

**Tracking the Ancestors: A Pilot Inventory of Aboriginal Trails
within Stó:lō Traditional Territory and
the Chilliwack Forest District**

Funded by:

Forest Renewal British Columbia

Conducted under:

Stó:lō Nation Heritage Investigation Permit 1999-09

Prepared for:

Ministry of Forests
Chilliwack Forest District

Prepared by:

Stó:lō Nation
1-7201 Vedder Road
Chilliwack, B.C. V2R 4G5

CREDITS

PROJECT DIRECTOR	David Schaepe, M.A.
REPORT AUTHOR	David Schaepe
RESEARCHERS - Archival Research Ethnohistorical Research Oral historical Research / Elder Interviews	David Smith, M.A. Keith Carlson, M.A. Sonny McHalsie David Schaepe
RESEARCH ASSISTANTS	Deanna Malloway Amy O'Neill
PARTICIPATING ELDERS	Archie Charles (Seabird Island F.N.) Bill Pat Charlie (Chawathil F.N.) Allen Gutierrez (Chawathil F.N.) Ralph George (Shxw'ow'hamel F.N.) Tom Harris (Seabird Island F.N.) Henry Pettis (Seabird Island F.N.) Jimmy Thomas (Seabird Island F.N.)
REPORT EDITING	Clarence Pennier Sonny McHalsie David Schaepe
G.I.S. TECHNICIANS / REPORT DRAFTING	Laura Fowler Leeanna Rhodes
REPORT PRODUCTION	David Schaepe Deanna Malloway

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

On behalf of Stó:lō Nation, I would first and foremost like to thank Dave Smith, Deanna Malloway, Keith Carlson, Amy O'Neill and Sonny McHalsie for their tireless research efforts, and Leeanna Rhodes and Laura Fowler for their tireless digitizing efforts.

My gratitude goes to Dave Hobbs, Gene Macinnes and Jerry Kennah of the Chilliwack Forest District for providing the opportunity to conduct this study.

I would particularly like to thank all those Stó:lō Elders - Archie Charles (Seabird Island F.N.), Bill Pat Charlie (Chawathil F.N.), Allen Gutierrez (Chawathil F.N.), Ralph George (Shxw'ow'hamel F.N.), Tom Harris (Seabird Island F.N.), Henry Pettis (Seabird Island F.N.) and Jimmy Thomas (Seabird Island F.N.) – who participated in this study and who are largely responsible for its success.

I would also like to thank all those Stó:lō Elders or otherwise, who continue to maintain the oral history, language and traditions of the Stó:lō people.

Stó:lō Nation is solely responsible for the content of this report. The ideas and opinions expressed in this report are those of the author and Stó:lō Nation. Any shortcomings, oversights, errors or omissions in this report are the responsibility of Stó:lō Nation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
CREDITS	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	iv
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Proponent, Permits and Staff.....	1
1.2 Study Objectives and Background.....	3
2.0 METHODS	4
2.1 Project Permitting, Preparation and Planning	4
2.2 Data Collection	5
2.3 Data Compilation, Consolidation and Mapping.....	6
3.0 RESULTS	7
3.1 Trails Maps.....	7
3.2 Annotated Bibliography.....	7
3.3 Maps Depicting Aboriginal and Early Post-Contact Trails	11
3.4 Additional Published Sources	11
3.5 US-Canada Boundary Survey Sources	12
3.6 Stó:lō Nation Oral History Collection	13
3.7 Trail Route Distributions.....	14
3.8 Linked Cultural Activities and Sites.....	14
3.8.1 Lowland Trails.....	15
3.8.2 Upland Trails	15
4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	17
APPENDIX I. Trails Inventory Study – Data Form.....	19
APPENDIX II. Mapped Results.....	21

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Aboriginal Trails Study - Study Area.....	2
---	---

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Proponent, Permits and Staff

This report presents the results of the *Pilot Inventory of Aboriginal Trails within Stó:lō Traditional Territory and the Chilliwack Forest District*, a Forest Renewal British Columbia (FRBC) funded project conducted by Stó:lō Nation on behalf of the Ministry of Forests, Chilliwack Forest District. This study was carried out under Stó:lō Nation Heritage Investigation Permit No. 1999-09, held by David Schaepe (Stó:lō Nation Archaeologist). This project was developed and directed by David Schaepe with the assistance of David Smith (Stó:lō Nation Archivist), Sonny McHalsie (Stó:lō Nation Cultural Advisor), Keith Carlson (Stó:lō Nation Historian), Deanna Malloway (Stó:lō Nation Research Assistant), Leeanna Rhodes (Stó:lō Nation G.I.S. Technician), Laura Fowler (Stó:lō Nation G.I.S. Technical Assistant) and Amy O'Neill (Stó:lō Nation Research Assistant).

1.2 Study Objectives and Background

This pilot inventory study focuses on documenting and mapping aboriginal trail locations within Stó:lō Traditional Territory and the Chilliwack Forest District (see Figure 1). This project is primarily motivated by current provincial heritage and forestry regulations governing archaeological sites in British Columbia – namely the *Heritage Conservation Act* (1996) and Sections 10, 17, 26, 51 and 63 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* (1994). As a pilot study the objectives of this project were three-fold:

- Make preliminary efforts to identify documentary and other sources contain information on Aboriginal trails in the study area
- make preliminary efforts to document Aboriginal trail locations within the study area
- evaluate the feasibility and utility of conducting future trail-related research within the study area

To date, very few studies have focused specifically on documenting and consolidating Aboriginal trail location and trail use information within the study area. We know through existing oral histories, place names data and ethnographic literature, however, that numerous and extensive trail systems were established and heavily utilized throughout Stó:lō Traditional Territory in precontact and early post-contact times.

Trails, like rivers and lakes, functioned as avenues of transportation and communication for the precontact and early post-contact aboriginal inhabitants of southwestern British Columbia – including the Stó:lō. As avenues of communication and travel, a logical correlation exists between Aboriginal trail routes and the location of Aboriginal villages, camp sites and other types of activity areas. Many such activity areas, even if long abandoned, remain associated with material remains now classifiable as archaeological sites.

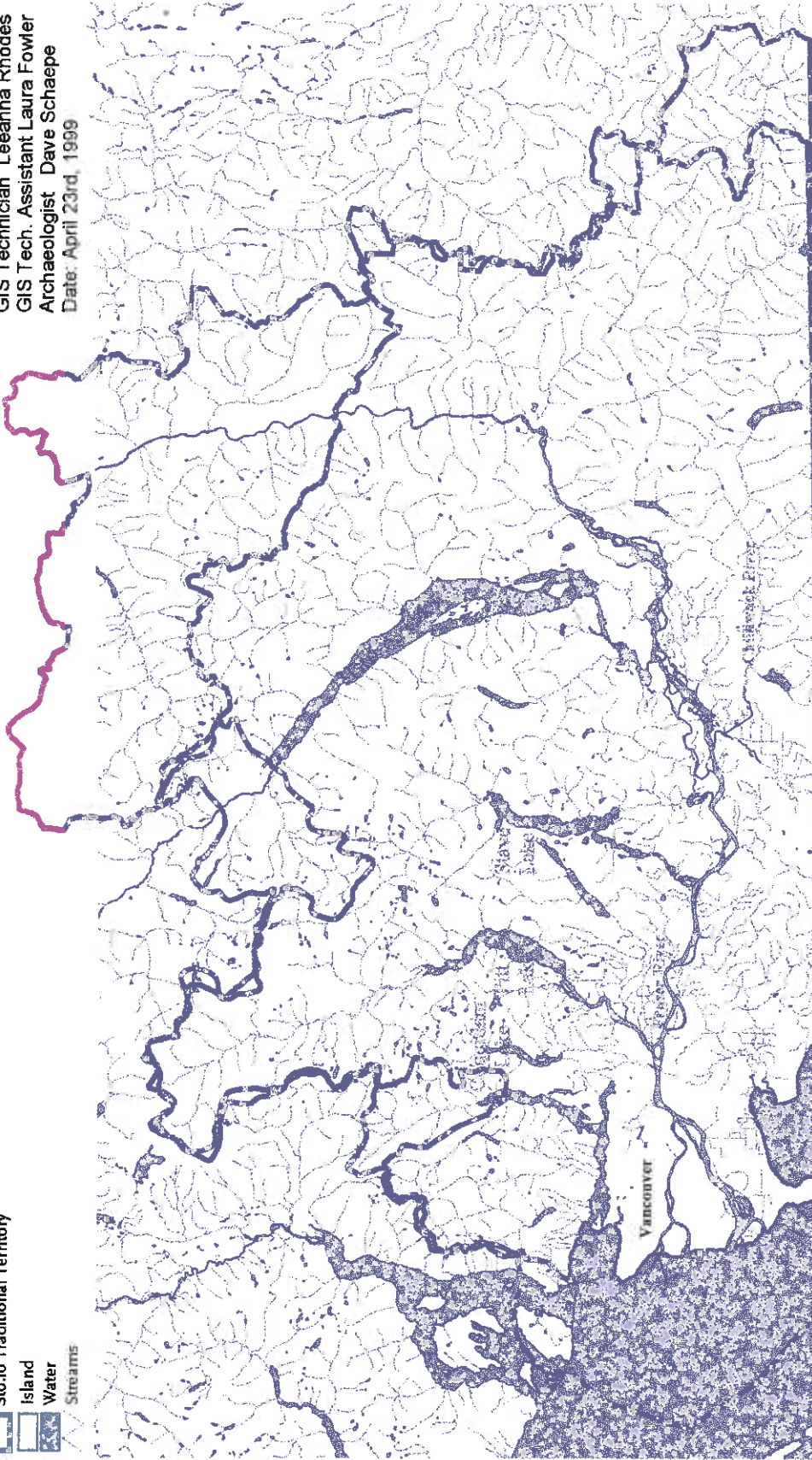
FIGURE 1. ABORIGINAL TRAILS STUDY - STUDY AREA



Scale 1:1,000,000
Zone 10, Datum 83

The Stó:lō Nation AR&T
GIS Technician Leeanna Rhodes
GIS Tech. Assistant Laura Fowler
Archaeologist Dave Schaepe
Date: April 23rd, 1999

- Legend**
-  Chilliwack Forest District
 -  Stó:lō Traditional Territory
 -  Island
 -  Water
 -  Streams



50 0 50 100 Kilometers

50

0

50

Thus, for our purposes here, identifying, mapping and consolidating the locations of aboriginal trails within the study area allows for the identification and/or prediction of associated – or linked -- precontact and early post-contact aboriginal activity areas and archaeological sites. Of peripheral though noted interest to this study is the association of early historic period Euro-Canadian sites along Aboriginal trails routes, many of which were appropriated and utilized by early Euro-Canadian settlers in Southwest British Columbia.

In relation to archaeological site predictive modeling, land near waterways is commonly considered to have high site potential. The same should generally be true of the area, i.e., corridor, surrounding 'inland' (i.e., montane) trail locations – particularly where landform conditions (i.e., slope, aspect, proximity to water and so on) are favorable for camping. Currently, mid-montane slopes are often classified as having low archaeological site potential. Since the presently utilized predictive model for the Chilliwack Forest District does not incorporate any trail location data, the opportunity to encounter unforeseen cultural resource/forestry development conflicts is great along as yet undocumented aboriginal trail routes, particularly those occurring in montane environments. Thus, information on aboriginal trail locations, functions and associated cultural activities will add to our overall understanding of archaeological site location patterning and site type distributions. These advances will invariably:

- increase the number of *known* cultural heritage site locations, and
- enhance our ability to more accurately *predict* archaeological and traditional use locations

Adding an 'overlay' of aboriginal trail locations to the existing and/or forthcoming G.I.S.-based predictive model(s) for the Chilliwack Forest District would significantly increase the present capacity to more accurately identify *inland* (i.e., montane) archaeological site locations. Increasing the present capacity to identify potential inland/mid-montane site locations is an improvement called for in the recommendations of the *Chilliwack River Watershed Archaeological Inventory Study*, which highlighted this portion of the landscape as 'problematic' to the predictive model evaluated in that study. Incorporating such knowledge into forestry planning at a 'strategic-planning' level will serve to reduce the risk of encountering cultural resource/forestry development conflicts during operation procedures. Increasing awareness of archaeological site potential ratings at the strategic-planning level logically increases the quality of informed, upper-management decision making. This will ensure cost-effective forestry operations while increasing the level of sensitivity to cultural heritage resources. In addition, in developing this trail location database, the Chilliwack Forest District is contributing to the existing recreation inventory and expanding upon its existing recreation and cross-cultural interpretive possibilities and opportunities.

2.0 METHODS

This project entailed five phases of research and production, including:

1. Project Permitting, Preparation and Planning
2. Data Collection
3. Data Compilation and Consolidation
4. Digital Mapping of Consolidated Data
5. Reporting

Stages 1-4 are elaborated upon below.

2.1 Project Permitting, Preparation and Planning

Project permitting and preparation involved acquiring a Stó:lō Nation Heritage Investigation Permit (No. 1999-09; delivered to the Ministry of Forests as part of Contract Deliverables Package #1). A significant element of the preparation and planning stage entailed creating a 'Trails Inventory Study Data Form' used in collecting information while interviewing Stó:lō Elders. An example of this form is included in Appendix I. Importantly, an 'information release consent' field was included in this form which, when signed, provides consenting approval for the public disclosure of all information recorded either on audio tape or in written formats¹.

A set of three 1:130,000 scale digitally produced maps were created in accompaniment of the 'Trails Inventory Study Data Form'. This scale was selected simply as a means of facilitating the need to restrict the number of map-sheets depicting the entire study area to a manageable number. At a scale of 1:130,000, it was found that the study area could be depicted on three contiguous map sheets – an easy number to work with while conducting background research, particularly interviews - at a level of resolution which permitted reasonably accurate plotting of trail locations². For finer level reference, 1:50,000 scale maps were occasionally consulted during the informant interview process. All trail data were, however, plotted on the 1:130,000 scale map set.

Project planning also entailed identifying Stó:lō Elders who were both knowledgeable on the subject of traditional Aboriginal trail locations and use, and who were willing to participate as interviewees in this study. A search of the existing Stó:lō Nation traditional use study data base was conducted in order to identify Elders who had spoken previously of trails. In addition, Sonny McHalsie (Stó:lō Nation Cultural Advisor) was asked to

¹ All of the Elders interviewed during this study willingly signed the 'Consent to Release' section of the data form. All original data forms, audio cassettes and interviewee signatures are stored in the Stó:lō Nation Archives.

² Data collected from verbal descriptions of trail locations and from trail locations depicted on early historical maps are limited in resolution in any case by the very nature of the data source. Finer level mapping would be unfeasible at this primary stage of data collection.

suggest names of Elders who might prove useful to the objective of this study. Lastly, a trails study-related article and call for potential interviewees was published in the Stó:lō Nation newsletter (Sqwelqwels ye Stó:lō Volume 2, Issue 2, 1999 – *Tracking the Ancestors...*).

2.2 Data Collection

Data collection for this pilot study focused on the following sets of sources:

- Stó:lō community member/Elder interview
- Archival research
- Ethnographic/historical/anthropological literature review
- Stó:lō Nation Traditional Use Study database³

The following Stó:lō Elders participated as interviewees in this study:

- Archie Charles (Seabird Island F.N.)
- Bill Pat Charlie (Chawathil F.N.)
- Allen Gutierrez (Chawathil F.N.)
- Ralph George (Shxw'ow'hamel F.N.)
- Tom Harris (Seabird Island F.N.)
- Henry Pettis (Seabird Island F.N.)
- Jimmy Thomas (Seabird Island F.N.)

A total of four hours of audio cassette recordings, associated 'Trails Inventory Study Data Forms' (x7) and a set of three 1:130,000 scale study area maps with compiled interview results were accumulated during the interview process. Results from this set of interview comprise the trail locations depicted (color coded brown) in the mapped results (see Appendix II).

Many archival maps and other documentary sources were reviewed and utilized in this study. An annotated bibliography of texts containing Aboriginal and early historic period trail information is presented in Section 3.2 of the 'Results' section. Lastly, a list of the historic maps reviewed and incorporated into this study is presented in Section 3.3.

Due to time and funding constraints, as well as the preliminary nature of this project, it was not feasible to review *all* known documentary sources containing trail location data. Thus, we present lists of documentary sources suggested for further review, as organized under the following headings:

- additional published sources (see Section 3.4)
- material from the US-Canada Boundary Survey (see Section 3.5)

³ Use of information gathered from this source was bound by established information sharing protocols.

- An annotated list of audio tapes from the *Stó:lō Nation Oral History collection* known to contain trail location data (see Section 3.6)

It should be explicitly stated that this project represents only a preliminary review of available trails-related data, as is consistent with a *pilot* study. By no means should the results of this research, as outlined above, be considered final or exhaustive. Much additional information remains to be gathered regarding Aboriginal trail locations in the study area. Additional data collection methods remains to be explored.

2.3 Data Compilation, Consolidation and Mapping

Upon completing the collection of documentary and interview-derived data, trail locations from all corresponding 'working' maps were consolidated into a single mapped result format. This operation required the digitization and entry of plotted trail locations from various sets of 'working' interview and documentary source compilation maps into the Stó:lō Nation's geographic information system (G.I.S.). Cabin and camp site information derived through interviews with Elders were incorporated into this effort. Once consolidated into a single digital format, corresponding trail location maps were produced at 1:215,000 and 1:130,000 scales (see Appendix II), the later scale reflecting the original format of all 'working' maps.

3.0 RESULTS

Results from this pilot study of Aboriginal trail locations within Stó:lō Traditional Territory and the Chilliwack Forest District are presented in three forms, as discussed in the preceding section:

- mapped results (1:215,000; 1:130,000)
- bibliographical references

Mapped results present digitally plotted trail locations identified in the course of this study plotted on a single 1:215,000 scale map sheet, and on three contiguous 1:130,000 scale map sheets (see Appendix II – Mapped Results). Plotted trails are color-coded to represent interview (brown) versus document review (red) sources of information. Cabin and camp site locations – as gathered through interviews with Stó:lō Elders – are also plotted on these trail maps.

3.1 Trail Maps

Mapped results are presented as attachments in Appendix II.

3.2 Annotated Bibliography

The following list of texts, annotated below for easy reference, were reviewed in the compilation of ‘documentary source’ trails plotted in the mapped results.

Anderson, Alexander C. *Handbook and Map to the Gold Region of Frazer's and Thompson's Rivers with Table of Distances*. San Francisco: J. Le Count, 1858.

Looks at route via Fort Langley to the “gold region” where the Fraser and Thompson Rivers meet. Includes sketches of a trail along the Fraser River and an adjoining trail from Whatcom, Washington. The handbook itself describes the conditions of the trails and distances. Anderson's map is critiqued in W.N. Draper's “Early Roads” article.

Boxberger, Daniel L. “Native American Knowledge of the North Cascades in the 1850s.” Poster Presentation at the Northwest Environmental History Symposium, Pullman Washington, August 1-4, 1996.

An analysis of maps recorded by Native American guides to the 1859 surveys of the US/Canadian border “supports the archaeological evidence for intense Native American use of the high mountain landscape and lends insight into the Native American uses of the mountain environment.” These maps contain a number of

Native trails found in the high mountain areas of the North Cascades [Copy of maps and poster held in the Sto:lo Nation Archives].

Draper, W.N. "Early Roads and Trails in the Lower Fraser Valley." *BC Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (January 1943), 49-56.

Looks primarily at non-Aboriginal trail construction--including the Whatcom Trail, Kennedy Trail, Boundary Commission Trail, HBC Brigade Trail, Telegraph Trail, etc. Discusses inaccuracies of A.C. Anderson's map of May 1858 and provides context for the Royal Engineers map of 1861. Includes map of trails from Musqueam to the Hope area. Draper notes that the trail at boundary monument No. 32 "was probably...an old Indian trail."

Ham, Leonard C. "The Nature of Archaeological Resources of the University Endowment Lands, Vancouver, BC." Paper prepared for the Musqueam Band Council, July 31, 1989.

"A model of Musqueam trail systems in western Vancouver is presented based upon the observed distribution of trails on the UEL [UBC Endowment Lands], oral history, and historic sources. This model includes both recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites relating to Musqueam occupation of the area." A map of these Aboriginal trails and sites is provided in Ham's report along with a detailed description of their history, the impact of developments and current condition.

Harris, R.C. "The Old Yale Road, 1875." *British Columbia Historical News*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (1984): 19-22.

Describes the government's construction of the Telegraph Trail and Sleigh Road (1865) and hand drawn map also includes pack trails and the Cariboo Wagon Road (1863-65). Article makes useful references to Colonial Correspondence on trails and road construction, c1862-65 and to Royal Engineers maps. Describes current day Glover Road as part of an "ancient route...between Semiahmoo and Fort Langley."

----- "The Route Adopted by the Government Between New Westminster and Yale, 1865."

An overview of the Old Yale Road and "Other Wagon Roads" from New Westminster to Boston Bar in 1875. Includes a hand drawn map.

----- "Trails Radiating from New Westminster, c1865." *British Columbia Historical News* (Summer 1982): 14-18.

Describes construction and locations of seven trails of the Lower Mainland and Fraser Valley based largely on J. B. Launders "10-mile map of British Columbia," ca. 1865. In its description of a trail from the Fraser River to Mud Bay the author writes that "it is likely that its route along the base of the hill was an aboriginal trail."

Information on Traditional and Current Resource Use in the Chilliwack Tribal Territory [Document to supplement map overlays]. Report prepared by Students of the School of Resource and Environmental Management, Simon Fraser University, April 1994.

Text to accompany students' map of trade routes and trails. Most of their information is taken from Oliver Wells' map. [Sto:lo Nation Archives]

Matthews, J.S. *Conversations with Khatsahlano, 1932-1945: Conversations with August Jack Khatsahlano, born at Snanq, circa 1877, son of Khyatulk: grandson of Chief Khatsahlanogh*. Vancouver: City of Vancouver Archives, 1955.

August Jack describes Aboriginal trails which were cut in what is now Stanley Park and from Hastings St. to New Westminster, Port Moody to the Fraser River, along the First Narrows shore, Granville St. to Gastown, Granville St. to Westminister Ave., etc. "In 1884, L.A. Hamilton, CPR civil engineer and land commisioner...painted a water color of an Indian trail--wide enough for one man to traverse--along the First Narrows shore...(See photo No. N. St. 15)" [p. 123].

McDonald, Bruce. *Vancouver: A Visual History*. Vancouver BC: Talonbooks, 1992.

Includes map entitled "The First Nations: 'Vancouver' in the 1850s." The map shows numerous Native trails (along with villages, middens and artifact sites) throughout the Vancouver region.

Meyer, Ronald H. "The Evolution of Roads in the Lower Fraser Valley: Evolution of a Cultural Landscape." In Alfred H. Siemens, ed., *Lower Fraser Valley: Evolution of a Cultural Landscape*. Vancouver: Tantalus Research Ltd., 1968.

Describes many of the same trails covered in Draper. Writes that the Semiahmoo Trail (from New Westminster to the U. S. border) and the Smuggler's Trail (between Semiahmoo and Fort Langley) were both believed to have existed as Indian trails. In his discussion of the 1866 road and trail pattern, he writes that "it is believed that [most trails in the valley at this time] followed old Indian trails, but to what extent it is difficult to ascertain. Indian trails generally stuck to higher

ground and 'sacrificed shortness of route in favour of a dry footpath,' whenever possible."

Myles, Heather. *Chilliwack River Watershed Heritage Overview Study*. Chilliwack: Sto:lo Nation, March 31, 1995 [Unpublished].

This report contains a section on traditional trails and trade routes and surveys several sources including Jeffcott; Wells; Duff; and Orchard [see list of "Other Published Sources"]. It describes several trails in the Chilliwack River Valley and notes that some of these connected with the Skagit Valley to the east and the Nooksack valley to the south. Describes the use of trails for resource gathering, and for linking village sites which stretched from Chilliwack Lake to the Fraser River. Makes reference to "a series of three well-utilized trails from the Nooksack to the Fraser River [which] allowed for trade between the Chilliwack and the Nooksack tribes" (p. 66). Also looks at references to the "Whatcom Trail" (see Reid) and quotes from Imbert Orchard that the majority of this trail was constructed "on probably little more than an improved Indian trail." The report overviews references to a Chilliwack Valley trail, one cut along the left bank of the Chilliwack River, from the Fraser River to Chilliwack Lake, Upper Sumas to Soowahlie and Upper Chilliwack, the Nooksack River to Cultus Lake, Chilliwack Lake to Hope, and the Nooksack River to Chilliwack Lake, etc.

Reid, Robie O. "The Whatcom Trails to the Fraser River Mines in 1858." *Washington Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 18, No. 3 & 4 (1927), 199-206, 271-276.

Article describes two attempts in 1858 to construct a trail from Bellingham Bay to the gold mines on the Fraser River. The trail is marked on "a map deposited in the Archives of British Columbia, by Mr. Anderson." Reid refers to an Indian trail extending from the Nooksack River to the Fraser; and "a well beaten trail" from the Nooksack Prairies to the Sumas Prairies (p. 202).

Smith, Marian W. "The Nooksack, the Chilliwack and the Middle Fraser River." *Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, Vol. 41, No. 4, October 1950.

Examines contacts of the Nooksack with the Chilliwack and Lummi, etc. Quotes from the *Annual Report of the Commissioner* (1857) that "The Indians [Nooksack from Whatcom]...have three trails to Frazer's [sic] River and one to Fort Langley where they carry all their furs and get all their articles to trade from the Hudson's Bay Company." Includes map outlining the "Present" and "Old Course of the Nooksack."

Thom, Brian and Kenneth Favroholdt. *Ethnographic Overview of Sto:lo People and the Traditional Use of the Hudson's Bay Company Brigade Trail Area*. Chilliwack: Prepared for the Chilliwack Forest District, August 1995.

Describes the western portion of the Hudson's Bay Co. Trail and its historical and cultural significance to the Stó:lō people. Includes a list and description of place names recorded for the area around the HBC Trail.

3.3 MAPS DEPICTING ABORIGINAL AND EARLY POST-CONTACT TRAILS

The following list of maps were reviewed and used in the compilation of the 'documentary source' trails in the mapped results.

- 1) William McColl [Douglas Reserves], 1864
- 2) Northwest Boundary Commission, 1860. George Gibbs.
- 3) Plan of Route Adopted by the Government between New Westminster and Yale, 12T1 Roads and Trails.
- 4) Sketch of Part of British Columbia, 1859. Lt. RC Mayne of the HMS Plumper.
- 5) Indian Reserves (Chil-luk-wey-uk River)
- 6) Plan of Cheam Indian Reserves, New Westminster District, 1892.
- 8) Plan of Yale Indian Reserves, Union Bar Subgroup, Yale District, 1882.
- 9) Indian Reserves, Surveyed by John Trutch, 1870, Yale District.
- 10) Sketch of Proposed Time of Road (Mule Trail), 1862.
- 12) Sketch of Part of Proposed Wagon Road (Mule Trail), 1862.
- 14) Plan of Yale Indian Reserves, Yale District, 1886.
- 15) Plan of Squatits Indian Reserve and Skowkul Island, Yale District, 1882.
- 16) Map of New Westminster District B.C., c1876-1889
- 17) Reserves
- 18) Plan of Sumas Indian Reserves, New Westminster District, B.C., 1892.
- 19) Plan of Indian Reserves, Union Bar Subgroup, Yale District, 1882.
- 20) Plan of Yale Indian Reserves, Yale District, B.C., 1886.
- 21) An Official Map as Regards Property [1867?]
- 22) William McColl Map, 1864.
- 23) From Ham, Leonard C. "The Nature of Archaeological Resources on the University Endowment Lands, Vancouver, B.C. (Draft), 1989, p. iii (see bibliography).
- 24) "The First Nations 'Vancouver' in the 1850s" in: McDonald, Bruce. *Vancouver: A Visual History*. Vancouver BC: Talonbooks, 1992 (see bibliography).
- 25) Wells, Oliver. "Indian Territory, 1858." (map). Chilliwack, 1966.

3.4 ADDITIONAL PUBLISHED SOURCES

Additional publications, as listed below, are known to contain further information on trails within Stó:lō traditional territory but were not consulted due to time constraints or lack of availability:

Boxberger, Daniel L. *An Ethnographic Overview and Assessment of North Cascades Nation Park Service Complex*. North Cascades Nation Park Service Complex, Cultural Resources, Seattle, Wa. 1996

Jeffcott, Percival R. *Nooksack Tales and Trails*. Historical Stories of Whatcom County, Ferndale WA, 1949.

Orchard, Imbert. *Floodland and Forest: Memories of the Chilliwack Valley*. Victoria: Provincial Archives of BC, 1983.

Smith, Allan *Ethnography of the North Cascades*. Center for Northwest Anthropology, Washington State University Project Report Number 7, Pullman, Washington, 1988.

Wells, Oliver N. *The Chilliwacks and Their Neighbors*. Vancouver: Talonbooks, 1987.

3.5 US-CANADA BOUNDARY SURVEY

The Sto:lo Nation Archives contains a collection of correspondence and articles from the US National Archives and Records Administration on the US-Canada Boundary Survey of 1858-61. The following items still require review for relevant trail information:

Baker, Marcus. *Survey of the Northwestern Boundary of the United States, 1857-1861*. Bulletin of the United States Geological Survey, No. 174, Department of the Interior. Washington: Government Printing House, 1900.

Deutsch, Herman J, ed. *Surveying the 49th Parallel, 1858-61*. Tacoma WA: Washington State Historical Society, 1962.

Correspondence:

Report of Henry Custer, Assistant, of his Reconnaissance of the Country between Camp Semiahmoo and Sumass Prarie. Camp Semiahmoo, April 7, 1858.

Report of G. Clinton Gardner, Assistant Astr. and Surveyor of Reconnaissance of Country East of Camp Semiahmoo, September 3, 1857.

Report of G. Clinton Gardner, Assistant Astr. and Surveyor of Progress of Work. Camp Semiahmoo, November 20, 1857.

Report of G. Clinton Gardner, Assistant Astr. and Surveyor of Reconnaissance to Fort Yale and Chiloweyack Lake. Camp Semiahmoo N. W. Boundary Survey, April 17, 1858.

Report of G. Clinton Gardner, Assistant Ast. and Surveyor of Work during the Past Season. Camp Semiahmoo NWBS, December 15, 1858.

Report of Joseph S. Harris, Assistant of the Survey of a Guide Line to the Forty-Ninth Parallel of Latitude from Camp Semiahmoo to Camp Sumass made in April and May 1858. Camp Semiahmoo, June 21, 1858.

This report contains includes references to Indian trails located between Semiahmoo and Camp Sumass, which Harris recommends taking for part of the journey (pgs. 13-14).

3.6 STO:LO NATION ORAL HISTORY COLLECTION

Seven tapes of interviews with Stó:lō Elders held at the Stó:lō Nation Archives are known to contain information on trails within Stó:lō Traditional Territory. These sources were not reviewed as part of this study.

Edna Douglas, Interviewed by Gordon Mohs, January 16, 1985, Catalogue #85- SR1.

Describes “regular trail from the Cheam Reserve right down to the [Fraser] River” along with 4 or 5 trails from the Cattermole Ranch (?) down to the Fraser. These trails were cut by families at the reserve (people stopped using the trails after the building of the CPR).

Richard Hope, Interviewed by Sonny McHalsie & Richard Daly, July 12, 1988, Cat. # 88-SR16.

Describes an “ancient trail” from the Yale band to Frozen Lake.

Agnes Kelly, Interviewed by Sonny McHalsie & Richard Daly, June 20, 1988, Cat. # 88-SR10.

Describes 200 year old trail that used to run from Shw’ow’hamel to Popkum. The Old Wagon Rd. was built partly over top of it and other parts of the trail were covered up by the CPR.

Annie York, Interviewed by Richard Daly, June 10, 1988, Cat. #88-SR3 & #88-SR4.

Refers to sections of the Hudson’s Bay Company trail used before the arrival of Simon Fraser.

3.7 Trail Route Distributions

Based on the results of this study as depicted in the mapped results, basic trail route distribution patterns are readily identifiable only within the 'montane' -- for lack of a better word -- portions of the study area. The term 'montane', as I use it here, refers to those tributary drainages and watersheds outside of the Fraser Valley basin⁴. Within the montane environment surrounding the Fraser Valley, the majority of identified Aboriginal trails routes tend to be situated in two types of settings:

- along drainages (i.e., in the valley bottom)
- along montane ridge systems

Though unquantified in this brief analysis, the largest concentration of trail routes appear to occur in the valley bottom and sub-alpine parkland environmental zones, running along forested montane ridge-crests to access higher sub-alpine and alpine settings. These environmental zones coincide with the most diverse and resource abundant portions of the local landscape.

In a few notable instances, trail routes run directly up steep (>80% slope) mountain faces through numerous environmental zones (e.g., Mount Cheam; Dog Mountain), in settings the researcher previously thought of as inconceivable for trail locations. Such trail routes exemplify the need to approach cautiously the immediate conclusion that Aboriginal trails are *restricted* to valley bottoms and montane ridgetops, as noted above. While the majority of identified trail routes do fall into one or the other of these two locations, it must be acknowledged that full range of trail routes includes remarkably steep and topographically undefined (i.e., neither basin nor ridge) landforms. At this stage, it is believed that enough data exist from which to extrapolate a simple model of trail routes throughout uninvestigated portions of the study area. Such simple modeling would likely present an adequate representation of valley bottom and ridge-crest positioned trail routes, while being deficient in its ability to identify mountain-face trial locations. More work is required in identifying mountain-face positioned trails.

3.8 Linked Cultural Activities and Sites

Stó:lō Elders, in the process of being interviewed for trail location information, often provided additional information regarding cultural activities and sites associated (i.e., *linked*) with trail routes. Linked activities and sites both appear to be classifiable by trail location – according to either *lowland* (e.g., valley bottoms; drainages) or *upland* (e.g., montane settings; subalpine parklands; alpine areas) trail settings. The lists presented represent preliminary results and should not be considered exhaustive or complete.

⁴ Due to the apparent complexity of trail locations in the Fraser Valley, this portion of the study area is not included in this discussion of trail route distributions across the landscape.

3.8.1 Lowland Trails

Cultural activities associated with *lowland trails* (as derived *solely* from this study) commonly included:

- travelling
- trapping
- hunting
- game processing
- hunting/trapping supply storage
- fishing
- camping

Material remains associated with *lowland trails* (as derived *solely* from this study) include:

- game traps (e.g., pit falls; snares; spring traps)
- log cabins
- camp site remnants (e.g., lithic scatters; cooking features; storage features)
- game processing site remnants (e.g., lithic scatters; concentrated faunal remains)
- fish processing remnants (e.g., lithic scatters)
- remnant trail tread

3.8.2 Upland Trails

Activities associated with *upland trails* (as derived *solely* from this study) commonly included:

- travelling
- hunting
- trapping
- game processing
- berry (and more generally plant resource) collecting
- berry (and more generally plant resource) processing
- spiritual activities
- camping

Material remains associated with *upland trails* (as derived *solely* from this study) include:

- game traps (e.g., pit falls)
- log cabins
- camp site remnants (e.g., lithic scatters; cooking features; storage features; wooden lean-to structural remains)
- game processing site remnants (e.g., lithic scatters; roasting pits; concentrated faunal remains)

- berry processing site remnants (e.g., drying rack structural remains)
- remnant trail tread

In all, the locations of five camp sites and three cabins were specifically identified by Stó:lō Elders. These sites are plotted in the mapped results.

4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

In conclusion, this study successfully fulfilled the stated objective of identifying, recording and consolidating in a mapped format preliminary information on Aboriginal trails locations with the Chilliwack Forest District and Stó:lō Traditional Territory. The research methods employed in this study were successful in identifying numerous Aboriginal trail locations – primarily within the *central* portion of the study area. Thus, as is to be expected of a *pilot* study, only a portion of the study area was thoroughly researched.

The results of this study clearly indicate the feasibility of conducting trail-related research. Extant documentary sources containing significant information on Aboriginal trail locations and use, as partially identified in Section 3.0 of this report, have yet to be consulted and included in this research. Additional information remains to be documented through the continued interviewing of some of those Elders included in this study (particularly Allen Gutierrez and Ralph George) as well as numerous Elders who were not included in this study. Thus, the feasibility of adding significant data to the present study is considered to be both reasonable and readily attainable.

A number of recommendations for the continuation and expansion of this pilot study are presented below. These include:

- continuing with the primary identification, recording and mapping of Aboriginal trail locations and linked sites throughout the study area
- ground-truthing the trail and linked site information collected during this pilot study to more accurately locate trail routes and assess their association with existing cultural heritage sites
- conducting follow-up field reconnaissance with the Elders interviewed during this study as a means of more accurately plotting the locations of trails to which they referred
- refining the digital plotting of trail routes identified in this study (i.e., digitally replotting trail routes on 1:20,000 scale maps)
- modeling trail locations throughout the entire study area by extrapolating from the known trail routes identified in this study
- incorporating the mapped results from the present study into the digital (i.e., geographic information system) archaeological overview / predictive model currently being developed for the Chilliwack Forest District, and
- assessing recreation, interpretive, economic and traditional use development opportunities associated with the trails identified in this study

It is strongly recommended that these recommendations be considered, either all or in part, for future funding and implementation by the Ministry of Forests.

Please be advised that Stó:lō Nation's participation in this project does not constitute consultation between the proponent and Stó:lō Nation. Nothing in this report is intended to define or affect the exercise or scope of, or justify any infringement of any Stó:lō aboriginal rights or title, nor shall anything in this report be interpreted as affecting the legal relationship between parties.

Notwithstanding that this report may be produced in court by the Stó:lō Nation and only the Stó:lō Nation, this report, and negotiations leading up to it, and information shared as a result of it, are without prejudice to any legal positions that have been taken or may be taken by either of the parties in any court proceedings, process or otherwise or any treaty or other negotiations, and shall not be construed as an admission of fact or liability in any such proceedings, process or negotiations.

The proponent can use the information in this report to inform management decisions and can exhibit this report in a court of law in any case that challenges their decisions.

The sharing of any information in this report shall not be construed as concurrence with provincial policies.

APPENDIX I

TRAILS INVENTORY STUDY DATA FORM

TRAILS INVENTORY STUDY - DATA FORM

(Stó:lō Nation Project No. 1999-04)

Page 1 of _____

Interviewee(s):

Date: March / April __, 1999

Interviewer(s):

Tape No.:

Side(s):

Counter Reading: _____ - _____

Trails Study Map:

Layout No. (circle):

Copy No.:

1

-

2

-

3

-

Types of Information to Consider:

(Note: arbitrary trail designations = informant initials + # [example - E.C. 1])

- Trail Route (From – to)
- Trail Function / Used to Access (e.g., trapline, hunting area, plant gathering/processing, stone quarry, spiritual area, travel route, etc.)
- Associated Timeframe for Use (relative age of trail)
- Period of Last Known Use (approx. year)
- Linked Sites (i.e., types of associated material remains) – Known / Expected
- Current Trail Condition
- Informant's Trail Location Confidence Level

- note: plot trail locations on 1:130,000 map series; note trail-specific information on attached sheets (per trail-specific designation)

Consent to Release the information provided in this interview and recorded on tape, on the project data form and/or map(s) for use in this study and for public disclosure is granted by:

Interviewee(s) Signature(s):

Date:

APPENDIX II

**ABORIGINAL TRAILS STUDY
MAPPED RESULTS**

1:215,000 Map (x1)

1:130,000 Map (x3)

**ABORIGINAL TRAILS STUDY
MAPPED RESULTS**

1:215,000 Scale Map

**ABORIGINAL TRAILS STUDY
MAPPED RESULTS**

**Map Sheet A
1:130,000 Scale Map Set
(1 of 3)**

**ABORIGINAL TRAILS STUDY
MAPPED RESULTS**

**Map Sheet B
1:130,000 Scale Map Set
(2 of 3)**

**ABORIGINAL TRAILS STUDY
MAPPED RESULTS**

**Map Sheet C
1:130,000 Scale Map Set
(3 of 3)**