

in minor respects. Amongst the drawings made for me by Sergeant P. Bartsch, to whom I am indebted for assistance in my investigations in Nine-mile Cañon, may be seen those of human feet of various sizes, as well as some of the whole human body, all cut, at remote dates, in the vertical faces of the cliffs, and most of them at great heights above the present bed of the cañon. In Millard County have also been found carvings of human feet, some of which are larger than those that occur in Nine-mile Cañon, being each ten inches in length. At one spot they were discovered upon the upper surface of a large rock, and so close a likeness did they bear to the average human foot impression, that they were unhesitatingly reported as genuine human foot-prints that had been made ages gone by in the lava rock when the latter was in a molten condition. To dispel this idea, in addition to the fact that similar foot carvings occur high on the faces of the perpendicular cliffs of Emery County and elsewhere, it is necessary only to state that upon the surface of the same rock, side by side with the same so-called human "foot-prints," there have been found numerous carvings of the usual kind so common throughout Utah and vicinity. Having made careful examination of the Millard County "foot-prints" and associated carvings, and having several samples of them in my collection, I may be permitted to express my opinion on this question with some degree of confidence. In this instance all the carvings are greatly weathered, and the huge rock itself is but a bowlder that has, at some distant period in the past, been removed from its original position and carried to a distance.

But I must return to Nine-mile Cañon. A majority of the remains are on the north side of the cañon, and have a pleasant, sunny, southeasterly exposure. Some of the ruins are those of dwelling houses, others are of storage bins, and others appear to have served the purposes of lookout and signal stations. A careful exploration of many of them afforded conclusive evidence of three classes of structures. The dwellings are distinguished by their situation, their large size, the fire-place and contents, and, as a rule, also their smoothly-finished interior. The bins or storage structures are too small for human occupation, and they contain stone corn mills, corn sacks, and often considerable quantities of corn, shelled and unshelled, as well as gourds and water tanks. The storage bin either forms a compartment of the dwelling house or it is separate, and at a convenient distance from the dwelling.

There is a most prominent peak, consisting of an overhanging, natural, hard rock tower situated upon the top of an exceedingly steep and rugged hill or mountain immediately to the south of "Taylor's Ranch," in Nine-mile Cañon, Emery County. It took Sergeant Bartsch and myself most of one forenoon to make the ascent of the hill, and the descent proved more difficult than the ascent. The rock tower is about fifty feet high, and standing in an almost inaccessible spot it commands a magnificent view of several cañons and mountains. On its very top, in an extremely dizzy situation, were the remains of three small stone circular structures, two of which were provided with roofs of heavy cedar logs and heavy, flat