

raised to the new life, the remains of the four fire sticks are taken away and the ashes raised in a sharp conical mound, again suggesting hints of a peculiar past."—16 Rep., Peabody Museum.

The long lines of connected mounds peculiar to this district, the effigies and other works so commonly incorporated with them in the same system, have led Dr. Cyrus Thomas to the conclusion that they are attributable to one or more tribes of the Siouan stock:

"The custom of placing the small tumuli in lines connected and disconnected to form the long wall-like mounds, seems to have been peculiar to the builders of the effigies. Following up this hint and tracing the transitions in form from what appears to be the more ancient to the more recent type, we are led to the comparatively modern surface figures of the Siouan tribes. \* \* \* It is not only possible, but apparently evident, that there are many mounds in the north-western section of which we are now speaking that were built by other tribes, but there is no longer any substantial reason for denying that the effigies and other works pertaining thereto are due to the Siouan tribes."—B. E., 12, 709.

Brower satisfied himself that the Dakota were the authors of at least one effigy mound in Minnesota.

"Carver, Williamson, and many other writers have described Sioux hieroglyphics, boulder circles, and effigies. There is no doubt whatever concerning the proved fact that the Dakota bands constructed numerous boulder outlines. Also the fact that an effigy mound is in existence in the Pillager mound group, which contains original Sioux interments, constitutes a substantial source of information that the Indians were originally builders of effigy mounds; but the custom fell into disuse by the time they became buffalo-hunters, and disappeared entirely when they were made dependent upon traffic with the early fur traders."—Brower, Kathio, 124.

Dr. W. C. Hoffman, the government ethnologist, the excellence of whose work is well known, says in a recent report:

"The Ojibwa of Wisconsin, as well as of Minnesota, allege, however, that they do not know who built these (burial and imitative) mounds; but they generally attribute them to the Dakota, who, they claim, were the first occupants of the country.—B. E., v. 14, 38.

Several Winnebago traditions and legends bearing on the matter of the origin and purpose of certain Wisconsin mounds have already been noted in a preceding chapter.

That the early historic Winnebago villages, throughout Wisconsin, were almost invariably found to be located in the midst of or adjacent to large groups of effigy and other mounds, is a significant fact. Doty's Island, Aztalan, Beloit, Lake Kosh-