

beads taken from a mound at Prairie du Sac. Hoy gives the details of the finding of the two iron trade hatchets, some flint and bone implements with a skeleton in a mound on the Zumbro river, Olmstead county, Minnesota. (Hoy, Mounds, 25.)

Fowke in a report of the Missouri Historical Society, on the recent exploration of the Montezuma mounds on the Illinois river from one of which was obtained a cache of 1,197 chipped leaf-shaped argillite blades, says:

"A study of the features of this group of mounds shows that we have to deal with a people in no respect more advanced than the Indians, living along the Illinois river 200 years ago. The presence of the horse tooth near the bottom of one, brings them to within the limits of a little less than four centuries."—Fowke, Montezuma, 16.

Thomas and other authors make reference to various articles of European manufacture which have been obtained from mounds in Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois, Arkansas, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida and other states.

In the 1906 Ontario Archaeological Report, David Boyle gives an account of the exploration of a mound near Port Colborne. In it were found the bones of fully fifty skeletons doubled up and lying on their sides. With these was a small brass pot, shell and glass beads and the blade of an iron knife. He concludes that this mound was probably erected as late as the first half of the seventeenth century. The Indians interred were "most likely of Huron-Iroquois stock." (p. 15.)

V.

Aztalan, Walls of Brick, Its Religious Significance, Culture and Authorship, Other Enclosures.

AZTALAN.

The enclosure and associated earthworks at Aztalan, on the Crawfish river, in Jefferson county, have long been considered among the most interesting and important of the aboriginal monuments of Wisconsin. The enclosure was first noticed by the government surveyor. In 1837, a hasty survey was made by N. F. Hyer, who afterward published a brief description