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# THE MIDDEN

Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

ISSN 0047-7222

Vol. 37, No. 4 — 2005



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# THE MIDDEN

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members and visitors are welcome. Admission is free.



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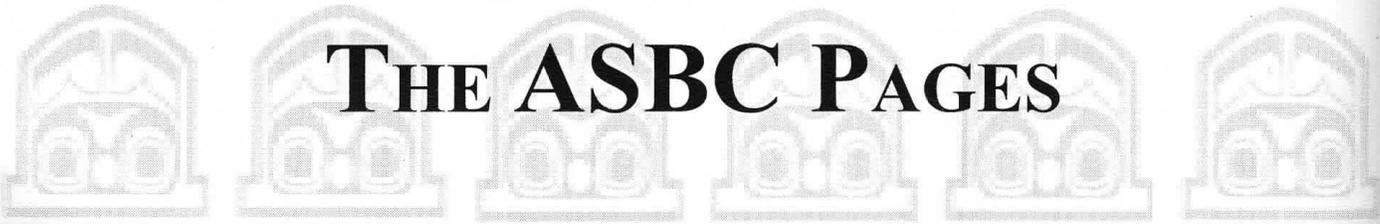
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Single copies of most previous issues are available at \$5.00 each. Subscription forms and membership application forms are available on our Web site at [asbc.bc.ca](http://asbc.bc.ca)

**Cover**

The Prisoner Painting at the Chuchawayha Rock Shelter (Photo courtesy of Patricia Ormerod).



# THE ASBC PAGES

## *Letter from the President*

Dear Readers,

To borrow a great line from a recent e-mail I received from Patricia Ormerod, our Past President, "Welcome to the new year, everyone! How does it feel to be 40?"

That's right! The Archaeological Society of BC is turning 40 this year. The ASBC was founded in Spring of 1966 and it's been an incredible 40 years with many great accomplishments. I'm proud to say that many of the earliest members can still be found on our membership list today along with the rest of our nearly 300 members in three different Branches (Vancouver, Nanaimo and Victoria).

Keep your eyes peeled for information about the 40th anniversary events we're in the process of planning. Each Branch will hold it's own event(s); the Vancouver area is planning a celebratory barbeque in May or June. We'll be looking for volunteers to help out on small projects and at the barbeque, so if you're interested in getting involved you can contact me for more details.

Along with planning the ASBC's 40th Anniversary, the Vancouver, Nanaimo and Victoria Executives have met and hammered out proposed amendments to the whole set of ASBC By-Laws. We will be presenting these to you over the next few months in order for you to vote on them at our Annual General Meeting in June. The purpose of revising our By-Laws is to create a smoother, more transparent Society that better incorporates and recognizes the ASBC's Branch societies, in order that future Executives can focus more on running fun activities, promoting the Society, and educating the public about archaeology; in short, to allow the ASBC to focus on its original goals dating back 40 years. I hope that you will all take a serious look at the hard work that has gone into coming up with a set of mutually agreeable proposed By-Laws, and that you all feel free to contact your ASBC Executive members with any questions or concerns you may have.

I strongly feel that if these By-Laws are accepted by you, our members, the ASBC will be set up and ready to enjoy another 40 years of success.

One final note: I'd like to take this opportunity to introduce two new ASBC volunteers, Jennifer Jones and Sarah Baldry. Jennifer has joined the ASBC Executive as our Midden Representative (no small job – she sits in at both ASBC Executive AND Midden team meetings with a pen in her hand and a smile on her face). Sarah has signed up as our new Midden Subscriptions person and her cheerfulness and energy are an asset to our team.

My best to all of you in the New Year!

Sarah Ladd  
President

## ASBC NANAIMO BRANCH UPDATE

Greetings from the Nanaimo Branch of the ASBC. I am proud to report in this update that the Nanaimo Site Survey, spearheaded by Nicole Oakes and conducted by ASBC-NB members, has been submitted to the Archaeology Branch and is now complete. At this time I would like to thank Nicole for her diligence and thoroughness throughout this project. I would also like to recognize Dorothy Young, who served as coordinator, advisor, field personnel, and basically the heart of this project. Without her this project would not have been as successful.

A surprise offshoot from this project was realized in November when Bastion Group Heritage Consultants Ltd. of Duncan invited members of ASBC-NB to answer questions about two sites in the Dodds Narrows that had been previously recorded by ASBC-NB members during the Nanaimo Site Survey. A development in the area had been proposed and Bastion has been working to define the boundaries of the previously recorded sites and identify any new ones. ASBC members and representatives of the Snuney-muxw First Nation and Chemainus First Nation volunteered and all enjoyed the experience. Thanks to Bjorn Simonsen and John Simogyi for the wonderful learning opportunity and the hilarious conversation.

In true ASBC-NB form, we have been busy on the letter-writing front. For those of you who are following the development and the construction of the New Nanaimo Centre (NNC) in downtown Nanaimo, recently your executive sent a letter to the Archaeology Branch with concerns about the high probability of archaeological sites at or in the vicinity of the New Nanaimo

Centre. We recently received a letter in response. The Branch has decided that a professional archaeologist should be retained to review the area and look at core soil samples taken from the area where there was previous geo-technical work. This may or may not indicate the presence of archaeological material. Also, they recommended monitoring of the site throughout the project. If any material is found, a more in-depth archaeological impact assessment will be conducted.

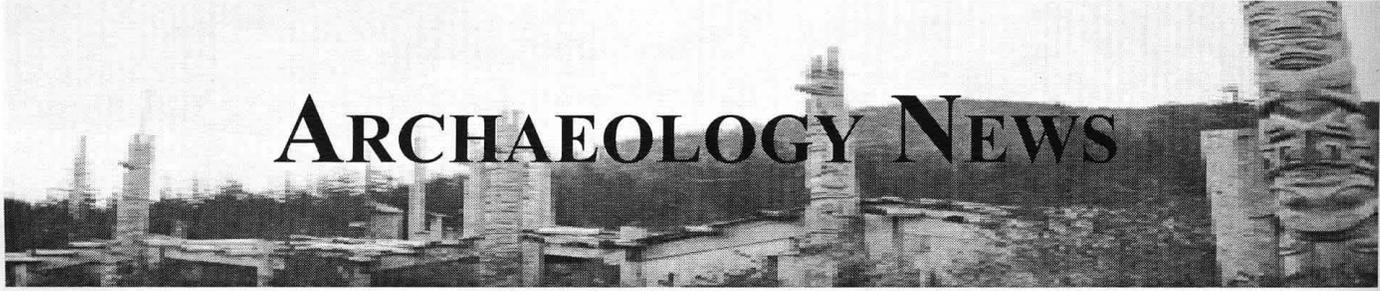
A response like this from the Branch is *very* encouraging and shows that grass roots groups like the ASBC-NB can make a difference in our community, protecting our archaeological resources through diligence and educating the public (and occasionally our local and provincial governments) about archaeological issues. As a society we can make a difference.

On a related note, our Vice President Colleen Parsley currently sent a response to the local newspaper, the *Nanaimo News Bulletin*, in response to some bad reporting about the Foundry site. The paper is covering the archaeological assessment being done at the Foundry and the reporter was somewhat "confused" about some points. Colleen has set the record straight with a well crafted "Letter to the Editor" and proves that sometimes we need to challenge the media on their dissemination of the facts.

Here in Nanaimo we are looking forward to the second half of the lecture season, crossing our fingers that both e-mail and the weather cooperate. Thanks to those members who consistently brave the elements to join us!

See you in 2006!

Julie Cowie  
Acting President  
ASBC Nanaimo Branch



# ARCHAEOLOGY NEWS

## Poets Cove Trial Delayed

Lawyers for Poets Cove requested more time to prepare their case during the pre-trial conference in early December. The Provincial Court registry confirmed that the court date for January 16, 2006, has been cancelled. A second pre-trial conference has been scheduled for April 5, 2006, to set another court date. This case involves charges against Poets Cove Resort and Spa on South Pender Island for two infractions of the Heritage Conservation Act, in which the developer was charged with damaging a prehistoric burial place and for unlawfully excavating a site with evidence of prehistoric human habitation (For background information, see reports in issues 36 (3/4) & 37 (2)).

## What Was Old Is New Again

Most modern hunters enter the woods with a rifle. Armed with this modern weapon and a license, they seek out their favoured prey. Occasionally hunters will trade in their rifles for a bow and arrow, stepping back in time to experience a different type of hunting, as well as a new challenge. Well hunting may be about to take another step back in time.

The Game Commission of Pennsylvania is currently drafting proposed regulations to allow hunters to use the atlatl in their pursuit of their prey, according to MSNBC online. The Fish and Wildlife Branch of British Columbia does not mention the use of the atlatl yet in its discussions of current hunting in BC. With such active groups as the World Atlatl Association developing, it may not be long before this ancient hunting technique is integrated into popular hunting culture.

World Atlatl Association:  
<http://www.worldatlatl.org/>

## New Work On An Old Site

The City of Prince George and the Lheidli T'enneh Band are currently investigating the need for further study of a site in Fort George Park where non-contemporary human bones have been discovered near an active First Nation's traditional cemetery, reports [ArchaeologyNews.org](http://ArchaeologyNews.org).

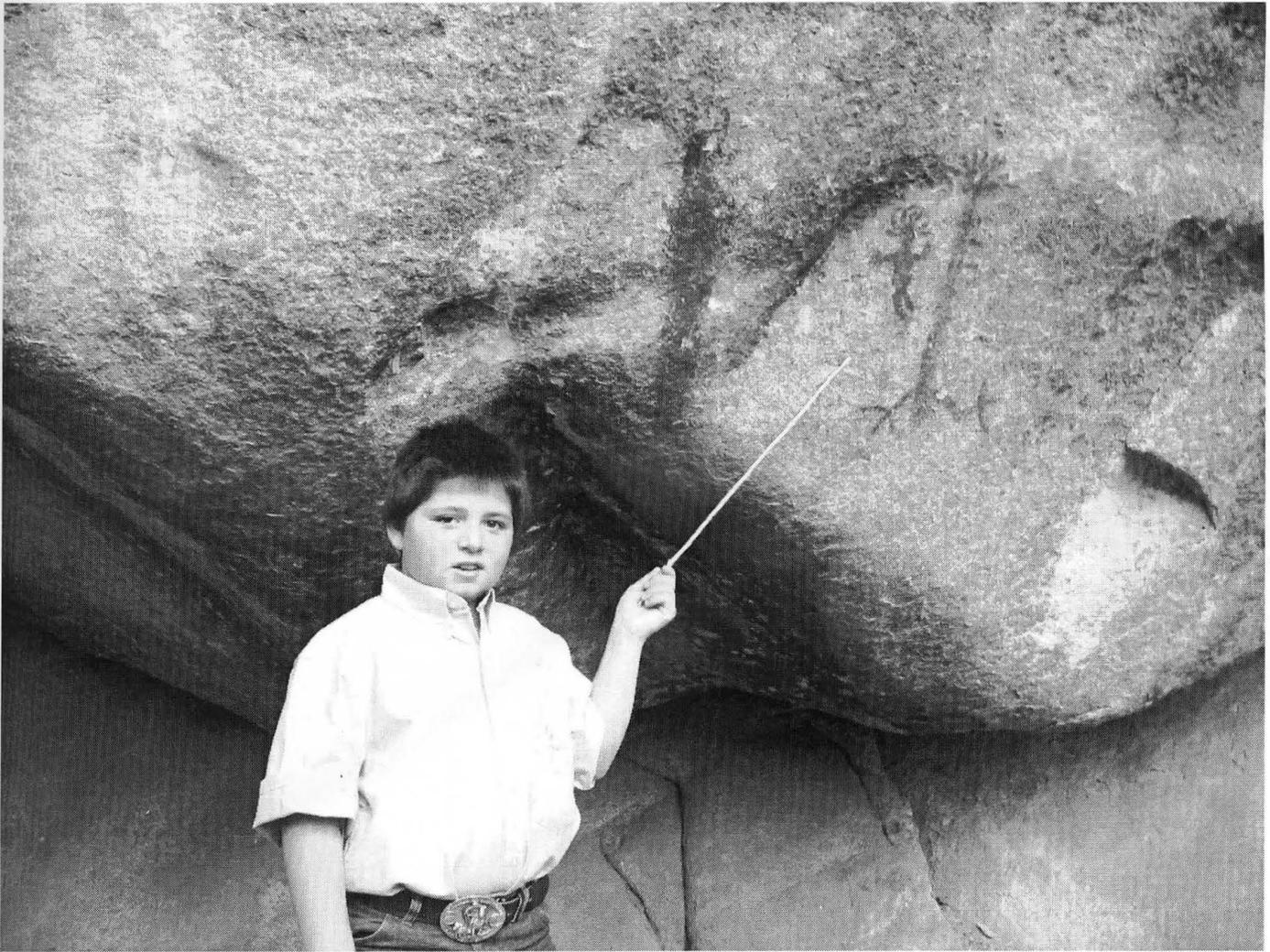
## Russian Shipwreck Discovered Near Spruce Island, Alaska

Remains of the Russian ship, Kad'yak, have been discovered off Spruce Island, Alaska, according to the *Juneau Empire*. It wrecked in 1860 upon some rocks on its way from Kodiak carrying a cargo-load of ice down to San Francisco. Mike Yarborough, an archaeologist from Anchorage, and Brad Stevens, marine biologist, led teams to search for the wreck of the 132-foot ship. They found it under 80 feet of water, positively identifying it through a recovered brass hub, as determined by analysts at East Carolina University. The site of the Kad'yak is important for being the only recovered Russian-era shipwreck; it's also the oldest shipwreck site in Alaska. All of the 32 crewmembers of the ship survived the wreck, swimming to Spruce Island. Local villagers, mostly Russian Orthodox, had attributed the wreck to a curse: accordingly, Saint Herman, a missionary, was expecting the ship to stop and visit his chapel at the village of Ouzinkie on Spruce Island, as promised by its Captain, Illarion Archimandritof. The Captain did not, and subsequently the ship met its fate.

## Canoes Gather to Commemorate Tse-whit-zen Village

In early August, 76 dugout canoes of various Northwest Coast groups from Alaska to Oregon, arrived at Port Angeles for an event sponsored by the Lower Elwha tribe, who live on the Olympic Peninsula. According to the *People's Weekly World Newspaper*, this year the theme of the event was to commemorate the village of *Tse-whit-zen*, where excavations have come to a close after \$60-million project to mitigate the site in preparation for the building of a dry-dock for the Hood Canal Bridge. Archaeologists have uncovered the remains of a village with six houses dating back 2,700 years. The site contains well-preserved artifacts—zoomorphic bone combs, whale-vertebra spindle whorls, 800 geometrically incised stones—and is readily considered the most important site in Washington since Ozette. Also, excavators have encountered the remains of 355 individuals, many of which appear to have been buried *en masse* as due to an epidemic after contact. Over a hundred Klallam tribal members helped the team of excavators excavate the site. Regarding the disturbance to the burials, Frances Charles said, "Every day is a funeral." They have 316 cedar boxes on their reservation as they wait for proper burial place. The Elwha wish that property of the site will not be paved over in concrete. Many residents in Port Angeles, however, also want the jobs that would come with the dry dock. It will take time for the courts to settle the site's final determination.

An article in *The Midden* on the site containing early reports first appeared last year (36(1/2)). Visit the excellent website devoted to the site, based on the lengthy series by the *Seattle Times*:  
<http://seattletimes.nwsources.com/news/local/klallam/>



## Pictographs in the Upper Similkameen Traditional Territory A Guided Tour

*by Darius Kruger*

*The following article is the text of a presentation by Darius Kruger given to the BC Archaeology Forum in Hedley, hosted by the Upper Similkameen Indian Band in October.*

My name is Darius Dean Thunder Elk Kruger. I am a member of the Penticton Indian Band. My father is Richard Dean Kruger, also a member of the Penticton Indian Band. My grandmother is Anne Allison and is also a Penticton Indian Band Member; originally, however, she was from the Lower Similkameen. I am 11 years old and in grade 6 at Skaha Lake Middle School in Penticton. I have been volunteering and attending programs of the Upper Similkameen Indian Band Archaeology Department since I was three years old. If you think that is young, my friend Willy has been doing this since he was one.

**Photo:** Darius and the Man Falling from the Burning Tree. Darius Dean Thunder Elk Kruger conducting a tour of pictographs at the Chuchawayha Rock Shelter in October, 2005 (Photo courtesy of Patricia Ormerod).

Some of my various experiences with Archaeology have been participating in the Archaeology Department Kiddies Field School in 2002, 2003, and 2004. During this field school we were taught about archaeology and legislation. I have learned that archaeology is not just about digging and getting dirty, and that preservation of archaeology sites is the most important part of archaeology. I have also learned that archaeology sites are protected under the *Heritage Conservation Act*, and that doing archaeology requires a permit from the Archaeology Branch, unless you are on reserve where we sometimes do archaeology without a permit, like when we did field school at Pinto Flats and on the Chuchawayha Hall field. I have also been allowed to work on various jobs with the Archaeology Department. Last year I helped with an Archaeology Impact Assessment at the Young Life Development in the Wolfe Valley. This was very exciting as there was a lot to see on the ground and everywhere we dug and looked, we found artifacts etc.

I have also helped with the campsites. This is not always archaeology but lots of times it includes cleaning the outhouses, picking up gross garbage and helping to collect the money from

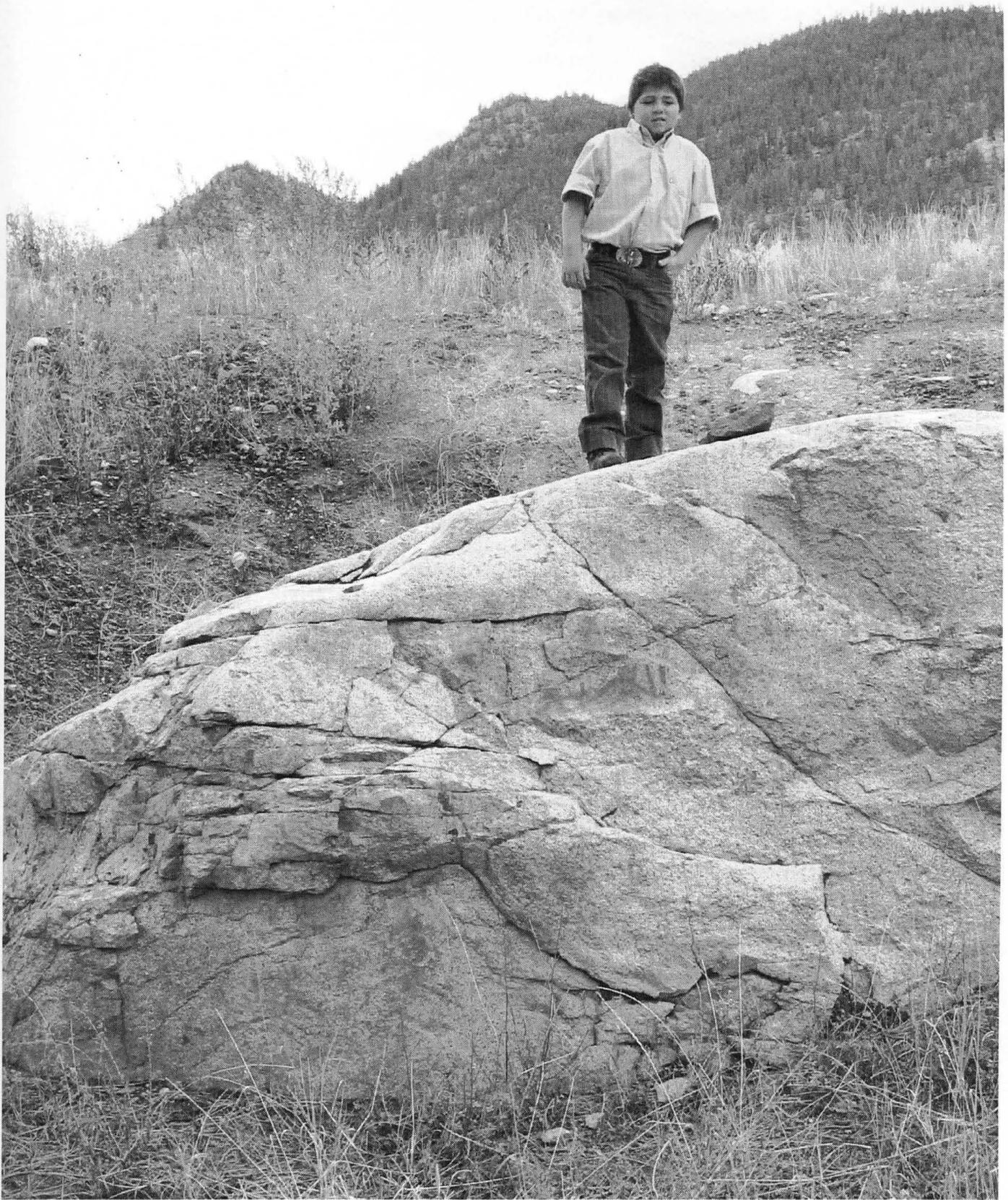
the campers. Sometimes when it is not so busy we go and look at the pictographs and count lithic scatters on the ground.

This year I was able to help the Archaeology Department undertake a very important excavation. Lucky for me it was spring break when this job had to be done, so I was able to spend the whole day out there. In August of 2004 there was a whole bunch of mudslides just out of Hedley. The Ministry of Highways was cleaning up the mud off the highway and they accidentally put about 20 or 30 dumptruck loads of mud on a pictograph site. This pictograph boulder had already been almost completely buried in the 1970s by the Ministry of Highways, and, well, they finished it off this time. Luckily the Archaeology Department saw this happening and stopped the dumping before it became a hundred dump truck loads. The material dumped on the site consisted of rock fragments with sharp, hard edges in a soft silty muddy matrix. There was also barbed wire, fence-posts and other nasty stuff mixed in with the debris. In the beginning of the excavation we did not know the precise location of the boulder, and two superficial damages were made to the upper surface of the boulder – but not on top of the pictographs.



**Above:** The Prisoner Painting at the Chuchawayha Rock Shelter.

**Right:** Darius Dean Thunder Elk Kruger and the pictograph he helped save. (Photos courtesy of Patricia Ormerod).



Once we found the top of the rock, we had the excavator stay about one metre away from the boulder, to avoid damage to the rock. We excavated all sides of the rock, including the sediments that were dumped in the 1970s. The sediments close to the boulder were carefully removed by hand, using shovels, brushes and trowels. There was some dried mud on the surface of the pictograph, and this was removed by hand and with a soft brush. Later, more detailed cleaning of the site's surface was undertaken with water and a soft cloth. Native grasses have been re-introduced to the site area to reduce site visibility from Highway 3, and to return the adjacent area to its former state. A berm was constructed between the level area north of the site and the site itself to prevent further dumping incidents.

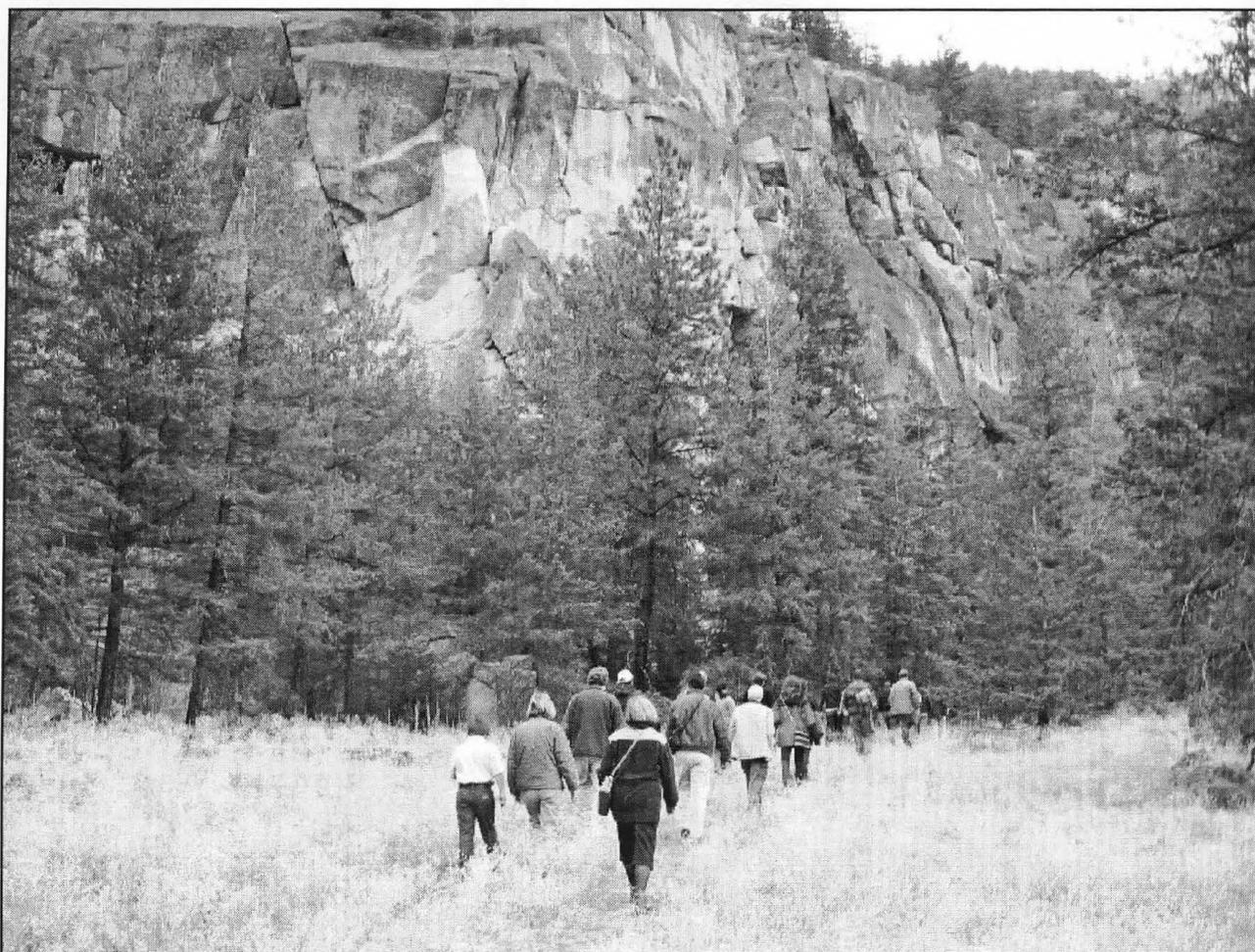
My favourite place is the Chuchwayha Rock Shelter. I am hoping to be able to participate in excavations at this site, which has already been excavated and dated to be almost 4,000 years old. This site is very special to my people, and we are especially proud to be taking care of this special place. There are many stories about this place, and some stories about the images, such as: the man who fell from the burning tree, and the prisoner painting, which is said to represent an undocumented voyage of the Spanish into the Similkameen.

This year the Archaeology Department will be documenting more of the pictograph sites in detail. This will require lots of

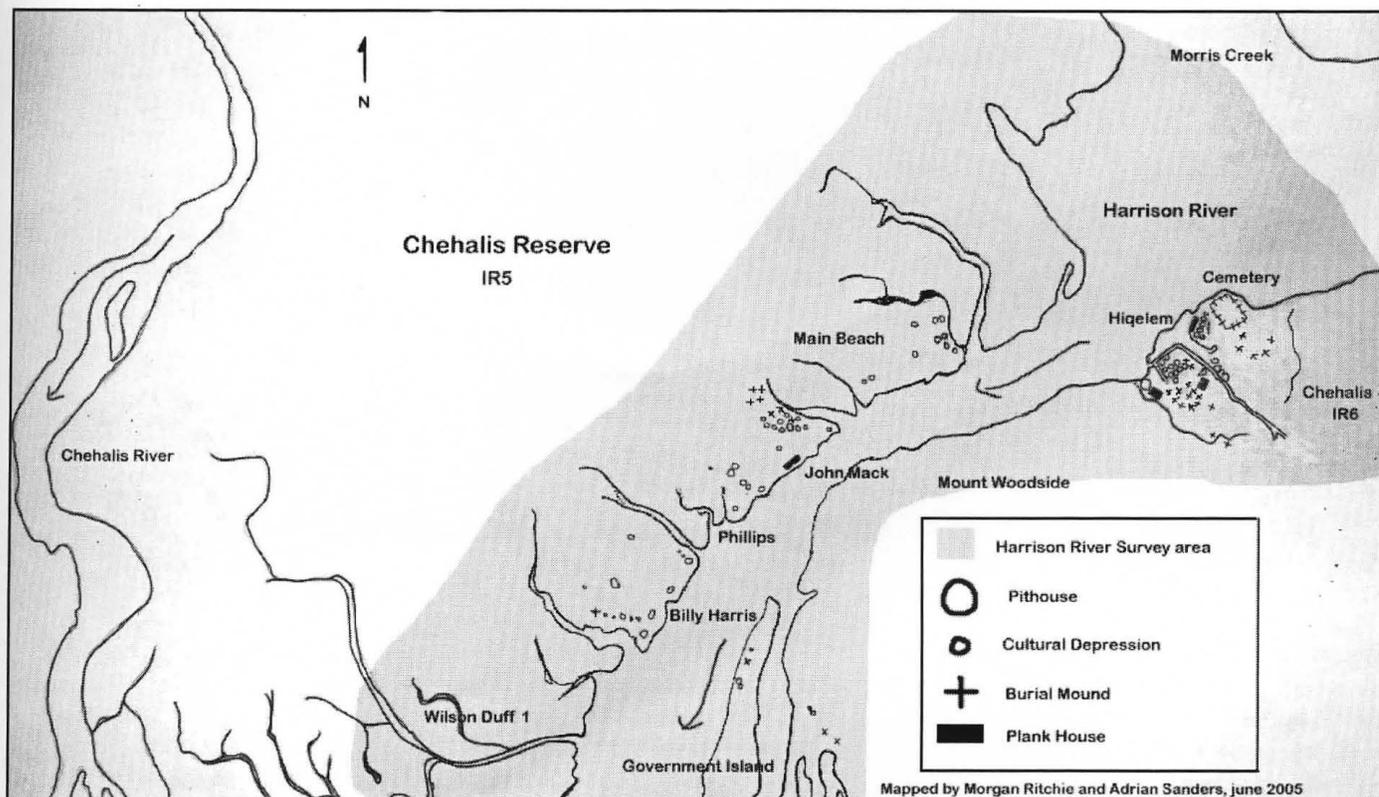
photography and lots of editing in Photoshop – a computer program. I am hoping that I can spend some time over the Christmas holidays helping out on this project, but if the teachers stay on strike then maybe I can help sooner. If not this job, then there will be others. If you haven't already guessed, I want to be an Archaeologist when I get taller and when I finish going to University in like 2015. Then I should be well educated enough to have Brenda's [Gould] job and she can finally retire.

I want to thank everyone for coming to Hedley [for the BC Archaeology Forum] this weekend to help us celebrate Archaeology. Thanks to all the presenters who took time out of their busy schedules to update us on all the happenings in BC Archaeology. I have sure learned a lot from you all. Thanks for listening to me today.

*To tour pictograph sites in the Upper Similkameen -- or the Mascot Mine, contact Brenda Gould, Archaeology Manager, Upper Similkameen Indian Band Archaeology Department in Hedley, BC. Their mailing address is: The Upper Similkameen Indian Band, Box 310, Keremeos, BC, V0X 1K0. Fax: (250) 292-8579. Brenda Gould's email is [bgould@telus.net](mailto:bgould@telus.net).*



**Photo:** Archaeology Forum participants approaching the Chuchwayha Rock Shelter during the Petroglyph Tour hosted by Brenda Gould and Darius Kruger, October 2005 (Photo by Patricia Ormerod).



## Archaeological Survey in Chehalis Territory

by Adrian Sanders and Morgan Ritchie

During the pre-contact period, the Harrison River was a major cultural and economic area within the lower Fraser River region and an important transportation corridor linking the coast and interior. Early ethnographers recognized the importance that this waterway and its people had on the coastal-interior interaction sphere (e.g., Boas 1894/5, Hill-Tout 1905). However, despite this early anthropological interest, very little is known about this region archaeologically. Investigations conducted in the summer of 2005 were the first time that detailed archaeological surveys and excavations have been done within traditional Chehalis territory, apart from a limited survey by Wilson Duff in 1949, and a pictograph survey of the Harrison watershed by Sandy Lucs and Joyce May in 1976. Encouragement of this research by the Chehalis Indian Band and the subsequent identification of several pit-house villages have brought the region to the attention of Northwest Coast archaeologists. Though the research at Chehalis has only just begun, it has the potential to make a substantial contribution to the current understanding of pre-contact societies.

During a six and a half week period this past summer (May 26th – July 10th 2005), Adrian Sanders (UBC) and Morgan Ritchie (SFU) carried out archaeological surveys on Chehalis IR5, IR6 and adjacent crown lands. This volunteer project was undertaken for the Aboriginal Rights and Title Department of the Chehalis Indian Band, located on the Harrison River in southwestern British Columbia (80 km east of Vancouver). Our

goals were (1) to identify and record all archaeological sites within the designated survey area (Figure 1) for the Chehalis Indian Band, (2) to register these sites with the British Columbia Archaeology Branch, (3) to address the issue of contemporary archaeological research at Chehalis and to place this within a context of community heritage awareness and benefits, and (4) to attempt to understand these newly discovered archaeological sites and features in terms of regional settlement patterns, site composition, and residential household units. Much of Chehalis traditional territory has been unaffected by urban development and agriculture that has destroyed or compromised many cultural sites in southwestern British Columbia. This makes it an ideal location to understand and preserve the rich cultural heritage that has been lost in other areas. Because no significant archaeology has occurred in the Harrison Lake watershed, all inferences regarding pre-contact Chehalis society must be derived from ethnographic accounts and archaeology conducted in the surrounding areas. The ethnographic legacy at Chehalis is integral to the ongoing research, but it is also insufficient, and must be combined with archaeology to provide a more thorough understanding of pre-contact society. Being familiar with ethnographies and oral tradition is essential to understanding the archaeological record at Chehalis. Our observations from the sites within our survey area on the Harrison River will be discussed, with a focus on Higelem that clearly represents the antiquity of the Chehalis people and their attachment to a particular site. Excavations of

**Figure 1 (Above).** The Harrison River archaeological survey area, between Morris Creek and the Chehalis River.



Figure 2. The Harrison River survey area.

pithouses at this site have enabled us to get a more informed perspective on activities that occurred on a household level and how the habitation area relates to the rest of the site.

#### **Orientation: Aboriginal Day, June 21st, 2005.**

It was a beautiful day, the sun sparkling on the water of the pristine Harrison River. We waited, along with Chehalis Heritage Advisor Gordon Mohs, at the John Mack Slough site, located on Chehalis IR5, for the arrival of nearly 300 RCMP officers and 'high risk' aboriginal youth who were participating in the

'Pulling Together' canoe journey. They were all to be provided tours of the site. It was striking how eclectic this context was for the inaugural public showcasing of this recently located, culturally sensitive community heritage site. The expedition's presence in the traditional territories of the Chehalis, along with their interest in establishing a connection with the community, paralleled nicely with Chehalis' recent efforts to raise community and public awareness of Chehalis heritage through archaeological research. Upon the arrival of the "Pulling Together" expedition, dozens of Chehalis community members greeted those in the canoes with a

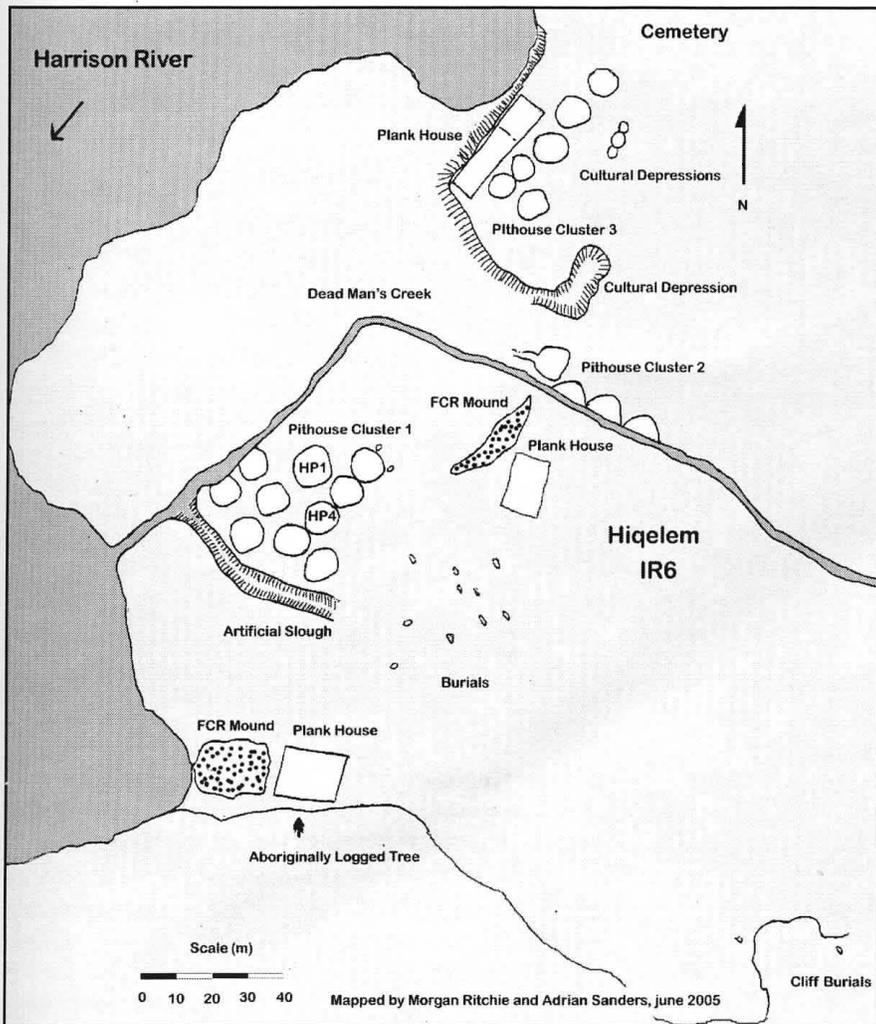
### **History of Research in Chehalis Territory**

Ethnographic research among the Chehalis dates back over a century, beginning with the work of Franz Boas, who spent several weeks interviewing Chief George Stsee'lis and his wife, between 1891 and 1894. Boas documented myths, legends and other aspects of Chehalis oral history and produced two important works from this research: *Indianische Sagen von der Nord-Pacifischen Küste Amerikas*, (*Indian Myths and Legends from the North Pacific Coast of America*), and *Fifth Report on the Indians of British Columbia*. Based on his research, Boas suggested that Chehalis' occupation of the region must indeed have been ancient, on the basis of both physiological evidence and oral history.

Boas' research among the Chehalis was followed shortly thereafter by that of anthropologist Charles Hill-Tout. Hill-Tout is generally recognized as writing the 'definitive ethnography' of the Chehalis, *Ethnological Report on the Stsee'lis and Skaulits Tribes of the Halkomelem Division of the Salish of British Columbia*, 1904, although this is not recognized by the Chehalis themselves (Gordon Mohs,

James Leon, personal communication, 2005).

In 1949, Wilson Duff, another notable anthropologist, conducted archaeological and ethnographic research among the Chehalis, albeit only for a period of a few weeks. This research arose at a time when Duff was participating in an archaeological field school at Whalen Farm, located on the southwest shore of the Lower Fraser River, under the guidance of Dr. Charles Borden (father of BC archaeology). Duff was interested in investigating the cultural heritage of First Nation communities along the lower Fraser River, including the Chehalis (Borden in Abbott 1980:89-90). Duff's research at Chehalis inspired him to conduct additional research among the Sto:lo communities of the lower Fraser, which subsequently resulted in the publication of his highly referenced monograph, *The Upper Stalo Indians of the Fraser Valley, British Columbia* (1952). Duff's main archaeological contribution to the Chehalis was documenting the location of several house-pit villages, although none of these was ever officially recorded and registered with the Heritage Branch.



**Figure 3.** Higelem village and burial complex, by hip-chain and compass map.

traditional welcome that included drumming and songs. It was a powerful image, resembling how we could only imagine the Chehalis ancestors would have welcomed visitors centuries and millennia ago. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of this event was the blending of past and present. The archaeological record is the present, as much as it is Chehalis' pre-contact history, and an integral part of Chehalis' community heritage and identity.

### Analysis of Ethnographic and Archaeological Contributions

Prior to this summer's regional survey and excavations, the archaeological component has largely been neglected in inquiries related to Chehalis pre-contact history. All previous researchers produced strictly anthropological interpretations. This is problematic because contributions from ethnographers using the historical ethnographic approach present definite limitations re: any discussion of developmental patterns of Chehalis social complexity from a vertical dimension of time. The primary benefit of these ethnographies remains the documentation of cultural patterns particular to the colonial era in the Fraser Valley. Notably, in this regard, between European arrival on the southern coast of British Columbia and the ethnographic period, many events occurred that irreversibly altered the lifeways of populations in the region.

European and American influences in the Fraser Valley

are punctuated by three notable events; the first of these being the smallpox epidemic of 1782, which resulted in fatality rates of up to two thirds of the native population (Carlson 2001:77), or a conservative minimum of one third population loss during the smallpox epidemic of the 1770s (Boyd 1990:135, 137-138). The second was the establishment of the Hudson's Bay trading post at Fort Langley (1827-30) and the gold rush of 1858, which saw both the introduction and development of a new 'economic order' and a massive influx of non-natives to the region, notably miners, who traveled along the Fraser and Harrison Rivers in the tens of thousands (Douglas 1983:64, Maclauchlan 1998). Both of these events had significant impacts on traditional aboriginal lifeways.

Third, between the time of the gold rush and what we might call the 'ethnographic era' (1890-1950), the Chehalis experienced, as part of their changing identity, the creation of reserve lands, the banning of social, economic, and spiritual practices as they were prior to European contact, and the missionization of its members through the residential school system. In light of this colonial history, past anthropological involvement with the Chehalis community is limited in its time-depth perspective and in its ability to provide insight into patterns of social organization during the pre-contact era. Patterns of cultural continuity and change in Chehalis social organization can best be understood through the application of interdisciplinary comparative methods.

# Chehalis IR6 2005

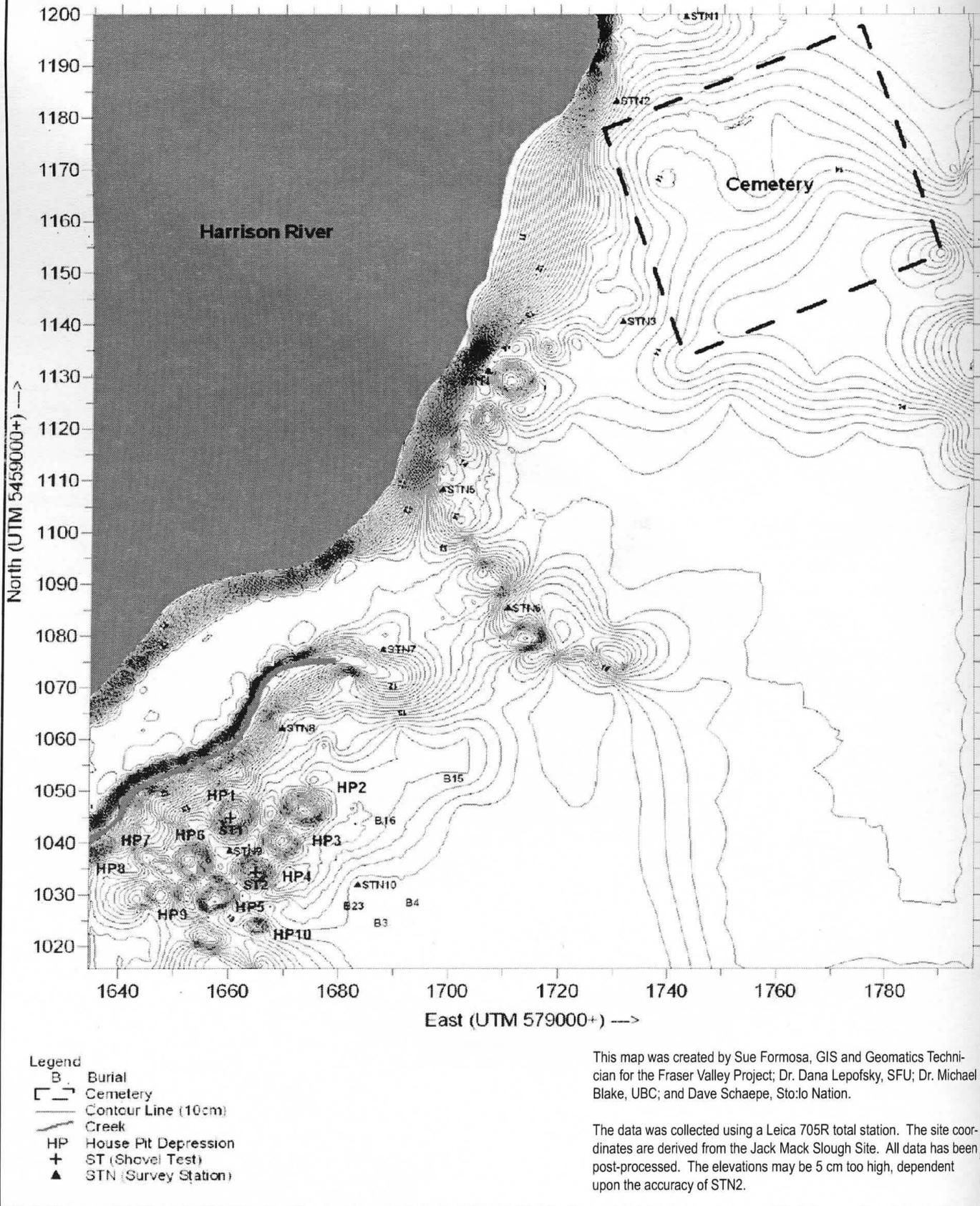


Figure 4. Higelem village and burial complex GIS map.

## Chehalis Creation

When there was still a separation of the five original septs of Chehalis, with three of them residing in the mountains on Chehalis Lake, and the others occupying their present lowland location near the confluence of the Chehalis River with the Harrison River, it is said that a lowland man (Ts'a'tsEmiltQ) built a fishing weir across the river that prevented the passage of salmon to those upriver. The son of the Chief (K'ulk'E'mEHil) of the mountain people (Tciltcaloktel), who was also known as "otter man" (Te Cwometsel) was ordered to swim down river by K'ulk'E'mEHil and break the weir so that the Tciltcaloktel would not famish. This process reoccurred until there was eventually a meeting of the two groups that led to the uniting of all five original septs at the contemporary location of the Chehalis. (Chehalis legend story, personal communication, James Leon, March 2005, Willie Charlie, June 2005. See also: Boas 1895, Hill-Tout 1978, and Duff 1952.)

Present representations of the Chehalis during the pre-contact era are incomplete, due, in large part, to a lack of archaeological evidence. Generally, the Chehalis are lumped together with the Sto:lo to the south, thus marginalizing the Chehalis and their unique history. Notably, pre-contact Chehalis society had an active role in the commerce of the Fraser River interaction sphere, but was also central to an expanded sphere of influence (including social, political, economic and cosmological beliefs and practices) stretching to the north, into the Interior of the province along a nexus of waterways less heavily researched than the Fraser River. The early ethnographers recognized the uniqueness of the Chehalis in this regard, as do the Chehalis people of today, but this has yet to be demonstrated archaeologically.

### Applying the ethnographic record

Chehalis offers a unique opportunity to utilize the available ethnographic record, traditional-use studies and other oral histories, in conjunction with the archaeological record. The accumulation of archaeological data will enable a direct comparison between material culture and oral tradition. For example, early ethnographers documented the 'origin story' for the Chehalis and believed this was based on an actual historic event. An abbreviated version of this story is presented here to demonstrate its relevance to the interpretation of archaeological phenomena (see sidebar above). According to Hill-Tout's informants, each of these septs in the origin story was believed to have settled autonomous villages along the Harrison River.

From an archaeological perspective, the ethnographic legacy and oral histories of informants aided us in our regional survey, by providing information that was essential in developing an understanding of prehistoric settlement patterns. We were cognizant of this origin story and conducted our surveys with the belief that at least five contemporaneous village sites could

be located along the Harrison River in the vicinity of present-day Chehalis, in addition to habitation sites predating or post-dating this 'tribal historical' event. Lending credence to this story was the identification of five fish weirs at Chehalis Lake, which are possibly associated with ancestral settlements of the mountain Chehalis people.

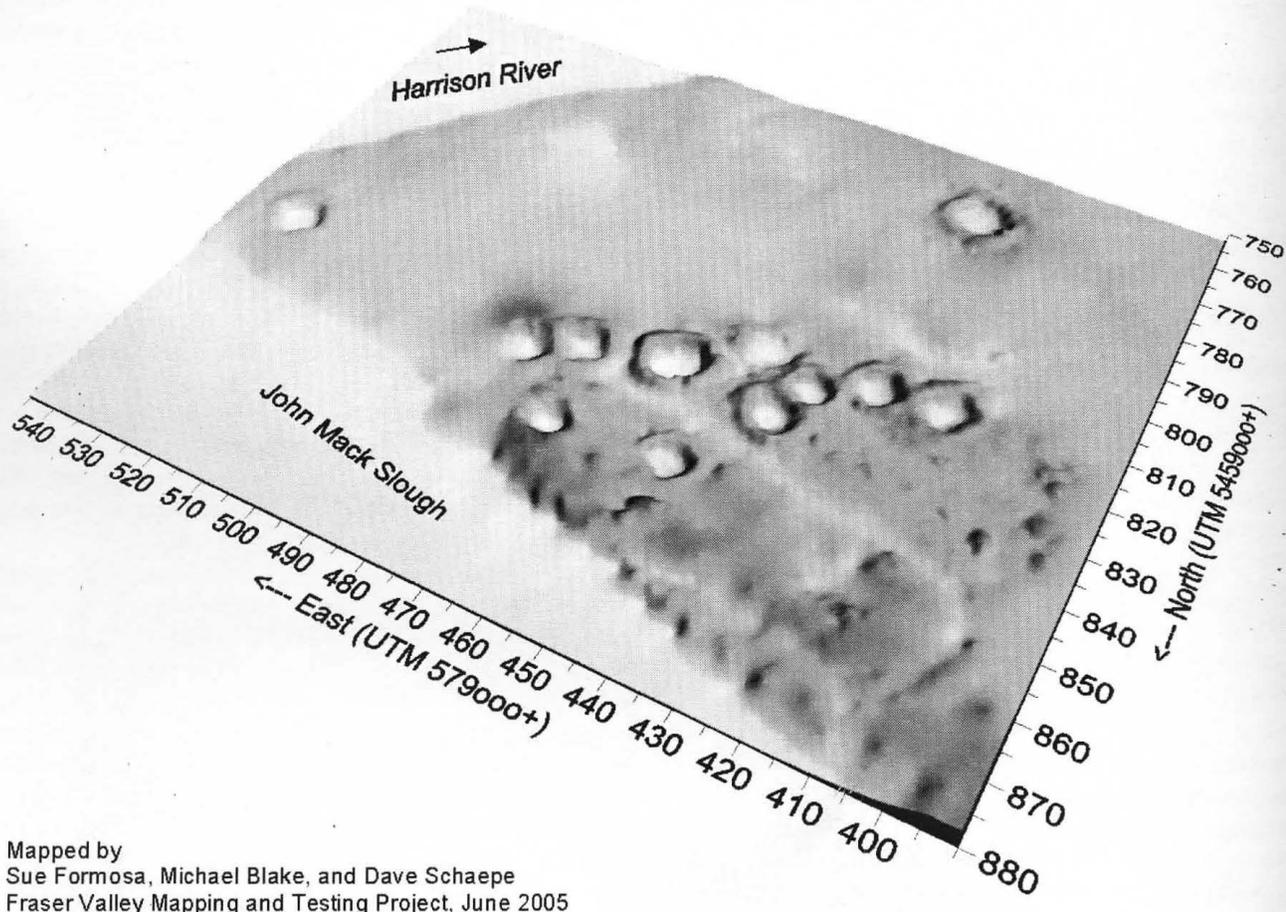
This example, and others like it, suggests to us that ethnographic and oral historic information is fundamental to the interpretation of archaeological material remains. Being aware that in pre-contact times there were potentially two distinct populations in this region should allow archaeologists to account for variations in cultural features and archaeological assemblages that might otherwise go unnoticed. If indeed some of the village sites we identified represent people originating in the mountains, and others, the river people, variations could be apparent in artifact assemblages, burial practices, house structures, village patterning and other socially constructed expressions remaining in the archaeological record.

Archaeological features appear to show an implicit organization on the landscape in relation to naturally occurring phenomena in which cultural meaning likely played a factor. Interpretations of social activities from the arrangement of these features will likely reflect an aspect of how Chehalis understand their universe. An example of this is the proliferation and distribution of burial mounds at Hiquelem, located at Chehalis IR6, which served as a mortuary and residential complex for over a thousand years, and continues to be used as a cemetery to this day. Clearly there is a spiritual significance to this site that makes it more hallowed ground than other locations on the Harrison. It is our belief that knowledge derived from oral histories coupled with traditional use studies is fundamental to our understanding of the landscape and the interpretations we put on it. Equipped with such knowledge, we can interpret the landscape in a more culturally informed manner.

### Survey Results

Our regional survey focused on riverfront lands along the banks of the Harrison River, bounded by Morris Creek to the northeast and the Chehalis River to the southwest. Where terrain and freshet conditions permitted, both banks of the Harrison River were surveyed. Localities surveyed were judgmentally determined, based upon topography, potable water sources, accessibility to salmon and the Harrison River for transportation purposes. Chehalis informants, familiar with the location of several sites, also assisted in this survey effort, including: Bob Point, Richard Charlie, Chad Paul, Rocky LaRock, Willie Charlie, James Leon and Gordon Mohs. We believe this assistance highlights the integrity of oral knowledge and the keen interest taken in archaeology and heritage at Chehalis today.

As indicated in Figure 1, preferred habitation locations were along the mainstream of the Harrison River, between the numerous slough channels (used annually by spawning salmon) that run perpendicular to the Harrison. Preference for living along adjacent sloughs appears to have been favored to the extent that at the site of Hiquelem, there are obvious signs that human-made modifications to the landscape occurred (e.g., trenching). We believe these artificial slough channels provided increased habitat for spawning salmon, which could then be harvested by the



Mapped by  
Sue Formosa, Michael Blake, and Dave Schaepe  
Fraser Valley Mapping and Testing Project, June 2005

**Figure 5.** Surface map of John Mack Slough village site facing southeast.

site's inhabitants, but also provided safe harbor for canoes off the Harrison, or possible defensive measures.

At the completion of our survey, a total of sixty pithouses were recorded. Additional house features are known at the Wilson Duff #1 site, but access to these was restricted by freshet conditions. Pithouse features were of varying sizes, shapes and depths. Associated with these were cultural depressions and burial mounds of differing forms and dimensions that are always found on the forest side of the settlements. No dates are currently available for sites on the north side of the Harrison, so the antiquity and extent to which these features are contemporaneous is unknown (awaiting date from one JMS pithouse, Schaepe 2005).

The river front land on the north side of the Harrison River is low lying and subject to seasonal flooding. There are fairly continuous concentrations of pithouses along the entire north bank within our survey area. Numerous sloughs running perpendicular to the Harrison provide natural boundaries to distinguish between the pithouse settlements, much as they would have separated them when they were inhabited. Closest to Morris Creek is the Main Beach settlement (Figure 1); it has been the most disturbed of all the sites in our survey area with at least two pithouses having been destroyed according to James Leon of Aboriginal Rights & Title. The destroyed pithouses are reported to have been on the southwestern end of Main Beach. Eight pithouses were located on the northeastern end of Main Beach nestled between a slough

and the Harrison. Six of these pithouses are within 30 metres of each other and 15 metres of the slough channel. The other two pithouses are separated by over 50 metres from the main cluster and from each other. No burial mounds or cultural depressions were found near this habitation.

Across the slough from the southwestern edge of Main Beach is the John Mack Slough site (Figure 1) which is the largest pithouse village in our survey area. Twenty-three pithouses were identified and cleared by the Aboriginal Rights & Title Department aided by volunteers from Kwixwetwelhp, a nearby correctional facility. This site was later mapped by Sue Formosa, Michael Blake, and Dave Schaepe (Figure 5). This settlement also demonstrates the tendency to be congregated near the slough channel rather than the Harrison. Gordon Mohs believes the shallow channel that cuts through the northern side of the site was trenched to more easily exploit the fish that swam into the slough. Only a plankhouse, mentioned to have been located in what remains a cleared area on the bank of the Harrison, would have been situated so as to be highly visible to all that would pass. Burial mounds were found very close to some of the pithouses, though in general they were behind the settlement on the forest side.

West of John Mack is the Phillips site, which is not separated by a clearly defined slough, although the sites are distinct by virtue of being over one-hundred metres apart, across marshy

ground. This site is, however, flanked by a slough channel on its southwest side. There are seven pithouse features, one burial mound, and one cultural depression at Phillips; like at the other sites, the burial mound and cultural depression are located on the forest side of the settlement. The two largest pithouses we encountered on our survey are at this site, measuring approximately 14 metres and 16 metres in diameter, and were comparatively shallow.

A short way down river from Phillips, Billy Harris is clearly delineated from other sites on the shore by sloughs. There are six pithouses, with four of them being rectangular in shape and unlike all the others seen in our survey area. These features are widely spread out, none being within twenty metres of the next. One pit feature in particular was intriguing because it was tiered. The feature was rectangular measuring 11 by 5 metres and was deepest in the middle with the sides ramping up. This site is also anomalous because there are ten cultural depressions of varying sizes and shapes that are interspersed with the pithouses. The one burial mound is found on the forest side of the site.

Further down river is the Wilson Duff #1 site that we were not able to survey, but Gordon Mohs reports that it has at least thirteen pithouses. This site also fits the trend of being located between sloughs. It is near the confluence of the Chehalis and Harrison rivers, marking the southwestern extent of our survey. All the sites on the north side of the Harrison River have a certain degree of uniformity in terms of settlement patterning. Virtually all the pithouses along the northern bank of the Harrison are seasonally flooded, signifying slightly different water levels in the past than exist today.

Also identified in our survey was a small settlement of two pithouses on Government Island. These pithouses were found on the west side of the island ten metres from the rivers edge. They are not perfectly round, but the average diameter is ten metres. The pithouses are over a metre deep and share a rim. Approximately thirty metres upriver a tear-shaped burial mound was located and 20 metres up from there, there is a cultural depression.

On the southwestern-most extent of our survey area, across from the Chehalis delta, we found two burial mounds and two cultural depressions. No settlement has been found anywhere along this side of the river except for Hiqelem which is over a kilometre upriver, and separated by Mt. Woodside. These features are situated on low land just north of a small bay on the Harrison River.

Hiqelem is distinct from all the other sites in the survey area in several major regards. It has an extraordinarily high concentration of both house features and burial mounds. It is separated spatially from the habitation sites on the north side of the Harrison River and occupies a higher elevation preventing the seasonal inundation of water. The abundance of fire-cracked rock and depth of cultural deposits at Hiqelem suggests it has a far greater antiquity and perhaps longer, or more permanent seasonal dwelling patterns.

The site of Hiqelem has a total of twenty pithouses, three plank house platforms and an undetermined number of burials. As is apparent in Figure 3, the site can be divided into three pithouse clusters separated from one another by distance and either Dead Man's Creek or an artificial slough. A fourth habitation

area consisting of a plankhouse is 40 metres to the southwest of Pithouse Cluster 1 and separated by an artificial slough. On the slope beside the plank house is an aboriginally logged cedar tree.

It may be that a distinction between the habitation areas in terms of political, social and economic cohesiveness is completely unwarranted, but the relationship is unknown and for purposes of analysis dividing them is preferable. There are 10 pithouses in Cluster 1 and are so close to one another that many of them are sharing rims. Pithouses 2, 3, 4 and 5 in Figure 5 run linearly and have low rims separating the house units, about half a metre lower than those of the exterior rims. Phenomena like this lead us to suggest that household units were likely arranged to share a common roof and floor space. Pithouse 4 was excavated because it is of an average size for this cluster (7.2 m diameter) and is part of the intriguing linear feature of pithouses. Pithouse 1, where the other excavation was conducted is bigger than the rest at 8.5 metres in width and over 2 metres in depth, and unlike many of the others, has a distinct rim of its own. Plankhouse 2 lies approximately thirty metres to the east of this cluster. Pithouse Cluster 2 is located to the northeast of Cluster 1 and is situated on the bank of Dead Man's Creek. It is composed of four pithouses, three of which have been subject to erosion from Dead Man's Creek that has changed course. The same three pithouses are aligned linearly and share rims. Pithouse cluster 3 is northwest of cluster 2 and is comprised of six pithouses behind Plankhouse 3 which is on the bank, approximately 3 metres above a bay of the Harrison River. These pithouses are linear, but do not share rims. Three deep, circular cultural depressions with shared rims are associated with this cluster and run roughly parallel to the line of pithouses.

Within the south coast region of British Columbia, burial mounds have been dated between 1400 and 800 BP (Lepofsky et al. 2000). Those we recorded range in size from a metre in diameter to several metres in diameter and over a metre in height. Most mounds are rectangular or teardrop-shaped. The burial mounds are characterized by the presence of small to medium-sized stones (in the range of 20-cm to 40-cm diameter) embedded into the perimeter, and many appeared to be composed of rich anthropogenic soils, characterized by concentrations of fire-cracked rock. It has been suggested that variation in burial mound size can be interpreted as a reflection of the relative social status of the individual (Lepofsky et al 2000).

The nearby archaeological site of Scowlitz located at the confluence of the Harrison and Fraser Rivers offers a useful local analogy of the burial patterns observed at Hiqelem (IR 6). At both sites, large concentrations of burial mounds were identified in near proximity to the pithouse features, a pattern similar to several other Chehalis sites (e.g., John Mack slough site), and both note the utilization of a mountainside locations for burials. At Hiqelem, burial mounds were found to extend as far back as one hundred and sixty metres from the house features near the river, some were even found on the slope of Mt. Woodside. Although time did not allow for the recording or mapping of all the burial features at Hiqelem, two day's reconnaissance provided us with enough information to infer that Hiqelem is an extensive and rich mortuary complex and significant habitation site likened to that of Scowlitz (Oakes 2002).

Features not analogous to anything at Scowlitz include two

large mounds identified at Hiquelem (Figure 3), which appear to be comprised largely of fire-cracked-rock. One of these measured 17-x-20 metres, the other, 25-x-10 metres. The function of these features is unknown. One possibility is that they are burial mounds or mass burials, composed of the sites occupational debris. Another is that they may be refuse piles associated with nearby habitation features. Drs. Michael Blake and Dana Lepofsky, upon visiting the site, suggested that the large flat areas adjacent these two mounds may have been plankhouse structures. The large flat areas are relatively devoid of fire-cracked rocks when the rest of the site is scattered with it.

The Hiquelem site locality has significantly more burial mounds than any other site within the survey area. The fact that this area (IR6) continues to be used as a cemetery suggests a continuity of relationship to the landscape by the Chehalis people. To Chehalis people, the Hiquelem area is sacred, so much so, that many people from the community tend not to visit. To us, this site exemplifies how Chehalis social identity is configured around an intimate relationship between the individual and their ancestors' spiritual presence, within a familiar ancient landscape, which provides the common element linking the Chehalis to their past.

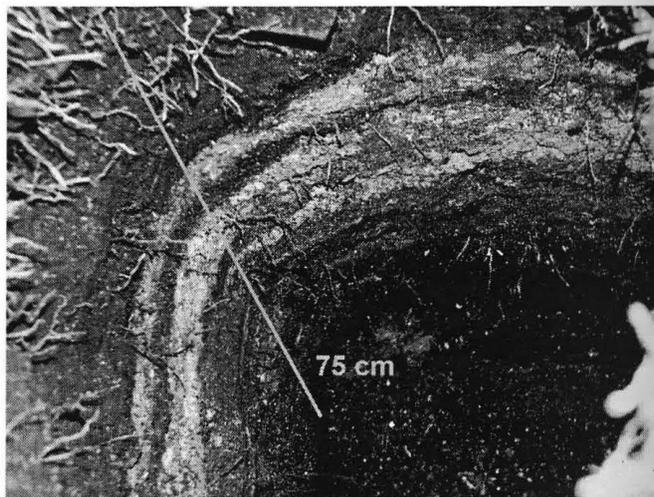
### Excavations

Archaeological test excavations (20-cm by 20-cm test units) were conducted at Hiquelem by ourselves, Dr. Dana Lepofsky (SFU) and two of her students, Steve Hamm and John Sheppard in order to obtain soil samples and charcoal for radiocarbon dating. Both test units yielded evidence of multiple house floors and were rich in calcified bone, seeds and other organic matter. A more thorough analysis using flotation and microscope techniques found that salal berries dominated the flora assemblage and salmon was the most commonly utilized fauna. Both these resources can be harvested and preserved through the winter months. A full report on findings has been prepared for the Chehalis Band (Dana Lepofsky et al. 2005).

From Pithouse 1, a date of 1090 $\pm$  40 BP (1070-940 cal BP; Beta 208884) was obtained from a depth of approximately 48-cm below surface. Excavation of this unit was terminated at 75-cm below surface (Figure 6). The basal level of occupation was not reached so this date is not indicative of the actual antiquity of the site, but provides a minimum date. However, based on this evidence, it would appear that the habitation features were contemporary with the burial mound complex at the site.

Because the excavation units were so small, living floors were difficult to distinguish, but a worked piece of slate lying horizontally in Pithouse 1 was a very distinctive indicator. The slate has been ground on two sides and looks like it would have fit nicely into a larger, interconnected flagstone floor. This feature has not been identified anywhere else in the Fraser Valley to our knowledge (Lepofsky et al. 2005). Alternately, Willie Charlie, the owner and operator of Sasquatch Tours, recalled his grandfather describing a cooking mechanism that was composed of similar pieces of worked slate.

A radiocarbon date recovered from Layer II of Pithouse 4 produced a date of 550 $\pm$ 40 BP (540-460 cal BP; Beta 208883). This late date is important because it indicates that the site was occupied up until quite recently. The faunal assemblage in this unit was analyzed even more closely than Pithouse 1 and has



**Figure 6.** Excavation profile from pithouse 1 at Hiquelem showing depth of testing.

yielded evidence for a more diverse diet, including single specimens of sturgeon, rainbow smelt, pacific staghorn sculpin and eulachon.

In accordance with the rest of the site, the upper zone of both pithouses had an abundance of fire-cracked-rock extending approximately 10-cm to 20-cm below the surface. These deposits suggest that the function of the site changed and the pithouses were no longer used for habitation.

On July 27, 2005, another test excavation was carried out on Pithouse 1 by Dr. Heon-jong Lee of Mokpo University in S. Korea and Adrian Sanders. Our intension in visiting the site of Hiquelem was to gather soil samples and charcoal samples for the purpose of obtaining an absolute pollen diagram and AMS radiocarbon dates. The absolute pollen diagram will help reconstruct the paleo-environment of the Hiquelem site and requires its pollen count to correspond with radiocarbon ages. This endeavor was successful, with the samples having been sent to the Mokpo research facility in S. Korea to be analyzed by Dr. Jeong Chulhwan. Information ensuing from this research will support the ongoing archaeological investigations at the Hiquelem site and will contribute to the increasing breadth of understanding of the relationship the Chehalis had with an ancient landscape along the banks of the Harrison River.

### Contributions to the Chehalis Community

As noted in our introduction, one of our goals was to address the issue of contemporary archaeological research at Chehalis and to place this within a context of community heritage awareness and benefits. As noted by Chehalis Heritage Advisor, Gordon Mohs, the benefits are many.

The identification, recording, mapping, and analysis of archaeological sites and features, through projects such as ours, will help the Chehalis Aboriginal Rights and Title Department in the development and implementation of their Community Heritage plan, including proposed heritage parks and trails. Additionally, archaeological research will assist technical and professional staff at Chehalis in protecting and claiming critical heritage properties, which is part of the mandate of the Chehalis Aboriginal Rights & Title Department. Archaeological research

is also expected to provide ongoing educational benefits to the Chehalis Community School. For example, this summer, a group of Chehalis youth volunteered their time to assist in clearing brush from several archaeological sites, and assisted us in the survey and mapping of the Main Beach site. In this process they learned feature recognition skills, compass use, mapping techniques, and an appreciation for Chehalis archaeological heritage. Finally, our research is also expected to be of assistance to Chehalis Band businesses involved in cultural tourism endeavors (e.g., Sasquatch Tours) through the identification of possible additional visitation sites and knowledge about Chehalis prehistory that can be shared with visitors to Chehalis territory.

### Conclusion

The importance of the Harrison waterway and the role of the Chehalis people in context of the prehistory of the Gulf of Georgia culture area have yet to be fully demonstrated. However, this is rapidly changing through ongoing archaeological-based research investigations. Moreover, despite the inability of ethnographies to elucidate the prehistory of the Chehalis people, they remain integral to the archaeological research, notably in linking the Chehalis people to their landscape in a physical and spiritual sense.

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**A long-time resident of Vancouver, originally from rural Manitoba, Adrian Sanders has left a career as an electrician to pursue anthropology. Now in his fourth year of study at UBC, where he is completing his honors degree in anthropology, Adrian plans to pursue archaeology both academically and practically. His honors thesis is on the spatial analysis of housepit features along the Harrison River. In maintaining a balanced approach to academic life, Adrian seeks adventure around the world and at home in the great outdoors of BC.**

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**Morgan Ritchie of Port Coquitlam is completing his BA in archaeology at SFU where he looks to continue his study as an MA student. Morgan is well on his way to pursuing his dream of applying archaeological research to world travel, as he has already spent summer field seasons working in Georgia in the American Southeast and in Ecuador.**

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*The authors of this article would especially like to thank the Chehalis Band for their hospitality during our stay in their territory; to Chief Alex Paul and Council for their interest and position of trust our project was conducted under; James Leon and Gordon Mohs of the Heritage department for their technical support and always creative vision; to the friendly staff at Lhawathet Lalem; and to Willie Charlie and family for the time we shared on the Harrison River and the soccer pitch. We are also grateful to Sue Formosa, Dana Lepofsky, Michael Blake, and David Schaepe for the expertise and insights they contributed to this project. Data mentioned in this article was obtained with support by the fund of Long Term Research Program of Mokpo National University, S. Korea.*

# BOOK REVIEWS

## *Songhees Pictorial*

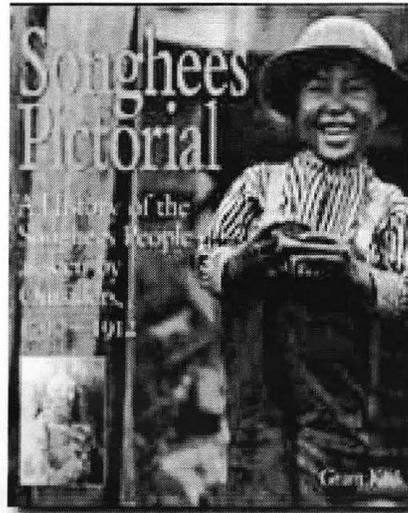
*A History of the Songhees People  
as seen by Outsiders, 1790 – 1912*

by Grant Keddie

Royal British Columbia Museum, Victoria, 2003. 175pp.,  
illus., maps, bib., index. \$39.95. ISBN 0-7726-4964-2.

I remember making an appointment with Dan Savard in order to view the Salish division of the provincial museum's photo collections. After some security precautions, I was ushered into a vast room of cabinets in which were the ethnological photographs. One corner was the Salish division—fairly small compared with the larger room and yet what a goldmine of images. I spent my day thumbing through pictures and writing down the numbers of cool photos I wished to purchase. It didn't take too long to see that I could never personally afford even the numbers I had written down at that point. I was struck by the number of quite excellent photos in the collection, which had not been published to my knowledge. I compared this with the few photos that seem to be published again and again. Well, Grant Keddie has had access to this intriguing collection, with modern high-resolution scanning equipment, and has prepared this edited collection for our viewing.

The first editorial decision limited the scope of the book to the subject of the Songhees People, the asserted inhabitants of Victoria. However, this decision does not always sit quite perfectly with the subject matter of several images, which show the Victoria camps of Haida, Tsimshian, and Nuu-chah-nulth peoples within Songhees territory. The Songhees are speakers of the North Straits Language, as are the Saanich, Semiahmoo, Lummi, Samish and Sooke. Klallam is a closely related language, which Montler (1991) places in a larger Straits language, but it is not mutually intelligible with the North Straits Language. Wayne Suttles (1952) pointed out that the Straits Language occupied a large territory without good salmon streams. The salmon resources in this territory were accessed on the open ocean by means of the reef net technology. The early journals Keddie has quoted refer to the people as the Sonese, Samose, Stamish, Tchanmus, Ssamis, Etzamish, Samus and Tsomass before 1844, when the



name Songhees appeared. Given the similarity of the sounds of some of these names to Samish and Saanich, I would be more cautious as to whom is being referred. The oldest journal reference indicating tribal territory in this area is the Galiano expedition (Wagner 1933). From June 5th to June 9th 1792, contact was maintained with Tetacus, a Makah tyee who accompanied the expedition to his "seed gathering" village at Esquimalt Harbour. At this time, Victoria may have been in Makah territory or at least high-ranking marriage alliances gave them access to the camus resources. Makahs may be married with Klallams as well as Songhees.

Keddie attempts to sort out the location of the Klallam village or villages from the historic accounts. From the misty past, the territorial allegiances seem broader than a simple one to one correspondence with the Songhees of today. I assume that the abundant camus meadows in the Victoria area were a draw that attracted a broad range of relatives and in-laws with a broad range of trade goods as well as their local hosts. This sort of large seasonal gathering around an abundant resource was common in the Coast Salish area. The reef fishery at Point Roberts, the lower Fraser fishery near the Deas Island tunnel, the upper Fraser fishery at Yale and the wapato sloughs near Katzie are other examples. These were reported to draw about 2,000 people each according to the Fort Langley Journals (Maclachlan 1998).

Keddie has included some of Paul Kane's (Russell 1971) sketches of scenes around Victoria. Paul Kane was a talented

artist hired by Sir George Simpson as a Hudson's Bay Company expedition illustrator in the pre-photography era. He later composed some of his sketches into oil paintings after returning to his studio back east. These paintings appear to be prepared for a European audience. He unfortunately was nearly illiterate and hired a ghostwriter to tell his tale. Discrepancies between this journal, the Fort Victoria Journal and titles of sketches and paintings leave scholars many questions, which appear irresolvable at this date. For example: a sketch entitled a 'flathead' woman spinning wool is combined with a "Eus-a-nich" woman weaving a blanket, (called both "Sangeys" and 'Sangas' in his log), to make a composition entitled a Clallam Woman Weaving a Blanket. In addition, a child in a cradle, having its head flattened, is propped against the loom. This image appears in sketch form as a Chinook child and as a Caw-wachan child in a painting. Well, we can't trust this kind of labeling, but Kane was a good artist—note the seal bladders presumably full of oil hanging within the mat lodge. The sketches do show aspects of Straits Salish life even if we are not quite sure which tribe is represented.

Although starting from a somewhat shaky start, the history firms up with the beginning of the era of photographs. Historical documents increase as time goes on and photographs were also documented. Although this is easy to say, in practice, the documentation is often missing. Keddie has done a great deal of work sorting out the pictures and locating what facts remain relative to these pictures. The text is arranged in general historical order divided into units of significance such as attempts to move the reserve, etc. In the end, the book ends in 1912, after the reserve has been moved.

The value of this work as a history text is obvious, less so as an ethnography text, but how do we as archaeologists make use of this collection? By combining the interests of ethnography and archaeology, we can see the development of a specific community from first contact through the fur trade era to the acculturation of 1912. Because the photos have a limited range of subject matter—that which was of interest to the white photographers—we can see the development of two technologies during this time. These are houses and canoes.

Household archaeology has become a subject of current research. I refer the reader to R.G. Matson's (2003) study of a Coast Salish house, interpreting the UBC field school excavation of a house at Shingle Point on Valdes Island. Without going into Matson's data and its interpretation very deeply, he concludes that there is a sort of standard house—a rectangle made up of adjacent compartments about 20 or 30 feet on the narrow width combined to form a longer house. Can we see this type of house in the photos and is it the only style of house? The 1865 photo of Becher Bay village certainly shows such a house. This type of house is the one recorded by ethnographers almost exclusively. The other houses in this photo are of more modern construction and may be of the kingpost type of construction. Most other houses that follow the old style shed construction, which are visible in the photos, appear to be almost square with doubly wide construction.

On pages 95 and 96, house posts are visible, in scenes of potlaching, and they are identified as the remains of another house. It can be seen from their positioning that they are very close to the house behind and in fact, if they were part of that

house, it would appear very similar to the larger house in the background. These could also be the posts of a portion of this house after the occupants had moved to another location. The carved post is illustrated by Boas (1890:13). A similar looking post is also visible in the Becher Bay Village photo.

The sketch by Kane shows a third rafter support pole in the middle of the floor. Watercolour sketches by James Swan done in the Klallam/Makah area (just south of this territory on the American side of the Strait of Juan de Fuca) show this third post to be a fairly standard house construction feature in this nearby area (Miles 2003:58, 70, 81). If the house Kane sketched was in fact Klallam, the third post could be an introduced feature reflecting Klallam attempts to be close to the fort; however, adding a third post to support a longer rafter is no great jump in technology. The images presented in this collection suggest not an absolute house construction but rather a flexible system. This adaptability in design could be expected from a society that dismantled roofs and walls to move to seasonal or new locations.

Returning to a house post mentioned previously, it is one of two posts illustrated by Boas; the second is visible on page 102 in the company of two other posts. These are reported as not typical, since the rights to use these posts was inherited from Quamichan. The story does not stop there, as Barnett (1935-1936, (5): 38) notes in his unpublished field notes that the rights to these posts at Quamichan were inherited from Musqueam and that the carver who carved them was one and the same, a Musqueam tye. This leads into the argument that all carved posts are post-contact in the Salish area. This argument is countered by the fact that elaborately carved house posts were noted by Simon Fraser, along the Fraser River.

Of interest to ethnology and art history are the numerous photos of canoes. In general, there are reported to be three or four types of canoe used in this area with several more projected as being present in the near past. Art historians and ethnologists have noted that the canoes illustrated by the early Spanish and Russian artists and other engravers differ from the historically photographed canoes. A development of styles has occurred. A large canoe, flattened at both the bow and stern, was the northern standard, known as the head canoe. The West Coast canoe was more flattened with the prow projecting more forward (pp. 7, 39). The Salish canoe was used in the Gulf of Georgia area (pp. 23, 24, 25, 39, 57, 80, 84, and 126). Bill Holm (personal communication, 2004) assumes, and I concur, that the northern canoe evolved from the Salish canoe sometime after contact. Two mechanisms may be at work here. Thirty-foot canoes were lashed between the masts of sealing ships, which hired crews from the Gulf of Georgia region, for the northern seal hunt—thus they were in the northern area. Secondly, northern people started coming to Victoria to trade and came into contact with the Salish canoe design.

Two design types are noted within the Salish canoe design. The Gulf of Georgia design has a diagonal cutwater, a small keel part way along the hull and a rounded cross section from that point. These are usually called sealers and the keel is alleged to make them float more quietly in the water, without making a slap, which would wake the seal (pp. 80, 84). The Comox design has a vertical cutwater and a more solid look. This design is not limited to Comox and is also known as a freighter (p. 84 top).

These canoes are made out of a half log so they tend to be smaller than whole log canoes. Salish style canoes are usually only visible in older photos as they were replaced almost entirely by the West Coast canoe. The reason for this is reputed to be the fire in San Francisco, which resulted in a local lumber boom, which decimated the good canoe trees through the Lower Mainland forests. The large trees on the West Coast remained, giving the West Coast canoe makers a trade advantage. From photographs, at least, the West Coast canoe is more typical as a Salish canoe than the so-called Salish canoe.

The 'northern canoe' on page 89 looks very similar to the 'Salish canoe' on the top of page 84. It does have a slight flare on the bow and a slight upturn on the stern, which could identify it as a northern canoe, but they are not as developed as a classic northern canoe with its large added-on pieces both on the stem and stern. It is also relatively small for a northern canoe. This could be the transitional canoe hypothesized by Bill Holm. One may be visible at the back of the Tsimshian camp on page 110. It must be noted that most of the canoes in this northern tribe's camp are West Coast canoes.

Both the northern canoe and the West Coast canoe are made out of whole logs. This allows a wider spread when the log is steamed into final shape. Both make use of add-on pieces on the stem and stern to build up the prow and fill in any rotten wood (likely at the bottom of a large cedar tree), with solid wood with the grain running in the same directions as the add-on, for strength. As a result, they are larger canoes and are alleged to be more seaworthy on the open ocean.

Kane's paintings show the Salish canoe in conjunction with a large canoe with a nearly vertical bow. This is shown in his sketches (p. 24) and in his studio paintings and especially his *Return of the War Party* (not shown in this book). This has led to speculation about a large war canoe known as the *Munka*. *Munka* is a Kwakwaka'wakw word for war canoe but the example painted by Kane seems to have a lot more in common with the West Coast canoe. The second canoe is a head canoe traveling backward. Kane's field sketch shows a West Coast type canoe 56 feet long and 9 feet high. Both the West Coast and the head canoe have fancy paintings on the sides. This is much more typical of models rather than actual canoes and it has been assumed that Kane based his artwork on models rather than actual examples. If this were the case, where did the measurements come from? Holm's rule that model canoes are proportioned 1/3 shorter than full size ones is born out in the proportions of these two canoes. The question is: are there any photos that show a long, tall West Coast canoe known as a war canoe? On page 118 are two pictures of "war canoes" used for racing. They do have quite high bows similar in proportion to Kane's sketch of Canoes returning from gathering camas. I believe this is the origin of Kane's large canoe—it is a racing canoe. The modern racing canoe has been modified like a European racing shell and has a much lower bow these days. I believe this photo shows an intermediate stage of the development of the modern racing canoe from a prototype in a large West Coast canoe, probably a whaler, used as a war canoe and a large transport canoe.

Steven Brown (Brown and Averill 2000) has collected Bill Holm's paintings into one volume with much detail in their meaning and how they were produced. His volume is a good

start to understanding the West Coast canoes from Bill Holm's perspective. Brown also wrote a chapter, *Vessels of Life: Northwest Coast Dugouts in The Canoe: A Living Tradition* (Jennings 2002:74-95), which is a good introduction to the subject.

Boas (1890:14) illustrated two canoes, which he alleged to be the typical canoes of the Straits people. One is called a war canoe and, if extended 1/3 by Holm's rule, fits the proportions of a racing canoe. The second, a reef net canoe, is an odd flat-bottomed boat with a flat stern added into a slot in the canoe. This has been speculated as a repair done by a Chinese craftsman from the Yangtze River region of China, as this is a style of repair from that area combined with the presence of immigrants from that area in Victoria (e.g. Durham 1960:67). Well, it's a model, but are there similar boats visible in any photographs? The answer is no. Several boats appear to be lifeboats from sailing ships (pp. 47, 55, 88, 121). Columbia River fishing boats are also visible (pp.126, 127,136, 137, 140). Several eccentric canoes appear in the foreground of the top picture on page 144. These may be the missing reef canoes. A flat bottom to resist rolling while hauling in the net is the main characteristic expected of these canoes rather than outer ocean seamanship. If there was in fact a separate reef canoe, it must have been rare or left near the reef camps rather than in Victoria.

Wayne Suttles mentioned an inherited house privilege.

On Discovery Island there was a house built later than the long, partitioned building that was the original settlement; it had a round door and a painting of a whale on the front. This house belonged to a man named George Sq'a'set whose wife was half Sooke and half Nitinat. The door and painting were her inherited privileges, presumably from Nitinat ancestry. (Suttles 1952:422)

Two houses at Becher Bay show this round door feature (p. 57). Kane's sketch shows a door that is round on top. Such a feature is not visible in any photo, but it may be seen in Warre's drawing on page 28. As this is hypothesized as the Klallam village or camp, this may be the house illustrated by Kane. Round doors are not reported in the rest of Coast Salish territory.

I have two main criticisms of the book. The first is there is no good map of the Victoria area showing the villages and place names of the Songhees as well as modern Victoria districts. I have spent a fair bit of time in Victoria, but I still couldn't recognize some of the places referred to in the text. I'm sure they seem like the back of their hand to people that reside there, but how about the rest of us?

The second criticism concerns the last chapter. It has a tacked-on quality. A summary of Salish beliefs may be appropriate as an introduction to how others see the Songhees, but it seems here to reflect what the Songhees think of themselves. While this would be a most interesting study in conjunction with this collection, the Songhees vision is quite remote from most pictures. The Mud Bay pictures are the only ones showing the people hanging around doing their daily business. Most of the other pictures are quite formal and serious. From my perspective the best photo showing the heart of Salish life is the cover photo of the smiling boy. This picture shows the humour and joy present in most interactions with Salish people.

A third and lesser criticism is woven through my review. Keddie has done extensive research here and has access to materials about which the rest of us can only speculate. Despite this

advantage, he tends to make statements of fact where, in fact, he is making statements of opinion. In fact, this review is full of such statements as well, although I have attempted to provide citations when these were at hand. Are our interpretations facts? You can almost hear the axes grinding out there! Nonetheless, on page 84, the lower photo shows three canoes Keddie identifies as traditional Songhees and a north-coast canoe. Behind the mat lodge are herring drying. There are two Gulf of Georgia or Salish canoes (which are no doubt Songhees), but the other is a West Coast style, not a northern canoe. Is the mat lodge made of tulle rushes or bulrushes? How can we know? If those are herrings, they are as long as the man's arm. This sort of 'shoot from the hip' labeling of pictures does not contribute to a scholarly work and distracts from the obvious amount of research that went into this book. In the end, my criticisms fall into a call for caution. This is a complex culture. As cultures change, there are usually developmental stages through which the culture passes. I'm looking for canoes and houses that do not fit the categories into which they have been pigeonholed by previous academics.

This is a very good collection of artwork and photographs, which should be part of the library of all students of west coast history, ethnology, culture contact and archaeology. Check out the provincial museum website for more goodies—100 pages of them. Also, although not exactly relevant to this review, check out the Songhees Nation website for cool web graphics.

### Don Welsh

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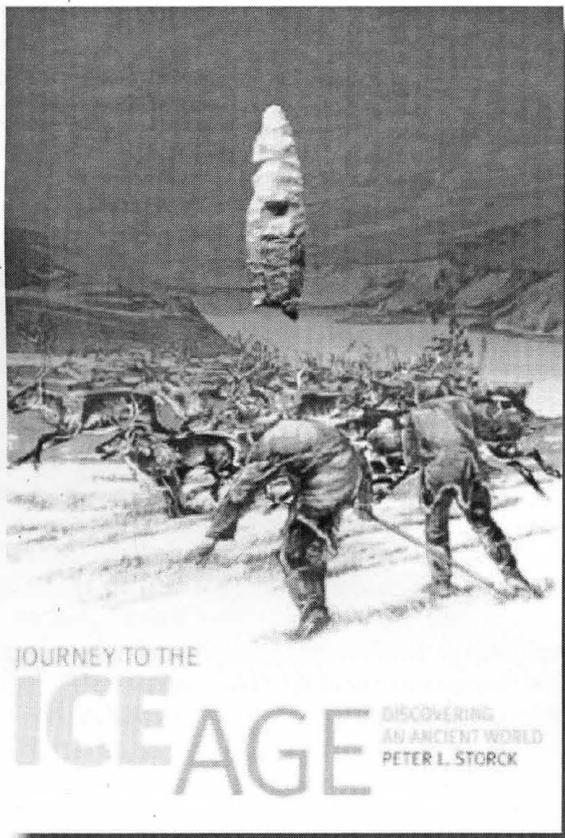
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**I was born on Feb 9th 1946 in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. I attended the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon from 1964 through 1969 and later in 1970, graduating with an Honours BA and later entering the Masters program under Dr. Pohorechy who taught me artifact illustration and intellectual independence. I "dropped out", went to the Haight Ashbury and Berkeley, lived in country communes, became an artist, worked in a print shop and book bindery, became a juggler, made juggling equipment and put on light shows. My interests returned to archaeology in the early 1990's after moving to the White Rock area. R.G. Matson was pivotal in helping me access local archaeology knowledge which led to my current position as Archaeologist in the Land Claims Department of the Semiahmoo First Nation. I am currently married with five sons, a daughter and two grandsons.**

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## Journey to the Ice Age: Discovering an Ancient World.

By Peter L. Storck.

Royal Ontario Museum and UBC Press, Vancouver,  
2004. xx + 356 pp., refs., illus., maps, index.  
ISBN: 0-7748-1028-9, \$39.95

The study of Early Paleo-Indians has always fascinated archaeologists and captivated the general public. The harsh environments of the Great Ice Age setting in which they lived around 10,500 years ago, and the skill needed to make the fluted spear points diagnostic of their tool kits, make these early inhabitants of the Americas some of the most written about archaeological peoples. *Journey to the Ice Age: Discovering an Ancient World* combines the story of Early Paleo-Indians of southern Ontario with an autobiographical account of archaeological research by an eminent expert on the subject.

Péter L. Storck is Senior Curator Emeritus at Royal Ontario Museum's Department of Anthropology in Toronto. With more than three decades of research into the earliest inhabitants of southern Ontario, he is an authority figure on the material remains left behind by these people and, thus, is in a privileged position to interpret these remains. In the innovative *Journey to the Ice Age*, Storck thanks the general public, which has funded much of his research, by unveiling the results of his work, and

also by introducing the reader to all the intricacies that go on in the professional life of an archaeologist—particularly all those crucial steps that happen between rare opportunities to make public announcements of significant discoveries.

This hybrid book starts off with extensive acknowledgments and an introduction, which together set the stage for the subsequent main body of eight chapters. The chapters are divided chronologically according to important stages in the author's career, forming (along the way) a cumulative story about current knowledge of Early Paleo-Indians. Through Storck's surveys of the Niagara Escarpment and of the raised beaches around the Lake Huron basin, and through his excavations at sites like Banting, Hussey, Fisher, Udora, Sheguiandah, and Red Wing, the reconstruction of Paleo-Indian lifeways takes the reader from the 1960s when only a scatter of surface-collected fluted points were known in all of Ontario to the more recent scenario of multidisciplinary research at large sites suggestive of temporary social aggregation. Well written and a pleasure to read, these chapters simultaneously tell the story of how archaeology happens, from initial hypotheses and plans for testing them, through writing proposals to receive permission and funding to carry out these plans, to deciding where to dig. Other topics that are covered are the involvement of specialists from other disciplines like geology, the requirements for putting together a museum display, the significance of changing cultural heritage legislation, and sensitivity to the concerns of First Nations. For the details, however, you will need to read the book yourself.

The chapters expand on excerpts from the *Royal Ontario Museum Archaeological Newsletter* in which Storck had informed the public of his fieldwork. Sidebars in grey boxes, which elaborate on some of the more technical concepts, along with high quality illustrations, informative maps, and well-placed photographs, further enhance this publication. The epilogue paints a vivacious vignette of a hypothetical Early Paleo-Indian youth attempting to knap a fluted spear point, and Storck ends by reiterating the importance of hypothesis testing in archaeology, a particularly useful message to students just starting out in the discipline. The up-to-date list of suggested readings (both general and scholarly) is a good starting point for those interested in furthering their knowledge. For real keeners, the book even includes an appendix with driving instructions for a self-guided archaeological tour of southern Ontario.

Storck's writing is exemplary in its quality, and he achieves that ever-elusive balance between communicating the excitement of discovery and the soberness of asking the right questions that can lead to discovery. In more than 370 pages, I have only come across 13 typographical errors, none of which affect the intelligibility of the text. The only quip I have against this fine work has to do with semantics: in bringing to life the Early Paleo-Indians who have left the archaeological remains he and his colleagues have uncovered, Storck sometimes (pp. 81, 113, 116, 316) de-emphasizes that the identities of these people have been reconstructed and delimited through the remains of their material culture—especially their stone tools—by archaeologists. Thus, for example, "other Early Paleo-Indian peoples of different cultures" (p. 113) might be more correctly expressed as "other Early Paleo-Indian peoples with different material cultures." Because the major part of this book was written in 1997-1999, some excit-

ing new developments in Paleo-Indian research have inevitably been left out. The ritual deposit of purposefully broken projectile points from the Caradoc site near London, Ontario (Ellis and Deller 2002), for example, although dating to a somewhat later Paleo-Indian period, is of particular interest to the discussion of the secular and the sacred in Paleo-Indian lithic technology (e.g., pp. 98-99 in *Journey to the Ice Age*). These minor nitpickings, however, should not be seen as detracting from Storck's excellent work.

While obviously written for the general public, and specifically for the readership of the *Royal Ontario Museum Archaeological Newsletter*, most anyone interested in the earliest periods of New World prehistory should find this book an enjoyable read. They should, however, remember that the Early Paleo-Indians of southern Ontario inhabited an Arctic-like environment, so their lifeways and tool kits are not necessarily the same as those of contemporaneous people in other parts of the Americas (see, for example, Dillehay 2000). Professional archaeologists might also learn a thing or two about writing for the general public from this innovative text. On the other hand, advanced students who only desire a quick overview of the Early Paleo-Indian period in southern Ontario might want to consider consulting the appropriate sections in the gargantuan, but somewhat outdated, *Prehistory of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650* (Ellis and Ferris 1990). Those looking for Coyote might also be disappointed, as Storck does not give consideration to indigenous origin stories. I would, in any case, particularly recommend *Journey to the Ice Age* to students contemplating, or just starting out in, a career in archaeology, as Storck's extensive behind-the-scenes look at the discipline is often missing in undergraduate courses. By the time Storck paints the hypothetical vignette in the epilogue, the reader will have acquired enough of an understanding of archaeological science to be able to distinguish those details of the vignette supported by the archaeological record from those still requiring further supportive evidence to be discovered by Storck and his colleagues or—who knows—perhaps even by you!

At \$39.95 for a hardcover volume, *Journey to the Ice Age* is worth the money, and I highly recommend it. To find out if it is worth your money, head over to [www.ubcpres.ca](http://www.ubcpres.ca), where you can take a sneak peak at the 6-page introductory chapter, which is an accurate specimen of Storck's writing style.

### Rastko Cvekic

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**Rastko Cvekic has recently graduated from the University of British Columbia with a BA in anthropology (archaeology). Among his research interests is the peopling of the Americas.**

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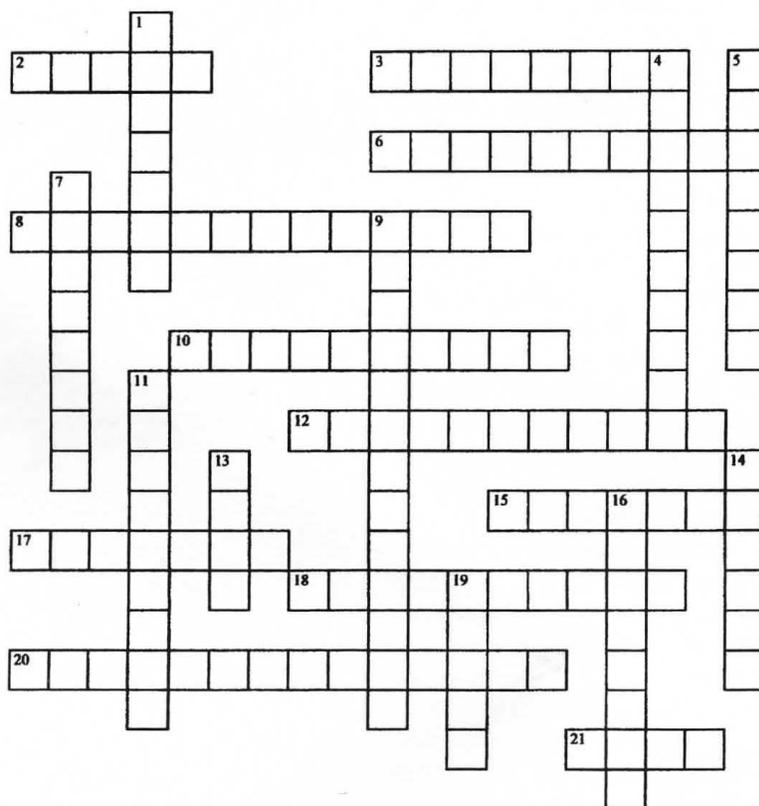
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## Northwest Coast Archaeology: The Crossword, No. 2



### ACROSS

- 2 A tool used to collect sediment samples by boring into the ground.
- 3 The remnants of lithic manufacture.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Fracture is a favourable characteristic for stones selected for pressure flaking or percussive processing.
- 8 The act of manufacturing lithics through percussion or pressure flaking.
- 10 An instrument used in survey and mapping.
- 12 The figure often found depicted in association with the Whale and Lightning Snake.
- 15 Coastal group located along the Alaskan 'pan-handle' and northern British Columbia.
- 17 System for describing sediment colour based on hue, value, and chroma.
- 18 Illustration carved or incised on stone.
- 20 The study of faunal remains.
- 21 An analytic viewpoint taken by an outsider when observing and researching another culture or group.

### DOWN

- 1 A method of shaping lithics by using a harder hammer stone to crush portions of the surface of a softer stone.
- 4 Modified flake tool with evidence of use-wear or retouch on the distal edge (two words).
- 5 Water-bound source of grease.
- 7 The striking surface of a core.
- 9 The disturbance of sedimentary deposits by cultural or natural agents.
- 11 Northern coastal group in British Columbia.
- 13 The initials representing the American university collaborating with SFU and UBC fieldschools on excavations in the Fraser Valley (see issue 37-3).
- 14 A spear throwing aid.
- 16 A material used for ground-stone adzes (also known as 'BC jade').
- 19 Term for a common stylistic feature in Northwest Coast art.

Composed By Jennifer Jones

*Solution inside back cover*

# 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.

#	Permit Holder	Type	Description
2005-001	Hartley Odwak	Inspection	AIA for the proposed development of a swimming pool and geothermal energy system on NW West Marine Drive, Vancouver, BC, in the vicinity of DhRt-006
2005-002	James Harry Mitchell	alteration	Possible alterations to DIPw-023, 24, 25, 35 and 36 during proposed timber harvest and brush clearing within Wolf Creek TSL A65734, Block 1, Invermere FD
2005-003	Douglas Brown	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Cattermole Timber Ltd. within its Forest Licence A19202, Block 513 - Portion D, Slesse Creek in the Chilliwack River valley, Chilliwack FD.
2005-004	David John McRae	alteration	Alterations to EdR0-040, EdRp-003 and EdRp-005 by forestry operations proposed by Triack Resources Ltd. for TSL A48542, Block BL743-2, approximately 3 km SW of the S end of Anderson Lake in the vicinity of Blackwater Creek, Squamish FD
2005-005	Emily Fodor	alteration	Possible minor disturbance to archaeological site DcRt-10 arising from construction of a paved car turnaround adjacent to an existing driveway, and possible other ancillary developments, 2584 The Esplanade, N of Estevan Avenue in Oak Bay Municipality
2005-006	Andrew Mason	inspection	AIA of the GVRD Sewage and Drainage Department's proposed Jervis Forcemain False Creek Crossing Project, routed across the mouth of False Creek through Vanier Park to connect with existing facilities at Burrard Street and West 2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue in the City of Vancouver
2005-007	Jim Stafford	inspection	AIA of Canadian Forest Products' proposed harvesting of Block NE106 (TFL 37) and any ancillary activities, within the North Island - Central Coast FD and located S of Noomas Creek on the E side of Nimpkish Lake, Vancouver Island
2005-008	Jim Stafford	inspection	AIA of the proposed Health Care Centre, located on DL 7 within the current village of Masset municipal boundaries, Haida Gwaii
2005-009	Linnea Battel	alteration	Unsystematic data recovery from screening of disturbed deposits associated with archaeological site DgRn-023, and eventual reburial at the site of "bulk" artifacts not retained for curation, all activities located at 35087 Lougheed Highway, Mission, in DL 476, New Westminster LD
2005-010	Jim Stafford	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry developments by BC Timber Sales for Blocks LON001 and LON002, A62487, E side of Masset Sound near Port Clements, Queen Charlotte FD
2005-011	Chris Burk	inspection	AIA of Petrobank Energy and Resources Ltd.'s geophysical exploration program in the Princeton Basin
2005-012	private owner	alteration	Alterations to DiSd-016 by commercial residential development in the community of Bowser, E coast of Vancouver Island
2005-013	Kevin Megale	alteration	Alteration of DhQj-035 by replacement of two 63 kV transmission line poles by West Kootenay Power Ltd. as part of its 230 kV Transmission System Development, located within that Part of Sublot 15, DL 4598, Kootenay District Plan X34 included in Plan RW 29, 3 km SE of Castlegar
2005-014	Heather Pratt	inspection	AIA of Coastal Inlet Adventures' proposed base camp and ancillary facilities to be located on vacant Crown land on the W shore of Clowhom Lake, near Salmon Inlet and Porpoise Bay near the community of Sechelt, on the Sunshine Coast

2005-015	Barry Wood	inspection	Archaeological inventory and AIA of a proposed houseboat marina and storage facility, Sunshine Houseboat Vacation Projects, in the Kooacanusa Reservoir/Kootenay River Valley within Lot 226, DL 329 and a portion of Lot 227, DL 329 Kootenay District 1171, East Kootenay District
2005-016	Jean Bussey	inspection	AIA of Wiltse Holdings Ltd.'s proposed golf course located S of Ellis Creek on the E margin of Penticton
2005-017	Robert Vincent	inspection	AIA of BC Ferry Services' proposed stabilisation of the embankment around the Chemainus Bay Ferry Terminal
2005-018	private owner	alteration	Alterations to DgRs-014 (the Whalen Farm site), that may result from demolition of an existing residence and construction excavations for a new residence, swimming pool and ancillary facilities on 67th Street within the Municipality of Delta
2005-019	Richard P. Brolly	inspection	AIA for a proposed road construction project by the City of Abbotsford, including constructing an extension to Atkinson Road, widening the existing right-of-way, and building a new bridge across the Sumas River, as well as conducting an assessment of impacts which apparently have already disturbed archaeological site DgRn-029, on the S side of Sumas Mountain E of Abbotsford
2005-020	Roger Berdusco	alteration	Alterations to EbPq-001 EbPq-002, EbPq-003 and EbPr-004 by proposed expansion by Elk Valley Coal Corporation of the existing Henretta and Turnbull waste dumps, known as the Turnbull Spoil Expansion Project, as part of its Fording River Operations within DL 6644, PID 016-719-778, East Kootenay District
2005-021	Hartley Odwak	inspection	AIS to locate archaeological surface features and subsurface deposits found in association with documented traditional use sites, within a study area corresponding to the solely asserted traditional territory of the Quatsino First Nation on N Vancouver Island
2005-022	Robert Vincent	inspection	Archaeological inventory and AIA of five Forest Service recreation sites located on Lake Cowichan
2005-023	Brian Hayden	investigation	Research excavations at EeRI-007 within HP 106, and possibly HP 107, located at Keatley Creek near Lillooet
2005-024	Mike Rousseau	inspection	AIA of a proposed residential condominium development located in Pine Grove Resort, Scotch Creek, Shuswap Lake. Legal description: Lots 1 through 5, Plan 6370, Sec 27, Tp 22, Rge 11, W6M, K.D.Y.D.
2005-025	Douglas Brown	inspection	AIA of BC Hydro's proposed seismic upgrades to the Coquitlam Dam, including three spoil dump areas, one granular fill borrow area and other potential aspects of the project that may become known as planning progresses
2005-026	Owen Grant	inspection	Archaeological inventory and AIA of forestry developments proposed by the Husby Group of Companies within the Queen Charlotte Islands FD
2005-027	Eric Forgeng	inspection	AIA of a proposed 2-lot subdivision of 3820 Island Highway, Royston (portions of Block A, Sec 4, Plan 1478 Nelson District; Parcel A DD 7749500 of Lot 9, Block 2, DL 86, Plan 1878 Comox District)
2005-028	Gloria Fedirchuk	inspection	AIA of Galveston LNG Inc.'s proposed Kitimat Liquefied Natural Gas ("LNG") Import Terminal site facility, access road, pipeline, transmission line and associated ancillary facilities located at Emsley Cove and Emsley Point, on the W side of Kitimat Arm, approximately 13 km S SW of Kitimat
2005-029	Lisa Seip	inspection	AIA for redevelopment of the Douglas Border Crossing by PWGSC, City of Surrey
2005-030	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of proposed commercial residential subdivision and related ancillary developments of property traversed by Reay Creek and located W of Lochside Drive, E of the Patricia Bay Highway 17, N of McTavish Road and S of the Town of Sidney's municipal boundary, within the District of North Saanich
2005-031	Clinton Coates	inspection	Archaeological inventory and AIA of the MoT proposed bridge and related developments at the Needles - Fauquier narrows on Lower Arrow Lake, approximately 50 km SW of Nakusp
2005-032	Terry Brooks	alteration	Alterations to DISH-012, situated alongside and under Highway 19A between Lot 2513 and Lot 2490, by installation of a storm drain needed as part of the reconstruction of the South Island Highway in the community of Willow Point, S of Campbell River
2005-033	Doug Rode	alteration	Alteration of DiSe-007 by installation of a sewage treatment facility adjacent to an existing holding tank located on Lot 277, D.L. 2001, Newcastle District, Deep Bay
2005-034	Heather Pratt	inspection	AIA within portions of TFL 47, FL A29159, and Timber Operations TO883 and TO532, managed by TFL Forest Limited; proposed development areas are located on Vancouver Island and the Mainland within the Campbell River FD
2005-035	Tom Peterson	alteration	Harvesting under winter conditions of beetle-infested trees by Field Services of the Vanderhoof FD at six public Forestry Campsites located at Grizzly Lake, Woodcock Lake, Chutanli Lake, Fraser Lake, Hallet Lake and Suscha Lake, inside boundaries of lithic scatter and/or cultural depression sites FjRv-06, FjRv-23, FiSc-67, GaSe-10, FkSe-31 and FhSc-26, on the Nechako Plateau
2005-036	Jane Durante	alteration	Alterations to DeRu-022 by Durante Kreuk Ltd. which may result from a proposed 1.5 m widening of the inland side of an existing gravel access road at the Lyoness Estates development and new construction of an access cul de sac in a gazetted Public Beach Access in the vicinity of Fraser Road, located SSE of the community of Fulford Harbour on Saltspring Island
2005-037	David Schaepe	investigation	Systematic data recovery from DgRI-032 and DgRI-033, located at 8050 Vedder Road, Chilliwack
2005-038	Shawn McLennan	alteration	Cutting, felling, yarding, moving, milling and/or other alterations of 94 non-standing CMTs and 7 standing CMTs from DfSi-084 and 5 standing CMTs from DfSi-085, as a result of road construction and timber harvest operations by Weyerhaeuser Company Limited within Cutblock 934403, located on the W coast of Vancouver Island, on the W shore of Macoah Passage on the inside waters of Barclay Sound
2005-039	Duncan McLaren	inspection	Archaeological inventory and AIA of the property located in Surrey on the Green Timbers property N of the Fraser Highway and 96th Avenue intersection
2005-040	Andrew Mason	investigation	Systematic data recovery and monitoring of archaeological site DgRo-12 in connection with the MoT construction of new connector routes to the Lougheed Highway (Highway 7) between Hayward and Donatelli Streets, between Whonnock and Silverdale

2005-041	Shane Bond	inspection	AIA of the proposed Shutters Spa and Residences development by Westbank Projects Corporation on Lots, 4 to 6, DL 119, Esquimalt District, Plan 44457, located in Esquimalt between Kimta and Songhees Road in the vicinity of DcRu 25
2005-042	Richard Broly	inspection	Archaeological inventory and AIA assessment of proposed subdivision located on the N side of the Sunnybrae - Canoe Point Road, on the Salmon Arm of Shuswap Lake 7.5 km N of the town of Salmon Arm. The legal description of the property to be subdivided is: Lot 1, Plan KAP75360, Sec. 11, Tp. 21, R. 10, W6M, K.D.Y.D.
2005-043	George Lomas	alteration	Alterations to FiTx-003 and FhUa-016 resulting from the MoT's proposed rip-rap armouring of Highway 16 between Skidegate and Tlell on the E coast of Graham Island and use of the Honna River borrow pit at Kagan Bay on Moresby Island, Haida Gwaii
2005-044	private owner	alteration	Alterations to that part of DjRw-001 by construction of a single-family residence at Porpoise Bay near Sechelt
2005-045	Kim Mushynsky	alteration	Alterations to GaUa-017 that may result from the Village of Masset's construction of a dock and small craft marina on Delkatla Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands
2005-046	Raymond J. Bartram	alteration	Alterations to CMT site DhSk-105 by forestry operations proposed by lisaak Forest Resources Ltd. for Block Q003 and associated harvesting units and Quait Main road right of way, TFL 57, the W side of Bedwell Sound, adjacent to McIntyre Lake, Vancouver Island, South Island FD
2005-047	Michael H. Will	inspection	AIA for an 18-lot light industrial subdivision (Kenwood Gate Subdivision) - Lot 1, Plan 12027 (Except Plans KAP69575 and KAP72803) and Lot 1, Plan 8429 (Except Plans KAP69575 and KAP72803), Sec. 34, Tp. 22, R. 11, W6M K.D.Y.D.; and a 60-unit care home subdivision - Part of Rem. Frac. S.E. 1/4 of Sec. 33, Tp. 22, R. 11, W6M, K.D.Y.D. located in west Scotch Creek, Shuswap Lake
2005-048	Phil Blaker	alteration	Possible alterations to DgRn 31 by the City of Abbotsford during proposed upgrades, including widening of the right-of-way, to a 600 m section of Atkinson Road between the North Parallel Road adjacent to the Trans-Canada Highway and Reservoir Road, all activities located on the S side of Sumas Mountain E of Abbotsford
2005-049	Stephen Mayall	alteration	Alterations to DeRu-002 by proposed construction of the Highway 17 Widening Project S of the Swartz Bay Ferry Terminal
2005-050	Brent Persello	alteration	Alterations to a portion of EfRi-075 during proposed upgrades to a section of Highway 99, accompanied by proposed placement of two BC Hydro power poles, all activities located E of Hat Creek Reserve #1 on Hwy 99, approximately 1 km W of its junction with Hwy 97
2005-051	Chris Engisch	inspection	AIA of the proposed Kensington Island Properties, Lot 28, Nelson Land District, located at Union Bay
2005-052	Veronica Cadden	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry developments for The Pas Lumber Company Ltd., the MoF and possible additional licensees, within the Prince George FD
2005-053	David Schaepe	inspection	AIA for Tamihi Logging Co. Ltd. of proposed forestry cutblocks 2002 and 2007, under FL A20542, possible additional licensees, on proposed forestry operations in the Prince George FD - 2005; both blocks located in the Chilliwack FD in the area of Ford Mountain on the N side of the Chilliwack River
2005-054	David Schaepe	inspection	Archaeological inventory of a 25 ha parcel, described as that portion of 45305 Yale Road, Chilliwack, lying north of Old Yale Road West (within DL 78, Group 2, New Westminster District), located within the City of Chilliwack
2005-055	Andrew Mason	inspection	AIA of 3785 Dollarton Highway, North Vancouver, - legal description of the subject property is: 3785 Dollarton Highway, Lot 9, Explanatory Plan 5479, Block K, DL 230, Plan 4897, New Westminster District
2005-056	Howie Aikman	alteration	Cutting, felling, yarding, moving, milling and/or other alterations, during harvest or road construction by W Forest Products Ltd, to 16 CMTs (C4, C18, C33 to C41, MR-D5, D8, D10, D12, and MR-13) at FeTb-13, within TFL 25, Block 5, Cutblock 85, on the E side of Pooley Island W of James Bay, North Island-Central Coast FD
2005-057	Lisa Seip	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry harvesting blocks FL 100, 101, 102 and associated activities such as road and landing construction for Chartwell Consultants Ltd. in the Florence Lake area
2005-058	Heather Pratt	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Western Forest Products Limited, Gold River and Zeballos Operations, for portions of TFL 19, FL A19231 and other possible timber licences, located on Vancouver Island and Nootka Island, Campbell River FD
2005-059	Norm Parry	alteration	Alterations to GcTd-029 by logging activities planned by BC Timber Sales, MoF for TSL A49460, located approximately 5.8 km SW of Terrace Airport and 5 km NW of Lakelse Lake in the Kalum FD
2005-060	Allan Fraser	alteration	Alterations to DiRa-011 through the controlled excavation and removal of previously dumped mudslide debris which inadvertently buried a boulder pictograph, located in the vicinity of Highway 3 near Stirling ("Whistle") Creek, on the N side of the Similkameen River, approximately 6.4 km NW of the community of Hedley
2005-061	John McNicoll	alteration	Alterations to DiRc-70, DiRc-71, DiRc-72 and DiRc-73 as a result of inundation during the raising of the level of Lorne Lake by Young Life of Canada's construction of a dam in the Wolfe Creek valley near Princeton
2005-062	Stephen Smith	alteration	Cutting, felling, yarding, moving, milling and/or other alterations, during harvest or road construction by W Forest Products Ltd, to a total of 187 CMTs and operations within boundaries of sites where CMTs will not be altered, all within FL A16847 and FL A 16848 Cutblocks P612, P613, P615, P630, N205H, S812H, S116, P628H and P629H and recorded as EkSp 21, 22, 24, 25, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80 and EkSq 2, 13, 14, 15, and 14, situated near Owikeno Lake, North Island-Central Coast FD
2005-063	Heather Pratt	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Weyerhaeuser Company Ltd., West Island Timberlands Division, Franklin Operations, for Sections 18, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 67, 68, 70 through 75, 81, 82, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, and 94; and DLs 33, 35, 36, 42, 289, 404, 476, 478, 478A, 479, 480, 482, 612, 619, 1399 1425, and 1426, located between Toquaht Bay and Tofino Inlet on W Vancouver Island, South Island FD

2005-064	Shane Bond	inspection	AIA of forestry developments that may be proposed by International Forest Products Ltd., West Coast Operations throughout FL A19238 in the North Island - Central Coast FD
2005-065	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Tolko Industries Ltd. for the Central Cariboo, Chilcotin and 100 Mile House FDs
2005-066	Robert Vincent	inspection	AIA of BC Ferry Services Inc.'s proposed expansion of the Quathiaski Cove Ferry Terminal located on the W side of Quadra Island, east of Campbell River
2005-067	Ryan Spady	inspection	Archaeological inventory/AIA for Land and Water BC for proposed ground-disturbing activities related to residential development, including access road construction, general clearing and landscaping, and possible ancillary developments, all located on the NW shore of Pinaus Lake within Block B, DL 6296, KDYD
2005-068	Norm Parry	alteration	Alterations to FITc-5 from logging operations proposed by BC Timber Sales in Block A77080, Block 1 (formerly West Fraser Mills Ltd., Skeena Sawmills Division, Block 4-1120-2, TFL 41), located approximately 25 km SE of Kitamaat Village within the Dala River drainage, Kalum FD
2005-069	Norm Parry	alteration	Alterations to FITd-011, FITd-012 and FITd-013 from logging operations proposed by BC Timber Sales in Block A77080, Block 1 (formerly West Fraser Mills Ltd., Skeena Sawmills Division, Block 4-4-3, TFL 41), located approximately 25 km SE of Kitamaat Village within the Dala River drainage, Kalum FD
2005-070	Eric Forgeng	inspection	Archaeological inventory and AIA for Satori Island Enterprises Ltd. of a proposed five-lot subdivision of a 26.5-acre parcel of land located on the NE side of the junction between the Island Highway and Hastings Road at Mud Bay, Vancouver Island (Lot 2, DL 23, Newcastle District, Plan 34260), opposite Denman Island and near DiSe-019 and -020
2005-071	Peter Kelly	alteration	Alterations to DcRu-4, DcRu-7, DcRu-111, DcRu-112, DcRu-340 that may arise from the Corporation of the District of Saanich's Gorge Road Watermain Replacement Project along Gorge Road West from Admirals Road to Parkview Drive, excepting the section between Dysart Road and Heath Drive, and including service line tie-ins to residences
2005-072	Douglas Brown	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Pacific Forest Consulting Ltd., and possible other proponents, operating within the Chilliwack FD
2005-073	Bob Pearce	alteration	Alterations by Westbank Projects Corporation to DcRu 25 during construction of the proposed Shutters Spa and Residences development, and related ground-disturbing activities, on Lots 4 to 6, DL 119, Esquimalt District, Plan 44457, located between Kimta and Songhees Road, including raking and/or screening of soils in three backdirt piles, two presently on the property and another previously transferred to Michell Excavating Ltd, 7473 East Saanich Road, Saanichton
2005-074	Remi Farvacque	inspection	AIA of proposed oil and gas developments for various clients within the Fort Nelson and Peace FDs
2005-075	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of proposed residential and/or commercial gas service line developments and upgrades by Terasen Gas Ltd. for the Greater Victoria area, including the municipalities of North Saanich, the Western communities, Victoria and Oak Bay
2005-076	Andrew Mason	inspection	AIA for the proposed site for the Olympic Speed Skating Oval at 6080 River Road, bordering the Middle Arm of the Fraser River between No. 2 Road and Dinsmore Bridges in Richmond; legal description 6 Sec 6 BLK4N RG6W PL 24195 Except Plan BYLAW 59617, 79376, 13.77 AC LEASED PTN SEE R-057-901-000
2005-077	Duncan S. McLaren	investigation	Research excavation at EeSk-008, located at the mouth of Kwalate Creek on the W side of Knight Inlet, as part of a University of Victoria tsunami research project relating to landslide events on the E side of the inlet N of Adeane Point
2005-078	Geordie Howe	inspection	AIA's for proposed forestry developments and forest health activities for West Fraser Mills Ltd. within the Quesnel and Prince George FD.
2005-079	Barry Wood	inspection	Archaeological inventory and AIA assessment of the proposed Kid Creek Gravel Pit Expansion and the Kid Creek Site (DhQb-002), located on the E side of the Kid Creek Forest Service Road, 2.5 km NE of its intersection with Highway #3/95, East Kootenay District
2005-080	David Schaepe	inspection	AIA for the City of Abbotsford of the proposed construction of a 475 m-long extension to Atkinson Road, located at the S base of Sumas Mountain and extending W from the W boundary of Lot 6 across LS 12 (PID 006-509-274)
2005-081	David Schaepe	inspection	AIA for the City of Abbotsford of the proposed construction of a 325 m-long portion of an extension to Atkinson Road, located at the S base of Sumas Mountain extending N from the Atkinson Reservoir across Lot 6, Sec 28, Twp 19, Plan 36784 (PID 007-418-001), owned by Columbia National Investments
2005-082	Chris Engisch	inspection	AIA of forestry developments in the Campbell River FD, proposed by W Forest Products Ltd., Weyerhaeuser Company Ltd., and possible other clients, to be identified
2005-083	Darcy Mathews	inspection	AIA of shoulder-widening along a 370 m section of Highway 101, beginning 12 m NW of Deighton Creek, 3.1 km SE of Powell River, within the boundaries of DkSc-013
2005-084	Ty Heffner	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Tolko Industries Ltd., Quest Wood Division, and possible other operators or licensees, operating within the Quesnel FD
2005-085	Barry Wood	inspection	Archaeological inventory/AIA for Intrawest Placemaking of a proposed expansion to the existing Panorama Mountain Village residential subdivision, located at the confluence of Toby and Taylor Creeks 18 km SW of Invermere
2005-086	Chris Burk	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Meadow Creek Cedar Ltd., and possible other clients to be identified, within the Kootenay Lake FD
2005-087	Rob Field	inspection	AIA of oil and gas developments in the Peace River and Northern Rockies regional districts
2005-088	Richard Brolly	inspection	AIA, on behalf of ND LEA Consultants, for the proposed construction by the MoT of two proposed bridges, the first across the West Arm of Kootenay Lake at either Fraser Narrows or Harrop Narrows, and the second across the Kootenay River below Bonnington Falls at Glade, in the West Kootenay region

2005-089	Karen Brady	Investigation	Archaeological assessment and emergency impact management measures for accidentally found human skeletal remains (Archaeology Branch file 2005-1B) at Wolf Ranch, within D.L. 836 KDYD, and exposed as a result of natural erosion at the N bank of the South Thompson River at or near EeQw-006, S of the community of Chase
2005-090	private owner	alteration	Alterations to DISe-001 by residential construction on Savary Island
2005-091	private owner	alteration	Alterations to DIrU-001 (the "Ganges Spit Site"), which may occur as a result of construction of a rustic foot-path intended to provide access from a private residence to the adjoining waterfront on Walter Bay, Ganges Harbour, Saltspring Island
2005-092	Brian Pegg	inspection	AIA of a proposed 31 ha residential development for the W ½ of the NE ¼ of DL 210, Lillooet District, Except Plans A21 and 5671; PID #001-762-982, located in Pemberton
2005-093	Richard Brolly	inspection	Post-construction AIAs for an undetermined number of seismic programs & 13 to 16 non-seismic petrochemical developments for Thompson & Associates Exploration Services Inc., EnCana Corporation and others in the Northern Rockies and Peace River regional districts
2005-094	Michael H Will	investigation	Systematic data recovery at DhRq-52, located N of Cloverdale, in Surrey, between 90 and 92 Avenues on the E side of Highway 15, to mitigate disturbance from the proposed expansion of the highway
2005-095	Frank Craig	inspection	AIAs of forestry developments that may be proposed by the Babine BC Timber Sales Office, Cliff Manning Forestry Services Ltd, Fraser Lake Sawmills, and possible other proponents within the Nadina FD
2005-096	Tom Hartz	alteration	Alterations to EfSr-077, 080, 082, 083, 085, 086, 088, 091, 094, 095, and 096 from current and proposed logging operations on Kinnaird Island (mapsheet 92L096) by BC Timber Sales, Seaward Business Area, within TSL A55678, Blocks 1 and 2, North Island-Central Coast FD
2005-097	private owner	alteration	Alterations to EfQu-23 from land-altering activities related to development of a proposed residential subdivision, including house, garage, driveway and access road construction, landscaping, installation of water, power and sewage systems, and coverage by fill of the north portion of the site, all activities to occur in Scotch Creek on the N side of Shuswap Lake
2005-098	Remi Farvacque	inspection	AIA of proposed oil and gas developments for Petro-Canada Oil & Gas Ltd. within the Fort Nelson and Peace FDs
2005-099	Brian Pegg	inspection	AIA of a proposed 122 ha residential development for the E 310 acres more or less of DL 211, Lillooet District, Except Plans 9479, A21 and 39509, PID #010-309-306, located in Pemberton
2005-100	Morley Eldridge	inspection	AIA and monitoring of selected locations along the proposed 19.5 km-long Richmond Airport Vancouver Rapid Transit line, connecting central Richmond and the Vancouver International Airport to downtown Vancouver, terminating at Waterfront Station at the north end of Granville Street
2005-101	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Cariboo Forest Consultants Ltd. within the Quesnel FD
2005-102	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry developments throughout the Gilford Island area of the North Island - Central Coast FD for Weyerhaeuser, Port McNeill Division
2005-103	Susan McNeney	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by West Fraser Mills Ltd. within the Prince George and Quesnel FDs
2005-104	private owner	alteration	Alterations to DIrX-003 by proposed construction of a single-family residence on Redroofs Road, N of Secheilt
2005-105	Barbara Horrell	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry operations for various licensees, within the Fort St James FD
2005-106	David Hall	inspection	AIA of forestry operations that may be proposed by Triumph Timber Ltd. within the North Coast FD
2005-107	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	Pre-construction AIAs of proposed oil and gas developments for Pioneer Natural Resources Canada Inc. and possible other proponents, to be identified, within the areas covered by NTS mapsheets: 94 H/4, 5, 12 and 13 (N of the Beatton River and S of Sikanni River); 94 G/9 and 16 (E of the Sikanni River), all within NE BC
2005-108	Heather Pratt	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry developments for International Forest Products Ltd. within portions of Forest Licence A19235 located on the W coast of Vancouver Island (from Mooyah Bay to Handy Creek/Alberni Inlet) within the South Island FD
2005-109	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	Pre-construction AIAs of proposed oil and gas developments for Pioneer Natural Resources Canada Inc. and possible other proponents, to be identified, within the areas covered by NTS mapsheets: 94-A-1 & 2 (N of the Peace River); 94-A-7, 10 & 15 (E of the Beatton River); 94-H-2, 3 & 6 (NE of the Beatton River); 94-A-8, 9 & 16, and; 94-H-1, 7 & 8, within NE BC
2005-110	Kira Kristensen	inspection	AIAs of existing and proposed oil and gas developments by EnCana Corporation, and possible other clients to be identified, within NTS map sheets 93 I and 93 P, in the Peace River Region
2005-111	David Hall	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry operations for Cypress Forest Consultants, on behalf of the BC Timber Sales Program, Skeena Business Area, Prince Rupert Field Team, within the North Coast FD and the offshore portion of the former TFL 41 of the Kalum FD
2005-112	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIAs for forestry operations proposed by Riverside Forest Products Ltd. and other forestry proponents as may be identified, within the 100 Mile House FD
2005-113	Richard Brolly	inspection	AIA for the proposed installation by BC Hydro of 3 new poles and four anchors at the "6 Mile" location, W of the community of Fountain, approximately 7 km N of Lillooet
2005-114	Wayne French	alteration	Cutting, felling, yarding, moving, milling and/or other alterations to 42 non-standing and 11 standing CMTs from DgSi-022, as a result of road construction and timber harvest operations by Weyerhaeuser Company Limited within Cutblock 041107, located on the W coast of Vancouver Island, on the W shore of Macoah Passage on the inside waters of Barclay Sound, 12.5 km NE of Tofino and adjacent to Macoah IR #1

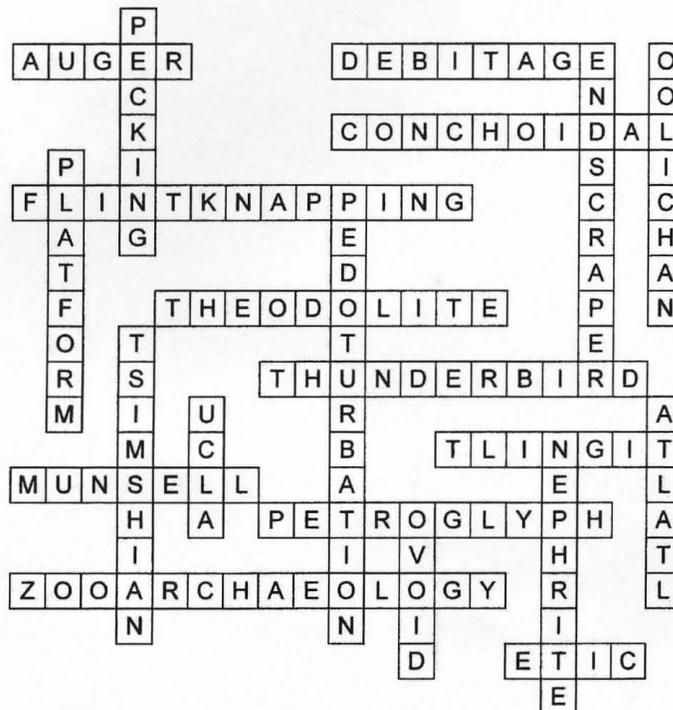
2005-115	Monty Mitchell	inspection	AIAs of Interpac Resources Ltd.'s proposed timber harvesting blocks and associated developments within portions of the North Coast FD, including the vicinity of McShane Creek, Minerva/Lachmach Lakes, Work Channel, Grenville Channel, Gribbell Island and Hawkesbury Island, but excluding all areas within the asserted traditional territories of the Gitga'at (Hartley Bay) First Nation
2005-116	Susan McNeney	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by MoF BC Timber Sales, within the Quesnel FD
2005-117	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of a proposed resort subdivision located near Cherry Creek adjacent to Kamloops Lake - legal description of the subject property: Lot B (part of LS1, Sec 24); Lot A (part of FR NE 1/4, Sec 24, DL 824) and Part of Sec 19, TP 20, R 19, W6M
2005-118	Frank Craig	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Stuart-Nechako BC Timber Sales, MoF Field Services, Fraser Lake Sawmills (a Division of West Fraser Mills), and possible other licensees, operating within the Vanderhoof FD
2005-119	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Riverside Forest Products Limited, and possible other licensees, operating within the Central Cariboo FD
2005-120	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA for a MoT proposed surplus gravel stockpile area located 2 km N of Lytton, E of the Thompson River and Highway 1, on the E side of the Lytton Airstrip, within gravel pit reserve Pit #0601
2005-121	Carl Miller	alteration	Alteration of DISh-008 by drilling of one 6" diameter geotechnical borehole at 2658 South Island Highway, in the Willow Point neighbourhood of Campbell River, approximately 70 m south of the Willow Creek bridge
2005-122	Rick Windley	alteration	Alterations to a portion of DhRx-14 resulting from: redistribution of existing fill piles, removal of rock fill which has been blasted from a rocky outcrop, construction of a single condominium unit and additional construction activity, within portions of 3008 Hammond Bay Road, City of Nanaimo, on the N side of Departure Bay- Legal Description: remaining portion of Lot 1, Plan 8171, Wellington Land District
2005-123	Heather Pratt	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry operations by Weyerhaeuser, West Island Timberlands Division, Franklin Operations, within portions of Timber Operations ("TO") TO 849, TO 853, TO 856, TO 859, TO 862 and TO 866, managed by West Coast Timber Consultants, and located on Nootka Island off the W coast of Vancouver Island, within the Campbell River FD
2005-124	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by BC Timber Sales, Cariboo Chilcotin Business Area, for the Central Cariboo and Chilcotin FDs.
2005-125	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIAs of proposed oil and gas developments on behalf of Anadarko Canada Corporation, and possible other proponents or agents of the oil and gas industry, located in areas covered by NTS map sheets 94 G/9 -16 (W of the Sikanni River) and 94 H/13 (N of the Sikanni River), all N of the Peace River, in NE BC
2005-126	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIAs of proposed oil and gas developments on behalf of Encana Corporation, and possible other proponents or agents of the oil and gas industry, located in areas covered by NTS map sheets 94 H/2 - 6 (S of the Beatton River); 94 B/8, 9, 10, 15 & 16 (all E of the Halfway River); 94 A/1 - 4 (N of the Peace River, W of the Beatton River and E of the Halfway River); 94 A/5 - 7 & 10 - 15; all N of the Peace River, in NE BC
2005-127	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry operations by BC Timber Sales, and other licensees within the Okanagan Shuswap FD
2005-128	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	Pre-construction AIAs of proposed oil and gas developments for Anadarko Canada Corporation, and other potential clients, located on NTS Mapsheets 94 G/1 through 8, all within NE BC
2005-129	Veronica Cadden	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Canadian Forest Products Ltd. and possible other licensees within the Vanderhoof FD
2005-130	Peter Russell	alteration	Alterations to CMT site EeSp-147, including CMT "S1", which may result from Weyerhaeuser, Port McNeill Timberlands' proposed construction of forest road H30F, within tenure TO487, proposed Cut Block 6810, located S of Health Lagoon, on the W side of Gilford Island, within the North Island Central Coast FD
2005-131	John Emery	alteration	Archaeological and erosion monitoring program in compliance with BC Hydro's proposed Duncan Water Use Plan requiring the installation of an erosion monitoring grid at EbQf-007, located near Glacier Creek within the drawdown zone of the Duncan Reservoir
2005-132	Bjorn Simonsen	inspection	AIA of Nicon Developments Ltd.'s proposed 73-lot residential subdivision and housing development on the W side of Maple Bay Road and S of Westlock Road, located on the E side of Quamichan Lake, NE of the City of Duncan
2005-133	Geordie Howe	inspection	AIAs of petrochemical developments, that may be proposed by Pioneer Land & Environmental Services and other proponents, to be specified, and located in the Northern Rockies Regional District and Peace River Regional District, E of the Williston Reservoir and Finlay River
2005-134	Sharon Bond	alteration	Alterations to DgRr-002 by Seacor Environmental Inc.'s proposed environmental drilling program and excavation on and adjacent to a commercial property (Lot 2, DL 18, Group 2, New Westminster District Plan 82705 [PID: 014-823-152]) leased by Petro-Canada, located at 10240 River Road, Delta
2005-135	Jason Veness	inspection	AIAs of proposed oil and gas developments on behalf of Roy Northern Land and Environmental, and possible other proponents or agents of the oil and gas industry, located in areas covered by NTS map sheets 94 E/16, F/13, 14, I/1-16, J/1-16, K/1-16, L/1, 8, 9 & 16, M/1, 8, 9 & 16, N/1-16, O/1-16, P/1-16, in NE BC
2005-136	Jason Veness	inspection	AIAs of proposed oil and gas developments on behalf of Roy Northern Land and Environmental, and possible other proponents or agents of the oil and gas industry, located in areas covered by NTS map sheets 93 I/1 to 16; 93 J/1, 2, 7 - 9; 93 P/1 - 3, 7 - 10, 15 & 16, and; 94 A/1, all in NE BC
2005-137	Jason Veness	inspection	AIAs of proposed oil and gas developments on behalf of Roy Northern Land and Environmental, and possible other proponents or agents of the oil and gas industry, located in areas covered by NTS map sheets 94 H/1-3 & 5-16, 94 G/9 & 16 and 94 A/8-10 & 14-16, all in NE BC

2005-138	Leonard Ham	inspection	AIA of damage by a City of Vancouver leaseholder to portions of the Marpole Midden (DhRs-1) at 9000 Milton Street and adjacent portions of the 75th Avenue Right-of-Way between Milton Street and Montcalm Avenue, City of Vancouver
2005-139	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	Pre-construction AIAs of proposed oil and gas developments for Penn West Petroleum Ltd., and other potential clients, located on NTS Mapsheets 94 J/13, 14, 94 N/1 through 16 and 94 O/3, 4, 5, 6 & 11, 12, 13, 14 all within NE BC
2005-140	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	Pre-construction AIAs of proposed oil and gas developments for Encana Corporation, and other potential clients, located on NTS Mapsheets 94 H/9 through 11 and 94 H/14 through 16 all within NE BC
2005-141	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by BC Timber Sales, and other potential forestry proponents, located within the Kamloops FD
2005-142	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	Pre-construction AIAs of proposed oil and gas developments for Anadarko Canada Corporation, and other potential clients, located on NTS Mapsheets 94 I/1 through 12 and 94 J/1 through 12 all within NE BC
2005-143	Bjorn Simonsen	inspection	Archaeological investigations of EeRd-15 to mitigate impacts from the construction of a proposed Canadian Pacific Railway siding on the S side of Kamloops Lake approximately 800 m W of Cherry Creek on Six Mile Ranch
2005-144	Richard Brolly	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Pope & Talbot Ltd., Canadian Forest Products Ltd., and possible other licensees, operating within the Arrow Boundary FD
2005-145	Barry Wood	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Tembec Industries (Kootenay Region South), J.H. Huscroft Ltd., Wynndel Box & Lumber Company Ltd., Creston Valley Forest Corporation, BC Timber Sales, Canfor (Slocan) and possible other licensees, operating within the Arrow Boundary FD.Division), and other potential proponents, located within the Kootenay Lakes FD
2005-146	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA for proposed dam upgrades to portions of the Asahol Creek Dam, access road, borrow and overburden stockpile areas, located at the SE corner of the Asahol Lake Indian Reserve and N of the Williams Lake IR
2005-147	Bjorn Simonsen	inspection	AIA and construction monitoring of Duke Point Power, LP's proposed natural gas generating plant project located at Duke Point near the City of Nanaimo
2005-148	Karen Brady	inspection	AIA of a proposed residential subdivision near the S shore of Shuswap Lake; Part of Lot 7, Plan 690, Sec. 17 & 20, Tp. 22, R. 11, West of the 6th Meridian, K.D.Y.D., except Plans 4890 and 19607; near Sorrento
2005-149	Mike Rousseau	inspection	AIA of Federated Co-operatives Ltd's proposed 2005 - 2010 timber harvesting blocks and associated sections of access road, in the Shuswap Region, Okanagan-Shuswap FD
2005-150	Morley Eldridge	inspection	AIA of a proposed subdivision located on DL 284, Queen Charlotte District at Dead Tree Point, W of Highway 16 between Skidegate and Tlell, on the E Coast of Graham Island
2005-151	Richard Brolly	inspection	AIA for the proposed installation by BC Hydro of 2 new poles and anchors at the 18 Mile location on the E side of the Fraser River near Highway 12, 4 km SW of Pavilion
2005-152	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA within portions of the Big Bar Lake Ranch (Lot A, Plan 39819, DL 1750, except Plan 40865, and DL 1751, Lillooet Land District), located at the NE end of Big Bar Lake, north of Clinton, for the proposed construction of a lake-front resort, and related ancillary developments such as road, driveway and parking lot construction, and installation of water, power line and sewage systems
2005-153	Mike Rousseau	inspection	AIA of GERI Partnership's proposed commercial blueberry and cranberry cultivation on agricultural parcels, specified or yet-to-be specified and situated in the Pitt Meadows area, E of Pitt River, and located between the S end of Pitt Lake and the community of Pitt Meadows
2005-154	Barry Wood	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Tembec Industries, Galloway Lumber Company Ltd., Silenus Resource Management, Canadian Forest Products ("Canfor") (Radium Division), MoF (BC Timber Sales), Ktunaxa KInbasket Development Corporation and possible other clients to be identified, operating within the Rocky Mountain FD
2005-155	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA of proposed museum development and ancillary facilities on the E portion of the 108 Mile Historic Site, at the NE tip of 108 Mile Lake, immediately adjacent to Highway 97, about 13 km S of the community of Lac La Hache in the Cariboo Region
2005-156	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	Pre-construction AIAs of proposed oil and gas developments for Anadarko Canada Corporation, and other potential clients, located on NTS Mapsheets 94 A/3, 4 & 5 (all N of the Peace River & W of the Halfway River), 94 B/ 1 through 15 (all N of the Peace River), 94 O/16 (north of the Peace River) and 94 G/2& 3 (to the S of the Halfway River), all within NE BC
2005-157	Richard Brolly	inspection	AIA of forestry developments and forest health activities proposed by the Bonaparte Indian Band, and possible other licensees, operating within the Kamloops FD
2005-158	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	Pre-construction AIAs of proposed oil and gas developments for EnCana Corporation, and other potential clients, located on NTS Mapsheets 93 O/1, & 7 through 16, 93 P/1 through 16, 94 A/1 - 4 and 94 B/1, 2, all within NE BC
2005-159	Andrew Martindale	investigation	Archaeological research inventory - Dundas Island Group near Prince Rupert
2005-160	Kira Kristensen	inspection	Archaeological post-impact assessments of seismic programs by EnCana Corporation, and possible other clients to be identified,
2005-161	Zoltan Schafer	alteration	Cutting, felling, yarding, moving, milling and/or other alterations (forest harvesting activities) within DfSi-77; located in Kennedy Flats, Ucluelet area - Arrowsmith Timber Supply Area, TSL A64035, Block 9301, South Island FD
2005-162	David Griffiths	alteration	To implement remedial and protective measures for DgSI-054 with the retrieval of entangled commercial crab traps and ground tackle from the shipwreck "Hera" and the placement of moorage anchors with marker buoys off the stern and bow of the wreck, located in Duffin Passage near Tofino, Clayoquot Sound

2005-163	Remi Farvacque	inspection	AIA for various proponents of proposed forestry developments within the Peace FD (Portions of map sheets 93 O/1, 7-10, 15, 16; 93 P; 93 I/1, 2, 7-11, 13; 94 A; 94 B/1, 2, 5 - 16; 94 F/1, 8, 9; 94 G/1-12, 15, 16; 94 H & 94 I/1-8, 10, 11) and the Fort Nelson FD (Portions of map sheets 94 F; 94 G; 94 I; 94 J; 94 K; 94 L; 94 M; 94 N; 94 O & 94 P)
2005-164	Brian Pegg	inspection	AIA of forestry developments which may be proposed by Teal Cedar Products Ltd., and potentially other licencees, within the Chilliwack FD, excluding the asserted traditional territory of the Chehalis First Nation
2005-165	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	Pre-construction AIAs of proposed oil and gas developments for BP Canada Energy Company, and other potential clients, located on NTS Mapsheets 93 I/1, 2, 7 through 16, 93 H/16 and 93 J/16, all within NE BC
2005-166	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA of forestry developments that may be proposed by Riverside Forest Products Ltd., and possibly other licencees, within the Quesnel FD
2005-167	David Schaepe	inspection	AIA of development activities related to the proposed Tolmie Hardrock Quarry located on the lower reaches of Borden Creek in the Central Chilliwack River valley
2005-168	Mike Rousseau	investigation	Systematic data recovery of cultural depression site DIQv-035, located within Northerly 15 Chains of DL 485, except Plans 41453 and 43347, ODYD, near Westbank
2005-169	Keli Watson	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry developments by Canadian Forest Products Ltd. and possible other licensees within the Nadina FD
2005-170	Brian Pegg	inspection	AIA of the proposed Agassiz Ground Water Supply and Distribution Project at the Town of Agassiz, District of Kent
2005-171	Peter Merchant	inspection	AIAs of proposed timber harvesting related developments, within the territory of the Sechelt Indian Band, Sunshine Coast FD
2005-172	private owner	alteration	Alterations to DdRt-006 which may result from construction and related excavation for a cottage, septic field, and other underground facilities including a water line, located near Miners Point on Sidney Island, approximately 9 km SE of the community of Sidney
2005-173	Ryan Monsen	alteration	Cutting, felling, yarding, moving, milling and other alterations by Triumph Timber Ltd. to non-culturally modified trees harvested within the boundaries of CMT sites FhTe-002 through FhTe-007, Heritage Wreck (non-CMT) site FhTe-008, and CMT sites FhTf-002 through FhTf-009 as well as CMTs from these same CMT sites which may be found to be danger trees or which CMTs, or remains of a wrecked aircraft, may be inadvertently disturbed during forestry operations in FL A16820, Blocks FH2A, FH2B, FH2C, FH3A, FH3B, FH3C, FH4A, F3A and F3F, located in the vicinity of Fraser Reach on Princess Royal Island, North Coast FD
2005-174	Frank Craig	inspection	AIA of forestry developments that may be proposed by the Prince George (MoF) BC Timber Sales ("PGBCTS") within the PGBCTS Prince George Operating Area (Prince George FD) and the Robson Valley Operating Area (Headwaters FD) in central BC
2005-175	David Schaepe	investigation	Archaeological research, including clearing brush, evaluative excavation and ancillary activities at 2 sites located on provincial Crown Land: DiRi-048, located near the community of Hope, and DgRk-008, located in the mid-Chilliwack River valley
2005-176	Bjorn Simonsen	inspection	AIA of a proposed residential subdivision within a portion of a property located on the S side of Osborn Bay, Crofton: street address 1421 Adelaide Street, Crofton, BC and legal description of Lot 1, PLVIP67777, Sec 19 and 20, Rge 3, LD 63 Comiakien - PID 024252743
2005-177	Hugh Middleton	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by West Chilcotin Forest Products Ltd. under licenses held by Yun Ka Whu'Ten Holdings Ltd. within portions of the Chilcotin, Vanderhoof and Quesnel FDs
2005-178	Joel Kinzie	inspection	AIA of proposed small-scale BC Hydro developments such as (but not limited to) access roads, transmission line R/W's and power pole installations within the Nadina, Kalum, North Coast and S half of the Skeena-Stikine FDs
2005-179	private owner	alteration	Alteration of DJSf-39 by the construction and installation of a riprap retaining wall to prevent the ongoing marine erosion along the E border of property located on Kilmarnock Road, between Royston and Union Bay
2005-180	Bryan Hebden	alteration	Possible alterations to DgRw-034 during BC Hydro's proposed replacement of a single power pole and anchor line at 3070 Nelson Road, within the community of Cedar, S of Nanaimo
2005-181	private owner	alteration	Alterations to DhRt-006 from preparation, excavation and other associated subsurface disturbances related to proposed construction of a swimming pool and geothermal energy system in the 4400 block of NW Marine Drive, Vancouver
2005-182	David Bartram	alteration	Possible alterations to DiSe-007 from proposed resurfacing of the Deep Bay marina parking lot located adjacent to Chrome Point Road in the community of Deep Bay, E coast of Vancouver Island
2005-183	David Spata	alteration	Alterations to EdQx-020 by CP Rail's proposed track expansion project and the construction of crossover tracks W of the private crossing at Mile 109.43, located east of Rocky Point Bluff, near Pritchard
2005-184	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by BC Timber Sales, Kootenay Business Area, for the Arrow Boundary FD
2005-185	Morley Eldridge	inspection	AIA of Weyerhaeuser (Queen Charlotte Timberlands) proposed timber harvesting blocks LD6S and LD10S on Louise Island and Cutblock CD70, CD90, CD100, CD130 in the Cumsheewa area, cutblock DAT281 near Juskatla Inlet and cutblocks Yakoun 130, Yakoun 140 and Yakoun 160 near the Yakoun River, all within the Queen Charlotte Islands FD
2005-186	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	Pre-construction AIAs of proposed oil and gas developments for Penn West Petroleum Ltd., and other potential clients, located on NTS Mapsheets 94 I/13, 14, 15, 16, 94 J/15, 16, 94 P/1 through 16 and 94 O/1, 2, 7 through 10, 15 & 16 all within NE BC
2005-187	Barry Wood	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by MoF - BC Timber Sales (Okanagan-Columbia Business Area), Louisiana Pacific Canada Ltd, Downie Street Sawmill Ltd, Wood River Forest Inc, and other potential forestry proponents, located within the Columbia FD

2005-188	Joel Kinzie	inspection	AIA of proposed small-scale BC Hydro developments such as (but not limited to) access roads, transmission line R/W's and power pole construction zones within the Fort Nelson, Peace, Prince George, Mackenzie, Fort St. James and N half of the Skeena Stikine FDs
2005-189	Ryan Spady	inspection	AIA of a proposed subdivision of Lot 1, Plan KAP70964, D.L. 1593, Lillooet Land District, located at the E end of Anderson Lake
2005-190	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA of forestry developments that may be proposed by BC Timber Sales (Kamloops), and possibly other proponents, within the Headwaters FD
2005-191	Eva Brooke	inspection	AIA's of proposed forestry operations by Houston Forest Products, and other possible proponents, within the Nadina FD
2005-192	private owner	alteration	Alterations to FcRh-006 by construction activities related to proposed residential improvements including excavation of a well, water line, geothermal water line, underground power line, garden development and short extension to an old roadway, located on Little Horsefly Lake, approximately 7.5 km NE of the community of Horsefly
2005-193	Warren Fekete	alteration	Alterations of CMTs in GhTg-026, Cut Blocks VET001 and VET002, located on the W side of Tseax River valley, N of Beupre Creek, North Coast FD
2005-194	Ty Heffner	inspection	AIA of Canadian Forest Products Ltd.'s proposed forestry developments within their operating areas in the Quesnel FD
2005-195	Barbara Horrell	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry operations for Canadian Forest Products Ltd, and possible other proponents as may be identified, within the Prince George FD
2005-196	Gary Holisko	alteration	Alterations to archaeological site Mile 6-T1 (temporary number) resulting from BC Hydro's proposed installation of 3 hydro poles and 4 anchors at "Mile 6", near Fountain IR 2 and IR 10, on the S bank of the Fraser River, approximately 5 km N of Lillooet
2005-197	Fred Cummings	alteration	Alterations to DhRp-051, DhRq-046, and DhRq-050 by construction of the Abernethy Connector and connecting roads for the proposed Golden Ears Bridge crossing of the Fraser River near Barnston Island
2005-198	Chris Burk	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by R. Hopp Logging Ltd., Kurtis Hopp, and possible other clients to be identified, within the Arrow-Boundary FD
2005-199	Jim Levin	alteration	Alterations to DgRs-014 - the proposed development is a bike trail park project located on Lot 74 (PL33612) in park reserve land within Boundary Bay Village in Tsawwassen, W of the foot of 66 Street
2005-200	Jack Reynolds	alteration	Alterations to CMT sites DISp-9, DISp-10, DISp-11 and DISp-12 from proposed logging operations by W Forest Products Ltd. in Block V49A and associated roads, TFL 19, located on the E side of Tahsis Inlet 3.0 kilometres S of the Village of Tahsis, Campbell River FD

**Solution to Crossword Puzzle on Page 24.**



# CONFERENCES & EVENTS

## NORTHWEST ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

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

*Theme:* Beyond Description: From Data to Understanding

*Info:* [http://www.washington.edu/burkemuseum/NWAC/NWAC\\_Index.htm](http://www.washington.edu/burkemuseum/NWAC/NWAC_Index.htm)

*Submissions Deadline:* February 3, 2006

*Inquiries:* Laura Philips ([archy@u.washington.edu](mailto:archy@u.washington.edu); 206.685.3849)

## 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](mailto:meetings@saa.org)

## CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE, 39th Annual Meeting

Toronto, Ontario, May 24 - 27, 2006

*Info:* <http://caa2006.canadianarchaeology.com/index.html>

*Submissions Deadline:* January 31, 2006



## MIDDEN

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