November 30th 1868.

Prof. O. P. Marsh: S.

I received from Dr. W. G. Pintor, of Philadelphia some days since a circular soliciting contributions to the Museum of Archaeology and ethnology in Yale College. I have discovered near this fort an artificial mound situated upon a hill scarcely rising above the general level of the prairie but sloping in every direction except the north gradually into an erosion valley the formation of aqueous agency. On the north the descent is very steep and in some places almost perpendicular. This elevation is from forty to sixty feet above the level of Helvite Lakes, one of which it bounded by a small water side. The demarcation of the circumference of the base of the mound is somewhat indistinct yet it seems to have been that of an artificial structure of about one hundred and five feet in diameter with a perpendicular height.
of one foot and a half, which is its present measurement. I find upon digging down a number of feet between three and four a series of strata of clay and what appears to be a dark vegetable mould, such as is found on the prairie elsewhere, the clay is very hard and dry and contains a slight amount of lime forming a sort of mortar. It would appear from the arrangement of a series of concrete floors, that this locality co-administered locality for defense has been the favorite camping ground, or much of one kind after another each digging the former occupants and preserving the locality by camping upon it a number of inches of foot earth and covering the whole with a new concrete floor. On these floors I find the remains of their feasts such as the bones of the buffalo elk, deer, gazelle, the bones of birds and fish. The deepest floor is about three and a half or four feet deep and is on the natural clay pan in this I find a number of shells formed by digging an excavation about a foot deep, and two and a half or four feet in diameter and the liquid about half full of ashes containing a number of bones bearing the evidence of having been exposed to a high degree of heat.

Intermixed with the soil I find fragments of pottery, a few impressions of which I have taken. If forwarded to you, you will see molded lines on the fragments of the rim of the vessel, while the fragments of the vessels may bear the evidence of having been colored by presence against lime; bits of cord forming a cord at once upon the external surface.

A big pardon for having written you so long a letter, but my great inattention the subject is my excuse.

Very Respectfully, 3rd
W. J. Comfort, M.D.

P.S. Same inference that an interesting context in the case of pottery have been written by Prof. Roe in his recent article of the American Philosophical Society. I would request information what and how it
may he obtained.

Very Respectfully,

A.J. Comfort M.D.