

with stone" in the ravine on the river bank, Lapham proved to have no existence. He also disproved the existence of any such ridge along the river bank as was noted in Mr. Hyer's early plan. The many irregular excavations within the enclosure indicate the places from which soil was taken for the erection of the various surrounding earthworks. The so-called "sacrificial mounds" and others without the enclosure investigation has shown to be simple burial mounds. A few burials appear to have been made in the wall itself. The ancient Indians must have depended for subsistence largely on the success of their hunting and fishing. No cornfields or other indications of cultivation have been reported from the neighborhood, yet such evidences probably existed. Wild rice grew in the stream. Trails connected the site with other villages in the vicinity, and at a distance.

After considering all of the evidence now accumulated, we cannot fail to conclude that the so-called Aztalan was nothing more than the site of a prominent permanent village of prehistoric Indians of the effigy mound period, who appear to have been in no great danger from enemies, and had not yet advanced far beyond the stage of barbarism.

OTHER ENCLOSURES.

Other enclosures, none of which are however as extensive or interesting, have been located in Wisconsin. On the east side of the Crawfish river, also in Jefferson county, and just below the famous enclosure known as Aztalan, Prof. T. H. Lewis has described two other small but interesting enclosures, which had long escaped notice. One of these bears a close resemblance in outline to the larger work. It also has its open side resting on the river bank. The following is from his description of them:

"The embankments forming these two enclosures * * * were probably palisaded; for with such augmentation the sides would not be tenable, the embankments being too low to admit of a successful defense.

As to the builders, it may safely be assured that one people or tribe built and occupied all three of the inclosures—the original "Aztalan" and the two new ones described in this paper. This is indicated by the platform mounds, there being one or more within each of the enclosures. In addition the ruined effigies within one-fourth of a mile north of