

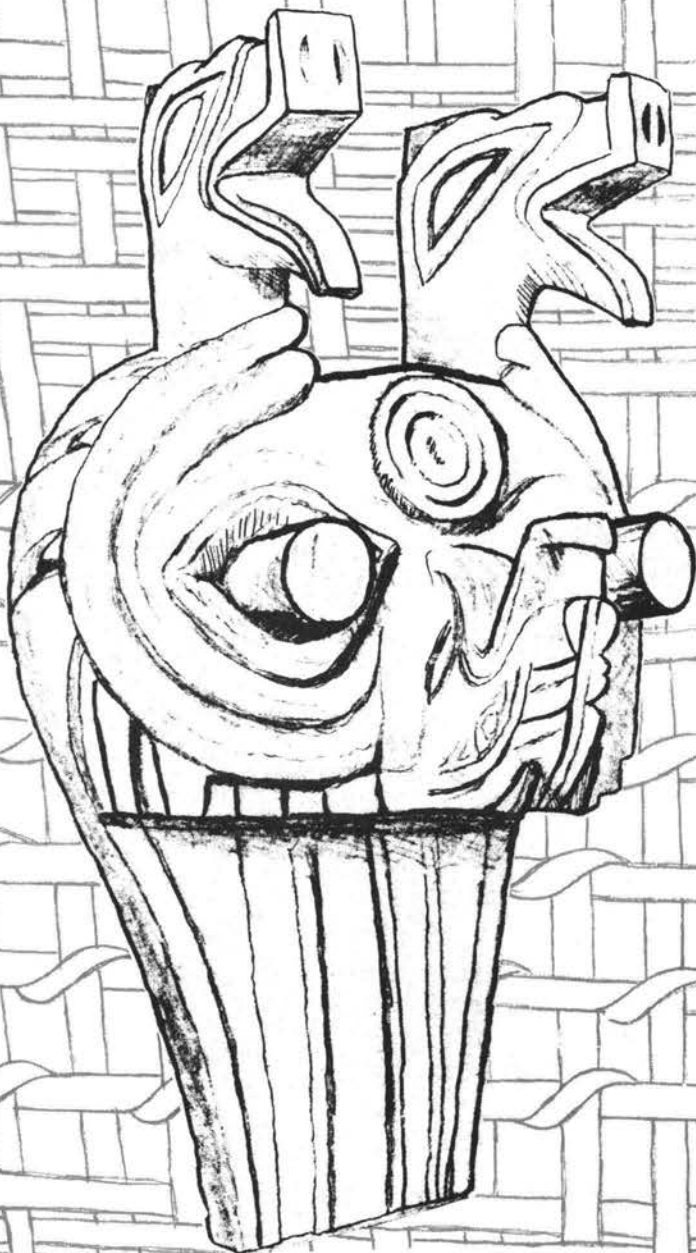
# The Midden

June 1983

Vol. XV, #3.

ISSN 0047-7222

**Basketry: Archaeology's secret weapon? P.2**



**Disturbing the Peace:  
Dam dooms sites? P.7**

**Art of the N.W.  
Coast: See p.18**

**St. Mungo attracts  
crowds: See p.14**

# The Midden

Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

Editor: Nick Russell  
Asst.Editor: Kathryn Bernick

Submissions and exchange publications should be addressed to the Editor, P. O. Box 29, Whonnock, B. C., VOM 1S0. Contributions on subjects germane to B. C. Archaeology are welcomed. They should be relatively brief, with few footnotes, and only a brief bibliography (if necessary at all).

The contents of THE MIDDEN are copyrighted by the A.S.B.C. It is unlawful to reproduce all or part by any means whatsoever, without the permission of the Society, which is usually given gladly.

Subscriptions (\$8.00 a year) should be addressed to Ms. Lesley Ann Prentis, 4320 Union Street, Burnaby, B. C., V5C 2X6.

The next issue of THE MIDDEN will appear mid-October, 1983.

Particular thanks for help with this issue of THE MIDDEN are due to Ms. Kathryn Bernick & Ms. Lesley Ann Prentis.

Publication of THE MIDDEN is made possible in part by a grant from the B. C. Heritage Trust.

THE COVER: Background -Basketry from Musqueam, drawn by K.Bernick.  
Top right - Stone point from Fort St.John, near Site C dam.  
Left - Coast Salish mask.  
Bottom right - Fishbone, drawn by K.Bernick.

## The Society

A. S. B. C. -- the next meeting of the Society will be Wednesday, September 14, 1983.

WET SITES MAY PROVIDE IMPORTANT CLUE IN B. C. ARCHAEOLOGY

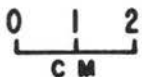
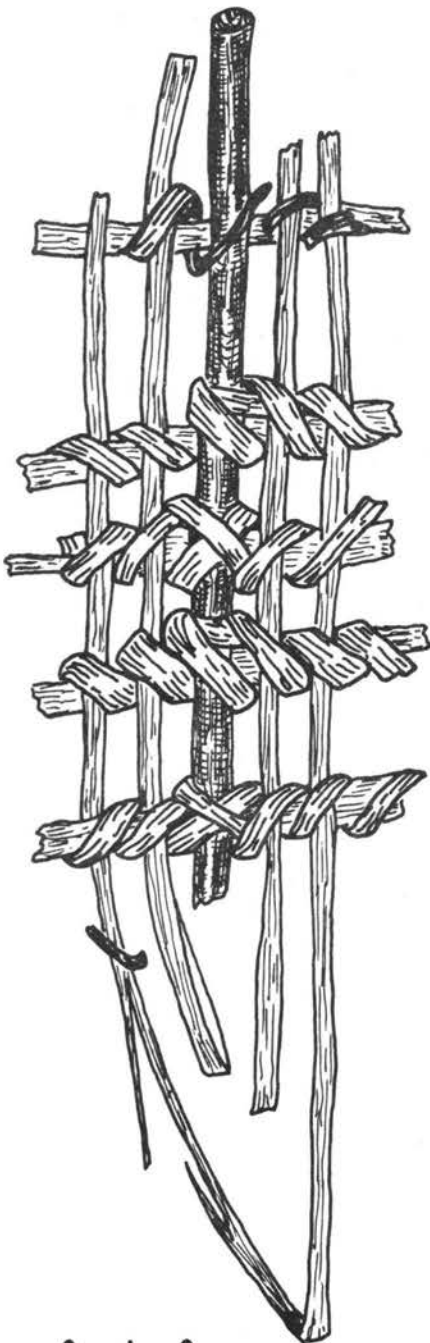
By Kathryn Bernick

Research at B. C. wet sites is so new that we don't yet know how valuable a clue basketry is. Sizable assemblages of prehistoric basketry have been excavated from only three or four sites on the Northwest Coast — all from different time periods and from different geographic regions. Moreover, detailed descriptions and analyses are not yet available for most of the collections.

The promise of basketry lies in its being stylistically sensitive, and potentially present in large numbers. There are many variables that can be considered: attributes of the raw material, what it is made from and how the material was prepared; the technique of manufacture, including the basic construction as well as starts, finishes, reinforcements, appendages, and decoration; the size and shape of the article; and its use.

Although prehistoric basketry recovered from wet sites is mostly fragmentary with little indication of the original size, shape, or use, even the smallest piece displays the method of weaving. And since there are a variety of methods of weaving basketry — given the same materials — the choice of technique is culture specific. In other words, the technique used to combine a set of elements to form a particular object is the style of an individual basketmaker, or of a village, or of an ethnic group. Because basketmaking is a traditional craft, presumably passed on from mother to daughter, one would expect the range of styles made by any one cultural group to persist over time. This is essentially true of general utility baskets that were made in relatively large quantities. Conversely, wholesale change in basketry weaving techniques implies some sort of basic culture change.

Archaeological investigations in the Fraser Delta have identified several successive culture types. Attempts to describe diagnostic artifacts for the different phases has not proved very successful. The items that have been found in large enough numbers to warrant generalization are technologically simple — bone points, ground slate knives, utilized flakes, abrasive stones, etc. Not surprisingly, these artifacts do not indicate major culture change.

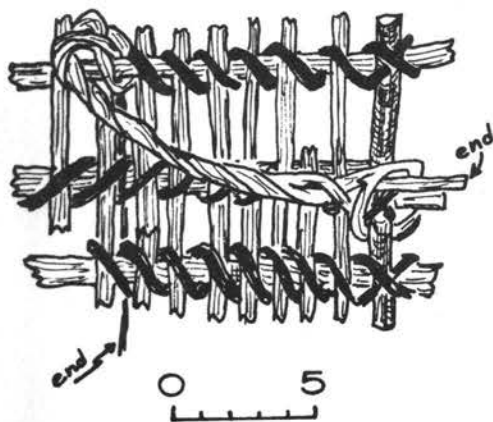


Variations in harpoon styles, personal ornaments etc. can be explained as fads, the result of internal development, perhaps inspired by incidental contact with neighboring peoples. The evidence from faunal remains supports the theory of indigenous evolutionary development. Apparently people living in the Fraser delta have been subsisting for the past several millenia on more or less the same foods -- fish and shellfish.

The alternate hypothesis is that the cultural differences perceived in Fraser delta prehistoric assemblages are the result of external influences which may have included population migrations to the coast. This need not conflict with the faunal evidence: one might very well expect that people were catching salmon at a prime fishing spot such as, for example, the St. Mungo Cannery site.

Fish bones, however many there are, do not tell us who was fishing, or how many distinct cultural groups lived at the site over the years. Identification of prehistoric cultural groups follows from the evidence of artifacts. The data available from local wet sites suggest that basketry just might be the kind of artifact that will help clarify Fraser delta culture history.

The basketry recovered from the waterlogged component at Musqueam Northeast (in Vancouver) consists of complete and fragmentary specimens representing about 180 separate articles. They are about 3,000 years old. And they are NOT like the basketry made by Coast Salish speaking people who lived in the delta at the time of European arrival. It is not surprising that coiled basketry, the predominant Coast Salish technique, has not shown up in local wet sites, since there is documentation that coiling was recently introduced to the coast from the interior Salish area. However, even the woven basketry made by the Coast Salish is different from the early prehistoric varieties.

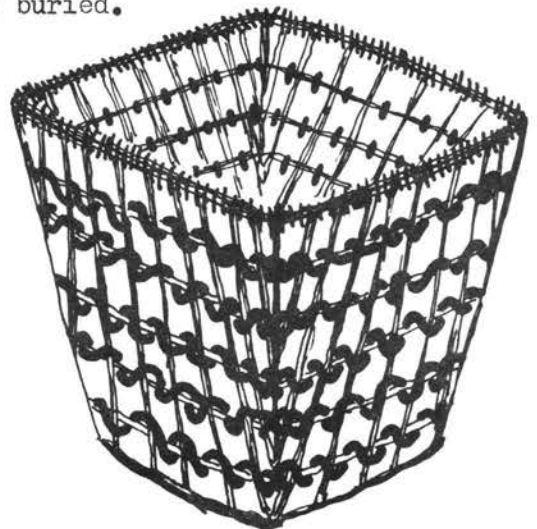


The majority of the Musqueam Northeast basketry is woven in a technique that, with one exception, is not known from anywhere else in North America -- not in museum collections, ethnographic accounts, or prehistoric assemblages. The one exception is the presence of a few examples from a large assemblage of prehistoric baskets excavated at the mouth of the Hoko River on the Olympic Peninsula -- and that assemblage is also 3,000 years old.

Another characteristic of the Musqueam Northeast assemblage is the frequency of "combination weaves": Baskets with one or two bands woven in a second technique. This method of decorating baskets does occur on museum specimens from other parts of the west coast, however, it is not usually encountered on open weaves as it is on the Musqueam Northeast specimens -- nor are the particular combinations the same. The one basketry artifact recovered from the 3,000-year-old waterlogged component at the Pitt River site (where it meets the Fraser River, ca. 50 km from Vancouver) is also a combination -- although the particular weaves used in combination are different from those on the Musqueam Northeast basketry. Unfortunately, research at the Pitt River site did not include excavation of the waterlogged component. It would be an ideal assemblage to compare with that from Musqueam Northeast: Two contemporaneous villages in the Fraser delta, both with "typical" Locarno Beach culture type artifacts -- and basketry.

It is premature to draw conclusions regarding prehistoric basketry in the Fraser delta, let alone to use the evidence of basketry in interpretations of regional culture history. But we can ask questions: Does the Musqueam Northeast basketry represent a regional style? A village style? For how long were these kinds of baskets made? When did they change? Does the change in basketweaving correspond to other changes evident in the prehistoric record? Why did people stop making these types of baskets?

The answers? Right now, they're all wet. And buried.



## HERITAGE TRUST INVITES PROPOSALS



The B. C. Heritage Trust is inviting proposals for Historical Archaeology in the province over the next three Years.

Trust spokesperson Pauline Rafferty told The Midden grants up to \$150,000 a year for three years could be approved. A deadline of October 1 has been set, and invitations for proposals are being circulated among archaeology and history departments at universities and colleges, and to consultants.

Rafferty also announced several recent grants, including:

- \* Student employment grants to provide two people to work with the U'Mista Cultural Centre in Alert Bay, and two to work with the Nishga Tribal Council;
- \* A grant to the Maritime Museum in Vancouver to help with a Nautical Archaeology conference in early October;
- \* Support for the Archaeological Society of B. C. to produce a photographic display in conjunction with the International Anthropological Conference in August. Display will open in Vancouver Public Library, but will then be available to tour the province;
- \* And minor support to the Queen Charlotte Islands Museum to help repatriate an important argillite plate.

(Further Trust projects are listed among other archaeological activities listed elsewhere in this issue.)

\* \* \*

## TWO MUSEUM FACILITIES OPEN

Two new museums have opened recently in B. C.

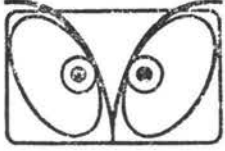
The Alberni Valley Museum cut the ribbon in March, while the Nicola Valley Museum, in Merritt, opened in May.

The Chilliwack Museum and Historical Society has officially taken over management of that city's old city hall for use as a future museum, when massive renovation is completed.

(B. C. museum assn.)

\* \* \*

## REVIEW



### MUSEUM ASSOCIATION RAISES ETHICAL QUESTIONS

What should a museum do if a donor later asks for an item back? How should a museum dispose of something it no longer requires? Should a museum accept as a gift something it doesn't want? Should museum staff make appraisals for prospective donors? Should a museum allow members of the public access to material? And permit photographs? For publication?

These are some of the thorny subjects tackled in the B.C. Museums Association's first Handbook, modestly called Ownership and Ethics Committee Report.

The 50-page booklet does offer some brief, generalized suggestions, mostly in the way of definitions and a listing of problem areas. But mostly the publication is devoted to anonymous Ownership Case Studies, which outline some of the ghastly dilemmas in which a museum can find itself, followed by very brief analytical comments.

Unfortunately the handbook does not offer solutions to some of the fundamental philosophical problems besetting current and future museum managements, such as whether they should buy objects. To compensate, there are a useful set of suggested forms (Donation Offer, Acceptance, etc.) and the Cases make delicious reading. The proof-reading is poor, but the Bibliography excellent.

\$5.00 from the B.C. Museums Association, Provincial Museum, Victoria.

N.R.

---

### New Building Progresses

The Archaeology Dept. at S. F. U. will get another building. The new facilities, scheduled for completion early in 1984, will include a physical anthropology teaching lab, a soils lab, and space for the forensic program, for lithics replication work, and for storage. They share the new building with the Faculty of Education.

\* \* \* \*



## SITE "C": A DAM SITE TOO BIG TOO SOON

Analysis by Nick Russell, editor, The Midden

Even today, the vast and craggy Rocky Mountains seem almost impenetrable. They loom, steep, dark, and forbidding. The car driver anxiously checks his gas, his water and his tires before starting through them. Few cyclists venture through. And almost nobody does it on foot.

To the early peoples of North America, these mountains must have seemed insuperable, an unyielding barrier.

Yet during those times when the Bering landbridge linked the Asian and American continents, game animals made their way across, followed closely by hunters. And as the ice gradually withdrew, some 12 millenia ago, these handfuls of people began to penetrate the continent.

Some possibly filtered southwards by water, spreading down the coast, generation by generation.

Some may have -- over the centuries -- worked their way south down the inter-montane plateau, that arid corridor between the Coast Mountains and the Rockies.

And some -- perhaps pursuing mountain goat high up the foothills of the eastern mountains as the glaciers receded -- somehow eventually discovered one of the few throughways: the Upper Peace River Valley.

"It forms," as archaeologist Brian Spurling puts it, "a portal through which goods, peoples, and ideas passed to and from the interior of British Columbia, interior northern plains, eastern slopes and northern boreal forests."

Archaeologists estimate that 10,000 years of continuous human history may be reflected here in 600 or more prehistoric and historic sites, including one pioneer fur-trading fort.

It is this valley which the B. C. Hydro and Power Authority wants to dam and flood.

To the Hydro people it is simply "Site C."

To the anthropologists, it is unique and its secrets may be vital to understanding the peopling of North America.

### JUST HOW ARCHAEOLOGICALLY IMPORTANT IS SITE C?

"Site C heritage impact assessment studies to date are not sufficiently complete or comprehensive for rational impact management decision-making," according to a Blue Paper submitted by B. C. government's Heritage Conservation Branch in 1982, to hearings on a permit for the dam.

Even as early as 1975, Dr Knut Fladmark of Simon Fraser University, who led an archaeological research team in the area, warned:

### DECISION ON SITE-C PENDING

The process sounds simple: the B. C. Hydro corporation wants more power, so applies to the B. C. Utilities Commission for permission to dam a river. The commission holds hearings, and makes a recommendation to the provincial government.

But there it sits. The report on Site C was submitted to Cabinet in early May, and up-country MLAs are likely pressing to get construction going because it will provide hundreds of short-term jobs. But the B. C. government may be in no hurry to decide. One prediction: Victoria will temporize by requesting Hydro to provide more justification for the dam.



"It cannot be too strongly reiterated that, as yet, data are lacking for the construction of an evaluation of each and every prehistoric site in the study area."

And in a report quoted to the B. C. Utilities Commission hearings last year, Brian Spurling, who has conducted much work in the Peace Valley on contract for B. C. Hydro said:

"The loss or alteration of heritage resources in the Peace River as a result of construction of the Site C Dam will be considerable. The significance of this cannot be overstressed. Inundation will result in large scale destruction or disturbance of heritage resources representing minimally 6,000 years of the region's prehistoric and early historic periods. Slope regradation and failure in high bank areas will probably erase resources dating to even earlier time periods. Losses to important paleontological sites of the region will be sustained as well...."

"The differential loss of perhaps 10,000 years of prehistory could occur in the six years of construction required for the Site C Dam. These losses would be irreversible and irretrievable."

The transcript of cross-examination is eloquent:

Q: In your opinion as a professional archaeologist, would it be your recommendation that the Site C Dam not be built due to the impact on Archaeology?

A: I would have to say yes.

WHAT'S THE EVIDENCE ?

How really serious, then, is all the potential damage, or -- to put it another way -- how many and how important are the archaeological sites?

Hydro -- not unnaturally -- tends to belittle that importance. In a booklet on the dam, it refers to the doomed Rocky Mountain Fort Site, and adds:

"Some other areas where artifacts have been found may be affected to varying degrees by the reservoir or by construction activity."

Indeed, they might. The Heritage Branch Blue Paper lists 250 known sites within the immediate affected area, of which, 198 WILL be affected by the project. The report says 44 of those have "high" scientific or interpretive potential.

And -- worse still -- the archaeologists estimate that these 200-odd known sites probably represent at most one-third of the actual sites within the 9440 hectares (26,000 acres) which will be flooded.

WHO NEEDS A DAM, ANYWAY?

Electric fire starters, crock pots, presses and pumps. Soldering irons, fans, dryers and humidifiers. Kettles and curlers. Heat, lights, drills, buses and bun warmers.

B. C. Hydro sees the demand for electricity as insatiable, predicting a 5.8 percent increase every year through out the 1980's. Opponents argue that insulation and education could slash this dramatically. And a Hydro spokesman told The Midden recently: "We have a declining load forecast....but we're going to need it eventually."



Hydro feels, however that it has already paid its dues: the crown corporation has spent \$600,000 in sponsoring seven of some 11 separate heritage investigations (surveys or digs) in the valley since 1973, and is hot to start the serious digging...for dams not artifacts.

Under tough cross-examination at the B. C. Utilities Commission hearings, a senior Hydro official conceded his company had only done what it was required to do by the Heritage Branch and it didn't want to spend another cent on heritage.

#### ARCHAEOLOGISTS CONCUR: IT'S VITAL

However, archaeologists seem to agree that the area is vitally important and that far more work is needed in the area before a dam is built -- if indeed it must be built.

"The Peace River area is quite unique," says Brian Spurling, now provincial archaeologist for Saskatchewan. "The Peace cuts through the Rocky Mountains: it really is one of the major portals."

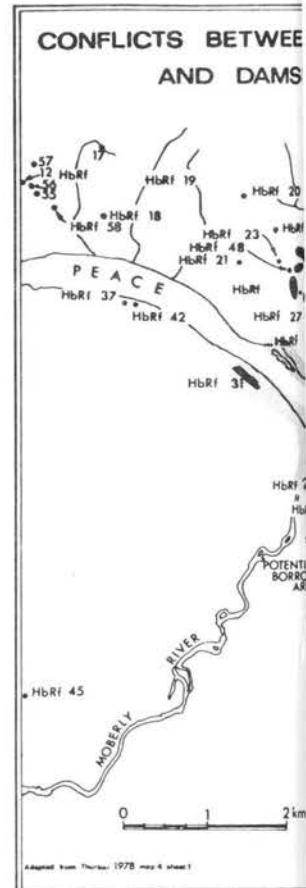
Spurling believes that the valley was a corridor for one of the earliest waves of migration that peopled North America: the movement of the Athabasca people from the Bering landbridge eastward and southward.

And while some moved through, leaving their mark, others remained.

"River valleys are very attractive for settlement, and they preserve different time periods at different elevations as they downcut," he said in a telephone interview. Such valleys provide not only a corridor, but also fish for food, and eroded gravel deposits for tool-making.

The evidence of this traffic is widespread in the Peace Valley, ranging from casual stone chips and mammoth bones to prehistoric house sites. They reflect varied uses from 8,000 years before Christ, up to the fur trade, the gold rush and early homesteading in the area.

And where the valley was a vital corridor for the Athabascans moving east, it later played an equally vital



role in Caucasians moving west.

It is for this reason that the Rocky Mountain Fort is fascinating.

"This site is one of the most important historical sites in the province," wrote Fladmark in his report on the 1975 survey there.

"It contains the remains of the oldest European settlement on the mainland of British Columbia (1794-1805), and almost certainly later than 19th century occupations.

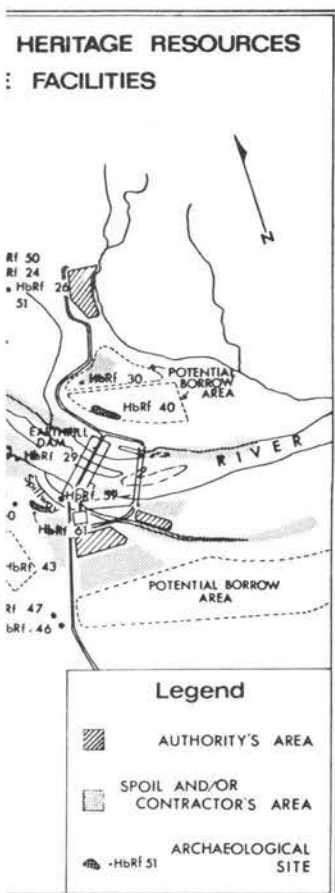
"It is absolutely imperative that no land clearing, test coring or any other alteration of the land surface or river level occur in this area until this site can be thoroughly and completely investigated."

Fladmark and his colleagues found David Thompson's journal in the Hudson's Bay archives and used his careful compass and astronomical records to locate the site in 1975, now largely invisible above ground. Building a replica of the fort has been suggested by some as a suitable monument to this historic site. B. C.'s senior archaeologist, Art Charlton, -- chief of resource management for the Heritage Conservation Branch -- might like to recommend full excavation of the fort before the dam is built, followed by Hydro-financed construction of a full-size palisaded replica.

He might like to, but he can't: One well-informed source says senior government officials insisted the idea be chopped from the department's Blue Paper recommendations. Indeed, even the work "recommend" was diluted to "suggest" throughout the document.

When one archaeological old hand heard the government had dropped the suggestion Hydro build a replica, he expressed indignation, but no surprise: "That'll make Hydro happy," he remarked. Hydro may have used their influence with the government for that.")

In the meantime, the doomed fort site remains largely an unknown: just a spot in the bush with the remains of





two chimneys poking out of the ground.

#### SECOND HISTORIC SITE ALSO LITTLE KNOWN

No better known is another important historic site further upriver, opposite Hudson Hope: the site of Rocky Mountain Portage house.

That building was constructed in 1804 by James MacDougall as a prelude to establishing the New Caledonia fur trading district, and it was from there that Simon Fraser set out on the expedition that was to take him down the river now bearing his name.

That site is on the very brink of the future reservoir, and it is not known if it will be wiped out by the flooding, or if the waves of passing pleasure craft will simply lap at its doorsill. It may be left unscathed. Or a coffer dam may be needed to protect it.

Those two historic sites are clearly important, and dozens of the prehistoric sites in the flood area also have enormous potential. But a further layer of impact will come with erosion and slippage of the shores above the new 8-km (5 mile) lake: The higher up the banks the impact is felt, the older the archaeological sites will likely be (reflecting ancient river levels). But this is largely hypothetical: Brian Spurling estimates that 135 to 150 KNOWN heritage sites will be affected by the Site C project -- but that perhaps only one-third of the actual sites have yet been identified.

To deal with this, he has proposed a 10-year project to Hydro -- a suggestion they did not seem to appreciate. What would it cost? Spurling labelled this "unknowable" -- a question based on the archaeologists' need to know more about what is there before they can estimate what it would cost to extract and analyse what is there. So he suggested a ball-park figure sometimes used in U. S. federal projects: 1% of the total project cost dedicated to archaeology.

One per cent of \$2,600,000,000 (\$2.6 billion) equals \$26,000,000: More than has been spent on all the archaeology that has ever been done in British Columbia, all put together.

But then the Site C dam stands to destroy more sites than have ever been excavated in B. C., all put together.

#### B. C. HYDRO RESISTS FINANCING MORE ARCHAEOLOGY

Cross-examined at the B. C. Utilities Commission hearing, a senior B. C. Hydro official simply said Hydro could not volunteer to spend any more of its customers' money on archaeology: If they were to do so, it would only be on the orders of the provincial government, which he described as "a decision made by politicians."

In fact, practical estimates for archaeological work at Site C seem to fall in the \$2 - 9 million range, excluding reconstruction of the fort: Perhaps a modest price, if the dam **MUST** be built.

"Owing to the exceptional uniqueness of the upper Peace River," --says Spurling in one report-- "in terms of ecology, topography, and location, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the large fund of scientific information to be gained from archaeological resources in this area is not replicable elsewhere in British Columbia, or North America generally."

And again: "I think the loss would be a significant one for **Northwestern North America.**"

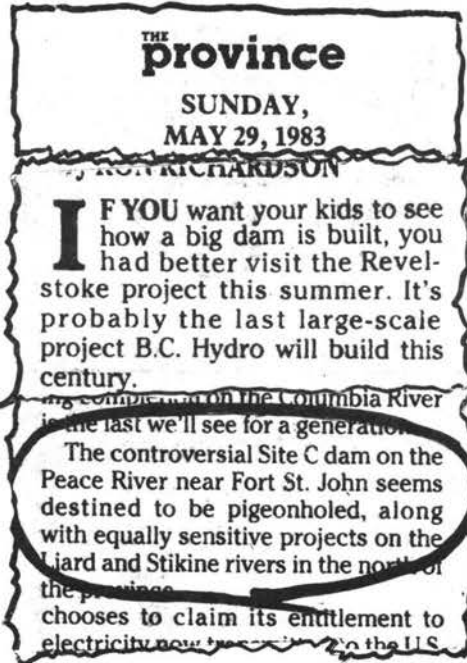
And, of course, they're not making such sites any more.

Spurling, once more:

"Archaeological sites are finite and rapidly disappearing throughout the world. I do not think that we will be finding archaeological sites into perpetuity. It is the opinion of most provincial archaeologists that archaeological resources will be extinct by the year 2000, or thereabouts."



LATE POSTSCRIPT TO SITE C



HERITAGE TRUST ANNOUNCES PROJECTS

The B. C. Heritage Trust has awarded a grant of \$3,500 to East Kootenay Community College for a seminar to analyze local archaeological material, under the direction of Wayne Choquette. A condition of the grant is that an article on the project be submitted to The Midden.

\* \* \* \*

The B. C. Heritage Trust is supporting a Student Employment Program again this summer. Funds have been made available for up to 50 positions for full-time students who have completed at least third-year university. Each of the qualifying projects will be required to prepare a suitable article for popular publication -- in The Midden, Heritage West, etc.

\* \* \* \*



## 4,000 YEARS OF FISHING ATTRACTS CROWDS TO ST. MUNGO



They come by bus, bicycle and baby-carriage. They come in cars and in droves. But one way or another, the crowds are still pouring out to the St. Mungo Cannery archaeological site.

An astonishing 10,000 people, in-

the pit as competent guides explain how an excavation is conducted. Visitors also tour through the fine Interpretation Centre, which has a clear explanation of the site, and hardier souls get an opportunity to screen a pailful of fresh midden. A good number of artifacts have already been



cluding scores of school tours, visited the site during the winter, and the warm spring weather hasn't reduced the enthusiasm.

The site — administered over the summer by the Archaeological Society of B. C. on behalf of the Heritage Trust — is open on Sundays in June, and Sunday-through-Thursday in July and August.

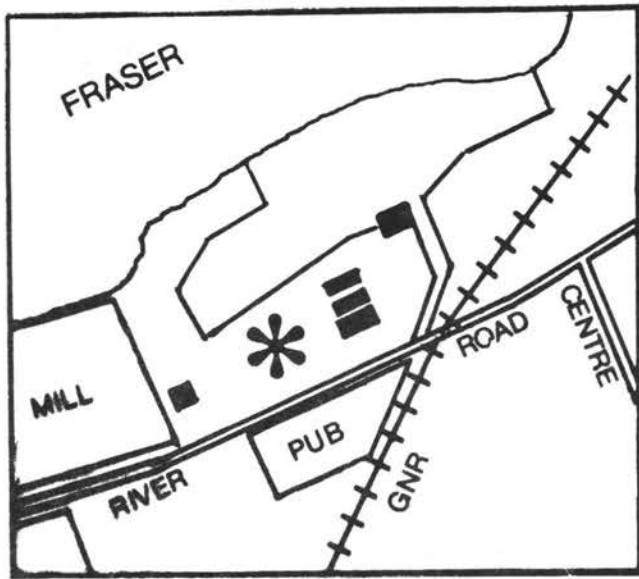
Although the formal excavation done at the site by Provenance Research is now over, the visitors crane for a look at the well-labelled details in

discovered this way by excited visitors.

Many school children have also been participating in a "mini-dig," where they solemnly trowel, recording and measuring any artifacts.

ASBC members can see the site as casual visitors, but volunteers are also more than welcome to help for an hour or two with the endless chore of providing fresh material for screening, and clearing away the mounting spoil heap.

The St. Mungo project is expected to run to August 28.



## ST MUNGO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

RIVER ROAD  
DELTA, B.C.

### DESPITE THE ECONOMY...ARCHAEOLOGISTS BUSY IN '83

This summer will likely be much more active for B. C. archaeologists with some 19 different projects going on, although the economy is still slow, and the Heritage Conservation has very little money to spend. "There seems to be a lot more activity than last year," commented Art Charlton, chief of resource management for the Heritage Conservation Branch, in describing some of the projects:

- \* David Archer, Museum of Northern B. C.: Conducting an inventory of the Prince Rupert area archaeological resources, with a view to recommending what salvage work is needed. This could lead to a large federally-supported project.
- \* Richard Baravalle: Recording sites around Kootenay lake, and correlating them with old beach shore levels.
- \* Don Mitchell, University of Victoria: Brief examination of a site at Shoal Bay, in Victoria.
- \* Steve Cassidy, H. C. B. office: Testing a cairn in apparent association with petroglyphs, at Cranbrook.
- \* Jim Haggarty & Richard Inglis, B. C. Provincial Museum: Continuing survey of West Coast of Vancouver Island. Last year they worked in the Broken Islands, this year at Long Beach and on the life-saving trail.
- \* Grant Keddie, B. C. P. M.: Testing remnant of Songhees



midden on the Victoria Inner Harbor.

- \* Roy Carlson and Phil Hobler, SFU: Field school at a long house depression in the Bella Bella region; and testing a midden around MacKenzie's Rock in Sir Alexander MacKenzie Park, terminus of the ancient grease trail.
- \* David Friesen, University of Calgary grad. student: Doing second season on prehistoric settlement and trade patterns in the Upper Stikine River area.
- \* R. G. Matson, U. B. C.: Taking a field school to Eagle Lake in the Chilcotin.
- \* Knut Fladmark, S. F. U.: Examining a rock shelter on Charlie Lake, in the Peace River area.
- \* Gary Coupland, U. B. C. grad. student: Returning to excavate in the Kitselas Canyon.
- \* Arnoud Stryd, ARCAS Consultants: Excavating at Hat Creek House on the old Cariboo wagon road, under contract to the B. C. Heritage Trust.
- \* Jean Bussey, Points West Heritage Consultants: Excavating briefly at the Keremeos Grist Mill to establish where the water wheel, tail race and flume went, preparatory to Heritage Trust reconstruction.
- \* Mike Rousseau, Archer Consultants: Excavating sections of the fur brigade trail.
- \* Jerry Cybulski, National Museum: Analyzing a burial on the Nass.
- \* Gwyn Langemann, S. F. U. grad. student: Testing for precise location of the original Fort Langley and the Royal Engineers Camp, funded by Heritage Trust through the local historical society.
- \* Brian Hayden, S. F. U.: Studying house pits in the Lillooet area.
- \* Sheila Greaves, U. B. C. grad. student: Surveying alpine zones in the Clear Range, Upper Hat Creek Valley.

- - - - -

### ARCHAEOLOGISTS BUTTON UP

A couple of amusing buttons came our way recently.

Available at the Vancouver Science Centre is a bright "I Dig Archaeology" button originally issued to coincide with a 1981 science fair.

And the Ontario Archaeological Society has generated a button of its own, with the acronym PAST -- Preserve Archaeological Sites Today. That's available for a dollar and a stamped envelope from OAS, P. O. Box 241, Station P, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 2S8.



\* \* \*

### TERRACE TAKES ON MAMMOTH PROJECT

A 40,000-year-old mammoth is on display at Kitimat Centennial Museum.

The beast was discovered in 1971 at Babine Lake, and following reconstruction has been sent to Terrace on long-term loan by the National Museum in Ottawa.

---

### Archaeology Facilities extended at U. Vic., started at Douglas

The Anthropology Dept. at the University of Victoria has a new osteology lab for teaching and research. Lab Instructor Becky Wigen is continuing to collect specimens, and hopes to offer an intensive course on fish identification for intersession 1984.

\* \* \*

The new permanent Douglas College campus in downtown New Westminster has several social science labs. Archaeology facilities include a small research and storage lab, plus a display area -- which is a temporary victim of budget restraints.



#### NEW LITHIC SHOW PREMIERES AT UBC

Dr. David Pokotylo of the University of British Columbia has mounted an interesting new show at U. B. C., neatly titled Blood From Stone.

The show is designed to travel nationally, following its run at the UBC Museum of Anthropology until Labor Day weekend.

The display will help the layperson understand how artifacts were fashioned, and how and why they were used. One segment concentrates on the manufacture of lithic tools. Another outlines recent major steps in lithic archaeology, notably microscopic edge-wear analysis, experimental tool replication and use; and the study of cultures still using stone tools.

\* \* \*

#### TRADITIONS IN INDIAN ART EXPLORED IN NEW BOOK

Indian Art Traditions of the Northwest Coast is the title of a significant new publication in preparation by SFU Archaeology Press.

Editor Roy Carlson hopes the volume will be available in time for the International Anthropology Congress in August.

The book is based on papers that were delivered for a symposium at the 1976 SFU Northwest Studies Conference. But many have been heavily reworked by their authors for publication, including a paper on prehistoric art of the lower Fraser River which Dr. Carl Borden is said to have finished the day he died.

Other papers on prehistoric art include one by Dr. Carlson and another by Dr. George MacDonald, of the National Museum. And there are several papers on ethnographic art.

The heavily illustrated book is published with the help of a small grant from the B. C. Heritage Trust.

\* \* \*

