

According to calculation the numbers would be 10, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 10. Three-up gives another throw. Fig. 13 shows the position of 40 small stones placed in quadrants round the centre, the two players moving their marking-sticks, which are the pieces in the game, in opposite directions, and the player whose stick falls on his opponent's taking it up and sending it back, from which it is evident that the game is won by getting first round. If now this Apache game be compared with the Chinese-Korean game of *nyut* (Fig. 12) the resemblance will be seen to be so close that the Indians might conceivably have learnt it from the Chinese who for years past have swarmed in this part of America. But in one form or another the game prevails among the native tribes; thus the lot-sticks shown in Fig. 7 are those used by the Pueblo Indians of Arizona. It has been seen that the earlier accounts from the district date from times before the Chinese immigration.



Fig. 13. Diagram of Stones arranged for Apache Lot-game.

At this point the evidence comes in of the often described "game of the bowl" among the Indian tribes further north in the region of the great lakes. The Jesuit missionaries describe it among the Hurons so early as 1636, close on the first years of intercourse with the whites. Father LE JEUNE describes this "jeu de plat" as played with six plumstones, white on one side and black on the other, in a dish which was struck hard against the ground so as to turn the stones over. He thought the game was simply to get the faces all black or all white, but perhaps he did not take the trouble to examine thoroughly anything so trivial as a savage sport.¹⁾ His account is implicitly contradicted on this point by Father LAFITAU, who remarks that although the plumstones have only two sides, white and black, the Indians have a number of combinations rendering the game long and agreeable. This learned observant missionary-anthropologist noticed that the American game resembled one brought by the negroes from Africa to the West India Islands.²⁾ Fig. 8 represents the bowl and peach stones as used half a century ago in the festival games of the Iroquois described by L. H. MORGAN. This diversion was believed to have come down from the beginning of the Iroquois League centuries ago, and the Indians hoped to continue its enjoyment in the happy regions of the future life. The tribes, represented by champion players, gambled ceremoniously in the public councilhouse, when the six peach-stones, shaped flattish and burnt black on one side, were shaken in the bowl, scoring thus:

Blacks or whites up . . .	6	5	4	3	2	1	0.
Score	5+	1+	0	0	0	1+	5+.

All throws counting gave also another throw. The calculated values being 5, $\frac{5}{2}$, $\frac{5}{2}$, $\frac{5}{2}$, 5, it results that the scoring corresponds to the nearest whole number, which is the only case of such accuracy I have met with and even suggests the possible intervention of some white schoolmaster. Also, the game was played with a bank, consisting

¹⁾ Relations des Jesuites dans la Nouvelle France. Quebec reprint 1858, vol. I. (1636) p. 113.

²⁾ LAFITAU, Moeurs des Sauvages Ameriquains, Paris 1724, vol. II. p. 339. — LABAT, Nouvelles Voyages aux Isles de l'Amerique, vol. IV. p. 153; this game is described as played with four perforated cowries, throws of four-up four-down or two each way winning; an account rather founded on fact than correct.