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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

- * Two reports from Simon Fraser University
- * Busy schedule of evening courses
- * New research at Prince Rupert

This is the last issue of the Midden
which you will receive . . . if you have
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M E R R Y C H R I S T M A S

Museum, planetarium group -2- reaches agreement with city

Vancouver city council and a private association, after nearly a year of negotiations, reached a compromise agreement Tuesday on how the association should lease and operate the Centennial and Maritime museums and H. R. MacMillan Planetarium.

The agreements hopefully will mean the Vancouver Museums and Planetarium Association which is taking over operation of the facilities from the city, will find a director and thereby end a three-year search, said VMPA president Jean Hyatt.

She said that the association has interviewed a number of outstanding potential directors in the past, but all said they didn't want to get into the administrative nightmare exist-

ing before Tuesday's decisions.

Heretofore, the lines of authority for the museum-planetarium complex were fuzzy between the now defunct Greater Vancouver Civic Museum and Planetarium Board, the city's board of administration, the VMPA and the city council, she said.

Mrs. Hyatt said she is confident a director can now be lured to the job to end what Ald. Harry Rankin called "the sorry way" the facilities have been run. But she admitted that some of those interviewed have since taken other jobs.

The VMPA began taking over operation of the museum last April 1, but without all items of the lease arrange-
Province, Nov 72

ment with the city being worked out. Informed agreements with the VMPA were reached last December.

The council and Mrs. Hyatt, acting for the association, agreed Tuesday the city would donate \$500,000 — less the director's salary — a year, that the lease would run five years and be renewable and that the lease would have a 90-day cancellation clause.

The city's donation will be lessened by the \$18,000 director's salary when he is hired so that the director will be answerable to the VMPA and not the council.

Rankin questioned what incentive the association has to hire a director, in that it simultaneously loses \$18,000 in city funds. "They get control of the man," shot back Mayor Tom Campbell. City commissioner Lorne Ryan said the association can be brought back to answer for its delay if any foot-dragging occurs.

The museum, opened in 1968, ran into mounting deficits each year, reaching \$750,000 last year.

Ald. Marianne Linnell charged that the association had been full of eagerness a year ago, but now has cold feet and is bogged down in finances and the problems of finding a director. She said the association's outlook has gone from a grand concept to a burden.

Rankin questioned the haggling about a flat \$500,000 as opposed to \$500,000 minus \$18,000. He said he understood association leaders as saying that with a flat figure they could get financial assistance from the national and provincial governments "and rich friends."

Mrs. Hyatt said the association is now more realistic, but not less enthusiastic. She confessed the association was wearied by the negotiations with city officials.

She said that city negotiators had tried to treat the museum as they would an art gallery. She said "to bang a nail in a wall and hang a picture is quite different from trying to fill a museum."

MUSEUMS GET GRANTS

VICTORIA (CP) — The provincial museum will receive \$144,000 and the maritime museum \$25,000 in federal grants from a national museums program which is spending \$9.4 million this year.

Objective of the program is to develop the capacity of museums and art galleries across Canada to take displays on the road — to bring history and art to people outside the major centres.

Provincial museum director Bristol Foster said Thursday that because not everyone can

get to the bigger museums, Ottawa wants them and the art galleries to look outwards.

This involves things like "museumobiles" to carry displays, or possibly rail transport, he said. And moving and displaying historical material, much of it fragile, presents some problems.

Close to \$100,000 of the provincial museum's grant will be used to hire 28 staff who will be available to help the smaller museums when they ask for aid in handling displays on loan.

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RADIOCARBON DATES FROM SITES EXCAVATED
BY SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

Roy L. Carlson and Philip M. Hobler

A series of radiocarbon dates has been obtained on samples from sites excavated by S.F.U. field crews in the last four years. Preliminary reports have appeared on some of these sites and full site reports are in preparation. In view of the interest in the C-14 dates we have decided to make them available prior to the completion and publication of the reports.

One date was run at the Radioisotopes and Radiations Laboratory at Washington State University, and the remainder at the Gakushuin University laboratory in Japan. Both labs used the Libby half-life of 5570 years in calculating the age estimates.

MAYNE ISLAND

The Helen Point site (DfRu 8) was excavated in 1968 and a preliminary report (Carlson 1970) has been published. The following six samples have been dated.

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Date</u>
WSU 1191	Charcoal	2000 \pm 260 B.C.
GaK 3201	Charcoal	2030 \pm 130 B.C.

The above two samples date very close to the beginning of the Mayne phase occupation at the Helen Point site. WSU 1191 is on charcoal from the earliest hearth found in the excavation, and GaK 3201 is from the lowermost stratum some three meters away. The end date of the Mayne phase component has not been determined, but is estimated to be about 1000 B.C.

GaK 3200	Charcoal	850 \pm 90 A.D.
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The validity of the above date is uncertain; it may date an unnamed component between the Marpole and San Juan phases.

GaK 3202	Charcoal	1250 \pm 110 A.D.
GaK 3204	Charcoal	1310 \pm 90 A.D.
GaK 3203	Charcoal & Shell	1860 \pm 80 A.D.

The three preceding samples date the San Juan phase component to the period between approximately 1250 and 1860 A.D.

KWATNA

Dates from three sites at Kwatna, which is off Burke Channel midway between Bella Coola and Namu, have been obtained. A preliminary report on the 1969 excavations in this locality has been published (Hobler 1970). Dated samples were collected from FaSu 1 by Hobler in 1970, and from FbSu 1 and FaSu 2 by Carlson in 1970 and 1971.

The following two dates are from FbSu 1 at Cathedral Point:

GaK 3907	Soil with plant roots	260 ± 130 B.C.
GaK 3906	Charcoal	340 ± 80 A.D.

Neither sample dates a distinct cultural phase but both tend to indicate that the Cathedral phase component which we date on other bases as between 1000 and 4000 B.C. is earlier than 260 B.C.

GaK 3210	Charcoal & Shell	480 ± 100 A.D.
GaK 3211	Charcoal	1280 ± 80 A.D.

The latter date is on a sample from the floor of a large Anutcix phase house, and the former from midden one meter below the house floor. Two additional dates of A.D. 1950 ± 120 (GaK 3212), and A.D. 1620 ± 80 (GaK 3909) on samples from Anutcix phase associations are unacceptable and do not date this component. Two dates from the Kwatna phase occupation levels A.D. 1950 ± 90 (GaK 3213) and A.D. 1920 ± 80 (GaK 3908) do not date this occupation, but simply suggest that it belongs within the last 250 years; dates in this time span are unreliable because of their recency.

The following dates were obtained from FaSu 1 on Kwatna Bay:

GaK 3207	Charcoal & Wood	670 ± 100 A.D.
GaK 3208	Wood	1590 ± 90 A.D.
GaK 3209	Wood	1710 ± 80 A.D.

These three dates were obtained from the waterlogged midden at the site. The earliest date of A.D. 670 was on a piece of burned wood incorporated into the upper 20 cm. of the midden deposit; the later two dates are from wooden stakes which had been pounded into the midden and likely date the Kwatna phase occupation. We have no specific reason to doubt the validity of either the early or the later dates since all three are on cultural material. The two fish-weir posts represent stratigraphically one of the latest events at the site having been driven into the midden after the

midden had accumulated to, or nearly to, its full extent. The other date, although earlier than we had expected, is from an earlier stratigraphic context within the midden and suggests that perishables of both Kwatna and Anutcix Phases may be present at the site. The nature of the deposition at the site does not preclude the possibility of the incorporations of older materials into the deposit. Two samples (GaK 3205, 3206) from the non-waterlogged portion of the midden yielded A.D. 1950 readings, which may be corrected back to A.D. 1700.

KIMSQUIT

These samples were collected by Hobler in 1971. Three samples from FeSr 4 (GaK 3910, 3912, 3913) and one from FeSr 7 (GaK 3911) all gave A.D. 1950 readings which means that the sites in question date within the period between A.D. 1700 and A.D. 1950. The archaeology supports the general late placement of these sites.

BELCARRA

The Belcarra site (DhRr 6) near Vancouver was excavated by Art Charlton in 1971. Three samples collected by Charlton have been dated:

GaK 3903	Charcoal	240 \pm	90 A.D.
GaK 3905	Charcoal	340 \pm	90 A.D.
GaK 3904	Charcoal	880 \pm	80 A.D.

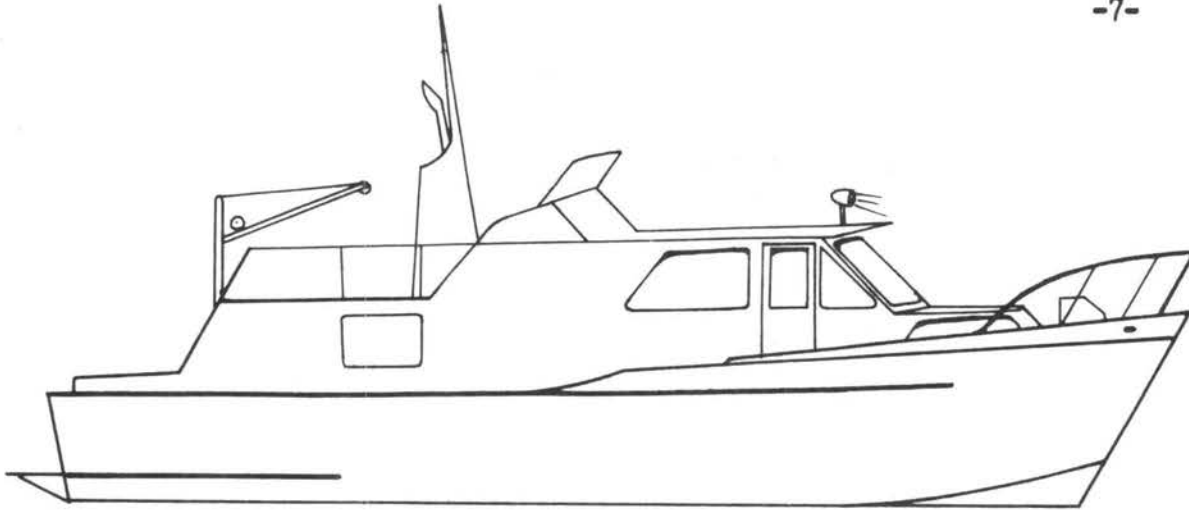
The earliest date is on charcoal in direct association with a large ground slate point in the earliest deposit at the site. The middle date is from a sample immediately above this earliest stratum, and the youngest date is from near the end of the final occupation of the site.

KAMLOOPS

A single sample from Robert Wilson's 1971 excavations at EeRb 3 in the city of Kamloops was dated. This sample from the floor of pit house 22 gave a date of A.D. 30 \pm 100 (GaK 3902).

PORT HARDY

A sample from the O'Conner site (EeSu 5) at Port Hardy tested by Margo Chapman in 1971 gave a date of 590 \pm 120 B.C.



BUSY SUMMER FOR S.F.U.

by Assoc. Prof. P. M. Hobler

March of 1972 saw the launching of Simon Fraser University's 40-foot archaeological research vessel the SISIUTL. The boat is of welded aluminum construction and is diesel powered. The vessel's plan includes berths for 12, galley and shower as well as areas for specimen processing and storage. There is full electronic navigational safety equipment including depth sounder, radio and radar. The 14-ton boat can serve as a floating field camp and laboratory for a small excavation or for a survey. In addition it can transport larger crews or some four tons of equipment and supplies to tent camp projects in remote locations. As far as we know the SISIUTL is the first boat of its size in North America to be designed and built exclusively for archaeological research.

The 1972 Simon Fraser University field work was focused on the British Columbia coast with excavations in the Vancouver area at Pitt Meadows and on the mid-coast in the Bella Bella - Bella Coola area at Kimsquit, Kwatna and the McNaughten Group. The SISIUTL was used in the Department of Archaeology field school in which 18 students worked on sites at Kimsquit and Kwatna. The student groups were changed over in mid-season in order to provide experience in the excavation of the two rather different kinds of sites. At Kimsquit a late prehistoric architectural site consisting of 22 rectangular house pits was excavated by Philip M. Hobler. The site yielded information on construction and village layout from the period up to the first appearance of manufactured trade goods. For the Kwatna half of the field school Department of Archaeology chairman Roy L. Carlson directed the excavation of a large stratified midden at

the ancient village of Anutcix, continued work at a nearby waterlogged midden, and collected artifacts from an early chipped stone industry from beach sites.

Another student group under the direction of J. Anthony Pomeroy concentrated their efforts on the excavation of a midden with stratified cultural material to a depth of 4.2 m. The early horizon at this site is characterized by flaked stone and seems to date to a time of lower sea level. The major portion of the midden produced artifacts of bone, stone and shell manufactured by grinding.

The Pitt Meadows project near Vancouver was the responsibility of David Crowe-Swords. Excavations at several large low mounds in what was once swampy ground revealed partial plans and architectural details of houses in a fully prehistoric time context. Flaked and ground stone dominated the artifact assemblage.

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In addition the Department is pleased to announce the addition to its faculty of Mr. Knut Fladmark. Fladmark's interests are in the prehistory of British Columbia. His specialization is in the area of paleo-environments and quaternary studies. His appointment brings the Department's faculty to five. We now have an active major's and honor's programme with 18 courses offered at the undergraduate level. Students are also pursuing M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in archaeology here.

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VANDALISM PROVOKES REGIONAL DISTRICT ACTION

The Okanagan-Similkameen Regional District is calling for government action to prevent further damage of rock paintings in its area.

The Board has been concerned about vandalism --and in one case complete demolition-- of pictographs on the old Hedley-Princeton road. At its October meeting the Board voted to make "strong recommendations" to the proper government authorities to have the plans for future pipelines, roads and subdivisions altered to avoid rock paintings, or to have the rocks moved for preservation.

The motion also says that developers "must be made aware" that Indian paintings must not be disturbed or destroyed.

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A.S.B.C. CALENDAR

- Dec. 13 - Knut Fladmark, S.F.U. on "An Excavation in the Untouched Arctic and an Excavation in a Modern Military Reserve in Suffield, Alta." 8 p.m. Centennial Museum auditorium.
- Jan. 10 - Paul Gleeson on the Ozette site in Washington, or Dr. Matson, U.B.C. on Southwestern Archaeology and New Applications in Number Frequency.
- Feb. 14 - Dr. James Russell, U.B.C. "Excavations at the Roman and Byzantine City of Anemurium (Turkey)".

At the Museum

Till the end of December - A rare collection of Michelangelo's terracotta models - shown here for the first time in North America.

Christmas Around the World - Songs and dances of the people who make up our colourful Canadian mosaic will be presented free during the weekends in December leading up to Christmas Day - in the foyer. Phone 736-4431 for details.

"Heritage" - a long term exhibit displaying some of the best pieces in the Museum's collection, such as Oriental ceramics, ivories, African carvings, Eskimo carvings, costumes, etc. - Gallery 8.

U.B.C. Centre for Continuing Education

This spring promises a veritable feast of evening courses for archaeology-oriented people. It will be very tempting to enlist at least in Monday, Tuesday and Thursday classes; organizers have kindly left Wednesdays clear for the A.S.B.C. meetings!

Most of the U.B.C. courses are expected to offer reduced rates to A.S.B.C. members. The Centre will mail details to Society members or could be phoned, but here are some highlights:

Six Mondays, starting Feb. 12, Ms. Nancy Turner, UBC, discusses **Plants** in N.W. Coast Indian Cultures.

Eight Mondays, starting Feb. 5, Dr. Hanna Kassis speaks on Middle East archaeology.

Calendar - cont'd

Eight Tuesdays, starting Feb. 6, Dr. Carlson, S.F.U. co-ordinates series called "Archaeology of B. C."

Eight Tuesdays, starting Feb. 13, Dr. Robin Ridington with a series on Beaver Indians.

Five alternate Tuesdays, starting Feb. 6, films at the National Film Board Theatre, 1155 W. Georgia on Anthropology.

Eight Thursdays, starting February 8, Dr. Ian Whitaker, visiting Professor of Anthropology, S.F.U. on The World of the Eskimos.

Eight Thursdays, starting Feb. 8, Dr. Richard Pearson, U.B.C. on Archaeological Discoveries in the Far East.

Weekend trip - Mar. 23 - 25, Life and Landscape in Southern B.C., field trip and seminar in conjunction with Can. Assoc. of Geographers, to Castlegar and Trail.

Workshop: "How to Draw Artifacts", six Thursdays, starting February 22, at the Centennial Museum. A practical course for laymen and students interested in learning to draw archaeological finds. Instructor - Hilary Stewart. Further details in the next Midden.

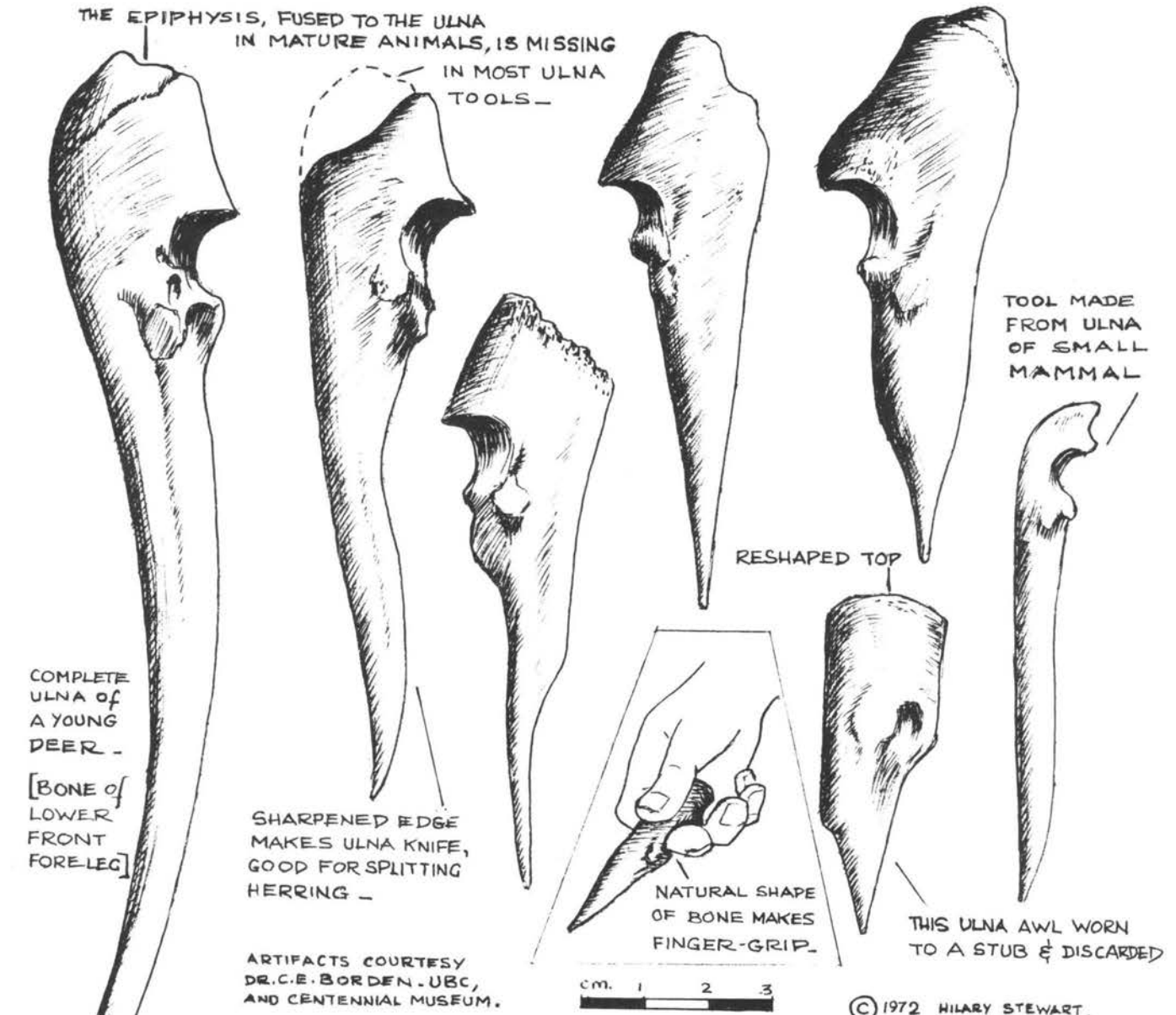
Conference of the Canadian Archaeological Association at Simon Fraser University, March 15 to 17. Fee to Society members - \$3.00.

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A GOOD REFERENCE

John Koruga has written a valuable piece called "An Approach to the Use of Computers in Classifying Lithic Artifacts". Can be found in The Washington Archaeologist (Wash. Arch. Society newsletter, Dec. 1971).

ULNA TOOLS



ULNA TOOLS. A bone often used for tool making was the ulna of the deer and the wapiti (elk), and occasionally smaller mammals also. By cutting and grinding on an abrasive stone, this bone was easily fashioned to a variety of shapes for different uses, with a minimum amount of work.

With one edge sharpened to form a blade, it became a knife for splitting open herring, or splitting cedar bark to prepare it for basketry and other uses. Various pointed tips served the different needs of an awl, and a large wapiti ulna was sometimes shaped for use as a wedge.

The epiphysis of the ulna becomes fused to the bone in mature animals. Most ulna tools found are lacking the epiphysis, indicating a preference for procuring younger animals - or perhaps because the young were easier to hunt.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT IN THE
PRINCE RUPERT HARBOUR, 1972

by: Richard I. Inglis
Research Assistant
Archaeological Survey of Canada

The 1972 Prince Rupert Harbour archaeological field programme operated for four months, from May 1 to September 2.

The project involved twenty people, fifteen received salaries from an Opportunities for Youth grant, two were supported by a National Film Board grant, and three were volunteers. The Archaeological Survey of Canada provided equipment and covered most expenses.

The operations this year were diversified from a strictly archaeological undertaking. Three (later two) students formed a second project to film the entire operations and life of a field crew, and the contemporary Tsimshian physical and cultural environment.

The archaeological programme itself had eight main objectives:

1. to finish excavation of the GbTo-34 house feature found in the 1971 field season;
2. to obtain a comparative artifact sample from the earliest levels of occupation in GbTo-34;
3. to completely excavate a second house feature on GcTo-1, located on the next point north of GbTo-34;
4. to contour map the sites GbTo-34 and GcTo-1;
5. to build museum displays at the village of Metlakatla depicting the archaeology of the Prince Rupert Harbour;
6. to renovate the displays in the Museum of Northern British Columbia, Prince Rupert with an eye to displaying materials in their ethnographic context, and again featuring the archaeology of the area;
7. to map, test and evaluate Tugwell Island (GbTo-24) for possible future excavation; and
8. to thoroughly examine as many sites in the harbour area as

possible for surface indications of house features, and for petroglyph locations.

One further excavation, which was completely unplanned, was carried out on GbTo-30 upon discovery of a housepit feature when digging a new garbage pit.

Except for the testing of Tugwell Island, all of the above objectives were completed.

The excavations on GbTo-34 began on the 13th of May and ended near the end of June. In this time, a detailed one foot contour map was completed. All the structural details available from the house feature were recovered and six 10' x 10' squares were excavated to basal level. Over 1200 artifacts were recovered, bringing the total sample from this site to 2150.

In the 1972 sample several very beautiful pieces were found. A shell rattle made from at least ten giant Pacific scallop shells was found from a level tentatively dated from 500 to 1000 years B.P. A bone comb, decorated with elements approaching those of the "classic" period of Northwest Coast art, was found from a level dating about 500 years. A stone club and a zoomorphic (wolf?) antler handle were recovered from levels preliminarily set at 1500 to 2000 years B.P.

Several new forms of tool categories were discovered, and our sample of Mytilus californianus was greatly expanded. Carbon and soil samples were taken from all levels.

During the bad weather at the end of June the excavations were backfilled.

Excavations at GcTo-1 (K'nu'), belonging to the Gitsees tribe, began on the 2nd of July and continued through to the 16th of August. In this period a house feature with preserved cedar posts and planks was completely uncovered, and an artifact sample of over 1400 pieces was recovered.

Of the 1400 artifacts, nearly 200 were from the historic and protohistoric periods. At this time it is very difficult to differentiate these periods stratigraphically because of the disturbance to the upper foot of the midden deposit. The vast majority of the remaining artifacts were bone tools - points, barbs, awls, harpoons, needles, etc. A sea mammal bone comb, a raven's (?) head etched in a clay concretion, a series of associated canines (necklace?), and a large plate (?) of whalebone are notable in the collection.

From a preliminary study of the historic artifacts found associated with the house feature, I have accepted the temporal contemporaneity of the two house features (i.e. GbTo-34 and GcTo-1) - late 1700's to early 1800's. The pattern of the GcTo-1 house, however, is distinct from that of the one on GbTo-34. The GcTo-1 house had two paired sets of house support posts along the rear wall, one of each set being much larger than the other and much less deeply placed - carved interior posts(?). There was little evidence of retaining walls for the interior pit, and the dimensions of the structure were very unbalanced because of the location of the support posts. The latter point could be a function of the nature of the disturbance in the late nineteenth century.

A one foot contour map of GcTo-1 was completed at the end of June, and this, together with the map from GbTo-34, will form the basis of a study on interpretation of the Prince Rupert harbour middens based on surface features. The map of two housepits on Tugwell Island, made in August, will augment this study.

Surface survey of the sites in Venn Passage was undertaken throughout the summer. There was no further indication of preserved wood from houses, but there are several interesting house features which should be studied. First, on GbTo-24 (Tugwell Island) there are two very large undisturbed house depressions, the deepest being eleven feet. And second, on GbTo-6 (Roberson Point), there is an uncharacteristically large depression on the disturbed historic farming area of the site. Both these features I feel warrant excavation to round out our sample of Coast Tsimshian house pattern.

All the sites were surface collected, with artifacts being found on most. The finds are mostly fragments or complete examples of the large groundstone tools of the late period of occupation.

The survey of the sites produced further interesting results. Most of the middens in the Venn Passage have petroglyphs on the rock outcrops on the beaches in front. Two groups in particular stand out. The first lies on the clam flats off GcTo-1. Here a concentration of faces is directly associated with abrader (saw) grooves for sharpening the carving implements. From the upper zones of the archaeological deposits we have found pieces of slate with ground ends which in both formal and functional terms, would satisfy the requirements for the tools used to carve these petroglyphs.

A further supporting line of evidence comes from Mr. Libby Kelly, the Gitando chief, who related to us several stories about rock carving and the tools that were used.

I have tentatively placed these carvings late in the prehistoric occupation of the Prince Rupert Harbour, perhaps being not more than 300 to 500 years old.

The other interesting location of petroglyphs is Pike Island. A series of elaborate figures, and the more typical faces were found, but this time not in front of a site. There is also evidence here that the petroglyphs might be older than I have hypothesized so far, if the erosions on the rock are remnants of earlier carvings.

The construction of museum displays at the Metlakatla Tourist Centre, and the renovation of displays at the Museum of Northern British Columbia were very important requirements of this summer's project.

In early July, a series of displays depicting the work and results of the National Museum of Man's archaeological programme in the Rupert Harbour were constructed at the village of Metlakatla. Since then, the Metlakatla Band Council has started tours into the village, with a head count of well over 1000 having passed through the displays by the end of August.

The renovations to the Prince Rupert Museum were started in early August and completed at the end of the month. Their collection was completely cleaned, reorganized and labelled, and new displays of the National Museum's archaeological findings were made.

The main theme for all the displays was education and photographs were relied upon heavily to show the cultural context of the museum's specimens. Funds for materials to construct the displays were budgeted on the OFY grant. The National Museum provided large numbers of photographs, and duplicate copies of artifacts.

In conjunction with the filming programme the three main Coast Tsimshian villages were visited - Port Simpson, Kitkatla and Hartley Bay. Brief archaeological survey was conducted in these areas and preliminary contacts were set up for possible further work.

Travel to two of the villages was provided by the Department of Indian Affairs. The Department of Transport made helicopter time available to us to film in the Prince Rupert Harbour area.

In conclusion, this summer's archaeological programme added a great amount of information to our knowledge of the Coast Tsimshian. But at the same time, several large problems were introduced. In particular, the nature of house pattern in the late prehistoric and protohistoric periods has yet to be adequately defined. Two distinct styles have been evidenced to date, and both are interpreted as the high status houses of the village. Excavation of the house features on GbTo-24 and GbTo-6 I feel would add greatly to our knowledge of settlement pattern and house style, and should be of top priority in future research strategies in the Prince Rupert Harbour.

The involvement of the local population in the National Museum's work must be continued. This year over 50 interested people visited our excavations despite the adverse weather and our relative isolation. The newspaper coverage added greatly to our acceptance in the community.

A major two-year laboratory analysis programme is now underway at the Archaeological Survey in Ottawa to process the material from this summer and that from all previous years' work by the Museum in the Prince Rupert Harbour area. Results will be published as completed during this period.

Man who took mummy fined under new act

Canadian Press

TOFINO — Charles Ehlers, the first person to be charged under the provincial Archaeological and Historic Sites Protection Act, was fined \$300 in provincial court Friday after being found guilty of removing skeletal remains from their burial places.

Ehlers was charged July 30 under a section of the act which reads: "No persons shall knowingly desecrate or alter any burial place in the province or remove therefrom any skeletal remains except to the extent that he is authorized to do so by a valid and subsisting permit issued under this Act."

Ehlers, a resident of this small fishing community on the west coast of Vancouver Island, last spring moved one of two mummified bodies he discovered about five years ago in caves near here. John Stertz of Surrey discovered one of them in a plywood box in a house on property in Sur-

rey he had bought from Ehlers.

Sheila Boehm, archaeologist for the Vancouver Centennial Museum in November, 1968, testified at the trial that she had received a letter from Ehlers asking if the museum would be interested in getting one of the mummies at that time. Mrs. Boehm said she told Ehlers the museum was interested, but that it was illegal to remove remains from their burial places.

Dan David, 68, testified that he visited the caves in 1923 for the burial of the woman Ehlers removed.

When passing sentence, Judge Bowen Colthurst said he was satisfied the body was skeletal remains. He said the Crown and David's evidence proved the caves "come within the meaning of a burial place." Ehlers was liable to a \$500 fine, a jail term of six months or both.

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