

roamed the marshes and the forests. As late as fifty years ago, the settlers largely depended upon deer, bear and other animals, and birds for their meat supply. A few minutes walk from their doors would place a deer at the mercy of their rifles. The shallows along the shore afforded a bounteous and never failing supply of fish. Green Bay was one of the richest fields for the commercial fisherman not many years ago, and while the industry is approaching the vanishing point, there are many still engaged in netting along this shore. It would seem that famine would be an unknown quantity among Indians living here.

But more than this, the open spaces on the beaches, with the breezes which almost always blow, offered to the native, harassed by the insect life of the dense forests in the back lands, a chance to escape this torment. To-day, at certain seasons of the year, despite the numerous protective devices such as screens and netting, the mosquito, the black fly, the deer fly, the horse fly, the sweat bee with many kindred biters and stingers, render life a burden to the present inhabitants. And the red brother, naked and helpless to withstand their attacks, must have made good use of the lakeside locations.

The village and camp sites of this region have yielded a large number of implements and ornaments made of stone, native copper and of other materials. These are largely identical in character and form with those recovered from aboriginal dwelling sites located on the opposite shore of Green Bay. They are described elsewhere in this report, in connection with the particular regions from which they were obtained.

For much of this information the author is indebted to Mr. J. P. Schumacher of Green Bay, who for some years past has collected specimens from many of the sites between Big Suamico and the Oconto river, and who is familiar with the contents of other collections accumulated in this region.

Burials were found in many localities. These were sometimes in mounds, which were found to have built only as far north as the Pensaukee river, with the possible exception of one reported as formerly having existed at Peshtigo. All in-