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Crazy Dog Dancers and Chalcedony Core Knappers

The SFU 2006 Keatley Creek Investigations

THE MIDDEN

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and the spread of archaeological knowledge.

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Cover

Worked dog leg elements, possibly from breast plate or flute, recovered from a small, bark-lined pit in Structure 109, Keatley Creek. Photo by Jamie Hoshkins.



THE ASBC PAGES

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

New Relationship calls for Political Commitment to Provincial Heritage Conservation in British Columbia

Since 1978, the BC Heritage Trust served as a main provincial funding agency for archaeology, public awareness and community heritage planning in British Columbia. The Trust acted as a benefactor of heritage grants and scholarships for graduate students, university researchers, First Nations and non-profit community groups. Over 2,300 heritage initiatives were financially sponsored though nearly \$30 million provincial investment over the last 25 years, including the activities of the ASBC.

In 2003, British Columbia dismantled the B.C. Heritage Trust. The Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management led by Minister Stan Hagen justified this elimination as a necessary cost-cutting measure to streamline provincial core services.

In its place, British Columbia invested \$5 million dollars in a new non-governmental funding agency — the BC Heritage Legacy Fund. But it's no BC Heritage Trust. Under new guidelines, "archaeological research" is specifically not eligible for funding. Today, there exists a void of government funds devoted to improve the protection, understanding and public awareness of First Nations' archaeological heritage in British Columbia.

If political commitment is reflected in financial support, provincial heritage conservation is a very low political priority. While Ministers talk about the New Relationship with First Nations, the Archaeology Branch remains underfunded and understaffed. First Nation heritage sites and burial grounds con-

tinue to be destroyed by rampant unregulated development. The general public continues to live in ignorance, if not fear, of the First Nation heritage in their backyards. And First Nations, local governments and community groups lack the necessary funding and management tools to help provide stewardship over their local archaeological heritage.

In September 2007, the First Nation Leadership Council sent a letter to Premier Campbell calling on British Columbia to renew its political and financial commitment to help protect and preserve First Nation heritage sites in British Columbia.

The ASBC in its Constitutional mandate to "protect the archaeological and historical heritage of British Columbia and to this end to assist the various levels of government in implementing applicable heritage legislation", supports this initiative and calls on British Columbia to re-invest in its commitment to provincial heritage conservation. New provincial investment is needed to increase funding for the Archaeology Branch, improve enforcement of the provincial law, address First Nations rights and interests in heritage conservation, build effective provincial and local government stewardship tools, and provide stable funding sources to support archaeological research, public education and community heritage planning. If there is any substance to the New Relationship, British Columbia best politically commit to investing in First Nation heritage conservation as a vital part of its celebrations for B.C.'s 2008 150th Anniversary.

Eric McLay
ASBC President

“In Vain I tried to Tell You”

Bruce Miller Explains How Past Ethnographers Failed to Understand First Nations' Concern for Their Heritage

Ashley Turner

Walking through the Vancouver Museum for the first time I was amazed by their display of 1950's relics. Though interesting, it was for an even greater look into the past that we had all assembled on Thursday, September 20th for Bruce Miller's presentation to the Archaeology Society of British Columbia. Originally titled "What do we know about Sacred Sites in the Coast Salish World?" Dr. Miller discussed the issue of identifying and protecting sacred sites specifically in the Coast Salish world, using examples and themes from his recently published book, *Be of Good Mind: Essays on the Coast Salish* (UBC Press, 2007).

Upon arriving I noticed immediately that the title of the presentation had been changed to "In Vain I tried to tell you". In the first few moments I understood why Dr. Miller chose to rename the presentation. Through examining the works of our archaeological and anthropological predecessors he perceived a distinct lack of understanding in regards to the connection between the First Nations community and the land. It was Dr. Miller's goal to express the idea of living history, the idea that the land in which First Nations people live is incredibly sacred and in constant use, and as such is a constant reaffirmation of their faith. Using examples, such as the failure of the courts to protect the Nookachamps Rock in the 1990s, Dr. Miller demonstrated how people "just don't get it." That court loss put into perspective the level of the general population's apathy. This, in part, is due to the fact that identifying a sacred site is incredibly difficult if one does not understand the mythology, the peoples and their relation to the landscape.

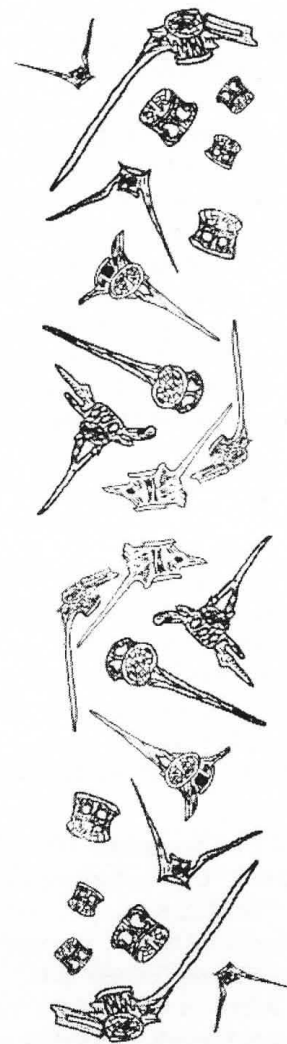
When Miller compared the Noo-kachamps site to the “holy grail” in one anecdote, I felt I truly understood what he was trying to express. Sacred sites are more than just a tangible site. They are also a concept, an ideal that is a very important

aspect of First Nations spirituality. It is through the work of anthropologists such as Dr. Miller that we, as outsiders, are able to have a better understanding of the First Nations view of the landscape, mythology and their way of expressing themselves spiritually.

The connection between anthropology and archaeology is an incredibly important one and we see this displayed in Dr. Miller's discourse. Through the work of early and contemporary ethnographers and anthropologists in open communication with the direct descendants of the people whom we archaeologists are trying to understand, we are able to see the bigger picture, the way of life. Seeing these connections, especially for a young archaeologist, makes me feel better prepared to approach work in First Nations communities; I feel I am better prepared to listen and ask the right questions to understand what the community needs and wants from our research.

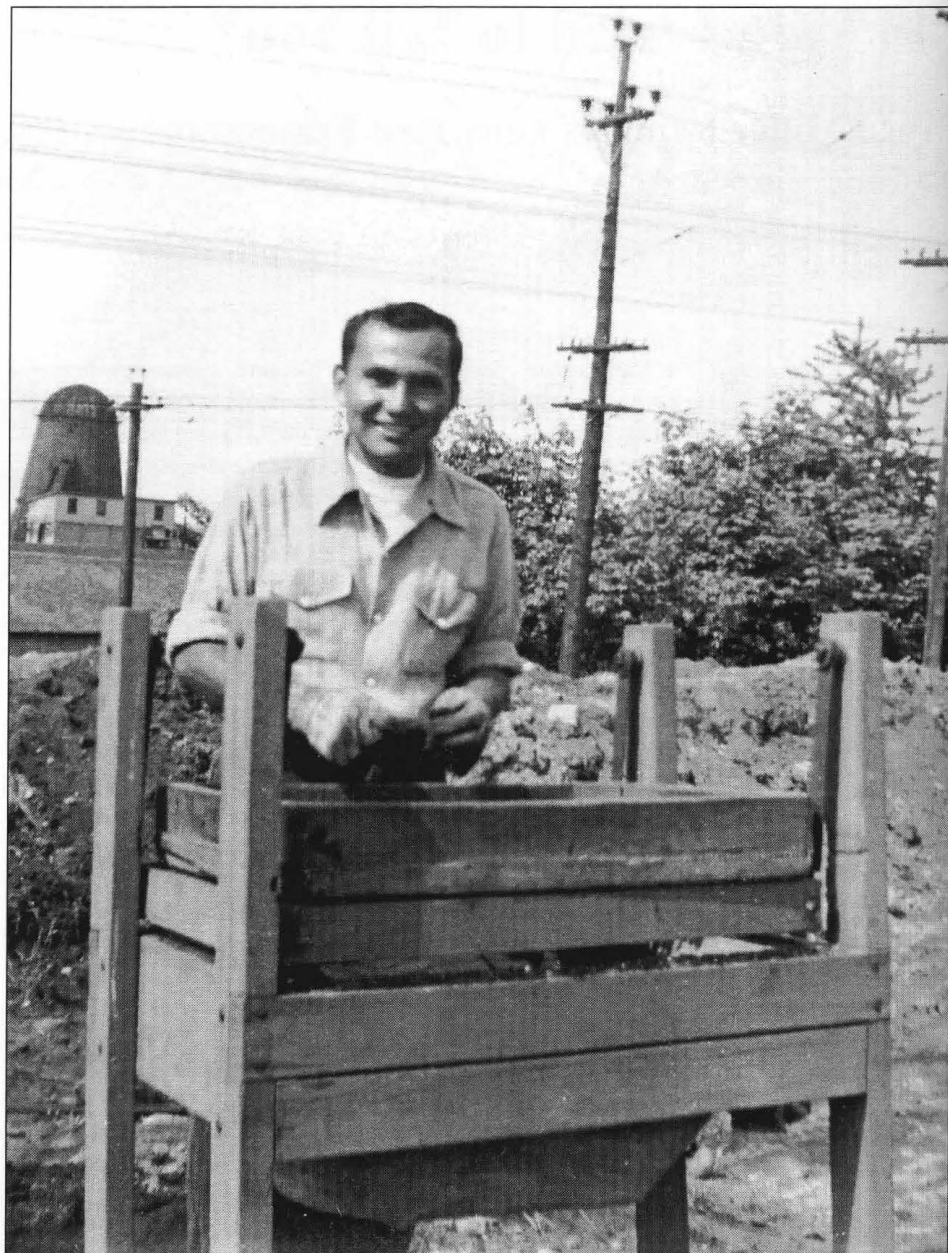
This presentation was a delightful and educational experience and I am thankful to both Dr. Bruce Miller and the ASBC for allowing me the opportunity to attend and write about the experiences and stories shared.

Ashley Turner is an undergraduate in the Faculty of Arts, UBC and is planning a career in archaeology. She participated in the UBC 2007 Field School at Musqueam.



Andrew C. Charles

July 21, 1931 - August 23, 2007



Andrew C. Charles at the Marpole site, 1955. Photo courtesy of the Laboratory of Archaeology at the University of British Columbia.

Respected Musqueam Indian Band elder Andrew C. Charles passed away after a lengthy illness on August 23, 2007. His life was dedicated to his community and to the maintenance of aboriginal rights and title. Andrew's parents were Andrew and Christine Charles. As a young boy he was sent by the government to the infamous Port Alberni residential school. He returned to Musqueam, worked at various jobs and in 1951 was elected to the band council as a member of the youngest ever elected chief and council in Canada.

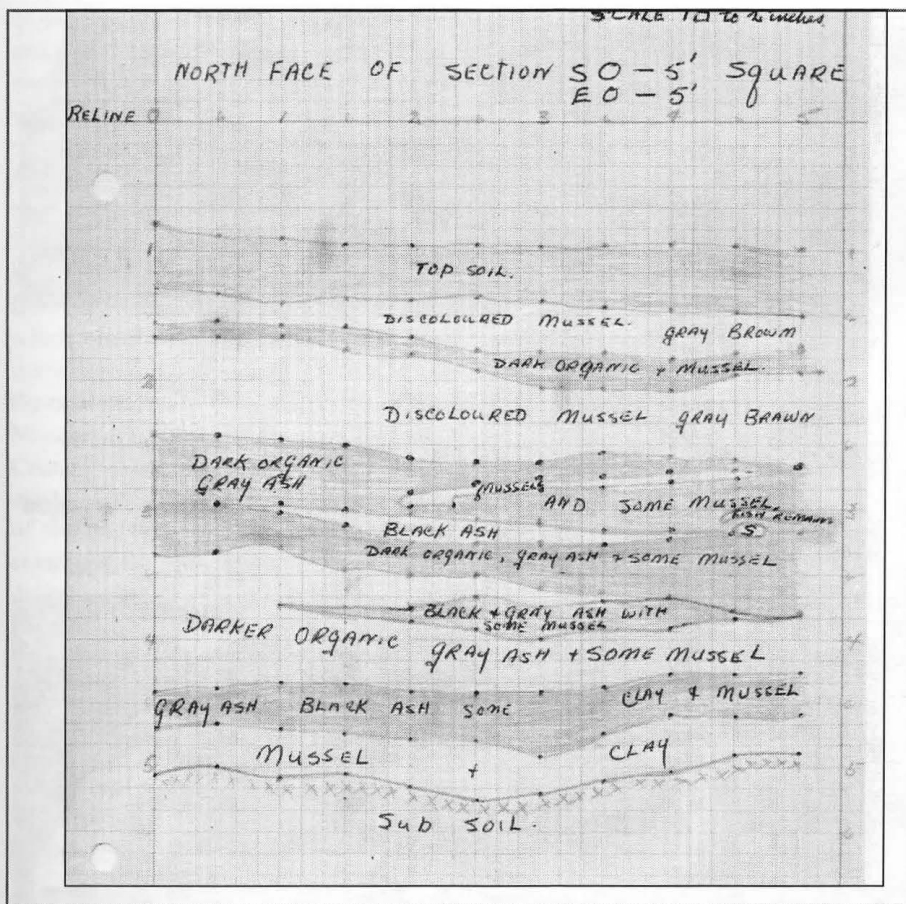
For most of his life, Andrew worked for the band administration taking on

many different roles over the years. He was one of the witnesses in *Guerin v. the Queen*, the landmark Supreme Court case upholding the Crown's fiduciary responsibility to aboriginal people. Andrew remembered clearly the voting day in 1957 when people were promised money in time to buy Christmas presents. While the voters may have held the pen, the Indian agent actually moved it to mark the ballot. Andrew was not shy in recounting these events to outsiders to educate us and lest we forget.

Andrew's first experience of archaeology came with Charles Borden's early

excavations at Musqueam in the early 1950s. While there is no evidence that Andrew took part in these excavations he must have witnessed the crews, including members of his own family, digging on his family's land at DhRt-2 and within the Charles or Charlie House.

In 1955 Borden hired Andrew to work at the Marpole site. Later that summer, while employed at the St. Mungo Cannery, Andrew discovered the St. Mungo site (DgRr-2). After work, or on his days off, he excavated with the help of several relatives and friends on five days between August 5th and 18th. They



Wall profile of Andrew Charles' excavation unit at St. Mungo. Drawn by Andrew Charles. Original at the Laboratory of Archaeology at the University of British Columbia.

recovered 32 artifacts (DgRr-2:1-32) from a 5' X 5' unit excavated to a depth of 63" (Charles 1955). In recognition of the importance of this find, Borden later decided to name the Charles phase (now more frequently referred to as the Charles culture) after Andrew. Borden wrote:

In the preceding discussion of cultural manifestations in the lower Fraser Strait of Georgia region dating between 5500 and 3000+ B.P., it has become evident that a series of components, some of them initially defined as local "phases," e.g. Eayem, St. Mungo, and Mayne, share a significant number of positive and negative traits which distinguish them from earlier and later cultural manifestations in this region. It seems desirable, therefore, to group these *local* components and "phases" together into one *regional* phase and to replace the local "phase" terms by the single designation "Charles phase", which would henceforth apply to all presently known components as well as to other comparable components yet to be discovered in this region and falling

within the indicated temporal interval. The suggested designation is in recognition of Andrew Charles, an Indian youth from Musqueam, who not only discovered the St. Mungo site, but who also conducted the first systematic test excavations there. The results of this preliminary work (field notes and artifacts) which he donated to the Laboratory of Archaeology, University of British Columbia, prompted subsequent investigations at both St. Mungo and the nearby Glenrose site. Among the results of these investigations was the definition of the "St. Mungo phase," which it now seems advisable to incorporate in the proposed more comprehensive "Charles phase." (1975:96-7)

While Andrew never again participated in an excavation, he maintained an avid interest in archaeology and in the stories told by archaeologists. He drew no distinction between the pre- and post-contact history of Musqueam, viewing archaeology merely as one tool to help illuminate the past. He visited Borden at his excavations at DhRt-3 and DhRt-4, on

Musqueam traditional territory.

Andrew maintained a great respect for Charles Borden. In 2005 when the ASBC celebrated what would have been Borden's 100th birthday, I invited Andrew to the evening. He welcomed the gathering and spoke warmly of his regard for Dr. Borden and the knowledge Borden and his students had brought to the surface and helped salvage for Musqueam.

Andrew was a regular at Musqueam 101, a non-credit course offered by Musqueam and UBC, where archaeological guest speakers have included Michael Blake, Len Ham, and Andrew Martindale among others. I first met Andrew in 2002 when I accompanied Mike Blake to 101. Later I became one of the co-coordinators for this program. Every Wednesday Andrew would greet me "Sue, how do you do and how is your shoe?" He loved jokes and obscure points of English grammar and he insisted on precision in the use of language. He was also adamant that people should use the term *aboriginal* given its derivation from the Latin *ab origine* meaning "from the beginning".

In his last few years, Andrew received the honour of being selected by the BC Assembly of First Nations as one of its elders on the National Assembly of First Nations Elders' Council.

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Sue Rowley is Curator of Public Archaeology at the Museum of Anthropology and Assistant Professor in the Department of Anthropology, University of British Columbia.

ARCHAEOLOGY NEWS

UBC Excavates at Musqueam, Summer 2007

Marina La Salle, Wayne Point, and Angela Ruggles

This spring, Musqueam Indian Band and UBC collaborated to create the Musqueam-UBC Archaeological Field School, which focused on Musqueam history and was hosted by Musqueam on reserve land. This was a joint field instruction and research project that provided students with archaeological experience and instruction while working in consultation with First Nation officials, elders, and community members.

Musqueam-UBC Relationship Renewal

The relationship between Musqueam and the University of British Columbia is hardly a new one: Dr. Charles Borden began conducting field schools with Musqueam from the 1950s and continued through to the 1970s. In 1972, Musqueam started construction work on a large portion of reserve land that was needed for band housing. The land earmarked for this project was the productive farm fields that bordered Stselax (DhRt-2) and DhRt-4. These midden-rich soils, divided by dirt roads and drainage ditches, had yielded a large variety of farmers' crops over the years. It was on the DhRt-4 side next to the creek where UBC conducted their 1972 field school. The excavation units at this site yielded an unexpected surprise: basketry. Thirty-five years later, UBC was once again at Musqueam, using a wide variety of tools including Global Positioning System (GPS), total stations, percussion corers and Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR).



Lisa Johanson, Rebecca Abernathy and Julie Hollowell using the GPR. Wayne Point, photographer, courtesy of the Laboratory of Archaeology, UBC.

Community events were a key focus, and the majority of field school took place on the reserve. The first day of the field school kicked off with an Elders' luncheon where the students introduced themselves to the Musqueam community. Throughout the duration of the project, several Musqueam community members shared their knowledge and experience with the students. The students were taught to make cedar bark bracelets by Vivian Campbell, participated on a ethnobotanical tour of the area led by Rose Point, a creek walk led by Terry Point, and helped the local school

kids do some real hands-on archaeology during their visits to the hall at 51st Avenue where the field school tent was stationed. Community members were encouraged to come by and see what we were up to, and we received several drop-bys, during which time we heard stories of archaeology that had been done in the past, and areas that we should target. The project ended with a grand finale community event, where the students presented the results of the research with posters and hand-on activities.

As a relationship renewal, a large part

of this project was addressing concerns in practising archaeology today in an ethical and socially responsible manner. To start with, collaboration in the true sense of the word was central to all decisions and directions that the research took, guided by a Steering Committee comprised of Leona Sparrow from Musqueam, Andrew Martindale and Sue Rowley, both from UBC, as well as an Advisory Committee, which operated by consensus to define the research agenda and protocols of the field project to the satisfaction of the Musqueam community and its Chief and Council. Several meetings were held to discuss the issues and address questions of the Musqueam community, which composed the foundation of the research design. One of our greatest resources, however, was Wayne Point, a Musqueam community member who acted as both Liaison and Research Assistant with the field school, and whose experience in archaeology over the last thirty-years and more recent work with the Laboratory of Archaeology (LOA) greatly assisted this project.

The 'archaeology of archaeology' was a core concern in this respect, as Borden and his students created an entire archive of data, most of which has not seen the light of day for decades. Thus, one of the main themes of the 2007 field school was reviving this archival data, re-examining it, and building on it. We were fortunate enough to be guided by several of Borden's students' field notes, one of which stood out as Borden had written 'Excellent!' on the front page of Knut Fladmark's notebook. These served as a model for the UBC students (thanks Knut!!), who contributed their small part to this legacy by compiling field notebooks of their own.

Research in the Field School

The instruction of the field school was organized into four modules, each addressing complimentary research questions through the analysis of different kinds of data.

Module A: Total Station Mapping and Contour Map Creation, GPS and Air Photo Use.

This module was overseen by Sue Formosa, and focused on the production



Sunnydale school kids invade the screening station under the watchful eye of Sue Rowley (UBC). Wayne Point, photographer, courtesy of the Laboratory of Archaeology, UBC.

of georeferenced spatial data and maps of the surfaces of sites using GPS and total stations, which students used to relate features of the landscape from the past to the present. These maps were created in conjunction with the other modules, to include new data on site boundaries, areas under construction, and disturbed archaeological materials, all in relation to modern features on the landscape. Overall the aims of this module were met; however, the datum from Borden's 1967/68 project remains unclear because of an error in the traverse. One of Borden's former students revealed to the students that Borden's strong point was not survey, and yet his error may have created a new generation of excellent surveyors!

Module B: Artifact Screening and Cataloguing

Marina La Salle led this component of the field work, which focused on screening several large mounds of disturbed archaeological material that had been trucked in from the Stselax village site (building on Bill Angelbeck's work of 2002), after which the students catalogued the artifacts using the Laboratory of Archaeology's comprehensive database. Of course, this module relied

heavily on Wayne Point's vast experience with screening and artifact analysis – as usual, anyone who tried screening for the first time was hooked. The research question for this module was to test the theory of discontinuity between the Marpole and Stselax periods through artifact analysis and typological comparison, and our results, combined with Angelbeck's findings, suggest that the artifacts do not support this model, but indeed are remarkable for supporting a model of continuity in cultural occupation of this area.

Module C: Ecofacts, Flotation, and Faunal Analysis

This module was supervised by Angela Ruggles, who led students in the flotation and subsequent analysis of archived bulk and faunal samples from Borden's 1968 excavations of DhRt-3, a Marpole site. A large component of this module was faunal analysis, since the bulk samples were too small to recover floral remains. This module was designed to expand our existing knowledge of Marpole subsistence, testing some of the assumptions that are long-held but with little supporting evidence. Most of this work took place at the "base camp," allowing students a break from what few days of rain we had.



Hugh (Heewoo) Jin in the midst of faunal analysis. Wayne Point, photographer, courtesy of the Laboratory of Archaeology, UBC.

Data were processed from four different excavation units and the results show a wide range of species; however, salmon and sea mammal were most common.

Module D: Archival Mapping, Surface Survey and Sub-surface Exploration through Coring

Andrew Martindale led this component of the field project. The focus was to compile a history of land use and settlement from several data sources, including landscape survey, sketch-mapping, coring, and archived maps from Borden's work. There were two main goals in this endeavour: (1) to determine the extent of the remaining in-tact archaeological material from DhRt-3, and (2) to retrieve datable carbon samples from the lowest components of the Stselax village site, testing the long-held theory that the village was only occupied from ca.600bp. Being that these sites are underneath contemporary settlements, many of the 45 cores were taken from the backyards of both community members and land-leasers, involving willing participants in the archaeology of the reserve. Results from this module showed that very little of DhRt-3 remained intact but the ancient beach-line and southern boundary of the site were estimated. For DhRt-2, the objective was achieved as intact components were recovered for

radiocarbon dates.

GPR Module: Ground Penetrating Radar

Francis Jones, a UBC geophysicist from the Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences, joined the project on two separate occasions to teach the students how to use GPR. This equipment is very attractive to community members and archaeologists because it can map the subsurface without disturbance. The equipment was used at the upper cemetery to successfully locate unmarked graves. It was also used at the old preschool to look for a lost carved stone and although it was not found, the subsurface was successfully mapped.

Ethnographic Component

Throughout the six weeks that UBC students were doing research with Musqueam, someone else was doing research on us. Julie Hollowell, a post-doctoral fellow in the Department of Anthropology at UBC, spent the field school following students and instructors around and helping with all the various tasks, in an effort to observe how this field school was addressing contemporary social concerns about research. She managed to interview all of the students, instructors, and several members of the Musqueam community, putting together a picture of what was

working, what wasn't, and where to go for next year. Julie was a great addition to the team, offering a unique perspective, and was never afraid to get her hands dirty — thanks so much Julie!

Conclusions

Overall, the Musqueam-UBC field school was a great success. We were able to accomplish many of the research goals, and foster a real sense of partnership between the UBC students and Musqueam. Already ideas for next year are being discussed, including bringing in a language component to address place names and translate archaeological jargon, and delving even further into Borden's archived records including old photographs of the Musqueam reserve. Also, a handful of the students who participated in the field school are undertaking research projects to provide further analysis on the Borden material.

One of the most pressing issues that came out of this field school was the need to preserve and protect the archaeology that remains at Musqueam, and specifically to address the Stselax midden mounds. There is still much work to be done on this one area alone, and it may take years to complete. At the time of the field school, the only thing protecting these midden mounds and their contents was a bees nest discovered by one of the students — happily no one was stung. Musqueam did say however that they would hold off construction in this area for the time being until the archaeology could be addressed. As Wayne Point put it, "I have come to realize that these sites speak volumes about the past but they need a loud voice today for their protection."

The 2007 field school brought the Musqueam community and UBC researchers and students together to renew a relationship that had waned, establishing a solid foundation for future collaborative research. Thanks to everyone who helped in this process!

Wayne Point is currently employed as a Research Assistant/Technician with the Laboratory of Archaeology at UBC. Marina La Salle is pursuing a Masters of Arts for archaeology at UBC, which Angela Ruggles just completed her MA (congratulations!).



Crazy Dog Dancers and Chalcedony Core Knappers The SFU 2006 Keatley Creek Field School

Jesse Morin, Jon Sheppard, Ryan Sagarbarria, and Jamie Hoshkins

The 2006 SFU archaeology field school at Keatley Creek established our base camp in the gully at Keatley Creek in the Fraser Canyon north of Lillooet on June 12. Our extended family of approximately 18 settled into our shade-less gully for a summer of excavation and surveying in the hottest region in the country.

With the primary goal of training students in archaeological field techniques, we had four primary projects 1) mapping the McKay Creek site, 2) digitally mapping the Keatley Creek site 3) exploring some of the cultural depressions on Terrace 1, and 4) excavating structure 109 (hereafter ST 109). Each of these projects is discussed below.

1. Mapping McKay Creek

In consultation with the Lillooet (Stl'atl'imx) Tribal Council we agreed to produce a more detailed map of the McKay Creek site (EfRl 3 and EfRl 13). This site is a large housepit village (46 housepits, 4 of which are not on the map presented), on the west bank of the Fraser River approximately 40 km north of Lillooet, or 20 km north of Keatley Creek (see Figure 1). Similar to other large housepit villages such as Keatley Creek,

Above: (Figure 5) Excavations at ST 109
(Photo by Jon Sheppard).

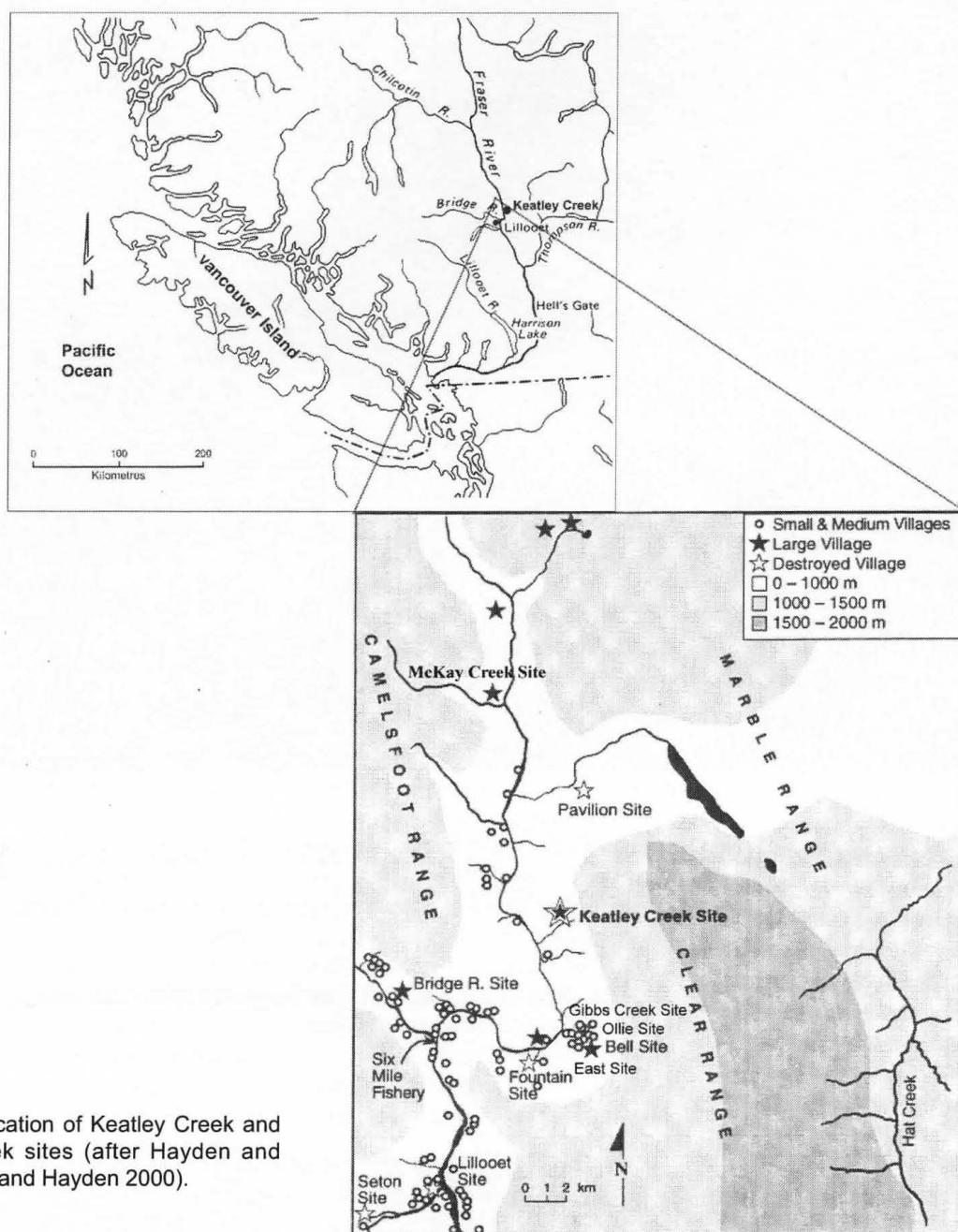


Figure 1. Location of Keatley Creek and McKay Creek sites (after Hayden and Ryder 1991, and Hayden 2000).

Bridge River, and Bell sites, there are a variety of different sized housepits at McKay Creek, the largest of which measures 19 meters in diameter (see HP 39 in Figure 2). While we lack radiocarbon dates and reported typologically significant finds, all other large sites with large houses in the region were primarily occupied during the Classic Lillooet phase (2600 – 1100 BP, spanning late Shuswap, Plateau, and early Kamloops horizons, all dates uncalibrated radiocarbon years) (Hayden 2000, 2005; Prentiss et al 2005; Kuijt and Prentiss 2004; Stryd 1973). While many of the housepits at this site have been pot-hunted, these illicit excavations are each very small, and overall, the site has

tremendous potential for future research.

2. Digitally Mapping Keatley Creek

A major goal of our field school that season was to create a detailed digital map of the Keatley Creek site. As we discovered at McKay Creek, and became painfully obvious at Keatley Creek, high-precision digital mapping of these large Classic Lillooet housepit villages using a total station is very time consuming. Although Keatley Creek is entirely free of underbrush, it has so many cultural features, many very large, that precise mapping of

the entire site would require hundreds of thousands of data points. We settled for approximately 17,000 data points and focussed on mapping the approximately 90 housepits and 50 small cultural depressions in the core of the site.

3. Exploring the Cultural Depressions on Terrace 1

Terraces 1 and 2 to the east of the core of the Keatley Creek site have high densities of cultural depressions, including root-roasting pits, storage pits, and meat-roasting pits of various sizes, and small non-housepit occupations (Figure 3) (Hayden and Cousins 2004). We tested two surface depressions, one 30 m to the north of ST 109, and another 30 m to the south.

The first, designated "EHPE109-1", was centred on a shallow depression associated with rusted cans and lids that were scattered on its surface. The depression was thought to be a result of historic activities such as charcoal production. This depression was markedly oval in outline and quite shallow, while at Keatley Creek most housepits are usually more circular and deeper. Excavation of two small units in the centre of this depression indicated that it was clearly prehistoric. The lithic component included trachydacite, chert, and, similar to ST 109, an unusually high concentration of chalcedony flakes. This depression may have been a small housepit, or more likely a mat lodge, menstrual lodge, or some other relatively ephemeral small structure.

The second test pit to the south of ST 109, "EHPE109-2", was placed amongst a cluster of what were presumed to be storage or cache pits. Excavation yielded one very large quartzite flake, a few trachydacite flakes, salmon vertebrae, and some carbonized fir needles. The limited depth of this feature and pervasive fire reddening of sediments suggest that it was not a cache pit, but rather a large atypical hearth. Clearly, much caution must be used in assuming the function of small cultural depressions without testing them at Keatley Creek and elsewhere.

4. Excavations at ST 109.

The primary goal of our research at Keatley Creek this season was to further explore ST 109 on Terrace 1 to the east of the core of the site (Figures 4 and 5). This housepit depression was originally tested in 1988, and was subjected to further excavations in 1998. We wanted to further investigate this structure because it has been identified as one of several potential ritual structures possibly associated with the activities of secret societies at this portion of the site (Hayden and Adams 2004; Johansen and Morin n.d.; Morin 2006a, 2006b).

Analysis of the assemblage recovered from ST 109 is currently being undertaken by Jon Sheppard for his Honors thesis at SFU. Does ST 109 represent a domestic structure or a non-domestic – possibly ritual use – structure? Moreover, can task specific activities be identified by analyzing the distribution of cultural remains on the floor? Results will be attained through spatial analysis of the distribution of artifacts on the Kamloops Horizon floor of ST109. In looking at the patterns of the distribution of fauna and artifacts, it is possible to make suggestions on the social and economic organization of the housepit's residents (Spafford 2000:167). In addition, to assess the function of ST 109, data from this structure must be compared to other structures (Morin 2006a). If it was used

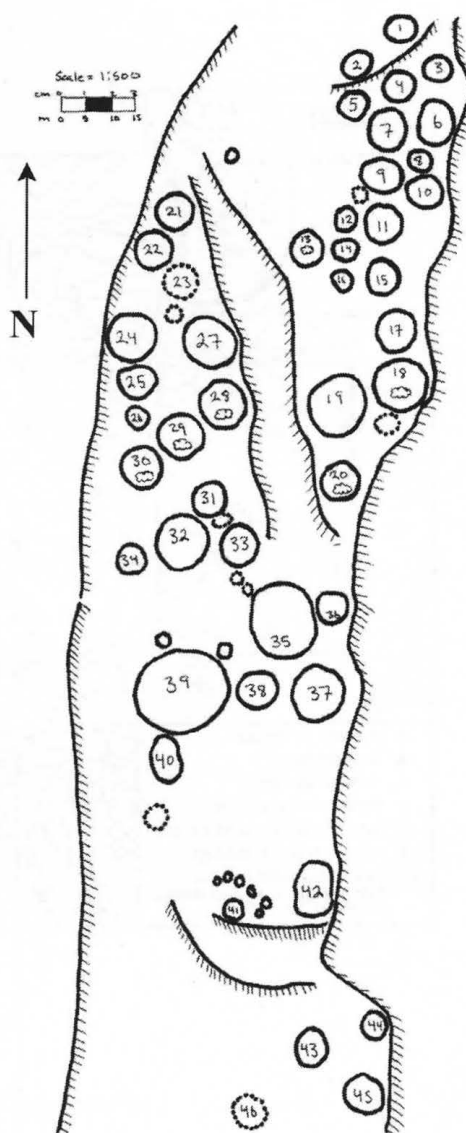


Figure 2. Map of the McKay Creek site (EfRI 3) (prepared by Jamie Hoshkins).

for domestic purposes then the results should be comparable to other housepits identified as domestic households. However, if it was used for other means, such as ritual use, then the results should differ significantly from domestic houses, and be more comparable to structures used for ritual or ceremonial purposes.

Briefly, we suggest that the structures and features on the Terrace 1 and 2 complex are not typical of domestic residences or domestic activity. Instead, we suggest that they are more likely indicative of public feasting or potlatching activities, private feasting activities, and ceremonialism (Hayden and Adams 2004; Johansen and Morin n.d.; Morin 2006a, 2006b). This portion of the site is physically separated from the core of the site by steep slopes, is not visible from anywhere else at the site, and provides an ideal landform for activities intended to be kept

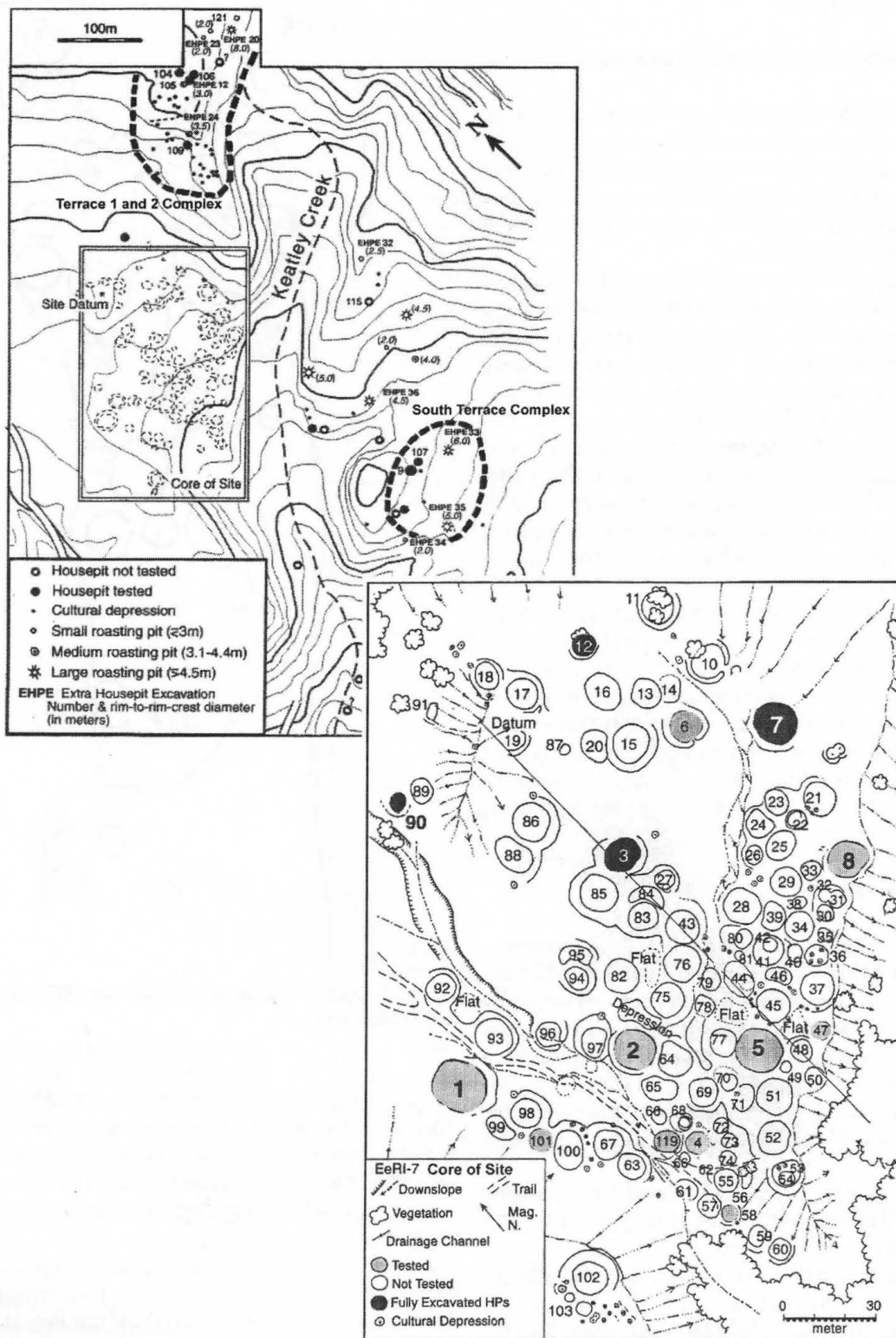


Figure 3. Map of the Keatley Creek site (after Hayden 2000).

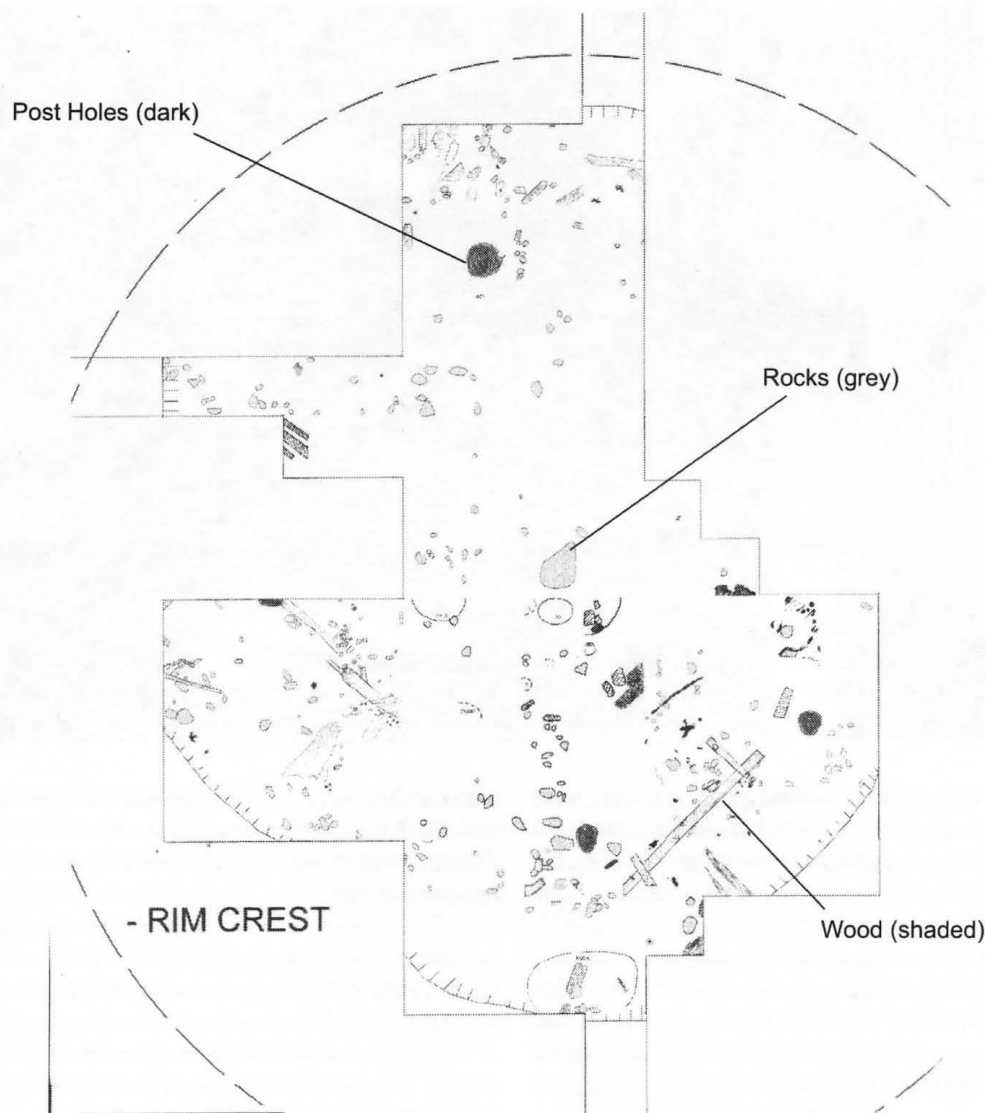


Figure 4. Structure 109 Kamloops horizon floor plan (prepared by Jon Sheppard).

secret from the core of the community. Evidence for occupation of this portion of the site spans the Plateau and early Kamloops horizon (2400 – 1100 BP) components of the Classic Lillooet occupation of the site, with significant late Kamloops horizon or Protohistoric activities as well (450 – 100 BP). Structure 109 contains substantial evidence for both of these two major components, and preliminary analysis suggests that its assemblage differs markedly from domestic housepit assemblages. The following discussion briefly describes the occupation sequence at ST 109, and describes the more notable characteristics of this structure compared to other excavated housepit deposits at Keatley Creek.

The earliest occupation of ST 109 probably dates to the Plateau horizon (based on recovery of a single Plateau point), but has not been dated radiometrically. This initial structure was only about 5 m in diameter and nearly one meter deep. Combined with the 1998 excavations, we have exposed over 80% of the floor of this structure. We did not encounter any layers typical roof fall overlaying the early floor strata, and it may not have been covered with a wood and earth roof. Despite the probable antiquity of these

deposits (> 1200 BP), preservation in the floor strata of this occupation was excellent, with mammal, bird, and fish elements all recovered in quantities. Even the most delicate salmon rib and spine elements were recovered. Bird wing elements appear to be very well represented. Elsewhere, we have argued that these bird elements were more likely used as regalia and ritual paraphernalia than for subsistence (Hayden and Adams 2004; Morin 2006a). All of the lithics recovered from this component are trachydacite or vitreous basalt.

Following the abandonment of this early structure, the pit was backfilled with approximately 20 cubic meters of heterogeneous rocky materials. Combined with the 1998 excavations of such 'construction fill' deposits, we recovered several thousand unretouched chalcedony and chert flakes and very few trachydacite ones. These compose upwards of 95% of the assemblage in many of these deposits. Nearly all of these flakes are non-retouched bifacial thinning flakes, and all have remarkably sharp or 'fresh' edges compared to most lithic material recovered from the site. Many of these flakes are large enough (>2 cm)



that they would have made serviceable expedient cutting tools identical to those that dominate most house floor assemblages at Keatley Creek. However, these flakes were produced by the thousands and buried in the construction material fill of ST 109.

Besides a chert and a chalcedony core, very few retouched artifacts were recovered from these construction-fill strata. This appears to be the result of a somewhat massive episode of flint knapping, probably involving the production of bifaces, or the systematic reduction of bifacial cores. Hayden (2004) suggests that this atypical assemblage might have been produced by a single knapper, who was producing bifaces as gifts to reward the labourers involved in in-filling the pit and rebuilding ST 109. While we do not disagree with Hayden (2004), we suggest it might equally have been a BYOCC (bring your own chalcedony/chert core) event. In any case, this scale of exotic lithic reduction has rarely been encountered in the extensive excavations at Keatley Creek except for a smaller fill deposit in HP 101.

Above the in-filled Plateau horizon occupation of ST 109, a new structure was built. This structure was shallowly excavated, 10 meters in diameter, and almost perfectly circular. A single radiocarbon date of 220 \pm 50 in this upper occupation of ST 109 makes it contemporaneous to ST 104, ST 105 (upper occupation), and ST 106 (Hayden and Adams 2004). Most of our attention was focussed on horizontal excavation of this late Kamloops or Protohistoric occupation, and this component is the focus of Jon Sheppard's Honors thesis at SFU.

No historic or Euroamerican artifacts were recovered from excavations, probably indicating that the structure was not utilized after the early 19th Century when Euroamerican trade goods became much more common in the region. The only temporally diagnostic artifacts include two Kamloops

side-notched points. The combined excavations from 1988, 1998 and 2006 season uncovered approximately 70% of the floor of this structure (Figure 4). The results were both disappointing and spectacular.

First, these excavations were disappointing to many of our excavators because these potential ritual structures at Keatley Creek contain hardly any artifacts (Hayden and Adams 2004; Morin 2006a). Thus, student excavators in some areas of ST 109 devoted most of their time to recording negative data. In ST 106 and ST 109, the central areas of these structures are almost devoid of all cultural material. These central areas seem to have been kept remarkably clean compared to domestic residences, except perhaps for a comparable ceremonial or elite precinct on the southern end of HP 7 (Middleton 2000).

The lithic assemblage from late Kamloops occupation of ST 109 is remarkable. In the later occupation of ST 109, the debitage is dominated by non-retouched chert and chalcedony flakes, similar to the assemblage recovered from the underlying construction fill. However, almost every single retouched lithic artifact recovered from this late occupation phase is made of trachydacite (or fine-grained vitreous basalt). Whoever utilized ST 109 had access to very fine-grained exotic material like chert and chalcedony as they produced many usable flakes from bifaces or cores from those materials, but they did not utilize those raw materials for utilitarian purposes at this location. Clearly, the exceptional qualities of the lithic assemblage recovered from this structure deserve special analytical consideration.

In several locations around the internal edge of the structure we recovered what we believe to be the remains of a wooden bench beneath the roof-fall, and on top of the floor. The carbonized remains of the bench were much smaller in diameter compared to roof beams, and in many instances, the wood used construct the bench seems to have been split into planks. This bench feature was always as-



Figure 6 (left). Worked bone at ST 109.

Figure 7 (right). Worked dog leg elements (breast plate or flute) recovered from a small pit in ST 109. Photo by Jamie Hoshkins.

sociated with considerable amounts of mammal bone, and in many places was associated with rich concentrations of fir needles. Aside from a possible bench feature identified in HP 3, ST 109 probably provides the best example of an internal wooden bench from any excavated housepit at Keatley Creek.

Following in the trend described for other potential ritual structures at Keatley Creek (Hayden and Adams 2004; Morin 2006a), two completely unique artifacts were recovered from the edge of house floor of ST 109. First, we recovered a fragmentary piece of worked bone that may have been a comb or a 'scratcher' similar to those described by Teit (1900: 312, 1906: 261, 1909: 588). This piece is vaguely shaped like a quadruped, with each protuberance or 'tooth' corresponding to a leg, was carefully incised with a dot in circle motif, and appears to have a crest or ridge composed of several short parallel lines running along the 'back' of the piece (Figure 6). We know of no other artifact similar in form to this one described for the region, and certainly nothing like it has been recovered from elsewhere at Keatley Creek (Brian Hayden, personal communication 2006).

On the southern edge of ST 109, probably underneath a wooden bench feature, we encountered a small bark lined storage pit. From this small pit, we recovered a bundle of five dog leg bones (two femorae and three humeri) with their epiphyses cut off (Figure 7). Some of these elements are quite polished, and one is ochre stained. Each of these elements is graded in size, both by diameter and length. We suggest that the two most likely uses for this set of artifacts are 1) a breast plate worn around the neck with the five elements stacked horizontally (similar to dentalia breastplates worn on the Plains and in contemporary Plateau pow-wow dance regalia) (Ignace 1998), or 2) a pan flute composed of the 5 elements bound together with each producing a distinct tone. Breastplate or a pan-flute, in either case it is exceptional, and has obvious connotations of the ritual importance of canines.

The internal bench areas at the edges of these structures are, however, very different. In structures 104 and 106 numerous articulated artiodactyl limbs were recovered lying on the floor around the internal edges of the structures (Hayden 2004; Morin 2006a). This patterning does not occur in domestic residences at Keatley Creek and should not be expected to occur, as people do not leave large pieces of decomposing animal parts lying around in their domiciles. This type of deposition is far more likely to have occurred in structures that are used intermittently as opposed to the habitual use of domestic residences.

Similar to ST 104 and ST 106 on Terrace 2, the internal periphery and bench features of ST 109 also display the pattern of rich, occasionally articulated faunal remains. In this case however, both deer and dog seem to have been consumed. Regular consumption of dogs as special foods is described ethnographically for the Lillooet (Teit 1906: 223), but has never been observed archaeologically. Disarticulated and broken canine elements were recovered from nearly everywhere where we encountered the internal margin and bench of this structure. Some elements appear to have received special treatment, including a dog sacrum wrapped in birch bark, and a completely articulated canid forepaw left on the floor (Figure 8). Comparison with other canid elements in the region suggest this paw was part of a large wolf rather than a dog or coyote, the only such example we know of from the site or region. It is likely that this paw was attached to a skin or costume, as opposed to food waste. While there is abundant evidence for ritualism involving dogs at HP 7 (Crellin and Heffner 2000), the late Kamloops occupation of ST 109 provides the strongest evidence yet recovered from the site for specialized feasting activities focussed on canines and probable garments or costumes utilizing wolf and dog remains.

Given the abundance of evidence for atypical use of canids

as food, ornamentation and perhaps ritual paraphernalia in ST 109, and our previously hypothesized association of this portion of the site with a secret society compound (Hayden and Adams 2004; Johansen and Morin n.d.; Morin 2006a, Morin 2006b) it is pertinent to relate a relevant passage concerning the activities of a secret society called the Tseka'ma as described for the Shuswap immediately north of Keatley Creek.

Among all the Shuswap bands of the Fraser River, as far south as Alkali Lake or Dog Creek, were men who danced the Dog dance. They formed a group by themselves, called the *Tseka'ma*, which name was also applied to their dances. The song of their dances was called the *Tseka'ma* Song. **These people were called Dogs, Crazy Dogs, Dog-Dancers and Wolves.** Their dance was sometimes called the Dog dance, or the Crazy dance, and their dance-song the Dog Song or Wolf Song. Their dance was generally opened by **one man clad in wolf-skins**, who sang the song and danced in a circle in the midst of the people; a chorus of the **Dog Society**, who were **seated on a platform**, joining in the song, and accompanying it with drums, beating of sticks, and shaking of rattles. The dancer soon became very excited, shook his head from side to side, and cried and acted like a **dog or wolf**. At last he became like a madman, and acted violently, hitting and scratching the spectators, throwing water on them and breaking everything within reach. When he was at the height of his fury, **another man dressed in wolf-skins appeared, leading a dog, and he also danced. Then the first dancer attacked the dog, tore it in pieces, and devoured it. Then the second dancer became excited, and joined the first one in devouring the dog.** The chorus took up the excitement, and, leaving their places, **the members danced behind the actors, each with a wolf-scalp on his head, the rest of the skin and tail hanging down behind.** They flourished their batons, shook their rattles, and beat their drums fiercely, singing at the top of their voices (Teit 1909: 579-580, emphasis ours).

On the Canadian Plateau, the Dog society seems to be closely associated with the much better known Cannibal societies of the coast (Teit 1909: 580-1). These societies wielded significant ritual and political power, especially during the winter season of nucleation and ceremony. The passage above bears an almost uncanny resemblance to the assemblage recovered from ST 109 and may be specifically related to Tseka'ma society performances or training activities at Keatley Creek.

Overall, our initial impressions of the ST 109 assemblage conform to atypical trends noted by Hayden and Adams (2004) and Morin (2006a) for potential ritual structures at Keatley Creek, and we eagerly await the outcome of future analyses. The archaeological field school was successful both in training students in fundamental excavation and surveying techniques, and in significantly contributing to our understanding of the prehistory of the site. Further, the material recovered currently being analysed by students at SFU, has tremendous potential for future research. The 2006 spring and summer excavations at Keatley Creek mark the remarkable 20th anniversary of investigation of the site, and we thank all of those who have contributed to

understanding its prehistory.

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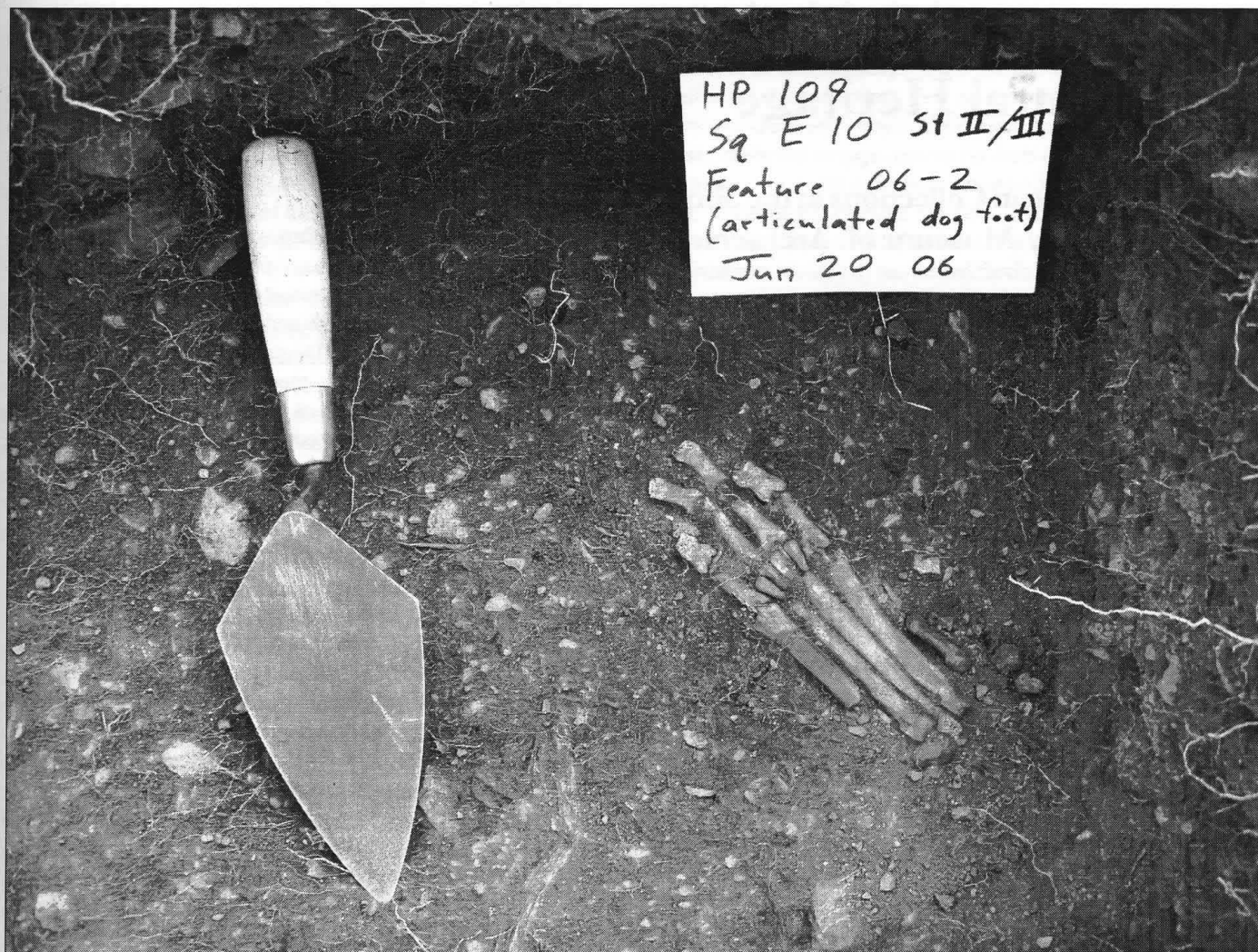


Figure 8. Articulated wolf paw recovered from the floor of ST 109. Photo by Jon Sheppard.

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Virtual Space, Education and Cultural Heritage

The Latin American Collections at the Simon Fraser University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology

David Chicoine

Collections at the Simon Fraser University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology include a vast array of ethnographic and archaeological artifacts and archival images from several Latin American countries. These objects, as well as other resources, are currently the focus of a new educational website that explores past and present Latin American civilizations, their cultural heritage, and influence on contemporary ways of life in British Columbia. The website, entitled *¡Hola Canada! The Latin American Collections at the Simon Fraser University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology*, aims at disseminating archaeological knowledge through different media, including photographic archives, texts, videos and interactive games. It is sponsored by the Canada Culture Online program of the Department of Canadian Heritage whose main goal is to promote Canadian presence on the internet. It was realized with the collaboration of many institutions including the Simon Fraser University museum, the Archaeological Society of British Columbia and MOSAIC. MOSAIC is a Vancouver based multilingual non-profit organization dedicated to addressing issues that affect immigrants and refugees in the course of their settlement and integration into Canadian society.

The website has been designed and built by a team of educators, academic consultants, technicians, and translators under the direction of Dr. Barbara Winter and the coordination of Janice Graf. Latin Americanists based in British Columbia were consulted and indigenous cultural insights were provided by Latin Americans established in the Vancouver area. Several members of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia were directly involved in the project. Hence, it appears a good idea to provide readers of *The Midden* with an overview of the website and its implications for the local archaeological community. In this brief contribution I present the website resources, review their organization and highlight their educational potential. Also, I outline some of the social implications of the website.

Virtual Resources: Content, Organization and Navigation

Overall, the website is organized as searchable databases for more than 450 artifacts, 1,100 archival images, and 80 short texts exploring cultural developments, ways of life and material cultures from regions corresponding to present-day Latin America. It is accessible through the website of the Simon Fraser University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology [<http://www.sfu.museum/hola>]. Reflecting the composition of the museum

collection, the website features materials from several different regions, mainly Mesoamerica and the Andes. The bulk of the collection is composed of ceramics, metal objects and textiles from different time periods, ranging from the first millennia B.C. to the present day. Most archaeological objects in the exhibition were donated in the 1960s and 70s by private collectors based in British Columbia.

The resources accessible through the website are diverse and include high quality photographs, location maps, video clips and textual entries. The content of the website is available in Spanish, French and English and, at any time, visitors can switch back and forth between languages. The various elements are organized as theme pages, games and descriptions navigable through search engines, keyword filters, and clickable images. Overall, the website is arranged in a non-linear fashion and puts little constraint on the visitor's experience. This strategy encourages visitors to explore their interests and learn through associative means, rather than through the imposition of a linear, narrative structure more common in traditional museum installations (Pearce 1990).

Most visitors should access an Adobe Flash Player 9.0 version, although a traditional .html version is also available. The homepage provides a short introduction to the project as well as links to the different resources and themes. Here, visitors are invited to navigate through seven block options: educator resources, themes, featured artifacts, artifacts, featured sites, archival images and favorites, respectively. Visitors can browse each section individually, but also select pages, images or texts and draw them together in the Favorites' section – a sort of "retrievable cart" in a style reminiscent of online shopping. Lesson plans are available to teachers and animators. These contain suggestions and outlines on the archaeology and anthropology of Latin America. Lesson topics include visual anthropology, prehistoric art, indigenous language, ceramic technology, the effects of globalization on indigenous cultures, and the Pre-Columbian origins of some common present-day foods and customs.

The website is tailored as an educational device for elementary and middle school students and, as such, it contains many games and interactive activities. An interactive book on the Villatoro Mastodon site in Guatemala familiarizes students with excavation methods, dating techniques and Pleistocene megafauna. Other interactive features include a Mayan version of the popular Sudoku game, an Ancient Orchestra! to create unique musical arrangements, a Build your Own Exhibit! activity, and a Mural Madness puzzle. The mural puzzle is particularly fun. The challenge is to assemble fragments of three ancient painted murals from the Late Classic site of Cacaxtla (A.D. 650-900). Once pieced up together, one can appreciate the vivid colors and detailed depictions on the murals.

During the Build your Own Exhibit! activity, visitors can retrieve their favorite images and build displays, descriptive texts and museum arrangements. The 1,100 or so archival images bring great potential to this activity. Students can summarize what they have learned and associate different forms of archaeological and ethnographic materials (e.g., sites, material culture, technology, rituals).

Virtual spaces are organized thematically and contain information on different aspects of Latin American cultural heritage such as ceramics, textiles, metalwork, music, art, food and architecture. These spaces are designed to merge various sources of information. For example, educators interested in preparing a session on, say, ancient textile production can assemble texts, videos, images and lesson plans on the topic.

One of the highlights of the website is the online access to a database of more than 400 artifacts. Given the limited gallery space at the Simon Fraser University museum, most of these artifacts lack a permanent place in the displays. The database can be browsed through a search engine based on different divisions and categories such as object name, culture, country, material and time period. Visitors can access detailed descriptions and high quality photographs, in some cases complemented by short texts. Unlike many virtual exhibitions, photographs are in a high resolution format and can be enlarged substantially, enabling the viewer to zoom in on details. As for the textual entries, they are structured as synthetic contributions that critically highlight selected aspects of Latin American cultural heritage such as ancient subsistence strategies, artistic production, ritual practices and political systems. They are tailored for a neophyte school age audience and references for further reading are suggested. In addition, a rich corpus of photographs from archaeological sites, ongoing excavations and architectural structures is available. More than 40 archaeological sites are described, illustrated and situated on Yahoo! maps. Apparent efforts have been made to include a wide variety of archaeological sites, beyond the traditional focus on the main Pre-Columbian centers. For instance, fieldwork in Mesoamerica by Dr. Brian Hayden provides extensive photographic archives on sites that are not typically illustrated in mainstream literature.

Maps are of special interest. They not only locate sites, but provide several different viewing options (i.e., satellite, map, hybrid) with, in some cases, powerful zooming possibilities. For example, archaeological sites located in the Valley of Mexico benefit from the high resolution of the Yahoo! maps. Overall, this resource gives the possibility for visitors to learn about ancient archaeological sites, places and landscapes. It also permits to appreciate the scale of recent urban encroachment and has the potential to sensitize visitors to issues of site destruction and preservation. One of the student activities takes advantage of this feature, and brings classroom attention to concerns of cultural preservation.

To sum up, the website stands as a valuable resource for students, teachers and people interested in Latin American anthropology and archaeology. It holds a rich corpus of visual and textual resources. The associative, non-linear arrangement of the virtual exhibition allows visitors to explore Latin American cultural heritage through different concepts, perspectives, and classifications. But beyond its content and layout, the virtual exhibition has broader social implications.

Virtual Space, Education and Society

In recent years, going "online" has become a widespread activity, creating the internet as one of the most powerful learning

resources. Accordingly, virtual museums have become increasingly common and rare are the institutions that do not provide a virtual tour of their displays and galleries. However, educational websites are different since they do not aim at enhancing the experience of the "real", physical museum spaces. On the contrary, they are designed as experiences on their own and, as such, they open new avenues for communicating knowledge (McGee Wood 1997). Multimedia avenues are now favored by many museum curators and educators who believe that virtual spaces allow the establishment of more dynamic and flexible relationships between museums and the needs and interests of the public (Hopper-Greenhill 1991: 67-68).

At Simon Fraser University, this is the second time that the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology has promoted its collections through an educational website. In 2005, a website was launched exploring the initial settlement of the Americas (*A Journey to a New Land/En route vers un nouveau territoire*). This award winning project was realized as part of the Virtual Museum of Canada, a vast program of virtual exhibitions promoting Canadian cultural content and heritage.

In the same lines as the Virtual Museum of Canada, the current project's rhetoric adheres to the conception of Canada's cultural fabric as consisting of myriad threads, each of which contributes to the preservation of cultural diversity and distinctions, while, at the same time, stimulating the integration of several different pasts, identities and worldviews (McTavish 2006: 238-239). This ideological orientation is explicit in the mission statement of the project. In practice, it is most visible in the vast range of topics, geographies, cultures and time periods exhibited, as well as the diversity of perspectives adopted.

The social implications of the website content and organization are manifold. First, the project highlights the work and contribution of British Columbia-based scholars to the study of Latin American anthropology and archaeology. Further, it profiles the museum, the Archaeological Society of British Columbia, MOSAIC and the Department of Archaeology at Simon Fraser University to a wider audience.

Second, it shapes identities, perceptions and social interactions, especially with respect to the contribution of Latin American cultural heritage to present-day practices. For instance, a video clip on the Day of the Dead celebrations in Vancouver demonstrates how ancestral Latin America traditions have become part of local customs. This is fundamental to establish bonds between members of different communities, as well as to create links between the museum and the local community (Hopper-Greenhill 1991: 142-143). At the same time, it contributes to the integration of Latin American communities into Canadian society.

By including living Canadians of Latin American descent, the museum promotes a view of a multicultural Canada and brings a lesser known group to broader public attention. This approach is cogent with the view that museum collections and exhibitions are vehicles for the advancement of multiculturalism in contemporary Canada. Such a use of museum resources has the potential of contributing to the obliteration of cultural, ethnic, and racial ostracism. By broadening cultural horizons through the incorporation of anthropological and archaeological contents in educative programs, the website ultimately works against racism and intolerance, thereby helping to shape a culturally more diverse

national landscape.

Third, it contributes to the diversification of perspectives about the past and the empowerment of social minorities. For instance, if social theorists have long recognized the role of museum practices in shaping identities (Fyfe and Ross 1996: 127), they also highlight their importance in reproducing structures of power (see MacDonald 1998; Simpson 2006). As institutions, museums exert a certain degree of control over knowledge through various mechanisms including narrative constructs, visual displays, and physical accessibility. Some scholars insist that such mechanisms have the potential to reproduce social asymmetries (Ames 1990: 158-162; McTavish 2006: 228-229). Significantly, one of the main changes brought up by the rapid popularization of online exhibitions and virtual spaces is the increased power given to visitors over the control of their experience and the appropriation of culture.

In the case of the current educational website, this empowerment is most visible in the absence of overarching narrative structure, the non-discursive, critical style of textual resources, the inclusion of community members in direct voice, as well as the site layout and search engines. For instance, texts aim at providing background information and stimulating debate rather than enforcing a single, definite narrative. Combined into a flexible, multi-layered search tool, the website has the potential of giving more freedom; both to people experiencing the website first-hand as well as to school teachers using resources to prepare lessons. By giving a louder voice to teachers and other educators, this strategy is likely to produce more open relations which, in turn, have the potential to translate into the creation of less centralized, more critically diverse narratives about Latin American cultural heritage.

Final comments

¡Hola Canada! The Latin American Collections at Simon Fraser University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology will be attractive to a wide array of people, mostly students and individuals with an interest in Latin America. In particular, the site represents a valuable new resource for elementary and middle school students and teachers. The easy navigation and interactive displays make it a highly accessible teaching tool. The Flash version is particularly inviting. Displays, activities and games are entertaining which will appeal to a large range of people. Available to a wide, international audience, it is based on tenets of critical pedagogy, enforcing intellectual engagement and creativity through the use of multimedia. The virtual resources cogently favor intellectual inquiry through stimulating displays and interactive activities, an approach that has become widespread in museum institutions in recent years (see Bearman and Trant 2005).

This project is a timely contribution adapted to the changing realities of museum practices. It promotes the Simon Fraser University collections, photographic archives and other ethnographic materials. The website provides access to a large database previously unavailable and it sets standards for future treatments of museum collections for educational purposes. It highlights the potential of virtual resources to transform display institutions

into entities of dialogues and debate. Proceeding from the premises that cultural heritage and the perception of the past are critical in the construction of identities, individual actions, and the development of nation-states (Elliot Sherwood 1995: 111-112), the virtual project has the potential to impact on the constitution of society in British Columbia and beyond. More importantly, it promotes Latin American cultural heritage and gives a voice to the descendants of some of the most fascinating human civilizations.

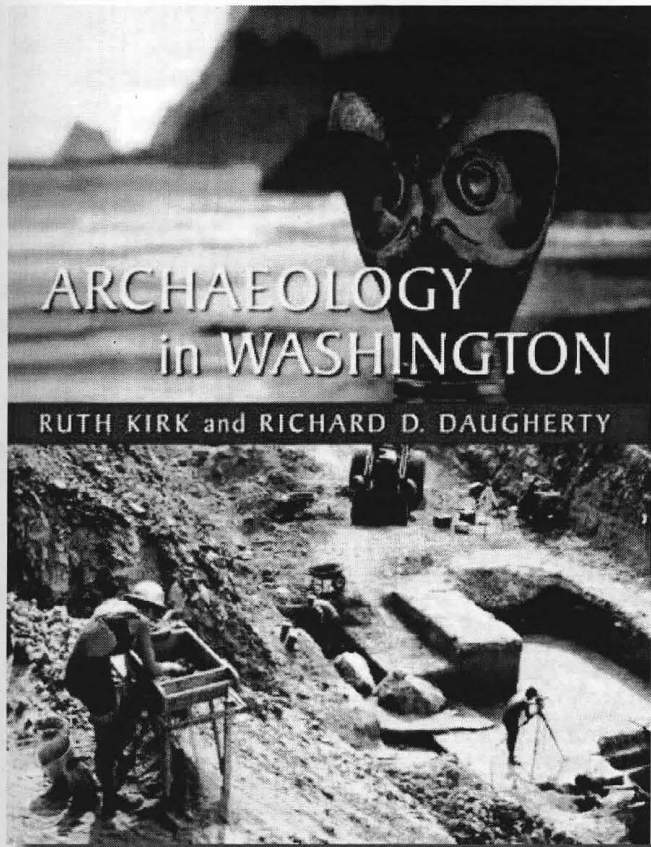
David Chicoine is an Andean archaeologist specializing on the prehistory of coastal Peru. He has recently completed a Ph.D. research at the University of East Anglia (UK) and currently holds a postdoctoral research fellowship at Simon Fraser University.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Barbara Winter and Janice Graf for their insightful comments on previous versions of this essay.

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Archaeology in Washington

by Ruth Kirk and Richard D. Daugherty

University of Washington Press, 2007

168 pp., 150 color illus.

Paper: \$26.95; Cloth: \$40.00

The opening chapter of *Archaeology in Washington* informs us that our state contains the remains of actions committed by humans 14,000 years ago. These men and women were a hungry people. They butchered a mastodon in the Olympic Peninsula, cooked with earth ovens in the Pend Oreille country, and hunted in the area that is now used to treat Seattle's raw sewage. Often, there's a lot of earth between the traces of early human hunger and us. Prehistorical human activities, desires, weapons, and bones have been buried by thousands of years of mudslides, forest life, and small and tremendous geological eruptions. The job of archaeologists is to remove this layer of earth that separates us from them, the long dead who were unfortunate enough to be born in a land that was so inhuman, so indifferent, so senseless.

What's striking about the photographs in *Archaeology in Washington*—photographs of archaeological sites around the state—is not, however, the remains of the dead, but the bodies of the living scientists and students. Most of them appear to be young, and because they are digging up dirt all day, all month, all year, their bodies are in excellent shape. And because they often have to work in hot places, they wear as little as decency allows. These archaeologists are sexy.

Look at the cover of the book, look at the flesh of the woman in the foreground and the two young men in the depths of the excavation site: Their skin has been ripened and browned by the life-rich rays of the sun. Inside the book, you will find more images of young and bronzed beauties removing earth, shifting dirt, separating human from natural objects. A thousand years from now, this is whom we want to unearth and clean our dirty femurs and skulls: shapely archaeologists wearing tight, short pants.

Charles Mudede is a contributing editor and columnist with *The Stranger*.

Originally published in The Stranger, an alternative news weekly in Seattle. Republished with permission from Dan Savage (of Savage Love), its editor.

(If someone would like to contribute a more archaeological perspective of this book, contact the Reviews Editor).

Pearce, S.
1990 Objects as Meaning; or Narrating the Past. In *Objects of Knowledge*, edited by S. Pearce, pp. 125-140. Athlone Press, London.

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PERMITS ISSUED BY ARCHAEOLOGY & REGISTRY SERVICE BRANCH BEGINNING 2007

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

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

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

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

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

Forest industry terms: CMT = Culturally Modified Tree; CP = Cutting Permit; FD = Forest District, FL = Forest License;

MoFR = Ministry of Forests and Range; TFL = Tree Farm License; TL = Timber License; TSA = Timber Sales Area.

Other government agencies: FOC = Fisheries and Oceans Canada; DIAND = Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; LWBC = Land and Water B.C., Inc.; MEM = Ministry of Energy and Mines; MoT = Ministry of Transportation; RD = Regional District.

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

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

Permit Number	Name	Permit Type	Description
2007-001	Doug Hudson	inspection	Inventory and AIA of proposed forestry developments in cutblock SL 106, approximately 8 km N of the head of Harrison Lake, on behalf of Chartwell Consultants Ltd.
2007-002	Karen Brady	inspection	Inventory and AIA of MoT's proposed improvements to a section of Highway 97 from Oceola Road N to Evans Road, along the W shore of Wood and Kalamalka Lakes
2007-003	Doug Perdue	alteration	Alterations of beetle-infested CMTs from FirM-4, within TFL 53, Prince George FD
2007-004	Doug Grant	alteration	Alterations to CMT site EJSw-43 by BC Timber Sales proposed timber felling and road construction in TSL A72332, N of Pierce Bay on the Central Coast, North Island-Central FD
2007-005	Monty Mitchell	inspection	AIA of West Fraser Mills (Terrace Operations) forestry developments within the traditional territory of the Gitga'at and Haisla First Nations, SW of Kitimat
2007-006	Ian Wilson	inspection	Inventory and AIA for redevelopment of Lot 6, Plan 1551 and Lot 2, Plan 5961, Sections 23 and 73, Victoria District, proposed Oak Bay Beach Hotel at 1175 Beach Drive, Oak Bay
2007-007	Keary Walde	inspection	AIA of oil/gas developments proposed by Conoco Phillips Canada and Burlington Resources Canada in an area of NE BC defined in a map attached to the permit application
2007-008	private	alteration	Alterations to DdRu-63 by construction of a ramp to facilitate the removal and barging of a house from a property in North Saanich
2007-009	Morley El-dridge	inspection	Inventory and AIA for a proposed three-lot subdivision of a property in the vicinity of DcRu-74
2007-010	Karen Brady	inspection	Inventory and AIA for proposed residential development on three properties located on the S side of the South Thompson River, E of Kamloops, vicinity of EdRa-5, 15, and 23 - 28
2007-011	Morley El-dridge	inspection	AIA of proposed Island Timberlands cutblocks and associated roads near Yakoun Lake, Graham Island, Haida Gwaii
2007-012	Casey O'Neill	inspection	Inventory and AIA for a proposed development in the vicinity of archaeological sites DcRv-21 and 57, Sooke District
2007-013	Bob Simpson	alteration	Alterations to EeRd-22 and EeRd-23 that may result from proposed road construction near Cherry Creek
2007-014	Morley El-dridge	inspection	AIA of a proposed water intake, pump station and P/L along the Honna River, in the vicinity of FhUa-15, for the Village of Queen Charlotte, Haida Gwaii
2007-015	Mike Rousseau	inspection	AIA for Johal Berry Farms Ltd.'s proposed installation of a 300 m- long irrigation/water transmission P/L at Management Field 40, and other ancillary agricultural developments that may be proposed, within the estimated extent of DhRp-10, situated between the S end of Pitt Lake and the community of Pitt Meadows
2007-016	Chris Engisch	inspection	Inventory and AIA of 3.5 km of Highway 19A in the City of Campbell River, between Simms Creek and First Avenue
2007-017	Heather Pratt	inspection	Inventory and AIA of proposed forestry developments in FL A19242 and A32687, on the Mainland Coast near Seymour Inlet NE of Port Hardy, North Island-Central Coast FD
2007-018	Peter Merchant	inspection	Archaeological investigation of a portion of DjRx-34 for the construction of a proposed seasonal residence on North Thormanby Island
2007-019	Rick McDougall	alteration	Alterations to DiPw-1 and DiPw-29 by BC Hydro's proposed replacement of two of hydro poles, located S of Cranbrook

2007-020	John Drazic	alteration	Alterations to DhRx-49 by Terasen Gas (Vancouver Island) proposed installation of a deep well anode bed in Nanaimo
2007-021	Stephen Smith	Alteration	Alterations to CMT sites DISr-37 and DISr-65 - DISr-76 inclusive, from forestry developments to be conducted by Western Forest Products Inc. on the W coast of Vancouver Island
2007-022	private	alteration	Alterations to those portions of EbPw-1 by site preparation activities associated with the development of a proposed subdivision, Kootenay District
2007-023	private	alteration	Alterations to DfSg-2 by excavation of a shallow trench for placement of outdoor-lighting wiring, and shallow landscaping activities including the spreading of two existing midden backdirt piles, and to site DfSg-3 by excavation of a shallow trench and two 40 x 40 cm footing holes for a concrete pad, Bamfield
2007-024	Morley El-dridge	Inspection	AIA of proposed forestry cutblocks for Teal Jones Group - Sandspit Division, located in the Queen Charlotte Islands FD
2007-025	Casey O'Neill	Inspection	Inventory and AIA of a property located on Pender Island, Cowichan District, within site DeRt-66
2007-026	Geordie Howe	inspection	AIA of two proposed developments: the Whatcom Road extension and the Vicarro Ranch Stormwater Detention Ponds, situated within the City of Abbotsford
2007-027	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by the Westbank First Nation within the Westbank First Nation Community Forest located in the Okanagan Shuswap FD in the vicinity of the community of Westbank
2007-028	Rory Kulmala	alteration	Alterations to archaeological site EdSr-30 that may result from British Columbia Ferry Services proposed changes to a ferry Terminal on Vancouver Island
2007-029	Richard Linzey	alteration	Alteration to DcRu-18 (Beacon Hill) by installation of an interpretive marker as part of the "Signs of Lekwammen Interpretive Walkway," Victoria
2007-030	Ryan Monsen	Alteration	Alterations by Triumph Timber Ltd. to CMTs within FjTk-3 and FjTk-4, which may be inadvertently disturbed during forestry operations in FL A16820, North Coast FD
2007-031	private	Alteration	Alterations to DJSd-8 by excavation of trenches for drain and septic pipes and movement and spreading of an existing backdirt pile for landscaping purposes and filling around existing foundations, Hornby Island
2007-032	Rina Gemeinhardt	alteration	Alterations to CMTs within FcTa-60, FcTa-61, FcSx-26, FbTa-60, FbTa-61, FbTa-62, FbTa-63, FbSx-20, FbSx-21, and FbSx-22 from forestry developments conducted by Heiltsuk Coastal Forest Products in FL A67048, North Island - Central Coast FD
2007-033	Monty Mitchell	inspection	AIA of a residential property development at Departure Bay, Nanaimo
2007-034	Monty Mitchell	inspection	AIA of a proposed residential subdivision of a lot including archaeological sites DhRx-26, DhRx-41, and DhRx-56, Gabriola Island
2007-035	James Sears	Alteration	Alterations to CMT sites DFSf-60, DFSf-61, DfSg-103, DfSg-104, DfSg-105 and DfSg-106 by forestry operations planned by Island Timberlands Ltd, South Island FD
2007-036	Douglas Brown	Inspection	AIA of a small-scale hydroelectric facility along Tamih Creek in the Chilliwack River valley
2007-037	Bjorn Simonson	inspection	AIA of a proposed residential development at Maple Bay
2007-038	Bill Angelbeck	Inspection	Archaeological site inventory of Wakes Cove Provincial Park, on the N end of Valdes Island in the southern Gulf Islands
2007-039	Clayton Smith	alteration	Alterations to CMT sites DISq-35, DISq-36, DISr-63, DISr-64, and DISr-77 - DISr-80 inclusive, by forestry developments to be conducted by Western Forest Products S of Zeballos
2007-040	Beth Hrychuk	Inspection	AIA of the proposed Peejay Secure Landfill Project, 160 m W of Milligan Creek and 93 km NE of Fort St. John
2007-041	Bjorn Simonson	inspection	Inventory and AIA of proposed residential construction and associated services and facilities on Grace Islet, Ganges Harbour, Saltspring Island
2007-042	Leonard Ham	inspection	Archaeological inventory of the E extent of DgRs-2 (Tsawwassen Site), within the community of Tsawwassen (Corporation of Delta)
2007-043	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of Terasen Gas Ltd's residential and commercial gas service line developments and upgrades in Greater Victoria
2007-044	Roger Teja	alteration	Alterations to DdRv-14 by excavation, placement of fill and construction of a condominium development and marina, located in Mill Bay on SE Vancouver Island
2007-045	Lisa Seip	inspection	AIA for redevelopment of the Afton Mine, 9 km W of Kamloops and 4.4 km S of Kamloops Lake
2007-046	Hartley Odwak	inspection	Inventory and/or AIA for a proposed seasonal eco-tourism operation, consisting of a lodge with associated buildings and other structures, a log float, composting toilets, and ancillary developments, located on and adjacent Crown Land (Land Licence #1402798 & Foreshore Licence #1402797) on the N shore of Drury Inlet in Jennis Bay, vicinity of EfSs-1
2007-047	Morley El-dridge	inspection	Inventory and AIA of a proposed subdivision of an 11 ha portion of Part of Lot 1, Sec 16 and 17, Rge 5 and 6, DL 83G and 84G, Chemainus District, and DL 116, 117 and 152, Cowichan District, Plan 47795, located at 2860 Victoria Street in Chemainus
2007-048	Morley El-dridge	inspection	Archaeological inventory of selected locations in the E part of the Campbell River FD, excluding the area defined by Klahoose FN's Statement of Intent, for the purpose of ground-truthing an archaeological potential model
2007-049	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIA for oil and gas developments proposed by Petro Canada Oil and Gas, and possible other proponents, operating within Treaty No. 8 Territory (1899), NTS mapsheets 94 A/3, 4 and 5, 94 B/1-15, 94 O/16 and 94 G/2 and 3, all N of the Peace River and S and W of the Halfway River, W of Fort St. John
2007-050	Mike Rouseau	investigation	SDR at EfQv-8 in advance of anticipated impacts associated with the MoT's construction of the S approach of a proposed bridge replacement project, NE of Chase
2007-051	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIA of forestry developments proposed by Cariboo Forest Consultants Ltd. within the Quesnel FD
2007-052	private	alteration	Alterations to DgRr-1 by construction of a two-storey residence/garage, Surrey
2007-053	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIA for oil and gas developments on behalf of BG Canada Exploration and Production Inc., within Treaty No. 8 territory (1899), NTS map sheets 94 G/1-16 with the exception of portions of 94 G/2 and G/3 S of the Halfway River, and 94 H/4, 5, 12, and 13, N of the Beatton River
2007-054	Richard Brolly	inspection	Inventory and AIA for the Central Okanagan Multi Modal Corridor, through the E part of the City of Kelowna, from Spall Avenue to Highway 97 near the UBC Okanagan campus
2007-055	Clinton Coates	inspection	AIA for an upgrade and realignment of the Trans-Canada Highway to improve access to the Tobiano Resort, E of Savona and S of Kamloops Lake
2007-056	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIA for proposed forestry developments in the 100 Mile House FD
2007-057	Dana Lepofsky	investigation	Archaeological research investigation of a housepit feature at DhRl-65, and evaluative testing of a previously unrecorded archaeological site in the Upper Fraser Valley
2007-058	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	Selective post-construction AIAs for seismic projects - NTS mapsheets 93 O/1 & 7-16, 93 P/1-16, 93 I/1,2&7-16, 93 H/16, 93 J/16, 94 A/1-4, and 94 B/1-4, South Peace District
2007-059	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIA for oil and gas developments proposed by EnCana Corporation, and possible other proponents to be identified, operating within Treaty No. 8 Territory (1899), NTS mapsheets 94 A/1 & 2, S of the Peace River, and 93 P/1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15 & 16, in NE BC

2007-060 2007-061	Lee Foster private	alteration alteration	Alterations of CMTs within FiSb-11, by Aspen Ridge Consulting Ltd. operations in the Vanderhoof FD Alterations to DgRs-9 (Tsawassen Beach site), by construction of a single-family dwelling, driveway, tennis court and service trenches, Delta
2007-062	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIAs for oil and gas developments proposed by BP Canada Energy Company, and possible other proponents to be identified, operating within Treaty No. 8 Territory (1899), NTS mapsheets 93 O/1 & 7 - 16; 93 P/3 - 6 & 11 - 14; 94 A/3, 4 & 6 (S of the Peace River); 94 B/1 - 4 (S of the Peace River); all within the South Peace River District
2007-063	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIAs for oil and gas developments proposed by Petro Canada Oil and Gas, and possible other proponents to be identified, operating within Treaty No. 8 Territory (1899), NTS mapsheets 94 H/2 - 6 (south of the Beaton River); 94 B/8 - 10 & 15, 16 (all E of the Halfway River); 94 A/1 - 4 (N of the Peace River, W of the Beaton River and E of the Halfway River); 94 A/5 - 7 & 10 - 15 (all W of the Beaton River and E of the Halfway River) all within the North Peace River District
2007-064	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIAs of forestry developments proposed by Pope & Talbot Inc., and possible other proponents to be identified, within the Arrow Boundary and Columbia FDs
2007-065	Geordie Howe	inspection	AIA of a landfill, associated access road, and hydrometallurgical copper refinery proposed by Highland Valley Copper within the existing Highland Valley Copper mine property
2007-066	Ian Wilson	investigation	AIA of a proposed multiple-storey residential development and associated clearing, landscaping and service installations, in Colwood
2007-067	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIAs for oil and gas developments proposed by Shell Canada, and possible other proponents to be identified, operating within Treaty No. 8 Territory (1899), NTS mapsheets 93 I/1, 2 & 7-16, 93H/16 & 94 J/16, all in the South Peace Wapiti area S of the Peace River and S and W of Dawson Creek
2007-068	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab private	alteration	Alterations to DgRw-4 by construction of a single dwelling and associated services, including a water service trench, sewage disposal field, house foundations and a septic tank, Gabriola Island
2007-069	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	Post-impact AIAs of seismic programs within NTS mapsheets 94/I, 94/J, 94/O and 94/P, on behalf of Nytis Exploration and possible other proponents, to be identified
2007-070	Jon Schulz	alteration	Removal of two CMTs from, and alterations to lands within GeTc-3, by Coast Tsimshian Resources Limited Partnership's proposed road construction activities
2007-071	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIAs for oil and gas developments proposed by Husky Oil Limited, and possible other proponents to be identified, operating within Treaty No. 8 Territory (1899), in the areas covered by NTS mapsheets 94 I/13 to 16, 94 J/13 to 16, 94 P/1 to 16, and 94 O/1 to 16, NE BC
2007-072	Remi Farva- cque	inspection	AIAs for oil and gas developments proposed by Canadian Natural resources Ltd., Suncor Energy Inc., Talisman Energy Inc. and Terra Energy Group, and possible other proponents, within those portions of the Fort Nelson and Peace FDs covered by NTS mapsheets 93 I/1, 2, 6-16; 93 O/1, 6-10, 15, 16; 93 P/1-16; 94 A/1-16; 94 B/1, 2, 5 - 16; 94 F/1, 8-10, 15, 16; 94 G/1-16; 94 H/1-16; 94 I/1-16; 94 J/1-16; 94 K/1-3, 5-16; 94 L/5, 6, 8-16; 94 M/1-16; 94 N/1-16; 94 O/1-16; 94 P/1-16; 104 I/7-10, 15, 16, and; 104 P/1, 8, 9
2007-073	Simon Kalten- rieder	inspection	AIA of Woodlot A20503 on the Sechelt Peninsula, for the MoFR, Sunshine Coast FD
2007-074	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIAs for oil and gas developments proposed by Pioneer Natural Resources Canada Inc., and possible other proponents to be identified, operating within Treaty No. 8 Territory (1899), and within the following NTS mapsheets in NE BC: 94 A/8; 94 A/9; 94 A/16; 94 H/1; 94 H/7-16; 94 A/1 & 2, N of the Peace River; 94 A/7 E of the Beaton; 94 A/10 E of the Beaton River; 94 A/15 E of the Beaton River; 94 H/2 NE of the Beaton River; 94 H/3 E of the Beaton River; and 94 H/4, E of the Beaton River
2007-075	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIAs for oil and gas development projects for Husky Oil Operations Ltd. and other potential proponents in the Fort Nelson and Prophet River regions
2007-076 2007-077	Ian Wilson Harald Fogra- scher	inspection alteration	AIA of a portion of site DfSj-100 (Little Beach Site) affected by road upgrading in Ucluelet Alterations to DgRs-1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 30, 36, & 54 by proposed improvements to existing water, storm and sewer lines, or new developments of same under the 2006 Corporation of Delta Engineering Department Construction Program (both capital works and emergency repairs), all located within the Tsawwassen area of South Delta
2007-078	Georgia Roller	alteration	Alterations to Fort Steele Provincial Heritage Site (DjPv-36) by several routine small-scale developments to be undertaken in 2007, such as: post-hole excavation to accommodate sign post and service gate placement; construction of a mule pen and associated open shed; addition of a 10-foot extension to the existing livery stable pen; planting of several large shade trees; replacement of two water valves behind St. John the Divine Church and the Opera House; trenching to accommodate the installation of the Goldie Corliss steam generator flywheel, and construction of a railway shed, both next to the existing roundhouse, and; repairs to an existing water line N of St. Mary's Street between Rocky Mountain and Selkirk Avenues
2007-079	Ian Cameron	inspection	AIA of forestry developments, MT1, MT2, MT3, MM3 and LB1, proposed by the Sto:lo Research and Resource Management Centre, in the Chilliwack River Valley, Chilliwack FD
2007-080	Ian Franck	inspection	AIAs of forestry developments proposed by May Trucking Ltd., and possible other timber harvesting operators to be identified, in the Chilliwack FD
2007-081	Jon Schulz	alteration	Alterations to GeTc-3, GeTc-13, and GeTc-14 by proposed forestry operations by Coast Tsimshian Resources Limited Partnership, Kalum FD
2007-082	Peter Mer- chant	inspection	AIA and erosion monitoring related to BC Hydro's operation of the Clowhorn reservoir, located at the E end of Salmon Inlet
2007-083	Normand Canuel	inspection	AIAs for Canadian Forest Products Ltd. developments in the Vanderhoof FD
2007-084 2007-085	Carrie Dan Nicole Nich- olls	inspection inspection	Inventory/AIA for the proposed subdivision of a 33.6 ha property, N of Kamloops AIA of a proposed residential development, Colwood
2007-086 2007-087	Chris Engisch Normand	inspection inspection	AIAs of proposed water line connections, vicinity of DkSf-29, DkSf-41 and DkSf-42, Town of Comox AIAs for forestry developments proposed by Canadian Forest Products Ltd., and possible other proponents to be identified, Prince George FD
2007-088	Canuel Douglas	alteration	Alterations to DiPv-34, 35 & 36 by construction associated with the
2007-089	Baker Clinton Coates	investigation	re-development of a dam and generating station facility in the East Kootenay District SDR and monitoring to mitigate impacts to archaeological site EbQt-37 from proposed residential developments in Vernon.
2007-090 2007-091	Bruce Ball Normand Canuel	inspection inspection	AIAs of forestry developments proposed by West Fraser Mills Ltd. in the Central Cariboo, Chilcotin and Quesnel FDs AIAs for forestry developments proposed by Canadian Forest Products Ltd., and possible other proponents to be identified, within the Nadina FD

2007-092	Matthew Begg & Doris Zibauer	inspection	Post-impact AIAs of seismic programs in the Peace, Fort Nelson and Mackenzie FDs on behalf of The Harrison Energy Group Inc., and possible other proponents, to be identified
2007-093	Remi Farvaque	inspection	AIAs for oil and gas developments proposed by Petro Canada Oil & Gas Ltd. within the Peace and Fort Nelson FDs
2007-094	private	alteration	Alterations to a portion of DhRx-16 for a condominium development in Nanaimo
2007-095	private	alteration	Alterations to the W portion of DhRx-14, Nanaimo
2007-096	private	alteration	Alterations to DiRw-12 from proposed house construction and associated ancillary activities (such as landscaping and trenching), Roberts Creek, on the Sunshine Coast
2007-097	Robert Shortland	investigation	SDR at DhRp-52 to mitigate impacts from the construction of a 4-lane roadway, Maple Ridge
2007-098	Normand Canuel	inspection	AIAs for forestry developments proposed by Canadian Forest Products Ltd., and possible other proponents to be identified, within the Fort St. James FD
2007-099	Ian Tamasi	inspection	AIAs of forestry operations proposed by Galloway Lumber Company, Canadian Forest Products, Ktunaxa Kinbasket Development Corporation, Tembec Enterprises (Kootenay Central and Kootenay Columbia), Rocky Mountain Trench Natural Resources Society, MoFR-Operations Div., BCTS - Kootenay Business Area, Summit Valley Contracting, and possible other proponents to be identified, in the Rocky Mountain FD
2007-100	David Hall	inspection	AIAs of forestry operations proposed by Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. (Okanagan Falls Division), Gorman Bros. Ltd., and MoFR/BCTS (Vernon), in the Okanagan-Shuswap FD, within those portions of the ATT of the Westbank and Spallumcheen First Nations, and the Okanagan, Osoyoos and Penticton Indian Bands, which do not overlap with other First Nations
2007-101	Sarah Kamp	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Tolko Industries Ltd. and other potential proponents within the Central Cariboo FS
2007-102	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by BCTS, and possible other proponents, to be identified, within the Arrow Boundary FD
2007-103	Barry Wood	inspection	AIAs of forestry operations proposed by Tembec Enterprises (Kootenay Central), BCTS (Kootenay Business Area), Atco Wood Products, and possible other proponents to be identified, in the Kootenay Lake FD
2007-104	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIA of land developments proposed by Rathbone & Goodrich Land Surveyors in the vicinity of Williams Lake
2007-105	Diana Alexander	inspection	AIA for T'sKw'aylaxw First Nations' proposed development of Lot 89, near Pavilion
2007-106	Clayton Smith	alteration	Alterations to CMT within DISq-37, 38, and 39, Campbell River FD
2007-107	Aidan Burford	inspection	AIAs of forestry operations proposed by Canadian Forest Products Ltd. and possible other forestry clients, operating within those portions of the Fort Nelson and Peace FDs covered by NTS mapsheets 93 I/1, 2, 6-16; 93 O/1, 6-10, 15, 16; 93 P/1-16; 94 A/1-16; 94 B/1, 2, 5 - 16; 94 F/1, 8-10, 15, 16; 94 G/1-16; 94 H/1-16; 94 I/1-16; 94 J/1-16; 94 K/1-3, 5-16; 94 L/5, 6, 8-16; 94 M/1-16; 94 N/1-16; 94 O/1-16; 94 P/1-16; 104 I/7-10, 15, 16, and; 104 P/1, 8, 9
2007-108	Jon Schulz	alteration	Alterations to GeTc-15 by proposed Coast Tsimshian Resources Limited Partnership forestry operations, Kalum FD
2007-109	Morley El-dridge	inspection	Archaeological inventory within Burgoyne Bay Provincial Park, Salt Spring Island
2007-110	David Hall	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by MoFR/BCTS (Skeena Business area) within the North Coast FD and part of the Kalum FD formerly identified as TFL 41
2007-111	Frank Craig	inspection	AIAs of forestry developments proposed by the Babine BCTS (Burns Lake), and possible other proponents within the Babine Business Area, operating within portions of the Nadina and Skeena-Stikine FDs
2007-112	Frank Craig	inspection	AIAs of forestry developments proposed by BCTS, and possible other proponents, to be identified, within BCTS' Prince George Operating Area
2007-113	Douglas Brown	inspection	AIA of a rock quarry proposed by BC Hydro for seismic upgrades to reservoir infrastructure, located on the E side of the S end of Coquitlam Lake
2007-114	private	alteration	Alterations to a portion of DJRx-34 for a single family residence, Thormanby Island
2007-115	Ewan Anderson	inspection	AIAs for proposed forestry developments by West Fraser Mills Ltd., and possible other forestry clients, within the Quesnel and Prince George FDs
2007-116	Keli Watson	inspection	Archaeological impact assessment of forestry operations proposed by Advanced Land Strategy and other proponents not yet identified, within the Vanderhoof FD
2007-117	Kira Kristensen	inspection	AIA of a hotel/residential development within Lot A Plan VIP52553, Nanoose District, at 240 Dogwood Street, Parksville
2007-118	private	alteration	Alterations to DgRr-1 (Crescent Beach site) by from proposed removal of 3 stumps and a septic tank, and proposed construction of a garage and a patio, Surrey
2007-119	Greg Kylo	alteration	Alterations to EFQs-12 by from construction of a new access road and installation of utilities within a 20 m R/W extending from the existing access road, near Shuswap Lake
2007-120	David Hall	inspection	AIAs of proposed forestry operations by Triumph Timber Ltd. within the North Coast FD
2007-121	Morley El-dridge	inspection	AIA for a proposed single-family residence in Oak Bay; locality contains a portion of DcRt-10
2007-122	Rob Paterson	inspection	AIA of Terrane Metal Corporation's proposed Mt. Milligan Mining Project and ancillary components, all located W of Mackenzie and N of Fort St. James
2007-123	Keli Watson	inspection	AIAs of forestry operations proposed by Advanced Land Strategy and other proponents not yet identified, within the Prince George FD
2007-124	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA for upgrading an existing residence, including excavation to level the existing foundation, landscaping and service installations, Qualicum Beach
2007-125	Wilfred McKenzie	alteration	Alterations to GdTc-67 by proposed Kitselas Forest Products Ltd. forestry operations, Skeena-Stikine FD
2007-126	Ian Wilson	investigation	SDR at DhRq-22 for a proposed commercial development (shopping centre) in Pitt Meadows
2007-127	Clinton Coates	inspection	AIA of Dandelion Energy Ltd.'s proposed Fosthall Creek Hydroelectric project, located on Fosthall Bay, W side of Upper Arrow Lake, approximately 10 km NW of Nakusp
2007-128	Clinton Coates	inspection	AIAs of proposed oil and gas developments on behalf of Kereco Energy Ltd. and Chamaelo Explorations Ltd., and other proponents to be identified, in the Peace River Region, map sheets 93 P and 93 I
2007-129	Richard Brolly	inspection	AIA and inventory of dust-abatement developments proposed by BC Hydro within the drawdown zone of Finlay Reach, Williston Reservoir

2007-130	Barry Wood	inspection	AIAs of forestry operations proposed by Atco Wood Products Ltd., and possible other proponents to be identified, in the Arrow Boundary FD
2007-131	Steven Gray	alteration	Alterations by the Huu-ay-aht First Nation to CMT sites DeSg-101 to -104 and -106, on the W coast of Vancouver Island
2007-132	Jim Stafford	inspection	AIA of proposed upgrades by the Recreation Sites and Trails Branch to: (a) the Moresby Camp Recreation Site, located at the mouth of Pallant Creek on Moresby Island, Haida Gwaii and; (b) the Rennell Sound Recreation Site, located at the mouth of Shelly Creek on Graham Island, Haida Gwaii
2007-133	Keli Watson	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Abitibi Consolidated Company of Canada (Mackenzie Division), and other proponents, to be identified, within the Mackenzie FD
2007-134	Jeff Bailey	investigation	SDR at DcRv-158 to mitigate impacts within a proposed residential development in Langford
2007-135	Nicole Nicholls	inspection	AIA of a proposed residential development E of Six Mile Road, between Atkins Road and the Trans-Canada Highway, View Royal (P.I.D. 026-532-476)
2007-136	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA of a proposed resort development, Montebello del Lago, N of Cinnabar Creek and S of Caesar's Landing on the W shore of Okanagan Lake
2007-137	Samara King	inspection	AIAs of proposed forestry developments by BCTS (Stuart-Nechako Branch), and possible other forestry clients, operating within the Fort St. James FD
2007-138	Ty Heffner	inspection	AIAs for Tolko Industries Ltd. proposed forestry operations in the Central Cariboo, Chilcotin, Quesnel, and 100 Mile House FDs
2007-139	Ty Heffner	inspection	AIAs of forestry operations proposed by Canadian Forest Products Ltd within the Quesnel FD
2007-140	Frank Craig	inspection	AIAs of forestry developments proposed by BCTS and possible other proponents within the BCTS Stuart-Nechako operating area, situated in the Vanderhoof FD and Fort St. James FD
2007-141	Ty Heffner	inspection	AIAs of forestry developments proposed by West Fraser Mills Ltd. in the Quesnel and Prince George FDs
2007-142	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIAs of forestry operations proposed by Tolko Industries Ltd. and other possible forestry proponents within the 100 Mile House FD
2007-143	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by DWB Forestry Services Ltd within their operating areas in the 100 Mile House FD
2007-144	Colin Grier	inspection	Archaeological research inventory of DgRv-6 on Galiano Island in the southern Gulf Islands
2007-145	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	Post-construction AIA of proposed SET Aitken Creek Crossover P/L Project located on mapsheets 93 A/13 and 94 B/16 about 30km southeast of Pink Mountain, and crossing the Blueberry River
2007-146	Steven Henderson	alteration	Alterations to HfRm-1, HfRm-8, HfRm-11, HfRm-14, HfRI-1, HfRI-4, and HfRI-5 arising from a P/L project located SE of Pink Mountain
2007-147	Geordie Howe	inspection	AIA for FortisBC of: (a) proposed upgrades to the existing 161kv Okanagan T/L between the Bentley Terminal Station near Oliver, and the RG Anderson substation in Penticton, and/or; (b) one of two proposed alternate routes (new rights of way) extending from the existing corridor N of the Vaseaux Lake Terminal Station N to Penticton, all routes located on the E side of the Okanagan River and Skaha Lake
2007-148	Remi Farvaque	inspection	AIAs of forestry developments proposed by Alpine Forestry Services Ltd. and possible other licensees operating within the BCTS Skeena Business Area, in portions of the Kalum, North Coast and Skeena-Stikine FDs
2007-149	Ty Heffner	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by BCTS and other proponents, to be identified, within the Quesnel FD
2007-150	Gordon Moore	inspection	AIA and inventory of proposed land transfer of part of Sec 9, Tp 23, Rge 25, W of the 6 th Meridian, Kamloops Division of Yale District, near Cache Creek
2007-151	Clinton Coates	inspection	Archaeological impact assessments of proposed oil and gas developments in the Peace River region on behalf of Kereco Energy Ltd., Chamaelo Explorations Ltd., and possible other proponents not yet identified, in areas covered by NTS mapsheets 94 I, 94 J, 94 O and 94 P, NE British Columbia.
2007-152	Bruce Ball	inspection	AIAs of forestry operations proposed by BCTS within the Cariboo Chilcotin Business Area, Central Cariboo and Chilcotin FDs
2007-153	Ian Franck	inspection	AIA for proposed construction of a residential structure and garage, Surrey
2007-154	Barry Wood	inspection	AIA of Havaday Developments Inc.'s proposed Wildstone resort-style residential development located within a 355 ha. area on the NW side of Cranbrook
2007-155	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIAs of forestry developments proposed by BCTS, and possible other licensees to be identified, within the Okanagan Shuswap FD
2007-156	private	alteration	Alterations to a portion of DgRr-1 (Crescent Beach site) by from excavation of 8 holes, each approximately 0.9 m (3 ft) square and 0.25 m (10 in) deep, to accommodate structural footings for a 6.1 m (20 ft) by 7.3 m (24 ft) carport, Surrey
2007-157	Jeffery Johnston	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by Tolko Industries Limited within the Central Cariboo, Chilcotin, 100 Mile and Quesnel FDs
2007-158	Richard Brolly	inspection	AIAs of forestry operations proposed by Pope and Talbot Ltd., Springer Creek Forest Products and possible other proponents, to be identified, within the Arrow Boundary FD
2007-159	Jim Stafford	inspection	AIAs of forestry operations proposed by Western Forest Products Ltd. within Block NE 109 (TFL 37), near Nimpkish Lake
2007-160	Ian Wilson	inspection	AIA for a proposed condominium development within Lot 2, Sec 21, Plan 39718, Victoria District, at 994 Gorge Road West, Saanich
2007-161	Monty Mitchell	inspection	AIA for BCTS (Seaward Business Area) proposed timber harvesting blocks, roads and ancillary developments on East Cracroft Island, North Island-Central Coast FD
2007-162	Nicole Nicholls	inspection	AIA of residential developments proposed by Turner Lane Development Corporation within Lots 2 to 10, Sec 1, Esquimalt District Plan 13872, located on Jerome Road, Colwood
2007-163	Lisa Seip	inspection	Archaeological monitoring and emergency data recovery of portions of NovaGold Corporation's proposed Galore Creek Mining Project in the Galore Creek, More Creek, Sphaler Creek, Porcupine River and Iskut River valleys
2007-164	Heather Pratt	inspection	AIAs of Island Timberlands proposed forestry developments near Powell River
2007-165	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA of proposed test holes for the Kennecott Canada Exploration Inc. Murray River Test Holes Project, S of Tumbler Ridge in the vicinity of the Wolverine and Murray Rivers
2007-166	Steven Kasstan	inspection	AIA of Spectra Energy Midstream Corporation's proposed P/L from 2-25-80-25 W6M to 16-25-80-15 W6M in the vicinity of Doe Creek, 20 km N of Dawson Creek
2007-167	Monty Mitchell	inspection	AIA of a proposed waterfront development (including two condominium towers and a marina) at 1040 Stewart Avenue, Nanaimo

2007-168	Clinton Coates	inspection	AIA of a proposed CNR spur line and an associated residential subdivision, in the vicinity of EhRa-9, Barriere
2007-169	Zoli Schafer	alteration	Alterations by Echa-Peh Forest Resources Ltd. to CMTs within DfSh-162 and DfSh-212, South Island FD
2007-170	Beth Hrychuk & Kenneth Schwab	inspection	Post-construction AIA for the Talisman et al Ojay a-7-H/93-I-9 well site and access road (and ancillary developments) located 6 km NE of Huguenot Creek in NE BC
2007-171	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA of forestry operations proposed by BCTS, and other possible forestry proponents within the Kamloops FD
2007-172	Ty Heffner	inspection	AIA of transportation developments, including highway and road construction and upgrades, bridge sites, and other transportation related projects proposed by the MoT in the Cariboo Highway District
2007-173	Rob Field	inspection	AIA of a revised bridge crossing (B05) of the Toba River downstream from its confluence with Filer Creek, as well as any additional new facilities proposed by Plutonic Power Corporation as part of the East Toba River - Montrose Creek Hydro Project located on the lower reaches of East Toba River and on Montrose Creek
2007-174	Jonathan Fane	alteration	Alterations to protected CMT sites FIUd-22, 104, 110, 111, 112, 129, 134, 135, 137, and 139 by proposed forestry operations to be conducted by Husby Forest Products Limited, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands FD
2007-175	David Hall	inspection	AIA for the Lil'wat Nation of the proposed development of the Callaghan Valley Legacy Ski Trails network, associated with the Callaghan Nordic Centre, located NW of Whistler, within the upper Callaghan Valley overlooking Loon, Woods and Madeley Lakes
2007-176	Dan Weinberger	inspection	AIA of as-yet unspecified transportation and highway related projects and ancillary developments which may be proposed by the MoT within their Southern Interior Region
2007-177	Rob Field & Geordie Howe	inspection	AIA for oil and gas developments proposed by Encana Corporation, and possible other proponents to be identified, operating within the Peace, Fort Nelson and Mackenzie FDs
2007-178	Clinton Coates	inspection	AIA of proposed oil and gas developments on behalf of Kereco Energy Ltd. and Chamaelo Explorations Ltd., and other proponents to be identified, in the Peace River Region, map sheets 93 A, B, H and G
2007-179	Diana Alexander	inspection	AIA of the Harris Road to Bonson Road segment of the proposed Airport Way R/W, Pitt Meadows
2007-180	Ewan Anderson	inspection	AIA at the location of a recent landslide and adjacent upslope, situated at Mile 6 on Highway 99, N of Lillooet
2007-181	private	alteration	Alterations to FcRI-13 by construction of a house and driveway, general landscaping, hydro pole installation and trenching for septic and power lines, Cariboo Land District
2007-182	Kenneth Schwab	inspection	AIA for oil and gas developments proposed by Roy Northern Land Service Ltd., and possible other proponents to be identified, operating within NTS mapsheets 94 A/01, 02, 06-16, 94 B/16, 94 H/01-16, 94 G/01, 02, 07-09 and 16, all in the South Peace - Wapiti area S of the Peace River and S and W of Dawson Creek
2007-183	Clinton Coates	inspection	AIA of a proposed easement adjacent to the Trans-Canada Highway to improve access to the Tobiano Resort, E of Savona and S of Kamloops Lake
2007-184	private	alteration	Alterations to EbQu-39 by excavation of a trench to provide natural gas service, Vernon
2007-185	private	alteration	Alterations to DiRu-4 by a residential development on Gambier Island
2007-186	private	alteration	Alterations to a portion of DgRr-1 (Crescent Beach site) by demolition of an existing house and construction of a new house, garage and removal of two trees, Surrey
2007-187	private	alteration	Alterations to FcRI-13 by proposed construction of a house, garage and driveway, general landscaping and trenching for underground water, sewer and hydro lines, Cariboo Land District
2007-188	Trevor Hulme	alteration	Disturbance to small low density lithic scatter site (GgRf-10) by construction of a by-pass road re-alignment, located SE of Tumbler Ridge
2007-189	Hayley Chester	inspection	AIA of proposed oil and gas developments on behalf of Devon Canada Corporation, Devon ARL Corporation and possibly other proponents of the oil and gas industry, all developments located in the area covered by portions of NTS map sheets 94 I, 94 J, 94 O and 94 P, within the Peace River region
2007-190	Farid Rahemtulla	investigation	SDR from FIRr-28, FIRr-29, FIRr-32 and FIRr-33, W of Prince George
2007-191	Rob Field	inspection	AIA of proposed forestry operations for Iisaak Forest Resources Ltd. within the Clayoquot Sound operating areas, within and around TFL 57, W coast of Vancouver Island, South Island FD
2007-192	private	alteration	Alterations to DgRr-1 by construction of a garage, Surrey
2007-193	Martina Steffen & Duncan McLaren	inspection	Research excavations at Pellucidar Cave in the area between Nimpkish Lake and Bonanza Lake, N Vancouver Island,
2007-194	Matthew Begg	inspection	AIA of various specified, and possible additional yet to be specified, ancillary developments at Peace River Coal Inc.'s proposed Trend Coal Project, and also additional assessment work at GfRf-7, S of Tumbler Ridge
2007-195	Drew Mackay	alteration	Alterations to CMT sites GbTo-102 & 103, GcTo-55 to 64, and GcTn-31 to 40, by timber-harvesting operations proposed by Eagle Ridge Forestry Ltd., near Prince Rupert
2007-196	private	alteration	Alterations to site DgRr-1 by demolition of an existing house and construction of a new one, Surrey
2007-197	private	alteration	Alterations to DgRr-1 resulting from proposed fencepost and sprinkler installations and redistribution of spoil from earlier land alterations to infill around the foundation of a recently constructed residence, Surrey
2007-198	Morley El-dridge	inspection	Archaeological inventory within 10 land parcels in Renfrew District, totalling 450 ha in area, for a proposed residential & commercial development located W, S and SE of Port Renfrew, in the vicinity of CMT site DdSc-16
2007-199	Heather Pratt	inspection	AIA for a proposed condominium development at 371 and 391 Island Highway (Lots 13 and 14, D.L. 72, Sayward District Plan 3686; PID 006187749 and 006187790), and the 4 th Avenue extension, all located between the Island Highway and Discovery Passage within EaSh-19, Campbell River
2007-200	Lisa Seip	inspection	AIA for British Columbia Transmission Corporation's Northwest T/L Project (proposed 287 kV T/L access corridors and ancillary facilities), to be routed from the Skeena substation, near Terrace, to Bob Quinn, via New Aiyansh, Meziadin Junction and Bell II, NW BC
2007-201	private	alteration	Possible minor disturbance to DdRu-18 by construction of a stacked boulder retaining wall along the foreshore of Patricia Bay
2007-202	Scott Butler	alteration	Alterations to a portion of DkSf-1 by construction excavation and related activities associated with proposed condominium development and ancillary facilities in Courtenay

2007-203	private	alteration	Alterations to DcRu-74 by construction activities (driveway installation, trenching for electrical, water, drainage and sewer lines) for a proposed 3-lot subdivision in Colwood
2007-204	Norm Parry	alteration	Alterations to CMT sites FITF-20 and FITF-21 by proposed timber harvesting operations, near Ursula Channel, on the central coast of BC
2007-205	Adrian Sanders	inspection	Archaeological site inventory of palaeomarine beach, spit and terrace features associated with Taaw Hill and Argonaut Hill, and a series of relic shoreline features stranded inland of North Beach and parallel to the shore of Dixon Entrance, located on Naikoon Peninsula, NE coast of Graham Island, Haida Gwaii/Queen Charlotte Islands
2007-206	Amanda Marshall	inspection	AIA for gas line installation proposed by Terasen Gas between Spectra Energy station #236.1 and the intersection of Johnson and Ellis Roads near Tabor Creek in Prince George
2007-207	Owen Grant	inspection	AIA for proposed demolition of existing buildings and construction of commercial buildings and ancillary developments at 2160 and 2200 Cliffe Avenue (Lot 3, Sec 66, Plan 5013, Comox District), Courtenay
2007-208	Casey O'Neill	inspection	AIA for a proposed subdivision of Lot 6, Block F, Sec 88, 89 & 90, Esquimalt District, Plan 1139, located ~1 km W of Glen Lake, in the City of Langford
2007-209	Nicole Nichols	inspection	AIA of a residential development proposed by Goldstream Meadows Joint Venture within Lot G, Sec 1 and 4, Goldstream District Plan VIP 81816, near Langford Lake, Langford
2007-210	Barry Wood	inspection	AIA of the Spirits Reach/Columere Wastewater Treatment Plant and Tile Fields (Lot A Plan NEP 70291, DL 139, Kootenay District), S of the Village of Fairmont Hot Springs, W shore of Columbia Lake
2007-211	Don Boras	inspection	AIA's of forestry operations proposed by Louisiana-Pacific Canada Ltd., Downie Street Sawmill Ltd., Wood River Forest Inc., and possible additional proponents (as may be specified) all within the Columbia FD
2007-212	Bruce Barrett	alteration	Alterations to the two deteriorated barges comprising heritage wreck site DfRu-96 during their removal by BCTC, and disturbance to possible intertidal and subtidal deposits from nearby shell midden site DfRu-25, southern Gulf Islands
2007-213	Lisa Seip	inspection	AIA of Canadian Dehua International Mine Group's Gething Coal Project, including related ancillary facilities and developments, approximately 25 km W of Hudson's Hope
2007-214	Karen Brady	inspection	AIA's of forestry developments proposed by Lonely Mountain Consulting and possible other proponents, to be identified; within the 100 Mile House FD
2007-215	Mike Rousseau	inspection	AIA for a proposed residential subdivision and equestrian centre on a 900-acre parcel, NE of Merritt
2007-216	Ian Wilson	investigation	SDR from sites DcRu-1151 and DcRu-1157 to mitigate impacts from construction of a multi-storey, 585-unit residential development and associated clearing, landscaping and service installations, in Colwood
2007-217	Casey O'Neill	inspection	Archaeological inventory of 3 recreational lease lots on the N side of Pimainus Lake (Blks G, J and P DL 6291 KDYD, PID 016943945, 016493970, and 016944038) and 3 lots on the N side of Lac Le Jeune (Blks A and G DL 5745 KDYD, PIN 2977731 and 36762941 & DL 6286 KDYD PIN 14399180)
2007-218	Brenda Gould	inspection	Completion of the 2006 AIA for redevelopment of the Pickard Creek Forest Recreation Site in the vicinity of Hedley
2007-219	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA for Spectra Energy Transmission of the proposed 16 km Adsett P/L R/W, located approximately 75 km S of Fort Nelson and 1.5 km E of Prophet River
2007-220	Donna Falat	alteration	Alterations to EdRa-1, 18, 43, 46 & 47, by MoT's proposed roadway improvements (including resurfacing, culvert placement and slight road widening along a 3.6 km portion of a road, E of Kamloops
2007-221	Ken Gauthier	alteration	Alterations to DkPw-49, 50 & 51 by Tembec Forest Resource Management's proposed forestry related activities (including forest harvest and road construction/upgrading) in the East Kootenay region
2007-222	Hugh Middleton	inspection	AIA's of forestry developments proposed by West Chilcotin Forest Products Ltd. under Forest Licences held by Yun Ka Whu Ten Holdings Ltd., within the Chilcotin, Quesnel and Vanderhoof FDS
2007-223	Shauna Huculak	inspection	AIA of the Burgess Shale Interpretive Centre (PID 026-098-148), in the vicinity of EhQf-8, Golden
2007-224	Shauna Huculak	inspection	AIA of upgrades to the Trans Canada Highway as part of the Kicking Horse Canyon Project, NW¼ Sec 15, Tp 27, Rge 22, W5M, Trans Canada Highway Plan NEP 22366, vicinity of EhQf-8, Golden
2007-225	Charla Downey	inspection	Post-impact AIA's of seismic programs within NTS mapsheets 93/I, 93/O and 93/P, on behalf of Peace River Hole Cementing and Explorations Services and possible other proponents
2007-226	David Hall	inspection	Archaeological impact assessment on behalf of the Lil'wat Nation/Mount Currie Band for Telus Mobility's proposed Cell Tower and associated access road and powerline located near Wedge Creek and Green River, about 300 m E of the N end of Green Lake
2007-227	Ian Franck	inspection	Archaeological inventory of lands on the W side of the N end of Okanagan Lake, extending W to the E slope of Tahaetkun Mountain and Bouleau Mountain and between approximately Naswhito Creek to the N and Terrace Mountain
2007-228	Morley El-dridge	inspection	AIA of a proposed Marina and RV Resort to be located on ~ 2.3 ha at 1824 Maple Avenue South, on the W side of Sooke Harbour within the District of Sooke
2007-229	Charla Downey	inspection	AIA's of proposed oil and gas developments on behalf of Devon Canada Corporation, Devon ARL Corporation and possibly other proponents, in the area covered by portions of NTS map sheets 93 O, 93 P, and 93 I within the Peace River FD and portions of the Mackenzie FD
2007-230	Morley El-dridge	inspection	AIA of the Prince Rupert Port Authority's proposed Fairview Terminal Phase II development involving Provincial Crown lands located on Kaien Island
2007-231	Hartley Odwak	inspection	AIA's of LeMare Lake Logging Ltd's proposed cutblocks 301, 302, 64-331 and 64-335, and ancillary forestry developments in TSL A66259 and TFL 6, near Suquash and False Head, N Vancouver Island
2007-232	Amanda Marshall	inspection	AIA's for forestry developments proposed by Brinkman Forest Ltd, and possible other proponents yet to be identified, within the Kalum and North Coast FDS
2007-233	Beth Hrychuk	inspection	AIA of a 10 km road alignment, 2 ~3 km trails, 9 helipads and 3 campsites proposed by Mantle Resources Inc. in the Akie River drainage, located E of Fort Ware
2007-234	Geordie Howe	inspection	AIA of North Part of DL 477, New Westminster Land District (PID 015980324) at the mouth of Mannion Creek in Cotton Bay, vicinity of DiRu-10, SW shore of Gambier Island
2007-235	Monty Mitchell	inspection	AIA of the proposed Atnarko Hydro-electric Project for Central Coast Power Corporation, consisting of the construction of a penstock, power house, access road and bridge and weir intake on the Atnarko River as well as possible ancillary developments, located approximately 12 km W of Charlotte Lake and 36 km SW of Anahim Lake
2007-236	Andrew Mason	inspection	AIA for the installation of a submarine telecommunications cable for Telus Communications Ltd., from the town of D'Arcy to the E end of Seton Lake near Lillooet
2007-237	Joel Kinzie	inspection	AIA of a multi-component development proposed by Watermark Developments Ltd.
2007-238	David Griffiths	alteration	To retrieve entangled commercial crab traps and ground tackle fouling the shipwreck Hera (DgSI-54), near Tofino, Clayoquot Sound
2007-239	George Knoll	alteration	Alterations to DeSg-78, DeSg-79 and DeSg-80 by forestry developments proposed by Western Forest Products Inc., operating within TFL 44, South Island FD

BACK ISSUES

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Hosted by Tsleil-Waututh Nation and the SFU Department of Archaeology
Tsleil-Waututh Community Centre &
Simon Fraser University (Arts & Social Sciences Complex 1)
Burnaby and North Vancouver, B.C., October 26 - 27, 2007

CHACMOOL CONFERENCE

Calgary, Alberta, November 10-13, 2007

Theme: Eat, Drink and Be Merry: The Archaeology of Foodways

Info: <http://www.arky.ucalgary.ca/Chacmool2007/index.htm>

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY, 72RD ANNUAL MEETING

Vancouver, B.C., March 26 - 30, 2008

Info: www.saa.org

CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, ANNUAL MEETING

Trent University Archaeological Research Centre

Peterborough, Ontario, May 7 - 11, 2008

Info: <http://www.tuarc.trentu.ca/caa/>

THEORETICAL ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP

New York, N.Y., May 23 - 25, 2008

Info: www.columbia.edu/cu/archaeology/conference/tag

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