

Indians have been discovered. As its survey progresses many similar indications will doubtless be found in other localities. (See Plate 3.)

The great mass of evidence available would seem to establish, beyond a doubt, the fact that the early historic Indians of Wisconsin depended for subsistence, to a large extent, upon the products of the soil and were sufficiently sedentary in their habits to meet all the theoretical requirements of a mound-building people.

DIVISION OF LABOR.

From a somewhat general belief that nothing would tempt the Indian warrior to toil, and forgetting that in a fair division of labor the cultivation of the soil and even the building of earth-works might have justly fallen to the lot of the women, old men, boys and slaves, it has been maintained that the Indians could not have built the mounds or cultivated the soil to any great extent. A careful study of the subject will, however, convince the unprejudiced that labor conditions among the savages have not been commonly understood, and that a fair and reasonable division of labor existed among them in early historic times, probably differing but little from that which prevailed during the mound building epoch.

In regions where hunting was unprofitable and in times of peace, the able bodied men did not hesitate to labor in the fields. According to Bernard the Choctaws, a nation of farmers, assisted their wives in the labors of the field and in many other kinds of work. Adair says the Muscogees rarely went to war until they had helped the women plant the corn. Father Gravier, in Shea's voyages, claims that the tribes at the mouth of the Arkansas were growers of corn and that their men cleared the ground and aided in the work of the field. Du Pratz is authority for the statement that among the Natchez, and kindred tribes, the men not only cleared the fields but worked the crops. He says that among the Tonicas, on the west side of the Mississippi, "The men do what the peasants do in France; they cultivate and dig the