

About the year 1835, he observed a small conical mound ten feet in height, at the celebrated pipestone quarries of Minnesota, which had been erected over the body of a young chief of a Siouan tribe, who had been accidentally killed on the spot. (Catlin, *Indians*, v. 2, 170.)

Dr. J. W. Powell, late director of the Bureau of American Ethnology, stated that he had himself seen two burial mounds in process of construction. One in Utah, on the banks of the Santa Clara, near the town of St. George, constructed by a tribe of the Shoshonean family; the other built by the Wintun Indians, in the valley of Pitt River, near the fish-hatching station on that stream. (Thomas, 12 B. E., XLVII.)

Not a few of the burial mounds occurring in Northern Wisconsin are strongly suspected of being of Chippewa origin. Some appear, by their contents, to be of quite recent date.

"When a Chippewa died it was customary to place the body in a grave facing W., often in a sitting posture, or to scoop a shallow cavity in the earth and deposit the body therein on its back or side, covering it with earth so as to form a small mound, over which boards, poles or birch bark was placed."—*Handbook*, 279.

Lieutenant Pike alludes in his *Journal* (p. 19) to certain defensive earthworks of the Sioux.

"(They) have a mode of defence or secretion by digging holes in the prairie, and throwing a bank around it, into which they put their women and children, and then crawl in themselves."

At La Crosse, on the edge of a prairie, known to have been a favorite resort of the Indians, on the bank of the Mississippi river, Lapham found a number of excavations bordered by embankments which he concluded from their similarity must have served a like purpose. (*Antiquities*, 7, fig. 35.)

Rev. William Metzdorf, of St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, formerly a missionary among them, has described to the author the present day burial custom of the Pottawatome, formerly Wisconsin and Michigan Indians, on their Kansas reservation:

"When the Pottawatome bury their dead, they form a small mound over the remains, and when they bury the next near by, they throw additional soil upon the first grave. \* \* \* On the prairie they usually use logs to form an arch over the body. Afterwards the soil is heaped upon it, thus forming a small mound. Even Christian Indians, who have been taught to bury their dead below the surface of the ground, persist in carrying soil to the grave that it may look high."—*Jan. 26, 1907.*