HISTORY OP^ WRIGHT COUNTY 35  
width from end to end. To this, liowi'vcr, there is one exception here, one embankment, ta|)erin<; fi'om a widtli of '20 feet at tlie north end to 10 feet at the sontliern, and from T- feet in heii^lit to 1 foot. This is an exeeedin^rly rare feature. Two of the tumuli are connected by a low embankment much narrower than the mounds connected.  
R. M. Van Dervort fiave information concerning the explora- tion of a mound of this group abotit the year 1885. It rose 3 feet above the level of the s\irrounding ground. The opening was at the top. about 3 feet by 6 feet. The material con.sisted of alter- nations of ordinary black soil ami hard, light gray, four of the latter, each about four inches thick. The bones were about three feet from the surface and consisted of six skeletons, each skeleton occupying a space about 18 by :!0 inches, leg and arm bones being directly on top of the chest, and the skull on top of all. The bones were generally very brittle, but some were well i)reserved. The lower jaw-bones were large, the teeth, so far as found, all double, the brow considerably receding backward, thigh-bone 22 inches long, upper arm-bone 14 inches long. These bones were taken to Chicago by a doctor some five years after they were discovered. This was evidently a regular Sioux burial of bundled bones.  
In the "Pioneer Press" of June 29, 1888, is an account of the discovery, twelve miles from Clearwater, N. E. Y^, sec. 21, T. 121-27, by Charles W. Pinkerton, of the town of Corinna, of the remains of seven persons said to have been from seven to eight feet high. They were found in a kind of mound, and were buried with their heads down. The skulls indicated an inferior race of men. The teeth in the jaw-bones were mostly sound, "and not like the teeth of the present race of men." In the "Pioneer Press" of July 1, 1888, was published a more satisfactory and correct account of this discovery, abstracted as follows : The mound itself is about 50 feet across and some 12 feet high, of symmetrical shape. According to Prof. H. F. Nachtrieb, who visited the place and examined the bones, the skeletons were not of unusual size. They were deposited in the mound in a sitting posture, facing the lake. The skulls, when compared with Indian skulls in the possession of Dr. Thomas S. Roberts, of Minneapolis, showed some marked differences. The forehead was very low, and the brow prominent. The postero-anterior axis of the skull was very long. Judging from the external auditory meatus, this prehistoric man had a large ear. His jaws were heavy, his cheek- bones prominent. The ridges on his arm-bones indicated that he was very muscular. His front teeth, instead of being chisel- shaped like those of modern man, had their greater diameter at right angles to the jaw-bone, and all his teeth were quite large, and some with the enamel perfectly preserved. On the whole, the skulls seemed to be quite small, in proportion to the rest o,'' 36 HISTORY OF WRIGHT COUNTY  
the skeleton. The remaius were evidently those of ancient mound- builders. The mounds were covered with a forest of large elms and maples.  
Enclosure and mound, lot 2, N. E. i/i, N. E. %, see. 21, T. 121-27. These are on the bank of the lake but about 200 feet from it. The mound is 62 feet in diameter and 8 feet high. The enclosure is toward the northeast from the mound, on a knob about 35 feet above the lake, the mound being 22 feet above the lake. The enclosure consists of an embankment 13 feet wide and li/o feet high, the ends coming near together, but leaving an open- ing 6 feet wide. Surveyed August 1, 1887.  
On lot 5, N. W. 1/4, N. W. i/i, sec. 21, T. 121-27, at 40 feet above the lake and 450 feet south of it, is a group of six circular mounds and one elongated. The largest of the former is 80 feet in diam- eter and 41/4 feet high. The elongated mound is of a rare type, tapering from 26 feet to 10 feet in width and IV2 feet to 1 foot in height in a length of 80 feet. Surveyed August 1, 1887. The following letter of E. E. Woodworth is of interest.  
"St. Paul, Minn., May 31, 1907. In the year 1888, in company with Rev. Mr. Wigstead and my brother, Charles Woodworth, I opened a mound in Levi Dakin's field, cutting clear through it a ditch about eighteen inches wide and from top to bottom four and one-half feet deep, from north to south and from east to west. A peculiarity of formation was found. About two feet from the top surface was found a continuous layer of black mate- rial about four inches in thickness, which appeared to be earth mixed with some substance which rendered it impervious to water, as was evidenced by the perfectly dry earth below the layer. The soil above the layer was very wet, as it had rained the night before. When this substance was broken it presented occa- sionally small faces of shiny black. The material was very tough and resisted the pick like asphalt. About two feet below this layer was a second layer of the same substance, and a third layer was encountered perhaps not more than fourteen inches below the second layer. The earth had evidently been carried in recep- tacles which held about one-half bushel, as was evidenced by the different materials, as sand, clay or black soil. We found no bones, neither any cavities in this mound. Near the surface we found a stone ax weighing about five pounds, perfect except for a small spall from the face. In the woods just east of the field, perhaps ten rods from the mound which we opened in the field, were several mounds, the largest of which we dug into from the very top, making a hole five feet square and five feet deep, finding nothing until I was about to leave the hole. It was raining, and as we had nine miles to drive, and as it was nearly night, I caved the walls in, and in so doing opened a cavity on the west which was filled with dust. This I scraped out and we observed that HISTORY OF WRIGHT COUNTY 37  
the cavity had the appoaranee of having been filled with blankets or hides rolled closely, or i)Ossibly a body. It was so dark we could not examine as fully as we wished to do. We did not find the peculiar impervious layers in this mound — E. E. Woodworth."

On lots 3 and 4. N. W. lU, S. W. 1/4, sec. 18, T. 121-27, at 48 feet above the lake, is a series of eighteen tumuli and one elon- gated mound. The line of extension of this series is away from the lake blutf, and the larger mounds are out of the line, the largest being 70 feet wide and 51/0 feet high. They begin at 60 feet from the lake bluff and 150 feet from the water. Surveyed July 2, 1887.

There is a solitary mound, 35 feet above the lake, 30 feet in diameter, at the center of the N. E. 14, sec. 13, T. 121-28.