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Indians of North America - Wisconsin

Ja 13 '36

The Wisconsin Archeologist

Vol. 9

October, 1929
NEW SERIES

No. 1

INDIAN VILLAGE AND CAMP SITES OF THE LOWER ROCK RIVER VALLEY IN WISCONSIN



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
MILWAUKEE

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THE WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

MILWAUKEE

The Society is a state department, receiving a part of its support from the state. Its funds are under state control. Its work is well and widely known. It has received the approval of leading American archeologists, who agree that it deserves the full support of all Wisconsin citizens interested in the state's archeological history.

The Society's activities comprise the location, recording, investigating, and preservation of Wisconsin Indian remains, folklore and history, all of which are rapidly disappearing and must be recorded and saved immediately if ever.

Through its efforts many fine groups of Indian earthworks and other aboriginal monuments and remains have been permanently preserved to the public. Most have been marked with descriptive metal tablets. Others are being protected. Surveys and explorations have been conducted in many sections of the state.

It is also engaged in encouraging the establishment of public museums and collections and in discouraging the manufacture and sale of fraudulent antiquities.

During nine months in the year regular monthly meetings of the Society are held at Milwaukee. Field meetings are held during the summer. All are open to the public.

The results of its research and other activities are made known through its regular quarterly publication, *The Wisconsin Archeologist*. Twenty volumes have appeared. The Society has a large membership distributed through every part of the state.

It is co-operating to the fullest extent with all of the various scientific and educational organizations and institutions of Wisconsin.

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Milwaukee, Wis.

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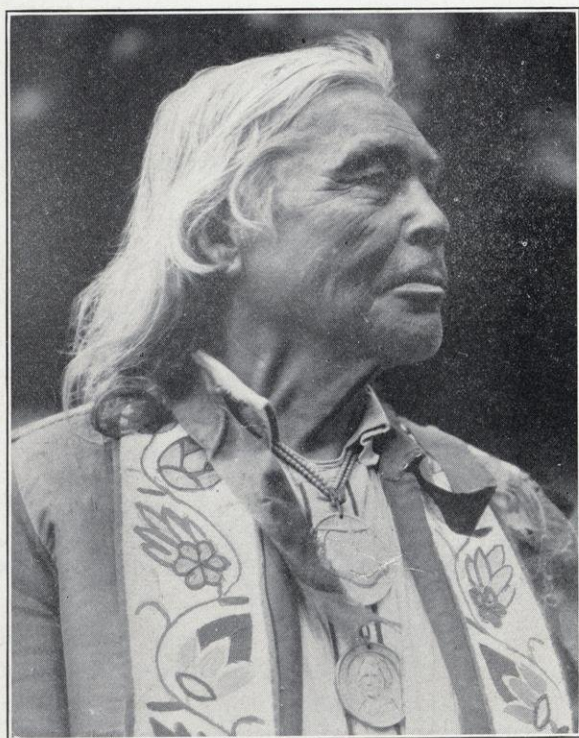
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CHIEF SIMON KAQUADOS
Prairie Potawatomi

The Wisconsin Archeologist

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Vol. 9

MADISON, WIS., OCTOBER, 1929
New Series

No. 1

INDIAN VILLAGE AND CAMP SITES OF THE LOWER ROCK RIVER IN WISCONSIN

(*Logan Survey*)

Charles E. and Theodore T. Brown

THE ROCK RIVER

From the southern extremity of Lake Koshkonong the Rock River pursues a winding southwesterly course through Fulton Township as far as the mouth of the Catfish or Yahara River at Fulton, then it flows in a southeasterly direction to the northwest corner of Janesville Township and from there continues in the same direction as far as the city of Janesville. In the southern part of Janesville it makes a turn and flows west for a distance of about two miles. From this point it flows in a southwesterly direction through Rock Township to the village of Afton. Here its course changes and it flows in a southeasterly direction to Riton. From this point, in the northeastern corner of Beloit Township, it flows south to the city of Beloit in the southeastern corner of this township. From the foot of Lake Koshkonong to Beloit the distance along the river bank is thirty-two miles.

The principal streams which merge their waters with those of the Rock along this part of its course in Wisconsin are the Catfish or Yahara which drains the beautiful Four Lakes at Madison; and which enters the Rock at Fulton; Three Mile Creek, which flows into the Rock at a distance of a mile and a half north of Janesville, and Bass Creek which flows into it at Afton. All of these flow into the Rock on its western bank. Turtle Creek, which has one of its sources in Delavan Lake, unites with the Rock at Beloit,

on its eastern bank. A small creek flows into the Rock on its eastern bank about a mile north of Riton and a similar brook enters it on its western bank at about the same distance south of this place.

The Rock in this part of Wisconsin, after ninety years of occupation of its shorelands by white settlers, who have placed these under cultivation or put them to other uses, have drained its lowlands, and built cities and established summer resort colonies, is still a very attractive stream. Of the rather dense forests which once clothed its banks wooded areas of considerable size remain at different places along its course, and trees fringe its banks in other places.

In the rear of its bluffs and lowlands there formerly stretched broad prairies with oak openings. South of Lake Koshkonong and east of Indian Ford was a large prairie to which early maps and settlers gave the name of Prairie-du Lac. South of it was Rock Prairie.

The old Winnebago Indian name for the Rock was E-neen-ne-shun-nuck, or "river of big stones." An early Algonkian Indian name was Assini-sipi, or stone river. Since this stream became known to white men it has borne the names of "Kicapoue R.," "Stoney R." and "Rocky R.," and other names. Louis Hennepin's map of 1683 names the Rock as the "Seignelai R." and shows the Illinois located north (east) of it.

The Catfish or Yahara River appears on some early maps as the "Goosh-ke-hawn" (Koshkonong?), "Cos-ca-ho-e-nah," and "River of the 4 Lakes."

Its Winnebago Indian name was Ho-wich-ra, "catfish."

The Winnebago Indian name for Turtle Creek is given by Dr. N. P. Jipson as Ke-chunk-nee-shun-nuk-ra.* This stream is described in the "History of Rock County":—"A stream flowing out of Turtle Lake in the northwestern corner of the town of Richmond in Walworth County, unites near the west line of the town of Delavan with the outlet of Delavan Lake, and the united streams form Turtle Creek, which following a westerly course enters Rock County on Sec. 13 in the town of Bradford, flows west and southwest and empties into Rock River just below the State line at Beloit."

* 2 Wis. Archeo., 3, p. 128, n. s.

To this information Mr. Robert H. Becker has added: "This description of Turtle Creek tells nothing of the beauty of this stream and the fertile valley through which it flows. Near Beloit, where the Creek is quite large it is especially beautiful, cutting deep into the limestone hills, or, as it winds through broad rolling valleys, joined here and there by brooks of clearest spring water."*

The length of this creek is about twenty-five miles.

EARLIEST ROCK RIVER MAPS

A Dutch map of Marquette and Joliet printed by Pieter Vander Aa, at Leyden, 1673, gives the name of the Rock as the "Kicapoue R." It is shown as flowing from the western shore of Lake Michigan directly west to the "R. Missipy." The "Maskoutenten" are shown as occupying the lands directly north of the Rock, and the Kikabeux," Miamis and "Illinoysen" those directly south of it.

Louis Hennepin's map of 1683 names the Rock as the "Seignelai R." with the Illinois located north of it.

A French map of "Louisiana and Course of the Mississippi," dated 1718, shows the "R. a la Roche" flowing from the region of the "Mascouten or Fire Nation," west of Chicagou," straight westward to the Mississippi instead of in a southwesterly direction to that stream. On an English map of 1720 the course of the river is the same and its name is given as "Assenini or R. a la Roche." The John Senex map of 1718-21 also gives this course and this name for the Rock. On all of these maps the presence of a "Christal de Roche" or "Christal Rock" is indicated south of the river, not far from its mouth.

An English "Map of the Western Parts of the Colony of Virginia," 1754, gives the name of "Assenisipi R." to the Rock river. On Debrett's "Map of the United States of America," 1795, the stream is called the "Rocky R." This map and some other maps of this time show a range of hills or mountains extending westward from near the foot of Lake Michigan toward the mouth of the Rock. Thos. Hutchin's "Map of the Western Parts (Etc.)," 1778, shows the "Riviere a la Roche" flowing in its proper direction.

*.12 Wis. Archeo., 1, p. 7.

The name "R a la Roche" or "Stoney R." appears on a United States map of 1783. This map shows a "carrying place" or portage between the headwaters of the Rock and those of the Fond du Lac river. Another map of the same date, engraved by Wm. Faden, carries the name "Rocky R." and shows the Kickapoo located on its south bank midway between its source and mouth. Other American and foreign maps of the years 1790 to 1820 carry the names "R. Assenisipi or Rocky R.", "Stony R." or "R. Roche." On the J. Warr. Jr., map, 1825, the name "Rock River" appears.

Some of the maps of the years 1796 to 1817 are curious in that they show the Rock river as a rather insignificant small stream. In at least one map it is shown as flowing into the Illinois river.

The Rock River does not appear on Jean Boisseau's map of New France, 1643, on Joliet's map of 1674, or on Lahontan's map of the Longue River, 1703. It is apparently indicated by a small stream on Hennepin's map, 1698. Samuel de Champlain's interesting map bears the date 1632, two years before Jean Nicollet's discovery of Wisconsin.

ROCK RIVER TRAILS

A considerable number of Indian trails connected the Indian camp and villages on the lower Rock River in southeastern Wisconsin with each other and with other similar sites at a distance in every direction. These ancient travelways were of two kinds, those which followed the course of the stream from north to south, and those which approached it from various directions. The courses of some of these aboriginal paths are preserved on the government maps, and others on other early Wisconsin maps in the possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society. The courses of some others and which the pioneer settlers of this part of Wisconsin knew and traveled, are not shown on any known map.

One of the most important of the early trails of the lower Rock River region in southeastern Wisconsin came from the present location of Newville, at the foot of Lake Koshkongong. This trail followed down the east bank of the river avoiding the marshy lands in the northeastern part of Ful-

ton Township, then following more closely the bank of the stream to the site of the present settlement of Indian Ford. For this place the Winnebago residents of this river had the name of Ho-ru-tchka-ch, or "stream crossing." Here, in the shallows, the Indians waded across the Rock to its western shore.

From Indian Ford settlement a trail ran down the east bank of the Rock to the present site of Janesville. This appears on Capt. T. J. Cram's "Map of Wisconsin Territory," 1839. A small remnant of this old east bank trail is preserved in a small tract of woodland near Newville.

On the west bank of the Rock a trail from the foot of Lake Koshkonong traversed the high land, following the curves of the river rather closely to Indian Ford and the mouth of the Yahara River. From this point it continued in a southeasterly direction to the site of the present city of Janesville. Here it crossed the Rock at a ford, and continued in a southerly direction through the townships of Rock and Beloit to the present city of Beloit. In Rock Township, south of Janesville, this trail was in places from a mile and a half to two miles east of the river. In Beloit Township it followed the river rather closely.

Another trail, from the southwest shore of Lake Koshkonong, ran in a southwesterly direction over the southern part of the site of the present city of Edgerton and on to Fulton. Here the west bank trail united with this trail, which crossed the Catfish River at Fulton and continued in a southwesterly direction. In Section 9 of Fulton Township (in present Edgerton) a trail from the west shore of Lake Koshkonong united with the Lake Koshkonong-Edgerton-Fulton trail.

OTHER TRAILS

A trail from the present site of Koshkonong Station on the east shore of Lake Koshkonong ran southward across the prairies to the present site of Milton, and from that point in a southwesterly direction to the site of Janesville. The portion of this trail which runs through Milton Township is shown on a map prepared by William C. Whitford and published in the Milwaukee Sentinel, February 25, 1900. He designates it as the "Army Trail." He shows two other

trails west of this one and leading southward across the prairies from an Indian village site and the Thibault and other French traders' cabin sites on the southeast shore of Lake Koshkonong. The eastern of these two trails forked, the east fork running in a southeasterly direction for three miles and uniting with the Army trail. The western trail ran to Janesville. All of these trails united with or intersected a trail running from the northern end of Lake Koshkonong to the present site of Newville at the foot of the lake. Just before reaching the foot of the lake, in Section 8, this trail forked, the northern fork crossing the Rock at a ford at the foot of the lake, the other following southward along the river bank as already described.

A trail from "Caramanee," an early "paper city" located south of the mouth of the Catfish River at Fulton, ran westward across Rock County to the Sugar River at Livingston. It continued on to Monroe.

A trail from "Rockport," on the west bank of the Rock, opposite Janesville, pursued a northwest direction across Rock County toward the Madison lakes. Another trail from the site of present Janesville ran across the Rock County prairies in a southeasterly direction to the site of present Delavan in Walworth County.

These trails and the trail from Janesville to Milton and Lake Koshkonong, appear on Capt. Thomas J. Cram's "Map of Wisconsin Territory," 1839. The trail from Fulton to Livingston is also shown on a map of Tanner's Wisconsin atlas of 1844. This map shows the Delavan to Janesville trail continuing westward from Janesville to De Munn's trading post, "Centerville," on the Sugar River near Brodhead in Green County. A trail from the east, from "Waukeeshah," also came to Janesville. It appears on Farmer's map, 1830.

Beloit was a center for a number of trails besides the one already noted. One trail ran from the west bank of the Rock, above Beloit, in a northwest direction. In the southeast corner of Section 17 of Beloit Township this trail forked, the north fork running in a northwest direction to Orfordville and on to the Sugar River. The south trail ran in a northwest direction to the vicinity of present Brodhead on the Sugar. These are shown on Tanner's map. Most

of these trails also appear on Aug. Mitchell's map of Wisconsin and Iowa, 1838.

A trail from Fontana, at the western end of Lake Geneva, ran to Beloit. This was the Chicago trail. Fontana was the location of Chief Big Foot's Potawatomi village. Its curving course was at different points from two to six miles south of Turtle Creek.

At a distance of about three miles east of the present limits of Beloit this trail was intersected by a trail running west from the site of Delavan. This trail crossed the Creek and ran in a southwest direction to the mouth of the Creek in Beloit. These appear on Cram's map of 1839. A trail also followed the north bank of Turtle Creek.

A trail from the southwest shore of Lake Kegonsa in Dane County ran down the west bank of the Catfish River to about two miles below Dunkirk where it crossed the river. It continued down the east bank to Fulton where it again crossed the river. Its course is shown on the Milwaukee Land District map, 1840.

FORDS

The Rock River was forded by the early Indians in a number of the shallow places along its course. The exact site of some of these river crossings is well known. One of these was at the foot of Lake Koshkonong at the site of present Neville. At Indian Ford the river crossing is reported to have been at the river bend just north of the settlement. The Indians are also said to have crossed at times in the shallows just below the present highway bridge and power dam.

There was a ford about a half mile below the mouth of the Catfish River where a highway bridge was afterwards erected and later removed. Another ford was located opposite the Parish and Shoemaker farms at the Four Mile bridge, north of Janesville. At Janesville there were several fords, "Rock Ford," the best known crossing, being near the present Janesville to Beloit highway bridge, formerly known as the Monterey bridge.

Another crossing was probably north of the mouth of Bass Creek at Afton. At Beloit there were several cross-

ings of the Rock, and at least one of Turtle Creek. The exact locations of these we have been unable to learn. One was near the northern limits of the city.

ROCK RIVER INDIANS

A Dutch map, elsewhere referred to, evidently based on the explorations of Marquette and Joliet, printed at Leyden, in 1673, names the Rock the "Kicapoue." On this map the "Maskoutenten" (Mascouten) are shown as occupying the lands on one side, and the "Kikabeux" (Kickapoo), "Miami" and "Illinoysen" (Illinois) those on the opposite bank. Hennepin's map of 1683 shows the Illinois located there. Doubtless they had camps and villages along the Rock in both Northern Illinois and southeastern Wisconsin.

In 1727 some of the Winnebago, who were at and near Green Bay, moved to the Rock River. By 1742 half of the tribe were located on this river. From that time on the Rock River Band maintained its position on the Rock with villages at Horicon, Hustisford, Watertown, Lake Koshkonong, Janesville and other places in Wisconsin, and others in Illinois to as far south as Dixon. Dr. N. P. Jipson has written an account of the history of the Winnebago villages located between Lake Koshkonong and Dixon and which has been freely drawn upon in preparing parts of this survey report.*

Royal B. Way in his book, "The Rock River Valley," says: "The Winnebago Indians were the first settlers of the county (Rock). From the north line of the county near the south end of Lake Koshkonong to the State line at Beloit, along the Rock River, an almost continuous line of Indian mounds, villages and camp sites testify to the fact. Before 1835 and the advent of the white man the Indians had left.

The Winnebagoes never had, however, unassailed possession of the county. The Sauk and Foxes and Pottawatomies claimed with them an ownership of the Rock River country, while the Pottawatomies disputed the possession of Rock County with them. The first treaty made by the United States for any of the lands of the Rock River was

* 2 Wis. Archeo. 3, n. s.

made with the Winnebagoes, January 30, 1816, followed by those of 1826 and 1833. The remaining part of the county was secured to the United States by the treaty with the Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawatomie Indians at Chicago in September, 1833. All doubt as to the title was removed by the treaty with the Winnebagoes in 1838 in which that tribe ceded all of their lands east of the Mississippi.

"The treaty of 1832 with the Winnebagoes secured to the United States for settlement the western half of Rock County, while that of 1833 with the Ottowas, Chippewas and Pottawatomes secured the east half of the county."

TRADERS AND TRADING POSTS

The many Indian villages located along the course of the Rock River between its source and its mouth made this stream a rich field for the fur traders. The earliest of the French traders came from the post at Green Bay, visiting the Indian villages and gathering the furs and skins which their inhabitants possessed. In later years British and American traders operated over the same route. Some of these traders came by canoe following a water trail up the Fox river to Lake Winnebago, then going to the foot of the lake and up the Fond du Lac river. At its source was a portage or "carrying place" across which they transported their goods to the head of the Rock river. Another route was by way of the Fox and Wisconsin and from the latter river by means of Pheasant Branch to Lake Mendota. In wet years the waters of these two streams so closely approached each other that no portage between them was necessary. The remainder of the route to the Rock was through the Madison lakes and down the Yahara or Catfish river to the larger stream. In 1778 Charles Gauthier de Verville made a journey over this course from Green Bay to the Rock.*

One of the early traders on the Riviere Roche was Pierre La Porte, a Canadian Frenchman, who worked for the old American Fur Company for a great many years. Beginning with the nineteenth century, and for a period before that time, he had as his territory the Rock River running

* W. H. Colls., 10-72.

from a point just above where Janesville is now located." "The great double bend about half way up the Ouisconsin line was one of the camping spots or trading stations. The mouth of the Rock River was the downstream terminal. On a few occasions LaPorte traded up-stream along Rock River and at the end of such trips he sold his furs at Green Bay."*

Capt. Thomas A. Anderson spent a winter in trading with the Winnebago on Rock river, probably at the foot of Lake Koshkonong, in 1802 and 1803. There were some French traders located near him at the time.*

Two trading cabins were located on the shores of Lake Koshkonong. One of these was located on the west shore of the Lake on the Bingham farm on Crabapple point. Here on a former Indian village site, Mr. Rufus Bingham in 1839 found the excavation, rotting timbers, and fallen stone of an old trading cabin and its chimney. Nothing is known of the trader, whom Rev. Stephen D. Peet supposes to have been Le Sellier. This site is about three miles from the foot of the lake.* On the east shore of the lake, about a mile north of its Rock River outlet, was located until the winter of 1837-38 the log cabin home of Joseph Thibault (Thie-beau). Three other traders, Charley Poe, Elleck (Alex.) Le Mear (Lemere) and Cavelle, occupied three other log cabins in this first white settlement on the shores of the lake. Thibault was an agent for the Milwaukee trader, Solomon Juneau, who is reported to have made more than one visit to the lake to see him. He was a Canadian, the earliest settler at Beloit. He had two Indian wives and three or four children.*

Joseph Thibault was the American Fur Co. trader at the Winnebago village at Turtle Creek at Beloit for about a dozen years before 1836.*

Other traders who supplied the Indians of the Rock River villages with trade goods in return for their furs were Shephen Mack, whose post in 1829 was at Bird's Grove, on the Rock at the mouth of the Pecatonica River, in Illinois. The Indians were very fond of him and he settled many disputes between the Winnebago and Potawatomi. At

* A. B. Way, *The Rock River Valley*, 137.

* *Wis. Archeo.*, 7, 78-79; 99-100.

* A. B. Way, *The Rock River Valley*, 141.

* W. H. Colls., 9-152.

Grand Detour on the Rock was the trading post of Pierre Lasaliere (Le Sellier), a Canadian and long an employee of the American Fur Co. His name is mentioned as one of its employees at Mackinac in 1818-19. He made visits to the Indians of the Rock and Wisconsin in the fur trade interests as early as 1813. Near Dixon was located the trading post of John Dixon, founder of the Illinois city which bears his name. Other traders located not far distant from the Rock were Jules de Munn whose trading house was on the Sugar River near the site of the present city of Brodhead; on the shore of Lake Kegonsa at its Yahara River outlet the cabin of the trader Abel Rasdall, and in Madison the post of the French trader, Oliver Armel. De Munn was a near relative of the Choteaus, the noted company of St. Louis Indian traders.* All of the later traders also traded with the Rock River Indians.

LITERATURE

In "The Antiquities of Wisconsin," published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1855, Dr. Increase A. Lapham devotes a chapter to a description of the "Ancient Works in the Basin of Rock River and its Branches." He describes and figures the group of mounds located on the Beloit College campus, another group three-fourths of a mile north of Beloit, those at "Indian Hill" at the mouth of the Catfish River, the enclosure at Fulton, and mentions some of the other mound groups formerly existing near the latter place.

Rev. Stephen D. Peet, in *Prehistoric America* (v. 2) figures and describes the principal mound groups in the Rock River valley between Beloit and Lake Koshkonong. He presents a map prepared by James Wilson, Jr., C. E. of the Indian mound groups located along the Rock River and its tributary, Turtle Creek, in the vicinity of Beloit. Twelve mound groups are located on the Wilson map which appears to have been carefully prepared. Dr. Peet's book was published in 1895.*

In 1908 the Messrs. A. B. Stout and H. L. Skavlem published in *The Wisconsin Archeologist* (v. 7, no. 2) their report on "The Archeology of the Lake Koshkonong Region."

* Lower Rock River Winnebago Villages, Wis. Archeo. 2-3.

* Papers first printed in *The American Antiquarian*.

This report contains descriptions of the mounds and village sites at Newville, at the foot of Lake Koshkonong, and which are within the river region covered by the present investigations.

Mr. H. L. Skavlem in 1914 published a description and plat of the mound group at "Indian Hill" near the mouth of the Catfish River. This is a correction of the survey made by Dr. Lapham in 1850. (Wis. Archeo., v. 13, no. 2).

A report on the Indian mounds and village sites on the banks of Turtle Creek was published by Robert H. Becker in 1913. (Wis. Archeo. v. 12, no. 1). In 1919, Mr. Ira M. Buell published a report, "Beloit Mound Groups," in which he presented the results of a re-survey with illustrations of the Indian mound groups on the banks of the Rock River and Turtle Creek near Beloit. (Wis. Archeo., v. 18, no. 4). He mentions the surveys made in previous years of some of these groups by Lapham, Lathrop, Peet, Collie, Riner, Riggs, Becker and Hyde.

A paper on the "Winnebago Villages and Chieftains of the Lower Rock River Region" in Wisconsin and Illinois was published in *The Wisconsin Archeologist* (v. 2, no. 3, n. s.) in 1923.

Other references to Lower Rock River Indian history and prehistory occur in the Wisconsin Historical Collections, in other volumes of *The Wisconsin Archeologist*, and in the several histories of Rock County. Both Mr. H. L. Skavlem and the late Mr. W. P. Clarke have published descriptions of Mound groups at Janesville, Afton and elsewhere in the Rock River valley in past issues of the *Janesville Gazette*.

INDIAN SITES AND MOUND GROUPS

MILTON TOWNSHIP

Black Hawk Village Site

(Cent. Sec. 7)

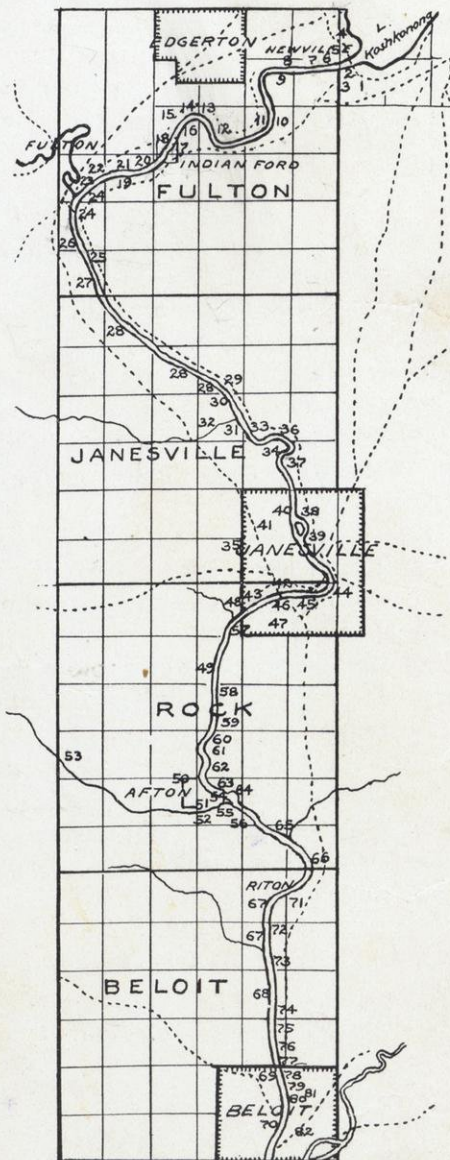
The site of the camp ground, occupied by the Sauk chief Black Hawk and his warriors in 1832, is described by Geo. W. Ogden in the *History of Rock County*, published in 1856:

"We left Milwaukee in the month of September, 1836, with an ox team wending our way westward for the Rock

ARCHEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE LOWER ROCK RIVER

The numbers correspond with those on the map adjoining

- 1. Black Hawk Village Site
- 2. Quarry Mound
- 3. Newville Cache
- 4. Rock River Village Site
- 5. Pierce Village Site
- 6. Newville Village Site
- 7. Riverview Resort Village Site
- 8. Ridgeview Village Site
- 9. South Bank Camp Sites
- 10. Oak Ridge Village Site
- 11. River Bend Shell Heap
- 12. Edgerton Camp Sites
- 13. Miller Camp Site
- 14. Devil's Oven
- 15. Brown Camp Site
- 16. Southworth Farm Village Site
- 17. Indian Ford Camp Site
- 18. Indian Ford Heights Camp Site
- 19. South Indian Ford Camp Site
- 20. Indian Ford Flats Village Site
- 21. Rainbows End Corn Field
- 22. Indian Hill Mound Group
- 23. Catfish Village
- 24. Stone Farm Village Site
- 25. Murwin Camp Site
- 26. Hubbell Village Site and Mounds
- 27. Beggs Camp Site
- 28. Northwest Sections Camp and Village
- 29. Four Mile Bridge Village Site
- 30. Parish Camp Site
- 31. Elmhurst Village Site
- 32. Three Mile Creek Camp Sites
- 33. Wixon Hill Site
- 34. Riverside Park Village Site
- 35. Sutherland Graves
- 36. Crystal and Hiawatha Springs Village
- 37. Stonehenge Camp Site
- 38. Broege Island Camp Site
- 39. Riverbank Camp Sites
- 40. West Bank Camp Sites
- 41. Pearl Street Cache
- 42. Round Rock Village
- 43. South Palm Street Camp Site
- 44. Spring Brook Mounds
- 45. Bailey Mounds and Corn Fields
- 46. Eastern Avenue Village Site
- 47. Kellogg Corn Field
- 48. West Janesville Mounds
- 49. Rulondale Camp Site
- 50. Afton Mound Group
- 51. Afton Mill Camp Site and Mounds
- 52. Holzapfel Camp Site
- 53. Antisdell Village Site
- 54. Mouth of Bass Creek Camp Site
- 55. Bass Creek Site
- 56. M. E. Church Picnic Ground Camp Site
- 57. River Heights Camp Site
- 58. Willard School Camp Site
- 59. Riverside Camp Site
- 60. Coates Camp Site
- 61. Woodstock Mounds
- 62. Oakley Farm Camp Site
- 63. Inman Camp Site
- 64. Rasmussen Camp Site
- 65. Rice Camp Site
- 66. Clam Shell Site
- 67. West Bank Camp Sites
- 68. Big Hill Camp Site
- 69. Poe Mound
- 70. West Beloit Camp Sites
- 71. Roth Mounds
- 72. The Oaks Camp Site
- 73. Yost Park Village Site* and Mound
- 74. Baldwin Mound
- 75. Weirick Mound Group



- 76. Beloit Country Club Camp Site
- 77. Henderson Effigy
- 78. U. S. 51 Camp Site
- 79. Adams Mounds
- 80. Water Tower Mounds
- 81. Beloit College Mound Group
- 82. Turtle Village

* Standing Post Village.

River Valley. We reached Rock River at the foot of Lake Koshkonong. Here we concluded to stop and commence our future home. My claim included the camp ground of Black Hawk and from indications the Indians must have remained several weeks living on clams, fish, wild rice and game. We found heaps of clam shells, three or four feet across and a foot deep. And even at the present day (1856), I frequently run my plow through these heaps of shells. This old camp ground covered nearly two acres. The tent poles were then standing together with his flag pole painted in a fantastic manner. These poles remained standing several years. Here were several recent graves, also one skeleton placed in a wood trough with another turned over it, inside of a small pen laid up of small poles all on the surface of the ground. I have plowed out at various times large shells at least a foot and a half in length, shaped like the periwinkle (undoubtedly sea-shells) but how they came there is the question.

A large number of ancient mounds are here. I have, however, leveled several of them with my plow and turned out various relics, such as human bones, heads, pieces of wampum, stone battle axes, etc. The Indians in considerable number remained around in this vicinity for several years (after 1836) and even until very recently they have made annual visits to fish and gather rice."

Mr. H. L. Skavlem describes this village site:

"At the south end of Lake Koshkonong the river is again confined within its ordinary channel. Near the center of Section 7, Town of Milton, the shore on the south side is low and marshy for some distance back from the river.

It gradually rises to a dry and sandy plane. Back of this to the south and east are moranic gravel ridges rising from 40 to 70 feet above and enclosing this almost level plateau, forming a beautiful amphitheatre of several hundred acres. Here is where the pioneers located Black Hawk's camp in 1832. Vestiges of the shell heaps mentioned by Mr. Ogden are still discernible in the plowed fields and the mounds described as being leveled by his plow can still be located."*

This village site, located south of the Rock River at the foot of Lake Koshkonong, was an important one being sit-

* 7-1 Wis. Archeologist, 74.

uated on the Indian trail which ran down the east shore of the lake, and which forded the river at this point. A fork of this trail followed the south bank of the river.

There were Winnebago camps on this site for many years before its temporary occupation by the Sauk Indians of Black Hawk's band, in 1832. Small numbers of Winnebago continued to camp here for some years after 1836.

Large numbers of stone, and some bone, shell, copper and other implements and ornaments have been collected from the fields of this site in past years, the character of some of which appear to indicate that it was also occupied by some Algonquian people before its Winnebago residents erected their rush and bark covered wigwams here.

Among the specimens collected there were stone celts, grooved axes, adz-celts, chisels, grooved hammers, mauls, notched sinkers, balls, rubbing stones, grinding stones, flint, blanks, arrow and spearpoints, knives, scrapers and perforators, of many different shapes, bone awls, flakers and scrapers, copper knives and spearpoints, a hematite celt and cone, pieces of cut antler, lumps of galena ore. A slate gorget, stone beads, shell disk beads and an oval shell pendant, stone discoidal, fragmentary pottery pipe, rectangular catlinite pipe, sea-shell pendant, lead disk bead, bone tube, wampum beads and two stone plummets. Some of these specimens were in the collection of W. P. Clarke, the former Milton collector. The unearthing by the plow of a cache of several large sea shells has been mentioned. Burned hearthstones were scattered over the site. Potsherds were once commonly found. Some of these were cord-marked and crushed-rock tempered, some were unornamented sand-tempered sherds, and others were ornamented with indented and incised markings and made of shell and sand-tempered clay. Years ago much more might have been learned from an examination of this site. Mr. Clarke found that both flint implement manufacture and stone celt or axe making had been engaged in on this site.

Near this site on a hill crest Messrs. Stout and Skavlem found two conical mounds, and about 300 feet west of these on a slight ridge another. Five hundred feet beyond were

* Wis. Archo., v. 7, no. 2, p. 50.

two nearly leveled earthworks of the same class. About one-quarter of a mile to the southeast, near the farm buildings (N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7) were three linear mounds. These mounds they have named the "Ogden Group."*

Quarry Mound

(NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7)

A solitary conical mound, about 45 feet in diameter and 3 feet high at its middle, is located on a river field of the W. Splitter farm near Newville. It is in a grassy pasture near the marshy bank of the Rock River. This pasture is on the west side of the new highway from Newville to Fort Atkinson. The mound is about 60 feet from the highway and 150 feet from the edge of a small abandoned limestone quarry. It shows indications of having been dug into at its middle. Of the results of this digging nothing was learned. We mention this mound because it appears to have been missed in earlier surveys of the archeological remains of this region.

Flint chips and fragments and some hearthstones were found in this field which is very likely a camp site. Being under sod other evidences of this could not be found. Some flint implements and burned stones have also been found in the cultivated fields on the opposite side of the road. In times of high water the pasture field would be subject to at least partial overflow.

Winnebago Indians camped along this shore in early years of white settlement. The cabin of Joseph Thibault, a trader, was located two miles north of this site on the east shore of Lake Koshkonong.

Newville Cache

(NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 7)

A cache or hoard of leaf-shaped flint blanks was found some years ago by Louis Pierce of Newville on the present August Rutz farm, on the highway from Newville to Milton. These were found in a small area having been unearthed and scattered by the cultivation of the land. They had probably been placed beneath the surface of the soil by their former Indian owner to keep the material in good condition for later use in implement making. A few speci-

mens from this deposit of blanks are in the collection of his brother, W. S. Pierce, at Newville. These specimens are about 2½ inches in length.

Similar caches of blanks and blades have been found on many Indian village sites in Wisconsin. Several are in the collections of the State Historical Museum at Madison.

✕ *Rock River Village Site*

(SW. ¼ Sec. 6 and NW. ¼ Sec. 7.)

✕ Mr. H. L. Skavlem has described this village site in *The Wisconsin Archeologist* issue of April-June, 1908.*

“Here are abundant indications of an extensive aboriginal village site and long continued occupation.

On the extreme edge of the steep river bank, which here rises from ten to twenty feet abruptly above the water, are extensive shell and refuse heaps several feet in depth and extending along the edge of the river bank for several hundred feet. Lake erosion of the river bank shows this “kjokken mödding” in some places to be over 3 feet in depth and extending back and some distance up and along the sides of the larger tumuli. Remains of shell heaps and the burned stones of fireplaces are scattered over an area of at least a hundred acres. Broken pottery, large quantities of flint-arrow and spear points, spalls and chips, hammerstones, stone axes, mauls, celts and gouges and numerous copper spears, axes and knives, have been collected on these grounds. Iron, brass and copper materials of trade origin, appear to be of rare occurrence.”

✕ This village site begins north of the creek bed which forms the eastern boundary of the Pierce Village Site. It occupies the fields of the Morris Cooper (formerly Benjamin Cooper) farm on both sides of the road, and extends on to the more elevated lands of the Herman Krueger farm beyond on the Lake Koshkonong shore. Mr. Skavlem’s description applies more particularly to the latter part of this site.

On the Cooper farm the richest part of the site occupies a level field about two city blocks in extent on the south or river side of the road. It is elevated only a few feet above the waters of the river. It extends from the hillside slope in

* 7—2 *Wisconsin Archeologist*, 73, 50—51.

the rear of the Krueger home westward to the line of summer resort cottages known as "Koshkonong Retreat" and most of which face the creek bank.

Across this field and the adjoining lands formerly extended the group of eleven conical mounds described by Dr. Arlow B. Stout in 1908 as the "Rock River Group."* Most of these mounds have now been plowed out of existence or removed. Two remain near the Cooper house and in the orchard west of it. One is indicated by a slight dark elevation in the Cooper river shore field, and one is located by the side of the road (the Milton-Fulton town line) in a grove of oak trees near the "Shadow Hill" shack of the Retreat cottages. This mound is 24 feet in diameter and about 11½ feet high. An oak tree about one foot in diameter stands on its top. Human bones were recently disturbed in digging a hole for a telephone pole in the mound near the Cooper house.

Evidences of aboriginal occupation are abundant in the river shore field. Hearthstones and flint refuse are abundant. Here and there along the river bank and in the field itself are traces of former clam shell heaps and pits of small size. One appears to have encroached on one side of a former mound. The largest was located on the river bank just east of one of the Retreat cottages. All of the former shell heaps the plow has demolished and scattered.

Deer and other animal bones and pieces of turtle shell were in some of these heaps. The part of this village site in the Cooper field on the north side of the road also shows traces of former shell deposits.

The number of flint implements, chiefly arrow and spear-points, collected from the Cooper fields has been very large. Mr. Morris Cooper states that in the past twenty-nine years fully one thousand of these have been gathered here. Three collections of these have been made one of which is the property of Horatio Marsden at Albion and another remains in his own possession. Of his collection about 250 specimens are displayed in a frame in his house. Seven of these are perforators of the simple stemless form and the balance arrow and spearpoints of the triangular, stemmed, notched and barbed forms. Twelve are small triangular points. A

* 7—2 Wisconsin Archeologist, 73, 50—51.

fine notched spearpoint with a finely serrated edge is about three inches long. Another is of about the same shape and length without the serration. These points are made of white, grey, bluish-grey, red, light brown, pink and flesh-colored flint, fragments, and chips of which material are scattered over the surface of the site. Three of the notched points are made of light brown quartzite.

On October 17 we excavated a small refuse pit located within a few feet of the "Koshkonong Retreat" cottages. This was located on the river bank. This small pit about three feet in diameter and two feet deep was entirely filled with closely packed valves of partly decomposed clam shells. This heap must have once extended above ground. Near it small pieces of shell are scattered by the plow over an area about sixty feet long and ten or more feet wide. Test pits were dug elsewhere in this vicinity but no other shell deposits were encountered.

One hundred and fifty potsherds dug from or collected from the surface of the western third of this site on October 11 and 12 are evidently fragments of vessels of both large and small sizes. All are crushed rock tempered. Of these sherds, the majority, are thick and made of brown clay. Some are made of red clay, some of these are thick, others thin. Some are of dark colored clay, surfaced on one or both surfaces with red clay.

Of six rim pieces, four have straight and two outward turned rims. Three thick brown clay rims show no ornamentation. One (brown ware) is surfaced on both sides with red clay. Its rim is ornamented with small indentations and its outer surface with faint markings.

One piece (brown ware) is ornamented below the rim with small elliptical diagonal indentations. One (thin red ware) is unornamented.

Three sherds (dark brown clay) are ornamented with rows of parallel incised lines unequal distances apart. One shows twelve such lines.

Forty-one sherds (brown ware, and brown ware surfaced with red clay) are ornamented with coarse or fine twisted-cord impressions.

One sherd (brown ware surfaced on the outer surface with red clay) is ornamented with two parallel rows of small roulette impressions.

One sherd (thin, red clay) is ornamented with several parallel rows of small oval indentations.

One sherd (brown ware) shows cord impressions and a single incised line below them.

One sherd (thin, red clay), the best ornamented of the lot, is ornamented with a series of twisted-cord impressions above which is an incised curved line above which are several parallel lines of small circular impressions probably made with a hollow plant stem.

So far as known no perfect vessel has as yet been obtained from the black, sandy soil of this field.

Test pits dug at a number of points on this village site show that in places the village refuse (flint chips and fragments, pieces of broken bone, shell fragments, etc.), the relic-bearing layer, extends at least from three to four feet beneath the surface.

The Lake Koshkonong west shore trail passed over or near this site, which appears to have been an early Algonquian place of residence.

FULTON TOWNSHIP

Pierce Village Site

(SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1)

At Newville on the north side of the Rock River road on the Henry Pierce farm is a very sandy cultivated field. In this field, extending back from the highway, are four sand ridges elevated but a few feet above the road. On the top of these ridges evidences of aboriginal occupation are very abundant. Hearthstones of all sizes are of very frequent occurrence. Flint chips, flakes, spalls and fragments of various colors and kinds of flint are very numerous. Nearly three hundred of these were counted on the top of the most westerly ridge within a radius of about thirty feet.

Although this site has been frequented by collectors for the past twenty or more years and hundreds of flint arrows and spearpoints, and many scrapers, perforators, knives and some axes and celts collected we were able to gather from the several wigwam and workshop sites on the three ridges in less than an hour's search a number of flint blanks,

entire and broken, several arrowpoints, a scraper, several rejects, several entire and broken hammerstones, flint pecking hammers, broken flint nodules, an anvil stone, a red sandstone smoothing stone, and two notched stone net weights. A single cord-ornamented potsherd was also found.

These three low ridges are about 400 feet north of the river bank. The most westerly ridge is separated from the one east of it by a distance of about 175 feet, and this one from the next east by a shorter distance. Each of these ridges appears to have been occupied at some time by a wigwam, the west ridge probably by two.

On the east side of the road, in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 2, evidences of former camp life also occur, though not so abundantly, on several knolls or elevated spots in a field thinly overgrown with grass and in use as a pasture. Such evidences also occur on knolls and level places in a field adjoining this one on the west.

At the eastern end of this rich village site a brook flows down to the river through a small marshy bed from a high wooded ridge in the rear. The river bank is here steep and abrupt.

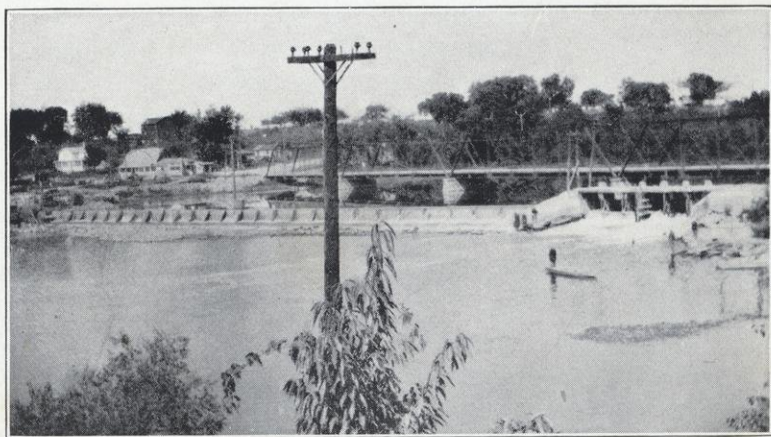
The two net-weights found on the Pierce site are rather unique. The largest, made of red sandstone, is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in width and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. Its surface is roughly flaked. Its two edges are notched by the use of a pecking hammer. The other specimen, made of red granite, is $2\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in size. It is roughly flaked, the notches at the two sides being made in the same manner. They were found within a short distance of each other. Several similar specimens have been collected here. They may be part of a set or quantity of such weights.

The flint worked here is largely of greyish-white, buff, and flesh (to pink) colors. Blanks of all of these, some broken, occur here in fair numbers. All is Wisconsin material and its source was probably not distant. Other flint used in implement manufacture is of bluish-grey, white and dark red colors. This is not as common. One rhyolite (black) and one quartzite (buff) chip were found.

Mr. Geo. H. Sherman of Newville has in his collection five pieces or lumps of galena or lead ore which he collected at



PIERCE VILLAGE SITE, AT FOOT OF LAKE KOSHKONONG



POWER DAM AT INDIAN FORD

different times from the Pierce farm site. The largest of these weighs 5 pounds and the smallest about one pound. Mr. Sherman has in his collection of about one thousand flint implements many which were found here.

Opposite both the Rock River and the Pierce village sites there were when the first white settlers came to this region large beds of wild rice which the Winnebago Indians then encamped here gathered. Mussels were also abundant in the river. Some of these the Indians dried for future use. Both sites might be termed fishing villages, their inhabitants depending on water products (fish, mussels, wild rice and the edible roots of water plants) to a very considerable extent for food. Both sites exhibit evidence of having been occupied by an Algonkian people at an earlier date.

Newville Village Site

(NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12)

John Farmer's "Map of the Territories of Michigan and Wisconsin," published in 1836, shows the location of a Winnebago village at Newville. This was on the south bank of the Rock River a short distance from the foot of Lake Koshkonong, and on the trail leading from the lake down the Rock. On a map of "Wisconsin Territory," 1837, the name of this village is given as Tay-cheedah, translated as "mud village." Of this village and the number of its inhabitants during these years very little is known. Its chief or chiefs were not sufficiently prominent to have won historical recognition. It was a good fishing locality and Indians continued to visit and to camp in this locality in numbers for many years after the white settlers came to this region.

L. B. Carswell, who resided at the foot of Lake Koshkonong with his parents who settled in this locality in 1837, stated that the lake was a great resort for Indians who camped here often by hundreds. These were principally Winnebago and Potawatomi. The Indians subsisted on fish, game and wild rice. The wild rice was gathered by means of canoes and after being hulled and winnowed was stored for future use in sacks made of hides or rushes. The lake had the appearance in the summer time of a large meadow. The growing wild rice completely covered it and water was scarcely visible. The water was uniformly only

four or five feet deep. The prairies and oak openings of the locality were smooth and easily travelled. The prairies were very beautiful. The Indians burned the prairie grass every year.* Other old settlers state that fish were taken by the Indians in several ways—by spearing and clubbing them, and by pinning them in the shallows with a split, forked pole.

The great number of stone implements and of other Indian artifacts collected in this region, on both banks of the Rock, in the past ninety or more years, appears to bear abundant testimony that as an Indian dwelling place this locality goes far back into the prehistoric period, and that Algonquian as well as Siouan Indians have occupied it.

On the William Alds place on the north bank of the Rock a camp site is indicated by scattered hearthstones, ashy areas in the soil, bits of mussel shells and flint rejectage. Mr. Louis Pierce of Newville has collected a number of flint arrowpoints here and other collectors have gathered others and a few stone celts and grooved axes from these fields in past years. In Newville itself a few burials have been unearthed in road construction and house building. Very little exact information concerning these is now obtainable. The Alds property is in the northern part of the northeast quarter of Section 12. A Winnebago name for this locality is Nee-ouitch, or foot of the lake.

At Newville Indian camp and village sites extend from the Rock River bridge down the north bank of the Rock to the bend of the river, a distance of a mile or more.

The first indications of a former Indian village site on the north bank of the river were found in a small potato patch on rather low black, sandy soil several hundred feet in the rear of the Simon store in the village. At this place, within a few feet of the river bank, aboriginal camp refuse consisting of hearthstones, flint chips and spalls, blanks and pieces of clam shell were abundant. Small sherds of cord-marked and indented earthenware were also found. This site extends eastward to the main street of Newville but this portion was occupied by weeds and tall grass and could not be examined. It also extends westward along the river on more elevated land into a barnyard adjoining the potato

* Hist. of Rock Co., C. F. Cooper & Co., 1908.

field. In past years a goodly number of flint points, several stone celts and axes, and several native copper implements were gathered from this site.

Riverview Resort Village Site
(NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12)

A short distance west of the foregoing site there is near the river bank a picturesque small limestone and yellow sandstone outcrop, where some quarrying has been done. At its base runs a river road. On the grass-grown top of this quarry flint chips and hearthstones also occur, these indications extending into the cultivated field in its rear. Beyond the quarry flint refuse occurs in the road and in the road bank. Here was located in the bank a small deposit of partly decomposed and broken clam shell valves. These were tightly packed in a small cavity or refuse pit, the deposit not exceeding eighteen inches in depth. This small pit was excavated but disclosed only the clam shells.

Beyond this place the land along the river bank is rather level and covered with sod. This common, over which are scattered the cottages of the Riverview resort (most being grouped at its western end) is about a thousand feet in length and at different points from 60 to 80 feet in breadth. On it are scattered oak and other trees. It is traversed by the river road. Near its western end a spring-fed brook runs from an adjoining field into the river. Throughout the entire length of this common flint refuse and hearthstones of workshop and wigwam sites are exposed at intervals in the road and in other places which are bare of sod. These sites extend into the cultivated fields in the rear of the resort. The river opposite the resort is about 400 feet wide from bank to bank.

Collectors of Indian artifacts at Edgerton, Indian Ford, Fulton and Janesville have gathered many flint implements and a smaller number of stone celts, hammers, stone balls and sandstone grinding stones here in past years. Among the more interesting finds were a bone awl, small circular clam-shell pendant and a copper spearpoint with a tapering blade and long pointed tang. No potsherds were collected.

Ridgeview Village Site(NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11)

Beyond Riverview the lake bank is higher and the slope of a wooded ridge parallels the shore line for a short distance. Among the oaks on this slope are grouped half-a-dozen summer cottages. In a small sandy garden plot at the eastern end of this resort flint refuse and hearthstones of a former wigwam fireplace were exposed. Similar indications of former Indian occupation are found at intervals in the bed of the river road and the bank of the cottage lots fronting on the road.

In the sandy road bank in front of the "Snug Harbor" cottage, with flint chips and fragments, many pieces of a small cord-marked earthen vessel were dug out of the bank. About 120 feet beyond this place the road cuts through a shell heap which is irregular in outline. Its greatest length is about 50 feet and its width from four to twelve feet. This deposit of decomposed and broken clam shells mixed with earth is in places about two feet in thickness. It is located about twenty feet from the river bank and from ten to twelve feet above the water. It is nearly opposite the last of the line of cottages. We dug over parts of this shell heap but without other results.

Beyond this point the wooded ridge turns toward the north and then again to the west. Between its base and the river shore there is a cultivated field from which a tobacco crop had just been cut and removed. In this field, which slopes gently from the base of the ridge to the river bank, indications of a former camp site occur. The eastern end especially, of this field was littered with scattered flint rejectage and hearthstones. Several hammerstones and flint blanks were among these. Local and other collectors have found this field and several adjoining farm fields good collecting grounds for flint points. The latter fields were growing crops of clover and alfalfa and could not be examined. A narrow grassy common separates the southern margin of all of these fields from the river bank. This common the river road traverses. At a number of places the top of the river bank is at least ten feet above the water of the river. Here a line of large granite and other boulders had been moved from the fields to the river edge of the

road. At the western limits of these fields a dirt road comes down to the river from the Newville to Edgerton highway, and unites with the river bank road. A short distance beyond this road camp site indications are also found.

On the shore near the southward bend of the Rock are other summer resort homes. Here the land along the bank is forested and covered with sod, giving no present opportunity for its examination. Beyond this place, south of Edgerton, the higher river bluffs come down to the river bank with farm lands on their top.

A seemingly favorite flint in use by the former Indian residents of these north bank village sites between Newville and the river bend is of an attractive bright red color. This material, in the form of chips, flakes, spalls, fragments, broken blanks and small masses, is distributed over the length of these sites. Other kinds of flint in use on these sites are a flesh-colored, a dark bluish grey, and a grey and white. The first of these is also of quite common occurrence. All were very probably obtainable from Rock River or other local sources. Flint implements made of these are in local and other collections. Nodules of white flint occur in some of the fields.

We collected from these sites a notched arrowpoint made of red flint, a stemmed point made of the flesh-colored flint and broken points made of this material, hammerstones entire and broken, a small lump of hematite, and pieces of clam shell valves. Potsherds found on the Ridgeview site are some of them of a reddish color, and some of a blackish color. Some of the latter are ornamented with cord impressions and small indentations. All are tempered with crushed stone particles. The pieces of a small broken vessel found at "Snug Harbor" cottage are of a reddish color and are ornamented with cord impressions. These are also tempered with crushed stone.

Mr. D. Willard North has fragments of a large vessel which in the year 1922 or 1923 he excavated from beneath the roots of an oak tree standing about on the north and south boundary line of Sections 11 and 12. This location is by the side of the old trail from Newville to Indian Ford and the mouth of the Catfish River. This vessel was of a dark brown color, its surface padded with coarse cord markings,

and with small elliptical impressions made with a small cross-lined stamp or object, also with small circular nodes punched out from the interior of the vessel. Some of the sherds are nearly one-half inch in thickness. This pot appears to have been quite a large vessel, perhaps a kettle. The clay is tempered with crushed stone.

Mr. North informed the writers that in the year 1918 he found on the Richardson farm at Newville, the bones of an Indian buried which had been exposed in the plowing of a field. It was a full length burial. The site of this interment was a short distance west of the stone outcrop on the river bank on that farm, and about 300 feet from the bank.

Mr. North has numerous flint implements from the village sites on the north bank of the Rock at Newville.

Mrs. George Doty of Edgerton has a small collection made by her son, Lawrence Doty, at Newville and elsewhere at the foot of Lake Koshkonong about thirty years ago. This small collection consists largely of arrowpoints of which there are about one hundred. Of this number 50 are stemmed points, 45 notched, 3 barbed, and 5 triangular in form (more common in Northern Illinois) with truncated or blunted barbs, one having serrated edges. There are a number of flint blanks. The points in this collection are made of red, flesh colored, pink, grey, white, and salmon colored flint. One notched point is made of light grey quartzite. One perforator is made of grey flint, another of greyish quartzite. Both are simple, elongated leaf-shaped forms lacking a stem. Two scrapers are both re-chipped arrowpoints. One is made of grey, the other of buff flint. The only heavy stone cutting implement is a five inch celt.

Mr. Darcey Biggar, Louis Pierce, Edward Amerpoll, Horace McElroy, H. C. Son, W. P. Clarke, are among many others who have collected from the sites at Newville in past years. The total number of Indian implements collected here must number in the neighborhood of 5,000 specimens.

In the Logan Museum at Beloit there is an arrowshaft grinder which was collected here, and in the Geo. A. West collection in the State Historical Museum, three flint perforators from Newville.

South Bank Camp Sites(NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 12 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11)

On the south bank of the Rock River indications of former camp and workshop sites occur along the river road from near the Newville bridge westward to the Peek farm at the bend of the river. Remains of these early Indian homesites are here more difficult to locate than on the north bank of the river because of woodland tracts, an orchard and other conditions of the land which are unfavorable for the making of a satisfactory surface survey.

Several visits were made to this locality. On one of these occasions a deposit of flint chips and spalls, a small workshop site, was removed from the roadside bank opposite the Charles Zebell farm. Other flint rejectage was found in other places, in the river bank, along the road and in gardens. In the course of years quite a number of flint points and some stone celts and grooved axes have been picked up by Newville and other collectors of Indian implements along this stretch of river road. In places in the cultivated fields of the Peek farm wigwam hearthstones are quite numerous. The excavation of several of these former fireplaces produced only charcoal, and ashy soil. No pottery fragments were found on these sites.

The flint in use in implement manufacture in this locality is apparently the same as that which was in use on the north bank sites. Two notched arrowpoints found during our investigations are made of white flint, a broken point and a portion of a knife are both made of flesh-colored flint.

The river road above referred to is a picturesque country highway with scattered summer cottages between it and the rather high river bank. Beyond the most western of these cottages rather level cultivated fields extend to beyond the river bend. In early days of white settlement small groups of both Winnebago and Potawatomi Indians frequently camped here.

Oak Ridge Village Site(E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 14)

The Rock River makes a big bend to the west opposite the road and rather level river fields of this farm. At this bend a large marsh extends inland in a southeasterly direc-

tion for a considerable distance. On the border of this marsh on the Ulysses O. Miller farm is a sandy knoll in use during the summer of 1928 as a watermelon patch. Here were found the scattered stones of a wigwam fireplace, flint refuse and a broken flint blank. Some flint points have been found here by the son of the farmer. Other likely spots in the Miller fields from which numbers of flint points have been collected were covered with grass and weeds and could not be examined. Across the marsh from the farm fields to the south is a woodland.

Indications of this former village site also extend on to the Mrs. Will Earl and adjoining farms. From this site Mr. Miller has made a very good collection of Indian implements. Other collectors have also visited and gathered flint and other implements here. The manufacture of flint implements was quite extensively engaged in. In recently plowing a field on the Miller farm the plowshare cut through a deposit of nearly a bushel of flint chips and spalls. In former years it frequently happened that similar deposits were disturbed in cultivating some of these river bend fields. Wigwam fireplaces and other hearths were also thus disturbed and the burned stones scattered.

The old Indian trail from Indian Ford to the foot of Lake Koshkonong passed over the Miller farm. A remnant of this prehistoric pathway can still be seen in the woodland north of the Miller farm house.

The Miller collection includes about 350 flint implements. Of these the greater number are arrowpoints, largely of stemmed and notched forms. A few are triangular in shape. One exceptionally large ($3\frac{1}{2}$ in.) spearpoint of the "heart-shaped" form, with one broken barb, is made of white flint. The arrowpoints are largely made of white and grey flint, a few of reddish or other colored flint. Several are made of light brown quartzite and one stemmed spearpoint of blue hornstone. There are a small number of scrapers and perforators, the latter all provided with bases.

The heavier stone implements in this collection are a centrally grooved stone hammer, a rude grooved axe, and a number of stone balls. The only copper implement is a small triangular arrowpoint. A small conical copper point

was also found here. A small disk pipe made of white limestone comes from the sites at the foot of Lake Koshkonong.

Some shell-tempered potsherds are reported to have been found on this village site. We were unable to recover any specimens of this or other earthenware fragments during our several visits to this site.

This site also extends on to the Hurd farm adjoining the Miller farm on the west. On this farm, east of where the C. M. & St. P. R. R. line crosses the Rock, Mr. Darcy Biggar once collected a grooved stone maul weighing six pounds. This site is in the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14.

River Bend Shell Heap

(SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 14)

A shell heap was formerly located on the A. Salisbury farm on the north bank of the Rock in the big bend of the river. When Mr. Darcy Biggar first noticed this refuse heap years ago it had been deeply plowed by the owners of the land preparatory to cultivating the field. He examined the ground at the time but no Indian implements were found upon or near it. This shell mound was low and of small dimensions and was a mixture of the valves, broken and entire, of river clams and earth. It was in appearance similar to other refuse heaps once located along the Rock River bank between this point and the foot of Lake Koshkonong. River mussels of, which there were formerly many beds, worked in recent years by pearl hunters, appear to have been a quite common article of food of the early Indian occupants of the Rock River.

This place is across the river from the Oak Ridge village site elsewhere described. The north bank trail from Newville and Lake Koshkonong passed over it.

Edgerton Camp Sites

(N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 15)

Camp and workshop site debris occurs in several cultivated fields on the north bank of the Rock overlooking a bend of the river. These are about three-fourths of a mile south of the southern city limits of Edgerton. The river banks are high at this place, a number of cottages being located on the river shore. The camp sites are on top of the

high banks at a distance of three hundred or more feet from the water's edge. The flint worked at these wigwam sites was of white, bluish grey, light brown and reddish colors. Several small broken flint blanks and the base of a small leaf shaped point were found. Of special interest is a small flint pecking hammer. Indications of its use in implement manufacture circle the edge of one of its faces.

The very weedy condition of the cornfields in which these evidences occur prevented our making a larger collection.

Both east and west of these farm fields are ravines and woodlands. Mr. Darcy Biggar has collected some flint arrow and spearpoints from a camp site located in the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15.

Edgerton

The southern city limits of Edgerton are at different points within a half mile or a mile north of the Rock River. Two trails, coming from the northwest, ran across the site of the present city in a southwesterly direction and united just beyond its southwestern limits, then continued on to the mouth of the Catfish River. In various collections and in other hands are Indian implements found in past years within the present limits of Edgerton, or near the city. The exact locations from which some of these were obtained is unfortunately unknown. The character of some of these is such that they deserve to be mentioned despite this uncertainty. These include an adz-axe made of greenstone, a grooved axe with a pointed poll made of basalt, a fluted stone axe made of grauwacke, and a bannerstone of the butterfly form made of hornblende schist, all of which are in the Logan Museum at Beloit College. In the State Historical Museum there is a copper knife (A 2451) found near the city. Also an iron trade axe cut out of the trunk of a large white oak tree at Edgerton and presented by Matthew Croft. Mr. H. C. Son has an antler point found near the city.

Within and near the city many specimens of such common Indian weapons and tools as flint arrow and spearpoints, and some stone celts and grooved axes have been found.

Miller Camp Site(NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15)

Mr. Bert Cox of Indian Ford reports that a favorite camp ground of the early Indians was on the Charles Miller farm on the north bank of the Rock, in the northwest corner of this quarter section. This site is a short distance northeast of Indian Ford. The river trail passed over it. He has in his collection some flint points, blanks and a knife collected here. Flint chips and fragments and burned stones occur in a field on this place.

Mr. Cox has a large polished grooved axe with a deep groove and prominent ridges. This was found on the old Wm. Bell farm, where the slaughter house stands. It weighs 5 pounds. The Bell farm adjoins the Miller farm on the east. Numerous indications of flint working also occur here. Mr. David Van Wart, a former Evansville collector, had a flint hoe made of tan-colored flint which was found on the Miller farm site. This implement was bell-shaped in form and 8 inches in length. Its width at its squared top was $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and at the expanded base of its blade 6 inches. Its curved cutting edge was polished through long use. Hoes of similar form are of frequent occurrence in southern Illinois.

Devil's Oven(NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16)

Two small caves occur in the limestone wall on the river bank on the William Wille farm. The larger of these is known as "The Devil's Oven." This cave is near the top of the sloping river bank at a distance of about 50 feet from the water's edge. Its mouth is somewhat circular in outline, about 5 feet high and 6 feet wide at the floor. Its length is about 18 feet. It becomes lower and narrower within. Its floor is of earth and loose fragments of rock. In an emergency it might shelter rather uncomfortably four or five persons. This cave has a local reputation of having been occasionally used by Indians in former years as a temporary shelter. A short distance south of it is a smaller "cave."

The riverbank fields of the Wille farm were in pasture

and could not be examined. Some stone implements have been found here in past years and it is probable that camp and workshop sites occur here also.

Brown Camp Site

(SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16)

On the F. T. Brown farm indications of a former camp and workshop site were found in a level field between the farm barn and the high river bank. Hearthstones, a broken white flint blank, and chips and spalls of white, grey and red flint were scattered over a small area in this field at a distance of about one hundred feet from the top of the river bank. Mr. Brown, the owner of the farm, has also found a few flint arrowpoints here.

Limestone outcrops along this bank of the river and extends from south of Cliff Lodge as far north as the William Wille farm beyond the Brown farm. This stone has been quarried in several places one of these quarries being on the Brown and another on the river shore on the Wille property.

Southworth Farm Village Site

(NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16)

An Indian village site is located on the Southworth farm, formerly the John C. Hurd farm, on the eastern bank of the third bend of the Rock River. Its southern limit is at a distance of about two city blocks north of the northern limits of Indian Ford. Its northern limit extends into the southwest corner of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 15. This site is located on ground now under cultivation. It was partly occupied by a large cornfield and partly by pasture fields during the summer of 1928.

Along the river front of these fields for a distance of nearly six hundred feet were scattered groups of hearthstones, flint fragments, chips, flakes, some flint nodules, fragments of animal bones and of river mussel shells, and occasional broken pebble hand-hammers.

From this site, in past years, numbers of flint implements, hammerstones, and some stone celts, hammers and grooved axes have been collected. A pebble pipe, the stem of a broken pottery pipe, a broken slate gorget, a bone awl

and several perforated shell disk beads were also obtained. Messrs. Bert Cox, Darcy Biggar, D. Willard North and other collectors have found these fields a good hunting ground. Some sherds of twisted-cord marked and indented earthenware are among other specimens gathered. We collected during our inspections of this village site broken hammerstones, flint blanks and a flint double-end scraper.

The flint in use in implement manufacture is largely of a reddish color, with some chips and fragments of white and bluish-grey flint. Years ago, when some of these fields were first cultivated small heaps of flint chips were overturned by the plowshare in different places in these river bank fields. Near the river bank were some shallow circular depressions, probably former provision cache pits. Evidences of Indian occupation extend from 150 to 300 feet or more inland from the river bank. The river bank along this shore of the Rock rises from 6 to 15 or more feet above the water the land sloping gradually upward toward the east.

The Rock River trail passed over this farm on its way to Indian Ford, according to early maps, a considerable distance back from the river bank.

The Rock River opposite this land is a very attractive stream, and is 400 or more feet in width. The banks on both shores are clothed with oak trees. On the opposite shore, across from the northern part of the Southworth farm, there is a limestone quarry.

Indian Ford

At this settlement on the highway from Edgerton to Janesville there was an Indian crossing or ford of the Rock River from the trail on its eastern bank to that on its western. The old Winnebago Indian name of this locality was Nee-ru-tcha-ja, or "river crossing," also given as Ho-ru-tchkach. Pioneer and other old settlers remembered numbers of both Winnebago and Potawatomi Indians crossing the river in the shallows at this place, the women at times rather heavily laden with bundles on their backs and shoulders. They were on their way to Lake Koshkonong or to points down the river. The early ford is reported to have been just above the present highway bridge. Doubtless

there were other crossings. Even today the river bed is shallow below the dam and may be crossed by means of sand and gravel bars. One good crossing is about 300 feet below the power dam.

On some maps both the names Indian Ford and Fulton Center appear for the part of the settlement on the east bank of the river.

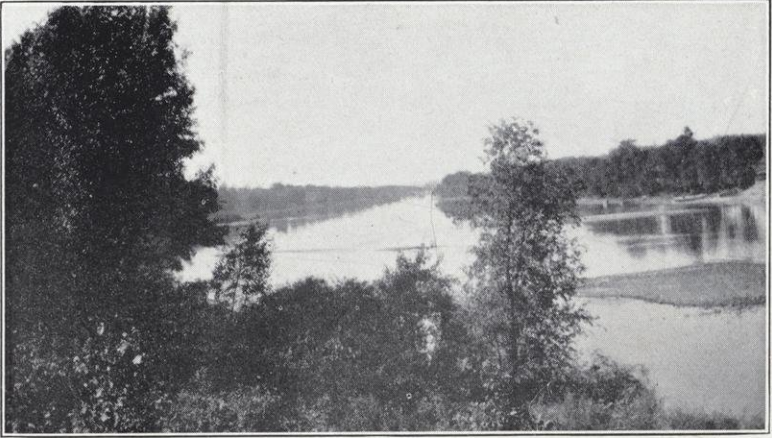
From the highway at the base of the river bluffs on the east bank the locality is quite picturesque. On the opposite shore the river hills, now occupied by farm and other houses slope down to the small settlement on this bank.

Mr. Bert Cox of Indian Ford has a collection of some five hundred Indian implements. Some of his best specimens were obtained from the village site on the old Stone (the present Flom) farm, on the east bank of the river about a mile southwest of Indian Ford. Others are from the Southworth and other sites up the river. Of special note in his collection are a perforated oval stone ornament or amulet with a groove extending from the perforation to the top and made of mica schist, and a polished black stone ball two inches in diameter. Two stone celts are triangular in form and from 3 to $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length. The smaller is polished, the larger has a pecked surface. Three knives are made of rhyolite, purple-brown quartzite and light brown quartzite. These are from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length. Six large stemmed, notched and barbed spearpoints are from $3\frac{1}{8}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Five are made of flint and one of light brown quartzite. A grooved stone axe has a blade shortened by frequent sharpening of its cutting edge. Some flint scrapers, perforators and reamers are in this collection. A small lump of hematite is of interest.

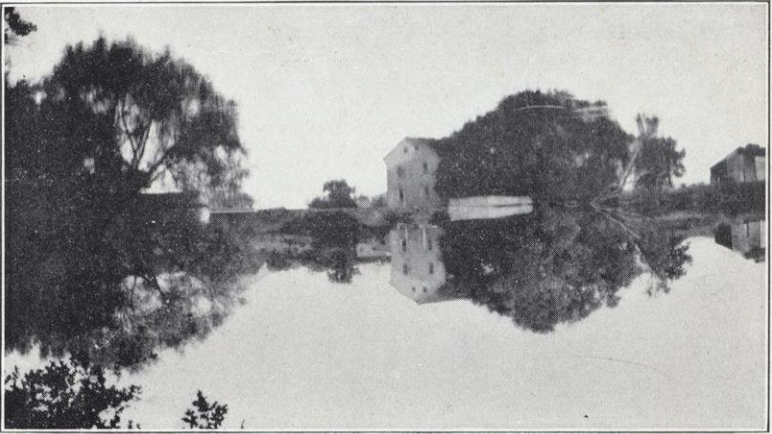
Indian Ford Camp Site

(SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16)

Within the part of the village of Indian Ford located on the east bank of the Rock traces of a former Indian camp site are exposed in a small garden field adjoining the M. F. Krueger home on the south. In this field located between the highway and the river bank hearthstones are most numerous in the southwest corner at a distance of about 50 feet from the river bank. An unornamented crushed-rock tem-



ROCK RIVER BELOW INDIAN FORD



THE MILL ON BASS CREEK AT AFTON

pered potsherd, a flint blank, a flint pecking hammer and an ordinary hammerstone were found here.

A short distance north of this field at the northern limits of the village a brook flows into the Rock. The Indian site probably covers the entire distance from this brook to the Indian Ford bridge. All of it but this field is now occupied by dwellings and barns of the village.

Several stone celts and numbers of flint implements have been found in this part of Indian Ford.

Indian Ford Heights Camp Site

(SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16)

On the west bank of the river at Indian Ford a camp site is located on the D. Willard North property on the heights overlooking the settlement and the river below. This is indicated by the presence of a few scattered hearthstones and flint chips and fragments in the garden south of the North cottage. This site extends across the highway into the garden of the Becker home. Here many flint arrowpoints have been collected. It also extends over parts of a cultivated field along the top of the river bluff from the barn on the North place northward to the Cliff Lodge resort.

Several examinations were made of the black soil of this field after its tobacco crop had been removed. These resulted in the finding of scattered hearthstones, chips and spalls of light brown and flesh-colored flint and of white quartz, two flake scrapers, a broken blue hornstone arrowpoint, a sandstone rubbing or smoothing stone, and a light grey flint blank. Some small sherds of cord-marked pottery were also found in the North garden.

This site probably extends beyond the Cliff Lodge resort.

South Indian Ford Camp Site

(SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20)

From Indian Ford in a southwesterly direction the south shore of the Rock for a distance of a mile westward to the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 20 is hilly and covered with woodland except where the hills have been denuded of trees. A number of small ravines lead from the tops of these hills down to river shore.

At one place along this stretch, just west of where a

brook enters the Rock, there is a small grassy flat between the base of the hills and the river shore. This is about the distance of a city block west of the present tourist camp ground at Indian Ford. This small area was recently under cultivation. It is known to have been an Indian camp site, and quite a few flint implements have been found here by collectors. Here, in a spot not entirely overgrown with the grass and weeds which have again taken possession of this former field, we found a group of fireplace stones, scattered chips of white flint and a broken hammerstone. The latter had probably seen secondary use as a fireplace stone. Bits of clam shell valves were also found. The river bank opposite this camp site is quite high. Opposite this point the Rock is about 300 feet wide.

The river trail passed over the top of these bluffs.

Indian Ford Flats Village Site

(NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20)

On the north (west) bank of the Rock south of the village of Indian Ford the land along the river is quite level. Along the shore south of the power plant at the dam a number of summer cottages have been erected and the name "Sunny View" given to this addition. In the rear of these is a grassy pasture which rises gradually toward the Fulton road.

Adjoining Sunny View on the south is a large cultivated field of the Schofield farm. In this field, bearing a crop of corn at the time of our visit, the evidence of former Indian occupation was abundant. Burned stones from wigwam fireplaces and fragments, flakes and chips of flint were scattered over the entire river frontage of this field and extended for a considerable distance toward its rear. Hearthstones of all sizes were more numerous here than on any site along the river which we have recently examined. Small fragments of clam shell valves were also scattered over some parts of the field.

The flint employed here in implement making is of white, grey, tan, flesh, and reddish colors. All or nearly all of it could have been very conveniently obtained from some of the gravel hills or gravel slides along the river between this point and Janesville. The character of some of the numer-

ous flint implements found on this site appears to show, however, that some other flint was imported, coming from greater distances. Flakes and chips of light colored quartzite show that this material was also in use in implement manufacture at this village. Other artifacts found in the course of a search of this site were pebble hammerstones of different sizes and weights (some of them evidently broken in use), sandstone smoothers, flake scrapers, flint blanks, pieces of broken arrow and spearpoints and knives, flint nodules and masses of white flint. No potsherds were obtained although a number have been collected here by other persons.

This village site extended over the adjoining grassy field of "Sunny View," also into the woodland cottage resort of "Rainbow's End," which adjoins the Schofield field on the west. Mr. W. C. Schofield has a small collection of Indian artifacts collected from this site. Mr. Darcy Biggar has collected some twenty-five or thirty flint arrowpoints and two or three flint knives from here. A grooved stone axe has also been found. The river bank opposite this field is from six to ten or more feet high and the stream opposite about three hundred feet wide.

Rainbow's End Corn Field

(NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 20)

West of the Hansen cottage at Rainbow's End woodland numerous Indian corn hills are to be seen near the river shore. These are covered with sod and although they have been trampled over by cattle the hills of the old planting ground are still fairly distinct. The hills are not arranged in rows but are scattered about here and there and are quite close together. This cornfield covered about a third of an acre of ground. Some of the hills are within a few feet of the lake bank which is rather low. The Indians are reported to have been still growing some corn here after the first white settlers came to this part of Rock County.

Indian Hill Mound Group

(NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19)

This interesting group of mounds was first described by Dr. Increase A. Lapham.* It was replatted in recent years

* The Antiquities of Wisconsin, 1855.

by Mr. H. L. Skavlem (See Wis. Archeologist, v. 13, no. 2, 1914.)

There are 28 mounds in this group, nine being tapering linears from 74 to 205 feet in length, and the balance short, straight linears, oval and conical earthworks.

This group is located on the bank of the Rock between the Pratt pasture lands and the mouth of the Yahara or Catfish River. The mounds are near the river bank in an open woodland. This contains but little underbrush being in use as a pasture and most of the mounds can be plainly seen from the lakeshore path. Nearly all of the conical mounds have been dug into by relic hunters and some of the linears also. Although thus mutilated (the excavated holes being left open) this group of ancient earthworks makes a fine appearance on the green woodland sod beneath the fine oak and other trees. In its arrangement, nearly all of the tapering linears being located at right angles to the lake shore with their heads toward the water, this group is more or less unique among southern Wisconsin mound groups. It deserves to be saved and preserved as a county park by Rock County.

Brief accounts of the results of the exploration of a few of the mounds have been published. At least one exhibited evidence of human cremation. One was excavated by Mr. Darcy Biggar years ago. In this conical mound he found a flexed (?) human burial the bones being stained with red ochre. With this burial were found two elliptical blue hornstone knives. One of these is $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches long and 2 inches wide at its middle, and the other $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches long and $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches wide at its middle. They are fine specimens of this class of implements. Dr. Lapham gave the name of "Indian Hill" to this locality.

Catfish Village

(NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19)

At the mouth of the Catfish or Yahara River, where it empties its waters into those of the Rock, was located the Winnebago Indian village known as Catfish Village. This location is one and three-quarters miles southwest of Indian Ford and less than a mile south of Fulton.

This was a village site of some importance. Several

trails from the northeast, the north and the south centered here. There was a ford across the Catfish at the village and one across the Rock a short distance below the mouth of the Catfish at the location of the later highway bridge. The Catfish was the canoe route from the Four Lakes at present Madison to the Rock. It was a stopping point for Indians passing down the Rock from the Indian villages on the shores of Lake Koshkonong by canoe or by trail.

Tradition and history appear to indicate that the Winnebago occupied this site for at least a hundred years before the first white settlers arrived in this region. The Winnebago name, or one of their names, for the site was Howinch, "catfish" The chief of the Catfish Village was Little Priest (Little Chief), whose Indian name is given as Hounk-kono-nik-ka. His knife and its sheath are preserved in the State Historical Museum. Whatever may have been the number of its early Indian inhabitants there were only two lodges with thirty-eight inhabitants here when U. S. Indian Agent John H. Kinzie made his official census of the Winnebago in 1829. Small numbers of these Hochungara, as they called themselves, continued to camp and to grow corn here for years after the whites appeared. Their planting ground or "Indian garden" was on the river flat on the north side of the mouth of the Catfish. This locality has long been known to the settlers and their descendants by this name. The site of the Indian garden lies a short distance beyond the wooded slope on which are located the "Indian Hill" group of mounds. Several of these mounds, now nearly leveled, intrude on the village site on the elevated fields above the garden.

The site of the Indian garden is a tract of low, flat land which has this year been under cultivation as a grain field. A broad border of rank weeds lies between it and the waters of the Rock, and a narrow strip of woodland pasture between it and the Catfish River at its mouth. The peaty black soil of this field is subject to occasional (or frequent) overflow. Scattered over its surface are numerous shells of land and water snails. In its rear are brush and trees, a wildwood tangle. No good description of this Indian planting ground has been preserved. Doubtless the Indians also grew beans, gourds and squash here.

Although the principal part of this Indian village site was on the elevated fields of the Jensen farm above and north of the planting ground the aborigines also camped in, or on the edge of the garden itself. In various places in this field the burned stones of wigwam, and perhaps outdoor fireplaces, flint chips, broken clam shells, bits of animal bones, potsherds, flint blanks, and occasional stone implements are found. Local and other collectors have visited this planting ground site for many years. From their accounts it appears that fragments of earthenware vessels were once numerous here and that many flint and other stone implements have been gathered from this field.

The special interest to us were the considerable number of fragments of earthen vessels scattered over a number of places on its surface. Most of these were of small size, probably broken up during the cultivation of the field. The greater number of these sherds were made of light brown clay and were tempered with crushed rock and particles of sand. Several are of a grey color. To the outer surface of one of these a light reddish slip has been applied. Another grey sherd has had a light reddish slip or surfacing applied to both its inner and its outer surfaces. One small unornamented sherd is of a black color.

Among the ornamented sherds (rim and other pieces) are ten belonging to as many different vessels. These are ornamented with twisted cord impressions, the cords being applied to the clay vertically, horizontally and diagonally in different sherds. One bears both diagonal and horizontal cord impressions, the latter being applied over the other. In two instances cord impressions extend over the rim on to the interior of the vessel. Twisted cords of several thicknesses, fine, medium and coarse, were in use in ornamenting these vessels. Some of these sherds are further ornamented by indentations made with seeds (?) or with pointed instruments, and arranged in single or double concentric rows. One sherd bears a small perforation as if the vessel had been cracked and mended by tying through this hole.

The thickest of the sherds recovered from this site is not quite $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick, and the thinnest a little over $\frac{1}{16}$ inch. Most appear to be sherds of vessels of small or med-

ium size. The patterns are well-known Algonkian ornamental patterns.

Two other specimens of special interest found on this site are a pebble hammerstone (5 inches long, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide at its widest part, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick) made of a tough crystalline rock and having abrasions at its pointed end, one edge, and two sides, the latter being probably finger-holds. This tool weighs two pounds.

An irregular boulder is somewhat conical in form, the conical top being battered as if it had been employed as an anvil. This weighed about five pounds.

A spearpoint, stemmed, is made of grey flint and is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

To the east and south of Fulton the Catfish winds in beautiful curves like a silver ribbon through an extensive area of marshy meadows southward for a distance of a mile to where its waters unite with those of the Rock River. At its mouth is a small wooded island with another similar island in the Rock just beyond it.

On the Paulson (Jensen) farm, which occupies the entire eastern bank of the Catfish from the Fulton to Indian Ford highway southward to the mouth of the river, evidences of former Indian residence are found on a large part of the cultivated fields bordering on the river marsh and on the bank of the Rock and the Indian garden already described. Along the Catfish this cultivated land, at its margin, is in some places elevated as much as twenty feet above the marshy meadows.

These fields we examined, finding on their surface numerous scattered hearthstones, flint-workers' refuse, bits of decomposed clam shells, burned and cracked animal bones, jewel stones of the sheepshead perch, occasional pieces of deer antler, fragments of plain and cord-marked pottery, and other village site debris. Among the implements recovered in our search were pebble hammerstones, flint blanks, rude scrapers, arrowpoints and a rude or unfinished stone celt. A curious sharply-pointed light grey flint point with a deeply serrated edge was probably fashioned for use as a fish spear or harpoon point. This is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and one inch wide at its middle. It is of an elongated oval or elliptical shape.

The flint employed in implement manufacture is of white, light brown and flesh colors. Some white quartz, and brown and bluish-grey quartzite was also in use. The latter is probably Waterloo quartzite.

The potsherds found on the part of the site along the Catfish marshlands are plain or ornamented with twisted-cord or other indentations. Some are sand tempered, some sand and crushed quartz tempered, and some sand and shell tempered.

Hundreds of flint points, scrapers, perforators and knives have been gathered from the Paulson fields on this site by local and visiting collectors in the course of the past thirty years or more.

The best collection made from this village site is that of Mr. Darcy Biggar, a former resident of Fulton, who began to gather specimens from these fields during his boyhood. His collection, recently presented by him to the State Historical Museum, includes quite a wide variety of interesting Indian materials:

45 Flint blanks	2 Shell beads
2 Quartzite blanks	1 Pottery pipe, broken
170 Flint arrowpoints	3 Stone pipes
117 Small flint arrowpoints	Pieces of worked steatite
32 Flint spearpoints	1 Lead disk bead
2 Quartzite spearpoints	1 Bear tooth ornament
76 Flint scrapers	1 Elk tooth
40 Flint perforators and reamers	Pottery fragments
17 Flint knives	Gun and pistol flints
1 Flint celt	Gun parts
5 Stone celts	Section of gun barrel
1 Grooved stone axe	Lead musket balls
1 Stone ball	Galena lumps
1 Copper wedge	Section of lead bar
1 Copper stemmed arrowpoint	Lead steelyard weight
1 Clay tube	Glass beads
1 Catlinite effigy pendant	Fragments of brass and cop- per kettles
3 Stone gorgets	Silver button

Of the small flint arrowpoints sixty are triangular in form. The flint scrapers present quite a variety of form. Many are flint flakes or spalls one extremity or edge of which has been chipped for such use. Others are oval, circular or triangular in shape. Others are broken arrow and spearpoints which have been re-chipped for use as scrapers.

Fifty ornamented potsherds in the Biggar collection are fragments of nearly as many different vessels, nearly all of

vessels of small or medium sizes. This earthenware was nearly all of a dark brown color, some of it of a reddish brown color. The majority of these sherds are shell-tempered, some show no tempering material in the clay.

Forty-three rim sherds are as attractively ornamented as any found on any Rock River site. No two of these are alike in ornamentation. Most are ornamented with decorative designs made by impressing thin twisted cords of short lengths into the clay. These are arranged in horizontal, vertical and oblique lines, or in combinations of these. In some specimens these extend over the rim on to the interior surface of the vessel. The cord-impressed decoration is in some sherds varied by one or more parallel rows of indentations made with blunt-pointed implements, or very short pieces of twisted cords. A small number of sherds are ornamented with trailed parallel lines with small circular or other indentations made with round ends of plant stems or sticks, fossils, or other objects. One sand-tempered sherd, of red clay, has a cord-paddled surface with rows of circles made with a hollow implement. Several sherds show small drilled perforations.

Those who hold to the belief that the Wisconsin Siouan Indians used crushed shell as a tempering material more or less exclusively, and that cord-impressed decorative patterns are confined to crushed-stone tempered Algonkian earthenware, may find in this collection a need to modify their ideas on this subject.

Mr. Harvey Pease of Fulton and other collectors have also gathered many interesting specimens from the Catfish Village site. A catlinite disk pipe, bone awls, stone bead and a pottery disk are among these.

Several of the conical and oval mounds of the Indian Hill group occur in the fields of the Catfish Village site. These have been under cultivation for many years and have been pretty well leveled.

In early days of settlement Indians also camped now and then on the lands on the south side of the mouth of the Catfish River. On this side of the river the fields are sod-grown and in use as cattle pastures. They have been in such use for many years. The digging of a few test pits

and examination of the river bank produced no evidence of an earlier occupation, traces of which may, however, yet be revealed.

A few willow trees grow along the river bank which is six feet high in one place and low and marshy in others. Along the Rock River frontage of these fields the land is also marshy. A broad marshy area lies west of the pasture. At a distance of about 150 feet from the Catfish bank is what appears to have been a low oval mound. Its outlines have been disturbed by the feet of cattle and other causes. Its present length is 45 feet and its width 24 feet.

Maps of 1836 and later locate a "chalybeate" spring, or spring with iron-charged waters, south of the mouth of the Catfish. This the Indians are reported to have regarded as a medicinal spring. There are a number of springs now in this locality. South of the mouth of this stream was the location of the early Rock County "paper city" of Caramanec, plotted here by land speculators. The name is no doubt obtained from that of the noted early Winnebago chief Karamaunee.

The character of some of the implements recovered from the Catfish Village site and other evidence at present available appears to indicate that this site has been inhabited by Algonkian people before its later Winnebago occupancy.

Stone Farm Village Site

(SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 30)

This village site is located on the east bank of the Rock a mile and a quarter southwest of Indian Ford. A part of it lies directly across the river from the Catfish Village site. This village site appears to have extended over the fields and pastures along the banks of the river for a mile or more. Only a part of this site, the northern and southern ends, were in condition for examination, the balance of the land being under a covering of thick grass.

For many years the old Stone farm, now the Ellingson and Flom farm, has been a quite widely known collecting ground. Mr. Biggar, Bert Cox, Mr. North, Horace McElroy and others have visited this site in past years and been rewarded by the finding of many interesting and some rather unusual specimens. A Dr. McChesney collected thirty-three flint arrowpoints during one visit to this site.

The most productive part of this site during our investigations was in a tobacco field on the river bank, in the rear of the farmhouse and barns. Here hearthstones from Indian fires were numerous. Broken flint blanks, and chips and spalls of white, grey, brown and flesh-colored flint were scattered about among the tobacco plants. In several places in this field were quantities of broken clam shells. We collected several broken pebble hammerstones, a single stemmed flint arrowpoint and fragments of other points. No potsherds were found.

The land along the river shore on this farm is rather level for the entire distance. All of it except a narrow strip at the southern end of the farm is, or has been under cultivation.

Beyond the southern end of this site a small creek enters the river. On a small knoll on the south side of its mouth the hearthstones of a wigwam fireplace were found. In this pasture field, at a distance of about 300 feet back from the shore a remnant (about 300 feet) of the river shore trail is still to be seen. This is nearly a foot in depth in places, and three or more feet wide.

Some Winnebago camped on the river bank on this site in pioneer days. Mr. Geo. St. John of Stoughton reported that in about the year 1888 an Indian burial was disturbed in digging for the foundation of a cattle-shed on the Stone farm. This site was about eight or ten rods south of the east and west road to the river bank, among the present farm buildings. It was four or five feet beneath the surface of the ground. So far as known no implements or other Indian materials accompanied this burial.

Mr. Darcy Biggar states that Mr. Stone in former years pastured his hogs in the field at the northeastern limits of this large farm. These rooted up the sod and the soil in such a manner as to make collecting easy. He collected nearly two hundred flint arrowpoints of a great variety of forms from this site, also notched flint scrapers and some perforators, a broken pipestone pipe, stone celt, quartzite knife, flint saw and a broken gorget made of mica schist. A son of Mr. Flom has a collection of flint arrowpoints from this site.

The east bank trail passed over the old Stone farm. Opposite this farm there was a river ford to the west bank.

Murwin Camp Site

(NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31)

A camp site is located on the James Murwin farm, south of the Ellingson and Flom farm, on the east bank of the Rock. Here a creek flows westward into the Rock. We found here a few flint chips, hearthstones, flint nodules and a single sherd of plain shell-tempered pottery. Mr. Dell Murwin has a small collection of flint arrow and spear-points obtained here.

Hubbell Village Site and Mounds

(Secs. 30 and 31)

Miss Minnie F. Hubbell informed us of the former existence of a group of isolated Indian mounds on the Alfred Hubbell farm (SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 30 and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31), on the west bank of the Rock River, at a distance of one and one-half miles south of Fulton. One large mound was located where is now the farm garden and another at the barnyard gate, both near the Hubbell farmhouse. These have been obliterated.

Other mounds, conical and linear in form were located in a field north of the farm buildings, between the river bank and the road to Fulton. All but one of these have been completely destroyed. This conical mound, which must have been of large size, now appears as a slightly elevated earth heap near the middle of the field. It is at present about 33 feet in diameter and $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet high at its center. This field is very level. The mound is situated at a distance of about 200 feet east of the road and 300 feet from the river bank to the north.

This site was covered with grass at the time of our visit to it on August 30 but scattered hearthstones, flint chips, spalls and occasional flint pebbles were found all along its northern and eastern margin.

South of this field and separated from it by a sparkling spring brook which flows to the Rock from the west, is another very level field, at this time in use as a pasture. This is a part of the old Indian village site from which

many flint and stone artifacts have also been collected. This village site has been referred to locally as an Indian "battle-field." The very level fields of this site are bordered on the south and west by a semicircle of hills and elevated land once covered with forest.

Mr. Horace McElroy reported three tumuli on the Alfred Hubbell farm, on Section 30, one mile south of the mouth of the Catfish River.* Some flint implements and a stone celt collected here were in his collection. The mounds are probably those formerly located in the level field near the brook.

The Hubbell family have a number of flint arrowpoints, a large flint blank or knife, a portion of a broken stone celt, and the blade of an iron trade axe from their farm. They formerly also had a large grooved stone axe. Many other stone implements were collected here by persons interested in making collections. We were unable to learn where these were.

Beggs Camp Site

(Cent. Sec. 31)

A camp site is located on the M. S. Beggs farm, south of the Hubbell farm, on the west bank of the Rock. Here and on the adjoining Farrington farm some flint points and scrapers have been collected. This site is slightly over a mile and a half south of the Catfish, as the river runs.

JANESVILLE TOWNSHIP

Northwest Sections Camp and Village Sites

(Secs. 6, 5, 9 and 10)

Up to as late as the 70's small groups of Winnebago Indians occasionally camped on the Rock River banks at different places on both sides of the stream in Sections 6, 5 and 9. In the cultivated fields in these localities hearthstones, flint fragments and the finding of occasional flint arrow and spearpoints indicate that Indian folk have camped on or near some of these same spots in the distant past. One of these sites is on the Reid farm in the S. 1/2 of Section 5. On the

* Hist. Rock County, 59

west bank of the river near where the north and south center line of Section 9 meets the river bank Mr. Horace McElroy about twenty years ago collected flint points and a stone celt from a camp site. This was on the Pahl and Diehls farms where camp site debris was scattered over cultivated fields.

Cooper's History of Rock County (p. 59-60) mentions this site, which was discovered in breaking up eleven acres of land in 1908: "The writer and Mr. Horace McElroy procured from this locality a large number of broken chert spear and arrow heads, one stone axe and 110 knives, spear heads and arrow points that were intact. These implements were made of a variety of differently colored cherts, some hornstone, chalcedony, quartzites, and one arrow head of agate, a material not found in this part of the country."

Another village site is located on the M. O. Connor farm in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9 and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10. A ravine or wash extending down to the Rock River separates the two parts of this site which shows the usual indications of a former Indian camp ground. Here Mr. C. C. Babbitt of Janesville has collected flint arrowpoints, perforators, a scraper, a small flint knife, pebble hammerstones and a "drill-weight."

We were not successful in finding any potsherds here.

In the rear of the summer resort cottages on the Hackbarth farm, on the west bank of the Rock, in the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10, the presence of fireplace stones and flint chips and fragments furnish evidence of another camp site. At this place the old Janesville highway crosses the Rock over the old "Four-mile" iron bridge.

Four Mile Bridge Village Site

(SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15)

This site is located on the eastern bank of the Rock River on land forming a part of the Shoemaker stock farm. It is opposite the Four Mile bridge crossing of the Edgerton to Janesville highway. This highway, running in an east and west direction at this point, cuts this site in two. The part of this site located north of the road is on rather level ground which rises gradually to the east to elevated ground. This field was under cultivation when examined and but lit-

the information could be obtained concerning its early Indian inhabitants. Flint rejectage was found in several places, a broken hammerstone and several small pieces of shell-tempered earthenware. Mr. Horace McElroy was among those who have collected Indian implements here in former years. A Mr. John Thompson is reported to have collected hundreds of flint points and some stone celts and axes here in about the year 1902 and later. A river road runs northward along the river bank passing this site.

The part of the site lying south of the highway is in pasture at this time and could not be examined for traces of former Indian occupation. This land is similar in character to that on the opposite side of the highway.

Parish Camp Site and Burial

(W. $\frac{1}{2}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15)

An old Indian crossing of the Rock to the Shoemaker fields on the east (opposite) bank was located opposite the Ed. Parish "Riverside" farm on the west bank. There were several springs here and small groups of Winnebago Indians are reported to have erected their wigwams in a fine oak grove located here, in early days of white settlement.

About the fine spring at the southern end of this property Mr. C. C. Babbitt and others have collected some flint arrowpoints.

Mr. Babbitt states that flint refuse and other indications of a camp site were formerly exposed on the slope between the river bank and the Parish farm cottage. A single Indian grave was formerly located near the river bank south of this point. This was exhumed by a man named Chapelle and a stone pipe found with the burial. Every trace of this burial place has been lost by the cutting away of the river bank by the waters of the Rock.

Elmhurst Village Site

(SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15)

A short distance south of the Parish site Three Mile Creek, a clear and very attractive stream, flows from the west through the northern part of the farm of Louis Anderson, called "Elmhurst," into the Rock River. The creek is

from fifteen to eighteen feet wide in places and its banks lined with willow and other trees.

The soil of the level fields of the Anderson farm is clay. These fields, once covered with rather heavy forest were a very favorable location for an Indian village site. In pioneer days Indian dugout canoes were occasionally seen passing this place or drawn up on its banks.

Only a part (the central part) of the fields of the Elmhurst farm could be examined for traces of former Indian occupation. Numerous fireplace stones were found scattered over the entire river frontage of this particular field and ashy areas indicated where these had probably been imbedded in the soil in shallow hearths until disturbed by the plow and harrow. The sites of at least three former wigwams appeared to be thus indicated. Near these locations the manufacture of flint implements had been carried on, small areas disclosing fragments and chips of white, grey and flesh colors. Here also were found a small notched spearpoint made of flesh-colored flint, and parts of several broken points. Nodules of white flint, entire or broken, lay in several places. Several small fragments of cord-marked pottery were also obtained.

Mr. Anderson had recently found here a dark bluish-grey blade, a knife or spearpoint, five inches in length; a notched pink flint spearpoint, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length; a broad greyish-white flint spearpoint with oblique notches, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and a light brown stemmed quartzite spearpoint about $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches long. During the past thirty years of his residence on this farm he has given away to friends many other flint implements found here.

The south field of the Anderson farm we were unable to examine as they were under grass on the occasion of our visits to this place. This field, opposite the river bend, Mr. C. C. Babbitt regards as the richest part of this village site. Here the manufacture of flint implements was also carried on and scattered hearthstones are numerous. Mr. Babbitt has collected from this site in past years numerous flint arrow and spearpoints and some scrapers, pebble hammers, a flaked stone celt, and a copper spearpoint. Mr. McElroy also found this site a rich collecting ground. He collected here a plummet made of porphyritic syenite. Its tip is encircled by a shallow groove.

Across the Janesville highway from the Elmhurst farm is the suburban residence plat advertised as "Sunshine Hills."

Three Mile Creek Camp Sites
(Section 15)

Camp sites occur at a number of different places along the course of Three Mile Creek. One of these is on the William Hackbarth farm (SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15), at a distance of about a half mile west of the Elmhurst site. Mr. Babbitt has collected here a grooved stone axe, hammerstones, and flint points and scrapers, and other stone implements. This site extends to both banks of the creek.

This creek is nearly eleven miles in length, having its source in the northwest part of Center Township of Rock County and flowing in an easterly direction through Leyden Township and Janesville Township. At different places along its course former camp sites are indicated. The implements collected from these and other places are chiefly flint points and several stone celts. Some of these were in the former David Van Wart collection at Evansville.

Wixon Hill Site
(SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14)

Across the Rock River from the Elmhurst site are wooded river bluffs. One of these, Wixon Hill, has the local reputation of having been a camp site of the Sauk Indian chief, Black Hawk, during his northward flight with his warriors to Lake Koshkonong, in 1832. On its top we found in a few spots barren of sod numbers of flint chips indicating the presence of a small workshop. The crest of this particular portion of the bluffs is bare save for a small group of prickly ash shrubs, some hop hornbeam trees and a single hickory tree. A fine view of the surrounding river country is obtained from Wixon Hill.

Riverside Park Village Site
(S. line of Sec. 14 and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 23)

What is probably the most important old Indian village site north of the City of Janesville, in Janesville Township, is located in the Big Bend of the Rock River, on the west bank of that stream.

In this beautifully located recreation park of the City of Janesville traces of former Indian residence were found on the grounds of the park athletic field. This field occupies a large level grassy river flat and is now occupied by a baseball diamond, tennis courts, a park pavilion and a curving river road. To the south of this playground are the high hills of a municipal golf course, the sides of which are covered with forest trees. In the river bed, opposite the eastern edge of the athletic field, is a long narrow island bearing a growth of tall willow trees, and with a luxuriant growth of arrowhead about its shores and extending downstream for a considerable distance from its point.

The rhizomes of this abundant plant of the water plantain family furnished the water potato, a favorite food of the Winnebago and of other Wisconsin Indians, being boiled or roasted by them in the ashes of their fires.

The river bank along the eastern and northern edge of the athletic field is elevated at different places from four to fifteen feet above the water.

This village site was a favorite collecting ground of Mr. Horace McElroy in past years. From the then cultivated fields on this river flat he obtained in the course of his collecting jaunts quite a large number of specimens, these including many flint implements, pebble hammers, stone balls, axes, celts and other artifacts. Some of his finest quartzite points and knives were found here. It is to be regretted that he is not alive to contribute such information as he possessed regarding his collecting experiences here.

Being under grass this site was in poor condition for examination during the year 1928. The evidences of aboriginal residence found by ourselves were obtained in the then thinly grassed strip of land between the river road and the river bank, which is here fringed with a growth of ash, oak and maple trees. Here, despite the thin sod, we recovered quite numerous chips, flakes and fragments of white, grey and flesh-colored flint, clusters of hearthstones, a large leaf-shaped grey quartz blank, a flint pecking hammer, a rude white flint scraper, a grey flint notched arrowpoint, and parts of several broken points. One of the employes of the park force informed us that he had frequently picked up flint points on this field in the course of his labors. No potsherds were obtained.

We examined the river banks south of this site to far beyond the south road entrance to Riverside Park but without further results.

Sutherland Graves

(NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 34)

Several Indian graves were located on the Geo. S. Sutherland farm at Black Hawk, just outside the western limits of Janesville. Mr. Harry Young of Whitewater reported to the Wisconsin Archeological Society in 1922 that two of these had been excavated. With the human bones which they contained were found a stone axe, a stone celt and several flint arrowpoints. The Indian trail to Janesville passed this locality.

Crystal and Hiawatha Springs Village Site

(SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14)

This property, located on the eastern bank of the Rock River, across the stream to the north of the Riverside Park site, was formerly known as Burr Springs, and in an earlier day, according to Mr. George Richardson of Janesville, as Pope Springs, being so named for Anson Pope, the early owner of this land. A portion of this property is at present in use as a tourist camp ground. It is about a mile and a half north of the city of Janesville.*

The Indian site at this place is on a rather narrow river flat at the base of a range of high wooded river bluffs. The land is posted as a Wild Life Refuge. At the eastern end of this property a crystal brook flows from a spring (Crystal Spring) at the base of the bluffs, through a small area of marshy ground to the river bank. This spring Mr. Geo. S. Parker of Janesville has kindly informed us was in former years visited by a large number of Indians. He believes their name for it to have been Mushawaba. This name Mr. Daniel Shepard, a Wisconsin Potawatomi, translates as meaning "rabbit man." He thinks that this designation may have been given to it because of the transformation of an Indian into a rabbit at or near this place. The spring was very probably a "sacred or medicine" spring.

* Here the late Capt. Buckles formerly maintained a public picnic ground.

In a small ravine or draw at the western end of the tourist camp another fine clear spring (Hiawatha Spring) supplies the campers with water. A former bottling works building stands in the rear of the camp ground. Years ago some deer antlers and other animal bones are reported to have been removed from this spring or the brook which flows from it. This may have been another "spirit" spring?

Midway between these two springs another brook (dry during the summer of 1928) flows from the hills to the river.

The Indian camp site at this place extends over the whole of the property, the evidence of the redman's former occupation being now largely obscured beneath the sod. Traces of it, however, are found here and there. Hearthstones and large flakes of white flint were found in the roadway in front of the old bottling works building. Some distance beyond the Hiawatha Spring flint chips were found in a small cottage garden. At the northern end of the park in a disturbed place in the rear of another cottage chips of grey and flesh-colored flint were found and a fine barbed, white flint spearpoint, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length.

On a grassy flat south of the Crystal Spring brook white flint chips and a pebble hammerstone were collected. C. C. Babbitt has collected flint points near this place.

Many flint points have been picked up here in past years by collectors. Mr. George S. Parker's country estate, Stonehenge," lies a short distance south of this site, at the bend of the Rock River.

North of the park the bases of high gravel hills come down to the river bank. These are forested on their slopes and tops, except at one place where there is a large gravel slide. Among its pebbles and boulders are many rocks of white and other flint which could have been utilized by the natives for implement manufacture. These hills extend along this bank of the stream for nearly a mile.

This village site may be the one referred to in the "Diary of Aaron P. Walker," an early settler of Janesville, as the location of "an Indian village on the east side of Rock River, about three miles north of the Janes' tavern, where a small brook entered the river."

Stonehenge Camp Site(NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23)

A camp site is located on the cultivated fields of the Knutson and Cosgrove properties on the east bank of the Rock just north of the city limits of Janesville. On the river fields of both of these small "farms" scattered hearthstones and flint fragments and chips occur and a few flint points have been collected in the course of cultivating the fields. Mr. C. C. Babbitt has collected some arrowpoints in the field adjoining the Knudson place on the south.

"Stonehenge," the beautiful country estate of Mr. Geo. S. Parker, adjoins the Cosgrove place on the north. This estate occupies a high wooded ridge with picturesque limestone outcrops along its river bank frontage.

The Indian trail from the north to Janesville passed over this property. A few flint arrowpoints, probably lost by Indian hunters, have been picked up on the Stonehenge bluffs and along the river bank. From "Stonehenge" a fine view is obtained across the river of Riverside Park. Over the river bluffs, a short distance west of Stonehenge are the Crystal and Hiawatha springs elsewhere described.

Broege Island Camp Site

(Janesville)

Indications of a former Indian camp site occur in a cultivated field at the southern end of this island. Here we collected a large oval pebble hammerstone, a granite ball, a white flint reject and some stone chips and hearthstones. Mr. Frank F. Broege, the proprietor of the Rock River Service Station located by the side of the Janesville highway, opposite the island, states that in cultivating this site quite a few flint implements have been collected by himself and others.

This island in the Rock River at the northern limits of Janesville, now largely overgrown with weeds and grass, was in former years occupied by large trees. It is about a third of a mile in length and four hundred or more feet wide at its southern extremity. The soil is black, somewhat sandy and gravelly. It is elevated but a few feet above the river. A road now connects it with the river shore. The water between it and the river bank is being gradually filled in.

The Winnebago name of this former camp ground is given as Weetch-chi-nuk, "island camp."

South of this island is Goose Island which by filling in has now been attached to the river bank.

Riverbank Camp Sites

(E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 23)

On the east bank of the Rock north of the City of Janesville indications of former camp sites occur in cottage and other gardens between the highway and the river bank. The late Horace McElroy of Janesville had in his former collection a small number of flint arrow and spearpoints and several knives collected along this shore, between Stonehenge and the city limits.

In past years Indian burials have been disturbed in digging for gravel in the hills on the east side of the highway, north of the city. As they were unearthened by the caving of the walls of the pits but little attention was paid to them by the men engaged in the digging.

West Bank Camp Sites

(Secs. 26 and 36)

On the west bank of the Rock River in the City of Janesville the river banks are high. Indians camped on these wooded bluffs, sometimes in considerable numbers, when the first white settlers came to this region. Some stone celts and axes and flint implements have been found on these bluffs. This locality, lying east of N. Washington Avenue, is now quite largely occupied by streets and buildings.

According to the early land survey map an Indian trail from the west forded the Rock River in the southeast corner of Section 36, in the present limits of Janesville.

Mr. Horace McElroy reported the presence, years ago, of three Indian conical mounds near the river in the northeast corner of Section 26. Every trace of these appears to have disappeared.

Pearl Street Cache

A cache or deposit of five blue hornstone knives of the prized "turkey-tail" type was obtained in November, 1903 by laborers engaged in digging a trench at the corner of Pearl and Elizabeth Streets in Janesville. Three of these speci-

mens were in perfect condition and two were broken, only parts of the latter being obtained. With them were found the pieces of a broken brown hornstone knife. All were unearthed at a depth of nearly four feet beneath the surface of the undisturbed prairie soil. No human remains were found with the deposit although the ground was carefully dug over. A slight discoloration of the soil suggested a possible burial.

The three unbroken knives were $5\frac{5}{8}$, $5\frac{5}{8}$ and $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, and $1\frac{5}{8}$, $1\frac{5}{8}$ and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches in width at the broadest part of their long leaf shaped, pointed blades. Their notched tangs were the short triangular stems of this very graceful form of prehistoric Ohio and Indiana blue hornstone knife. Mr. W. H. Elkey, a former Milwaukee collector, reported the finding of this cache to the Wisconsin Archeological Society in 1903, Mr. Horace McElroy furnishing the detailed information on January 30, 1907.

Mr. McElroy retained the three perfect blades in his collection, the fragmentary ones being given to Mr. W. P. Clarke of Milton, and the broken knife to the Milwaukee Museum.

A Mr. Kenyon, who resided at a distance of about fifty feet from the Pearl Street corner, reported to Mr. McElroy that when he built his home here there was a round mound on the premises. This he removed to fill his yard. This locality Mr. McElroy stated to be at a distance of about fifty rods from the bank of the Rock River, on the west side of the City.

ROCK TOWNSHIP

Round Rock Village

(Near N. Line of Secs. 1 and 2)

The most important historic Winnebago village between the Catfish Village near Fulton and the Turtle Village at Beloit was the village located on the Rock River at Janesville. The Indian name of this village was E-nee-poro-poro, meaning "round rock or stone," taking its name from the large stone outcrop in the river known as Monteray Point.

John H. Kinzie in his Winnebago Indian census of 1829-1832 gives the name of this village as Round Rock and its

distance from his agency at Fort Winnebago as sixty miles. He reports that at that time it contained two lodges and 31 inhabitants. Coming Lightning, Jump-ho-ha-ga, was its chief. A few years later the number of Indians camping here had largely increased.

This village was located on the north bank of the river in the part of Janesville located along Western Avenue and known in former years as Monteray.

Of this village site, which must have been occupied by Indians for a long period of time, the only traces which now remain are a few flint chips and spalls which occur in a few of the gardens and vacant spaces along Western Avenue and River Street. This section of the city has long been occupied by homes and other buildings. Mr. Horace McElroy, the formerly well known Janesville collector of Indian artifacts, knew this site well and mentions it in an article contributed to the History of Rock County (C. F. Cooper & Co., Chicago, 1908, p. 60). He states that many stone implements have been collected here. Of these he himself possessed several grooved stone axes and celts, and many flint arrow and spearpoints. Other collectors state that flint workshop sites, wigwam sites (marked by hearthstones, charcoal and ashy soil), occasional clam shell deposits and other village site debris were found in favorable locations at various points back from the river bank along nearly the entire distance of a mile or more from near Center Avenue eastward to the bend of the Rock.

This part of the Rock River was in early Indian days, and still is, a good fishing ground. In the broad bed of the stream, opposite Western Avenue, there is an extensive marsh area composed of arrowhead, cattail and other aquatic growth. This extends from east of the Center Avenue Rock River bridge as far east as the foot of Stone street.

Monteray Point, a picturesque narrow point, extends into the river from near the north side of the Rock River bridge at Center Avenue. An ice house building stands at its base. Its narrow apex is a limestone and sandstone outcrop. At its tip is a small cave about 20 feet in length, 10 feet across at its mouth and about 8 feet high. This is excavated in the light colored sandstone with a layer of limestone at its top. The cave mouth is about 25 feet above the water. It has

been stated that years ago there were on the walls of this cave some rude incised markings thought to have been Indian pictographic records. These have gone. The Winnebago name of this rock appears to have been E-nee-wa-kan-junk, "medicine rock or spirit stone."

Opposite the "Big Rock" on Monterey Point was the Indian ford from the one bank of the river to the other. It was early known as "Rock Ford," the rock serving as a guide to the river crossing. Rev. H. Foote in discussing this ford in 1856 said that the water in the river was then a third lower than when the white settlers came in 1836.* Many settlers and travelers coming over the Indian trail from Beloit crossed the river at this ford. The rock itself appears to have had some traditional sacred significance for the early Indian inhabitants of this region, the exact nature of which has not been recorded. In the State Historical Museum are eighteen flint arrowpoints found by W. H. Prisk here at the "Rock Ford."

Mr. Levi St. John, who settled at Janesville in 1836, says of the early Indian inhabitants of this vicinity: "At that early day the Indians were quite numerous in this part of Wisconsin. I have frequently visited their camps, gone into their wigwams and bought honey and maple sugar from them. At times as many as a dozen Indians have rode up to my house armed with tomahawks, knives and loaded guns; and I have at such times thought how easy a matter it would be for them to butcher my family, if they were so disposed. It was reported from time to time that they intended to have a general uprising. But they were always friendly to me and I have traded a great deal with them. They learned to be quite shrewd in their traffic. If they had a large lot of peltries or fish to sell, they would show only a few of the poorest at first, then producing more, and so on until sold out."**

South Palm Street Camp Site

Hearthstones were found on a small plot of cultivated ground at the southwest corner of Western avenue and S. Palm Street in Janesville. Others and a few flint chips and

* Guernsey and Willard's History of Rock County, 1856, p. 153.

** Do., p. 173.

fragments were found in gardens along Western Avenue as far west as the Afton road. The S. Palm street locality is one block north of the Rock River bank. Some flint arrow and spearpoints and a hammerstone or two have been collected on the land in the rear of the R. F. Murphy home on S. River Street.

Spring Brook Mounds (Section 1)

Two Indian mounds were located on the edge of a very steep gravelly bluff overlooking the Rock River and its wandering tributary, Spring Brook, at the southeastern city limits of Janesville. This locality was east of the bend of the river and east of Main Street.

One of the mounds was a tapering linear earthwork ("tadpole"), with a length of 85 feet, its greatest width being about 24 feet, and its greatest height $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Its axis lay "in a north by 30 degrees east direction, with the head, or larger part to the northeast. The attenuated part is about as long as the main body with an elevation of about one foot and a width of five feet. The whole south side is cut out by erosion. A depression in the center of the highest part indicates a partial excavation of the mound."

About 80 paces (240 feet) east of the "tadpole" mound, and about 30 feet from the edge of the bluff there was a round mound 55 feet in diameter and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high." Excavations recently made in this mound near its center revealed several thin, irregular layers of charcoal. The mound was constructed of sandy loam, similar to that of the surrounding surface soil." These mounds were later destroyed by workmen engaged in "stripping" the bluff to obtain material for the Janesville Cement Post Co.

Mr. H. L. Skavlem described the mounds and published a copy of his survey of them in the June 19, 1907 issue of *The Janesville Gazette*.

The above information is quoted from his description.

Bailey Mounds and Corn Fields (SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1)

Mr. H. L. Skavlem described and figured in the June 19, 1907 issue of *The Janesville Gazette* a group of three coni-

cal mounds located on the level plain or bottom land just south of Eastern Avenue, and about thirty feet west of where this thoroughfare crosses the north and south center line of Section 1 of Rock Township. They were between Eastern Avenue and the C. M. & St. P. R. R. tracks. All had been much levelled by long cultivation of the land. Dr. J. W. St. John remembered when they were well preserved Indian earthworks the largest perhaps 25 feet in diameter and from 5 to 6 feet high. The other two were of considerably smaller size. Mound No. 2 was located 20 paces (about 60 feet) south of the largest mound (No. 1), and mound No. 3 about the same distance south of No. 2. The largest mound had been excavated years ago and some Indian implements reported found, presumably with a burial or burials.

Some distance southwest of the mound group, in a strip of woodland locally known as the "Bailey Woods," were plots of Indian corn hills. These were on both sides of the C. & N. W. R. R. tracks. Mr. Skavlem's plat shows two or three separate plots of these, two being north of the railroad tracks and one south of them. They were on gently sloping land. Dr. St. John informed Mr. Skavlem that when the first settlers came, in 1836, cornstalks were still standing on some of these corn hills.

Eastern Avenue Village Site

(Secs. 1 and 2)

Another Indian village site was located along present Eastern Avenue and adjoining city streets on the south bank of the Rock River in the southern part of Janesville. This site appears to have extended from the Monterey bridge crossing of the Rock (present Center Avenue) eastward along the river bank to beyond the point where Spring Brook flows into the Rock at the proposed Jeffris city park. This part of the city is now occupied by the buildings of the Chevrolet automobile factory and the homes of its employes and others.

The land along the river in this part of the city is level with hills some distance in the rear to the south. In gardens and bare spots along the river bank flint rejectage and hearthstones occur. When the prairie sod is removed from

some of the unoccupied grass lots and small tree and brush-grown tracts further evidence of early aboriginal occupation is likely to be found. Mr. McElroy years ago collected a few flint and some heavier stone implements here. Some Winnebago camped on this bank of the river in the thirties and later.

Other Janesville Implements

Numbers of Indian artifacts have been found in past years at different places about the city, specimens lost or left by their former Indian owners at the scattered points where they were recovered in the progress of house building, garden making or in other ways.

Mr. Horace McElroy had in his collection a fine specimen of long-bitted axe. This granite axe was $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. It had a diagonal handle groove with a prominent ridge below. He also had the head of a broken birdstone with prominent eye disks. The exact locations of the finding of these are unknown. Some of his flint implements are in the local Legion museum.

In the State Historical Museum there is a notched spear-point 10 inches in length which was found at Janesville.

Kellogg Corn Field

(Sec. 2)

Mr. M. S. Kellogg reported to the Wisconsin Archeological Society in 1911 that a plot of Indian corn hills was formerly located on the land occupied by Kellogg's Nursery. This location was in the Fourth Ward of the City of Janesville. The corn hills were on the edges of an oak grove. Every trace of this planting ground had been destroyed about twenty years before.

WEST BANK OF THE ROCK RIVER BEYOND AND BELOW JANESVILLE

West Janesville Mounds

(NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3)

A short distance west of the City of Janesville, north of the road to Afton, Mr. H. L. Skavlem located three small

round mounds, the existence of which he reported in 1907. They were located between the river and the railroad track. They were east of the creek, which flows in a southeasterly direction into the Rock. On the north side of the mouth of this creek traces of a small camp site were located. This is in the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 3 of Rock Township.

A camp site is also located on the south side of this creek in cultivated fields extending from the Janesville to Afton highway to the Rock River bank. These fields could not be carefully examined because of the heavy crop of corn with which they were largely occupied. This site is also in the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 23.

Between this place and Afton much of the land along the Rock River bank is low and unfit for camp locations.

Rulondale Camp Site

(SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 10)

A camp site is reported to exist in a field located on the bank of the Rock, on the L. A. Markham Rulondale Farm. This field is situated between the river bank and the C. M. & St. P. R. R. track. Between it and the Afton road, where the farm buildings are situated, there is a marshy meadow. At its southern edge a spring brook flows eastward into the Rock. From this site a few flint implements have been collected. The field was in pasture during the present summer and could not be examined.

Afton Mound Group

(SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28)

This group of twenty-two mounds was located about a mile and a half north of the village of Afton. A survey of it was made by H. L. Skavlem and Horace McElroy for the Wisconsin Archeological Society, on June 1, 1907. Of these mounds, which formed a rather compact group, five were round mounds, two oval mounds, three straight linear and seven tapering linear mounds, four mammal effigies and one a bird effigy. They were located in a wooded pasture and were all well preserved. The direction of all of the effigies and of the linear mounds was to the southeast.

When we visited this site on July 20, 1928 there remained of this fine group of prehistoric Indian earthworks only a

short straight linear mound and a remnant of another, all of the other mounds having been destroyed in the operation of the immense gravel pit of the Central Lime & Cement Company of Chicago. The single remaining mound is situated about 50 feet in the rear of the Afton public school.

An effort should be made by the local school trustees to preserve this last mound of a once great group of prehistoric monuments.

Afton Mill Camp Site and Mounds
(SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27)

On the north bank of Bass creek east of the Afton Mill in the village of Afton is a cultivated field. This small field lies between the creek bank and the C. & N. W. R. R. track. Its soil is black and sandy and it is elevated about six feet above the river at its highest parts. Flint chips and fragments and hearthstones are scattered over several small areas in this field where wigwams were probably once located. An oval hammerstone was also found. Village boys have found quite a few flint arrowpoints here. The flint chipped here is from local sources (reddish, white, light brown and flesh-colored). A single potsherd, sand-tempered, and ornamented with cord-marked, indented and trailed markings was also found here.

In an irregular line along the creek edge of this field are four and possibly five Indian mounds. The first of these is about 300 feet east of the Mill, and about 50 feet from the water's edge. Eighteen feet east of it is another small conical mound, and 20 feet beyond this a third small mound of the same character. About 100 feet beyond this is what appears to have been a slightly tapering linear mound. Its outline has been greatly disturbed by long cultivation and not much can now be made of it. Twenty feet beyond this is another small conical mound.

All of these mounds have been long under cultivation. Their present dimensions and heights are as follows:

- No. 1 Diameter 30 feet, height $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
- No. 2 Diameter 28 feet, height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
- No. 3 Diameter 21 feet, height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
- No. 4 Length about 125 feet, width 24 and 18 feet, height $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet.
- No. 5 Diameter 15 feet, height 1 foot.

This group appears not to have been previously recorded. We were unable to learn whether any of the mounds had been excavated. East of the mounds is a piece of rather low rough pasture land.

It is likely that this camp site extends along the river bank west of the Mill into the gardens of a few of the village homes.

Holzapfel Camp Site

(SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27)

A camp site is also indicated on the Holzapfel land on the opposite (south) bank of the Bass Creek in a small cultivated field where the usual indications of aboriginal occupation have been found. Potatoes had been dug and corn harvested on this field so that no examination of its surface was possible.

Antisdell Village Site

(SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 19)

From a village site on the Simon Antisdell farm on the north side of Bass Creek, about two and a half miles west of Afton, Mr. Horace McElroy collected many flint points and some perforators. Considerable numbers of potsherds were also found. A flint workshop was located in the southeastern corner of this farm. An Indian camp site was also located on the old Bartels (now the Gokey) farm on Bass Creek above Afton. Here many flint points are reported to have been found.

Mouth of Bass Creek Camp Site

(SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27)

In early days of settlement the Winnebago Indians camped at the mouth of Bass creek at Afton. The level field at the mouth of this pretty stream is bounded on the east by the Rock River, on the north by a river slough and on the south by the creek bank. In its rear is the C. & N. W. R. R. track. It was in use as a pasture and could not be examined for evidence of early Indian occupation. Wild tobacco plants formerly grew here probably self-seeded from earlier Indian plantings.

In the Rock River opposite this camp site is Inman Island, an island reported to be about 12 acres in extent. This is-

land the Indians also camped upon. It is approached from the mainland by a ford across a gravel bar, the water being shallow there at this time.

This island is well elevated above the water and is probably not overflowed by the Rock except in years of very high water. It is a very attractive place. On its shores are tall elm, maple, ash and other trees. In its middle is a large clearing carpeted with tall, soft matted grass. At its northern edge are a number of large burr oaks which this year are yielding an abundant harvest of acorns. Large grape vines clamber over several of the trees. Here also are several patches of the stately mullein. The greatest length of this island appears to be about 600 feet. At various places in the river bed in its vicinity are beds of river clams. This locality is today and has long been a good locality for the catching of catfish.

Bass Creek Site

(SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27)

On the south bank of Bass Creek, near its union with the Rock River, between the creek bank south of the road to Af-ton, there is a small cultivated field. In this field hearthstones and scattered flint rejectage occur. Many flint implements have been found here. This site is a short distance east of the Holzappel site, of which it may be merely an extension.

M. E. Church Picnic Ground Camp Site

(SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26)

At this place the land along the west bank of the Rock River is very level. At this picnic ground indications of a former Indian camp site occur in a field near the river bank which in 1928 had been recently plowed and sown with a crop of winter wheat. The soil of this field is black and sandy. Lying on its surface we found a stemmed arrow-point, several flint blanks, hearthstones, clam shell fragments and scattered flint chips. No potsherds were obtained. The river bank at this place is high and fringed with trees.

Indications of former wigwam sites also occur in the cultivated fields of the Henbest farm both south and west of

the above site, these extending into the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 27 and the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35. In the latter locality Bass Creek flows into the Rock.

Three Indian mounds were reported as existing in the Henbest fields adjoining the Picnic Ground. These were oval in form. They have been under cultivation for many years. These are the mounds reported to the Wisconsin Archeological Society by Mr. Horace McElroy in 1908. They are in the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35.

Indications of a camp site also occur in the river fields in the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35.

EASTERN BANK OF ROCK RIVER BELOW JANESVILLE

River Heights Camp Site

(SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 3)

On the farm fields of the State School for the Blind, on the east bank of the Rock at River Heights, southwest of Janesville, traces of a small camp site were formerly to be seen. A few arrowpoints have been collected here. These fields were grass grown and could not be examined. They lie high above the water. Traces of this camp site probably extend into the farm grove pasture north of the buildings, at a bend of the river.

In a small case in one of the school rooms of the institution is a lot of about a dozen flint points, blanks and knives, some of which were probably collected here.

From the School for the Blind lands southward as far as the Frances Willard country school building the river banks are generally high and in cultivation and in pasture. In some of the pastures and on the banks are scattered specimens or small groups of young cedar trees, these adding much to the attractiveness of the green pasture banks. Here the river road is some distance east of the river bank. Beyond (south of) the Willard schoolhouse it follows the river bank more closely to as far south as the Afton Rock River bridge. In many places it is not more than 25 or 30 feet from the river bank. Along this stretch the river is from 200 to 300 feet wide. Farm lands and occasional oak groves lie along the entire course of this picturesque but lit-

tle traveled dirt road for over three miles. The banks of the coffee-colored Rock are curtained with a fringe of trees.

In the river opposite the State School farm is a small willow-overgrown island.

Willard School Camp Site

(NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15)

Remains of a small camp site are scattered through a part of a small field near the river bank on a farm which adjoins on the north the yard of the tiny frame school building which Frances Willard attended during her childhood. Her early home (Forest Home, 1846-1858) is located about half-a-mile north of this place, and is marked with a tablet erected by the Rock County W. C. T. U.

The flint in use in implement making at this site is of grey and light brown colors. A few flint blanks and arrowpoints have been found here.

Riverside Camp Site

(SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 15)

Some flint arrowpoints have been collected in the southern fields of the E. Zeaman "Riverside" farm. Here hearthstones and the scattered refuse of a small flint workshop were found.

This farm is on the east bank of the Rock. The old river trail passed over it.

Coates Camp Site

(NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22)

Opposite the small Marion Coates farm a brook flows down to the Rock River through a small ravine which the river road crosses. In a cultivated field on the east side of the road, south of the brook, evidences of a former camp site occur. Other similar evidences (hearthstones and flint chips) occur on the west side of the road in a cultivated field south of the Coates farm house, also in another field of the Emerson farm adjoining this on the south. This latter field is a river flat bordering on a bend of the river. South of this field is a small tract of woodland.

On this camp site, with scattered indications of the sites of about three or four wigwams, the flint in use in imple-

ment fashioning is of white, grey and light brown colors. It was very probably obtained from some local source. Here we also found a broken white flint notched arrowpoint, the tip of another, and two flake scrapers.

Farmer boys have collected a few arrowpoints here. The river bank is low, with a fringe of trees along the edge of the Coates field.

Woodstock Mounds

(NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22)

The existence of a group of three conical mounds on the Arthur Woodstock, formerly the J. Kilmer farm, was reported by H. L. Skavlem, on May 19, 1907. The mounds were then in a cultivated field. Two were 20 and one 24 feet in diameter. They were then from a foot to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Mr. Horace McElroy reported the same group in 1908.

Oakley Farm Camp Site

(SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 22)

A camp site was located on the T. J. Oakley farm, on the edge of a cultivated field on the east side of the river road, north of the farm house. Here hearthstones were found grouped in two places, probably wigwam sites, with a few flint chips and fragments scattered over the ground in their vicinity. The flint was of grey and light-brown colors. These sites are within about thirty-five feet of the river bank. A few flint arrowpoints have been found here and in the field south of the Oakley farm buildings.

Inman Camp Site

(NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 27)

The river lands along the east bank of the Rock River from the Afton bridge road southward to the bridge crossing of the river on the south boundary line of Rock township are for the most part broad and level areas with low hills rising in their rear. None are elevated more than a few feet above the river and some are so low as to be overflowed in years of high water. Most of these fields are this year in grass and in use as pastures for cattle. Groves of oak and other trees occupy some areas and other fields are overgrown with young trees and brush. Trees line the river bank.

On the broad fields of the former Inman Estate running southward from opposite the Afton bridge for nearly half a mile along the river bank the indications of former camp and workshop sites were found to be quite abundant. These fields are not under cultivation this year but despite the growth of grass and weeds with which they are covered hearthstones, flint rejectage, pieces of clam shells and fragments of animal bones occur in a number of places not far from the edge of the river bank where Indian wigwams were once located. Other specimens recovered during an inspection of these places were a granite hammerstone, several broken hammerstones, broken flint blanks, a broken leaf-shape arrowpoint, a small white flint core. In past years several flint celts and numerous flint implements have been collected from these fields. When they are again under cultivation additional specimens are almost certain to be found. Search was made in one of the fields for traces of a refuse pit said to have existed here but no trace of it could be found.

Rasmussen Camp Site
(SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 27)

Brush overgrown fields of the Schuette farm separate the Inman sites from a well marked camp site on the river bank farm fields of Mr. C. L. Rasmussen. These fields are sandy and well elevated above the water. Near the southern edge of these fields, at a short distance from the river bank, Indian camp and workshop site refuse is scattered over the surface of the ground. Here were found hammerstones, sandstone rubbing stones, broken flint blanks and a bluish gray flint notched arrowpoint. Mr. Rasmussen has a white flint stemmed spearpoint, about three inches in length which he found here in cultivating this land. This farm was formerly owned by H. Fessenden.

Adjoining this field on the south is a tract of pasture land in which are a number of tall walnut trees, being the survivors of a former considerable number of such trees once located here. This pasture land is sometimes overflowed by the river.

According to old settlers in this locality an old Winnebago Indian who employed his time in making splint baskets, once lived on this land. His dwelling was a dugout, roofed-

over place in a bank at a distance of about 600 feet from the river shore. This site is now marked by a group of young poplar trees.

In the river opposite the Rasmussen fields is a small tree-covered island which is subject to overflow in high water.

Rice Camp Site

(NW. $\frac{1}{2}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 35)

Beyond the Rasmussen site a camp site occurs on the Rice farm and the Noyes farm adjoining it on the east. Here hearthstones, flint refuse and clam shell fragments occur in the river fields.

Clam Shell Site

(SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36)

Less than a half mile beyond The Oaks site, between the highway and the river bank, is a small field, the land areas to the north and south of which are boggy, grassy pastures. This field consists of very black soil and was occupied by a corn crop. No evidences of a camp site were found here. Scattered over its surface in a number of places are pieces of partly decomposed and broken valves of river clams, the probable refuse of clam hunting in the river by the Indians, possibly of small shell heaps which the plow has scattered. A battered and broken granite pebble hammerstone was picked up in this field. The weeds and tumbled corn stalks (partly leveled by a recent windstorm) prevented a more careful examination of this field.

BELOIT TOWNSHIP

West Bank of Rock River

West Bank Camp Sites

(Secs. 2, 11 and 14)

On the west bank of the Rock indications of former camp sites are scattered along the edge of the cultivated fields along the river bank from the old Kellogg farm in Section 2, at the northern line of the township southward through the western halves of Sections 11 and 14, nearly to the "Big Hill" opposite Beloit. These indications, consisting of

hearthstones and scattered flint chips, are widely separated from each other. A few flint points have been found in these places.

A narrow strip of pasture land lies along the river bank along the edge of these fields. The river bank is in different places from 6 to 12 feet high, the river from 200 to 250 feet wide. The fields are very level and the soil black and sandy in places.

Just north of the "Big Hill" a spring brook courses through a flat to the Rock. Opposite its mouth is a marshy area. Along the north bank of this brook are cultivated fields. These were examined but no indications of former Indian residence found here.

Big Hill Camp Site

On the top of this high hill on the west bank of the Rock River, opposite Beloit, the Sauk chief Black Hawk is reported to have camped during his northward flight from Illinois in 1832.

This high hill rising several hundred feet above the river is largely covered with a fine oak forest. It is now, through the efforts of the Beloit Izaak Walton League chapter, become a wild life sanctuary park.

There is at the southern end of this hill a place where there is more or less of an open space. Here we examined a number of bare places where the sod had been removed or killed out. In these spots we found several hearthstones, a small number of flint chips, two small leaf shaped, greyish-white flint blanks, and a small grey flint scraper.

The presence of these specimens appears to indicate that Indians have camped upon this hill long before the Sauk warriors reached it. The Winnebago Indian name of Big Hill was Cha-cha-tay.

"When the first agricultural settlers came into Rock County, the tent poles and remains of the Indian camp fires were still to be found in Black Hawk's Grove, and are remembered by some of these settlers, who are still with us. They indicated a more permanent camp than that of retreating Indian foes."*

* Hist. of Rock Co., Guernsey & Willard, 1856, p. 20.

Poe Mound(NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 26)

Mr. Ira M. Buell in his report on the Beloit Mound Groups *says of this mound on the west bank of the Rock River: "Directly across the river from this group (the Adams group in Beloit), in the midst of a grove on the river bottom and north of a little inlet is the site of a mound now obliterated. This conical burial mound was small, less than twenty feet in diameter and about one and one-half feet high. This inconspicuous "hummock" when disturbed disclosed seven burials, a central form encircled by four others and at one side two skeletons, one lying partly upon the other. These burials were close to the surface, the bones being uncovered by the plough in grading the field. No other remains were found."

West Beloit Camp Sites

In early days of white settlement groups of Winnebago and of Potawatomi Indians frequently camped on the west bank of the Rock River in West Beloit. A band of Winnebago, gathered here for removal, were encamped here when Caleb Blodgett came to Beloit in 1836.* Others were here in 1837 and other Indians camped here from time to time in small numbers for many years afterward. A search made by ourselves failed to locate any evidence of earlier camp sites in likely places along the river banks between this locality and the Big Hill. In the city such evidence has been destroyed by the erection of buildings and grading of streets.

*East Bank of the Rock River**Roth Mounds*(SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 1)

A brief description of these mounds on the Roth farm is given by Mr. Ira M. Buell in his report on the "Beloit Mound Groups," published by the Wisconsin Archeological Society in November, 1919. The two short linear or oval mounds located here he reports as being about 70 feet long, 35 feet

* Wis. Archeo. 18, no. 4.

* Cooper's History of Rock County, p. 24.

wide and 3 feet high. He says that they are among the largest tumuli in the Beloit region. These mounds are located on the brow of the river terrace. In the cultivated field in the rear of the mounds are faint traces of several other mounds. Flint refuse, scattered by the plow, indicates the former location of a camp site here.

Mr. H. L. Skavlem in about the year 1902 also located these two mounds on the Roth farm.

The Oaks Camp Site

(NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11)

Adjoining the Yost Park summer resort settlement on the north is a large grassy field not at present under cultivation. Beyond this is another large field this year under a fine crop of corn. This field we examined as carefully as possible. In this field nearly all of the evidences of former aboriginal occupation are in the part nearest the bank of the Rock River. A narrow strip of uncultivated land, not more than thirty to thirty-five feet wide with a few scattered young oaks growing upon it separates the western edge of this field from the low river bank. All along the edge of this field scattered Indian fireplace stones are very common. Most occur no farther than 50 feet from the edge of the field.

With them were found scattered chips and flakes of pink and white flint, three broken pebble hammerstones and a small rudely made white flint implement, probably a scraper. No hearthstones were found more than about 100 feet from the edge of the field. Doubtless this site extends into the grassy field previously mentioned. Here the Indian wigwams must have been located very near the river bank as indicated by the scattered hearthstones. Arrowpoints have also been collected here. The highway is here hundreds of feet east of the river bank.

The Oaks Gasoline and "Tourist Rest" station is located by the side of the highway, north of this camp site. Beyond this is a bridge across the river.

Yost Park Village Site and Mound

(SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11)

At this place, on the east bank of the Rock River, on the John A. Yost farm and at Yost Park adjoining its fields on

the north was located the early Winnebago Indian village of "Standing Post." Its location is given as about two miles north of Beloit. Its Winnebago name is given as Ho-bo-sa-che-nug-ra. U. S. Indian Agent John H. Kinzie gives the number of its inhabitants in 1829 as seventeen, and Kaw-ray-kaw-saw-kaw, White Crow, as their chief. According to Dr. N. W. Jipson White Crow was also a chief of the Winnebago of Turtle Village at that time.*

Mr. Yost states that in cultivating the very level fields along the river bank on his farm many flint implements and one stone axe have been found in past years. These fields were in pasture during the summer of 1928 and could not be carefully examined. Scattered hearthstones were found at different places in them. When his father settled here these very level lands were covered with a forest. There were two good springs on the river bank. Several former Beloit collectors of Indian implements have obtained flint arrow and spearpoints from the Yost fields.

Adjoining the Yost farm on the north is the Beloit summer resort settlement known as Yost Park.

On the side of the ridge on the east side of the highway (U. S. 51) opposite the Yost farm house is the single short linear mound described by Mr. Ira M. Buell.** He gives its length as 80 and its width as 16 feet. He gives its location as in the center of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11.

The preservation of this mound the Beloit Historical Society should now endeavor to secure. Bur oak trees grow on the ridge about the mound and it is crossed by a wire fence. A small ravine lies south of it. Here are the Beloit Gun Club grounds, now no longer in use.

Baldwin Mound

(SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14)

Mr. Buell in his re-survey of the Beloit mound groups found a single conical mound about 25 feet in diameter on the edge of the terrace on the F. and H. C. Baldwin farm. Two other mounds located here by Mr. James Wilson, Jr., in 1898 had probably been destroyed by the erection of the

* Wis. Archeo. 2, no. 3, n. s., 130.

** Wis. Archeo. 18, no. 4, 126.

farm buildings. This mound was excavated some years ago but without the finding of human remains or implements according to Buell.

Weirick Mound Group
(NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 23)

These mounds were located on the W. C. Weirick farm on the Rock River road, about three-fourths of a mile north of the northern city limits of Beloit. Mr. Buell gives a description and plat of the group of fifteen mounds, five of which were located on the terrace east of the highway and ten in the river fields west of it. Seven of the mounds were effigies, five were linear mounds, and three conical and oval mounds.

Some indications of a former Indian camp site were found in the river fields near the mounds. Relic hunters have dug into and mutilated most of the mounds of this once fine group. One effigy mound was destroyed in constructing the electric line right-of-way.

Of the mounds in the river fields two linear mounds of a group of three still exist on the Conrad Hansen, Joseph Mason and William Wilford residence properties, opposite the electric line station known as Ridgeway and near the Beloit Country Club grounds. The finest of these, a tapering, club shaped linear, is on the Hansen property, and runs from the electric line tracks to the front entrance of the residence. This mound is 126 feet in length, and 24 feet in width at its head, where it is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The other mound runs diagonally across the Mason lot (south of the Conrad place), its head extending under the Wilford residence. A third mound was destroyed when the Earl Matson house on the lot adjoining the Hansen place on the north was erected. This was a linear of the straight type with rounded extremities. It had a projection on one side of the end nearest the electric line. The highway passes near these mounds. The other river field mounds of this group were a short distance north of these.

Faint traces of a camp site were found in back yards along the river bank near these mounds. The Hansen mound, being a fine specimen and conveniently located for inspection, should be marked with a metal tablet.

Beloit Country Club Camp Site

An examination was made of the grounds of the Beloit Country Club along their Pleasant Street frontage for evidences of former aboriginal occupation. Every dirt roadway and bare spot was examined both on the top and at the base of the ridge. There were many of the latter. On the top of a knoll where dirt had been removed in making some small road improvements a fine English gunflint was found and near it a small number of white flint chips. Other chips and fragments of the same material were recovered from a bare spot at the base of the ridge a short distance beyond this point. Additional chips were found in other places where the sod had been disturbed. The knoll where the gunflint was found is about 225 feet north of the clubhouse.

The other spots where evidence of flint working was found extend northward as far as Henry Avenue. The land along the edge of Pleasant Street is rather level, rising gradually to the ridge (knolls) above. The trees on the ridge and slope are oaks. The distance from the edge of the street to the river bank is about 150 feet. Opposite this land the river is at present about 500 feet wide.

I am informed that in former years many flint points were found on this part of the Country Club grounds. Hearthstones have been dislodged in a number of places on and at the base of the ridge where wigwams were probably once located.

Henderson Effigy

(SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 23)

This turtle effigy is on the terrace edge on the Henderson property less than a half mile north of the Beloit city limits. Buell gives an illustration and brief description of this mound.*

U. S. 51 Camp Site

Another Indian camp site is located in a small tract of cultivated land on the Rock River bank on the east side of U. S. 51 highway (Wisconsin 13 and 26), being an extension of Pleasant Street of the City of Beloit. This field, especially along the river bank is rather low and doubtless at times subject to overflow of the river. On a small rise of land in

* Wis. Archeo., 18, no. 4.

this field, at a distance of about 150 feet, scattered Indian hearthstones were found, chips and fragments of white and pink flint, a broken pebble hammerstone, a tiny fragment of a pottery vessel and a well made white flint notched arrow-point. These tell plainly of the former location of a wigwam at this place. A few chips were also found in another small field recently plowed adjoining this field on the north. This field was growing a crop of corn at the time of our inspection of it. William Acker, a Beloit collector, has a stone celt which was collected on or near this site. This specimen is oval in form and six inches in length. Near its rounded cutting edge and poll its width is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Just beyond this place are the Hansen and other mounds visited on one of our previous visits to this vicinity. The tourist camp ground maintained by the Beloit Real Estate Board is opposite these mounds. These grounds were also examined but without result, these being covered with a tough sod. Yost Park lies north of these places.

Adams Mounds

This mound group "is at the north end of an 80 acre tract now a part of the Fairbanks Morse Co. property (Pageant Park)." Buell gives a plat and brief description of it. The group consisted of thirteen mounds. Three of the mounds were turtle effigies, four conical mounds, and six oval and short linear mounds.

Dr. S. D. Peet also presents an illustration of this group in his book *Prehistoric America*, II, (Fig. 162). This is incorrect and shows only seven of the mounds.

In 1920 one of the mounds of this group was destroyed: "It happened at the location of the new Fairbanks, Morse & Co. plant on the Riverside drive where the Leonard Construction Co. is excavating. Shovels were scraping the surface from a hillock when the mound suddenly collapsed. Digging deeper into the mound workmen uncovered a skeleton, believed to be that of an Indian. The red man was lying on his back, his knees drawn up over his breast almost to his chin and his arms outstretched, the palms of his hands up. There were no stone or copper implements in the grave."*

* Beloit Daily News, Oct. 1, 1920.

In the Rock River, opposite the Fairbanks, Morse Co. plant there is in the stream a very attractive large bed of arrowhead (*Sagittaria* sp.) This floral "island" is long and narrow, about two city blocks in length and at its widest part about 150 feet across. The tops of the plants are a foot or more above the top of the water. There is a bed of these plants also along the Pleasant Street shore of the stream. The Indians ate the root of this plant and if these beds or any part of them were here in early days of Indian occupation there was at hand an abundant food supply.

Some indications of a former camp site were found in past years on the site of the Fairbanks, Morse Co. factory. These included flint points and a small knife and several pebble hammerstones. Mr. Theodore Dustrude of Beloit has a stone axe and a flint knife which he picked up on land along the switch track of the plant.

Water Tower Mounds

Buell mentions that some mounds formerly surrounding the Beloit water tower have been destroyed. Vague outlines of several remain.

Beloit College Mound Group

In 1855 Dr. Increase A. Lapham published in *The Antiquities of Wisconsin* Prof. S. P. Lathrop's survey of the group of Indian mounds surrounding Beloit College and of the road, an old Indian trail, which crossed the campus, running between and also over some of the mounds. This original map shows fourteen conical and five linear mounds. Mr. Buell gives a rather full description of this group and presents a plat of the remaining mounds of it as preserved among the buildings on the campus today. This shows a total of 21 mounds 14 of which are conical or round mounds, 1 oval, 5 linear, and 1 effigy (a turtle) mound. A fine tablet now marks this group. Some of the mounds have been excavated.*

Logan Museum, in whose exhibition halls Dr. Frank G. Logan, Dr. George L. Collie and Mr. Alonzo Pond have in recent years gathered so rich a collection of the world's archeological treasures, stands near this imposing group of

* Wis. Archeo. 18, no. 4.

prehistoric earthworks, the early wisdom of the permanent preservation of which has inspired so many Wisconsin and other archeologists.

We examined the ridge of the Beloit College campus along Pleasant Street and especially the area about the Turtle Mound. This ridge is about a half block east of the bank of the Rock River. The top of the ridge is at least thirty feet above the street. Opposite this place the river is about 200 feet wide.

Owing to the ridge top being largely in sod no evidence of aboriginal occupation could be found. Some flint and other stone implements have been reported as found here in past years.

We also examined the east bank of the Rock (gardens and lots) from the Portland Street bridge northward along Fourth and Fifth Streets to Goss Addition and the cultivated farm lands beyond, but with no results.

Turtle Village

The present site of the City of Beloit was the early site of a large and important Winnebago Indian village, being the largest of the historic Winnebago villages along the Rock River between the Illinois-Wisconsin boundary and the foot of Lake Koshkonong. Concerning the history of the Turtle Village there is much scattered information in the Wisconsin Historical Collections, The Wisconsin Archeologist and the Rock County histories.

This village was located on the former bottom lands between the Rock River and the mouth of its tributary, Turtle Creek. North of it were high hills with broad prairie lands on their tops.

Dr. S. D. Peet gives a description of this village: "There was a council house and garden beds at Beloit. The garden beds were situated on the bank of the Rock River, near where the Northwestern depot formerly stood. The first settlers raised their first vegetables on the spot where the garden beds had been. There were corn fields on the bottom of Turtle Creek, near where the athletic grounds are at present. A council house built of bark, forty feet square, with poles in the center supporting the roof, stood near Turtle Creek, where the road to Shopiere crosses the creek with

wigwams around it. There were trails which led to Rockton and to Janesville, on each side of the river, and another leading across the prairie toward Delavan Lake. One of these crosses the campus through the group of mounds.”*

Where the cemetery or burial places of this village were located has not been recorded. Burials are reported to have been unearthed at Beloit in the construction of streets and buildings at various times since 1850.

The Winnebago Indian name for Turtle Village was Ki-chunck, the name for Turtle Creek, Ki-chunck-ne-shun-nuck-er-rah. U. S. Indian Agent John H. Kinzie in his Wisconsin Winnebago census of 1829-32 gives the Indian population of “Turtle River” (Turtle Village) as thirty-five lodges with six hundred inhabitants. General Atkinson, who passed through Turtle Village, then deserted, with his troops in pursuit of the Sauk chief Black Hawk and his warriors, on June 30, 1832, said: “It is a considerable Winnebago town, but it was deserted.”**

The early Winnebago chief of this village is reported to have been Walking Turtle, or Karramaunee, an Indian of considerable prominence among the Winnebago chiefs of his time. Mr. P. V. Lawson in his monograph, “The Winnebago Tribe,” presents a very full account of his life history.*** Karramaunee’s calumet, 1832, a pipe of Siouan type made of catlinite, lead-inlaid, is preserved in the Green Bay Public Museum.

Kinzie’s census shows that White Crow (Kaw-ray-kaw-saw-kaw), the Lake Koshkonong chief, became its leader in 1829. In 1832, sub-Indian agent Henry Gratiot, designated Whirling Thunder, “a man of great repute for his sagacity in council,” as chief of Turtle Village. His Indian name is given as Wau-kaun-ween-wak, or Wau-kon-ge-weka. Little Priest or Little Chief (Mor-ay-tshay-kaw), chief in 1829 of the Catfish Village, was also identified with Turtle Village.

By the provisions of a treaty concluded with the Winnebago at Washington on November 1, 1837, that tribe ceded to the United States the balance of their lands in Wisconsin. Their removal followed.

* Prehistoric America, II, 1898, p. 391.

** West. Hist. Co., Hist. Rock Co., p. 331.

*** Wis. Archeo. 6, no. 3, pp. 150-152.

Their lands along the Rock they ceded to the Government in 1832.

The Indian trader at Beloit was Joseph Thibault, a French Canadian, and the agent of the Milwaukee trader, Solomon Juneau. His log cabin trading post is reported to have been located in 1836 "at the south end and west side of what is now State Street.

He claimed to have been living in the general region about twelve years. He was succeeded as trader by Alex. Lemere, who occupied his post for the next eight years.*

In past years, when the City of Beloit was being settled, considerable numbers of Indian relics, including flint implements, stone axes, celts, hammers, some stone ornaments and pipes, and some copper implements and beads, were found by residents and others on and near the site of the Indian village and gardens. Very few of these remain in private hands and a very small number appear to have found their way into the collections of the Logan Museum at Beloit College. There are several small collections in the city but their contents are largely from other parts of Wisconsin and from other states. A flint spade found here years ago is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in width at its widest part.

The museum of the Beloit Historical Society has not been in existence long enough to have assembled any local Indian implements.

THE MOUNDS

Our survey permits the making of a count of the Indian mounds located in the Rock River Valley between the foot of Lake Koshkonong and Beloit. This count gives the following figures:

Township	Conical	Oval	Linear	Effigy	Totals
Milton -----	17		1		18
Fulton -----	18	2	14		34
Janesville -----	7				7
Rock -----	19	5	12	5	41
Beloit -----	26	1	18	12	57
	87	8	45	17	157

This total of 157 mounds does not include several mounds on the Hubbel farm which have been destroyed and of

* Hist. of Rock Co., C. F. Cooper & Co., 1908, p. 128.

which no accurate record exists, or of several mounds on the Roth farm north of Beloit of which Buell found faint traces remaining. Nor does it include the so-called Waterworks mounds in Beloit, a small group of which there appears to have been no survey made before they were destroyed.

In making this count we acknowledge our indebtedness to the Messrs. A. B. Stout and H. L. Skavlem who published a report on the Lake Koshkonong mounds in 1908, to H. L. Skavlem and Horace McElroy who surveyed and reported on the Janesville and Afton mounds in 1907 and 1914, and to Ira U. Buell, who re-surveyed the Beloit groups and published a report on these in 1919.

The several largest mound groups along the banks of the Rock River between the foot of Lake Koshkonong and Beloit were the Rock River group at Lake Koshkonong with 11 mounds, the Indian Hill group at the mouth of the Catfish River with 28 mounds, the Afton group at Afton with 22 mounds, the Weirick and Adams groups north of Beloit with 13 mounds each, and the Beloit College group with 21 mounds. Of the 17 effigy or animal shaped mounds located in these surveys in the five different groups which include effigy mounds (in the Afton, Weirick, Henderson, Adams and Beloit College groups) 7 are mounds of the turtle, 2 of the bear, 2 of the panther, 2 of the mink, and 1 of the bird type. Three are nondescript effigies.

COLLECTIONS

For the past eighty years or more collectors of Indian implements have made collections, small or quite extensive, from the numerous camp and village sites along the banks of the Rock River between Beloit and the foot of Lake Koshkonong. Most of these collections have been either sold, or given away, or been carried away to other states or other parts of Wisconsin by their owners. Very little of the material gathered from these sites or from the cultivated fields along the river banks is preserved in Wisconsin museums. This public loss appears to emphasize the need of establishing public historical museums at Beloit, Janesville and Edgerton where such collections and specimens can be assembled in the future and saved for educational purposes.

The most widely known collector in this region was Mr. Horace M. McElroy of Janesville. Most of the specimens in his large collection were obtained from Indian sites within and near the present limits of the city in which he resided. Others were collected from sites as far south along the river as Afton, and as far north as Lake Koshkonong. He also obtained specimens from other parts of Rock County. Before his death Mr. McElroy sold many of his choicest specimens. His widow and some of his friends presented what remained of his collection to the Janesville public library in 1916. These specimens consisting of flint, quartz, rhyolite, chalcedony and other arrow and spearpoints, knives, scrapers and perforators are mounted in glass frames. One frame, containing about fifty such artifacts, is labelled "Rock River." Most of the other specimens are from other regions and from other states. In the Rock River frame are five of the broad, barbed spearpoints made of white and grey flint. No catalogue of Mr. McElroy's former collection appears to exist. Fortunately sketches of some of his specimens were made during his lifetime and these are available for study.

At Fulton collections of Indian artifacts were made by Mr. Darcy Biggar, Mr. Harvey Pease and Mr. J. T. Thompson. All were very active collectors. Mr. Biggar began to collect specimens in his boyhood. Most of his collecting was from the site of the Catfish Village at the mouth of the Catfish River and from the old Stone Farm site on the opposite bank of the Rock. He also gathered specimens from other sites along the Rock River banks as far north as Newville. His interesting collection was recently presented by him to the State Historical Museum at Madison. Mr. Thompson's collection was on exhibition in a case in the Edgerton high school. It has recently been withdrawn.

At Indian Ford Mr. D. Willard North and Mr. Bert Cox both have interesting collections made from local sites. At Edgerton Mr. Harry C. Son has a collection made from sites at Newville and Lake Koshkonong.

A collection made by George Doty, deceased, from this same region is in existence.

One of the best collecting grounds along the entire lower Rock River region in Wisconsin was at Newville. There in-

teresting collections were made by George H. Sherman, Henry Pierce, Ulysses G. Miller, Edward Amerpoll of Janesville, the late W. P. Clarke of Milton, and C. A. Skibreck of Stoughton.

At Beloit Theodore Dustrude has a small collection. A collection made by C. C. Babbitt of Janesville is deposited in the Oshkosh Public Museum. Miss Minnie Hubbell of Fulton has a small number of specimens from a site on the Hubbell farm at that place. Other less important collections and specimens are in the possession of various persons residing on some of the river farms.

The Logan Museum of Beloit College has a comparatively small number of lower Rock River region specimens in its otherwise rich collections. Unfortunately none of these have any definite data as to the exact locations where they were obtained. Among them are a bannerstone of the butterfly type, made of hornblende schist, and collected at Edgerton, a grooved stone axe of the pick type, with a battered poll, found at Albion, and a sandstone arrowshaft grinder found at Newville. Other Rock River specimens are a fluted stone axe, an adz-axe, and five other grooved stone axes.

Outside of those contained in the Darcy Biggar collection the State Historical Museum has only a small number of specimens from Rock River, Rock County sites. Among these is a large flint spearpoint 10 inches in length. This is from Janesville. There are a copper knife found at Edgerton, and a copper perforator from near the Catfish Village, and flint implements and potsherds, sinkers, hammerstones, and other artifacts from sites at Newville, Indian Ford, Janesville and Afton.

A few Rock River implements collected by W. P. Clarke are in the museum at Milton College.

VILLAGE AND CAMP SITES

After urging for some years the importance of engaging in a survey of the prehistoric and historic Indian village and camp sites located along the banks of the Rock River in the region between the foot of Lake Koshkonong and the Wisconsin-Illinois boundary, this very desirable undertak-

ing was at last made possible through the generous interest of Dr. Frank G. Logan, who supplied the funds required for a surface survey. Very little or nothing was known concerning the location or character of any of these camp and village sites. Survey field-work was begun during the early summer of 1928 and continued to near the end of the year. Some of the sixty-five camp and village sites and other aboriginal remains located along the Rock River were re-visited during the summer of 1929. As the funds available were not sufficient to engage in more than a small amount of excavating such work must wait until some future time. A condensed report of our researches is presented in this bulletin. A report on the sites along the Catfish River between Lake Kegonsa and its mouth, at the Rock at Fulton, is being held for future publication.

The results of our investigations show that some of these village sites are Algonkian, some are Siouan, and some appear to have been occupied successively by representatives of both Indian stocks. Some are contact sites. The presence of artifacts characteristic of both the Cahokia and Hopewell cultures on the sites, and in some of the mounds excavated by others, probably indicates an early residence of some of these prehistoric Indians in the Lower Rock River valley also.

We have the pleasure of realizing that through our efforts much useful information concerning the early Indian inhabitants of the Rock River valley has been rescued from more or less complete loss. We wish to strongly recommend the permanent preservation and marking of some of the mounds yet remaining at the foot of Lake Koshkonong, at "Indian Hill" at Fulton, and along the Rock River highway north of Beloit. The interest of the county board and of the local historical societies and women's clubs should be aroused in the great value of their preservation as historical landmarks. Their loss would be greatly deplored by present and future residents of the Rock River cities. Markers should also be placed on the sites of the historic Winnebago villages of the region, especially on the sites of those located at Beloit, Janesville, Fulton and Newville. We hope to see the archeological collections in the museums at Janesville

and Beloit greatly increased and made educationally useful to the public. At Edgerton a public museum should be established.

We desire to express our thanks to the many good friends who, in one way and another, have assisted us in this work.

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