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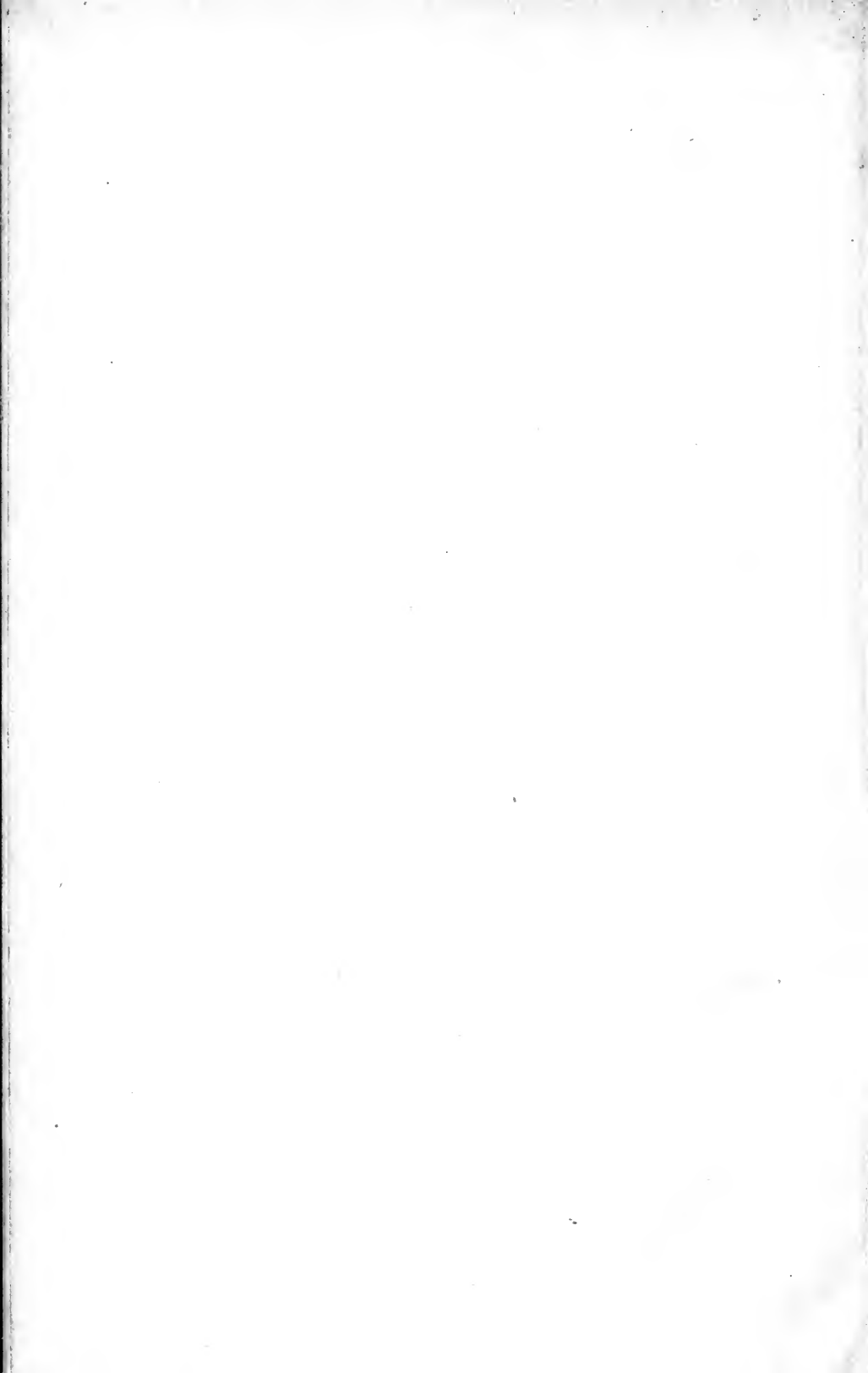


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Our Aim—To Study—Preserve—Record—Wisconsin Antiquities.

Vol.2. JANUARY AND APRIL, 1903. Nos. 2 and 3.

THE
WISCONSIN
ARCHEOLOGIST

PUBLISHED BY THE
WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY.

SUMMARY
OF THE
ARCHEOLOGY
OF
WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Wisconsin Archeological Society.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Incorporated March 23, 1903, for the purpose of advancing the study and preservation of Wisconsin antiquities.



OFFICERS.

H. A. Crosby, of Milwaukee.....	President
G. A. West, of Milwaukee.....	Vice-President
W. H. Ellsworth, of Milwaukee.....	Vice-President
Rolland L. Porter, of Mukwonago.....	Vice-President
P. V. Lawson, of Menasha.....	Vice-President
H. P. Hamilton, of Two Rivers.....	Vice-President
C. E. Brown, of Milwaukee.....	Secretary
L. R. Whitney, of Milwaukee.....	Treasurer



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Survey and Exploration.

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H. H. Willard. L. S. Drew. P. O. Griste. A. Wenz.

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O. L. Hollister. H. M. Jaycox. Elnora C. Folkmar.

Records.

A. F. Laue. C. A. Koubeck. M. E. Morrissy. Julia A. Lapham.

Historical.

R. Wild. Mary J. Lapham. D. Harlowe.

Press.

J. G. Gregory. C. Ellsworth. H. E. Haferkorn.



Meetings.

These are held in the Lecture Room in the Museum-Library Building, in Milwaukee, on the first Friday of each month, at 8 P. M.

During the months of July and August no meetings will be held.

The Executive Board meets on the second Monday in each month.



MEMBERSHIP FEES.

Resident Members.....	\$3.00 per Annum
Non-Resident Members.....	\$1.00 per Annum

All communications in regard to the Archeological Society or to the "Wisconsin Archeologist" should be addressed to Chas. E. Brown, Editor, care of the Milwaukee Public Museum.

SEP 29 1913

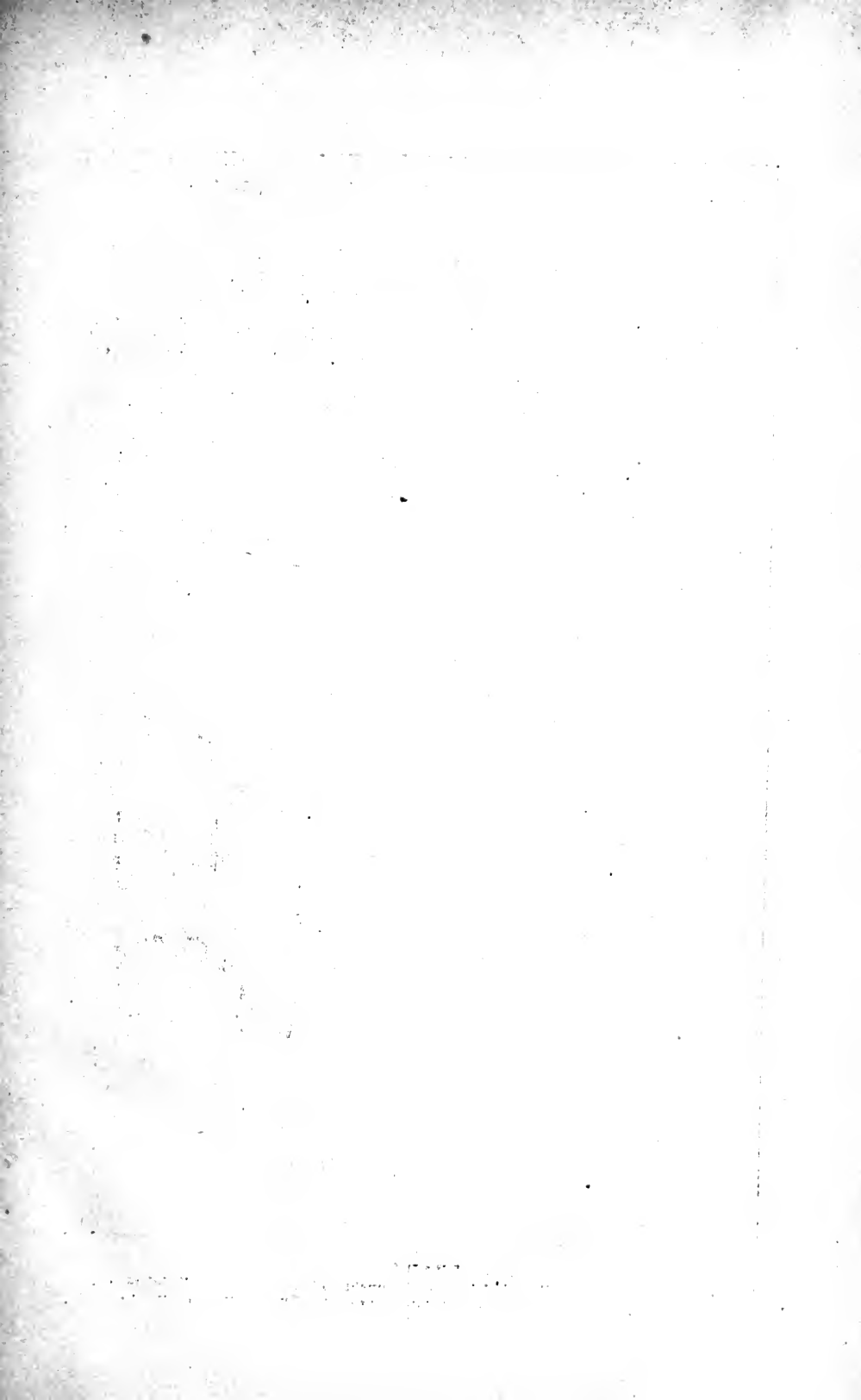
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THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

A QUARTERLY BULLETIN PUBLISHED BY THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Vol. 2. MILWAUKEE, WIS., JAN. and APRIL, 1903. Nos. 2 and 3.

Proceedings of the Archeological Section, November 20, 1902, to March 20, 1903.

MILWAUKEE, NOVEMBER 20, 1902.

XXXIX Monthly Session. Director H. A. Crosby conducted the meeting. There were 60 members and visitors in attendance.

Messrs. Charles Quarles, J. W. S. Tomkiewicz, J. K. Mazac, and Dr. Carl Bruck were recommended for election to membership.

At the request of Mr. Rolland L. Porter the chair appointed Mr. James A. Sheridan a committee of one to draft and present to the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture at Madison, a set of resolutions recommending that measures be taken to enclose and thus permanently preserve a group of three mounds located in the State Fair Park at West Allis.

Mr. P. V. Lawson described a number of kame or gravel pit burials in the town of Menasha, Winnebago county. Mr. Porter made a brief report on the finding of a group of three round mounds on the W. Spence property in the town of Vernon and several solitary mounds in the town of Mukwonago in Waukesha county.

An interesting paper on "Moses Strong," written by Miss Julia A. Lapham, was read by Secretary Brown. Mr. Alphonse Gerend followed with a discourse on the "Mounds Systems of Sheboygan County," which was received with great interest by those present. At the close of the session Mr. James G. Albright exhibited two maps of the northern United States which were published in 1757 and 1775 respectively.

MILWAUKEE, DECEMBER 29, 1902.

XL Monthly Session. Director H. A. Crosby in the chair. Thirty-five members present.

Applications for membership received from the following gentlemen were approved: Dr. J. F. Snyder of Virginia, Ill., William Siniger of Galena, Ill., Dr. Ernest Hantke, Howland Russell, and W. J. Conway of Milwaukee.

Mr. James G. Albright, chairman of the membership committee, reported briefly on the work of that body.

Mr. Otto J. Habegger reported upon the location and exploration of a group of three burial mounds situated on lots 6 and 7, section 18, town 42, near Boulder lake in Vilas county.

Mr. Porter announced that he had commenced the work of platting the antiquities of the towns of Vernon and Mukwonago in Waukesha county.

At the conclusion of the business session the following series of short papers were read:

1. A Travelling Anthropological Exhibit for Schools, by Mr. Frederick Houghton, chairman of the Education committee of the Buffalo

Academy of Science. In the absence of the author this scholarly contribution was read by Mr. J. G. Albright.

2. Some Notable Archeological Finds in Wisconsin, by Mr. E. C. Perkins. This paper was read by Mr. Pierson L. Halsey.

3. Investigation of a Mound at Kaukauna, Outagamie County, by Mr. Erskine E. Bailey.

4. The Disk Pipe in Wisconsin, by Mr. Chas. E. Brown.

Several of these papers will appear in future numbers of our bulletin.

Mr. W. H. Elkey exhibited a fine assortment of stone and copper implements collected for the most part from Central and Southwestern Wisconsin sites, and Mr. W. H. Vogel a large and handsome flint knife found in Milwaukee county.

MILWAUKEE, JANUARY 16, 1903.

XLI Monthly Session. Director H. A. Crosby presiding. Forty members and some visitors present.

Communications received from Prof. W. O. Emery of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., W. H. Canfield of Baraboo, E. H. Stiles of Richland City, Dr. Louis Falge of Reedsville, and H. P. Hamilton of Two Rivers, were read by the Secretary and duly considered.

The Director gave notice of the sale of a collection of archeological works as presenting an opportunity for members to add to their libraries.

The Secretary reported briefly on the sessions of Section H:—Anthropology, at the 52nd annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Washington, D. C., from December 27 to January 23.

The regular program for the meeting consisted of the following addresses:

1. The Currency of Uncivilized Africa, by Mr. David Harlowe.

2. The Social and Industrial Conditions of Wisconsin Aborigines as Observed by the French Missionaries, by Prof. M. E. Morrissy of Pio Nono College, St. Francis.

3. The Occurrence of Obsidian Implements in Wisconsin, by Hon. Publius V. Lawson.

4. The Iroquois in Wisconsin, by Mr. H. A. Crosby.

All of these addresses were of an interesting nature and were well appreciated by the audience. Dr. Louis Falge of Reedsville exhibited a copper and a brass bracelet found in the vicinity of a Pottawattomie Indian burial place in the town of Eaton, Manitowoc county, and Mr. Rudolph Kuehne of Sheboygan, two copper ear ornaments, a small copper and a native silver knife found on the Black River village site in Sheboygan county.

MILWAUKEE, FEBRUARY 20, 1903.

XLII Monthly Session. Director H. A. Crosby in the chair. One hundred members and visitors in attendance.

The following gentlemen were recommended for admission to active membership: A. D. Grutzmacher of Mukwonago, H. W. Frieden of Mineral Point, and Messrs. William Orth, Robert Wild and Oscar Altpeter of Milwaukee.

The Secretary announced the receipt of a communication from Secretary John M. True of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture to the effect that the Board at its annual meeting on February 4, had voted to co-

operate with the Section in the preservation of the several mounds located on the fair grounds at West Allis.

This news was received with many expressions of pleasure by the audience.

Mr. Brown also reported upon the progress of the work of collecting archeological data by members in various counties in the state.

In the absence of funds for such a purpose the expense of conducting these researches were being borne by the members themselves.

From Mr. P. V. Lawson of Menasha; he had just received his recently completed "Summary of the Archeology of Winnebago County." This he believed to be one of the most valuable manuscripts as yet offered to the Section for publication.

He stated that Mr. George A. West had begun work upon a similar list to include the antiquities of Racine and Kenosha counties and that the Messrs. S. D. Mitchell in Green Lake county, Rolland L. Porter and Charles Koubeck in Waukesha county, W. H. Canfield in Sauk county, Alphonse Gerend in Sheboygan county, were progressing well in their researches in their several districts.

It was hoped that the Messrs. H. P. Hamilton, F. M. Benediet, W. P. Clarke, J. J. Gilman, P. O. Griste, and other of the more experienced and capable members of the Section might be induced to undertake or continue work of a like nature already well begun in their own or adjoining districts.

Letters of interest to the audience received from Mr. Harlan I. Smith of New York City, Dr. James Mooney of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, Prof. T. H. Lewis, Hon. J. V. Brower and Rev. E. C. Mitchell of St. Paul, Rev. Stephen D. Peet of Chicago, Dr. J. F. Snyder of Virginia, Ill., Rev. J. G. Laurer of Plain, Mr. F. M. Caldwell of Princeton, and Mr. L. S. Drew of Lodi, were read. The announcement of the election of Mr. Marshall H. Saville of New York, to the chair of American archeology recently established at Columbia University through the munificence of the Duc de Loubat, was greeted with favor. (Prof. Saville was the first student with Dr. F. W. Putnam at Harvard University when that institution established a joint chair of archeology and ethnology, and is now deservedly honored with the holding of the first chair of American archeology established on the North American continent.)

The evening's program included the following addresses and papers which proved to be of great interest to the unusually large audience present:

1. Commercial vs. Scientific Collecting, by Prof. Warren K. Moorehead of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. In the absence of the author this paper was presented by Mr. Lee R. Whitney.
2. George Delaplaine, by Miss Mary J. Lapham, of Oconomowoc.
3. Evidences of Prehistoric Man on Lake Superior, by Mr. John T. Reeder of Calumet, Mich.
4. Additions to the List of Sauk County Antiquities, by Mr. W. H. Canfield of Baraboo. Read by Mr. C. E. Brown.
5. Father Marquette, by Prof. W. H. Beach.

After the close of the meeting the visitors were permitted to view a large and fine collection of Wisconsin pipes, kindly exhibited by Mr. George A. West, and a collection of stone and copper implements exhibited by the Messrs. William and Anton Fessler of Sheboygan.

MILWAUKEE, MARCH 20, 1903.

XLIII Monthly Session. Twenty-five members present. Director H. A. Crosby called the meeting to order.

The program consisted of a paper on "Early French Influences in Wisconsin," by Mr. Robert Wild, and the reading of an article written by Mr. Publius V. Lawson, entitled "The Copper Age in the United States."

Both papers were well received and discussed by the members in attendance.

It was unofficially announced that the Wisconsin Archeological Society having been regularly organized by and with the full consent of the members, that this would be the last meeting of the Section under the auspices of the Wisconsin Natural History Society.

Proceedings of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, February 28 to April 3, 1903.

MILWAUKEE, FEBRUARY 28, 1903.

Preliminary Meeting. Mr. Lee R. Whitney presiding. Mr. George A. West acting as secretary.

The following gentlemen were present: Hon. Rolland L. Porter, Hon. P. V. Lawson, Dr. C. D. Stanhope, J. G. Albright, W. H. Ellsworth, G. P. Stickney, H. A. Crosby, O. J. Habhegger, L. R. Whitney, O. L. Hollister, W. H. Elkey, C. A. Koubeck, H. E. Haferkorn, G. A. West, A. Gerend and C. E. Brown, others being represented by proxies.

After thoroughly discussing the purposes of the meeting it was unanimously resolved to organize the Wisconsin Archeological Society.

Communications from interested persons in various parts of the state advocating the advisability of such an organization were read.

The following temporary officers were elected, they together with Mr. George A. West, to constitute an executive committee to undertake the drafting and filing of articles of incorporation and by-laws and to attend to transaction of necessary business.

President, Mr. Henry A. Crosby.

Secretary, Mr. Charles E. Brown.

Treasurer, Mr. Lee R. Whitney.

It was decided that all persons enlisting in the new organization before May 1, 1903, were to be admitted as charter members.

Mr. C. E. Brown presented for consideration a copy of Wisconsin State Assembly Bill, No. 296, A., entitled: "A bill to provide for the survey and preservation of the Indian Mounds of the State of Wisconsin, and providing an appropriation therefor."

He gave a history of the measure which was being introduced by Mrs. M. E. Wheeler of Milwaukee, a public spirited Wisconsin woman. The bill was then discussed and approved of by those present and a communication endorsing its passage ordered to be sent to the chairman of the Assembly Committee on State Affairs.

After the adjournment of the meeting those present were invited to partake of a banquet which Mr. George A. West had prepared for the occasion.

MILWAUKEE, APRIL 3, 1903.

(XLIV Monthly Session.) Mr. Henry A. Crosby, acting president, called the meeting to order. There were twenty members present.

The minutes of the preliminary meeting and of the several executive board and incorporators meetings were read by Acting Secretary Brown.

The by-laws and articles of incorporation were also submitted.

On motion of Mr. G. A. West, these, together with the several minutes read, were unanimously adopted.

The election of regular officers for the ensuing year resulted in the unanimous election of the following gentlemen:

President, Mr. H. A. Crosby.

First Vice-President, Mr. G. A. West.

Second Vice-President, Mr. W. H. Ellsworth.

Third Vice-President, Mr. Rolland L. Porter.

Fourth Vice-President, Mr. P. V. Lawson.

Fifth Vice-President, Mr. H. P. Hamilton.

Secretary, Mr. C. E. Brown.

Treasurer, Mr. L. R. Whitney.

A communication received from Mr. G. A. West donating to the Society a large and valuable collection of Mexican and other antiquities collected by Dr. J. A. Rice of Merton, was read.

On motion of Mr. L. R. Whitney a vote of thanks on behalf of the Society was extended to Mr. West for his great generosity.

Correspondence received from Rev. Stephen D. Peet, Mrs. Elnora C. Folkmar, and Mrs. W. Y. Wentworth and others was read and referred to the Executive Board.

The Secretary stated that large accessions to the membership list had already been made. All of the former section members had joined. Messrs. W. H. Elkey and Geo. A. West had been particularly active and successful in securing new members, and their efforts were deserving of praise.

The President spoke briefly of the progress of the work being carried on by the Records Committee, of which Mr. A. F. Laue is the acting chairman.

Under the experienced direction of this gentleman the task of enlarging the county maps was advancing most favorably.

He also stated that a request that this society be permitted to continue the publication of the "Wisconsin Archeologist," had been addressed to the Wisconsin Natural History Society.

At the close of the session, Hon. James G. Pickett, of Pickett, who was present, exhibited an exceptionally fine collection of stone and copper implements, assembled by himself mainly from the fields, village sites and mounds of the towns of Utica and Nepeskun in Winnebago county.

Mr. Charles Koubeck also displayed an interesting collection of stone implements found in the town of Muskego in Waukesha county.

MEMBERSHIP.

It is the desire of the society to enlist the services of competent workers and interested persons in all sections of the state, and we ask the assistance of our members in securing such applications. The necessary blanks may be had by addressing Mr. James G. Albright, Chairman of the Membership Committee, (531 Wells Building, Milwaukee), or the Secretary.

Summary of the Archeology of Winnebago County, Wisconsin.

By PUBLIUS V. LAWSON, Ph. D.

INTRODUCTION.

Considered from the standpoint of the historian and archeologist, Winnebago county is one of the richest and most interesting sections of the State of Wisconsin.

It is located in the east central part of the state at a distance of 40 miles west of Lake Michigan and 80 miles north of Milwaukee.

It is bounded on the east by the western shore of Lake Winnebago, on the south by Fond du Lac county, on the west by Green Lake and Waushara counties and on the north by Wau-paca and Outagamie Counties.

It is a county of beautiful lakes and rivers, all of which are navigable.

The historic Fox river traverses the entire length of the county from its northeast to near its southwest corner.

In its course, it connects Little Lake Butte des Morts, Lake Winnebago and Big Lake Butte des Morts.

The Wolf river, a stream of nearly equal size, enters the county at its northwestern corner, flows into Lakes Poygan and Winneconne and unites with the Fox near the center of the district.

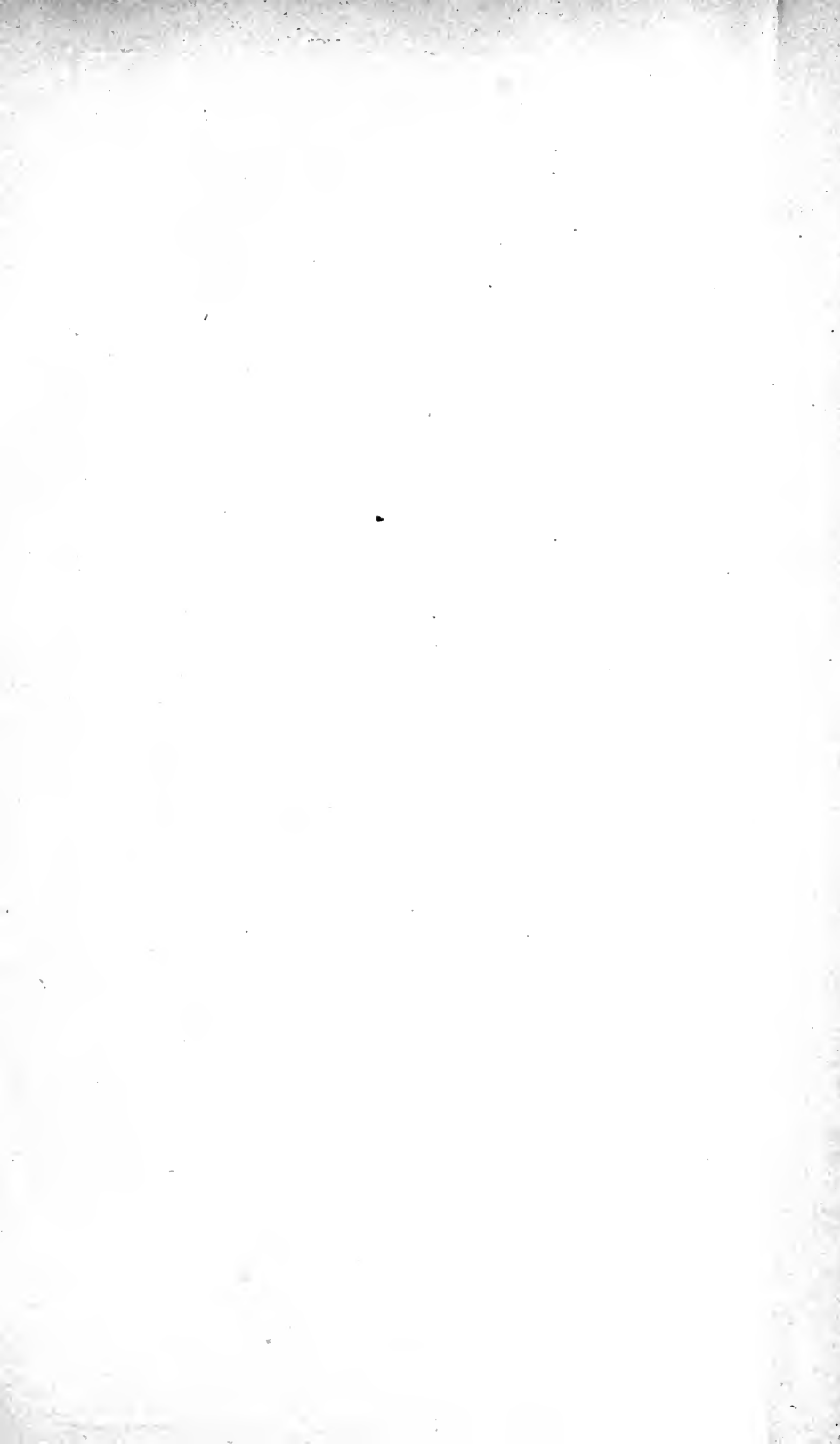
Rush lake, a large body of water, is situated in the southwestern corner of the county.

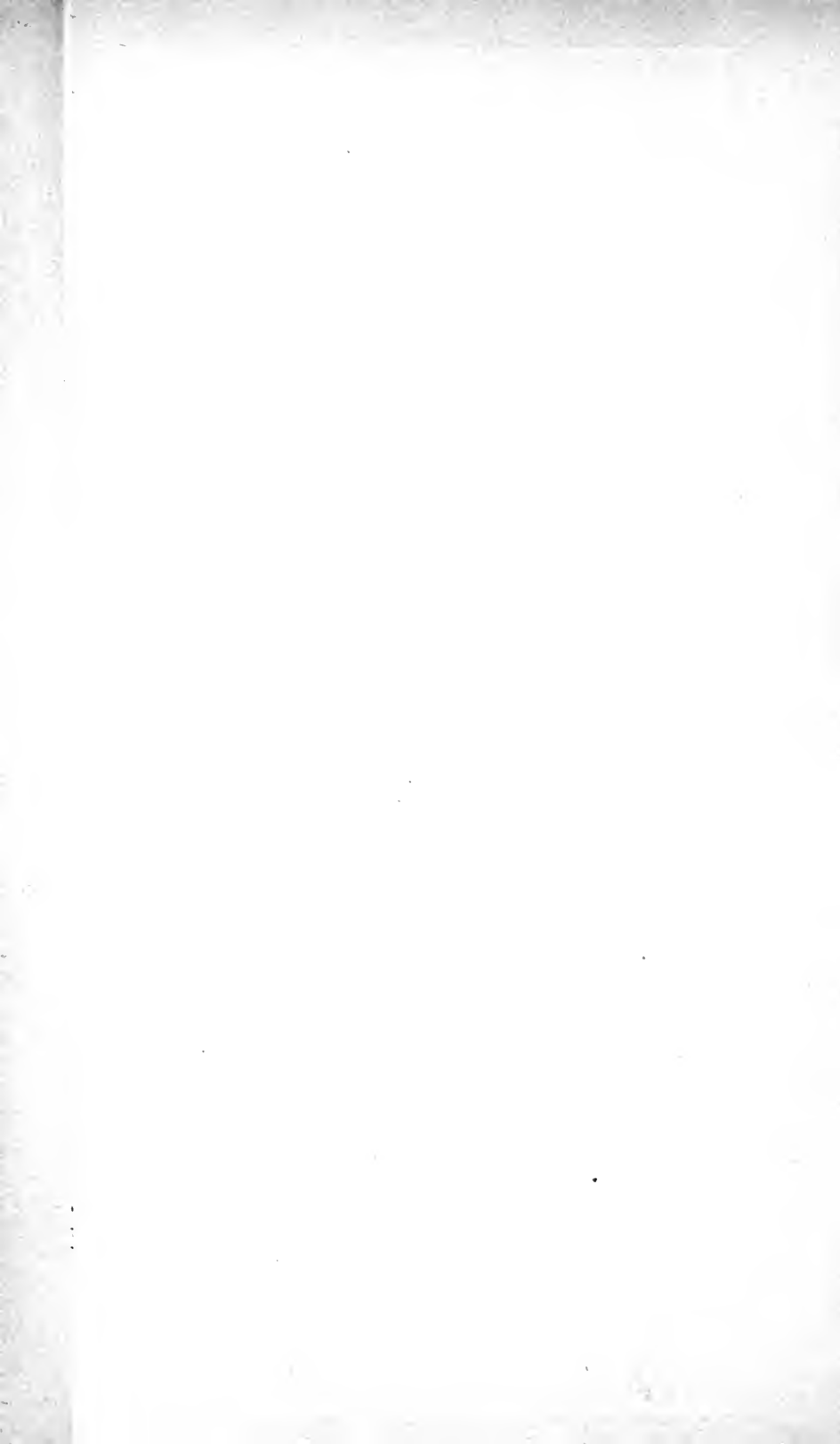
The country is high, rolling, rich tillable land once covered with oak openings and prairies and now thickly populated and utilized for agricultural and other purposes.

These features, together with the extent of the swamps of wild rice and the abundance of fish and game and other natural productions of various kinds, have always made this district a favorite dwelling place of the aboriginal peoples of Wisconsin.

The truth of this last statement is to be better appreciated when we consider the many thousands of aboriginal artifacts of clay, stone, copper, iron, shell and bone which have already been recovered from the village sites, mounds, burial grounds, shell heaps and fields distributed throughout the county.

At the present time, a total of fully 30,000 of these are included in a dozen or more Winnebago county collections, and, if the author's estimate is correct, quite as many more or nearly double that number of specimens are included in public and private





cabinets throughout the state or have gone to enrich distant museums and cabinets.

A considerable number of the specimens thus assembled are fashioned of materials foreign to the state and clearly indicate early and prolonged trade and war relations with the aboriginal peoples of Lake Superior, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio and more distant parts.

The early history of this district is included in nearly every important work on Wisconsin history. A recapitulation would require more space than the author has at his command. Such portions of it as are of especial interest to the archeologist are included herein with the descriptions of the various antiquities noted. Suffice it to say, that owing to the number and extent of its Indian villages and the fact of its location about one of the principal waterways of the west, affording direct connections with the Mississippi river, this district early became and for many years continued to be of interest to the explorer, missionary and trader.

At the time of the coming of the first whites, the county was occupied by the villages of the Winnebago, Fox and Menomonee Indians.

In his "History of the Fox River Valley," Judge George Gary seeks to locate the famous Mascoutin village and St. James Mission near Eureka in the southwestern part of the county, but there is not the slightest historical evidence in proof of this contention. Indications are that that village was located near Princeton in the adjoining county of Green Lake.

Dr. Lapham is likewise in error when he quotes others to the effect that the country about Lake Winnebago was first inhabited by the Kickapoos, and that the Mascoutins were here at one time.

His further statement, that the latter were driven away by the warlike Sauks and Foxes and these in turn by the Chippewas, aided by the French, is also incorrect. There is no historical proof or tradition that the Sac Indians were ever established here or that the Chippewas ever came to the county as warriors or otherwise.

It was the Iroquois of New York who as allies of the French made the last fight with the Fox tribe in our county.

In his "Catalogue of Prehistoric Works," Dr. Cyrus Thomas lists a "group of conical mounds, Sec. 17, T. 16, R. 14 E.," and "earthworks near Great Bend and at Crawfordsville" as being located in Winnebago county. This is a mistake.

The former are located near Ceresco in Fond du Lac county, and the latter in Waukesha county, Wisconsin.

The collection of data and notes in preparation for this small contribution to Wisconsin archeology was begun by the author some years ago. He is therefore personally familiar with the greater number of the evidences of pre-Columbian and early aboriginal occupation listed and described herein.

Every effort has been made to have this summary as complete as possible in order that it might prove of value not only as a record, but also as a field directory for the student and investigator. A very considerable number of the antiquities described have not previously been mentioned in works on Wisconsin archeology.

It is to be hoped, that persons having in their possession any item, however brief or seemingly insignificant, relating to the antiquities of Winnebago County, will call the author's attention to the fact, in order that if necessary, a supplement to this manuscript may be published.

The present arrangement of evidences under the heads of the towns in which they are located, the author believes to be the most convenient that can be devised, and worthy of adoption by others who are now contemplating or continuing similar researches in other districts of the state.

The rapid rate at which Wisconsin mounds and other aboriginal mementos are disappearing makes it highly desirable and important that they should be accorded public protection and that studies similar in scope to that which is here presented should be undertaken and published by competent persons in every county in the state.

By carefully collecting and embodying in permanent and readily accessible form the little odds and ends of local prehistory and ethnology in their respective districts, our brother members will confer a favor upon the students of the future and greatly assist in advancing the cause of Wisconsin archeology.

This the author understands to be one of the ends which in the absence of state aid, the Wisconsin Archeological Society aims to accomplish.

He especially desires to acknowledge the kind and valuable assistance which he has received from Hon. James G. Pickett, Hon. H. H. G. Bradt, Mr. George A. Randall, Mr. Charles Stever, Mr. Clarence Olen, Mr. F. R. Fowler, Mr. W. H. Foote and other gentlemen residing in the county, and to extend his sincere thanks to Mr. Charles E. Brown of Milwaukee for suggesting the present publication and for his kind services in collecting such data and references as were inaccessible to the writer.

The description of Winnebago county artifacts has been left for a future publication.

THE SUMMARY.

Town of Menasha.

I. MENASHA MOUNDS.—When Dr. Increase A. Lapham visited the young village (now city) of Menasha in the year 1851, he found located there two mounds which he describes as follows:

“In the village of Menasha is an elongated mound, quite high at the end towards the river, and terminating at a point at the other. A similar one exists on Doty’s island, forming a sort of counterpart to the first. They are not exactly opposite, but are both directed towards the river.” (Antiquities of Wisconsin, pp. 61.)

With the erection of buildings and the grading of streets, every trace of these mounds has long since disappeared. There are no persons now living in this vicinity who can tell of their exact location.

2. FOURTH WARD MOUNDS.—These were first described by Dr. Lapham, (Antiquities of Wisconsin, pp. 61) who says of them. “. . . Half a mile from Menasha is a group of eight mounds about four feet high and from forty to fifty feet in diameter. They are on the southeast quarter of section fourteen, township twenty, range seventeen, not far from the shore of Lake Winnebago.

This ground has been selected for a cemetery by the present inhabitants, who do not scruple to dig up the Indian skeletons to make room for the bodies of a more civilized race.

The ground here, as in numerous other places, exhibits marks of former culture in rows or beds, very different from that of the modern Indians. These are covered with a dense forest of young and thrifty trees, the largest not more, perhaps, than one hundred and fifty years old; so that the whole have grown up since the time of Marquette, or within one hundred and eighty years.”

The tract of land occupied by these mounds, and formerly known as Little Prairie, has long since become a thickly settled residence portion of the city of Menasha.

With the kind assistance of several of the pioneer residents I have been able to relocate four of the original group, as indicated on the accompanying plat. (Fig. 1.)

“A” was removed in 1859, in the building of Second street. It was 75 feet in diameter and 9 feet high at the center. It had been utilized by the early settlers as a burial place for their dead.

"B" is the only mound of the group which is still in existence. At present it is 4 feet high and 66 feet in diameter. It was originally 8 feet in height. It is located in the garden of the A. Winz Brewery.

"C" was 6 feet in height and 20 feet in diameter.

"D" was 4 feet in height and 30 feet in diameter.

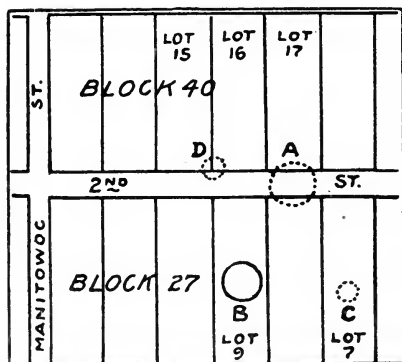


Fig. 1.

All of these mounds were constructed of black vegetable mold and sandy topsoil. Of their contents I have been able to learn nothing.

3. FOX RIVER TRAIL.—The Fox river trail on the route from Green Bay to Fort Winnebago was, we have every reason to believe, an ancient and well traveled pathway. It entered the county at the northwestern corner of the town of Menasha and paralleled the west shore of the Fox river as far as Caldwell's (now Strobey's) island, at the head of Little Butte des Morts lake, where it turned inland for half a mile to reach a fordable place over Mud creek.

From thence it returned to the margin of the higher banks of the lake, winding southward along the sinuosities of the headlands and crossing the wide channels of the ancient creeks until it arrived at the site of the great tumulus, the "Hill of the Dead."

From this historic spot it curved away from the lake to a gravel ridge or natural turnpike which it followed in a general southwesterly direction across the towns of Neenah and Vinland to the Big Butte des Morts ford, the site of Augustine Grignon's trading post, about 1 mile beyond the present village of Butte des Morts, in the town of Winneconne.

Beyond this point the trail may still be traced into the woods for a 1,000 feet or more, since used as a bridle path and then for teams, and finally abandoned for the line highway.

Leaving this place it crossed the Fox river to its east or right bank which it followed beyond the limits of the county to Portage, in Columbia county.

South of the "Hill of the Dead," in the town of Menasha, the trail entered into a wide valley which it followed to the site of two cool crystal springs, known as "Blair's springs." At this point about 500 feet of the old trail is still visible.

4. SILL'S CREEK SHELL HEAPS.—Evidences of the former existence of shell heaps are to be seen at the south side of the mouth of Sill's creek or Snail river where it empties into Little Butte des Morts lake near its lower end, in the northeast corner of section 3. The surface of the ground at this place is white with fragments and flakes of broken and decomposed clam shells over an area of three acres or more. The writer has collected from this site upwards of fifty finely chipped flint arrowpoints, several bone and horn awls and a considerable quantity of potsherds. The most of the latter are fabric marked and tempered with black quartz. Two socketted copper spearpoints, one of which has the surface of its blade ornamented with small regular indentations, have also been obtained. The prevailing style of pottery decoration is in the chevron or triangular patterns, impressed in dotted and continuous lines made with a pointed implement or with twisted cords.

5. LITTLE BUTTE DES MORTS, "THE HILL OF THE DEAD."—This historic monument was visited by Wisconsin's pioneer archeologist, Dr. Increase A. Lapham, on June 14, 1851, and is described and figured by him in his "Antiquities of Wisconsin" (pp. 60-61, fig. 25). He says of it:

" . . . The first one (mound) in ascending the river (Fox) being on the west side of Little Lake Butte des Morts, a name indicating the existence of the mound, and the purpose for which it was erected.

"This tumulus is about eight feet high and fifty feet in diameter. It is to be hoped that a monument so conspicuous and so beautifully situated, may be forever preserved as a memento of the past. It is a picturesque and striking object in passing along this fine lake and may have been the cause of serious reflections and high resolves to many a passing savage. It is well calculated to affect not less the bosoms of more enlightened men. There

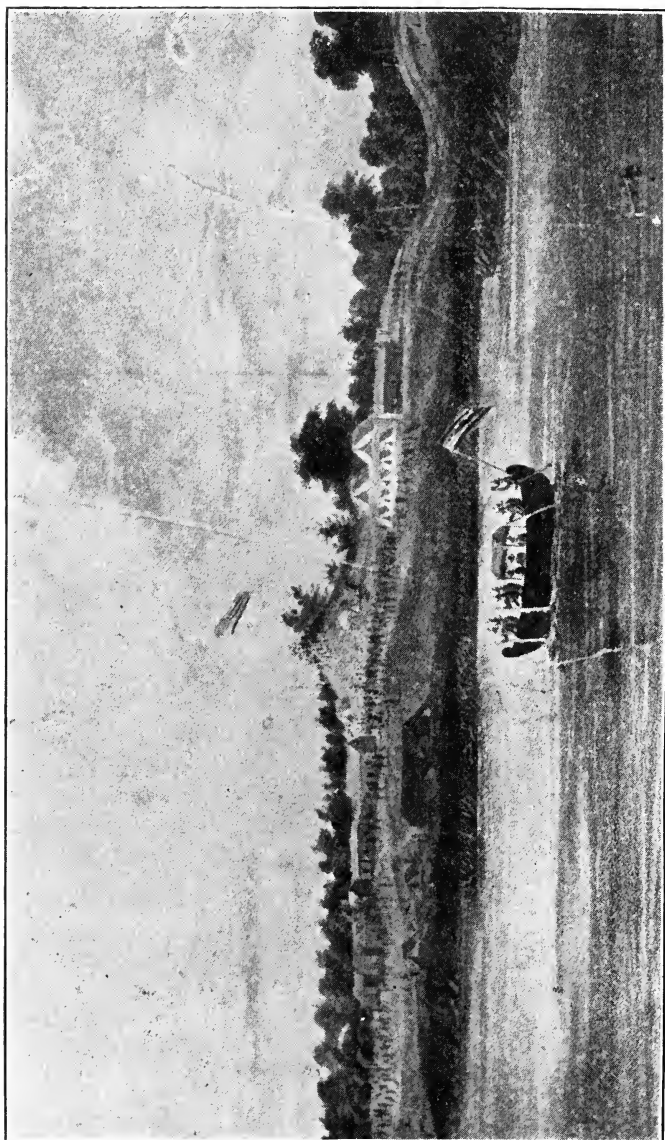


Fig. 2. **A VIEW OF THE BUTTE DES MORTS TREATY GROUND**
With the Arrival of the Commissioners Gov. Lewis Cass and Col. McKenney in 1827.

is neither necessity nor excuse for its destruction; and we cannot but again express the hope that it will be preserved for the benefit of all who may pass along that celebrated stream.

The summit of the mound is about fifty feet above the lake, affording a very pleasing view embracing the lake and the entrance to the north channel of the river.

Among the articles discovered in the field nearby was some burnt clay in irregular fragments with impressions of the leaves and stems of grass, precisely like those found at Aztalan.

This has been a place of burial, and, perhaps, of well contested battles; for the plough constantly turns up fragments of human bones and teeth, much broken and decayed. Arrowpoints of flint, and pipes of red pipestone and other materials have also been brought to light."

The tradition of the origin of the "Hill of the Dead" is well known, having been included in nearly every important work on Wisconsin history.

According to this tradition the tumulus was erected by the Indians as a repository for the bones of warriors and others who fell in a terrible battle which took place here at some period not definitely known, probably during the early part of the 18th century, during the long war of extermination waged against the Fox Indians by the French. The direct cause of the attack upon the village is said to have been due to a custom of the Fox Indians, of exacting tribute from all voyagers who passed this point. This levying of a tax on goods becoming a nuisance, one Captain Perriere Morin or Morand received the permission of the authorities at Quebec to undertake the chastisement of the offenders. Repairing to Michilimackinac he proceeded to organize his expedition, which is said to have consisted of a number of strongly built battleaux covered with canvas and manned by soldiers, boatmen and Indian allies. With this force he proceeded to Green Bay and thence down the Fox river to near the Indian village. Here he divided his forces, one detachment making a detour by land to the rear and the remainder continuing to the village in the boats, the soldiers being well secreted behind the canvas coverings. In response to the customary hail from the shore the steersmen turned their boats toward the land and at the proper moment, at a command from the supposed peaceable trader, Morin, the canvas coverings were raised by the soldiers and a deadly volley poured into the assembled horde of unsuspecting savages. In the meantime the detachment which had been sent to the rear of the village had set fire to the wigwams and cut off the means of retreat. The battle which ensued is said to have been a most

desperate one, thousands of warriors, women and children being slaughtered by the French and their allies.

One of the most notable events occurring at the "Hill of the Dead" was the great council of August 1827, at which several thousand Chippewas, Winnebagoes and Menomonees were assembled to meet Gen. Louis Cass and Col. Thomas L. McKinney, the United States commissioners, appointed for the purpose of apportioning the lands of the various tribes represented and fixing their proper boundaries. Chief John W. Quinne, an educated Stockbridge Indian, with Eleazer Williams, the "Lost Dauphin," were present as representatives of the New York Indians, who had been ceded, lands along the Fox river by the Menomonees. (Fig. 2.)

There were also present at this treaty a command of U. S. regulars and volunteer troops who had halted enroute to the seat of the "Winnebago war." It was during this council (on August 7, 1827) that the young Indian Oiscoss or "Oskosh," as the name is spelled in the treaty, was formally selected by the commissioners and recognized as the head chief of the Menomonee Indians.

It is greatly to be regretted that Dr. Increase A. Lapham's wishes so strongly expressed in regard to the preservation of this historic monument should not have been heeded.

In the year 1863, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway constructed a pile bridge across Little Butte des Morts lake and made a deep cut through this point on the south side of and within 30 feet of the mound. Subsequently they excavated and removed the gravel at this place over an area of about five acres to a depth of about 20 feet, and with it regardless of tradition or history went the "Hill of the Dead." Thus it happened that the bones and implements of the aborigines entombed therein were strewn along the railway right-of-way for miles.

After one-third of the mound had crumbled into the pit made by the busy pick and shovel, a large pocket of human bones was plainly exposed near its base. All about the outer surface, in shallow graves, were the remains of a great number of skeletons, possibly representing burials of a later date than those found at its base. As I can find no indication of an aboriginal cemetery in this vicinity that may be ascribed to the Fox Indians who resided from 1683 to 1728 within a mile of the mound, I have come to the conclusion that some of these latter interments were those of members of that tribe.

I am informed, on good authority, that the early settlers and physicians often resorted to this mound for skeletons.

The "Hill of the Dead" was probably never properly surveyed. According to Augustine Grignon, it was "some 6 or 8 rods in diameter and perhaps some 15 feet high." (3rd Ann. Rept., Wis. State Hist. Soc.) The author's measurements were obtained from Mr. C. V. Donaldson of Menasha and old residents of the neighborhood who state that it was of an oval form having a long diameter of 60 feet and short diameter of 35 feet. The height corresponding with that given by Grignon and others. It was located a distance of 360 feet west of the lake shore and 300 feet south of the east and west quarter quarter line of section 16. (Fig. 3.)

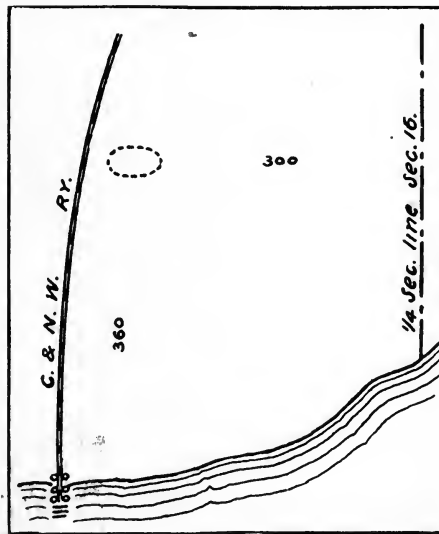


Fig. 3.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the "Hill of the Dead" there is another eminence, apparently artificial, which has been referred to by Harney (Hist. Winnebago Co.) in connection with the foregoing as the "two hills of the dead." It is 9 feet in height and 100 feet in diameter and is built of boulders and gravel. It is now overgrown with trees and bushes. No attempt has as yet been made to investigate it.

In the vicinity of this mound there are a number of stone circles each about 4 feet in diameter constructed of boulders about 10 inches in thickness. The areas enclosed within these circles have become filled in with earth and many of the circles almost hidden beneath the accumulation. From the center of one has grown a great oak tree so that the stones now lie in a ring about

its base. In a cornfield adjoining on the north the woodland in which these are located, there were formerly hundreds of such circles which the thrifty husbandman has now cleared from the field.

6. VILLAGE SITE STOCKADE EMBANKMENT.—This stockade embankment of the Outagamie (Fox) Indian village, of which a full description and history has been given by the author in the Proceedings of the Wisconsin State Historical Society for the year 1900, is located on the farm of Mr. Henry Race, in the southeast quarter of section 8, one mile northwest of the "Hill of the Dead" and three-quarters of a mile west of Little Butte des Morts lake.

After being driven from Michigan, after their battle with the French and their Indian allies at Detroit in the year 1712, the remnant of the Fox Indians who took part in that raid, returned to their Wisconsin villages.

On their return they endeavored to form an alliance with other Wisconsin tribes for the purpose of again harassing the French with the result that a war of extermination was ordered by the authorities in Quebec.

In 1716, *Sieur de Louvigny*, in command of an army of 500 French and 1,000 Iroquois came to Wisconsin for that purpose. In the meantime the Fox Indians had prepared for his coming by erecting a strong stockade consisting of a triple row of oak palisades with an outer ditch. From within this strongly fortified enclosure 500 warriors and 3,000 women for a period of three days successfully defended themselves against the French and their cannon. At the end of this time propositions for peace were received and a treaty finally concluded between the opposing forces. The Foxes, however, failed to carry out their agreement under the treaty, and in 1728 *Sieur de Lignery* came to Wisconsin with a second expedition for the purpose of subduing them, but the Indians being warned of his coming, only empty villages were found. These and the stockade were burned and destroyed by the French. The stockade embankment (Fig. 4), which is still to be seen, partially enclose about $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land. The central portion is 700 feet in length and its two wings each 450 feet in length. It is 25 feet in width and now about 3 feet in height.

On one wing and corner are bastion-like extensions, the probable site of blockhouses. The rear may have been otherwise defended.

A low embankment 200 feet in length in a field a slight distance to the west is supposed to indicate the position of the trenches built by the French in their attack on the palisade. A description of this stockade has also been published by the author in the Milwaukee Sentinel of Sept. 10, 1899.

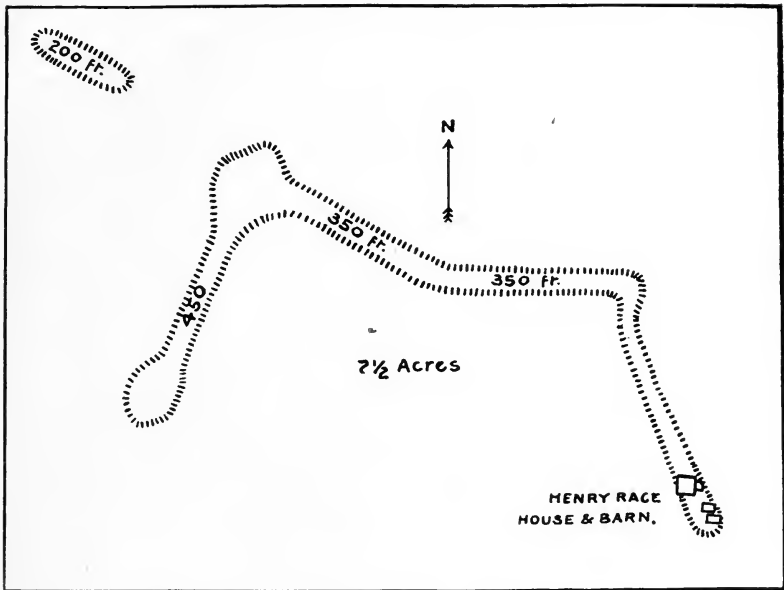


Fig. 4.

7. GREAT SERPENT MOUNDS.—A plat and description of this group has been given by the author in the January, 1902, issue of the Wisconsin ARCHEOLOGIST (Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 35-36).

A description of one of the effigies has also appeared in the Oshkosh Northwestern of September 3, 1898. This group is located about one and a half miles west of Little Butte des Morts lake and about two and one-half miles northwest of the city of Neenah. It is only about 500 feet northwest of the remains of the old Fox stockade embankment just described.

The following is an extract from my description of these effigies:

"The country about is old farming land. One of the mounds has never been disturbed, while the other one has been plowed over in parts and largely removed with scrapers. The two reptiles are apparently rushing toward each other. Between their heads runs a very small creek four feet wide and dry in summer, but which in 1728 was large enough a half mile below to admit several hundred canoes bearing the French and Iroquois army which came to assault the Fox Indian village nearby.

West of the mounds the land sinks into a basin, so that

they seem to lie along the edge of the sharp depression of about 3 feet to the basin. They are constructed of red clay similar to the surrounding subsoil, and with a few inches of vegetable mold on one and much more on the other. At the bottom of the slope along which they lie, there is an artificial ditch extending their whole length (except at certain points in the one which has been plowed over) which is now from 3 inches to 2 feet in depth. It is deepest at the head and gradually grows less deep toward the extremities where it disappears with the tails of the mounds.

The stumps on the mounds are numerous and some of them three feet through, showing ages from forty to one hundred and fifty years.

The heads of the reptiles are not distinctly outlined, but are flat as if mashed. In the jaws of one there is a four foot elm stump.

One of the mounds is a prominent feature of the landscape, as it can be seen from quite a distance. Its peculiar serpentine shape is very striking.

The length of mound A is 1,210 feet, and of the other, mound B, 1,580 feet, making for both of them a total length of 2,790 feet, or over half a mile.

A drawing of these immense leviathans, lying full length upon the ground, made on a scale of one hundred feet to the inch, cannot convey to the mind any idea of the numerous coils and curves which make up the mounds. One great loop runs out twenty-five feet and returns within a few feet of its starting point. From the neck, the mounds grow gradually higher and broader toward the middle of the effigies, then as gradually, and gracefully grow smaller and smaller until they disappear into the surrounding soil. The smaller one ends among a lot of stumps, and the larger one up in the top soil of rock outcrop of Trenton limestone.

The lands across which the mounds lie are divided into half a dozen fields with as many owners."

8. KAME BURIALS.—At various places in the southern portion of this town and in the town of Neenah on the Blair, Jenni-john, Moulton, Hankey and other farms gravel pit interments are frequently disturbed in taking out the material for road work. These graves are usually at a depth of but a few feet beneath the surface. They are generally about 2 feet wide and deep and 6 feet long. The bones lie in a horizontal position, the direction varying greatly.

From a pit near the "Hill of the Dead" the author obtained, in 1882, a dozen sherds of shell-tempered earthenware, several fragments of carved bone and a number of bone awls. During the summer of 1902 a number of human bones and a copper spear-point found with them were taken from a pit on the Blair property by workmen. The gravel ridge in which these interments occur extends from this point across portions of the towns of Neenah, Vinland and Winneconne to Big Butte des Morts lake.

On the farm of Mr. W. Weaver in the southwest quarter of section 17, near a stone quarry, human bones and a considerable number of stone implements have been found at different times.

Doty Island.

9. DOTY ISLAND VILLAGE SITE.—This island takes its name from James Duane Doty, whose residence place it was and who served as governor of Wisconsin territory during the years of 1841 to 1844.

The island itself is formed by the division of the Fox river where it leaves Lake Winnebago and is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in width and about 700 acres in extent. It was in early days overgrown with great oaks and noble elms and is now occupied by the fine residences, thoroughfares and gardens of the twin cities of Neenah and Menasha. It is upon this picturesque island that the principal village of the powerful Winnebago tribe, so intimately associated with the early history of the state, was located from as far back as the year 1634 to 1830, the date of the death of Four Legs, the last of its great warlike chiefs. Cutting Marsh reports the village as being occupied up to as late as 1832, making nearly two hundred years of almost continuous occupation by this tribe. When first this people were reported to Samuel de Champlain, governor of New France, at Quebec, in the year 1632, he believed from the fanciful description given him by his Indian visitors, that the inhabitants were Chinese and that he had at last found the long-sought clue to the route to the Celestial empire. In 1634, he dispatched Jean Nicolet as his ambassador to this strange far-away people. The story of the coming of this first white man to Wisconsin is told in nearly every work treating of Wisconsin's early history.

The following is the account of his arrival as given by Mr. Henry E. Legler in his interesting volume entitled, "Leading Events of Wisconsin History" (Milwaukee, 1898):

"At last Nicolet was on Wisconsin soil. He believed himself to be on the threshold of China. The Menomonees, who made

their habitation here, were of a lighter complexion than the Indians Nicolet knew. Some writers have ascribed this circumstance to the use of wild rice by these Indians as a staple article of diet. Champlain's messenger learned that but a short journey would bring him to the land of the Winnebagoes. He sent one of his Hurons to appraise the supposed celestials of his coming and prepared to meet them in becoming style. For this purpose he had brought a robe of gorgeous hue, like unto Joseph's in its resplendent coloring. The early French narrative known as the Vimont Relation, describes how Nicolet's mandarin dress was besprinkled with birds of bright plumage and flowers of many hues, in woven work.

If Nicolet erred in his conception of the Winnebagoes, this tribe of red men likewise formed erroneous notions concerning their visitor. They believed him a manitou or spirit, an impression that was accentuated when he advanced into their midst with a pistol in each hand, the contents of which he discharged in the air with great dramatic effect. He was much disappointed to learn, however, that the "People of the Sea," in quest of whom he had undertaken his long and arduous canoe voyage, wore moccasins and other savage apparel in place of the product of the loom. With true French adaptability he made the best of the situation and proceeded to win to the French interests these nations of the West. He urged them to come to Montreal for barter, and not to engage in war with nations friendly to the French.

The coming of this man caused a great gathering of Indians. One account estimates the number of people who came to greet him at 5,000, but later accounts considerably reduced this undoubted exaggeration. The Relation heretofore quoted mentions that a great feast was held. Judging from the quantity of provisions consumed, the number of warriors must have been large and their appetites considerably sharpened. There were consumed, if the account of the feast is true, more than one hundred beavers, besides many deer and other forest viands secured by the chase."

10. STOCKADE EMBANKMENT.—Situating partly upon the property of Mr. L. Pinkerton and Mr. Striddle at a distance of 47 rods east of Ninth street in Neenah and directly in line with a series of effigy mounds, are located the remains of the earthen embankment at one time supporting the walls of the Winnebago stockade or fort which was destroyed in 1728 by the French and Iroquois expedition which also destroyed the Fox Indian stockade on the mainland as already described. (Fig. 5.)

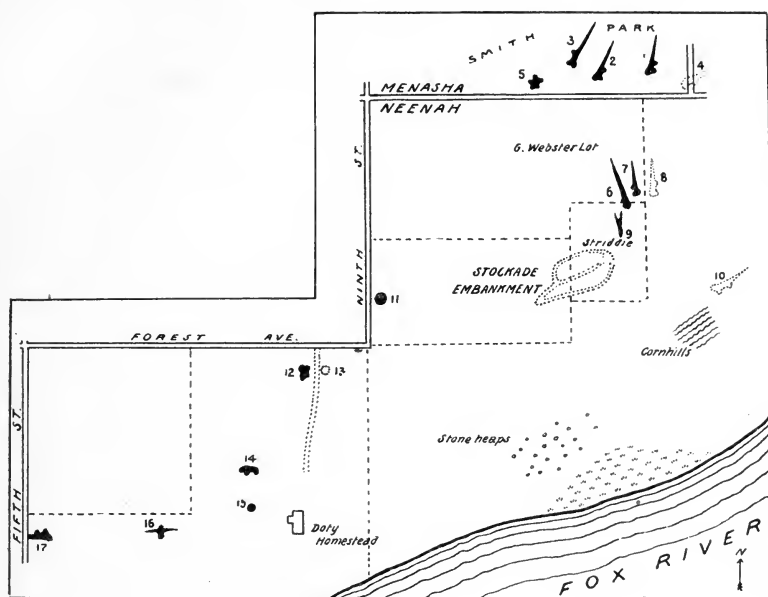


Fig. 5.

While the villagers returned and continued to inhabit the island it does not appear that the stockade was rebuilt. The position and shape of the embankment enclosure is best to be seen in the cut. As it was not possible to enclose the entire population of the island within the stockade, it is supposed that it was only occupied in time of war, when the women and children were probably removed to a distance for safety. The peculiarity of the double enclosure indicates that one is simply the result of the enlarging of an earlier and smaller stockade.

There are enclosed at present within the embankment of the stockade about three quarter acres of land. The northern side of the enclosure is 200 feet, the southern side 300 feet in length and its extreme width about 160 feet. The embankment is from 18 inches to 3 feet in height.

II. DOTY ISLAND CORNFIELDS.—The cornfields of this village are still to be seen at the eastern end of the island on the property of Mr. G. C. Jones and along the Neenah Fox river. They consist of long regular drills or ridges covering several acres of ground, each row being from 3 to 6 inches in height, about 3 feet in width and from 4 to 6 feet apart from center to center.

These cornhills are mentioned by Dr. Increase A. Lapham. (*Antiquities of Wisconsin*, p. 61, April, 1855). He states that: "The eastern extremity of Doty's island has long been occupied by Indians, as is evidenced by the regular cornhills covering nearly the whole surface as well as by a new feature, not before observed, or supposed to be within the pale of Indian customs. The ground was originally covered with loose stones, fragments of the solid limestone rock that exists everywhere not far beneath the surface. These stones had been carefully collected into little heaps and ridges to make room for the culture of the native crop. The stone heaps are six or eight feet in diameter and from one to two feet in height. The interstices are now filled with soil and partially covered with grass and weeds."

These stone heaps are still to be seen at this place. I have briefly described them in the October, 1902, issue of the *Wisconsin ARCHEOLOGIST* (Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 30).

At the water's edge several hundred feet southeast of the old Doty homestead there is a black trap boulder having on its top several highly polished basin-shaped depressions which are said to have been employed by the Indians in grinding their corn. This boulder is somewhat oval in form, 6 feet in length, 3 feet in height and 3 feet in thickness.

12. DOTY MOUNDS.—These mounds are located on a terrace which circles the eastern end of the island and marks the ancient flood plane of Winnebago lake and the Fox river. This terrace is elevated about 15 feet above the level of the lake. (Fig. 5.) The group consists of a string of effigy, oval and round mounds beginning near the middle of the eastern end of the island and extending from thence in a general southwesterly direction across the Winnebago village site for a half mile or more to near the shore of the Neenah Fox river at its southern margin.

Four of the most northern of these mounds are permanently preserved in Elisha D. Smith Park at the southern limits of the city of Menasha.

The first of these, No. 1, is of the type referred to by Dr. Increase A. Lapham as "lizard" mounds. It is 217 feet in length. The body is 40 feet in length, 30 feet in width and 26 inches in height. The tail is 177 feet in length and 15 feet in width where it connects with the body. Upon the body there is a towering white oak tree 2 feet in diameter.

Mound No. 2 is of the same form and is 125½ feet in length. Its body measures 45 feet in length and 31½ feet in width and the tail is 80½ feet in length. Growing upon the body and tail

of this mound are several white oak trees measuring from 33 to 35 inches in diameter.

No. 3, the third "lizard" mound, has a total length of 200 feet and is 21 inches in height at its highest part. It has a 27 inch white oak tree growing upon its body.

No. 4, also of this class of mounds, has been nearly obliterated by the grading of Park street, forming the eastern boundary of the park. It was originally about seventy feet in length.

No. 5 is a mound approaching in shape the so-called "turtle" mounds. It is without the usual caudal appendage. It is 37 feet in length and 30 feet across the body at the limbs on either side.

The height of this mound is now only about 14 inches. On its head there grows an oak tree having a diameter of 30 inches.

Every precaution is being taken to carefully care for these fine mounds in order that they may serve as object lessons to the public and students of the future.

The attention of the visitor is directed to the character of these ancient works by neat boards signs, placed near each, bearing the legend, "This is a Lizard Mound;" "This is a Turtle Mound."

About 600 feet south of these on the G. Webster lot there are two "lizard" mounds. They are separated from one another by a distance of 20 feet.

Mound No. 6 is 233 feet in length and now about 12 inches in height and mound No. 7 is 137 feet in length and now about 16 inches in height. No. 6 whose head extends over the property line into a neighboring field, the William Stridde property, has been under cultivation, but its outlines can still be made out. Mound No. 8 of a similar shape was located in an orchard on an adjoining property, about 20 feet east of the foregoing. It has been obliterated by the growing of a row of apple trees.

Mound No. 9 is directly south of these on the Wm. Stridde lot.

Over fifty loads of black earth have been removed from it and it has been cultivated for several years. At its highest part it is still 30 inches in height.

It is of course impossible to determine what was its former outline. Its extreme length is now about 112 feet and its extreme width about 42 feet. No attempt to ascertain its contents has ever been made.

Some distance to the east of these mounds on the lower land near the lake there existed about twenty years ago, in the native woods, another mound of the "lizard" form. (No. 10).

Its head lay in a southwesterly direction and it was at least 150 feet in length and about 3 feet in height.

It was entirely removed in grading the running track for the Island Driving Park which is located here.

Near Ninth street, in the city of Neenah, on the L. J. Pinkerton property, is a round mound (No. 11) which is now 70 feet in diameter and 2 feet in height.

Upon the premises of Roberts' summer hotel, the old homestead of Governor James D. Doty, there are a number of mounds.

The first of these (No. 12) is a round mound located near the entrance gate and driveway. It is now 45 feet in diameter and 2 feet in height. There are indications that this may have been an effigy mound.

Across the driveway from the above there are indications of the former location of a similar mound. (No. 13.) But a short distance southeast of these in a grass-lot there are to be seen the remains of a mound, probably of an effigy. (No. 14.)

Its extreme length is 70 feet and its extreme width 60 feet. It is now about 30 inches in height.

South of this one and immediately to the west of the old Doty homestead, is a round mound (No. 15), which is 20 feet in diameter, and 2 feet in height.

To the west of this last there are the remains of what may have been a "bird" effigy. (No. 16.)

It has been under cultivation for years and its outline is no longer very distinct. Upon it there is an oak stump 21 inches in diameter.

The remains of another effigy mound (No. 17) are to be seen to the west of the last near Fifth street. It now measures 48 feet in length, 15 feet in width and 18 inches in height.

Upon it there is an oak stump 14 inches in diameter.

All of these mounds appear to have been constructed from material obtained near at hand.

Town of Neenah.

13. TREATY ELM.—For many years one of the most interesting land marks in the county was the "Treaty Elm" or "Council Tree" beneath whose wide spreading branches the chiefs of the neighboring tribes are said to have been wont to gather in council. It was located on Riverside Park point at the mouth of the Neenah-Fox river in the City of Neenah. It was of immense size and girth and towered above all the surrounding forest and could be seen from points from 5 to 8 miles distant. Such was its prominence as a land mark that it was for many years used as a guide by sailors and steamer pilots on the lake. In 1890 in widening

the river, both the tree and point were cut away. It was from beneath this monarch of the forest that Four Legs, a Winnebago chief, undertook, in 1815, as had the Fox Indians a century previous, to halt all boatmen and exact tribute. To a convoy of U. S. soldiers under Gen. Leavenworth making up the rapids on their way to the Mississippi he made his historic remark that, "the lake was locked." At this the General is said to have raised his rifle with the reply, "But I have the key."

To this the prudent old chief quickly replied, "Then you may pass through."

14. **MANSER'S BAY CEMETERY.**—On the farm of Mr. G. H. Manser on the shore of Manser's bay, Lake Winnebago, in the northeast quarter of section 9, there are indications of a rather extensive aboriginal burying place.

The graves are scattered over an area of ten acres along the shore of the lake.

In excavating at this point in October, 1898, Mr. Harold Lawson and others succeeded in uncovering eleven skeletons, an entire pottery vessel and fragments of several others, some carved clam shells, bone awls and a number of flint arrow points.

The perfect vessel and the half of another were described and figured by the author in the July, 1902, issue of the Wisconsin Archeologist. (Vol. I, No. 4, pp. 97).

The former is well fashioned of a dark colored clay, shell tempered, and is decorated about the shoulder and neck with a pattern consisting of incised lines and indentations.

The dimensions of this vessel are: height $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter at the top 4 inches; at the shoulder 6 inches; thickness 3-16 of an inch. The fragmentary vessel is of similar material and is ornamented about the neck with a single row of indentations. Its original dimensions I estimate to have been as follows: height 9 inches, diameter at the top 8 inches; at the shoulder, 10 inches.

These vessels are the present property of Messrs. Harold and Percy Lawson of Menasha.

Town of Vinland.

15. **ALLENVILLE CORNFIELD.**—On the authority of others I have recorded the existence of an aboriginal cornfield in section 6, about 1 mile north of Allenville, and of the existence of a similar evidence of cultivation at the head of a creek about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the center the northern boundary of this town.

16. **PAINÉ'S POINT MOUND.**—In a communication addressed to Mr. Charles E. Brown, dated March 26, 1903, Mr. George

H. Randall, city engineer of the City of Oshkosh, makes mention of a mound formerly situated at Paine's point, 3 miles south of the City of Neenah, near the shore of Lake Winnebago.

Town of Oshkosh.

17. ISLAND PARK VILLAGE SITE.—On Island Park, in Lake Winnebago, now one of the most delightful summer retreats along the lake shore, was formerly located the Winnebago village of that redoubtable Indian warrior, "Pe-Sheu" or the Wild Cat, whose war whoop was heard on many historic battlefields.

The early name of the island and village, "Pe-Sheu's village," was derived from this source.

For some years prior to 1813 and down to rather late times it also bore the name of Garlic island. Just when this village was established here cannot be exactly ascertained, yet it is highly probable that Pe-Sheu himself was its founder and that he and his tribesmen came from the principal Winnebago village on Doty's island.

One of the earliest descriptions of this Island Park village is that of Mrs. (Governor) James D. Doty, who records in her journal, under the date of August, 1823, of a canoe journey which she made with her husband on the way up river to hold court at Prairie du Chien.

She says: "We coasted along the west shore of Lake Winnebago to Garlic island, on the opposite point to which is a Winnebago village of fine permanent lodges, and fine cornfields."

The late Judge Morgan L. Martin, then a young attorney new in the western country, made the same journey in birch bark canoes with Judge Doty and others in 1828 on their way to try Red Bird, the Winnebago, for murder.

In his account of his voyage he says: "Garlic Island was the next stopping place. There was a Winnebago village there of about the same size as that over which Four Legs (Doty Island) presided, (150 to 200 lodges covered with bark and mats). The lodges, however, were longer and neater. We purchased supplies of vegetables of the island villagers."

From these descriptions it would appear that the village occupied both the island and mainland; that the wigwams were well constructed, the fields of Indian maize of considerable extent, and the population at that time one of 1000 or more persons.

Chief Wild Cat was a large and bulky savage with a hasty and ferocious temper which often got him into difficulties. We suppose that he was born at Doty's island at some time just previous to the American Revolution.

The earliest knowledge which we have of this chieftain is from a remark he once made when he and Sarcel, a Winnebago chief, had a dispute in regard to their relative bravery.

On this occasion Wild Cat is said to have exclaimed: "Don't you remember the time we aided the Shawanoes (English) in attacking the fort, that you ran off so fast that you lost your breech clout." This remark had reference to the Indian war of 1793, when the British had incited the western Indians to frequent depredations against the straggling white settlers in Ohio and other western territories. There is a possibility also that he may have served with Charles de Langlade under the British flag in the war of the Revolution.

Certain it is that in 1797 he was considered of sufficient importance to receive from the royal officers the medal of their King. This bronze medal, given as a memento of distinguished favor by King George III to his savage ally in his wildwood home on the shore of Lake Winnebago, now reposes in the museum of Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis. It was deposited there about the year 1875 by Mr. D. C. Church of Vinland, who obtained it from Louis B. Porlier of Butte des Morts, a trader and son of Judge Porlier and son-in-law of Augustine Grignon. (Consult Harney. Hist. Win. Co., pp. 271.)

18. ISLAND PARK MOUND.—At the southern extremity of the island there is a cairn or mound built of stones. It is now 30 inches in height and 15 feet in diameter and is overgrown with grass and shrubbery. The gradual encroachment of the waters of the lake have already caused a great part of it to crumble down the bank.

19. WINNEBAGO P. O. MOUNDS.—In the collection of Mr. H. E. Knapp of Menomonee there is a pottery vessel which was obtained by his brother-in-law, Mr. David Thomas of Ripon, from some workmen, who were levelling some mounds during the process of road making, at a place about 1½ miles north of the Northern Hospital for the Insane. Several broken vessels were also removed from these mounds.

The Knapp pot is about 4½ inches in diameter and 3½ inches in height. The author has been unable to secure any further information in regard to these mounds.

20. ASYLUM BAY GRAVES.—In the cabinet of Mr. H. P. Hamilton of Two Rivers are two pottery vessels which were taken from one of these graves which were located on the shore

of Lake Winnebago, about three miles north of the City of Oshkosh.

A description and figure of one of these vessels was contributed by the author to the July, 1902, issue of the Wisconsin Archeologist. (Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 98, Fig. 5).

It is as follows:

One, a small bowl, is entire. Dimensions: Height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter at the widest part, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $4\frac{1}{4}$ ounces. It is devoid of ornamentation. When unearthed it contained the valve of a large clam shell. The other vessel is of a fragmentary nature but includes the entire rim and a considerable portion of the body. It was larger than the foregoing and is ornamented on that portion of the body which remains with small circular indentations and short oblong incised lines. Both pots are of a reddish color, much blackened by fire. The tempering material is shell.

21. SUNSET POINT CEMETERY.—According to Hon. James G. Pickett there was an aboriginal cemetery located at Sunset point on the north shore, at the lower end of Big Lake Butte des Morts. A large quantity of human bones in a fair state of preservation have been disinterred at this place at different times by the plow and scraper. Most of the graves were not deeper than $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet below the surface. So far as can be learned only iron implements have been found.

22. PLUMMER'S POINT MOUND.—On the property of Mr. Levi Plummer at a place called Plummer's Point, in the south-east quarter of section 30, there is a round mound about 25 feet in diameter and now about 30 inches in height.

It is located in a wood about 80 rods east and elevated about 25 feet above the north shore of the Fox river.

City of Oshkosh.

23. OSHKOSH MOUND.—In former years before the waters of Lake Winnebago had eroded away the land upon which it was constructed, there was situated in the east side of the City of Oshkosh at an equal distance between Washington and Merritt streets, a round mound measuring 8 feet in height and about 20 feet in diameter. It was located upon the sloping bank at a height of from 1 to 3 feet above the level of the water. It stood close to the shore in 1865 and had nearly disappeared by 1875. There is no trace of it remaining at the present time.

I am unable to learn of its ever having been investigated.

To Mr. James Nevitt of Oshkosh, I am indebted for my information concerning this mound, which is said to have been the only one in the city.

24. OTTER STREET GRAVES.—These are mentioned by Mr. George H. Randall, city engineer of Oshkosh, in a communication dated March 26, 1903, and directed to Mr. Charles E. Brown. They have been long obliterated and no further information is now obtainable.

Town of Algoma.

25. STONY BEACH MOUNDS.—Hon. James G. Pickett remembers to have seen, many years ago, some round mounds on the farm of Mr. William Wright, at the place now known as Stony Beach, in section 36, about 1 mile south of the City of Oshkosh. They have long since disappeared. I am unable to procure any further particulars in regard to this group.

26. OAKWOOD MOUNDS.—This at one time fine group of effigy and other mounds is located on fractional lot 8, at the delightful summer resort called Oakwood, on the south shore of Big Butte des Morts lake. (Fig. 6.)

There are nine mounds in this group, which is situated on the top and quite close to the edge of the bank, which is elevated from 14 to 16 feet above the waters of the lake.

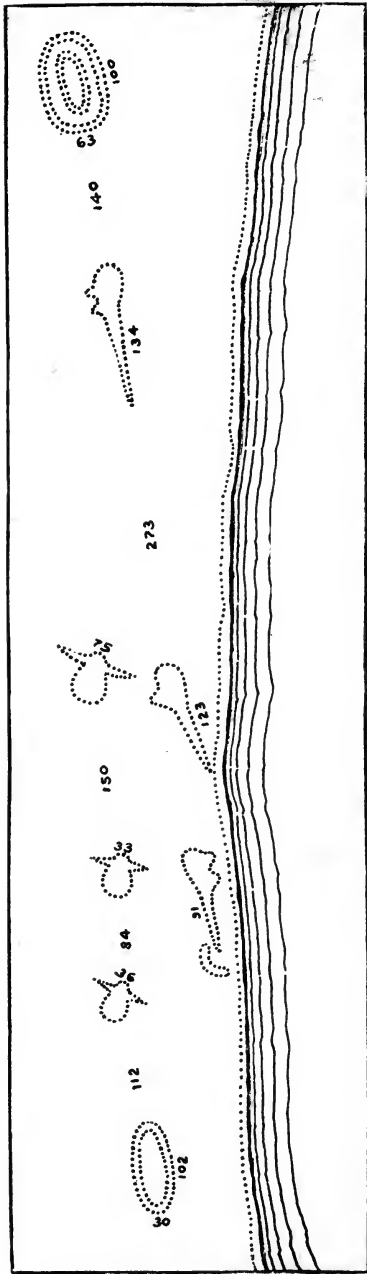
Formerly they may have been further inland and in time may be destroyed by the crumbling of the bank, unless sooner destroyed by the requirements or disregard of the residents.

At present the tail of one effigy is on the edge of the bank and the wing of another is held down by the corner of a house; and all have been sadly defaced by the constant tread of careless feet.

The three effigies nearest the bank are mounds of the so-called "panther or lizard" type. The largest of these is 134 feet in length and the smallest 92 feet in length. Directly in the rear of this last is a crescent-shaped mound. Opposite the last three of these and separated from them by only a few feet are three "bird" mounds of a peculiar type.

They differ from other bird mounds in having a short head, no neck and a short and wide body. The largest of these is 36 feet in length and measures 75 feet across the spread of the wings.

They are headed in much the same general direction as the other effigies and the leading bird appears as if attempting to head off the second panther.



OAKWOOD MOUNDS.

Fig. 6.

But a short distance in advance of the leading effigy there is an oval double enclosure having a long axis of 99 and a short axis of 63 feet.

The outer wall is ten feet in width and now about 1 foot in height.

The inner enclosure is 45 feet in length and is separated from the outer wall by a distance of about 10 feet.

At the rear of this procession of effigies there is an oval enclosure having a long axis of 102 feet and a short axis of 30 feet. The wall is 10 feet in width and now about 1 foot in height.

There was in former years an aboriginal cornfield near this place.

27. **HAMMER MOUNDS.**—The author is indebted to Hon. James G. Pickett for information concerning these mounds which are located on a tract known as the James Hammer place in section 7, in the town of Algoma.

They are about 2 miles west of Oakwood and about one mile south of Big Lake Butte des Morts. The group consists of four round mounds, now under cultivation, and each about 30 feet in diameter and 2 feet in height.

There was an aboriginal cemetery on the same tract.

Town of Black Wolf.

28. **RANDALL'S POINT KITCHENS.**—At La Belle or Randall's point on the west shore of Lake Winnebago, in fractional section 16, on land now owned by Mr. E. H. Farnly, there are still to be seen several circular excavations which were employed as kitchens or dining pits by the aborigines located there.

According to Mr. George A. Randall, who was born at this place and formerly owned the property, two of these pits are located on the top of a bank elevated about 15 feet above the water.

They are about 20 feet apart and so close to the shore that they have escaped obliteration through cultivation.

These excavations were originally 7 or 8 feet in diameter and 3 feet in depth at the center, with sloping sides.

It was related to Mr. Randall by his mother and his uncle, Mr. E. M. Harney, the author of the "History of Winnebago County," that these pits were "eating holes" and used in the following manner:

The kettle of whole fish, birds, meat and corn was boiled at a nearby fire, then brought into the pit and hung upon a cross-piece supported at either end by a forked upright.

The Indians, old and young, then seated themselves in the pit and each in turn fished out with his fingers his portion of the dinner.

Fish bones and other remains of these dinners are still to be found in the pits.

29. RANDALL'S POINT CORNFIELDS.—According to Mr. G. A. Randall there were in former years many acres of Indian cornhills at this place.

In fact the whole shore line of the town of Black Wolf for a distance of seven miles south of this place formerly exhibited abundant traces of such cultivation.

30. BLACK WOLF POINT VILLAGE SITE.—On a point of land now known as Black Wolf point (Sec. 21), jutting out into Lake Winnebago at a distance of seven miles south of the city of Oshkosh, there was formerly located a Winnebago Indian village over which Black Wolf, a Winnebago war chief, presided. This village was not a large one, as it is said to have numbered not more than forty huts. The date of its establishment here is not exactly known, but it is supposed to have been about the year 1800 or slightly before.

Mrs. G. A. Randall, who formerly resided at Randall's point, remembers to have seen the Indian tepees and campfires along the shore of Black Wolf point as late as the year 1846.

Chief Black Wolf himself, whose Indian name was "Shouunk Tohunk Siop," was a character of some importance. He was a large man and much respected by his people.

In the attacks on Mackinac in the war of 1812, he fought under the leadership of Col. Robert Dickson, the British agent.

After the war, the British still seeking to hold the Winnebagoes in their interest for purposes of trade, called them to Mackinac to a council or treaty with Col. Robert McDonald, the British commissioner. Black Wolf was one of those in attendance at this gathering.

He also participated with the British and their allies in the capture of Prairie du Chien in the year 1814. He was one of the signers of the land grant negotiated by Eleazer Williams in 1821, with Four Legs, the Winnebago head chief, and others, by which the New York Indians were to receive a strip of land five miles in width along the Lower Fox, "from Grand Kackalin Rapids to Winnebago Rapids" in Winnebago county.

He also participated in the councils held at Green Bay and Doty Island, for a similar purpose, in 1830. He is said to have died at Portage, Wis., in the year 1847.

Augustin Grignon, in his "Recollections," makes the following statement: "My half-brother, Perrish Grignon, informed me, that he had seen many years ago, in a crevice or cavity in the rocky shore of Lake Winnebago, some six or eight miles south of Oshkosh, near the old Indian village of Black Wolf, a large number of skulls and human remains."

These Mr. Grignon judges to be those of some of the wounded and dying Fox Indians who were buried here by their brothers fleeing from Little Butte des Morts. (Seventy-two years Recollections of Wis.—3rd Ann. Rept. Wis. Hist. Soc.) In plowing on the mainland at the base of the point, stone and iron implements have been found.

31. LONG POINT BAY CORNFIELD.—On the shore of Long Point bay, Lake Winnebago, about 500 feet inland, in the southeastern corner of this town, indications of an aboriginal cornfield probably belonging to the before mentioned village, are still to be seen. (S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 33.) The cornhills are about 5 acres in extent.

Grooved stone axes, celts, arrow and spear points, have been gathered from the neighboring fields. Indications of an Indian burial place have also been found here.

32. MANITOU ROCK.—This huge granite boulder, the largest glacial rock in the county, is located on the property of Mr. Adolph Freiberg (Section 33) at the water's edge on the shore of Long Point bay. It is a prominent landmark in a district where there are no other large boulders, and is the subject of an interesting tradition or legend. It is rather angular in shape and measures 8 feet across the top. It stands 5 feet above the ground and extends at least as many feet below the surface.

On its top are two seemingly artificially excavated basins or depressions, each about 3 inches in depth and highly polished, which were probably used as "corn-mills" by the aborigines of the neighborhood.

Town of Nekimi.

33. DAVIS MOUND.—This mound is located on the farm of the Alvin Davis estate in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 30.

It is in the rear and about 50 feet distant from the Davis dwelling and is about 12 feet in diameter and 2 feet in height.

The owners of the property will not permit it to be disturbed.

Across the highway on E. Bean's farm in the town of Utica, are a number of mounds which I have described under that town. All are reported by Mr. Pickett.

Town of Winchester.

34. RICHTER'S LANDING SHELL HEAPS.—On the property of Mr. Chas. Richter in the east half of section 31, about one mile east of Richter's landing on Boom bay, there are according to the statement of Mr. Clarence Olen of Oshkosh, a number of large shell heaps and indications of an aboriginal burying ground

Some of the shell heaps are from 3 to 4 feet in height.

Copper, stone and shell implements and fragments of pottery vessels have been found here and upon the adjoining farms.

In a communication dated May 4, 1903, and directed to Mr. A. F. Laue of Milwaukee, Mr. Richter speaks of a long mound or embankment which extends from his cottage at Boom bay in the Town of Wolf River, in a northeasterly direction to the property of his neighbor, Mr. Fred Spiegelberg.

In making some excavations upon his property, Mr. Richter and Professor Nott of Milwaukee recently unearthed a large number of human bones which were buried there.

35. CLARK'S POINT MOUNDS.—At this place in the south-east quarter of section 33, about 500 feet east of the east shore of Lake Winneconne and elevated about 35 feet above it, there is a mound resembling the so-called "turtle" form.

It measures 63 feet in length and 30 feet across its widest part at the limb-like projections near the head. It is about 3 feet in height.

This mound has been dug into by curiosity seekers and its contour somewhat disturbed. The grove in which it is located is employed as a picnic ground.

About 30 feet northeast of this mound there is a round mound 20 feet in diameter and about 2 feet in height. It has not been excavated.

36. CROSS CORNFIELD.—In a communication addressed to Mr. Charles E. Brown and dated April 17, 1903, Hon. James G. Pickett calls attention to an aboriginal cornfield, probably three or four acres in extent, formerly located in a black oak grove on property owned by Mr. S. J. Cross, in the west half of the southwest quarter of section 36.

In passing this place several years ago, Mr. Pickett noted

that a portion of the tract formerly occupied by cornhills had been placed under cultivation.

He is not certain but that the property may have changed hands since.

Town of Winneconne.

37. PIACENZA SHELL HEAPS.—There were formerly located near this place in the northwest quarter of fractional section 4, according to Mr. Clarence Olen of Oshkosh, a number of shell heaps.

I have visited the site but could find only a few scattered shells, the property having since been put under cultivation.

Arrow and spear points, bone awls and pottery fragments have been collected here.

38. PIACENZA KAME BURIALS.—In removing gravel from a pit located about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile east of the last mentioned site two or three skeletons have been disinterred. It is highly probable that others may yet be found there.

39. LASLEY VILLAGE SITE.—This has been described by the author in the Oshkosh Daily Northwestern of January 7, 1899, and also in the October, 1902, issue of the Wisconsin Archæologist. (Vol. 2, No. 1.)

The site is located on the 192 acre tract of land owned and occupied by Mr. R. Lasley, in the southwest quarter of section 10, on the eastern shore of Lake Winneconne, about one mile north of the village of Winneconne.

This village site, which begins at the low eastern shore of the lake, rises gradually until at its farthest limit, about one-third of a mile beyond, it reaches an elevation of about 25 feet above the lake level. Scattered all along up this gentle wooded slope, are shell heaps at distances varying from a few to as much as 300 feet apart. Some of them were probably not more than 20 feet in length and 10 feet in width. Their disposition is not such as to indicate that there was any particular plan of arrangement.

There are eighteen shell heaps upon the property, the greater number of which, being located in the woods, are still in a good state of preservation. Those nearest the lake shore have been levelled by the plow and the materials scattered. They are generally long and narrow in shape and from 18 to 30 inches in height. One of the largest measures 126 feet in length and 15 feet in width and another of about the same general dimensions has an elbow projecting at a right angle from one end and terminating in

a stone heap 4 feet in diameter. They are constructed of about equal proportions of sand and shells and are now overgrown with trees and brush. Some of the trees are of large size and girth. The shells are now generally quite badly weathered and decomposed and the most of them crumble so very easily that it is only with difficulty that good specimens can be secured. From an examination of these, it has been possible to recognize at least four distinct species including *Quadrula pustulosa*, Lea., *Quadrula undulata*, Barnes., *Unio rectus*, Lam., and *Lampsilis ligamentinus*, Lam., all of which are quite common in the neighboring lakes and streams. It is highly probable that upon these refuse heaps were formerly located the lodges or habitations to which these mussels and fish and game were taken to be prepared and eaten.

In the rather limited exploration of these works which owing to the superstition of the owners, it has been possible to make, there have been collected a number of bone implements and decorated bones, four ivory implements, two socketed copper spearpoints, and fragments of pottery vessels. Among the latter, are some showing the impressions of a fine, closely woven, grass fabric. Almost every part of this property exhibits abundant evidences of aboriginal occupation. About 15 acres of it are covered with the long, regular corn rows of the aborigines. Near at hand, are also to be seen hundreds of stone heaps of various sizes, and a considerable number of apparently artificial depressions, each about 3 feet in diameter and 8 inches in depth, which may have served as bake holes or for the threshing of wild rice after the custom of some of the local tribes, as related by Governor J. D. Doty.

40. BALL PRAIRIE MOUNDS.—These mounds are noted in a letter addressed by Hon. James G. Pickett to Mr. Charles E. Brown (Apl. 17, 1903) of which the following is an extract:

"I think it was on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 1 in the town of Winneconne, and on property probably now owned by F. G. or J. Cross, that there were located at an early day several quite prominent mounds.

A beautiful little prairie called 'Ball Prairie' and by which the locality is still known, then covered a part of these lands.

In the spring of 1900, in passing along the north and south road, I noticed two of the mounds still remaining in a field of grain about 50 rods back from the west side of the road. There may have been other mounds in that vicinity."

41. **BIG BUTTE DES MORTS.**—This supposed mound is described by Dr. I. A. Lapham in his "Antiquities of Wisconsin" (pp. 63) as follows: "Just before the Neenah (Fox) river enters Lake Winnebago it expands into a broad sheet of water called the Great Butte des Morts lake. Near the head of this lake is the mound from which its name is derived, on the north or left bank of the river. This is the site of the conflict of the Chippewas and French against the Sauk and Fox bands, but I can find no authority for the belief that the tumulus was raised for covering the bodies of the slain."

There can be no doubt that Dr. Lapham's description refers to the natural elevation upon which the present village of Butte des Morts is located, since every attempt on the part of myself and others to locate such a tumulus any where along the river has failed. Even Dr. Lapham appears to have believed the elevation to be of natural origin.

In the digging of cellars and gardens and the making of streets at this place a large number of shallow graves have been opened and found to contain human bones and implements.

There is a great deal of assumed history about this elevation which the student of antiquities will do well to avoid.

There were, however, in this village when Hon. James G. Pickett first visited the locality in the year 1848, in a district now occupied by dwellings and streets, an oblong embankment about 150 feet in length and 20 feet in width and 5 feet in height; and near it several small circular mounds. All of these could be seen from the river. Some traces of the oblong mound still remain.

Town of Omro.

42. **OMRO VILLAGE SITE.**—According to Mr. T. R. Fowler of Omro, abundant indications of the former location of an aboriginal village site and burial place have been found upon a tract of land owned by Mrs. Catherine Dunn, in the northwest quarter of section 18, on the north bank of the Fox river near the village of Omro.

From this tract a large number of stone and copper implements, potsherds and human bones have been collected.

Upon the farm of Mr. C. E. King in the same quarter section indications of an Indian cornfield were still to be seen several years ago. There were to be observed at that time four parallel rows of hills, extending in an east and west direction and each about two rods in length. The hills were from 8 to 10 inches in height.

43. BAYOU VILLAGE SITE.—Mr. Fowler also reports the location of a village site and indications of extensive aboriginal cornfields upon an elevation on the J. S. Bennetts place, near the Fox river, in section 17.

The site is bounded on its west and south sides by a bayou.

44. KAME BURIALS.—In a communication addressed to Mr. Chas. E. Brown, dated Mar. 2, 1902, Hon. James G. Pickett calls attention to the fact that many skeletons and some implements have been disinterred at different times in working the gravel pit of the Cook & Brown Lime Company located about two miles west of the Hammer place.

Town of Utica.

45. "SPREAD EAGLE" AND "ALLIGATOR" MOUNDS.—These are described by Dr. Increase A. Lapham in his "Antiquities of Wisconsin." (pp. 63).

"Near a small stream, called Eight-mile creek, in the town of Utica on the land of Mr. E. B. Fiske (northwest quarter of section fourteen, township seventeen, range fifteen) is a mound called the Spread Eagle (see Plate XLI, No. 3). It is of small dimensions, the whole length being only forty-six feet.

"There are two oblong embankments in the vicinity; and the house is built upon another called the Alligator, but its form could not be traced at the time of our visit. (1851).

"Mr. Pickett, who has carefully investigated this record for the author, says, "I am satisfied that no such mounds ever existed here. Mr. Fiske is no longer living, but Mr. E. B. Ransom, who has resided on the adjoining farm since Mr. Fiske located his house here in 1846, has never heard of them."

46. HUNTER MOUNDS.—One forty acre piece of land belonging to Mr. J. L. Hunter in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20 consists of prairie land which slopes gently northward to the O. F. Miller farm across the highway.

"In 1846," writes Mr. Pickett, "these lands were in a state of nature. Extending diagonally nearly across both of these forties for a distance of 120 rods in a southwesterly direction, was a row of about thirty round mounds, each about 20 feet in diameter and 2 feet in height.

Approaching this line of mounds at right angles from section 21, to the east, was a long tapering mound. Its near extremity came to within 250 feet of the line of mounds and extended back in a northeasterly direction for a distance of 400 feet over

Mr. L. S. Hunter and Mr. J. Roberts' land in section 21, and was cut in twain by the highway between the farms.

It was two feet in height and 12 feet in width at the extremity nearest the mounds and gradually decreased in width until it disappeared in the surrounding soil."

47. PICKETT MOUND.—This mound is located in the southwest quarter of section 20.

Mr. Pickett reports that it is located near the apex of a hill about 100 feet in elevation, the highest land in the vicinity and overlooking the country for miles in every direction.

A road which ascends the hill winds past the mound. It is oval in shape, 3 feet in height, 30 feet in length and 15 feet in width. It has not been investigated.

48. BEANS MOUNDS.—These mounds are located on the E. Beans' property in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 25, a few rods south of the road which crosses the land. There are two or three quite prominent mounds in this group, located on land which has undergone but little cultivation.

They were originally about 6 feet in height. When Mr. Pickett visited the locality about three years ago they were still about 4 feet in height.

49. THADA MOUNDS.—Mr. Pickett has kindly reported the existence of this group of tumuli to me.

They are located on a farm now occupied by Mr. John Thada in the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 19, about one mile east of the shore of Rush lake. There are four or five round mounds in the group, each about 10 or 12 feet in diameter and at the present time not more than one foot in elevation. They are situated on rather low, but ordinarily dry ground, still covered with timber. They have not been disturbed.

Town of Wolf River.

50. TUSTIN MOUNDS.—These mounds are located in the northwest quarter of section 31, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile north of Lake Poygan and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of and across the county line from the village of Tustin in Waushara county.

The group, which must have been at one time an imposing one, comparing favorably with any in the county, consists of a total of 16 circular and effigy mounds following a general northeast course. It is located on land elevated about 15 feet above the lake.

Although these works have been under cultivation for many years they are still sufficiently prominent in the fields to attract attention. The exact outlines of the effigies, which appear to have represented bird, turtle and other animal forms, are no longer obtainable.

They vary in size from 30 to 200 feet in length and some of them are still 4 feet in height. Some of the round mounds have been disturbed by "relic hunters," but no regular exploration has ever been made. Implements of clay, stone and copper have been found quite abundantly in this vicinity. Every trace of an aboriginal cornfield formerly located near the mounds, has now vanished.

Town of Poygan.

51. POYGAN VILLAGE SITE.—Soon after Governor Henry Dodge's treaty at the Cedars, opposite Kimberly in Outagamie county, with the Menomonee Indians in 1836, by which large tracts of their lands were purchased, they were settled on the south shore of Lake Poygan. There were then 700 or more Indians in the tribe and their tepees were scattered along the lake shore in small groups for a distance of six miles or more in the town of Poygan and into the town of Winneconne.

Traces of their cornfields and burial grounds are still to be seen in several places in this district.

They remained here for twenty years, or until 1856, when they were removed to their present reservation near Shawano, Shawano county, Wis.

Town of Rushford.

52. LAPONE'S VILLAGE SITE.—About the year 1836 and for some years later there was a Menomonee Indian village of "Waukau" located on the north shore of the Fox river opposite the old village of Delhi.

According to Hon. H. H. G. Bradt of Eureka this village was still in existence at this point when he settled in the town of Rushford in 1849.

The chief at that time was called "Lapone," an excellent Indian.

The village consisted of a dozen cabins and about thirty people.

Traces of their corn hills and burying ground may still be seen.

53. DELHI MOUNDS.—This group of six mounds is located in section 23, on an open prairie elevated about 10 feet above the Fox river, near the village of Delhi.

The first mound is about 90 rods south of the river. It was formerly 6 feet in height and 70 feet in diameter. In 1849 Mr. H. G. Elliott built his residence upon it, excavating into the mound for his cellar. It is said that no discoveries of any consequence were made during the digging.

The site is now occupied by a barn.

About 180 feet south of the last there is a second mound measuring 3 feet in height and 45 feet in diameter. This mound has never been investigated.

The third mound is about 420 feet south of the former. It was formerly 60 feet in diameter and 6 feet in height. Mr. Louis La Borde, a pioneer, built his house upon this mound.

In digging his cellar he disinterred human and animal bones.

At a distance of about 420 feet south of the third is a fourth mound which was formerly used as a graveyard by the La Borde family. This mound is 75 feet in diameter and 6 feet in height.

The fifth mound is about 460 feet west of the last. It is 8 feet in height and 75 feet in diameter. In 1846 this mound was employed by Mr. Luke La Borde as a root cellar.

Mr. La Borde told my informant, Mr. H. H. G. Bradt, that near its bottom he found a bed of charcoal and "a large mass of copper." Mr. Bradt recollects meeting Governor J. D. Doty at the La Borde's in 1849. When told of this find the Governor remarked: "We are in a country, with a great, but I fear an unfathomable history."

The last mound in the group is situated in a cultivated field at a distance of 750 feet southeast of the fourth mound. It is 84 feet in diameter and 8 feet in height.

All of these mounds are constructed of clay and mold of the same nature as the surrounding soil.

54. EUREKA MOUND.—The author is indebted to Hon. H. H. G. Bradt of Eureka for information concerning a round mound which formerly stood on the edge of the public highway in that village and which has long since disappeared.

Of its exact size or contents nothing can be learned.

There was also an aboriginal burying-ground near this village in former years. In a search for mounds made in November, 1902, Mr. Bradt, who is a careful observer, was unable to locate any other works than those here described from the town of Rushford.

Town of Nepeuskun.

The following extract from a letter directed by Hon. James G. Pickett to Mr. Chas. E. Brown, dated April 17, 1903, will assist the reader to a proper understanding of the antiquities listed under this town. He says: "Agreeable to my promise I have revisited all of the village sites, mounds and other evidences located on the east side of Rush lake in the town of Nepeuskun.

I had been over them all many times during the years following 1846. The mounds were then quite prominent and remained so for seven or eight years later, when those who had entered the land began its clearing and cultivation.

At the present time they are nearly obliterated and their exact locations can only be learned through the assistance of the old residents.

Probably no section of the state was in prehistoric time more densely populated than the eastern border of Rush lake.

In fact this entire shore line appears to have been one continuous village site, as evidenced by the numerous mounds and earthworks and the hundreds of human remains exhumed from them or turned up in the fields by the plow. Nowhere in the state has a greater harvest of aboriginal implements of stone and copper been obtained, and certainly no site could have been better chosen for the location of an aboriginal village.

The locality known as Dutchman's island, bounded on the west by the lake and on its other sides by great peat marshes, was then a veritable island, containing about three sections of firm ground. The lake had its outlet at its southern extremity, connecting with Green Lake and the Fox river instead of at its north-eastern side as now.

The waters of the lake were from 4 to 6 feet higher than at present, thus covering the great marshes and making it fully three times its present size.

The evidence of this change is shown by the miles of ridges surrounding the marshes, composed of gravel, boulders, shells and the debris thrown up by the action of the ice.

The island was only approachable by boat and could be easily defended. Wild rice, fish and waterfowl were very abundant. These natural advantages combined to make the locality an ideal dwelling place."

55. RUSH LAKE ENCLOSURE.—In a communication dated April 11, 1903, and directed to Hon. James G. Pickett, Mr. W. H. Foote, a pioneer resident of the town of Nepeuskun, gives the

following information in regard to an enclosure (Fig. 7) formerly located on the property of his father, Mr. E. P. Foote, located at the head of Rush lake in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11.

"The sides of the square were about 4 rods long, 3 to 4 feet high and 3 to 4 feet broad. They had probably once been somewhat higher. At the openings at each corner within the square were round mounds of earth.

When we first broke up the land for cultivation we went around it, but it has since been obliterated by successive plowings."

This property is now owned by Mr. Will Hall."

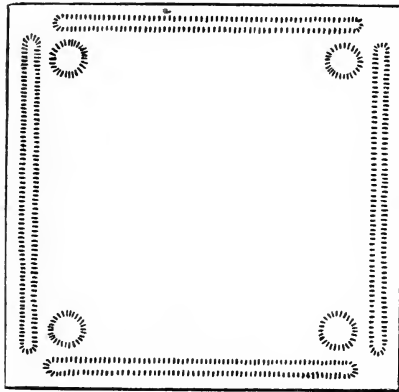


Fig. 7.

56. HALL MOUNDS.—These were located on the north shore of Rush lake, on the farm of Mr. Will Hall, on fractional section 14.

The first of these tumuli stands at a distance of about 200 feet north of the lake shore on land elevated about 50 feet above the water. It was constructed of rich loam similar to the surrounding soil and was 30 feet in diameter and 6 feet in height.

This mound was excavated by Mr. Charles Stever of Waukau and the following description is drawn from notes kindly furnished me by him.

Below the base of the mound on a hard earthen floor and lying in a general north and south direction, the head toward the north, the bones of a human skeleton were unearthed. Near the left hip bone a catlinite platform pipe was found. The bones were in a poor state of preservation and fell to pieces when their

removal was attempted. Fragments of broken pottery were found throughout the mound.

At a distance of 200 feet west of this mound there was a second of the same material. When excavated by Mr. Stever this mound was found to contain at its base a single interment, the grave being walled in on either side by a double row of round and flat boulders probably gathered from the neighboring fields. The grave lay north and south and the stone walls were 2 feet apart, 20 inches in height and 6 feet in length. There was no head or foot or top or bottom stone. Besides the very much decomposed bones of the leg, arm, ribs and a portion of the skull there were taken from this grave a number of animal bones, a turtle shell, clam shells, pottery fragments and flint chips. Distributed through the base of the mound was a large quantity of charcoal, some of the pieces being of unusually large size.

Both of these mounds are about 3 feet in height at the present time.

They have been under cultivation for fifty years. Mr. Will Hall has carted a number of wagon loads of black earth from them.

About 20 feet to the west of this mound Mr. Stever located a number of Indian graves from which he took six human crania, which he afterwards reinterred in the same place. The bones were well preserved, indicating that they were of more recent origin than the mound burials.

Mr. W. H. Foote in a letter to Mr. Pickett corroborates the statements made by Mr. Stever, but adds that there were originally three mounds in the group.

57. **OUTLET VILLAGE SITE.**—Up to as late as the year 1846 there was according to Hon. James G. Pickett, a Winnebago village numbering from one to two hundred Indians, located about the present outlet of Rush lake near the center of section 13, of this town.

The cemetery belonging thereto was located on the farm of Mr. David Lewellyn on the south side of the present highway and about 40 rods east of the outlet bridge.

In a communication directed to the author and dated November 30, 1902, Mr. Pickett gives the following interesting description of the burial customs practiced here, as observed by himself:

“With the Winnebago Indians there were two styles of burial, temporary and permanent. A person dying in the winter time when the earth was frozen solid was wrapped in his blanket

and usually enclosed in a roll of bark, or the body was deposited in the smallest canoe at hand and elevated into the branches of a tree. Sometimes a staging was built between two trees and firmly secured, and the remains placed upon it. They were left in this position until the frost had left the ground in the spring, when the permanent grave burial occurred. Not having proper digging implements a shallow grave seldom more than two feet in depth and slightly rounded over with earth was prepared and the body placed therein.

A small forked post about three feet in height was set in the ground at each end of the grave. These posts supported a ridge pole against which, one end resting on the ground, were placed split shakes or puncheons, thus forming an "A"-shaped enclosure over the grave and protecting it from disturbance by wild animals.

To mark the grave of an adult male a peeled post about 8 feet high and painted in two colors was set in the ground at its head.

If the deceased was a man of note his white dog (if he owned one, if not, one was found) was killed and hung by the neck to the post.

Such graves were very common at the different villages of the Winnebagoes at the time of the settlement of the county by the whites.

When I first visited the village site above described in the early summer of 1846, I think that there were to be seen at that place as many as fifty graves with their roof coverings in various stages of dilapidation and decay, as well as several recently made and with the dogs suspended from the painted posts at their head. I believe that it was during the winter of 1847 that I saw the last elevated temporary burial at this place.

In exhuming these graves the only articles which have been brought to light were a few glass beads, a childish trinket, a rusty knife or some similar object.

I have, however, been informed by the Indians that when a great man dies, a noted chief, or one who has in Indian ways distinguished himself, his most valuable belongings were buried with him.

If he owned horses, the most valuable one was killed on the day of his master's death, but not buried with him. His gun was usually interred with the body, so that with his horse, dog and gun he was fully equipped for business in the new field to which he was going."

58. ANKLAM POINT CAMP SITE.—Mr. Pickett states that in the year 1846, this peninsula located in the northwest quarter of section 24 was covered with a heavy growth of hard maple.

It was undoubtedly a favorite camping ground of the Indians, as a large amount of pottery fragments are still scattered over the now cultivated land.

59. EAGLE POINT MOUNDS.—Upon a sharp wedge of land locally known as Eagle point, in the northeast quarter of section 26, where the north and south boundary line of sections 25 and 26 touches the shore of Rush lake, there were formerly located according to Mr. Reagan, an old resident of the neighborhood, one or two small round mounds and a number of Indian graves.

60. RADKE MOUNDS.—Upon the property of Mr. F. Radke and about 20 rods east of the shore of Rush lake (N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25) there was formerly located a group of some seven or eight round mounds.

Mr. Reagan, who recently piloted Mr. Pickett over the property, stated that when he first noted them in about the year 1857, before the land was cultivated, they were from 18 to 20 feet in diameter and not more than three feet in height.

Although nearly obliterated indications of five of these mounds are still to be seen.

61. DUTCHMAN'S ISLAND GROUP NO. I.—“Gleason Mounds.” A paper treating of this group was read before the Lapham Archeological Society of Milwaukee, in 1878, by Mr. Thomas Armstrong of Ripon. Extracts of this article were afterwards published by the same gentleman in the U. S. Smithsonian Report of the year 1879.

“These mounds,” says he, “are situated on the southern shore of Rush Lake, on land belonging to Mr. (J.) Gleason in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 27, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 26, and were visited by a party of students from Ripon College, May 12, 1877.”

The mounds, sixteen in number, are ranged in an irregular line running essentially east and west, about 20 rods from the shore of the lake, which is here high and steep, though all the adjacent shores are low and marshy.

The mounds are in what is now a wheatfield, formerly covered with timber, an oak tree, some sixty years old, having been cut from the summit of one of them. All of these mounds are circular in form varying from 15 to 30 feet in diameter, and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, though not much can be said with cer-

tainty about this latter dimension, the land having been cultivated for a number of years, and the mounds plowed down as much as possible every year.

We selected the largest and most conspicuous mound we could find, the fourth or fifth from the eastern end of the line, and sank a trench into it.

Each shovelful of soil thrown out was carefully examined but was found to present no difference in appearance from that of the surrounding field, until we reached a depth of 18 inches, when a few pieces of coarse grained charcoal were found. The earth now began to show the action of heat, it being harder and of a reddish hue, until at a depth of 2 feet and 6 inches layers of ashes mixed with earth began to present themselves. These appearances were the same all through the trench on the same level, being only seen near the ends of it as if separate fires had been built. These appearances continued until we reached the depth of 3 feet and 9 inches, the ashes meanwhile growing more plentiful, when we found charred bones, evidently those of human beings, mixed with earth and ashes. A few inches more of calcined earth was passed and then we struck bones in earnest.

Within the space of 3 feet square we uncovered seven skulls, mingled with the various long, short and flat bones of the human body. These, unlike those in the upper stratum, did not show the action of fire in the least, but were so badly decayed that we could get none of them out entire.

The bones were not arranged in any order whatever; no single skeleton even could be traced through the mass. We did not uncover all of the bones within the mound, but, finding that none of them could be taken out entire, contented ourselves with digging through the layer of bones and earth, which was 4 inches thick, to the hard subsoil underneath, which we found so compact that we concluded it had never been disturbed, and so did not go deeper.

A careful search failed to bring to light any ornaments or implements of any kind.

We now abandoned this mound and selecting two nearer the eastern end of the line, which in size were most unlike the first and unlike each other, proceeded to sink trenches into them.

In the larger of these at the depth of 4 feet, human bones were found, which were much better preserved than those in the first mound opened, though they showed the same lack of arrangement and dearth of ornaments and implements.

Fewer ashes were found in this mound and no charcoal or burnt bone,

In the third mound, at the depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, a skeleton was found, lying with its head toward the west.

This was in so good a state of preservation that many of the more heavy and solid bones could be taken out; this skull, like all the others, could not be gotten out except in small pieces.

This was the only mound of the three into which we dug, in which a skeleton could be traced, and even in this the bones were somewhat crowded together, the skeleton not lying extended at full length, and also somewhat mixed up with others, though I think fewer bones had been buried in this mound than in any of the others.

I would mention that the second and third mounds were much smaller than the first.

We were inclined to think that the dry bones were gathered together—those in the larger mounds first and in the smaller ones afterward, and placed in loose piles on the ground and the earth heaped over them until the mounds were formed.

It also seemed from the ashes and charred bones near the surface that the larger mounds had been used for sacrifices or feasts.

Professor (A. H.) Sabin, Mr. (Everett) Martin and I afterward made an investigation of another of these Gleason mounds.

This one was situated near the center of the group; is 30 feet in diameter and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Like the others it contained nothing but bones, was built of the same material and had its full share of ashes and charcoal. But unlike the others, an oval pit 18 inches deep, 8 feet long and 5 feet wide, its major axis lying in a general northwest and southeast direction. In this case some arrangement was apparent, the bones of the lower extremities being, as a rule, near the center of the pit, and those of the trunk and upper extremities, ranged around the sides."

In a letter directed to Mr. Charles E. Brown dated March 2, 1903. Mr. Pickett, who first visited these mounds in the fall of 1846, gives the following additional information in regard to them: "If I remember correctly there were some twelve or fifteen mounds in the group located in a direct line nearly parallel to and about 20 rods distant from the lake shore. The land was then overgrown with white and burr oak timber.

The mounds were elevated about 12 feet above the lake level, and were about 20 feet in diameter and from 4 to 6 feet high.

In 1894 with the assistance of my hired man, I investigated one of the largest of these mounds. This is probably the one referred to by Mr. W. C. Mills in his communication in the

Archeologist of February, 1895. I do not know from what paper his extract was taken. It is in some respects inaccurate. In excavating this mound we found at a depth of about a foot below its base the skeletons of seven persons, lying upon their faces with arms extended above the head, the bodies radiating from the center in a circle like the spokes of a wagon wheel.

All of the bones were in a fair state of preservation. No implements other than a couple of arrow points were found. Evidently the burials were made at one time and the mound erected over them."

Two of the crania secured were sent to Prof. F. W. Putnam at the Peabody Institute at Cambridge, Mass., at his request. Another remains in Mr. Pickett's possession.

At the request of Mr. C. E. Brown, Mr. Pickett again visited this locality in April of the present year and found that all but five of them had been entirely obliterated. He concludes that a village of considerable proportions must have been at one time located here and in the vicinity, since probably but few similar sections of land in the state have produced such a large number of stone and copper instruments. All of the mounds have been found to contain human remains.

62. DUTCHMAN'S ISLAND GROUP No. 2.—These mounds which were described by Mr. Thomas Armstrong of Ripon, Wis., in an article entitled "Mounds in Winnebago County," appearing in the U. S. Smithsonian Report of 1879 (pp. 335-39) were located on the property of a Mr. M. Hintz in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 34. The following are extracts from his description:

"They are situated about 10 rods from the shore of Rush lake, 60 feet back from the edge of a steep bank, which undoubtedly at one time formed the shore of the lake, whose waters have now receded, and are every year becoming more and more shallow, and giving place to marsh.

" . . . These mounds were originally covered with a heavy growth of oaks, which have been cleared off within the last ten years, and the land cultivated. Some stumps of trees remained on them until last summer.

"The mounds are in a group of which No. 1 is isolated, and Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are in line, the nearest about 100 feet from No. 1.

"Nos. 1 and 4 are about 15 feet in diameter, and 2½ feet high; No. 2, 56 by 42 feet and 3½ feet high; No. 3, 30 by 40 feet and 3½ feet high; Nos. 2 and 3 are 75 feet apart. A quadrilateral ridge, indistinct in some places but quite prominent enough to be

easily recognized, and having on it several small mounds at regular intervals, passes through Nos. 1 and 2. The mounds 2, 3 and 4 are the only ones which are distinct and striking.

"The shape of all was once circular, or nearly so, but it has long since been changed to oval by long cultivation.

"All except No. 2 are composed of the same sort of material as the ordinary surface soil of the surrounding fields, and these fields are undoubtedly the source whence it was derived. No ditches or hollows from which such a quantity of earth could have been taken are now to be seen in the vicinity, and it must therefore have been scraped uniformly from the surface. . . .

"No. 2, however, is of a different material, having in its center a stone-heap covered with the same sort of earth as the others. This is the largest mound on Rush lake and is peculiar in this regard, for in most other mounds not even a pebble could be found, and in none were there rocks of any size; but here was a conical pile of boulders such as the farmer to-day hauls off his fields, built in the exact center of the mound, and reaching to within a few inches of the surface.

"We explored the four mounds. In Nos. 1 and 4 we found nothing, but in 2 and 3 human remains were plentiful enough, and a quantity of these in a tolerably good state of preservation we were able to obtain.

" . . . No. 2 as I have said is a conical stone pile, built of boulders weighing from 5 to 100 pounds and perhaps fifty in number.

"Underneath this stone pile and somewhat mingled with its lower layer, was a large quantity of ashes and charcoal, and also human remains; most distinct among them was the skeleton of a full grown man of ordinary size, his thigh bone measuring 17 inches, lying in a doubled-up position, with his head toward the west, and near it the remains of three or more other human beings.

"The bones were in a poor condition, but by care two skulls and several long bones were saved. These were all found at a depth of 3 feet and 6 inches."

Mr. Armstrong also examined mound No. 3 and at a depth of 2 feet a few small and much broken pieces of pottery, made of a reddish clay mixed with fine particles of broken stone, a small flint chip and a piece of red chalk or soft chalklike stone.

"At a depth of 3 feet were found a confused mass of human bones of which a number in tolerably good condition, including several skulls, were saved.

"In no case did a skeleton seem to have been placed in the mound entire. The bones of twenty-five to thirty-five individuals

had evidently been gathered in a heap on the original turf and the mound raised over them.

"It is evident that no pit had been dug to receive them. . . .

"That these were not the remains of warriors slain in battle is evident from the number of bones of children found in the mounds.

"No other bones than those of human beings were found, nor did any of them bear marks of fire, though ashes and charcoal occurred in a layer about 6 inches above the remains."

Mr. Armstrong was accompanied on this expedition by Prof. A. H. Sabin and Mr. Everett Martin, both of Ripon, Wis.

Mr. James G. Pickett who visited this locality in April, 1902, for the purpose of collecting additional data, states that these mounds are now entirely obliterated.

According to his report Mr. Hintz corroborates the early description of Mr. Thomas Armstrong of Ripon and states that when his father purchased the land these mounds were from 2 to 6 feet in height. Human remains have been found in all of them, and many implements have been collected from the surrounding fields.

Field Work.

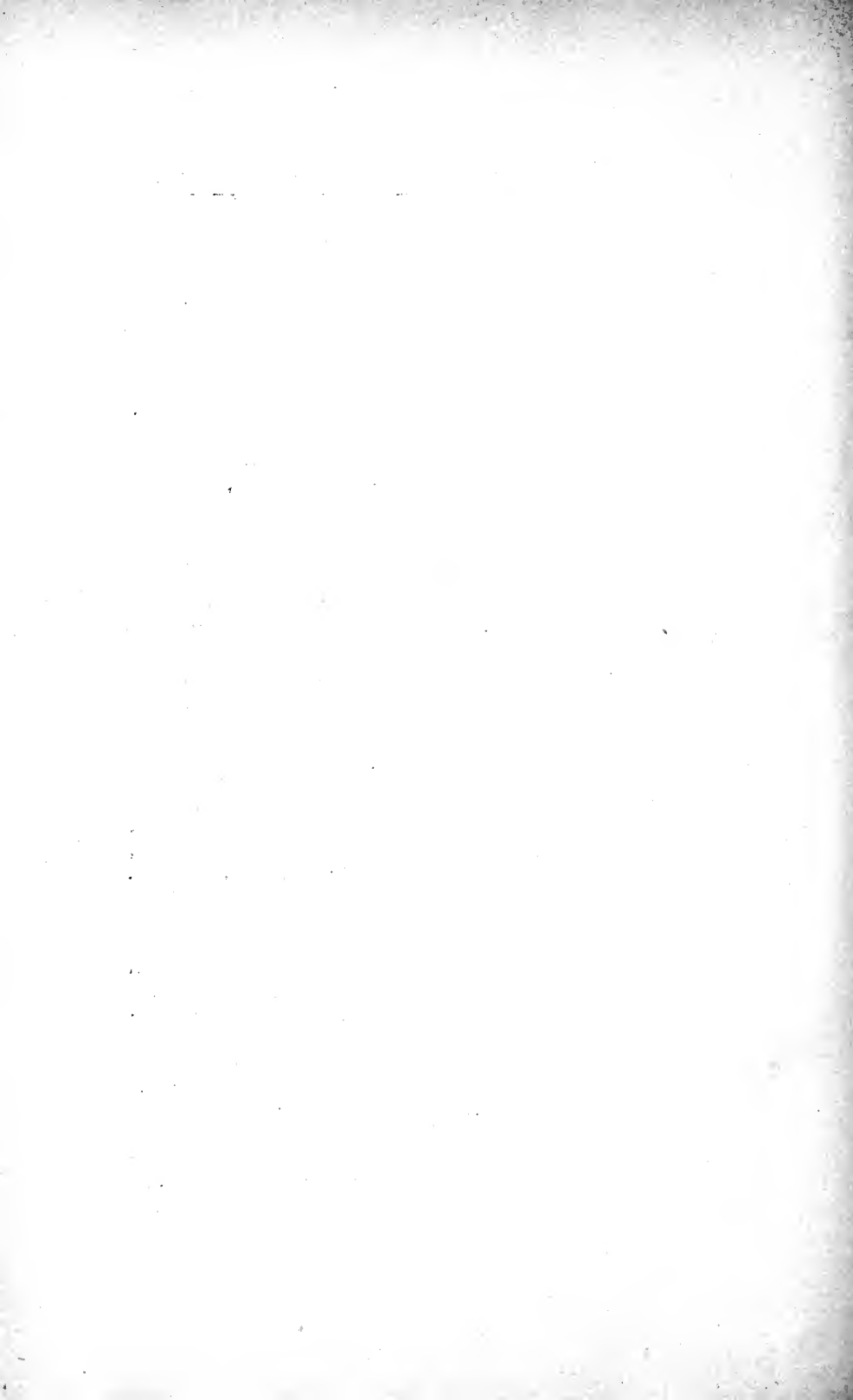
We trust that during the present season that those of our brother members who are not already engaged upon such researches, will find it convenient to acquaint themselves with the exact location, number, extent, history and character of the burial and effigy mounds, enclosures, village, quarry and workshop sites, trails, caches, cornfields, shell-heaps, gravel-pit and trench burials, and other antiquities in their several counties, and report the same.

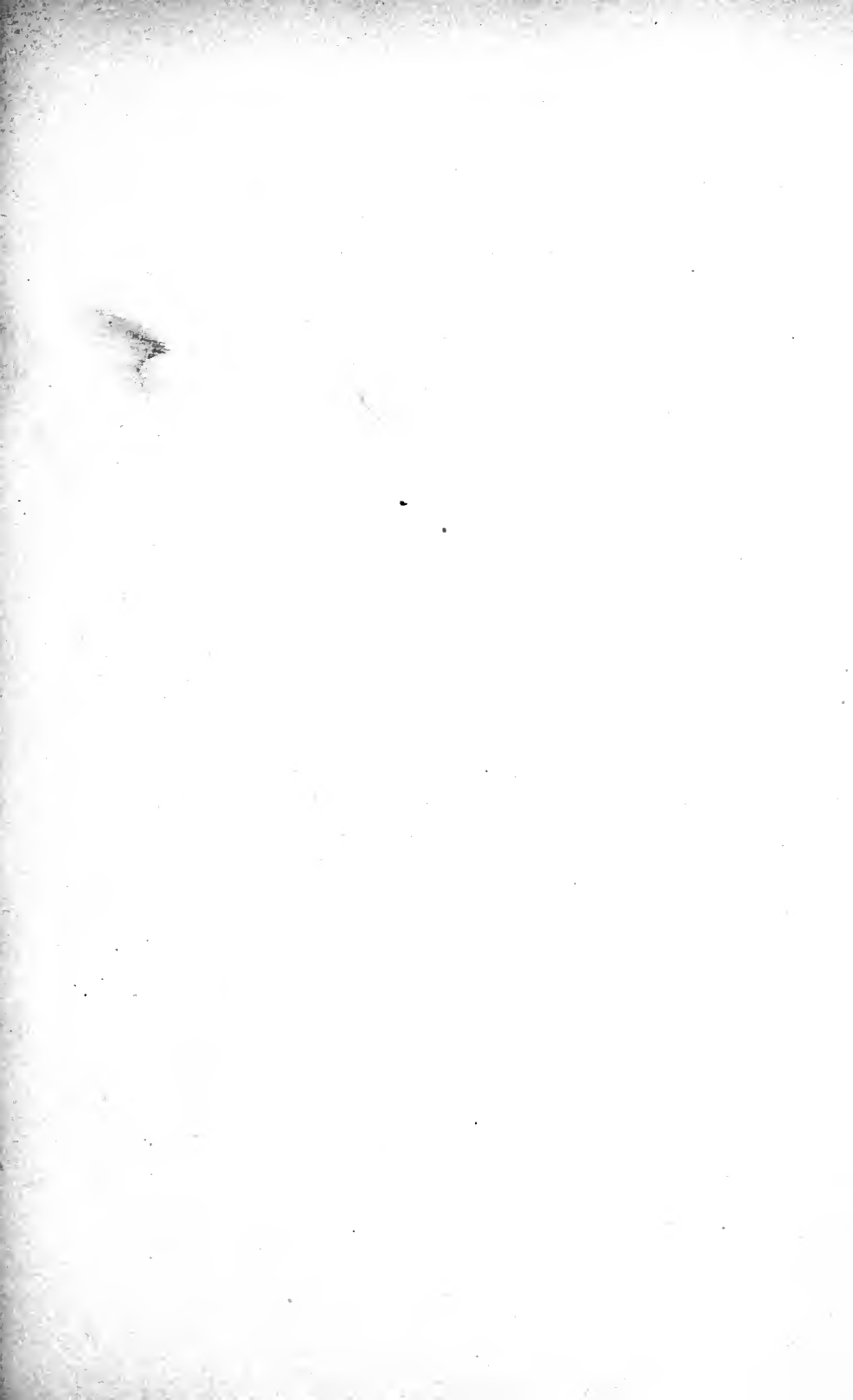
It is manifestly of the greatest importance that such researches should be made as soon as possible and that all results, whether they consist of notes, plans, maps, photographs or materials, should be carefully collected and forwarded to the Society. Now that a deeper interest is being taken in Wisconsin's pre-history, it may be possible through the vigilance of our members to preserve local evidences, at least until surveys and explorations can be made by the Society. All who participate in this work will be given full credit therefor in future publications.

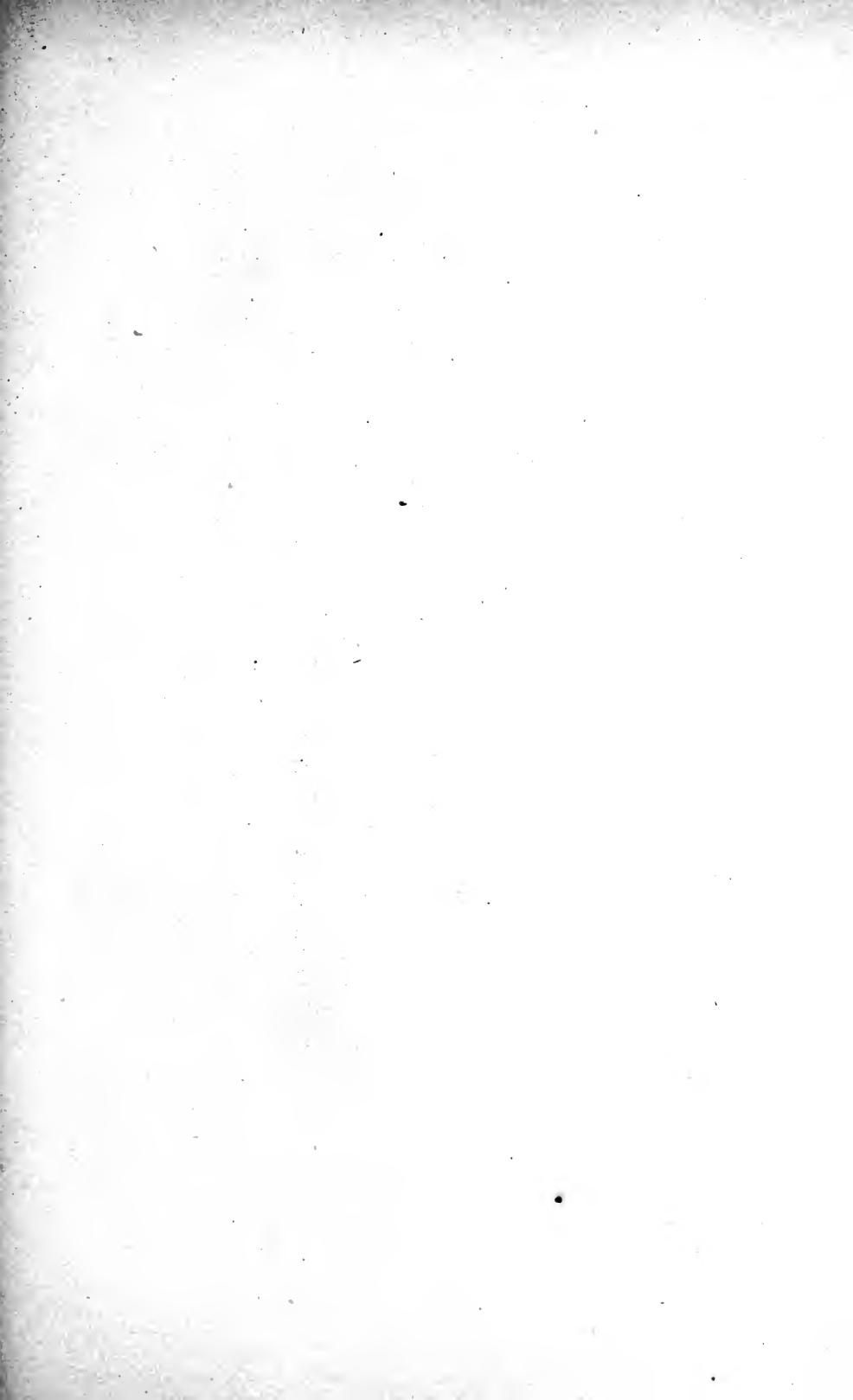
On application to the Secretary the Society will be pleased to furnish to the members, lists of the antiquities already described from their several districts, together with full directions for properly conducting such researches.

ROLLAND L. PORTER,

Chairman, Committee on Survey and Exploration.









TRIANGULAR STONE ADZES.

W. H. Ellsworth Collection.

Figs. 1 and 2.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGIST

A QUARTERLY BULLETIN PUBLISHED BY THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Vol. 2.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., JULY, 1903.

No. 4.

Proceedings of the Wisconsin Archeological Society, May 1, to July 13, 1903.

MILWAUKEE, MAY 1, 1903.

XLV Monthly Session. President Henry A. Crosby conducted the meeting. There were 95 members and visitors in attendance.

The Secretary announced the election of the following persons to membership: J. P. Schumacher and F. J. B. Duchateau of Green Bay, H. M. Jaycox of Oregon, G. F. Melcher of Woodland, W. H. Roach of Arena, Fred. Monicki of Sheboygan, and H. Schellin and G. E. Copeland of Milwaukee.

A communication from Hon. P. V. Lawson of Menasha, suggesting that the Society contribute a library of standard archeological works to the Wisconsin Traveling Libraries Commission was read and referred to the Executive Board for action.

Many persons in the smaller towns and villages of the state had no present means of acquiring or adding to their small knowledge of American prehistory, and a small but well selected library properly circulated, would prove a boon to them and others and greatly assist in increasing the present interest in Wisconsin antiquities.

Mr. Crosby spoke briefly of the purpose of the Society in acquiring collections of local and foreign prehistoric stone and other implements.

He hoped that in the near future something might be accomplished in the way of providing representative collections to be loaned or donated to Wisconsin educational institutions. Were there sufficient funds at the Society's disposal something might already be accomplished in this direction.

For many years the Wisconsin archeological field has been a prey to the commercial collector and the dealer in "Indian relics" until at the present time many of her most priceless treasures instead of enriching the cabinets of local schools, colleges and libraries, have been spirited away to distant parts of the country where they are now inaccessible to Wisconsin people.

He deemed it quite as necessary that these interesting artifacts or at least a goodly per cent. of them be kept at home as it was that Wisconsin mounds should be preserved.

Some means must be found to at least in a measure prevent the present jobbing of collections. It gave him great pleasure to note that there were in the Society a considerable number of members who regarded their cabinets from the educational rather than the commercial standpoint. He hoped that this idea would grow.

These sentiments were ably seconded by other members present.

The program of the session consisted of an address by Dr. Stephen D. Peet, the well known archeologist and editor of the American Antiquarian, on the subject of "Wisconsin Tribes and Totems." This learned presentation of the speaker's well known theories in regard to the origin

and significance of Wisconsin mound systems was listened to with wrapt attention by the large number of members and visitors present.

During the course of his address the speaker exhibited a large number of views and diagrams of Wisconsin mounds, among them being illustrations of the more important groups located at Big Bend, Waukesha, Madison, Baraboo, Muscoda, Beloit, and elsewhere in the state. In concluding he highly complimented the Society upon the result of its labors and wished that in its efforts to revive the interest in local antiquities it might receive the support of the educated people of the state.

At the close of the meeting the following exhibits were made:

Mr. A. J. Barry of Montello, water color sketches of the copper implements in his cabinet.

Mr. F. Mueller of Princeton, a small stone vessel.

Mr. W. H. Elkey, a choice assortment of stone pipes, pendants, gorgets, and shuttle-shaped ceremonials.

Mr. John Evans, several large flint knives and spear points.

Mr. W. H. Ellsworth, a grooved stone axe.

MILWAUKEE, JUNE 5, 1903.

XLVI Monthly Session. Thirty-five members in attendance. Mr. Henry A. Crosby opened the meeting. The election of the following new members was reported: Chas. R. Henderson of Mayville, E. J. Labube of Neosho, J. H. Rupiper of Depere, F. R. Fowler of Omro, Chas. Stever of Waukau, Dr. Louis Lotz of Milwaukee, and N. H. C. Taylor of Pineville, Mo.

The Secretary announced the appointment by the Executive Board at its meeting on May 11th, of working committees for the ensuing year.

They were as follows:

Survey and Exploration.—Rolland L. Porter, J. G. Pickett, S. D. Mitchell, F. M. Benedict, H. H. Willard, L. S. Drew, P. O. Griste, A. Wenz.

Membership.—James G. Albright, W. H. Elkey, O. J. Habegger, G. W. Wolff, O. L. Hollister, H. M. Jaycox, Elnora C. Folkmar.

Records.—A. F. Laue, C. A. Koubeck, M. E. Morrissy, Julia A. Lapham.

Historical.—Robert Wild, Mary J. Lapham, D. Harlowe.

Pres.—John G. Gregory, Clarence Ellsworth, H. E. Haferkorn.

The appointment of an Education Committee was deferred until the September session of the Society. The Board requested that those of our members receiving these appointments would do their utmost to forward the interests of the organization by faithfully performing the several duties to which they had been assigned. It also asked the assistance of every member of the Society in co-operating with the committees.

A copy of the appeal for membership just issued by Chairman James G. Albright of that committee and adopted by the Board, was read and exhibited.

This is an artistic four-page folder, illustrated with several well selected cuts of Wisconsin mounds and implements and reflects particular credit upon its author. It appeals to the interest and patriotism of every citizen of our state. Arrangements for its circulation have already been made.

President Crosby announced with regret the accidental destruction

by the park force on May 15 of one of the three mounds located in the State Fair Park at West Allis, which it had been regularly agreed to co-operate with the State Board of Agriculture in preserving. He produced a letter from Secretary John M. True of the State Board, regretting the circumstance and suggesting that the obliteration of this mound must have been due to some misunderstanding on the part of the superintendent or the laborers under his care. The Board itself had not altered its original intention of co-operating with the Wisconsin Society in the deserving protection of these works.

As expressive of the growing sentiment in favor of the preservation of these memorials of the past it must afford the members of the Society considerable satisfaction, said President Crosby, to note the storm of angry comment and criticism which this deplorable incident had called forth from persons in all parts of the state. The protection of the remaining mounds would no doubt be secured and possibly hastened thereby.

Mrs. Elnora C. Folkmar called attention to the action of the Second Congressional District Convention of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs at its Lake Mills meeting on May 27, in appointing a committee to arouse interest in the preservation of local antiquities among the women's clubs of the state. She felt that the Society would welcome the interest and co-operation of the women and hoped that they might carry their intentions to a successful end.

She also offered some valuable suggestions in regard to the nature and best means of acquiring the library of archeological and historical literature which it is intended to present to the Wisconsin Free Library Commission for circulation among the people of the state.

Mr. Crosby announced that a number of donations toward the formation of this travelling library had already been received and others promised.

Vice-President West spoke interestingly of the results obtained in the past, in the study and investigation of Dr. P. R. Hoy, himself and others, of Racine County mounds. During the present season he hoped to be able to devote considerable time to the assembling of additional archeological data in Racine and Kenosha Counties with the intention of preparing for publication in the near future a summary of the antiquities of those districts.

(Mr. West's ripe experience in all matters pertaining to local archeology leads us to expect that this will prove a most valuable contribution.)

Dr. Joseph Quinn gave an account of the investigation by himself during several seasons past of an aboriginal village site located immediately west of Lakeside on the north shore of Pewaukee Lake, in Waukesha County. From this place he had already assembled a large and interesting collection of flint flakes, rejects, implements and potsherds.

During the present summer he hoped to continue his researches at that place and to undertake similar investigations at other points along the lake.

Mr. Lee R. Whitney called attention to the meritorious work done by Mr. Merrick H. Drown of Delafield in listing and platting Dodge County antiquities. He read an article by Mr. Drown briefly describing mounds and mound groups located in the vicinity of Beaver Dam, Burnett Junction, Watertown, Mayville, Hustisford and Horicon in that county. In investigating these the contributor had been assisted by the veteran archeologist, Dr. Stephen D. Peet.

Mr. Charles E. Brown exhibited a field map and notes prepared by Mr. S. D. Mitchell of Ripon locating the mounds, cornfields, trails, village

sites and caches, etc., in the town of Brooklyn, in Green Lake County. Mr. Mitchell, he stated, had long ago proven himself one of the Society's most helpful members. He hoped that others now occupied only with the making of collections would bestir themselves in forwarding the Society's interests in their own districts.

He also gave an outline of the work designed for the various field surveys to be conducted in several parts of the state during the present summer season.

All indications were that the Society would have a larger number of competent workers in the field in all sections of the state than ever before.

Mr. W. H. Ellsworth presented a diagram of an interesting earthen inclosure and mounds located in the vicinity of Cedarburg in Ozaukee County.

At the close of the session exhibits were made by Dr. Quinn, Mr. W. H. Vogel, Mr. C. A. Koubeck, Mr. G. A. West and other members present.

MILWAUKEE, JULY 13, 1903.

Executive Board Session.

Directors West, Crosby, Ellsworth, Whitney and Brown in attendance. The following named gentlemen were regularly admitted to active membership: Prof. Lindsay Webb and Mr. Oscar Altpeter of Milwaukee, Mr. R. C. Green of Albion, Mr. C. Lecomte of Green Bay, Mr. A. H. Porter of Spooner, Mr. Joseph Bremmer of Muscoda, Mr. D. E. Roberts of Green Bay, Mr. P. A. Seifert of Richland City, Mr. Geo. W. Pease of Lynxville, W. J. Boehme of Cedarburg, Prof. A. R. Clifton of Lancaster, Mr. Z. L. Wellman of Stoughton, Mr. Emil Schenck of Deerfield, and Mr. W. E. Snyder of Beaver Dam.

Hon. John Johnston of Milwaukee was elected a patron of the Society and the distinguished archeologist, Mr. Clarence B. Moore of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, an honorary member.

Communications of interest to the society received from Hon. J. M. True of Madison, Prof. T. H. Lewis of St. Paul, Mr. D. L. Cross of Bentonville, Ark., Mr. Harlan I. Smith, Dr. Warren K. Moorehead, Mr. F. R. Fowler of Omro, Mr. Carl Martz of Brodhead, Mr. W. P. Clarke of Milton and others were read.

From Mr. W. W. Gilman of Boscobel had been received valuable data in regard to Grant and Richland County antiquities recently collected by himself, and Mr. P. A. Seifert had presented a plat of an interesting group of mounds located at Richland City in Richland County.

The Secretary also reported on the progress of the work in many counties. A large number of letters received from various members and interested persons promising assistance to the Society in collecting data and similar work were being received.

It was decided to dispatch a surveying party to the town of New Berlin in Waukesha County for the purpose of locating unrecorded mounds and other antiquities. The first expedition to Ozaukee County was also planned for.

The generous gift to the Society by Hon. Clarence B. Moore of Philadelphia of a number of volumes of his archeological works was suitably acknowledged.

The Secretary also announced the death of Dr. Fisk H. Day of Lansing, Mich., a charter member of the society.

The Triangular Stone Adze.

Among the several interesting and well established classes of aboriginal pecked stone implements which it may be claimed with more or less truth are especially characteristic of Wisconsin archeological districts may be mentioned the so-called triangular stone adzes.

So far as the author has been able to ascertain no description of these implements, of which a considerable number have been collected from local camp and village sites and are at present contained in Wisconsin cabinets, has yet appeared in any of the numerous works and periodicals devoted to North American archeology. There is some doubt in the author's mind whether Mr. Gerard Fowke was acquainted with this type. Certainly his description of adze-form celts can hardly be construed to include it. (Stone Art. pp. 79-80.) Curiously enough Dr. Warren K. Moorehead has also omitted to mention them in his late work, "Prehistoric Implements." This being the case a general description of the type is given herewith.

They are of a general elongated elliptical shape, one extremity narrowing to and terminating in a pronounced blunted point and the other in a somewhat broadly rounded fairly sharp cutting edge. The most noticeable feature of these implements is the generally well curving central ridge which traverses the top or back from the narrow pointed extremity to within several inches of the cutting edge.

From the termination of the ridge the surface slopes or bevels off quite broadly to the cutting edge. The pecked surfaces on either side of the ridge are slightly rounded or near flat and slope away quite sharply to the edges of the base on either side, thus giving the more or less pronounced triangular transverse section from which the implement takes its name.

Less labor appears to have been expended upon the flat sometimes curving or arching bases of these adzes. The surface is generally rough with the exception of a slight concavity or polished plane surface extending back from the cutting edge for a distance of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to three inches.

These adzes vary in length from 6 to 18 inches. The average length however appears to be somewhat less than one foot and the extreme width about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The specimen illustrated in our frontispiece is the property of Mr. W. H. Ellsworth of Milwaukee.

Figure 1 was obtained at Elkhart lake in Sheboygan county. It is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. The extreme height is 2 inches and

the extreme width of the base $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The material is probably diabase. It weighs $1\frac{5}{8}$ pounds.

The implement represented in Figure 2 presents a slight modification of the usual type. The ridge on the back is smooth and broadly flattened, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide at the middle and broadens out rapidly at either extremity. The cutting edge is in good condition, the opposite extremity being somewhat blunted and slightly fractured. The sides are roughly smoothed.

This specimen measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and wide at the middle. It weighs about $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. The material is diorite. Locality: Kilbourn, Columbia county.

In the Milwaukee Public Museum there is a specimen 13 inches in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height near the middle and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width near the cutting edge, which is fractured and dulled through hard usage. The ridge along its front is slightly rounded and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in breadth. The material appears to be a compact grayish sandstone. It weighs about 5 pounds. The locality is Racine county.

In the W. H. Elkey collection at Milwaukee there are three examples. The first of these is 7 inches in length with an extreme height of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and an extreme width of $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches. It weighs $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The material is a grayish diabase. It comes from Viroqua, Vernon county. The second specimen is chipped from dark grayish flint and is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. The cutting edge both above and below is much polished through use. Locality, Wood county. The larger adze of the three was obtained at Sherman, Sheboygan county. It is about one foot in length and weighs nearly 2 pounds. The material is similar to that of the first specimen.

A large specimen in the F. M. Benedict collection at Waupaca is $14\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches in height at the middle. When found it was broken in two near the pointed extremity. Weight: 2 pounds. Locality, Black Creek, Outagamie county.

A fine example measuring 18 inches in length was collected from an aboriginal village site on the banks of the Wisconsin river near Richland City, Richland county, by Mr. Paul A. Seifert. A second specimen 9 inches in length was afterward found by the same gentleman in his garden at Richland City. Both of these have since passed into other hands.

There are distributed through the state in the smaller collections and in the hands of the original finders a considerable number of these implements.

The stone adze was essentially a wood working implement

and probably played a useful and important part in the hewing out of dugouts and for other similar purposes. It appears to bear a sort of general resemblance to some of the large ridged copper chisels which our state has produced.

The weight of some of the larger examples would appear to preclude the possibility of their having been held in the hand during such operations, nevertheless it must be conceded that in the hafting of an implement of this type in such a way as to prevent its slipping, some slight difficulty must have been experienced.

HENRY A. CROSBY.

Commercial vs. Scientific Collecting.

The wise man collects for his own pleasure. His expenditures, his trips to favorite localities that he may personally roam over freshly ploughed fields, his hours spent in arranging his cabinet during winter evenings are all labors born of love.

Not so the commercial collector. This person cares not for the attractiveness of his surroundings. Neither the songs of the birds nor the freshness of advancing spring appeal to him. If he be out in August he heeds not the broad acres heavy with fragrant clover. Nature is nothing to such a person. He does not hunt, he cannot fish. Too lazy to work, he ekes out a miserable existence by selling the "relics" of a vanished people to such as may buy. I know a score of these men. They render the life of curators miserable by their frequent requests—"buy this" or "let me sell you that."

Speaking of vandals, no state has suffered more at the hands of reckless, careless mound diggers than Arkansas, and especially the "pottery belt" of that state. The fine clay vessels found in considerable numbers are highly prized by wealthy collectors. Four or five adventurers, trappers and men who have a superficial education and no regard for science, have carried on explorations in the past. A number of large collections have been made, and perhaps twelve or fifteen thousand pieces of pottery are now in museums, in the hands of collectors and otherwise scattered throughout the country as a result of their labors. *No notes, drawings or photographs accompany the specimens. No reports have been published. One simply sees the long rows of "pots" on the shelves and a general label "From Mounds in Arkansas," accompanying the exhibit. Future generations will have only these vessels to study, and our knowledge of prehistoric life in Arkansas will be more scanty than that of any other region of the country.*

The honest, intelligent and careful collector is a worthy person and one to be commended. He knows his region and takes satisfaction in that knowledge. He places no fictitious value on his cabinet. *That there is no such thing as an arbitrary value on a pipe, tube or jar he is aware. He wishes to have his cabinet preserved, not scattered, and when he dies, it will be of real value to future generations.*

There is no greater fallacy among collectors at the present day than this—specimens have a monetary value. I could name several men who have abandoned fairly remunerative pursuits and become dealers. Not one of them has made a success. *They have ransacked the graves, mounds and cliff-houses, dragged forth the humble arts of simple aborigines long since dead and sold them for a few paltry dollars. The destruction of archeological testimony wrought by these vandals is something beyond compute.*

And yet no one can blame a collector for selling his exhibit when he is through with it. But he should have in mind its preservation. Duplicates may be spared from a collection, but to sell all the poor objects and keep only the fine injures the cabinet.

No museum needs more single specimens, or "pretty and perfect relics or objects just to show 'art forms.'" The museums are full of axes, celts, pipes, banner stones, discoidals, hematites, tubes, slate ornaments and ceremonials, pestles, hammers, etc. What the museums need (as of great value to archeologic science) are collections from a special section, including everything found in that locality. *They want the finds of the village site, the studies in unfinished specimens, the poor and the good, the imperfect as well as the perfect.* In this regard the collectors make a great error. Most of them do not save everything, but cling to the "pretty relics" and discard the rough and the rude. Personally, I would give more for a collection, provided it contained all the finds of a certain valley, than for just the fine, perfect objects of that valley. From a collection of the latter I would be misled, for, if I accepted it as indicative of the status of culture of the people of that valley, I would say that they made most beautiful works of aboriginal art, nothing rude or unfinished being turned out by their artisans. In such a statement I would be unpardonably wrong.

Correspondents frequently ask this question: What are specimens worth? They have no real value. They are worth to a museum just what the buyer and seller agree upon. The

catalogues of dealers give not only fictitious values, but no museum recognizes them.

The cash values should be discouraged. They are incentives to fraud and conducive of destruction of monuments. As an instance of the latter, I know a man who enjoyed a fair salary as a revenue officer in Tennessee, had a small collection containing pottery, effigy pipes, etc. He sold this for a sum—to him large. Immediately he abandoned his occupation and became active in the destruction of mounds and graves. He sold a second collection. To-day he is worse off than when as a government employe he spent his leisure hours in collecting for pleasure. He has not helped his family and instead of accomplishing a desired result, he has done archaeological science an injury.

Suppose a beginning collector or one who has spent some years in gathering specimens. *If this young man wishes to accomplish something of real worth in the world, let him fit himself through a liberal college education, followed by a two or three years' course in some museum. Then he is prepared to occupy a dignified position in his chosen profession. There are opportunities for all who will do this.*

The specimens are gradually drifting to the permanent museums. Every year sees new museums founded. Each season an increasing proportion of archeological cabinets finds its way into permanent quarters in fireproof buildings, and there these things can be studied and protected. The collector, who faithfully preserves with correct data the material discovered in his neighborhood, enjoys through many years his archaeological pursuits, and when he is through with his collection presents it to a worthy institution, renders science a service and perpetuates his own name.

WARREN K. MOOREHEAD.

Reprint from "Popular Science News," July, 1902.

The Occurrence of Obsidian Implements in Wisconsin.

Obsidian is a true glass, or vitreous lava, produced by volcanic eruptions cooling quickly and is often called volcanic glass. It is not very widely distributed on this continent, being found only in the Yellowstone National Park and elsewhere in the Rocky Mountains in the United States; in the volcanic mountains of Mexico and in Alaska.

Wirt Tassin in his "Catalogue of Gems" (Ann. Rept. of the U. S. Natl. Mus., 1900) gives the following description of the colors and varieties of obsidian: "The prevalent color of the

material is black, but some of it is mottled and streaked with brownish red or various shades of brown; sometimes in reddish brown spherules in a gray matrix; also green of several shades to light and dark yellow. Certain fibrous specimens will afford the cat's-eye ray.

The kinds used as gems are known as: Moldavite or bottle-stone, a green-colored obsidian; marekanite or mountain mahogany, a red-colored or banded black variety, and Iceland agate, pearlylite, and sphaerulite."

The jet black variety is found both in the Yellowstone region and in Mexico. The fine opaque mahogany colored variety, often of a deep red or carmine interlined or clouded with black, one of the handsomest of the eruptive rocks, and another variety of a light greenish glassy tinge clouded or smoked with deep dark waves of clouds in streaks or drifts are also found in the former locality.

Another variety resembling in color brown sugar or old leather binding is reported to occur in Mexico. Samples of this variety are to be seen in the Milwaukee Museum. There are numerous other handsome shades, but these cover the purpose of this paper. Obsidian chips in long even cleavages and appears to have been the favorite material of the aborigines of Mexico and the southwest who employed it to a very great extent in the making of their implements and ornaments. It is not found in place within one thousand miles of Wisconsin as the bird flies or within fourteen hundred miles by routes of aboriginal travel.

There has been no obsidian found in the Wisconsin glacial drift. Its presence in our state in the form of cores, nodules, flakes or finished implements therefore serves as an excellent illustration of how very far reaching were early aboriginal trade communications. But whether these were obtained directly from the deposits or as the last of numerous intervening barterers we may never know.

The accompanying list of obsidians found in Wisconsin was prepared by the author for the purpose of placing on record for the use of the students of the future such data as he has been able to assemble. He will be greatly indebted to any of our brother members of the Wisconsin Society or others for the loan of specimens or any additional information which they may have in their possession.

THE LIST.

1. In the collection of Mr. H. George Schuette at Manitowoc there is a notched arrowpoint of greenish or brandy colored

slightly clouded obsidian. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width at the widest part near the base and about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in thickness. It was recovered from a plowed field at Manitowoc Rapids, Manitowoc county.

2. In the cabinet of Mr. Geo. A. West at Milwaukee are two obsidian implements. Both are of black obsidian. The first of these, an obsidian knife, is elliptical in form, about 2 inches in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in width at the middle. The other is a barbed arrowpoint, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in width at the barbs. Both were found at different times on the banks of Root river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Oakwood in the town of Caledonia in Racine county.

3. A fragment of another specimen was found on the west bank of Wind lake in the town of Norway in Racine county. It formerly belonged to Mr. West but is now the property of Mr. H. R. Denison at Milwaukee.

4. In the Denison collection there is also a flake of black obsidian about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. This specimen Mr. West himself obtained from a plowed field on his father's farm in Raymond Center, Racine county.

5. There is to be seen in the W. H. Ellsworth collection at Milwaukee a light colored, glassy, slightly greenish obsidian arrowpoint. It is $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length and 1 inch in width at the widest part of the blade. It was found on the Menomonee Indian Reservation near Keshena, Shawano county.

6. In Mr. H. H. Hayssen's "Catalogue" of the contents of his collection, now the property of the Milwaukee Public Museum, there is to be seen the following minute: "Obsidian spearpoint found with burial at Keshena, Shawano county." It is probable that the specimen itself is in the Museum collections.

7. Mr. C. E. Brown of Milwaukee formerly possessed a small handsomely chipped black obsidian arrowpoint which was collected from the sandy village sites on the Lake Michigan shore near Oostburg, Sheboygan county. It is now the property of Mr. E. McGillvra of Milwaukee.

8. About two years ago the author noted in the collection of Mr. F. M. Caldwell at Princeton, Green Lake county, a small piece of unworked brown obsidian, which was said to have been found in the vicinity, but its local identity was not well made out.

9. Mr. F. M. Benedict of Waupaca has in his large collection an irregular fragment of black obsidian which is said to have been found at Rib Hill near Wausau, Marathon county. It

is about 3 inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness at its middle.

10. Mr. Daniel Hoag of Waupaca has reported to Mr. C. E. Brown the finding of a number of obsidian implements in a mound region at Springville near Plover, in Portage county.

11. Mr. Brown has also very kindly furnished me with the following extract from a letter written to him in 1898 by the late Mr. F. S. Perkins of Burlington:

"In 1884, Mr. Dan W. Derby of Wyalusing, Grant county, Wis., and Capt. Peter Hall of Davenport, Iowa, excavated a very large tumulus located near the mouth of the Wisconsin river.

In this mound, associated with human remains, they found a large number of beads and other ornaments made of copper, also some copper axes, a magnificent obsidian hatchet, a fine knife of brown chalcedony, and other articles." The hatchet and some of the other specimens were in Mr. Perkins' collection; of their present whereabouts I am able to learn nothing.

12. In a communication directed to the author, dated November 26, 1902, Mr. Horace Beach, Sr., of Prairie du Chien, Wis., gives the following information: "Mr. (Dan W.) Derby, living in the town of Wyalusing, Grant county, obtained some specimens of obsidian from a mound located on the Mississippi bottoms, above the village of Mentina, about four miles below or south of Prairie du Chien. I procured one large object which had been chipped and resembled a turtle in form. It was about 6 inches long and 4 inches wide. I presented it to the U. S. Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C." He also found an obsidian knife.

In the year 1900 the author observed in the Wisconsin case in the U. S. Smithsonian Institute at Washington, a fine specimen of unworked jet black obsidian, about 8 inches long, 2 inches wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. With it was a black obsidian celt about 7 inches long, and three or four obsidian spearpoints. They were among other aboriginal artifacts labelled "Wisconsin." Correspondence has failed to discover their finder or the exact locality from which they were obtained.

It is possible that among them are the implement obtained from Mr. Beach and the "hatchet" formerly owned by Mr. F. S. Perkins.

Mr. Brown suggests that the obsidian implement mentioned by J. W. Foster, (*Prehistoric Races*), as in the Perkins collection, is probably identical with the specimen obtained from Mr. Derby by Mr. Perkins.

13. Mr. E. P. Upham of the U. S. National Museum has kindly furnished me with descriptions and drawings of the Wisconsin obsidians in that institution:

They are as follows: Catalogue No. 88340 U. S. N. M. Disk-like obsidian implement, from a mound near Prairie du Chien, Crawford Co., Wis. Diameter $6\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 inches, greatest thickness $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Chipped to an edge all around.

14. Cat. No. 115446, U. S. N. M. Disk-like implement obtained from a mound in the "Polander Group," located about one mile north of Lynxville, Crawford Co., Wis. Diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches, thickness $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. It is chipped to an edge.

15. Cat. No. 115501, U. S. N. M. Obsidian Spearpoint obtained from a mound in the "Flucke Group," located about 2 miles south of Prairie du Chien, Crawford Co., Wis. Length $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, width $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and thickness $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

16. Cat. No. 115502, U. S. N. M. Obsidian spearhead found with the foregoing. Length $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, width $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and thickness $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

These are probably those obtained from Mound No. 1 of this group, which was excavated by Dr. Cyrus Thomas and party, as described in the 12th Report of the Bureau of Ethnology. (p. 73.) At the base of this mound "were 3 skeletons, all lying, in a horizontal position. No. 1 on the back, head east, elbows out and hands turned towards the head; near each hand was a fine large obsidian spearhead, one of which is 9 inches long."

Among the other objects found were two spool-shaped articles of copper and several large copper beads or pendants.

17. In the above mentioned report (p. 31) Dr. Thomas figures and describes the finding of a disk-like obsidian implement in Mound No. 10 of "White's Group," located in the north-west corner of Vernon county, in Section 28, T. 14 N., R. 7 W., on the land of Mr. H. White.

There were a number of interments in this mound: The implement was associated with one at its base. "Under the skull was a fine lancehead, and about 2 feet south in the same excavation, a magnificent chipped implement of obsidian."

PUBLIUS V. LAWSON.

George P. Delaplaine.

Born, Philadelphia, September, 1814. Died, Madison, April, 1895.

This is the fourth of a series of short articles which it is intended to publish from time to time on the lives and works of the pioneer archeologists of our state.

Among the few who, in an early day, understood the great historical value of the records left in Wisconsin by the prehistoric people, and did what he could to preserve those records, was George P. Delaplaine of Madison, Wisconsin.

Mr. Delaplaine thought the state should make an appropriation for an archeological survey to preserve such evidence, and wrote to Dr. Lapham in 1859 urging the matter. He said in part: "Governor Randall can surely see the importance of the subject. Let him refer a communication from you with a special message to the legislature."

No action was taken at this time. It seemed wiser to await the result of an appeal that had been made to the State Historical Society, to issue circulars to the county surveyors, asking their aid in securing records of all mounds in each county.

A casual conversation with Mr. Thomas Ewbank, United States Commissioner of Patents in 1858, on the interesting earth works in Wisconsin, was followed by an invitation to Mr. Delaplaine from the Secretary of the American Ethnological Society, of which Mr. Ewbank was a member, to deliver an address on the mounds of Wisconsin at a special meeting to be called for the purpose. He was unable to do this. To quote his own words: "I was, I fear, overestimated as to my knowledge of these ancient monuments and a prominence given to me and my opinions to which I was in no wise entitled. I was, happily, called home and thereby saved the chagrin of disclosing to those learned savants my almost utter ignorance of the subject."

Later, on learning that the Ethnological Society contemplated sending a committee to the west, he wrote: "I would assist in examining, if upon external examination by the committee, it seemed worth the trouble. I shall hold myself in readiness to labor, when the time is propitious, with the pick and spade at any of the ancient works in this vicinity."

The tone of Mr. Delaplaine's letters indicate that he had resolved to investigate more thoroughly this interesting subject.

The committee did not appear, but in June, 1859, by invitation of Mr. Delaplaine, Professor James Dwight Whitney, Professor Ezra S. Carr and Dr. I. A. Lapham visited Madison for

the purpose of examining some of the principal mounds in the vicinity. They selected one of an oval form with a base fifty by seventy feet and a height of ten feet, to open.

It was one of a series running along the crest of a ridge, having an elevation of seventy-five feet, that divides the waters of Lake Monona from those of Lake Wingra. This series of mounds is visible from trains approaching Madison from the east on the Prairie du Chien division of the Milwaukee road.

The preservation of these mounds is due to the fact that this ridge was the property of Mr. Delaplaine, who carefully guarded the mounds, and caused an accurate record to be made before they were disturbed in laying out the road across the ridge.

One of the first discoveries made by this party, was a portion of a human skeleton only about three feet from the top of the mound; very evidently buried long after its construction.

At a greater depth, under the middle of the mound the object of the greatest interest was found. An excavation had been made in the original surface of the ground and a pavement of rounded stones embedded in clay laid, on which rested the skeleton of a man in a very good state of preservation. It was in a horizontal position, the head to the east and the arms and legs folded back. The explorers had every reason to believe that this was the skeleton of one of the prehistoric people, an ancestor of the modern Indian.

The skull in size and general contour agreed very closely with that of the Chippewa Indian, illustrated in Morton's *Crania Americana*, (plate 28). This resemblance was one of the proofs that the mound builder was the ancestor of the Indian "as first clearly indicated by Dr. Morton" in the above mentioned work. (Page 229.)

A gray flint arrowhead and an implement made from the bone of a bird, its purpose was not at that time determined, were among the treasures found with the skeleton.

The skeleton and all articles found at this time were sent with a full description to the American Ethnological Society, N. Y., and accounts of the exploration were published in the newspapers of the day,* that attracted much attention to the archeology of our state.

In a recent letter from Mrs. W. K. Galloway of Eau Claire, Wis., she wrote: "I remember well the graphic and enthusiastic manner in which my father used to recount the circumstances

attending the opening of this mound and exhibiting the skull and other relics found therein."

Although no records of further work on the part of Mr. Delaplaine were available, his name appears as one of the committee of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, on the "Exploration of Indian Mounds in the Vicinity of Madison," in 1874.

In Vol. 3 of the Academy Reports was published the report of this committee on the exploration of three of a series of mounds "on the peculiar glacial ridge between Lakes Monona and Wingra." It is illustrated with elevations and sections of the mounds, as well as the crania, a piece of cloth and other articles found in them. The thanks of the committee are expressed to Mr. Delaplaine and others "on whose land the explored mounds are located, for permission to open them."

Had others been as thoughtful as Mr. Delaplaine, many interesting effigies that have been destroyed by the plow would have been preserved to aid in reading the story of the past.

JULIA A. LAPHAM.

**New York Times, New York Courier and Enquirer, December 28, 1859.*

Madison Democrat, June 2, 1859. Madison State Journal, June 3, 1859.

The Collection and Preservation of Local Archeological Data.

The growth of the interest in Wisconsin's prehistory is progressing most favorably and certainly the opportunities for intelligent research by the local observer are most numerous.

In the present absence of state aid or of private funds wherewith to prosecute very extended researches the Society finds it necessary to depend to a great extent upon the individual efforts of its representatives, and seeks to secure their coöperation by prevailing upon each and every one to contribute his proper share toward the successful accomplishment of its several aims.

To our mind one of the most commendable tasks which the Society has undertaken is that of assembling in permanent and readily accessible form the little, neglected odds and ends of archeological memoranda and information such as every district, every student and collector and many other intelligent observers scattered here and everywhere throughout the state can yet supply.

Apparently insignificant in themselves, these little scraps of archeological evidence, if carefully and persistently collected and recorded, will prove of extreme value to the archeological stu-

dents of the future who will thus be the better prepared and upon whom more than upon ourselves will devolve the duty of reading therefrom and from such data as is already on record, the life history of Wisconsin's aboriginal tribes.

Considering the very slight interest formerly taken in our local antiquities by Wisconsin people, and the many difficulties attending the unselfish labors of our early archeologists and historians, it is not surprising that many interesting works should have remained undiscovered and a vast amount of archeological data unrecorded.

During the month of June of the present year the Wisconsin Archeological Society caused to be addressed to its representatives in many counties of the state, a circular letter requesting their assistance in collecting and reporting the data pertaining to the antiquities formerly or still existing in their respective neighborhoods.

This communication was accompanied with a few simple instructions as to the nature of the information required and the methods to be pursued in collecting the same and in most cases with a list giving the location of the antiquities already described or noted by earlier observers from the particular region or county in which the member thus appealed to happened to reside.

Resident members making or intending to make vacation trips were also furnished with plats and records of the remains located in the districts in which they were expecting to sojourn.

The effect of this communication upon our brother members, many of whom have hitherto devoted their leisure time almost solely to the assembling of cabinets of stone and copper implements, has already proven more gratifying and satisfactory in its results than even the most sanguine of the Society's officers had been prepared to expect.

In this way a very considerable amount of valuable data has already been accumulated and will be fittingly acknowledged in future publications.

Some of the many replies thus received have contained requests for additional information and instructions, and the author, acting in accordance with the suggestion of the Executive Board, therefore takes this occasion to shed some further light on the purposes of the present inquiry and to present some further suggestions and instructions which it is hoped may be of assistance to those contemplating or already engaged in work along these lines.

The recently published "Archeology of Winnebago County,"

representing the conscientious labors of our fellow workers, Hon. Publius V. Lawson, Hon. James G. Pickett, and their associates in that region, well illustrates what quite as capable members in other sections of the state can do to advance archeological research in their own districts if they will only exert themselves to that end.

The rapid rate at which our prehistoric monuments are disappearing and the large amount of valuable data which is being lost thereby, largely for the want of some capable and conscientious worker to collect and record it, renders the Society's efforts to encourage its members in the undertaking of such researches both timely and necessary.

Instructions and Suggestions.

MAKING THE ACQUAINTANCE OF RECORDED ANTIQUITIES.—
In assisting the Society in this undertaking it will of course be to the purpose of the local observer to first acquaint himself with the location and character of the antiquities already recorded from his district or county.

In some instances this might prove to be, owing to the widely scattered literature, a matter of some difficulty. The Society has, therefore, taken the precaution to assemble such data and is in a position to provide the observer, on application, with the locations, descriptions and diagrams of these.

Thus prepared the observer, as he finds it convenient, may proceed to the various locations mentioned and familiarize himself with the nature of these evidences.

By this means he will gain valuable experience and be the better prepared to list such undescribed antiquities and assemble such original or data as he may discover. In many instances and especially where the earlier observations appear to have been carelessly or superficially made he may find it advisable to carefully check them.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS ON RECORDED ANTIQUITIES.—
It is to be expected that a considerable number of the aboriginal remains already made known to us through the personal exertions of our worthy forerunners, are now obliterated or partially effaced.

Other sites have been re-investigated and earlier observations completed.

Some mound groups, solitary mounds or other antiquities have since been wisely included in public parks, college grounds, cemeteries and other public and private properties, and thus per-

manently preserved. There are others so favorably situated that their preservation may be secured by recommending the same to the state, or to the cities, villages or institutions in or near whose bounds they may be located.

It may also happen that some works are threatened by immediate destruction through the building or extension of roads or streets, the cultivation of land or other causes and should be investigated. Frequently the privilege of reserving such works for scientific exploration may also be obtained. These are facts with which the Wisconsin Society desires to be made acquainted.

THE ASSEMBLING OF NEW MATERIAL.—Some counties have been, at least so far as their mound systems are concerned, quite thoroughly explored, while others have received little or no attention, and in all of them there is still much to be accomplished, especially in the locating of aboriginal village and camp, workshop and quarry sites, cemeteries, kame burials, cornfields, refuse heaps, trails, caches, and the like.

It may truthfully be stated, therefore, that there is not a county in the state that cannot contribute to our present records some additional evidence of the existence of aboriginal man within its boundaries, as yet unrecorded or imperfectly described. A week or even a few days spent in intelligent research in any district of the state cannot, therefore, fail of yielding important results.

In beginning his work, the student will do best to personally examine and list such features as may be located in his particular township, visiting and making inquiries and observations in each section in turn.

It is manifestly far better for him to thoroughly investigate one township in his county than to scatter his observations over several and thus perhaps omit information that is of importance. This done he may extend his researches to cover the adjoining districts, until he shall have completed the work in his county. He may also find it convenient to name all evidences thus recorded according to their location or by some prominent feature of the neighborhood, and thereafter refer to them by that name.

Such an archeological reconnoissance may require several years in its completion but the results if the work be carefully and intelligently pursued cannot fail to prove eminently satisfactory.

The work should be undertaken in a systematic manner and carried forward with a definite purpose in view. A task once undertaken should be carried to completion. Scientists cannot

tolerate slipshod work. It is clear from the insufficient data at present at our command that in the conducting of future observations and researches thoroughness should be aimed at.

THE SOURCES OF INFORMATION.—In nearly every district by careful inquiry trustworthy individuals interested in such work may be found able and willing to furnish clues as to the possible location of antiquities or information in regard to those already known to the observer.

County surveyors and similar officials are by their vocation often perfect repositories of information and may be prevailed upon to aid to the extent of furnishing surveys and plats of mound groups and similar evidences which the local observer might himself find it difficult to undertake.

A notice or notices inserted at different times in the columns of the county papers will frequently be the means of obtaining desirable information from sources not otherwise likely to be encountered.

The names and addresses of all persons thus assisting should be carefully recorded with the information obtained. This is important since the Society or individual observer may in the future require some additional data or assistance.

All information obtained from these or such other sources as may suggest themselves should be carefully verified by visits to the localities mentioned.

THE SURVEYING AND MAPPING OF LOCAL ANTIQUITIES.—The early and carefully recorded surveys of our pioneer archeologists have been the means of disposing of the greater number of the larger and more important mound groups of the state so that the field worker will find that he has only the smaller works with which to contend and will, therefore, need to possess less of the qualifications of the civil engineer, cartographer, and geologist than would otherwise have been absolutely necessary.

In the taking of measurements of mounds and other earthworks it is at all times important that they should be accurate and sufficient. In this way much trouble in the platting from the field notes may be avoided. All works as surveyed or noted should be located or indicated by symbols in their proper place on the county map. Diagrams of the works are of course necessary to intelligent study and should be prepared with particular care. They should be drawn to a convenient scale and should present a clear idea of location and the immediate environment of the works represented.

EXPLORATION.—As a matter of fact the exploration of mounds when such is thought or becomes necessary, had best be carried on by scientific persons thoroughly experienced in such work. Too large an amount of valuable data has already been lost to the state by superficial excavation and the rifling of such works by collectors or curiosity seekers. The preservation rather than the destruction of the remaining mounds by careless hands is sought for by the Society. The collector who desires merely to add to his cabinet will find the searching of fields and buying from farmers by far the more satisfactory plan of increasing his collection. The best methods for conducting excavations of mounds and village sites have been frequently described by leading archeologists.

The following rules for such researches are given by Dr. Warren K. Moorehead in his recent work, "Prehistoric Implements," and should be carefully observed:

"1. Photograph (or draw accurately) the site or mound before commencing.

2. Stake off the spot (or mound) in squares of 3, 5 or 10 feet each.

3. Run a trench north and south, or east and west, at least two-thirds of the diameter of the mound. Dig down to the original surface, or below. In some mounds there is a "sod line" or dark streak at the base. In others a hard burned floor. In many cases you cannot determine bottom positively, and must continue on down until the undisturbed clay or gravel is reached.

4. Throw the earth behind and keep a clear space of four or five feet between the earth and the front wall or face of the trench. When through the excavation will be nearly filled and little damage have been done to the structure. Mounds should not be opened by means of an irregular pit sunk from the summit (or center).

5. For village sites and grave groups the rules 3 and 4 must be somewhat changed. Long narrow trenches sunk down as far as charcoal and ashes occur, must be run. Throw the earth behind as you proceed. Excavate all ash pits carefully, as valuable objects are frequently found in them.

6. Small hand trowels or broad dull knives and whisk brooms are indispensable. Ordinary large digging tools need no explanation.

7. Enter all finds upon a map or ground plan and note in

the squares (by numbers or letters) the skeletons or objects, etc., found.

8. Number or letter the objects or crania (or entire bones) and also designate the mound or site so that it and its contents may not become confused with the results of explorations in other monuments.

9. Photograph skeletons or objects in situ.

10. Keep a careful field catalogue or diary and retain the same series of numbers or letters in the packing boxes, etc.

11. Pack specimens for transportation so that there is no danger of breakage.

12. Shellac, or a light solution of glue, or a dozen other good preservatives for bones, pottery or soft substances. Packing paper, excelsior, string, boxes, etc.

There is subject matter for many pages in nearly every one of these rules, but a mere mention of them will have to suffice."

In order to trace out the village sites occurring in his district the student should, if possible, acquaint himself with the history, etc., of the tribes said to have inhabited that region. These will in most cases richly repay research.

THE CLASSIFICATION AND FILING OF DATA.—The local observer will find it decidedly advantageous to institute for his own use an envelope, or similar system, in which may be kept filed for ready reference such evidence as he may assemble.

If the envelope system be employed each envelope should be plainly marked with the name or number of the county, town and section, and should contain field notes, diagrams, sketches and photographs and other obtainable data in regard to the antiquities existing in that particular region. The names and locations of local collectors and interested individuals, the range of their interests and the extent and character of their collections may be included. Sketches or photographs and descriptions of implements obtained from particular sites should be added. Any information however brief is not too unimportant to be preserved in this way. As new material or additional data is obtained it may be filed in its proper place. When sufficient data has been thus accumulated it may readily be put in form for publication, or preferably presented to the Society for that purpose.

THE FIELD OUTFIT.—In the absence of better facilities the field worker will do well to provide himself with a map of his county or district, a note book, a cloth measuring tape and a

pocket compass. These items are indispensable. Others may be added as required by the nature of the particular work to be undertaken.

In many counties local maps printed and ready for immediate use can be had by application at the county offices, from local real estate or railroad land agencies.

A convenient sized blank book is a most important accessory and to its keeping, rather than to the memory, should be intrusted all notes, facts, sketches and diagrams as may be gleaned during the course of field work.

A set of perhaps half a dozen stout steel pins, such as surveyors use, will prove convenient in the taking and marking of distances.

A good camera is a most valuable adjunct to the light field outfit and photographs should be taken of all features that can be recorded by that method.

Classification of Local Evidences.

The following convenient classification of Wisconsin's prehistoric works has been adopted by the Society and it is hoped may prove of assistance to those engaged in local researches. For the want of sufficient space definitions of these will not be given at this time.

1. Solitary Mounds and Mound Groups.
2. Inclosures.
3. Village and Camp Sites.
4. Cave Habitations.
5. Cornfields and Garden Beds.
6. Quarry Sites.
7. Refuse Heaps. (Shell Heaps, etc.)
8. Caches.
9. Cemeteries.
10. Kame (Gravel and Sand Pit) Burials.
11. Trails.
12. Miscellaneous Works.

Reports.

In the preparing of reports to the Society and in order to secure greater uniformity in the same, it is desirable that the following or a similar form should be observed as far as practicable:

CHARACTER.

- I. Kind of work.

LOCATION AND EXTENT.

2. Name of the county, town, and quarter section in which it is situated.
3. Present owner or owners of the property. Value of part of same on which remain is located.
4. Nearest town or railroad station from which it may be conveniently reached. Distance and direction from the same.
5. Character of the land upon which it is located. (Whether in woodland, pasture, cultivated field, on hill or ridge, in valley, on banks of lake or stream, name of stream or lake, etc.)
6. Topography of the surrounding country.
7. Proximity to or possible connection with other works in the vicinity.
8. Size of the area occupied or included.
9. General direction, arrangement, measurement, contour, and construction of the work and component parts of the same.

EXPLORATION AND STATE OF PRESERVATION.

10. Present condition.
11. Permanently preserved or so situated that it may be.
12. Danger of destruction from local or other causes, such as road building, cultivation, house building, relic hunters, etc.
13. Results of exploration if any has been attempted. Character, position and present disposition of contents.
14. If not, is exploration desirable?

HISTORY AND TRADITION.

15. Local history or traditions affecting the work.
16. Early Indian occupancy of the site or district. What tribe, etc.
17. Newspaper articles, or manuscript notes, letters, etc., regarding it. Where published, by whom, what date, etc.

When possible copies of these and of maps, diagrams, photographs and other similar matter relating to the particular work should accompany the report.

All reports and communications should be carefully and accurately prepared, and all statements carefully verified by consultation with other local observers. When received these will be filed and indexed. Due credit will be given in the "Wisconsin Archeologist" to all who participate, and the field worker in turn should report all credit due to those who assist him in his work.

It is the manifest duty of every state to investigate its own archeological resources and to be its own bureau of information

to the outside world, and we trust, therefore, that those who shall have received a copy of this circular will readily recognize the importance of this appeal to their interest and patriotism, and use every means to assist and co-operate with the Society in accomplishing this all important task.

C. E. BROWN.

Archeological Research and Literature.

Phillips Academy, Andover, is one of the oldest preparatory schools in the United States, having been founded in 1778. In fact it ranks above many institutions of more pretentious titles.

Recently it received from two friends the sum of \$150,000, to found a department of archaeology. A building costing \$50,000 was erected. The first floor is devoted to club rooms for the students, the second to the archeological collections; the third to reading and study rooms, a lecture hall, etc. The finishings are artistic and beautiful.

The collections fill fifteen large cases. Duplicates are stored underneath. Lack of case room prevents the exhibition of several thousand interesting specimens. Lectures on archeology are given by Dr. Peabody and Mr. Moorehead twice weekly and a large number of students avail themselves of the opportunity to learn something concerning primitive conditions and life in America before Columbus.

The department is unique in that it is the only one found in a secondary school in the world. The purpose of the department is to study implements, ornaments, utensils, etc., rather than to carry on extensive explorations. It is not the purpose of the founders to have a great museum. On the contrary, they wish to have the artifacts of primitive man studied and described. The great museums of our cities are accumulating vast collections—acquiring them even faster than they can be studied. The purpose of the department at Andover is to have less, but to know it well.

Mr. Harlan I. Smith is now conducting archeological explorations in the Columbia valley in Washington, Idaho and Oregon, in continuation of his general archeological reconnoissance of the Northwest. His work in 1899 for seven months was mainly in the Thompson River Region, British Columbia, and the results of his researches are published in his "Archeology of Lytton, B. C.," and "Archeology of the Thompson River Region,

B. C.," being parts III and IV of volume II, *Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History*, New York City.

In 1898 Mr. Smith worked in the general region for six months, chiefly on the Lower Fraser and Vancouver Island, to the west of the scene of his 1897 explorations. The results of this investigation also appear in the *Memoirs of the Museum*, parts II and IV of volume IV.

In 1899 his work took him for five months, most of the time along Puget Sound and the west coast of Washington, south of the scene of his labors in 1898. The report of these researches is in course of preparation, the illustrations and engravings having already been completed. A history of these is given in "Archeological Investigations on the North Pacific Coast of America," (*Science*, N. S., Vol. IX, No. 224, pages 535-539, April 14, 1899) and in "Archeological Investigations on the North Pacific Coast in 1899," (*Am. Anthropologist*, N. S., Vol. 2, July-September, 1900).

Mr. Smith's present work lies in a region due south of his field of operations in 1897 and due east of that of 1899, and is to determine the condition of prehistoric life in the region, for comparison not only with the regions north, northwest and west already explored by him, but with those east and south which must sooner or later be explored and most fittingly by an extension of his own work.

The Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati, O., has just issued a circular announcing that they have in course of preparation a work of two volumes covering the arts of the American aborigines in the pre-Columbian times. This work will bear the title, "The Stone Age," and its author will be the distinguished archeologist, Dr. Warren K. Moorehead, curator of the Department of American Archeology at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

For many years Dr. Moorehead has been assembling data relating to the stone, clay, bone, horn, shell and copper implements and ornaments collected from the mounds, ruins and upon the village sites of the United States and it is his intention to make this work an archeological encyclopedia or review of all the known types of prehistoric artifacts.

It will be handsomely illustrated with a thousand figures, representing some five thousand variations of types, and will present a systematic bibliography covering all books, pamphlets, articles, etc., relating to the various artifacts described.

In its preparation the author has been promised the assist-

ance of many of the leading archeologists of the United States, who will describe therein such of the arts and implements, etc., as they have made the subject of particular research and study.

The author is also in correspondence with students and advanced collectors in all parts of the country and has been permitted the use of the material contained in several hundred public and private exhibits, and it is hardly possible that any form or type of artifact will escape his notice.

The task involved in the completion of these volumes will require more than two years of labor. It will likewise require the expenditure of a large sum of money. There has long been a crying need for just this kind of a work, and coming from the pen of so experienced and well known an archeological writer as Dr. Moorehead, there is but little doubt but that it will prove invaluable to and deserve the support of students and archeologists everywhere. We trust, therefore, that Wisconsin students will not be behind in sending in their subscriptions to the author or publishers. In order that none may feel compelled to deny themselves this valuable work the price of the collectors' edition has been placed at the very reasonable figure of \$4.50.

Notes from the Wisconsin Field.

Dr. Alphonse Gerend has taken up his residence at West Superior, Wis., and will assume charge of the Society's investigations in Douglas county.

His manuscript notes on the archeology of Sheboygan county are now being prepared for publication. Dr. Gerend has ever been one of the Wisconsin Society's most devoted and capable workers and we look forward with expectation and pleasure to the forthcoming of the result of his several years' labors among the antiquities of his home county.

Mr. A. H. Porter, already well known to us as a contributor to Wisconsin archeology, will, during the present summer and fall, undertake a reconnoissance of the archeological field in Washburn county. This gentleman has recently furnished the Society with a photograph and description of a burial mound located near his residence on the shore of Spooner Lake, and a description of the remains of an Indian cornfield near the same place.

Prof. Lindsay Webb of Milwaukee, will shortly begin the collecting of archeological data in the vicinity of Tomah, in Monroe county, where almost nothing has been done.

Dr. W. H. Brown and Dr. F. H. Ehlman of Alma have been doing the same for the Society in Buffalo county.

Mr. Carl Martz and Mr. F. A. Gardner will conduct researches in Green and La Fayette counties and Prof. A. R. Clifton in Grant county.

Having completed the survey of his own county of Winnebago, Hon. P. V. Lawson will shortly proceed to Outagamie and Calumet counties where but very little in the line of intelligent research has as yet been undertaken. President Henry A. Crosby and others will be associated with Mr. Lawson in this undertaking. There is a possibility that the distinguished archeologist, Mr. Clarence B. Moore of Philadelphia, will visit Wisconsin and join these gentlemen in the field.

Messrs. E. H. Stiles and Paul A. Seifert of Richland City have very kindly volunteered to the task of platting the antiquities of the Pine and Wisconsin river regions in Richland county. These gentlemen expect to devote a considerable portion of their time in the field to visiting and relocating the mound groups about Orion, Richland City, Muscoda, Port Andrews, Sextonville and other locations, described by R. C. Taylor, Rev. S. D. Peet and other earlier contributors to Wisconsin archeological literature.

At the opening session of the Second Congressional District Convention of Women's Clubs held at Lake Mills on May 26, Mrs. Charles Buell of Madison introduced the subject of the preservation of Wisconsin mounds. "The Indian mounds," said Mrs. Buell, "require immediate attention. No place on earth are there so many effigies as in Wisconsin. Every child who has begun the study of American history has read of the famous serpent mound in Adams county, O., and the wonderful "elephant" effigy near the mouth of the Wisconsin river. The former has been preserved and the grounds laid out in a public park. The latter is well cultivated by plow and scraper, even though its height is inconvenient for utilitarian purposes.

"The lakes of Wisconsin abound in the effigy mounds, which are made of earth and have proved as enduring as stone. At the present rate of destruction it will not be long before they will all be beyond recovery. In view of the rich heritage, historically and

naturally, which is ours, as men and women of Wisconsin, can we allow these behests to go to destruction?"

Mrs. George Pritt reported that an effort in this direction was already being made at Fort Atkinson, where the local chapter of the D. A. R. is making an effort to purchase the tract of land where a lizard effigy is located and turn it into a public park.

The chairman of the convention was empowered to appoint a committee consisting of one delegate from each of the twenty-four clubs represented, whose duties shall be to arouse interest in the subject throughout the state among the women's clubs.

In Milwaukee county the task of summarizing local antiquities, begun several seasons ago, is being pushed to completion. During the spring several surveys of hitherto undescribed mound groups have been made and notes and photographs taken of other antiquities. Those assisting in the Society's work at this point are the Messrs. O. L. Hollister, C. E. Brown, H. A. Crosby, W. F. Sandrock and others.

The work of conducting further researches in Waukesha county, where, owing to the large number of evidences to be listed and surveys to be made, the task has been an unusually difficult one, will be in charge of our experienced co-worker, Hon. Rolland L. Porter, as heretofore. In addition to those already assisting Mr. Porter in this county, Mr. C. A. Koubeck has pledged the assistance of himself and Mr. P. J. Vieau, a pioneer settler, in collecting additional data in the town of Muskego. Messrs. L. R. Whitney and M. H. Drown have undertaken a reconnaissance of the towns of Delafield and Summit, and Dr. Joseph Quinn, of the town of Pewaukee. Mr. I. N. Stewart has contributed notes in regard to the latter town. The aid of Dr. J. A. Rice has been solicited for the towns of Merton, Lisbon and Menomonee, Dr. McD. Miller for the town of Oconomowoc and Mr. C. E. Wood for the towns of Eagle and Genessee. It is expected that each of the several persons whose aid has been solicited will do their utmost to further the progress of this splendid work. Through the medium of the Waukesha county papers the aid of local pioneers and interested persons has been invoked with good results. Several field expeditions will also be dispatched to several localities in the district for the purpose of checking up earlier surveys.

We are informed that the survey of Brown county antiquities, begun several seasons ago by Mr. A. C. Nevill of Green

Bay, is now nearly completed and will soon be offered to the Society for publication. Mr. Nevill is to be congratulated upon the successful conclusion of his undertaking.

Mr. W. E. Snyder has furnished the Society with notes in regard to a group of four round mounds located on his father's farm near Beaver Dam in Dodge county.

We are indebted to Miss Julia A. Lapham for a kindly and interesting article calling attention to the work of the Society, which appeared in the June 13 issue of the Wisconsin Free Press of Oconomowoc. We desire also to express to Prof. T. H. Lewis, the well known archeologist of St. Paul, Minn., the Society's thanks for the advice and kindly assistance which he has furnished from time to time.

Mr. W. H. Elkey of Milwaukee has been very successful in inducing a large number of collectors and interested persons to become members of the Society. He has also been particularly active in preventing the sale of a number of fraudulent copper implements which have been the cause of continued aggravation to local collectors. In several instances he has succeeded in detecting the manufacturers of these articles and warned them against further connection with such criminal traffic, with good results. The unselfish efforts of this gentleman are fully appreciated by the Society.

The Secretary is in receipt of a very carefully prepared report from Mr. J. J. Gilman, who has been revisiting mound groups and village sites in Grant and Richland counties for the purpose of collecting additional data for the Society. He will continue his researches in those counties during the summer and fall.

Dr. Louis Falge of Reedsville has been assisting the Society by collecting archeological data in the counties of Calumet and Manitowoc. In this he has been quite successful. His preliminary report is now in the secretary's hands.

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