

inches long, has the form of a salmon.

Dr. Raffety in speaking of the collection, said:

"These stones implements are like the leaves of a book. As we turn them over and look at them they seem to indicate their uses. They belong to an ancient race of people, who made and used them in making their living and in offensive and defensive, and some of them are of great age.

"More than 100 years ago Lewis and Clark in their descent of the Columbia River found many different tribes of Indians, about 20,000, each subsisting on such game as the country produced, in addition to the yearly run of salmon taken in the Columbia River and its tributaries.

"It was noticeable that stone implements were more commonly found below the Cascades than in the upper Columbia region. Both sides of the river at the upper and lower Cascades, The Dalles, Sauvies Island, Willamette Falls are noted places.

Different kinds of rock material used in forming these stone implements would indicate that tribes from many parts of the Pacific Coast migrated to and from these fisheries; and from the broken implements found strewn broadcast on the surfaces would indicate that there was continual strife and warfare over the mastery of the fisheries.

"The early pioneers found the Indians had a Pacific Highway consisting of from 15 to 25 deeply trodden-paths, side by side, worn by the different tribes in journeying with their ponies, dogs, drags and papooses to and from these fisheries, extending the full length of the Coast from California to Washington and the Upper Columbia region. These paths did not go straight over but followed the easy grades around the hills that could be ridden in a lope or trot in traveling them.

"It was common in the early '40s and '50s to find in a pioneer doorway, brought in and thrown down, many fine stone implements to be carried off by any curio hunter or scientist that wanted them. Those that were plowed up look more ancient than the dark greasy ones found on the surface, and the buried ones always were more perfect.

"This was on account of the secretiveness and selfishness of the Indians. If the mortar or pestle was too large to be carried on a journey, or if he did not intend to return he would break the pestle and punch a hole in the bottom of the mortar, rendering it useless and leave it. Otherwise he would bury it for future wants on his return.

"Below the Oregon City Falls on the Willamette—where the banks are gradually undermined by high water, and are falling away into the river's edge, may be found even today arrow points and stone workings from the ancient graveyard.

"Sauvies Island was another rendezvous or place where they held their big potlatches and conventional dances. Here the early pioneers