

the shore of the Pacific in 1793. As a result of this intercommunication between the Bilqula and Tinneh it is found that houses essentially similar to those of the Coast Indians in mode of construction and ornamentation, though smaller and less skilfully built, occur far inland on the upper waters of the Salmon and Blackwater Rivers; while, on the other hand, the practical identity of some points in the mythology of the Bilqula with that of the Tinneh of the interior is a clear instance of reciprocal influence.

The second part of the report will be found to contain the most complete series thus far obtained of anthropological measurements relating to the tribes of the North-West Coast, with a discussion by the author of the data which these afford, in which several points of value are brought out and important suggestions are made for further inquiry. In this connection it must be mentioned that the committee are much indebted to the courteous and enlightened liberality of Major J. W. Powell, Director of the U.S. Bureau of Ethnology, who has permitted Dr. Boas to incorporate with the measurements obtained in British Columbia those made by him in Washington and Oregon under Major Powell's directions. It has thus been possible for Dr. Boas to give to his treatment of this subject a comprehensive character, which could not otherwise have been obtained, by enlarging the scope of his discussion so as to include the more or less intimately related tribes of the Pacific States with those of the Province of British Columbia itself.

Third Report on the Indians of British Columbia.

By Dr. FRANZ BOAS.

The following alphabet has been used in the report:—

The vowels have their continental sounds, namely: *a*, as in *father*; *e*, like *a* in *mate*; *i*, as in *machine*; *o*, as in *note*; *u*, as in *rule*.

In addition the following are used: *ä*, *ö*, as in German; *á*=*aw* in *law*; *z*=*e* in *flower* (Lepsius's *e*).

Among the consonants the following additional letters have been used: *g*, a very guttural *g*, similar to *gr*; *k*, a very guttural *k*, similar to *kr*; *q*, the German *ch* in *bach*; *h*, the German *ch* in *ich*; *q*, between *q* and *h*; *c*=*sh* in *shore*; *ç*, as *th* in *thin*; *tl*, an explosive *l*; *dl*, a palatal *l*, pronounced with the back of the tongue (dorso-apical).

THE BILQULA.

The Bilqula, who are generally called Bella Coola, are the most northern tribe belonging to the Salish family. They are separated from the tribes speaking allied languages by the Chilcotin (of the Tinneh stock) in the interior, and on the coast by the Kwakiutl. Their language is—considered grammatically—more closely related to the dialects of the Coast Salish than to those of the tribes of the interior. A number of terms referring to the sea and sea-animals are the same in Bilqula and in the dialects of the Gulf of Georgia; so that we may safely assume that the two groups of tribes were at one time closely related, and that the Bilqula were differentiated from this group. They inhabit the coasts of Bentinck Arm and Dean Inlet, as shown on the map accompanying the sixth report of the committee, and extend far up Bella Coola River. Since the end of last century they