### Yesterday's Camel (A2)

**Species:** Camelops Hesternus  
**Size:** 2.1 m tall at the shoulder (larger than modern day camels)  
**Weight:** 600 kg  
**Habitat:** Western North America (Mexico to the Yukon)  
**Diet:** Herbivore - grass, leaves and plants  
**Other Names:** Western/American Camel and is a distant cousin of the llama.  
**Other:** Camels actually evolved in North America and spread across Asia and Africa about 2-3 million years ago, where they can still be found today. They roamed western North America from 1 million to 10,000 years ago and then went extinct. Their hides were ideal for making clothing and blankets and could be processed using tools such as knives, flakes, scrapers and chi-tho.  
**Question:** The camel hide must be cleaned before it can be used. Which tool would you use to do this?  
**Clue:** Look for a medium-sized green tool.

### Scimitar Cat (A1)

**Species:** Homotherium serum  
**Size:** 1.1 m tall at the shoulder (similar in size to a modern-day lion)  
**Weight:** 150-250 kg  
**Habitat:** Tundra as well as open steppe environments (high latitudes)  
**Diet:** Carnivore - preyed on large mammals (bison and young mammoths) using powerful jaws and long, razor-sharp fangs to slice through the thick hide.  
**Other:** Fast, agile, and could climb trees. The scimitar cat had excellent daytime vision unlike most modern-day felines. Hunting these animals from a distance, using arrows with projectile points, would have been preferable to close up encounters with a knife, biface, or a blade.  
**Question:** What material is used to make the projectile point for hunting this animal? Where does it originate?  
**Clue:** This shiny tool is small, black, and contains a boy’s name.

### Woolly Mammoth (A4)

**Species:** Mammuthus primigenius  
**Size:** 2.7-3.4 m tall at the shoulder (males) and 2.6-2.9 m tall at the shoulder (females)  
**Weight:** 5500-7300 kg  
**Habitat:** Tundra environment  
**Diet:** Herbivore - low-growing shrubs (used its long, curved ivory tusks to clear away ice and snow)  
**Other:** Evolved in Eurasia and later crossed the Bering Land Bridge to North America. It was covered with long hair and had a humped back. The Woolly Mammoth became extinct about 10,000 years ago. Mammoth bones at archaeological sites sometimes show evidence of butchering including breaks, cut marks, and even stone tools embedded in their structure!  
**Question:** Which cutting tool was used to butcher this animal? What evidence is visible on its edges?  
**Clue:** Look for a medium-sized dark grey tool with a diagonal base and dorsal ridge.

### Steppe Bison (A3)

**Species:** Bison priscus  
**Size:** Over 2 m tall at the shoulder  
**Weight:** 700-800 kg  
**Habitat:** Grasslands across North America  
**Diet:** Herbivore - grass and low-growing herbs and shrubs  
**Other:** One of several species of bison that lived in North America during the Ice Age. It was larger than its cousin, the American bison, had larger horns and a second hump on its back. They were preyed upon by lions, wolves, and humans and eventually went extinct 11,000 years ago. Many bison bones have been discovered with bifaces and tool cut marks on them. The Steppe bison is the ancestor of the modern-day plains bison and wood bison.  
**Question:** Which practical, sharp-edged tool would you use to cut up a bison hide? Why?  
**Clue:** This medium-sized dark grey spearhead is missing part of the base.
### Yukon Horse (A6)

**Species:** *Equus lambei*  
**Size:** Relatively small, standing just over 1 m tall at the shoulder  
**Weight:** Unknown  
**Habitat:** Steppe grassland (most common Ice Age animal in Alaska and Yukon)  
**Diet:** Herbivore - ate a variety of grasses  
**Other:** Became extinct about 12,000 years ago. The Yukon horse is a close relative of the modern wild horse, which includes the domestic horse. These small creatures may have been hunted for their meat, hooves, hair and fur, which might suggest that a variety of different sized tools were needed in the butchering process including flakes, scrapers, knives and blades.  
**Question:** What type of scraper would you use to clean the horse’s hide and what gives this tool its name?  
**Clue:** This tool is reddish-pink and shaped like an octopus head.

### Giant Short-Faced Bear (A5)

**Species:** *Arctodus simus*  
**Size:** 3 m tall standing on its hind legs  
**Weight:** Up to 700 kg  
**Habitat:** Mountains and woodlands  
**Diet:** Carnivore - ate large plant-eating mammals  
**Other:** The giant short-faced bear was not only the largest carnivore in North America during the Ice Age, it was the largest bear ever to have lived! It lived in North America for about 800,000 years before it became extinct 10,000 years ago. It is uncertain if this bear was hunted or scavenged by humans; however, several tools would have been used to butcher it, including flakes, bifaces, and knives.  
**Question:** What tool would you use to cut up the bear meat? Why is the designation of this tool unclear?  
**Clue:** This tool is medium-sized with one straight edge and one sharp, pointed edge.

### Bald Eagle (A8)

**Species:** *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*  
**Size:** Adult male wingspan is 1.8-2.13 m (females are slightly larger)  
**Weight:** 3-6.5 kg  
**Habitat:** Lakes, reservoirs, rivers, marshes, and coasts of North America  
**Diet:** Carnivore - fish and small mammals  
**Other:** While some of the animals and birds that lived during the Ice Age are now extinct, many such as the bald eagle can still be found across North America. The bald eagle is identified by its white head and neck, which develop at age four. It is uncertain if the bald eagle was hunted for food but if so, using arrows with projectile points would have made it possible to do so from a distance.  
**Question:** What type of base does the matching projectile point exhibit? What are the dimensions of this projectile point?  
**Clue:** This small dark-grey tool is shaped like a leaf with bulging sides and a point at the top.

### Caribou (A7)

**Species:** *Rangifer tarandus*  
**Size:** Medium-sized deer  
**Weight:** Unknown  
**Habitat:** Tundra and boreal forests  
**Diet:** Herbivore - grasses and low-growing shrubs (summer) and lichen (winter). Migrated for seasonal food resources.  
**Other:** Hardy members of the deer family. Their large hooves enabled them to easily travel over marshy tundra and snow. Females’ antlers are generally smaller than those of the males. Caribou were one of the few animals to escape the mass extinction 10,000 years ago. They were commonly hunted for their meat and fur and were butchered using tools such as flakes, scrapers, knives, blades, and chi-tho.  
**Question:** What tool would you use to soften a caribou hide and how many hands would you use to hold it?  
**Clue:** Look for the large beige rectangular tool with rounded ends.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grey Wolf (A10)</th>
<th>Mountain Goat (A9)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Species:</strong> Canis lupus</td>
<td><strong>Species:</strong> Oreamnos americanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> Range in size from 1.0-1.6 m in length and 0.5-1.0 m in height</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 1 m tall at the shoulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weight:</strong> 15-80 kg</td>
<td><strong>Weight:</strong> 70-120 kg (males) and 55-75 kg (females)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Habitat:</strong> Deserts, grasslands, forests, and tundra; ranging from the Arctic</td>
<td><strong>Habitat:</strong> Subalpine to alpine environments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and from the far north to Mexico in North America.</td>
<td><strong>Diet:</strong> Herbivore - plants, grasses and mosses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diet:</strong> Carnivore - large and small mammals</td>
<td><strong>Other:</strong> The mountain goat prefers steep treeless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other:</strong> Very adaptable animal. Several sub-species still exist today but</td>
<td>terrain. Its thick white fur enables it to survive in very cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>some have become extinct or endangered in many areas. Grey wolf bones are</td>
<td>environments. It has thrived in the alpine regions of North America for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abundant in Beringia (geographic region of northern Canada, Alaska, and</td>
<td>thousands of years, and was a valuable resource for early inhabitants. They could</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siberia that remained unglaciated during the Ice Age).</td>
<td>be hunted from a distance or up close using a variety of tools including arrows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Question:</strong> Which tool might you haft (attach) to a thin, wooden shaft to</td>
<td>and projectiles points, bifaces or knives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>create an arrow for hunting a wolf?</td>
<td><strong>Clue:</strong> This small black tool has a serrated edge and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clue:</strong> This small tool looks like a dark grey triangle with a square base.</td>
<td>looks like a triangle with a square bottom.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arctic Ground Squirrel (A12)</th>
<th>Raven (A11)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Species:</strong> Spermophilus parryii</td>
<td><strong>Species:</strong> Corvus corax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 33-50 cm long</td>
<td><strong>Size:</strong> 56-69 cm in length and a wingspan up to 1.2 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weight:</strong> 530-816 g</td>
<td><strong>Weight:</strong> 0.7-1.6 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Habitat:</strong> Tundra areas of Alaska, northwestern Canada, and eastern</td>
<td><strong>Habitat:</strong> Most of the northern hemisphere (temperate regions to the Arctic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siberia</td>
<td><strong>Diet:</strong> Omnivore - ravens are predators and scavengers, eating animals and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diet:</strong> Herbivore - seeds, leaves, grasses, mushrooms, and flowers</td>
<td>plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other:</strong> The arctic ground squirrel is a survivor! It can lower its body</td>
<td><strong>Other:</strong> The raven is black and relatively large with a wedge-shaped tail. To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temperature to below freezing in order to survive the cold Arctic winter.</td>
<td>hunt this bird, a hunter might use an arrow with small projectile point. Ravens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This squirrel hibernates underground up to 7 months from September to April</td>
<td>play an important mythological role in many North American cultures (they have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in dens, burrows, and tunnels. Colony sizes can range into the hundreds. In</td>
<td>been found in ritual contexts in Charlie Lake Cave, British Columbia) so they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Ice Age, they were hunted for their meat and fur.</td>
<td>may or may not have been hunted for food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Question:</strong> What small tool could be used to hunt a squirrel? What shape is</td>
<td><strong>Question:</strong> What material was used to make the projectile point to hunt this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the tool?</td>
<td>bird?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clue:</strong> This tool starts with a boy’s name.</td>
<td><strong>Clue:</strong> Look for a small, reddish-pink tool with bulging sides and a small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>point at the top.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SFU**

**SFU**
Fishing (A14)

The Ice Age people of North America are often portrayed as big-game hunters. However, archaeological evidence shows that they also relied heavily on marine resources (fish, shellfish, and intertidal resources) for food, clothing and shelter. Fishing required different skills, knowledge and tools compared to terrestrial hunting. It included a variety of techniques such as spearing, trapping, hooking or angling, netting, and catching fish by hand. Harpoons were common fishing tools and could be fashioned by inserting several obsidian blades or microblades into a groove cut into a length of bone or wood.

**Question:** Where does the material for the matching tool originate?

**Clue:** Look for a small, shiny, rectangular tool that looks like glass.

Hunting (A13)

For thousands of years, humans have made tools from stone, antler and bone. Many of these tools were used as weapons for hunting animals such as mammoths, bison, and caribou for food and clothing. Hunting required skill, knowledge of the landscape and its animals, the ability to plan and carry out a hunt, and tools for killing animals. One type of hunting tool was the biface, a stone tool that was flaked on both sides and could be attached to a spear shaft or used as a butchering tool. Other hunting tools included knives, blades, projectile points, flakes and drills, each made from a variety of stone materials.

**Question:** What type of tool would you use to hunt caribou and where might you find one of these tools today?

**Clue:** Look for the long, skinny, leaf-shaped tool with faint black bands that run across both sides.

Tools for Survival (A16)

Having the proper tools often meant the difference between life and death during the Ice Age. Many tools were used as weapons for hunting animals such as bison, camels, mammoths, and caribou. Hunting required skill, knowledge of the landscape and its animals, the ability to plan and carry out a hunt, and tools for killing animals. An important artifact found at Charlie Lake Cave in northeastern British Columbia is the spearpoint, also known as a biface, which was found with bison bones exhibiting cut marks. The bifaces at Charlie Lake Cave are similar to Clovis bifaces found to the south of the North American ice sheets.

**Question:** What are the shape and dimensions of the tool used to hunt bison? Where are the flake scars?

**Clue:** Look for a large, squat, leaf-shaped tool. It is black with a shiny surface.

Plant Use (A15)

Many Ice Age people relied upon plants to supplement their diet, produce medicines, and manufacture shelter and clothing for survival. Underpinning these uses is a wide range of activities that took place at different times of the year including growing, collecting, harvesting, processing, cooking, and storing plant material as well as sometimes burning the land. Plant harvesting tended to be a summertime activity whereas collecting berries depended on when they were in season. Harvesting trees could be done year round using variety of tools including axes, adzes, and cobble choppers to fell the tree and scrapers, flakes, or cobble tools to remove the bark and shape the wood.

**Question:** Which tool was created specifically for woodworking? How was it used?

**Clue:** This tool is large, rectangular and smooth all over.
### Western Red Cedar (A18)

**Species:** *Thuja plicata*

The western red cedar is a prominent feature of the northwest coast of British Columbia. Its size, long lifespan, and durability make it an ideal material for everyday use including clothing, tools, canoes, and structures. In the past, when metal tools did not exist, people used a variety of stone tools to harvest and process cedar trees including axes for felling the tree, cobble tools/choppers for removing the bark, and knives or blades for carpentry. An adze or celt (similar to an axe but a slightly different shape) could also be used to fell the tree. Since these trees are composed of organic material, they can be radiocarbon-dated.

**Question:** What tool might you use to cut down a tree? How is this tool made?  
**Clue:** This tool looks like a large bowtie.

### Innovation (A17)

People of the Ice Age were highly innovative and resourceful. They developed techniques for hunting in a new environment, made a variety of shelters, found ways to make warm clothing, and were expert fire-makers. They were also master toolmakers who knew how to choose the best type of rock for each tool and how to manufacture tools in a variety of shapes and sizes for an assortment of activities. Many stone tools found in archaeological sites demonstrate a high level of workmanship and skill. Projectile points, such as the Hell Gap and Agate Basin points, are good examples of innovation as people adapted the size, shape, and style to fit their needs for hunting and other activities.

**Question:** Where was this tool found and is there a matching style found elsewhere?  
**Clue:** Look for a large tear-shaped point that is the oldest object in this collection.

### Radiocarbon Dating (A20)

This is the most common dating method used in archaeology. It is based on the fact that during life all plants and animals absorb a type of carbon known as $^{14}$C. After death, the total amount of $^{14}$C decays at a known rate. Researchers can measure the amount left in an object, calculate the amount of time that has passed since death, and thus obtain a reasonable estimate of the age of the object. This method works only on organic materials such as wood or bone and is useful for a maximum length of time of about 60,000 years from the present. This wooden stick wrapped in cordage was carbon dated to be about 9,500 years old. It was uncovered in Kilgii Gwaay, located in southern Haida Gwaii, off the west coast of British Columbia.

**Question:** What tool can be radiocarbon dated?  
**Clue:** Look for the only tool made from bone and is used to clean animal hides.

### Butchering (A19)

After the retreat of the ice sheets, the first vegetation along the northwest coastal areas of North America was grassland, a primary food for bison. DNA evidence from bison bones found in northern British Columbia shows that bison moved up from the south - their DNA is the same as the DNA found in southern bison but very different from the DNA of bison living to the north of the ice sheets. Bison were popular to hunt and a variety of stone tools were used to butcher them, including a knife or a biface for cutting and a scraper for cleaning the hide. A chi-tho (an abrader tool) could also be used to soften the hide.

**Question:** Your bison hide needs to be cleaned. Which tool would you use and what is unique about it?  
**Clue:** Look for a small grey rectangular tool that is covered in flake scars.
**Milnesand Projectile Point (L21)**

**Tripartite number:** 2013.021.109  
**Location:** Fort St. John, BC  
**Length:** 4.4 cm  
**Width:** 2.5 cm  
**Description:** A small, black projectile point with an excursive body (bulges out on the sides in a smooth curve). It has a slight corner notch, forming a stem with a straight base. This point has serrated edges and is bifacially flaked meaning flakes have been removed on both sides. This small tool was ideal for hunting medium-sized animals. It could be used as an arrowhead for distance hunting or it could be attached to a wooden handle to create a knife for a close encounter.  
**Question:** How much did the male species this tool was used to hunt weigh? Where does it live?  
**Clue:** Look for a white, furry, horned creature that lives in cold environments.

**Sitka Spruce (A21)**

**Species:** *Picea sitchensis*  
Sitka Spruce is common along the coast of British Columbia and on Haida Gwaii. They can grow to 100 m tall and almost 5 m in diameter. This tree is a coniferous evergreen meaning it has cones and needles and not leaves. People used the entire tree for survival including wood for housing, inner bark for food and roots for making ropes and baskets. Several stone tools were needed to harvest and process Sitka Spruce including axes for felling the tree, cobble tools/choppers for bark removal, and knives or blades for carpentry. These trees are organic meaning they can be radiocarbon dated.  
**Question:** What would you use to strip off the bark? Why?  
**Clue:** This beige, oval tool is smooth on one side with large flake scars on the other.

**Bone Scraper (L2)**

**Tripartite number:** 2013.021.819  
**Location:** Fort St. John, BC  
**Length:** 25 cm  
**Maximum width:** 3.6 cm  
**Minimum width:** 1.9 cm  
**Description:** A hollow elk long bone that has been cut or broken on the distal (far) end to create a scraping edge. The proximal end (point of attachment to another bone) has been retouched or modified and spongy-looking bone is exposed at both ends of the tool. Scrapers such as this would have been used for cleaning animal skins and for shaping bone and wood. This organic tool is also suitable for radiocarbon dating.  
**Question:** What method might an archaeologist use to date this bone scraper?  
**Clue:** Look for the card that talks about a specific dating method.

**Cobble Chopper (L1)**

**Tripartite number:** 2013.021.504  
**Location:** Fort St. John, BC  
**Length:** 10.1 cm  
**Width:** 8.3 cm  
**Description:** A medium-sized cobble tool with beige and orange marbled colour. The cortex (exterior of the stone) is visible on one side and large flake scars on the other. A cobble is a rounded stone that has been worn smooth by water action and is generally a simple tool that has one cutting edge. It was commonly used for cutting, chopping, slicing, and hacking during the butchering process and for bark removal during tree harvesting due to its sharp cutting edge.  
**Question:** What is the Latin name for the tree that matches this tool? How tall does it grow? What parts of the tree can be used?  
**Clue:** Look for a tree with needles.
Quartzite Chi-Tho (L4)

**Tripartite number:** 2013.021.167  
**Location:** Fort St. John, BC  
**Length:** 18.5 cm  
**Width:** 8.9 cm  
**Description:** A large, rectangular-shaped, beige quartzite chi-tho (hide scraper) with rounded ends. The chi-tho has been bifacially retouched meaning small flakes have been removed from both sides. The large size of this particular tool indicates that it would have been used with two hands. This type of tool was used on a variety of animals for softening hides by scraping them over the rough surfaces/edges of the tool.  
**Question:** Which hoofed herbivore (still existing today) might you use this tool on to soften its hide?  
**Clue:** This animal has large antlers and is a member of the deer family.

Quartzite Axe (L3)

**Tripartite number:** 2013.021.092  
**Location:** Fort St. John, BC  
**Length:** 14 cm  
**Maximum width:** 7.5 cm (lateral side)  
**Maximum width:** 6.9 cm (lateral side)  
**Minimum width:** 5.6 cm (middle)  
**Description:** A medium-sized, beige-coloured quartzite axe with possible iron oxide (rust) staining on both sides. There are two medial (central) notches where cordage would have been wrapped around to attach the axe head at 90° to a wooden shaft. Axes such as this were commonly used for woodworking and other plant processing activities.  
**Question:** What type of tree could be felled using an axe? What made this tree ideal for making everyday items?  
**Clue:** This tree has a direction and a colour in its name.

Obsidian Microblade (L6)

**Tripartite number:** 2013.021.164  
**Location:** Fort St. John, BC  
**Length:** 4.1 cm  
**Width:** 1.5 cm  
**Description:** This tool is made from black, volcanic glass that originates from Mt. Edziza in northwestern British Columbia. The blade has been broken on one end and exhibits a ridge along the dorsal (back) edge. It also shows signs of usewear (flakes removed during use) on the broken end and along both edges. Obsidian forms extremely sharp edges, making it ideal for skinning large and small animals, cutting meat and for making composite tools, especially for fishing.  
**Question:** What type of composite tool might this material be used to create and what activities was it used for?  
**Clue:** Look for a man standing in a river.

Foliate Biface (L5)

**Tripartite number:** 2013.021.016  
**Location:** Fort St. John, BC  
**Length:** 12.8 cm  
**Width:** 7.5 cm  
**Description:** A medium-sized, grey to black, foliate biface (leaf-shaped and has been flaked on both faces). It is made from basalt, a dark, fine-grained igneous (volcanic) rock with flame scars that cover both sides of the artifact. Bifaces such as this one were very effective hunting tools and were often found together with the bones of large animals.  
**Question:** Where was this type of tool found and what was visible on the animal bones they were found with?  
**Clue:** Look for the hunter carrying a spear.
### Scraper (L8)

**Tripartite number:** 2013.021.138  
**Location:** Fort St. John, BC  
**Length:** 7.5 cm  
**Width:** 3.6 cm  
**Description:** A small, rectangular, light-medium grey scraper that is smooth on the ventral (front) side and covered in flake scars on the dorsal (back) side, otherwise known as a unifacial scraper. This type of tool was used primarily for hide-working (cleaning bison or caribou hides) or for woodworking (bark and knot removal). This particular tool has been retouched (flakes removed to modify the tool) on all sides.  
**Question:** If this tool was found with two sets of bison bones, one set south of the ice sheets and one from the north, would the DNA from both sets of bones be the same or different?  
**Clue:** These two creatures have locked horns in battle.

### Scottsbluff Projectile Point (L7)

**Tripartite number:** 2013.021.198  
**Location:** Fort St. John, BC  
**Length:** 5.1 cm  
**Width:** 2 cm  
**Description:** A small, light grey, projectile point with bulging sides. It has corner notches, forming a convex (curved outwards) base, also called a stem, and has been bifacially retouched meaning flakes have been removed on both sides. Projectile points such as this were hafted (attached) to wooden shafts in order to create arrows for hunting a variety of animals ranging from squirrels to woolly mammoths.  
**Question:** What special adaptation does the creature that these points were used to hunt exhibit?  
**Clue:** Look for a group of hunters in the midst of a hunt.

### Foliate Biface (L10)

**Tripartite number:** 2013.021.162  
**Location:** Fort St. John, BC  
**Length:** 14 cm  
**Width:** 4.8 cm  
**Description:** A medium-sized, grey, foliate biface (leaf-shaped and with flake scars on both sides) with faint black bands. It is made from basalt, a dark, fine-grained igneous (volcanic) rock. Bifaces were very effective hunting tools especially for larger animals like wolves, caribou and mammoths and were most likely hafted (attached) to a spear shaft. They could also be used for chopping or butchering. Today, they can be found in archaeological sites across North America.  
**Question:** What did hunters require in order to use this tool for hunting?  
**Clue:** Look for a group of hunters in the midst of a hunt.

### Nephrite Adze (L9)

**Tripartite number:** 2013.021.165  
**Location:** Fort St. John, BC  
**Length:** 17.1 cm  
**Width:** 7.8 cm  
**Description:** A large, rectangular nephrite adze with areas of light and dark grey, brown, and black. It has bands of minerals on both sides. The entire tool has been ground down and smoothed, with minor chipping on some of the edges. This type of tool is similar to an axe and was made specifically for woodworking. It was hafted (attached) at 90° to a wooden shaft and used to fell trees and possibly to smooth or carve the wood.  
**Question:** What time of year can you use this tool to harvest a tree?  
**Clue:** Look for a group of people surrounded by red berry bushes and shrubs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Granitic Unifacial Scraper (L12)</th>
<th>Hell Gap Projectile Point (L11)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tripartite number:</strong> 2013.021.515</td>
<td><strong>Tripartite number:</strong> 2013.021.118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong> Fort St. John, BC</td>
<td><strong>Location:</strong> Fort St. John, BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Length:</strong> 10.6 cm</td>
<td><strong>Length:</strong> 4.7 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Width:</strong> 5.7 cm</td>
<td><strong>Width:</strong> 2.5 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A medium-sized, green, unifacial (flaked on one side) scraper with dark grey spotting and large crystal inclusions. The ventral (front) side is completely flat and smooth. Flaking is present on one edge as well as evidence of usewear (flakes removed through use). These tools were ideal for cleaning hides, especially wolf, bear, camel, woolly mammoth, and bison.</td>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A small, reddish-pink, quartzite projectile point. The body curves outwards and contracts inwards at the bottom to form a stem. The base of the stem is straight. Projectile points were most often hafted (attached) to a wood or bone shaft to create an arrow for hunting. The small size of this point indicates that it may have been used for small animals and birds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Question:</strong> Which still living, humped herbivore might you use this tool on to clean its hide?</td>
<td><strong>Question:</strong> Which mythological animal might this tool have been used to hunt? How much does this animal weigh?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clue:</strong> This hairy animal has a long face and neck and a single hump on its back.</td>
<td><strong>Clue:</strong> Look for a black, feathered omnivore.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biface (L14)</th>
<th>End Scraper (L13)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tripartite number:</strong> 2013.021.186</td>
<td><strong>Tripartite number:</strong> 2013.021.158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong> Fort St. John, BC</td>
<td><strong>Location:</strong> Fort St. John, BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Length:</strong> 10 cm</td>
<td><strong>Length:</strong> 4 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Width:</strong> 5 cm</td>
<td><strong>Width:</strong> 2.7 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A medium-sized, dark grey to black, basaltic biface (flakes removed on both sides). The body outwards and contracts inwards at the bottom. A small, semi-circular section of the base is missing. This spearhead was a common tool for hunting, especially for larger animals such as bison, bears, wolves and mammoths. It was also practical for butchering, which included chopping and cutting, because of its sharp edges.</td>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A small, reddish-pink, quartzite scraper with areas of dark tan and light brown. Its unique feature is the round distal (far) end, where flakes have been removed to create a sharp working edge, otherwise known as an end scraper. The body narrows to a square base with a semi-circular section missing on one side. There is a notch on either side for hafting (attaching) to it a handle. The small size of this scraper suggests that it may have been used in the butchering process (cleaning hides) of smaller animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Question:</strong> How many humps does the matching animal have? Does it have any modern-day relatives? How many?</td>
<td><strong>Question:</strong> Which extinct, hoofed herbivore might you use this tool on to clean its hide?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clue:</strong> This creature has large horns and can be seen grazing in a field.</td>
<td><strong>Clue:</strong> This creature is very small compared to its modern-day relative and has a shaggy black mane and tail.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scottsbluff Projectile Point (L16)

**Tripartite number:** 2013.021.156  
**Location:** Fort St. John, BC  
**Length:** 5.2 cm  
**Width:** 3.2 cm  
**Description:** A small, shiny, foliate (leaf-shaped) point. It is made from black volcanic glass (obsidian) that originates from Mt. Edziza in northwestern British Columbia. It has corner notches, an expanding stem with a straight base and has been bifacially retouched on both edges meaning flakes have been purposely removed on both sides. Projectile points such as this were effective hunting tools especially as arrows for particularly agile animals that were difficult to kill up close.  
**Question:** What special adaptations do the creature that these points were used to hunt exhibit?  
**Clue:** Look for a sharp-toothed feline.

Hell Gap Projectile Point (L15)

**Tripartite number:** 2013.021.117  
**Location:** Fort St. John, BC  
**Length:** 5.5 cm  
**Width:** 3 cm  
**Description:** A small, dark-grey to black point with an excurvate body (curves outwards). This point has a contracting stem with a straight base and the shoulders (rounded area just above where the stem starts) are tapered. Projectile points were most often hafted (attached) to a wood or bone shaft to create an arrow for hunting. This tool was ideal for small and medium-sized animals including squirrels, ravens, goats, wolves and possibly even the Yukon horse.  
**Question:** Which furry canine might this tool have been used to hunt? What is its Latin name and where does it live?  
**Clue:** Look for a grey, dog-like animal.

Point/Knife (L18)

**Tripartite number:** 2013.021.112  
**Location:** Fort St. John, BC  
**Length:** 8.9 cm  
**Width:** 3 cm  
**Description:** A medium-sized, dark grey to black, basaltic tool. It is unclear whether this particular tool is a projectile point or a knife because it has a long edge for cutting (a common feature of points and knives), is unfinished and part of its base is missing, giving it the appearance of a point. This tool is unifacially flaked meaning only one surface has been flaked. Knives were highly effective in butchering large animals such as bears, bison and mammoths and could leave cut marks on their bones.  
**Question:** How tall is the animal this tool may have been used to butcher? What special designation does it have?  
**Clue:** Look for large, brown carnivore standing up on its hind legs.

Blade (L17)

**Tripartite number:** 2013.021.135  
**Location:** Fort St. John, BC  
**Length:** 11.2 cm  
**Width:** 5.1 cm  
**Description:** A medium-sized, dark grey, basaltic blade with a prominent ridge on the dorsal (back) side. It is smooth on all surfaces with evidence of retouch and usewear on both edges meaning flakes were removed to sharpen the tool and that flakes came off as the tool was used. Blades were highly effective in butchering large animals and could leave cut marks on their bones.  
**Question:** This tool may have been used to butcher which large, hairy animal? How tall is the female of this species? When did this species go extinct?  
**Clue:** Look for an animal that resembles an elephant.
Hell Gap Projectile Point (L20)

Tripartite number: 2013.021.099
Location: Fort St. John, BC
Length: 5.8 cm
Width: 2.3 cm
Description: A small, dark-grey, foliate (leaf-shaped) projectile point. Its body is contracting-excurvate meaning it curves outwards and contracts inwards at the bottom. It has a concave base (curves inward). This point is bifacially flaked meaning flakes have been removed on both sides. This small tool was ideal for hunting medium-sized animals and birds because it could be hafted (attached) to a wooden shaft to make an arrow for distance hunting.

Question: What is the diet of the animal that this tool might have been used to hunt?
Clue: Look for a large feathered animal with a white head and neck.

Agate Basin Projectile Point (L19)

Tripartite number: 2013.021.113
Location: Fort St. John, BC
Length: 9.3 cm
Width: 2.9 cm
Description: A large-sized, black, foliate (leaf-shaped) projectile point. Its body is contracting-excurvate meaning it curves outwards and contracts inwards at the bottom. It also exhibits bifacial retouch (flakes removed on both sides to modify the tool). Although this tool was found in northern British Columbia, it has the same style as points from the Agate Basin archaeological site in Wyoming, USA. It is the oldest point in the collection and is an example of a region specific innovation.

Question: What knowledge did the master toolmakers have with respect to stone tools?
Clue: Look for people sitting around a fire.