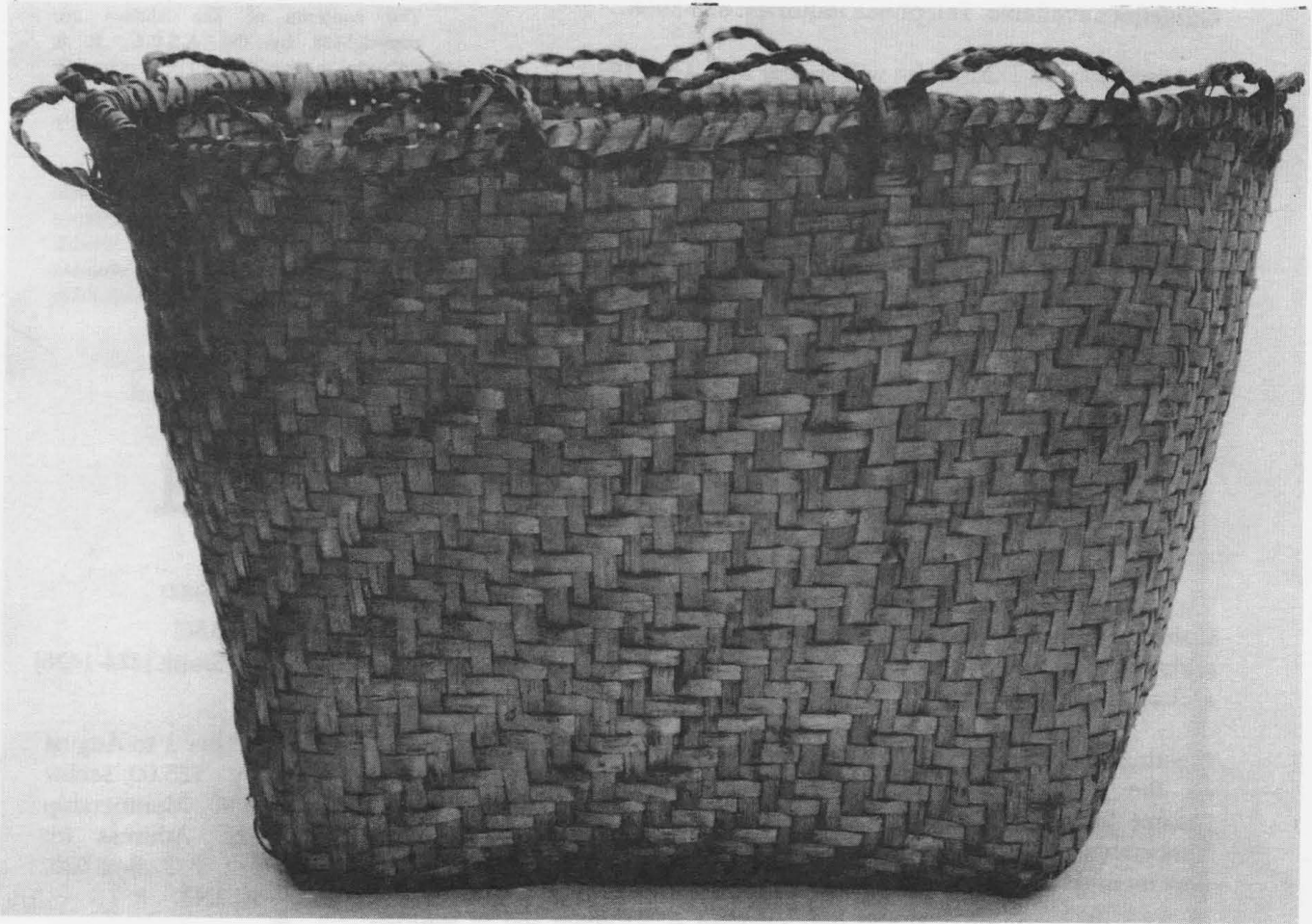


# The Midden

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# The Midden

## Publication of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

**Editor:** Kathryn Bernick

**Subscriptions and Mailing:** Helmi Braches

Submissions and exchange publications should be directed to the Editor. Contributions on subjects germane to B.C. archaeology are welcomed: maximum length 1,500 words, no footnotes, and only a brief bibliography (if necessary at all). Guidelines available. Telephone inquiries: 873-5958.

The next issue of *The Midden* will appear mid-April 1989.

**Contributors this issue:** Brian Apland, Colin Gurnsey, Deb Hayles, Alan L. Hoover, Phyllis Mason, Terry Spurgeon, Ann Stevenson.

**Production assistance:** Ann Stevenson.

THE COVER: Split-wood (vine maple) twill-plaited basket. Height, 24 cm; diameter, 37 cm. Royal British Columbia Museum artifact no. 10173. See story on page 6.

**Subscription** is by membership in the A.S.B.C. (see below), or non-member rates of \$12.00 a year (5 issues). U.S.A. and overseas \$14.00 a year. Check or postal money order in Canadian funds payable to the A.S.B.C. Address to: *Midden* Subscriptions, P.O. Box 520, Station A, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N3.

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## The Society



The **Archaeological Society of British Columbia** is dedicated to the protection of archaeological resources and the spread of archaeological knowledge.

Meetings featuring illustrated lectures are held on the second Wednesday of each month (except July and August) at 8:00 p.m. in the Vancouver Museum Auditorium. Visitors and new members are welcome!

### COMING TOPICS:

- March 8 Dr. Paul F. Healy: Maya archaeology—recent Canadian research at Pacbitun, Belize.
- April 12 Dr. Bev Nicholson: recent developments in southwestern Manitoba archaeology.

**President:** Terry Spurgeon (464-1984)

**Vice President:** Bill Paull (980-5186)

**Membership Secretary:** Helen Smith (224-1426)

**Membership** year runs September 1 to August 31. Fees: single - \$20.00; family - \$25.00; senior citizen - \$15.00; student - \$15.00. Membership includes *Midden* subscription. Address to: A.S.B.C. Membership Secretary, P.O. Box 520, Station A, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N3.

### Affiliated Chapters:

**Fraser Valley.** Meetings featuring illustrated lectures are held on the third Tuesday of each month (September to May) at 7:45 p.m. on the Fraser Valley College campus. President: Bill Koberstein (859-1921). Secretary: Andy Purdy (823-4920).

**Victoria.** President: Shirley Cuthbertson (c/o Royal B.C. Museum).

## I N M E M O R I A M

*SOCIETY MEMBERS* will be saddened to learn of the death of Pamela Adory on December 25, 1988. Pamela passed away after a lengthy illness.

She was a member of the ASBC Executive Committee, serving us as membership secretary. Pamela carried on her volunteer work for the ASBC in her usual dedicated and enthusiastic manner right up to her passing.

Pamela was particularly interested in the history of the native peoples of B.C. and this led her to many courses, lectures, and activities—not the least of which as a dedicated and keen member of the ASBC.

We as individuals and the Society as a whole will very much miss Pamela, especially for her enthusiasm and her hard work. Pamela continues to support us through a bequest of \$500 to the ASBC and donation of all her notes and books on archaeology and B.C. Natives to our library. We gratefully accept the bequest in her memory. A memory that is a celebration of all the things that are good in life and that is the Pamela we knew—enthusiastic, dedicated, helpful, supportive, and fun to be with. □

*Terry Spurgeon, President  
Archaeological Society of British Columbia*

## Letter to the Editor:

I am writing with respect to your editorial "Confidentiality Clause Must Go..." (*The Midden* 20:5:1, Dec. 1988), which I find very misleading and, quite frankly, off base. The clause to which you refer has always been a standard clause in government contracts and I would suspect is quite common outside of government as well. I find it amazing that after more than 10 years of Branch contracts with archaeologists, including yourself, this clause suddenly is considered by you as an onerous instrument of destruction of people's willingness to respect archaeological site protection and laws as well as degrading the quality of archaeological research.

The Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch as well as the previous Archaeology Programs section of the Heritage Conservation Branch has entered into an average of 28 contracts a year with archaeologists over the past five years alone. The problems you allude to have never arisen to my knowledge. The government of B.C. through this Branch has no desire to restrict the dissemination of scientific information, but does have a responsibility to protect the ownership rights to information collected under contract for the people who provide the funding, the people of B.C.

There has never been a "lack of trust" on the part of this Branch or its predecessors concerning the proper dissemination of archaeological data. In fact, I would say that for the most part the opposite has been the case, to the point that the confidentiality clause has often been glossed over. In recent months,

however, it has been brought to our attention by parties outside of government that we should technically be more formal with respect to that clause. To that end, we have recently made a point of discussing it with prospective contractors prior to signing a contract if they do not raise it themselves.

Negotiating the parameters of public release of information derived from a contract is a normal procedure for professional agreements. There is nothing more sinister in this procedure than there is in researchers holding onto information until they can publish it, or in copyright laws, etc. In fact, there are a number of legitimate circumstances that arise with respect to resource management issues where confidential information not pertinent to the actual archaeology of a site might have to be conveyed to a contractor. It is more practical when dealing with a number of contracts to have a standard contract form that covers all the bases. Clauses that may not be necessary or [that may] cause some other problem can then be discussed and amended, dropped, or retained through direct discussions between the contracting archaeologist and the Branch. □

**Brian Apland, Director  
Archaeology and Outdoor Recreation Branch**

*Editor's note: Until a few months ago I was not aware that a confidentiality clause has become standard in B.C. government contracts for archaeological work. My last contract with the Branch, in 1984, did not have such a clause.*

### A.I.A. Lecture

*Greeks at Knossos: Sir Arthur Evans Revisited*—a lecture by Prof. A.W. Haskell of Southwestern University, Texas. Monday, March 6, 8:00 pm, in the Lecture Theatre, UBC Museum of Anthropology.

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## New Publications

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**Crossroads of Continents: Cultures of Siberia and Alaska** by William W. Fitzhugh and Aron Crowell. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. 1988. 360 pp., ill., bibl. \$31.50 (paper).

A complement to the *Crossroads of Continents* exhibit; contributions by American and Soviet anthropologists, profusely illustrated.

**Native American Architecture** by Peter Navokov and Robert Easton. Oxford Univ. Press, N.Y. 1989. 429 pp., ill., bibl., index, glossary. \$59.95 (hardcover).

An anthropological-architectural collaboration with descriptions, archive photos, and plan drawings of aboriginal houses in North America.

**Stoney Creek Woman: The Story of Mary John**, by Bridget Moran. Tillacum Library, Vancouver. 1988. 142 pp., ill. \$9.95 (paper).

Biography of a Carrier Indian woman living on the Stoney Creek Reserve near Vanderhoof, B.C.

**Trail to Heaven: Knowledge and Narrative in a Northern Community** by Robin Ridington. Douglas & McIntyre, Vancouver. 1988. 301 pp., ill., bibl., index. \$29.95.

Two in one: an oral history of the Beaver Indians and the anthropologist-author's experiences in a northern Dene community.

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### Royal British Columbia Museum (Victoria)

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*The Jason Project*—Dr. Robert Ballard, leader of the Titanic Expedition, will discuss ancient Mediterranean trade routes, current sites on the sea floor and what the upcoming oceanographic survey by the robot submersible Jason may reveal. Sunday, March 5, 7:30 pm, at the Newcombe Lecture Theatre. Cost: \$3.00/general public and \$2.00/FORM, students.

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# Book Reviews

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## *A standard reference*

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**Prehistoric Economies of the Pacific Northwest Coast** edited by Barry L. Isaac, *Research in Economic Anthropology: A Research Annual*. JAI Press, Greenwich, Conn. Supplement 3. 1988. 351 pp., bibls. \$48.65 (cloth).

*AFTER READING Prehistoric Economies of the Pacific Northwest Coast*, I was reminded of the adage about the optimist and the pessimist. Like the pessimist peering at a half-empty glass, I realized there is still a long way to go before the mechanisms of Northwest Coast prehistoric economic development will be understood. However, like the optimist with a half-full glass, I can also see that some progress has recently been made in developing approaches for attaining this understanding.

This volume is a collection of seven articles by Northwest Coast researchers, each with an extensive bibliography. Isaac's Introduction places them within the wider context of economic anthropology. Although the volume is written primarily for an academic audience, the last paper, by Mitchell and Donald, should be read by anyone with a serious interest in the development of Northwest Coast culture and economy. It presents an overview of regional ethnographic economies and also reviews current understanding of prehistoric economic systems.

In *Modelling Prehistoric Northwest Economic Evolution*, Croes and Hackenberger focus on the Hoko River site complex and conclude that the well-established cultural sequences of the area can probably be viewed as economic stages that reflect shifts in resource use. They, like several other authors in this

volume, rely primarily on faunal evidence to build models and indices to illuminate economic change. They do so despite acknowledging numerous problems with the current state of this type of data.

Mitchell's *Changing Patterns of Resource Use in the Prehistory of Queen Charlotte Strait, British Columbia* fills an important gap in Northwest Coast prehistory by outlining a cultural sequence for the area. However, his comparative faunal sequences may be asking more of the data than can as yet be expected.

Wigen and Stucki's *Taphonomy and Stratigraphy in Interpretation of Economic Patterns at Hoko River Rockshelter*, and Wessen's *The Use of Shellfish Resources on the Northwest Coast: The View from Ozette*, provide analytical techniques, insights, and cautions which could help refine the ways in which faunal data aids in understanding economic development.

In *Prehistoric Economic and Social Change in the Tsimshian Area*, Coupland investigates the development of social inequality. In this case, the remains of physical structures, rather than faunal data, become the primary evidence. The subject of exchange is covered in Huelsbeck's *Central Coast Surplus Economy*, which focuses on Makah economic strategies.

Despite the over-ambitious use of faunal data, this volume addresses a wide range of issues germane to developing models for understanding the regional prehistoric economic systems of the Northwest Coast. It will undoubtedly become a standard reference. □

*Ann Stevenson*

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*ASBC member Ann Stevenson is an archaeologist with experience doing faunal analysis.*

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## *For general readership*

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**The First Albertans: An Archaeological Search** by Gail Helgason. Lone Pine Pubs., Edmonton. 1987. 222 pp., ill., glossary, bibl. \$12.95 (paper).

*BRITISH COLUMBIANS* interested in early times have a tendency to focus on coastal peoples and local cultures. We often fail to recognize that borders, as we know them, didn't always exist, that people wandered at will across these recent demarcations, chasing scarce resources or trading with their neighbors. This new book, though directed primarily to Albertans, offers B.C. readers an appreciation of early human presence on our eastern flank.

**The First Albertans** is described by the author in her preface as an attempt to foster discovery and questioning amongst its readers. Divided into eight chapters, the book sets out to explain Alberta archaeology to a general, uninformed readership. The first chapter, "Two Worlds Meet," introduces the reader to the science of archaeology and explains the components of the archaeological record. The section "Alberta archaeology—what it is and is not" reiterates the lament of Canadian archaeologists that although "there are huge physical manifestations out on the landscape, equivalent perhaps to a Stonehenge or the Pyramids, they aren't in one place [and don't] make a big structure."

Other chapters, such as "The Mystery of the Ice-Free Corridor," or "Buffalo-Hunting on Alberta's Plains" and "Archaeology of the Plains Indians: Head-Smashed-In," set out to explore the first people through Alberta's

available archaeological record. Many graphic examples are utilized, including graphs, line drawings of processes such as the three steps in the reductive process of stone-tool making, drawings, and numerous photographs of artifacts and of individuals participating in their rediscovery.

I have some reservations. I can't agree with statements such as "Most agree that Banff is a good place to look [for evidence of early people]." Why? Because the amount of information recovered from that area of our national park mainly reflects the extensive archaeological effort undertaken by the Canadian Parks Service—there may be as much in other areas. My other concern is the readiness to fall into the trap of expecting people to have been in the province of Alberta by 11,500 years ago based on evidence to the south and to the north—even through evidence from Alberta has not yet been established.

This is a book for general readership. It could be used in high schools as a textbook for archaeology or as an introduction to Alberta's first peoples. The organization of subject matter, the layout, and the use of illustrations assists in achieving the author's purpose of fostering discovery. Does it instil a questioning spirit about archaeology amongst its readers? . . . I'll let you decide! □

*Colin Gurnsey*

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*ASBC member Colin Gurnsey is an avocational archaeologist. He manages park facilities for B.C. Hydro.*

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# COAST SALISH

## SPLIT-WOOD TWILL-PLAITED BASKETRY

*by Alan L. Hoover*

*THIS ARTICLE IS ABOUT* a woven basketry cradle from the southern Northwest Coast that was made using an unusual combination of technique and material. The cradle extends our knowledge about the distribution of this technique and raises questions about its significance as a diagnostic Coast Salish material culture trait.

In May 1988 a collector brought a twill-plaited basketry cradle to the Royal B.C. Museum (RBCM). This weaving technique is an elaboration of checker plaiting where, instead of over-one-under-one, the weaver does a staggered over-two-under-two, producing a decorative diagonal pattern. The second important difference is that instead of the usual cedar bark, the weaving is done with wood splints. The only information that came with the cradle was that the collector had bought it at a yard sale "south of Duncan."

A quick examination of ethnographic literature provided little data on the distribution of twill plaiting with wood splints. The only reference found is that twill-plaited baskets were present among the Cowichan and West Saanich, but no information is recorded on the materials. There is no mention of twill-plaited cradles. Most Coast Salish groups are recorded to have used wooden cradles. Only the Klahuse, Sechelt, and Squamish, on the mainland, used woven basketry cradles, and apparently, only for the first month of the baby's life only poor people used them longer.

The cradle remained a mystery until it was identified by Kitty Bernick as being similar in technique and materials to two fragmentary artifacts, both tentatively identified as cradles, from two wet sites at the mouth of the Skagit River in Washington state.

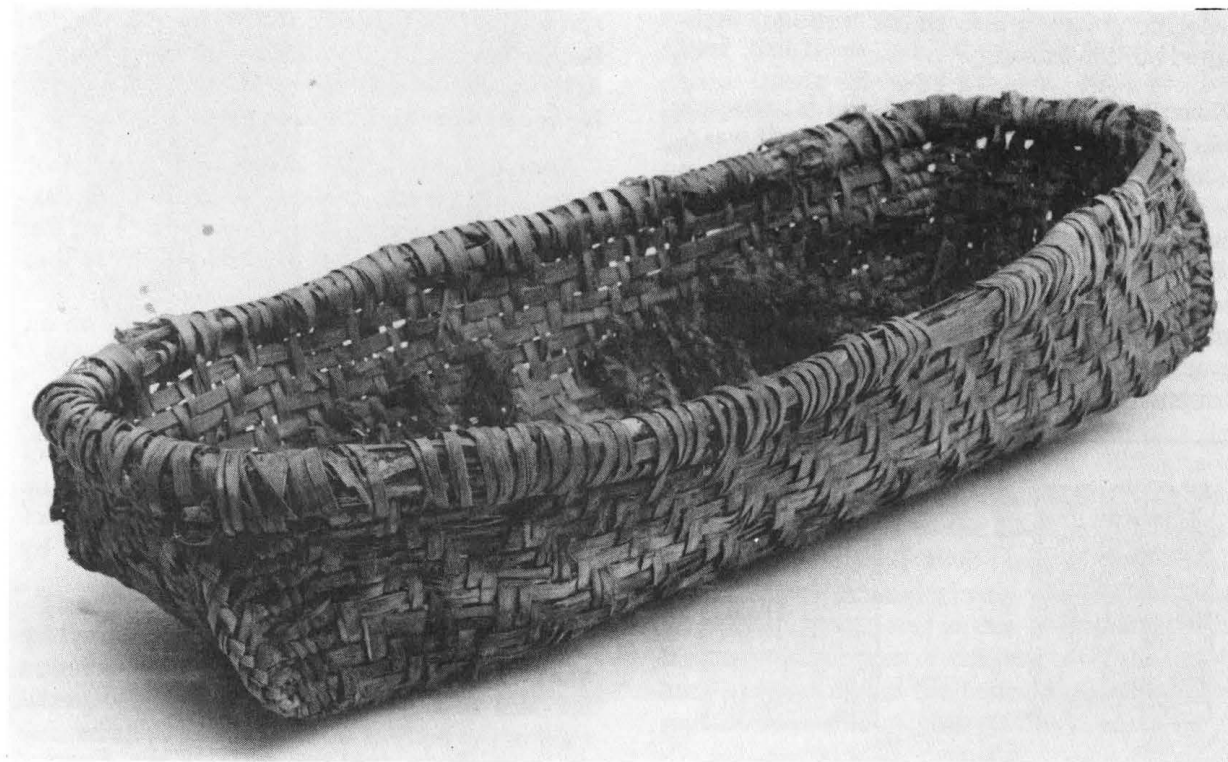


A single cradle-form basket was recovered from the Fishtown site (45-SK-99). This artifact was one of eight basketry items recovered at the site, six of which were made using an open twining technique. Although twill plaiting was used to make the bottoms of some of the large open twined baskets, only the cradle fragment was made exclusively in twill plaiting.

The second cradle is from the Conway wet site (45-SK-59b). It was found along with six baskets that were also made using twill plaiting. Artifacts in this technique represent 14% of the basketry assemblage. Both the Fishtown and Conway cradles are made from western red cedar "limbs," that is, wood, not bark.

The Conway site is dated at ca. 700 years ago and the Fishtown Site at ca. 1,200 years ago. The assemblages are similar and both share many traits with the Gulf of Georgia Culture Type, which is seen by most archaeologists as the antecedent culture to the Coast Salish of historic times. In other words, the two sites were occupied by people who probably lived much like the historic Skagit people, who are fairly close cultural relatives of many Salish people in British Columbia.

Twill plaiting is also present at Musqueam Northeast (DhRt 4) and the Water Hazard Site (DgRs 30) in Tsawwassen. Unfortunately, at present there is no published description of the



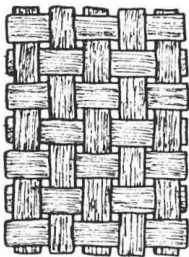
Split-wood (western red cedar) twill-plaited basketry cradle. Length, 70 cm. Royal British Columbia Museum artifact no. 1988.52.1.

artifacts from these sites or the materials used in their manufacture.

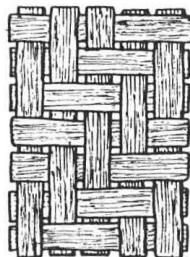
Some more clues to the puzzle were provided by Andrea Laforet at the Canadian Museum of Civilization. She pointed out the existence of two ethnohistoric photographs that illustrate baskets made using twill plaiting, as well as four baskets in museum collections. The questions we have to answer are: Where did the cradle come from and why did it survive when, apparently, no other examples have? Before attempting to answer these questions some background on the twilled baskets is presented.

One of the photographs is from June Collins' *Valley of the Spirits*, a 1974 ethnography of Skagit River Salish people. It illustrates a twilled burden basket that is circular in cross-section. The basket is simply identified as the property of a Skagit woman. Collins does not discuss the basket or the weaving technique, other than to note that Skagit women used twilling, among other methods, to make baskets. The second photo taken in 1912 by Edward S. Curtis, is identified as "Coast Salish" with no reference to a specific group. It also shows a round, twill-plaited burden basket.

Two of the baskets known to be in museum collections are at the RBCM. (This in itself was a discovery! I didn't remember that they were in the collection at the time we received the cradle.) The first basket was collected by Dr. C.F. Newcombe at Victoria in June 1898 and is identified as Songhees, the name of the local Coast Salish group. He alternately records that it is made of "twilled birch sapling" and "young cedar twigs."



Checker Plaiting



Twill Plaiting

The second basket at the RBCM was collected by C.F. Newcombe in 1918, and came to the museum in 1961 as part of the Newcombe Collection. His brief catalogue note states that it is made of "vine maple splints," and that it is Quileute in origin. No specific collection location is recorded. The Quileute live on the outer coast of Washington state, south of the Makah.

A third basket is in the collection of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution. It was collected by James G. Swan in "Washington Territory," is said to be made of "white birch wood," and is attributed as Klallam in origin. It is illustrated in Otis Mason's "Basket-Work of the North American Aborigines," part of the Smithsonian Annual Report for 1884.

The fourth twill-plaited split-wood basket, illustrated in Otis Mason's *Aboriginal American Basketry* (Plate 152), is also in the collection of the Smithsonian Institution. It was collected by George T. Emmons before 1904, and is attributed by Mason as being Klallam in origin. The Klallam live on the south shore of Juan de Fuca Strait, east of the Makah. They expanded across the Strait in the historic period, to the Becher Bay area on southern Vancouver Island. In the margin of his copy of Mason's book C.F. Newcombe has pencilled in "Quilleyeute."

Andrea Laforet also discovered a relevant letter from Newcombe to George T. Emmons, stuck in between two catalogue cards at the Smithsonian. In the letter it is made clear that Emmons bought the basket in question from a store owner in Victoria. Newcombe, in an attempt to track down the origin of the basket, was unable to locate the store owner. Newcombe also states in the letter that he had collected similar baskets, but of different material, "splints of cedar saplings," from the Cowichan and from a group on the west coast of Vancouver Island (called "W. Coasters" by Newcombe).

Microscopic analysis of wood anatomy by Mary Lou Florian, Chief of Conservation Services at the RBCM, identified the material used in the body of both RBCM baskets as vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), whereas the material used to make the cradle was identified as western red cedar.

The information about these wood-splint twill-plaited basketry artifacts suggests the

following distribution through time and space: the technique was clearly present among the Skagit people from 1,200 years ago up to the recent, historical past. Baskets made in this technique were collected from the Songhees, and perhaps also from the Klallam and Cowichan, on southeastern Vancouver Island, and possibly from an unidentified Nuu-chah-nulth group.

The cradle's "near Duncan" provenance is supported by the rather sketchy information that exists on the distribution of twill-plaited artifacts. Newcombe's letter to Emmons, in which he claims to have collected cedar-limb twill-plaited baskets among the Cowichan, is at least partly confirmed by Homer Barnett's trait list that records that this group made twill-plaited baskets.



*Split-wood (vine maple) twill-plaited basket. Height, 20 cm; diameter, 25 cm. Royal British Columbia Museum artifact no.321.*

The fact that no twill-plaited wood-splint cradles have been discovered in North American museum collections is curious, but perhaps explainable by two threads of evidence. Grant Keddie suggested that the cradle came from a rock shelter. This conjecture is supported by information from Coast Salish consultants stating that once outgrown, cradles were deposited in some special place, such as a cave or rock shelter. The woven cradles of the

northern mainland groups were discarded when their occupants reached one year of age. Thus, it would make sense that few survived to be collected.

The absence of cradles is, of course, directly related to the scarcity of artifacts displaying this specific combination of technique and material despite its relatively significant time depth in Coast Salish territory. This is quite the opposite situation from Coast Salish coiled basketry, which is well-represented in museum collections and is considered to be a very recent, perhaps nineteenth century, borrowing from the neighbouring Interior Salish. It happened so recently that, according to W.A. Newcombe, coiled baskets were never made by Vancouver Island groups.

Kitty Bernick in a 1987 article, "The Potential of Basketry for Reconstructing Cultural Diversity on the Northwest Coast," states that basketry, like pottery, is diagnostic of ethnic identity, that is, certain types of basketry are associated with particular groups of people over space and through time. With this in mind, Bernick asks two very interesting questions. First, why was coiled basketry, which Philip Drucker considered a distinguishing trait of the Coast Salish—as no other Northwest Coast group made it—adopted so late as the predominant type by the Coast Salish? Bernick answers by referring to the importance of the Euro-Canadian and American market and the desire of the Coast Salish to exploit that source of income, as had their Interior Salish neighbours and kin, with the popular fine coiled work. Additionally, it should be noted that there was a declining need for functional basketry containers as Euro-Canadian/American manufactured products became more available.

The second question raised by Bernick is, what types of woven basketry did coiling (and Euro-Canadian/American containers) supplant that were particular to the Coast Salish region? Perhaps, split-wood twill-plaiting, present in prehistoric sites, and clearly used to produce functional containers, is one of the diagnostic basketry techniques of the central Coast Salish area and was one of the techniques that coiling replaced in the nineteenth century. □

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*Alan L. Hoover works in the Anthropology Collections Section, Royal British Columbia Museum.*

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## News Bits

### *Victoria designates rock art*

The B.C. Government recently designated the Kitkiata Inlet petroglyphs (*FjTh 1*) as an official Provincial Heritage Site under provisions of the Heritage Conservation Act. The site consists of more than 200 boulders with carved designs, on a beach near Kitkiata, an abandoned Tsimshian village about 80 km southwest of Kitimat.

### *Midden miscredits date*

The 1950 ± 100 B.P. radiocarbon date for an elk antler atlatl found near Ashcroft, reported in the October 1988 *Midden* (Vol.20, No.4:11), was calibrated by the Radio Isotopes Direct Detection Laboratory, not SFU.

### *Maine calls meet*

The Center for the Study of the First Americans at the University of Maine, Orono, announces *Summit '89: The First World Summit Conference on the Peopling of the Americas*. The conference will be held May 24-28, 1989, in Orono. More information from the Center for the Study of the First Americans, 495 College Ave., Orono ME 04473.

### *Trust supports Midden*

The Archaeological Society of British Columbia received \$2,500 in financial assistance from the B.C. Heritage Trust for publication of *The Midden* this fiscal year. The grant, up from previous years, helps with production and mailing costs.

## Debitage

Judging by the increased number of permits in his name, **Morley Eldridge** may have hit on a good marketing scheme when he renamed his consulting business "Millennia Research" . . .

**Gareth Jones** recently completed his M.A. thesis in the Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology, UBC—*Lines of Communication: Social Interaction and Projectile Point Styles among the Shuswap, Lillooet, and Thompson* . . . The topic of the University of Calgary's next Chacmool Conference (Nov. 9-12, 1989) is *The Archaeology of Gender*.

\* \* \*

The colourful enamelled **Vancouver Centennial Historic Plaques** may be fine for heritage buildings, but they don't last long by archaeological standards—the one at Locarno Beach commemorating **Charles Borden** is already succumbing to the elements. The ASBC plans to replace it with a suitably durable replica . . . The **Project Pride Task Force's** recommendations for changes to B.C. heritage legislation may not be forgotten, as the silence from Victoria portends, but they *are* slow—current rumor suggests another 8-12 months before anything happens.

## Northwest Anthropological Conference

The 42nd Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference will be held March 23-25, in Spokane, Washington. The meetings, hosted by the Dept. of Anthropology and Geography and Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Washington University, will take place at the Ridpath Hotel in downtown Spokane.

For further information contact the conference Chairman Jerry Galm, Archaeological and Historic Services MS#168, EWU, Cheney WA 99004. Tel: (509) 359-2239.

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## PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS • PERMITS

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Permits issued by the B.C. Archaeology Branch September through December 1988:

- 1988-83 Bjorn Simonsen: impact assessment, subdivision DL 1486-1489, GP 1, NWD, Hardy Island.
  - 1988-84 Bjorn Simonsen: impact assessment, *DeRv 1*, Genoa Bay.
  - 1988-85 Morley Eldridge: archaeological survey of Robson Bight Ecological Reserve, northeast Vancouver Island.
  - 1988-86 Ian Wilson: Mobil Oil Canada's petroleum and natural gas projects, northeastern B.C.
  - 1988-87 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, Kemano Completion Project (cancelled).
  - 1988-88 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, Quick's Bottom and vicinity as relates to Saanich Municipality sewer line.
  - 1988-89 Jean Bussey: inventory and impact assessment, Westbank, Lot 1, Pl.37173, DL 4870, DYD.
  - 1988-90 Kearly Walde: impact assessment, Ultramar Canpex well sites, northeastern B.C.
  - 1988-91 Stephen Lawhead: impact assessment, proposed subdivision of a portion of Harper Ranch, Kamloops.
  - 1988-92 Ian Wilson: impact assessment, developments near Blue Jacket Creek, Queen Charlotte Islands.
  - 1988-93 Kearly Walde: impact assessment, Placer Cego Petroleum's projects in northeastern B.C.
  - 1988-94 Arnoud Stryd: data recovery *DgRc 14*, Delta.
  - 1988-95 Richard Brolly and Mike Rousseau: impact assessment, proposed subdivision near Sunnybrae Canoe Point Road, Shuswap Lake.
  - 1988-96 Jean Bussey: impact assessment, inland Island Hwy. proposed route options, Parksville to Qualicum Beach.
  - 1988-97 Arnoud Stryd: monitor storm connection, *DgRr 1*, Crescent Beach.
  - 1988-98 Morley Eldridge: impact assessment, Bawden Bay, Clayoquot Sound.
  - 1988-99 Morley Eldridge: impact assessment, logging road and dump, Blight Island, Nootka Sound.
  - 1988-100 Arnoud Stryd: impact assessment, proposed subdivision, Johnson Creek at Shuswap River, south of Mara Lake.
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# Annual Index to *The Midden*, Journal of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia

Volume 20, 1988 (published February, April, June, October, December)

(★ indicates illustrated articles)

Compiled by Phyllis Mason

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Apland, Brian. <i>Victoria Reports</i> . XX:3:5 J'88.	<i>Annual index to The Midden, journal of the Archaeological Society of British Columbia, Vol. 19, 1987</i> . XX:1:12-13 F'88.
Archer, David J.W. <i>Kitsumkalum survey initial results</i> . XX:2:6-10 ★ A'88.	<i>Arcas prepares for three</i> . XX:5:12 D'88.
Bernick, Kathryn. <i>Book review: History in motion</i> . XX:1:4 F'88.	<i>Archaeotrivia</i> . XX:1:2 F'88.
_____. <i>Book review: Meticulous detail</i> . XX:3:11 J'88.	<i>ASBC hikes rates</i> . XX:4:2 O'88.
_____. <i>Book review: Nearly perfect</i> . XX:5:11 D'88.	<i>The atlatl or throwing board</i> . XX:5:6-8 ★ D'88.
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