

REMAINS IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Saskatchewan mound, constructed of earth and boulders and situated upon a natural eminence, was about 20 feet in diameter and 5 feet in height. This contained two perfect catlinite pipes, one being 5 inches and the other 2½ inches in length (pl. IV, a; fig. 19). Both are straight tubes, and they show signs of considerable use. The smaller pipe has a thick ridge or rim around it at its lower end. This mound also yielded a large bead made from the thick columella of the marine shell *Busycon*, one polished bone bead, pieces of charred wood, broken deer bones, pieces of chipped flint, a human skeleton, a piece of metallic looking substance (possibly a copper alloy), and a small bluish bead the composition of which, like that of the preceding, has not yet been determined. From this mound there extended three distinct and well defined rows of small boulders in straight lines for a length of about 220 feet, the rows at right angles to each other and each terminating in a circular heap of stones. The rows were in the direction of west, north, and east. A few rods to the northeast of this mound were five

stone circles, distant the one from the other usually about 12 or 15 feet. These stone circles were respectively 10, 15, 12, 15, and 18 feet in diameter. Each circle consisted of a single row of stones from 8 to 15 inches in thickness. Many of these circles of stones occur throughout Saskatchewan; they are probably of a later period than the mounds.

The human skeletons from all the mounds thus far explored indicate a stature of six feet or more in the adult male. The crania are dolichocephalic and mesocephalic, and in a few instances they exhibit



FIG. 19. — Catlinite pipe from a mound near Halbrite, Saskatchewan. (Full size.)