cove, S of Prince Rupert
2005-285	Paul Gotto	alteration	Alterations to DdRu-056 on portions of the lot at or near 7789 West Saanich Road (Lot A, Secs 4, 5 and 6, Rges 1 and 2 West, South Saanich District, Plan VIP 78509) arising from the installation of a footpath and stairway to the beach on Saanich Inlet on the N side of Hagan Bight
2005-286	Chris Engisch	inspection	AIA of proposed mining and ancillary developments proposed by Fortune Minerals at their Mount Klappan Coal Project, located near the headwaters of the Skeena, Nass, Spatsizi and Little Klappan Rivers, N of the community of Terrace
2005-287	Amanda Marshall	inspection	AIA of the forestry operations proposed by Canadian Forest Products Ltd. and potential other forest licencees in the Fort Nelson FD
2005-288	Norm Parry	alteration	Alterations to CMT sites FJTe-020, FJTe-021, FJTf-029 and FJTf-030 which may result from timber harvesting activities within TSL A58521, Blocks 1A, 1C, and 1E, within the North Coast FD and the Skeena Business Area at Staniforth Point, approximately 70 km S of Kitimat
2005-289	Gordon Mackenzie	investigation	Research survey and test excavation of abandoned hulk of the Fraser River Paddle Wheeler, located on the N bank of the Fraser River just W of Maquebeak Park in Coquitlam
2005-290	Hugh Middleton	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by DWB Forestry Services Ltd. and other possible licensees within the Anahim Supply Block of the Chilcotin District, approximately 200 km W of Williams Lake
2005-291	Bjorn Simonsen	inspection	AIA of Terasen Pipeline TMX - Anchor Loop Project proposed 83 km section of an oil pipeline located between Hinton, Alberta and Jackman, BC
2005-292	Daryl Fedje	inspection	Archaeological inventory of selected coastal areas of Haida Gwaii focusing on karst, ancient shorelines and promontories on Louise Island and North Moresby Island, N of Tangil Peninsula, and raised beaches and promontories between Naden Harbour and Argonaut Hill on N Graham Island
2005-293	Warren Fekete	alteration	Alterations to GgTi-003 by proposed harvesting of Cut Block KSD321, located adjacent to Ansedegan Creek, 2.5 km W of the Nass Highway and 19 km WSW of New Aiyansh, North Coast FD
2005-294	Lisa Seip	inspection	AIA of the MoTs' proposed widening/realignment of the FAST Truck Lane on Highway 15 and 8th Avenue, N of the Pacific Border Crossing, Surrey
2005-295	Rob Field	inspection	AIA of Wedler Engineering's proposed residential subdivision on the W slope of Promontory Heights, E of Vedder Road, and N of the Vedder/Chilliwack River, in the City of Chilliwack
2005-296	David Hall	inspection	AIA of LWBC's proposed sale of property located at 18057 to 18231 Barnston Drive East, City of Surrey, Legal Description - Lots 3 - 6 inclusive, DL 121, Group 2, New Westminster, District Plan 3519

2005-297	Geordie Howe	inspection	AIA of the MoT's eight proposed bridge replacements on the Duffy Lake Road including the Dunlop Bridge, Canal Bridge, Cayoosh #4 Bridge, Gott Creek Bridge, Long Cayoosh Creek Bridge, Turnbull Bridge, Boulder Creek Bridge and Graham Creek Bridge, all located between Lillooet and Duffy Lake
2005-298	Shane Bond	inspection	AIA of proposed subdivision of Lot 12, Plan 2018, DL 85, Newcastle District, near Bowser
2005-299	Beth Hrychuk and Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIA of BP Canada Energy Company's proposed reclamation of wellsite BP Amoco Dome Ritchie 0-62-G/104-A-6, located between Bowser Lake and Bell Irving River, approximately 95 km N of Cranberry Junction, in NW BC
2005-300	Owen Grant	inspection	Archaeological inventory study on behalf of the Hamatla Treaty Society of portions of Cascadia Forest Products Limited's TFL 39, Block 5, Phillips Arm and River, located on E-central Vancouver Island within the Campbell River FD
2005-301	Barry Wood	inspection	AIA of proposed recontouring of ground surface on an existing BC Hydro transmission line, between towers 40-1 and 40-2, located near the confluence of Airy Creek and the Slocan River
2005-302	Paul Prince	investigation	Archaeological research project involving soil probing and auger sampling at sites GiTa-14, GiTa-18, GiTa-19, and GiTa-24, near Kitwancool Lake
2005-303	Keary Walde	inspection	AIA's of proposed and existing oil and gas developments by Baytex Energy Ltd., Paramount Resources Ltd, ProEx Energy Ltd., Progress Energy Ltd. and possible other petrochemical companies or their agents, within the Peace and Fort Nelson FDs
2005-304	David Schaepe	inspection	AIA of the City of Chilliwack's proposed Hope Slough Bridge replacement project near Gillander and McLeod Roads, Chilliwack
2005-305	Beth Hrychuk and Kenneth Schwab	inspection	Archaeological post-impact assessments of seismic programs on behalf of Anadarko Canada Corporation, and possibly other proponents/agents of the oil and gas industry, within NTS map sheets 94 J/1, 2, 7 and 8, all within the Peace River region
2005-306	Keary Walde	inspection	AIA's of proposed oil and gas developments by Burlington Resources Canada Ltd., within the Peace and Fort Nelson FDs
2005-307	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA of Duke Energy Gas Transmission's 4AL1 Pipeline Replacement Project within NTS 1:50,000 mapsheet 93 G/15, and located E of Prince George and S of Hwy 16 East
2005-308	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA of forestry developments that may be proposed by BC Timber Sales (Kamloops), within five identified areas, "Hurley", "Cadwallader North", "Taylor/ Pearson", "Pony" and "Shulaps and Ore Creek", all located within the Cascades FD
2005-309	Remi Farvacque	inspection	AIA of proposed oil and gas developments for Burlington Resources Canada Ltd. within the Fort Nelson and Peace FDs
2005-310	Monty Mitchell	inspection	AIA of timber harvesting blocks, roads and ancillary developments proposed by BC Timber Sales, Seaward Business Area, within those portions of the asserted traditional territories of the Gwa'Sala-Nakwaxda'xw, Heiltsuk, Kitsoo, Kwicksutineuk-Ah-Kwaw-Ah-Mish, Nuxalk and Wuikinuxv (Oweekeno) First Nations that lie within the North Island-Central Coast FD
2005-311	Bjorn Simonsen	inspection	AIA of four pipeline pump station facilities proposed by Terasen Pipelines Ltd. at the following locations adjacent to the existing Trans Mountain pipeline right-of-way: Port Kells industrial park area, Surrey; N side of the Coquihalla Highway, Hope; 1.5 km W of the S end of Stump Lake in the Nicola Valley; and on the N bank of the Fraser River approximately 4 km E of Tete Jaune Cache
2005-312	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of proposed construction of a single-family residence and pool at 3355 Beach Drive (L2, S31, Pl. 12060, Victoria Land District), within the Municipality of Oak Bay
2005-313	private owner	alteration	Alterations to DfRv-021 from a residential subdivision within a portion of a property located on the S side of Osborn Bay, Crofton
2005-314	Karen Brady	inspection	AIA of the MoT's proposed bridge relocation project at Scotch Creek
2005-315	Jeff Bailey	inspection	AIA for various proposed coalbed methane well leases on behalf of Shell Canada Ltd. located in the Upper Skeena, Klappen, and Didne Creek valleys
2005-316	Gareth Spicer	investigation	Research investigations at GdSb-3, located between the Tachie Highway and Pinchi Lake; GeSe-1 and GeSf-1, located on the Tachie River between Stuart and Trembleur Lakes; and GeSh-3, located on the S side of Trembleur Lake, all in the Fort St James FD
2005-317	Steve Chambers	alteration	Alterations to CMT site DISr-062 from proposed forest harvest operations by Cascadia Forest Products Ltd. within Cut Block 8600, FL A19225/TO866, on Nootka Island, Campbell River FD
2005-318	Remi Farvacque	inspection	Archaeological post-impact assessments of Anadarko Canada Corporation's geophysical seismic programs within the Fort Nelson FD
2005-319	Heather Pratt	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by BC Timber Sales, Campbell River, for portions of its TFL 19 allocation and the Kyuquot Timber Supply Block Forest Development Plan area on the W coast of Vancouver Island, Campbell River FD
2005-320	Norm Parry	alteration	Alterations by BC Timber Sales, Skeena Business Area, to CMT sites FjTe-022 to FjTe-029, which may result from timber harvesting activities in TSL A58521, Blocks 15-200-0, 15-200-2 and 15-300-0, and the Heysham Mainline and log sort area, all located in the Heysham Creek area near Anderson Point on the E side of Devastation Channel, Kalum FD
2005-321	Brian Hart	alteration	Alterations to a portion of DgRs-001 (formerly referenced as DgRs-016) which may result from residential construction excavations at 1428 56th Street, Delta, intended to facilitate construction of the "Tsawwassen Mews" condominium complex to be located at 1362-1385 56th Street (previously referenced as "1385 View Crescent"), Delta
2005-322	Karen Brady	inspection	AIA of a MoT proposed road realignment of Westside Road for approximately 1 km N of the Highway 97 - Westside Road intersection
2005-323	Karen Brady	inspection	AIA of proposed golf course, commercial, and residential developments on portions of DLs 2542, 2543, 3321, 3403, 3783, and 3756 (ODYD), near Summerland
2005-324	Beth Hrychuk and Kenneth Schwab	inspection	Archaeological post-construction impact assessment of Talisman Energy Inc.'s 9.1 km-long pipeline r/w from Wellsite c-3-A/93-P-5 to tie-in at Wellsite d-70-I/93-P-4, Revision #1, and ancillary developments, located NW of the Town of Tumbler Ridge

2005-325	Beth Hrychuk and Kenneth Schwab	inspection	Archaeological post-construction impact assessment of Husky Oil Operations Limited's 4041 m-long pipeline r/w from Wellsite c-89-G/94-I-8 to tie-in at Wellsite c-74-G/94-I-8, Revision #3, located NE of Fort Nelson
2005-326	Morley Eldridge	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry harvest cutblocks for Teal Jones Group - Sandspit Division, located in the Queen Charlotte Islands FD
2005-327	Norm Parry	alteration	Alterations to CMT site FiTm-013 which may result from timber harvesting and ancillary activities within TSL A64600, Block E, North Coast FD, and the Skeena Business Area at Cypress Lake, approximately 60 km S of Prince Rupert
2005-328	Gerald Fleming	alteration	Alterations to DcRu-111 that may arise from the Corporation of the District of Saanich's Gorge Road Waterway Walk Improvements Project along Gorge Road West between Austin and Adelaide, within Saanich
2005-329	Barry Wood	inspection	AIA for Columere Park Developments Ltd proposed 50-unit residential development, located on a 30 acre parcel of land on the W side of Columbia Lake within part of Parcel B, DL 139, Reference Plan 440664D, East Kootenay Land District
2005-330	Chris Engisch	inspection	Post-construction AIA of the Heriot Bay Inn property located at 673 Hotel Road, Heriot Bay on Quadra Island, BC - Lot 42, DL 216, Sayward District, Plan 1109, PID 000-266-701
2005-331	Jon Bredick	alteration	Alterations to EaSu-034, EaSu-046, and EaSu-050, which may result from timber harvesting and ancillary activities within Blocks CHM303, CHM305, and CHM306, F.L. A19232, located near the head of Malskope Inlet, Campbell River FD
2005-332	Peter Merchant	inspection	AIA of Jervis Inlet Resort and Spa Ltd.'s proposed resort and spa development on Parcel A, DL 4055, Group 1, New Westminster District, Plan LMP39216, at Dark Cove, in Jervis Inlet
2005-333	Jim Stafford	inspection	Research inventory and evaluation of archaeological sites in the lower Holden Creek drainage area, including lithic site EfsO-5, and possibly including CMT sites EfsO-4, 6, 7 & 8, all located on the N side of Kingcombe Inlet
2005-334	Douglas Ross	investigation	Research investigations of the Ewen Cannery and its associated communities of workers located on Don Island, and of the Japanese fishing community on Lion Island, both part of the GVRD Fraser Islands Reserve, located in the Fraser River W of Annacis Island
2005-335	Ty Heffner	inspection	Archaeological inventory within the E portion of the Itcha Ilgachuz Provincial Park, BC within map sheets 93 C/10, 11, 14 & 15
2005-336	Karen Brady	inspection	AIA of a proposed access road upgrade for Fairmont Hot Springs Resort, located immediately S of Columbia Lake Park
2005-337	Bruce McLeod	alteration	Alterations to DhRp-35 (the Telep site) resulting from the Corporation of the District of Maple Ridge's proposed development of a public park on Lot 21, New Westminster Land District
2005-338	Brian Pegg	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry developments on the E side of Ursula Channel, S of Verney Passage and N of Bishop Bay in the North Coast FD, BC, on behalf of Tyhee Forestry Consultants Ltd.
2005-339	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of possible construction of a new facility or facilities to augment existing accommodations and restaurant located at the Port Browning Marina, Lot A, Pl. 7982, S.11, Cowichan District, located at the head of Port Browning, on the S side of the mouth of Bracket Cove, on North Pender Island
2005-340	Karen Brady	inspection	AIA of a MoT proposed upgrade of Highway 1 from the Salmon River Bridge to 300 m E of 30th Street SW, within the Municipality of Salmon Arm,
2005-341	Morley Eldridge	inspection	AIA for a proposed subdivision of Lot 1, Sec 7, Rge 3 East, North Saanich District, Plan 16683, located at 9334 Lochside Drive in Sidney
2005-342	Ian Wilson	inspection	Archaeological inventory and preliminary assessment of potential impacts arising from possible future subdivision and development of Lot 1, D.L. 22, Pl. 17597 and Lot 6, D.L. 22, Pl. 12132, Newcastle District, located on the N side of Nile Creek, N of the community of Qualicum Beach
2005-343	Shane Bond	inspection	AIA a proposed residential resort development and associated facilities located at 6971 West Coast Road (Sec 4, Plan 14269, Lot 1), Sooke
2005-344	Jim Stafford	inspection	Archaeological resource inventory and overview assessment on behalf of the 'Namgis First Nation of archaeological sites within DL 6, Rupert District, located adjacent to the N boundary of Nimkish Indian Reserve 6
2005-345	David Hall	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry operations on behalf of the Lillooet Tribal Council for CP 213 and CP 225 within the Leon Creek drainage area, and CP 235 within the Trimble Creek drainage area of the Cascade FD
2005-346	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA of Dokie Wind Energy's proposed Wartenbe Wind Project - a 60 MW wind farm development consisting of multiple utility scale wind turbine towers, access roads, substation and electrical network and other ancillary facilities, located over approximately 760 ha. SE of Chetwynd, W of Dawson Creek and S of the Pine River
2005-347	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA of Dokie Wind Energy's proposed Dokie Wind Project - a 300 MW wind farm development consisting of multiple utility scale wind turbine towers, access roads, substation and electrical network and other ancillary facilities, located over approximately 5000 ha. W of Chetwynd, N of Highway 97 and bisected by the Moberly River
2005-348	Anton Barry Klopper	alteration	Alterations by Norske Canada to DfRv-018, located N of Crofton, BC, during completion of repair to a broken waterline
2005-349	Warren Fekete	alteration	Alterations by the Nisga'a Lisims Government to CMTs within GgTi-4, located in Cut Block KSD410 1.82 km E of the Nass River and 1.7 km N of Ksemamaith Creek, Kalum FD
2005-350	Morley Eldridge	inspection	AIA of Cascadia Forest Products' (Queen Charlotte Timberlands) proposed timber harvesting blocks: LD2C, LD6S, LD10S, LD16 and LD23, located on Louise Island; blocks CD70, CD90, CD100, CD130, H213, H214 and H401, located in the Cumshewa area; blocks DAT281, WTRFL 14 & 15, located near Juskatla Inlet and; blocks Yakoun 121, 130, 140 and 160, located near the Yakoun River; all blocks in the Queen Charlotte Islands FD
2005-351	private owner	alteration	Careful removal of any human skeletal remains possibly still present at DcRv-142, and re-interment of all collected remains at an adjacent offsite location on the NW side of Anderson Cove
2005-352	Barry Wood	inspection	AIA of the Baynes Lake Subdivision within Lot 10, Block 10, DL 132, Kootenay District, Plan 1181 on behalf of LWBC
2005-353	Rob Field	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by the Ministry of Forests through BC Timber Sales, in proposed timber harvesting area A64396 Block B in the Mashiter Creek area, and others that may be proposed by MoF in the Squamish FD

2005-354	Owen Grant	inspection	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment of Dry Creek Park (Owatchet Creek) located in Port Alberni
2005-355	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA of BC Hydro's proposed substation and transmission lines project, near Fox Creek, in the South Peace region
2005-356	Norm Parry	alteration	Alterations by BC Timber Sales, Skeena Business Area, to FjTf-039 to FjTe-042 by forestry operations proposed for TSLA64099, Block 1, located on Hawkesbury Island adjacent to a small unnamed lake, 200 m S of the Evelyn Lake North FSR, Kalum FD
2005-357	Beth Hrychuk and Kenneth Schwab	inspection	Archaeological post-impact assessment of Anadarko Canada Corp.'s pipeline r/w i from wellsite c-55-A, 94-G-10 to wellsite b-33-L, 94-G-8, lateral pipeline r/w from wellsite d-44-A, 94-G-10 to tie-in at d-44-A, 94-G-10, and five associated log decks
2005-358	Dan Weinberger	inspection	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment for a proposed subdivision of property, as well as road construction and possible other activities related to individual lot development, such as land clearing and construction, all within DL 170, except Plans 6683, 26963, and PGP451522, Cariboo Land District, on the NW side of Big Lake
2005-359	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of the proposed redevelopment of the Nanaimo Foundry Site (DhRx-073), located on Lot A, Sec 1, Nanaimo District, Plan 40696, except that part in Plan VIP52605 and adjacent filled foreshore, Nanaimo Port Authority Lease FL024; civic address - 100 Comox Road, Nanaimo
2005-360	Frank Craig	investigation	Systematic evaluative testing and data recovery of FhSd-052, 053, 054, located on Muktuk Lake; FhSe-062, 064, located on Tatelkuz Lake; and FkSe-044, 045, 047, located on the N side of the Nechako River downstream of Cheslatta Falls, Vanderhoof FD
2005-361	Shane Bond	inspection	AIA of proposed construction of a single-family residence with associated hook-ups, excavation for a new septic field and general landscaping, at 11178 Chalet Road, Lot 2, Sec 21, Rge 3W, North Saanich District Plan VIP75195, a portion of which is within the boundary of DeRu-034, located in Deep Cove
2005-362	Colin Grier	inspection	AIA of the Galiano Inn Expansion - Lot B, Sec 4 and 5, Plan 2598, Galiano Island, Cowichan District
2005-363	Peter Merchant	inspection	AIA of a residential development located at 595 Active Pass Drive, Lot A and D, DL 2, Plan 3880, Cowichan District on Galiano Island
2005-364	Normand Canuel	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry developments for Winton Global Lumber Ltd., the MoF and possible additional licensees, within the Prince George FD
2005-365	Hugh Middleton	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by the Ulkatcho First Nation, and other possible licensees, in the Vanderhoof CD
2005-366	Nola Markey	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry developments for Weyerhaeuser Company Ltd in FLA18694, cut blocks GRE-052, GRE-055 and GRE-061, located SW of Kamloops near Greenstone Mountain in the Dairy Lake, Dominic Lake and Wyse Lake areas, Kamloops FD
2005-367	Rob Field	inspection	AIA of Chaunigan Lake Lodge's proposed 2.5 ha. campsite development on the E side of Brittany Creek, approximately 80 km SW of the community of Alexis Creek in the Chilcotin region
2005-368	Wilfred Mackenzie	alteration	Alterations to GdTb-001 through 005 from forestry operations proposed by Kitselas Forest Products Ltd. for the Kleanza Creek Cutblock R77117, located approximately 13 km NE of the confluence of the Skeena River and Zymoetz River
2005-369	Barry Wood	inspection	AIA of MoT's ongoing improvements to Highway 3 at the Kid Creek rest area including a left-turning lane, washroom, picnic facilities and associated developments, all located near McConnell
2005-370	Robbin Chatan	inspection	AIA of Sechelt Industrial Minerals Corp.'s proposed dolomite quarry at Jeune Landing, in Neroutsos Inlet, Quatsino Sound
2005-371	Geordie Howe	inspection	AIA for proposed construction of a graving dock located on the N side of Bear Creek on the W side of Okanagan Lake, within Part of Lot B, DL 539, ODYD, Plan 31195
2005-372	Ralph Hausot	alteration	Alterations to GdRr-001 from forestry development activities to be conducted by Winton Global Lumber Ltd. in CP 255 Block 1 of FL A18171, located on the N side of Peculiar Lake, W of Davie Lake within the Prince George FD
2005-373	Michael Will	inspection	Detailed archaeological inventory of an undocumented fish weir site located approximately 500 m upstream from the mouth of the Asseek River near the S end of South Bentinck Arm, Burke Channel
2005-374	Beth Hrychuk and Kenneth Schwab	inspection	Archaeological post-impact assessments of geophysical seismic program EnCana Fireweed 3D 9201 and possibly other 2D and 3D programs, all on behalf of EnCana Corporation and all within the Peace River region
2005-375	Casey O'Neill	inspection	AIA of the proposed Cline Mining Corporation's Lossan Coal project, including, but not necessarily limited to open mining pits, road access, ancillary facilities, and reclamation, located in the Hart Range of the Rocky Mountains immediately NE of Mt. Stevenson, surrounding Axys Creek, Brazion Creek and the headwaters of Beaudette Creek, and plant site and load-out facilities near the confluence of the Pine River and Beaudette Creek
2005-376	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA of the Hermann Mine Project, located on mapsheet 93 P/3 between Murray River and Wolverine River, SSW of the town of Tumbler Ridge
2005-377	Gareth Spicer	inspection	AIA of a combined 3.8 ha commercial and residential development proposed for the W shore of Windermere Lake within the Town of Invermere and include: civic Lot 1, Plan 0213915; Civic Lot 1, Plan 5113 216; Civic Lot 3, Plan 1013 216; Civic Lot B, Plan 11813; Civic Lot A/B/C, Plan 12930; Civic Lot 1, Plan 2133 (except 4188, 9866, 10795 and 12171); and Civic Lot 1, Plan 2133, DL 216
2005-378	Michael Will	investigation	Systematic data recovery from EfQu-25, located near Celista on the N side of Shuswap Lake
2005-379	Brian Pegg	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry developments on behalf of Timber Baron Contracting Ltd., and other potential clients, throughout the Nass Timber Supply Area, within the Prince Rupert Forest Region
2005-380	Karen Brady	inspection	AIAs, for the MoT, of a number of as-yet undetermined gravel pit developments within the Rocky Mountain and West Kootenay Highway Districts
2005-381	Peter Merchant	inspection	AIA of the proposed subdivision for residential development of DL 2733, Lots A and B, New Westminster District, located on the N side of Sargeant Bay, W of Sechelt
2005-382	Normand Canuel	investigation	Recovery of human remains in Fort George Park, Prince George

2005-383	Kevin Lagan	alteration	Unsystematic data recovery for City of Courtenay from screening and possible raking of three mounds of relocated midden deposits associated with DkSf-001, following unauthorized site impacts during road reconstruction along Mansfield Drive, Courtenay
2005-384	Barry Wood	inspection	AIA of Elk Valley Coal Corporation's proposed upgrade of approximately 1 km of an existing forestry road looping into a locality identified as "Parcel 73 Dominion Block" and located approximately 16 km S of Sparwood in the East Kootenay region
2005-385	Hartley Odwak	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry developments for Cascadia Forest Products Ltd., Port McNeill Timberlands Unit, within TFL39, Block 3 and Timber Licence #T0563, located on North Broughton Island and adjacent Tsibass Lagoon within the North Island-Central Coast FD
2005-386	Shane Bond	inspection	AIA and inventory for proposed land transfer and development of a shellfish research station for Malaspina College, on Lot A, DLs 1 and 86, Newcastle District Plan 44840, except parts in Plans VIP556846 and VIP70719, Newcastle District, on the SE shore of Deep Bay, in the vicinity of DiSe-13
2005-387	Gerald Nyce	alteration	Alterations to FjTe-006, 007 and 008 by logging operations proposed by the Kitamaat Village Council for Block 1, Cutting Permit 1, FL A75851 (formerly Block 15-100-0, CP 6H), located approximately 50 km S of Kitamaat Village within TFL 41, Kalum FD
2005-388	Ken Gauthier	alteration	Alterations by Tembec Industries Inc. to DIPw-055, -056 and -057 during proposed timber harvest and road upgrading within CP 199, Block 858 and CP 236, Block 5 (and Road 4), located in the Ta Ta Creek/ Echo Lakes area of the Rocky Mountain FD
2005-389	Sheila Greer	inspection	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment of Adanac Moly Corp.'s proposed Ruby Creek mine development near Atlin, BC
2005-390	Heather Pratt	inspection	Post-construction AIA of development of Dick Murphy Park on Tyece Spit by the City of Campbell River
2005-391	Normand Canuel	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Canadian Forest Products Ltd. and possible other licensees within the Vanderhoof FD
2005-392	Bjorn Simonsen	inspection	AIA for a proposed 4-storey condominium development within the boundaries of DhRx-016, located at 2855 Departure Bay Road, Lot A, Sec 1, Wellington District, Plan 36715, PID #000-421-839, City of Nanaimo
2005-393	Remi Farvacque	inspection	Archaeological post-impact assessments of EnCana Corporation's geophysical seismic programs within the Peace and Fort Nelson FDs
2005-394	Dion Livingston	alteration	Alterations to GbRr-001 & GbRr-002 by Canadian Forest Products Limited's proposed forestry operations for FL A18165 CP 5SAL3 Block SAL062, located on the W side of Merton Creek, N of Prince George, within the Prince George FD
2005-395	Murray Driediger	alteration	Specified alterations to DhRp-010, 011, 020, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057 & 059 that may result from G.E.R.I. Partnership's commercial agricultural developments, including placement of culturally sterile imported topsoil (at DhRp-011) and machine-assisted disking, hilling, levelling and installation of drainage pipe to a depth of 40 cm., all (except topsoil fill) to prepare existing fields for blueberry production in "Golden Eagle Berry Farm fields 35, 36, 38 & 39", situated between the North and South Alouette Rivers, W of Neaves Road, approximately 5 km N of Pitt Meadows
2005-396	Morley Eldridge	inspection	AIA on behalf of the BC Transmission Corporation for the Vancouver Island Transmission Reinforcement Project
2005-397	Beth Hrychuk and Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIA of the proposed Central Alberta Midstream Central Wapiti West Gathering Pipeline Project, commencing within a-52-L, mapsheet 93 P/3, located NW of Tumbler Ridge near Bullmoose Creek and extending SE to the BC/Alberta border within mapsheet 93 I/9
2005-398	Gerry Grant	alteration	Possible alterations by MoF to: (a) site FdRr-1 by proposed construction activities at and near the Tzenzaicut Lake Recreation Site including regraveling of access road, construction of a road pullout, replacement of an existing fence line, and construction of an information kiosk, and; (b) archaeological site FdRr-13 by regraveling of the same access road; all activities located on the W side of Tzenzaicut Lake within the Quesnel FD
2005-399	Wayne French	alteration	Alterations to 82 standing CMTs within DeSg-91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100, by forestry operations conducted by Island Timberlands Limited within Opening 851206 (in Sec 16 SW 1/4, Sec 16 Block A, Sec 9 NW 1/4, Sec 9 NE 1/4, and remaining fraction of Sec 9 SW 1/4), located on the W coast of Vancouver Island, on S side of the Pachena River and adjacent to Anacla IR #12 and Pacific Rim National Park Reserve, Pachena Bay, South Island FD
2005-400	Tanja Hoffmann	inspection	Archaeological inventory and assessment along and adjacent to portions of the N shore of Seton Lake in connection with possible development by BC Rail and reservoir operations by BC Hydro
2005-401	Eric Forgeng	investigation	Systematic data recovery from DiSh-17 in order to mitigate impacts arising from BC Hydro's operation of the Elsie Lake Reservoir
2005-402	Morley Eldridge	inspection	AIA of the proposed redevelopment of the Nanaimo Foundry Site (DhRx-073), located on Lot A, Sec 1, Nanaimo District, Plan 40696, except that part in Plan VIP52605 and adjacent filled foreshore, Nanaimo Port Authority Lease FL024; civic address - 100 Comox Road, Nanaimo
2005-403	Hugh Middleton	inspection	AIA of Lake Atlin Resort Ltd.'s proposed purchase of Crown Land in the vicinity of Sand Point north of Atlin
2005-404	Justin Himmelright	alteration	Alterations to DiSh-17 resulting from the installation by hand of a geotextile held down with cobble and boulder anchors as an erosion control method, and a subsequent program to monitor the efficacy of this method, all located within the inundation zone of the Elsie Lake Reservoir.
2005-405	Campbell Stewart	alteration	Alterations to EeQw-61 resulting from 69 Cattle Company's proposed construction of a 550 m-long access road, along the N side of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 3.7 km E of Pritchard
2005-406	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of a preliminary selection of sensitive areas associated with the BC portion of the EnBridge Gateway Pipeline r/w from Edmonton to Kitimat
2005-407	Andrew Tyrrell	alteration	Alterations to HdRe-042 (isolated find) during forestry development activities within Canfor outblock S26016 located N of the Beaton River, W of Millign Creek - map sheet 94-A-10
2005-408	Jim Stafford	investigation	Systematic data recovery of GaJa-018, located on DL 7 for the proposed Health Centre within the current village of Masset municipal boundaries, Haida Gwaii
2005-409	Gerry Grant	alteration	Possible minor alterations by MoF to FeRl-1 and 2 from proposed gravelling activities at existing Campsites 3 and 4, located at the Maud Lake Recreation Site on the E side of Maud Lake, Quesnel FD

2005-410	David Cunliffe	alteration	Alterations to EbRc-033 on portions of Subdivision Lots 39, 40, 41 and 42, resulting from excavation of water, power and sewage disposal trenches and the placement of geo-textile/landscape cloth and approximately 60 cm of clean fill intended as "capping" for the purpose of protecting remaining subsurface archaeological deposits from possible disturbance by future residential development at the Quilchena on the Lake subdivision, on the E side of Nicola Lake, approximately 2 km N of Quilchena
2005-411	Pearl Myhres	alteration	Installation of water meter to existing waterlines within the boundaries of DiSe-007 and DiSe-011, located on Baynes Sound, Deep Bay Waterworks District
2005-412	Barry Wood	inspection	AIA of MoF's proposed improvements to La Forme Creek Recreation Site located on Portions NW, SW 1/4 Sec 10, TWP 26, Rge 2, W6M Kootenay District, located on Lake Revelstoke between La Forme Creek and Hathaway Creek
2005-413	Gail Wada	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by BC Timber Sales, Chartwell Consultants Ltd., and Pacific Forest Consulting Ltd. located E of Stave Lake including assessments in the Terepoki, Lost Creek and other areas, all within the Chilliwack FD
2005-414	Bjorn Simonsen	inspection	AIA of proposed subdivision of Lot 1, Plan 20029; Lot 1 Plan 28749; and Lot A, Plan 28748, all in Sec 18, Rge 7, Cranberry District
2005-415	Matthew Begg	inspection	AIA for forestry operations proposed by Forsite Forest Management Consultants on behalf of BC Timber Sales within FL A78183 (Block 8208), located N of Williston Lake on the E side of the Finlay River, Mackenzie FD
2005-416	Sue Dyer	alteration	Possible alterations to DJQj-4 resulting from FortisBC's proposed installation of one or two utility poles, located in Lot 12107 on the W side of the Slokan River, approximately 2 km S of Vallican
2005-417	Morley Eldridge	inspection	Systematic data recovery and monitoring of the removal of contaminated sediments from DhRx-101, located at the Nanaimo Foundry site near the original shoreline and mouth of the Millstone River, Lot A, Sec 1, Nanaimo District, Plan 40696, except that part in Plan VIP52605 and adjacent filled foreshore, Nanaimo Port Authority Lease FL024; civic address - 100 Comox Road, Nanaimo
2005-418	Nicole Nicholls	inspection	AIA of the proposed upgrading and expansion by B.C. Ferries Corporation of the Swartz Bay Ferry Terminal located at Swartz Bay on Saanich Peninsula
2005-419	Amanda Marshall	inspection	AIA of Metlakatla Development Corporation's proposed forestry operations in the McNichol Creek area, Prince Rupert Harbour, North Coast FD
2005-420	Beth Hrychuk and Kenneth Schwab	inspection	Archaeological post-impact assessment for Pioneer Natural Resources Canada Inc. of its Chinchaga Gathering System Pipeline r/w from wellsite d-88-A to d-99-A, 94-H-8, and from wellsite b-75-A to b-84-A with a tie-in to a-81-A, 94-H-8, located on both sides of the Chinchaga River just W of the BC/AB border
2005-421	Rick Sommer	alteration	Alterations to CMT site FhSc-43 by forestry operations proposed by BC Timber Sales, Stuart-Nechako Business Area, within TSL A77592 (Blue 8000 FSR Block), located 1.2 km E of Chedakus Creek just N of Kuyakuz Lake, Vanderhoof FD
2005-422	James Harry Mitchell	alteration	Completion of remedial activities to previously-disturbed DIPw-025 (located within Wolf Creek TSL A65734, Block 1, in the Invermere FD), including collection of exposed artifacts, raking of displaced soil back onto site surface, and reseeded of site surface
2005-423	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA for proposed upgrades to existing access roads to proposed dams, located N of Chris Lake and S of Bobbs Lake, near Canim Lake
2005-424	Nicole Jackman	inspection	AIA for the proposed Davidson Project molybdenum mine, near Smithers
2005-425	Peter Merchant	inspection	AIA for a proposed residential development within Lot A, DLs 505 and 304, GP 1 NWD, Plan VAP 23109, at 5622 Trail Avenue, District of Sechelt
2005-426	Simon Kaltenrieder	inspection	AIA of Abco Marine Developments Ltd.'s proposed residential developments (Lot A and Lot B, SW 1/4 Sec. 27, TP 22, R. 11, W6M, KDYD) and recreational vehicle park (Lot F and Lot G, SW 1/4 Sec. 27, TP 22, R. 11, W6M, KDYD) near Shuswap Lake Provincial Park and adjacent to Captain's Village Marina, Scotch Creek, Shuswap Lake
2005-427	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA on behalf of the Lillooet Tribal Council of Ainsworth Engineered Canada LP's proposed modifications to block boundaries and related forestry operations within and near to CP 207 in the Slok Creek area, Cascadia FD
2005-428	private owner	alteration	Alterations to DiSc-31 arising from residential construction on a property bounded by Mallard Road and Pintail Drive in French Creek
2005-429	Rick Sommer	alteration	Alterations to FgSc-066 from forestry operations proposed by BC Timber Sales, Stuart-Nechako Business Area, for TSL A 56990 CP Z, located 0.5 km N of the Blackwater River, Vanderhoof FD
2005-430	Tom Tasaka	alteration	Alterations by SNC Lavalin Inc., on behalf of MoT, to DIQv-078, during the proposed construction of a graving dock and associated developments on the W side of Okanagan Lake and the N side of Bear Creek, within Part of Lot B, DL 539, ODYD, Plan 31195, as well as within Water Lot 5117
2005-431	Steve Willis	alteration	Alterations to CMT site GbSm-09 and possible minor disturbance to GbSm-07 and -08 and a portion of the Un-quaw Trail, GbSm-10, during the removal of Mountain Pine Beetle infested trees from logging blocks A78732-2, Unit E, and A78732-3, Unit F, located S of Foxy Creek on the W side of Maxan Lake, about 20 km NW of Burns Lake on the Nechako Plateau, Lakes FD
2005-432	Ewan Anderson	inspection	AIA for the MoT of proposed upgrades to a 4.5 km-long section of Highway 97 at the N end of Lac La Hache, extending N from the vicinity of EIRj-4 in DL 618 through Cariboo Nature Provincial Park to the W boundary of DL 216, Lillooet Land District
2005-433	Barry Wood	inspection	AIA for Lonestar Properties Ltd. of the proposed residential 5-lot subdivision of Lot 74, DL 8, located in the Village of Windermere, East Kootenay Land District
2005-434	David Hall	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry operations by Ainsworth Lumber Company Limited for CP 234 located within the Whitecap Creek drainage area near Lillooet, Cascade FD
2005-435	Andrew Mason	inspection	AIA of Translink's proposed Fleet Overhaul Facility on DL 281 Group 1, Parcel D, PID 004-346-327, and DL 280 Group 1, Parcel H, PID 005-905-851, and Parcel "C" (Plan with Fee Deposited 15901F), PIN 000-508-926, all in New Westminster District, located E of Katzie IR 1 and N of the Fraser River in Maple Ridge
2005-436	Brenda Gould	inspection	AIA of Weyerhaeuser Company Limited's proposed re-routing of the Whipsaw Forest Road located along the N side of Whipsaw Creek near the confluence with the Similkameen River, approximately 15 km S of Princeton, Cascade FD

2005-437	Jim Stafford	inspection	Archaeological inventory of Lot A, DL 16, Plan PRP14485, Queen Charlotte Land District, in the vicinity of FhUa-57, located on the N side of Bearskin Bay, Skidegate Inlet, between Crabapple Brook and Queen Charlotte City
2005-438	Peter Merchant	inspection	AIA of Pan Pacific Aggregates' proposed Sechelt Carbonate mining operations in the Caren Mountain Range and along the W side of Sechelt Inlet, including proposed barge load-out locations, the biophysical study area and the carbonate conveyor corridor, located up to about 15 km N of Sechelt
2005-439	Peter Merchant	inspection	AIA of the proposed Sechelt Skarn Biophysical Area located within the Sechelt Peninsula approximately 3 km NW of of Sechelt
2005-440	Bjorn Simonsen	inspection	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment for Cable Bay Lands Inc. for a proposed subdivision of: Part of the Remainder of Sec 19, Rge 3 (road dedication only) and; the Remainder of Secs 20, 21, 22 & 23, Rges 2 & 3, Plan VIP65621; all within Cedar Land District, and located in the vicinity of DgRw-171 and 173, opposite Mudge Island on the W side of Dodd Narrows between Stuart and Northumberland Channels, Vancouver Island
2005-441	Rob Field	inspection	AIA of a proposed small hydro-electric development on Rainy River, upstream and N of the community and industrial site of Port Mellon, on West Howe Sound
2005-442	Peter S. Merchant	inspection	AIA of a residential development located at Snake Bay on the W side of Porpoise Bay, on the Sunshine Coast within REM Block A, DL 1473
2005-443	Matthew Begg	inspection	AIA for forestry operations proposed by Forsite Forest Management Consultants on behalf of BC Timber Sales within FL A78183 (Blocks 1069, 1070, 1073, 1074), located around Buttenut Lake, SW of Tudyah Lake and NW of McLeod Lake, W of the Pack River, Mackenzie FD
2005-444	Amanda Marshall	inspection	AIA of Hillsborough Resources Limited's proposed Barbour Creek/Five Cabin Creek Coal Project, located near Tumbler Ridge
2005-445	Chris Engisch	inspection	AIA of 6 campgrounds and ancillary facilities proposed for Shushartie Bay, Skinner Creek, Nahwitti River, Cape Sutil, Irony Creek and Laura Creek, as part of the North Coast Trail Project located within Cape Scott Provincial Park
2005-446	Karen Brady	inspection	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment of proposed subdivision of Lot A, Plan 15168, DL 1174, ODYD, in Westbank
2005-447	Owen Grant	inspection	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment of proposed construction of condominiums and potential ancillary developments at 1850 Cliffe Ave., 1878 Riverside Lane and 1880 Riverside Lane, Courtenay
2005-448	Andrew Mason	inspection	Archaeological inventory study of a portion of the Chase-Harper Creek study area, located S of Chase and a portion of the Browns Creek study area, located west of the N end of Okanagan Lake
2005-449	Shane Bond	inspection	AIA of the Goodridge Peninsula - Block 13, Secs 64 and 65, Plan 2434, Sooke District
2005-450	Mary Sandy	inspection	AIA of forestry operations in Block APA A76181 Block 1 proposed by Ainsworth Engineered Canada LP, located S of Logan Lake near Guichon Creek, Kamloops FD
2005-451	Remi Farvacque	inspection	AIA of forestry operations as proposed by Industrial Forestry Service Ltd. within the Mackenzie, Vanderhoof, Fort St. James and Prince George FDs
2005-452	Gloria Fedirchuk	inspection	AIA of the MoF's proposed development of Moose Lake Recreational Reserve 900-1356, located approximately 20 km NW of the town of Tumbler Ridge
2005-453	Paul Albu	alteration	Alterations to HdRI-009 by forestry development activities to be conducted by BC Timber Sales (Fort St. John Business Area) for Block 01037 of TSL A63413, located S of the Blueberry River, and 6.7 km NW of the Alaska Highway, in map sheet 94-A-11 within the Peace FD
2005-454	Peter Merchant	inspection	AIA of the re-development of Lord Jim's Resort located N of Turnagain Island on the Sunshine Coast within DL 4537, Lots 1-5, Group 1, NWD, except portions in Plans 10783 and 17600
2005-455	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment of Marauder Resources West Coast Inc.'s proposed pipeline from wellsite 8-27-93-13 to tie-in within c-26-H/94-H-1, located approximately 105 km NNE of Fort St. John, excepting the portion located in Alberta
2005-456	Chris Engisch	inspection	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment of proposed residential development, including cabin construction and installation of ancillary services, on 4 waterfront lots within DL 419, Sayward District, located on Waiatt Bay on Quadra Island in the vicinity of EdSh-33
2005-457	Chris Engisch	inspection	AIA of proposed condominium development, including construction and installation of ancillary services, within Lot A (DD EG80033), Sec 68, Comox District, Plan 2352, located at 1970 Cliffe Avenue in Courtenay, in the vicinity of DfSh-1
2005-458	Jim Stafford	inspection	AIA for the proposed Haven of Hope Bible Camp community pool and ancillary facilities located at the intersection of Hoose Road and Bedwell Harbour Road, Parcel C (DD 676381) of the SW 1/4 of Sec 19, Pender Island, Cowichan Land District
2005-459	private owner	alteration	Proposed capping, for purposes of landscaping and access road construction, of a portion of EeQr-004, located on the W side of Mara Lake, on Old Spallumcheen Road, near Sicamous
2005-460	Gerry Grant	alteration	Possible minor alterations by MoF to FIRx-34 from proposed filling by gravel of 4 potholes on the Boat Lake Recreation Site access road, located on the N side of the Euchiniko River inflow on the NW side of Boat Lake, Quesnel FD
2005-461	Joanne Hammond	inspection	AIA of Cloudworks Energy Inc.'s proposed Hydroelectric Projects and ancillary facilities, situated in the Upper Harrison watershed (the "Upper Fire" and "Tipella" facility areas), the Upper Stave watershed (the "Upper Stave" facility area) and the Sloquet Creek portion of the Upper Stave Interconnection line ("Sloquet Creek") straddling both watersheds, all located in SW BC
2005-462	Richard Brolly	inspection	Archaeological inventory and impact assessment of the MoT's proposed construction of a flyover connecting Highway 97 to the UBC Okanagan campus, north of Kelowna
2005-463	Mikel Leclerc	alteration	Alterations to EeSk-011 by forestry operations proposed by BC Timber Sales, Seaward Business Area, for Block 1 of Timber Sale Licence A70378, located at Matsiu Creek on Knight Inlet, North Island - Central Coast FD
2005-464	Norm Parry	alteration	Alterations to GeTc-004, 005, 006, 007 and 008 from forestry operations proposed by BC Timber Sales, Skeena Business Area, for TSL A64097, located 7.5 km SW of the confluence of Fiddler Creek and the Skeena River, Kalum FD

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- 3(2):** Excavation in Southern Carrier Indian Territory: A Preliminary Report, by Paul Donahue, 1971
- 4(1):** An A.S.B.C. Member Looks at the Katz Archaeological Salvage Project, by Hilary Stewart, 1972
- 4(2):** The B.C. Archaeological and Historic Sites Protection Act: A Review, Nick Russell, 1972.
- 5(1):** Recent Archaeological Research in the Middle Skeena Valley, British Columbia, by Kenneth M. Ames, 1973.
- 7(2):** The Punchaw Lake Archaeology Project: A Progress Report, by James Helmer and Pamela Wilson, 1975.
- 8(4):** Canadian Salvage Archaeology in State of "Crisis," by Brian Hayden, 1976.
- 12(3):** Early Chinese Exploration on the Pacific Coast? Grant Keddie, 1980.
- 14(1):** Coquitlam Lake Reservoir: Culture History and Artifact Description, by M.J. Wright and J.H. Williams, 1982.
- 14(5):** Cultural Continuity in the Duke Point Area, B.C., by Rebecca Murray, 1982
- 19(5):** Prehistoric Resource Use on Cornwall Hills Summit, Mike K. Rousseau, and Rob H. Gargett, 1987.
- 20(3):** Zayas Island Archaeological Survey Project, by James C. Haggarty, 1988.
- 21(4):** 2,000-year-old Perishables, by Kathryn Bernick, 1989.
- 23(4):** Excavations at Hatzic Rock, by Andrew Mason, 1991
- 24(3):** The Waters of Montague Harbour: More Findings From Down Under, by Alexander Easton, 1992.
- 26(3):** Plants and Pithouses: Paleoethnobotanical Investigations at the Keatley Creek Site, by Dana Lepofsky, 1994
- 27(2):** Donald Mitchell: Work on Northwest Coast Ethnohistory and Ethnology, by Leland Donald, 1995.
- 28(4):** The Private Collections Project, by Fred and Helmi Braches, 1996.
- 30(4):** Revisiting the Maurer Site: Household Archaeology in the Upper Fraser Valley, David M. Schaepe, 1998.
- 30(4):** Proposing a Coordinated Archaeological Site Protection Program for BC, by Terry Spurgeon, 1998.
- 33(4):** The Pinto Flats Site, by the Upper Similkameen Indian Band Archaeology Department, Brenda Gould, Charlene Allison, and Danette Whitney, 2001.
- 36(1/2):** Steatite Plaque and a Carved Tooth from Semiahmoo Spit, by Don Welsh, 2004.

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CONFERENCES & EVENTS

NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Seattle, Washington, March 29-April 1, 2006.

Info: http://www.washington.edu/burkemuseum/NWAC/NWAC_Index.htm

SOCIETY FOR APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY CONFERENCE

Vancouver, BC, March 28 - April 2, 2006

Theme: World on the Edge

Info: <http://www.sfaa.net/sfaa2006.html>

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY, 71ST ANNUAL MEETING

San Juan, Puerto Rico, April 26-30, 2006

Info: <http://www.saa.org/>

Inquiries: meetings@saa.org

CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, 39TH ANNUAL MEETING

Toronto, Ontario, May 24-27, 2006

Info: <http://caa2006.canadianarchaeology.com/>

CHACMOOL CONFERENCE

Calgary, Alberta, November 11-14, 2006

Info: <http://www.arky.ucalgary.ca/arky1/Chacmool2006/index.htm/>

Deadline for Submissions: March 15, 2006 (see *Call for Papers*, page 3)

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