

THE
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN
AND
ORIENTAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1891.

VOL. XIII.

EDITED BY STEPHEN D. PEET.

CHICAGO, ILL.
175 WABASH AVENUE.
1891.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME XIII.

| | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----|
| ANTIQUITY OF MAN..... | <i>W. J. McGee</i> | 69 |
| ALASKAN NATIVES OF FT. WRANGEL.... | <i>Egbert Guernsey</i> | 79 |
| A GIANT STORY..... | <i>Rev. S. T. Rand</i> | 41 |
| ALTAR MOUNDS AND ASH PITS..... | <i>Stephen D. Peck</i> | 85 |
| ASMID SIKHAR, OR SUMMIT OF BLISS.... | <i>J. C. Thompson</i> | 31 |
| ANTIQUITY OF MAN IN EUROPE..... | <i>Editorial</i> | 209 |
| AYRANS AND THE INDIANS..... | <i>Editorial</i> | 119 |
| ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES..... | | |
| The Duk-Duk Ceremony..... | | 57 |
| Labrets..... | | 57 |
| Flutes Among the Egyptians..... | | 57 |
| Carnac..... | | 57 |
| The Cahokia Tablet..... | | 58 |
| Antiquity of Man..... | | 59 |
| Evolution of Man..... | | 59 |
| Brain Structure..... | | 60 |
| Pre-Glacial Man..... | | 60 |
| Archæological Find in Arizona..... | | 178 |
| Ancient Graves in Missouri..... | | 179 |
| Painted Bones..... | | 127 |
| Cave with Copper Relics in Ohio..... | | 180 |
| Copper Breastplate and Spool Ornaments in Kentucky..... | | 183 |
| Human Foot-prints in Kentucky..... | | 183 |
| Fort Rings in Kentucky..... | | 183 |
| Jade on the Frazer River..... | | 183 |

A GIANT STORY.—A-COOKWES.

BY S. T. RAND.

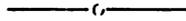
Some little boys were out hunting; A-cookwes, a giant, was prowling around watching for his prey, hunting for people. In order to attract the boys, he imitated the noise of the cock part-ridge, the drummer. This he did by slapping his palms upon his breast. The little boys, hearing the noise, were deceived by it and fell into the trap. The huge giant—they are amazingly strong, covered with hair, and are cannibals, regular gorillas—seized the boys and intended to dash their heads against a stone, but mistook an ant-hill for a stone, and so merely stunned and did not kill them, except one; one was killed. The giant then placed them all in a huge *boochkajoo*, a large birchen vessel, and strapped them on his back and started for home. The boys soon recovered from their stunning and began to speculate upon their chances for escape. It certainly must have seemed rather a hopeless undertaking, but we never know what we can do till we try. One of the boys had a knife with him, and it was agreed that he should cut a hole through the *boochkajoo* and that one after another they would jump out and scud for home. In order not to awaken suspicion, they waited until they heard the limbs rattling on the bark as the giant passed under the trees before the process of cutting commenced. As soon as the hole was large enough one slipped out, and another and another, until all were gone but the dead one, the giant being so strong he never perceived the difference in the weight of the load. When he arrived at home, he left his load outside and went into his wigwam. There he had a comrade waiting for him, to whom he communicated his good success. But on opening the cage, the birds had flown, all but one—Tokoo-so-goobahsijk. Then they proceeded to roast the prey,* and sat down by the fire to watch and wait till it was done.

The children soon reached their home and spread the alarm. A number of the men armed in hot haste and pursued the giant. Before the meal was cooked they reached the place. "Whiz!" came an arrow, and struck the one who had carried off the children in the side. He made a slight movement and complained of a stitch in the side. Soon another arrow followed and another, but so silent and so swift that neither perceived what they were; but the fellow fell slowly over as though falling asleep. His companion rallied him on being so sleepy and going to sleep

*By impaling him on a stick and placing him before a hot fire.

before his tender morsel had been toasted. But soon he also began to be troubled. Sharp pains began to dart through him, and sharp darts to pierce him, and he also fell dead.

The above story was related to me by Peter Toney as an illustration of the stupidity as well as the physical strength of the giants. It will be observed that in this they resemble their brethren of European fiction. Those that "our" renowned "Jack" slew were some of them remarkably stupid, the "Welsh giant," for instance.



EARTH-WORKS AND STOCKADES.

By W. M. BEAUCHAMP.

Two interesting questions belong to defensive earth-works and stockades, relating to their comparative age and character. In treating of these I need say little of the larger and complex forms of the former, these requiring too much space and time. The simple ones of New York and the east may suffice to show their leading features and to connect historic and prehistoric periods.

In both earth-works and stockades of that region there is no typical outline of the wall, and the gates may be many or few. If the surface is quite level, the circle is the usual form; on broad and long hills, such as abound in some places, it is often oval or elliptical; but quite as often follows the general outline of the hill-top through most of its course. Sometimes a straight or slightly curved line across a ridge gives an angular outline to either earth-work or stockade. Thus there is little or no difference between these except in the ditch, bank and post-holes. Even for stockades, however, a slight trench may first be dug, in which are made the deeper post-holes. A very fine example of this is yet in existence near here—but this depression, which is also slightly edged by the earth thrown out, has sometimes led to the erroneous statement that stockades had ditches. In both kinds of defence, the earth-wall is undisturbed at the gateways, commonly the entrance being provided. The relics found within ditches are of character to form, except that those a little before or after A. D. 1000 have more bone and horn articles, and those a little after those which are modern. As far as I know, all agree in this, that no stone implements, that drills or scrapers, and no iron articles have ever been found in them, while brown earthen ware may occur. In both cases, also, the defences may have been made after long occupation of the spot, circumstances not regarding this at all. This appears historically important to have often lying unenclosed until war broke out, when