

be seen at the present time on the banks of the Catfish, southwest from Madison, near Mr. Nichols' house. It is one of a line which form the side of the game-drive, to which we have referred. Another one, also, may be seen near the cemetery, on the banks of Lake Wingra, a cut of which we present (see Plate IV), though it is not a fair specimen of the effigy. We present also a figure, No. 29, which was evidently intended to represent a woman. This figure was seen by Mr. Stephen Taylor within a mile of the Wisconsin River, and in company with

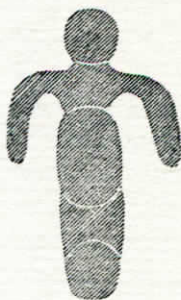


Fig. 29 WOMAN EFFIGY ON WISCONSIN RIVER. S. 35, TP. 9, R. 1 W.

a number of other mounds—fifteen in number —this effigy being in the center of the group.¹

In reference to the elephant mounds, we can say nothing from personal observation. The first one to call attention to this peculiar effigy was Mr. Jared Warner, of Patch Grove, Wis., who says: "The mound has been known here for the last twenty-five years, as the elephant mound." His account of it was published in the *Smithsonian Report* for 1872. It is situated on the high, sandy bottom lands of the Mississippi, on the east side, about eight miles below the mouth of the Wisconsin River. It is in a shallow valley, and only about eight feet above high water, yet it is so situated as always to escape the floods, its position having been very wisely selected. Its total length is one hundred and thirty-five feet; its width, from hind feet to back, sixty feet; from fore feet to back, sixty-six feet; from end of proboscis to neck or throat, thirty-one feet; from end of proboscis to fore legs thirty-nine feet; from fore legs to hind legs, fifty-one feet; across fore legs, twenty-one feet; across hind legs, twenty-four feet; across body, thirty-six feet; general height, five feet.

The late Moses Strong, of our State geological survey, described it, in 1876, and says; "It resembles an elephant much more closely than any other animal, and the resemblance is much more perfect in this than in other effigies."

Dr. J. S. Phené visited it during his tour through the State, and does not hesitate to call it an elephant mound. He also visited a

¹ See *Silliman's Journal*, vol. 38, p. 31.