



FIG. 27. MAN EFFIGY, BLUE MOUNDS.

contracted about the neck. The legs are separated, and extend from the body at various angles, and with various length. These features are distinctive. The first person to call attention to this resemblance of certain mounds to the human form was Mr. R. C. Taylor. He says: "The human figure is not uncommon among the effigies, and is always characterized by the extraordinary and unusual length of the arms." One figure which he has depicted is situated in the midst of a group found by him near the Blue Mounds. See Cut 27. It had its arms and legs extended; its length is one hundred and twenty-five feet, and it is one hundred and forty feet from the extremity of one arm to that of the other. Mr. Stephen Taylor, about the same time, also described a human effigy as situated near the interesting group found at Muscoda, in Grant County, about a mile to the west of the group. See Fig. 28. "It represents a human figure, having two heads, which recline over the shoulders. The arms are disproportionately long. The various parts of the figure are gracefully rounded. The stomach and breast are full and well proportioned." Another man-mound has been described by Hon. C. K. Dean, as found at Black Earth, in *Smithsonian Report* for 1872. The arms in this figure were each three hundred and thirty feet in length, or seven hundred feet altogether. The body was one hundred feet in length, the legs each about six hundred feet long. The head was about twenty-five feet in diameter, and the elevation above the surface of the ground about five feet. One such figure may



FIG. 28. MAN EFFIGY. S. 35, Tp. 9, R. 1 W.