

6. This fictitious character, being forced upon the reader by the perusal of his Long river trip, is necessarily extended, though with much regret on the part of the student of early north-western travels, to his trip down the Mississippi, up the Missouri to the Osages and to the Arkansas, and hence to the whole book. In short, the reader is more than once compelled to doubt the statements made as to the lives and customs of the "savages," and hence to class the work as a tissue of falsehood strung on so much fact as the author could command from his knowledge of the country.

The map examined is a French copy of La Hontan's original issued in England, which I assume to be the same as that which accompanies his second edition, of which a copy is in the library of the Historical Society. The second edition map is earlier than this French map and smaller, but differs from it in no essential.

1730. *Carte tracée par le Sauvage Ochagach et autres, la quelle a donné lieux aux découvertes des officiers François représentées dans la carte cy après.*

This is the first known attempt to trace on a map the route which afterwards became the international boundary from lake Superior westward. The Pigeon river is named "Montihavagane." It is represented to pass through several lakes, the lowest being lac Long, which afterwards became the same that is now Pigeon bay. "Lac Plat" is the highest of the named Pigeon river lakes. It is impossible to say which lake is meant to be represented by it. It may be Mountain, Moose or Rose lake. Above it is only one other lake represented to have an eastward flow which must be South lake, as the "hauteur de terres" is immediately at the west of it. North and Gunflint lakes are both shown correctly to have drainage westward, through "Sesakinaga" (Saganaga) lake. Westward from this great lake there are two water routes which unite again in "Lac Tecamamisouen" (Rainy lake). The southern route is shown to have one large tributary from the south, probably the Vermilion river, which drains Vermilion lake, called "R. de fond du lac Supérieur," which is intended simply to indicate that it is the route to the head of lake Superior. That route passed through Vermilion lake, up Pike river to the Embarras, the St. Louis and over the portages to Fond du Lac. Rainy Lake river shows two tributaries, unnamed, from the south, and the Lake of the Woods, a southeastward deep bay which receives three streams from the southeast, unnamed, the most westerly of which receives two streams, of which the most southerly is named "Missisipi," with "Sioux" at its source, meaning that it is the route to the Sioux of the Mississippi. This may mean the War Road river and its connection with the Red river of the North, via the Roseau. Another route passes through "prairies" north-westwardly, where are named the "Assiniboils" or Assinipoualacs, southwestward from Lake of the Woods, this lake being indicated by its numerous islands. Westward from the Lake of the Woods are indications that involve "Fleuve de l'Ouest" and "Montagne de pierre brillante" (shining stone mountains), i. e., the Missouri, or the Sascatchewan, or even the Columbia and the Rocky mountains, of all of which the natives had indefinite ideas. The "Cris ou Cristinots" (Kilistino) are represented to be north of Lake of the Woods, and the "Monsoumis" north of Rainy lake. The Montihavagane has a representation of the falls near Pigeon bay.

This map was made for Verendrye and was taken by him to the governor of Canada, and it provoked the explorations which were subsequently carried on actively by Verendrye, calculated to discover the route to the western ocean by way of the "Fleuve de l'Ouest." This map was published in vol. 1, Geol. Survey, Minnesota.

1733. *Popple's Atlas of the British Empire in America*, consisting of 20 sheets. (Maps 1 and 4 are missing.)

Sheet No. V shows Wisconsin and Minnesota. The eastern tributaries of the Mississippi, in ascending, are: "Ouisconsin," "Au Canot," "Aux Ailes," "Noire," "Quiovecovet," "Paquitantet," "De bon secours" (Chippewa), which receives from the east the "De Bacqueville," which receives from the southeast the "De Bon Secours ou Hahatonouadeba." Above the Chippewa are "St. Croix," which, above, has the double name "St. Croix or Ouafisacadeba," and rises in lakes which are southwest from "B. Kiaouan" of lake Superior. But from the north the St. Croix receives "Portage" river and "Madelaine" river, as well as three others which are not named. The Madelaine river flows through "Lac de la Providence," where is a "portage" from

that lake northward to a northward continuation of the same river, which extends beyond the northern border of the sheet. But parallel with it, a little to the east, is a river that runs northward, off the sheet, named "Meaouatsicoton." Above the St. Croix the Mississippi receives the "Nendivaocanton," which runs for some distance parallel with the Mississippi and receives from the north the river "Medesinon" (Rum).

The western tributaries of the Mississippi are the following, above the Wisconsin: Two unnamed, "Quicapon" (Root?), "Cachee," "Ecorse." These are all below lake "Pepin ou des Pleurs." An unnamed stream at the upper end of that lake is the Cannon. The "St. Peter's" rises in "L. Tintons." It receives from the south a river formed by the union of the Verte (from the west) and the St. Remy (from the south), and from the north it receives three considerable (though unnamed) tributaries. There are five other western unnamed tributaries of the Mississippi. "Lake Sioux" is west of the Mississippi and has an outlet northward which passes the margin of the sheet. It is probably meant for Red lake, but derives its name from a supposed connection with a lake (Mille Lac) about which the Sioux lived. Westward from this stream is another, also flowing north, unnamed, which probably represents the Red River of the North. Everywhere on this map the surface is decorated with isolated mountains and thick forests, the region of Bigstone lake and of the Des Moines river being no exception.

As to the Indians: Mascoutens are near lake Michigan; Nation des Renards (Foxes) are south of the Wisconsin river; the "Menostamenton" are westward from the falls of St. Anthony, on a tributary of the Minnesota; the "Ongetgegatton" are west of the Mississippi, apparently on the Crow river; the "Ouidachenaton" are further northwest and apparently on the Crow Wing river, while the "Horheton" are a little further north on a smaller tributary of the Mississippi, the "Isantiton" are far west from the Mississippi, apparently about on the Chippewa river, and the Tintons are at L. Tintons. The Hinhancton are on the north side of the St. Peter's, about opposite the mouth of the Cottonwood R.

Fort L'Huillier is shown, also the falls of St. Anthony. "I. Tessiers" are in the Mississippi just above the mouth of the Wisconsin.

For Minnesota, this map is of little value, either for its geography, or for its distribution of the Indians. The sheets that are missing contained, probably, the northern part of the state and the western part of lake Superior.

1737. *Carte Contenant les nouvelles découvertes de l'Ouest en Canada, mers, rivières, lacs et nations qui y habitent en l'année 1737. Découverte de la mer de l'Ouest. Point à la lettre de Mr de Beauharnois du 14 Oct., 1737.*

Starting from lake Superior, two river routes depart westward, the northern that by way of Kamanistigouea and the southern that by way of the Pigeon river, where the "grand portage" is named. These routes converge in "lac Tecamaonen" (Rainy lake) with "Fort St. Pierre" at its southwest corner, nearly in the place where Fort Frances now is. Two water routes lead thence to Lake of the Woods ("Lac des bois," first so-called). The southern route being that of Rainy river, opposite the mouth of which, well out in the lake, is "isle du massacre," where Verendrye's party was killed by the aborigines. From the southern end of the Lake of the Woods are two water courses and a "Portage de la Savane" leading to "lac aux Rozeaux," from which a stream, called "la fourche," leads westward to the "R. Rouge" (Red River of the North) which comes from "Lac Rouge" from the southeast, and which flows on through a prairie region to "lac Ouinipigon" (Winnipeg). This last has a discharge northwestwardly to "Mer du Nord ou Baye d'Hudson." The same lake receives "R. Quinipigue" from the southeast, a discharge from Lake of the Woods. "Lac des Prairies" is represented to be south from "lac Ouinipigon," the "Cristinaux" toward the east and the "Assenipoulacks" toward the south. The "Grand R. de la Nation Couhatchatte" with the village at the mouth, is intended to include the Minnesota and some portion of the Mississippi. The source of the Mississippi is shown south of "lac Rouge." The water course represented between "lac Rouge" and the "Mississippi" is intended to show simply that a route of travel goes that way, in this respect antedating both Beltrami and Thompson. But it may be that here, as on other maps, "Lac Rouge" is confounded with "lac Buade," or Mille Lacs.

Only the north part of Lake of the Woods is filled with islands. The whole country west of Lake of the Woods is out of place about 90 degrees, and to be understood should be turned, like the hands of a watch, about 90 degrees toward the right. Thus, the "R. du Couchant" and the "R. du Brochet" would flow eastward instead of northward, and may be understood to be the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan rivers. The map, at best, is conjectural, and some of its designations cannot be interpreted. This map was published as plate 3 in vol. 1 of the report of the Minnesota Geological Survey, from a tracing furnished the writer by the late Dr. E. D. Neill.

1743. *Carte de l'Amérique septentrionale pour servir à l'Histoire de la Nouvelle France. Dressée par N. B. (N. Bellin?). Ing. du Roy, et Hydrog. de la Marine. 1743.*

West of lake Superior, by this map, are three great water courses. One is the Kamanistigouya, which is a great river, the west and the east ends flowing east, and the central part flowing west, and apparently wholly tributary to "R. du petit Nord," which forms a cross with the Kamanistigouya as it flows southward from "Lac des Assiniboels" into "Lac des Bois," the whole discharge being westward from "Lac des Bois" by the "Rivière de l'Ouest" into "lac Ouinipigon." The outlet of "lac Ouinipigon" is still westward, and is called "Fleuve de l'Ouest," past the north end of the "Montagne de Pierres Brillantes." It does not actually enter the Pacific ocean, but on the map are the words: "Ici suivant le raport des Sauvages commence le flux et reflux," which implies the tides of the "Mer de l'Ouest." South of the "Riv. de l'Ouest," and southwest from "Lac du Bois," are "Sioux des Prairies" along a stream which must be interpreted as the Red River of the North, although it runs nearly westward and is without name, since it begins in the region of "lac Rozaux" (of a former map) and ends by emptying into "lac Ouinipigon" (Winnipeg). South from this stream (i. e., nearly westward) are the words: "Ici doivent etre les pays de Quiyira et de Taguaio, dont on n'a aucune connoissance certaine." The second of the water courses mentioned is the route by Pigeon river. It first flows east and then west, according to Ouchagatch's map. "Sesakinaga" is the only lake represented on this route before reaching "Tecamaniouen," which discharges west into Lac du Bois. The great lakes, "Assiniboels" and "Cristinaux," as represented on earlier maps, are still retained. The former is filled with islands, like Lake of the Woods, and is really the result of an earlier erroneous representation of that lake, and the latter is directly tributary by the "R. Bourbon" to "Baye d'Hudson." They are connected by "R. des deux Lacs." North of them are the words: "L'existence de ces deux grands lacs est très incertaine." Between them and "Lac Tecamaniouen" are represented the "Cris ou Cristinaux," and the "Assiniboels" are northwest of "Lac du Bois." The third of the river routes west from lake Superior is evidently the St. Louis route, via Vermilion lake and river to the waters east of Rainy lake. It is represented as flowing south-eastward, which it does in its southern part, but it flows northward from Pike river and Vermilion lake.

The "Mississippi" rises near Lac des Bois and runs then nearly east, but between it and Lac des Bois runs the Roseau-Red river route westward (it should be westward and then northward). Within the area of Minnesota the "Mississippi" receives from the west the "R. S. Pierre," with a tributary from the south named "R. Verte." The "S. Pierre" rises in a lake at which are the "Sioux de l'Ouest," the "Sioux de l'Est" being between the Mississippi and lake Superior. The falls of St. Anthony are shown, and the "R. S. Croix" rises far east at a lake that, though not named, is probably lake Providence. Five other streams join the Mississippi from the east, but only the "Ouisconsin" (Wisconsin) is named. The "Renars" (Foxes) are west from Green bay and the "Mascoutins" and "Illinois" are west from the south end of "L. Michigan," the "Miamis" being at the southeast end. Lac Buade is omitted from this map.

This is the map that accompanies the large work of Charlevoix. He refers to "la grande carte angloise de l'Amérique septentrionale en 20 feuilles publiée depuis quelques années par M. Popple sous le nom 'Empire anglois dans l'Amérique.'" He says, of the maps of De L'Isle, Sanson, and Coronelli, that they have not furnished him anything of which he could make the least use, i. e., in the western part of Canada.

1744. *Carte des Lacs du Canada, dressée sur les manuscrits du depot des Cartes, plans et journaux de la marine et sur le journal de R. P. de Charlevoix, par N. Bellin. Ingenieur et Hydrographe de la marine 1744.*

This map also accompanies Charlevoix' great work (French Edition). The northwest shore of lake Superior shows "Baye de Tonnere," "Poste de Camanestigouia ou de Trois Rivières," the last being at the mouth of a large river some distance west of Thunder bay; "Lac Long," a series of small lakes, evidently Pigeon R.; "Roche dubout," at halfway between the last and Fond du Lac; "R. St. Louis ou du Fond du Lac." The south shore has "R. S. Jaques" (Nemadji), "R. Namescagne," "R. Neouissaccouat" (Brule), "R. Piouabic, ou du Cuivre" (Iron), "Papoishika" (apparently not meant for name of a river), "R. aux Atokas," "Le Detour," "R. au fond plat." The foregoing are all west of "Is. des 12 apôtres." Two islands are named, viz.: "S. Michel" and "Ronde." Two sharp bays at the head of Chagouomegan bay are named: "Baye S. Charles" and "Ance de Chagouomegan," at the latter being a settlement with the words: "Ici étoit une Bourgade considérable." The narrow point separating the two sharp bays is named "Pointe de Chagouomegan." The river entering the head of the western bay is not named, but that entering the eastern bay is "R. de Mouxisipi." At the mouth of the eastern bay is the word "Calagane," which is problematical as to significance. Next east, but very close, is "R. de Montreal" and "Habitation de la Petite Fille." "Sault" expresses a fall near the mouth of Montreal river. Then comes "R. Noire," then "Pointe au Carbet." Then follows "R. a l'Original," and then "R. de Tomagane ou Nantonagan" (Ontonagon). At the near foot of Keweenaw point is "R. au Sable."

In vol. 1, p. 325, Charlevoix mentions Sioux and gives some account of Radisson. (See Table des matières under *Sioux*.)

Charlevoix made his journey in 1720-22.

In the Library is an abridged edition (of Charlevoix) in English, 1761, London. It contains the general map of America, and extends its western limits a little beyond the west end of L. Superior, but without adding anything to the geography of Minnesota.

The "Perray" and the "Albany" rivers, two routes from lake Superior to James bay, both connect with L. Nipigon, one from the north side and one from the east side. These are the *only northward routes* to Hudson's bay represented, showing that at that date no others were known. The English translation by Shea omits some of the maps.

- 1750? *La parte occidentale della Nuova Francia ò Canada.*

This map is not dated, and appears to be of Italian origin. Apparently one of a series similar in lettering and coloring, of the same size, as if from an atlas, without author's name, of which we have three sheets.

This sheet (Fogl. 11) shows the Iroquois to have extended their domain westward along the south side of the Ottawa river (F. degli Utawasi) to nearly south of lake Temiscaming, and thence leaving the Ottawa river, their boundary runs westward north of lake Nipissing and to the lake Huron shore at the mouth of a small stream called "F. Luth," which is west of Missasagui river. This places the Messesaguesi and the Nipissiriniani and the Mataouan within the Iroquois, and the "Saltatori ou Estiaghicks" amongst the Algonquins. The Saltatori (Sauteurs) are shown to the north and west of the Iroquois limits. Under the Messesaguesi are the following words in finer type: "Soggiogati dagl. Irochesi ora confederati, che formano l'Ottawa Nazione di questa Lega," which may mean that the Ottawa nation, confederates of the Iroquois, occupy this country (which is immediately north of lake Huron).

On another sheet (Fogl. 1) Three Rivers is not at Thunder Bay (Baja del Tuono), but at the mouth of another large river further west, opposite which are two islands, and is called "ou Camanestigouya." On the same sheet, which is entitled, "Il paese de Selvaggi Outanacesi, e Kilistinesi intorno al Lago Superiore," are shown Lago Lungo (Long lake), Pigeon bay, and the Pigeon river, with the added note "Pianure d'uva Ribes" along the south side (Ribes is the Latin or botanical name of currant and gooseberry). Further southwest is Gooseberry river, under the name "F. Groisseliers," and at the head of the lake is "Fondo del Lago" (Fond du Lac) and a village named "Saline." The St. Louis river is named "F. S. Luigi." West of

Chagouamogon bay are "Abitazione della Fanciulla," where a village site is shown (thus o) on the small bay, also "F. Prouabic" (Iron river) and "F. Mamescague," which is doubtless Neouaisicoton of Franquelin (1688). But one river further west enters the south shore of lake Superior and it is not named (probably the Nemadji).

Another sheet of this series, which Hill has dated 1778 (it must be later than the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, as that treaty is named on "Fogl. 1" as determining the limits of Hudson Bay Co.), has the general title: "Il paese de Selvaggi Otagamiani, Mascoutense, Illinesi, e parte delle vi Nazione." It is essentially a map of Wisconsin, but does not extend to lake Superior, while it includes lake Michigan on the east and the Mississippi on the west. Through the central portions range, from north to south, the tribes "Volpi" (Foxes), "Outagamesi" (Sacs) and the "Mascoutens," the last being south of the Wisconsin river, with various subordinate villages and sub-tribes. The upper reaches of two streams of lake Superior are included, "S. Giacomo" and "Neouisacovat," the former probably the St. Jacques (Nemadji) and the latter the Brule, also called Goddard's river by Carver. From the east the Mississippi river receives: "Fiume del Lago" and a nameless small stream further down, but both above the falls of St. Anthony. The small stream rises in a small lake. If the large stream represents Rum river, outlet of lake Buade, the smaller one only can represent Coon creek or Rice creek. Of these the latter only noticeably rises in a lake (or lakes), viz.: White Bear, Bald Eagle, Rice, etc., in Ramsey county. Below the falls of St. Anthony ("Carcate S. Antonio") comes first the "St. Croix," which has three principal branches, the "Portage," from the north, the "Inscouaouadeba," also from the north, and the "Ouadeba," coming from far northeast, rising in a group of three lakes, probably intended for the Providence lake, the remote source of the present St. Croix, now called Upper St. Croix lake, near the source of the Brule. The St. Croix flows through "Lago Pepin" (lake St. Croix) and joins the Mississippi, but the present lake Pepin is not named. The "Malamincian" and the "Hahatououadeba" unite to form an unnamed stream at the mouth of which (but on the west side of the Mississippi) is shown "Ft. le Sueur." The more southerly, i. e., the "Hahatououadeba," of these branches, rises in the "Lago degle antichi deserti" (Vieux Desert) and hence must represent the Wisconsin. But the Wisconsin is also named further south. This river is hence the Chippewa, and its northern branch is the Red Cedar river, which comes by Rice lake, where was long an aboriginal trading post. At its source is "Laghi degli Outaoucesi." Below the Chippewa river are the "Paquitonet," probably the Beef or "Bonsecours," the "Quiouceot," probably the Eagle, in regular order, "Nero," probably the Trempeleau, the "Ailes," perhaps the Black, "Del Canot," the La Crosse. Thus there are five named rivers from the east between the Chippewa and the Wisconsin, the last coming from a lake nearly connecting with the sources of the "F. Outagamis ou F. delle Volpi" (Fox river). From the west the Mississippi receives, within Minnesota, the following tributaries: "S. Pietro" (St. Peter or Minnesota), an unnamed stream entering near the head of lake Pepin, probably the Cannon, "Fiume del Bosco" (Wood?), joining at a little distance below the Chippewa, probably the Zumbro, "Escors Fiume," which is unidentifiable, but perhaps the Clearwater, the "Nascoto ou Cachee," likewise unidentifiable, unless it be Rice creek, and the "Quikapous," which from its size appears to stand for Root river. Opposite the mouth of the Wisconsin is an island called "Tessier," and westward runs a land route called "Strada dei Francese agl' Indiani dell' Ouest."

1750. *Amérique Septentrionale. Par M. Bonne, Hydrographe de la Marine.* (Date is given by Mr. Hill.)

On a small scale the region west of lake Superior shows "L. Tecamaniouen" in a stream which flows westward to another lake which has no name, but must be Lake of the Woods, and which has another lake of about the same size lying near it on the north, the two being connected by a river. On the shores of these lakes are the "Cris ou Cristinaux." South of Rainy lake is "L. Rouge," which rises, according to the map, further west and directly south of the Lake of the Woods. "Saut St. Antoine" is represented, and the Minnesota river, but the latter is unnamed, and the same is true of all other Minnesota and Wisconsin branches of the Mississippi. The "Outagamis" are west of Green bay.

1750. *Carte des Nouvelles Découvertes à l'Ouest de la Nouvelle France. Dressée sur les Memoires de M. De L'Isle, professeur à l'académie Royale des Sciences, Par Phillipe Buache, 1750.* Drawn from the original by R. Ormsby Sweeny. Published in Neill's History of Minnesota, 4th edition, 1882.

This map shows the country north and west of lake Superior, extending to Hudson's bay and southward to the "Moingona river, and eastward to Chicagou," on lake Michigan. "Fort Kamanistigouia" is shown apparently at the mouth of Pigeon river, also "Fort et lac de Teke-mamiouen." "Lac Buade" is shown with an outlet toward the south. West from Rainy lake is "Lac Minittic ou des Bois" (Lake of the Woods). The "source du Mississipi" is represented farther west than the Lake of the Woods, and to the south from another large lake, which is named "Ouinipigon ou de Bourbon," having an outlet northward to "Lac Anisqua ou Gamon," which last discharges into Hudson bay, and on the eastern side of which are shown the "Cristinaux." "Lac Rouge" is north of "Lac Ouinipigon," and near it, but has a discharge northward into a long river which rises in the mountains far toward the west, and after the union the resulting stream flows into the east end of L. Ouinipigon. "Sioux de l'Ouest" are west of the Mississippi, northwestward from "L. des Tintons" (Big Stone), which is represented to be the source of the "R. St. Pierre." "R. St. Croix" is named, with its wide-spreading tributaries. The "Sioux de l'Est" are between the Mississippi river and Lake of the Woods.

- 1754+ *Carte Physique des Terreins les plus élevés de la partie occidentale du Canada. Ou l'on voit les nouvelles découvertes des officiers Francois à l'Ouest du lac Superior. Avec les rivières et les lacs dont M. Jeremie a parlé dans la relation de la Baye d' Hudson.*

According to Dr. E. D. Neill, this map was prepared about 1754 by Phillipe Buache, and as such it was published in the vol. 1 of the final report of the Geological Survey of Minnesota, in 1884, in reduced form. For Minnesota it is a repetition, with more detail, of the last mentioned, but contains important changes.

Around lake Superior we have "Alemipissada" as the name of the Nipigon river. "Fort Camanestigouia" is at Thunder bay. "R. de Nalouagon" is the Pigeon river, having lake "Sesakinaga" and a number of small disconnected lakes further west, unnamed, but doubtless the lakes of the international boundary. "R. Fond du Lac" enters the west end of lake Superior from the northwest. On the international boundary are "Lac Tecamamiouen ou de la Pluie" and "Fort St. Pierre" is at its outlet, on the north side. "L. Minoultacou ou des Bois" is Lake of the Woods, and it has an outlet toward the northwest by a series of connected small lakes into "L. aux Biches," which is separated from a lake further northwest ("L. au Fer") by a broad "Det. de la tête de Bœuf," beyond which is another broad strait leading to "Lac Bourbon." This last discharges by a large stream into "L. Anisquaourgamou." The river Bourbon thence leads it into Hudson's bay, passing through "Lac des Forts." A southern tributary of this water-course, leading into lake Bourbon, is "R. aux Biches," at the mouth of which is "Fort Bourbon." Into "Lac au Fer" flows the water from "Lac des Prairies," which receives from the south (but entering at the northwest) a stream called "R. de l'eau trouble," at the mouth of which is "Fort Dauphin." In the very faulty representation of lake Buade (Mille Lacs), the author attempted to also represent Red lake. The result is a single lake, called "L. Rouge ou Mississagaigan," which has two outlets, one passing southward to the Mississippi above the falls of St. Anthony, and one westward and northwestward to reach "Lac aux Biches," which is placed northwest of the Lake of the Woods. This second outlet is called "R. Rouge ou Mescouesipi." The Mississippi flows eastward from the vicinity of a lake named "Brochet," which is surrounded by mountains and discharges westward by "R. de l'Ouest" into the "Mer de l'Ouest," having at its mouth a village named "Quivira." The river which connects lake Buade and "L. aux Biches," as stated, receives a large, long tributary from the west called "R. St. Charles ou des Assiniboils." It has on its northern bank "Fort La Reine" and at its junction with the "R. Rouge ou Mescouesipi" the fort "St. Charles." Along the south side of this great river is an indication of a "Route de la Rivière de l'Ouest et chemin des Guerriers." This route runs from Fort St. Charles westward and southwestward to "Ouachipouames," who dwell on the "R. de l'Ouest," west of the mountains. The "Missisipi Fleuve" rises near "lac du Brochet,"

in the mountains, and runs first a little north of east, then east, and then south. In the course of its eastward flow it has several small tributaries, and amongst them reside the "Nadouessis ou Sioux." It receives, also, farther east, the "R. St. Pierre," which begins at "L. des Tintons" (Big Stone lake). The upper course of the "Moignona" (Des Moines) is shown southeast from "L. des Tintons." Besides the Rum river, outlet of "L. Buade," the Mississippi receives from the east the St. Croix and the "Ouisconsin."

The distribution of the Indians shows the Cristinaux north of "lac Bourbon" and north of Lake of the Woods; the "Assiniboils" along the "R. St. Charles;" the "Nadouessis" along the Mississippi; and the "Folle Avoine" along the "Malominik" (Menominee). Other Indian designations are wanting. It is interesting to note the following words on this map, in the prairie country between Hudson's bay and "Lac Bourbon": "Pays beaucoup plus tempere que les bords de la baye d'Hudson, selon M. Jeremie."

1753. *Chart of the Atlantic Ocean, with the British, French and Spanish settlements in North America and the West Indies. Published according to the act of Parliament, Feb. 19, 1753, by T. Jefferys, Geographer to his Royale Highness the Prince of Wales, at the corner of St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.*

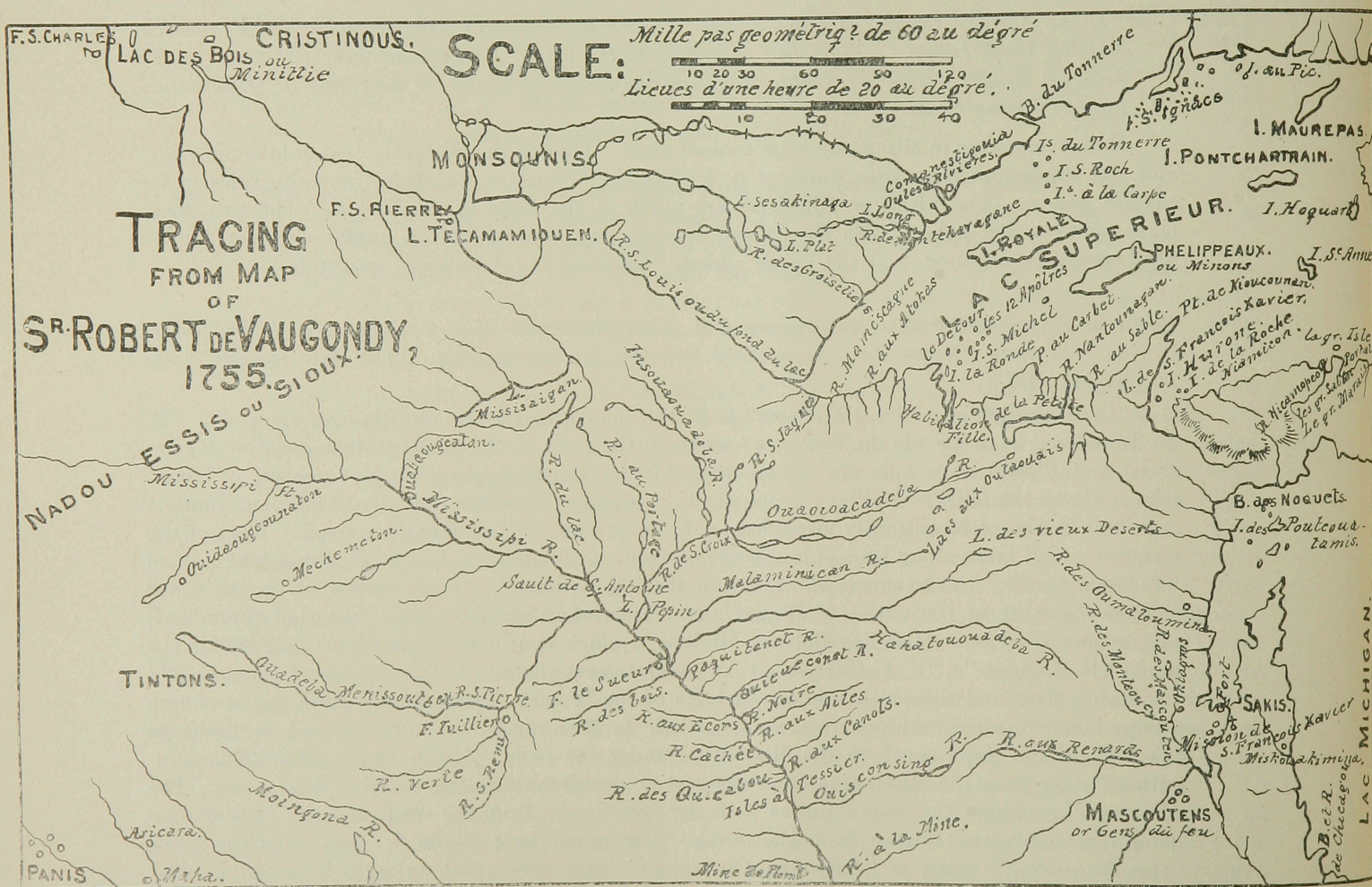
Here everything in Minnesota is on a small scale. Lake of the Woods is west of lake Superior, and the Mississippi river rises south of it, having the "Sioux or Naudussi" on both sides in its eastern course. The "Kris or Kilistins" are north of the Lake of the Woods. The two great lakes between the Lake of the Woods and Hudson bay, represented on numerous other charts, are here dimly outlined, and the words added, "Lakes of the Asiniboels, uncertain."

1755. *Partie de l'Amérique septent. qui comprend la Nouvelle France ou le Canada. Par le Sr. Robert de Vaugondy, Geographe. Supplement pour les lacs du Canada. [The date is that given by Mr. Hill.]*

"Comanestigouia ou les 3 Rivières" is at the mouth of the Kaministigouya river, but "B. du Tonnerre" is at the "Is du Tonnerre" much further east. "R. de Mantahavagane" is Pigeon river, and Pigeon river falls are shown, probably for the first time, but not named. "Long" lake is above the falls. "L. Plat" is one of the boundary line lakes, near South lake, or Gunflint lake, but it cannot be certainly identified. "L. Sesakinaga" (Saganaga) is named. West of the string of small lakes along the route northwest from L. Sesakinaga, is a large round lake named "Tecamannouen," to the north of which are the "Monsounis." "F. S. Pierre" is on the south side of the river at the outlet of Rainy lake. This lake discharges by a waterfall (unnamed) and a long river into "Lac des Bois ou Minittic," which continues west of this lake under the name "R. d'Ouest." "F. S. Charles" is on its southwest shore. Several unnamed streams join the Rainy river and the south side of the Lake of the Woods. Lake Buade (Mille Lacs) is here a large lake elongated east and west, and is called "L. Missisaigan." At its east end its discharge takes place and flows south to the Mississippi under the name "R. du Lac." The "Ouabaougattan" river joins the Mississippi from the east a considerable distance above Rum river. The "Portage," probably the Snake, unites with the "St. Croix" from the west, and the "Insouaouadeba" (probably the Kettle) from the north. The upper part of the St. Croix has the name "Ouaoisacadeba," rising in "Lacs aux Outaouacs." Its lower part enlarges into "L. Pepin," and the present lake Pepin is not named, though well represented. The "Malaminic R." unites with a stream called "Hahatonouadeba," and the united stream joins the Mississippi at the foot of lake Pepin, being doubtless the Chippewa. At the foot of lake Pepin on the west side is "F. le Sueur." The eastern tributaries to the Wisconsin are, "Paquitonet," "Ouioneconet," "Noire," "Aux Ailes," and "Aux Canots." "Isles à Tessier" are near the mouth of the Wisconsin. The western tributaries are: "Ouidaougeonnaton," or rather a stream flowing from their village, "Mechameton," or rather a stream flowing from their village, each rising in a lake, the "Ouadeba Menissoute ou R. S. Pierre," rising in the lake of the Tintons. (This is the first time this river shows this name, Menissoute, which finally became the name of the state Minnesota. 1755.) This river has a tributary from the south formed by the uniting of the "Verte" and

the "Remi." "Fort L'Huillier" is near the place where these branches unite. The Cannon river is unnamed. The "R. des Bois" (Boseo, Wood) is perhaps the Zumbro. The rivers "Ecors" and "Cachée" are not certainly identifiable. The "Quicabou" is probably the Root river.

"R. des Groiseliers" is Gooseberry river of lake Superior. The St. Louis river is allowed also to be called "Fond du Lac." The Nemadji is unnamed, and the name "S. Jacques" is apparently applied to the Aminican. The "Mamescague R." is hardly identifiable, nor is the "R. aux Atokas." "Isle Detour," "Les 12 Apôtres" (Twelve Apostles), "I. S. Michel" and "I. la Ronde" are the islands near Chagouomigon bay. A village is represented on the bay and named "Habitation de la petite fille." East of the bay is "P. au Carbet," and east of that is "R. Nantounagan" (Ontonagon), this being apparently a narrow, deep bay running far inland. The "Nadouessiss ou Sioux" are on the upper waters of the Mississippi, and the Mascoutens are southwest of lake Winnebago. (A tracing of a part of this map is herewith reproduced.)



1755. *Canada, Louisiane et Terres Angloises.* Par Le Sr. d'Anville de l'Académie royale des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres et de celles des Sciences de St. Petersburg, Secretaire de S. A. S: Mgr. le duc D'Orleans. Novembre, 1755. Sous le Privilège de l'Académie. Chez l'Auteur, aux galeries du Louvre.

On the north shore of lake Superior, west of the river "Alemipissaki, ayant 7 Sauts" (Nipigon), are the following named rivers: "Canal du Large," apparently a western delta-branch of the Nipigon; "Noire," which enters "Ance noire ou de Tonnerre." In this bay is "I. S. Roch." Next is "Kamanistigouyan ou les Trois Rivières;" opposite to which is "I. Minong;" then "R. des Assenipouels" (Pigeon R.), which drains a series of eight small lakes extending westward, which

are collectively named "Lac Long;" "R. Groisilliers" (Gooseberry); and "R. de Fond du Lac" (St. Louis). On the south shore are the following rivers in the order named: "S. Jacques," "Neouatsicoton," "Piouabic ou R. de Cuivre," "R. au Fond Plat," "Ance de Chaouamigon," "Maskesipi," "Montreal," "Du Froid," and "Nantounagan ou Talon" (Ontonagon). The designated islands are: "Detour," "Les 12 Apôtres," "S. Michel" and "Ronde." The extreme point that encloses Chaguamagon bay is named "Pte. du S. Esprit," and the Porcupine mountains are called "Mt. du Porc-épic."

On the east side the Mississippi has branches as follows: "St. Croix," which rises far toward the east in some small unnamed lakes, situated, however, to the northeast from "Lac des Outaouacs." The upper part of the St. Croix is named "Ouasissa ouadeba R." Above the "Saut" (Taylor's Falls), the St. Croix receives from the northwest the "Insouaouadeba," and below the Saut the "R. au Portage." These are evidently the Kettle and the Snake, the falls being erroneously represented between them. The St. Croix flows through "L. Pepin" (St. Croix), and "Mine de Cuivre" is represented at the place where the Dalles now exist. Below the present lake Pepin (called "de Bonsecours") is the "R. de Bonsecours" (i. e., the Chippewa), formed by two main branches, the "Malamivanic ou R. Baqueville," from "lacs des Outaouacs," and the "Hahaton-ouadeba R.," the last having a branch from the northeast called "Des Vieux Deserts," rising in "L. des Vieux Deserts." Below the Chippewa are the following in the order named: "Paquitonet," "Quiouecouet," "Noire," "Aux Ailes," "Canot," and "Ouisconsing." At the mouth of the last, on the north side, is "Ancien Fort Francois de S. Nicolas."

The Mississippi is continued but a short distance above the "Sault de St. Antoine," with the following words: "Le cours du Missisipi est connu jusqu'ici en remontant. La source est encore inconnue." The western branches are: "Menisouté-ouadeba ou R. S. Pierre." Its source is not shown in Big Stone lake. It receives from the south a stream (Blue Earth) formed by the union of the "Verte" and the "Remi," at the mouth of which is "Ft. L'Huillier," and the words "Vert de Montagne et Cuivre." The "Verte" is the Blue Earth proper and the "Remi" is the Maple, but their numerous tributaries are not shown. Further down the "Menisouté" receives an unnamed stream from the east, which cannot be identified, but is probably one of the small streams of Le Sueur county. Near an unnamed tributary coming from the west, joining the Menisouté at or near Carver, is "Mine de Charbon." Ft. Le Sueur is apparently on an island in the Mississippi, or is surrounded by a bayou on the west, but a short distance below the mouth of the St. Croix. The Cannon river is not named. At the foot of "L. de Bonsecours" (Pepin) is "R. des Bois" (Zumbro). Further down are the "Ecors," the "Cachée," and the "Quicapous," also the "Bayoucs" and another branch that is unnamed. In the Mississippi just above the mouth of the "Ouisconsing" are two islands called "Isles à Tessier."

The "Sious" are shown to inhabit the country above where the Mississippi is discontinued, and the "Outaonacs" are along the south side of lake Superior, in the country of the Ottawa lakes and eastward nearly to the north end of Green bay. The "Ontagamies ou Renards" are in central Wisconsin, and the "Mascoutens ou Gens du Feu" are to the northwest from "Chicagou."

1755. *Carte de l'Amérique septentrionale depuis le 28 degré de latitude jusqu'au 72. Par M. Bellin. Ingénieur de la Marine, et du Dépôt des Plans, Censeur Royal de l'Académie de Marine, et de la Société royale de Londres, 1755.*

This large and detailed map is marred by serious errors in the region of Minnesota and Manitoba. It also shows the curious way that many French maps have of making a continuous stream represent rivers that actually flow in opposite directions. There is hence, in this case, a great river beginning at the gulf of Mexico and continuing to "lac Rouge" (Red lake in Minnesota) and to "lac Ouinipique ou Ouinipigon," to "lac Bourbon," and, finally, by way of "R. Bourbon" (which flows in both directions), to "Baye de Hudson." In the same way from lake Superior a continuous river is shown, passing through various lakes to the same L. Ouinipique. But this map does not perpetuate the connection of "Lac Alimipigon" with lakes Winnipeg and Bourbon, which appears on numerous other maps but a few years older.

The tributaries of lake Superior from the northwest are: "Ance de Tonnerre" (Black bay), "Kamanistigouia ou Trois Rivières." (The Pigeon river route is unnamed, except that one of

the included lakes is "Sesakinaga"), and two unnamed streams. The "R. du Fond du Lac" joins the lake from the far west and at its source is "Portage," just north of "Lac Rouge," which is evidently confounded with Mille Lacs in one lake. "R. S. Jacques" (Nemadji) comes from the southwest. The Brule, indicated by the fact that at its source is "Ft. St. Croix," leading by portage to the upper waters of the St. Croix river (a well known route of travel), is not named, nor are other streams that join L. Superior from the south.

The "Sources du Missisipi" are represented to be in an insignificant lake southwest from "Lac Rouge," and it unites with the great stream which flows southward from Lac Rouge to the gulf of Mexico. "Fort Vert" (L'Huillier) is here not on the Blue Earth, nor in its valley, but is on the east side of the "Menisouté" at the mouth of a small stream coming from the east in Le Sueur county. The St. Croix river flows through a lake at its mouth which is not named, but "L. Pepin" is named correctly, but is not represented. "F. le Sueur" is near the mouth of the St. Croix on the west side of the Mississippi. The more southeastern tributaries of the Mississippi are the same as already mentioned on other maps, and those from the west are unnamed except the "Moingona," which is said to be "peu connu." The source of the "S. Pierre" river is in "Lac des Tintons." The river which connects "L. Rouge" northwestwardly with "Riv. des Assiniboils" and thence to "L. Ouinipigon," is correctly said to be "peu connu," but at its junction with the "Assiniboiles" is "Fort Rouge, abandonée." "Fort la Reine" is on the Assiniboils, and a portage connects it northward with a small lake. "Lac des Signes" (Swans) which, joining by a broad stream northward to "Lac des Prairies," forms evidently an important water course and route of travel, passes "Fort Dauphin" and enters "Lac Bourbon," destined thence to Hudson's bay, thus also passing "Fort Bourbon," north end of "Lac Bourbon." In the mountains, west of "Lac des Prairies," are represented the "Assiniboiles," alongside the "Riv. des Assiniboiles," "qu'on peut croire aller à la mer de l'Ouest." The "Montagne de Pierre Brillante" is at its utmost western source. But little further south, likewise among mountains, is "Riv. des Mantons" (Mandans) rising in a lake and running eastward for a distance is discontinued, with the explanation, "On ne scait si cette Rivière n'est pas la source du Missouri," while, but little further south, begins the "Riv. de Missouri" with the explanation, "On ne connait pas les Sources du Missouri."

The Pigeon river route westward from "Sesakinaga" receives "R. au Vermilion" near "Lac de la Pluie ou Tecamamigouoie." "F. S. Pierre" is at the outlet of Rainy lake on the north side. "Lac des Bois" is elongated north and south, and the Rainy river joins it about midway. "I. du Massacre" is in the southern end, far from the mouth of Rainy river, and "F. S. Charles" is at the west side of the southern bay of Lake of the Woods, where a small stream comes in from the west. Another westerly stream joins the south extremity of Lake of the Woods, probably War Road river. "Lac des Bois" has two outlets northwestwardly, but they unite and flow into "Lac Ouinipique ou Ouinipigon" under the name "R. Mauripas," at the mouth of which is "F. Maurepas." In this lake are "I. au Fer" (still well known) at the north end, and "Isle aux Biches" near the south end.

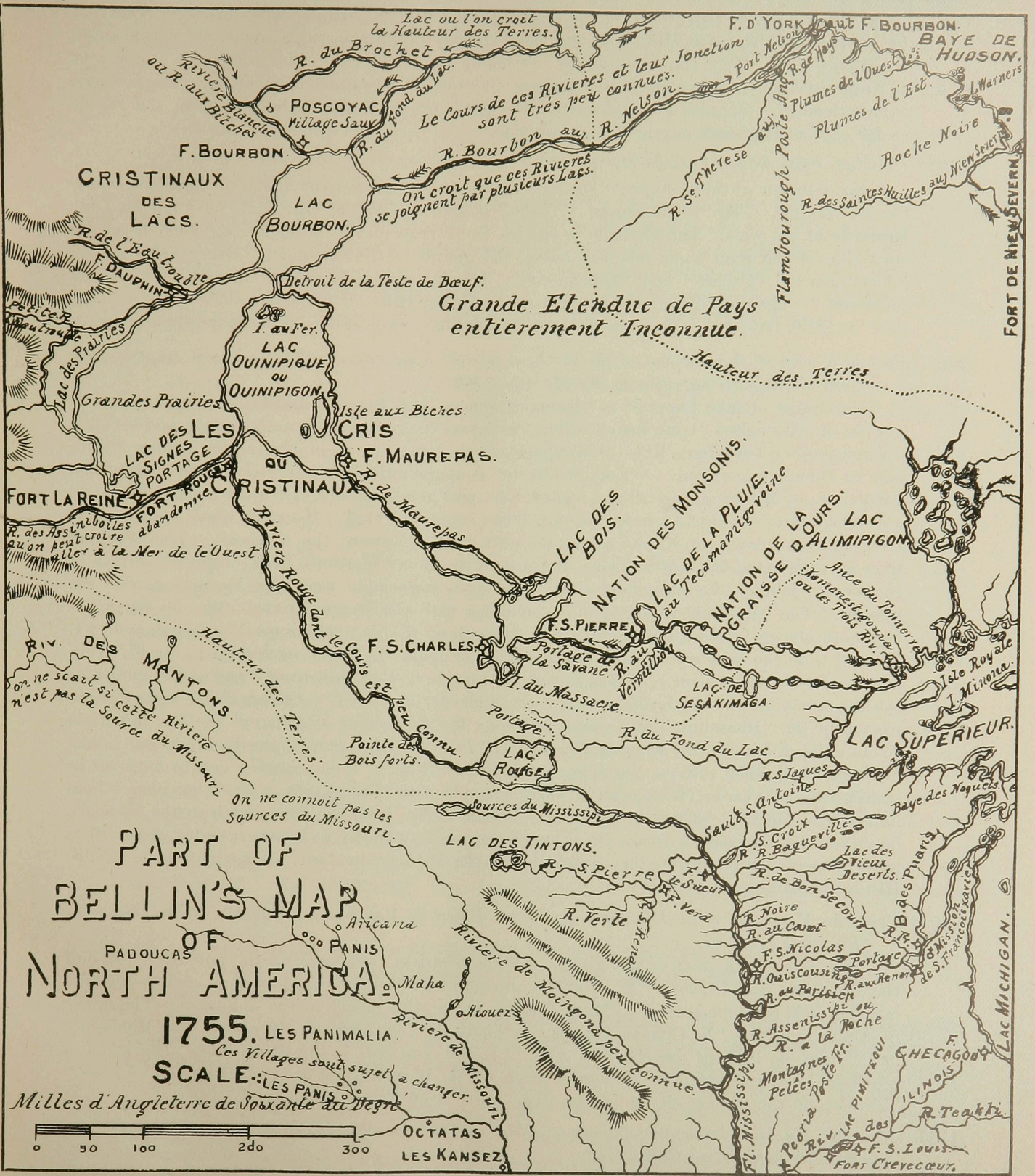
The "Cristinaux des Lacs" are westward from "Lac Bourbon," and "Les Cris ou Cristinaux" are about the southern shores of "Lac Ouinipigon." "Nation des Monsonis" is north of Rainy lake, and the "Nation de la Grasse d'Ours" is further east and on the Maligne river. Other aborigines are not represented in Minnesota. "Quivira" and "Tegouaio" are about in the region of Wyoming or Colorado. (Tracing of a part of this map is reproduced on opposite page.)

1757. *Carte de La Floride, de La Louisiane et Pays voisins, pour servir à l'Histoire Generale des Voyages.*

This map shows on a crowded scale the same indications for Minnesota as already mentioned. Fort "Le Sueur" is on the west side of the Mississippi not far below the mouth of the Minnesota.

1762⁺ *La Nouvelle France ou Canada.* [Date is uncertain.]

This map is unimportant for Minnesota. It shows "Kamanistigouia ou les Trois Rivières," and the foot of Pigeon river, but the regions further west are cut off by the margin.



1762. *Canada, Louisiane, Possessions Angl. par le S. Robert de Vaugondy, Geog. ord. du Roi, de S. M. Polonoise duc de Lorr. et de Bar, et de la Société royale de Nanci. Avec privilege, 1762.*

This map is, so far as Minnesota and the Northwest are concerned, a condensed reproduction of Bellin's map. Here the "Outaouacs" are along the south side of lake Superior as far west as Fond du Lac. In the northwest corner of this map is a "supplement" showing the fabulous explorations of a Spanish admiral named De Fonte or De Fuente extending from the Pacific as far east as Hudson's bay and lake Superior.

- 1762? *Carte des Cinq grands Lacs du Canada.*

No date nor author's name. The lower portion of Pigeon river is shown under the name "le Lac Long." The "Neouissacouat" (Brulé) is named, and the "St. Louis ou Fond du Lac" enters from the west. Lac Pepin is in the St. Croix river and "Ancien Ft. le Sueur" is on the west side of the river some distance below the mouth of the Chippewa. Other branches are "Aux Ecores," "Cachée" and "Quicapoux." The Mississippi is called "Fleuve St. Louis ou Mississipi." The date of this map is that given by Mr. Hill. It is notable that "Anee de Tonere" is Black bay, rather than the present Thunder bay, as on several other maps already noted.

1762. *Part of a map of Canada and of the northern part of Louisiana, with the adjacent countries, By Thos. Jefferys, Geographer to his Majesty, 1762.*

Northwest of lake Superior is "Kamanistigouya or 3 Rivers," and on its upper waters is a series of lakes called "Long Lake," while the Pigeon river proper has no *Long lake*, and is called "Nalouagan or Grosellers R." "Vermillion river" comes in from the south joining "Rain lake or Tekamamigogauen." "Fort St. Pierre" is at the outlet of Rainy lake on the north side. "Woods L. or Minittic," and all the regions west and northwest and northeast to Hudson's bay, are very nearly as already described for Bellin's map of 1755. Massacre island, however, is here near the mouth of Rainy river, and near another toward the northeast. The Warroad river is represented but not named. It shows a route or "Warrior's track" from the "river of the west," joining the Assiniboin river, showing a connection with the Missouri across the prairies. The "Mantans River" is not connected with the Missouri river. "Ft. Le Sueur" is here even above the mouth of the St. Croix, but still on the west side of the Mississippi, and "Ft. Perrot" is on the west side of lake Pepin, while the name "L. Pepin" is applied to the St. Croix lake, in the St. Croix river. On the upper St. Croix is a "Fort destroyed," and at the mouth of the Wisconsin, on the south side, is a "Ft. St. Nicholas, destroyed." "Green river" is a southern branch of the "Menisoute," and stands probably for the Yellow Medicine or the Lac qui Parle river. "Ft. L'Huillier" is properly placed, but "Ft. Verd" is a name immediately below (south of) that of Huillier without the appearance of any "fort." It is probably due to an error in transferring "R. Verd" (Watowan?) to the east side of the Blue Earth. The Remi river is here named "St. Henry." There is shown an "Indian track" from the Blue Earth to the Missouri, doubtless that frequented by the Otoes and Iowas, and by which, as Le Sueur states, these tribes left Minnesota and took up their residence on the Missouri in 1701. This map is in Neill's History of Minnesota, 4th edition.

- 1762? *Cours du Mississipi et La Louisiane, par le Sr. Robert de Vaugondy, fils de Mr. Robert, Geog. du Roi, avec privilege.*

The date of this map is not given. "M. de Charbon" is shown on the northwest bank of the Minnesota near Carver. "L. Pepin" is an enlargement of the St. Croix river, and the present lake Pepin is not represented. "M. de Cuivre" is near the mouth of the Chippewa. The upper St. Croix is named "R. Ouasisa Cadeba." "Sioux de l'est" are on the east of the Mississippi and "Sioux de l'Ouest" on the west side. "L. des Tintons" is Big Stone lake. The lakes in northern Iowa and southern Minnesota drain to the Missouri and are owned by the "Ajoues." They are on the west of the Moingona river, north from Fort L'Huillier.

1766. *Nouveau Mexique, Louisiane, Canada et Nlle. Angleterre, Par M. Brion, à Paris chez Desnos, Rue St. Jacques, au Globe, 1766.*

There are two or three interesting things about this map, viz.: The "Kris-Krik ou Kilistins" live on "lac Winnipigue," which has a westward outlet, via "R. d l'Ouest," and a northern one by way of several connected and unnamed lakes to "Nelson river" and Hudson bay. "Lac

des Assiniboles" is "peu connu," and is not connected with anything. It is the last remnant of the great error of putting two great lakes in that vicinity (north of Lake of the Woods), and connecting them with lake Superior through L. Nipigon. The Mississippi is "ou St. Louis."

- 1768? *Map of North America showing the places where the metals, minerals, fossils and medicinal waters are to be found.* [Date conjectural.]

Westward from the source of the "Mississippi" is the source of a river called "West" river, and a conjectural western sea is shown into which it is supposed to flow, and at the mouth of which is "Quivira."

This is probably the earliest geological map of the state ever made, that of 1700? (already noted) not having covered Minnesota. It shows the following in the state and in western Wisconsin: Copper in Kandiyohi county (approximately) and at Fort L'Huillier, also on the St. Croix and on the Chippewa rivers in Wisconsin; "Pit coal" on the lower part of the Minnesota near Carver; and lead in southwestern Wisconsin and northeastern Iowa; and "quicksands" eastward from Rum river, in the region between Rum river and the St. Croix.

1775. *North America, from the French of Mr. Anville, improved with the English surveys made since the peace. N. B. The boundaries of the provinces since the conquest of Canada are laid down as settled by the King in Council. London. Printed for Robt. Sayer and J. Bennett, map and Printsellers. no. 53 Fleet street, as the Act directs 10 June 1775.*

The date of this map is uncertain, but it appears to have been prior to the Revolution, and later than the treaty between France and England of 1763.

The "Long Lakes" are included in the upper reaches of the river "Kamanistigouyan or Three rivers." But "Long Lakes" are also shown as the Pigeon river, but without connection with lake "Sesakinaga," which lake, on the contrary, is tributary, at its southwestern end, with the "Lake river or St. Louis" through a series of small connected lakes. Rainy lake is "Tecamamouer or Rain lake," and flows westward from its southwestern extremity, with "Fort St. Peter, destroyed" at its outlet on the south side of the river. Mille Lacs is "Mississaaigan L.," elongated east and west, with an outlet from a narrow, sharp bay at its southeastern corner, flowing to the "Mississippi" by way of a stream called "Lake river." The St. Croix is formed by the "Portage" river (Snake), an unnamed river (Kettle) and the "Ouadebada," which is the upper St. Croix rising in one of the "Outowac" lakes far toward the east. It passes through "L. Pepin" (St. Croix) before reaching the Mississippi. The present lake Pepin is represented but is not named, and has "F. L. Sueur" at its southern extremity on the west side. "Macaret R.," which is Root river, is the only Minnesota tributary of the Mississippi named. On the east side are several branches, but only the "R. and L. of the Desert" is named, and represented, apparently, from Lac Vieux Desert. None of the streams flowing into the south side of lake Superior west of the Ontonagon is named except the "James" (Nemadji).

The "Monsonis" are north of Rainy lake. The "Outowacs" are between Green bay and lake Superior. The "Outagamis" and the "Mascoutins" are in their usual places. The Sioux are not mentioned.

- 1776? *An Accurate map of Canada with the adjacent countries, exhibiting the late seat of war between the English and French in those parts. Univers. Mag. J. Hinton, Newgate street. No date nor author's name.*

The Mississippi is shown below the falls of St. Anthony. "F. la Senor" (Fort Le Sueur) is at the north end of lake Pepin, on the west side, and "F. Perot" at the south end. "Woods creek" ("Bosco R.") joins the Mississippi at the lower end of lake Pepin. The only other named river from the west is the "Quicapous" (Root). "Cross river" flows through "L. Pepin" (L. St. Croix) and from the northwest receives the "Insona" and the "Portage," i. e., the Kettle and the Snake. "Baqueville R." unites with the "Hahaton" to form an unnamed river that enters the Mississippi from the east at the mouth of lake Pepin, and must be the Chippewa.

"Kamanestigouya, or 3 Rivers," unites with lake Superior in a small bay, and has "Long lake" (a series of connected lakes) in its upper reaches, while "Black" enters an unnamed bay which is probably Black bay. The real Pigeon river is named "Nalouagan or Grosillers," and

while it enters a small bay, representing Pigeon bay, it is without the name. "Lake Sesakinaga" is doubtfully represented as discharging through this river into lake Superior. The St. Louis river is "The Lake or St. Louis river." The Nemadji is called "James." The "Natiscoton" R." (Brulé) is shown entering Chagouamagon bay, and the "Piouabec" (Iron) is near it on the east. The Ontonagon is the "Nantonagon."

No Minnesota aborigines are named, but the "Outagamis," "a subtile nation," and the "Mascoutens, a Fiery People," are in their usual places in Wisconsin.

This map shows the boundary of "Louisiana" extending round the sources of the Mississippi from the west and to Green bay, following the Menominee river, thence southward to the Fox river, thence up the Fox to the Wisconsin and down that stream to the east side of the Mississippi, which it follows to the southern margin of the map. The "Outawais" are in northern Wisconsin from Chagouamagon bay eastward.

1779. *A new map of North America.*

This is the map of Jonathan Carver, based on his "Travels" in 1766, 1767 and 1768, published at Dublin in 1779, and accompanies that volume.

This map repeats the great error of De L'Isle, which was continued through several later maps, of placing two great lakes north and northwest of lake Superior and making them tributary of lake Superior through "Alemipigon L.," the northwestern one being called "L. Assenipouals," and the eastern "L. Christinaux." These lakes are, singularly, connected by continuous streams to lake Superior through Lake of the Woods and the Pigeon river route, and to Hudson's bay through Albany and Peray rivers. These lakes are all represented as having numerous islands. South of "L. Assenipouals" is "Sioux lake," a part of the southern water course to Lake of the Woods—then Lake of the Woods, "L. Tecamanionen and Fort," the fort being on the south side, "Long L." is the lower portion of Pigeon river, "Kamanistigoinio or 3 Rivers Fort," wrongly placed, is a little distance east of Pigeon river, and "Thunder B." is properly represented, but the present Kamimstigouia river is not named. "R. St. Louis" is the only other named river entering the western shores of lake Superior.

The commencement of the Mississippi is as a small creek in the open country ("Head unknown"), and on the east side its tributaries are "Lake R.," i. e., Rum river, having source in "L. Missisagan or Buade." The shape of L. Buade is elongated east and west (as shown by De L'Isle), and its discharge is from a long, sharp bay projecting from the southeast corner. After "Lake R." is an unnamed river which may be one of several. But it and "Lake R." join the Mississippi at the "Falls of St. Anthony." Below the falls is the "R. St. Croix," which near its mouth flows through a lake and subsequently enters lake Pepin, but both these lakes are without names. The St. Croix has two main branches, one from the north, coming through a long lake, named "Insanaouadela," and one from the east, rising in lakes south of lake Superior, named "Ouadaba R." The "Malaminican R." is the west branch of the Chippewa river. Three other affluents from the east are further south, but unnamed, before reaching the "Quisconsin R." There are several western tributaries of the Mississippi, but only two are named, viz.: "St. Peter's" (Minnesota), rising in "L. Tinton," and the "Quicapous R." (Root). The Mississippi river is so named above the "Moingona," but the name "St. Louis" is given it below the Missouri.

Besides the fort at Rainy lake, two others are placed on this map within Minnesota, viz.: "L'Huillier," at the mouth of the Blue Earth ("Head unknown"), and "Ft. Le Sueur," located below lake Pepin on the north side of a stream nearly opposite the mouth of the Chippewa river.

As to the Indians: The "Christinaux Kilistinos" are between "L. Christinaux" and Hudson's bay. "Adirondaks or Algonquins" are north of lake Huron. The "Sauteurs" are eastward from the falls of St. Mary. The "Outowacs" are at and westward from the same falls, while the name "Nicariages" runs north and south across the strait of Mackinac, extending from near lake Superior well into the southern peninsula of Michigan. "Country of the Aisenipouals" is westward from "L. Assenipouals" and "Lake of the Woods." The "Sioux or Nadoues-sieus, the most populous nation of Indians in North America," are on the upper Mississippi and its many branches, the "Eastern Sioux" being seated east of "L. Buade" and the "Western Sioux" north of "L. Tinton," a sub-tribe being specially named "Tintons" on "L. Tinton."

The "Horheton" Sioux constitute a village site on an upper western tributary of the Mississippi apparently above the Crow Wing river, but unidentifiable. The "Hinhanelon" are in a village about on the Chippewa river in Swift county, while the word "Ouidaougeounaton" is westward from the "Western Sioux," at some place in Dakota. The "Ajoues" (Iowas) are shown on a northern affluent of the Missouri below the "Maha." The "Outagamis" (Sauk and Fox) are west of Green bay, and the "Mascoutens" are west of lake Michigan.

1781. *A new map of North America, from the latest discoveries, 1778, engraved for Carver's Travels.*

A second and a third edition of "Carver's Travels" were published in London, and from the third edition an American edition was printed by Harper and Brothers in 1838. This American edition contains two maps, both purporting to come from the 3d London edition, of which the above is the first, or frontispiece.

The map itself is dated 1778, but the third London edition from which it was taken by Harper Brothers, is dated 1781. According to its own date it was earlier than the map contained in Carver's own earliest edition of his "travels." It appears, hence, that it is a later formed map, prepared for the second or third edition and dated 1778 with a view to bring it within the date of Carver's own authorship. Carver died January 31, 1780. It is, however, so far different from Carver's map of the earliest (Dublin) edition of his travels that they cannot both be ascribed to Carver's agency, even were it known to have been prepared during his lifetime.

Another view might be urged of the anachronism here evident, and this view has some facts in its favor which tend strongly to support it. That view is that the map which was published with Carver's first edition of his Travels was not his own map, but was one that was available and cheaper than the engraving of his own map, and that in the next edition, or perhaps not until the third edition, was his own map engraved. This is justified by the following considerations: (1) It is dated 1778, about the time Carver was preparing for the publication of his 1779 edition. (2) The boundaries of the proposed "colonies" of Carver are given on this map, and they are not on the 1779 map. (3) Carver refers to the river Bourbon as an important river flowing north to Hudson bay. This river is named on this map, but it is too far north to be included on the 1779 map. (4) The "straights of Anian" and the "Mountains of Bright stones" (Shining or Rocky mountains) are on this map but too far west to be included on the 1779 map. These two features were prominent in the travels of Carver, and it is not likely that in his map he would omit to express them. (5) Lake Mille Lacs is not shown on this map, but under the name "Missisagan or Buade" it is given on the 1779 map, and is the source of Lake river. (6) This map agrees with the other map of this volume ("plan" of Carver's travels) in showing the error of "White Bear lake" as the source of the Mississippi. (7) Indeed, this map shows the geography of the entire country westward to the Pacific ocean from Hudson bay, according to the approximate description obtained by Carver at Grand Portage from a chief of the Kilistino, while the 1779 map does not contain those regions. It therefore seems quite plain that Carver was responsible for this map, and may simply have assented to the use of the 1779 map in his first edition.

This being considered, therefore, as Carver's own map, it can be consulted with greater confidence as to the knowledge of Minnesota prevalent at the time of his visit. The International boundary line has only the designation "Lake of the Woods," and "Ft. Charles" at its outlet, probably now Rat Portage, though as represented, on the southwest shore of the lake, as on some older maps. Rainy lake, Long lake and Partridge falls are represented but not named. The Mississippi, rising in "White Bear" lake (probably Turtle lake) not far from Red lake, has no eastern named tributaries north of the Wisconsin river. A lake situated near "Red" lake, but east of it, gives rise to a stream that flows southward to the Mississippi. This is probably a representation of Mille Lacs, though far out of its geographic place, and was, apparently, an attempt to correct the earlier error of confounding Red L. and Mille Lacs lake in one, under the double designation of "Lac Rouge ou Missisagan." The numerous errors of Hennepin's map appear to have led to its complete rejection. The St. Croix passes through a small lake at its mouth, but the name "L. Pipin" is applied to the present L. Pepin. The Mississippi is

"Mississippi" both above and below the Missouri. "R. St. Pierre," rising in a small lake unnamed, is the only western affluent that bears a name, though the Des Moines and the Root are shown, as near as can be interpreted.

As to the Indians: "Nadowessie" are on the north side of the Minnesota river; the "Chippeway" are south and west from lake Superior; "Ottigamis" are west of Green bay; the "Assinipouals" are about the fabulous "L. Assenipouals" as well as west of "Meadow" (Prairie) lake, "Ouinipique" lake and "Bourbon" lake, while the Christinaux are about the "L. Christinaux" northwest of lake "Alemipigon."

1781. *A plan of Captain Carver's Travels in the Interior parts of North America in 1766 and 1767.*

This map, after all, is probably the only one constructed by Carver, the others, already mentioned, having been adopted by him or his publishers for the purpose of illustrating his book, that dated 1778, published in 1781, having been somewhat improved by Carver, or at least approved by him. This "plan" contains "Strawberry" and "Goddard's" rivers, the latter now being Brulé river, both tributary to L. Superior from the southwest, also Carver's river, these being the only streams to which he gave names. It is about as good a map of Minnesota as could be made by a man passing through the country once, at that time, and depending on such vague information and drawings as were obtainable from the Indians, and on imagination to supply the "missing links." This map has been reproduced lately by Mr. Brower in his Memoir "Mille Lacs." A peculiarity of it is the commencement of all streams in lakes as their uppermost sources. The Mississippi rises in "White Bear" lake, which is west of Red lake, and is probably meant for Turtle lake, and is larger than Red lake, and northwest of it is a lake which is labelled "Heads of the Origan." "Little Branch," next lower, comes from a lake from the north, but it is unidentifiable. "Cold river," likewise from a lake, comes from the northeast. The "St. Francis" and the "Rum" likewise drain lakes, from the northeast, the last being unmistakably the present Rum river, and the former therefore the Elk river. Below the "Falls of St. Anthony" is the "St. Croix river," with a widening at its mouth representing St. Croix lake, but not named. Below that, but half way to lake Pepin, enters from the north a stream called "Motobauntoway," which is unidentifiable, but may represent one of the small creeks of Pierce county, Wis. Next is the "Chippeway" river, with two main branches, one leading to the Rice lake Chippeways (which would have been Carver's nearest route) and the other in many branches to an indefinite distance toward the northeast. Carver left the Chippewa river and, via L. Court Oreille, reached the Namakagon, which he descended to the St. Croix, and thence reached the upper St. Croix lake, which he called "Lily lake," where he portaged to the source of the Brulé, which he called "Goddard's river." From the west the Mississippi receives: "Lake" river, which is probably that branch of the Mississippi which comes from Itasca lake; "Marshy river," which drains "Marshy" lake, probably the Leech lake branch; "Little Lake" river, probably the Crow Wing; a large stream which drains "Goose lake," probably the Crow river; the "St. Pierre," called by the natives "Wadapawmenesoter." It has "Carver's" river from the north draining some lake, apparently lake Minnetonka, and the Blue Earth, formed by the union of the "Verd" and "Red Marble" rivers, the last erroneously supposed to rise in the vicinity of the red pipestone used for peace pipes; Vermilion river, unnamed; the Cannon, unnamed, and entering the Mississippi below lake Pepin instead of at its upper end; Zumbro, unnamed; "Bark" (Ecorse) probably the Clearwater; Featherstone, unnamed, and the "Yellow," the present Root, but shown too near the mouth of the Wisconsin.

About lake Superior: Thunder and Black bays are represented, but not named. "The Grand Portage" leads to the Pigeon river route, and the international string of unnamed lakes. Westward from this string of small lakes is "Lit. la Plue L.," which leads directly into "Lake la Plue or Rainy lake," which has two routes of water connection with Lake of the Woods. Another water route of many small but unnamed lakes is represented as running from "Lit. la Plue L." southwestwardly, probably by Vermilion river to Vermilion lake and to Embarras lake and then thence to the St. Louis and to lake Superior at the west end of "West bay."

The limits of the territory of the various Indian tribes are in part marked out by dotted boundaries, a feature not seen on any earlier map. Thus: the southern boundary of the "Chip-

'peway Territories" begins at the north end of Green bay, runs in a westerly and southwesterly course to a point eastward from the falls of St. Anthony, at about $90\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west longitude, thence westward and a little south to the place at which it strikes the St. Croix river, which is at the head of the St. Croix lake, thence it turns nearly north (but westward) in a straight line to the west end of "Lake la Plue" and continues in the same direction to the north margin of the map. South of this line are, counting from the east, the "Menominies," "Saukies" (the Winnebagoes are south of the Menominies and about Winnebago lake), "Ottigaamies" (bordering on the Mississippi river and the Chippewa river and taking in the country west of the Mississippi westward to a line running north and south through the lower end of lake Pepin). The rest of the country westward and northwestward belongs to the "Naudowessies" or is the "road of war" between them and their neighbors, of whom the "Pawnees and Illinois nations" are represented to be on the south and the "Asseniboils" on the north. North of lake Superior and east of the Nipigon river is a "country possessed by the Nipigon's tribe."

It will be noticed that the southern line of the "Chippeways Territory" eastward from the St. Croix river and from St. Anthony falls, divides the so-called "Carver Grant," and that on the north of it were the Chippeways and south of it the "Ottigamies." It would be a question whether the "Naudowessies" would be able to give a valid grant of land which they did not possess. It will also be noticed that the "Carver grant" as defined approximately coincides with the area enclosed by the boundaries of Carver's "colony No. 2," of which Carver says: "This tract, as I have already described it in my journals, exceeds the highest encomiums I can give it; notwithstanding which it is entirely uninhabited [yet it takes in the region of the Ottawa lakes, of Wisconsin, where Carver represents "Village of roving Chippeways," "Chippeway village called the Rice village," and another "Chippeway village."] and the profusion of blessings that nature has showered on this heavenly spot return unenjoyed to the lap from whence they sprung. Lake Pepin, as I have termed it after the French, lies within these bounds; but the lake to which that name properly belongs is a little above in the river St. Croix; however, as all the traders call the lower lake by that name, I have so denominated it, contrary to the information I received from the Indians. This colony lying in unequal angles, the dimensions of it cannot be exactly given, but it appears to be on an average about one hundred and ten miles long and eighty broad."

1780? *A chart of the interior part of North America demonstrating the very great probability of an inland navigation from Hudson's bay to the west coast.* [No date nor author's name.]

The map shows only the extreme northern portion of lake Superior, with "Mithyscoton house" at the mouth of a river. "Rain lake" is connected with "Lake of the Woods" and that lake to "Lake Winnipeg" by a broad stream also named "L. Winnipeg."

The term "Oregon," first used apparently by Carver in his "Introduction" to his Travels (p. vii, Dublin Edition) and on his map accompanying his third edition, makes its appearance on this map. It was used also by president Jefferson in giving instructions to captain Lewis in 1803. This river connects, conjecturally, with "John de Fuca's straits."

1783 *Carte du Canada, qui comprend la partie septentrionale des Etats Unis d'Amérique, dressée sur plusieurs observations et sur un grand nombre de relations imprimées ou manuscrites, par Guillaume de L'Isle, Premier Géographe du Roi et de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, Revue et augmentée en 1783, à Paris, chez Dezauche, successor des Srs. de L'Isle et Buache, Rue des Noyers près celle des Anglois.*

There are some important alterations and improvements in this map on that of the original of 1700, already described, but it is almost identical with De L'Isle's map of 1703 (likewise already described). The only alteration from the 1703 map, within Minnesota, so far as can be detected by a careful comparison, is a change of name of "Missisacaigan ou Lac Buade" to "Lac des Bois," which is a change in the wrong direction. This lake is represented in about the correct place for Lake of the Woods, but all its relations are with the Mississippi, in consonance with the general habit of running that stream and the whole northwestern country too far northwestward. La Hontan's fabulous river Long is retained on this map, although other maps reject it.

- 1789-93. *Map of America between latitudes 40 and 70 north and longitudes 45 and 180 west, exhibiting Mackenzie's track from Montreal to Fort Chipewyan, and from thence to the North sea, in 1789, and to the west Pacific ocean in 1793. Accompanying "Mackenzie's Voyages from Montreal through the continent of North America, etc.," Philadelphia, 1802.*

Westward from lake Superior the route pursued by Mackenzie is represented. It is that by the "Grand Portage" and Pigeon river to the height of land, all on a very small scale, and without details. West from the height of land is "Bois Blanc L." (Basswood), then "Croise L.," "L. Miame," and "La Plue," from the last of which flows the "Riv. la Plue," to Lake of the Woods, entering that lake from the south. His route through that lake was amongst islands all the way and was in nearly a north direction. Back of Isle Royal is another water route, called "old road," without details. It connects with "Croise L." "Red" river rises in Otter Tail lake. Its eastern branches are "Rice Straw" river, "Red Lake" river and Reed river. From the west it receives "Pembina," "Goose," "Boo ohn" and "Vulture" rivers. Red lake is the source of Red lake river, and "Winnipeg" of the Mississippi, the last named receiving "Leaf" river after its union with "Crow I. R." "River St. Louis" joins lake Superior at "Fon du Lac."

No Indians are named within Minnesota.

1790. *A map showing the communication of the lakes and the rivers between lake Superior and Slave lake in North America. From the Gentleman's Magazine, March, 1790.*

From "Rain lake" and "Lake of the Woods," and hence from lake Superior, is a broad, continuous water course to "lake Winnipeg." "Carrying place of 9 miles" represents the only break in that water route. That is the present "grand portage," at the eastern end. "Lake Pepin" is still an enlargement of the lower St. Croix. Lakes Traverse and Big Stone are represented as one—indeed, the idea of the map is to represent continuous waters everywhere. For that reason, lake Superior is connected with the St. Croix river by an unbroken stream, and the "St. Peters" with the Red River of the North. This last stream receives a river from the southwest which is named "Ribb L. and R.," the lake being the source of the river. Mille Lacs is not shown, but Red lake, which is, however, unnamed, for the first time is represented to discharge into the Red River of the North and to lake Winnipeg. The "Assiniboil R." comes from the west and joins the Red River of the North a short distance south of its embouchure into lake Winnipeg.

1793. *The United States of North America, with the British Territories and those of Spain according to the Treaty of 1784, engraved by Wm. Faden, 1793.*

The Mississippi rises "by conjecture" to the southwest from Lake of the Woods, runs through "White Bear lake," receiving from the east, i. e., from the northwest, north and east, but on the left bank, the "Red Lake river, or La Hontan's Mississippi," which is really the Rum river, having its source in "Missisacaigan or Red lake." This tributary receives also the "St. Francis" from the north, entering on the left bank. Below the falls of St. Anthony the Mississippi receives from the east also the St. Croix, which is formed by the union of "Copper Mine Branch" and "Tates branch." "Motobotoway" river is next below the St. Croix, followed by the "Chippewa," the "Golden," the "Noire," and the Wisconsin. From the west the Mississippi receives several unnamed streams above the Minnesota, which itself is also nameless but rises in "L. Tinton," having "Red Marble" and "Carver" rivers as tributaries, the former rising in "Red Marble mountains." The "Nihagatawana" is the Cannon river, reaching the Mississippi just above lake Pepin. A little below the mouth of the Chippewa enters the "Esarpe river," from the west, then the "Quicapoo" or Root, the "Aux Ecores," the "Skin," the "Yellow" and the "Turkey."

The "Goddard," the "Strawberry," the St. Louis are as represented by Carver, entering lake Superior. Further east are the "Front" and the "Moss," also the "Long lakes," the last being the Pigeon river.

The "Sioux or Nadowessis" are divided into "Western Sioux" and "Eastern Sioux." The "Tintons, a Wandering nation," are at L. Tinton. The "Outigamies," the "Saukis," the "Mascoutens," the "Winnebagoes" and the "Monomonis" are between the Mississippi and lake Michigan, the two last named being farthest east.

Other names on this map, in Minnesota, are illegible.

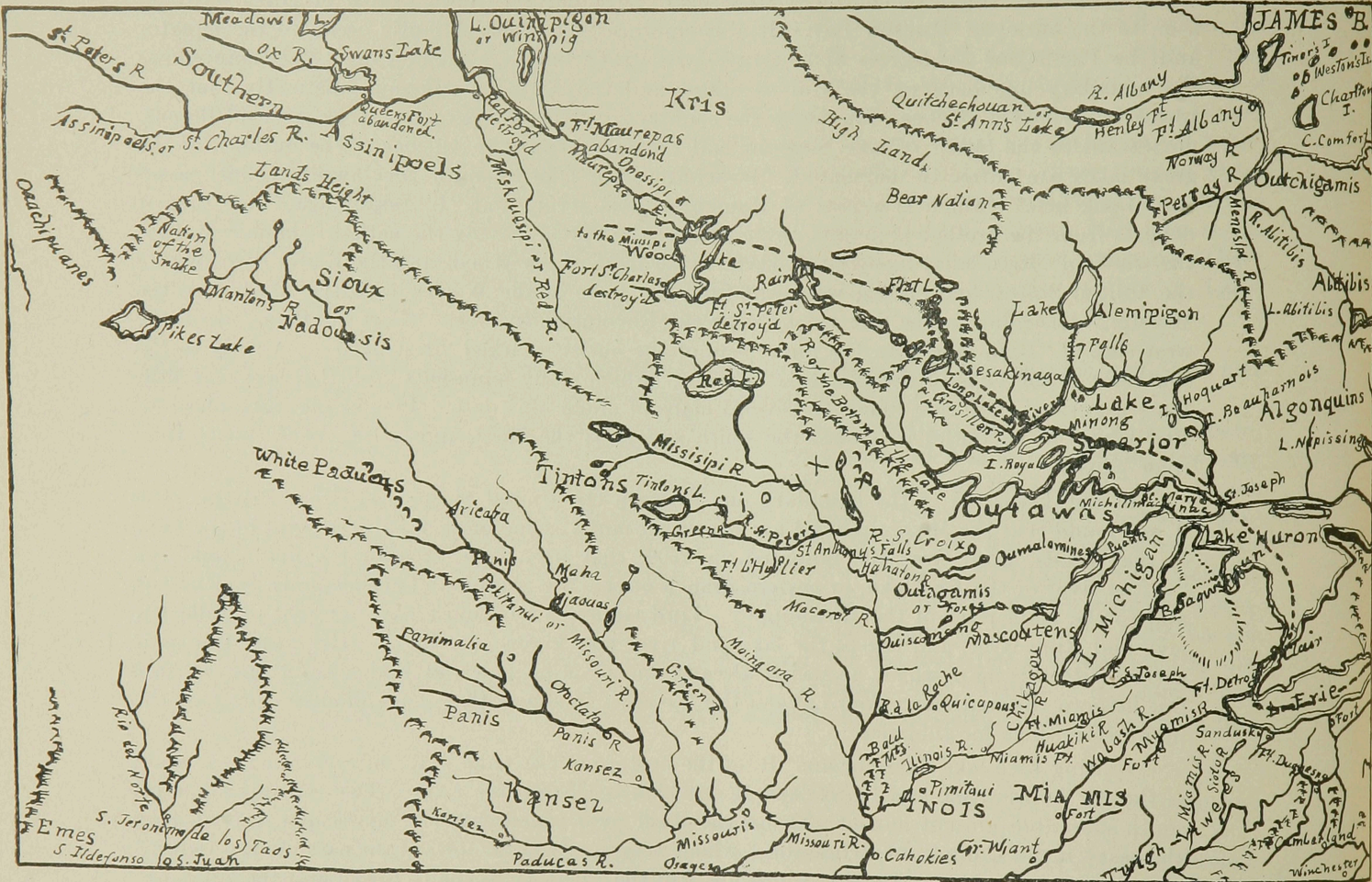
1794. By the courtesy of president N. P. Langford a map of this date has been examined. It was "bought in a rag shop in Genoa, Italy, in June, 1906. This is one of a number that compose a loosely bound book, the title-page bearing the superscription: 'London, published by Laurie and Whittle, No. 53, Fleet St., 12 May, 1794.' " The author's name is not given on this sheet. It embraces the American continent from near the equator to 60th degree of north latitude, i. e., to the outlet of Hudson bay. It also embraces the whole Atlantic ocean to the equator and the Pacific for 25 degrees of longitude westward from cape Mendocino. This map shows the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions distinctly, but the words "Province of Quebec" run across the country from the Mississippi at Rock river, in Illinois, northward to the outlet of lake Superior and thence eastward to Quebec. The outlines of the great lakes are correctly delineated. Westward from lake Superior the boundary line passes *via* "Long lake" (which is a part of Kamanitsiquoia river) and "L. Sesakinaga," but then it departs from the present boundary route toward the north, leaving the actual boundary waters, the whole of "Rain lake," nearly the whole of the Lake of the Woods and the Rainy river, within the United States, and ending westward from the Lake of the Woods, with the words, "to the Misisipi," according to the first treaty after the Revolutionary war. "Fort St. Peter" is on the west side of "Rain lake," on the north side of the outlet, marked "destroyed." A little to the southeast of the Lake of the Woods is "Red L.," which really represents both Red lake and Mille Lac—a curious confusion found on several maps of about this date. It is in the right place for Red lake, but its outlet is toward the south and joins the Mississippi at the place where Rum river joins it.

In the discussion of the boundary line between the United States and Great Britain, after it was found that the Mississippi did not rise so far north as the most northwest point of the Lake of the Woods, Lord Grenville proposed, in 1794, that from lake Superior the line should run "to the river of the Red lake, or eastern branch of the Mississippi, and thence down said branch and to the main river of the Mississippi." Lord Grenville here must have referred to Mille Lac lake and Rum river, and not to the lake and river now known as "Red." His suggestion is in accord with this map, which, as stated already, unites Mille Lac and Red lake in one, which is but little to the southeast from Lake of the Woods. It shows that the commissioners had this map before them for guidance.

Uniting with lake Superior are "R. of the bottom of the Lake" (R. du Fond du Lac), which is the St. Louis river, and "Grosillers R.," which is Gooseberry river. Two streams enter the south shore, but are not named. Below the Rum river (unnamed) the Mississippi receives from the east "R. St. Croix," the "Hahaton," which rises in a lake far toward the east (Vieux Desert?) and the "Ouisconsin." Further south are also the "R. a la Roche" (Rock) and the "Illinois." From the west the Mississippi receives "R. St. Peter" (Minnesota), which rises in "Tintons L." (Big Stone), receives the "Green R." (evidently meant for the Blue Earth, although it flows from the west), and a small tributary unnamed on which is "F. L'Huilier," and joins the "Missisipi," as represented, a short distance *above* the falls of St. Anthony. The "Maceret R." is another western tributary of the Mississippi and may be meant for the Root river. The source of the Mississippi is represented to be in several lakes toward the southwest from lake Mille Lacs. These lakes are doubtless intended for Leech, Cass and Winnibigoshish lakes, though they appear by the map to be to the northwest from "Tintons L."

Toward the northwest the Missouri vanishes in several main branches, but farther still toward the northwest is shown the "Mantans R.," flowing westward and southwestward into "Pikes lake." This is the upper part of the Missouri, and perhaps "Pikes lake" is the Yellowstone lake. The accident of flowing in the wrong direction not being an uncommon error in old maps. The name of this part of the Missouri is evidently derived from the Mandan Indians.

The "Misconesipi or Red R." flows northward into "L. Ouinipigon or Winipig," which contains "Hinds I." Just before it reaches that lake it receives from the west the "Assinipoels or St. Charles R.," and at the junction of these streams is "Red Fort, destroyed." Some distance up the Assinipoels river is "Queen's Fort, abandoned." Lake Winnipeg is not represented to have any outlet, although the "Bourbon R." joins it from the northeast.



BOUNDARY LINE ACCORDING TO THE TREATY OF 1783
 (LAURIE AND WHITTLE, 1794.)

(NOTE.—This map shows what was understood by geographers in London as to the course of the international boundary line north of Minnesota. From lake Saganaga, instead of following the present accepted boundary line along the line of lakes southwestwardly, it went northwestwardly along the north side of Hunter's island, following a line of water travel marked on several other old maps, leading to the northern point of Rainy lake. From Rainy lake it still continued toward the northwest by another well known route of travel for canoes to the northeastern corner of the Lake of the Woods, and thence to "the most northwestern angle" of the Lake of the Woods. It was thence to continue westward (according to the treaty) "to the Mississippi." When it came to be surveyed, why the commissioners took the more southern route, through Rainy lake and river, is an interesting question. Dr. U. S. Grant and Dr. Alex N. Winchell have discussed the subject in Vol. VIII of the Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society, and Mr. A. J. Hill has reviewed the history of the "north-west angle" in Volume VII. It is also evident from this map that the boundary line was to leave lake Superior at "3 Rivers," i. e., Kamanistiquoia river. This subject has been discussed by the writer in *Science*, N. S., Vol. XXVI, p. 79, July 19, 1907. Another word about the northern boundary of Minnesota.)

As to the Indians: The "Outawas" are along the south shore of lake Superior, from Chaquamagon bay eastward; the "Oumalominés" are westward from "Puants B.;" the "Mascoutens" are westward from lake Michigan about in the latitude of Milwaukee; the "Quicapous" are on the Rock river; a part of the "Miamis" are on the "Huakiki" (Kankakee) river; others are further south on the "Illinois," but centering in Indiana on the Wabash river. The Maumee river is named "Myamis R." A tributary of the upper Ohio, west of the Scioto, is also named "Miamis R." The "Twightwees" are in Ohio, on the "Sioto R." and westward into Indiana. The "Illinois" are about the mouth of the Illinois river. The "Outagamis or Foxes" are in central Wisconsin about Portage City. The "Tintons" are westward from Bigstone lake. The "Sioux," on each side of the Mississippi, are the only Indians mentioned within the limits of Minnesota. On the upper, indefinite branches of the Missouri are shown "White Paducas" (farthest northwest), then "Aricara," "Panis" (Pawnees), "Maha" (Omaha), "Aijoues" (Iowas), "Panimalia," "Panis" (on the Platte), "Otoctata" (Otoes); further down (and also on the Kansas river) are the "Kansez;" the Kansas river is called the "Paducas R.," and toward the southwest are the "Black Paducas;" the "Missouris" are about at Jefferson City, on the Missouri; and the "Ozages" are on the upper waters of the "Ozages R.;" on that detached part of the upper Missouri mentioned, are the "Sioux or Nadouessis," which is far wrong; to the west, and north from "Pikes Lake," is the "Nation of the Snake;" still further west are the "Ouachipuanes" and the mythical Gnacitares of La Honton. (A section of this map is reproduced on opposite page.)

1796? *Map of the Missouri; of the higher parts of the Mississippi; and of the elevated Plain where the waters divide which run eastward into the river St. Lawrence; northeast into Hudson bay; north northwest into the Frozen seas; and south into the Gulf of Mexico. To which is added McKenzie's track in 1789.* [The date on this map is conjectural.]

On the back side of this map has been written: "This is the map compiled by Gen. Collet to accompany his travels in North America, 1794-6. It was engraved in 1805 and the book printed but not published till 1826."

Along the international boundary are the words "From Rainy lake to lake Superior there are 72 port."

The Mississippi is made to be a tributary of the Minnesota and rises in "White Bear" lake, draining a marshy country, one of the chief tributaries being "R. Rook." Others are "Small Lake R.," "Cold R.," which, rising in a lake, is represented to have a portage route to the "R. S. Lewis," and probably stands for the Sandy-lake-Prairie-river-and-Prairie-lake route to St. Louis river. Below that are "St. Francis river," rising in a lake; Rice creek (unnamed), rising in a lake; "R. St. Croix," with numerous lakes as its source and one through which it passes, probably the last being lake St. Croix; "L. Pepin" is represented and named further south, and receives "Chippeway" river, the most eastern branch of which is the "Rufus" river. The middle branch of the Chippeway is named "Vermillon," and it appears to connect by a portage at its source with a stream that discharges into lake Superior. The western branch of the Chippeway (the Red Cedar) is not named. South from the Minnesota the tributaries of the Mississippi are: 1st, an unnamed stream which is probably the Cannon R.; 2nd, "Marble Mount" river, which joins below lake Pepin; 3rd, two unnamed streams; 4th, "R. à l'Ecorse;" and 5th, "Yellow R.," which is the Root river, although it rises in a lake.

Up the Minnesota river is the following named affluent: "Carver's river;" all the others being insignificant and unnamed. The "James" river is given (in South Dakota) as a tributary of the Missouri, and the "Strawberry" as a southern branch of the "St. Lewis."

According to this map the "Sioux" were scattered all over the region of the Minnesota and the "St. Lewis," but the "Sauteaus" are named frequently from the Rainy lake westward, and on the whole of the Red river of the North. The Sioux dominate "White Bear" lake, source of the Mississippi, and also the region between a lake which probably represents Red lake, but unnamed, and southward to the affluents of the Mississippi. The "Christinaux" are northwestward from the Red river of the North and on the Assiniboin. It appears that the Sauteaux moved farther westward along the north shore of lake Superior than along the southern shore,

and reached the Red river of the North before they established themselves along the south shore. This map, however, may be defective in showing the whereabouts of the tribes in the eastern portion of the area covered by it. It has many geographic errors.

1806. *A map of part of the continent of North America between the 35th and 51st degrees of north latitude, and extending from 89 degrees of west longitude to the Pacific ocean. Compiled from the authorities of the best informed travellers, by M. Lewis, Copied by Nicholas King, 1806.*

This is a map that resulted from the expedition of Lewis and Clark, and accompanies the edition of their report edited by Dr. Elliott Coues in 1893. It purports to be a faithful copy of the original of Mr. King and is given, hence, that date. It was reduced somewhat and slightly altered by addition of some later geographic designations and published in *Science*, Nov. 4, 1887.

The source of the Mississippi is represented to be Red Cedar (Cass) lake, or a little stream that comes into it from the north from which a portage "of one mile" leads to Red lake. Below Red Cedar lake is "Cross" lake; then, due south, is lake "Winnipique," and still directly south is "Leach" lake. "Sand" lake comes in from the east. Below that from the east is "Wild Oats" creek, which is probably West Savanna river of the present. Then "Muddy creek," "Red Cedar creek," and "Pine river," all from the east, then an unnamed creek, followed by "Beef," and "Duck" and "Au de Vie," the last being Rum river. Then appears "R. St. Croix," without any lake at its mouth, "lake Pepin" being named just below; then "Chippeway," "Black" river and "Duck" creek. "Prairie de Chien" is at the mouth of "Oisconsin" river, on the north side. From the west are "Raven Wing" (Crow Wing), "Corneille" (Crow), "St. Peter" (Minnesota), "Cannin" (Cannon), "Carneille," which is probably Root river. The Minnesota has branches from the south, viz.: "Blue Earth," one unnamed, "Red Wood" and "Yellow Wood." On the other side it has one branch coming from the east (north) just above the "Yellow Wood," named "Soleou R.," probably meant for the Sauteau or the present Chippewa river. The Red river of the North, though unnamed, is represented as an important stream, emptying by two delta forks into an unnamed lake which can be no other than lake Winnipeg. It is approached at its source by a portage of one and one-half leagues from the uppermost waters of the Minnesota river. It has several branches from the east, of which the following are named: "Red Lake river," coming from Red lake; "Salt creek;" "Pierced Wood creek;" "Rat creek." From the west it receives: "Cheyenne," "Tree," "Goose," "Sand Hill," "Turtle," "Dirty water," "Pembinar," "Pond," "Cuckle bur," and "Assinniboin." The Bois des Sioux is called Swan creek. Lake Superior has the "Grand Portage" and the Pigeon river, but the latter is not named. Its source is separated from water flowing west by a break in the water course and the words "High Land," westward from which are "White Wood" (Basswood) lake and "Cross" lake, the latter joining "L. La Plue." A stream from Red lake is shown joining the Rainy river near Rainy lake. It is probably meant for the Bowstring. By a large unnamed stream "L. la Plue" is united with Lake of the Woods. [On the copy of this map issued by *Science* this river is named "Lake La Plue River," and on the north side are the words "Algonquin Vill," and a fort is shown on the north side at the foot of Rainy lake (Ft. Frances)]. Lake of the Woods outlets by a "Great Discharge" into the Winnipeg river. There is no other stream shown on the north shore of lake Superior. The St. Louis enters at the west end and is represented as rising near the Mississippi at "L. Winnipeque." No streams on the south shore are named except the "Tennagan" (Ontonagon) and "Porcupine creek," the latter entering Keweenaw bay.

At the source of the "Raven Wing" river is "Leaf lake," above which is "Ottertail portage," leading to Otter Tail lake, from which the route passes by "Sugar rapids" to "Buffalo creek," which flows into the Red river of the North near Traverse lake.

As to the Indian tribes: This map shows "Algonquin tribe of 200 men, rove" south of lake Winnipeg, on the Red river of the North. At the mouth of the Pembinar "Chipaways from Sand lake, 200 men rove;" "Chipaway vill 400 men" on Leach lake; "Sicsatoone, a tribe of Sioux, 200 men" on the upper waters of the Minnesota; "Wah-pa-coo-ta, a tribe of Sioux, 150 men" on the upper waters of the Redwood and eastward; "Mindawarcarton Sioux or Dancatar, 300 men rove" on the Mississippi between the Crow Wing and the Crow rivers, extending east and west; [This is omitted from the *Science* copy of this map.] "Rice Indians" in north central Wis-

consin, probably intended for the Chippeways on the Outaouac lakes, i. e., Rice lake; "Stinkers" along Fox river; "a tribe of Assiniboines called Monstares, 400 tents, 1200 men," on the upper waters of the Assiniboin R.

The following forts, or trading posts, are indicated: Grand Portage (X Y Co.); Fort Frances, east end of Red Lake (N. W. Co.); Sand Lake (N. W. Co.); Prairie du Chien; at the mouth of Pembinar river, on the north side; at the forks of the Assiniboin river, Hudson Bay Co., X Y establishment, and N. W. Co.

1806-7. *A map of Lewis and Clark's track across the western portion of North America from the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean. By order of the Executive of the United States in 1804, 5 and 6. Copied by Samuel Lewis from the original drawing of Wm. Clark.*

This is included in the map-case accompanying the Coues edition of Lewis and Clark, 1893. The actual date of its construction is unascertainable. It is a more detailed and better map.

Along the Pigeon river route are the following designations, in ascending order: Grand Portage, Partridge falls, Wild Goose lake, Elk Portage, Elk lake, Man portage, High Land, Pine Portage, Stair Case portage, Wooded Horse portage, Great Pine portage, Sandy bay, Little Knife rock, Whitewood L., Arrow Cliffs, Crooked lake, Curtain Falls, Cross L., Great Flat Rocks, Vermilion, Kettle Portage, La Plue lake, La Plue river and Lake of the Woods, beyond which is Rat Portage. The "R. St. Louis" has a "portage" called "Portage de Prairie," leading westward to "Savanna" river and "Sand" lake. "Montreal" river is the only named river entering the south shore of L. Superior. The Mississippi river rises in Turtle lake, below which is a "portage, 2400 yds." Then four small lakes before reaching "Red Cedar" (Cass) lake. Then follow "L. Wenepec," "Leech lake" (from which its discharge flows eastward to the Mississippi), "Meadow" (Prairie) river, "Swan" river, "Sand" lake, "Wild Oats" R. (Rice, in Aitkin Co.), "Muddy" (Mud, Aitkin), "Red Cedar" (Cedar, in Aitkin Co.), "Pine" (from the west), "De Corbeau" (Crow Wing and Leaf rivers, from which is a portage to "Buffalo creek" by "Otter Tail portage"), "Scrub Oak" (Nokasippi, Morrison county), "Elk R." (from the west, near Little Falls), "Falls" (Little Falls), "2nd Cr." (Pike Cr.), "Pine creek" (Swan, in Morrison) at the mouth of which, on the south side, is represented "Lieut. Pike's wintering in 1805 and 1806," "Rocky Cr." (Little Two Rivers), "Buffalo Cr." (Two Rivers in Stearns Co.), "Wolf Cr." (Spunk, in Stearns Co.), "Sack Cr." (Watab, in Stearns Co.), "Sack R." (Sauk), "Big Falls" (Thousand islands, at and below St. Cloud), "Clear R." (Platte R. in Morrison Co.), "Lake R." flowing through Elk lake (Little Rock Cr. in Benton Co.), "Back R." (St. Francis in Sherburne Co.), "R. St. Francis" (Elk in Sherburne Co.), "Rum R." (Rum, Anoka Co.), "Andevies Cr." (Rice Cr. in Ramsey and Anoka Cos.), "Falls of St. Anthony, 16 ft. perpendicular, 582 rapids," "St. Peters," "St. Croix," "Cannon," "Chippewa" (of which the northwestern branch is the "Copper Mine" river or present Red Cedar), "Clear" (Embarras),—the present Clear Water river, in Wabasha county, is not named—"R. of the Mountain" (Trempeleau), "Black," "Prairie La Crosse" (La Crosse), and "Root" river.

The "St. Peters" river has for branches the "Blue Earth," the "Red Wood" and the "Yellow Wood" from the south, and from the north only the "Chippewa" river. "Big Stone L." is the name applied to Lac qui Parle, while two small lakes, one at the source of the St. Peter and the other on the north side of the dividing ridge, evidently the present Big Stone and Traverse lakes, are unnamed. The last named flows north under the name "Swan creek," and soon unites with "Buffalo Cr." (Red or Otter Tail R.), already mentioned, coming from the "Otter Tail lake" region. Mustinka creek is not represented.

Thence northward the "Red river" receives tributaries from the east and west, the former being "Rice Straw" river (Buffalo, in Clay county), "Wild Oats" (Wild Rice, in Norman county), "Red Lake R." (same as the present Red Lake), "Salt" (Snake, in Marshall county), "Pierced R.," and "Rat" (a portage from which to Lake of the Woods probably gave name to the city of "Rat Portage" at the north end of Lake of the Woods). The streams joining "Red R." from the west, from the south northward are "Cayenne R.," then one unnamed, "Goose R.," another not named, "Sandhill R.," "Sandhill creek," "Turtle creek," "Dirty Water R.," "Pembinar," "Packnicow," "Pond" creek, "Cuckle bur" creek, and "Assiniboin."

The distribution of Indians, as represented on this map, is as follows:

"Algonquins," north of Rainy lake, and at the mouth of the Assiniboin, "600 souls."

"Chippewas," on the high of land at the source of the Prairie and St. Louis rivers.

"Chippewas," where the Red Lake river joins the Red River of the North.

"A band of Assiniboins, 1000," at the junction of Moose river with the Assiniboin.

"Chippewas" on the Mississippi above Sand lake.

"Sisatoone, a tribe of the Sioux," on the Minnesota above Lac qui Parle.

"Wapatoota, a band of Sioux, 600 souls," on the Minnesota and Yellowwood rivers.

"Win-de-wer-rean-toon, a tribe of Sioux, 1200 souls," on the Mississippi about the St. Francis and Rum rivers.

"Sioux" village represented on the west side of the Mississippi opposite the mouth of Rum river, about at Champlin.

"Sioux" village on the west side of the Minnesota, about at Carver or Bloomington.

"Wa-pa-toom, a tribe of Sioux, 1000 souls," west of the Blue Earth, a village on the north side of the St. Peters.

"Foxes, 1800 souls," on the Des Moines.

European establishments are as follows, in Minnesota:

"Grand Portage" at Grand Portage.

"New Establishment of the N. W. Co." at the mouth of Pigeon R.

"N. W. Co." east end of Red lake.

"N. W. Co." at northwest end of Leech lake.

"N. W. Co." at Red Cedar lake, in Aitkin county.

"N. W. Co. and Hudson B. Co.'s establishments" where the Moose joins the Assiniboin.

"N. W. Co. establishment," further up on the Assiniboin R., below the mouth of "Capell" river.

"Hudson Bay Co. establishment" much further still up on the Assiniboin river.

"Pike's wintering place, 1805 and 6," mouth of Swan R.

"Trading House" on the east side of the Mississippi below St. Cloud.

1810. *Map of the Mississippi river from its source to the mouth of the Missouri. Laid down from the notes of Lieut. Z. M. Pike, by Anthony Nace. Reduced and corrected by the astronomical observations of Mr. Thompson, at its source; and of Capt. M. Lewis, where it receives the waters of the Missouri. By Nichs. King. Engraved by Francis Shallus, Philadelphia. (Date is probably 1810). This is a very rare map.*

The source of the Mississippi is represented to be in Turtle lake. The outlet of Leech lake is "Sang Sue" branch. A large lake close to Leech lake on the southwest is named "Otter Tail lake." Above the falls of Pokegama, from the east, enter "R. le Crosse" and "Deer" river, probably the outlet of Ballclub lake and Deer river, respectively. Then follow Meadow river, which is said to be navigable for canoes 100 miles, the "Swan" river and the "Savanna" river, the last flowing through Sandy lake at the outlet of which is a post of the N. W. Fur company, on the south side. Other named eastern tributaries are "Muddy" river, probably now Mud river at Aitkin; "Red Cedar river," where is a N. W. Company's establishment on the northeast side of the lake; "Clear" river, which may be the Platte; "Lake river," outlet of "Elk" lake, which plainly are Little Rock creek and Little Rock lake, in Benton county; "Leaf R. or St. Francis of Carver and Hennepin," now the St. Francis river of Sherburne county, "Rum" river of Anoka county. The western tributaries, below "Sang Sue" branch, are "Pike river," now Willow, of Aitkin county; an unnamed stream said to be the outlet of a lake, now Little Willow river, in Aitkin county; "Pine river," now Pine creek of Cass county; "River de Corbeau," Crow Wing river; "Elk" river in Morrison county, now Little Elk; "Painted Rock or Little Falls creek," now Pike creek; "Pine" creek, now Swan river, at the mouth of which was Pike's stockade; "Rocky Cr.," "Buffalo Cr." and "Wolf creek," small streams in Stearns county; "Little Sack," now Little Sauk in the same county, also "Sack," now Sauk river. Several other streams are represented, but not named, above the Minnesota, which last is called "St. Peter's," with a

Sioux village at its mouth on the north side. "Cannon R." enters just above lake Pepin. "Grand Encampment" is shown opposite the mouth of the Chippewa river. "Clear" river is named, evidently the present Clearwater, and "Root" river.

1821. *Carte de la partie occidentale des Etats Unis, dressée pour servir à l'intelligence des découvertes des Américains dans Cette partie, et notamment pour celles de M. M. Hunt et Stuart faites en 1811, 12 et 13, par le Chev. Lapie, Geographe, 1821.*

The geographical designations are nearly as on the map of Lewis and Clark, but the Saskatchewan river is named "R. Assiniboin ou R. Rouge," and it joins the present Red river north of the "R. du Rat." Most of the small streams are not named. But "Mud" river of Aitkin county is called "Madoy." Little Falls is named "Le Petit Saut." The three rivers which are much confounded on all maps are here called "Back," "R. S. Francois," and "Rum R.," in descending order. Mille Lac is not shown. The "Upper Ayoua" is here named for the first time. The "R. Rufus" is the most eastern branch of the Chippewa. Lac qui Parle is still called Big Stone lake. The Nokasippi is called "Scrub Oak." The Red River of the North is called "R. Rouge basse." Lake Manitoba is called "Manitoo Boh."

The "Crees" are represented on the Calling and the Assiniboin rivers.

The "Assiniboils" are on the "Assiniboin ou R. Rouge."

"Chippeouays Algonquins" are west of lake Superior south of the Pigeon river in the highlands westward to the Mississippi.

"Chippeways Sauteurs" are at Sandy lake and westward.

"Sioux Sisatons" are on the Minnesota above Lac qui Parle.

"Sioux Ouapatona" are on the Minnesota and the Yellow Medicine rivers.

"Sioux Ouapatons" are on the Minnesota and southward and on the Blue Earth.

"Chippeouays Iroquois" are south of lake Superior eastward from the Outonagon.

"Ouinebagos" are about the region of Portage in Wisconsin.

"Sioux Yanktons" are on the James R. west from Lac qui Parle, and west to the Missouri river.

The "Tetons Saone" are on the Missouri below the mouth of the Cannon Ball R.

The "Tetons Mennakanozo" are on the Missouri north of the "Sentinel" and the "Chayenne" rivers.

The "Tetons" are further south on the Missouri, but somewhat north of the "Sioux Yanktons."

The "Poncaras" and the "Mahos" are further down on the Missouri, while

The "Mandannes" and "Minetarre" are on the Missouri and the Little Missouri in their well known seats.

1830. *United States of America, compiled from the latest and best authorities, by John Melish.*

The head of the Mississippi is represented to be as far north as near the 48th parallel, about on a level with Isle Royal, and issuing from Turtle lake. "Red L." is the source of "Red R." The Bois des Sioux, which joins it at Breckenridge, is named "Swan R.;" L. Winnibigoshish is called "L. Winepec." The "Chippeways" are shown as far south as Crow Wing river. But the Sioux are near the falls of St. Anthony; the latter are also on the Root river. The Brulé of lake Superior is called "Burntwood R.," and "Red R." enters Chaquamagon bay. The Montreal is named and the Ontonagon is "Donegan R." The Fox Indians are in Iowa, opposite the mouth of the Wisconsin, about on the upper Iowa.

1851. *Carte pour servir à l'Histoire de la Nouvelle France ou du Canada jusqu'en 1763. Dressées principalement d'après des Matériaux inédits conservés dans les Archives du Ministère de la Marine, par L. Dussieux, 1851.*

This map professes to give the geography up to 1763. As to Minnesota it shows but little. "Camenistigouia" is shown, and "Lac de la Pluie;" at "Lac des Bois" are forts "St. Charles," on the west coast, and "St. Pierre" on the southern. The latter may be intended for a fort of the same name long existing at the west end of Rainy lake, which became the present Fort Frances. "Fort Maurepas" is at the mouth of the Winnipeg river on the north side. "Fort Rouge" is at the southern extremity of the lake "Ouinnipeg." "Fort de la Reine" is some ways south from lake Winnipeg on the river "Rouge." "Poste de Chagonamigon" is placed erroneously at the head of Keweenaw bay. "Ancien fort" is a short distance east of the mouth of Nipigon river.

Francis Parkman, in "La Salle and the Great West," 12th edition, gives descriptions of several other old maps, some of which would be useful in the aboriginal geography of Minnesota, but I have not been able to see them. One, in particular, is by P. Pierre Raffeix and shows the course of Duluth from the head of lake Superior to the Mississippi. The route of Joliet and Marquette also is given. The route of La Salle in 1679-1680 is also laid down.

"In the Depot des Cartes de la Marine is another map of the upper Mississippi which seems to have been made by or for Duluth. Lac Buade, the Issatis, the Tintons, the Honelbatons, the Poulacs, and other tribes of this region appear upon it. This is the map numbered 208 in the cartographie of HARRISSE."

Parkman also describes Franquelin's great map of 1684, but adds nothing as to the geography of Minnesota.

CHAPTER III

THE EARLIEST INDIANS OF MINNESOTA*

Traditional Migrations of the Dakota Stock.

According to Thomas the Dakotan stock formerly occupied the valley of the Ohio and built at least a part of the celebrated earthworks of that region, as well as those of eastern Tennessee and of West Virginia, under the name Cherokees and their kindred. They were driven out by tribes of the Algonquian stock (Lenape), probably in alliance with the Hurons, and took refuge on the eastern side of the Appalachians, where, in North Carolina, a remnant of them still subsists, though as a body the Cherokees have been removed by the United States government into the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi river. Dr. Thomas traces this mound-building trait from southern Wisconsin and north-eastern Iowa. That their residence in the Ohio valley was comparatively recent, and later than their first dwelling in Iowa and Wisconsin, is indicated by the total absence of signs of the elephant and mastodon in the Ohio mounds and earthworks, while these tribes seem to have had some acquaintance with the elephant when resident in Wisconsin and Iowa, confirmed also by the worship of the mammoth by the Dakota already mentioned. It is, however, not agreed that the Cherokee were of the Dakotan stock. Horatio Hale makes them allied to the Iroquoian stock, and others a composite of two or more, while Morgan states that the Iroquois itself was probably an early offshoot from the Dakotan stock. ["Indian Migrations," in W. W. Beach's *Indian Miscellany*; reprinted from the *North American Review*, Oct., 1868, and Jan., 1870.]

In either case they were displaced by the Delaware Lenape, and both stocks lingered in North Carolina on the east side of the mountains, or in the mountains, until within historic dates. The Catawban of South Carolina are distinctly allied linguistically to the Dakotan and were formerly powerful and influential, but according to Hale they did not migrate from the west, but are an older family of the great Dakotan stock. They seem, therefore, to have maintained their habitat since the great post-Glacial migration and may have befriended and welcomed the Cherokee when expelled from the region of the Ohio valley. The evidences that the Cherokees were the mound-builders of east Tennessee and of North Carolina are discussed by Dr. Cyrus Thomas in the Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1883-84.

According to Thomas, the style of pipe of the Ohio mound-builders ("Monitor") is allied to that found in the Iowa and northwestern Illinois mounds, and he traces by this and other characteristics a progressive extension of the mound-builder eastward and southeastward across Indiana into Ohio and finally into eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina.† He ascribes to the same tribe some of the mounds of southeastern Ohio. Here were their seats for a long time. Other mounds in southern Ohio, in Kentucky, in western and central Tennessee and in Georgia he ascribes to other tribes, probably cotemporary, and perhaps the Shawnees, but more probably to be attributed to the Osages, the traditional Dakotan predecessors of the Shawnees. It is left problematical whence came these earliest

*This chapter was amplified and read before the Historical Society, Feb. 9, 1907, and subsequently published, Sept., 1908, in the *Popular Science Monthly*.

†According to the view taken in this work of the post-Glacial movement of the Dakota stock from the southeast toward the west and finally to the northwest, the evidence that has been traced out by Dr. Thomas indicating an eastward migration must be assigned to a date considerably later.

mound-builders. He shows plainly, however, that they were known as Cherokees when the whites entered the country, and had a tradition of former residence in the Ohio valley, and were still building mounds in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. Carver gives a Winnebago tradition that that tribe came originally from the southwest.

Accepting then the tradition given by Heckewelder, the victorious tribe was the Lenni Lenape,* aided by the Talamatan and the Mengwe. These are later known as Delawares and Huron-Iroquois. The former were moving eastward and southeastward, by a long-continued migration. They were of the Algonquian stock, the Cherokees, whom they encountered under the name of Talligewi, or Alligewi, being of an alien tongue and very probably Siouan. The incursion of the allied enemies was so successful, after a long conflict, "which lasted about a hundred years" (Hale), that the Talligewi were crowded further and further from their ancestral seats. They first were compelled to abandon the banks of the Mississippi (the "Namaesi-sipu") where their enemies first attacked them, and by more rapid retreat were forced across and away from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and being totally overwhelmed were compelled to cross the Ohio into West Virginia, and over the mountains into Tennessee and North Carolina, where they were found by the earliest Europeans in historical times and known as Cherokees. A tradition current amongst them then was to the effect that they formerly had dwelt on the Ohio and had built mounds.

Here another traditional migration comes into play. It is that which declares that the Omaha and their kindred in a great body descended the Ohio river and then divided, some going down the Mississippi and others up the same river. The movements of the different bands can in some cases be pretty well traced out, and their names, and different habitats, westward from the Mississippi, can approximately be told. This great movement is semi-historic and blends with events that are well established. The nation thus scattered became known as the Dakota (or Siouan), and may be assumed to have embraced the Issanti (Santee) of Minnesota, and all the other Minnesota branches of the Sioux, the Sissiton, the Teton, the Hidatsa, the Mandan, as well as the Blackfeet, and their numerous sub-tribes. These are all linguistically related, and are also by some said to be of the same fundamental tongue as the Cherokee, and derived from the Catawba.

The Dakota in Minnesota, being emphatically mound-builders, as shown by J. V. Brower,† it seems reasonable, and almost necessary, to assume that this second traditional migration was an immediate successor after the former, and was a result, in part, of the victorious incursion of the Lenni Lenape into the valley of the Ohio. It is more than probable that if a grand victorious inroad were made by a hostile force, issuing in the expulsion of a great people from its home extending over so wide a region as that of the ancient typical Ohio mound-builder, the defeated fugitives would be somewhat scattered and the more so if they embraced more than one tribe, however allied linguistically. They could hardly be crowded into the Kanawha valley in West Virginia. Great numbers of them, and probably by far the greater portion, would have fled down the Ohio river, and a few would have ascended it. Hence, as it appears, the defeated mound-builder, so far as the Dakota represent that unfortunate and long-debated people, spread rapidly over the buffalo country of the Missouri and Mississippi plains, and northward somewhat into Canada.

When the "up-stream" people reached the mouth of the Missouri, there was another division. The Mantanton seem to have become divided in two parties, the "sulky ones," later the Mandans, according to tradition, and according to the ruins of their successive villages as traced by Catlin, ascended that river, and the rest of the fugitives continued on up the Mississippi. But the most of the Mandans seem to have continued with the main body, and were, under the name Mantanton, the leaders in the negotiations with Le Seuer in 1701, when he established fort L'Huillier on the Blue Earth river, and had been mentioned by Perrot in 1689 in his "proces-verbal" as resident at the mouth of the Minnesota.

These movements probably occupied many years, perhaps centuries, in their accomplishment; and the earth structures to which they have given rise are less imposing than those of the Ohio valley. If these traditions can be depended on, it appears that the Dakota, in ascending the Mississippi river,

*With the Lenni Lenape, who became known later as the Delawares, and who were probably so influential as to dominate the war and to give name and character to the incursion, were probably allied other Algonquian tribes, viz.: Kikistino, Cheyenne, Ojibwa, Shawnee, and Illinois, and their associated or dependent allies. The war hence may have been a concerted action of the Algonquian stock against the Ohio mound-builders, but re-enforced later by alliance with the Huron-Iroquois.

†Kathio, p. 128.

September 1st, 1900.
 It is now my deliberate opinion that the nation of Mound-builders who constructed the earthworks at Mille Lacs were the ancient Sioux villagers who for unknown ages occupied the shores of that lake before they were driven out by the Ojibway Indians about 1750, or possibly a little earlier than that date, or even a few years later.

I don't care to undertake to set the time when the Sioux villagers were driven away from Mille Lacs

that they did actually construct the earthworks there, I do not think there is any doubt whatsoever.

J. V. Brower

passed through their ancient fields. The effigy mounds of southeastern Minnesota, northeastern Iowa, and southwestern Wisconsin, form a class quite different from and apparently older than the mounds in general of the upper Mississippi valley, and perhaps were constructed in part by the Allegewi before they were driven away by the Leni Lenape. In their returning migration the fugitives may have recognized their former homes, and some of them (the Winnebago) may have lingered there, rather than seek new habitations further up the "great river." On the other hand, as the occurrence of elephants' tusks in the Wisconsin mounds and their absence from those of the Ohio valley indicate a greater age for the former, as has been suggested on a former page, it is quite as likely that the Winnebago (and perhaps the Iowa) escaped the expulsion that was inflicted upon their kindred, and remained there during the whole period of the Lenap-Allegewi war. At least, the geographic position of the

Winnebago, extending from the Mississippi eastward to lake Michigan, a remarkable exception to the location of the Dakota tribes, seems to call for some explanation. They may have re-occupied their old habitat, or they may have remained during the war. By all the Winnebago dialect is considered one of the oldest of the Siouan stock. The other Sioux call them "grandfathers" and "uncles."

The earliest seat of the Allegewi, whose defeated and somewhat degenerated descendants appear, hence, to be the Dakota, seems to have been on the Atlantic seaboard, as already remarked, where the archaic types of the tongue have been detected by the linguists of the Bureau of Ethnology. They perhaps remained there, like the occupants of the pueblos and the Mexican cliff-dwellers in the southwest, or like the sedentary people that maintained the civilizations of Central America, during the cataclysm of the last (Wisconsin) Glacial epoch, and they may have entered the region of the typical Ohio mound-builder on the amelioration of climatic conditions; extending thence, during the three or four thousand years succeeding, over the mountains and into the Ohio and Scioto valleys. This is in consonance also with the remark of Powell:* "Contrary to the popular opinion of the present day, the general trend of Siouan migration has been westward. In comparatively late prehistoric times probably most of the Siouan tribes dwelt east of the Mississippi river." The present Catawba, the Wateree, the Tutelo, the Wacon, all of whom were primitive Carolinian Siouan types, may perhaps be considered the remnants of the original Allegewi (i. e., Siouan) stock, surviving from inter-Glacial time.

Accepting these traditional great migratory movements, it becomes necessary to divide the upper Mississippi mound-builders into two dynasties. The former was that which extended over the longer period of time. It seems to have given rise to the great earthworks of Ohio and neighboring regions, and probably to the greater portion of the effigy mounds of the upper Mississippi valley. The people were largely agricultural and sedentary. Amongst these, according to the researches of Thomas and others, the Allegewi, who became known afterward as Cherokee, were an important part.

These or some of their kindred, after their expulsion by the Lenni Lenape and their allies, spread over the country westward from the Mississippi and established the second mound-builder dynasty, which embraced the greater part of Minnesota, and the entire region westward and northwestward, which is characterized by earthworks of inferior type, mainly by conical and low truncated tumuli and elongated embankments. In this region the builders were the Dakota and their kindred. They were much less sedentary, and extensively vagrant, living largely by what they could derive from the buffalo. In some places it seems that the habitat of the second dynasty of mound-builders overlapped and was partially the same as that of the former dynasty, and the earthworks of the two are mingled. The period of the second dynasty is but a few hundred years, probably less than five hundred. That of the first may have been several thousand years. A large portion of the country southward from the retreating ice-margin must have been uninhabited, however, by man for a long period, and in a condition like northern Canada at the present time. Perhaps during one half of post-Glacial time, amounting to three or four thousand years, the central part of the United States was void of human habitation, while the southern coasts were fringed with tribes that had affinities with their more southern neighbors.

It is at present impossible, from all available data, to distinguish, with any certainty, the earthworks which in Minnesota belong to the earlier dynasty, from those which belong to the later. Should this suggestion of the existence of two dynasties of the mound-builders be borne out by future research, it is apparent that one of the most necessary lines of investigation will be directed to the discovery of some distinctive features in the earthworks themselves, or in their contents, by which they can be divided into earlier and later. [See the Appendix for the Heckewelder and Walumolum tradition.]

The Dakota in Minnesota.

What tribes first occupied Minnesota on the retirement of the Eskimo (probably the quartz-worker of Little Falls) we do not know, and never shall know. We can resort only to the Indian that was found here and to his traditions, and to his neighbor tribes. Geographically, if the return of the tribes took place in the order in which they occupied the country two hundred years ago,* the first to spread over

*Seventh Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, p. 112.

Minnesota was either the Athapascan or the Algonquian stock, with more probability of the Algonquian, since they, in their historic habitat, and especially the Kilistino, are connected, through the waters of the great lakes and their tributaries, more easily with Minnesota than are the Athapascan. But there is no record, and hardly a tradition, of such previous Algonquian occupancy of Minnesota.* The Ojibwa consider their latest ancestral seat to have been on some great waters in the far east, presumably the Atlantic ocean, but Indian tradition falls far short of being history and needs verification by other evidence. †Their latest general movement unquestionably has been westward. If the Algonquian stock ever possessed Minnesota prior to the present, they had mostly left it, for at the coming of the white man the Dakotan occupied nearly the whole state, the only exception being in the extreme northern part, where the Kilistino (or Crees), and the Monsoni, of the Algonquian tribes, appear to have had a long predominance. The prairies were the favorite grounds of the Dakota, and though they were domiciled in a portion of the timbered land bordering on the prairies, they are not known to have permanently penetrated the triangle north of lake Superior. Further south they extended as far east as lake Michigan, occupying the central and southern portions of Wisconsin, but here they were rather isolated or hemmed in by Algonquian (Illinois) on the south, and by the Sacs and Foxes on the north. This isolation of the Winnebago is anomalous and inexplicable. It has been referred to on a former page. The tributaries of the St. Croix river, in northern Wisconsin, the so-called "Rice Lake region," were held by the Dakota, and were abandoned by them but little before the advent of Europeans. It has been reported that about Vermilion lake, in the northern part of St. Louis county, numerous copper implements have been found, and such have been discovered in the mounds of the Rainy River valley.

When the French and English first entered the state, the various branches of the Dakotan (or Siouan) which they came in contact with were distributed as shown on the accompanying map. There was a tradition, however, that the Hidatsa Indians, otherwise known as Minitari, and as Gros Ventres, a branch of the Dakotan, had once lived in Minnesota about the sources of the Mississippi and eastward to the St. Louis. The old men of the Chippewa, especially the Pillager chief, Eshkebugecoshe, according to Warren's History of the Ojibwa (p. 178), declare that they were driven away by the other Sioux. These earliest inhabitants, according to Eshkebugecoshe, lived in earthen wigwams, and "the small remnant who have escaped knife and small-pox, still live on the banks of the Missouri in these primitively constructed dwellings." Mr. Warren also says:

"Eshkebugecoshe, whom I have already mentioned as the truth-telling and respected chief of the Pillagers, still living and now in his seventy-eighth year (1852), informs me that in the course of his lifetime he has made numerous war-parties and peace visits to different tribes who live on the banks of the upper Missouri river. He states that a tribe, who are known to the Ojibways by the name of Giauthininewug, signifying 'men of the olden time,' and named by the French Gros Ventres (Hidatsa), ‡ claim to have been formerly possessors of the country from which the Mississippi takes its rise.

"The Gros Ventres further stated to the Pillager chief that their fathers lived in earthen wigwams."

In his younger days he often visited them in their earthen wigwams. That they lived in earthen houses is confirmed by Lewis and Clark, in 1804-5, and by Alexander Henry, who visited them in 1806 at the junction of the Knife and the Missouri rivers, both of whom give details of these structures.

Mr. Gerard Fowke mentions the same tradition derived from a different source.** He states that according to Mr. Wm. Cameron, of Munissing, Mich., the Dakota drove out a race of "Ground House people," and that on some old maps a Ground House river was shown in the eastern part of Minnesota. †† The Sioux exterminated the tribe, who were great in stature and very cowardly. ‡‡ The same is

*J. C. Beltrami, in his "Pilgrimage," vol. 2, p. 236, has entered upon a speculation which involves the expulsion of the Chippewa from Minnesota by the Dakota, who are supposed to have come from Mexico owing to the "conquest" by the Spaniards. But he gives no reliable evidence of such an event. Compare also Schoolcraft's "Summary Narrative," 1854, p. 375.

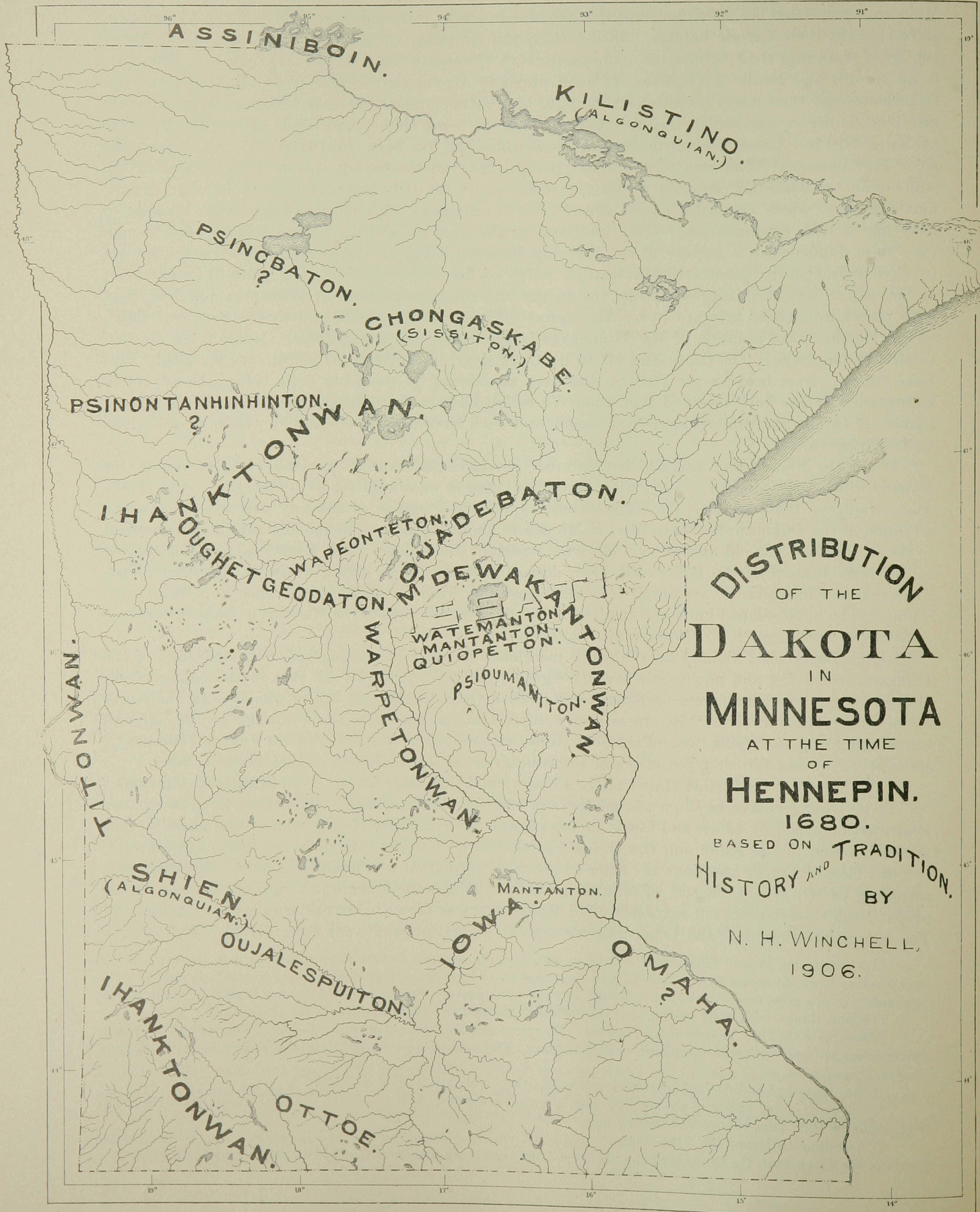
†Thomas thinks, with good reason, that the "salt sea" referred to by this tradition is the Hudson bay.

‡These were the Gros Ventres of the Missouri. There was also an Algonquian tribe called Gros Ventres by the French, distinguished as Gros Ventres of the plains, or Fall Indians. These are referred to by Alexander McKenzie, in "History of the Fur Trade," p. 87.

**Ohio Historical and Archeological Society's publications, vol 2, p. 395, *et seq.*, 1888.

††This river is well known in the southern part of Kanabec county. It is one of the principal tributaries of the Snake river, rising in Mille Lacs county and flowing east.

‡‡According to Henry the "Big Bellies" were anything but a set of cowards and imbeciles. They dominated the Mandans, the Black Feet, the Crows, and the "Schians," and were more numerous than either.



DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
DAKOTA
IN
MINNESOTA
AT THE TIME
OF
HENNEPIN.
1680.
BASED ON TRADITION,
HISTORY AND
BY
N. H. WINCHELL,
1906.

confirmed by Mr. B. G. Armstrong, of Ashland, Wis., who stated that he had taken trouble to investigate it and was satisfied of its truth. A half-breed named Gordon, at Gordon, Wis., related that the old men confirm it. These people erected small wooden structures and piled earth upon them, burying their dead in little mounds out in front of their houses.

This tradition of a former eastern residence of the Hidatsa is given with more circumstantiality by Washington Matthews in his work on the "Ethnology and Philology of the Hidatsa Indians."* It may be condensed as follows: When the wandering Minitari first reached the Missouri and stood on the bank opposite to one of the villages of the Mandans, the latter cried out, "Who are you?" The strangers not understanding what was said but supposing that the Mandans, who were provided with boats and were of a kindred tongue, asked them what they wanted, shouted in return, "Minitari," *to cross the water*, or "Minitari mihats," *we will cross the water*. The Mandans supposed that in this reply the visitors gave them their name, and called them Minitari ever after.

The Hidatsa had a very long account of what happened to them in their wanderings on the prairie. It is a legend called "Itamapisa," occupying three or four long winter evenings for its recital. Some of it is miraculous and incredible. They say that they dwelt beneath the surface of a great body of water (lake Superior?) situated to the northeast (east southeast?) of their present home, that a great part of their tribe (Issati, etc.?) remained behind, that they wandered extensively over the prairies, that they learned by courier scouts of a nation who dwelt in houses and tilled the soil (Mandan), that instead of killing these newly-found people they formed their own residences near them, and learned from them agriculture and the arts of peace.

According to Matthews some parts of their tradition resemble closely much of the Mandan tradition, leading to the belief that one nation borrowed its legend of the other or that the two legends sprung at no very remote time from a common source. This latter alternative is the more likely, since it is probable that both these people were of the fleeing mound-building fugitives, and took different routes at the mouth of the Missouri river. This tale the Hidatsa claim is true, and different in that respect from others of their tales which they declare are purely fiction.

These older occupants being, however, branches of the Dakotan, probably cannot be considered as separate independent family stocks, but as advance though vagrant camps of the main Dakotan family, which are to be distinguished from the main family in some manner similar to the separation of the Assiniboin. In the same way the Iowa were related to the Winnebago, having been one of the first to establish independent tribal separation, while the Otoe were one of the latest and are also related closely, linguistically, with the Winnebago.

If the Dakota, as shown by Mr. Brower (perhaps in part the Hidatsa or the Iowa), were the mound-builders distinctively of Minnesota, they had also formerly occupied the valley of the Rainy river, and the Winnipeg valley, since such structures are found sparsely on that river and as far north as Winnipeg.†

According to Alexander McKenzie, they extended their warfare as far east as Bassimanan, or Basswood, lake, and they must have had trade with the north shore of lake Superior, since copper is found in the mounds of Rainy river. (See the description of the earthworks of Itasca county in a later chapter.)

That the Iowa were expelled from Minnesota by the Dakota is quite certain, and this expulsion could not have long preceded the advent of the whites. Mr. Pond says that while the Dakota believe that they migrated from the north to their abode in Minnesota and did not like to say much about having been expelled from a portion of their lands by the Ojibwa, they often spoke of having driven the Iowa from Minnesota. According to Le Sueur, when he was building Fort L'Huillier, these Indians were not far removed from him toward the south. The small mounds which are common on the banks of the Minnesota between Shakopee and Fort Snelling, attributed to the Gros Ventres by the Ojibwa, are by the Dakota ascribed to the Iowa. According to Mr. Pond's description of them, they were originally quite similar in construction, as well as contents, to the well-known Mandan earth tenements.

*Miscellaneous Publications No. 7, of the Hayden Geological and Geographical Survey of the United States, 1877.

†On occasion of a late trip to Edmonton and Pembina river of Alberta, the writer was told that the characteristic tumuli of the mound-builder occur on the highlands west from Battleford, Alberta, but he had no opportunity to verify it.

Still later Prof. Montgomery has given results of exploration by him of mounds in Manitoba. *American Anthropologist*, June, 1908.

Late Col. William Colvill, in vol. 2, Report of the Minnesota Geological Survey, p. 58, states that the Assiniboin, Omaha, and Iowa, successively dwelt along the Mississipi river in Goodhue county, and he gives some traditional account of the original quarrel and the flight of the Assiniboin after defeat by the other Dakota tribes. He derived this information from the Sioux who lived at Red Wing during colonel Colvill's residence there prior to the outbreak of 1862. The writer has found no other evidence of the residence of the Assiniboin in eastern Minnesota. Indeed, they are said to have separated from the Iankton, who are known only as a northwestern Minnesota tribe. Mr. Brower gives evidence to show that the seat of the quarrel, which caused the separation of the Assiniboin, was about Osakis lake, Todd county. W. J. Snelling, in his "Tales of the Northwest," locates the quarrel "in the plains between the Missouri and the Saskatchewan."

Rev. G. H. Pond has given, in vol. 1, p. 144, of the Minnesota Historical Collections, some account of the Iowa Indians as related by Black Tomahawk from tradition. According to this, the Iowa lived at a place which was formerly called Oak Grove, seven or eight miles from Fort Snelling, on the north side of the Minnesota river. The numerous mounds that are seen about Oak Grove are the works of these Indians, who occupied them as dwellings, probably much like the manner of the Minitari (Hidatsa). Here they were attacked by the Issati, probably from Mille Lacs, and retreated to the south side of the river, where they built another village. When the Dakota obtained firearms they were again expelled, fighting their last battle with them in Minnesota on Pilot Knob, back of Mendota. They then fled to the mouth of the Iowa river, from which they were again eventually driven by the Dakota. The Iowa constructed their houses by leaning poles together at the top and spreading them at the foot, forming a circular frame which they covered with earth. On decay such a structure would form an earthen circle, like some of the mounds, but there is incontestable evidence that the most of the conical tumuli were built for burial purposes.

There is much reason to believe that the Iowa were in early times closely associated with the Winnebago, and that together they controlled the southeastern part of Minnesota, and that later, with the Omaha, they occupied the southwestern part of the state.

Branches of the Dakotan Stock.

The great Dakotan or Siouan Indian stock in its picturesque history ranks probably next to the Iroquois amongst the American aborigines in wealth of incident, and exceeds the Iroquois in extent of geographic contact with the whites, as well as in its tribal and sub-tribal movements. It is only since the systematic linguistic researches of the American Bureau of Ethnology, guided by the late major J. W. Powell, that the widespread distribution of these Indians has been known. They came into contact with the whites throughout the wide interior plains extending "from the Arkansas to the Saskatchewan," and "ranged from lake Michigan to the Rocky mountains." Their archaic seat, according to Hale, Dorsey, and McGee, as already stated, was on the plains of the Piedmont plateau and along the Atlantic seaboard in North and South Carolina, and some portions of the Gulf coast. Into this region formerly the buffalo ranged.* The quest of food probably led them, sooner or later, as they increased in numbers, to follow the movements of that animal, and thus, after they abandoned the Ohio valley, to possess the interior continental basin, the richest portion of North America. The various branches, or tribes, of Dakotan stock, bear as various names. The most important are given below, not including the remnants of the Cherokee and Catawba still existant on the eastern slopes.

HIDATSA. The Minitari or Gros Ventres, of the Missouri valley, formerly lived, according to tradition, in the neighborhood of the Heart river and later on the Knife river, where they were found in 1805 by Lewis and Clark. Traditional still earlier residence in Minnesota has been mentioned. They were probably the earliest of the expelled Ohio mound-builders to reach Minnesota.

CROWS OR ABSARUKA, OR UPSAROKA. Habitat still further up the Missouri river.

MANDAN. The Mandan, according to tradition and history, migrated slowly up the Missouri, leaving traces of their habitation at several places through a distance of 1,000 miles. They were visited in 1738 by Sieur de la Verendrye, and in 1804 by Lewis and Clark, while Catlin's classic descriptions are based on his visit of 1833. The name is said to signify "sulky ones, because they separated from

*The former extensive range of the buffalo is defined by Prof. Keating in his account of Long's Expedition to the Source of the St. Peter. Vol. II, p. 21, 1823. It is also defined, with a map, by William T. Hornaday in the report of the U. S. National Museum, 1887.

their kin" (probably the Mantanton of Minnesota), but this appears to be a misnomer, for according to Catlin they are "garrulous, story-telling and happy." Mr. Brower, in the last volume of his "Memoirs of explorations in the basin of the Mississippi," vol. viii, 1904, has left a vivid description of these people. Le Sueur found "Mantanton" at the mouth of the Minnesota in 1701.

SIoux or *Dakota*. *Poualak* was a general term for the Sioux, who were divided, in the earliest French records, into *Poualak* and *Poualak de pierre*, i. e., *Sioux* and *Stone Sioux*. The Sioux proper embraced the *Santee* (*Issanti*), *Sisseton*, *Wahpeton*, *Yankton*, *Yanktonai*, *Teton*, comprising the *Brulé* (burnt thighs), *Sans Arcs* (without bows), *Blackfeet*, *Minneconjou*, *Two Kettles* (two boilings), the *Ogallala* (she poured out her own), and the *Hunkpapa*. The *Assiniboin* or *Stone Sioux* (inhabitants of a stony country)* seceded from the *Dakota* and moved northward into the region of *Lake of the Woods* and westward where they formed a close alliance with the *Kilistino* (called also *Christinaux* and *Cree*), an *Algonquian* tribe. They separated from the *Yanktonai* and are called *Hohe* by the other *Sioux*, i. e., "rebels." This separation was late, but earlier than any historic records. *Nicolet* in 1634 mentioned them first. *Snelling* says that the resultant war continued until 1820. It raged in *Minnesota* as long as the *Sioux* remained here.

WINNEBAGO. Originally in central *Wisconsin* and northwestern *Illinois*, have been forced to move temporarily to northern *Minnesota*, *Iowa*, and finally to their reservation in *Nebraska*. They are the original *Puants* or *Stinkers*, met by the *French* at the head of *Green bay*, and were perhaps the builders of the oldest *effigy mounds*. †They were on the *Blue Earth* river in 1862, and although they took small part in the massacre of that year, they were removed by order of *Congress* to a reservation in *South Dakota*; have a tradition that they came from the southwest (*Carver's Travels*, 3rd ed., p. 42.)

OMAHA (*Maha*) and their kindred, *Ponca*, *Osage*, *Kwapa*, *Kansa*, were formerly one people inhabiting the region of the *Ohio* and *Wabash* rivers. They separated and moved westward, some going down the *Mississippi* (*Kwapa*) and some up the stream (*Omaha*). They gradually spread over the great plains of *Missouri*, *Kansas*, and *Nebraska*, with vague territorial boundaries, sometimes extending their domains temporarily to *Minnesota* and to the *Black Hills*. It is probable that other branches of the great *Siouan* stock accompanied the *Omaha* in their movement up-stream, viz.: the *Mandans*, the *Hidatsa*, and the *Issati* of *Minnesota*.

IOWA (*Dusty-heads*) group, which included also the *Otoe* and the *Missouri*, sprang from the *Winnebago*; have occupied, in historic time, mainly the region bordering on the *Mississippi* river northward from the mouth of the *Missouri*, but, like other tribes, have also extended their domain, at least temporarily, further westward and further north, especially along the valley of the *Des Moines* river. According to tradition, given by *Mr. Pond*, they occupied a considerable part of *Minnesota*, and were expelled by the other *Dakotan* tribes. Probably associated with the *Winnebago* before the *Lenap-Allegewi* war.

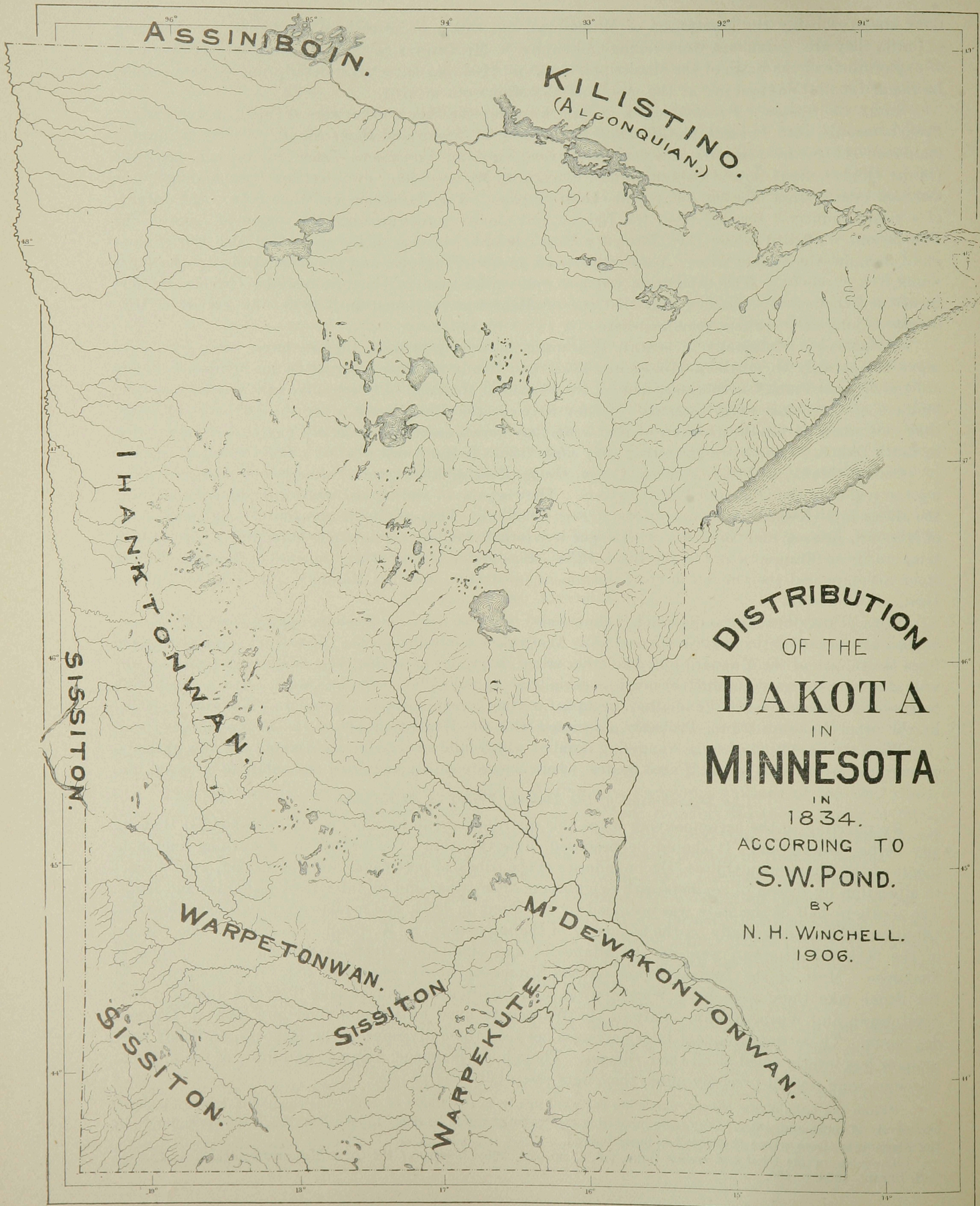
With the exception of some wandering families, which hunt in *Canada*, the *Dakota* are now gathered on various reservations in the *United States*, where they are slowly acquiring the habits of civilized life.

The Distribution of the Dakota Tribes in Minnesota.

By referring to the accompanying maps this distribution can be more easily apprehended than by any verbal description. It should be premised, however, that even before the disturbing encroachments of the *Algonquian Ojibwa*, the boundaries of the tribes, at best vague and fluctuating, were subject to alteration by reason of conflicts with neighboring alien tribes and by intertribal jealousies and feuds. The southern half of the state was occupied by the *Sioux* in 1834, and a plate showing their tribal distribution is based essentially on the authority of the missionary, *S. W. Pond*, who says: "The villages of the *M'dewakantonwan* were on the *Minnesota* and *Mississippi* rivers, extending from *Winona* to *Shakopee*. Most of the *Indians* living on the *Minnesota* above *Shakopee* were *Warpetonwan*. At *Big Stone lake* there were both *Warpetonwan* and *Sissitonwan*, and at *lake Traverse* *Ihanktonwan*, *Sissitonwan* and *Warpetonwan*. Part of the *Warpekute* lived on *Cannon river* and part at *Traverse des Sioux*. There were frequent intermarriages between these divisions of the *Dakotas*, and they were more or less intermingled at all their villages. Though the language, manners and dress of the different divisions were not all precisely alike, they were essentially one people."

*From the *Lake of the Woods*, extending eastward nearly to the "height of land," the country is composed almost exclusively of rocks and water. Any tribe inhabiting that country would be likely to be called *Asin-bwan*, stone people, by the *Algonquian*, from whom the term has been derived.

†*Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars*, vol. 2, pp. 264, 266; *History of the Great Massacre by the Sioux Indians*, C. S. Bryant, 1864, p. 460.



DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
DAKOTA
IN
MINNESOTA

IN
1834.
ACCORDING TO
S.W.POND.
BY
N. H. WINCHELL.
1906.

For an earlier date, prior to the great battle of Kathio (1750), a different map should be made, and such has been attempted, based on the statements of Hennepin, Le Sueur, and Pennicaut, and on current tradition. The earliest map is that of Hennepin, and from it can be learned that the "Hanctons" (Ihanktonwan, Yankton) were at the great lakes at the headwaters of the Mississippi river. The "Ouadebattons ou gens de Rivière," river men, perhaps the Warpetonwan, probably centralized about Sandy lake, and in general holding the Crow and Mississippi rivers. The M'dewakantonwan and other bands, which together constituted the Issati (or Issanti, Santee), were about Mille Lacs and extended along the rice fields of the upper Rum river and down that river to the Mississippi and to the St. Croix. The Titonwan, or "Tinthona ou gens des prairies," were at Big Stone and Traverse lakes. The "Chongaskobé ou gens des forts," probably the Songasketon of Duluth, were at some point northward from the Ouadebatton. The "Assenipoil," Assiniboin, were at the Lake of the Woods. In this enumeration the Sissitonwan are not mentioned, and it has been surmised that Hennepin intended to indicate that tribe by the term Chongaskobé. Le Sueur mentioned the "Hinhancton," in 1701, in the vicinity of the pipestone quarry, and Dr. T. S. Williamson has supposed* that Le Sueur meant by that term the Ihanktonwan. It is quite possible that the Ihanktonwan, at that time, were the chief power of the prairie region of western Minnesota, the Tintonwan being on the west side of the Big Stone and Traverse lakes. According to the common and best tradition, accepted by Dr. T. S. Williamson, the banks of the Minnesota were held by the Iowa in the lower reaches of that valley and by the "Shiens" higher up when the Dakota first came to Minnesota. When Le Sueur ascended the Blue Earth river he was informed that the river belonged to the "Sioux of the west," the Iowa and the Otocata, the last supposed to be the Ottoes, who lived a little farther off.† He found that about this time (1701) the Iowa and the Otocata had left the country to establish themselves near the Maha (Omaha), who dwelt toward the Missouri. The residence of the Shien (Cheyenne), an Algonquian tribe, on the Minnesota, was not continued, and was followed by that of the Iowa or the Omaha or the Ottoe, all of whom were of the Dakota stock. These, with the earlier Hidatsa, were probably the advance of that great traditional migration which brought the Dakota nation into the northwestern country. They seem to have been on unfriendly terms with their later-coming kindred, and from early times were subject to their hostility, and were finally driven much farther west. "Thus it appears that the Shiens, the Iowas, the Omahas and the Ottoes, were the earliest inhabitants of Minnesota of whom we have any written or certain traditional account." (Williamson, *op. cit.*) The early traditional residence of the Hidatsa in Minnesota has been mentioned. Carver mentioned the "Mahaws and the Schians" as a part of the Naudowessies of the plains, met by him Dec. 7, 1766, at the place of his winter quarters on the Minnesota.

Coronelli's map of 1696 represents the "Nadouessi popoli" situated between the Prophet, an upper tributary of the Snake river, and lake Superior; also the "Assinipoualacs" at Thunder bay. These more northern designations, however, may only express the idea, as on many ancient maps of the state, that here began the routes by which these Indians could be approached. This is, indeed, expressed by Marquette on his original map of 1695 (of which a tracing is found amongst the papers of Mr. A. J. Hill) in the following words, written at Thunder bay, on his map: "Chemin aux Assinipoualak à 120 lieues vers le nordouest." On several other maps, however, particularly that of De L'Isle of 1703, the Pigeon river has that designation. This indicates that the Assiniboin were then at the Lake of the Woods, which, indeed, on the same map has the name "Lac des Assinipoils." There is no warrant, therefore, from the maps, for placing at any time either the Assiniboins or the Kilistino (an Algonquian

**Coll. Minn. Hist. Soc.*, vol. 1, p. 296.

†On Marquette's map (1673), the following names are shown about the upper waters of the Des Moines, reading from west to east: Pahoutet, Maha, Pana, Otontanta. They seem to have owned the country northward to the Minnesota river. On the map of Robert de Vaugondy (1762), the country of the Panis (Pawnees) is represented on the Missouri, embracing "R. du Rocher," Rock river, of southwestern Minnesota, rising in the vicinity of "L. des Tintons," and apparently the chain of lakes in Martin county where the "Ajoues" (Iowas) are represented. Further down on the Missouri are named the "Ocotatas," also the "Panimaha."

A map by Chev. Lapie, 1821, shows "Sisatons" at and north of Big Stone lake, the "Ouapatouta" (Warpakoute?) on the Minnesota about the latitude of the Yellow Medicine river, and the "Ouapatons" (Warpetonwan) on the Blue Earth and its southern branches, the "Tetons" on the Missouri at the mouth of the Cannon-ball river, and the "Aricaras" south of the Tetons on the Missouri. But in 1823 Maj. Long found a tribe of Sissiton at the mouth of the Blue Earth.

tribe) on the shores of lake Superior.‡ Most of the old maps, of which a notation is given elsewhere, if they attempt any subdivision of the Dakota people, simply divide them into "Sioux de l'est," meaning thereby the Issati at Mille Lac, and "Sioux de l'ouest," meaning thereby mainly the Ihanktonwan, who evidently spread over the upper western affluents of the Mississippi, as well as the western prairies.

So far as known, the most northeastern point at which the Dakota are recorded to have penetrated is on Passeau Minac (Bassimenan, or Basswood) lake, where, according to McKenzie, they nearly depopulated the country, a result which was completed by small-pox. McKenzie wrote of his route in 1789, and the disastrous event of which he speaks must have been the result of warfare between the Dakota and the Algonquian Ojibwa, or perhaps with the Kilistino and Ojibwa combined. (*General History of the Fur Trade*, London edition, 1802, p. 66.)

McKenzie also mentions evidences of hostilities carried on against the Ojibwa at other points on the international boundary.

The Sioux called "Mantantons" (Mandans?) and "Oujalespoitons" by Le Sueur, are hard to identify. It is apparent, however, from La Harpe's account of Le Sueur, that the former were of the "Eastern Sioux," and were therefore from some point on the Rum river or Mille Lac. A few years before Le Sueur had mentioned them at the mouth of the Minnesota river. They were both afraid to come through the territory of the Iowa in order to reach his fort on the Blue Earth, and begged him to establish his fort near the mouth of the Minnesota, where all the adjacent tribes, even though at war, could trade with him. Le Sueur names the "Oujatespouetons" in his list of the western Sioux. According to Col. William Colvill, the Omaha and Iowa entered eastern Minnesota (about Red Wing) after the expulsion of the Assiniboin. This is based on statements derived from the Dakota at Red Wing.

The Warpekute were in the southwestern part of the state in 1862 at the time of the great massacre. But Mr. Pond in 1834 says the Warpekute Indians were on the Cannon river and westward.

According to Schoolcraft:* "This is the most powerful Indian tribe in North America. It consists of seven bands, namely, the Minokantongs, the Yengetongs, the Sissitongs, the Wahpetongs, the Titons, the Mendewacantongs and the Washpecoutongs. These are independent bands under their own chiefs but united in a confederacy for the protection of their territories, and send deputies to a general council of the chiefs and warriors whenever the concerns of their nation require it. If one of the tribes is attacked the others are expected to assist in the repulsion of the enemy. They inhabit all the country between the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers from north latitude about 46 degrees to the junction of these rivers near St. Louis, with trifling exceptions in favor of some scattered bands of Foxes, Sacs and Kickapous. Their country also extends south of the Missouri, where the principal part of the Titongs reside, and east of the Mississippi to the territories of the Chippeways—the Winnibagoes and the Menomonies. The greatest chief of the nation, at present, is Talangamane, or the Red Wing.

"The Minokantongs, or people of the waters, are located at St. Peter's and along the banks of the Mississippi towards Prairie du Chien. They reside in four principal villages, distinguished by the names of their respective chiefs: Chatawaconamie, or Le Petit Corbeau, Talagamane, or the Red Wing, Tatamane, or the Wind that Walks, and Wabashaw.

"The Yengetongs and the Sissitongs inhabit the upper parts of the river St. Peter's, and are sometimes called the Sioux of the plains. Their traffic is principally in buffalo robes. The first chief is Muckpeanutah, or the Red Cloud. The Wahpetongs, or people of the leaves, are the most erratic in their dispositions of all the Sioux. They inhabit the St. Peter's between the Prairie de Francois and the White Rock during a part of the year, and generally go out to hunt above the falls of St. Anthony toward the sources of the river De Corbeau, and upon the plains which give origin to the Crow, Sac, and Elk rivers. Their principal chief is Wakunskah, or the Rolling Thunder.

"The Titons inhabit both banks of the Missouri and rove in quest of game over an immense extent of country. They are said to be related to the Mahas and some other bands south of the Missouri.

‡The Kilistino were in "cottages," i. e., wigwams, on the south shore of lake Superior, at least temporarily, in the vicinity of Montreal river, or west of there, where they were met by Grosseilliers and Radisson in 1659, and in 1660 they traversed the "west bay" of lake Superior, conducting those Frenchmen to their northern abodes. Compare Upham, "Grosseilliers and Radisson," *Minn. Hist. Soc. Col.*, vol. x, part 2, p. 505-6, 1904. Carver met them at Grand Portage bay.

**Narrative journal of travels in the year 1820* (First edition, published at Albany, 1821), p. 307.

"The Mendewacantongs, or people of the medicine lake,—the Washpecoutongs, or people of the leaves who have run away, and some other scattered bands whose names are unknown, inhabit the country generally, from the St. Peter's south to the mouth of the Missouri, and are chiefly located upon the sources of the rivers Ocano, Iowa, and Des Moines."

It is evident that from these permanent centers, or villages, the Dakota formerly spread into nearly every part of Minnesota, for there is scarcely a county of the state that has not furnished the characteristic spear and arrowpoints or some other trace of their occupancy.

Two plates accompany this chapter, one showing essentially Pond's distribution of the Dakota in 1832, and the other their distribution according to Hennepin, Le Sueur, and the Dakota tradition at the beginning of the 18th century.

Probable pre-Dakota Indians in Minnesota.

It has been stated already that the later mound-building dynasty in all probability did not last as much as 500 years, and that this was set off, according to consistent interpretation of tradition, from the former and much longer dynasty by the expulsion of the Allegewi from their dwelling place, some of them, subsequently known as Cherokees, passing eastward and southward, and others, who probably constituted the larger portion, the Omaha, the Dakota and their kindred, moving down the Ohio, dividing at the mouth of that stream into two great parties. One of these parties finally, in whole or in part, arrived in Minnesota. The questions inevitably arise: Did they find Indians in Minnesota when they arrived? and who were they?

The probability is that they did. If six to eight thousand years had elapsed since the retirement of the ice of the Glacial (Wisconsin) epoch, and if at the time of the Lenap-Allegewi war there was an Indian mound-building nation, or nations, whose habitat extended from southwestern Wisconsin and southeastern Minnesota to the Ohio river, and beyond; and further, if, according to the tradition from Heckewelder, already mentioned, there existed another people capable of waging a successful war against them, it is highly improbable that the rest of the area of Minnesota would have remained wholly unoccupied during and preceding this war. It is more reasonable to assume that the country had already been at least thinly occupied by tribes that compared favorably in numbers and in valor with the mound-builders themselves. It is impossible to believe that the earlier mound-builders of the upper Mississippi valley would have refrained from spreading over Minnesota had they been numerous enough and had the country been unoccupied. It is only left to assume, therefore, that some barrier in the form of unfriendly if not hostile people possessed the country to the west and northwest from the region occupied by the Indians of the first mound-building dynasty. This people must have been non-moundbuilders, since no other mounds than those of the later mound-building dynasty (those of the Dakota) have been discovered, i. e., none except those that may be referred possibly to the first dynasty.

It is therefore reasonable to infer that the valiant enemies of the Allegewi (or Tallegewi) were their northwestern neighbors, and that they occupied the timbered region of Minnesota, and probably extended to the shores of lake Superior, thus answering to the description of their habitat, "region of firs." If destitute of firearms, of two nations at war that which had access to a forest, *ceteris paribus*, would have an advantage over that which inhabited a prairie. These people were thus disproportioned.

According to the tradition the war began on the west side of the Namaesi-sipu (Mesipi, Mississippi), and that must have been in the region where the two states, Minnesota and Iowa, form the western shore. It was soon carried on to the east side, and it was there probably that the Wisconsin effigy-formers became united with their kindred from Minnesota and Iowa, and were in turn defeated, and the combined rout fled mainly down the Mississippi "and never returned,"—in the words of Heckewelder. Probably they sought their friends and allies by way of the Wabash and the Ohio rivers, and participated again in the same war, which is said to have continued during the lives of several chiefs.

The victors were the Delaware Lenape, a term which may have really included various Algonquian tribes, and (probably at a later period) the Huron-Iroquois, the former being the leading aggressors. They settled in the regions where they were found by the Europeans. In other words, it was primarily the Algonquian stock against the Dakotan, and the Algonquian was victorious. Perhaps it was an early episode in that great war which all tradition affirms was hereditary between those stocks, and which survived in Minnesota late into historic time.

When, after the war, the extensive migration of the Algonquian had depleted the northwest of its warriors, and the defeated and routed mound-builders, in part, returned up the Mississippi, they found it comparatively easy to re-occupy the land. They found here only remnants of their former enemies, and with these they seem to have lived in peace, since the Cheyenne were still on the upper waters of the Minnesota but little before historic records begin. They found their surroundings unpleasant, however, for they soon moved into Dakota, and later further southwest, and to their kindred, the Arapahoe, leaving the possession of their pristine Algonquian habitat wholly to their enemies.

If these legendary migrations can thus be interpreted, some perplexing features that spring up in the study of the mounds are rendered more easy of explanation. There is a tendency, at first, in the record of history, when the earliest stages of any people be investigated, to reject all tradition and to relegate such stories to the uncertain and valueless stage of mythology. Such was the fate of the legends of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. Later research has found, however, that those legends are founded on historic verity. The names of their personages and of their geographic scenes are found to so agree with modern knowledge, in their essentials, that the concord can be due to nothing else than the historic trustworthiness of the legends, at least in their main outlines.

From this it seems probable that the Algonquian stock, after the Glacial cold had subsided, preceded the Dakotan in the occupancy of Minnesota, and that the Algonquian, from the first down to the historic, maintained a more northern latitude (in general) than the Dakotan. They have been at least historically the "gens des forts bois," and the Dakotas the "gens des prairies."

It is probable that in the first post-Glacial migration they came from the southwest, perhaps following the Athapascan. This general northeastward movement, as tradition asserts of several aboriginal tribes, was the inevitable consequence of the earlier amelioration of the region toward the southwest of the Missouri, extending to the Mexican confines, and westward to the Pacific. The border of the Glacial cold crossed the continent northwestwardly and the retreat of the ice-border was northeastwardly, thus affording earlier opportunity for the southwestern post-Glacial people to migrate. It may be suggested that the Algonquian area in Colorado, shown on Powell's map of linguistic stocks (*Bur. Eth. Rep.* vii), is perhaps a very ancient home of that stock, and indicates the direction of the first post-Glacial migration of that stock in the same manner as the Catawban (Dakota) area on the Atlantic seaboard indicates the post-Glacial starting point of the Siouan stock. Several characteristics of the Arapahoe, as given by Prof. Kroeber in a late bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, after a careful study of their language and customs, show clearly that they are a more primitive type of Algonquian than the Cheyenne, and even more archaic than any of the eastern Algonquian tribes.*

These powerful stocks seem to have come into collision in the valley of the upper Mississippi, interpenetrated and passed each other, in the end the bulk of the Algonquian stock finding itself on the east of the Mississippi and the bulk of the Dakotan on the west. The incursion of the Algonquian stock upon the mound-builders, from the direction of the northwest, was a much later movement. [See Appendix for an account of the Heckewelder and the Walum-Olum traditions.]

*The supposed southwestward movement of the Arapahoe from Minnesota, mentioned by Mr. James Mooney in the Fourteenth Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, is quite problematical and questionable. If it occurred, it was probably because of the returning mound-builders (Dakota), perhaps 500 years ago. But it seems more consistent with other traditions and with the differences that exist between the Arapahoe and Cheyenne, to suppose that the Arapahoe never lived in the northwest, and were for a long time separated from all the other Algonquian.

PART II

CHAPTER I

RECORDS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF EARTHWORKS IN MINNESOTA

Explanatory Note.—In this review of the mounds and embankments of the aborigines of the state, it has been found convenient to follow the order of the county reports in the final report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of the state, beginning in the southeastern corner and taking the counties in order westward across the state in tiers of two, thus:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Houston. | 30. Hennepin. |
| 2. Winona. | 31. Ramsey. |
| 3. Fillmore. | 32. Washington. |
| 4. Olmsted. | 33. Isanti, Chisago and Anoka. |
| 5. Mower. | 34. Benton and Sherburne. |
| 6. Dodge. | 35. Stearns. |
| 7. Freeborn. | 36. Douglas and Pope. |
| 8. Waseca and Steele. | 37. Grant and Stevens. |
| 9. Blue Earth. | 38. Wilkin and Traverse. |
| 10. Faribault. | 39. Otter Tail. |
| 11. Watonwan and Martin. | 40. Wadena and Todd. |
| 12. Cottonwood and Jackson. | 41. Crow Wing and Morrison. |
| 13. Murray and Nobles. | 42. Mille Lacs and Kanabec. |
| 14. Pipestone and Rock. | 43. Pine. |
| 15. Redwood and Brown. | 44. Carlton. |
| 16. Yellow Medicine, Lincoln and Lyon. | 45. Aitkin. |
| 17. Big Stone and Lac qui Parle. | 46. Cass. |
| 18. Le Sueur. | 47. Hubbard. |
| 19. Rice. | 48. Becker. |
| 20. Wabasha. | 49. Clay. |
| 21. Goodhue. | 50. Polk and Norman. |
| 22. Dakota. | 51. Kittson, Roseau and Marshall. |
| 23. Carver and Scott. | 52. Beltrami. |
| 24. Sibley and Nicollet. | 53. Itasca. |
| 25. McLeod. | 54. S. Part of St. Louis. |
| 26. Renville. | 55. N. Part of St. Louis. |
| 27. Swift and Chippewa. | 56. Lake. |
| 28. Kandiyohi and Meeker. | 57. Cook. |
| 29. Wright. | |

Unless otherwise stated, the diagrams that illustrate these earthworks are drawn to the scale 1: 2000.

It has been the purpose of the following records to furnish as complete account of each county as the available data will permit. In the case of a few of the counties nothing is known of their aboriginal earthworks, although it is quite probable that such exist. The reader will be struck with the wide

extent of these remains. Nearly every county has them, the only probable exception being in the area north of lake Superior. That area, however, has received the least attention, and it is not warrantable to infer from this lack of knowledge that the mound-builders did not occupy it. That region is rough, sometimes mountainous, and without roads and railroads. When it shall have been settled it may be that scattered evidences of the mound-builders will be found.

The most of the exact data in this chapter are derived from the records and note-books of the late Alfred J. Hill, who had the aid of Mr. T. H. Lewis; much information is due directly to Mr. J. V. Brower, either in the form of his field-books and records or in his published works. Other sources of information have been the report of the late Geological and Natural History Survey; the American Antiquarian; the Reports of the Smithsonian Institution; Bulletins of the Minnesota Academy of Science; Vol. IX, Contributions to North American Ethnology; Science; Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society; Catalogue of Prehistoric Works East of the Rocky Mountains, Cyrus Thomas, Bureau of Ethnology, Washington.

The large collections made by Mr. Brower, from Minnesota localities, so far as they have not been described and published by him, have supplied further facts of interest, especially for the counties of Cass, Hubbard, Beltrami, Itasca and Aitkin. It was the practice of Mr. Brower, however, to present in his successive volumes the most important portions of his notes and observations, and to these he added numerous figures, maps and plates. It has not been deemed necessary to repeat the contents of these volumes, but references have been made to them when it has been necessary to credit him with either facts or deductions. Unfortunately they were printed in small editions.

Names of persons who contributed by letter or original manuscript to the Hill Records data concerning Minnesota, arranged chronologically.

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|--|---|
| Aug. 31, 1860, Alfred J. Hill, | Nov. 16, 1868, Dr. A. J. Comfort, |
| — — —, 1860, B. M. Smith, | Nov. 23, 1868, John D. Haven, |
| — — —, 1860, And. Hood, | Nov. 26, 1868, Emil Münch, |
| — — —, 1860, Postmaster of Emmett, Iowa, | Dec. 14, 1868, R. Richardson, |
| — — —, 1863, C. P. Hotten, | Dec. 28, 1868, J. F. Boughton, |
| June 11, 1866, W. H. Kelley (and A. J. Hill), | Jan. 4, 1869, Dr. A. Barnard, |
| Sept. 1, 1866, Frederick Lloyd, | Jan. 29, 1869, George C. Lynch, |
| Sept. 23, 1866, Dr. C. A. White, | Feb. —, 1869, Dr. A. J. Comfort, |
| Jan. 12, 1867, C. W. Iddings, | May 6, 1869, B. D. Sprague, |
| Jan. 19, 1867, J. W. Hancock, | June 7, 1869, Charles Caverno, |
| Feb. 13, 1867, George B. Wright, | July 10, 1869, ——— Whitehead, |
| March 9, 1867, Dr. H. J. Seignemet, | July 12, 1869, J. P. Cotton, |
| March 9, 1867, Dr. F. V. Hayden, | July 24, 1869, A. M. Scott, |
| May 24, 1867, S. C. Whitcher, | Oct. 21, 1869, George R. Stuntz, |
| Aug. 1, 1867, David McKenzie, | Nov. 10, 1869, J. F. Williams, |
| Aug. 9, 1867, O. E. Garrison, | Nov. 24, 1869, C. Caverno, |
| Sept. 3, 1867, William H. Nobles, | Dec. 6, 1869, A. Barnard, |
| Sept. 5, 1867, E. F. Ely, | Dec. 16, 1869, C. M. Boyle, |
| Sept. 7, 1867, George R. Stuntz, | Feb. 21, 1870, F. A. Atwater, |
| Sept. 21, 1867, L. G. Bennett, | Feb. 24, 1870, T. B. Walker, |
| Sept. 25, 1867, Caleb W. Idding, | Feb. 27, 1870, C. J. Wright (also March 12 and 14), |
| Sept. 30, 1867, Alfred J. Hill, | March 4, 1870, B. D. Sprague, |
| Oct. 20, 1867, A. L. Thornton, | April —, 1870, D. McKenzie, |
| Oct. 24, 1867, C. De Montreville (and A. J. Hill), | June 6, 1870, A. J. Comfort, |
| Oct. 30, 1867, Nathan Butler, | Oct. 18, 1870, C. H. Baker, |
| Nov. 26, 1867, Ignatius Donnelly, | Dec. 6, 1870, O. E. Garrison, |
| Nov. 30, 1867, D. M. McKenzie, | Jan. 24, 1871, C. J. Wright, |
| Dec. 4, 1867, David Watson, | Jan. 28, 1871, George B. Wright, |
| Dec. 12, 1867, Charles A. Gilman, | Feb. 8, 1871, William A. Smith, |
| Dec. 13, 1867, George B. Wright, | Feb. 27, 1871, B. F. Christlieb, |
| Dec. 18, 1867, Christian Wieland, | March 8, 1871, O. Jorgens, |

- 1867-1868, Omnibus report of A. J. Hill, embracing information from — Folsom, Clement Gæst, Butler Comstock, William Dwelley, E. D. Atwater, D. McKenzie, H. Strong, John Nicols, J. H. Gillis, Dr. Thomas Foster, — Savage, A. H. Subilia, David Watson, John Livingston, Edwin Hughes, John B. Fish, Gates A. Johnson, and Nathan Butler.
- Jan. 4, 1868, L. G. Simons,
 Jan. 10, 1868, J. A. Bunker,
 Feb. 3, 1868, Kirk J. Kinney,
 March 9, 1868, George L. Lynch,
 March 31, 1868, William P. Payte,
 April 1, 1868, William Wallace,
 April 13, 1868, R. O. Sweeney,
 April 20, 1868, Gustav Münch,
 April 27, 1868, D. McKenzie,
 April 30, 1868, Alfred J. Hill
 May 6, 1868, Nathan Butler,
 May 18, 1868, Dr. J. F. Boughton,
 June 4, 1868, A. L. Thornton,
 June 22, 1868, J. W. Thompson,
 July 12, 1868, George A. Freudenreich,
 July 29, 1868, Nathan Butler and H. C. Waite,
 July 31, 1868, N. C. D. Taylor (also Aug. 5, 1868),
 Aug. 10, 1868, Dr. J. F. Boughton,
 Aug. 10, 1868, Nathan Butler,
 Aug. 10, 1868, Lawrence Talliaferro,
 Aug. 10, 1868, Archibald Johnson,
 Aug. 16, 1868, John A. Ford,
 Aug. 25, 1868, George W. McComber,
 Sept. 28, 1868, S. R. Riggs,
 Oct. 3, 1868, B. F. Wright (and R. M. Taylor),
 Oct. 20, 1868, N. C. D. Taylor,
 Oct. 26, 1868, Dr. A. J. Comfort,
 Nov. 7, 1868, J. D. Ludden,
 Sept. 30, 1868, L. F. Brainerd,
 Nov. 14, 1868, Maj. H. C. (S. H.) Long,
- July 20, 1871, H. D. Palmer (also July 25),
 March 8, 1872, P. F. Pratt,
 July 5, 1872, W. W. Howard,
 April 23, 1872, C. Coburn,
 May 5, 1872, M. H. Davis,
 July 11, 1872, E. D. Atwater,
 July 11, 1872, F. A. Atwater (and H. E. White),
 July 22, 1872, Andrew Holes,
 July 25, 1872, Archibald Johnson,
 Aug. 26, 1872, Ashbel Ingerson,
 March 27, 1873, D. B. Sprague,
 July-August, 1873, F. von Tagen (and A. J. Hill),
 July 11, 1873, Archibald Johnson,
 Feb. 18, 1876, C. H. Bennett,
 Feb. 19, 1876, F. W. Guernsey,
 March 3, 1876, W. R. Smith,
 (Prior to) 1877, H. Livingston,
 Aug. 22, 1879, F. A. Atwater (also Aug. 30),
 Aug. 30, 1879, R. L. Lathrop,
 Oct. 25, 1880, T. S. Roberts,
 March 5, 1881, T. S. Roberts,
 June 16, 1881, John W. Cobb (and Aug. 5),
 Oct. 19, 1881, F. A. Atwater (and H. E. White),
 Nov. 2, 1881, Josiah R. King,
 Jan. 15, 1882, John Grondahl,
 March 25, 1882, W. P. Payte,
 May 19, 1882, L. R. Moyer,
 July 10, 1882, Frank Ives,
 Dec. —, 1882, Nathan Butler,
 July 19, 1883, C. W. G. Hyde,
 Aug. 7, 1883, E. McColl,
 Oct. 22, 1886, C. B. Garrison,
 Dec. 6, 1886, Myron Cooley,
 Nov. 5, 1887, Warren Upham,
 Nov. 7, 1890, Charles Keith,
 June 25, 1894, J. V. Brower,
 April 27, 1895, T. H. Lewis.

Mr. Hill's record books also contain excerpts from early publications by the following, viz.: Jonathan Carver, 1766; Maj. S. H. Long, 1823; Prof. W. H. Keating, 1823; H. R. Schoolcraft, 1832 and 1854; J. N. Nicollet, 1838; George Catlin, 1836; G. W. Featherstonhaugh, 1835; David Dale Owen, Geol. Report, 1852; Foster and Whitney, Geol. Report, L. Superior, 1850; Dawson and Hind's Reports, 1858; Various Annual Reports of the Smithsonian Institution; E. D. Neill's History of Minnesota, 1858; Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society; Contributions to Knowledge, Smithsonian Institution; Reports of the Geological and Natural History Survey.

In another series of record books Mr. Hill had extended extracts and translations from both French and English works on the northwest.

It is apparent that Mr. Hill's work and its scope grew in his hands as time passed. These records of information by correspondence were superseded by the actual survey and platting of the earthworks of the state, and thereafter such information as was elicited was made to serve as a guide to places where exact measurements should be conducted. In many instances, therefore, the names of contributors do not appear in connection with the descriptions of the mounds to which they were perhaps the first to direct Mr. Hill's attention. It is only when the other, more exact, records are incomplete that quotations have been made from this mass of correspondence.

The accumulation of these data was begun by the Historical Society through its occasional publications as early as 1850, and more systematically by its Archeological Committee in 1886, A. J. Hill, chairman. By reason of interruptions and the lapse of time, as well as the variety of methods pursued, the mass assumed the character *Rudis indigestaque moles*.

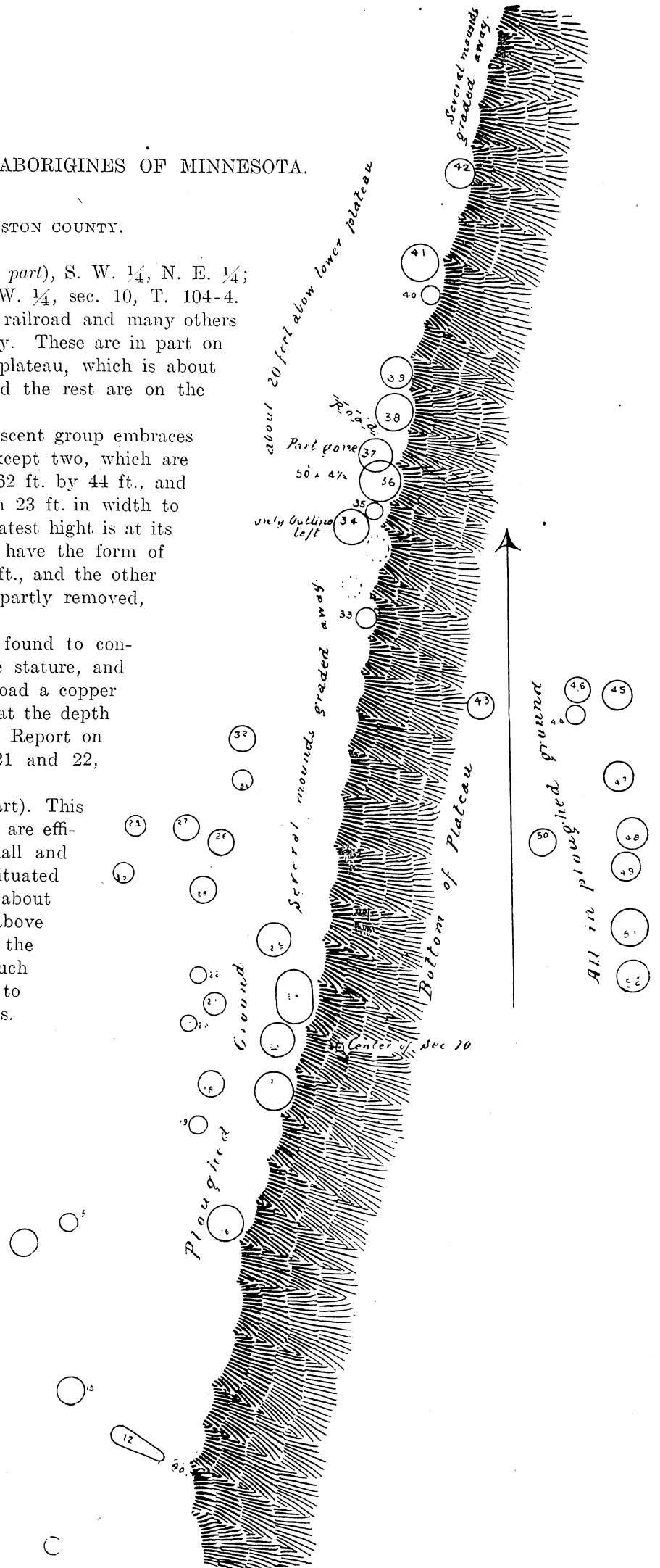
EARTHWORKS IN HOUSTON COUNTY.

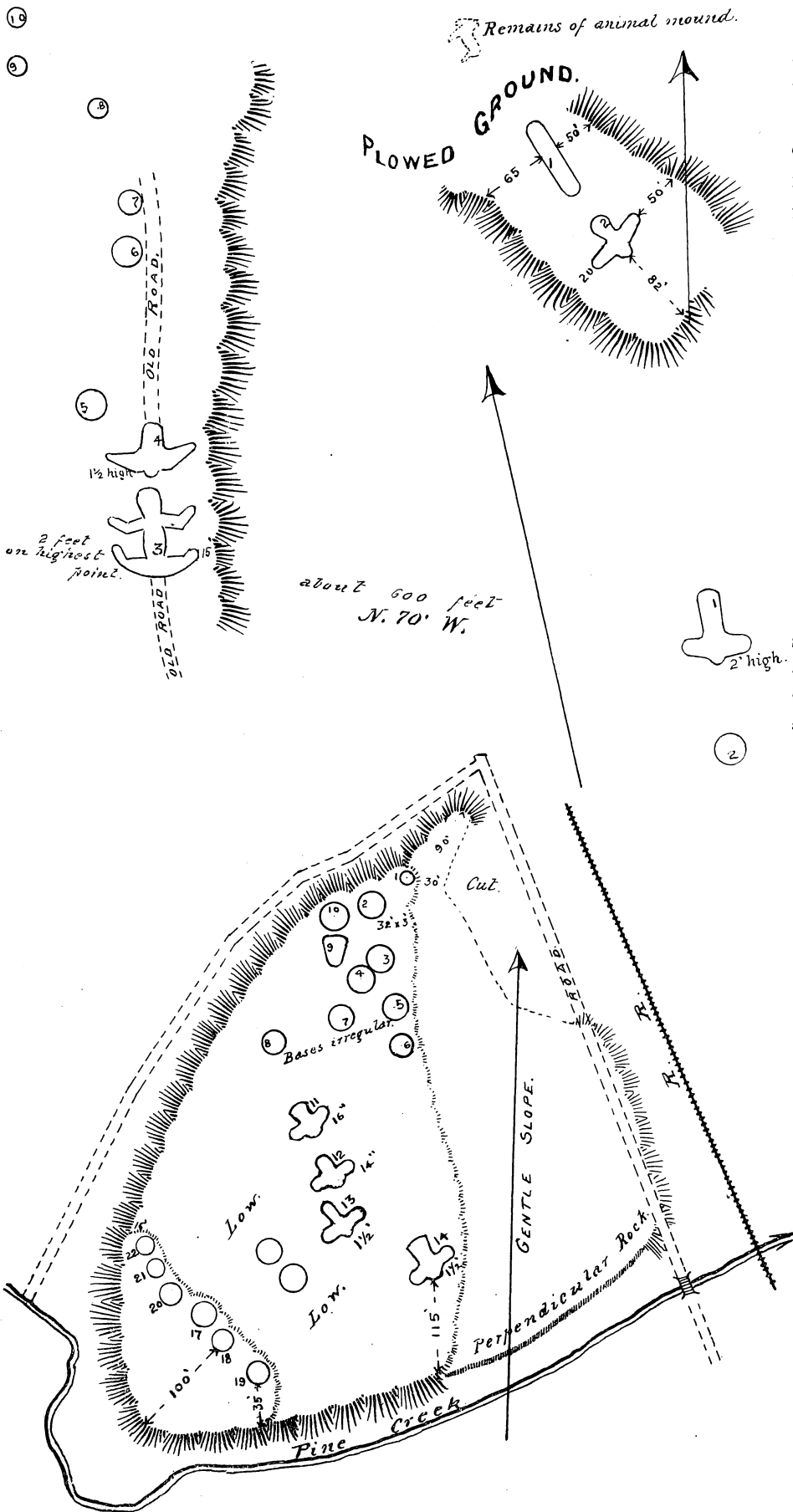
The La Crescent Group (northern part), S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$; S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$; and E. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 10, T. 104-4. Many mounds were destroyed by the railroad and many others have been plowed down and dug away. These are in part on a terrace about 20 ft. above a lower plateau, which is about 30 ft. above the Mississippi river, and the rest are on the lower plateau.

The northern part of the La Crescent group embraces 52 mounds, which are all circular except two, which are elongated mounds. Of these one is 62 ft. by 44 ft., and 4 ft. high, and the other tapers from 23 ft. in width to 12 ft. near the narrow end. Its greatest height is at its widest point, viz.: $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Its ends have the form of semi-circles, one with a radius of 12 ft., and the other with one of 6 ft. No. 37, which is partly removed, furnished an aboriginal pipe.

"When opened they have been found to contain human remains of men of large stature, and it is said that in grading for the railroad a copper skillet and other trinkets were found at the depth of 18 ft. below the surface." (Geol. Report on Houston County.) Surveyed July 21 and 22, 1884.

La Crescent Group, (southern part). This contains 10 mounds, of which three are effigies. The circular mounds are small and somewhat scattered. They are all situated on the two plateaux mentioned, one about 30 ft., and the other about 50 ft. above the river. The effigy which is on the lower terrace represents nothing so much as a cross, but it doubtless belongs to that class which is named bird effigies. Mr. Lewis, in *Science*, No. 6, 1885, has designated another of these effigies a frog, and taken by itself it has the form of a frog more than that of any other animal, but it may rather be composed of two imperfect bird effigies, one directly in advance of the other and so near together that they are united in one mound. This idea is rather favored by the fact that a third effigy, like a bird with spread wings, is very close in the rear, and by a little enlargement, either of the frog or this third bird, the three would be brought into union. The spread of the wings, the size and length of the body



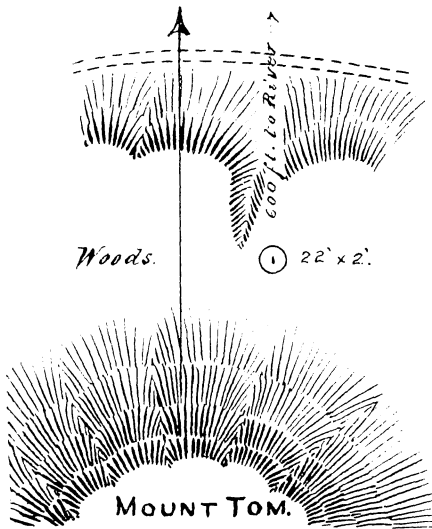


and the direction of flight are almost identical in the trio.

This part, and the northern part of this group, are numbered continuously from south to north.

Mounds near Pine creek, south of La Crescent, on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 15, T. 104-4, located on a spur from a plateau, about 50 ft. above the river. This group consists of two, an elongated mound and a bird effigy, with the remains of an animal effigy on plowed land. The form which is called a bird effigy is hardly susceptible of that designation, as its wings are more like short, small, elongated mounds, and the head and body could be considered together as one elongated mound, crossing that of the wings nearly at a right angle. The body, however, is wider than the head. Surveyed July 18, 1884.

Pine Creek group, south of La Crescent, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 15, T. 104-4. On a plateau about 50 ft. above the flood plain of the Mississippi. This group of 22 mounds embraces four bird effigies, all of which, with straight, broad wings, appear more like simple Greek crosses, with one arm too long and the opposite one too short. As they are all headed, however, in the same direction, they appear to be a small flock of birds, and can hardly be separated from numerous others which are more evidently intended to represent birds



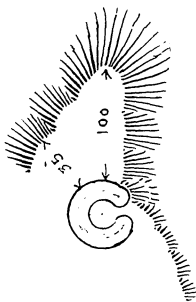
in flight. One of the tumuli is egg-shaped, and they are all small, the largest being 32 ft. in diameter. Surveyed July 18, 1884.

A lone mound is in Root River valley one mile N. E. of Hokah, on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 32, T. 104-4, on a plateau about 60 ft. above the river, 22 ft. by 2 ft.

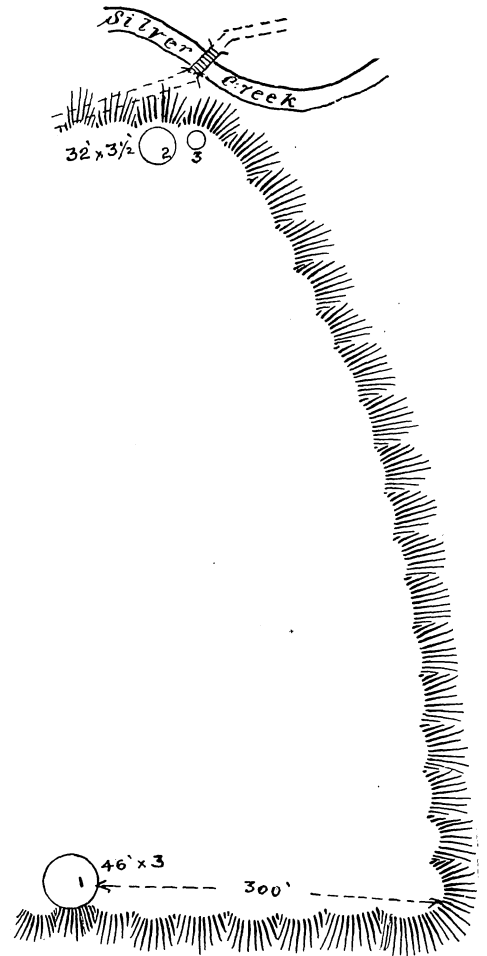
Another lone mound is near the center of sec. 27, T. 104-5, on a terrace about 60 ft. above the river, in the woods, 22 ft. by 3 ft.

Silver Creek mounds, W.

$\frac{1}{2}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 25, T. 104-6, on a terrace about 35 ft. above the river bottomland. Here are three tumuli, the largest, separated from the others, being 46 ft. by 3 ft. No. 1 is said by his daughter to be the grave of the celebrated chief Black Hawk. It is now plowed. Surveyed July 14, 1884.

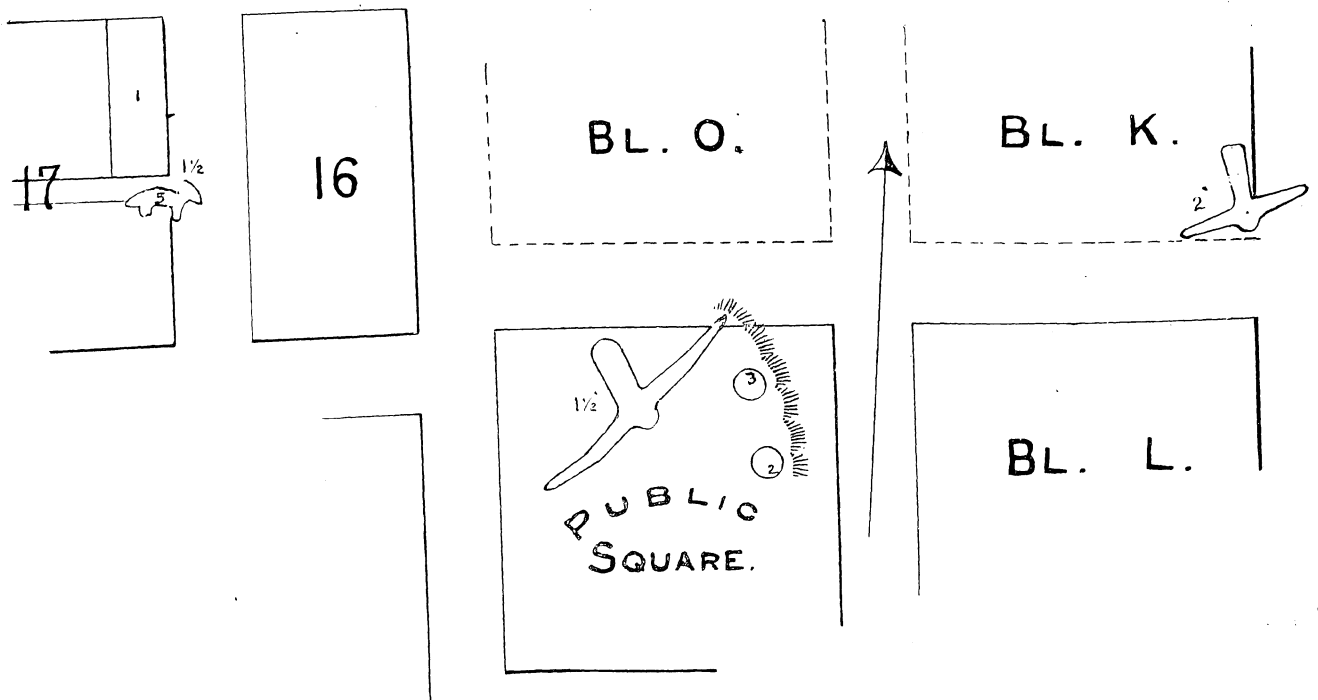


Circular enclosure, two miles west of Hokah, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 2, T. 103-5, about 60 ft. above the bottomland of the creek. The average depth inside is about 2 ft. The width of the embankment is 14 ft. The opening at



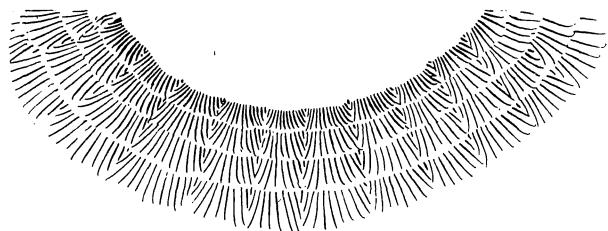
the south side is 9 ft. The diameter from the center of the embankment on the east side to the same on the west side is 40 ft. Surveyed July 9, 1884.

Mounds on Hokah townsite, N. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 6, T. 103-4. There are three mounds on the public

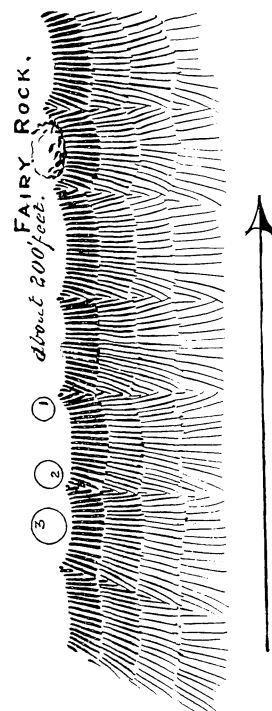
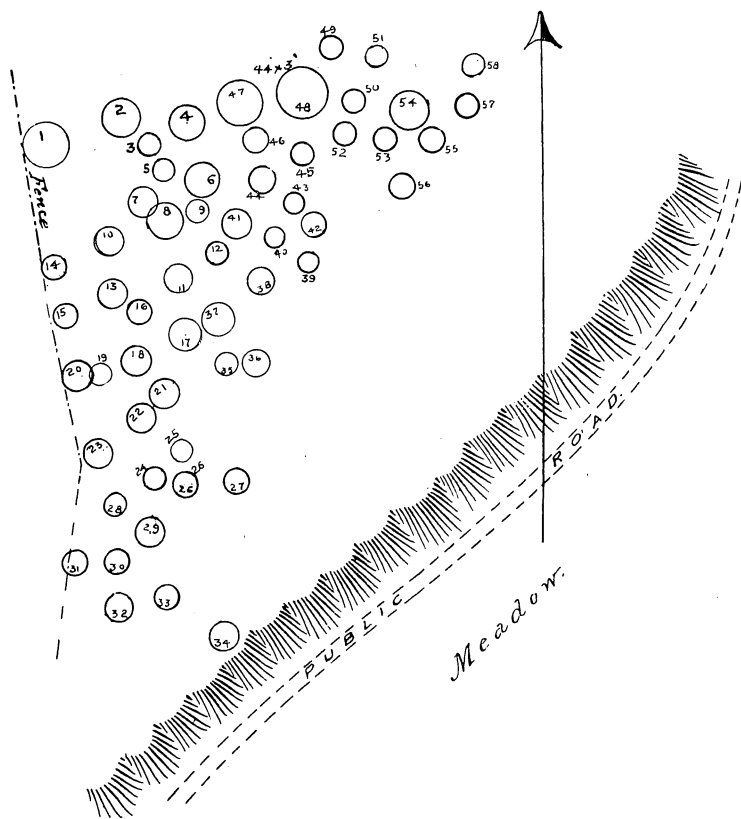


square, one being a bird effigy, 70 ft. above the river, its hight being $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Length of body is 87 ft., span of the wings is 225 ft. The wings of this effigy are slightly flexed backward. The body is rounded at its extremity. A smaller bird effigy, 60 ft. above the river, a little N. of E. from this, on block K, has no flexure in its wings and has a rectangular termination of its body. Another animal effigy is on lot 1, block 17, at 95 ft. above the river. Mr. Lewis says, in *Science*, No. 106, 1885, "From the extremity of the snout to the tip of the tail its length in a right line is just $62\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and the body is $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in hight. . . . Formerly there existed several other effigies, and 30 or 40 mounds and embankments, on the same terrace with the birds, which have been removed in grading streets and lots." In this number was one turtle effigy.

Mounds 2 miles above Brownsville, W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 14, T. 103-4, on a plateau about 30 ft. above the bottomland. This group consists of a thickly set cluster of 58 tumuli, mostly less than 28 ft. in diameter, the largest being 44 ft. by 3 ft. Surveyed July 2, 1884.



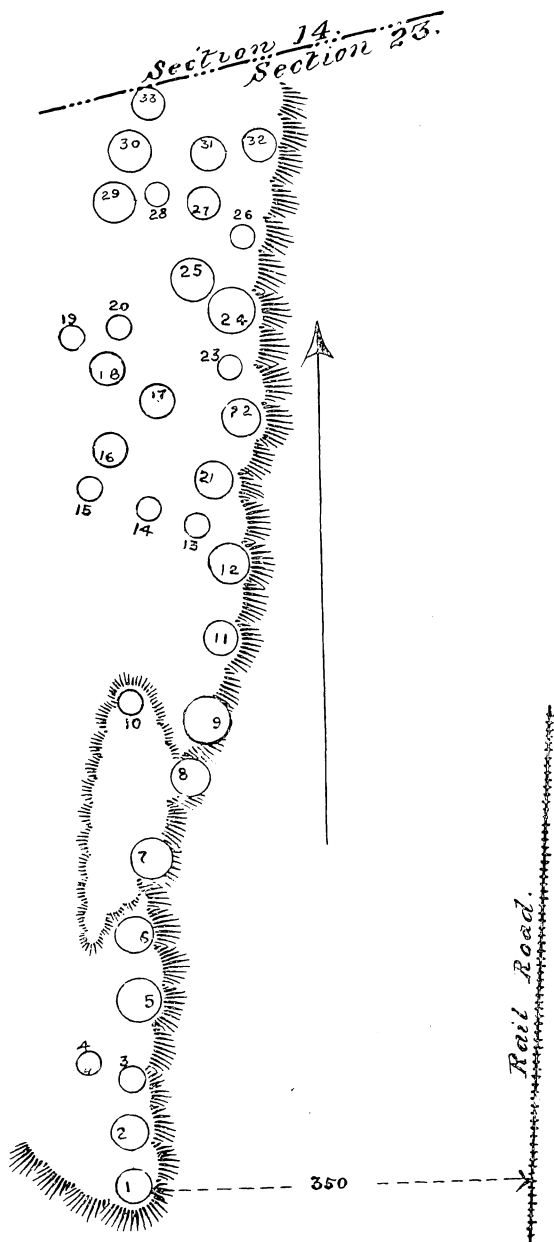
A lone tumulus is at Brownsville, on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 26, T. 103-4, on a spur of the bluff about 480 ft. above the flood plain. It is composed of stone covered with dirt, and is 35 ft. by 3 ft., and about 600 ft. from the Mississippi river. The bluff at De Soto can be seen plainly from this mound, and also the bluffs



above La Crosse. Surveyed July 1, 1884.

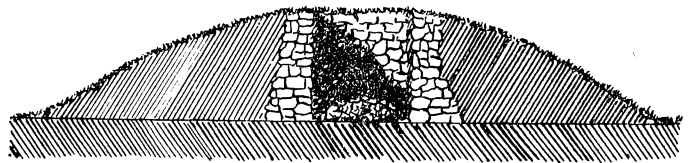
Mounds near Fairy rock on the Mississippi river, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 26, T. 102-4. These three tumuli are about 150 ft. above the river, of less than medium size and about 200 ft. south of Fairy rock. Surveyed May 16, 1889.

Mounds 2 miles north of Jefferson, on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 23, T. 101-4, about 26 ft. above the slough. Across the line on sec. 14 were formerly a number of round mounds, now almost obliterated. The group consists of 33 ordinary tumuli of moderate dimensions, the largest being 40 ft. in diameter, and the rest about 30 ft. Surveyed June 30, 1884.



Mounds at Jefferson, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 35, T. 101-4, on a narrow rocky ridge about 500 ft. above the Mississippi, group of three mounds. The only information obtainable respecting this group is that published in the Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, p. 45, for 1890-91, imprint 1894, by Cyrus Thomas, as follows:

"No. 1, about 30 feet in diameter and 6 feet high, of the usual conical form, on the summit of the cliff, had already been opened sufficiently to remove therefrom the skeleton of an Indian warrior, together with his gun, hatchet, etc. The excavation which had been made was still partly open, and extending downward only about half the depth of the mound. Digging down about a foot further into the hard, light-colored earth, apparently a mixture of clay and ashes, a stone slab was encountered something over two feet long, something less in width, and five inches thick, of the same kind of rock as that found in the cliff. This was lying flat upon others of various sizes, which were placed edgewise so as to form an oblong cist or coffin, but so small that its contents, the decayed bones of an adult, were nearly in a heap, as though the skeleton had been folded and deposited after the flesh was removed. No implements or vestiges of art were found.



MOUND VAULT, HOUSTON CO. MINNESOTA.

"No. 2. This interesting mound, situated about 50 feet south and somewhat down the slope from No. 1, is circular, about 25 feet in diameter and 6 feet high. An excavation had been made in the top of the covering or top slabs of a stone vault or chamber, which further exploration showed the mound to

contain. The form of this vault is shown in the accompanying figure. It was about 6 feet in diameter, throughout, and before it was disturbed probably reached nearly or quite to the top of the mound. Some of the top rocks had been thrown down, and, with some small human bones, were lying on the slope of the mound. The floor of the inner area was filled to the depth of about two feet with charcoal, ashes and split bones of animals, among which were found two roughly chipped scrapers or skinners. This accumulation had not been disturbed by those who had made the first partial opening above, and who, as was learned, had unearthed the skeleton of an Indian child, with some modern beads and other trinkets.

"No. 3 is situated about 100 feet north but much below No. 1, and is about 20 feet in diameter and 4 feet high. Nothing whatever of interest was found in it.

"Nothing was observed in relation to these works differing from the usual conical mounds in this region except the peculiar commanding position which they occupy, and the walled structure of No. 2. Of the numerous bluffs in this region no other affords such a clear and extensive view of the surrounding country as this. An unobstructed view of the Mississippi for a considerable distance above and below, also up the Little Iowa, Winnebago and other streams, is here obtained. From this position can be

seen the mouth of Root river on the west, and on the east the deep-gorged Bad Axe, and the last battle-field on which Black Hawk fought. It must, therefore, have always been a favorite outlook point or station.

“Mound No. 2 seems to have been purposely built upon the sunny slope of the cliff just below the summit, so as to be sheltered from the cold northwest winds, and partly also from observation, while its occupants had a nearly unobstructed field for observation and signals. Unlike the other mounds near it which were opened, it was composed wholly of the rock and soil taken from around it. Possibly it may have been used as a sentry post or signal station. The charcoal, ashes and split bones of animals were doubtless the remains of the feasts and fires of the watchmen; the burial of a child in the mound

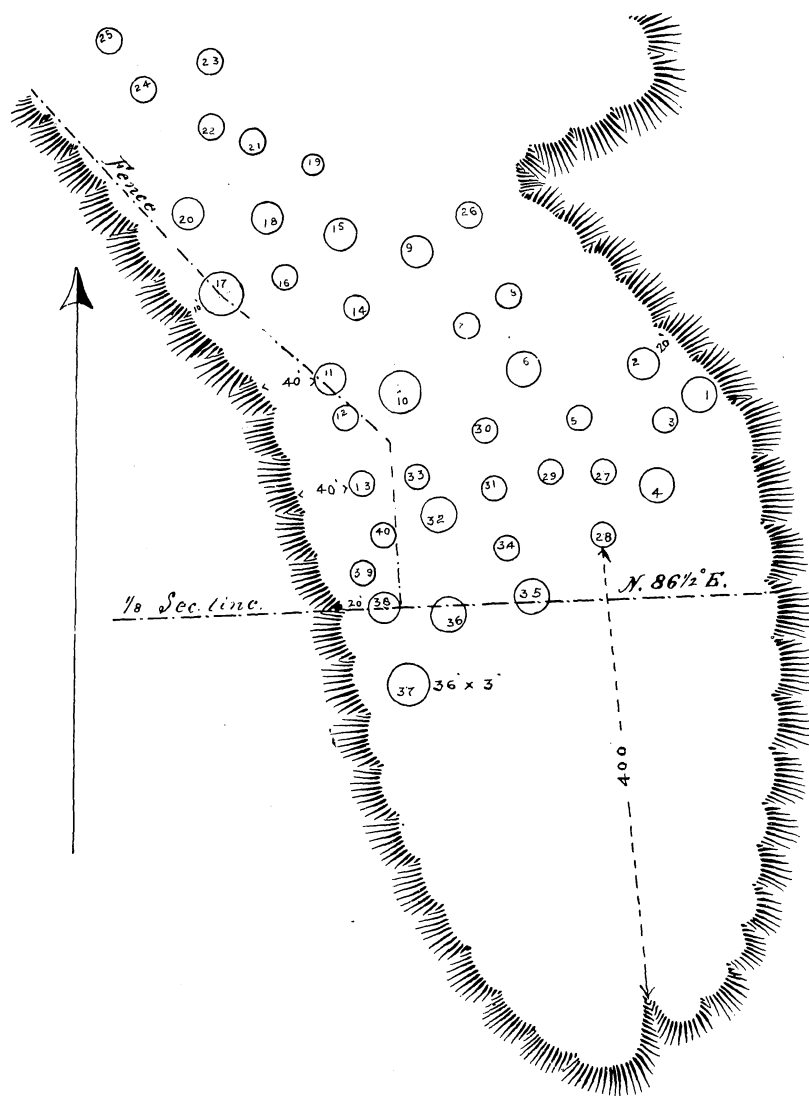
was intrusive and by modern Indians. Not a fragment of pottery was found at this locality, although within 10 miles of the pottery circle in Iowa, which will be noticed hereafter.”

It appears from this, and from the cairns at Red Wing, as well as from the stone-box graves of Dayton's bluff, in Ramsey county, that the mound-builders resorted to stone for the construction of their burial cists when suitable stone slabs were available.

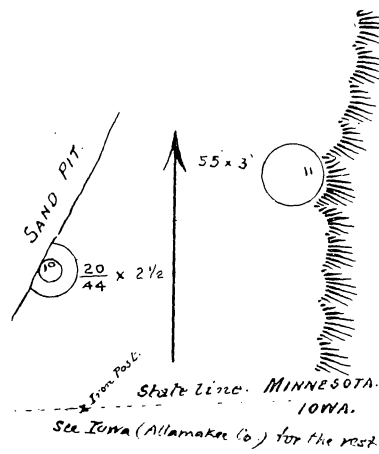
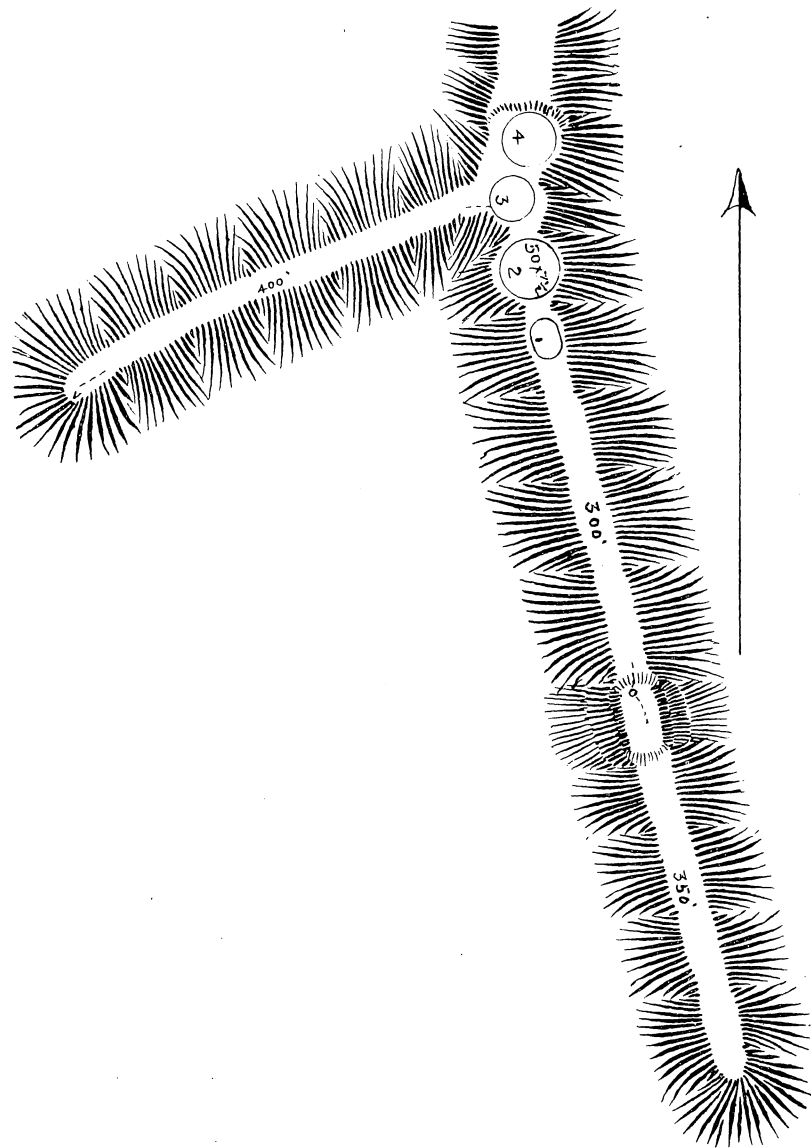
Ruined fort, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 33, T. 101-4. The outlines of this fort are only just traceable. They are on a high ridge. The fort was about 600 ft. by 500 ft. Surveyed April 22, 1892.

Winnebago Creek mounds, W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 35, T. 101-4, on a plateau about 22 ft. above the creek. This group embraces 40 circular mounds, of rather less than average size. They are scattered promiscuously over the platform.

Hogback mounds near Jefferson, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 35, T. 101-4. These are tumuli of good size, and three have been opened. The largest is 50 ft. by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and is about 350 ft. above the river. Those opened have rock burials. The smallest is an elongated mound.

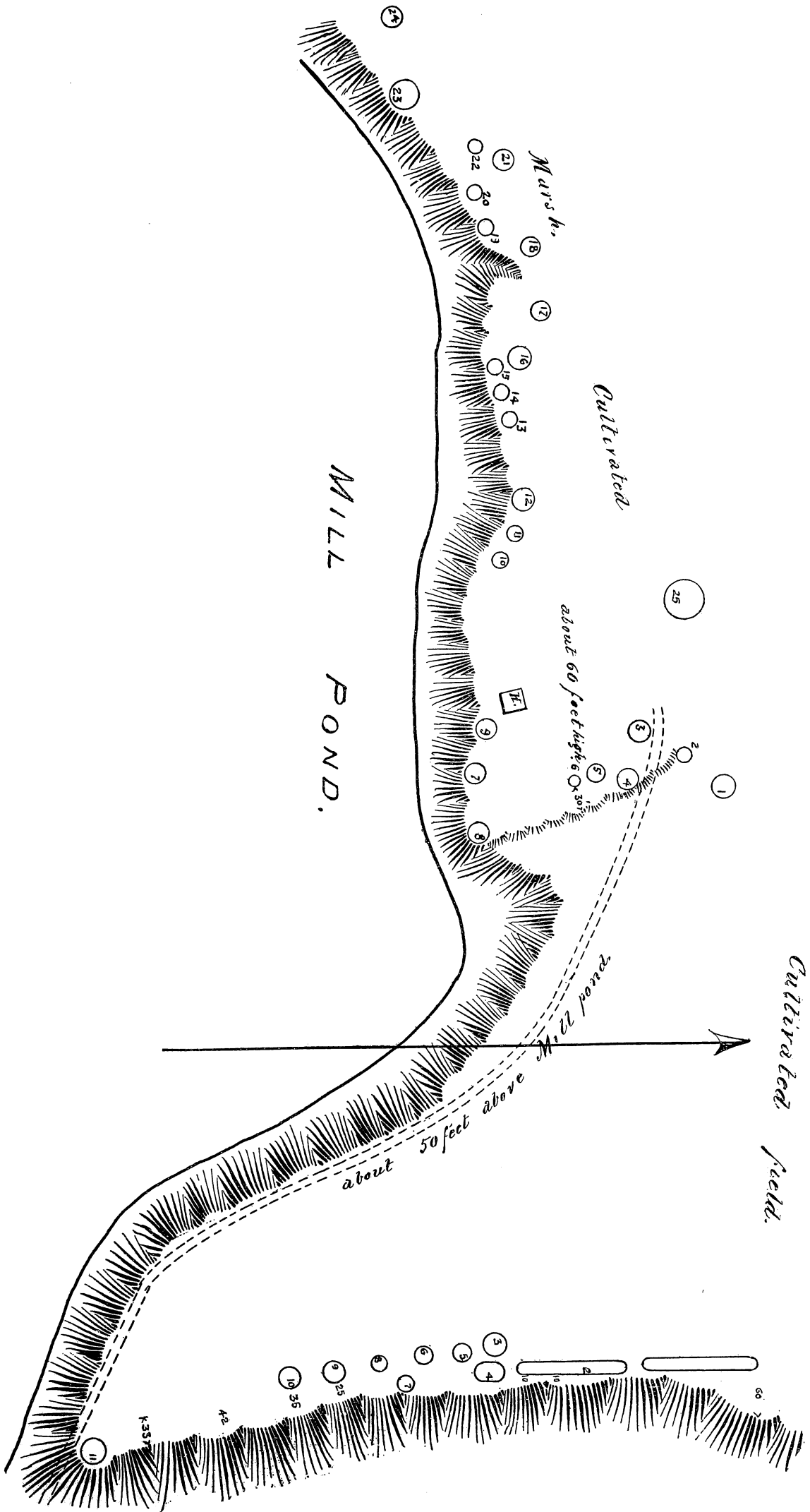


New Albin group. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 5, T. 101-4, and continuing into Allamakee county, in Iowa. On a plateau about 14 ft. above the marsh. This group embraces 11 tumuli, situated between the railroad and the marsh to the east. But two of these are north of the State line. One is 55 ft. by 3 ft., and the other is flat-topped with a top-diameter of 20 ft. The series, extending southwestwardly, comes to the “sand-pit” and has lost a portion of Nos. 2 and 10. Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 9 have been excavated. Surveyed June 24, 1884.



In the museum of the Society are the following named specimens obtained by Mr. Lewis from Houston county: 15 arrow-heads, 8 war-points, 3 spear-heads, 6 awls, 4 clay vessels (from mounds), 1 clay disk, 1 hematite celt, 1 piece of hematite, 2 chipped implements, 2 scrapers, 1 celt, 1 stone pipe (from a mound), 2 stone hoes, 3 shell beads (from a mound), 1 discoidal stone, 1 pendant, 1 perforated stone, 1 grooved ax, 1 ceremonial, 1 shell pin.

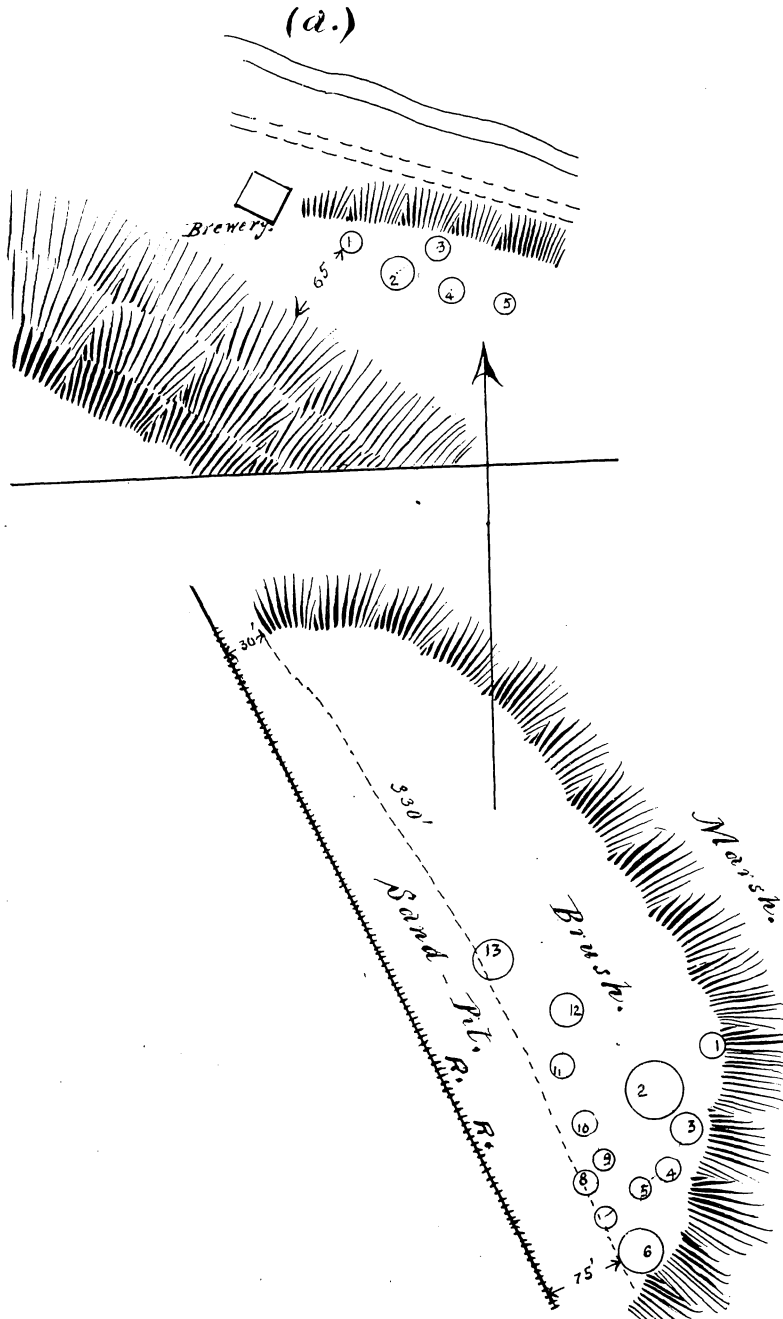
ONE MILE NORTHWEST OF MINNESOTA CITY.



MOUNDS IN WINONA COUNTY.

Mounds at Minnesota City, (a) N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 11, T. 107-8; on a terrace about 14 ft. above the bottomland; group of 5 common tumuli. Surveyed Aug. 1, 1884.

(b) S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 2, T. 107-8, one mile N. E. of Minnesota City, on a terrace about 18 ft. above a marsh; group of 13 tumuli, the largest being 50 ft. by 3 ft. Surveyed Aug. 4, 1884.



and 7 have been somewhat excavated. The tumuli average large for size, the largest (No. 11) being 60 ft. by 5 ft. There were formerly several other mounds on the south side of the public road. The top of No. 11 is about 12 ft. above the marsh. The pottery is made of shell and clay.* Surveyed July 30, 1884.

*The notes do not specify where the pottery was found.

In No. 13 of this group was found a clay pipe of the "Winnebago" style, like that figured from the mounds near Lanesboro, Fillmore county. It is No. 1773 of the Lewis collection in the museum of the Historical Society.

Mounds 1 mile N. W. of Minnesota City. First or eastern group, on W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 2, T. 107-8. Second or western group, on E. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 3, T. 107-8.

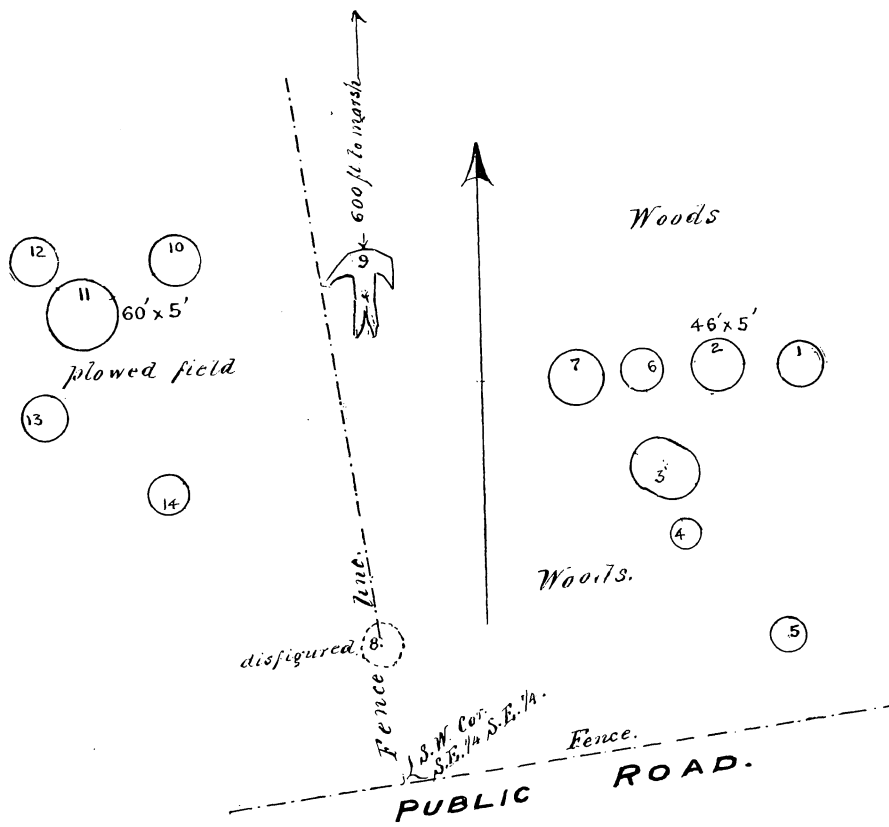
The first group is on a terrace about 52 ft. above the millpond, and the second about 60 ft. above the same pond.

The first group embraces 11 mounds, of which two are elongated and one is broad-elongated. The elongated mounds are 145 ft. and 100 ft. long and 17 and 16 ft. wide, 1 ft. high. The broad-elongated is 24 ft. by 36 ft., 3 ft. high. They are parallel with the brow of the terrace.

The second group contains 25 simple tumuli, of which the largest is isolated from the group, 45 ft. by 2½ ft.

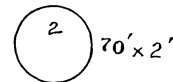
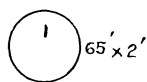
Surveyed July 31, and Aug. 1, 1884. An earthen pot and some beads were taken from No. 11.

Mounds 2 miles west of Winona, S. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 20, T. 107-7. This group embraces 14 mounds, of which No. 3 is broad-elongated, almost circular, having dimensions 61 ft. by 45 ft. by 3 ft. No. 9 is a rude effigy without head, somewhat resembling the human figure, and Nos. 1, 2, 6

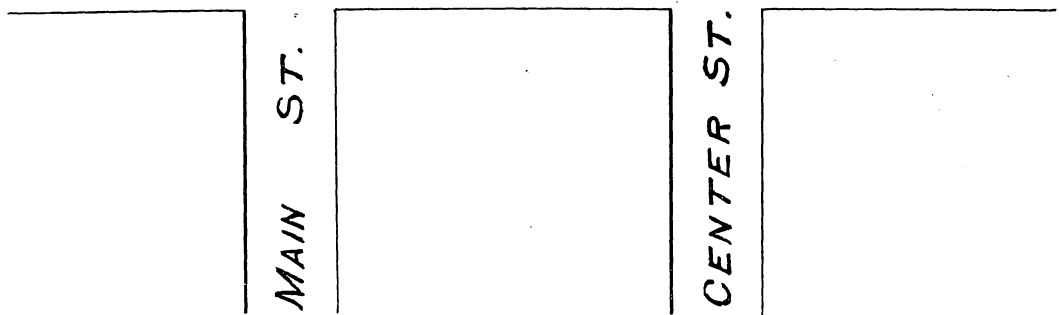


Mounds at the Levee at Winona, N. W. 1/4, S. W. 1/4, sec. 23, T. 107-7. Between Front street and the river, at the foot of Main street, and a little east of the foot of Center street. There are two large mounds, 65 ft. by 2 ft., and 70 ft. by 2 ft. Surveyed July 29, 1884.

Mounds at Lamoille. According to Mr. L. H. Bunnell, in the Smithsonian report for 1879, p. 430, several small mounds occur here, and a number on Cedar creek, and on Money creek they are quite numerous. On Pine creek they are to be seen at intervals all the way down from New Hartford to La Crescent, in Houston county. "The largest mounds, a group of ten, near Homer, are ten miles



FRONT ST.

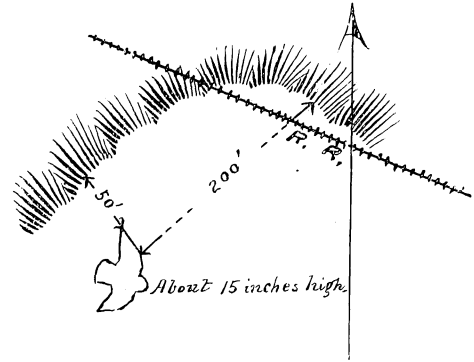
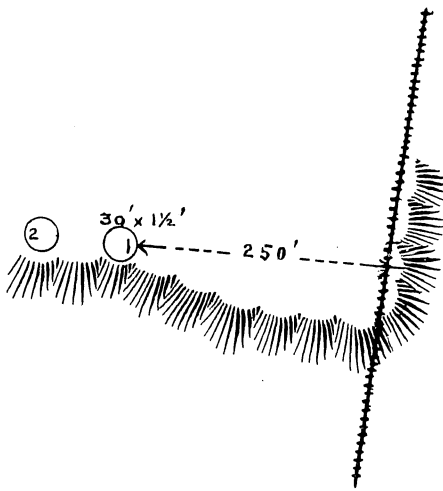


below La Crosse, at the mouth of Coon Creek valley. The Winnebagoes have lost all tradition, even of the use of stone arrow-heads by their ancestors. White Snake, a chief of the tribe, said in all sincerity, that they were not made by the Indians."

Mounds 1 mile below Richmond. N. 1/2, N. E. 1/4, sec. 27, T. 106-5. Group contains two tumuli of ordinary size. Surveyed July 28, 1884.

Lone Bird-Effigy mound, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 22, T. 106-5, just below Richmond, on a terrace about 24 ft. above the river. This mound is about 15 inches high. Surveyed July 28, 1884.

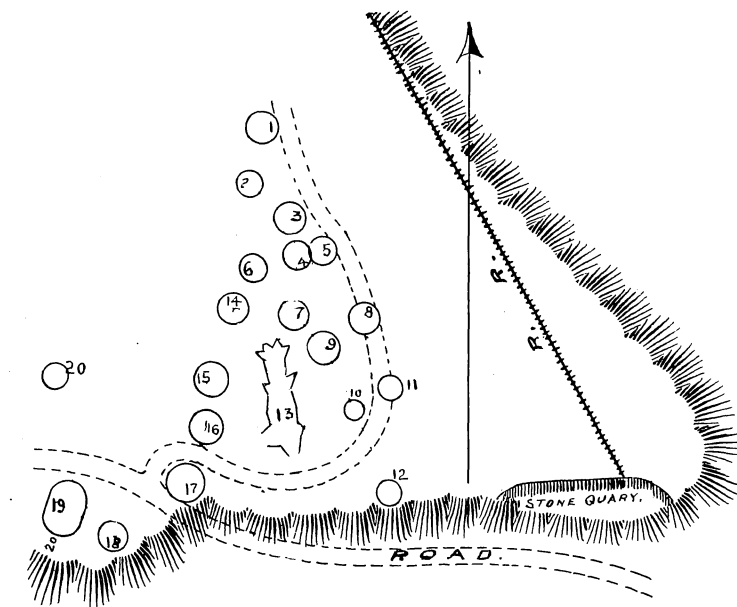
Mr. Lewis figured this effigy in *Science*, No. 106, 1885, and states that it is 76 ft. in an airline from tip to tip of the wings; the body, with head and tail, is 44 ft. in length. The body to the first joint of the wings is 15 inches in height.



Lone mounds are as follows: Between Richmond and La Moille, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 17, T. 106-5, on a terrace 18 ft. above the river. There were formerly more mounds here. This tumulus is 30 ft. by 1 1/2 ft.; lot 4, sec. 22, T. 106-5, a little below Richmond, about 100 yards from the river bank, 23 ft. by 1 1/2 ft.; N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 20, T. 105-4, below Dresbach, about 300 yards S., 20° east from the Dresbach group.

Dakota group of mounds, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 1, T. 105-5, just above Dakota, about 30 ft. above the river. The group contains 20 mounds, of which No. 18 has been excavated. One has dimensions 35 ft. by 47 ft. by 3 ft. Another has a non-descript form, 110 ft. long. The center of the head is 2 1/2 ft. high. The tail is four-lobed, and on the body are three projections, suggesting that the mound is an effigy of a fish with fins. Mr. Lewis says (*Science*, No. 106, 1885): "In conclusion, something might be said on the question of the relation between any relics contained in this class of mounds and their shapes. The fact is, however, that little, if anything, has been understandingly done with a view to ascertain their contents. The few effigies opened along the Mississippi have shown relics and forms of interment similar to those of the common burial mounds of their neighborhood." Surveyed July 26, 1884.

Dresbach group of mounds, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 18, T. 105-4. This group embraces 12 mounds, about 40 ft. above the river, of which Nos. 3 and 4 have been excavated. Two are short-elongated mounds, and one is a double mound, consisting, apparently, of two small, short-elongated mounds placed at right angles together at their ends. The free extremity of one of them is rounded and of the other rectangular, having the shape of a short smoking pipe.



Of this group the writer stated, in his geological report on Winona county (Vol. 1, Minn. Geol. Sur.): "At Dresbach have been found interesting implements in making excavations in the loam for extending the brick-yards. It became necessary to remove several of the ancient earth-mounds, and in doing so two copper implements were obtained, together with fragments of chert and pieces of human skull, and of ancient pottery. The skeleton accompanying these specimens was stated by Mr. George B. Dresbach, Jr., and by Mr. Mosse, to have measured eight feet in length. This also agrees with a

statement made by Col. George B. Dresbach, concerning the size of as keleton exhumed several years ago from a mound situated on the high loam-terrace of the Mississippi, near the same place. From the latter mound were taken several skulls and other human bones, a lot of flint arrow-heads and one copper hatchet, the edge of which was said to have been hardened by some process."

"No. 1832, Copper chisel, from a mound at Dresbach, Winona county, Minnesota. It is nearly six inches in length, one and one-half inches wide at the center, and about an eighth of an inch in thickness. It was found in leveling off some mounds for a brick-yard, together with several others. See engraving for reduced representation." — *Macalester College Contributions, 1st series, p. 178.*

In the museum of the Society, belonging to the Mitchell collection, purchased of Mr. Lewis, are the following named specimens from Winona county: 3 necklaces of shell beads, containing 26, 212 and 120 beads respectively, each from a mound, 3 shell gorgets, 1 clay vessel, 2 hematite celts, 1 stone pipe, 2 skulls, 24 lance and arrow heads, 2 war-points (from a mound), 1 drill (from a mound), 1 copper chisel (from a mound), 2 pieces hammered copper, 1 celt (from a mound), 1 copper ring (from a mound), 1 hair ornament (from a mound), 2 scrapers, 1 shell ornament (from a mound), 2 chipped implements, 1 knife.

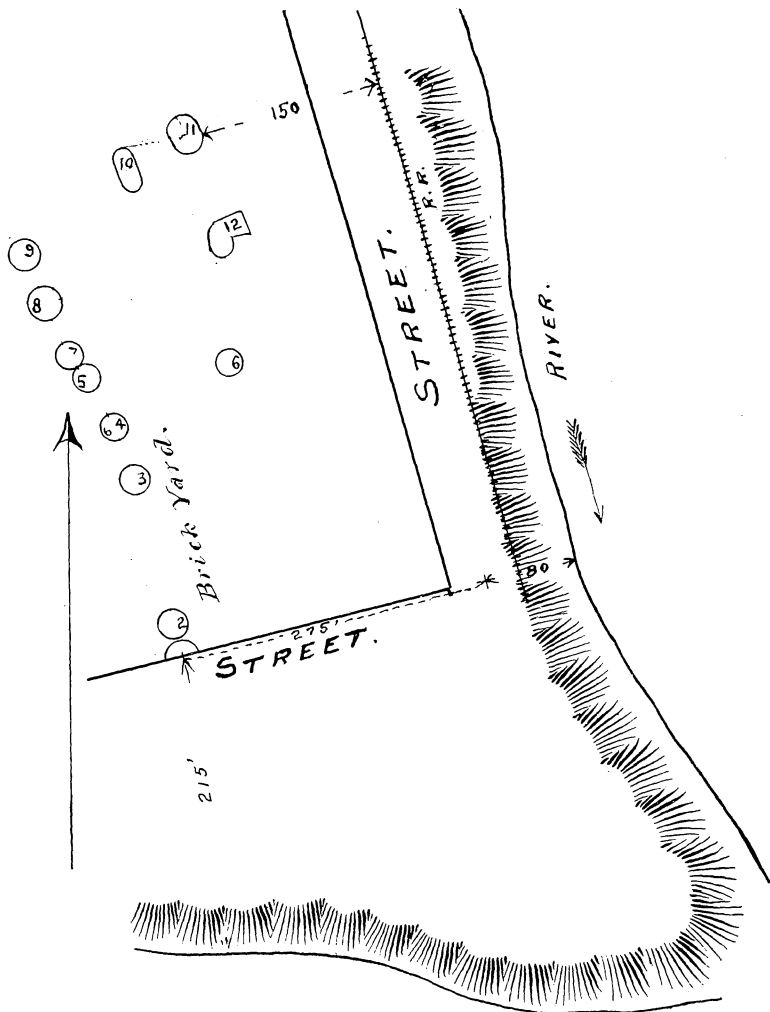
FILLMORE COUNTY EARTHWORKS.

Rushford mounds, (a) N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 15, T. 104-8; about 20 ft. above the bottomland, in plowed ground. The group embraces 9 tumuli, of ordinary size. Surveyed June 11, 1884.

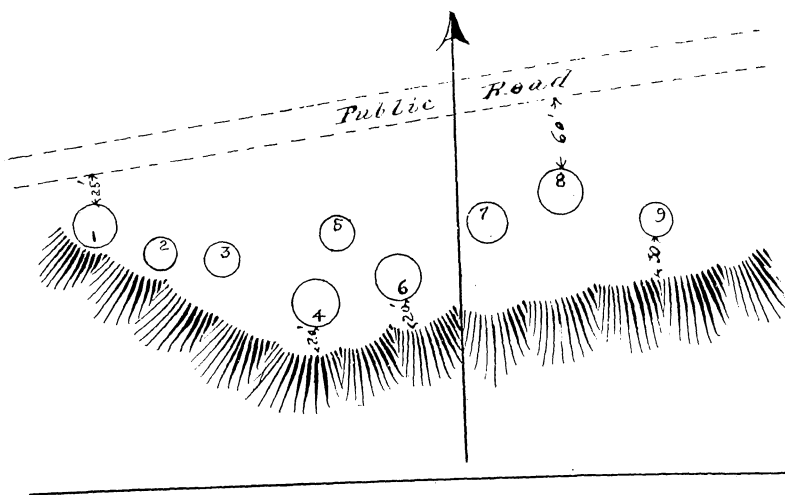
(b) W. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 23, T. 104-8. The flat is about 12 ft. above the slough. These mounds have been cultivated for years, and some have been entirely obliterated. They are of ordinary size, about 30 ft. in diameter and from 1 ft. to 2 ft. in height. The group contains 22, only one being elongated.

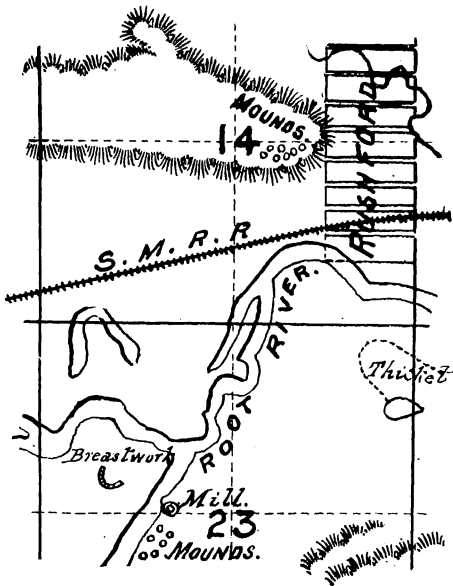
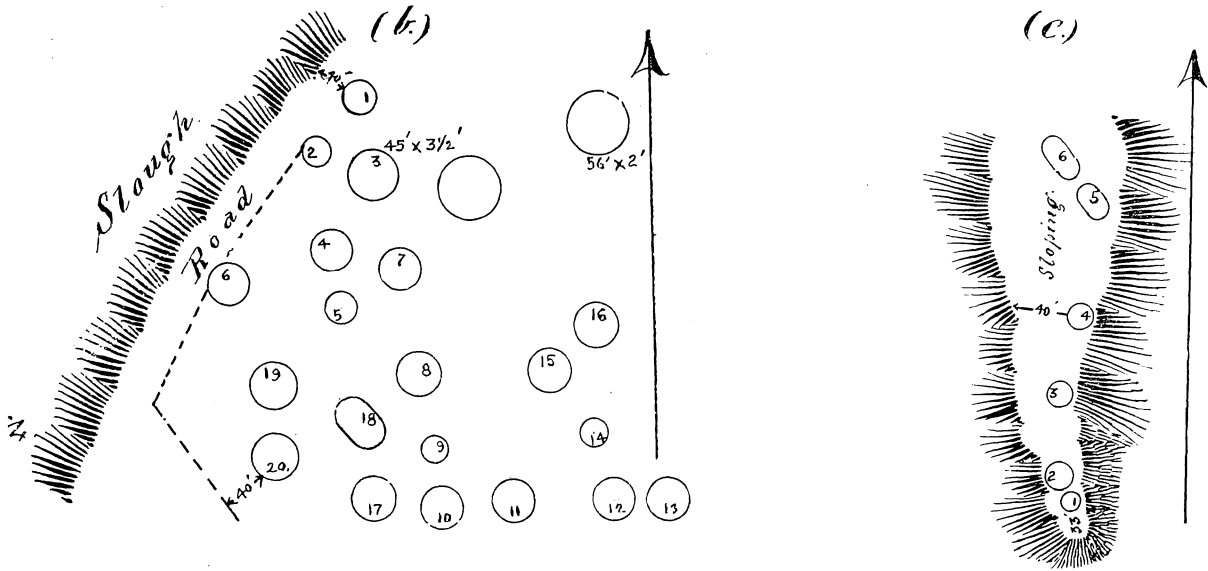
(c) N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 14, T. 104-8, about 425 ft. above the river. Group contains 6 mounds, of which 2 are elongated, but all rather small. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 have been opened, and show rock burials. No. 1 is nearly all rock. No. 5 is 32 ft. by 20 ft. by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Surveyed June 11, 1884.

These mounds are on the brow of the outer bluffs of the river, which are essentially rock-formed and very precipitous, or even perpendicular, in many places.



(a.)





MOUNDS AT RUSHFORD.

Mr. B. D. Sprague says of the Rushford mounds that a piece of pottery was found 4 ft. or 5 ft. below the surface in making excavations for his milldam, in sand and gravel, associated with stones that had been burnt. The curved earthwork shown on the accompanying plat, sent by him, was from eight to ten rods long and about a foot high.— *Hill Rec.*

Lanesboro group. Besides the Rushford mounds, the writer noted others in his geological examination of Fillmore county. These are mentioned in vol. 1 of the final report of the geological survey, p. 673, viz.: at the junction of the North Branch of Root river with the main river two miles below Lanesboro, secs. 1 and 12, Carrolton, are a great many mounds, probably 40 in number. Several years since (1879) on the discovery of human bones in plowing the fields in which they lie, about 20 of these mounds were examined by some citizens of Lanesboro. The human relics discovered on excavating consist of large human bones, several stone hammers, a copper spearhead, several clay pipes and beads, as well as a small clay image of the human face and head, the latter with a circlet of radiating feathers passing over the top. For a representation of this image of the human face, consult the *Popular Science Monthly*, vol. 19, p. 609. Other earthworks are near Houston, in the Yucatan valley.

The Lanesboro group is on a terrace which had been plowed over for 20 years.

The *Am. Ant.*, vol. iii, p. 153, has an editorial abstract of statements found in the *Lanesboro Journal* (Nov., 1879) and *Preston (Minn.) Republican*, giving an account of remarkable discoveries three miles northeast of Lanesboro.

“Mr. Newell was plowing on his farm and turned up a skull, which he took to town and exhibited to Dr. D. F. Powell. The doctor went out the following day, accompanied by others, who assisted in the excavations, and as a result of their labors several wagon-loads of bones were found, indicating that the mound had been the burial place of fully 600 human beings. The bones were all of full-grown

men, there being no remains of women and children, indicating clearly that these were corpses of men killed in battle. A copper spearhead, harder than steel of modern times, a handsome pipe, and other articles, were secured by the editor of the *Lanesboro Journal*; also many stone knives and a stone maul of harder material than exists in this vicinity, were found. Big Fire, grand medicine man of the Winnebagoes, says a great battle occurred at that place some centuries ago, between the Chippewas and the Sioux, the former coming out victorious and nearly annihilating their enemies. After the battle a trench was dug and some 600 warriors were piled therein. Big Fire's version of the matter looks very reasonable."

This is apparently the same discovery as referred to by the writer in the *Pop. Sci. Month.*, vol. xix, mentioned above. The statement that the Chippewa penetrated so far south and inflicted such a blow on their hereditary foe can apply only to some prehistoric warfare—perhaps to the traditional migration of the Lenni Lenape from the northwest when they made their grand incursion on the early mound-builders.

As these mounds appear to have been small, it may be that the bones were the contents of a Dakota ossuary, since, as described by Parkman,* the custom of the Hurons was to dig a trench preparatory to such burial, and to deposit the bones promiscuously therein, at the great ceremony of the "Feast of the Dead." The large number of mounds composing this group proves this to have once been a point of importance.

In the "Transactions of the Department of American History of the Minnesota Historical Society," Minneapolis, 1879, p. 123, is further account of the remarkable mound group and bone deposit found near Lanesboro, in form of a letter from Dr. D. F. Powell (White Beaver), dated Nov. 28, 1879, from which the following is condensed:

Five of the larger mounds were each about 35 feet in diameter, the smaller from 10 feet to 25 feet, without any order of arrangement, on the small bluff which there runs almost due north and south. No. 1 was exactly on the verge of the bluff. No. 5 was isolated. Nos. 2, 3, 6 and 7 contained in the aggregate fully 300 or 400 skeletons, but No. 5, which was very large, contained but few bones, and no implements. About five feet below the surface was a gravel bed, and in this nothing was found, although dug into more than two feet. In No. 3 were found a copper point and a stone pipe, also remnants of a shell necklace and several pieces of pottery. In No. 6 was found part of a stone hatchet. In No. 9 was a pipe of burnt clay, shaped something like a common clay pipe of today, its color a dull red. The teeth were almost perfect in the upper and lower maxillæ of all specimens, but the skulls and all the bones easily crumbled, the skulls also distorted by pressure of the earth above. There was no order of deposit, some having been apparently thrown in, feet uppermost, others sitting, some with heads east, others in every direction. "As soon as possible I sent for one of my Indian friends and my interpreter, a halfbreed, well educated and intelligent. They claim that the bones are the remains of a large band of Sioux warriors killed in battle by the Chippewa many generations ago.

"The traditional history of the battle is now being written by my interpreter, who went to Trempeleau and Black River Falls three days ago for that purpose. He claims that there are many old men in his tribe who clearly remember the legend handed down from generation to generation. I will give you the story when written. I accept the stories *cum grano salis*."

Nothing further is known of this proposed history of this traditional battle, but there are some general statements that can be based on the facts that are known.

1. If the Chippewa were victorious, they did not remain in possession of the country, for they had no such custom of bone burial.
2. The bones must have been deposited by a mound-building tribe, hence either by Dakota, Iowa, or Omaha, or by the (earlier?) Winnebago.
3. The victors must have remained in possession of the field, hence
4. Either the battle was by the Iowa in defense against the Sioux, and resulted in the retirement of the aggressors, or

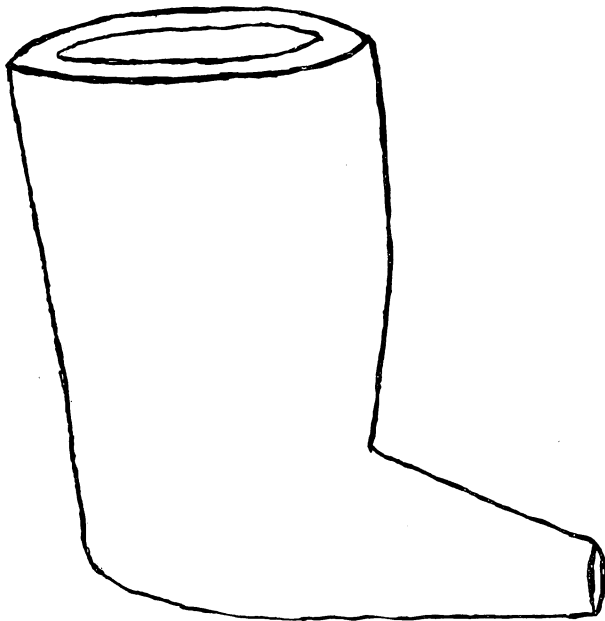
**The Jesuits in North America*, p. 71 et seq.

5. It was a victorious onset of the Sioux against the Iowa, and resulted in the Sioux gaining the land.

6. But the battle may have been one of the first of the great traditional wars of the northwestern Algonquians against the mound-builders.

Similar conclusions are warrantable if one of the parties were Algonquians of the Sac, or the Illinois tribe. The Sac (or Outagamies) are shown on some old French maps as occupying lands on the west side of the Mississippi. These were non-mound-builders.

April, 1907. The writer has made later effort to learn the facts as to the preparation of a written account of the traditional battle, and has been aided by O. M. Levang, editor of the *Lanesboro Leader*; O. G. Wall, formerly publisher of the *Lanesboro Journal*; Dr. George E. Powell, La Crosse, Wis.; B. A. Man, of Winona, and Dr. J. C. Hvoslef, of Lanesboro. It appears that such a manuscript was prepared by White Beaver (Dr. Frank Powell), and that it embraced other legendary matter concerning the Winnebagoes, but that, if preserved, its whereabouts are unknown.



WINNEBAGO PIPE. LANESBORO.
(O. G. WALL.)

The statement of Dr. George E. Powell, as below, gives the essential facts so far as they can be ascertained. Mr. O. G. Wall has repeated, in the *Lanesboro Leader*, May 18, 1907, the events of the discovery and examination of the mounds by Dr. Powell and himself on Nov. 14, 1879. In a letter to the writer he has outlined the form of a clay pipe, which he still has in his possession. Another of the same size and material was presented to the University Museum by Mr. B. A. Man, in 1879. Mr. Wall's diagram is of the actual size of the pipe and is shown herewith.

"The bowl is large and deep. The hole in the top of it is nearly an inch and a quarter in diameter and tapers to a point at the bottom of the pipe, where it connects with the hole in the stem. The stem is short, about an inch and a quarter in length, and it tapers to a point at the end, and was thus smoked, to all appearances. The workmanship is excellent, in fact, could not be improved."

The "Winnebago pipe," owned by Dr. Powell, taken from the mounds near Lanesboro, was loaned to Rev. E. D. Neill, who exhibited it at a meeting of the Department of American History of the Historical Society, at Macalester college, Minneapolis, Jan., 1883.—*Pioneer Press*, Jan. 6, 1883. This specimen is probably the same that was procured by Mr. Lewis, and is now in the Mitchell collection, although there registered as from Winona county.

Letters of Dr. George E. Powell.

LA CROSSE, WIS., April 30, 1907.

N. H. WINCHELL, St. Paul, Minn.

MY DEAR SIR: White Beaver had uncommon opportunities to secure the legends of the Winnebagoes. He was preparing a Ms. of this kind, but I know not if it was completed, or where it is.

The great Winnesheik told me that in the legendary of his people the "mighty Chippewas" surprised his tribe, at their home in middle Wisconsin. Though outnumbered, the Winnebagoes made a mighty battle, in which the loss of both sides was enormous. The Winnebagoes took to their canoes down a tributary of the Mississippi; were overhauled, and another fierce battle was fought upon its banks in Wisconsin. Again taking to their canoes, the remnant reached the Mississippi, and went up the Root river, camping upon a bottom east of Lanesboro, in the forks of a stream, or in between the junction of a stream from the north and the Root river, just above where they joined. Here, again, the Chippewas overtook and nearly exterminated them.

This is about all I know of the story, which many years ago seemed to be the common legend of the older Winnebagoes.

Winnesehek also insisted while he lived that the Mississippi, while he was in the prime of manhood, was a trout stream, and that squaws caught trout abundantly anywhere. When I ventured that trout were caught only at or near the mouths of tributaries, he rejected the proposition with vigor, insisting that "squaws caught them wherever camp was made. The Mississippi was never muddy, even when very high. The waters were always clear, clearer than its tributaries." GEORGE E. POWELL.

LA CROSSE, WIS., May 4, 1907.

N. H. WINCHELL, St. Paul, Minn.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret my inability to give you anything more definite in regard to this matter. Will A. Powell has no knowledge of the papers mentioned. I had no thought the matter would be ever wanted; so neglected to pursue the story with anything but curiosity. Have also forgotten some.

My recollection is, though vague, that in his boyhood (Winnesehek's), the then ancient men of his tribe were very familiar with the story, or had participated in the event. He told me of this twenty-seven years ago. He was apparently then over a hundred years of age. His face was the oldest piece of human parchment in the tribe. I am sure he told me the Chippewas were the people who had driven them.

Without knowing positively, I retain an impression from Winnesehek that the Lanesboro battle was not much less than 200 years, nor very much more than that length of time. But please remember that this is but a vague impression.

Sincerely,

GEORGE E. POWELL.

According to the *Chatfield Democrat*, mounds situated seven miles southwest from Chatfield, on Jordan creek, one mile west of the middle branch of Root river, were examined by Dr. M. A. Trow, accompanied by Wm. Carson and J. M. Underleak. They uncovered six skeletons, but the bones were much decayed, but were thought to have indicated men of enormous size. In some of the mounds, and in the immediately vicinity were found flint arrow-heads and pieces of pottery. These mounds numbered fifteen to twenty and were on the farm of Elijah McGrew.

From Fillmore county, the museum contains the following, collected by Mr. Hill, presented by Mr. Mitchell: 5 arrow-heads, 1 lance-head, 1 celt.

EARTHWORKS IN OLMSTED COUNTY.

No earthworks have been found in Olmsted county. W. D. Hurlbut, 1879.—*Hill Rec.*

"James Mathew, a brother of Rev. Father Mathew, of Racine [Wisconsin], settled on Zumbro river, in Olmsted county, Minnesota, in 1860. When he first plowed the land there was a mound six feet high and twenty feet in breadth and so situated that it was in the way of properly cultivating the land, so he made an attempt to plow it down. He sank the plow to the beam repeatedly but succeeded in reducing the height but two feet. The next year he procured a scraper and went to work systematically to remove the entire mound. After scraping down the eminence to within about two feet of the base, he came to some rotten wood. On carefully removing the top he discovered a kind of cage built of large stakes driven into the ground, as close together as possible, and covered with a split log, finished by plastering the outside thickly with clay, thus forming a rude lodge which was about three feet long and a little less in breadth. In this pen he found one skeleton of an adult in a good state of preservation, and with the bones were found two iron hatchets, a dozen flint arrow-heads, a copper ring two inches in diameter, a lot of shell beads and a red stone pipe of rather large size and ingeniously ornamented with lead. Father Mathew visited his brother a few days after this find. On his return he brought the entire lot of implements home with him."

The above is quoted from "Who built the mounds?" published in pamphlet form along with "How did the aborigines of this country fabricate copper implements?" and "Who made the ancient copper implements?" all by Dr. P. R. Hoy. The latter two were read at the Montreal meeting of the A. A. A. S., August, 1882.

The *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, Dec. 16, 1897, gives a description of a copper implement found in a cornfield two miles south from Stewartville, near the southern boundary of the county. It weighed about four pounds, shaped something like an ax, three inches by seven, but entirely lacking an eye or groove for receiving a handle. The field in which this relic was discovered has for some time been locally famous for the finding of flint arrow-heads and flint chips.

EARTHWORKS IN MOWER COUNTY.

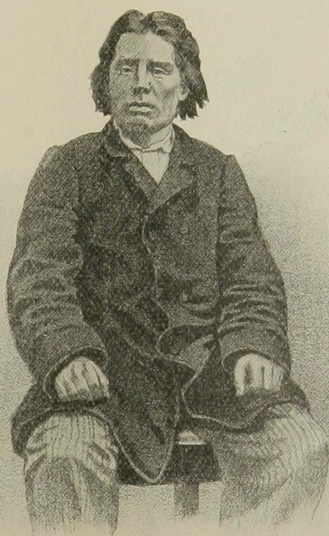
In the report on Mower county for the geological survey of the state (vol. 1, p. 365), the writer noted mounds as follows:

"There is a multitude of mounds on the high prairies between Grand Meadow and Le Roy, which, were it not for their great number, would be unhesitatingly pronounced artificial. They are first seen surrounding a marsh about a quarter of a mile across, about two miles and a quarter south of Grand Meadow. About 20 are here visible, rising each about two feet above the surface. Further south they increase in number, extending three or more miles toward the south and southwest. Probably 500 could be counted, some being 5 feet high. They are scattered promiscuously over the upper prairie. The surface has the appearance of having been poorly drained formerly, and was perhaps covered with shallow water till late into the summer season. These mounds have the popular reputation of being "gopher knolls." It is thought that they occur where the ground is wet and the clay near the surface. Yet south of the region designated they do not exist, though there is no apparent difference in the prairie. The material of which they consist is the ordinary loam of the surface soil. Several of them have been removed, when near the highway, and the material hauled into the street for grading. There is no record, or knowledge, of any human bones or other relics having been found in them."

Since then nothing further has been learned of these mounds, but the writer has been inclined to regard them as not of aboriginal origin. (See under Rice county).

It is the opinion of Mr. C. L. Webster, as published in the *Charles City Intelligencer*, May 7, 1889, that mounds of this character, which are common in Iowa and in southern Minnesota, and which have been denominated "prairie mounds," owe their origin to the pouched gopher (*Geomys bursarius*) which, by the extension of its underground channels, year by year brought forth the dirt until the mounds assumed the shapes and sizes which they now possess. When they were abandoned by the removal or death of the gophers, the indigenous plants of the region took possession, and here maintain a ranker growth than is usual under other conditions.

These mounds are not so located as to be characteristic of the mound-builders.



TAOPI.

TAOPI—Wounded man—a friendly Sioux Indian, chiefly instrumental in bringing the white settlers in safety to camp during the Indian War of 1862. He was a son of Old Bets.

EARTHWORKS IN DODGE COUNTY.

No earthworks have been found in Dodge county.

EARTHWORKS IN FREEBORN COUNTY.

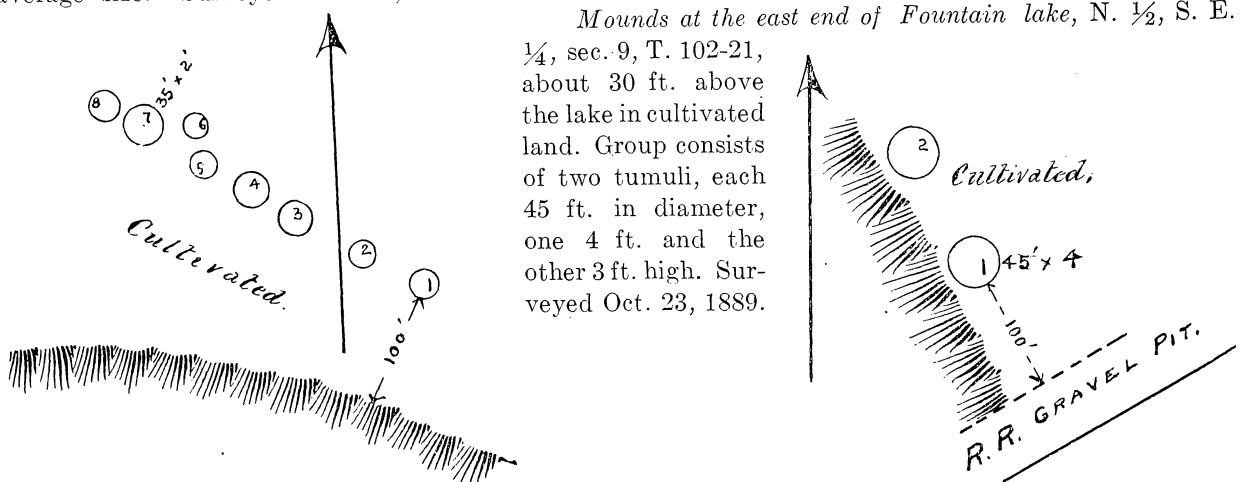
Lake Albert Lea mounds, southeast side, (a) S. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 19, T. 102-20, about 20 ft. above the lake. This group contains 13 mounds, one of which is broad-elongated, having dimensions 80 ft. by 48 ft. by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The rest vary from 20 ft. to 40 ft. in diameter. Surveyed Oct. 18, 1889.

(b) N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 30, T. 102-20, about 25 ft. above the lake. This group contains 7 mounds, one of which is broad-elongated, with dimensions 54 ft. by 32 ft. by 3 ft. Surveyed Oct. 18, 1889.

Lake Albert Lea mounds, at the outlet, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 25, T. 102-21, about 25 ft. above the lake. This group contains 22 mounds, of which two are broad-elongated, and one is more simply elongated. The tumuli are generally of larger size than the average, the largest being 60 ft. by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Another is 58 ft. by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Nos. 2, 5, 8, 9, 11 and 12 have been excavated. Surveyed Oct. 18, 1889.

The Albert Lea *Enterprise*, July, 1879, says that in the largest of these mounds were found a large number of human bones, representing a great many individuals. They seemed to have been thrown in promiscuously and were at four or five feet below the top. In a smaller mound were found bones in a better state of preservation.

Lake Albert Lea mounds, N. W. end of the lake, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 9, T. 102-21, about 35 ft. above the lake, on cultivated land, near Fountain lake. This group embraces 8 simple tumuli, of about average size. Surveyed Oct. 23, 1889.



Mounds at the east end of Fountain lake, N. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 9, T. 102-21, about 30 ft. above the lake in cultivated land. Group consists of two tumuli, each 45 ft. in diameter, one 4 ft. and the other 3 ft. high. Surveyed Oct. 23, 1889.

There is a *lone mound*, near Shell Rock river, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 25, T. 102-21, about 25 ft. above the river, on the north side, 30 ft. by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Surveyed Oct. 22, 1889.

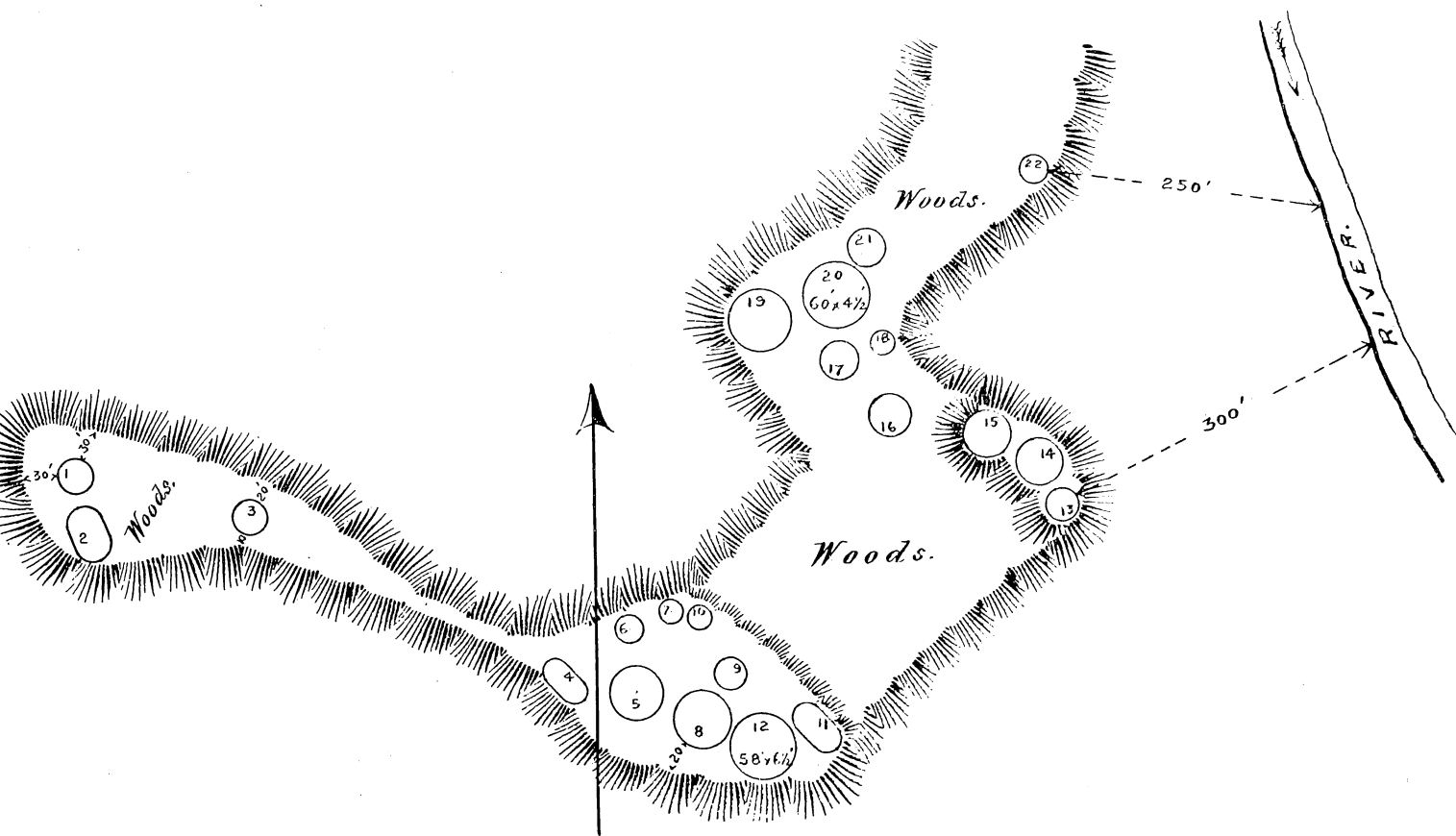
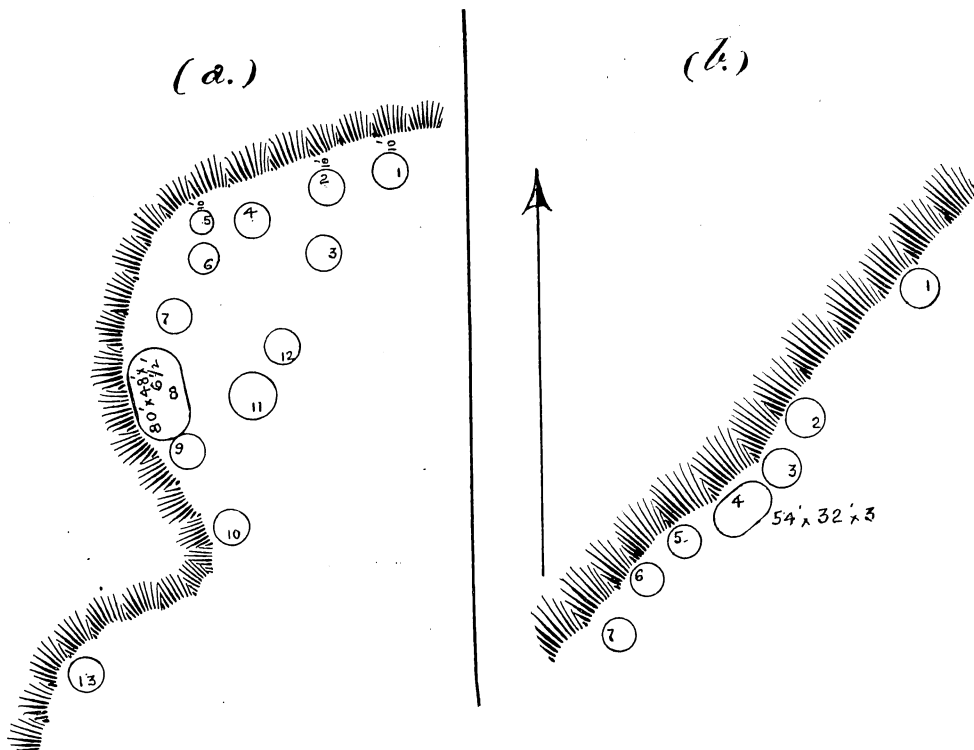
Mounds in Mansfield have been noted by Upham, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 13, and at the south side of sec. 34, close to the State line. In the former place are "two or three," and at the latter "two or more," small mounds.

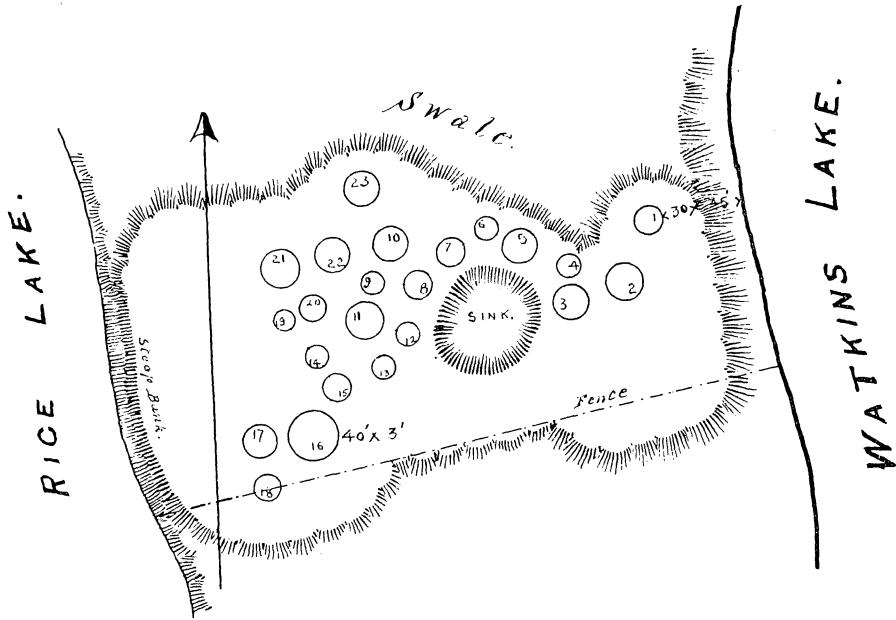
On the Gulbrandson farm, near the outlet of Albert Lea lake, two mounds were opened, according to the *Albert Lea Enterprise*, July 10, 1879, and at 5 ft. below the top, in the larger mound, a great number of human bones were found, thrown together promiscuously. The smaller mound had two, or at most three, skeletons, in a better state of preservation. They embraced skull, femur, tibia, fibula, and humerus, together with jaw and teeth. The skull had a low-standing forehead. There were found also an imperfect flint arrow-head and a sharp, thin flint, which might have been a knife.

Mr. Lewis collected two grooved axes in Freeborn county.

EARTHWORKS IN WASECA AND STEELE COUNTIES.

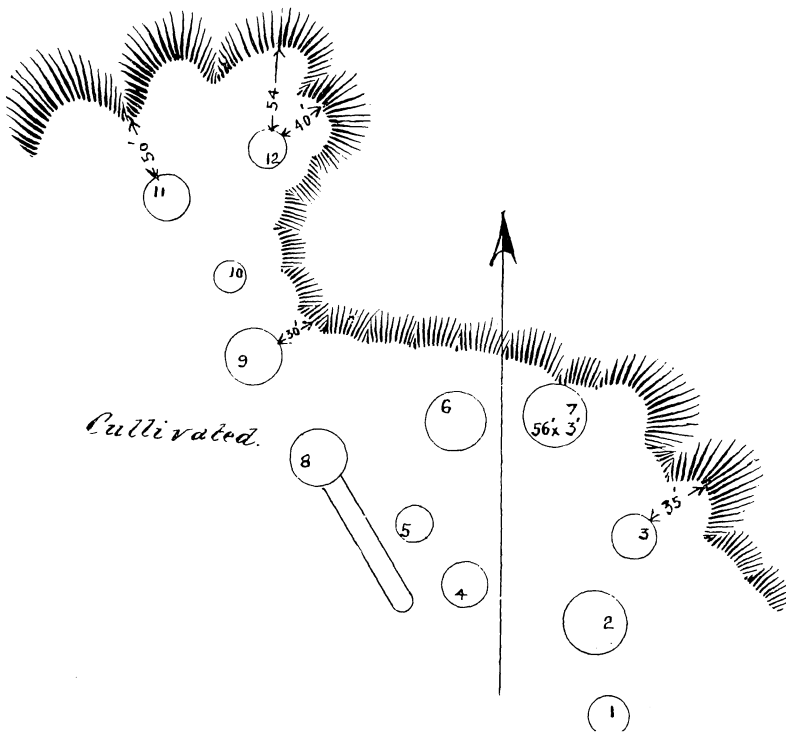
Rice Lake mounds, 3 miles N. E. of Waseca, S. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 3, T. 107-22. The plateau is uneven and about 20 ft. above the lake. The mounds, which number 23 small tumuli, are somewhat crowded. Fifteen have been excavated to a slight extent. From what could be learned, human bones were found in all of them near the center. The mounds are composed of black, sandy loam, which extends below the natural surface. There is an oak tree on No. 14, 6 ft. and 5 inches in circumference at 3 ft. from the ground. Surveyed Aug. 30, 1884.





Rice Lake mounds, second group, 3 miles N. E. of Waseca, N. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 3, T. 107-22, about 28 ft. above the lake. This group embraces 12 tumuli, one of which has an extension in the form of an embankment 17 ft. wide, 1 ft. high, 130 ft. long. The largest is 56 ft. by 3 ft., and the smallest 28 ft. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The average size is large. Surveyed Oct. 9, 1884.

There is a lone mound near the north line of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 27, T. 108-24, east side of lake Elysian, 40 ft. by 2 ft., 70 ft. above the lake.



Dr. Upham has mentioned probably artificial earthworks in this county as follows: "Two or three low, circular and dome-like heaps of earth 20 ft. or 30 ft. in diameter, but only one or two ft. in height, seen in and beside the road that runs from Wilton southwest to Vivian, occurring only at the south line of sec. 10, and again in the northwest quarter of sec. 20, Wilton." Other mounds are near Woodville.

Near Aurora, T. 106-22. "A series of large mounds which have much the appearance of being artificial, are situated on the east side of the slough at Aurora station; and several others lie near the railroad a few miles further south."—M. W. Harrington. Geol. Report, vol. 1, p. 403.

From Waseca county Mr. Lewis obtained 2 stone axes.

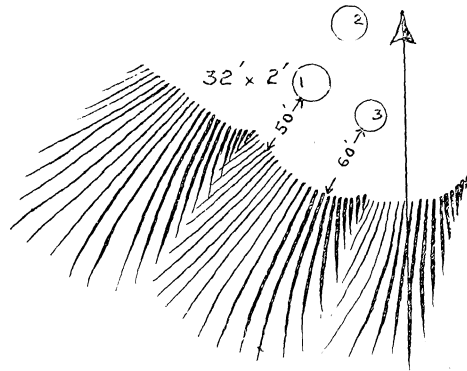
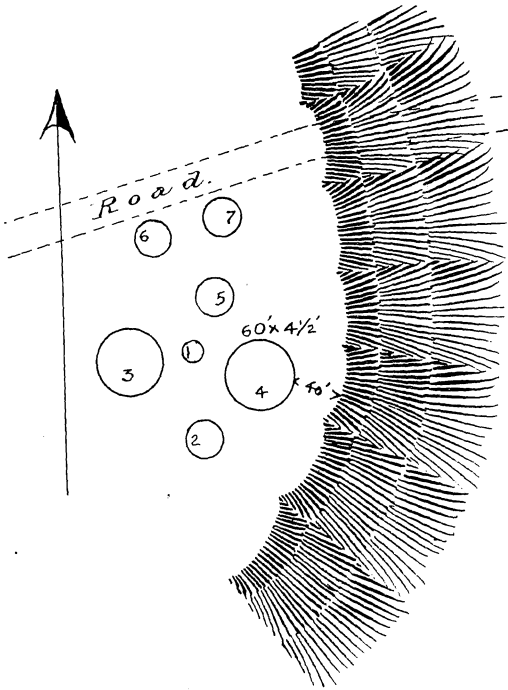
EARTHWORKS IN BLUE EARTH COUNTY.

Mounds 4 miles below Judson, center, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 7, T. 108-27, about 100 ft. above the bottom-land. Eight simple tumuli are loosely scattered along the bluff, the largest being 40 ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Surveyed Nov. 16, 1887.

Mounds near South Bend, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 22, T. 108-27, about 100 ft. above the river. Two or three others have been destroyed. Group contains 7 tumuli, the largest being 60 ft. by 4½ ft.; the smallest 18 ft. by 1 ft.

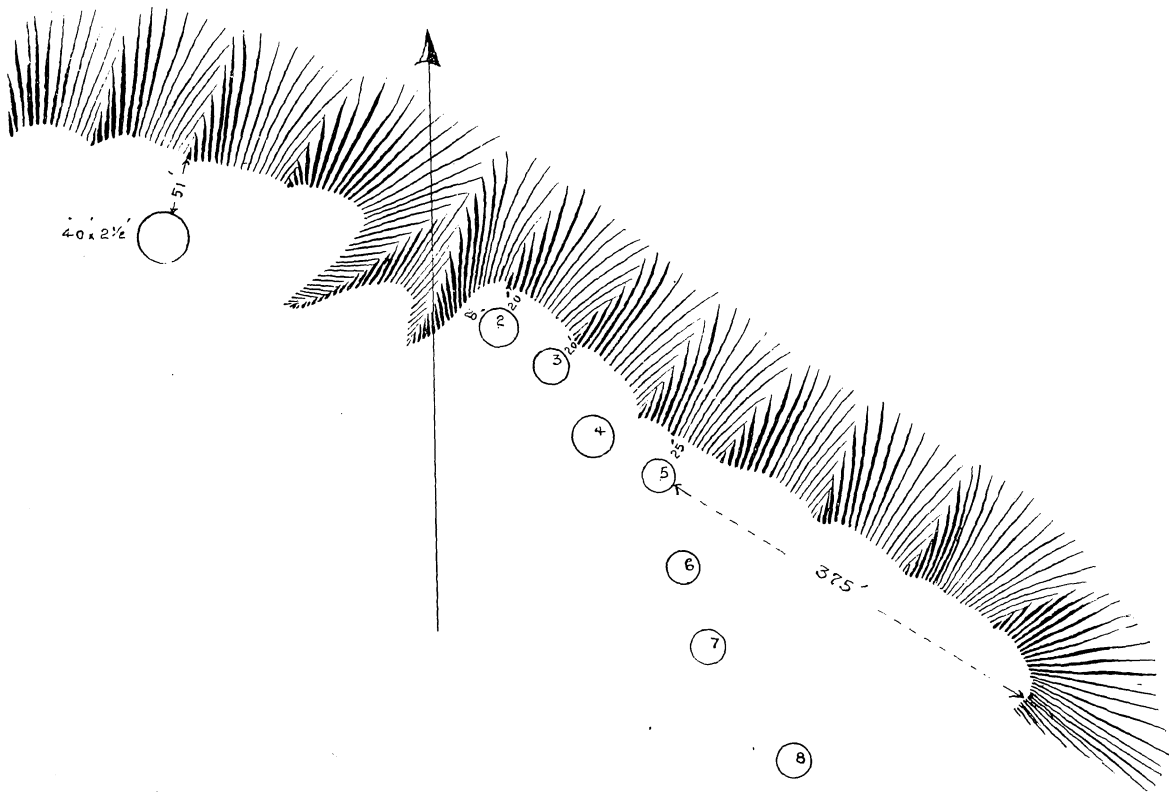
Blue Earth River mounds, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 23, T. 108-27, 3 miles southwest of Mankato, about 175 ft. above the river. It is a group of three small tumuli.

There is a *lone mound*, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 24, T. 109-27, on the bluff of the Minnesota river, four miles



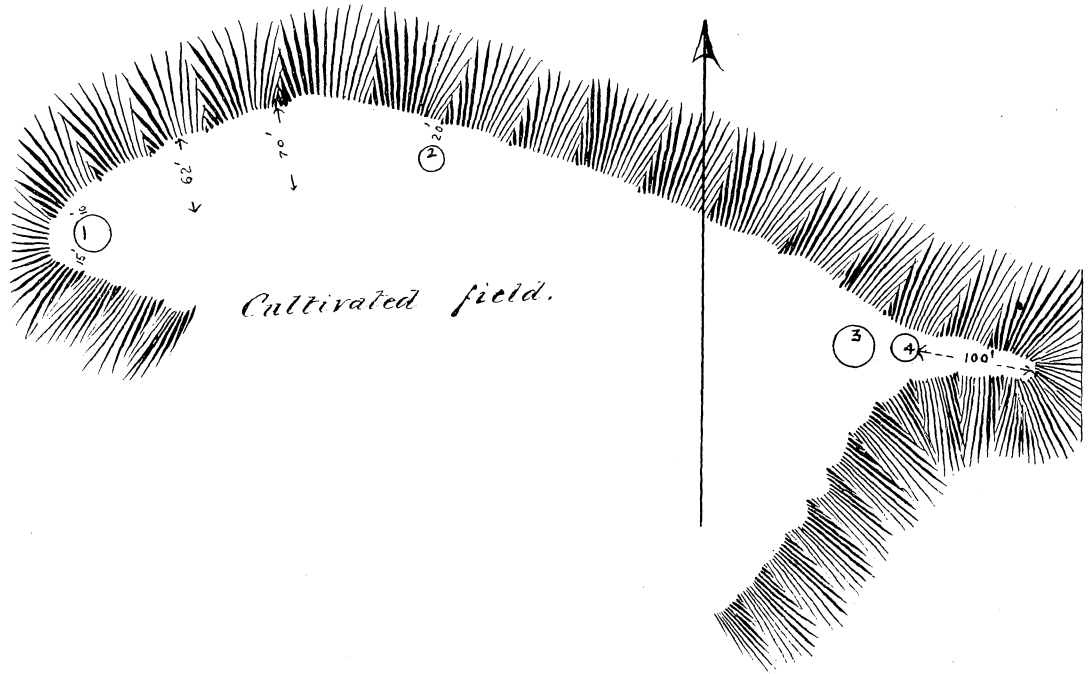
north of Mankato, about 40 ft. above the bottomland, 30 ft. by 2 ft. Surveyed Oct. 5, 1889.

According to Mr. Thomas Hughes, of Mankato, there is a group of six or seven mounds S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 17, T. 109-29, Cambria township, just below the mouth of the Little Cottonwood, along the bluff of the Minnesota river. They are from 5 ft. to 7 ft. high.



Two mounds were formerly on the land of Gen. J. H. Baker, near his residence, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 20, T. 107-27.

An ancient village site was on the shore of lake Crystal, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 33, T. 108-28, Judson. Another was in sec. 32, T. 109-28, on the bluff of the Minnesota river. At these places are found numerous stone chippings and pottery sherds.



There were formerly several mounds along the edge of the plateau on the townsite of Mankato, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 13, T. 108-27. There are probably numerous other mounds in Blue Earth county of which we have no knowledge.

The Mitchell collection contains 4 war-points, 1 arrow-point and 2 "chipped implements," obtained by Mr. Lewis in Blue Earth county.

EARTHWORKS IN FARIBAULT COUNTY.

Dr. Upham has mentioned (Geol. Rep., vol. 1, p. 471) numerous circular mounds, 1 ft. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high and 15 to 20 ft. in diameter, near the road between Freeborn and Wells, about halfway from Freeborn, extending through about 3 miles, and others beside the road two or three miles from Wells.

In Brush creek, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 13, about a third of a mile east of the bridge over the east branch of the Blue Earth river, he also mentioned two mounds 20 ft. in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high.

In sec. 19, Kiester, he also saw two mounds of about the same size, near the middle of the section.

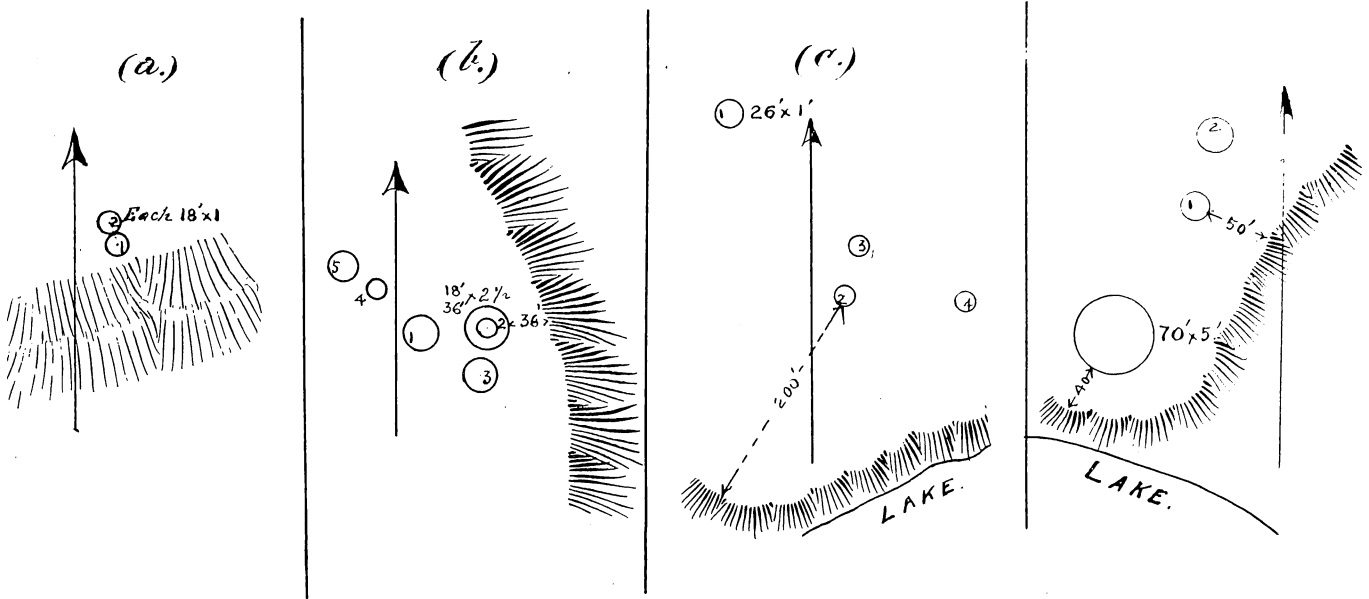
WATONWAN AND MARTIN COUNTY EARTHWORKS.

East Chain Lakes mounds, (a) N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 7, T. 101-29, about 40 ft. above the lake. Two small tumuli in immediate contact, each 18 ft. by 1 ft. Surveyed Oct. 15, 1889.

(b) Center N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 13, T. 101-30. Group of 5 tumuli, of which one is flat-topped, about 60 ft. above the lake. The flat-topped mound has base diameter 36 ft., top 18 ft., and high $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Surveyed Oct. 15, 1889.

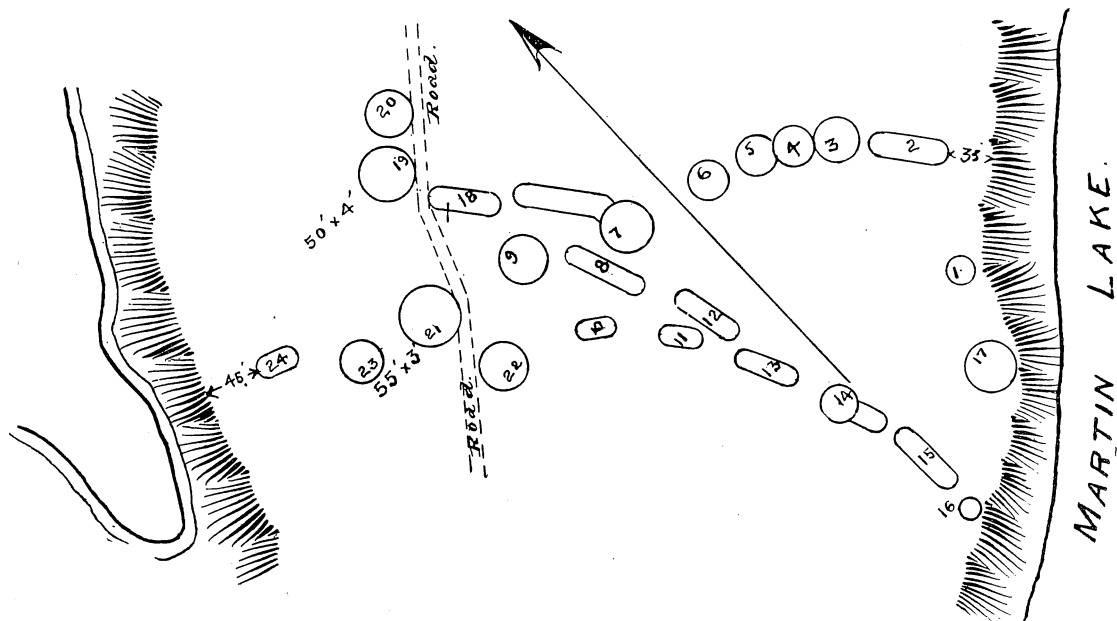
(c) N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 36, T. 102-30, on a nameless lake of the East chain, about 15 ft. above the lake; group of 4 small tumuli, on cultivated land.

(d) N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 36, T. 102-30, about 25 ft. above the same nameless lake, on cultivated land; group of 3 tumuli, the largest being 70 ft. by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.



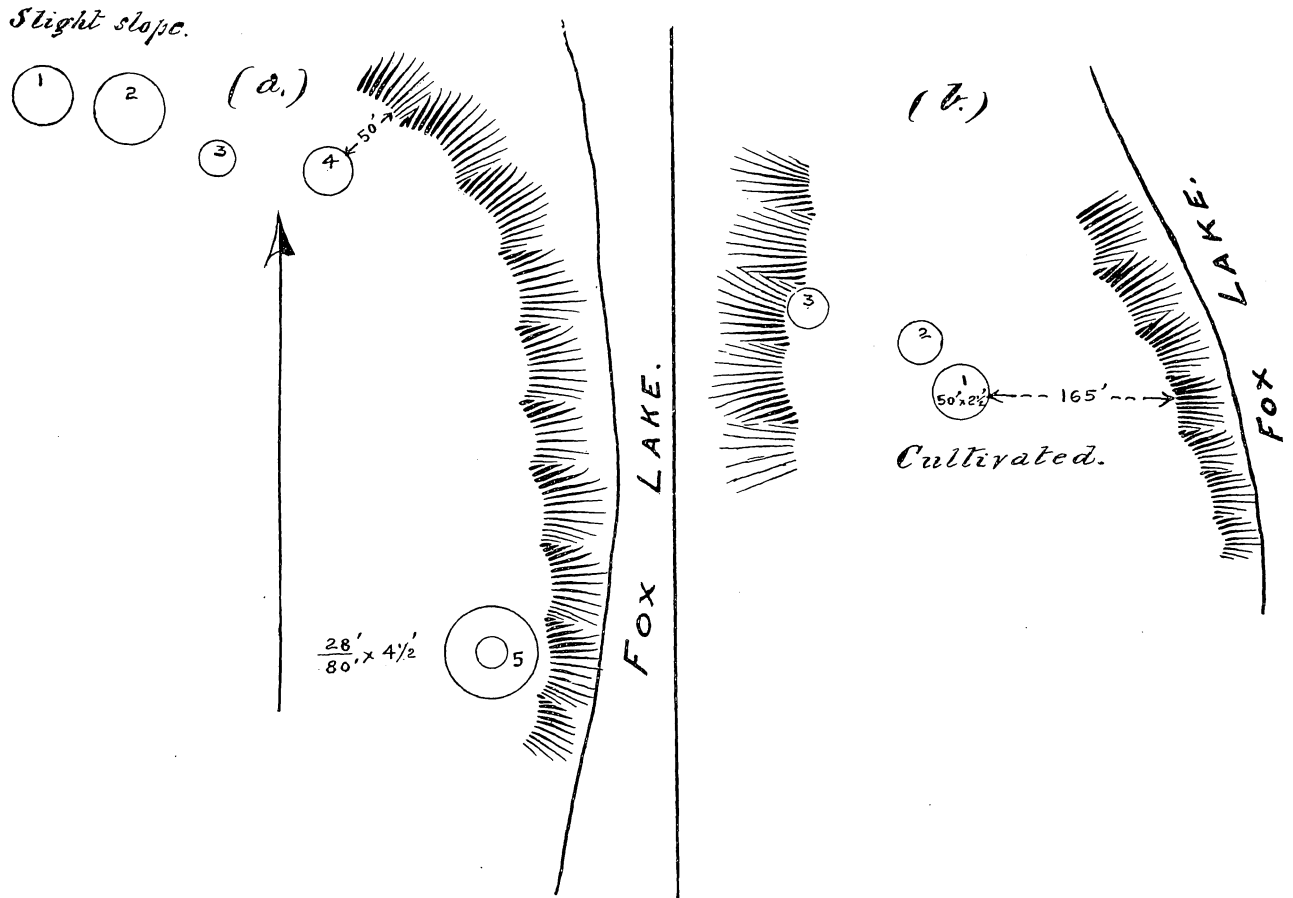
There is a lone mound, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 25, T. 102-30, southeast end of Rose lake, about 15 ft. above the lake, 30 ft. by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Martin Lake mounds, E. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 6, T. 103-30, about 25 ft. above the lake. This group embraces 24 mounds, of which 10 are elongated, and one has an embankment-elongation, or "approach." Ten have been excavated, and from No. 19 a small clay cup was taken some 15 years previous to the survey. Surveyed Oct. 14, 1889.



There is a lone mound, which is flat-topped, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 7, T. 103-30, at the S.W. end of Martin lake, about 20 ft. above the lake, having dimensions 38 ft. by 20 ft. by 3 ft. Surveyed Oct. 14, 1889.

Fox Lake mounds, north side of west end, (a) N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 31, T. 103-32, about 35 ft. above the lake; group of 5 mounds of large average size, the largest being isolated and 80 ft. by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and flat-topped, the top having a diameter of 28 ft.



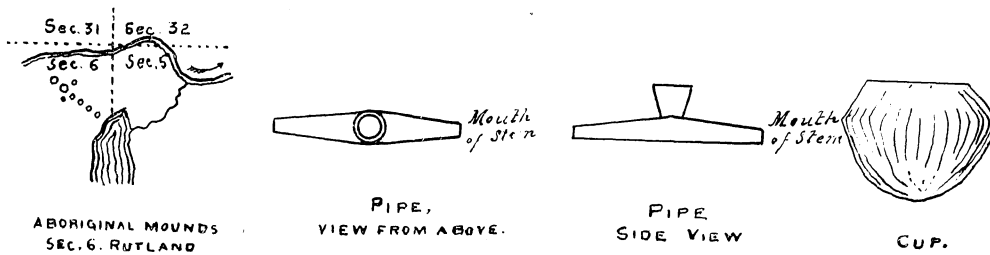
(b) S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 31, T. 103-32, about 32 ft. above the lake. Group of three tumuli, the largest being 50 ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Surveyed Sept. 6, 1889. One other mound has been worked down.

Dr. Warren Upham, in his report on Watonwan and Martin counties for the geological survey, has given some interesting facts about the aboriginal earthworks, viz.:

"Two interesting artificial mounds, of the usual form, like a low, round dome, are situated about 40 rods east and southeast of the mill at the north end of East Chain lake, and about 40 ft. above the lake. These have been opened by Mr. S. Vermilya, who reports that the northern mound here, about 16 ft. across and two feet high, was found to contain much wood in poles four to six inches in diameter, suggesting that they might originally have served as a roof, covered by earth. Two skeletons, thought to have been male and female, were here entombed in a sitting posture, about three feet below the natural surface, or 5 feet below the top of the mound. With these were found an iron spoon, wasted by rust; iron handles and fragments of leather, as of a valise; two pairs of scissors and a thimble made of a brass-like alloy; bracelets of similar metal, less corroded; and many beads of glass and other material, mostly like the metallic articles, not of Indian manufacture, but made by white men.

"About twenty rods south of this mound, a second, only elevated one foot above the ordinary surface, with its top apparently sunken in, also contained poles of wood. The only skeleton found here was apparently that of a woman, buried, unlike those of the first mound, in a reclining position and inclosed in a rude coffin, which was a dug-out canoe, cut in two at the middle, one part being placed above and the other beneath the body. Among the articles found here were beads; one pair of scissors; two thimbles in a wooden tray; and a kettle of sheet iron. Mr. Vermilya reports, within a distance half a mile from these, several other artificial mounds, one to three feet high.

"In the northeast corner of sec. 6, Rutland, a group of eight mounds of the common round form and varying from 1½ ft. to 3 ft. in height, lies between Elm creek and Martin lake, on land about 30 ft. above them. Six of these are in a straight line which bears south 60° east, and reaches about 30 rods* or some three-quarters of the distance from the creek to the lake. Mr. R. J. McCadden and others opened four of the mounds in 1879, finding several skeletons in each, buried about one foot below the natural surface, in a sitting position, facing the east, of stature 5½ to 6 feet high. Implements and utensils found were twenty or thirty unfinished flint arrow-heads in one place, and with them a wedge-shaped stone, supposed to be for skinning, and a pipe 5 inches long, of the form and proportions shown by figures 32 and 33 (given below) cut out of some dark gray stone; a few flint arrow-heads here and there in the other mounds; and in the largest mound of the group (not that which contained the many



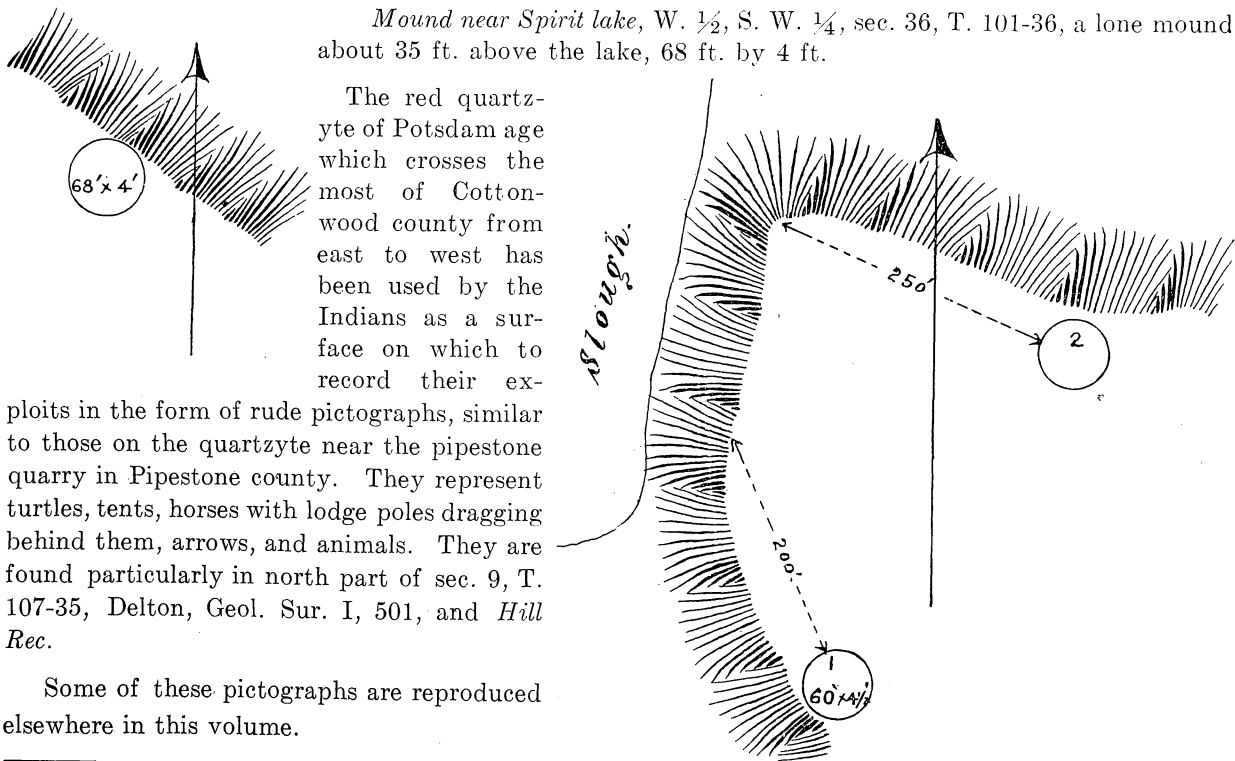
arrow-heads and the pipe) a small unbroken cup (figure 34) three inches in diameter and 2½ inches high, with an aperture of 1½ inches, having a nearly uniform thickness of an eighth of an inch, made of baked clay, gray in color, slightly mixed with gravel on the inner side. This cup is perforated just below its rim by four holes, in pairs, close together, on its opposite sides. No articles of metal were found.

"These two localities are in Martin county; no mounds were observed, nor heard of by inquiry, in Watonwan county."

Martin county furnished Mr. Lewis 2 arrow-heads, 1 copper awl, 1 grooved ax, 1 clay vessel (from a mound), and 1 stone hoe.

EARTHWORKS IN COTTONWOOD AND JACKSON COUNTIES.

Mound near Spirit lake, W. ½, S. W. ¼, sec. 36, T. 101-36, a lone mound about 35 ft. above the lake, 68 ft. by 4 ft.



The red quartzite of Potsdam age which crosses the most of Cottonwood county from east to west has been used by the Indians as a surface on which to record their exploits in the form of rude pictographs, similar to those on the quartzite near the pipestone quarry in Pipestone county. They represent turtles, tents, horses with lodge poles dragging behind them, arrows, and animals. They are found particularly in north part of sec. 9, T. 107-35, Delton, Geol. Sur. I, 501, and Hill Rec.

Some of these pictographs are reproduced elsewhere in this volume.

Some of these pictographs are reproduced elsewhere in this volume.

*These are probably Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 21 and 23 of the Martin Lake mounds above.—N. H. W.

EARTHWORKS IN MURRAY AND NOBLES COUNTIES.

Lake Shetek mounds, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 6, T. 107-40, about 50 ft. above the slough. Here are two tumuli of more than average size, each being 60 ft. in diameter, one $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and the other $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high.

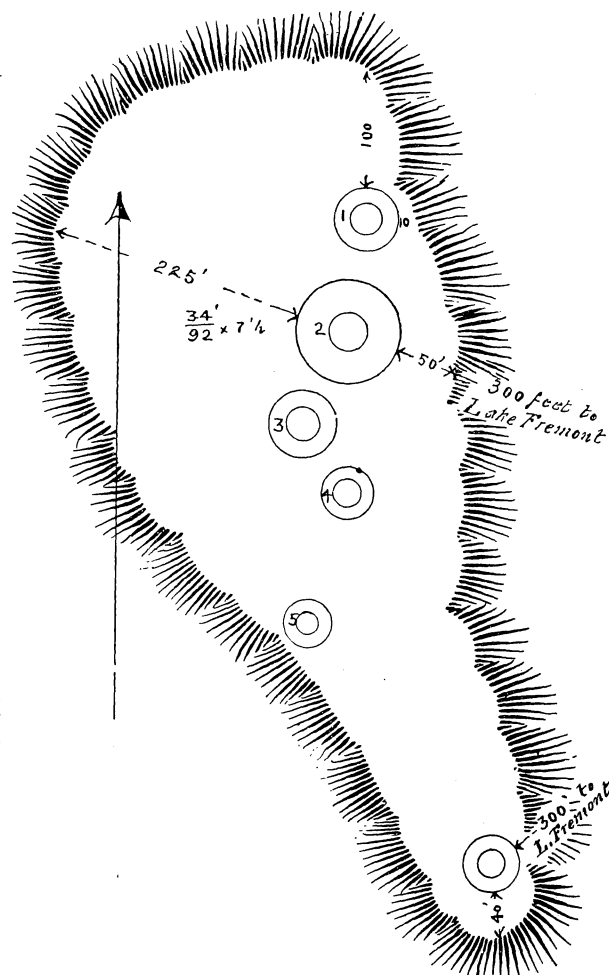
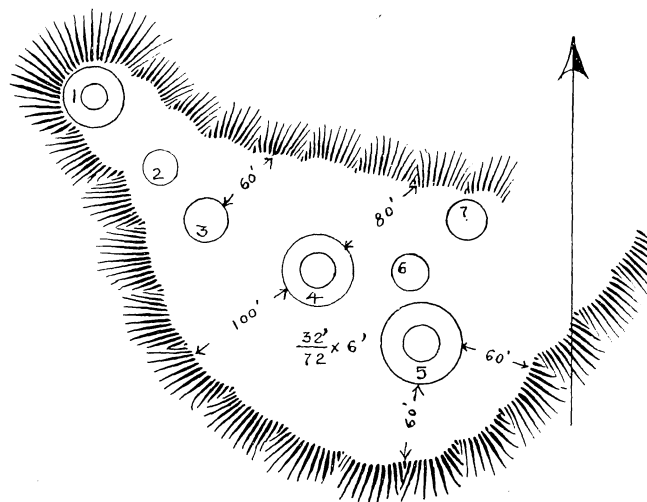
A lone mound is about 40 ft. above the lake, on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 6, T. 107-40. It is 50 ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and about 200 yards from the lake.

Lake Shetek mounds (S. E. side) on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 7, T. 107-40, about 20 ft. above the lake and 200 yards from the shore. The land is cultivated. The largest of these is an elongated mound 100 ft. by 50 ft. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Also in south part of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, are several similar mounds, two to three or four feet high, and two others in S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 18.

Lake Shetek neighborhood mounds, sec. 19, T. 108-40. This group embraces 15 mounds, all circular, of which 10 are flat-topped. No. 12 is about 25 ft. above the lake and No. 9 is about 38 ft. These mounds average large, the largest being 66 ft. in diameter, and the smallest 42 ft. They are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. high, though No. 6 (the smallest) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The diameters across the top vary from 18 ft. to 27 ft. Surveyed Sept. 1, 1884. See "insert" following this.

Lake Shetek neighborhood mounds, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 19, T. 108-40. This is a group of six flat-topped tumuli, the largest being 92 ft. by 7 ft., and 34 ft. across the top. It is about 65 ft. above the lake and commands a fine view of the lakes and surrounding country for miles. These are on a knoll southward from the last. Surveyed Sept. 1, 1884.

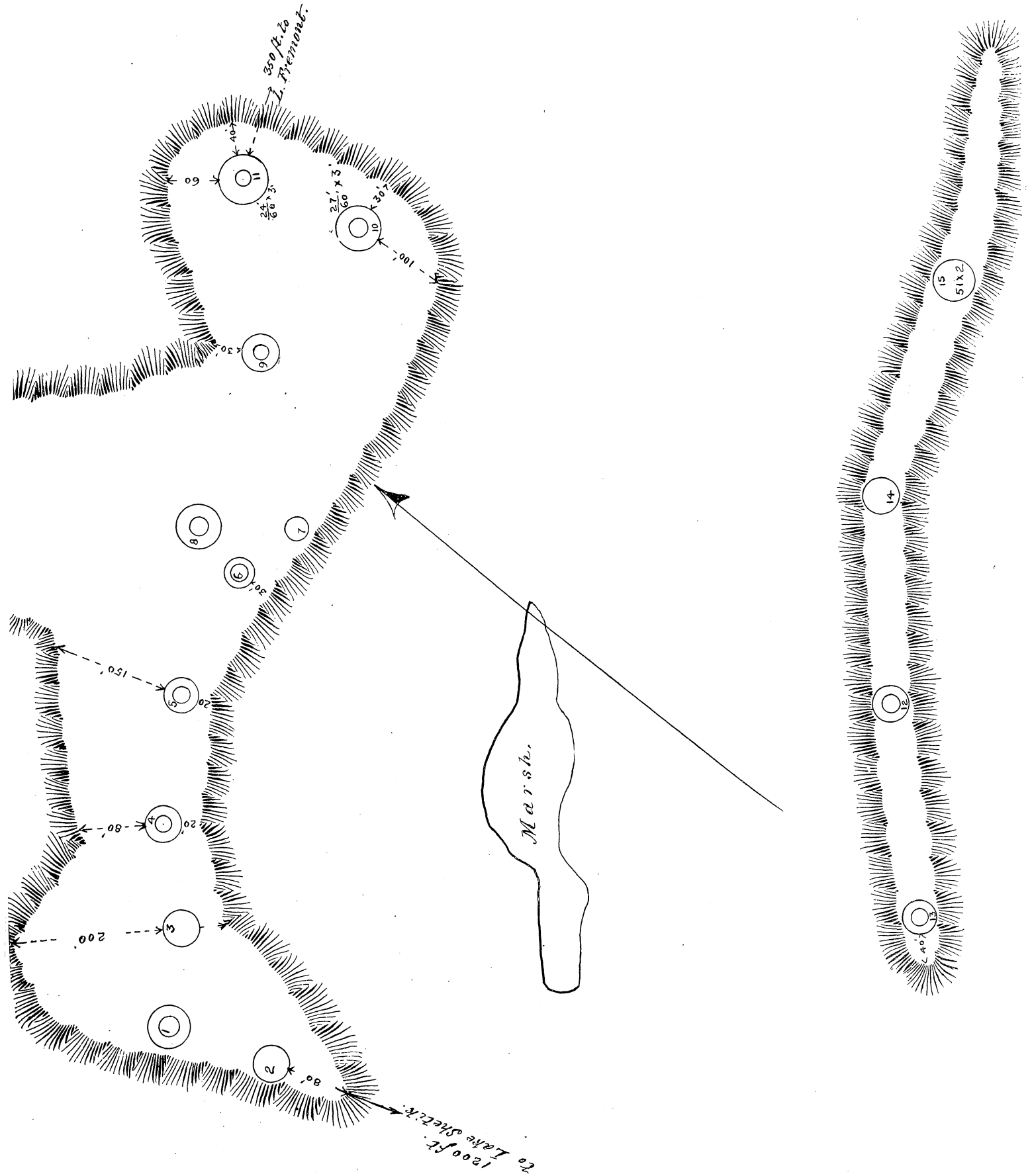
Lake Shetek neighborhood mounds, on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 20, T. 108-40. In this group of 7 tumuli 3 are flat-topped. The largest is 72 ft. by 6 ft. and 32 ft. across the top. They are about 90 ft. above the lakes, No. 5 having been partially excavated. No. 4 commands a fine view of all

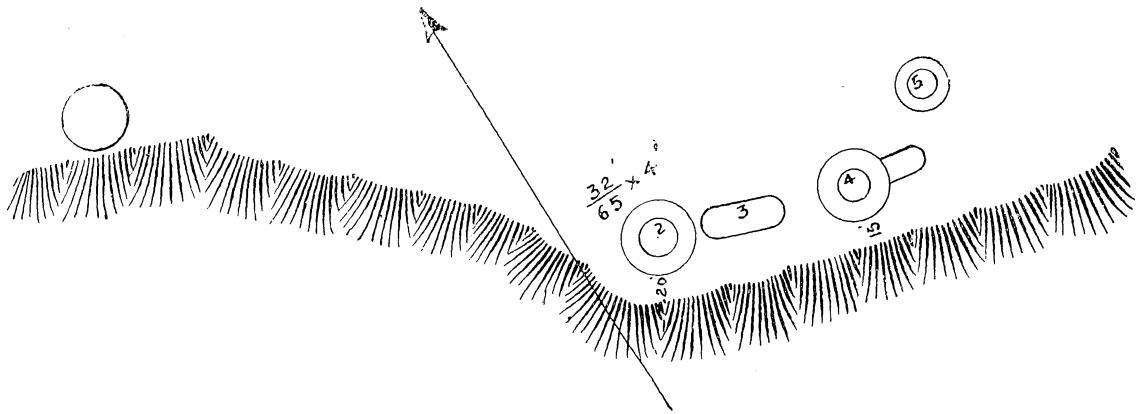


the lakes and the surrounding country for many miles.

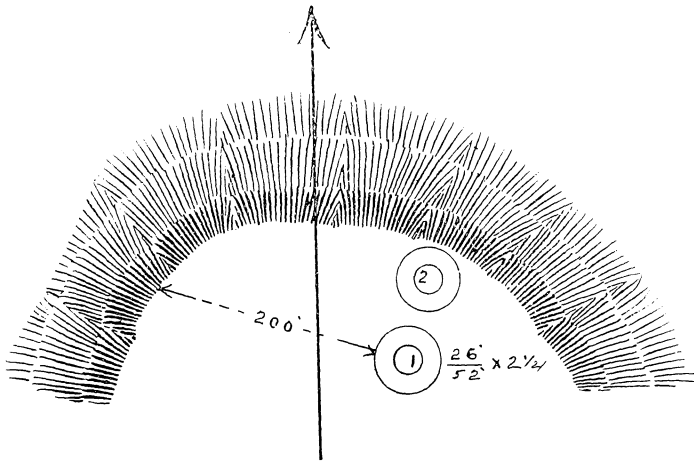
Des Moines River mounds, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 8, T. 107-40, about 40 ft. above the river. This group contains 5 mounds, one being elongated, and three flat-topped, one of the last having an ex-

LAKE SHETEK NEIGHBORHOOD MOUNDS.





tension 24 ft. and 22 ft. wide, 1 ft. high. The largest is 65 ft. in diameter, 4 ft. high, and 32 ft. across the top. Surveyed Aug. 27, 1889.



Des Moines River mounds, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 18, T. 107-40, about 60 ft. above the river. Two tumuli, both flat-topped, with diameters 62 ft. and 56 ft., 26 ft. and 25 ft. across the top, and each $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high.

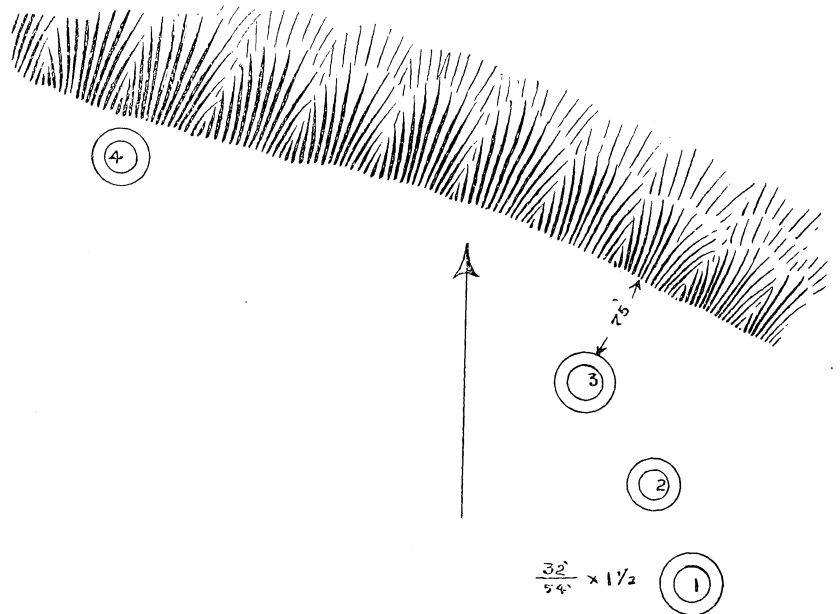
Des Moines River mounds, on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 17, T. 107-40, about 60 ft. above the river. This group is composed of four large, flat-topped tumuli, the largest being 54 ft. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and 32 ft. across the top.

There is a lone elongated mound on the east branch of Rock river, on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 18, T. 101-41, having dimensions 124

ft. by 30 ft. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. It is about 30 ft. above the valley in cultivated land. Surveyed August 22, 1889.

Others are in the southern part of T. 101-42, not surveyed.

In the notes of the United States survey of the land by George G. Howe, dated Oct. 24, 1868, a mound is noted on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 22, T. 104-39. It is oblong, extending east and west about 20 by 30 links and about 5 ft. above the prairie, the sides sloping about 2 ft. horizontal to 1 ft. perpendicular. There are no pits or other excavations about indicating whence the earth may have been obtained.—*Hill Rec.*



Boulder Outline of a Buffalo, sec. 16, T. 106-43. The following description was written by Mr. T. H. Lewis, and published in the *American Anthropologist*, July, 1890: "In the western part of Murray county, Minnesota, there is a series of conspicuous hills, knolls, and ridges, which are irregularly grouped, and the highest points of which rise some 200 feet above the lowest surrounding valleys. That portion

of these elevations lying south of the Pipestone branch of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad was known to the Indians as 'buffalo ridge,' and it still retains the name. The top of this ridge is some two miles in length,* running in a general course from northwest to southeast through sections 16 and 21 of township 106, range 43, and finally terminating on all sides in lower spurs and terraces, the base of the whole ridge covering perhaps three square miles.

"On the highest knoll there is a series of boulder outlines, mostly formed of small stones. The best preserved of these figures apparently represents a buffalo, as shown in the accompanying diagram. It heads to the northeast, and its greatest length is nearly 12 feet. The horns are nicely rounded, and one of them is formed by a double row of stones. Between the outlines of the head there is a large boulder, about two-thirds of which is exposed, and which fills out the head, making it practically solid. Between the outlines of the body there were formerly one large and two small boulders which filled the space. The beds or matrices in which they had lain were plainly visible when I made the survey, on August 1, 1889. These three stones had been removed by some of the settlers, probably for building purposes. This figure can scarcely be called an 'effigy', but it is so nearly like one that it may be considered a connecting link between the effigy mounds proper and the boulder outlines;† yet there is such a radical difference between the two extremes that a separate classification is a necessity, for while the first represents one half of an animate object in bas-relief, as it were, and is built solidly of earth, the other is a mere outline formed of stones or boulders.

"But a few feet distant from the buffalo's legs there are two lines (trails) of small stones 2½ feet asunder and running toward what has apparently been a stone heap or cairn, which is partially demolished. On the same knoll there are parts of three other animals, which, judging from the traces still existing, represented different kinds, the outlines of no two being exactly alike. There were two other trails, each with double lines, one being formed with small stones and the other by boulders weighing from four to ten pounds each. There were also several small circles from one to six feet in diameter, in a good state of preservation, while others that had been partially demolished could still be traced. One of the undisturbed ones was located a short distance northeast of the buffalo, on the slope of the knoll; it was two feet in diameter, inside measurement, and had an opening five inches in width. The largest stone among those forming this circle was 1½ inches in diameter, while nearly all the others were still smaller. All the stones and boulders forming the figures on this knoll were more or less imbedded in the soil, showing that they were not placed there very recently.

"Toward the southeast, at the base of the ridge, about one mile distant, I discovered some new forms in boulder work, which may be called pavements. These are not large, being only from two to five feet in diameter and composed of boulders weighing from four to eight pounds. Nearly all of these figures are round, but a few are square, or nearly so, while occasionally there is one that is irregular in outline. The top surface is as nearly even as it is possible to make such work. In each pavement the boulders are of one size, or nearly so, and they are well bedded in the ground. There are also a few small circles and crescents, generally formed by small stones, and a few boulder trails. These different figures are scattered here and there, scarcely more than three or four being found together."

In his trip to the pipestone quarry in 1838, Mr. J. N. Nicollet noted certain boulder outlines which he attributed to the Sioux Indians. When on the eastern slope of the Coteau des Prairies he says:

"The Sioux take advantage of these loose materials to erect signals on the most elevated spots, or to designate the place by some conical structure, where some exhausted hunter has died on the prairies, and desires to be buried in a more prominent situation; or they amuse themselves in shaping them into fantastic figures. They give names to these localities, which thus serve as landmarks in a country where there are no other geographical beacons." (P. 12.)

*It is in Chanarambie township, and rises to 1,950 feet above the sea, being one of the highest knobs of the terminal moraine composing the Coteau des Prairies.—N. H. W.

†The boulder outlines of a man and a woman, in South Dakota, were previously described by Mr. Lewis in the *American Anthropologist*, April, 1889, with a tradition of the Dakota Indians respecting them. He says: "The tradition was probably invented by the Indians to account for these monuments, for the hill is not even in sight of the lake, and the trail runs from or to the man's feet, leaving the woman to one side."

A similar boulder outline of a woman is on the Crow reservation at Pryor, Montana, and has a similar associated tradition. *American Anthropologist*, vol. 5, second series, April, 1903, p. 374.—N. H. W.

Again Nicollet says, when at a place somewhere between the headwaters of the Des Moines and of the Rock rivers, before reaching the pipestone quarry:

"Lastly, by way of illustration of what I have said above of the usages of the Sioux, I may add that, on the western side of the aforesaid *wi-wi*, on the most elevated crest of the Coteau, there is a great accumulation of the materials belonging to the erratic deposite, of which they have availed themselves to construct the effigy of a man, so that the spot is called *tuyan-witchashta-karapi*; in English, the place where has been built up a man of stone." (P. 14.)

Mr. Lewis says that Nicollet represented the locality of this effigy on his large map published in 1842, from which was reduced and compiled (and from other authorities) the large map which accompanies his report dated 1843. The designation "Stone man" does not appear on the later map.

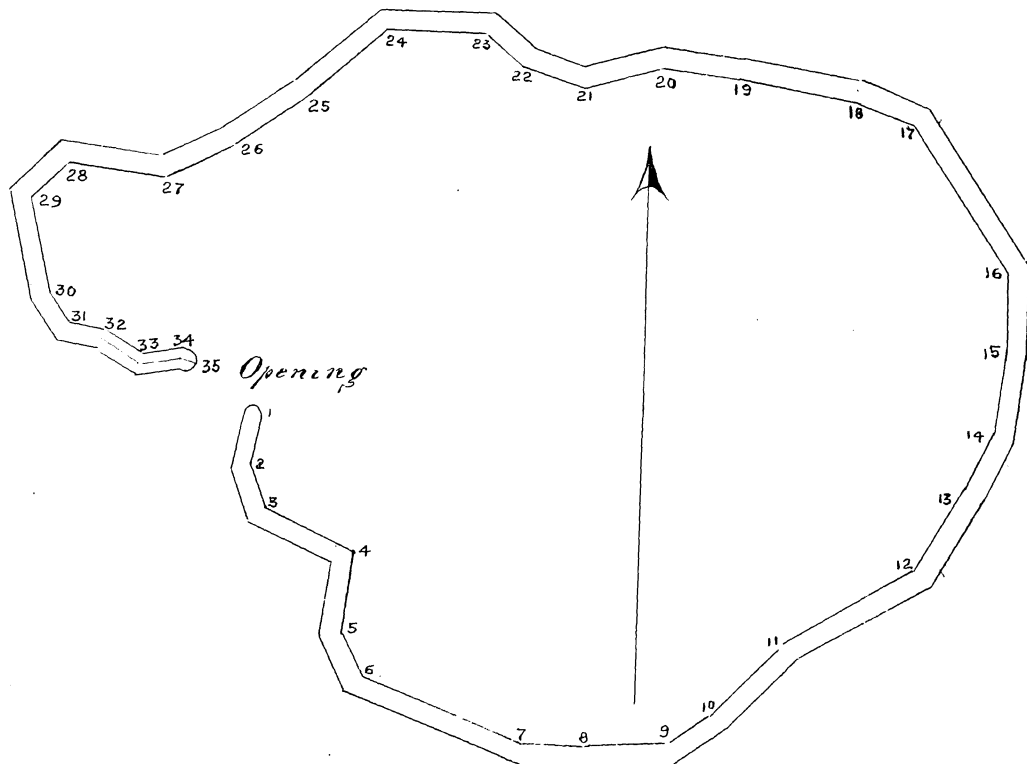
Mr. Lewis then adds: "Now it was this stone man that I was most anxious to find last August (1889), but the search was unsuccessful. The

probabilities are that it, or rather the boulders composing it, have been carried off by settlers of the neighborhood, wherever that was. There is no doubt that it was in existence until within a comparatively recent date; for a reliable man, a Mr. Casey, who was connected with the United States mail service, told me that he had seen it, and that it was situated on the 'buffalo ridge,' near the buffalo."

Murray county has supplied the museum, through Mr. Lewis and Dr. Mitchell, with 3 grooved axes, 1 "chipped implement," and 3 arrow-heads.

EARTHWORKS IN PIPESTONE AND ROCK COUNTIES.

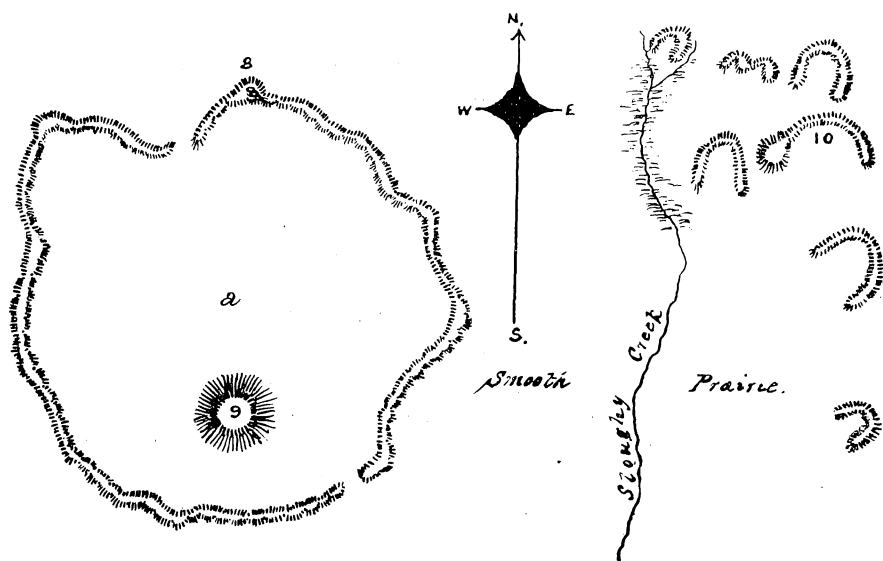
Enclosure 2 miles E. N. E. of Pipestone Falls, N. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 5, T. 106-45. This is on land sloping slightly toward the east and cultivated. Average width of the embankment is 18 ft., its height 1 ft. It is about 50 ft. above the Pipestone creek. Surveyed August 12, 1889.



This is perhaps one of the "encampments" discovered by Nicollet in his approach to the red pipestone quarry from the east. He says: "On our way, after having reconnoitred distinct marks of a buffalo path, we unexpectedly fell upon a circular breastwork of about 2,000 feet in circumference, and sufficiently elevated to protect the bodies of those who are defending themselves within. The principal entrance is still marked by the places where the chiefs or principal personages of the nation had their lodges, the situation of these always indicating, not only the main access to the camp, but also the direction whence the enemy was advancing. Two miles further on, accordingly, we met with another camp of a similar character. As the system of fortification was, on neither side, more complicated than just described, it would seem that they had been erected during a long talk, the result of which might lead to war; whilst the small number of tumuli that are found within the breastwork would seem to imply that both parties remained in presence for some time, though there was no important battle fought. The Sioux have lost the reminiscences of these camps, and merely conjecture that they were occupied during the settlement of difficulties between the Titons and the Yanktons." There is much reason to believe that this "encampment" was the ruins of a stockaded village.

Circular and crescent earthworks, situated about 2 miles a little north of east from the quarry. In the twelfth annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology, Prof. Cyrus Thomas has given descriptions not only of a mound group in the vicinity of the pipestone quarry but of a circular embankment or fortification which appears to be the second of those noted by Nicollet in 1838.

"The shape of this inclosure, which appears to be the only complete one in the locality, is shown at *a*. The circumference, according to Col. Norris' measurement, is 2,386 feet, the wall varying in height from a few inches to 4 feet. It has two well-marked and distinct openings or gateways, one at the north, the other at the southeast, be-

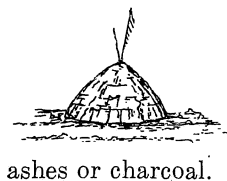


INCLOSURES AND MOUNDS IN PIPESTONE CO. MINN.

sides smaller and less evident ones. In the southern half is mound No. 9.

"The crescent-shaped embankments, which are roughly sketched in the figure, are about half a mile east of the large inclosure. They are simply earth embankments of slight elevation, and are possibly parts of unfinished works. . . . Col. Norris thinks he saw in 1842 the second inclosure mentioned by Nicollet, but did not find it in 1882."

The locations of these two enclosures, as given above, are nearly the same, one being 2 miles E. N. E. of the falls, and the other 2 miles a little north of east of the quarry. Nicollet, however, puts about 2 miles between them. Their shapes are so different that it is not possible that these descriptions apply to the same inclosure.



The mounds described by Thomas are 10 in number. No. 1 was explored, but nothing was found save the dark, adhesive soil of which it was mainly composed, some stone, and catlinite fragments bearing traces of tool marks, but no bones, ashes or charcoal.

No. 2 is the mound described by Catlin,* of which a reproduction is given above, after Catlin. "Nicollet saw and noted it in 1838. Col. Norris noticed it in 1857, when, although apparently undis-

*"Letters and Notes on the manners, customs and condition of the North American Indians," vol. 2, p. 170, and plate 270.

turbed, it was but little over 6 feet in height. When he saw it again in 1877 it bore the marks of having been opened, and he then learned that a cranium and some of the weapons and trinkets deposited with the Indians buried had been unearthed and carried off. He found a perforated bear's claw and some glass beads among the angular fragments of rock lying in the excavation. Making a thorough excavation when he visited it in 1882 on behalf of the Bureau, he found near the center some decayed fragments of wood, one of them apparently the short, thick, perforated stock or handle of an Indian whip. With the dirt of the mound were mingled many fragments of stone."

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were considered refuse heaps from the diggings.

No. 6 was a tumulus on the bank of the creek about 100 yards above the falls, and 6 ft. high. A stone slab rose through the soil, standing nearly perpendicular in the center, 2 ft. long, 9 inches thick. Under this was another of similar form and size, beneath which was a pile of stone fragments, including pieces of pipestone, some badly decayed human and coyote bones and at the bottom some charcoal and ashes. A small stone drill was found with them.

No. 7, nearer the quartzite cliff, was a pile of angular stones.

No. 8 was an enlargement of one of the angles of the camp-like fortification mentioned.

No. 9 was inside the earthwork, 20 ft. by 4 ft. Here was found a single skeleton, lying at full length, on the original surface of the ground. "It was covered with a layer or pile of stones about 2 ft. thick, and was so much decayed that the bones and even the teeth crumbled to dust when exposed to the air.

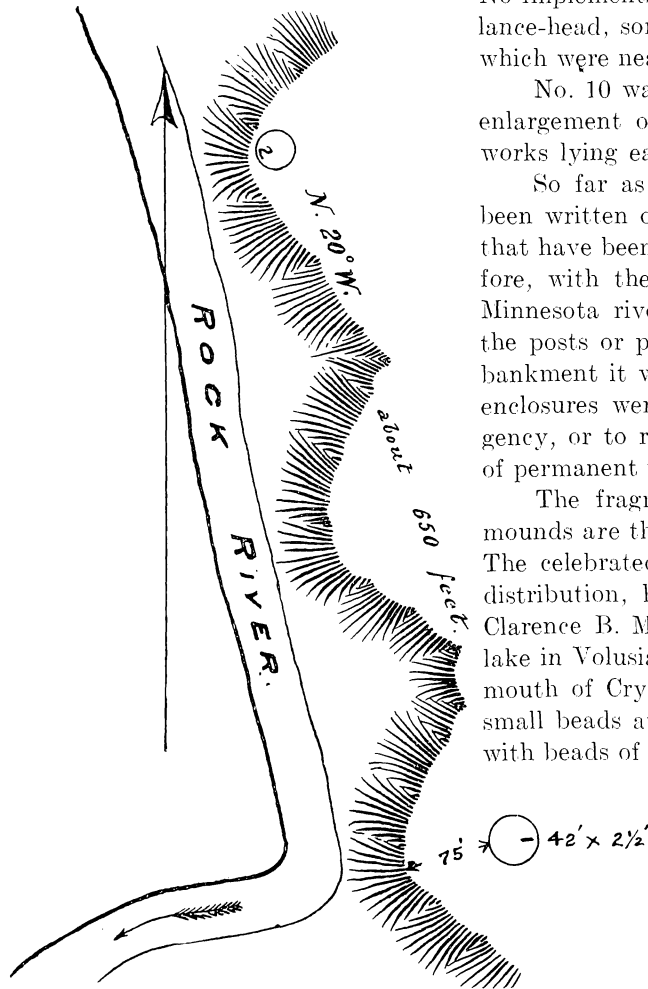
No implements nor ornaments were found with it except a flint lance-head, some arrow-points, and two or three rude scrapers, which were near the breast."

No. 10 was also explored, though it consisted merely of an enlargement of the western horn of one of the small circular works lying east of the large enclosure.

So far as can be judged from the descriptions that have been written of these enclosures, they are identical with others that have been seen in Minnesota. They can be grouped, therefore, with the "palisadoed" village sites of the valley of the Minnesota river. If on sufficient examination the remains of the posts or palisades should be found still evident in the embankment it would be ample demonstration that these circular enclosures were not erected because of some temporary emergency, or to repulse a threatening enemy, but are the remains of permanent villages.

The fragments of red pipestone found in some of these mounds are the same as that quarried in the immediate vicinity. The celebrated product of this quarry had a wide commercial distribution, having been found in Florida, according to Mr. Clarence B. Moore, in exploring Indian mounds near Thornhill lake in Volusia county, and in the "great burial place" near the mouth of Crystal river, Citrus county. It was in the form of small beads at both places, and at the former place associated with beads of shell.* It is the material used in the making of peace-pipes by many tribes of North America, and has been rendered celebrated by the poem *Hiawatha*, by Longfellow.

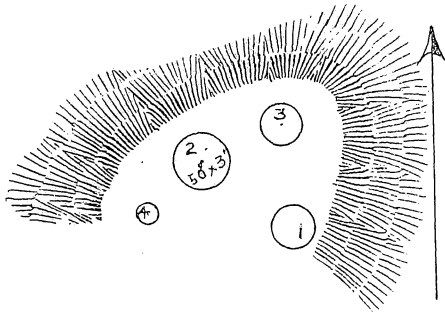
Lone mounds are as follows: N. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 8, T. 103-45, at $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles N. N. E. from Luverne, 150 ft. from the bluff of Rock river and 25 ft. above it. This mound is 50 ft. by 4 ft.



*"Certain sand mounds of the St. Johns river, Florida," part II, p. 167, et seq., *Journal of the Phil. Acad. Sci.*, vol. x. 1894; and "Certain aboriginal mounds of the Central Florida West-coast," p. 400, fig. 52, *Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci.*, Philadelphia, Vol. XII, 1903.

and has been excavated. Surveyed August 11, 1889; another is on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 8, T. 103-45, 10 ft. above the bottomland, 30 ft. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Mounds 3 miles south of Luverne, E. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 26, T. 102-45, about 30 ft. above Rock river, are two isolated mounds, the larger being 42 ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Surveyed August 21, 1889.



Mounds 4 1-2 miles south of Luverne, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 36, T. 102-45, about 60 ft. above the river. There is a gradual slope in every direction except toward the south. The group consists of 4 tumuli, the largest being 50 ft. by 3 ft. Surveyed August 21, 1889.

According to Samuel E. Stebbins, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, October, 1870, a mound is on the highest point of the Blue mound, in N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 25, T. 103-45, 7 ft. high and 30 ft. in diameter, built of stones and dirt.—*Hill Rec.*

Edward Berreau has also reported a tumulus on the high prairie N. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 8, T. 103-44.—*Hill Rec.*

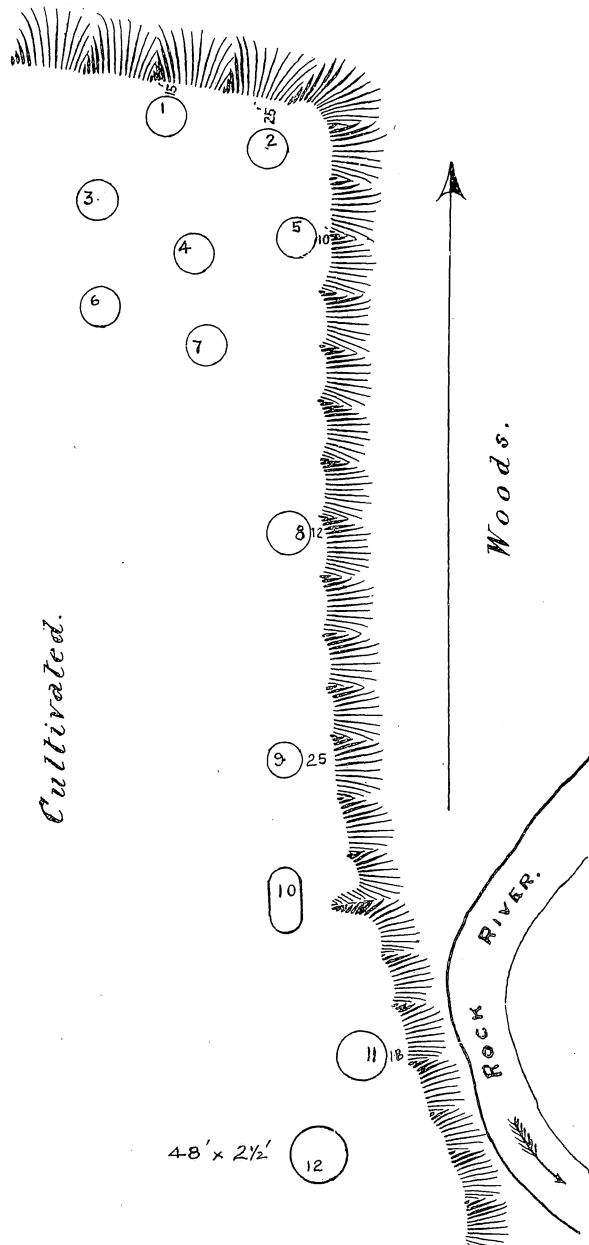
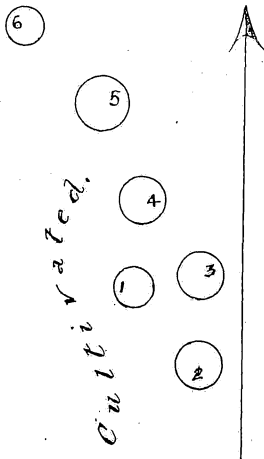
This mound was opened in 1885 by W. M. Davidson. It is about 20 rods from the edge of the bluff of Rock river, 75 ft. above the river. Its diameter is 60 ft., and hight 6 ft. "The trench which we dug from the outer edge to the center struck a segment of boulders within, and upon which lay a deposit of ashes about 6 inches in depth, evidently of burned grass or annual vegetation, as no charcoal appeared. We found no pottery or implements of any sort. Upon this layer of ash the Indians had placed a large boulder, and against this sat a skeleton of one of their dead, or what had been left of it by the wolves that had kept their dens in the mound. We found also bones of other individuals scattered among the gravel in an advanced state of decay, showing long use of the mound by the Sioux.

"There is a small mound situated on the natural rock mound from which the township of Mound derives its name. It was opened some time ago. It was found to be composed at the center of pieces of the natural rock, and was rounded out by the addition of loose stone and earth. It was 20 ft. in diameter and 5 ft. in hight."—*Hill Rec.*

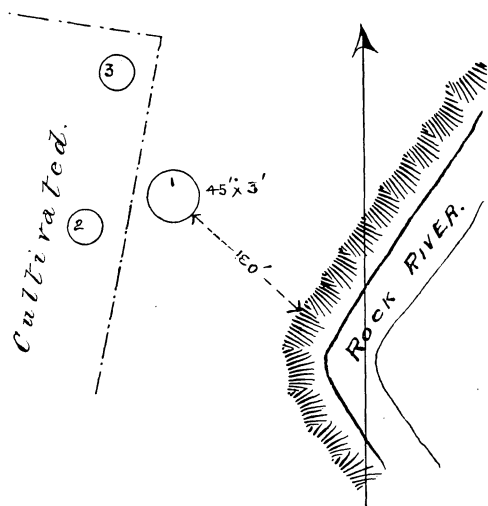
Mounds 4 1-2 miles south of Luverne, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 36, T. 102-45, on a cultivated high ridge, which

has a gradual slope to the east and to the west, at about 60 ft. above the river. This is a group of six tumuli of good size, ranging from 35 ft. to 50 ft. in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high.

Mounds 2 1-2 miles north of the State line, on E. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 23, T. 101-45, on the west side of Rock river and about 18 ft. above it, on the bluff, in cultivated land. This group contains 12 mounds, one being elonga-



ted, with the dimensions 30 ft. by 60 ft., by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The mounds are of good size, averaging about 35 ft. in diameter, the largest being 48 ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.



Mounds 4 1-2 miles north of the State line, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 25, T. 101-45. These three tumuli are about 18 ft. above Rock river, on cultivated land. Two others have been partially demolished. Surveyed August 20, 1889.

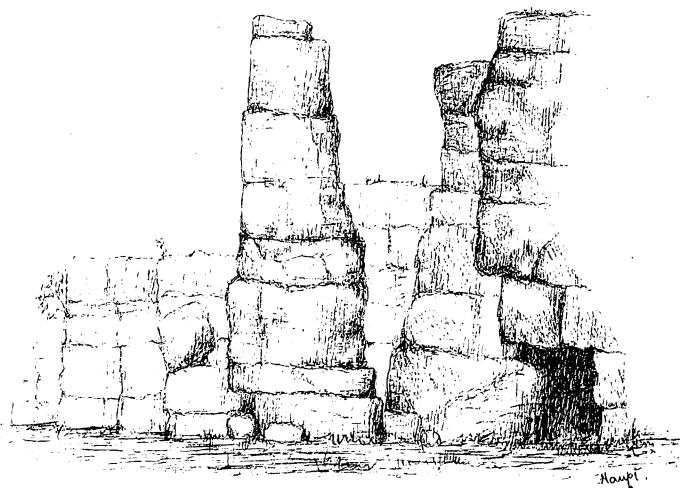
The "leaping rock" is an isolated portion of the quartzite bluff, standing seven or eight feet from the wall and of the same height, and about seven feet in diameter. Mr. Catlin gives the following account:

"It stands like an immense column 35 feet high and highly polished on its top and sides.* It requires a daring effort to leap on to its top from the main wall and back again, and many a heart has sighed for the honor of the feat without daring to make the attempt. Some few have tried it with success, and left their arrows standing in its crevice, several of which are seen there at this time;† others have leaped the chasm from [to] the slippery surface on which they could not hold, and suffered instant death upon the craggy rocks below.

Every young man in the nation is ambitious to perform this feat, and those who have successfully done it are allowed to boast of it all their lives. In the sketch already exhibited, there will be seen a view of the leaping rock; and in the middle of the picture a mound of a conical form, of ten feet high, which was erected over the body of a distinguished young man, who was killed by making this daring effort, about two years before I was there, and whose sad fate was related to me by a Sioux chief, who was father of the young man, and was visiting the red pipestone quarry with others of his tribe when we were there, and cried over the grave as he related the story, to Mr. Wood and myself, of his son's death."

The illustration referred to by Catlin is reproduced on page 109.

On the occasion of the geological survey of Pipestone county by the writer some notes were made on the aboriginal inscriptions on the quartzite surface on which are lying there great red granite boulders, or "the three maidens," and some illustrations of these were published in vol. 1 of the final report of the survey, pp. 356-59, 1884. Some of these, and others, have more recently been photographed by Mr. Charles H. Bennett, of Pipestone city. These pictures were exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904, and will be found referred to again under the head of *pictographs*. Mr. Bennett has presented to the Historical Society a series of seventeen of these photographs.



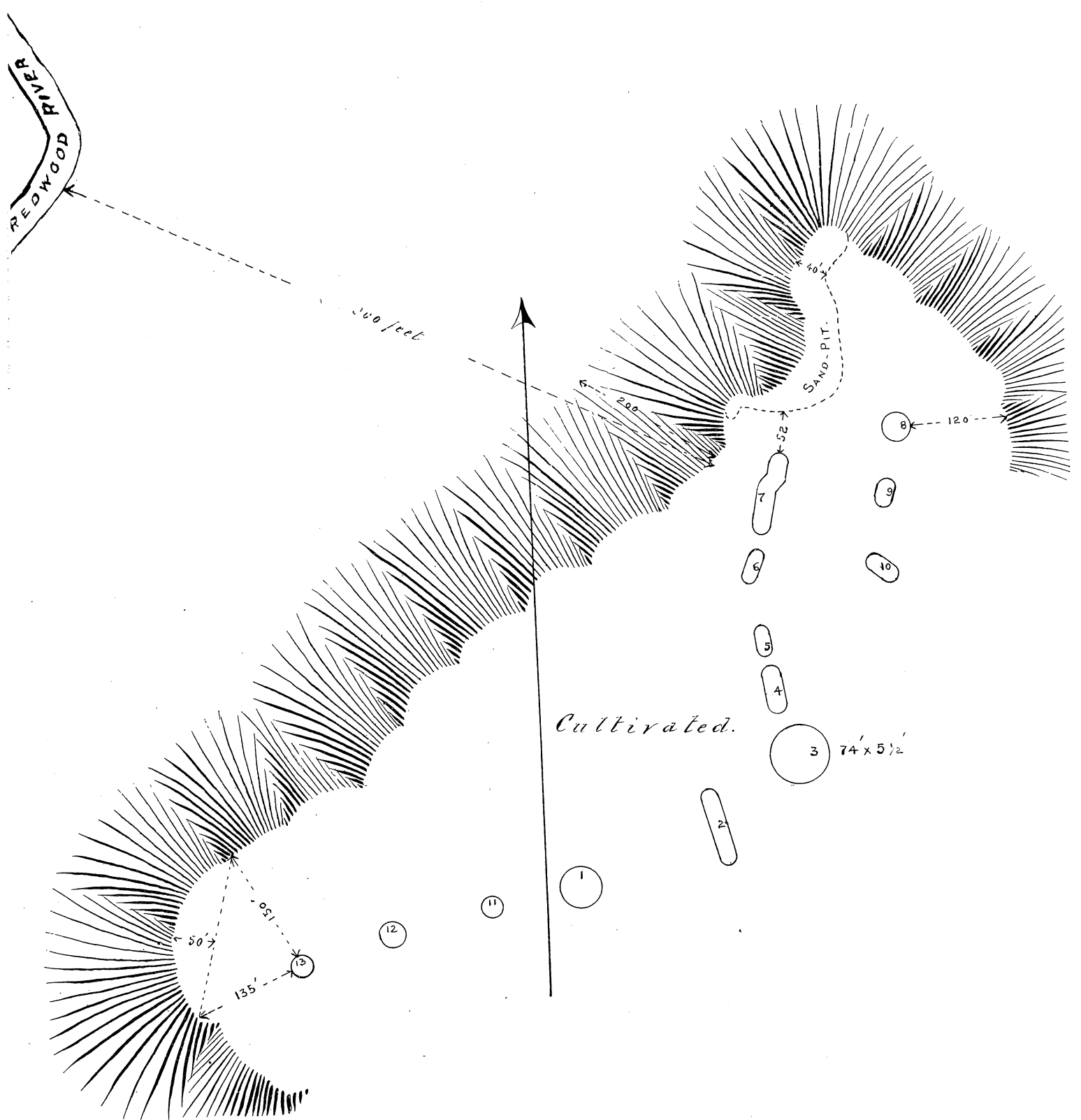
THE LEAPING ROCK.—Haupt.

*There is no question that this polishing which also covers the face of the precipice adjacent, and more or less all the quartzite rock exposed in the vicinity, is due to the friction of sand and dust carried by the western prairie winds which prevail in that part of the state.—N. H. W.

M. Foureau testifies to the polishing effect of sand carried along by the winds on the Sahara desert. He says certain escarpments and loose debris are polished like mirrors. He emphasizes the fact that materials carried by the Saharan winds never rise high in the atmosphere. (Documents scientifiques de la Mission Saharienne. 2^{me} Fascicule, p. 218, 1905).

†1836.

NEAR REDWOOD FALLS.



See also the description by James W. Lynd of the figures cut on the quartzite, vol. ii, p. 145, *Minn. Hist. Coll.*

"The rifle pits found four or five miles south from Edgerton are quite plainly traced, but I have never visited them. A township has been named from them—Battle Plain—as there are good evidences and traditions that the Sioux and Omaha fought a battle at the place. I am of the opinion that the strife at both points was in part caused by a dispute for the possession of the pipestone quarry, which was held by the Sioux and claimed by the Omaha."—*Charles H. Bennett, in Hill Rec.*

Mr. F. W. Pettigrew refers to the pipestone quarry in an interesting paper on "An ancient village site" near Sioux Falls, S. D., in *Bull. Minn.* III, 348.

Mr. Lewis obtained one "war-point" from Rock county, and from Pipestone county, 3 arrow-heads, 3 grooved hammers, 7 scrapers and 4 war-points.

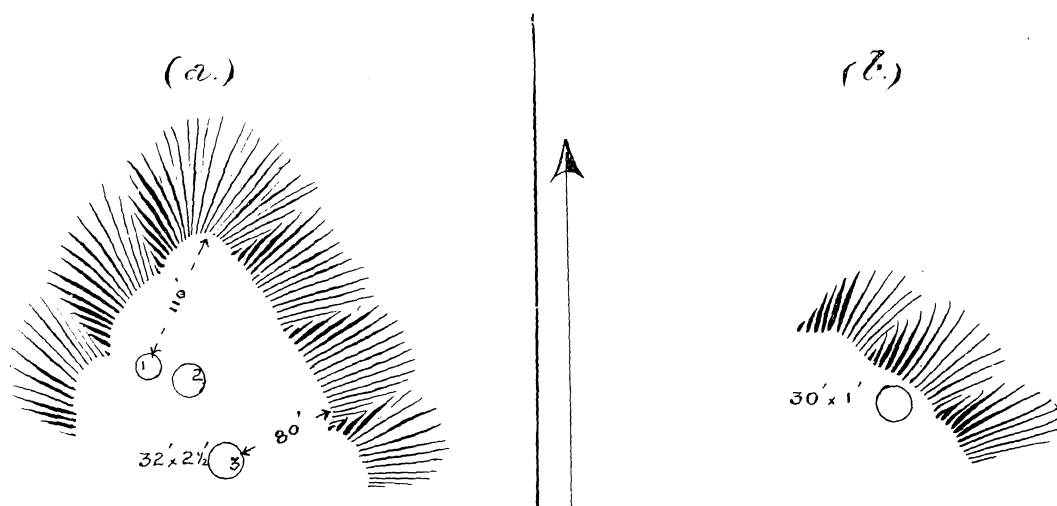
EARTHWORKS IN REDWOOD AND BROWN COUNTIES.

Mounds below Redwood Falls, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 30, T. 113-35; group of 13 mounds, about 150 ft. above the Minnesota river, of which 7 are elongated and one is angled twice in opposite directions in equal amounts, so that its parts, at the extremities, are still parallel with each other. Redwood river is 900 ft. toward the west. The largest tumulus is 74 ft. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and has been excavated. Surveyed Sept. 29, 1884. See "insert" opposite.

In 1867 the largest of these tumuli was opened by David Watson, U. S. Dept. Sur., by sinking a shaft from the center downward. He found very much decayed human bones at the depth of 4 feet. From 4 feet to 8 feet from the surface he found iron rust, indicating, as he judged, that some tool had been oxydized and lost. He also found in the immediate vicinity glass beads of many different shapes, sizes, colors and varieties, and more human bones that were not so much decomposed, indicating burial at two dates.

He also reported "rifle pits" in sec. 31, a little north of the center, and gives a statement by an "intelligent Indian," that that was the scene of a hard fought battle of several days duration. Similar pits are reported by David Watson (1868) on the north side of the Redwood river, on sec. 8, T. 112-36, "similar to those near the mouth of the same river."—*Hill Rec.*

Mounds a mile and a half below the Lower Agency. (a) S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 9, T. 112-34; three tumuli about 100 ft. above the bottomland. Surveyed Oct. 31, 1887.

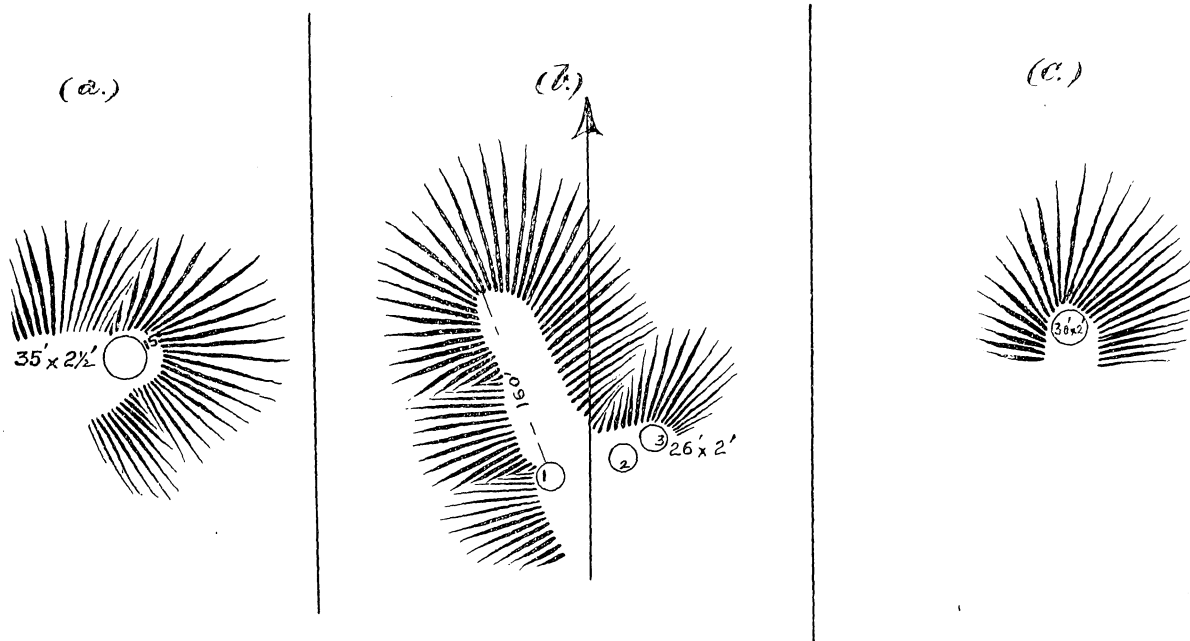


(b) S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 9, T. 112-34. Lone mound about 100 ft. above the bottomland.

Mounds about 1 3-4 miles E. S. E. of Lower Agency. (a) S. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 9, T. 112-34; a lone mound about 100 ft. above the bottomland. Surveyed Oct. 31, 1887.

(b) N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 9, T. 112-34; three tumuli about 100 ft. above the bottomland. Surveyed Oct. 31, 1887.

(c) S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 9, T. 112-34; a lone mound about 100 ft. above the bottomland. Surveyed Oct. 31, 1887.

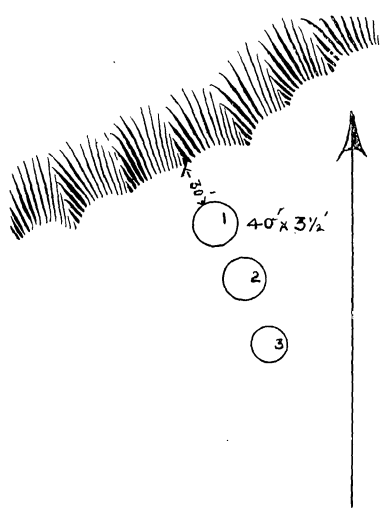


Mounds 4 1-2 miles east of Redwood Falls, N. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, sec. 3, T. 112-35, about 125 ft. above the river, on a ridge, three tumuli, about 30 ft. in diameter, on cultivated land. Surveyed Oct. 31, 1887.

There is a lone mound 2½ miles below Patterson's rapids, S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼, sec. 9, T. 113-36, 30 ft. in diameter, 2 ft. high, about 100 ft. above the bottomland.

Mounds 5 1-2 miles east of Redwood Falls, S. ½, N. E. ¼, sec. 2, T. 112-35; about 125 ft. above the river. No. 5 is 30 ft. by 2½ ft., with an exterior ditch 8 ft. by 1 ft. The group embraces 10 mounds, of which two are elongated.

There is a lone mound S. E. ¼, S. E. ¼, sec. 6, T. 112-34, at Lower Agency, immediately opposite Birch Cooley creek, about 110



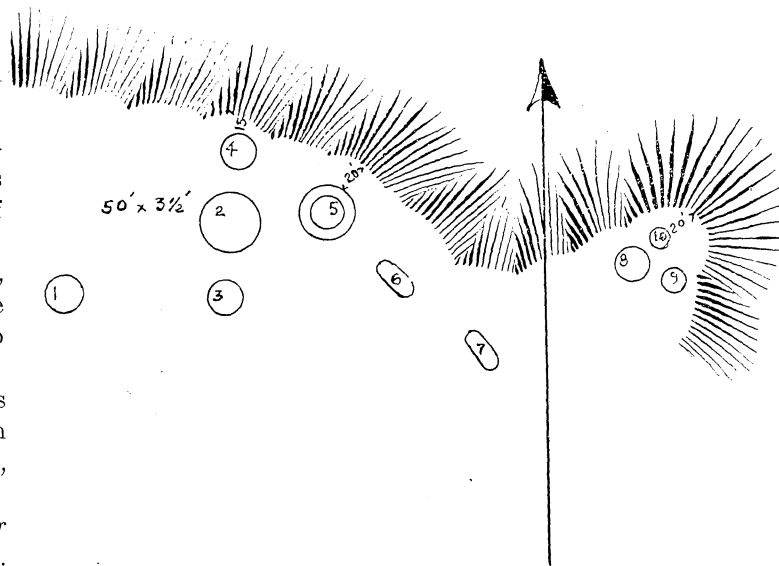
ft. above the bottomland, 30 ft. by 1 ft.

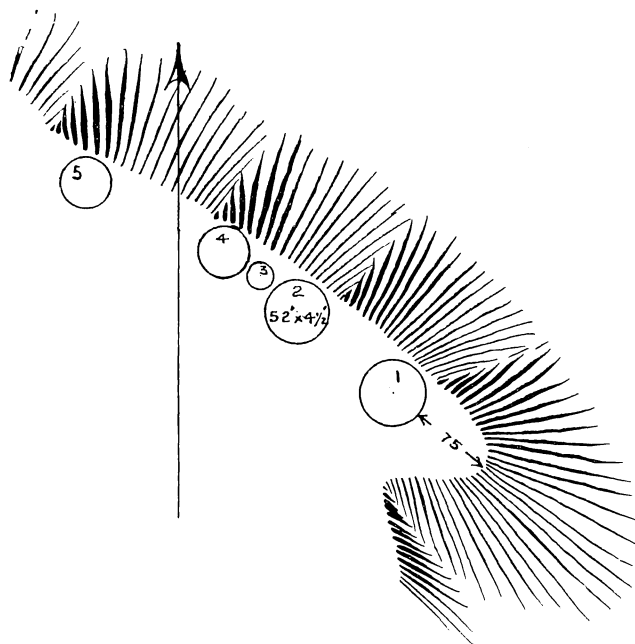
On the Cottonwood river somewhere not far from the South Pass wagon-road, there are mounds of small size.—*Hill Rec.*

A trapper reported one N. E. ¼, S. E. ¼, sec. 32, T. 109-35, on the right bank of a stream emptying into the Cottonwood.—*Hill Rec.*

Mr. Subilia, of New Ulm, says that there is a mound on the north side of the Little Cottonwood river, on sec. 20, T. 109-30.

Mounds on the Cottonwood river near New Ulm. E. ½, S. E. ¼, sec.





33, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 34, T. 110-30, along the bluffs of the Cottonwood river. Twenty-seven mounds are scattered loosely along the north side of the river, of which only three are elongated. Several of them are of large size, viz.: 70 ft. by $4\frac{1}{2}$; 60 ft. by $3\frac{1}{2}$; 80 ft. by 5 ft., and 70 ft. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. The elongated mounds are 30 ft. wide and 2 ft. high. They are 45 to 50 ft. above the river. Surveyed Sept. 7, 1883. (See "Insert" opposite.)

Group near New Ulm, Big Cottonwood river, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 33, T. 110-30; about 90 ft. above the river. Five mounds of which two are 52 ft. in diameter, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. Surveyed Nov. 11, 1887.

There is a *lone mound* on the Big Cottonwood river, half a mile east of the last above mentioned, on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 33, T. 110-30, near the brink of the river bluff, 35 ft. by 2 ft. and 40 ft. above the river.

There are probably numerous other mounds

in these counties of which we have no information.

In Brown county Mr. Lewis obtained 2 war-points. These are now in the Mitchell collection.

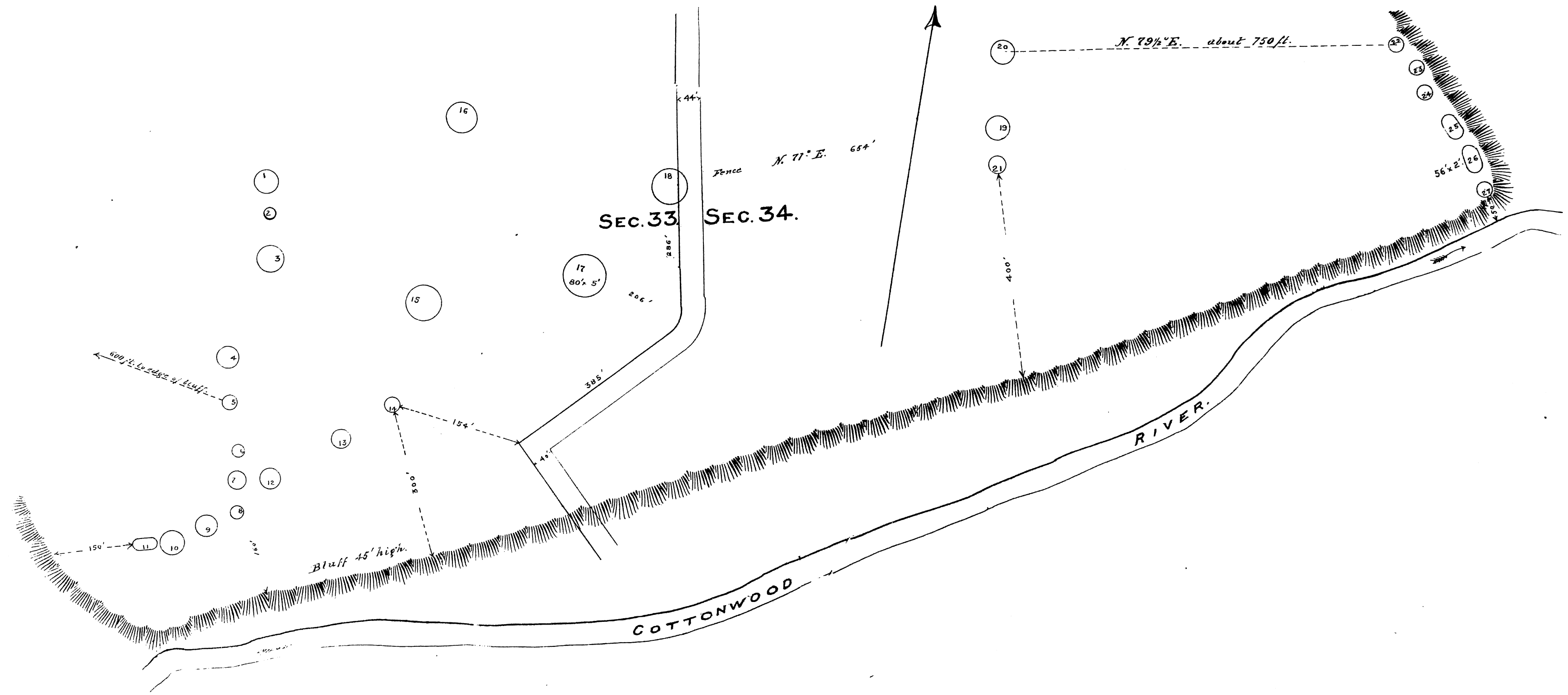
EARTHWORKS IN YELLOW MEDICINE, LINCOLN AND LYON COUNTIES.

Mounds and ditch enclosure, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 24, T. 115-39. The enclosure is on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, of the section, and about 100 ft. above the river. The mounds are farther southeast and about 100 ft. above the bottomland. No. 9 is nearly on the center of section line. There are two other mounds and one embankment nearly obliterated. Of the existing mounds the largest is 64 ft. by 4 ft. The dirt taken from the ditch was used in leveling up the sides, especially on the inside. The excavation varies from 13 ft. to 17 ft. in width and from 2 ft. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in depth. Surveyed Oct. 20, 1887.

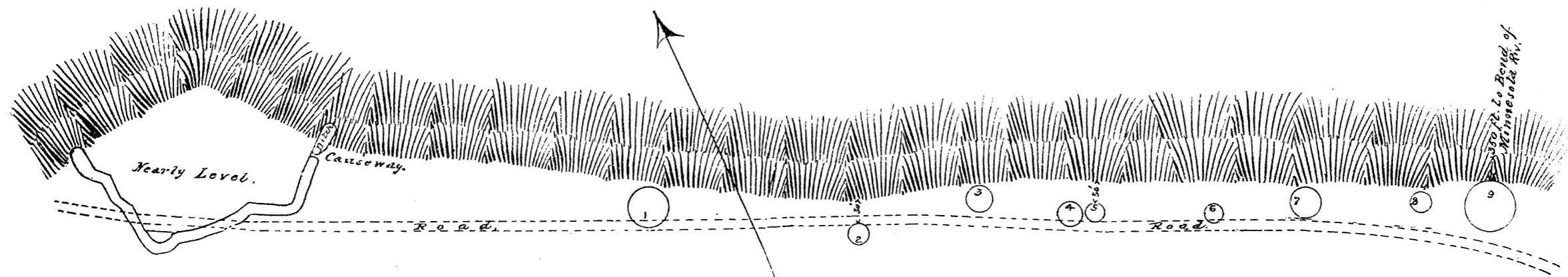
Of this enclosure Rev. S. R. Riggs has written:* "The excavation extends around three sides of a somewhat irregular square, the fourth being protected by the edge of the hill, which is now covered by timber. After the filling up of years, or perhaps centuries, the ditch is still about 3 feet deep (1852). We found the east side, in the middle of the ditch, to measure 38 paces, the south side 62 paces, and the west side 50. The north side is considerably longer than the south. The area inclosed is not far from half an acre. On each of the three excavated sides there was left a gateway of about 2 paces. The earth was evidently thrown up on both sides, but the embankments have now almost entirely disappeared in the level of the prairie. Within the enclosure there are numerous very slight elevations, which seem to mark the places occupied by the dwellings of those who were once entrenched here. It would be interesting to know what were the form and character of those houses, but all we can learn from the present appearance of things is that they were probably partly made of earth."

From this description, compared with the ruins of the palisaded villages of the Omaha, it is possible, in the light of later researches, to answer the query of Mr. Riggs with some degree of assurance, and to refer the fortification to the custom of the Dakota tribes of fortifying their villages by upright palisades set in the earth and strengthened by piling earth along their bases on both sides. It is probable that most, or many, of the so-called "forts" and entrenchments which distinctly enclose an area, supposed to have been constructed in defense against an encroaching enemy, are the ruins of such palisaded villages, the ditch which still remains being on the inner side of the palisades. The "slight elevations" are the remains of earthen houses.

*Minn. Hist. Col., vol. 1, p. 151, 1852.



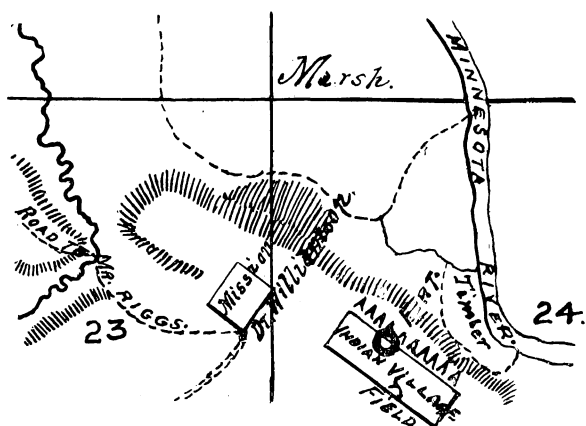
BROWN COUNTY.



ENCLOSURE IN YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY.

ENCLOSURE
IN YELLOW MEDICINE CO.

JOHN A. FORD, 1868.

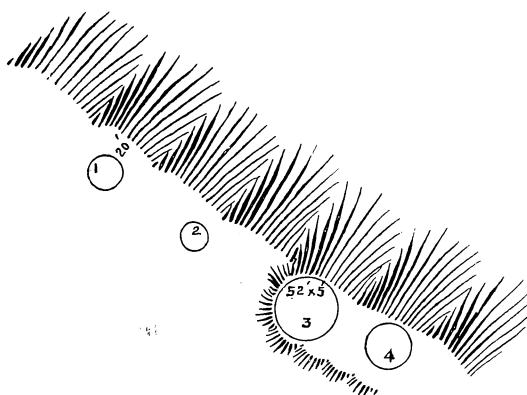
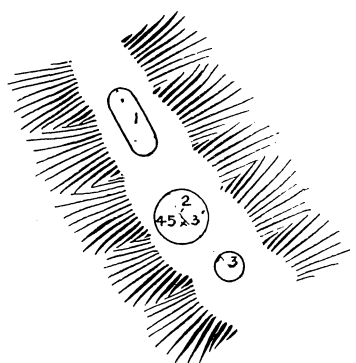


Mr. John A. Ford, who lived near this enclosure in 1855, compares it with enclosures in Chautauqua county, New York, with which he was formerly familiar, this only differing in being smaller, containing about half an acre. "The greater part of the mound [fort] extended on the south side of the fence, and was plowed and cultivated by the Indians. The road passed over the part near the bank." He furnished the adjoining map of the region.—*Hill Rec.*

Mounds 1 mile south of the old Williamson mission; (a) center S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 25, T. 115-39; on a ridge in the prairie, 3 mounds, one being elongated.

(a.)

(b.)

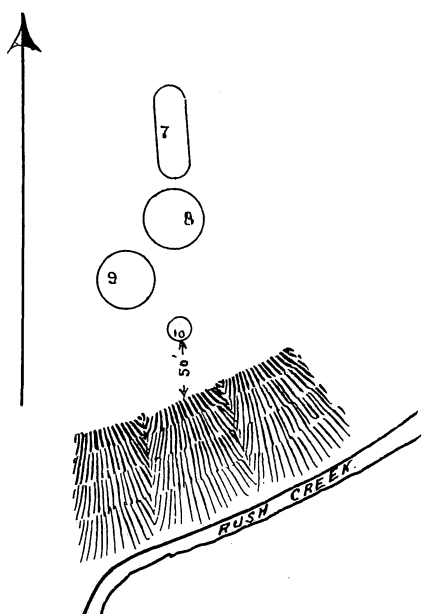
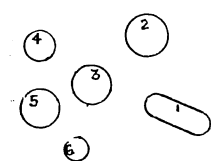


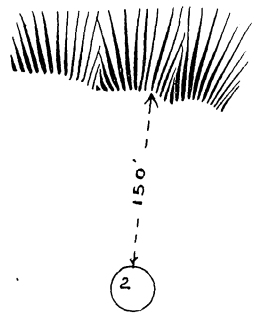
(b) $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S. E. of the old Williamson mission, on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 24, T. 115-39; about 120 ft. above the river. Surveyed Oct. 17, 1887.

Lone mounds surveyed are as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. W. of the old Williamson mission, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 23, T. 115-39, on a high knoll, to the north of Yellow Medicine river, 52 ft. by 4 ft.; half a mile north of Yellow Medicine, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 29, T. 115-38, about 100 ft. above the river, 52 ft. by 7 ft.; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of Yellow Medicine, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 29, T. 115-38, about 90 ft. above the bottomland, 33 ft. by 2 ft.; 1 mile east of Yellow Medicine, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 28, T. 115-38, about 85 ft. above the bottomland, 25 ft. by 2 ft.; 1 mile southeast of the old Williamson mission, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 24, T. 115-39, about 100 ft. above the bottomland, 60 ft. by 5 ft.; 1 mile northwest of Yellow Medicine, center N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 30, T. 115-38, about 90 ft. above the bottomland, 42 ft. by 3 ft.; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of Yellow Medicine, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 30, T. 115-38, about 100 ft. above the river, 45 ft. by 3 ft. Surveyed Oct. 17, 1887.

There are several stone circles on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 33, T. 117-40. Others have been obliterated.

Mounds at the former Riggs' mission, W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 15, T. 115-39. Group of 10 mounds, of which two are elongated. Two of these tumuli are 50 ft. in diameter, and 4 ft. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. The group is about 60 ft. above the creek. Surveyed Oct. 17, 1887.





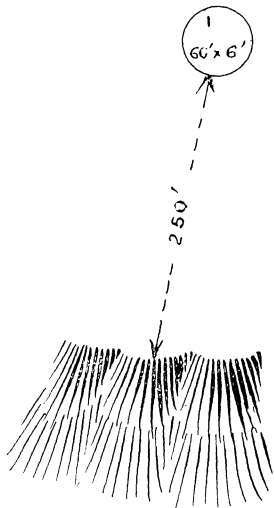
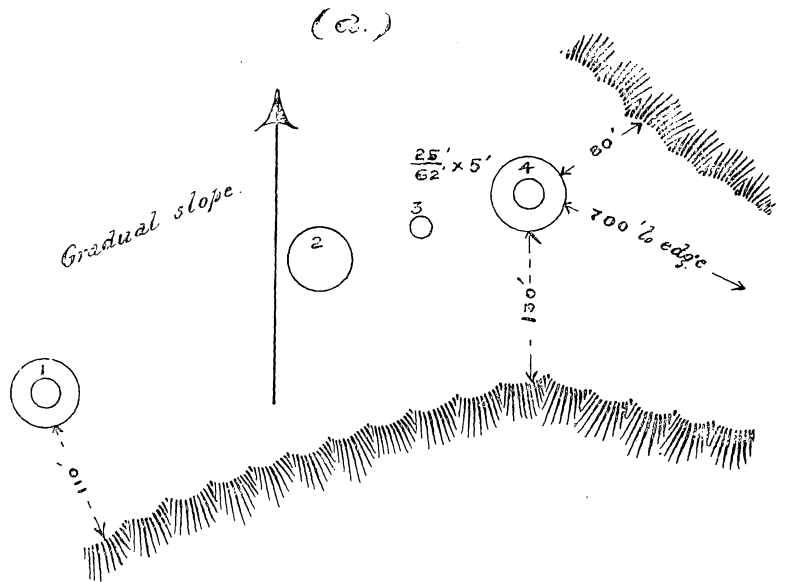
Mounds about 1-2 mile above Mr. Riggs' mission, E. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 15, T. 115-39, about 100 ft. above the Minnesota bottomland. Two mounds, of which the largest is 60 ft. by 6 ft., in cultivated land.

Lone mounds surveyed are as follows: On N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 9, T. 115-39, about 100 ft. above the bottomland, 2 miles below Minnesota Falls, 35 ft. by 3 ft.; S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 9, T. 115-39, two miles below Minnesota Falls, about 100 ft. above the bottomland, 62 ft. by 5 ft.; S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 10, T. 115-39, two miles below Minnesota Falls, 42 ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., about 110 ft. above the bottomland; S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 19, T. 117-40, one mile below Chippewa river, about 100 ft. above the river, 40 ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 13, T. 116-40, about 110 ft. above the bottomland, 50 ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 11, T. 116-40, about 100 ft. above the bottomland, 42 ft. by 4 ft.; N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 24, T. 116-40, about 110 ft. above the river bottomland, 40 ft. by 2 ft.

Lake Benton mounds, near outlet, (a) N. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 5, T. 109-45, about 150 ft. above the lake. All the other mounds can be seen from the top of these mounds. These are three



Cultivated.

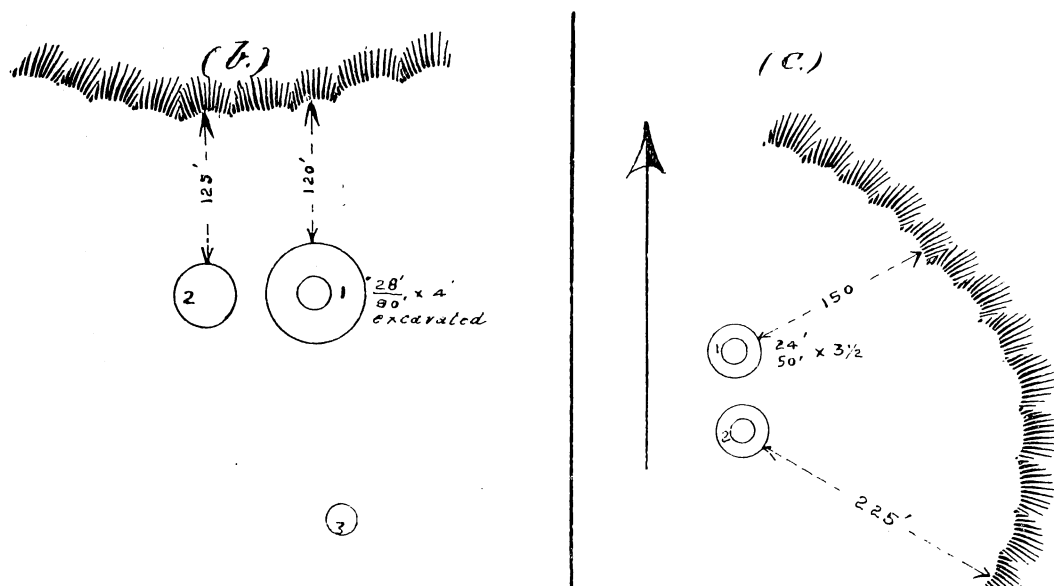


large mounds and one small one. Two of them are flat-topped (Nos. 1 and 4) and have been excavated. These have dimensions as follows: 58 ft. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 27 ft., and 62 ft. by 5 ft. by 25 ft. Surveyed Sept. 27, 1884.

(b) S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 7, T. 109-45, about 150 ft. above the lake, consist of one large flat-topped mound and two small ones, the former having the dimensions 90 ft. by 4 ft. by 28 ft., and has been excavated. At half a mile southeast from these mounds are the remains of an ancient fort, covering about two acres. It is on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 18, T. 109-45. The principal mounds in the other groups can be seen from No. 1. Surveyed Sept. 27, 1884.

(c) N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 9, T. 108-45, about 95 ft. above the lake, commanding a fine view of the lake and of the surrounding country, toward the north and east; two flat-topped mounds, of which the larger has been excavated and has now the dimensions 50 ft. by 24 ft. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

The conspicuous mounds situated on the highest land near Lake Benton were examined in 1891, according to the *Lake Benton News*, June 3, 1891, by Messrs. Stites, Eyles, Manchester and Day, and disclosed portions of the skeletons of two human beings.



Lone mounds are as follows: Center S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 7, T. 109-45, flat-topped, 62 ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 33 ft.; N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 25, T. 115-46, about 60 ft. above the lake, on a knoll, 65 ft. by 3 ft., excavated. Surveyed July 9, 1891.

In reference to the Lake Benton mounds Dr. Upham has said (Geol. Survey, final report, vol. 2, p. 612): "About three-quarters of a mile northwest from this town [Lake Benton station] and within sight from it, upon the top of the bluff 175 feet in high, which forms the northwest side of the 'hole in the mountain,' are three mounds, near together, of the usual circular form and about 5 feet high. They are in the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 5, Lake Benton, on the crest of the Coteau des Prairies, and are visible from the lower land on the northeast for a distance of many miles. One of these mounds, excavated by Mr. C. M. Morse, contained several skeletons of men whose stature was fully six feet. Another mound, also about 5 feet high, is situated on a high swell a half mile east of Lake Benton station, in the center of the cemetery."

Boulder circles, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 20, T. 109-45. There are a few double boulder circles, one within the other. There are a few others farther north, bordering the lake.

Village site, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 25, T. 110-45. The soil of the island is full of broken animal bones, mostly deer and buffalo, with an occasional human bone. Some pottery is made of shell and clay and other pieces of stone and clay. A good many grooved stone hammers have washed out of the bank, also arrow-heads, etc.

Indian Fort? S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 30, T. 109-45. These are embankments, ditches, lunettes and pits, located on a bluff, and so dim they are not worth surveying.

Indian Fort? S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 19, T. 109-45. There is a ditch and an embankment enclosing a small area, not worth surveying.

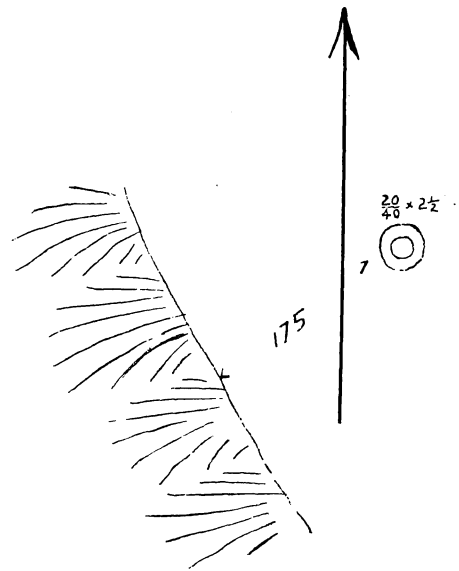
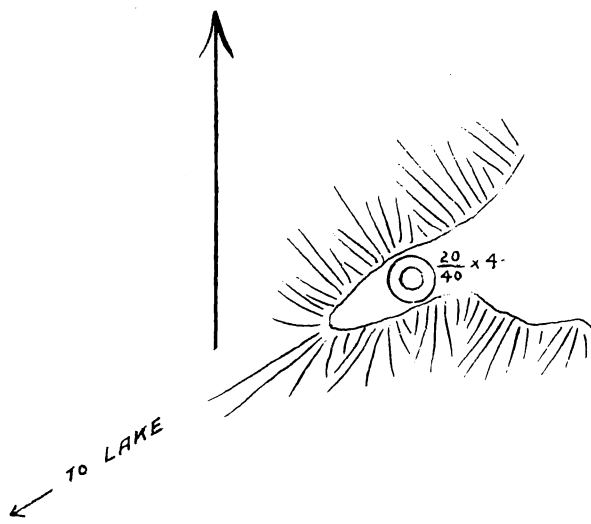
In the Mitchell collection, obtained through Mr. Lewis, is 1 grooved hammer from Lyon county. From Lincoln county are 3 war-points, 3 scrapers, 3 arrow-heads and 1 "chipped implement."

EARTHWORKS IN LAC-QUI-PARLE AND BIG STONE COUNTIES.

Big Stone Lake, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 5, T. 121-46, about 60 ft. above the lake, 40 ft. in diameter at the base, 4 ft. high, having a flat top 20 ft. across. Surveyed Oct. 25, 1880.

In the *Hill Records* Mr. Lewis has said of this mound: "It was opened in September [1880] by Mr. A. L. Jackson, who lives nearby. He found a skeleton in a sitting posture about 3 feet from the top. The skull only was well preserved, and has the appearance of being an ordinary Indian skull. There is also another small mound one-half mile nearer Ortonville."

N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 5, T. 121-46, about 100 ft. above the lake. Flat-topped mound having a base of 40 ft. diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high and 20 ft. across the top. Surveyed August 2, 1883.

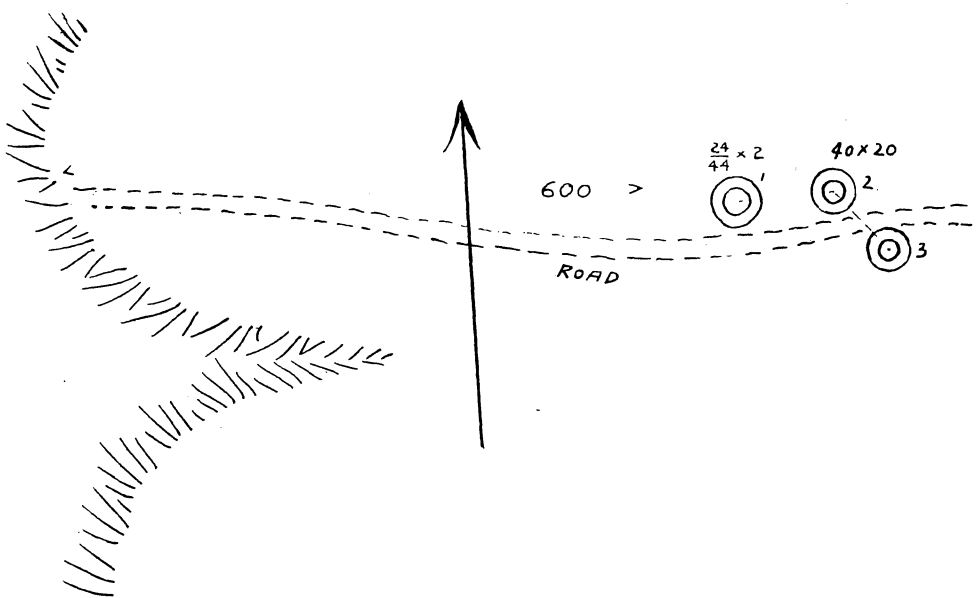
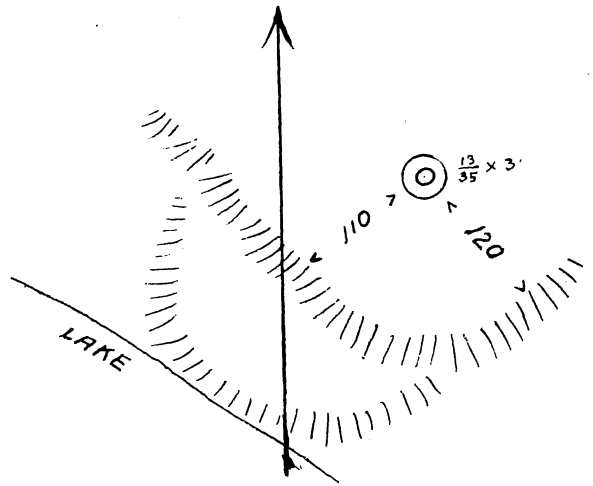


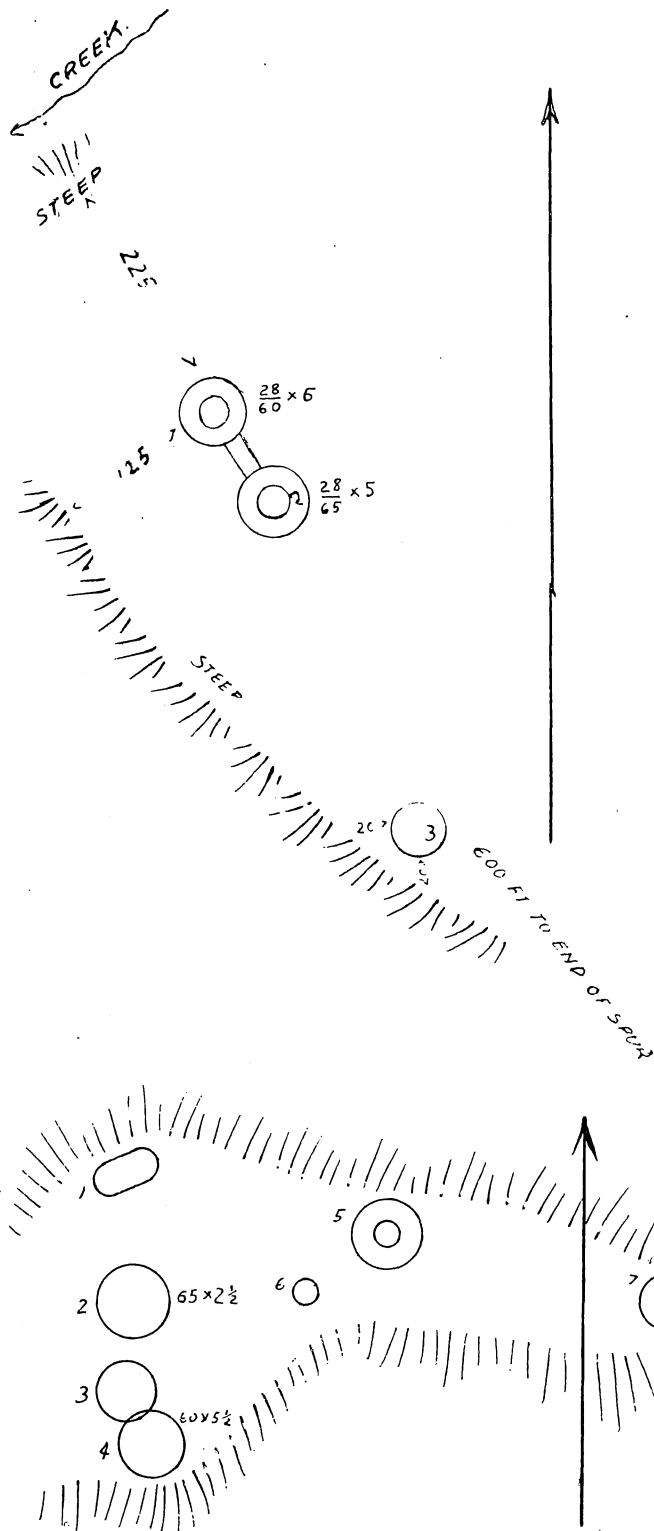
On S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 9, T. 121-46, about 110 ft. from the brow of the lake bluff toward the southwest, flat-topped circular mound 35 ft. in diameter at the base, 13 ft. across the top and 3 ft. high, 90 ft. above the river.

At the foot of Big Stone lake Mr. C. J. Wright examined a mound situated near the brow of the lake bluff near the center of sec. 9, T. 121-46, which he estimated at 4 (?) ft. across and 1 ft. high. At a depth of a foot he found a solid layer of stones about the size of a man's head. Under that a few bones, all of very large size.—*Hill Rec.*

On the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 15, T. 121-46, three flat-topped mounds are three feet high, having basal diameters 44, 40 and 38 ft. and top diameters respectively 24, 20 and 18 ft.; and a fourth mound, about 300 yards south, on the bluff, 30 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high. Surveyed August 2, 1883.

On S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 35, T. 123-48, about 60 ft. above the lake, three mounds, two of which are flat-topped. The flat-topped mounds are 60 and 65 ft. in diameter, 28 ft. across the top and respectively 6 and 5 ft. high. Surveyed Aug 3, 1883.





Two other isolated flat-topped mounds are on sec. 20, T. 123-48. That one located on the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ is 35 ft. in diameter, 2 ft. high, and 15 ft. across the top; that on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ is 30 ft. in diameter, 2 ft. high and 15 ft. across the top. Surveyed August 4, 1883.

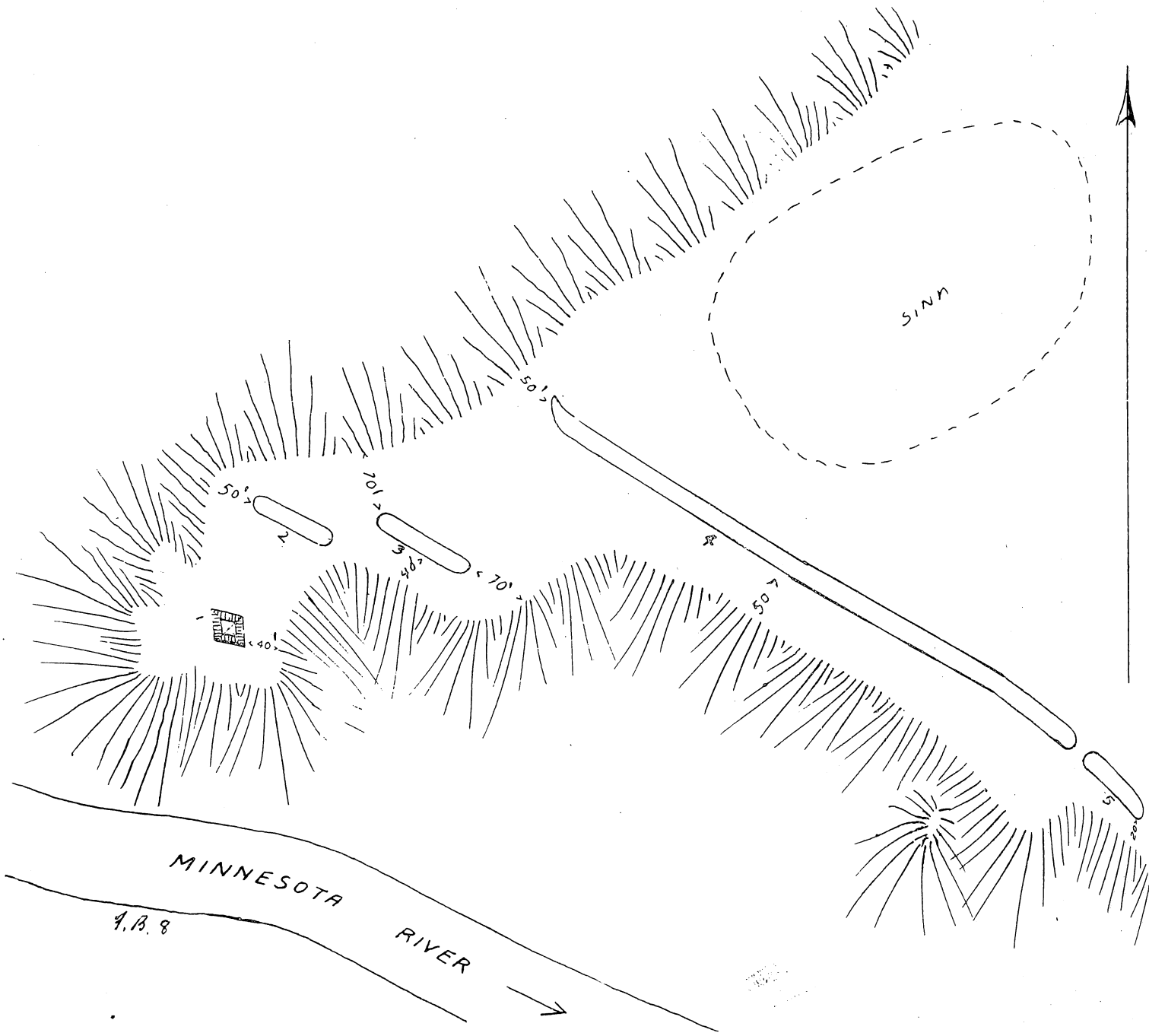
Fortified site at Odessa, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 29, T. 121-45, about 60 ft. above the river. Point of hill is on lot 1 or 2. Embankments 2, 3 and 4 are 20 ft. wide and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. The diamond-shaped mound, No. 1, is 54 ft. in greater diameter and 42 ft. in smaller, and is flat-topped, the top being 28 ft. by 20 ft. The long embankment is 722 ft. and 20 ft. wide with a height from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. It is not exactly straight, but varies 10 ft. from a line at 300 ft. from the eastern extremity. Surveyed August 3, 1883.

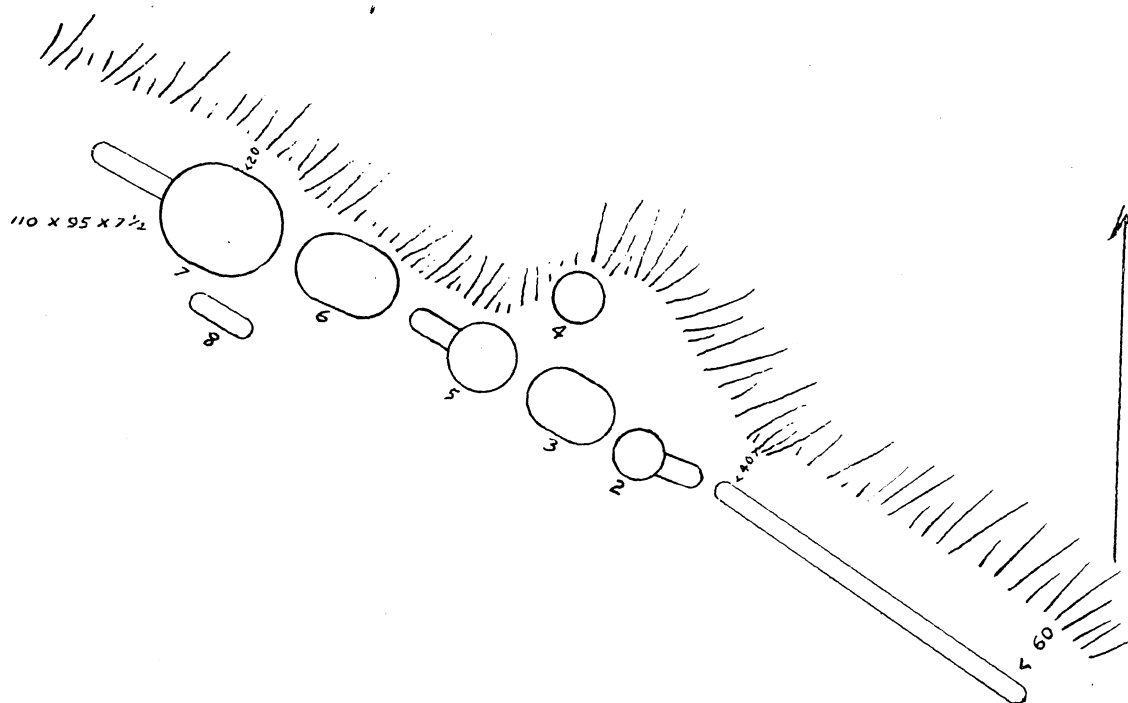
In October, 1907, this group of mounds was examined and platted by Mr. M. E. Chamberlin. Between the date of Mr. Lewis' survey and that of Mr. Chamberlin, it is evident that they had all been flattened by the weather, since Mr. Chamberlin considered the long mound (No. 4) as continuous with No. 5, with simply a narrow, low space separating them, and describes the flat-topped mound (No. 1) as a simple, broad-elongated mound about 65 ft. long, with a rounded summit. Mr. Chamberlin remarks that "this mound is peculiar, in that it is composed of material different from what is found in the hill on which it was built. The hill is of gravel, with a thin black surface soil, while the mound is of a reddish clay nature. Mixed with this material are pieces of clam shells."

Artichoke Lake mounds, on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 25, T. 122-44, about 35 ft. above Artichoke lake and all more or less mutilated either by cultivation or otherwise. In this group is one flat-topped mound. Two of this group, Nos. 4 and 5, are 60 ft. in diameter, the former being $5\frac{1}{2}$ and the latter 4 ft. in height. The top of No. 5 is 22 ft. across. Surveyed May 8, 1895.

Group N. E. of Lac-qui-Parle village, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 23 and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 24, T. 118-42, about

85 ft. above the bottom. The largest of these mounds, No. 7, is somewhat elliptical, 110 ft. by 95 ft. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. No. 6 is also elliptical, 60 ft. by 90 ft. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. No. 3 in the same manner is 55 ft. by 80 ft. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. The largest of these mounds has an extension parallel with the extension of the series and with the bluff. This extension is 20 ft. wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. Extensions from some of the other mounds are likewise 20 ft. wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 ft. high, while the long embankment, No. 1, is 332 ft. long, 17 ft. wide and 1 ft. high.



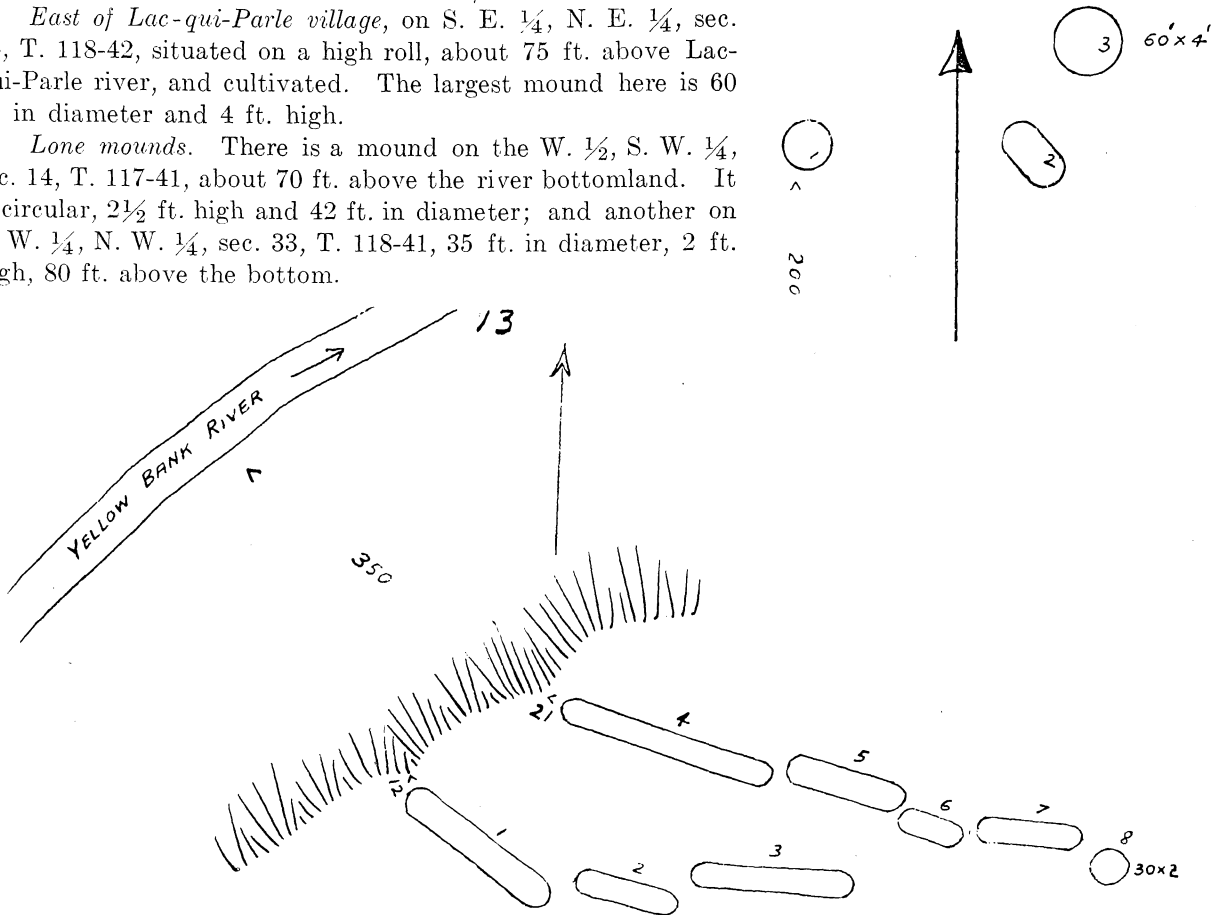


Major Long, in passing through Lac-qui-Parle county, mentions a stream called Beaver creek, which is evidently that which is now known as Lac-qui-Parle river. He says: "Near this bank there are 7 or 8 artificial tumuli, all placed in a straight line except one, which was in advance of the others. On the two largest, which were 5 feet in high and 30 feet in diameter at the base, recent graves, of a kind now much used by the Indians, were observed. In these the corpse is deposited in a very shallow excavation, or more frequently upon the surface of the ground, and stakes are placed over it, forming a sort of roof. These stakes are very necessary to protect the remains of the dead against the rapacity of wolves, who, if they were merely interred, would dig them up. In this case, notwithstanding the great strength of the stakes, the grave had been broken open and its contents scattered over the ground." (Keating's Narrative, vol. 1, p. 323.)

Four mounds situated near Lac-qui-Parle, on a moraine, about a mile southeast of the confluence of the Lac-qui-Parle and Minnesota rivers, extending from east to west. The most western is the largest and appears to be the most modern. This was opened. It was 16 ft. high and about 80 ft. in diameter. Human bones were found at various places in this mound, but at the bottom of a shaft sunk at the center, at eight or nine feet from the top, was a stratum of white fine clay upon which lay the frontal part of a human skull. On further examination this was found to be only the top of an urn or vessel of clay four or five feet wide by about four feet in height. The lower half of this vessel was saucer-shaped, while the upper half was conical in shape. The walls were about six inches thick. Within this urn was charcoal, also some ashes and the remains of what appeared to be a clay tube made of the finest material, and bearing upon one of its sides some well-defined "hieroglyphics, which, of course, none of the party were capable of deciphering." The remnant of this tube was about 6 inches in length and at some time appeared to have had a fine external polish. This mysterious urn itself was not understood when it was encountered from above and was unfortunately demolished by the spade as the excavation continued. The party that explored this mound consisted of M. C. Chamberlain, Dr. J. S. Eaton, H. A. Larson, J. C. Pope, R. G. Safford, J. R. Pope, Cyrus Webster, and William Vox.—Pioneer Press, Oct. 4, 1882.

East of Lac-qui-Parle village, on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 26, T. 118-42, situated on a high roll, about 75 ft. above Lac-qui-Parle river, and cultivated. The largest mound here is 60 ft. in diameter and 4 ft. high.

Lone mounds. There is a mound on the W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 14, T. 117-41, about 70 ft. above the river bottomland. It is circular, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high and 42 ft. in diameter; and another on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 33, T. 118-41, 35 ft. in diameter, 2 ft. high, 80 ft. above the bottom.

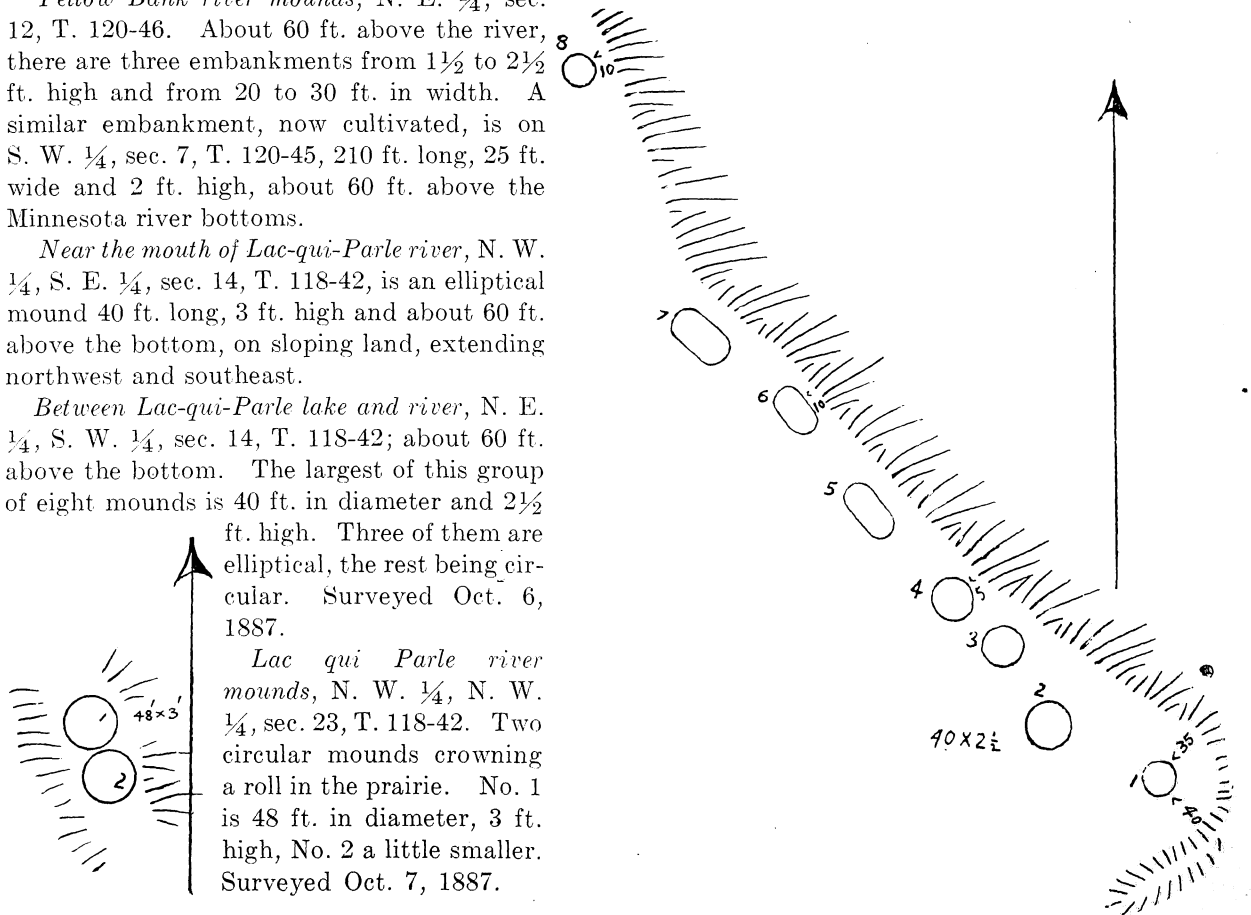


Yellow Bank river mounds, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 12, T. 120-46. About 60 ft. above the river, there are three embankments from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high and from 20 to 30 ft. in width. A similar embankment, now cultivated, is on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 7, T. 120-45, 210 ft. long, 25 ft. wide and 2 ft. high, about 60 ft. above the Minnesota river bottoms.

Near the mouth of Lac-qui-Parle river, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 14, T. 118-42, is an elliptical mound 40 ft. long, 3 ft. high and about 60 ft. above the bottom, on sloping land, extending northwest and southeast.

Between Lac-qui-Parle lake and river, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 14, T. 118-42; about 60 ft. above the bottom. The largest of this group of eight mounds is 40 ft. in diameter and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. Three of them are elliptical, the rest being circular. Surveyed Oct. 6, 1887.

Lac qui Parle river mounds, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 23, T. 118-42. Two circular mounds crowning a roll in the prairie. No. 1 is 48 ft. in diameter, 3 ft. high, No. 2 a little smaller. Surveyed Oct. 7, 1887.



Letter of H. W. Hendrickson.

In the summer of 1889, accompanied by Dr. O. K. Lindboe, of Lac qui Parle, I opened an Indian mound located N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 20, T. 118-42. About 4 feet below the surface I found the skeleton of a middle-aged male; it was in a reclining posture, face upward. The skull and teeth were well preserved; the long bones, likewise, while the smaller bones, metacarpal, phalangeal, etc., were brittle.

A little to one side and at a lower level, was found the charred remains of another skeleton, covered with charcoal and ashes. The latter seemed to antedate the former, but owing to the charred condition of the bones its age could not be determined with any degree of accuracy.

It is the impression of the writer that there were signs of other mounds in the vicinity.

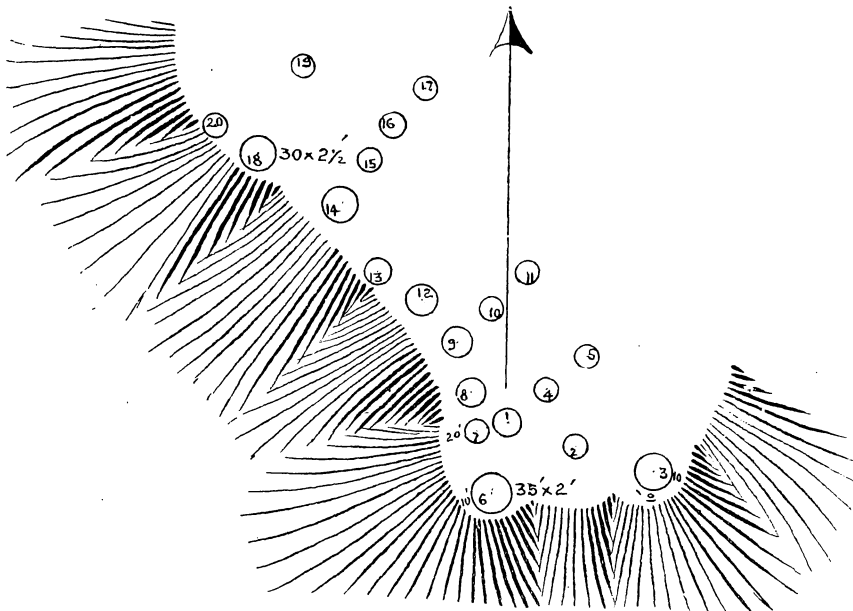
Montevideo, Jan. 5th, 1907.

H. W. HENDRICKSON.

In Lac qui Parle country Mr. Lewis collected 3 lance and arrow-heads, 1 scraper, 1 stone image, showing the head and face of a human being, unearthed in spading in a garden by M. C. Chamberlain, 1 shell bead and 1 shell ornament, both from a mound, and 1 "clay." In Big Stone County he procured 3 arrow-heads.

EARTHWORKS IN LE SUEUR COUNTY.

Mounds near East Henderson, S. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 6, T. 112-25, about 150 ft. above the river. Group contains 20 tumuli, the largest being 35 ft. by 2 ft. Surveyed Oct. 3, 1889.

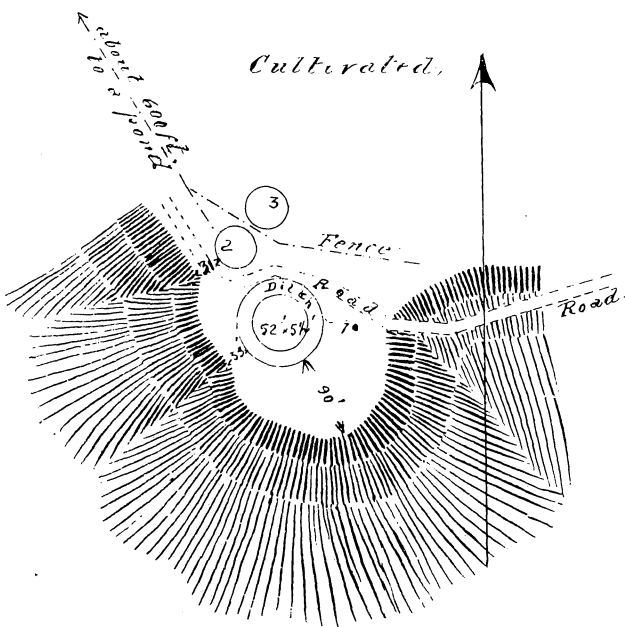


Lone mounds are as follows: S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 24, T. 112-26, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles below Le Sueur, 26 ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$, about 12 ft. above a slough; S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 33, T. 111-26, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles below Ottawa, about 60 ft. above the river, in the woods on the bluff, 40 ft. by 3 ft., surveyed Sept. 28, 1889; S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 3, T. 110-26, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Ottawa, about 18 ft. above marsh, 26 ft. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 18, T. 109-26, about 50 ft. above the river, 26 ft. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Mounds 1-2 miles S. E. of Ottawa, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 3, T.

110-26, on a bluff 225 ft. above the river. Group contains 3 tumuli, the largest being surrounded by a ditch, with dimensions 52 ft. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. There is an excavation in the top of this mound which is basin-shaped, some $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, made either by relic-hunters or by Indians. The ditch is 11 ft. wide and 1 ft. deep. Surveyed Oct. 3, 1884. This was described also by Upham, in Geol. Survey report, vol. 1, p. 647. He regarded it as remaining "in an undisturbed condition."

In the geological survey of Le Sueur county, Mr. Upham has reported from Mr. J. Blackiston, an interesting group of mounds situated in the bottomland of the Minnesota valley in the north part of section 4, Kasota, about 4 miles north of St. Peter. These were 20 feet to 40 feet in diameter and 5 feet to 10 feet high. In the flooded condition of the river, in 1881, they were washed away. An examination of some

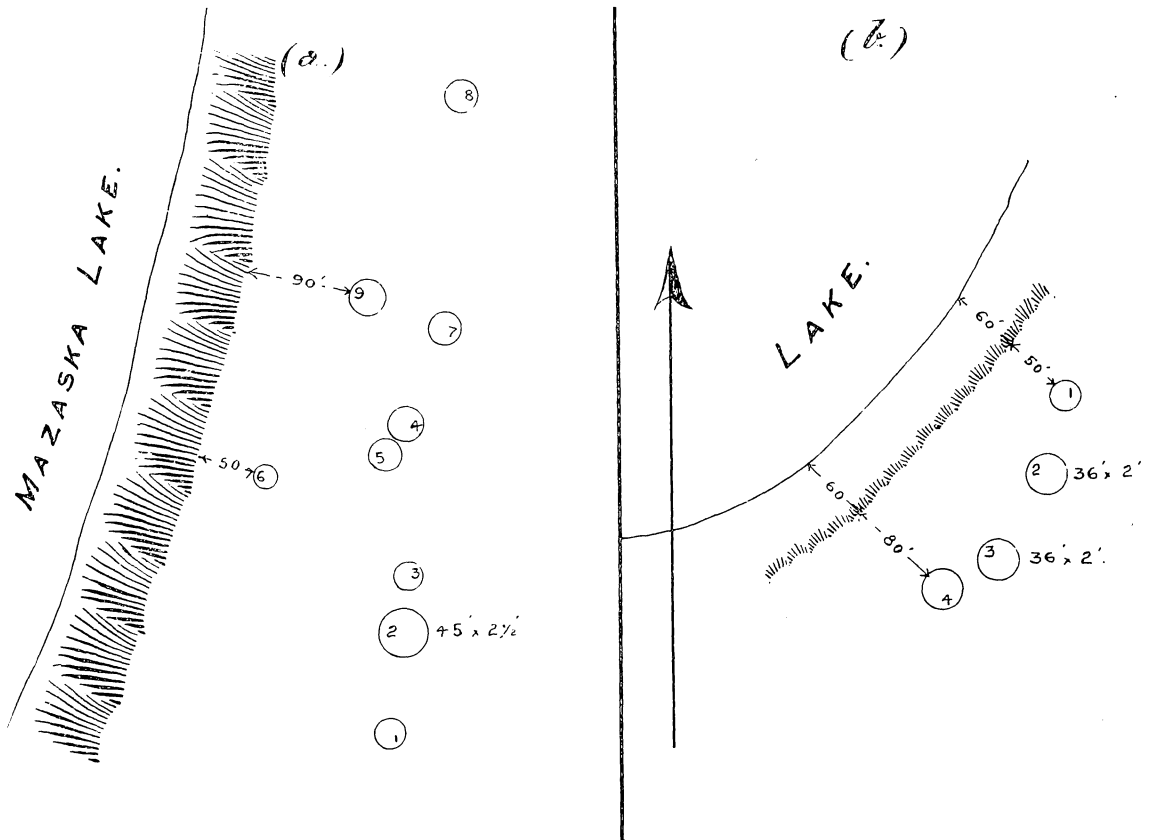


of them had afforded numerous relics, deposited by Mr. Blackiston in the University Museum, comprising human bones, a silver wristlet with "Montreal" and "B. C." stamped upon it, tubular copper ear-pendants (one having hair in it), a string of 30 white china beads, a large brown glass bead, four common pins, a needle, a small pearl ornament, somewhat heart-shaped, and a quartz arrow-point. See also the ninth annual report of the geological survey, pp. 163-4, where these articles are listed.

EARTHWORKS IN RICE COUNTY.

Mazaska Lake mounds, southeast side, (a), E. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 5, T. 110-21, about 40 ft. above the lake, group of 9 tumuli of ordinary sizes.

(b), W. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 5, T. 110-21, about 8 ft. above the lake, group of 4 tumuli like the last.



There is a lone mound at Mazaska lake, southwest side, on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 1, T. 110-22, about 15 ft. above the lake. There were formerly other mounds in that vicinity, now destroyed. This mound is 25 ft. by 1 ft. and situated on a gradual slope.

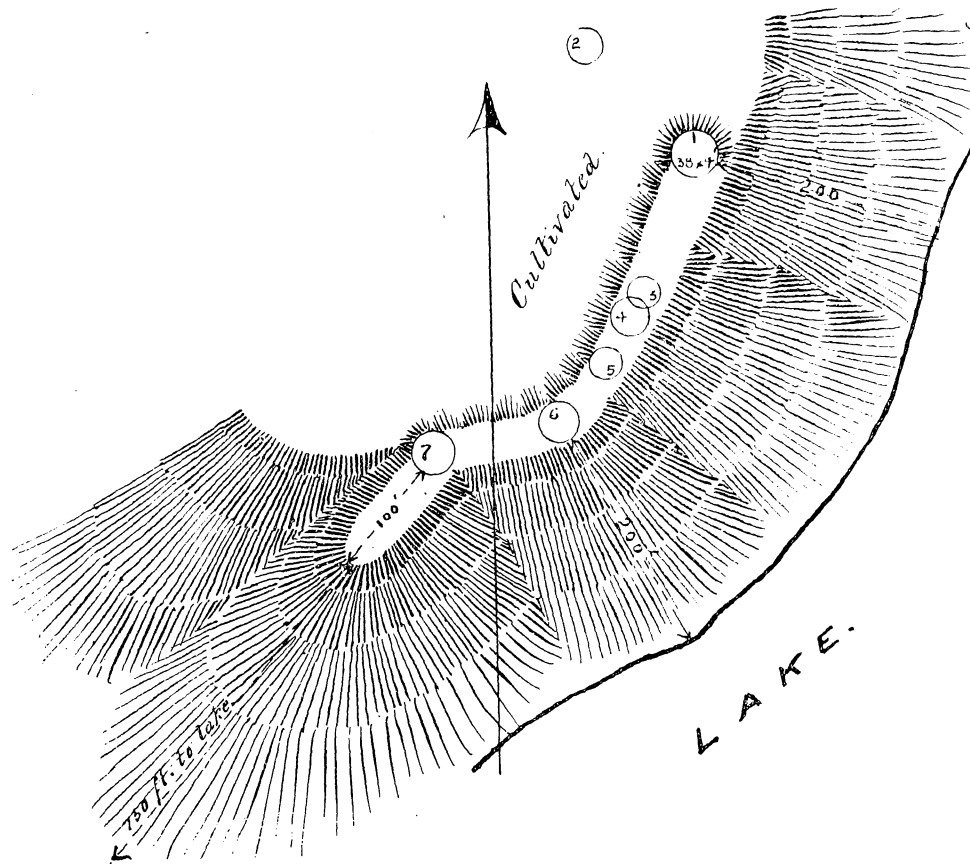
Sakata Lake mounds (north side), S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 19, T. 109-22, about 90 ft. above the lakes, on cultivated land. This is a group of 7 tumuli, two of which overlap each other. No. 6 has been excavated. Surveyed Oct. 31, 1889.

There are a number of mounds at half a mile north of the old Wheatland postoffice, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 16, T. 112-22. They lie along the shore of a small lake, which is on the west side of the north and south road. They are rather small, not exceeding 2 ft. in height. Five or six are visible from the road. There are probably others.

In sec. 17, T. 112-21, an eighth of a mile north of Edward McFadden's, on the highest land, but yet surrounding a marsh, are a number of mounds rising 2½ or 3 ft. above the surrounding surface.

There was an "Indian mound" on sec. 2, T. 110-22, Shieldsville, on the south side of the outlet of middle lake. According to Mr. Patrick McKenna, one of the early settlers of Shieldsville, the Sioux Indians used to fix their camp at this place. They had a scaffolding upon it where they placed their

dead, and afterward buried the bones in the mound. This mound was from 10 ft. to 12 ft. high. It was removed by the owner of the land that the surface might be tilled. Flint arrow-points are found in that neighborhood, but they are not found elsewhere in the vicinity.—*Geol. Surv.*



According to the *Pioneer Press*, March 4, 1892, a stone hammer weighing ten pounds was found on the farm of Joseph Rockwed, seven miles south of Dundas, the shape of which was that of a hatchet, or stone battle-ax.

Addenda to Rice county. The writer is much indebted to Prof. Edw. W. Schmidt, of Red Wing, for assistance in obtaining further information of Rice county earthworks. This information is condensed in the accompanying map, which includes parts also of Dakota and Goodhue counties. The tumuli whose distribution Prof. Schmidt has delineated on this map reach the number, as counted by him, of 1,575, distributed as follows:

Rice county.

Bridgewater, secs. 12, 13, 14, along the east side of the Cannon river south of Northfield.....	120
Dundas, sec. 14, east of town.....	54
South of Dundas, at Thielbar's place and adjoining land.....	13
Cannon City, sec. 4, south of the river.....	10
Webster, sec. 9.....	6
Webster, secs. 16, 17.....	12
Southeast of Northfield, beside the Dennison road.....	7
Wheeling, sec. 14, near Nerstrand (about).....	25

Goodhue county.

Warsaw, sec. 8.....	10
Kenyon, sec. 4, along Zumbro river.....	10
Between Stanton and the headwaters of Prairie creek and its tributaries....	577

Dakota county.

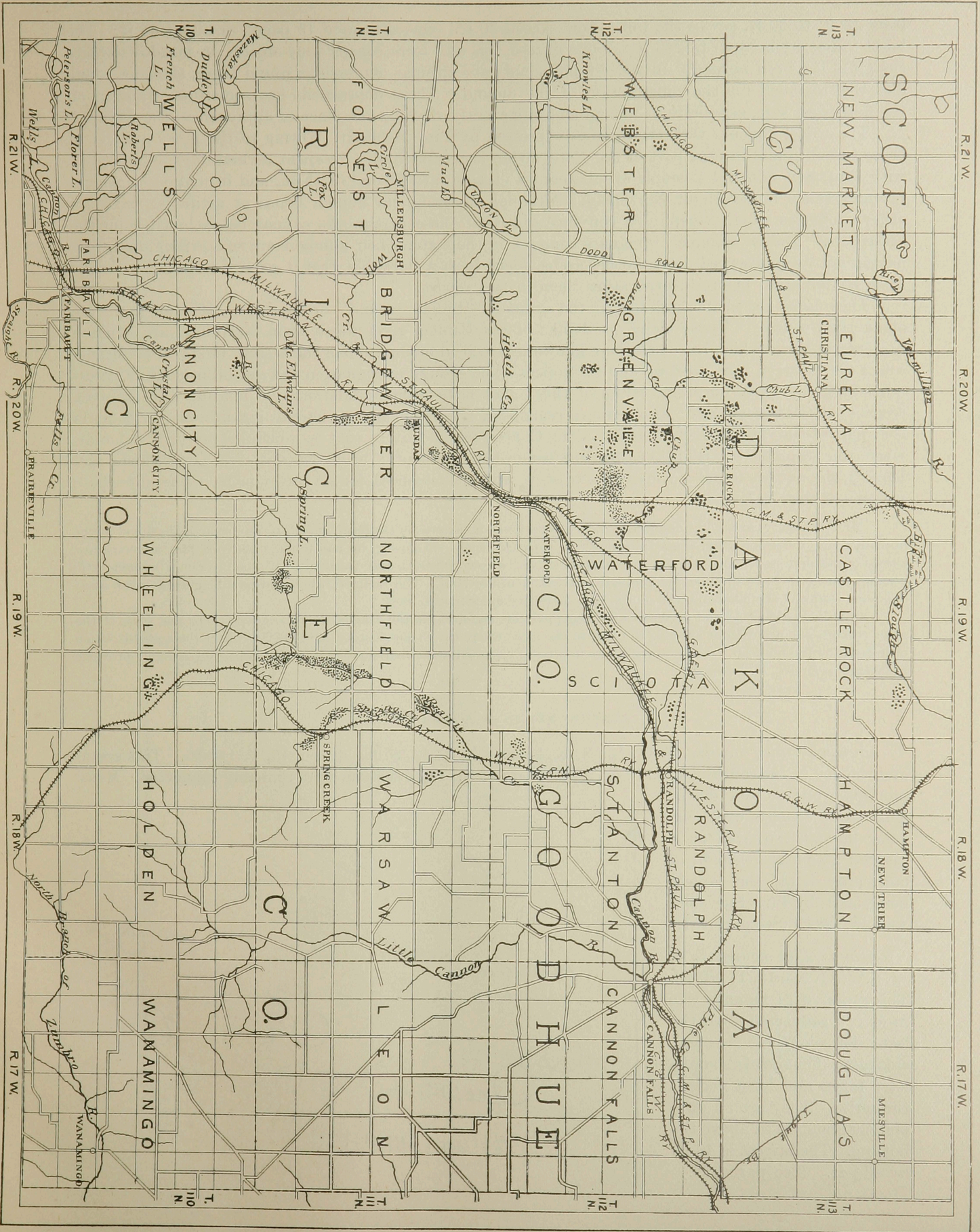
In the slough covering in whole or part secs. 13, 14, 23, 24, Greenvale, and 18 and 19, Waterford, the total number seen reaches.....	330
On the south bank of Chub creek, sec. 11, Greenvale.....	12
Half a mile south of these, west of the road, sec. 10.....	14
Across the road from these, sec. 11.....	14
South side of the slough found here.....	12
Along the slough running from sec. 2 to sec. 35, Eureka.....	74
Sec. 34, Eureka.....	26
Sec. 33, Eureka, along Chub creek to sec. 4, Greenvale.....	20
Sec. 4, Greenvale, continuation of previous group.....	11
Middle of sec. 3, Greenvale.....	7
Sec. 4, Waterford.....	18
Sec. 6, Waterford, between the railroad and the wagon road.....	6
Sec. 7, Waterford.....	6
Sec. 12, Waterford.....	8
Sec. 18, Waterford, between Mud and Chub creeks.....	8
Sec. 21, Waterford.....	13
Sec. 3, Sciota, northwest corner.....	3
Along the Vermilion river, northeast of Farmington (about 36 of these are at the junction of secs. 25, 26, 35 and 36))about).....	50
About three miles south of Farmington.....	6
Between Farmington and Lakeville.....	9
Secs. 11 and 12, Castle Rock.....	20
Sec. 18, Greenvale, quarter of a mile from the road.....	18
Sec. 27, Eureka.....	7
On another section, Eureka.....	4
Sec. 11, Lakeville.....	3
Black Dog's village.....	24

Extended "cycling" trips by Prof. Schmidt, involving about 1,500 miles of travel, beginning May 8, 1907, resulted in the foregoing enumeration, and also showed that similar tumuli are scattered widely over the country, and have not hitherto been reported. Groups of mounds were seen in the following places: Eight miles south of Owatonna on the prairie; 5 miles south of Blooming Prairie, five mounds; at Northwood, along the Shellrock river; 3 miles north of Kensett, Iowa, on the prairie; 4 miles north-east of Hanlontown, Iowa, and at lake Geneva, Minnesota.

"The Stanton flats and the Prairie creek valleys, it will be seen, are dotted with large numbers of mounds. They are most numerous at the southern end of the valley, sometimes lining the creeks in large numbers. This valley is subject to great overflow in the spring, but many of the mounds are above high-water mark."

"The western part of Rice county is strikingly poor in mounds. One might expect the shores of Union, Circle, Fox, Shieldsville and other lakes to be dotted with mounds, but observations so far have not revealed any. Neither do the lakes in Dakota county appear to have any. At Rice lake, Prairie lake and Crystal lake I have not found any, nor along the Little Cannon nor on the northern part of Prairie creek, nor over large areas of the higher portions of Goodhue county. The distribution of the mounds seems to depend to a large extent on the topography of the country. The large outwash plains, with their tributary branches reaching up to the moraine, seem to be one factor. The Cannon river is another; so is the southern part of Prairie creek, on the Stanton flats."

After considering the various suggestions that have been made as to the possible natural origin of these mounds, Prof. Schmidt concludes: "There is no doubt in my mind that by far the greater number of these tumuli, if not all of them, are of artificial origin. There seems to be no natural agency to which the making of mounds so regularly alike in shape can be referred. * * * * In size they vary



BOUNDRIES IN THE REGION OF NORTHFIELD - Schmitt.

from 15 ft. to 30 ft. across the top. Few exceed 30 ft. One measured 15 paces, or about 45 ft. The height varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Some exceed this and form conspicuous objects on meadows where the grass has been burned. In wet ground some have circular depressions round them, showing where dirt was removed for the construction of the mound. These depressions are sometimes wanting on the northwest side, especially in wet ground, apparently showing the place of approach to the mound."

The writer concurs with the opinion expressed by Prof. Schmidt. Owing to the great number of these tumuli found in that part of the state within accessible limits, he spent several days, in company with Prof. Schmidt and a couple of laborers, in digging into several of them, and in making a general reconnoissance round about Northfield. Although he found no human bones or artifacts, there are other evidences which conspire to convince him that these earthworks cannot be excluded from the category of "Indian mounds" which are common in the state. Their numbers are so startling, and their having not been observed by any other archæologist is so remarkable, that it seemed necessary to make some examination before incorporating them in this report.

They have the shape and size of the ordinary "Indian mound" or tumulus. Most of them are along river-courses. Those along the banks of the Cannon river south from Northfield are situated precisely as those which have been long known as artificial mounds along the eastern bluffs of the Minnesota river between Fort Snelling and Shakopee. Not enough examination has yet been made to throw much light on their purpose. Some of them may have been foundations for hunting and trapping teepees, of temporary use. As there are remains of numerous and sometimes gigantic beaver dams in that part of the state, and particularly along Chub creek, it may be that, as remarked by Prof. Schmidt, when the trapping of the beaver became somewhat systematic, after the visits of Grosseilliers and Duluth, the natives found it convenient to stay, with their teepees, for several months in the immediate vicinity of their habitats.

Mr. Anthon T. Gesner has described, with illustrations, in *Records of the Past*, vol. vii, p 240, some relics found at the northeast end of Cannon lake, where, in connection with an ancient village site, he has found numerous flint arrow-points, sherds of pottery, stone axes, scrapers, leaf shaped knives, arrow polishers, and fragments of bone. Some mounds still remain, but some have disappeared through cultivation of the land. The artifacts are found on a long knoll which overlooks the outlet of the lake, and also on the lake shore five miles further west.

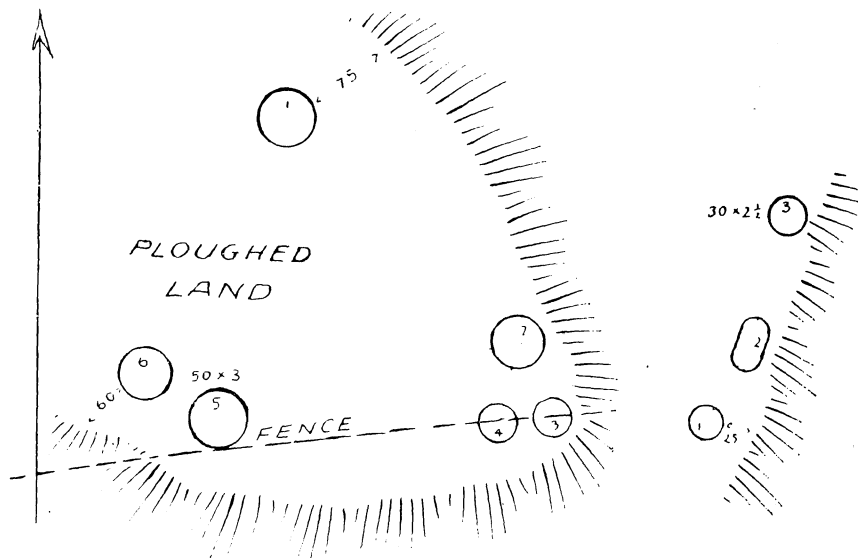
It is known that a band of Warpekute occupied this region up to the time of the massacre of 1862 and some of the older inhabitants of Faribault are able to point to the place where their teepees stood, and they recollect the scaffolds which once held the Indian dead. The pottery shows impressed ornamentation characteristic of the "Upper Mississippi" province according to Dr. W. H. Holmes.

EARTHWORKS IN WABASHA COUNTY.

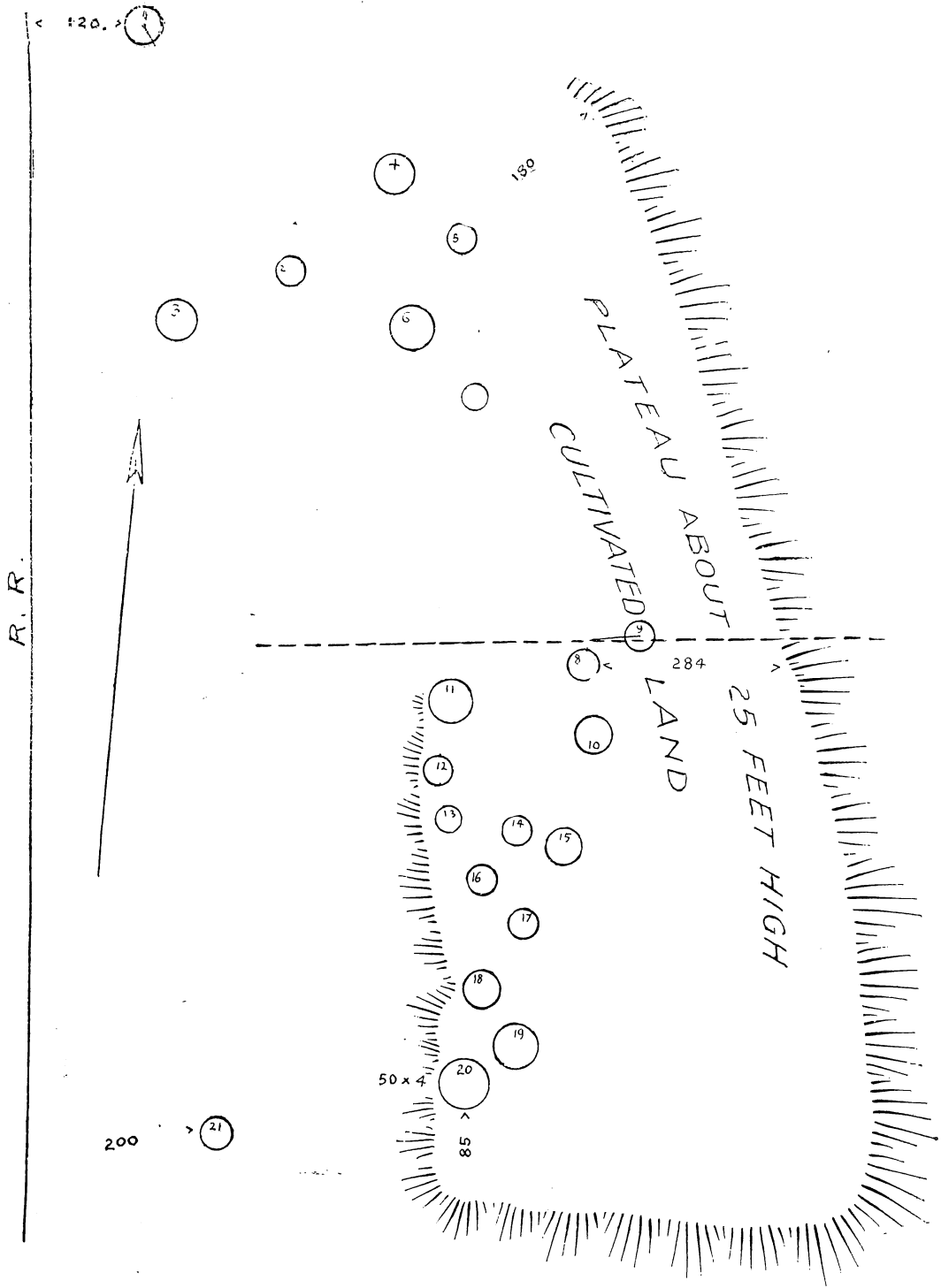
Zumbro Valley mounds, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, and N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 15, T. 110-10. This group and the one to the southwest, on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same section, were probably connected. Many

mounds were plowed down. This group consists of 21 circular mounds, situated on a plateau about 25 ft. high, of cultivated land, the largest being 50 ft. by 4 ft. Surveyed Aug. 13, 1884. (See page 131.)

Zumbro Valley mounds, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 15, T. 110-10. This group of 21 mounds was probably connected with the last. Three of these are short elongated mounds of the ordinary form, and form part of the series. They are all on a plateau about 15 ft. above the bottom. The largest is 48 ft. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. (See page 132.)

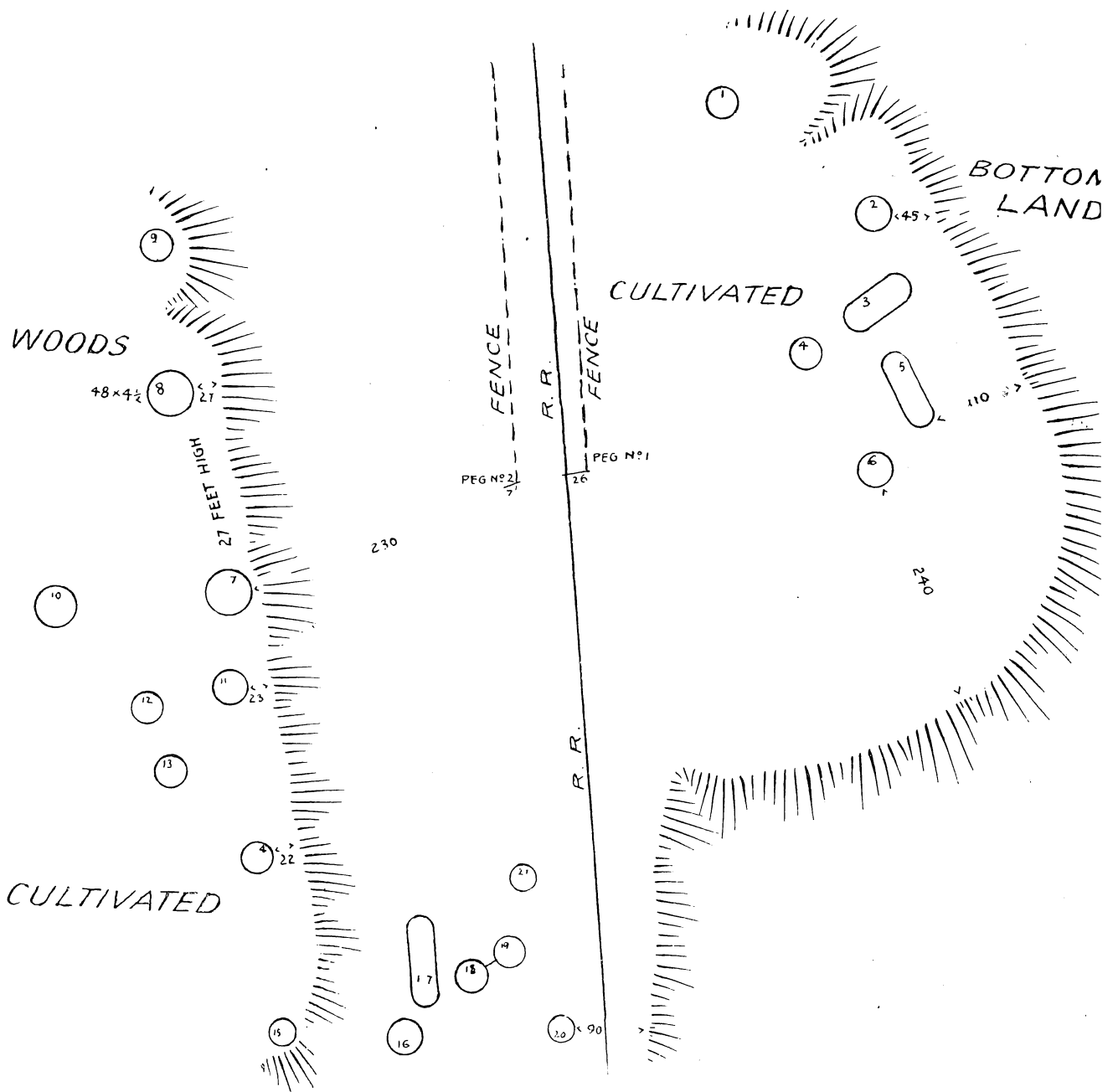


ZUMBRO VALLEY MOUNDS.



THE ABORIGINES OF MINNESOTA.

ZUMBRO VALLEY MOUNDS, WABASHA COUNTY.

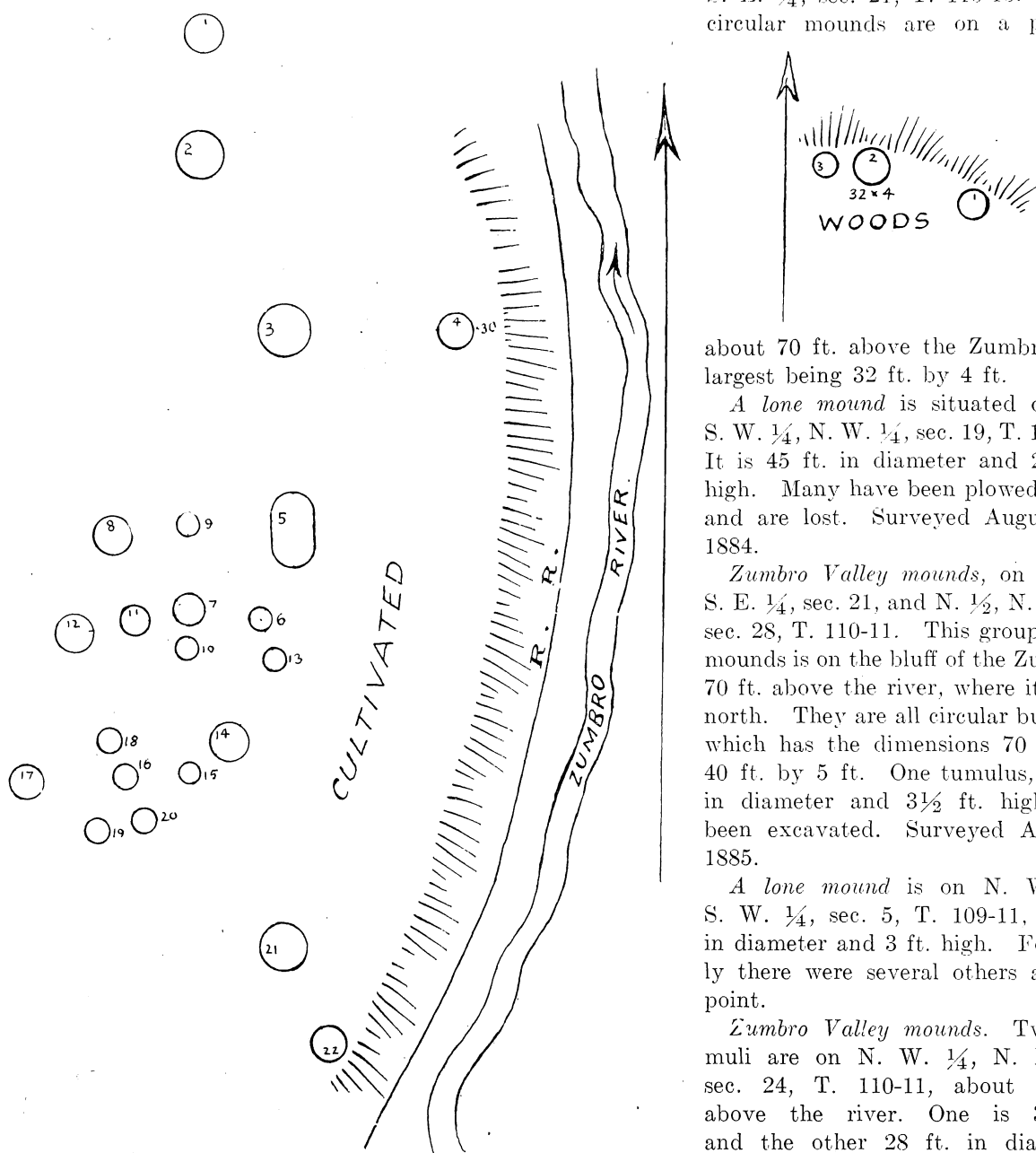


Zumbro Valley mounds, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 15, T. 110-10. On a plateau 25 ft. above the bottom. The group now consists of 6 mounds, but formerly many more existed north of these, now plowed down. Three of these are 50 ft. in diameter, one is 42 ft. and two are 30 ft. Surveyed August 13, 1884. (Shown on page 130.)

S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 15, T. 110-10. On a plateau about 65 ft. above the bottom are two circular and one elongated mound. The largest, No. 3, is 30 ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and No. 1 is 26 ft. in diameter, and has been excavated. (Shown on page 130.)

A lone mound is on a spur of the bluff about 150 ft. above the river, on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 18, T. 110-10. It is 35 ft. in diameter and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high; and another is on a high bluff on N. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, T. 110-10, also about 150 ft. above the Zumbro. This is 30 ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Another is on a point of the plateau about 70 ft. above the river, on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 27, T. 110-10, 35 ft. by 2 ft. This is west of Kellogg about one mile. Surveyed August 15, 1884.

Zumbro Valley mounds, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 21, T. 110-10. Three circular mounds are on a plateau



about 70 ft. above the Zumbro, the largest being 32 ft. by 4 ft.

A lone mound is situated on the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 19, T. 110-10. It is 45 ft. in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high. Many have been plowed down and are lost. Surveyed August 15, 1884.

Zumbro Valley mounds, on S. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 21, and N. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 28, T. 110-11. This group of 22 mounds is on the bluff of the Zumbro, 70 ft. above the river, where it flows north. They are all circular but one, which has the dimensions 70 ft. by 40 ft. by 5 ft. One tumulus, 32 ft. in diameter and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, has been excavated. Surveyed Aug. 6, 1885.

A lone mound is on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 5, T. 109-11, 40 ft. in diameter and 3 ft. high. Formerly there were several others at this point.

Zumbro Valley mounds. Two tumuli are on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 24, T. 110-11, about 75 ft. above the river. One is 38 ft. and the other 28 ft. in diameter,