

very interesting localities where the Delaware, Lenape, and their numerous allies held their yearly pow-wows; many of our streams bear to this day Indian names derived therefrom. My collection abounds in rare forms of axes, discoidal or quoit stones, celts, corn-beaters, arrow and spear points, etc. I will be pleased to send you a description and drawing of some of them.

Wishing you success, and trusting the AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN may live long and prosper, I remain sincerely yours,
Reading, Pa., Oct. 17th, 1885. THEO. A. KENDALL.

INSIDE-VIEW OF A HUIDAH DWELLING.

Editor Am. Antiquarian:

I send you an interior view of an ancient house on Queen Charlotte's Island, for the ANTIQUARIAN. Use it as you think proper; doubtless it would interest some of your readers from the novelty of its style. Such houses, from their depth in the ground, are roomy and warm. In some villages, every house has a well of clear cold water in a corner of its floor. With regard to the copper money, I am sorry you did not give the T instead of the T. In speaking of their value in blankets, a mistake occurs; instead of "three cornered," it ought to read "three points." These points ~~are~~ are marks on the corners of each blanket to show their quality.

The house from which the view was taken is strictly ancient; the entrance is through the oval hole in the carved column to the house. The depth of the floor below the outside surface ranges from 4 to 12 feet. The excavations for these houses range from 25 to 50 ft. in width, and from 30 or 40 to 80 ft., or even more, in length. The two benches shown on every side of the house are for the inmates to sleep on when there are no bed-rooms; the lower one is wide enough for a person to sit comfortably in a chair. The upper bench in this house is ten feet wide and about six feet in perpendicular height above the floor; it has a rope along the brink of it to prevent any one from falling off. A floor is laid from this bench back to a cribbing of squared logs, which prevents the earth from falling in, and against which the boards comprising the walls of the house are fixed if nailed, which seldom happens in houses in their towns; never in the old houses; all are set in a groove, running the whole length of the plank. The planks used for these benches are all of one piece: their size is guided by the dimensions of the house being built. I have seen planking used for this purpose, 80 feet in length, 6 feet in width, and 12 inches in thickness; all hewn out of a cedar tree by little hand adzes. They used also wooden wedges and stone hammers. These little adzes were made of copper until lately, when they got steel, eruh yettia (iron metal) from the yett suhtay (iron men, white people,) who visited them at the beginning of this century. The