

awls, and some charred corn cobs and charred wood were found in the rooms, as well as many pieces of broken pottery, and one perfect and well-formed jug of earthenware provided with a handle and an ornamented neck. This jug or pitcher was found in the largest room of the larger house. Among other things a large basalt stone *metale*, or corn-grinding mill and its grinding or rubbing stone, were taken out. This *metale* and its rubbing stone weigh about eighty pounds. A photograph of them is reproduced here. They are made of dark gray volcanic rock, which occurs in great abundance in Millard and other counties of southern and central Utah. Because of the porosity and roughness of this rock, the bottom of the *metale* is always rough enough for grinding purposes. It does not, therefore, need frequent picking with a pointed stone implement to keep its concave surface rough, as is the case with the sandstone, quartzite and other rocks employed as *metales*.

In the same city or series of ruins other similar structures have been uncovered and explored by me. One of them was more than forty-five feet long by eight and a half feet wide, and it constituted the central portion of a "mound" ninety feet in diameter. As a rule, both large and small rooms occur in each building, but often a building is found to contain small rooms alone. In many instances the compartments are extremely small, such, of course, having been intended for the storage of corn, meat, water and implements, as is shown by the character of the remains frequently found within them. The opening of each compartment must unquestionably have been in the roof, for I have never found an opening in the walls, although I have many times found the entire walls of the houses in a perfect condition. Stone corn mills or *metales*, complete or broken, were found in or beside all of them. Bone skewers in considerable numbers and arrow points were also found in every house ruin. More or less broken earthenware of good quality and of various designs occurred scattered within the ruins and upon and around them. Most of this earthenware had been glazed and much of it painted, mostly in black figures on the inside of the vessel. One house yielded two small trinkets of green aluminum phosphate, either variscite or inferior turquoise. The same house also yielded a small pipe of pottery, consisting merely of a straight, conical bowl, and in general form closely resembled the catlinite stone pipes of the burial mounds of North Dakota, and the solitary catlinite pipe from the cave in San Juan County, Utah, to which reference has previously been made. There were present several specimens of what may have served as pipe stems, having been cut in suitable lengths from the hollow wing bones of birds. Remains of bones of mammals were numerous. These were invariably broken in a similar manner, and appeared to be the bones left from pieces of meat, the flesh of deer, rabbits, Rocky Mountain sheep, antelopes, etc., that may have been used or stored away by the owners. A large number of these broken bones gathered from many house ruins formed an interesting collection, especially when compared with those gathered in the ruins of other

Uley, Utah.

of a mound
enter, which
commenced
ore a strong
he Dakotas,
ntry. This
ation of its
d of burial
hree feet in
icles, chiefly