

trenched band, they were defeated with great loss in their first attack. The fort was on top of a cliff and the defenders could shoot down on the storming parties and make every shot count while the scaling bands, besides being busily engaged in climbing, had only the small and elusive mark of a dodging head high in the air to aim at. They were forced to desist.

"But one old warrior said. "This is not the right way. This way we will always lose. We can win in only one way. We must go back to the other shore. Then we will make great numbers of arrows and load our boats with them. When we come again to the battle we must not shoot *at* the enemy. Rather must the arrows be aimed and shot high into the air. Then they will turn and fall down on those within the fort.

"This they did and after they had shot thousands of arrows they knew by the wailing and crying of the women and children in the fort that they had done great damage to the defenders. They rushed up the hill and took the fort. This is the tale as old Waubequoneese told it to me."

Points at which the Indian was most likely to camp are along rivers, at springs, or on the shores of lakes, for water is a primal necessity and as he knew nothing of wells, he was forced to utilize nature's supplies. Springs are usually near streams or lakes, and as the lake front hereabouts is a great marsh, the most likely places used by the red man were the mouths of the rivers entering the Bay. These are the Big Suamico, the Little Suamico, the Pensaukee, the Oconto, the Peshtigo and the Menominee. As a matter of fact, the only locations discovered are on or near these streams, with one exception, the sites at Oak Orchard, where the limestone ledge comes down to the Bay. These will be considered in the above order.

BIG SUAMICO.

(Plate 4)

It is ten miles north of the city of Green Bay. The stream where it empties in the Bay, is about 100 feet in width and is navigable for small craft for a mile up stream. It is largely