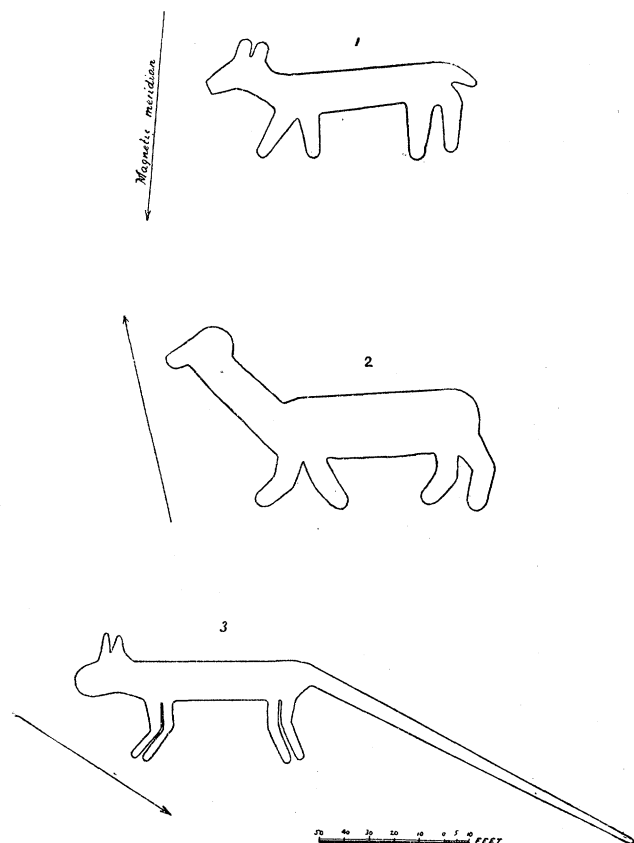


stead of portraying them with legs in range of the eye, so that only two are visible, there are cases in which all four legs are shown. This statement occurred in an article written by him on the mound-builders of Wisconsin, which appeared in the "Proceedings of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences for 1876-77;" and he furnished illustrations of two such animals which he found on the northern shore of Lake, or Fourth Lake, opposite Madison. One of them he considered to represent a deer with divided horns: the other he called a bear.

Now, this report of his did not go uncontradicted; for it was maintained some years later by a writer in the *American Antiquarian* (vi. p. 13), that "there is in the mound no such divisions in the legs or horns," and the doubt is also expressed "whether any effigy intended to represent a deer ever had the horns separate, as this has." Dr. De Hart does not seem to have written in defence of his position, and no one hitherto seems to have taken up the cudgels in his behalf. For my part, until last year, I shared equally in the doubts of the second writer, because, in addition to scrutinizing all the drawings of effigies by Mr. Lapham and others contained in the "Antiquities of Wisconsin," together with a few subsequent incidental surveys of similar figures, I had personally examined some hundreds of original effigies in the field, without being able to find a case of divided legs.

When visiting the Four Lake country last summer, I did not fail to search for, and find, the two effigies delineated by the doctor, which are on the grounds of the insane-asylum. The result of the examination did not entirely confirm his statement; for, though the "deer's" legs are most decidedly apart, there is no division of the horns into antlers that I could discern. The following descriptions,



with outline diagrams plotted from my surveys, are now submitted to the archæological world to substantiate the position taken.

The deer, so called (No. 1), is situated to the right of the road running from the asylum to the lake, and about equidistant from each. Its greatest length from the muzzle to the end of the tail is 108.5 feet, and the body is 1.5 feet high. Its horns or ears, whichever they may be, are divided into two sections, but there is no

subdivision. There are several other effigies and a number of round mounds and embankments belonging to this group, but they are being gradually defaced and worn away by the patients passing back and forth over them in their daily walks.

On the same occasion I also found another four-legged animal (No. 2) not hitherto mentioned by any one. It is on the north side of Lake Wingra, nearly five miles distant as the crow flies, in a southerly direction from the one first described. The length of this effigy from the extremity of the muzzle to the rump is 127 feet, its body is 3 feet in height, and the legs are bent as if in motion. Last August, when I made the survey, it was in a fine state of preservation, the base outline being well defined. It is located on a knoll about twenty feet above the lake, less than one hundred feet from the shore; and on a high ridge above and to the east of it there are numerous round mounds, embankments, and effigies.

Leaving the vicinity of Madison, a north-westerly course in an air line of about 117 miles by the map brings us to a place where there is another effigy belonging to the same class (No. 3). It is located on the farm of Mr. George Gale on the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 10, township 18, range 8, on the west side of Black River, in Trempealeau County, Wis., within seven miles of the Mississippi River to the south-west. Its length from the muzzle to the tip of the tail, in an air line, is 234 feet, and the body is 2.5 feet in height. In this case, also, the horns, if such they be, are divided. The fore-legs are bent forward, and the hind-legs backward, which is probably intended to convey the idea that the animal is in motion. The tail is 144 feet in length, being just one and a half times that of the body and head combined. In addition to this one, there are four other effigies and several round mounds and embankments belonging to the same group, all of which were in a fine state of preservation last November, when my survey was made.

While these three examples, representing probably very different animals, are entirely unlike each other generally, they are yet fully sufficient to establish a class of four-legged ones; and probably by continued research others could be found in the same regions.

It may be further noted, in connection with these earthen effigies, that occasionally carvings or etchings are found on the sides of rocks and caves in Trempealeau and adjoining counties, which represent a great variety of figures of various kinds, and that among them are found some animals with two and others with four legs. The more interesting specimens of work have been copied by me. Although they may have been carved by another race, yet the fact still remains that both the artists in earth and the artists in stone adopted the same plan of outlines, but among the carvings there is by far the largest proportion of four-legged animals.

Whether this departure from a supposed rule be symptomatic of any incipient æsthetic evolution or not, and whether such construction of figures with legs apart preceded, was contemporaneous with, or succeeded, the similarly shaped carvings on the rocks, are questions which must be left to the future to answer.

T. H. LEWIS.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 27.

Queries.

42. LOOKING TO THE LEFT. — A writer in a recent number of the *Albany Argus* asks, "Why do theatre-goers prefer seats on the right of the house?" and suggests that when we are on the street we pass persons to the right and look to the left; that twenty-five or thirty years of this sort of thing naturally gets one accustomed to it; and, finally, that if one were to sit for two hours and a half or three hours in one position, if he has to keep his eyes to the right, he will find that it tires the muscles of the eyes quite perceptibly. Is there any evidence that this explanation is well founded?

43. DIGESTION OF FOWLS. — Permit me to ask a few questions about the digestion of fowls. Do they pick up the little stones when chicks, that serve through life, or do they secrete an acid that gradually digests even the pebbles, or have they a normal condition which produces the gravel in their gizzards as it is required for digestion?

S. E. W.