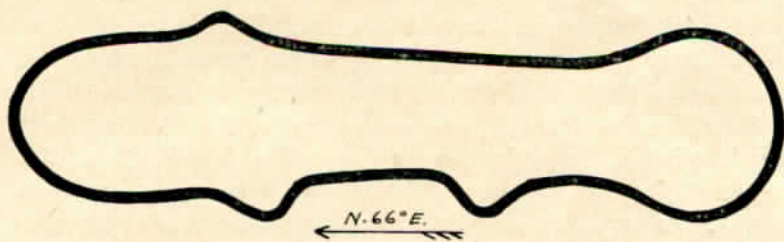


archeological facts as known today is that the linear mounds of Wisconsin are in reality effigy mounds."

That the aborigines of this state erected tumuli in the vicinity of their habitations in representation of their respective clan totems or emblems is a belief supported by Indian tradition and by general information recently obtained from their descendants. Apropos of which it has been stated that "as a result of their researches Wisconsin archeologists have arrived at the conclusion that the effigies which are found in mound groups in the vicinity of stone age village sites in this state represent the totems of their former Indian inhabitants." (Wis. Archeol., vol. 14, no. 3). Since this was written Mr. Brown has stated that some effigies are certainly not totemic monuments.



FISH EFFIGY MOUND  
Nitschke Group, Burnett Township, Dodge County  
Fig. 1

Authentic records are available that fish clans and gentes existed in four tribes that inhabited Wisconsin namely, the Winnebago, the Sauk, the Menomini and the Mascouten, or Prairie Potawatomi. Hence the conjecture that some of these fish clans erected tumuli in representation of their clan totems is highly plausible.

The Rev. Stephen D. Peet in his discussion of "The Emblematic Mounds of Wisconsin," in a paper appearing in the Wisconsin Historical Collections, (vol. 9, 1882), remarks that "in considering these figures, one division of form which they represent might be added and made to include fishes, reptiles and such creatures. We now turn to a consideration of the animal effigies as such, with a view to classifying them. Of the fishes, we find perch, pickerel, cat-fish and bass. These animals are found associated