

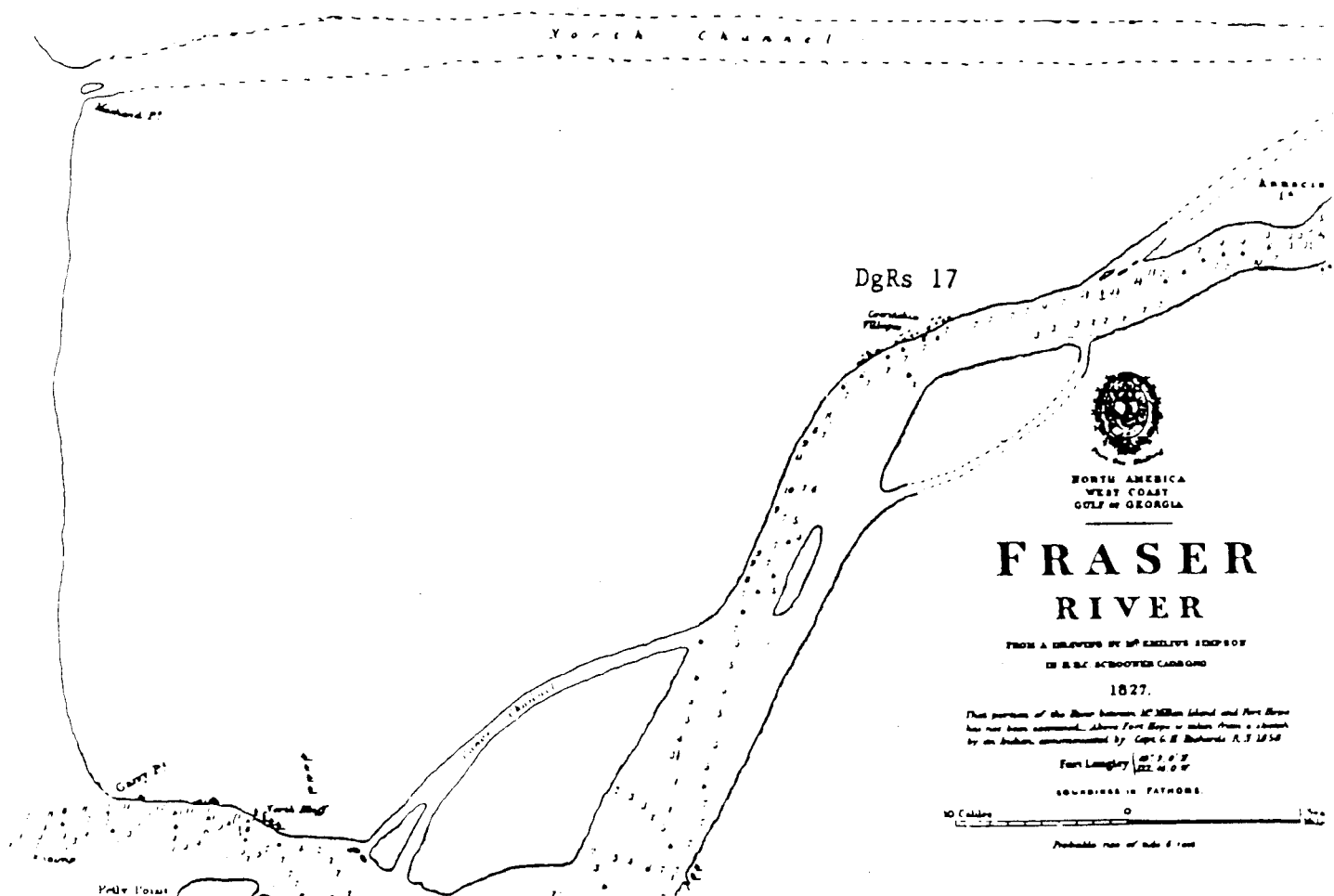
Schedule 1 to the minutes of the Parks,  
Recreation & Cultural Services  
Committee Meeting held on Wednesday,  
January 25<sup>th</sup>, 2006

(from Ham 1982)

Figure 2-1 Coast Salish People of Richmond and the Fraser River delta

DGRs 17 Richmond Dump Site

During the salmon season the north shore of the South Arm between No 7 Rd and No 8 Rd, was one of the most densely populated areas of Richmond. Commonly referred to as "tl'ektines" (tluck-TEE-nis, or kluck-TEE-nis), meaning "long beach" or "long chest" it was the location of three Cowichan fishing villages, while the Musqueam and Tsawwassen also had fishing camps in this area (Rozen 1979:62; see also Barnett 1975:34; and Duff 1952:27). They are noted on a chart made by Lieut. Aemilius Simpson in 1827 when he sailed the HBCo. Cadboro up the South Arm to establish Fort Langley (see Figure 3-11), and on maps of the 1841 Wilkes expedition. Original vegetation in this area consisted of riverbank alder (see Figure 3-1).



British Columbia Provincial Archives Map Collection CM/B165

Figure 3-11 Portion of Simpson's Chart Showing DGRs 17

Duff (1952:25) gives the names of these three fishing villages as Saumni, Pinellahutz, and Quomitzen, the same names as their respective permanent house sites across the Strait of Georgia on Vancouver Island. He also references Mr McMillan's journal as reporting the villages consisted of plank houses and were suitable for some 1500 people.

Kidd (1973:59) mentions the Paul and Jack families as the only Indian families living on the South Arm around 1875. Reference is also made in the Richmond Oral History Tapes (GM) to an old Indian locally known as Cranberry Jack who lived on the South Arm upstream from the eastern end of Steveston Hwy, the nickname originating from his picking native cranberries in the bog in the autumn.

The Paul family was from Saanich, a rich and powerful family who owned reef net locations at Point Roberts and were intermarried with members of the Tsawwassen, Musqueam, Katzie and Chilliwack and thus owned rights of access to Fraser River sockeye (Rozen 1986). The Jack family were from the lower Cowichan River but also had rights to resource sites on the Mainland (Rozen 1986), and it would appear were the last Cowichans to use their fishing village on the South Arm.

Several attempts have been made to find the remains of these villages without any luck. The entire stretch of the north shore of the South Arm was surveyed on foot on 24 and 25 of July and the only indication of a prehistoric occupation were two waterworn fragments of broken boiling stones (Richmond Museum 986.34.1 and 986.34.2) found just west of the natural gas line crossing.

This entire stretch of shoreline has been badly eroded from the low water mark of the river back some 20-30 m to the old CNR bed, behind which is the Richmond Landfill. Historic maps indicate these villages were along the shore and it appears some 100 years of ship wash has eroded them away.

Some clumps of silt and peat (leaves, twigs, branches, etc) with vegetation on them (up to 3 m in height) remain here and there along the shore, but none of them appear to contain any cultural deposits. Although a very careful and extensive survey might turn up some cultural remains, no additional research is recommended for this site.

**Lulu Island, BLK5N, RGE4W, NWD.**

DhRs 82 Gilley Rd Bypass Site

The site was located to the northeast of the intersection of Gilley Rd Bypass and No 8 Rd and was destroyed during construction of the Gilley Rd Bypass from the Annacis Crossing of the South Arm. The site appears to have been along the levee of part of the North Channel of Bath Slough, an outline of which is still evident to the northwest of the above intersection (Figure 3-6). This site was on the southern edge of the Lesser Lulu Island Bog and it seems it was once vegetated with alder and birch (RM), while vegetation to the north was cranberry bog and to the south grasslands (see Figure 3-1).

Cultural deposits at this site were encountered during plowing and included concentrations of broken cobbles and a pecked cobble bowl (RM). There are no recommendations for additional research at this site, although future survey work could very well turn up cultural deposits along the remnants of this slough channel to the northwest.

**Lulu Island, BLK4N, RGE4W, NWD.**

No recorded sites at this time.

**No Provenience and Unrecorded Sites.**

DhRs x Middle Arm Site

The location of this site is not known. The basis for it consists of a collection of artifacts placed at the Richmond Museum in the 1970s by the late Mr Alf Pearson. They include a ground slate point, basalt biface