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Ta na wa Yúus ta Stitúyntsáḡ-Rights and Title Department

Guidelines for Archaeological Chance Find Management 2020

This policy written by Nick Weber, Archaeology Manager, Squamish Nation Rights and Title Department.

Revisions made by Leslhá7lhamaat, Elizabeth Ross, Director, Wa Lhtimá Consulting and Creation Ltd. January 13, 2021

Ta na wa Yúus ta Stituyntsáḡ

“The Ones Who Take Care of What Was Handed Down or What Will Be Handed Down”



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Chance Find Procedures

Date of Next Review / Review Cycle: This document is a living document and will be reviewed annually by the Rights and Title Director, and revised as needed.

Policy Owner: Peter Baker, Director, Rights and Title Department

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Role	Responsibility:
Peter Baker, Director, Rights and Title Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review, implementation, and management of Chance Find Procedures
Nick Weber, Archaeology Manager, Rights and Title Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First point of contact upon stopping work • Advise and oversee all archaeological procedures



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Forward

The Skwxwú7mesh are an Indigenous people who are a part of the Coast Salish linguistic family. The Skwxwú7mesh-ulh Stélmexw (Squamish People) have a complex and rich history. Ancient connections are traced within our language through terms for place names, shared ceremony among the Salmon Peoples of the cedar longhouses, and First Ancestors that continues to connect us in present day. The Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw is the Nation of Skwxwú7mesh-ulh Stélmexw that amalgamated in 1923. The Amalgamation was established to guarantee equality to all Squamish people and to ensure good government.

This policy was developed for Skwxwú7mesh Uxwumixw Rights and Title department. In our language this is *Ta na wa Yuus ta Stituyntsam* or “The Ones Who Take Care of What Was Handed Down or What Will Be Handed Down.” This name refers to Stitwayntm—an inheritance, a legacy, an heirloom—but in a uniquely Skwxwú7mesh sense that could refer to our Rights and Title given to us by our ancestors to be passed on to our future generations.

Skwxwú7mesh territory is defined as an area encompassing a total area of 6,732 square kilometers (673,200 hectares). Our Nation consists of 23 villages encompassing 28.28 square kilometers (2,828 hectares). These parcels of land are scattered from Vancouver to Gibson’s Landing to the area north of Howe Sound. Our territory includes some of the present-day cities of Vancouver, Burnaby and New Westminster, the cities of North Vancouver and West Vancouver, Port Moody and the entire District of Squamish and Municipality of Whistler. Our territorial boundary encompasses all of Howe Sound, Burrard Inlet and English Bay as well as the watersheds of the rivers and creeks flowing into these bodies of water. Our territory also encompasses all the islands located in Howe Sound (Figure 1).



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Figure 1. Squamish Nation Territory.

Ta na wa Yúus ta Stituyntsam̓
“The Ones Who Take Care of What Was Handed Down or What Will Be Handed Down”



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Chance Find Procedures guide is to provide those working in Squamish Nation territory guidelines for the appropriate response to the discovery of known or suspected archaeological materials, including human remains, during project activities. The objectives of these guidelines are to promote the preservation and proper management of heritage resources that are unexpectedly encountered during project activities and to minimize disruption to construction activities and scheduling.

While Chance Find Procedures are valuable, they are not a substitute for prior assessment and evaluation of archaeological resources by a professional archaeologist or an experienced archaeological monitor. Areas of the Sk̓wx̓wú7mesh Úxwumixw territory may have overlap territory with neighbouring First Nations. The Sk̓wx̓wú7mesh Úxwumixw shall endeavour to follow any relevant intergovernmental agreements with neighbouring First Nations.

This Chance Find Procedures document is a supplemental and supporting document to the Sk̓wx̓wú7mesh Úxwumixw Heritage Policy. The document is constructed in two segments: the first segment provides a detailed step-by-step Chance Find Procedure, while the second segment provides examples and illustrations of archaeological materials, features and site types to aid in field identification. **Contact information is provided in Appendix A. The BC Archaeology Branch's *Found Human Remains Policy* is found in Appendix B.**



2.0 GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR MANAGING ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HUMAN REMAINS CHANCE FINDS

Guidelines for managing chance finds of suspected archaeological materials or human remains from any context are presented separately below. The Squamish Nation Representatives¹ must be familiar with the BC Archaeology Branch's *Found Human Remains Policy* (Appendix B), and also with the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Ancestral Remains Policy (2021). They must also recognize that the appropriate course of action may differ depending on whether the remains are found in an undisputed archaeological context (i.e., with artifacts).

2.1 Guidelines for Archaeological Chance Find Management Initial Response by Personnel or Contractor

- **Step 1:** If known or suspected archaeological materials or features (either intact or disturbed) are encountered, stop construction in the immediate vicinity.
- **Step 2:** Contact Squamish Nation Archaeological Manager Nick Weber (c 604-396-9829) for further guidance.

Additional Squamish Nation contacts are:

Robyn Ewing (c 604-338-1806) and

Louise Williams (c 778-868-9012) and,

Dr. Rudy Reimer (c 604-723-5803).

In the event that one of these individuals is unavailable, Ray Natraoro (c 604-812-3155) will be available at the Squamish Nation Rights and Title Department at 415 West Esplanade, North Vancouver B.C. (604-982-0510).

- **Step 3:** The Squamish Nation Representative will advise on further action.

2.1.1 Initial Action by the Squamish Nation Representative

Depending on the nature of the situation, one of the following responses by the Squamish Nation Representative is likely:

- Based on a telephone description of the situation, it may be decided that there are no further concerns, allowing work to continue as planned; or
- A field visit by an archaeologist retained by the Squamish Nation may be recommended.

¹ Can be a monitor, field technician, or archaeologist



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2.1.2 Management Options

In the event that archaeological materials or features (intact or disturbed) are encountered during land altering procedures, the Squamish Nation’s archaeological consultant and Squamish Nation will consider the following options when deciding on how to proceed:

- **Option 1:** Avoidance through partial project redesign or relocation. This results in minimal impact to the archaeological site and is the preferred option from a cultural resource management perspective. It can also be the least expensive option from a construction perspective. A site investigation may be required to define archaeological site limits;
- **Option 2:** Under the direction of a qualified archaeologist, salvage archaeological excavation, if necessary. This option may require an Alteration or Heritage Inspection permit from the BC Archaeology Branch and additional permits from the Squamish Nation. This can delay construction by up to several months; and
- **Option 3:** Monitoring of construction activities by a professional archaeologist. This option may require an Alteration or Heritage Inspection permit from the BC Archaeology Branch and additional archaeological permits from the Squamish Nation. Monitoring is appropriate where project impacts cannot be predicted or evaluated before construction, especially near the margins of a known site, or in cases where deeply buried deposits are expected that cannot be accessed without the assistance of heavy machinery. Monitoring may also be appropriate where systematic data recovery has been undertaken, but where significant archaeological deposits remain.



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2.2 Guidelines for the Discovery of Human Remains

Should known or suspected human remains be identified during project-related activities, the following responses are required.

2.2.1 Initial Response by the Squamish Nation

If suspected human remains (either intact or disturbed) are encountered:

- **Step 1:** Immediately stop construction in the vicinity of the remains. Do not move sediments or soil from the vicinity of the remains, including adjacent spoil material;
- **Step 2:** Contact Squamish Nation Archaeological Department for further guidance:

The Squamish Nation contacts are:

Nick Weber (c 604-396-9829); and

Ray Natraoro (c 236-886-2405).

In the event that one of these individuals is unavailable, please contact

Robyn Ewing (604-338-1806).

- **Step 3:** The Squamish Nation representative will advise on further action.

2.2.2 Further Action by the Squamish Nation Representative

- The Squamish Nation's archaeological manager will notify the BC Archaeology Branch;
- The BC Archaeology Branch, and the Squamish Nation's archaeological manager will contact the local policing authority and the Office of the Coroner, if appropriate; and
- An archaeologist or a designate who has specialized training in physical anthropology will visit the site as soon as possible with First Nations representatives invited to attend as well: If it is determined that the remains are human and archaeological in nature, negotiations will follow to establish an appropriate procedure for handling the remains; and if it is determined that the human remains are not archaeological in nature (i.e., forensic), the local policing authority and Office of the Coroner will provide guidance.



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2.2.3 Archaeological Human Remains Management Options

An appropriate protocol for handling archaeological human remains requires engagement with First Nations. Two possible strategies are suggested below. General consistency with the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Ancestral Remains Policy and the BC Archaeology Branch guidelines (Appendix B) is recommended:

- **Option 1:** Avoidance through project redesign or relocation. This would protect the remains from further disturbance; and
- **Option 2:** Excavation to respectfully remove the remains for reburial in a location chosen by the First Nations in discussion with the Squamish Nation and the BC Archaeology Branch.

Development/construction crews should be aware that removal of human remains, and subsequent reburial may involve certain ceremonies or procedures that could delay construction.

SHOULD The Squamish Nation Representatives HAVE ANY CONCERNS ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS OR HUMAN REMAINS, AN ARCHAEOLOGIST SHOULD BE CONTACTED FOR DIRECTION. PLEASE REFER TO THE CONTACTS IN APPENDIX A.



Basic Archaeological Site Identification Information

Typical criteria that may signal the presence of an archaeological site are described and illustrated in the sections below. The list of criteria is presented in two sections: 1) a list of site types and their associated recognizable features, and 2) artifact types, illustrating the different objects/materials that may be encountered at an archaeological site.

This list is not exhaustive, but it includes the most common site indicators (features and artifact types) that may be encountered in Squamish Nation territory. Research has demonstrated that about 90% to 95% of the objects manufactured and used by First Nations persons in the pre-European contact era are based on botanical products. Due to issues related to object preservation, stone artifacts, representing only about 5% to 10% of the manufactured objects are most commonly encountered. Bone, antler, and shell artifacts may be found preserved in midden sites (see Feature – Midden), and waterlogged artifacts (see Site Type – Wet Site) may be encountered in rare anaerobic (oxygen-free) environments.

1.0 Site Types

Archaeological sites described in this document are grouped into nine general categories with defining features illustrated and explained:

- Settlements / Camp Site
- Lithic Scatter Site
- Isolated Artifact Site
- Forest Resource Utilization (CMT) Site
- Intertidal Site
- Wet Site
- Burial Site
- Rock Art Site
- Historic Site

1.1 Site Type – Settlements/Camp

A number of well-documented First Nations settlements and camp sites are found in Squamish Nation territory. These sites are typically situated adjacent to the shore, especially at the confluence of creeks and rivers or Pacific Ocean, and common features include shell midden deposits, house platform/depressions, subsurface remnant post holes/molds or hearth (firepit) features, fire-altered rock, and cache pits.

Feature – Shell Midden (Figures 1 and 2)

Shell middens are cultural accumulations of shells, stratified in intricate white and grey layers, mixed with streaks of charcoal, ash, and other debris. Shell middens result from the successive deposition of food remains and general refuse. Shell middens were also commonly used as human burial sites. **Look for: accumulations of layered, crushed, and whole shell, possibly mixed with charcoal, black soil, and other food remains (i.e., fish bone).**



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Figure 1. Shell midden eroded by wave action, Pender Island (©Rudy Reimer).



Figure 2. Typical exposure of shell midden deposits, Pender Island. Note dark, charcoal-rich matrix and layers of crushed shell (©Rudy Reimer).



Feature – House Platform/Depression

Traditional First Nations' homes in the Squamish Nation territory consisted of either a shed roof structure or a semi-subterranean pithouse. Both house types involved a degree of ground modification that left an archaeological signature. Shed roof houses likely required ground levelling to create a platform, and over time, accumulations of cultural material around their perimeter may have left a discernable "midden ridge" (Figure 3). Pithouses, as suggested by the name, required the excavation of a large area (Figure 4) where a semi-subterranean dwelling was constructed and subsequently covered over with insulating soil.



Figure 3. House depression, Fraser Valley (©Rudy Reimer).



Figure 4. Pithouse feature in forested area, Interior BC (©Rudy Reimer).



Feature – Post Mold

Post mold features (Figure 5) are the archaeological signature of structural supports for a variety of purposes including dwellings, fish drying racks, etc. They represent sediment-filled voids that are left when the wooden supports deteriorate with the passage of time. Features of this type are typically found in cut bank exposures (e.g., ditches, excavation walls) and are often associated with other archaeological features and objects (e.g., house floors, hearths, etc.).



*Figure 5. Post/Stake Mold features in excavation wall, Pender Island
(©Rudy Reimer).*



Feature – Hearth / Steaming Pit

Hearth features (Figure 6) are typically the remains of cooking fires, and consist of concentrations of charcoal, ash, and fire-reddened sediments. These features may contain small bone fragments and heat-fractured stone (Figure 7) or small, uniform-sized pebbles that were heated and used to boil water (Figure 8). Hearth features found in large, circular pits, may represent steaming pits for processing foods (e.g., bulbs). Hearth and steaming pit features are typically found near village sites or camps. **Look for: concentrations of charcoal and fractured pebbles with signs of having been burnt in a fire.**



Figure 6. Hearth feature composed of lens of charcoal and ash with fire cracked rock, point grey area (©Rudy Reimer).



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Figure 7. Fire cracked rock, Pender Island. Note the angular nature of the breakage pattern and evidence of exposure of the fire (© Rudy Reimer).



Figure 8. Pebble, likely heated and used to boil water (© Rudy Reimer).



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Feature – Cache Pit

Cache pits were used to store a variety of resources for future use and are often found near settlement or resource camp locations (Figure 9). **Look for: small circular depressions in the earth.**



Figure 9. Cache pit depressions, Northern B.C. (©George Kaufmann).



1.2 Site Type – Lithic Artifact Scatter

Another common type of archaeological site that would be expected in the Squamish Nation territory are labelled as lithic scatter (Figure 10). These are locations where stone tools were manufactured (tool stone sources, stone quarries or activity areas), used (e.g., hunting or fishing sites), or repaired. Given the nature of ground cover in Squamish Nation territory, lithic scatters are difficult to identify because of vegetation or urban ground cover, but likely occur in great number. **Look for: individual stone flakes or concentrations of stone flakes on the ground surface or in ground exposures (e.g., tree throws, cut banks). The raw material (stone type) will likely appear “out of place” and will exhibit a non-natural flaking pattern on one or more surfaces (see Artifacts – Chipped Stone).**



Figure 10. Lithic scatter. Notice how the flakes (black stone) stand out (©Rudy Reimer).



1.3 Site Type – Isolated Find

Isolated finds may be encountered anywhere in Squamish Nation territory. They represent a wide range of artifact types that served a variety of functions. Some may have been left in place intentionally, then not returned to, and others may have been lost inadvertently or through use. The most common objects will be made of stone and, similar to lithic artifact scatters, they are difficult to identify in Squamish Nation territory due to ground cover and land development. This challenge is compounded by the fact that they are found in isolation. This Chance Find Procedure document includes a number of images of artifact types, several of which could be encountered as an “isolated find.” Figures 11 and 12 illustrate artifact types that are often recognized by the public and brought to museums. **Look for: formed objects of stone, bone, antler, or shell that do not appear natural or are composed of a raw material (e.g., stone) that is not common or native to Squamish Nation territory.**



Figure 11. Leaf shaped projectile point recovered from a site in Howe Sound (©Rudy Reimer).



Figure 12. Pebble tool on a beach in Howe Sound (©Rudy Reimer).



1.4 Site Type – Forest Resource Utilization

Indigenous forest utilization sites manifest in a number of ways but have in common above ground tree features (alive or dead). These sites and features are commonly referred to as Culturally Modified Trees (CMTs). There are two primary types of CMT: bark-stripped trees and Indigenous logged trees. Bark-stripped trees in Squamish Nation territory are typically Western redcedar trees that have had strips of bark removed for processing and manufacture into a wide range of objects (e.g., baskets, mats, clothing) (Figure 13). Indigenous logged trees may include trees that have had planks removed, sections removed, test holes cut to check for tree soundness (Figure 14), or simply the stump that was left behind after a log was harvested. Each of these CMTs have unique characteristics that attest to their Indigenous origin.



Figure 13. Recent Western redcedar CMT (bark removal) in Squamish Nation territory (©Rudy Reimer). This tree was stripped less than 30 years ago and would not be automatically protected by the Heritage Conservation Act, but it illustrates the typical characteristics of a bark stripped CMT.



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Many of the cultural practices that result in CMTs continue today, and it is not uncommon to encounter CMTs in forested areas of Squamish Nation territory. Given the history of land use, including deforestation, CMTs protected by the *Heritage Conservation Act* are likely rare but may exist today in pockets of remaining old growth or as stumps or processed logs lying on the forest floor. **Look for: standing trees with strips of bark removed on one or more sides, obvious tool (cut) marks, recesses chopped into trees and standing trees or logs with removed planks.**



**Figure 14. Test hole in a Western redcedar CMT, Upper Squamish valley
(©Rudy Reimer).**



1.5 Site Type – Intertidal Resource Utilization

Indigenous use of both the riverine and marine environments often leaves distinct archaeological signatures on the landscape. Site types from such environments that are known to exist in Squamish Nation territory or have the potential to be present are discussed in the sections that follow. Challenging their identification is industrial development of the foreshore, dredging, infilling, and changes to channels/deposition patterns. Despite these deleterious influences, many intertidal resource utilization sites survive in Squamish Nation territory. Some examples are illustrated below.

Feature – Stone Wall Fish Trap

Stone wall fish traps are purposefully constructed rock alignments designed to trap fish on a falling tide. The size and form vary, but they typically have a half-moon shape and resemble a low rock wall in the intertidal zone (Figure 15). **Look for: low stone wall composed of boulders in the intertidal zone. The feature is likely semi-circular and may have a narrow opening where a basket trap would have been placed.**



*Figure 15. A Portion of a stone wall fish trap located in Stanley Park
(©Rudy Reimer).*



Feature – Fish Weir

Fish weirs in Squamish Nation territory are known to exist. Weir features typically comprise a complex of stakes and posts, interlaced with branches or mats in a form that captures fish on a falling tide. Nineteenth and twentieth century industrial activities, particularly log-booming and dredging have likely destroyed or obscured many of these features. A weir example is illustrated in Figure 16. Shifting sediments can obscure these features, leaving no trace visible, but they can likely become exposed again in the future. **Look for: linear alignment of stakes or stake fragments adjacent to shores and riverbanks or on bars, possibly forming a “V” or “U” shape. When in use, stakes associated with weirs would be well above grade (e.g., 1 m), but have likely been broken off by river traffic or industrial uses (e.g., log booming), leaving only the lowermost portion of the stakes in place. The base of the stakes may have been sharpened to a point prior to insertion in sediments.**



*Figure 16. “V-shaped”, fish weir remnants on the north shore of Burrard Inlet
(©Rudy Reimer).*



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Feature – Canoe Run

Canoe runs, also referred to as “canoe skids,” consist of cleared sections of a rocky beach to allow watercraft (e.g., dugout canoes) to be beached without damaging their hull (Figure 17). A number of canoe runs are known in the Point Grey area of Vancouver. Extensive sediment reactivation during major storms and man-made factors (e.g., placement of artificial headlands and groins as well as periodic beach nourishment) may have obscured a number of these features. **Look for: rocky beaches with wide (1 to 2 m) paths cleared of rock and extending below the waterline.**



Figure 17. Google Earth© image of parallel canoe run features in the Point Grey (Spanish Banks) area of Vancouver. Note the green strips that are cleared areas of the beach.



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Feature – Clam Garden

Clam garden features represent sections of beach that were modified to enhance the productivity of shellfish beds. Sections of rock beaches were cleared, and the stones placed low down in the intertidal zone, resulting in the creation of a terrace-like structure composed of beach sediments (Figure 18). This feature enhanced shellfish productivity for that section of the beach. **Look for: large patches of cleared rock beach with a low (e.g., 0.5 m) stone wall in the intertidal zone. Often the stone wall can only be observed during extreme low tide events (e.g., June in daylight hours).**



Figure 18. Clam garden feature (©George Kaufmann).



1.6 Site Type – Wet Site

Locations containing organic artifacts (i.e., wood, bark, or plant fiber objects) or food remains that are preserved due to their presence in an anaerobic (oxygen free) environment (e.g., wetlands, river silts). Intact wet site deposits have been identified in Squamish Nation territory beneath as much as 3 m of fill. **Look for: fragmentary baskets, rope, carved wood implements (e.g., digging sticks), and similar objects eroding from intertidal silts and/or clay deposits** (Figures 19 to 21).



Figure 19. Conserved Waterlogged basket (©Burke Museum).

Artifact – Cordage



Figure 20. Waterlogged cordage (rope) fragment from the Fraser Valley (©Rudy Reimer).



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Artifact – Stake



*Figure 21. Waterlogged stake remnants (©Michael Kantakis).
Note the sharpened tip.*



1.7 Site Type – Burial

Based on oral testimony and archaeological evidence, the treatment of deceased Indigenous community members has changed through time. It has included in-ground burial, typically in midden sites, cairn or mound burials, tree burials (e.g., Deadman’s Island, Stanley Park), and mortuary houses. Each of these practices leaves a different archaeological signature and the remains may be found “intact” (e.g., midden or cairn internment) or as isolated bone elements (e.g., blow down from tree burials or other disturbed burial features). Burial sites are extremely sensitive and need to be treated with care and respect. **Look for: articulated or isolated bones or bone fragments, concentrations of natural cobbles or anomalous soil mounds of various sizes either with, or without, exposed cobbles** (Figures 22 and 23). See Appendix B for the Archaeology Branch’s Policy concerning human remains.



Figure 22. Burial mound features, Fraser Valley (©Darcy Mathews).



Figure 23. Burial cairn feature, Squamish Nation territory (©Rudy Reimer).



1.8 Site Type – Rock Art

Rock art sites consist of images either drawn on a surface with a black or red pigment (pictograph) or pecked into a surface (petroglyph) (Figures 24 and 25). Petroglyphs are known to exist in Squamish Nation territory. They would most likely be found on large rocks in the intertidal zone. Pictograph sites are also known to exist in Squamish Nation territory.



Figure 24. Red ochre pictograph, Squamish Nation territory (©Rudy Reimer).



Figure 25. Petroglyph, Central Coast British Columbia (©Rudy Reimer).



1.9 Site Type – Historic

Most historic sites in Squamish Nation territory are not automatically protected by the *Heritage Conservation Act*. However, some features, including shipwrecks or plane wrecks that are greater than two years in age, are automatically protected by the *Heritage Conservation Act* (Figures 26 and 27). It is likely that *Heritage Conservation Act*-protected wrecks are present in historically filled shoreline areas. **Look for: ship or aircraft remains, including isolated artifacts or structural elements. Such features are most commonly expected in densely forested areas (aircraft) or riverine and marine environments (shipwrecks), either on the edge of the shore or underwater.**

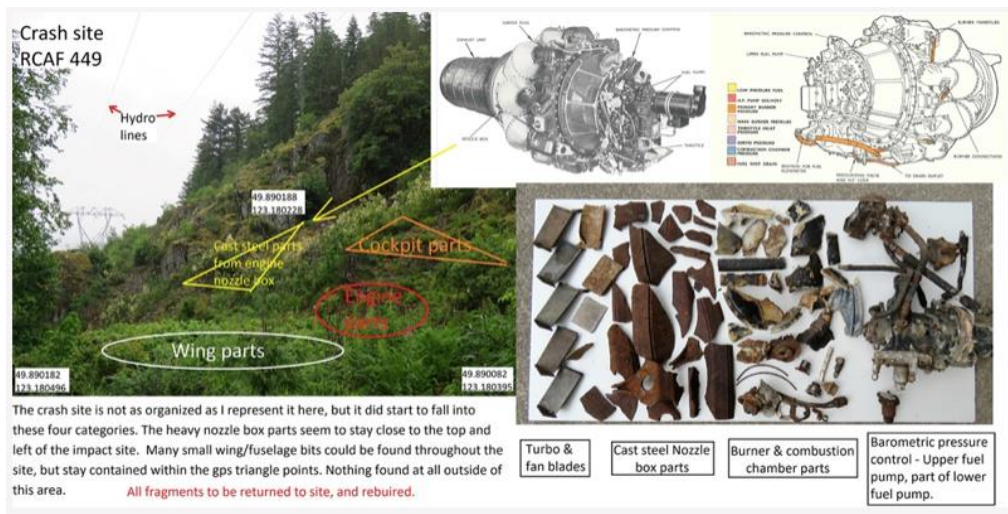


Figure 26. 1959 Jet plane crash site, Paradise Valley (©John Buchanan).



Figure 27. Historical photo of the SS Beaver, shoreline of Stanley Park (©Maritime Museum of British Columbia).



2.0 Artifacts

The sites described in the next sections may include a wide range of artifact types composed of a variety of raw materials. To assist personnel with the identification of artifacts that may be encountered during the course of projects, the following sections provide additional examples. While this list is not exhaustive, it provides a good overview of the types of objects that could be expected to be encountered, the various types of raw materials, and manufacturing processes. Artifact types have been categorized by material and manufacture type: chipped stone, ground stone, pecked stone, bone and antler tools, and miscellaneous materials.

2.1 Artifacts – Chipped Stone

The most common artifacts found in Squamish Nation territory will be manufactured from stone and formed by chipping—the purposeful removal of flakes to form a desired object (e.g., projectile point) (Figures 28 to 30). This manufacturing process results in the finished project (the “tool”) and a large amount of waste rock (flakes or debris). A large proportion (more than 95%) of lithic scatter sites are composed of these waste flakes. **Look for: obviously formed chipped stone objects or stone flakes fashioned from fine-grained stone. Chipped stone tools and waste flakes will often exhibit a systematic or non-natural-appearing flaking pattern on one or more surface. Flake edges may be extremely sharp.**

Artifact - Flakes



Figure 28. Unmodified “waste” flakes (©Golder Associates Ltd.).



Artifact – Bifaces/Projectile Points



Figure 29. Various sizes and shaped of bifaces/projectile points (©Rudy Reimer).

Artifact – Formed Tool



Figure 30. Scraper (©Rudy Reimer).



2.2 Artifacts – Ground Stone

Some stone artifacts were manufactured by grinding rather than chipping (Figures 31 to 33). These objects are typically made from slate or a related material. Given the greater fragility of the raw material, ground stone artifacts are often fragmentary.



Figure 31. Ground slate knife fragments (©Rudy Reimer).



Figure 32. Ground slate projectile points and projectile point fragments (©Golder Associates Ltd.).



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Figure 33. Sandstone abrader fragment (i.e., whetstone) (©Rudy Reimer).



2.3 Artifacts – Pecked Stone

Pecked stone artifacts are generally manufactured from a highly durable raw material and in some cases reflect a significant investment in labour to manufacture them (Figures 34 to 38). Other examples, such as the hammerstone (Figure 34) below, are expedient tools that would have been discarded after use. **Look for: obvious modification/shaping through the application of a harder implement (e.g., hammerstone), pitting or pecking damage as illustrated in the hammerstone shown below (Figure 34).**

Artifact – Hammerstone



*Figure 34. Hammerstone with pitting/pecking damage at both ends
(©Andrew Mason).*

Artifact – Hand Maul

Hand mauls, or stone hammers, are found in Squamish Nation archaeological sites dating from the past 5,500 years and likely represent a coveted tool given the great many hours that would have been required to manufacture each piece. The form of hand mauls tends to vary through time and can range from a basic flat top to more elaborate phallic forms (Figure 35). It is not uncommon to recover fragmentary hand mauls from sites.



Figure 35. Various forms of hand mauls (©Rudy Reimer).

Artifact – Anchor

Large stones with holes perforated to attach lines were used as anchors (Figure 36), perhaps for fishing gear or watercraft.



Figure 36. Stone anchor (©Rudy Reimer).



Artifact – Net Weight

Cobbles with their midsection pecked away to facilitate the attachment of a line were used as net weights (Figure 37).



Figure 37. Pecked stone net weight (©Rudy Reimer).

Artifact – Bowl

Pecked stone bowls are occasionally found in archaeological sites or as isolated finds. Similar to hand mauls, they represent a significant investment in labour to create and would likely have been handed down from person to person and generation to generation. Some examples are plain (Figure 38), whereas others may be highly complex with figures pecked in relief.



Figure 38. Pecked stone bowl (©Rudy Reimer).



2.4 Artifacts – Bone and Antler

Ancestors of the Squamish Nation area made extensive use of bone and antler for the manufacture of both expedient and curated objects (Figures 39 to 44). **Look for: bone and antler artifacts exhibiting obvious modification (e.g., cutting, shaping, incision).**



Figure 39. Bone bipoints (©Rudy Reimer).



Figure 40. Bone awls (©Rudy Reimer).



Figure 41. Antler tine and bone wedges (©Rudy Reimer).



Figure 42. Barbed harpoon (©Rudy Reimer).



Figure 43. Toggling harpoon valves (©Rudy Reimer).



Figure 44. Bone decorative pieces (©Rudy Reimer).



2.5 Artifacts – Miscellaneous

Ochre, also known as hematite, is a naturally occurring pigment which has significant spiritual importance for the Squamish Nation. Similar to human remains, the presence of ochre (Figure 45) is extremely sensitive and needs to be treated with extra care and respect and may require special handling by cultural specialists. **Look for: nodules of reddish orange-brown pigment and objects that appear to have been painted (matte-finish).**



Figure 45. Ochre nodules from different sources (©Rudy Reimer).



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3.0 Further Reading

British Columbia

2001 *Culturally Modified Trees of British Columbia: A Handbook for the Identification and Recording of Culturally Modified Trees* (Version 2.0). Resources Inventory Committee, Victoria.

(Available for download at:

<https://www.for.gov.bc.ca/ftp/Archaeology/external/!publish/Web/Professionals/cmthandbook.pdf>).

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2006 *Clam Gardens: Aboriginal Mariculture on Canada's West Coast*. New Star Books, Vancouver.



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Squamish Nation

Appendix A

Contact Names and Numbers

Squamish Nation

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Ray Natraoro

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Robyn Ewing

Cell: 604-338-1806

Louise Williams

Cell: 778-868-9012

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Squamish Nation Rights and Title Office

415 West Esplanade, North Vancouver B.C.
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BC Archaeology Branch

Paula Thorogood

Manager Archaeological Operations

BC Archaeology Branch

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Police

To be decided, based on location of project.



Appendix B
**B.C. Home Ministry Home Archaeology Legislation, Agreements, Policies and
Guidelines**
Policies Found Human Remains
Archaeology

Found Human Remains

- Purpose
 - Mandate
 - Authority
 - Policy Statement
 - Procedures
1. Fortuitous Discoveries
 2. Permitted Archaeological Projects

Issued: September 22, 1999

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this directive on found human remains is to provide guidelines to Archaeology Branch staff, archaeologists, other agencies and the public as to branch procedures for handling human remains that may be protected under the *Heritage Conservation Act* (1996, RSBC, Chap. 187), and to facilitate the respectful treatment of these remains.

MANDATE:

Pursuant to section 12.1 (2)(b) of the *Heritage Conservation Act* (HCA), a permit is required under section 12.2 or 12.4 before a person can undertake any actions affecting a burial place of historical or archaeological value, human remains or associated heritage objects.

AUTHORITY:

The Director of the Archaeology Branch and the Manager, Permitting and Assessment Section, have been authorized to exercise the powers of the Minister to issue permits under sections 12.2 and 12.4, as well as ministerial orders under section 12.3 where necessary for emergency conservation purposes.

POLICY STATEMENT:

Upon notification of the discovery of human remains that are not of forensic concern, the Archaeology Branch will take steps to facilitate the respectful handling and disposition of those remains within the limits of existing funds and program priorities.



PROCEDURES

The following procedures will normally apply in cases where human remains are discovered fortuitously through various land altering activities such as house renovations, road construction or natural erosion; or during archaeological studies conducted under an *HCA* permit:

1. Fortuitous Discoveries

In cases where the branch has been notified that human remains have been discovered by chance, the following procedures should normally apply:

- the Coroner's Office and local policing authority should be notified as soon as possible.
- the Coroner's Office should determine whether the matter is of contemporary forensic concern. The branch may provide information and advice that may assist in this determination.
- if the Coroner's Office determines the reported remains are not of forensic concern, the branch will attempt to facilitate disposition of the remains.
- if a cultural affiliation for the remains can be reasonably determined, the branch will attempt to contact an organization representing that cultural group.
- if remains are determined to be of aboriginal ancestry, the branch will attempt to contact the relevant First Nation(s).
- generally, if remains are still interred and are under no immediate threat of further disturbance, they will not be excavated or removed.
- if the remains have been partially or completely removed, the branch will facilitate disposition.
- if removal of the remains is determined to be appropriate, they will be removed under authority of a permit issued pursuant to section 12.2 or 12.4, or an order under section 12.3 of the *HCA*, respecting the expressed wishes of the cultural group(s) represented to the extent this may be known or feasible.
- if circumstances warrant, the branch may arrange for a qualified physical anthropologist or an archaeologist with training in human osteology to provide an assessment of the reported remains in order to implement appropriate conservation measures.
- analysis should be limited to basic recording and in-field observations until consultation between the branch and appropriate cultural group(s) has been concluded.



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2. Permitted Archaeological Projects

In cases where human remains are encountered in the course of a permitted project, the Archaeology Branch should be contacted as soon as possible.

- the remains are to be handled in accordance with the methods specified in the permit, respecting the expressed wishes of the cultural group(s) represented, to the extent that these may be known or feasible.
- if the permit does not specify how remains are to be handled and if the cultural affiliation of the remains can be reasonably determined, the field director or permit-holder should attempt to contact an organization representing that group. The permit-holder or field director should advise the branch of the organization contacted, and any wishes expressed by that organization.
- the branch, in consultation with the appropriate cultural group(s), will determine disposition of the remains.
- analysis should be limited to basic recording and in-field observations, until consultation between the branch and appropriate cultural group(s) has been concluded.

<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/natural-resource-use/archaeology/guidance-policy-tools/policy?keyword=Ancestral&keyword=remains&keyword=policy>