

side of the rush, the latter extending lengthwise, while the cedar cords run transversely.

From the preceding account of my explorations in Utah the reader will, doubtless, experience little difficulty, if any, in reaching the conclusion that the human beings who formerly occupied the valleys of this region were of the same race as those who occupied the cliffs and peaks, and that the date of the occupation of the one must have been the same, or nearly the same, as that of the other. The Cliff Dwellers and valley residents were contemporary, or nearly so. The material and style of the pottery of the valley people, the opening and entire structure of the house roof, the finger marks, the metates and rubbing or grinding stones, bone awls, broken bones of animals, corn, gourds, skulls and small store-bins, are all similar to those found in and about the cliffs. That is to say, the buildings, articles of workmanship, and the human and animal remains of the valley ruins are in all essential respects similar to those of the cliff



Prehistoric carving on vertical cliff
in Nine-mile Cañon, Utah.

ruins. The similarity is indeed most striking. One is unable to distinguish the pottery, the stone grinding mills, the bone ornaments and tools, and the roof structures of the cliff and valley ruins. That they belong to the same people cannot for a moment be questioned. A person has but to glance at them to feel sure of this. The only differences noticeable are—the valley relics are more altered and decomposed than those of the cliffs, and the buildings nearly always consist of adobe and mud, while those of the cliffs and peaks consist very largely of stones. These differences are natural, and to be expected. The greater amount of moisture held by the valleys fully accounts for the greater alteration in their remains.

With regard to the second difference it may be observed that the higher one climbs, the more stones and the less mud and adobe are found in the cliff buildings. This is, of course, because of the difficulty of getting mud for these structures. And so with respect to the valleys. The building material is in the vicinity in each case. Stones occur in the cliffs and clay in the valleys. In many instances, however, mud was carried up to great heights and used in the construction of the walls and roofs of cliff houses in the same manner as in the valley houses. Both the cliff and the valley people erected permanent buildings, and in much the same manner; both manufactured pottery of similar material and patterns, and both of them planted, and by means of irrigation, raised crops of similar kinds. They were one and the same people, occupying the valleys and mountains of Utah, Arizona and Colorado during the same period of time, which was undoubtedly of long duration, adapting themselves to the surrounding and changing conditions of nature.