

miners were not the Chippewa but from farther south, and their characteristics would lead me to believe that they belonged to the same race who built mounds and other earth-works."—Dec. 29, 1906.

Dr. Jacobson of Boston, who spent several years on Lake Superior during the early period of copper excitement, told Dr. Hoy, in 1844, that:

"It was undoubtedly the Chippewas that mined and probably that the French half-breeds assisted in these old mines. The fresh condition of the wood-work, skids and ladders, and the fact that sharp axes were used in fitting the timbers, is evidence that they were not of great antiquity."—Hoy, Mounds, 8.

Lapham thought the sleepers, levers, wooden bowls, etc., to be "rather indicative of Caucasian ingenuity and art." He suggested that the Chippewa were probably the ancient miners.

"If we assume the age of the tree growing upon the rubbish, thrown out of an ancient mine (395 years) as indicative of the epoch, or near it, when the mines were worked, it is only about double the time that the Chippewas have been known to occupy this region. The discovery of wooden levers and wooden bowls, forbid us to assign a much greater antiquity to these works."—Antiquities, 75.

Fowke has shown that:

"All these data are uncertain guides. The rubbish may have lain for a long time before the particular tree in question began to grow. The wooden articles mentioned were all in use among Indians, and would last indefinitely under water, especially when it contains copper in solution."—Ohio, 709.

Chrysostom Verwyst informs us that a celebrated Ojibwa chief of the Crane family named Tagwagané, who used occasionally to reside on Chequamegon Bay, Wisconsin, had a copper plate, an heirloom handed down in his family from generation to generation, on which were rude indentations and hieroglyphics denoting the number of generations of that family which had passed away, since they first pitched their lodges there. From this original mode of reckoning time, Mr. W. W. Warren concludes that the ancestors of his family first came to La Pointe *circa* A. D. 1490.—(Wis. Hist. Colls., v. 13, 430.)

After weighing all of the evidence, we may safely conclude that the Chippewa after their occupation of the region, did do at least a small amount of digging for copper, which for purposes of trade, or for other uses, they found of value. This continued until the arrival of the traders laden with desirable articles caused a suspension of mining operations, and diverted