

# **MIDDEN**

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**CHANGES TO THE SOCIETY CONSTITUTION!**

**ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE RIVER'S EDGE**



**“LET THEM REMEMBER”: ARCH FORUM IN REVIEW**

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# THE MIDDEN

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## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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and the spread of archaeological knowledge.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA meetings in Victoria featuring illustrated lectures are now generally held on the third Tuesday of each month from September to May at 7:30 P.M. at the University of Victoria, Cornett Building, 3800 Finnerty Road, Victoria, BC. Details on lectures are often listed on the *Conferences & Events* page (back cover). New members and visitors are welcome. Admission is free.

# THE MIDDEN

Volume 47, No. 1  
Spring 2017

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## THE MIDDEN Subscriptions

Subscriptions to **THE MIDDEN** are included with ASBC memberships. For non-members in Canada subscriptions are available at \$25 per year — \$30 for addresses in North America and \$40 overseas.

Single copies of most previous issues are available for \$5.00 each, plus postage.

Subscription forms and membership application forms are available on our website (<http://asbc.bc.ca>).

## **Cover**

1887 photograph of the original 1863 Alexandra suspension bridge, taken looking north (see image caption, page 11)



# The ASBC Pages



## PRESIDENT'S NOTES

The following are a number of updates on Archaeological Society business over the last several months. Along with organizing articles for the journal and regular lectures for the public this last fall we have been busying ourselves with a few larger projects.

### **Society of American Archaeology Conference, Vancouver.**

Last year the Society and SFU's Dana Lepofsky began to organize a Canadian Archaeologist social event to line up with the annual Society for American Archaeology Conference taking place from March 29th to April 2nd, 2017 in Vancouver. The last time the

Conference took place in BC there was a well received Social at the Vancouver Rowing Club in Stanley Park. Our aim was to recreate that event this year at the same venue. Thanks to a fantastic group of universities, societies, consultant companies and a few individual donors we were able to raise the funds to host a gathering of Archaeologists from across the country. A number of archaeologist/musicians played during an early evening open-mic, then turned over the stage to Reuben Gurr and his band for dancing the rest of the night.

Here is a list of those selfless and generous contributors, in appropriately categorized order of contribution...

#### **Nephrite**

Canadian Archaeological Association/  
Association Canadienne d'Archéologie  
Stantec Consulting

#### **Obsidian**

Archaeological Society of British Columbia  
Inlailawatash Environmental Consulting  
Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University,  
Department of Anthropology, University of British Columbia,  
In Situ Anthropological Consulting  
Millennia Research Ltd.

#### **Chert**

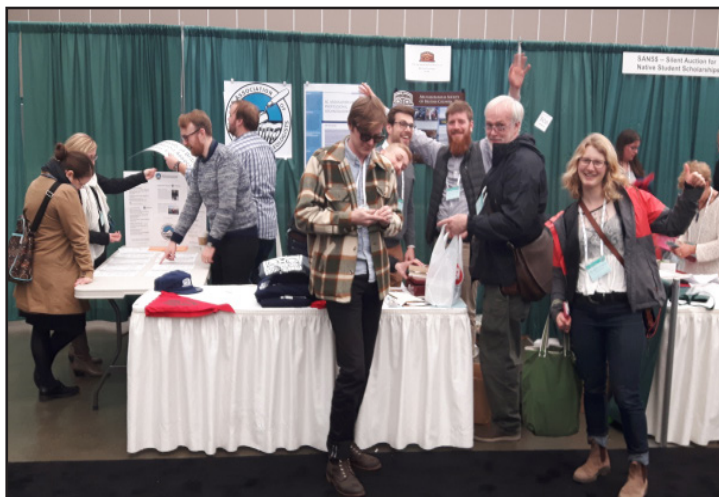
Coast Heritage Consulting  
British Columbia Association of Professional Archaeologists  
Saskatchewan Archaeological Society  
Department of Anthropology, University of Victoria  
Cordillera Archaeology  
SFU Professional Graduate Program in Heritage Resource Management  
Ursus Heritage Consulting  
Golder Associates  
Kleanza Consulting Ltd.  
Department of Anthropology, University of Northern British Columbia

*Also thanks to the wonderful band, caterer and Dana Lepofsky*



We apologize to those who were not able to attend the event. Space was limited and the event RSVP list filled fast. We hope to get more archaeologists together for similar, though more affordable, events in the future!

The ASBC also joined forces with the British Columbia Association of Professional Archaeologists to share a table in the SAA conference exhibition hall. The Society sold clothing, Midden journals, “Victoria Underfoot” books, and gave away business card scale bars and stickers. We also registered over a dozen new members and chatted up passers-by.



The happy executive at our SAA booth.



Merchandise, including clothing, hats, Middens and books for sale



## Point Ellice House salvage archaeology weekend.

In February of this year we got news from a friend at the Point Ellice House in Victoria that renovations in their carriage house were going to impact numerous historic artifacts scattered beneath the building. Thanks to a group of motivated, and very last minute, volunteers we were able to scour the site over the course of a weekend and recover artifacts before the development. We will write up a short article on the excavations after processing the artifacts later in the Spring. In the meantime here are some photos of the work!



## Membership

Happily, the Society membership is 100 members as of April 4th, 2017, about 20 more than what it was in late November 2016. We hope to increase membership throughout the rest of the year and continue to spread information and news about archaeology throughout the province and abroad.

## Constitution changes

A final point concerns recent changes to the Society Constitution. As many of you may know, our Charitable status with the CRA lapsed in 2015 due to a failure to file, we reapplied in May of 2016 to regain it, and heard back in January 2017. The CRA indicated that we would qualify for re-registration if we amended our purposes and dissolution clause within 60 days. Our Constitution of August 7, 1968 was phrased using language that was too “broad and vague” (or maybe too noble and inspired?) to restrict us to activities that would be considered charitable under law. Our dissolution clause also needed additional specificity.

Additionally the BC registrars office, in its new filing system, required that everything but the name and purposes of the Society be removed from the Constitution and relocated to the bylaws.

Our original bylaws required that votes on the Constitution only take place during the AGM

which was scheduled in September. With a 60 day deadline looming over our heads, we had to make some quick changes. Thus we organized a special resolution vote to change the bylaws to allow for a Constitutional vote outside of the AGM in special circumstances. Membership was notified of a vote taking place two weeks prior to our monthly lecture on February 21st. It passed, and two weeks later on March 7 at 7:30 pm we held a second special resolution vote to make changes to the Constitution at The Bent Mast Pub in Victoria. The seven absentee ballots were mailed in and all 20 people voted in person. The proposed Constitutional amendments passed with unanimous support from all 27 voters.

Below are the final changes made to the Constitution and bylaws as required by both the CRA and BC Registrar. Please note the ‘Scope’, revised ‘Dissolution Clause’, and added ‘Mission Statement’ are all moved to the end of the Bylaws. The ‘Mission Statement’ was added to preserve the original ‘Purposes’ from 1967.

~~Strike-through:~~ Removed

**Changes to bylaws allowing for future changes to Constitution (February 21st regular meeting).**

**Changes to constitution, required by Canada Revenue Agency (after bylaw vote, March 7th Special Resolution Vote), and three other changes under ‘Meetings’ Bylaw.**

### ASBC Constitution

#### 1. NAME

The name of this Society shall be “ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA”.

#### 2. PURPOSES

The purposes of this Society shall be:

- a) ~~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.~~
- b) ~~To further public understanding of a scientific approach to archaeology.~~
- a) To advance public education on the archaeological and historical heritage of British Columbia by providing lectures, workshops, and field projects in archaeology and related topics.**
- b) To advance public education by publishing and distributing a reviewed scientific journal on the subject of archaeological research, protections and discoveries in British Columbia.**

### By-Laws

#### ARTICLE I

The Society may do such things, as approved by the Executive Committee of the Society, as may be necessary to raise funds to carry out the objectives of the Society, and may accept donations for this purpose.

#### ARTICLE II

1. The members of the Society shall be subscribers of the Constitution and By-laws and those persons admitted to membership therein according to the By-laws.

2. Subject to the provision of the By-laws,

- a. Regular membership shall be for persons residing in the Province of British Columbia and not otherwise enrolled as a member of the Society. Members of Branches of the Society are considered to be regular members. Each regular member in good standing shall be entitled to one vote.
- b. Family membership shall include spouses and their children under 21 years of age, such of whom are resident in the Province of British Columbia. The family membership roll shall carry the names of all eligible members of each family. A maximum of two members of one family in good standing in this membership category shall be entitled to vote.
- c. Honorary membership may be granted by a majority vote of the Society to any person who has rendered outstanding service to the Society.
- d. Student membership shall be for persons residing in the Province of British Columbia enrolled full-time in any educational institution, for the semester beginning September of each year. Each member in good standing shall be entitled to one vote.
- e. Senior Citizens shall be eligible for the same privileged membership rates as student members. Each member in good standing shall be entitled to one vote.
- f. Life membership is open to any individual wishing to purchase such a membership at a fee of not less than \$300.00 and subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Each Life Member shall be entitled to one vote.
- g. Subscribing members – Any person wishing to subscribe to the Society's publication, The Midden, may do so on payment of the prescribed annual fee, but the subscription carries no membership benefits. Non-member subscribers to the Society's publication, the Midden, receive no membership benefits and are not entitled to vote.
- h. A member may be suspended from the Society by the President upon receipt of a written charge that such member has been guilty of unbecoming conduct. Such conduct shall include:
  - i. A breach of these By-laws or Constitution.
  - ii. Any conduct which brings the Society in discredit.
  - iii. The President shall thereupon immediately appoint an Inquiry Committee of three members with two alternates, one of which will be named Chairman. The member complained against shall have two peremptory challenges regarding the composition of the Committee. The Inquiry Committee Chairman shall decide the place and time of the hearing at least ten days before the hearing, and shall cause notice thereof and copies of the complaint to be sent to the other Inquiry Committee members, the complaining members and the member complained against. The Inquiry Committee shall hear any witnesses, summarize the evidence and report to the Executive Committee of the Society, with such recommendations as it sees fit. The Executive Committee of the Society may accept or reject the recommendations of the Inquiry Committee but if such a recommendation is for expulsion or deprivation of office, then a two-thirds majority of the Executive Committee present is necessary to expel or deprive of office such a member.
- i. All memberships in the Society shall entitle the holders to such rights and privileges in the use of the facilities as may be prescribed by the Executive Committee from time to time.
- j. All membership fees to be set at each Annual General Meeting, to be voted on by the Society as a whole.
- k. Any member who, after the lapse of one full month following the mailing of the second membership fee invoice shall not have paid the annual dues, will automatically cease to be a member of the Society and his or her name shall forthwith be struck from the membership roll.

### ARTICLE III – EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by the Executive Committee (also referred to herein as Directors) consisting of the President, the Vice-President, the Recording Secretary, the Membership Secretary, the Treasurer, the Midden representative, and the Immediate Past President.
2. Any vacancy that might occur on the Executive Committee shall be filled by an appointment from the membership of the Society by the remaining Executive Committee members for the balance of the term of the Executive Committee member creating the vacancy.
3. Any member of the Executive Committee missing three successive meetings of the Executive Committee shall automatically cease to be a member of the Executive Committee upon the balance of the Executive Committee passing a resolution decreeing that such absence was not justified.
4. A member may stand for election and hold the same position on the Executive for any number of consecutive years, excepting the position of President, for which the term shall be limited to two consecutive years.
5. The election of the Executive Committee shall be held at the Annual General Meeting of the Society and the successful candidates shall hold office for one year from the next succeeding 1st day of September.

### ARTICLE IV – DUTIES OF DIRECTORS OF THE SOCIETY

1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society. S/he shall enforce due observance of all By-laws, rules and regulations of the Society and shall be responsible for the conduct of all meetings (rules of order etc.). S/he shall act as, or designate, a Branch liaison and report at the Executive meetings of the Society. S/he shall perform such other duties as normally, are the



function of such organizations.

2. The Vice-President shall, in the absence of the President, fulfill all the duties of the President, and shall carry out such duties as may be assigned by the Society, the Executive Committee and the President of the Society.

3. The Recording Secretary shall keep full and accurate minutes of all meetings of the Society and the Executive Committee. The Recording Secretary shall notify the Directors and all members of all meetings and distribute the minutes at least ten business days before the next Executive meeting.

4. The Membership Secretary shall collect all dues and subscriptions owing to the Society, maintain a Membership list, notify members of meetings and pay all moneys received over to the Treasurer. The duties of the Membership Secretary shall also be to recruit new memberships and see that members are in good standing at all times.

5. The Treasurer shall receive, collect and deposit in a chartered Bank, Trust Company or Credit Union approved by the Executive Committee, all the funds of the Society; shall keep an accurate record of all receipts and expenditures and shall pay all accounts which have been approved by the Executive Committee and or the General Membership. No single expenditure exceeding \$1600.00 shall be made from the funds of the Society without prior approval of a majority of the membership at a General Meeting. All cheques issued shall be signed by:

1. The Treasurer
2. The President or Vice-President

6. The Midden Representative shall be a member of the Midden Editorial Board and shall act as a liaison between the Midden committee and the Executive committee.

#### ARTICLE V – THE SEAL

The Seal of the Society shall be in the custody of the Secretary. It shall not be affixed to any document except by a resolution of the Executive Committee and in the presence of such officers or persons as may be prescribed by such resolution, or if none be so prescribed, in the presence of the President and any two Directors and such persons shall sign every document to which the Seal of the Society is affixed.

#### ARTICLE VI – MEETINGS

1. The Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held within the month of ~~June~~ **September** each year at a time, date and location to be decided by the Executive Committee.

2. Special Meetings of the Society may be held as deemed necessary by:

- a) The President
- b) The Executive Committee
- c) A request, in writing, to the Executive Committee signed by no less than five members of the Society. Such request must state the reason for a meeting.

3. The Secretary of the Society shall send to every member ~~at his last known address by mail, postage prepaid;~~ a notice of the time and place of every General Meeting of members and the notice shall be mailed sent not less than fourteen days before the date of the General Meeting.

4. The Secretary of the Society shall send to every member ~~at his last known address by mail, postage prepaid;~~ a notice of the time and place of every Special Meeting of members and the notice shall be mailed not less than fourteen days before the date of the Special Meeting.

5. The Executive Committee shall meet when deemed necessary on a day and time agreed upon by the Executive Committee and at such other times as may be necessary.

6. Voting – All questions before a meeting of the Society or the Executive committee shall be decided by a simple majority unless otherwise provided for in these By-laws or required by the Society Act. The President shall abstain from voting except in the event of a tie s/he may cast their vote. Any members not able to attend in person the AGM or Special Meeting may use the mail-in ballot provided by the Secretary. This vote is not anonymous and must be received by the Society's Nominating Officer, at the address specified, no later than 4:00 pm on the date of the AGM or Special Meeting.

7. Quorum

- a) A Quorum for a meeting of the Society shall be 10 members, not including members of the Executive Committee.
- b) A Quorum for an Executive Committee meeting shall be 50% of the total Executive plus one.

#### ARTICLE VII – INSPECTION OF BOOKS AND RECORDS

The books and records of the Society may be inspected by the members at the place of and during the course of any meeting of the Society provided that the request is made not less than two weeks before the meeting. Books and records to be audited annually by an auditor who is not a Director of the Society.

#### ARTICLE VIII – COMMITTEES

1. Program Committee

Shall plan and coordinate all activities to the advantage of the membership as a whole and shall efficiently utilize the facilities



available.

2. Project Committee

Shall carry out such duties and projects as may from time to time be agreed upon by the Executive Committee.

3. Public Relations and Publication

Shall be in charge of all advertising and interpretation of the activities of the Society to the community at large; and shall be responsible for promoting the activities of the Society in connection with the protection and understanding of the archaeological and historical heritage of British Columbia.

4. Special Committee

The President may at any time appoint a Special Committee as authorized by the Executive Committee.

5. Committee Chairperson

The Chairperson of any Committee will be appointed by the Executive committee and the Chairperson in turn will choose their committee from the membership.

ARTICLE IX – ALTERATIONS

1. Alterations, amendments or additions to the Constitution shall be made only by extraordinary resolution approved at the Annual General Meeting of the Society by two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, provided that Notice of Motion as been adequately publicized at least two weeks prior to the meeting. **Alterations to the Constitution may be made outside of an Annual General Meeting of the Society, within a Regular or Special Meeting of the Society, only if changes directly reflect requirements of the BC Registrars office or the Canadian Revenue Agency.**

2. Alterations, amendments or additions to the By-laws shall be made only by extraordinary resolution passed by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast by the members present at any Regular or Special Meeting of the Society, provided that the notice of meeting advises that such amendment or re-enactment or alteration is to be dealt with at the meeting.

ARTICLE X – SPECIAL FUNDS

In the event that funds are donated to the Society with the expressed preference for a specific archaeological project, the Society may on the authority of the Executive Committee undertake such projects to be carried out. It is understood that the expenditures will not exceed the donated funds. The individual disbursements will not be limited in amount by Article IV of the By-laws.

ARTICLE XI – BRANCH SOCIETIES

There may be established and maintained one or more branch Societies with power, not exceeding the powers of the Society, which the Society may from time to time confer, amend, restrict or rescind by resolution of its directors.

ARTICLE XII -- SCOPE

The operations of the Society are to be carried on throughout the Province of British Columbia.

**ARTICLE XIII -- MISSION STATEMENT**

**The Society mission is to protect the archaeological and historical heritage of British Columbia through education, and to further public understanding of a scientific approach to archaeology.**

4. DISSOLUTION

In the event of the dissolution of the Society none of the assets of the Society shall be available to the members and any assets of the Society remaining after satisfaction of its liabilities and the proposed costs of dissolution shall be distributed to such registered Canadian non-profit educational organizations having objectives and purposes similar to the Society as the Executive Committee shall by resolution determine.

**ARTICLE XIV -- DISSOLUTION CLAUSE**

**Upon dissolution of the Society and after payment of all debts and liabilities, its remaining property shall be distributed or disposed of to qualified donees as defined in subsection 149.1(1) of the Income Tax Act (Canada) that have objectives and purposes similar to the Society as the Executive Committee shall by resolution determine.**

Thanks,  
Jacob Earnshaw  
ASBC President

# The Midden

Thinking of submitting an article to The Midden?? Here are our submission guidelines!

## Submission Guidelines

The Midden publishes articles relevant to British Columbia archaeology. All contributions are welcome, provided that they have not been accepted for publication elsewhere.

The Midden publishes two to four times a year, and articles will normally appear within about 3 months of submission.

A complimentary PDF of the final article is supplied to authors.

Submit all contributions by email to the Editor at [asbc.midden@gmail.com](mailto:asbc.midden@gmail.com)

## Deadlines (2017):

Issue 1	Feb 15, 2017 (already past)
Issue 2	May , 2017
Issue 3	Oct 1, 2017

## Format:

- submit all work in either OpenOffice or Microsoft Word
- single-spaced
- no page numbering
- bold and italics may be used where appropriate
- If you use special characters (e.g. phonetic symbols), please bring these to our attention so we can ensure they appear correctly in the final version.

## Suggested Length of Submissions:

Article	2000-3000 words plus illustrations. Shorter pieces also accepted; please contact the Editor before submitting a longer piece.
Book Review	1000-1500 words
Letter	500-750 words
Image	Of interest to BC archaeologists, aesthetically or scientifically interesting, or mystery object with included caption

Photographs: Send photographs separately, not embedded in your document; if this is not possible, include all photographs at the end of your document. You will need to provide a caption for each photo, as well as credits. Please ensure you have permission to use the photograph before submission.

## Tables and Charts:

Include any tables and charts at the end of the document, with captions.

Citations: Please use in-text parenthetical citations - e.g., La Salle (2010:3) or (La Salle 2010). Do not use footnotes. Follow the American Antiquity format for references, which can be found at <http://www.saa.org/StyleGuideText/tabid/985/Default.aspx>.

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Author Biography: Please include a one-or-two-sentence author biography for each author at the end of your document. Please be clear what order authors shall be credited.

If you have any questions or need more information, please contact the Editor at [asbcmidden@gmail.com](mailto:asbcmidden@gmail.com)

# ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE RIVER'S EDGE: 2015 KWANTLEN POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE FRASER CANYON

*by Brian Pegg, Justin Hanna, Elpiniki McKave, Jonathan Munro, and Tanis Place*

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## Introduction

Kwantlen Polytechnic University (KPU) has now completed four field school seasons within the Fraser Canyon between Boston Bar and Spuzzum. Boston Bar and Spuzzum First Nations are both research partners for this project, and each directed KPU to our particular investigative locations. The research goals of the project are to provide detailed historic information to KPU's research partners related to these locations, to empirically investigate the colonial history of the Fraser Canyon, and to provide students an opportunity to use applied archaeology methods in collaboration with First Nations. Many sites in the Fraser Canyon, including sites of extremely high historic significance, have only minimal data available to archaeology as previous investigations have been cursory. Our project aims to provide detailed baseline data related to these sites to assist in future decisions related to research or management.

The Fraser Canyon area and its Nlaka'pamux inhabitants were pivotal to the formation of the mainland colony of British Columbia, which occurred in August of 1858. This year saw a massive gold rush in the Canyon, followed quickly by a war between the incoming miners and the Nlaka'pamux. This short but vicious war ended with a series of treaties concluded at Kumsheen (Lytton) between the Nlaka'pamux and one of the miner's militias. Significantly, both sides respected the terms of the treaties, which were favourable to Nlaka'pamux interests (NNTC 2009). This is a strong indication that the two sides in the conflict were militarily equal, including after the cessation of hostilities.

Following the negotiated peace, British colonial authorities, including the Royal Engineers, were able to establish themselves within the Fraser Canyon, beginning the early stages of survey for the Cari-

boo Wagon Road. It is unlikely that the mainland colony of BC would have included the Fraser Canyon had the American miners decisively defeated the Nlaka'pamux in the canyon or if regular US Military forces had entered the conflict. Therefore, the Nlaka'pamux can be said to be pivotal in the establishment of modern British Columbia. Later, Nlaka'pamux people negotiated the introduction of a cash-based economy, the reserve system, and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) (Harris 1997; Laforet and York 1998).

Past projects conducted by KPU have identified the first archaeological evidence of the Canyon War of 1858, have accumulated detailed archaeological data related to the indigenous communities of Kopychitchin, Tuckkwiowhum, and Scaucy, and have investigated a roadhouse used by miners in 1858 on the Tikwalus Trail between Tuckkwiowhum and Tikwalus. Prior to the commencement of our project in 2009, these sites had not yet been recorded in the provincial heritage register, though they were known to Nlaka'pamux people and to some locals of Boston Bar and Spuzzum (Pegg et al. 2009; Pegg et al. 2011; Pegg et al. 2013).

In KPU's 2015 field season, we investigated several sites (Figure 1): the west side of the Alexandra Bridge, where historic and pre-contact materials are mixed together (DkRi 10); the east side of the Alexandra Bridge, which is a possible location for the Nlaka'pamux community of Tikwalus (DkRi 39); the west side of the Fraser River across from Anderson Creek, where a CPR engineer's camp was investigated (DkRi 139); a culturally modified tree (CMT) site in the Anderson River drainage (DIRi 56); and the ancient Nlaka'pamux village of Tuckkwiowhum (DIRi 3), where our project excavated two circular house depressions. Work took place under HCA Permit #2015-0128.

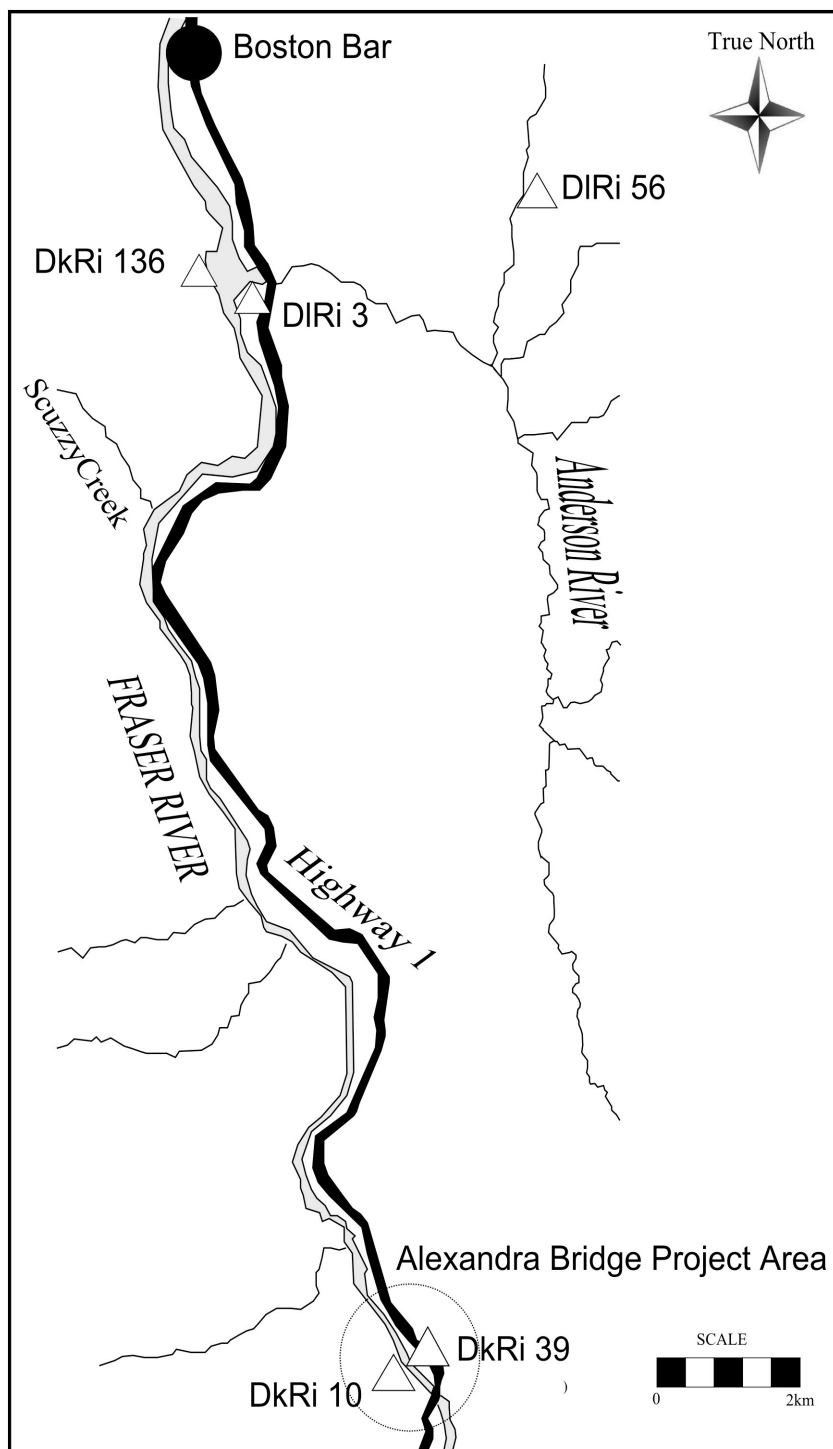


Figure 1. General location of sites investigated by KPU in 2015.

### Alexandra Bridge Project Area: DkRi 10 and DkRi 39

Two archaeological sites were investigated at this location. DkRi 10 is on the west side of the existing Alexandra Suspension Bridge, which was constructed in 1926. The first suspension bridge here was completed in September of 1863, with construction supervised by Joseph Trutch utilizing a design by A.S. Hallidie. When the Cariboo Wag-

on Road was finished, Nlaka'pamux packing businesses became less lucrative as freight prices were driven very low (Cave 1987). DkRi 10 is within Spuzzum First Nation IR#3A, and consists of pre-contact and historic materials situated on a rocky bench on the west bank of the Fraser River. Archaeological materials are probably associated with the use of the location as a fishing station, while more recent materials are associated with the Cariboo Wagon Road, the CPR, and use by the Spuzzum First Nation in the 1800s and 1900s.

In particular, the west side of the river at Alexandra was where Annie York's grandmother, Amelia York, lived during the late 1800s. Both women are prominent elders of the Spuzzum First Nation, and Annie York is the co-author of a very important indigenous history of this area (Laforet and York 1998). A photograph from 1887 of the Alexandra Bridge location is housed at the McCord Museum in Montreal (Figure 2). This photograph shows the suspension bridge first constructed in 1863 and later heavily damaged in a flood in 1894. It also shows completed CPR construction, and multiple buildings on the west side of the river.

DkRi 39 is located on the east bank of the Fraser River and consists of at least 15 small cultural depressions which probably functioned as

cache pits. The site is within Alexandra Bridge Provincial Park. This is a possible location of the Nlaka'pamux village of Tikwalus (Harris 1997:106). This village is shown on maps pre-dating 1858, such as AC Anderson's Fraser River map based on his travels in 1846 and '47 (Anderson 1858) and a map prepared for the British Parliament in 1858 (Groeneveld-Meijer 1994). AC Anderson's journal mentions visiting



Figure 2. 1887 photograph of the original 1863 Alexandra suspension bridge, taken looking north. The large square structure at the west end of the bridge is a toll house, probably owned by Joseph Trutch, while the building to the north and uphill from the toll house belonged to Amelia York (both are circled). The Laforet and York (1998) history includes this photograph and specifically identifies these buildings (Notman 1887).

the settlement on May 27, 1847 (Anderson 1847). Tikwalus, however, is not shown on later maps. For instance, two separate maps prepared by the Royal Engineers in 1859 (Mayne 1859) and 1860 (Mayne 1860), which are particularly concerned with this stretch of the river, do not show the village. Regardless of its location, a potential explanation for Tikwalus' absence from post-1858 maps is that it was one of the Nlaka'pamux communities destroyed in the War of 1858.

Surface and subsurface survey was conducted throughout the Alexandra Bridge project area, including identification and collection of surface artifacts, shovel testing, and evaluative excavations.

This work succeeded in identifying the location of Amelia York's house, the location of the former toll house, dating the ancient occupation of DkRi 10, and dating the utilization of one of the cultural depressions at DkRi 39.

### **DkRi 39: Cache Pit Site**

At this site within Alexandra Bridge Provincial Park, 15 cultural depressions (probably cache pits) were recorded. Underground cache pits in the Fraser Canyon were generally used as food storage near winter dwellings and fishing stations for roots, berries and dried salmon (Alexander 1993). To keep rodents such as mice away, cache pits were usually lined with grass



or pine needles, and juniper berries were used to discourage insects in the cache pits (Alexander 1993).

Two cache pits were chosen for evaluative testing units of 1m x 0.5m in area and 120 cm in depth. While no significant stratigraphy was observed in one of the caches, the other showed an ash lens in a likely location for the bottom of the pit while it was active. A single sample of carbon collected from this ash lens produced a calibrated median date of AD 1668 (uncalibrated 232  $\pm$  26 BP D-AMS 015057, calibrated online with CALIB). Material culture observed within the cache pits consisted of lithic debitage, primarily composed of granular basalt, andesite, vitreous basalt and chert. It is unknown whether these depressions are associated with Tikwalus. Further work within Alexandra Provincial Park is warranted.

#### DkRi 10: West Side of Alexandra Bridge

A total of four evaluative excavation units and 109 shovel tests were completed at this location, leading to a largely complete survey of the site. The archaeological assemblage for the west side of the bridge is very diverse, from a projectile point dating to the Shuswap horizon (3500 BP; Carlson & Dalla Bona 1996) to historic materials dating to the early to mid-1900s. Construction activity has extensively disturbed stratigraphy at the site.

Surface survey identified the location of two historic buildings, while subsurface testing helped to document the deep history and history of disturbance, especially during the last 130 years, from transportation construction activities. No samples were collected for radiocarbon dating because of this disturbance.

Pre-contact materials identified throughout the project area were consistent with the use of the location for camping, fishing, hunting, and woodworking. Use of this location goes back at least to the Shuswap horizon (circa 3500 BP), as a coarse-grained basalt biface made in this style was identified in the vicinity of the west end of Alexandra Bridge within

Level 3 of EU 91E280N. Another projectile point made of vitreous basalt dating to the Plateau horizon (circa 2400-1200 BP) was identified within Level 2 of the same evaluative excavation unit. Shovel testing revealed a third projectile point, made of quartz crystal and dating to the Kamloops horizon (circa 1200-200 BP). Other significant artifacts included a fragment of a nephrite chisel and a ground stone bead (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Pre-contact materials at DkRi 10. Clockwise from top left: Shuswap horizon biface, Kamloops horizon projectile point, ground stone bead, and Plateau horizon projectile point.

In Spuzzum: Fraser Canyon Histories, Laforet and York (1998) provide detailed information related to the location of Annie York's grandmother, Amelia York's house, which burned down in the 1920s. The authors specifically identify Amelia York's house in the 1887 photograph of the bridge (Figure 2), which allowed us to cross-reference the photograph in the field with the current topography of the location to highlight the most probable location for this house.

Intensive investigation of this location led to the identification of numerous late 1800s-early 1900s artifacts, a flat bench, and a subterranean rock-lined root cellar. The root cellar is discussed in Laforet and York (1998:32):

*In the 1970s the house was gone... The cellar was still visible. Amelia York had a cupboard full of dishes: willow-ware platters,*

*fruit dishes, a red glass sugar bowl*

We are confident the cellar identified in the field is the same one mentioned in Laforet and York, as it is a distinctive feature present in the location of the house in the 1887 photograph. This location also revealed ceramic tableware fragments, primarily earthenware (Figure 4). A number of these fragments belong to a single large serving plate using a Plymouth pattern manufactured in England by the New Wharf Pottery Co. between 1877 and 1894 (Birks n.d.).

Squared and burned timbers consistent with house construction are present, all in the location shown on the 1887 photograph. Fragments of lantern

glass and stove parts were identified, along with the remains of the treadle from a sewing machine (Figure 5). It matches the “Success” model marketed in the 1898 Sears, Roebuck and Co. catalogue; the most basic version cost \$8.50 (Sears, Roebuck and Company 1898).

We are confident the location of Amelia York’s house has been determined, especially with the presence of an artifact assemblage consistent with a late 1800s to early 1900s household. These artifacts, including the sewing machine, were almost certainly owned and used by Amelia York, and show her and her family to have had significant financial means. This is important as the late 1800s to early 1900s were a time of intense attack upon indigenous people by the Canadian Federal Government (Harris 1997). According to Laforet and York (1998:31), Amelia York had a “well-established family and considerable authority” within the Spuzzum community in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

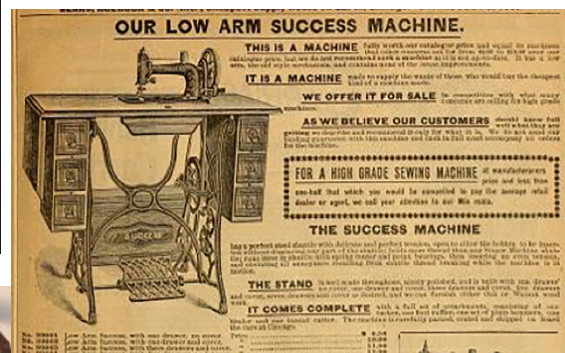
Another historic structure present in this project area is what was likely a toll house shown in the 1887 McCord Museum photograph at the immediate west end of the 1863 bridge (Figure 2). The building is identified as a toll



Figure 4. New Wharf Pottery Co. (England) earthenware serving plate fragments (DkRi10:79) from Amelia York’s house.



Figure 5. 1898 Sewing machine treadle (DkRi10:80) belonging to Amelia York, along with Sears, Roebuck and Co. catalogue entry from 1898.





house by Cave (1987:64) in a detailed proposal to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada for the designation of Alexandra Bridge as part of a Fraser Canyon National Historic Park. The structure is also shown in an 1870 photograph in the BC Archives (Item A-03928), which demonstrates it was present prior to CPR construction.

In the field, the west end of the existing suspension bridge has burned milled lumber (Figure 6), brick, square nails, container and window glass, and other historic materials consistent with the structure as shown in the 1870 and 1887 photographs. These materials are in the location shown in the 1870 and 1887 photographs. A toll house at Alexandra Bridge is mentioned in the BC Government Sessional Papers of 1882-83, when a new stove was approved for the building at a cost of \$39 (Public Accounts 1882-83:53). The structure was likely first built by Joseph Trutch, who collected tolls at this location after the completion of the 1863 suspension bridge (Laforet and York 1998).



Figure 6. Squared and milled lumber with square nails, probably remnant of the 1860s toll house.

With the construction of the existing bridge in the 1920s, extensive earthmoving was completed on the west side of the river. The 1926 bridge used the existing abutments from 1863, but the bridge was designed to be higher so it could not be reached by flood waters. Therefore, along with raising the bridge, the ground itself and the road approach to the bridge was also raised by major earthmoving activity. This construction buried portions of the toll house location and also caused extensive disturbance immediately north of the bridge. Disturbed sediments were noted in the majority of shovel tests and within the four evaluative excavation units.



Figure 7. KPU alumnus Tanis Place in front of a rectangular bark-stripped CMT (#084). This tree had tool marks from a metal adze, but could not be reliably dated.

### DIRi 56: Anderson River CMT site

This site is located adjacent to the presumably very ancient trail which connects the indigenous community of Tuckkwiowhum with the Coldwater and Nicola drainages to the east via Spius Creek. It is recorded by the Archaeology Branch as a pre-contact trail designated DIRh 9. CMTs at the site include tapered and rectangular bark-stripped western red-cedar (Figure 7). A total of 57 CMTs were recorded.

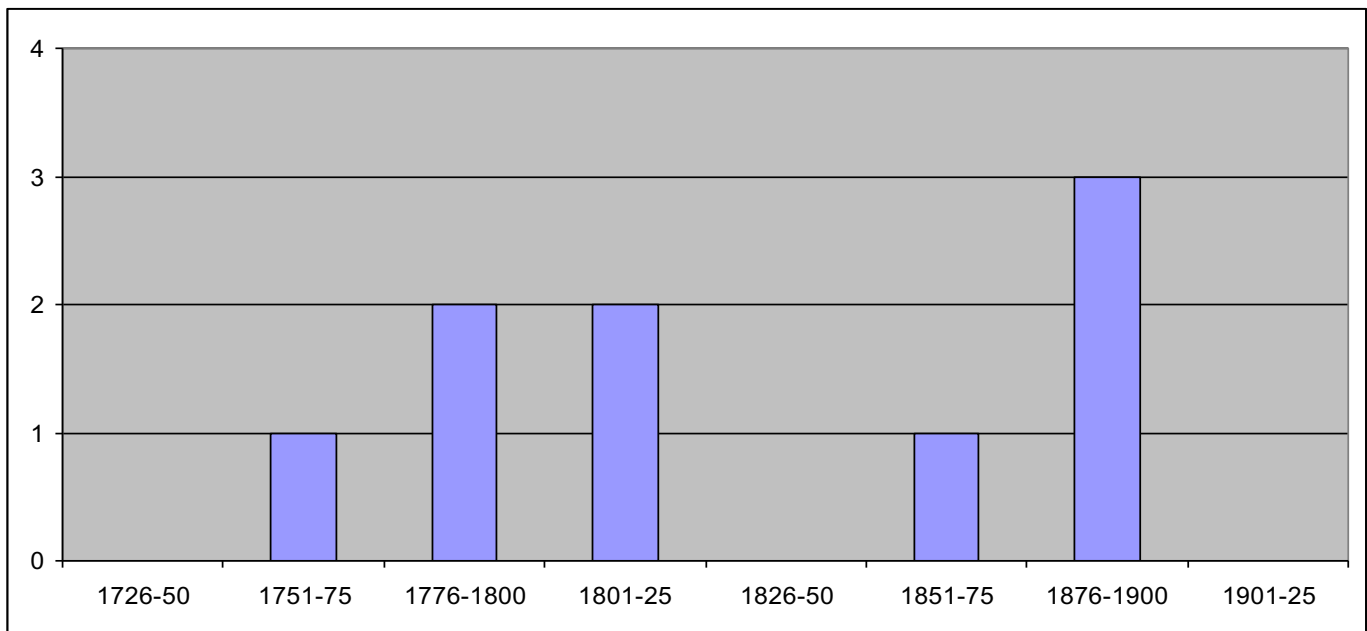


Figure 8. CMT dates from DIRi 56, in 25 year intervals.

Attempts were made to extract dendrochronological samples from all live CMTs; however, only nine CMTs were suitably sound for dating of the strip-ping events. Dates for the CMTs at this site are quite old, with the range extending from 1763 to 1898 (Figure 8).

### DkRi 136: CPR Engineers Camp

This site is situated on the west side of the Fraser River just upstream of the mouth of the Anderson River (Figure 1). It sits on a narrow bench above a cliff, overlooking the CPR tracks approximately 40 m below. Archaeological features identified at the site include a low-density surface scatter of historic artifacts, a trail, a coal-fired stove, and 14 large roughly-rectangular platforms.

Initially the site was thought to be a camp related to the Royal Engineers, who were active in the Fraser Canyon in the years following 1858. A well-constructed trail travels through the site, connecting it to the historic indigenous communities of Shryptahooks and Scaucy to the south, and Kopchitchin to the north. This trail is shown on a map published in 1860 which details the travels of Lieutenant Mayne (Royal Navy, seconded to the Royal Engineers) in 1859 (Figure 9).

However, field investigations at DkRi 136 produced a small artifact assemblage which fit much better with an 1880s date as opposed to 1859. Review

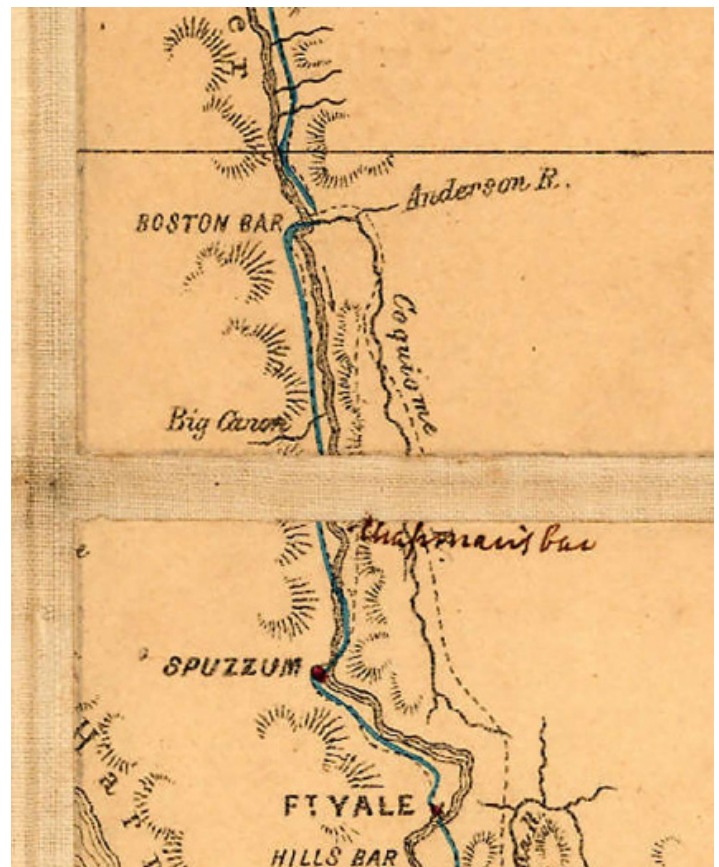


Figure 9. 1860 map of the Fraser Canyon area, showing the route followed by Lt. Mayne in May of 1859. Blue line represents the route of his party (Arrowsmith 1860).



of Mayne's journal for his party's travels on the west bank of the Fraser revealed no mention of a long-term campsite with a mess area or platforms, and his cooking apparatus was for a campfire, not a heavy-duty coal fueled stove (Mayne 1862). Mayne's camps were all short-term, and DkRi 136 is not a Royal Engineers site. So who created this site?

A major component of the DkRi 136 site is the 14 platforms, each from 5 to 15 m in length, some with rockwork on their downslope side (Figure 10, left). We determined these are tent platforms, most likely for canvas wall tents. These tents were used during the 1858 gold rush, but even more so during the construction of the CPR in the 1880s. An online review of CPR construction archive photographs showed many examples of canvas wall tents, especially in locations used by surveyors and construction engineers (as opposed to labour camps). We believe that DkRi 136 was used by engineers supervising construction of the tracks on the Onderdonk contract #60 of the CPR. Another significant feature at the site is a rock platform which held a coal burning stove, also likely situated inside a canvas mess tent (Figure 10, right). A similar site has been documented in Roger's Pass by Parks Canada within Mt. Revelstoke and Glacier National Park, along with tent platforms and a rock platform in the mess area (Rooney 2010).

A comprehensive survey of the camp was com-

pleted, and all tent platforms and other features were mapped. Excavation of the coal stove feature revealed stove parts, construction tools such as chisels and heavy-duty awls, machine cut square nails, and bottle glass. Slag from incomplete burning of low-grade coal was also present in large quantities, with over 10 kg in the stove excavations. The assemblage fits well with the hypothesis the camp was used by CPR engineering or survey staff.

Underlying the historic assemblage within the stove feature is a much older deposit with debitage, several cores from flake removal, and a chert biface which matches the morphology of Plateau Horizon projectile points (2400 to 1200 BP; Figure 11). This is a common pattern in the archaeology of the Fraser Canyon, with the area's colonial footprint superimposed upon indigenous materials from a much deeper history.

### **DIRi 3: Tuckkwiowhum**

This site is a very large and ancient Nlaka'pamux village situated on the east side of the Fraser River near the confluence of Anderson Creek (Figure 1). Previous KPU projects have demonstrated that the site has been inhabited since at least the Lochnore phase (5000 to 3500 BP). An HBC census, conducted from Fort Langley in 1830, shows 840 inhabitants at the site (Harris 1997:107). The site was surveyed as an Indian Reserve in 1861 by James Turnbull of the Royal Engineers, making it one of the earliest reserves in



Figure 10. Left: tent platform with rock revetment on downslope side. Right: coal stove structure, with stove parts on surface.





Figure 11. DkRi 136 artifacts from the coal stove feature. Left: carriage bolt with square nut (late 1800s). Right: Plateau horizon projectile point, 2400 to 1200 BP, buried beneath the 1880s construction.

mainland British Columbia (Pegg and Kolaric 2013). By 1878, when the Indian Reserve Commission, led by G.M. Sproat, surveyed the inhabitants of the site, 237 people were recorded (Harris 1997:121). Previous investigations at the site have documented Nlaka'pamux life in the mid-1800s, showing that despite fighting a war in 1858, the village's inhabitants were relatively well off and displaying an often successful entrepreneurial approach to colonialism that has been repeatedly documented in historic sources.

In the 2011 field season, two mid- to late 1800s house depressions were investigated. For the 2015 field season, Boston Bar First Nation selected two additional house depressions (CD 6 and 7) situated closer to the bank of the Fraser River, which were determined to date to the proto-historic period. In line with previous methodology, 1 m x 1 m excavation units were situated to obtain baseline information about the house depressions, such as age and stratigraphy, as this portion of the site was previously unrecorded. Five excavation units were completed in CD 6 and four within CD 7.

## CD 6

The five excavation units completed in this house depression revealed no discernable anthropogenic stratigraphy due to mixing caused by tree roots. In particular, a very large bigleaf maple tree situated within the depression has resulted in so much root

growth that for the units nearest this tree, almost 50% of the volume of the excavation consisted of wood. Modern artifacts such as round wire-cut nails, bottle glass, and an iron axe head were commingled at significant depths with much older lithic tools. No floor, clear features, or other cultural stratigraphy was identified.

The location has been utilized at least since the Shuswap horizon (circa 3500 BP), as an unfinished lanceolate projectile point was identified. Microblades (10,000 to 2000 BP; Carlson and Dalla Bona 1996; Odell 2004; Sutton and Arkush 1996) are present as well. Because of the lack of discernable stratigraphy, it is unknown whether these artifacts are associated with the occupation of the house or if they are independently present.

## CD 7

In contrast to CD 6, this house depression has well-preserved stratigraphy, with a clearly defined floor, central hearth, post holes, and preserved structural and roofing timbers. Modern artifacts were identified only in the A horizon (approximately 10 cm below surface). Four radiocarbon samples were dated from this house depression, and were calibrated using Stuiver and Reimer (2016; Table 1). One of the dates is anomalous; it is much more recent than the others and not old enough for reliable calibration. We initially believed the sample was charcoal from a post hole, but instead consider this feature a misidentified

Table 1. Summary of Radiocarbon Results, CD 7, DIRi 3.

Sample Number	Description	Radiocarbon age	1 SD	Median calibrated date
D-AMS 015053	Charcoal from central pit hearth, feature 8	157 BP	28	1773
D-AMS 015054	Charcoal from tree root, feature 10. Anomalous date.	69 BP	28	n/a - too young for calibration
D-AMS 015055	Charred birch bark on floor of house, feature 7	148 BP	25	1779
D-AMS 015056	Charred Douglas-fir roof beam, feature 2	178 BP	26	1768

burned tree root. The remainder of the samples, from a hearth, from birch bark on the floor, and from a roof beam match very well, are all clearly associated with the house, and demonstrate occupation of the house in the late 1700s circa AD 1770.

Numerous wood or bark organic objects and features were identified within the house depression. A rock-lined pit hearth was investigated near the centre of the depression (Figure 12, right). Adjacent to this hearth were large ochre fragments and a large multi-layered sheet of charred birch bark, which may have been a basket. All are clearly associated with the hearth itself: the hearth matrix had smaller ochre flecks present. On the eastern side of the house depression, split

Douglas-fir timbers from the collapsed roof were identified, some with obvious tool marks. The fir timbers were arranged in a lattice pattern (Figure 12, left).

Considering CD 7 dates to circa AD 1770, the complete absence of colonial market economy artifacts is significant. The house pre-dates the construction of fur trade posts in what is now British Columbia. Fur trade posts were established in Kamloops in 1811, Fort Astoria in 1811, Fort Vancouver in 1825 and Fort Langley in 1827. Simon Fraser's party was assisted down the Fraser Canyon by Nlaka'pamux in 1808 (Harris 1997; Laforet and York 1998). Depending on the actual precise date of last occupa-



Figure 12. Charred Douglas-fir roof beams, Feature 2 (left); rock lined pit hearth, Feature 8 (right).

tion of this house, it may pre-date the establishment of Spanish settlement on the West Coast. From the perspective of colonial forces, the Fraser Canyon was still peripheral in the late 1700s, though certainly the impacts of colonialism would still have been very important here. Archaeological evidence has been used to argue for smallpox presence in the Interior Plateau by Campbell (1989) in the mid-1500s and by Jones (2003) in the 1660s. Horses were likely present here by the early 1700s (Thomson 1994:98).

## Conclusion

KPU's 2015 Applied Archaeology Field School has contributed important new knowledge, especially with regards to baseline data, related to several previously unknown or under-investigated sites. In particular, DkRi 10 has now been nearly fully surveyed, leading to the documentation of Amelia York's house, the location of the toll house for the suspension bridge, and the presence of an archaeological assemblage associated with indigenous use into deep history. DIRi 56, the CMT site situated near the trail between the Fraser Canyon and the Nicola area now has a small sample of dates, several of which are unusually old. A CPR camp has been identified and preliminary data obtained, and two more house depressions at the Tuckkwiowhum site have been investigated. All of these sites are worthy of extensive further research.

Brian Pegg is part of the Anthropology Department at Kwantlen Polytechnic University. He has been directing KPU's field school since 2009, and has seen many of his students move on to rewarding archaeology careers.

Justin Hanna is a senior student at KPU, majoring in Anthropology. He is hoping to pursue archaeology in B.C. in the very near future, while also returning to school to complete a Master's degree.

Elpiniki McKave is a BA graduate with a double major in Anthropology and Political Science, she also completed a certificate in Non-Governmental Organizations and Non-Profit Studies. Currently, Elpiniki is working as an archaeologist in British Columbia and has plans to pursue a Master's degree.

Jonathan Munro is a graduate of KPU with a dou-

ble major in Anthropology and Criminology and he was thrilled to be part of the KPU Field School team.

Tanis Place is a BA graduate of KPU with a major in Anthropology. Tanis plans on pursuing a job in archaeology in British Columbia.

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# “LET THEM REMEMBER”: the 2016 BC Archaeology Forum in Review.

by Marina La Salle

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This year, the British Columbia Archaeology Forum was held in the province’s economic capital of Vancouver. Organized by the graduate students of Simon Fraser University’s Department of Archaeology, the forum saw eighteen presenters representing First Nations, university and college teachers and researchers, and the cultural resource management (CRM) industry. The forum was well-attended by students and professionals alike, although few if any people from the “general public” were seen in attendance despite its location at a public community centre.

This was the seventh forum I’ve attended, and this review is my fourth, the others covering years 2007, 2008, and 2010. As always, I saw several themes running through the forum, established in the introductory remarks, this time made by Elder Margaret George of the Tsleil-Waututh First Nation. Margaret described the overtly racist policies of her time, when Aboriginal people “weren’t allowed to go to higher education.” Indeed, as she described, racism and discrimination against First Nation peoples in Western society remains rampant to this day. Describing her own pursuit of a degree at UBC and witnessing Indigenous youth in school today, Margaret saw education as a gateway to change and cultural pride. She particularly emphasized the responsibility of educators to support students: “Let them remember they are the leaders and the mentors of those who follow.” Margaret’s sentiments form the theme of my review.

## Memory in the Academy

The themes of exploration and discovery remain prominent in archaeology, harkening back to its origins in imperialist Europe and its foundations in Enlightenment science. Indeed, representatives from all institutions at the forum this year emphasized science, using the language of “expansion” and “advancement” to describe their departments, research,

and teaching programs. In there, too, were comments towards knowledge sharing, sometimes subtle and other times spoken loud and clear.

UBC’s update was provided by Heather Robertson, who described the Laboratory of Archaeology’s repository of more than 500,000 object records, and UBC’s efforts to collaborate with First Nation communities. She cited Musqueam exhibit of *čəsna?əm* at the Museum of Vancouver as an example of potential outcomes for such partnerships. As one of the most “explored” sites in the lower mainland, the history of *čəsna?əm* or the Marpole Midden is the history of archaeological practice in the province; on this topic, Susan Roy’s (2010) book *These Mysterious People: Shaping History and Archaeology in a Northwest Coast Community* should be regarded as essential reading for students and practitioners of BC archaeology.

Dave Burley reviewed SFU’s archaeological science program, briefly mentioning the repatriation of ancestral remains from Roy Carlson’s Pender Island work decades previous, while John Welch discussed SFU’s new heritage resource management (HRM) program at length. The latter offers four courses covering what John identified as “the core of CRM”: law and policy, ethics and professional practice, business management, and research design and methods. Developed in consultation with CRM industry practitioners, “the people at the centre of the program,” John hopes this program will establish “SFU as a global centre for HRM.”

Speaking for UNBC, Farid Rahemtulla discussed the archaeological field work undertaken with the Babine First Nation, describing landscape modification in the form of island creation to support substantial fish weirs dating back about 1000 years ago. Farid reported that the Archaeology Branch was less than receptive to this interpretation, leading him to believe that one of the biggest barriers to sharing knowledge lies



in the limitations created by preconceptions.

Carrying on this theme was Bob Muir presenting on behalf of the K'omoks-SFU archaeological field school conducted over the summer 2016 on Vancouver Island. Both informative and entertaining, Bob relayed the field school findings of ~120 incised stones, now referred to as the Pentlatch Pebbles. Initially a mystery, Bob described the process of “rediscovering” similar objects found in other places (Tse-Whit-Zen in Port Angeles had about 900 of them), at other times (Don Mitchell wrote about them years ago), by other people (Grant Keddie wrote a paper on the topic in 2009), sometimes hiding in plain sight (i.e., on the cover of Roy Carlson’s [1983] *Indian Art Traditions of the Northwest Coast*).

A case in point, this story of exploration and discovery speaks to both a lack of intergenerational and lateral awareness of history: students and professionals alike are unaware of what came before them, and struggle even to find out what’s happening today. While this highlights the importance of events like the forum for sharing knowledge, there is the larger problem that extends well outside of archaeology: there are too many people writing too many reports, articles, and books on too many subjects for anyone to keep on top of it all. Leading to increased specialization, the result of this overproduction of data is, paradoxically, less knowledge, not more. Perhaps the academic drive towards “expansion” needs to be rethought.

### Storytelling in the Industry

A few presentations were geared solely towards information sharing, including Thomas Royle’s description of ancient DNA analysis of coastal versus interior salmon, Derek O’Neill’s research in *shíshálh* Nation territory looking at the range of rock cairn reuse, and Jacob Salmen-Hartley’s description of pictographs in the same region. All three presenters described using multiple knowledge sources and analytical techniques combined with archaeology to create a holistic perspective on the past. These research topics are ones that have been revisited over and over by each genera-

tion, and so benefit most from knowledge sharing within the industry.

Towards this, presenting on behalf of Joshua Dent and Matt Beaudoin, Erin Hogg described a mechanism to overcome barriers to sharing information within and between provinces. Called the ArchAlmanac, Josh and Matt are working to create a central repository based on all of Canada’s provincial archaeological databases, providing figures such as number of permits issued yearly and other data essential to reflect on the archaeology industry today. You can check out the site at [www.almanarch.blogspot.ca](http://www.almanarch.blogspot.ca).

It was a pleasure to see some of the presenters engage with real storytelling in their presentations. Of note here was Kenzie Jessome, who had worked with the *shíshálh* Nation. He spoke about the famous stone sculpture commonly known as “the Sechelt image,” a name given to the sculpture by Wilson Duff, along with the story of its use in competitions of strength. However, the sculpture is known to the *shíshálh* as “the grieving mother” and actually relates to a story of tragedy and death, and to a burial site in *shíshálh* territory – yet the Duff story carries on to this day as institutional knowledge, passed uncritically through generations. Keen not to make the same mistake, Kenzie described approaching the *shíshálh* Elders regarding another sculpture, only to be told: “we’ve been interviewed a million times so go read the ethnography.”

Another story told at the forum by Chris Arnett and Colin Grier described a Coast Salish village on Penelekut Island “eradicated by colonial forces.” They described records of Penelakut Tribe resistance to colonial authority and refusal to sign a treaty, resulting in a battle in 1863 where they triumphed, only to be forced out later on. In the search for tangible evidence of this history, Chris suggested “archaeology can act to support redress for colonization against sovereign First Nations,” seeing this as a way to legitimize marginalized knowledge and pass it on to new generations.

With similar goals in mind, Mike Allison and

Brenda Gould, speaking on behalf of the Upper Similkameen Indian Band, described their efforts to teach children to protect their heritage, focusing on a rock shelter pictograph site, for which Mike's granddaughter is training to be caretaker. They described a book published on rock art in their territory that contained GPS coordinates and interpretations made in the absence of consultation with affected First Nations; anyone who attended the 2005 forum in Hedley will recall receiving a copy of this book, with the GPS coordinates painstakingly blacked out in Sharpie. In contrast to that experience, they emphasized how to "educate people in a meaningful decolonized way" about the important places that remain meaningful to people today, and see archaeology as a way for descendant communities to take control of these places and the knowledge produced about them.

Collectively, these presentations communicated the importance of archaeology to the present—to living peoples grappling with social, political, and cultural challenges. Yet, in their training, students of archaeology receive little instruction on these aspects of archaeology, for they are viewed as resting outside of our practice—a "by the way" discussion, briefly addressed in the last chapter of the textbook. Critically, this last chapter is where cultural resource management is usually addressed, its place still marginalized in curriculum despite that it comprises most archaeology practised. Instead, students of archaeology take a theory course and learn about how the past has been interpreted over the last hundred years, while contemporary struggles are peripheral in these courses, if addressed at all. The result is an ill-prepared generation of practitioners taking to the field without knowledge of the social, political, and economic contexts of their work.

### **Back to First Principles**

Given that the greatest threat to heritage landscapes in this province and elsewhere is development, it is surprising how few of the forum presenters addressed this. One speaker to touch on this was Geordie Howe, the new Park Board archaeologist for Vancouver. He described what this posi-

tion includes (looking after the 230 existing sites in Vancouver parks) and excludes (archaeology outside of parks in the city). Geordie's position representing one government body while engaging with many others including several First Nations sounds tricky; indeed, Geordie said "my first day on the job, I spent the whole day talking to the media." But this role provides the opportunity to fulfill what late archaeologist Leonard Ham identified as a critical need: to protect and preserve sites in the region. Len's advice was not taken to heart, and so it now falls to Geordie to advocate for site conservation, at least in the context of the city's parks.

Towards the goal of preservation, Bill Angelbeck discussed his research with the *Lílwat* Nation, who are actively pursuing their own program of establishing site inventory including basic culture history and dating, and connecting sites with traditional knowledge and place names. Bill described this project as being prompted by increasing awareness of how *Lílwat* territory is "threatened by development," as is the case for most First Nations in British Columbia. In this case, the greatest threat comes from the logging and power sectors, which are two of the top industries for which archaeology permits are granted (La Salle and Hutchings 2012:10).

The issue of development destroying archaeological and heritage sites was tackled head-on by Kathryn Bernick, who described her 40 years of doing wet site archaeology and the practice of field work. What concerns her is that more wet sites are being found but the condition of the artifacts recovered is worse. Noting that "designating a site" doesn't mean it's either protected or properly conserved, she discussed the range of offenses including inappropriate approaches to excavation, dredging without archaeological monitoring, and development taking place around the site, which ultimately affects the site itself. Because of her experience, Kathryn is now able to recognize the signature of wet site artifacts that have been torn up by backhoes. She felt one of the biggest problems was the lack of knowledge around wet sites being passed down, leaving new archaeologists ill-equipped to deal with these sites. However, an audience mem-

ber also suggested people don't want to find wet sites because they are viewed as dangerous and a burden. In this case, the problem is much larger than simply a lack of knowledge transfer but may be embedded in the priorities archaeologists are teaching, and learning, both in the academy and on the job.

### **An Honest Conversation**

This brings me to the final talk of the day by Joanne Hammond, whose presentation "Occupy Archaeology" shifted the conversation towards critical reflection. Jo described today's archaeology industry as "a free-for-all" leading to the "absolute endangerment of heritage resources." She noted archaeologists and Aboriginal groups have a "shared disappointment" in the process, which she saw as dominated by the inability or unwillingness of the Archaeology Branch to move beyond a dogmatic, service-oriented approach catering to development, and instead enforce the legal protection of archaeological sites.

Indeed: Another year, another forum, and another no-show by Archaeology Branch representatives. For the 2014 forum I organized with Rich Hutchings in Nanaimo, we invited the Branch to attend and were told they did not have the capacity to meet this request. We then offered to pay all costs to allow someone from the Branch to attend, including travel, accommodation, meals, the works. We didn't hear back.

The absence of the central governing body in BC archaeology from this annual event designed to share knowledge amongst those involved is disheartening. As one person commented that day: "Regarding the Arch Branch, they suck." This remark was in relation to the barriers created by Branch policy on First Nation consultation when human remains are found, discussed by Kody Huard in his presentation. Yet, it is a remark echoed more generally over the last many years. Where is the Archaeology Branch? Where is their leadership?

Jo relayed her conversation with the Branch,

when she asked just these questions. Jo quoted their response describing the Branch as "just one of the starving children of government," resigned to failure ("I don't think there is a solution," they said) and frustrated by their own inability to act ("well what do you want me to do?"). Indeed, in the discussion that followed Jo's talk, one person related being told by Archaeology Branch staff that their mandate was simply to issue permits. Considering the impacts of those permits, this is stark news, indeed.

Fed up with the Branch's attitude, Jo insisted "it's not inevitable and we can push back," and suggested archaeologists start by sharing information with each other to move past the "shroud of secrecy [that] has descended upon archaeology," and share power. Indeed, conversation in the audience bounced around ideas, drawing comment from Wendy Hawkes of the Lower Similkameen Indian Band about the power held by First Nations—power affirmed in case law and backed by strong organizations such as the Union of BC Indian Chiefs. Seeing a natural alliance there, Wendy made her case: "We as the inheritor communities, and you as descendants of colonizers, have a responsibility and obligation to stand up and do our part."

Another in the audience put it this way: "Maybe we don't need to be screaming in the streets...but maybe we do. We need radical change."

### **Conclusion: Let Them Remember**

As is so often the case, the conversation was cut short by the need to clear up the room for the community centre's next event. But Jo's talk highlights the critical role that the BC Archaeology Forum can play in this community of people learning, practicing, and engaging with archaeology, heritage, and history in the province. Yet it is only serving this purpose if discussion is forthright, honest, and public, on the record, addressing the most pressing issues today—the destruction of Indigenous places through development, the government's role in leading this unfolding disaster, and the role of archaeologists as individual agents with moral responsibilities that transcend our jobs or our discipline.



Unfortunately, very few of the presentations at this year's forum addressed the crisis of heritage destruction through expanding development. Instead, forum presentations describe archaeology as equitable, respectful, relevant, and welcoming, reflecting relationships, partnerships, and collaboration, telling "uncolonial" stories, and reframing archaeology as community service (Hammond 2016). This idyllic vision is encouraging, but it does not reflect archaeology as it is most commonly practiced—as CRM done by large transnational companies that account for most of the province's archaeology (La Salle and Hutchings 2012) but did not present at the forum.

When the exception is used to represent the rule, when only feel-good stories are told, when our gaze is on the future and new technology and expansion—when we blame government and development but refuse to critique ourselves—we foster a selective memory that obstructs critical discourse. We forget that archaeologists are active agents wielding tremendous power in this crisis, and that we can use that power collectively and critically. We forget that we can choose to bring our actions in line with our ethics and support the wishes of communities whose heritage is at stake. Of course, this assumes the archaeological community shares in such a vision of community control, which is debatable.

Forgetting is where learning ends and ideology begins. So, we need our leaders and our mentors, and we need to be leaders and mentors to those coming after us—to remember, publicly and on the record, what happened before and what is happening today. Teaching is how the culture of archaeology is reproduced, or challenged (Hutchings and La Salle 2014). Let's remember that.

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### Bio:

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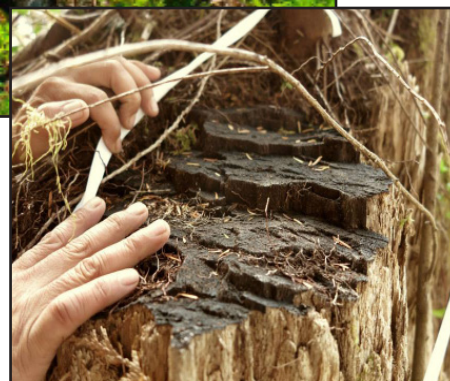
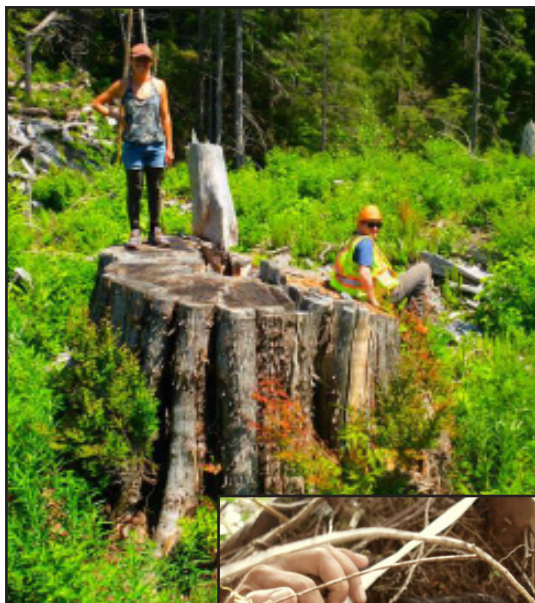
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### THE NEXT ISSUE: CMTS

The upcoming Midden issue will be a special issue related to Culturally Modified Trees in BC. It will be the first in an intermittent Midden series attempting to deliver larger, themed issues related to important archaeological subjects in British Columbia.



## IN THE NEWS...

### Obituary

We are sorry to report the recent passing of Justine Batten, Director of the Archaeology Branch, on March 5, 2017 at the early age of 64. Justine graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with a law degree in 1980. She practised law between 1980 to 1990 before moving to Victoria where she worked with the provincial government until this year. We send our condolences to her family.

<http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/timescolonist/obituary.aspx?pid=184549461>



Images by Grant Callegari,  
Hakai Institute



### Coastal Archaeology

More exciting discoveries have been made by the Hakai funded archaeologists working on the Central Coast. Hot on the heels of the 13,200 year old footprints discovered by Dr. Duncan McLaren and Daryl Fedje on Calvert Island last year, Alisha Gauvreau (UVic) and other archaeologists working on Triquet Island have discovered one of the oldest settlements in North America. The oldest dates from the site reach back to 14,000 years ago at a time when much of the coast was covered by glaciers. The findings not only add credence to the coastal migration route for first peopling of the Americas, but also supports Heiltsuk oral traditions that describe the site landform as being ice free in early times.

Find associated articles here and keep checking in with Hakai magazine

<http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/british-columbia/archeological-find-affirms-heiltsuk-nation-s-oral-history-1.4046088>





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