Delaware constructed dug-out canoes in the same manner, preferably of tulip trees, while dug-outs of cypress are mentioned for North Carolina and were usual in the south. The process described by Hariot and illustrated here was typical of the whole region.¹

48. COOKING IN A POT

A. DRAWING BY JOHN WHITE

Plate 43

A large cylindrical earthenware pot with conical base, the sides near the base somewhat concave, with horizontal parallel lines on the walls, is resting on a small fire made of stout trimmed pieces of timber. It contains liquid of a

Literature: Quinn, p. 437, no. 48(a); Crost-Murray & Hulton, p. 46, no. 44.

OFFSET

The drawing has been rather faintly and irregularly transferred. The leaf shows faintly a counter-offset of L.B. 2 (43) but part of the greenish-yellow stain comes from another source.

P. & D., 199.a.2, L.B. 2(11).

B. ENGRAVING

Plate 130(b)

The plate, entitled 'Their seetheynge of their meate in earthen pottes', is engraved by G. Veen. It shows two



Fig. 3. Indian clay pot from Fort Raleigh excavations (National Park Service, Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, catalogue no. 68-74-76).

bluish colour in which ears of maize and other foodstuffs are cooking.

Black, yellowish body-colour, various shades of brown, grey, pinkish-red and greenish-yellow water-colours, touched with white and silver (?), over black lead outlines; some of the greenish-yellow derived from water-staining (see note on offset below); 15 × 19·5 cm. or 5½ × 7½ in.

Inscribed in dark brown ink, to the left and right of the pot, in the centre, The seething of their meate. in Potts of earth.

1906-5-9-1 (11(a)), L.B. 1 (11), C-M. & H. 44.

Indians attending the fire, a woman wearing a breech-clout (?), standing on the left, holding a wooden (?) spoon, and a man wearing an apron-skirt (?), kneeling on the right, fanning the flames. The treatment of the wood and the fire and the contents of the pot varies noticeably from the drawing. The pot is seen to contain, besides an ear of maize, a fish and a number of small fruits (?). The horizontal lines on the pot are more regular, there is a greater volume of smoke and the flames are more obvious.

 14×21 cm. or $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in.

De Bry, America, pt. 1 (1590), pl. xv.

Literature: Quinn, p. 437-8, no. 48 (b); Crost-Murray & Hulton, p. 46, no. 44.

Hariot's caption says that large pots like this were made by

A. Johnson, 'The Indians and their culture as described in Swedish and Dutch records from 1614 to 1664', Proceedings of the Nineteenth International Congress of Americanists (1917), pp. 279-80; Lawson, History of N.C., pp. 98-9; Swanton, Indians, pp. 590-4.