THE MIDDEN

PUBLICATION OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vol.V No.1
February 1973

Editor:
N.Russell

Produced by the Publications Committee five times a year. Contributions should be sent to the chairman: Gladys Groves, #504 - 2005 Pendrell St., Vancouver 5.
Next issue: mid-April

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Dig reports from Skeena Valley, Fort St.James, & Deep Creek

E D I T O R I A L

The current dispute between the B.C.Government and Ottawa regarding deep-sea port facilities for Prince Rupert apparently overlooks one element of major concern to archaeologists.

If the present federal plans for the port go ahead, the C.N.R. tracks will be relocated. In the process, an estimated 1,000 Indian burials will be destroyed.

It scarcely needs saying that graves --whether Indian or non-Indian-- are important to archaeologists, and hence to society as a whole. Indeed the B.C. Archaeological and Historic Sites Protection Act and the federal Indian Act clearly protect them.

The B.C. Act even allows provincial authorities to halt developers just for one threatened grave, until it has been studied, and if possible preserved.

So how much more vital, then, would be 10 burials. Or 100.

But the enormity of 1,000 graves is hard to conceive. This huge cemetary must be of immense, irreplaceable importance to the history of the North-West Coast, not to mention its emotional importance to the native people whose ancestors will be bulldozed into mud.

The federal government, of course, thumbs its nose at provincial statutes. If necessary, it thumbs its nose at archaeologists (Dr.G. MacDonald of the National Museum in Ottawa has already protested), and at the protests of the A.S.B.C.

But the federal government is currently in a precarious position and may listen if there is a storm of protest. And will it dare to provoke that other potent force, Canada's Indians?

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EXCHANGE NEWSLETTERS

Newsletters from the following societies are on file and may be borrowed by contacting Gladys Groves at 681-1456:

Ontario Archaeological Society
Manitoba " "
Saskatchewan " "
Washington " "

Also:

Washington Archaeological Society Occasional Paper #3, 1972 - "Effect of White Contact on the Lower Skagit Indians" by Lee Ann Bennett

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Owing to a shortage of space, we were unable to reproduce a number of tables included with Kenneth Ames' paper on research in the Middle Skeena Valley. However, the Society has the complete report on file, and anyone wishing to borrow it may do so by contact Gladys Groves, 681-1456.

Postscript: After Mr.Ames' article went to press, he requested the following amendment -

> 'I have changed my mind about the material described in the report as having been recovered from a lag concentrate. I now regard it as part of A zone....I would also like to have the part of the paragraph immediately before the discussion of the survey in which I date the gravels (bottom of page 8) deleted. The passage begins "If the lag concentrate ..." and ends "...two to three thousand years older than occupation zone A."

We regret not being able to incorporate this into Mr.Ames' paper.

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RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE MIDDLE SKEENA VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Kenneth M. Ames,
Washington State University

Introduction

Ethnographic and archaeological research in the middle Skeena River Valley began in the late 19th century with F. Morice (Morice, 1904). In the early portion of the 20th century, H.I. Smith conducted an archaeological survey of the region. Marius Barbeau devoted many years of ethnographic research to the area's totem poles. Ethnographic work continued through the next 70 years, including work such as Jenness' among the Carrier (Jenness, 1953). The tempo increased in the 1960's with the research of Wilson Duff, the Adamses, Bruce Rigsby and others.

After Smith, very little archaeology was done until the early 1950's when Borden excavated Kitsegalum. Intensive research began in 1966, with George MacDonald's survey of the Skeena River, and testing of the old Hagwilget village (GhSv:2).

in 1968, in conjunction with MacDonald's Prince Rupert project, a crew under the direction of Mr. Patrick Monahan excavated the site of Gitaus (GdTc:2) in the Kitselas Canyon, east of Terrace. In 1970, I excavated the site MacDonald had tested in 1966. In 1971, MacDonald surveyed the Terrace region, and had the Fortress site in Kitselas Canyon mapped and tested (Allaire and MacDonald, 1972). That same year, I surveyed the portion of the Skeena between Usk, and Kispiox (Ames, 1972). This paper is a summary of my part of the work on the Skeena during the last two years.

The Region: The middle Skeena Valley is here defined as that portion of the Skeena between Hellsgate slough, west of Terrace, and Kispiox Village, at the confluence of the Skeena and the Kispiox River. This region is arbitrary, but corresponds roughly to topographic and cultural divisions. West of Hellsgate slough, the Skeena broadens out until it fills most of the breadth of its glacial valley. Upstream from the slough, it narrows, flowing through the middle of the valley.

The valley itself is a broad, U-shaped trough, bounded on both sides by mountains 4 to 5000 feet above sea level, with peaks surpassing 8000 feet in the Bulkley and Rocher de Boule ranges. The topography displays the classic effects of glaciation, with faceted spurs, cirques, aretes, hanging valleys and horns. The lower elevations are smoothed and rounded. The high peaks, such as the Seven Sisters and Rocher de Boule, are nunataks.

The valley floor is a complex of morains and outwash. The river, having cut channels and terraces into the till, has deposited alluvium ranging from coarse gravels to fine clay above the till. The process of channel-cutting and recutting has caused numerous slumps and landslides, obliterating older terraces and sites.

At a few places, there are broad exposures of bedrock across the valley floor. The river has cut through these, forming deep-walled, narrow canyons. One, Kitselas Canyon, is located 14 miles upstream from Terrace. Another, Hagwilget, is on the Bulkley, four miles from its confluence with the Skeena. The only excavated sites (excluding Kitsemgalum) are in these two canyons, which are 100 miles apart. Seven of the 17 reported sites for the region are located in the two canyons, five in Kitselas and two in Hagwilget.

The breadth of the Skeena's valley allows the Maritime climate of the coast to extend far inland. The Coast Forest Biotic Zone extends almost as far as Kitwanga, where the Sub-alpine Forest begins. Cowan and Guiget (1965) define the Coast Forest Biotic Zone as having mild winters, cool summers and high precipitation. Tsuga heterophylla (Western Hemlock), Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar), Picea sitchensis (Sitka Spruce) and Chamaecyparis nootkensis (Yellow Cypress) constitute the climax forest. The Subalpine Forest Biotic Zone has moderately cold winters, cool and moist summers. The climax forest is dominated by Picea engelmanni (Engelman Spruce) and Abies lasiocarpa (Alpine Fir). The fauna of the two zones are quite similar, differences being limited in some instances to the sub-specific level. (Cowan and Guiget, 1965). Typical species include Odocileus hemionus (deer), Ursus arctos horribilis, U. americanus (Grizzly and Black Bear), Canis lupus (wolf), Onadatra zibethica (muskrat), Castor canadensis (beaver), Martes americana (martin) and Oreamnus americana (mountain goat).

The most important elements of the environment for the peoples of the region were the rivers and streams. Four species of salmon run up the Skeena River between spring and fall: Oncorhynchus gorbuscha (hump), O. kisutch (silver), O. keta (dog) and O. nerka (sockeye). The presence of the salmon allowed a denser human population and greater cultural complexity than would otherwise have been possible.

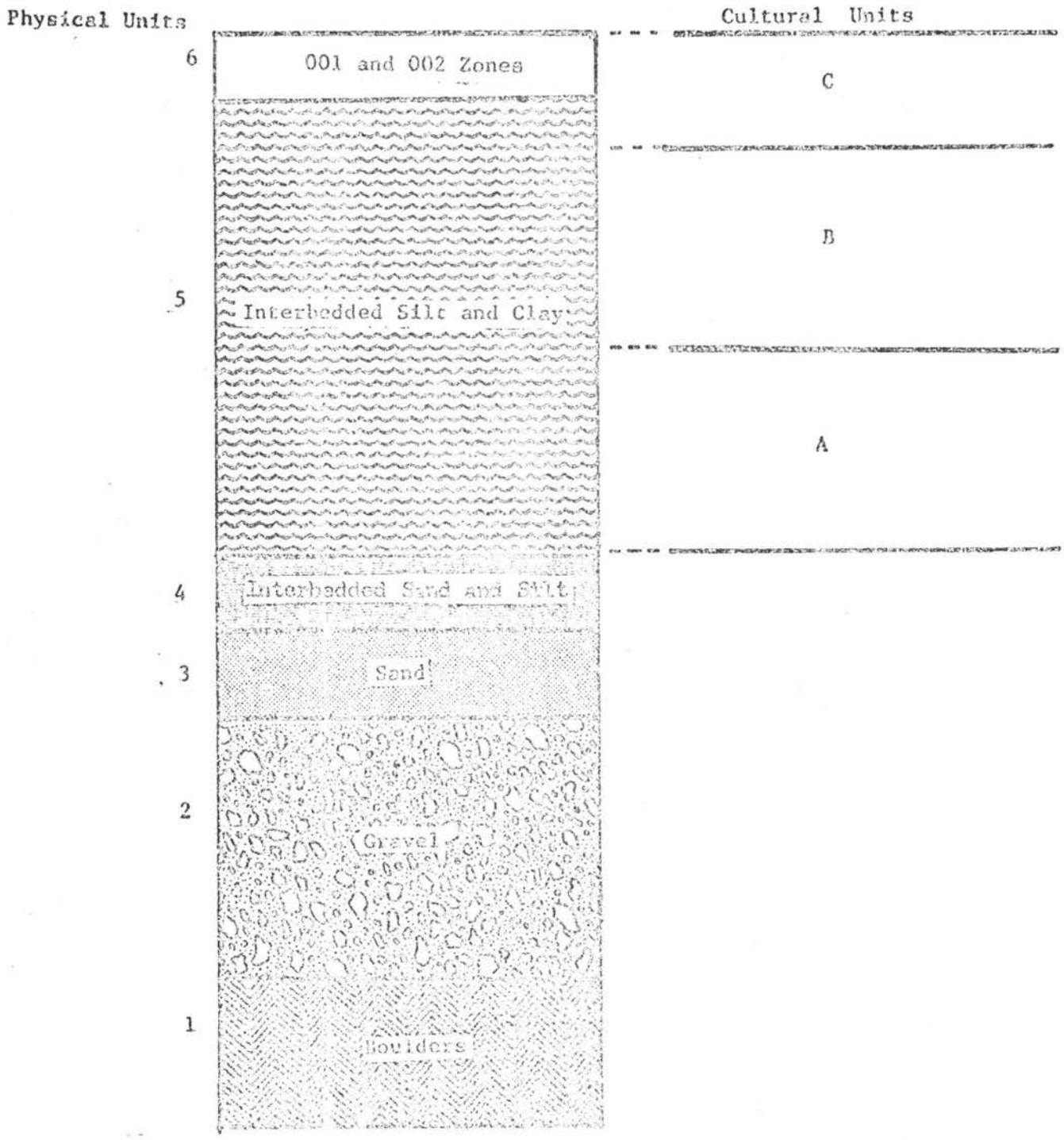
Culturally, the region corresponds to the area occupied by the Gitksan. The western boundary of the Gitksan region was at Kitselas, the eastern at Hagwilget. The Gitksan territory extended northward beyond Kispiox into the Nass drainage.

GhSv:2, Hagwilget Canyon Site

The site is on a bench 40 to 50 feet above the Bulkley River. At this point, the river flows through an almost straight walled gorge some 100 feet high. The site is the original Hagwilget village occupied by the Carrier in 1820 (Jenness, 1943).

Fig. 2

Idealized
Stratigraphic Section
GhSv-2



The bench is composed primarily of alluvium. Six major depositional units were recognized (fig. 2). The cultural material was recovered from units 3, 5 and 6.

Three blocks were excavated: two 10' x 10' blocks and one 20' x 20' block. Two of these were placed where the Hagwilget Village houses had been located. The third was placed near MacDonald's test pit. There had been some damage to the village area of the site. In 1958 the Fisheries Department built a small gravel road across it. In one block it was necessary to strip 18 inches of gravel fill to expose the original surface.

The cultural remains at GhSv:2 are divided into four distinct zones: C zone is the Carrier village, B zone is a zone of light and sporadic occupation, A zone occupation was long and intense. The earliest occupation is a lag concentrate on the surface of the gravels.

The Carrier village, Zone C, covers the surface of the site, and extends to a depth of three feet below the surface. Artifacts from this zone include clay pipe fragments, ground slate abraders, a gun flint, glass, and pottery beads. Associated features include post molds, house timbers, birch bark-lined pits, birch bark caches, rolls, and hearths. Fish vertebrae constitute the major percentage of faunal remains. They were frequently associated with seeds, vegetable fibers and other floral material in the birch bark-lined pits. This occupation began ca. 1820 and continues to the present.

The second occupation zone, B, occurs entirely within the top half of deposition unit 5. The occupation is light and sporadic. Only three artifacts were recovered from Zone B. Fire-cracked rock, burnt clay floors and birch bark caches are the principle indicators of occupation in the zone. Five of the sites tested in the 1972 survey were similar in content to this zone. The zone probably represents utilization analogous to that of the recent fishing localities.

Occupation Zone A, the third occupation unit, occurs within the bottom half of physical unit 5. The zone was present in two of the three blocks. Fifty artifacts were recovered from the occupation. It appears that perhaps two activity loci are present. Further excavations are needed to clarify the relationship between the two localities.

The hearths in excavation block C were composed of medium to coarse river cobbles. They were not actually four separate, discrete hearths, but merged one into the other. Non-artifact material associated with the hearths included scattered, charred mammalian remains and a heavy concentration of detritus.

In excavation block (B block), occupation Zone A was characterized by large, rock-lined storage pits. Some of these pits

contained fish and mammalian remains. The lowest pit with faunal material terminated within six inches of the basal gravels.

Cobble tools were the single most common artifact in the collection. There are two types, using the outline of the cutting edge as the diagnostic attribute. One type has a convex cutting edge, either unifacial or bifacial, made upon a large cobble. Edges display heavy battering. The other has a rostrate or triangular shaped cutting edge. Spauls or small cobbles are the raw material for this type. Edge battering is light.

There are three varieties of projectile point/knives: 1) laurel leaf, 2) elongate lancelate, 3) "plainview"-like. The laurel leafs are the most numerous; seven were found. The laurel leafs tend to be about 5 cm. in length. The proximal 2/3 are produced by percussion flaking. On all, the basal 1/3 is more carefully worked than the proximal section. In some, the base and edges are ground. In three, the base and sides are slightly notched.

The elongate lancelate lack grinding and notching. The plainview-like are called that on the basis of an overt similarity to Plainview points of the American southwest. But they are not Plainview points. All the points but one were in direct association with the hearths. Allaire reports similar points for GdTc:2 (Allaire, 1971).

With the exception of the two Plainview-like points, the most carefully made artifacts are some of the bifaces. Three types were recognized in the 1971 report, all of which may represent either finished artifacts or manufacturing steps. Two varieties of scrapers were present. One type was the side scraper, made by slight, unifacial retouching of one edge of a triangular flake. The other is distinguished by a convex proximal edge, with steep unifacial retouch. One of these was side notched. These may have been hafted after the manner of adzes.

The ground slate material was fragmentary and no tool forms were recognizable. The one bone artifact was a large punch. The antler was in very poor condition but appeared battered.

Eighteen artifacts were recovered from the lag concentrate on the gravel in a single excavation block. The heaviest concentration of detritus in the site accompanied these artifacts. Enough of the detritus is different in lithology from the gravels that it can be safely attributed to the artifacts and not to mechanical battering. No features or faunal material were present. Exactly what this material represents is a major question. No artifacts were found on the gravels below occupation Zone A in the two pits with that zone. In the 1971 report I suggested that the lag might either represent a redeposition of A zone artifacts onto the gravels or a different occupation. The latter possibility was regarded as

more likely. This problem, like that of the relationship of the A zone hearths and storage pits, must await further excavations. The artifacts in the lag are like those of A zone.

Analogy with coastal sites, such as those in Prince Rupert Harbor and Ozette in Washington State, suggests that stone artifacts composed a very small percentage of the total artifact inventory. The lithic material at Hagwilget may represent as little as 5% or less of the total number of tools in the technical inventory of the occupants of the site. The four bone artifacts from the two lower zones may be only the fortuitously preserved tip of a vast iceberg of bone and wood artifacts, now lost.

A tentative date of 3500 B.P., based upon a single carbon sample, has been assigned to the end of occupation Zone A. Checking this date against Suess' bristlecone pine curve (Suess, 1970), two dates are obtained: 3790 and 4070 B.P. Plotting the standard deviation of the date, the additional dates of 3660 and 4100 B.P. are obtained. Hence the single date is not very reliable.

Allaire (1971) has three dates for GdTc:2. Plotting his dates against Suess' curve yields some interesting things. Including the standard deviations for each date, the corrected figures cluster around 4100-4200 B.P. All these dates are from the early occupation of GdTc:2, which Allaire calls Gitaus V.

The artifact content of the two assemblages is very similar in style, mode of manufacture and raw material. Unfortunately, these assemblages are too small for reasonable comparisons. However, given the similarities in artifacts and dates, I am inclined to date occupation A at Hagwilget at 4000 B.P., in effect ignoring one of the corrected dates and accepting the other.

Thus, the earliest dated occupations of the Skeena River are represented by Hagwilget occupation Zone A and Gitaus V, at Kitselas, dated to ca. 4000 B.P. These are both very small assemblages, separated by 100 river miles. If the lag concentrate at GhSv:2 is not a redeposition of occupation Zone A, then it is considerably earlier than either Zone A or Gitaus V. At present, I am inclined to date the surface of the gravel bar, three feet below A zone, to two to three thousand years older than occupation Zone A.

Archaeological Survey, 1972

The aim of the 1972 survey was to expand the number of known sites and to locate sites which 1) extended the regional time beyond 4000 B.P., and 2) aided in explicating problems in coastal-interior relationships. From the standpoint of these objectives, the survey was only a partial success.

The lack of success was due to the small crew and the size of the region. It was decided to check the entire region superficially, rather than to test intensively within a limited area. It was felt that this would aid in later decisions on what areas to check intensively. Seven sites were recorded, raising the number of known sites to seventeen.

The entire length of the river was surveyed between Usk and Kispiox. The region between Usk and Cedarvale had only two sites. Twelve sites, including five recorded this summer, are located between Cedarvale and Hazelton.

On the basis of the survey, there are two principal regions of site concentration. The first of these is in the Terrace to Kitselas Canyon area. The second is much larger, between the confluence of the Kitwanga and the Skeena Rivers, and the confluence of the Skeena with the Kispiox.

The occupied villages are the only localities which appear to have been intensively occupied for any great period.

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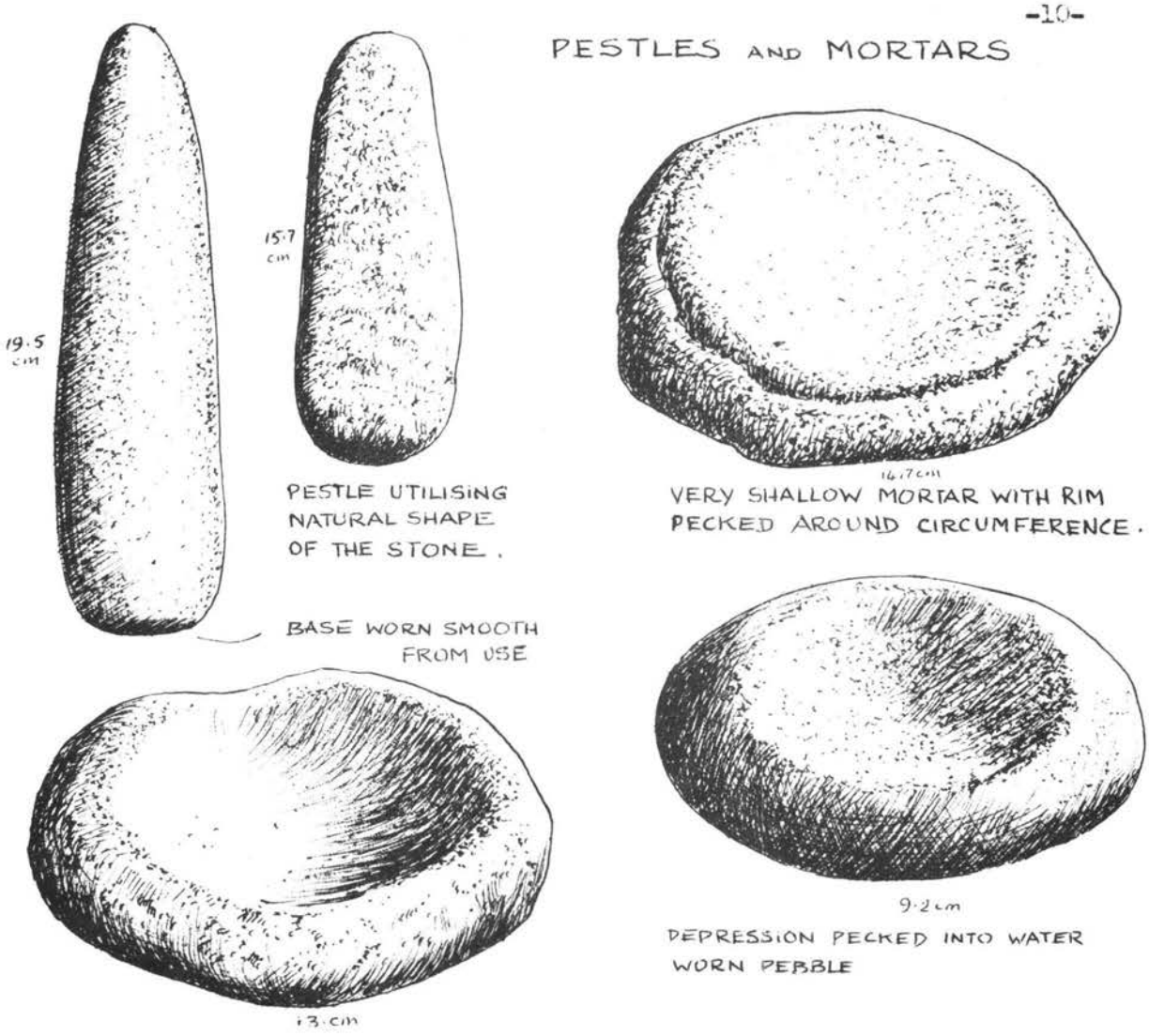
PESTLES AND MORTARS



ARTIFACTS COURTESY: DR. C. E. BORDEN - U.B.C.
MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY - UBC.
VANCOUVER CENTENNIAL MUSEUM.

Two simple tools that have scarcely changed their basic shape the world over, from early times to the 20th century, are the pestle and mortar. On the northwest Coast there is really no clear division between mortars and bowls of stone, since many of the large, deep bowls of the northern coast were used as mortars.

The simple mortar, a pebble with a worn or pecked depression, is often to be found in the Lower Fraser Valley regions. One of its main uses was for grinding pigment, such as ochre, to make paint. The ground pigment was mixed with chewed salmon eggs and saliva, or some other binding agent, and worked into a paste.

Some mortars have been found that still contain traces of pigment, usually black or red.

The pestle was often a stone that needed little or no modification, although some were well shaped by pecking.

Hilary Stewart

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
FORT ST. JAMES, 1972

by Donald A. Harris
Archaeological Research Section
Research Division
National Historic Sites Service

Fort St. James, British Columbia was the object of continued archaeological excavations during the summer of 1972 by the National Historic Sites Service under the direction of Donald A. Harris. The main areas concentrated upon were the rear fence, the flagpole, the tramway, the workshop, the fish cache, the men's house, several boardwalks and the completion of the excavations of the trade store begun in 1971. Test excavations were also made in the vicinity of the Grahame harness and sled warehouse and to the lake side of the historic cairn.

Definite evidence of the pale fence which surrounded the post in the 1890s was uncovered to the east of the main grouping of buildings. The gateway of this fence was uncovered as was its northeastern corner. Associated with this corner of the fence was a small privy used during the same time period, but, unfortunately, there were very few artifacts found in this context. To the east of the fence and outside the main quadrangle of the post was the workshop and forge. This site was also excavated, but the building had been dismantled in such a fashion as to leave little trace of its location aside from a large quantity of nails and assorted hardware. Excavations beneath the fish cache revealed a wooden floor which had been unsuspected and unrecorded in the historical documents. On the lake shore of the post the flagpole was uncovered and the location of the 1894 tramway was traced from the warehouse to the edge of the water.

As an adjunct to the archaeological work that was conducted on the site, a great deal of time was spent gathering oral histories from the local inhabitants of the town. The emphasis in this collecting was directed toward the Carrier Indian population of the area which numbers about 400.

This summer's work completes the excavation of the major portion of the 1890s post of Fort St. James with the exception of the Factor's dwelling house and the areas beneath the floors of the warehouse and the men's house.

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DEEP CREEK SITE

(From the Preliminary Report submitted to the Archaeological Sites Advisory Board of B. C. by Ray A. Kenny, Victoria)

INTRODUCTION

During the months of June - August 1972 excavations were undertaken on the Deep Creek Site (FbRn 13) with a crew of five persons under the supervision of the author. Excavation at this site was deemed expedient as "pot hunters'" trenches in two or three of the housepits were noted when the site was recorded the previous year. The excavation was financed under an Opportunities for Youth grant from the Federal Government.

ARCHAEOLOGY

The Deep Creek site is located some 20 miles north of the town of Williams Lake, B. C. on the Soda Creek road, approximately 100 metres north of the bridge over Deep Creek.

Site Description

The site is located on two distinct river terraces some 40 - 50 metres above Deep Creek and covers an area of approximately 100 metres by 50 metres. There are some 12 or 13 housepits or partial housepits on the site including five on the lower terrace, six on the upper terrace, and one or two (on the lower terrace) whic have been cut by the Soda Creek road. The housepits vary in shape from circular to oval to nearly rectangular and range in size from approximately 6 - 16 metres in diameter. The housepits vary in depth from approximately ½ to 1½ metres. Three or four smaller depressions, measuring approximately 2.5 - 3.5 metres in diameter with depths of about ¼ to ½ metre (which may be cache pits) are associated with the housepits. In addition, exposed in the road cut is a charcoal layer containing faunal material which may be a midden deposit or simply the occupational layer of the housepit(s) destroyed by the road cut.

Excavation Units

A vertical control datum point (datum A) was established on the upper terrace at what appeared to be the northern extremity of the site. From here a base line was slot in along the lip of the upper terrace with elevations taken every six metres; the southern-most stake being designated N100 (to allow for any desired excavation south of this point) and W0 with N increasing from this

point. A six-metre grid was then chained off the base line encompassing what appeared to be the entire site.

Within this six-metre grid 8 two-metre square pits were excavated to sterile subsoil.

Cultural material was evident in all the excavation units from just below the sod to a depth of approximately 40 - 60 centimetres below ground surface.

Physical Stratigraphy

Excavation revealed that the number and character of the natural stratigraphic layers (defined according to soil colour and composition) identified at the Deep Creek Site varied from excavation unit to excavation unit. Soil colour, as determined from matching soil samples taken from a control column in excavation unit N184-186: WO-2 with Munsell soil colour charts (1954), varied (top to bottom of the column) through dark brown - olive brown - light olive brown - grayish brown - 3 layers of light brownish gray - olive gray. The composition of the various natural stratigraphic layers identified was variable with sand, silt, clay and pea gravel evident in varying combinations.

Artifacts

Some 94 artifacts have been recovered from FbRn 13; 84 through excavation and 11 through surface collecting.

CHIPPED STONE ARTIFACTS

chipped stone points

Five complete projectile points, four point fragments, and one point blank were recovered from Deep Creek. The complete points composed four stemmed leaf-shaped points and one leaf-shaped point.

Stemmed and non-stemmed leaf-shaped points are also reported from FaRx 1: Poplar Grove; EkSe 1: Horn Lake Southwest; and from FeSi 1: Natsadalia Crossing on the Chilcotin Plateau. (Mitchell, 1970) A single leaf-shaped point is also reported from the Stafford Ranch Site (FaRn 3).

scrapers (7 complete side and end scrapers)

All but two of the scrapers are made from black basalt; one is of mottled pink chalcedony, the other of brown chert. They vary in

outline from ovate to semi-lunate to "T" shaped; from plano-convex to concavo-convex in cross-section; and all display steep unifacial retouch.

gravers (3, all with points missing)

They show steep unifacial retouch along one or two edges to form a point. Agate, chalcedony, basalt.

flake unifaces (23)

Seventeen are made of black basalt; the others are made from mottled pink and brown chert and chalcedony, jasper and grey agate. Shapes are variable and irregular. Both facial and edge retouch, purposeful and through usage, is evident.

ridged flake (1)

This flake is rectangular in outline and plano-convex in cross-section with a central ridge running longitudinally from proximal to distal end on the one worked face. Fine marginal retouch is evident along one of the lateral edges.

flake bifaces (16)

Two subdivisions, formed and unformed, are recognized within this category. Formed flake bifaces indicate "... a deliberate attempt on the part of the tool manufacturer to achieve a preconceived form" (Sanger, 1970:71). Five artifacts are included in the "formed" subdivision. Three are of black basalt, one is of mottled grey chert and one is of brown chert. These are flaked on one or two edges on the two opposing faces and range in outline from leaf to chisel shaped and in cross-section from plano-convex to lenticular.

Unformed flake bifaces do not approach a preconceived form. Eleven artifacts are included in this subdivision. Of these, nine are of black basalt, one is of jasper and one of mottled grey chert. Shape is variable and irregular.

split cobbles (2)

Both are based on cobbles and have been unifacially chipped.

cores (3)

Two are of basalt and one of quartzite.

miscellaneous chipped stone

One faceted hexagonal quartz crystal was located. What may be use-retouch is evident at the distal end of one facet.

PECKED STONE ARTIFACTS

hand maul (1)

Possibly of Diorite, split in two longitudinally.

BONE ARTIFACTS

incised bone object

Possibly a rib fragment of a deer which has been broken at both ends; incised along the lateral edges with parallel lines.

split beaver incisor (unworked)

SHELL ARTIFACTS

dentaliam shells - two undecorated fragments.

PIGMENT

20 pieces of red ochre and two pieces of yellow ochre.

Features

No structural features known to be characteristic of interior plateau pit houses were noted during excavations at FbRn 13. Although there were no rock-lined hearths evident, several circular areas of orange-coloured soil with scattered fire-cracked rocks, charcoal and burnt bone fragments in association are likely hearth remnants. In addition, concentrations of fire-cracked rock which may have served in stone boiling were uncovered.

Faunal Remains

Preservation of faunal remains is excellent. Land mammal remains were the most common, followed by salmon vertebrae and bird bones. A few fresh water clam or mussel shells were also recovered. Calcined bone was abundant but of fragmentary nature. No antler was recovered.

DISCUSSION

Results from excavations at Deep Creek are inconclusive owing to the small amount of artifactual material recovered and the small and biased sampling size. However, it is obvious that this site is not typical of those reported from the area and may be of very different cultural affiliation. Extensive excavation with a large

crew is needed in order to obtain an adequate random sample with a view to differential site usage.

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Museumobile visits the Indians

The Indians of Ontario will have exhibits of their history and culture brought to them in one of the two new Royal Ontario Museum museumobiles which will begin touring reserves around the province on Sept. 15. A second museum on wheels will be on the road by Oct. 1, bringing an exhibit of invertebrate paleontology entitled Fossils of Ontario to residents of the Niagara Escarpment.

Dr. Edward Rogers, curator of the Department of Ethnology, says that the content of the Indian exhibit will cover the period after the arrival of the white man and will deal with the tribes of Eastern Ontario and the Great Lakes regions. Dr. Rogers is consulting many of the Indians he knows personally in order that the exhibit shows what they themselves want to see.

The fossils in the paleontology collection will range in age from the oldest found in Ontario, a two-billion year old sample from Thunder Bay to a relatively infantile example, a million-year-old mastodon's tooth from an ice age. Movies will show living eqivalents, like the squid, of the fossils and maps will relate the samples to the sites where they were found.

The new trucks are a replacement for the original museumobile which began touring July 1, 1969. The Department of Transportation and Communication refused to renew the licence of the tractor-trailer, originally part of the Centennial Caravan that toured Canada in 1967, because the 72 foot-long vehicle exceeded the legal length by seven feet.

Globe and Mail Aug 8 '72

The new units are 35 feet long and eight feet wide. They are equipped with special generators to provide heat or air conditioning and light. Thus they are completely self-contained and can set up shop anywhere without being dependent on outside electrical sources.

The Department of Colleges and Universities has contributed $70,000 to purchase and equip the vehicles, each of which cost $22,476. The remaining $25,000 will be used to mount the exhibits. Operating costs are estimated at $9,600 per vehicle for a 10-month season and will be paid for by the ROM itself.

J. H. Harvey, business administrator of the ROM, says that the Department of Colleges and Universities has committed an additional $70,000 but that final decisions on the purchase of two more units will depend on the success of the first two. However, from the response received from those who saw the first museumobile during its brief life-span, he expects that public demand will require the additional purchases.

A.S.B.C. DIARY

Regular monthly meetings - 8 p.m. - Centennial Museum Auditorium

Mar. 14 - Roscoe Wilmeth, Head, Salvage Section, Archaeological Survey of Canada, on Anahim Lake.

Apr. 11 - Paul F. Gleeson, Washington State University, on Ozette.

Vancouver Institute free Saturday night lecture, Room 106 Buchanan Bldg., 8:15 p.m., University of B. C.

Feb. 17 - Prof. Claude Levi-Strauss, Anthropologist, Member of the French Academy, "Mythology of Forgetfulness".

At the Centennial Museum

Collecting Antiques - six Thursdays at 8 p.m. commencing Feb. 15 - experts in the fields of glass, china, silver and Canadiana will join with members of the Museum's staff to bring this series. Fees: $15, special rate of $12 to A.S.B.C. members, single lectures $2.50. To be held in the Auditorium.

Drawing Archaeological Finds

A practical workshop in learning how to draw artifacts will be held in the Jr. Museum Room. Six Thursdays, Feb. 22 to Mar. 29, with a seventh Thurs. (Apr. 5) if required, 8 - 10 p.m. Instructor - Hilary Stewart. This course will include basic instruction in lighting artifacts for drawing and photography, drawing to scale, types of reproduction, layout, simple perspective, tracing and free-hand drawing. Students will learn how to draw chipped and flaked stone, also pecked, drilled, grooved, abraded and incised artifacts of stone, bone, antler and shell. They will try out various media, and learn short-cuts and aids to drawing. Actual artifacts will be used and many of the supplies needed will be provided free of charge. Advance registration at the Museum or register at the first class. Fee: $16, Society members $14.

Films - Auditorium - 8 p.m. - Fri. and Sat., March 9 and 10

"Viking Ships of Roskilde"- Marine Archaeology, shows the raising of sunken Viking ships which are to go into a museum.
"The Bog People" - Archaeological excavation of the Viking civilization.

A.S.B.C. Diary - cont'd

Journey to Cape Alava and Port Townsend

Tour to the Olympic Peninsula for three days and two nights over the Easter weekend, April 20, 21 and 22. Members of the Museums Assoc. and affiliated societies have been invited by Dr. Daugherty and Paul Gleeson, in charge of the exciting archaeological dig at Cape Alava (Ozette), to visit the site after a night's lodging and a tour of the laboratory that houses their finds on the Indian reserve at Neah Bay. Also included will be a conducted tour by the Jefferson County Historical Society of the ancient town of Port Townsend. Full details of tour arrangements can be obtained from Mrs. Joy Inglis, Adult Education Officer at the Museum (736-4431, Local 269). Members of the Archaeological Society will be most welcome on this trip as the tour of the lab. at Neah Bay can only be held if all those on tour are associated with archaeology or museums.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM
CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
ANNUAL MEETINGS
SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY
MARCH 15 - 18, 1973

Wed. Mar. 14 - 6 to 10 p.m. - Registration - Lobby, Royal Towers Hotel, Royal Ave. at 6th St., New Westminster. Fee: $5.00

Thur. Mar. 15 — Registration daily 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, S.F.U.

Session I - 9:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. - B.C. Archaeology, Chairman: Charles E. Borden, U.B.C.
Session II- 9:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. - Canadian Archaeology, Chairman: Roscoe Wilmeth, National Museum of Man
Session III - 1:30 p.m. - Canadian Archaeology, Chairman: James V. Wright, National Museum of Man
Session IV - 1:30 p.m. - Canadian Research in the Mediterranean Regions, Chairman: James Russell, U.B.C.

Fri. Mar. 16

Session V - 9:30 - 12:30 - Physical Anthropology, Chairman: Thomas W. McKern, S.F.U.
Session VI - 9:30 - 12:30 - Symposium on Antiquities Legislation and Archaeological Resource Management, Chairman: Bjorn Simonsen, Provincial Museum of B. C.

Session VII - 1:30 - 5:30 p.m. - Methodology, Chairman: R.A. Matson, U.B.C.

Session VIII - 1:30 - 5:30 - Bio-Archaeology, Chairman: Howard Savage, University of Toronto

Session VIII-A - 8:00 - 11:00 p.m. (Royal Towers Hotel) - Symposium, Chairman: Dr. George MacDonald

Sat. Mar. 17

Session IX - 9:30 - 12:00 - Symposium, Indians and Archaeology, Chairman: Donald Abbott, Provincial Museum, B. C.

Session X - 9:30 - 11:30 - Special Topics, Chairman: Ruth Gruhn, University of Alberta

Session XI - 1:00 - 5:30 - Plenary Session, the Prehistory of Canada, Chairman: William E. Taylor Jr., National Museum of Man

Banquet, Saturday, March 17 - Crystal Ballroom, Royal Towers Hotel, Guest Speaker: Richard D. Daughtery, Washington State University: The Ozette Project.

Business Meeting, Sunday, March 18, 9:30 a.m. - Royal Towers Hotel.

Note:

A reception will be held at the Centennial Museum, Vancouver on Thursday, March 15 at 5:30 to 9:00 p.m.

The banquet at the Royal Towers on Saturday evening is to be hosted by the Government of the Province of British Columbia.

For complete details of papers to be given at each session please phone

291-3135

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