

suggest that copper had been worn as a necklace. The copper found in modern graves probably came from white men, while that from the ancient graves may have come from the mountains north of Lytton, where native copper occurs. In one modern grave was found a piece of iron. This, the Indians probably secured from the whites, and its occurrence, alone, is sufficient to suggest that the grave was not an old one. Besides these, galena—a form of lead ore—and mica, used for pendants, were found, also crystals of quartz and calcite; and there are many other mineral products represented in the collection.

We know that materials from the following animals were available: the bear, puma, wolf, beaver, woodchuck, weasel, deer, and elk; because we find in the old hearths the bones of these animals. We shall see that bones and antlers were made into implements; bone into points, adzes or chisels, knife handles, scrapers, awls, needles, pendants, and beads; antler into handles, harpoon points, wedges, daggers, war-clubs, and carvings; and if they had the bones as an economic resource, they had also the flesh, furs, and skins of these animals. Fragments of deer skin—so useful for clothing—were actually found. The dryness of the climate no doubt had much to do with their preservation. We found the teeth of the beaver; and we know that they were utilized by these people, because dice made from such beaver teeth were found. Bear and elk teeth drilled for pendants were also found. Besides these, there are the bones of many other animals—including the salmon—which to this day supply the