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EDITORIAL

Every week, some new threat seems to loom on the archaeological horizon... This week, two dangers are voiced, from the Prairies.

The editor of the Saskatchewan Archaeology Newsletter warns of reports that pillagers now are using aircraft and metal detectors there.

The latter have been a disturbing factor in Europe for some years, with British archaeologists calling for strict legislation preventing archaeological rapists from using these weapons for locating metal artifacts. Israel, for instance, already has such legislation, but not Canada or the U.S.

The planes are apparently used on the Prairies to seek blowouts. This is not, of course, a problem on the wet west coast, but it reminds us of another, equally diabolical craft: the powerboat.

It is highly likely watercraft are used by some robbers to find and ravage the hundreds of beach sites on the Coast. Indeed, one such person, very likely a tugboat operator, has been slipping into one Fraser Estuary site and digging there regularly for years.

It reminds us how Florida police are now using planes and boats to seek drug-runners - planes and boats seized from drug-dealers caught previously.

So couldn't the Mounties use a tugboat?

NR

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SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY REOPENS MUSEUM

By R.C.W. Percy,
Curator of Collections,
S.F.U.

After having been closed for about fourteen months, the Simon Fraser University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology reopened on December 15th. Brief opening speeches and remarks were given following which A.S.B.C. member Hilary Stewart was asked to cut the opening ribbon with a hafted obsidian blade, made especially for the occasion by Dr. Knut Fladmark.

The all-new facility is about four times larger than the earlier museum and is fully equipped with modern environmental controls.

Much new material is on display including items recently repatriated by the National Museum of Canada.

If Society members are looking for a place to visit with out-of-town guests they are well advised to bring them to see the new museum. They will find it both interesting and informative.

Admission is free and the museum is open weekdays between 10:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., weekends 12:00 noon to 4:30 p.m. (For further information contact Rick Percy at 291-3325.)

THE MIDDEN is produced by the Publications Committee of the Archaeological Society of B.C. five times a year. Gladys Groves, Chairman, 504 - 2005 Pendrell Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6G 1T8.

The next issue of THE MIDDEN will appear April 1980.

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DATING OF KOOTENAY LAKE PICTOGRAPHS

by Richard Baravalle

The 1975 and 1977-79 pictograph inventory at Kootenay Lake (Baravalle 1977, 1978a, 1978b, 1979b, 1979c) has completed more than 300 kilometres of shoreline survey within an area of 1600 square kilometres. The investigations, authorized by the Provincial Archaeologist's Office and financed in part by Crown grants from the B.C. Heritage Conservation Branch, have recorded 14 new pictograph sites and revisited 10 others recorded by Corner (1968:87-93) and H.I. Smith (National Museum in Ottawa). These 24 pictograph sites at Kootenay Lake (Figure 1) represent 80% of the B.C. Provincial Museum's estimate of 30 rock painting locations (Doris Lundy, written communication July 1977) along the shores of this lake. That total, however, does not include destroyed pictographs, such as the one at the Balfour Outlet (Affleck 1978:107) and another at Riondel (local informant, personal communication December 1976). Nevertheless, the existing pictographs in the Kootenay Lake district account for more than 90% of the recorded rock painting sites in the Lower Kootenay ethno-linguistic territory which includes the Kootenay River through northern Idaho as far as Libby, Montana (Boreson 1976:96; "Guide to the B.C. Archaeological Site Inventory Form," Appendix D).

The dating of extant Kootenay Lake pictographs can now be aided by defining a range of antiquity from the oldest to the most recent. The relatively rapid deterioration of rock paintings in this region has led to the suggestion that most of the pictographs are not more than 300 years old (Baravalle 1978a:62-63, 1979a) or possibly 300-plus years (Baravalle 1979b:32, 34). This corroborates Corner's observation (Appleton 1979:19) that most existing pictographs in British Columbia were painted between 200 and 300 years ago, as dated by lichen growth and weathering. Such late dates for visible rock paintings are also suggested by a review of rock art throughout Canada (Taylor 1978:20).

The Kootenay Lake pictograph distribution pattern lends further weight to this information. The concentration of rock paintings, about 60% of the total, at the south end of the main lake is all in proximity to the Lower Kootenay Indian winter encampment on the Creston flats. The presence of this concentration as part of the winter village pattern that was common in the late prehistoric and early historic periods in the northwest Interior (Nelson 1969; Boreson 1976:114) indicates a temporal range of 100 to 300 years for the pictographs. That date

sequence corresponds to a period when the Kootenay Indians are said to have been well established in their present territory (Johnson 1969:41).

The cessation of pictograph painting in the Kootenay Lake region is stated to have occurred by the 1860's (Corner 1968:17). A tentative analysis of design types of Lower Kootenay rock paintings, however, shows that some design groups at two sites were painted as late as the 1890's. At sites DhQe 1 and DgQd 17, situated respectively in the southwest shore near Tye and on the Creston flats, various figures can be identified historically. Site DhQe 1 portrays a man with a lasso in conjunction with grazing quadrupeds, most of which have long tails (Figure 2). Site DgQd 17 depicts, among other figures, cattle with characteristic angular shanks and long tails, as well as a possible mule or horse (Fig. 3).

The lasso, a marked cultural trait of the Plains Indians in their equestrian-related activities, was not used by the Lower Kootenay in the hunting of deer and other game, although that piece of equipment was probably not unknown (Teit 1930: 350-51). With the introduction of horses and cattle into the Creston flats by the early white settlers during the late 1880's and early 1890's, some of the hunting practices of the Lower Kootenay appear to have been altered. Horses, especially those of the Huscroft family, were frequently "found" by the Lower Kootenay Indians who, not overly ecstatic about the presence of white men and their livestock in that prime hunting area, later claimed a reward from the settlers (Affleck 1978:79).

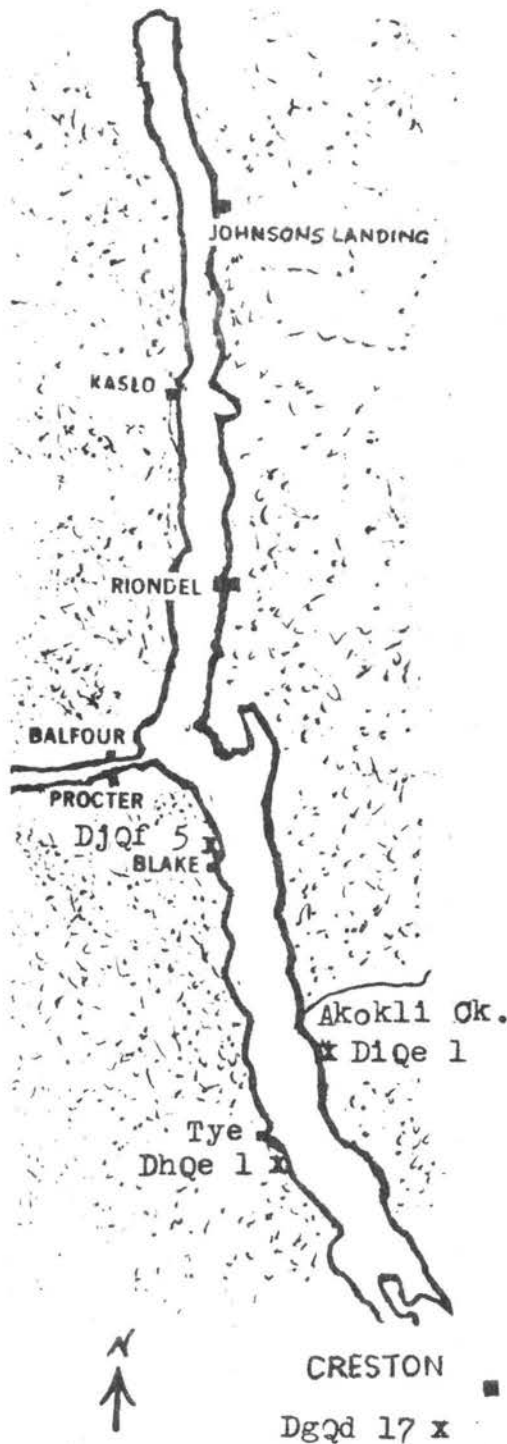
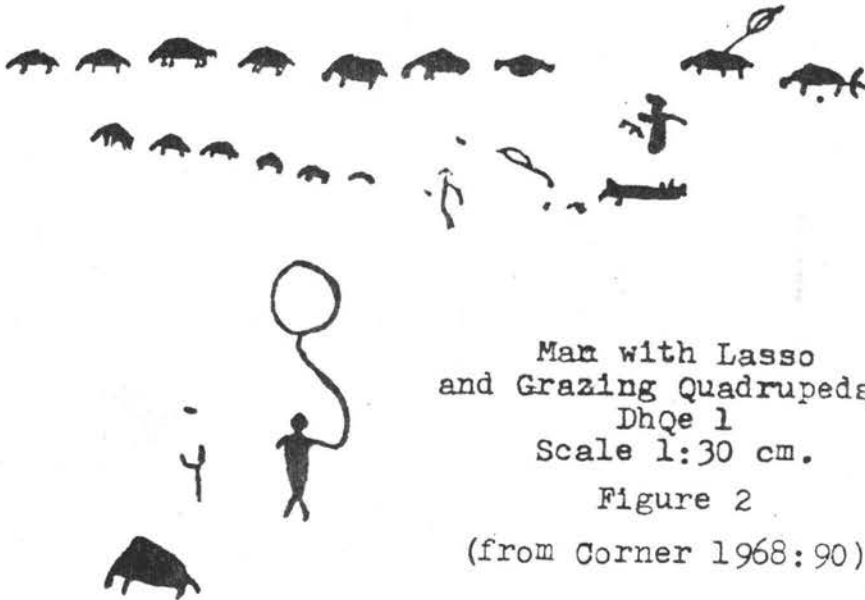


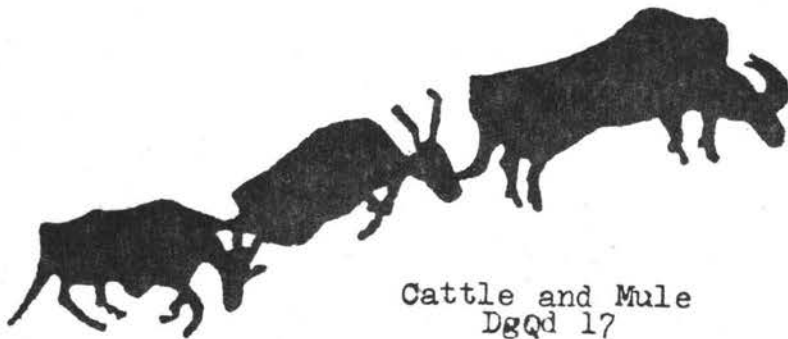
Figure 1



Man with Lasso
and Grazing Quadrupeds
DhQe 1
Scale 1:30 cm.

Figure 2

(from Corner 1968:90)



Cattle and Mule
DgQd 17
Scale 1:3.8 cm.

Figure 3

pictograph designs of a historical nature indicate a relative time period. Additional sites also exhibit figures which were likely painted during the late 19th century.

Site D1Qf 1, across from Kaslo, depicts two figures in a canoe which features an upturned bow and stern. That pictograph design may record the first white explorers (the Palliser expedition?) or prospectors between the 1860's and the 1880's (Affleck 1978:8-10) before the advent of sternwheeler transportation on Kootenay Lake. While there are a few examples of this Carrier-design canoe used by the Shuswap, the "sturgeon-nosed" canoe was common among the Lakes, Shuswap, North Thompson and

The lasso, needless to say, would have been indispensable equipment in those endeavours. Moreover, some of the grazing cattle would have been tempting targets for the indigenous hunters, and possibly helped supplement the Kootenay diet. The grazing quadruped struck by an arrow at site DhQe 1 (Figure 2) and the galloping cattle at site DgQd 17 (Figure 3) suggest those activities. Interestingly enough, site DgQd 17 is located near the old Huscroft mill in the vicinity where the Huscroft family with their livestock first settled between 1891 and 1894 (Affleck 1978:79).

The most recent rock paintings at Kootenay Lake were apparently done during the early 1890's, some 30 years after the period which had been stated by Corner (1968:17). Even though the pictograph sites cannot be dated with accuracy, various

Kootenay Indians (Teit 1909:531, 1930:248). The Lower Kootenay persisted in their use of that distinctively designed canoe as evidenced by its continued construction as late as the 1950's (W.A. Fetterley, Curator of the Kootenay Museum of Nelson, personal communication November 1979).

Another site, DiQe 1, displays a goat figure below two geometric circles and an upcurving bar (Figure 4). The infrequency of geometric figures in Lower Kootenay rock paintings, in relation to the predominance of zoomorphic and anthropomorphic design types, may suggest a definite time period for this pictograph.



Goat and Geometric Figures
DiQe 1
Scale 1:7 cm.
Figure 4

Geometric designs in Kootenay rock paintings seem to have been late in origin. Decorative geometric designs on tents, parfleches and clothing, for example, occurred in Kootenay culture only since the early 1800's, and they are said to have been the result of Cree influence (Flucke 1952:41).

This information would correspond with other data as well. The geometric figures of site DiQe 1 appear to be a stylized copy of the Tsgaglalal design, a mask-like face with large circular eyes and a toothy grin, at site DjQf 5 (Figure 5) across the lake. The Tsgaglalal figure, a characteristic Interior Salish design (Strong 1959:108-09; Corner 1968:107, fig. f), was likely painted by the Lakes Salish Indians after the mid-1800's when the Lower Kootenay and Lakes Salish

traded with one another (Teit 1930:253; Flucke 1952:41). Groups of the Lakes Salish tribe visited the main lake on occasions after the Kootenay, who were previously known for self-sufficiency and over-protectiveness of their territory, began to open up and trade more extensively with the arrival and settlement of the white man, starting around the 1860's.

Unlike the southwest shore site of DjQf 5 which portrays a definite Interior Salish Tsgaglalal figure, site DiQe 1, across the lake near Akokli Creek, was unquestionably a Lower Kootenay pictograph location. The Cummings family, pioneer residents of Akokli Creek, had related experiences about Lower Kootenay goat-hunting parties which frequented this spot up to the turn of the last century (Eldon



Tsgaglalal Figure
DjQf 5
Scale 1:7 cm.
Figure 5

Johnson of Boswell, B.C., personal communication August 1978). The goat figures at another Lower Kootenay site at Twin Bays, DhQe 3, indicate widespread goat-hunting activities by the Creston band along this southeast shore. The geometric eye-like circles and a possible stylized Tsgaglala grin in the form of an upcurving bar above the goat figure at DiQe 1 strongly suggest the borrowing of cultural traits by the Lower Kootenay Indians during the 19th century when geometric designs began to be used in Kootenay culture.

Even though techniques of absolute dating for pictographs have not yet been developed, the antiquity of Kootenay Lake rock paintings can be placed with a 90 to 300-plus year range. Almost all of the sites are exposed to the natural elements, and are in various stages of disintegration. At least two sites, DgQd 7 and DiQh 2, with large protective overhanging rock ledges, may be older, but nothing definite can be said at this point. Only until there is a project to obtain dates by C-14 determination from carbon deposits at indigenous hunting/fishing campsites situated near and associated with pictograph locations (Baravalle 1977:24-25) can the degree of antiquity of Kootenay Lake rock paintings be more securely established. While problems are inherent in that proposed method, a similar experiment at a site in Ontario seems to have been undertaken successfully (Pelshea 1979).

Dating techniques of pictographs will continue to be an important part of rock art research. The preservation of this rapidly vanishing heritage, however, must always take priority. Dating techniques will be of no avail if there is nothing to date in the future.

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WATCH FOR ... ODYSSEY ON T.V.

A 13-week series, on U.S. public T.V., starts in April with the controversy over who first inhabited this continent and when. Called Odyssey, it is described as a film chronicle about people and cultures, past and present. Although having a strong emphasis on contemporary primitive societies, promotional material says the series will also attempt to reconstruct the past, with film from the Yukon, New Mexico, Peru, Egypt, and much else.

* * * * *

A.I.A. MEETING

A.S.B.C. members are welcome to attend a meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America:

April 14 - Museum of Anthropology, U.B.C. - 8 p.m.

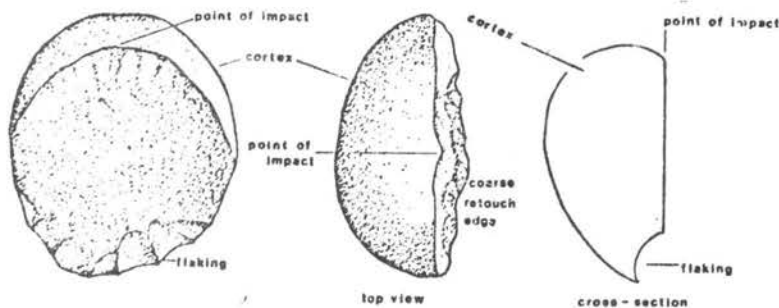
Dr. Ridgeway speaking on "The First Greeks
in Western Europe"

Describing Artifacts, No. 20

(Part of a continuing series on artifact description, reproduced from the handbook for archaeological staff working on the National Inventory Project in B.C. The Midden extends thanks to Tom Loy of the Provincial Museum for permission to reprint.)

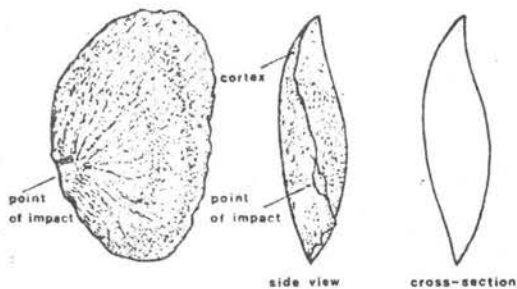
TOOLS MADE FROM SPLIT-COBBLES, CORTEX-SPALLS, and PEBBLES

SPLIT-COBBLE-TOOL



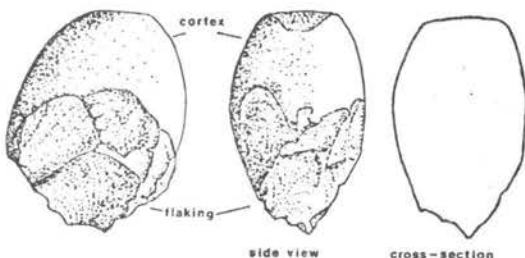
Split-cobble tools are defined as a range of cutting or chopping implements showing coarse retouch on their cutting edges and commonly having a large portion of cortex (the original outer "skin" of the stone). They are more substantial portions of cobbles, and thicker in relationship to length than cortex-spall tools.

CORTEX-SPALL-TOOL



Cortex-spall tools are made from primary flakes struck by hammerstone or anvil technique from river pebbles or cobbles with little or retouch. Source stone is usually metamorphic or igneous. They are used for scraping, cutting or chopping. Also known as boulder spalls, cortex flakes, or cortical spalls.

PEBBLE-TOOL



Pebble tools are based on cobbles of predominantly micro-crystalline materials, which can be bifacially or unifacially worked, often leaving a thick, rounded cortical portion opposite the working edge.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS WANT PUBLICITY!B. C. Archaeologists Hold Annual Meeting

By D. E. Bunyan

The annual meeting of British Columbia archaeologists convened in Vancouver on Saturday and Sunday, January 26 and 27, 1980. Sponsored this year by the A.S.B.C., the meeting took place on the Langara Campus of Vancouver Community College, with the cooperation of the Community Education Services of that institution. Some 95 people attended, most coming from the Lower Mainland and Vancouver Island, but some travelling from as far as Alberta, Montana and Washington. Throughout the wide-ranging discussions, one theme which kept cropping up was the need for better communication between the archaeologist and the public, for more effective archaeological publicity.

The president of the A.S.B.C., Ron Sutherland, opened the proceedings and introduced the first speaker, Bjorn Simonsen, the Provincial Archaeologist.

Reports by Governmental Agencies

Mr. Simonsen described the new structure of the Heritage Conservation Branch, dealing mainly with the work of two of its divisions: the Planning and Interpretation Division (with an Interpretation Section and a Policy and Planning Section), and the Resource Management Division (sectioned into Inventory and Evaluation, Impact Assessment and Protection, and Research). He told about the acquisition by the Province, partly with funds from the Heritage Trust, of two archaeological properties: the site at Monte Creek, and part of the land needed for the archaeological park proposed by Len Ham for Beach Grove. He also mentioned steps taken to protect the petroglyph sites on Gabriola Island. He said that the publication programme is again under way, with some five reports either imminent or well in hand. The field programme will be scaled down, pending evaluation, but some salvage work will be done. Salvage proposed by the Underwater Archaeology Society of B.C. was mentioned. The Branch will be establishing regional offices in the next few years. Asked whether the recent re-organization would be good or bad for B.C. archaeology, he replied, "Wait and see."

Brian Seymour then described the Regional Advisers Programme. Begun in 1975 as the "Warden Programme," it had recently been reshaped and now, under a coordinator, came under the administration of the Planning and Interpretation Division (Interpretation Section). With 30 volunteer advisers, nine in the northern half of the Province, and the rest in the south, the programme has three main functions: (1) to advise the public on heritage matters and to help

the Branch in contacting the public, (2) to monitor known sites, and (3) to publicize heritage conservation by presentations to the public, by distribution of brochures and by slide talks (for which a kit has been prepared). In future the interests of the Advisers will be expanded to include historical and palaeontological sites. Also Advisers will be working with officers of the Parks Branch, introducing heritage material into their educational programmes. There will shortly be an effort to recruit more advisers, to increase regional coverage.

Don Abbott spoke for the B.C. Provincial Museum. This, too, has been reorganized, with Environmental Archaeology under Richard Hebda (replacing Neil Crozier), Collections Management under Tom Loy, and Education and Extension Services under Gay Boehm. In the last-named section, help is given to small museums, Indian bands and other groups. The Environmental Archaeology Section, under its new head, was reviewing its programmes and policies. In Collections Management, most of the material in the B.C.P.M. has now been recorded in the national inventory, and new policies regarding storage will be agreed with the Heritage Conservation Branch.

The Universities

Speaking for Simon Fraser University, Knut Fladmark said that there had been relatively little field work in B.C. last year: a study of subsistence methods in the Telegraph Creek area, an impact assessment at Campbell River, and the S.F.U. field school at Faro Creek. The S.F.U. Archaeology Department now has a new chairman, Dr. Richard Shutler. The new Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology had been officially opened. The radiocarbon dating laboratory, directed by Erle Nelson, is now operating, at a cost to all users of \$160 per sample. The departmental publication series continued, two new monographs having appeared recently. The Department has a wide range of interests outside B.C.: of the 10 faculty members and 30 graduate students, only three of the faculty and 10 graduates are working on B.C. studies. Dr. Fladmark concluded by announcing that next summer's field school will be directed by Phil Hobler.

Kitty Bernick from the Anthropology Department at the University of Victoria reported that the only field work conducted by that department last summer was the Eldridges' survey in the Anahim Lake area, most of the staff having been involved in writing. For next summer, Dr. Rowland was hoping to get some work going in the Mediterranean area. There were no plans for local field work.

The effort in B.C. archaeology at the University of B.C. was related by David Pokotylo. The field school last summer at Eagle Lake in the Chilcotin, directed by R.G. Matson, had been mainly involved in survey work. Next summer's school, again at Eagle Lake, would be more concerned with excavation. Other projects had included the setting up of the "Four Seasons" display at the Museum of Anthropology, and the completion of the report on the Hat Creek Survey. Martin Magne and Dr. Pokotylo have both prepared papers for presentation at the next meeting of the C.A.A.

Native Peoples' Interests

Ardyth Cooper, although not with the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs, is in contact with them, and she attempted to reflect some of the views of B.C. Indians on archaeology. The subject is not of primary concern in the day-to-day affairs of the bands. Their main interest is that the bands be involved at the inception of planning for new projects on native lands, and not called in for late comment on proposals already made firm. It is always preferable that professional archaeologists make person-to-person contact with the leaders of the individual bands concerned, there being no political organization representing all bands. Ms. Cooper and Gloria Webster are putting together an information bulletin on relations between bands and archaeologists, to inform bands on how such relationships have worked in the past. Every case is, however, individual. Asked for a comment on what the Indians may get from archaeological work, she reiterated that every case is individual, depending on the particular band or tribal council.

Community Colleges

Giving her account of the archaeological year among the community colleges, Margo Chapman reported that Douglas College had held a six-week field school at Pitt River; and Vancouver Community College an eight-week one at Beach Grove. Next summer, Cariboo College expects to put a team in the field at Monte Creek, Okanagan College has hopes of running a field school, and V.C.C. is still undecided. Douglas College probably does not have enough students in archaeology to run a field school in 1980, but expects to have one in 1981. Ms. Chapman's closing remarks about lack of students led to some general discussion and speculation about the reasons for the decline in enrollment in anthropology at the community colleges.

The Archaeological Society of B. C.

Ron Sutherland closed the Saturday morning session by summarizing the year's activities of the A.S.B.C. The Society journal, The Midden, had been published on schedule, and the monthly lecture meetings of the main branch of the Society in Vancouver and its branches at Abbotsford and Victoria had been held regularly. The Society had assisted in the organization of the annual conferences, held in Vancouver last year, of the Archaeological Institute of America and the Canadian Archaeological Association. Members had been delegated to attend public meetings where archaeological matters might arise, in particular the meetings of the Fraser Estuary Study. These last, he commented, had been conducted in a somewhat one-sided fashion, with little feed-back from the audience. The Society had provided volunteers for the excavations at Beach Grove. It had also exchanged correspondence with the Provincial Government on the protection of sites, notably on the inexplicable bulldozing of the Beach Grove site. There was then

some general comment on the preservation of sites against the encroachment of developers, and on the lack of effective communication with the public.

Before the morning session ended, R.G. Matson suggested that the Heritage Conservation Board should be invited to present a report at any future meeting.

Contrary to the dictum "Tanstaafl!", there is such a thing as a free lunch, and the Society provided it. Organized and set out by Shirley Veale, Margo Chapman and other volunteers from the Society and the College, the lunch provided the opportunity for the conferees to continue to argue as they milled around the cold meat and salad. Lubrication to stimulate further discussion was dispensed, for a price, by our volunteer barman, Jim "Eagle Eye" Garrison and his assistant, Fred Braches.

Saturday Afternoon: Panel Discussions

We have related the morning session in some detail, as the progress reports were likely to be of interest to many members of the Society, and could be summarized. The rest of the proceedings were too discursive for accurate condensing, and our reporting must be brief and spotty.

The session opened with a panel discussion, chaired by Ron Sutherland, on "Assessing the Significance of an Archaeological Site," members of the panel being Kitty Bernick, Ardyth Cooper, Stan Copp, Lem Ham and Bjorn Simonsen. How does one decide which sites to preserve, which to dig and which to let go? The discussion was instructive and the suggestions were various, but no consensus could be expected on such a topic, and none was reached. One suggestion that will appeal to Society members came from Ardyth Cooper, to the effect that, as public money is spent on archaeology, priorities should reflect the interests of the public and not solely the needs of the academic who may have chosen his project purely by whim. There did not, however, seem to be any simple way to inject such a consideration into the making of decisions.

There followed a second panel discussion, chaired by Dick Shutler, on "The Role of Contract Archaeology in British Columbia," the panel consisting of Brian Apland, Morley Eldridge, R.G. Matson, Joyce May and Brian Spurling. The discussion was at all times engrossing, coming closest to the interests of the Society when it turned to the problem of keeping the public informed on the results achieved in contract archaeology. Should this be the responsibility of the patron, the contractor, the Heritage Conservation Branch, or someone else? Should the law be changed to require that a public relations clause be written into archaeological contracts? Such work would call for well-informed writers, because few journalists can produce acceptable versions of what the archaeologists tell them. Dr. Shutler suggested that the A.S.B.C. might consider

taking on the task of informing the public, writing for the public or encouraging others to do so.

Sunday Morning: Committee Reports

Proceedings opened with a report by Len Ham on the work of a committee, created by the amalgamation of two ad hoc committees formed at last year's meeting, which had attempted to consider overall research aims for archaeology in the Lower Mainland and Gulf Islands. The committee's enquiries had not drawn a large response, but it was felt that the work was useful and the committee should continue. Archaeologists were urged to send their research plans to the committee, so that it could collate them and consider an inclusive structure. The Provincial Archaeologist said that he would consider initiating pertinent enquiries among researchers around the Province. The committee agreed to reassemble in the afternoon, to consider its future course. (Committee chairman: Mr. Leonard Ham, University of B.C., Department of Anthropology and Sociology, 6303 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver, B.C., V6T 2B2.)

Len Ham then reported on his proposals, submitted to the Provincial Government, for an archaeological park at Beach Grove. He outlined the history of the site since its discovery, and described in some detail his plans for it. The park will have educational and research value, as well as being a tourist attraction. Two of the needed plots have already been acquired. The next phase is to arouse public interest, have the plan discussed at meetings, and induce people to write to the Cabinet and their MLAs about the proposal, to persuade government spending on it.

As pro tem. chairman of an ad hoc committee which had never met, Don Bunyan reported on the activities of the Public Relations Committee, also formed at last year's meeting in Victoria. Pat Froese (née Beirne), the nominated chairwoman, now resident in Michigan, had solicited the views of the committee members by questionnaires and circulars and had collated and organized those views. She had drafted a petition which she proposed should be sent from the assembled archaeologists to the Provincial Archaeologist, urging certain steps towards more effective archaeological p.r. in the province. There were then comments, from the committee and from the meeting at large, on p.r. generally and on the proposed petition specifically. It was agreed that the committee should become active, meet regularly and reconvene shortly to rewrite Pat's letter and despatch it. (Chairman: Mr. D. E. Bunyan, 405 - 591 West 57th Ave., Vancouver, B.C., V6P 1R9.)

Research Reports, or "Show and Tell"

Seven short presentations were made describing work done in the past year. Steve Acheson described survey work on Anthony Island, in the Queen Charlotte archipelago. Bruce Ball told of

excavations last summer at Beach Grove. Morley Eldridge gave an account of survey work in the Dean River Valley, in the Chilcotin. Ann Eldridge presented a method of generalizing the results of such a survey to estimate the potential archaeological resources of a wider area. R.G. Matson described survey work at Eagle Lake, also in the Chilcotin. Mike Broderick and Val Patenaude each described separate aspects of the excavations at their Pitt River site.

Finis

The conferees then dispersed for a very late lunch, and in the afternoon the two committees assembled informally for further discussions. We trust that, re-invigorated, they will be presenting us with further news in the near future.

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ANNUAL INDEX TO THE MIDDEN

Once again we are deeply indebted to Frances Woodward for giving so freely of her time and effort in compiling the annual index which appears on the following pages. Thank you very much, Frances.

A.S.B.C. DIARY

- Mar. 12 - regular monthly meeting at Centennial Museum - 8 p.m., "Peruvian Gold--Prehistoric Patterns" by Frances Robinson, fine arts historian, U.B.C.
- Mar. 30 - Following the above lecture, a bus trip to the Seattle Art Museum to visit the exhibit entitled Peru's Golden Treasures. This trip is tentatively planned for Sunday, March 30, leaving Oakridge parking lot at 8 a.m., returning late afternoon or early evening. Confirmed details will be announced soon.

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