

the mounds made. All evidence points plainly to this. With one exception, none of the antiquities could be called prehistoric. Indications seem to show that the Indian occupied this region but little before the white man came. Two things appear to bear out this contention.

First, the evidence of eye witnesses to the camping of Indians on the very spots where now are found the camp sites.

Secondly, bones dug from the graves and the mounds are in such an excellent state of preservation that they cannot have been long interred; also, with them have been found trade beads, muskets and other handiwork of the Caucasian. Some were even interred in wooden boxes held together with iron nails.

The one exception to the above is the Little Suamico region, where reports were made of the unearthing of skeletons wholly decayed, and others buried in peculiar positions. Mr. Grosse questioned Chief Waubequoneese (who with his father lived at the mouth of the Little Suamico in the forties), with regard to these burials and though the combined memories of the two Indians extended back over a hundred years from the present date, they could tell him nothing of these.

So it is fairly certain that the Chippewas and the Menominees are the authors of most of the antiquities through this region.