

ever significance this game may have had in former times has evidently been lost; for, according to Williams, it is played merely for amusement, at any time and by both sexes.

BA-BUT-HL-KA-DI. In addition to the above games, three tops were collected which are interesting, inasmuch as they are all different and of a type somewhat unlike that found in use by Indians of the interior. Williams was positive in his statement that all three varieties were in use by the Makahs before the advent of the whites, but he thought that they had been derived from northern Indians. The first specimen consists of a disc of wood, three inches in diameter and one-half inch thick, through which is thrust a pin, three and one-half inches in length, thus giving the form of an ordinary spinning top. The second specimen is a whipping top of unusual variety; the upper portion is rounded, terminating below in a plain, flat surface from which projects a wooden pin, about an inch in length, upon which the top is spun. The third top is exactly similar to those now used by white boys, and is pear shaped, terminating in a small protuberance, upon which is fastened the loop of string which is wound around the lower part of the top. Holding the string in one hand, the top is violently thrown upon the ground and is set spinning with the impetus which is imparted by the unwinding of the string.

Thus it will be seen that, of these eleven Makah games, three are dependent for their existence upon the proximity of the Makahs to the seashore, the chief material used in the three games being kelp; while in still another game we see modifications from the original buckskin ball of the Plains or Mountain Indians to a ball of whale-bone, while the game itself has become intimately bound up with the celebration of the capture of a whale.