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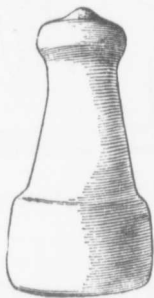
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PREHISTORIC BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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.



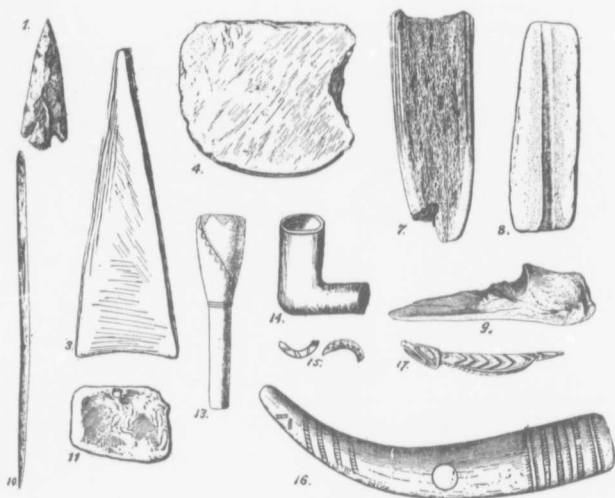
5.

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).



PREHISTORIC OBJECTS FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. Arrow Point. 3. Sap-scraper, of bone. 4. Slate Fish-knife. 7. Wedge, of deer antler. 8. Sandstone, used to smooth Arrow-shafts. 9. Awl of bone, for sewing skins. 10. Bone Needle, for sewing Rush-mats. 11. Pendant of Abalone Shell. 13. Steatite Prehistoric Pipe.
 14. Modern Indian Pipe. 15. Two Crescent Dice, of Beaver or Woodchuck Teeth.
 16. Handle for Digging-stick; Indians understand incised design to represent snakes. 17. Prehistoric Carving of antler, resembling coast art.

The use of slate fish knives and harpoon points may be due to the same cause (Figs. 2 and 4).

The occurrence of dentalium, mussel, and olivella shells, of pendants made of the shell of *Pecten caurinus* and the California abalone, and of clubs made from the bone of the whale, all from the Pacific Coast, proves the existence of intertribal trade in that direction (Figs. 11 and 12).

No indications were found suggesting that the prehistoric tribes knew the potters' art, which, up to the present time, is unknown in this area.

The physical type of the people of the interior is quite uniform, and a preliminary examination of the skeletons of the prehistoric people does not suggest that any change of type has taken place. Measurements of the living show a certain amount of mixture with the Coast type to have extended some distance up Fraser River, but beyond this point there is a fundamental difference between the types of the coast and those of the interior, the former being characterized by broad faces and large heads, while the latter have narrow faces and small heads.

On the whole the prehistoric culture of the interior of British Columbia shows greater affinity to that of the western plateaus than to that of the North Pacific



HARPOON OF DEER'S ANTLER.

coast, and up to this time we have no evidence of a material change of culture or type since the earliest times of which we have knowledge. This suggests that the peoples of the coast and those of the interior developed on distinct lines, and that points of resemblance are due to later contact.

Securing and preparing food; making houses, utensils, and clothing; personal adornment; warfare; smoking; gambling; and art are suggested by the figures respectively from 1 to 17.

All the figures given in this article are one-fourth size.

NOTE.—Our present knowledge of the archaeology of the southern interior of British Columbia is based upon the following publications from the last two of which the illustrations of this article are drawn:

1.—Dawson, George M., pp. 10 to 13, in "Notes on the Shuswap People of British Columbia." *Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada. Sec. II, 1891.* The first archaeological account of importance.

2.—Smith, Harlan I. "Archaeological Investigations on the North Pacific Coast of America." *Science, April 14, 1899.*

3.—Smith, Harlan I. "Archaeological Investigations on the North Pacific Coast in 1899." *American Anthropologist, July, 1900.*

2 and 3 form a history of archaeological work conducted on the American Coast for the Jesup North Pacific Expedition sent out from the American Museum of Natural History.

4.—Smith, Harlan I. "Archaeology of Lytton, British Columbia." *Memoirs of the American Museum. Vol. II., Part III., pp. 129-161. Pl. XIII. 117 figs.*

5.—Smith, Harlan I. "Archaeology of the Thompson River Region, British Columbia." *Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. II., Part VI., pp. 401-442. Pl. XXIV—XXVI, 51 figs.*

4 and 5 form a complete detailed report of the results of archaeological work.



6.
PESTLE OR HAMMER.



12.
WAR CLUB OF
WHALE'S RIB.