

point either up or down stream, as well as both toward and away from the water. No general rule of direction can be laid down.

Intaglio effigies are the reverse of the regular effigy mounds, being excavated out of the soil instead of built upon it. A few of these were noted by Lapham in connection with groups of mounds surveyed by him.

The investigation by archaeologists and by others of a large number of effigy mounds shows that they were not, as a class, intended for use as places of interment. In a few, however, human remains have been found, some of which, judging from the reports of the explorers, were probably original interments. Others may or may not have been of an intrusive nature, as the evidence is not conclusive.

Thomas reports the discovery by Mr. D. W. Derby of human bones and an earthen vessel, in the body of a large effigy mound, located near the village of Wyalusing, Grant county. (12 B. E., 88.) He also describes the exploration, in 1886, by Rev. S. D. Peet of an effigy mound, "probably representing a turtle," located in a group of mounds, near the waterworks at Beloit.

"Other parties had taken off the top before his examination. A broad trench running through the middle, lengthwise, was carried down to the original surface of the ground. Here he found 8 skeletons, bundled, lying on the original surface of the mound. The dirt over them showed evidences of fire, but was not baked.

First the mound consisted of black loam; second, the earth was packed tightly around the bones; third no gravel was found above the skeletons, but the original gravel of the bluff was immediately below them, indicating that the top soil had been removed before burial; fourth the bodies were laid on the surface and the material of the mound, scraped from the surrounding area thrown over them; fifth, the bodies or skeletons were evidently not interred in an extended position, for the bones of each individual were folded or heaped together, pieces of the skull in some instances resting upon them; they were probably 'bundled' skeletons, buried after the flesh had been removed; sixth, there were no implements or ornaments of any kind with them; seventh, some of the bones were tolerably well preserved, others much decayed; and eighth, all the skeletons were those of adults."
—12 B. E., 98.

The particulars he states resemble closely those observed in the exploration by Prof. S. Eaton of another effigy mound in the same group. He apparently does not doubt but that in