

dolerite, three or four miles in width, runs like a backbone from the head of Kewenaw Point, southwest and west, to the neighborhood of Ontonagon (see Fig. 30). Upon this the copper mines of the region are located. In each direction from this backbone slopes the sandstone which was upturned by it (Fig. 31). Directly across this adamantine ridge passes a stupendous cleft, which has been filled with water from the lake. Thus has been formed Portage Lake, a narrow, winding body of water, which vessels navigate from the east to within two or three miles of Lake Superior on the west. Commerce has undertaken to complete the work begun by Nature, and soon Kewenaw Point will be an island.

Toward the eastern extremity of Lake Superior the formation reposes in nearly horizontal beds, and the erosion of the lake along the southern shore has carved out bold escarpments which arrest the attention of every traveler. These have been named the "Pictured Rocks" (Fig. 32), from the diversified colorings of the various portions of the sandstone mass. It is a dangerous coast, and no species of craft ventures within inspection distance except in calm and settled weather. The high bold wall looks sheer across the lake, and the storm-wind rolls tremendous surges against its stern, defiant face. They have excavated caverns which a canoe may traverse, and in which the imprisoned billows howl with the resonance of a Nahant purgatory. They have carved out mimic architecture and spread a mimic sail. In times long gone by they have flanked a stubborn bluff, and cut it off from the main land by a military "ditch" of the most successful kind, since it is a mile wide, and is navigated by the largest vessels. The isolated piece is known as Grand Island.

"The range of cliffs to which the name of Pictured Rocks has been given," say Foster and Whitney, "may be regard-