

line, in Illinois, where are found some nine conical or round mounds, from three to five feet in height, and about thirty feet in diameter. These are disposed in a serpentine row along the crest of a ridge of sand, and were undoubtedly burial places of the dead.

At Kenosha were found indications of a manufactory of arrow-heads and other articles of flint, for which abundant material was furnished by the boulders and pebbles along the lake beach and shore.

At Racine there are a number of very interesting remains, chiefly on the high ground near Root river, from one to two miles from the lake. Here are numerous circular burial mounds, though of small size and elevation, embraced in one circular enclosure, with several tapering ridges. The mounds are without systematic arrangement, from five to fifty feet in diameter, and from one to seven feet in height. Dr. Hoy, of Racine, opened one, in which were found the skeletons of seven persons, in a sitting posture, facing the East, but unaccompanied with ornaments. In another he discovered two vases of pottery, one made of cream-colored clay and white sand, like pale brick, of the capacity of five quarts; the other, which was of a red brick color, was smaller. Both are thought to resemble those in culinary use among the Burmese. The great antiquity of these remains is made clear by the gigantic size of the trees now standing upon them,—one with three hundred rings, showing, as Dr. Hoy estimates, an antiquity of a thousand years. But the most numerous group of these mounds lies about a mile west of Racine, and a part of them has been embraced in the modern cemetery of that beautiful city.

The numerous earth-works about Milwaukee, attest at once the attractiveness of that favorite locality to the Aboriginal inhabitants. They extend from Kinnickinnic Creek, near the "Indian fields," where they are most abundant, to a point six miles above the city. They occupy the high grounds