

parts of Utah. Human skulls and skeletons were found in Mason City, but they were not in a satisfactory condition of preservation. There is one thing, however, which deserves special mention here, namely, the composition of the adobe or mud walls. I use the word "adobe" because the lumps of which the walls were composed, usually contained two other things in addition to the mud. Numerous small particles of charcoal and pottery were generally found scattered throughout the mud, and giving every indication of having been mixed with the mud by the builders of the houses. Sometimes these lumps or bricks were too irregular to be easily traced; at other times they were so regular in form and size that the separate lumps standing in straight rows could be clearly and readily distinguished. In nearly every instance, continuing the excavation through and beneath the floor, showed the house to be situated upon a heap of earth mixed with ashes, charcoal and little pieces of broken pottery. Again and again I have cleaned off and fully uncovered the one-story houses in an almost complete state of preservation. Thus far, everything is plain; but my explorations beneath these houses have not been so satisfactory. There occur many fragments of bones, pottery and charcoal below the floors, but all seem in a state of confusion. In two instances I found a strong, upright cedar post or pillar with lumps of hardened mud built to make something like a flue or chimney, and all of these were under the houses.

PARAGOONAH RUINS, IRON COUNTY.

From January 9th to 14th, 1893, I visited and explored ruins beside the little village of Paragoonah in Iron County, some 250 miles south of Salt Lake City. Here were about 100 mounds of ruined structures, the largest of which was about 160 feet from north to south, 200 feet from east to west, and twelve feet in height. The "mounds" and the surface of the ground around them, as in Juab valley, Salt Lake valley, Utah valley, the valleys of Piute County, Emery County, and elsewhere in Utah, had numberless pieces of broken pottery, stone arrow points and chips of obsidian, chaledony, opal and quartzite scattered over them. The largest ruins gave evidence of having been slightly disturbed at two places upon some former occasion, perhaps by Major Powell of the U. S. Geological Survey, or by Dr. Palmer, both of whom visited southern Utah several years ago. However, by far the larger portion of this heap of ruins remained unexplored, and I chose a favorable-looking elevation, which formed part of the north side of it, as the basis of my operations. Preferring not to use the plough and scraper which were at the same time being freely used by the Territorial World's Fair representatives on the south side of this mound, I set to work, aided by five men employed for the purpose, to excavate and open up the remains of the ancient buildings. As is my custom, I carefully removed, inch by inch, with shovel, trowel and brush, the debris, and soon uncovered perfect, upright walls of an independent