

petitors. According to the Relation of 1636, "Village was pitted against village." "Tribe was matched against tribe," says Perrot. The number engaged in the game described by La Potherie⁸ was estimated by him at two thousand. LaHontan⁹ says that "the savages commonly played it in large companies of three or four hundred at a time," while Charlevoix¹⁰ says the number of players was variable and adds "for instance if they are eighty," thus showing about the number he would expect to find in a game. When Morgan¹¹ speaks of six or eight on a side, he must allude to a later period, probably after the game was modified by the whites who had adopted it among their amusements.¹²

Our earliest accounts of the game as played by the Indians in the south are about one hundred years later than the corresponding records in the north. Adair¹³ says the

⁸ Vol. II, p. 126.

⁹ Mémoires de L'Amérique Septentrionale, ou la Suite des Voyages de Mr. Le Baron de LaHontan, Amsterdam, 1705, Vol. II, p. 113.

¹⁰ Histoire de la Nouvelle France. Journal d'un Voyage, etc., par le P. de Charlevoix, Paris, 1744, Vol. III, p. 319.

¹¹ League of the Iroquois, by Lewis H. Morgan, Rochester, 1851, p. 291.

¹² The game is also mentioned in An Account of the Remarkable Occurrences in the Life and Travels of Col. James Smith during his Captivity with the Indians in the years 1755-1759. Cincinnati, 1870, p. 78. It is described by Col. William L. Stone in his Life of Brant, Albany, 1865, Vol. II, p. 448. In one game of which he speaks, the ball was started by a young and beautiful squaw who was elaborately dressed for the occasion. Notwithstanding the extent and value of Col. Stone's contributions to the literature on the subject of the North American Indians, he makes the erroneous statement that "The Six Nations had adopted from the Whites the popular game of ball or cricket." See p. 445, same volume, *c.f.* The Memoir upon the late War in North America, 1755-1760, by M. Pouchot, translated and edited by Franklin B. Hough, Vol. II, p. 195. A game of ball is also described in Historical Collections of Georgia, by the Rev. George White, 3d edition, New York, 1855, p. 670, which took place in Walker County, Georgia, between Chatooga and Chicamauga. The ball was thrown up at the centre. The bats were described as curiously carved spoons. If the ball touched the ground the play stopped and it was thrown up again. Rev. J. Owen Dorsey in a paper entitled "Omaha Sociology," printed in the Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, etc., 1881-1882, Washington, 1884, §230, p. 336, describes the game amongst the Omahas.

¹³ The History of the American Indians, particularly those Nations adjoining to the Mississippi, etc., by James Adair, London, 1775, p. 339.