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#### THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE YAKIMA VALLEY.

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ends convex, the rear end being shorter than the other. The nineteen teeth (one perhaps being rather wide to be considered) are set out from each other by grooves on each side of the comb. This edge of the object is somewhat sharpened making the lower end of each tooth resemble the shape of a celt or wedge. Near the back of the comb are three perforations, one in the middle and one at each end, the latter being about equidistant from both the back and the end of the comb. The hole near the short end of the comb was drilled tapering from the reverse, while the two other holes were drilled tapering part way through from each side, but slightly farther from the reverse than the obverse. The specimen is in the

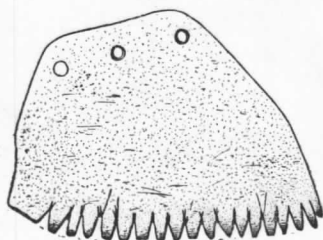


Fig. 73. Comb made of Antler. From a grave at Fort Simcoe.  $\frac{1}{2}$  nat. size. (Drawn from photograph 44510, 6-12. Original in the collection of Mrs. Lynch.)

collection of Mrs. Jay Lynch at Fort Simcoe.<sup>1</sup> A comb made of antler was found by us at Lytton<sup>2</sup> but none were seen among archaeological finds from the other parts of the Thompson River region,<sup>3</sup> although wooden combs are found among the Indians there, as in the Nez Perce region where modern combs were made of narrow strips of wood lashed together.<sup>4</sup> A comb of antler was found by us in the main shell heap at Eburne in the Fraser Delta.<sup>5</sup>

*Beads.* Among beads, some made of glass are certainly modern. Judging from these glass beads, others found associated with them or with things of white manufacture in the same grave are also modern; while some seem to be old and from sites believed to be ancient. Besides objects truly of the shape of beads, there are others, as for instance the tubes of copper such as are shown in Figs. 74 and 78, some of which were found strung with simple bead forms. Otherwise, they might possibly not have been considered as beads. Fig. 121 suggests how such tubular beads of copper may have been worn on armlets and headdresses. In Fig. 74 are illustrated two fragmentary strings of several types of beads from a number which were found on the neck, arms and legs of a skeleton in grave number 34 (5) in a rock-slide near the mouth of Cherry Creek below Ellensburg. The short cylinders are sections of dentalium shells, longer sections appearing occa-

<sup>1</sup> Museum negative no. 44510, 6-12.

<sup>2</sup> Smith, (d), Fig. 83.

<sup>3</sup> Smith, (c), p. 424.

<sup>4</sup> Spinden, p. 221.

<sup>5</sup> Smith, (a), Fig. 42.

sionally. The longest cylinders are sheet copper rolled into cylindrical form. The lapping edge, in most of the beads illustrated is irregular and varies in thickness, which suggests that they were beaten out of native copper rather than cut out of factory-rolled copper. Of course this appearance might be given to the latter by beating it. Such rolled beads made of copper are found in the Nez Perce region to the east<sup>1</sup> and in the Thompson River area to the north.<sup>2</sup> These shell and copper beads consequently might be considered ancient from their individual appearance, but on the shorter string are some more or less spherical beads made of glass which of course shows that all these beads were used in comparatively recent times. The beads on the longer string are strung upon coarse plant fiber twisted into

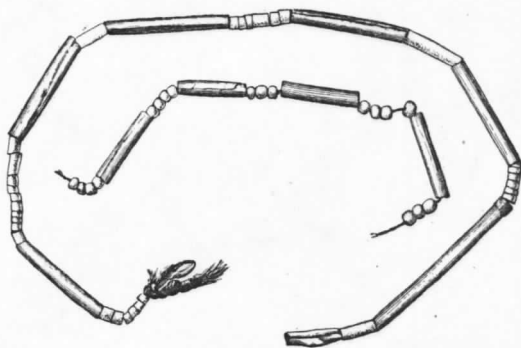


Fig. 74 (202-8233). Beads made of Copper, Glass and Sections of Dentalium Shells. From neck, arms and legs of skeleton in grave No. 34 (5) in a rock-slide near the mouth of Cherry Creek, below Ellensburg.  $\frac{1}{2}$  nat. size.

a two strand string while the shorter string is upon a much smaller fiber also of two strands which are twisted. Some of the other beads in this lot were strung upon thongs.

The tubular bead shown in Fig. 75 is made of brass, proving conclusively that it is recent. It was found in grave No. 1 of the Yakima ridge, which contained a number of other objects that might characterize the grave as ancient were it not for the presence of brass beads. A smaller but slightly shorter brass bead was found with this. It contained a piece of stick, but this may be merely the remains of a rootlet many of which had penetrated into the grave. The edges of the outer fold as well as the ends of the bead are irregular and thinned out similar to the corresponding parts of the copper beads shown in Fig. 74. This suggests that the brass may have been

<sup>1</sup> Spinden, Plate ix, Figs. 16-18.

<sup>2</sup> Smith, (c), Fig. 371.

pounded into sheets by the natives or at least that factory-rolled brass was pounded by them in manufacturing the bead. It also shows that this characteristic of the edges of copper objects, while it may suggest that they were beaten out of native copper and are consequently ancient, does not prove it. Tubular copper beads with short sections of dentalium shell were



Fig. 75 (202-8148). Bead made of Brass. From grave No. 1 in a rock-slide of the Yakima Ridge. Nat. size.

found mixed all the way from the top to the bottom of grave number 10 (5) in a rock-slide on the north side of the Naches River about half a mile above its mouth. Some of these were slightly larger than those shown in Fig. 74.

The bone tubes shown in Figs. 97 and 98 and those described on p. 105 under games, may possibly have been intended for beads or ornaments. Beads were made of bones of birds in the Nez Perce region to the east.<sup>1</sup>

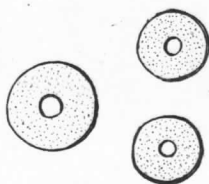


Fig. 76 (202-8384). Beads made of Shell. From refuse of a grave in a rock-slide near the head of Priest Rapids. Nat. size.

The perforated cylinder made of serpentine or steatite shown in Fig. 99 may also have been used as a bead or ornament instead of for gambling. Shell beads of disk shape such as are shown in Fig. 76 were found in three places. Those figured were among the refuse of a grave in a rock-slide near the head of Priest Rapids. Two were found in grave No. 7 (4) in a rock-slide on the northern side of the Yakima Ridge. A brass button and three glass beads were found with them. Twenty-eight of them were found in the

grave of a child in a rock-slide on the west side of the Columbia River near the head of Priest Rapids. All these beads seem to be drilled from both sides or at least each end of the bore is slightly larger than the middle. Somewhat similar disk-shaped beads, apparently made of shell are found in the Nez Perce region to the east,<sup>2</sup> the Thompson area to the north<sup>3</sup> and in the Fraser Delta<sup>4</sup> of the coast country to the west.

*Dentalium Shells.* Dentalium shells, some broken or cut into short sections, were found in twelve of the graves of this region. Two of these

<sup>1</sup> Spinden, p. 189.

<sup>2</sup> Spinden, Plate ix, Figs. 12 and 13.

<sup>3</sup> Smith, (d), p. 153; (c), p. 427.

<sup>4</sup> Smith, (a), p. 179.

graves were in domes of volcanic ash and probably old; five of them were cremation circles, also ancient, while five were rock-slide graves of which three were surely modern, and two probably so. It will be seen that the dentalia beads are found in about equal proportions in old and recent graves, there being seven examples of the former and five of the latter. One lot of dentalia found in a cremation circle was charred. None of the dentalia found in the rock-slide graves were incised while in one of the graves in a dome of volcanic ash incised dentalia were found together with the sculptured human form in antler shown in Fig. 121 on which are represented what appear to be dentalium shells forming parts of ear or hair pendants. Incised dentalia were also found in two of the five cremation circles containing dentalium shells. Some of the incised designs on dentalium shells are shown in Figs. 117 and 118. An idea of how the dentalium shells may have been used as ornaments on arm bands and headdresses may be had by reference to Fig. 121 and p. 101. Somewhat similarly incised dentalium shells were found at the large burial place at Kamloops in the southern interior of British Columbia to the north,<sup>1</sup> and in the Nez Perce region to the east bits of engraved dentalium shells are found in the graves of children.<sup>2</sup> Strings of them were hung from the ears or fastened to the braids of hair and dentalia were attached to the dresses of the women.<sup>3</sup> Among antiquities they are found as far east as central Wyoming. There are some dentalium shells decorated with windings along lines somewhat similar in the collections from the Hupa of California. Dentalium shells used as nose ornaments, ear pendants or parts of ornaments and as beads were also found in the Thompson region.<sup>4</sup> A few were found on the coast in the Fraser Delta,<sup>5</sup> but while they are to be seen in collections from living Indians and recent graves they were not found among antiquities elsewhere on the coast of British Columbia and Washington.<sup>6</sup> It seems noteworthy that while the shells are plentiful on the coast where they are used by the modern people they could only have been obtained in the Thompson River region and the Yakima Valley by barter. In the north, they were imported until recently through the Chilcotin country from the region north of Vancouver Island.<sup>7</sup> In the Yakima Valley, however, they were probably brought in by a more southern route and from places further south on the coast. My impression is that the Fraser Valley was not used as a route for the importation.

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<sup>1</sup> Smith, (c), Fig. 379.

<sup>2</sup> Spinden, p. 181, Plate LX, Fig. 15.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 220.

<sup>4</sup> Smith, (c), pp. 425 and 427, (d), pp. 134 and 153.

<sup>5</sup> Smith, (a), p. 180.

<sup>6</sup> Smith, (b), pp. 319 and 387.

<sup>7</sup> Smith, (c), p. 408.

- pelvis bone are stained by copper. The tibia of a child was found with these.
- 202-8229. Mat of twined rushes found under the pelvis. The rushes were stitched together in pairs with cord and each pair was twisted once between each stitch (Fig. 71).
- 202-8230. Open twine matting of rushes held together with cords woven around them, skin with hair on it, and in this were copper beads strung with beads made of dentalium shells on a leather thong (Fig. 72).
- Grave No. 34. Rock-slide grave found 5 feet south southwest of grave No. 32. There were no surface indications of the grave. Posts of decayed wood were found extending from the surface down to about 6 inches from the bottom. The tops appeared to have been cut off and probably never extended above the surface. Numbers 99-4329 and 202-8231 to 202-8246 were found in this grave.
- 99-4329. The skeleton of a young child with a persistent frontal suture was found at a depth of from 3 to 4 feet with the head east, trunk on back, femora at right angles to tibiae, and fibulae parallel to them. flexed to left or south.
- 202-8231. Skin with the hair on found on body.
- 202-8232. Matting.
- 202-8233. Several rows of beads, some of copper, others of glass and still others of sections of dentalium shells were found at the neck, arms and legs. These are strung on pieces of thong, some of which are wound at the ends. Some of them are on coarse twisted, and others on fine twisted plant fibre (Fig. 74). ✓
- 202-8234a, b. Two pendants made of halotis shell were found, one near the head and one at the pelvis (Fig. 91).
- 202-8235a, b. Two copper pendants were found at the legs, b has a thong in the perforation.
- 202-8236a-d. Four bracelets made of copper found on the arms (Fig. 95).
- 202-8237. Teeth of a rodent found in the grave.
- 202-8238. A square pendant made of copper with a thong and bead made of copper (Fig. 78).
- 202-8239. A pendant made of copper (Fig. 83).
- 202-8240. A bit of wood bounding a knot hole.
- 202-8241. Two dentalium shells.
- 202-8242. A piece of iron.
- 202-8243. Woodpecker feathers, some bound at the tips with fabric, one with feather, and fur or moss.
- 202-8244. A copper ornament found among the rocks over this grave about 1 foot deep.
- 202-8245. A pendant made of brass with thong and bead made of copper found among the rocks over this grave about 1 foot deep (Fig. 84).
- 202-8246. A pendant made of copper with thong found about 1 foot deep among the rocks over this grave (Fig. 82).
- Grave No. 35. Rock-slide grave located in the same slide with Nos. 31, 32, 33 and 34, 8 feet to the south southwest of No. 34. The grave was 3 feet in diameter by 4 feet deep. Four posts of poplar were found at the