

the wind, which sweeps strongly up the cañon of the Fraser River, is continually shifting the light, dry sand from place to place. It uncovers the graves, disarranges them, and sometimes re-covers the remains. Miners and Indians often camp at this site, and the objects left by them are scattered on the surface and often covered by the shifting sand. All these objects must be distinguished from the undisturbed burials of the prehistoric people. The surface is strewn with human bones which have been uncovered by the wind. There are also scattered about shell beads, wedges made of antler, scrapers and chipped points of stone such as were used for arrows and knives, grinding-stones, celts and other material similar to that found in the graves. There is a large box at this place in which the Indians deposit the bones and objects as they are uncovered by the wind, but sometimes they bury them. The bones they consider to be those of Indians, although they do not know whether they are of their own ancestors or not. It is reasonably certain, judging from the complete absence of European objects in the undisturbed graves, that they antedate contact with the whites. A number of them must be several hundred years old.

Extending to the north from the hill, and on the same terrace, were found old hearths, indicated by broken and crackled fire-stones, large slabs of grinding-stones, and remains of underground houses. A few human bones were secured from the edge of the gravel-pit made by miners near an Indian cemetery, known to be modern by the portions of the fence which still remain.

Southward from the sand-hill, on the level of the terrace, were found traces of similar hearths, charcoal, and rolls of birchbark partly burned. Here were also remains of underground houses. There were two large boulders, which the Indians report were used in the ceremonials performed by young men, or by youths when reaching maturity. It is said that these youths were required to cover the distance from one boulder to the other in a prescribed number of leaps.

About half a mile below Lytton, on the high gravel terrace on the east bank of the Fraser River, was found a second village-site. The Canadian Pacific Railroad cuts through this site.

A third village-site was located on the high terrace on the east bank of the Fraser River, about two miles north of Lytton. The place is a meadow in an open pine forest, east of the government road. South of it, is a small brook, ending lower down in a marsh. This may have determined the location of the site, since it affords a supply of fresh water high above the Fraser River.

A fourth site was on the east side of the Fraser, nearly opposite Stein Creek.

A fifth ancient village and burial place were located at the north side of the mouth of Stein Creek, which empties into the Fraser River from the west, at a point about four miles above