

ing their hair; the Chippewa carving their totems on pieces of wood, and the northwest coast tribes tattooing theirs on their faces, and carving them on their totem poles and canoes.

His conclusion that the effigy mounds are clan and tribal totems, and others religious symbols of the early Indian occupants of this region, is reasonable, and is now quite generally accepted. His attempt to compare the animal figures represented, with the known totems of the Dakota, Winnebago and other resident and related tribes, and to locate by the same means the clan habitats of the effigy builders, has not been successful because of the difficulty of determining with any degree of certainty the identity of many of the imitative earthworks.

He maintains that both their history and such traditions of their migrations, etc., as we now possess plainly indicate that the effigy mound region in Wisconsin is identical with the ancient seat of the Winnebago (including the Dakota), and that this taken together with a knowledge of the general similarity of their customs and arts, plainly indicates that their ancestors were the builders of the effigy and associated earth works. The Algonquian tribes have no claim upon them.

Dr. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, in discussing the authorship of the effigy mounds with the author, suggested that the designs used by the Winnebago were usually in conventional forms, such as animals or birds, while those of the Algonquian stock were generally in geometric figures. He mentioned a beaded belt containing the figure of an eagle, which he purchased from some Fox Indians in Iowa, and who at once informed him that it was of Winnebago authorship.

The fondness of the Winnebago for introducing animal figures into their bead and quill work is well known, and is suggestive. Both the Chippewa, and the Menominee, (whose designs are said to have been borrowed from the Chippewa), rarely, if ever, make use of other than flower and geometrical patterns.

That the Winnebago were the builders of the Wisconsin effigy mounds is a hypothesis receiving favorable consideration from many of the foremost students of America, is indicated by the following extracts from letters to the author. W. J. McGee, LL. D., director of the St. Louis Museum, writes: