Boom House and may have been used in later times by Indians who did not wish to inter their dead in the cemetery on the Michigan side. This is on the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 13, T. 31 N., R. 22 E., Town of Porterfield. This location is as accurate as could be determined because of the lack of landmarks. It is probable, therefore, that these are not mounds in the usual accepted sense of the term, but graves. They are constructed of sand on a sandy loam. Their dimensions are here given:

1. 8 feet long -5 feet wide -1 foot high 2. 13 " " $-71/_{2}$ " " -1 " " 3. 16 " " -9 " " -3 " " 4. 19 " " -11 " " -2 " " 5. 14 " " $-61/_{4}$ " " -1 " "

Lakes Mary and Julia.

These two small bodies of water were on the main trail to Lake Nocque Bay and were thus frequently visited by the Indians. While no village ever existed on either lake, evidences of camp sites were found, one at the north end of Lake Mary, on the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 19, T. 33 N., R. 22 E, Town of Porterfield, and another on the hog's back between the two lakes, on the S. W. ¼, Sec. 30.

Every spring and fall the Indians camp on this spot, or did up to a very few years ago.

Lake Nocque Bay Region.

Of all parts of Marinette County covered by A Record, this is most thoroughly reported upon. The second addition to the Record reports a "Village site, plot of garden beds and conical mounds at Ahle's Bros. resort on the west side of Lake Nocque bay. Mounds explored, human bones found." Record reports, under Peshtigo Township, "Mounds at the western end of Lake Nokwe Bay." The town is now called Lake and all the antiquities under this heading are found therein. Otherwise the old reports cover the ground.

As previously said, a trail ran along the south shore of the lake from the east end to the west. The east and south shores are high, as is the west, while the north and northwest sides are low and swampy. The northwest tongue of the lake is very