

expression of glee or laughter shows in the features of both mother and child as she stands tossing the little sucker as high as she can reach.

The specimens of which these figures are composed were all collected in Gasconade and Franklin counties, Missouri, during the years 1873-74-75, by George H. King, Esq., now of Kansas City, who was then school commissioner of Gasconade county. He made the charts and had them displayed in the Missouri building at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. Mr. Teubner afterwards bought them and added them to his Lexington collection, where, in addition to the above, he has specimens from Lafayette, Pettis, Montgomery, Warren, Boone, and Jackson counties in Missouri; and also from the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Virginia, Maryland, and New York. Besides the flint specimens of Moundbuilder work, are grooved stone hammers and axes weighing from twelve ounces to over five pounds. Two of these are of hematite, a kind of brown iron ore almost as heavy and hard as real iron. Also stone bark peelers, skin dressers, corn pestles, paint cups, game discs, and various other tools or trinkets. There are supposed to be two or three other larger collections in the United States than this, but there is probably not another one equal to it in the variety of forms and material and the great number of exquisitely finished specimens of the flint work. Mr. Teubner has been over twenty years making his collection and still pursues it. He is determined to give Lexington the honor of having both the largest and most varied collection in the United States except that of the Smithsonian Institution. Of course no private collection can compete with that.

Mr. Jackson Cox, in his field in south half of section 2, township 48, range 28, Sniabar township, plowed up an ancient pipe of flattened ovoid form, with a groove and two creases worked around from the stem hole. The material is a heavy, compact, dirty-blue tinged variety of pipe-stone, and an excellent specimen. Mr. Geo. F. Maitland furnishes a fine specimen of flint drill, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and half-inch bore, such as the ancient people used to work with thumb and finger, for drilling into softer kinds of stone. He found it on Gen. Vaughan's farm.

In connection with Mr. Teubner's specimens that were collected in Gasconade county, we ought to mention the fact that a stone about eighteen inches square, with a human footprint on each side, was found in his field by Mr. Wm. Miller, of Bay post-office, Gasconade county. [See page 14, of this work, for the St. Louis footprints in stone.] Mr. Miller sold this stone, together with other relics, to John P. Jones, Esq., of Keytesville, Chariton county, a well known writer on the early explorations of Missouri by the Spanish and French. [See *Kansas City Review of Science*, Nos. for May, June, July, August, 1881.] Mr. Jones thinks the footprints which he had were sculptures and not plastic moulds. He sent the stone to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington City. Mr.

Jones says this stone was reddish quartzite. He further writes: "Geo. S. Mephram, of St. Louis, had a footprint stone a few years ago, its material being limestone. I saw one at Washington with two footprints on the same side. I also knew of one in Kansas."

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

COMPRISING GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, HYDROGRAPHY, METEOROLOGY
GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

Lafayette is the second county east from the state line between Missouri and Kansas; has seven counties between it and the south line of the state, six east of it, and four north. Its area is 395,000 acres, one authority says; another says 393,000; and a third says 403,071 acres. The last man gives exact figures, as if he had measured it himself, so we conclude the other fellows were only "guessing at it." The 39th parallel of latitude crosses about midway of the county—almost through Higginsville; and its longitude is from $16\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 degrees west from Washington. Saline county adjoins on the east, Johnson county on the south, Jackson on the west, and Ray and Carroll across the Missouri river on the north. Its latitude is the same as Kansas City, Cincinnati, and Dover the capital of Delaware; its longitude corresponds with the boundary between Louisiana and Texas, and with the cities of Des Moines, Iowa, and Mankato, Minnesota.

TOPOGRAPHY AND HYDROGRAPHY.

We have not found any survey notes or other authentic data to show where is the highest or lowest point of land in Lafayette county. But an examination of the map shows that the county about Mount Hope and Odessa, in the east part of Sniabar township, is probably the highest land; for streams rising in this vicinity flow off in every direction—north, south, east and west. Both forks of the Big Sni rise here, one flowing northward and the other westward; headstreams of Davis creek flow from here eastward; and small tributaries of the Blackwater river in Johnson county rise here and flow southward. Hence a knob near Odessa, on Edward Lee's land, is supposed by some to be the highest point. On the other hand, the vicinage of Mayview likewise has streams flowing from it in nearly every direction, and some think that is the highest land. Others again claim that Lexington, or some hills in its vicinity are the highest, citing the fact that the coal beds dip from Lexington southward, and that the Lexington & St. Louis railroad runs a *heavy down grade* for five miles out of the city. Nothing but an actual topographical survey can settle such a point; and we are informed that some such surveys will be made in this county by the government during this year and next.