

of brown, hard baked clay, color stained by fire, and of close texture.

No. 5 was found with the skull already mentioned, and is a black vase six inches in diameter four and one half high, with a mouth two and three fourths inches across. The outline of this vase is quite sharp and graceful, showing good taste and skill. The material is hard. This and No. 4 both look as if they might have been used in cooking, although differing much in form, color and material.

No. 6 is four and a half inches in diameter, by four high and two across the mouth. It is of rough pottery and very nearly whole.

No. 7 is a rare bit of pottery, black in material and color, well baked, pear shaped, with a round unprojecting mouth near the top. This vase is not whole. It shows that it was much thicker above the mouth with a protuberance, which perhaps had a hole through it for the purpose of suspending it to the side of the room or cabin.

Among the vases found in the locality of this, were some with small perforated ears, intended for suspension, by passing a thong through them.

A view of the inside of the cabin of a Mojave family, found in Lieut. Ives's report upon the Colorado river, well illustrates this custom.

The diameter of this vase is four and one half inches, total height remaining, six inches, of which half an inch is above the upper side of the mouth.

The officers of the society do not remember to have seen figured any vessel of similar shape to this, and it may be considered almost or quite unique.

No. 8 is five and one-third inches in diameter, three inches high, and three and three-fourths inches across the mouth. It is shaped like a small basin, with contracted mouth. It has marks of fire and is of brown clay.

No. 9 is four and one-third inches in diameter, three and one-half inches high by two and one-half inches diameter across a low mouth. It is rough baked clay, with marks of fire.

No. 10 is a small basin six and one-fourth inches in diameter, narrowing at the top to five and one-fourth inches, two and three-fourths high, black in color, and the upper part ornamented with diagonal marks. This is a kind of ornamentation very common in the pottery of the Mound Builders and Indians, but the only ornamentation of that kind in the collection we are now describing.

No. 11 is a very small vase, brown clay color, a little over two inches in diameter and two high, one and one-half across the inside of the mouth.

No. 12 is very much like No. 11, a little larger, and mouth gone.

No. 13 is the ornamental handle of a scoop or dipper, with a part of the vessel attached. It is painted red. The handle represents the head and beak of a bird, much like those ornaments not uncommon in Peruvian and Mound Builder ceramic ware. The handle is a very convenient one, the thumb resting nicely on the crest.

No. 14 is a graceful vase, almost perfect, of thick but brittle ware, painted red, with a long, narrow neck—looking as if it might have held some perfume or precious liquid. Its diameter is three inches; height five inches, of which two is neck; the diameter of the neck is one inch. This vase is the only one which has no pounded shells mixed with it.

None of the vessels have any feet. Indeed, vessels with feet are exceedingly uncommon among relics of the mounds. There are, however, three hollow feet which evidently belonged to some vessel shaped apparently like our old-fashioned iron pots. These feet are of some size, being three and three-fourths inches high, and two inches in diameter. The bottoms imitate the cat-like feet and toes of some animal, joining usefulness and an artistic imitation of some object in natural history—an art in which the Mound Builders excelled.

In this collection is also a skinning knife made of polished quartz, streaked white and red; an instrument for dressing skins, of slate colored quartz rock, also polished very smooth. Also an implement of quartz, three inches long and one wide, with a blunt edge on each end.

There is yet to be described a very interesting relic, it is a round stone of reddish quartz, three and three quarter inches in diameter, one and one-eighth inches in thickness, nicely worked with a depression pecked on one side for the thumb. The edge is straight from side to side of the stone, but beveled. The use of this stone is unmistakable. It was rolled along the ground in one of their games, which came down to some of the Indian tribes within the time of history. It was played by two players at a time, each of whom had a pole. One rolled the stone, which from its beveled edge must continually turn toward the right. As soon as the stone started the two players threw their poles and the one whose pole lay nearest to the stone when it stopped was the victor, and had the right to roll the stone the next time. Such is the mode of playing described by Du Pratz in his History of Louisiana, published in 1758.

Adair's book, published in 1775, describes the game as played among the Cherokees.

"The warriors have another favorite game called chungke. They have a square piece