

bowlders are liable to be found in the cuts through the large ridges is considered significant. It would also seem that the parallelism and continuity of the ridges of both types are greater than could be expected of deposits determined alone by wind. In the gravel pits south of Rensselaer there is nothing to indicate that the adjoining portions of the ridges were formed in a manner different from those portions where gravel is found.

The above facts suggest the possibility of the symmetrical ridges having been formed directly by glacial action as the glacier receded to the northeast; and in some cases they have served as lodgment tracts for the accumulation of wind-blown sand, in that way largely determining the course and extent of the unsymmetrical or dune type. But more field work is necessary before considering this beyond a hypothesis.

There are at least two bowlder belts in the county, but because of limited time I have not been able to follow them out. One of these is north of Remington and the other is east and southeast of Rensselaer. The latter I have traced from the junction of the Iroquois and Pinkamink rivers southeastward for a distance of three miles. It will probably be found to extend southeastward and eastward into White County, forming the southern border of the old lake through the bed of which the Monon Railroad passes, from Lee to Pleasant Ridge. The careful location of these bowlder belts will probably throw light on the glacial phenomena of the locality.

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CONCERNING A BURIAL MOUND RECENTLY OPENED IN RANDOLPH COUNTY. BY  
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Southern Randolph and the adjacent portion of Wayne, is in the main a level tract, the land during ordinary seasons being rather wet.

Besides a number of well-defined made mounds in the neighborhood of Lynn Station on the G. R. & I. R. R. there are frequent examples of natural mounds. These are usually much larger than the artificial mounds. They may be compared to drift islands surrounded by flat areas of dark colored soil. Some of these mounds of modified drift have been utilized by ancient peoples as burial grounds. The one of which I speak is a fraction over a mile west of Lynn Station. It is about 150 yards in circumference and 18 to 20 feet high, and is so symmetrical as to have the appearance of a made mound; but in a wide cutting made through it by the gravel haulers the structure clearly shows an aqueous deposit from top to

bottom. In this mound the workmen say they have opened "more than a hundred graves." They "counted till they reached seventy." Quite a number of the skulls were sufficiently preserved to bear handling, even after being for a short time exposed to the air. Some of them on being treated with a solution of glue have rather a fresh, recent look. Very many of the bones were broken to crumbs by visitors in sport. Some of the skeletons were in a sitting posture with the chin crowded upon the knees.

The depth of the graves was from a yard or less to twelve feet and more. The skeletons were of both sexes and various ages, some quite young. It was alleged that a horse's bones were found, but I was unable to find the least scrap. They also tell of a dog's skull with the teeth all perfect. This is possibly so, but it would seem more likely that it was the head of a wolf, which is quite similar. Quite a number of implements were found, some of which are here on the table. One skeleton was found with a large dart in each hand.

They assert that a scapula was found pierced by a flint dart and that the dart was lodged in said bone, but that the bone immediately crumbled from about it. There were beads of bone, shell and copper—but few of the latter—also copper rings, tube pipes and various other things, the uses of which are not very well known.

You will see in the skulls presented for your examination that there is quite a diversity. Two of them are of the brachycephalic or short-head type, one barely so, the other extremely so. The one has the lateral diameter in the proportion to the fore and aft, as 86 to 100, the other of 92 to 100. The others are all orthocephalic, though one of them approaches to the long-head type.

You will note, not only the extent to which the teeth are worn, but also the peculiar manner of the wearing. It will also be seen that decayed teeth, caries of the bone and also signs of gum-boils and abscesses are not confined entirely to civilized races.

The upper wisdom teeth in one of the skulls show, each, examples of enamel tubercles on the fangs, a rather rare phenomenon, as I understand.

You will note also in one of them an extraordinary double suture at upper border of occiput.

A question of interest: Did such diverse skulls belong to the same tribe, or did different tribes at different times bury in the same grounds?