

ing difference between the crania taken from the mounds and those secured from Indian graves, except in a few instances, evidently resulting from injury, or deformity.

MATERIALS OF MODERN DATE IN MOUNDS.

While the great majority of Wisconsin earthworks doubtless antedate by several centuries the discovery of America by Columbus, the reported presence of articles of European manufacture in some others which have been investigated, indicates that in these localities at least the ancient Indian custom of erecting burial mounds was continued in the early historic period. Of such of these discoveries of which there is full information, the evidence is to the effect that the materials exhumed were found in association with one or more skeletons, at the bases of mounds presenting no indication of intrusive burial. The prominence of certain of the investigators adds value to their published reports:

Dr. Hoy presents the following:

"Nathaniel Dickinson, in 1852, opened two mounds at the junction of the White and Fox rivers, in Burlington, Racine county, Wisconsin. In the larger mound, at its base or original surface, were found four skeletons each covered with a thick structure of compact clay. On breaking open the clay cases, they found human bones partly decayed, three copper kettles, many silver ear-rings, breast-pins, glass beads, and one double-armed, ringed, silver cross, with R. C. in Roman capitals engraved upon it. In the other mound, beneath its apex, at the original surface, were found one copper kettle and a small fur-covered, brass nailed trunk. The trunk contained a lot of cheap silver trinkets. The cross and silver trinkets were sold to John Eklins, a jeweler of Racine, who melted them up."—Hoy, Mounds, 26.

Thomas gives the following results of the investigations by Bureau assistants of several mounds on the B. G. Thomas farm at Hazen Corners, Crawford county.

"Three of the round mounds of this group were explored, in each of which were found skeletons much decayed. In two of them no specimens, but in the other, on the original surface of the ground at the center, a small stone celt, some pieces of melted lead, and a regularly formed gunflint. These articles were close together and about 2 feet from the skeleton.—Thomas, 12 B. E., 59.

A long string of glass beads and three bears teeth were obtained from one of a group of burial mounds above De Soto, near Battle Island, Vernon county. (Thomas, 12 B. E., 78.)