

gamesters are equal in number and speaks of "the crowd of players" preventing the one who "catches the ball from throwing it off with a long direction." Bossu¹⁴ says, "they are forty on each side," while Bartram¹⁵ says, "the inhabitants of one town play against another in consequence of a challenge." From this it would seem that among those Indians, as at the North, the number of players was governed only by the circumstances under which the game was played.

The ball, originally of wood,¹⁶ was replaced by one made of deer skin. Adair gives the following description of its manufacture: "The ball is made of a piece of scraped deer-skin, moistened, and stuffed hard with deer's hair, and strongly sewed with deer's sinews."¹⁷

According to Morgan the racket has undergone a similar change, from a curved wooden head to the curved stick with open network, but we have seen in the earliest description at our command, that in the days of Perrot the cross was "laced like a racket."¹⁸

The game was played not only by the Indians of our Coast, but Powers¹⁹ found it also among the Californian Indians. He describes a game of tennis played by the Pomo Indians in Russian River Valley, of which he had heard nothing among the northern tribes. "A ball is rounded out of an oak knot as large as those used by school boys, and it is propelled by a racket which is constructed of a

¹⁴ *Travels through that Part of North America formerly called Louisiana*, by Mr. Bossu, Captain in the French Marines. Translated from the French by John Reinhold Forster, London, 1771, Vol. I, p. 304.

¹⁵ *Travels through North and South Carolina, etc.*, by William Bartram, Philadelphia, 1791, p. 508.

¹⁶ *La Potherie*, Vol. II, p. 126; Perrot, p. 44.

¹⁷ p. 400.

¹⁸ *League of the Iroquois*, p. 298; Perrot p. 44.

¹⁹ *Contributions to North American Ethnology*, Vol. III, p. 151. Tribes of California by Stephen Powers; The same game is described among the Meewocs in *The Native Races of the Pacific States* by H. H. Bancroft, Vol. I, p. 393.