

tive mounds and enclosures about Mille Lac, Fort Poulak, Bromley lake, Fort Pillager and other localities in Minnesota. His familiarity with the Indian history of the region and interviews with the descendants of some of the participants, convinced him of the fact that some of these works dated no further back than the historic struggle between the Dakota and Chippewa. (See Kathio)

The failure of the Jesuit missionaries and other early visitors in Wisconsin to record the presence of any of the very great number of peculiar and interesting effigy and burial mounds, which are scattered in extensive groups and singly along the shores of every important lake and stream, is a matter of surprise to present day historians and students. They visited and sojourned, sometimes for considerable lengths of time at various Indian villages in the vicinity or very midst of which were extensive groups of mounds, the prominence and artificial nature of which could scarcely fail to attract their attention, even though the natives themselves failed to make known their presence. The early Indian villages at the Red Banks on Green Bay, and at Doty Island, which were repeatedly visited, were surrounded by large groups of mounds. Between the years 1654 and 1680, Radisson and Gresseilliers, Joliet and Marquette, and Du Luth and Hennepin, all passed over the Fox-Wisconsin river route without however giving evidence in their journals of having noticed any of the countless groups of earthworks of all classes along this ancient waterway. It is possible that some of these may have been in that day obscured by brush or trees, but the evidence is that many others were much more prominent than they are today. Cyrus Thomas has shown that while one of the missionaries must have passed a good portion of the winter of 1700 in the very midst of the Cahokia group in Illinois, he failed to record the presence of that most imposing of American earthworks, the Great Cahokia mound, or of the large number of prominent and other mounds that cluster about it. (Problem, 11.) Radisson, in the winter of 1658-59, visited the great Siouan seat of Kathio, at Mille Lac, Minnesota, which he wrote contained 7,000 men, Hennepin came in 1680, and Du Luth in 1679 planted there the arms of France, yet