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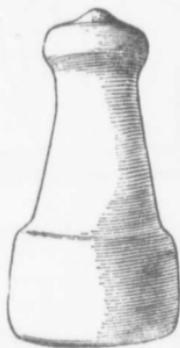
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### PREHISTORIC BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY HARLAN I. SMITH.

The southern interior of British Columbia is dry, because the high coast mountains cut off the moist ocean winds, and consequently vegetation is scanty.

The prehistoric culture of the region as evidenced by finds at Lytton, Spences Bridge, Kamloops and in Nicola Valley, was quite uniform, although there have been slight variations in these localities.



PESTLE OF STONE.

On the whole this culture resembles that of the present inhabitants, as the mode of life, the utensils, the methods of manufacture and even the customs must have been practically the same as those of the recent Indians of the region. One of the strongest evidences for the identity of culture is the ability of the modern Indian to interpret the conventional designs found on prehistoric remains (Figs. 13 and 16).

There are, however, slight differences between the prehistoric and the recent cultures. These are indicated by the change in the style of arrow-heads, which were much larger among the prehistoric people (Fig. 1). The ancient type of pipe resembled the prehistoric pipe of Oregon and California, while the recent pipe is practically of the same type as that found on the plains (Figs. 13 and 14).

The style of carving exhibited in some of the specimens suggests that at this early time the people of the interior of British Columbia were influenced by the coast tribes who have developed a very high plastic art (Figs. 12 and 17).