

At intervals along the river-bank, from the western limit of this site to the Government Indian School, about two miles to the east, are remains of underground houses, which are most numerous near the school. They vary from fifteen to thirty feet in diameter, and close to them are traces of caches five or six feet in diameter. There are also remains of underground houses at the south end of the bridge.

The "Government Site" is located north of the slough, on a flat at the base of the foot-hills close to the school. Here the shifting sand has exposed the remains of cremated children, together with dentalium shells, flat oblong bone beads, and chip-ped cache forms of glassy basalt.

The "Government Hill Site" is located on the brow of the foot-hills leading to the mountain, about a hundred feet above the flat northwest of the school, at the northeast of the large burial place.

The first whites to reach this vicinity were the Hudson Bay Company's agents, who built a block-house on the point west of the mouth of North Thompson River.

About two miles below this point, on the northern side of the river, is a wind-swept sand-knoll, where evidences of a village-site were found. Near the mouth of Tranquille River, on the north side of Kamloops Lake, above the red paintings on Battle Bluff, were evidences of still another village-site.

In Nicola Valley, about nine miles above the mouth and on the east side of the river, were a number of graves. The bodies had been placed upon the surface at the foot of a rock-slide or talus slope, and were covered by disturbing the slope sufficiently to cause rocks to slide down over them. These graves are usually marked by a few rocks piled upon them; but the pile is so low, that it is difficult to distinguish it from other parts of the talus slope. In some cases a branch was inserted among the rocks over the grave, and extended down to the body. One skeleton, resting upon the rock-slide, was in a lodge of poles, covered with mats made of the spike-stalk of the common cat tail. The rock-slide had been worked down around the lodge to a height of about two feet over the skeleton. There were no bones found on the body or in the lodge. Another grave was in a lodge, but contained a celt and chipped basalt point.

At a point four miles farther up the valley, or thirteen miles from its mouth, is a rocky hill called "Shooting Rock." At the southern base of it, is a talus slope in which are a number of burials marked by twigs. There are house-pits about a mile below this place, also about a quarter of a mile above it, and at various camping-places throughout the valley. They are so numerous that notes of all the sites were not taken. At some of them are cache-pits and saucer-shaped depressions, which mark sites of summer lodges. The former are deep, and surrounded by an embankment composed of the earth thrown out of the pit.