

7. One more emblem should be referred to. It consists of a long mound which ends with a sudden turn or crook, making a point at an oblique angle with the main ridge.<sup>1</sup> We give a cut of the same. See cut 6. This seems to be a somewhat common shape. One such mound we have discovered on the banks of Turtle Creek, near Beloit. In each of the cases where this form of mound is used, it seems to have the same purpose. The turn in the direction of it seems to have been designed to make an opening or passage way in the wall. Such is the case in the one referred to at Beloit, and in those described by Dr. Lapham.

We now turn to a consideration of the animal effigies as such, with a view of classifying them; and first, we remark that a large proportion of the effigies are those of four-footed animals. The animals represented are generally such as were still peculiar to the region. Some few have disappeared, such as the buffalo, the elk, the panther, the bear, and the wolf, though the two latter are still occasionally seen. The animals represented belong to all the different kingdoms. Of four-footed beasts, we have the effigies of ruminant and grazing creatures, like the buffalo, deer, and elk. Also, beasts of prey; such as the wolf, the fox, the bear, panther, and wild cat, and the various fur-bearing animals, such as the weasel, the beaver, the badger, skunk, and raccoon. Of the rodents we find squirrels, muskrats, hares, and rabbits. Of birds, we find mainly the larger and more common varieties, such as the wild goose, loon, crane, bittern, sand-hill crane, and eagle. Of the smaller kinds, we find many specimens of the hawk, pigeon, snipe, duck, night-hawk, and owl. Of the reptiles, turtles are the most numerous, and there seem to be a great variety of these represented. Lizards also, are common, snakes of various kinds; and of the batrachia, frogs, toads, and salamanders. Of the fishes, perch, pickerel, cat-fish, and bass. These animals are found associated closely together without regard to their order or species, but only according to their familiarity or commonness. Their effigies are frequently grouped together on the banks of lakes, sometimes in attitudes very life-like, and expressive of the habits of the animals.

First among them we will mention the turtle. This effigy is

<sup>1</sup> See Plate XLVII, Lapham's *Antiquities*.