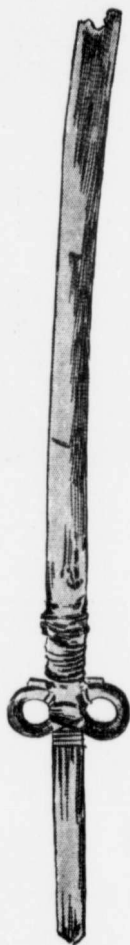


closely resembling buffalo horn, both having a cement substance similar to that before mentioned in describing the two wooden pipes. When discovered, the face of this mummy was covered with a wide, shallow, circular basket, over which a portion of the robe had been drawn. The red stone pipe, the wooden pipe, *atlall*, turkey, well-formed arrow-points and wooden flail were dug up in different places in the second cave, and were, therefore, not very close to the mummy. It is worthy of note, that this small, straight, catlinite stone pipe is precisely similar to those which I have often found carefully buried

in the sepulture mounds of North Dakota and Minnesota, and, at the same time, it is the first specimen of the kind that I have ever known to be found in Utah. As the catlinite, or "red pipe-stone," is not known in this region, this particular specimen must have been brought from the vicinity of Minnesota. Its occurrence in Utah may, or may not, afford evidence of intercourse between these "cave-dwellers" and the Northeastern "mound-builders." It may, likewise, be worthy of mention, that the Utah wooden pipes have the same shape and size as the horn pipes found in the mounds of North Dakota. The *atlall*, or throwing stick, has the two loops of rawhide and the shallow gutter, and is, I think, the third of the kind ever found, and the first *atlall* reported from Utah.

With regard to the entire collection, its most striking feature is the high state of preservation of the bodies, and, indeed, of all the specimens. Skeletons of these pre-historic people are not very uncommon, and a few mummies have been found in Colorado and Utah. But these are in a better condition than usual. That they should be well preserved is not surprising to any one familiar with the climatic and other natural conditions of Southeastern Utah. A large part of this western country is generally known to be relatively dry, and also equable in temperature. But in San Juan County it is much less moist than in Salt Lake City or Denver. In fact, rain and snow are almost entirely unknown. When rain occurs, it is in a short, quick shower, which rapidly runs off the high ground and soon disappears. The atmosphere is intensely dry, and the interior of cliff caves usually may be said to be equally destitute of moisture. Again, the temperature of these caves is subject to very little change, practically none, throughout the entire year. I have kept the air-dried carcass of a bear for more than two years in Salt Lake City, and no offensive odor whatever was emitted from it. It is not wonderful, therefore, that human and other animal bodies should be easily preserved by desiccation in Southeastern Utah, especially when they are placed in a drying, absorbent soil, and in caves where the temperature is not subject to sudden, frequent or great changes.



Atlall

Medicine Stick
from
Cave No. 2,
San Juan Co.

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