

shallow and is filled with wild rice as is the outlet and the low lands through which it flows. Which is probably why the more important Indian evidences are found at the west end.

A camp site was located at the east end, on the west half of Sec. 10, a second on the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 16, and the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 9, with a third on the north half of Sec. 17. We were informed that the Menominee camped all along this side of the lake.

A small island lying just off the west shore on Sec. 7 is an Indian cemetery. Two skeletons were exposed by the high water the season before the survey was undertaken. And here on the west shore is a large village site, flint flakes and fragments, broken bones, fireplace stones, and an occasional stone artifact are still found.

The Indian beds are still here. There are three plots, stretching from the old resort north to the end of the lake. All are in Sec. 7. The accompanying diagram of the most interesting group presents some new features. There appears to be a circle from which the beds radiate, and while most of the beds are straight, some are distinctly curved.

Of the circular beds, the inner is eighteen feet in diameter with a four foot pit (cache?) in the center. The path about it had a width of two feet and at the north side of the bed, in the path, was another pit of the same size as the other. A third pit, six feet in diameter, occupies the second bed just east of the central pit. The second ring or bed is four feet wide, and is encircled on the outside by a path two feet wide.

This group of beds lies under a clump of jack pines and they can be traced for only 66 feet, this being the length of the longest. These are the northwest beds. The north beds can be traced for a distance of only 45 feet. These beds are in their arrangement unlike any as yet found in Wisconsin.

The mound group consisted of four rather large mounds, all of which have been plowed over. No. 1 is now 54 feet in diameter, No. 2, 44 feet; No. 3, 40 feet and No. 4 is so badly mutilated that its former diameter can only be estimated at about 50 feet. The original height of these mounds must have been considerable as, after years of cultivation some are still two and three feet high. They are strung out in an irregular northwest and southeast line and are separated from one another by distances of 105, 120 and 160 feet.