

## MOUNDS AND BURIAL GROUNDS OF BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY, INDIANA.

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It has repeatedly been stated that there are no artificial earthworks or mounds within the county which may be ascribed to a prehistoric race. After investigation and numerous inquiries we sum up the data thus obtained and offer it for what it is worth to the student of archaeology:

1. A circular mound sixty feet in diameter and about three feet high, but by cultivation now almost level with the surface of the field, is situated on the farm of Henry Blessing, in Wayne township, section 1, township 8, north, range 5 east. Some years ago it was explored and five skeletons were found, besides numerous stone implements. Many articles of stone, together with fragments of bones, have since been obtained. A man named Sam. Clark found an entire skull, which he used as a "drinking gourd." This mound is one and a half miles northeast of Wailesboro.
2. There is a small circular mound on the Lloyd Moulridge farm, two miles west of Cox's Crossing, in Columbus township, in section 34, township 9, north, range 5 east. Mr. Oscar Lowe informs me that several skeletons and relics have been unearthed here. It has not been systematically explored.
3. There is a small circular mound just north of the Jackson and Bartholomew county line and south of the farm of Eli Marquette. It is situated in a strip of woodland east of the highway which runs southeast from Jonesville, and is in section 16, township 7, north, range 6, east. I do not know if it has been explored.
4. While opening the Wailesboro railroad gravel pit a large skeleton was exhumed. Beside him were buried several relics of stone, among which was a beautiful gorget of polished striped slate, now in my possession. It is different from, but more nearly resembles, the gorget figured as 130, page 118, of the thirteenth annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology (Washington, D. C., 1891-92, published 1896.) than any I have seen figured.
5. In 1901, on opening a gravel pit just north of Wailesboro, in section 12, in the angle formed by the pike and railroad and north of the crossing, a human skeleton was unearthed, but no relics were obtained. This was about one hundred yards north of the place where the large skeleton above referred to was exhumed.

6. There is a mound located on the Pence farm, on Flatrock River, Flatrock township, two miles northeast of Clifford; explored by Dr. Arwine in 1898. Bones, ashes and arrow-points were found.
  7. There is a mound one and one-half miles east of the last mentioned (No. 6) on James Hagar's farm. Never explored.
  8. Burial place on farm of James Remy, near Burnsville. See eleventh Geological Report, 1881, page 204.
  9. Bones have been taken from the Remy gravel bed, near Burnsville. *Ibid.*
  10. Bones have been taken from the Hacker burial place. *Ibid.*
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## MICROSCOPICAL ORGANISMS FOUND IN THE LAFAYETTE (IND.) RESERVOIR.

### SEVERANCE BURRAGE.

The reservoir of the city of LaFayette is located in a park on Oakland Hill, the highest point of land east of the city, with an altitude of about two hundred feet above the level of the Wabash River. The reservoir itself is built up above the surrounding land level, and the survey head of the reservoir is given as two hundred and thirty-two feet. The reservoir is not quite two hundred feet square, has a depth of twenty-eight feet, and a capacity of four million two hundred thousand gallons. The water with which this reservoir is supplied is obtained from the regular city supply wells, which are driven forty or more feet into the bed of the Wabash River. The water from these wells is remarkably pure and free from organisms. A recent bacteriological analysis showed but one germ to a cubic centimeter, and a microscopical examination was a complete blank. Of course, this remarkable purity is at once lost when this water is pumped up to the reservoir and exposed to the air and sunlight.

It is the purpose of this paper to give a census of the micro-organisms, exclusive of the bacteria, found in this reservoir water, the figures being obtained from twenty microscopical analyses, covering a period of five years: