

equally good state of preservation, and buried together under the aforesaid conditions? To me it seems plain enough that they belong to the same race, and that the artificial flattening of the cranium was practised by only a portion of that race.

An account of my investigations in the pre-historic town near Marysvale in Piute County, and elsewhere in the valleys of Utah, would be almost a repetition of that just given of the investigations in Juab and Iron. I have examined similar structures and remains in Beaver, Tooele, Salt Lake, Emery, Utah, Millard and other counties of this territory, and, when I think of the labor, care and intelligence that must have been bestowed upon the construction of their buildings, as well as the manufacture of their excellent pottery, their ornaments and implements, I am surprised that the remains of their works occurring in widely separated districts should differ so little. A remarkably close union must, without doubt, have existed amongst the ancient people whose monuments are the subject of this writing. Marine shell beads have been taken from the house ruins in the so-called "mounds" or tumuli of the Sevier valley, and likewise in Emery County. I have a lump of lead bullion said to have been found in a "mound" of Millard County. A good, well-burnt brick of unusual size and shape has been discovered in house ruins near Willard on the northeast shore of the Great Salt Lake; pre-historic irrigation ditches occur with the Beaver County and some other valley ruins. But, everywhere the same permanent buildings, the same walls, roofs and floors are observed, the same wonderful pottery, and the same stone and bone implements, utensils and ornaments are presented to the eye of the explorer.

(To be continued.)

THE last mound located within the corporate limits of Columbus, Ohio, was opened in July and August. Originally there were six mounds and two village sites on the ground now covered by the city. In the mound were twenty-seven skeletons. Many beads, celts and flint implements lay alongside four of the remains. Three of the Crania were taken out whole. The work attracted general attention and from four to five hundred people visited the excavation each day.

MR. GERARD FOWKE, one of the best authorities on American chipped stone implements, will present three papers to readers of the ARCHÆOLOGIST in the November, December and January numbers. He will treat of the manufacture of stone relics, the distribution of the material, etc. Collectors should inform their friends of these important contributions to Archaeological literature. Extra copies may be had at the usual rates.

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