Doubly stockaded as this enclosure probably was, it must of been well nigh impregnable if the occupants were at all prepared for assault. There is nothing in the plan to indicate even the remotest particle of European influence, and none of the relics found by Mr. Henderson's sons, and kindly presented by them to the Ontario Archæological Museum, affords evidence of the white man's presence while this interesting place was occupied.

It is impossible to say whether the ground enclosed was cleared when the embankments were thrown up; if so, the period of occupation may be guessed at from the size of the largest trees now growing on the spot, or from the stumps of those that lived and died on it. A living maple within the double walls measures 3½ feet in diameter, and there is an elm of the same dimensions, while an elm stump near the middle of the ground is 4 feet in diameter. The timber growth within the earthworks consists mainly of maple, elm, beech and iron-wood, and the trees number not fewer, probably, than 200, although we did not make an actual count.

When we consider how few really well preserved land-marks of the original people remain in Ontario it is deplorable to think that in a few years this earthwork with all its distinctive characters will be levelled in the course of cultivation, leaving, perhaps, not a trace of the importance it one time held in the economy of those who, regarding themselves as the natural owners, never dreamt of dispossession or displacement by strangers, especially by strangers from beyond the sea.

One cannot help wondering why municipal corporations (township or county), scientific bodies, or wealthy individuals do not make some effort to preserve all that is possible of such extremely interesting works as those of Southwold, although in what may be called a ruinous condition.

Through the efforts of Prof. Putnam, of the Peabody Museum, Massachusetts, the Serpent Mound in Ohio has been purchased, and is now public property. The Southwold earthworks, though less extensive, are quite as interesting in relation to the anthropology of Ontario as is the Serpent Mound to that of Ohio, and to think of the time when it will be cultivated out of existence, is anything but agreeable to those who take an interest in what pertains to a people regarding whom we know so little, and in a part of the country where so few well-marked monuments remain to attest the existence of early man.

The works cover an area little exceeding three acres, the purchase of which with the right of access, need not cost a very large sum, and it is unlikely that the intelligent proprietor would throw any unnecessary obstacles in the way of having the place set apart for preservation in its present condition.

In Great Britain the Public Monuments Act provides for the preservation of such places, but in Ontario, as in the United States, local effort and enterprise may be substituted for legislative enactment.

TUSCARORA AND ONEIDA.

A few miles from Hagersville, on the Six Nation Indian Reserve, in the township of Tuscarora, what is in many respects an interesting locality exists on the farm of Mr. Powles Baptiste, south half of lot No. 2, 3rd concession.

The whole of the Grand River Valley is rich in evidences of occupation by Indians long prior to the settlement of the Six Nations on the Tuscarora Reserve. In the neighborhood of Brantford, higher up the valley, Messrs. Waters, Heath and Crouse, enthusiastic amateur archæologists have succeeded in locating several

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