

or by the intertwining roots of the overgrowing trees; and this may also to some extent account for the position of the crania. From all the circumstances connected with these three skeletons, I am led to believe that they were originally entombed in a sitting posture, back to back, having their heads merely surrounded by flat stones, which rested upon their breasts or folded arms, whilst the remainder of the bodies were covered or built up in the general material of the work.

Figure 6, marks the position of a skeleton, by the side of which was found what appeared to be the contents of a magician's or conjurer's bag. The objects of art contained in it are represented in Plate II.

Figure 8, portion of wall exposed, formed of layers of limestone rudely laid up, and which appeared from examination made at different points of the circle of excavation, to be built around the edge of the enclosure containing the relics. The wall did not form a perfect circle, but the sides of it were about seven feet asunder. This work did not contain the same proportion of gneiss as the works previously described, the flat limestones, before mentioned, and soil assisting to make up the pile.

Figure 1, Plate II., is an exact representation of the back of a comb elaborately ornamented by lines scratched upon the smooth surface of a flat piece of bone. Figure 2, fragment of a bone instrument, polished perhaps by use. Figures 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, are either the teeth of the comb (fig. 1) or awl-shaped instruments, commonly found with Indian remains. Figure 8, is a barbed arrow-blade (Schoolcraft) or the point of a fish-spear (Squier). It is made of bone and polished. Figures 9 and 10, represented half-size, are waterworn limestones, somewhat resembling the Indian foot covered with a moccasin.

The three cylindrical ornaments, at the bottom of plate II., are what Mr. Schoolcraft calls baldrics, specimens of which he found in the Indian ossuaries at Beverly, Canada West; and he remarks that "the ancient Indians formed baldrics for the body, from the hollow bones of the swan and other large birds or deers' bones, in links of two or three inches long. These were strung on a belt or string of sinew or leather." Those here represented are made of the thick parts of shells, and bear upon their outside surface a spiral groove. In some specimens the groove is not distinct, and perhaps its presence, in any case, is more attributable to necessity than design, the groove being a