

and Florence counties lying to the north of these. The very rough character and limited development of the regions included in these four counties renders field-work, even by a party fully equipped for all emergencies, very difficult. This is particularly true of the region north of Mountain, and possibly of Suring.

Our researches have shown that the monuments and implements of the early Indian inhabitants of the region explored by ourselves are very similar in character to those of the aborigines formerly inhabiting the western shore of Green Bay. The mounds located are entirely of circular and oval forms. As was to be expected, no effigy mounds exist. The discovery of a number of well preserved plots of garden beds is important since it greatly extends the known northward range in Wisconsin of aboriginal remains of this character. The most northerly examples heretofore known are located near Red Banks (Benderville), on the east shore of Green Bay.

From our observations it would appear that for some reason, possibly that of the greater convenience of obtaining a supply, white quartz predominated in the manufacture of the smaller chipped implements.

Fully ninety per cent of the chips, flakes and fragments found upon the surface of the village and camp sites examined were of this material. However, only a small number of finished implements of quartz were found. The quartzite, and some of the varieties of chert found, were probably obtained through trade. In their character and manner of ornamentation the potsherds are identical with those of regions lying further south in the state. We obtained no record of the finding of grooved stone axes in this region. Celts appear to take their place. Neither could we learn of the discovery of any of the ceremonial classes of implements found on sites in the southern half of the state.

During our first trip we learned of the finding of copper implements as follows:—