

bols or emblems, which cannot be said to represent any animal. We do not now refer to that numerous class of round or conical-shaped mounds, which are common in this State, as well as in all other States of the great interior. Nor do we refer to the long tapering mounds which are quite numerous, but which neither resemble any animal shape, nor in fact, any other known object.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

These long mounds may have been emblems, or symbols, but we have not been able to recognize the object represented by them, and their use, in connection with game-drives and covered-ways would indicate that they were not effigies at all. There are also certain walls, both straight and circular, which cannot be called effigies. See Fig 6.¹ But the emblematic mounds to which we

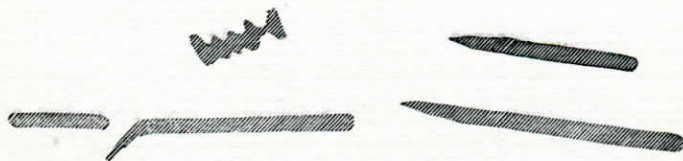


FIG. 6.

refer are different from all these. They might be said to represent the implements and maces, wands, banners, badges, and other tribal emblems which are known to have been common among the Aborigines. It may be difficult to identify the specific implement or badge intended, but that it was the design to represent

¹ Fig. 6 represents a series of works at Honey Creek, described by Dr. Lap- ham. See Plate 47.