

mains of the earthwork which supported the palisaded fort of the Fox Indians and in which, in 1716, they successfully resisted for three days, the French expedition under Sieur de Louvigny, which had been sent to destroy them. A second expedition in 1728, destroyed the village and the stockade. (2 W. A., Nos. 2 & 3, 50, 54.)

Charles D. Robinson described an earthwork formerly located at the Red Banks, on the eastern shore of Green Bay, and believed to be the remains of an early stronghold of the Sac and Fox Indians. He gives an Indian legend of its siege and destruction by the Menominee and allied tribes. (Wis. Hist. Colls., V. 2, 491-494.) Schoolcraft described and figured an elliptical embankment on an island in Lake Vieux Désert, which he concluded to be the remains of an early Indian fort. Within the enclosure were "small mounds or barrows, together with some cross embankments." Two large excavations were without the walls. (Hist. Ind. Tribes V. 2, 91, pl. lii.)

Lapham, who quotes the description, thought that the author may have mistaken natural elevations caused by the expansive force of ice for artificial earthworks.

It is quite evident that the larger of some of the enclosures mentioned mark the sites of villages; the smaller of buildings, or even of dance grounds.

VI.

Copper Mines at Lake Superior, Source of the Metal Known to Early Historic Indians, Mining of Copper and Use of Copper Implements by Upper Mississippi Valley Tribes.

COPPER MINES AT LAKE SUPERIOR.

Along the south shore of Lake Superior, ancient mining pits and trenches extend over a stretch of country known as the Trap range, for about one hundred and sixteen miles, through Keweenaw, Houghton and Ontonagon counties, with a varying width of from two to five miles. On Isle Royale, is located a