CHAPTER IV.

THE INDIANS.

Besides the white settlers here there were still tribes of Indians who made their homes along the beach and back in the country on the banks of the Mishicot and Neshoto Rivers. They subsisted mainly by fishing and hunting; deer, bear, and other game being very numerous here. The Indians also engaged in rendering fish oil for which a market had been created by the advent of the white man, the work of rendering the oil, of course, being done by the squaws. They lived in tents and dressed in such apparel, principally blankets, as they could readily secure from the settlers. They numbered from 200 to 300 at that time. Some of the better known Indians being “Katoose” or “Quatoose” supposed to have been 120 years old. They were friendly Indians and never molested the white but paid all of the settlers frequent visits at their homes where they showed considerable interest in the various articles brought by them, such as pictures, books, knick knacks, etc. They were as a rule very fond of whisky and would beg for it or the necessary funds with which to purchase it. An Indian cemetery was located at the spot now taken up by the foot of Main Street, that is, the eastern end of it, just south of the Lemere property. Somewhat later another cemetery was laid out at the intersection of Jefferson Street or about where St. Luke’s Catholic Church is now located. For a time this was also used by the early settlers for their burial ground but a little later the white settlers laid out a cemetery just north of the present cemetery and the bodies of such white settlers as had been buried in the Indian cemetery were removed and reinterred in the new one. That the sites mentioned are correctly given is corroborated by the fact that while the workmen were digging sewer trenches
CHAPTER V

THE BEGINNINGS

It was early in the spring of Two Rivers' life that the young couple, set out on their first exploratory trip into the unknown. The Two Rivers area was vast and uncharted, with few safe passages or reliable maps. The couple had to rely on their own wits and skills to navigate through the dense forests and across the rugged terrain.

Despite the challenges, the couple was determined to make a better life for themselves. They knew that the people who had come before them had faced even greater obstacles, and they were determined to follow in their footsteps. The Two Rivers area was rich with resources, and the couple was confident that they could find a way to make a living.

As the couple traveled deeper into the unknown, they encountered a variety of challenges. They had to find safe water sources, avoid dangerous animals, and overcome the physical and emotional hurdles of living in a remote area. But they were determined to succeed, and they persevered through it all.

In the end, the couple was able to establish a successful settlement in Two Rivers. They were able to create a life for themselves and their families, and they became leaders in the community. The Two Rivers area was forever changed by their presence, and the couple's legacy lived on for generations to come.

End of Chapter V
the remains of three Indians were uncovered at the inter-
section of Jefferson and Pine Streets, and the remains of one
adult Indian were unearthed while the water mains were being
laid on Main Street between Jefferson and the river.

The Indians here at that time were a part of the Pota-
watomie tribe. They were not of a warlike disposition and no
instance is recalled here where any of the white settlers in
this locality were molested by them. They were finally re-
moved by the Government to the Oneida Indian Reservation
in Brown County, but continued to visit this locality for many
years thereafter. In making these periodical trips they visited
some of the earlier settlers with whom they had become ac-
quainted and at the same time their squaws brought along
bead work and work baskets which they sold here. No visits
have been made here for many years past, however.

For years, perhaps centuries, the country along the banks
of the Neshoto and Mishicott as well as the beach between
here and Molarch Creek had been favorite camping sites of
the red man. One of the favorite sites was on the east side
within the present city limits. The grounds here bear mute
testimony to the fact that this was at one time the center of
a large settlement, as the grounds are to this day covered with
thousands of flint chips, which were chipped from flints in
the manufacture of arrow points, spears, knives, etc. In addi-
tion, arrow heads of flint and copper, as well as battle axes,
pottery and trinkets of stone and copper, have been found by
the hundred. Another favorite camp was at the mouth of
Molarch Creek, six miles farther up the beach where innum-
erable evidences of a similar nature have been found, proving
that this also was a favorite camping site of the Indians.

It may also be of interest to mention the fact that the
south side which still retains the name of Mexico Side did not
receive this appellation after the country by that name, but on
account of an Indian Chief by that name, Chief Mexico, who
resided in this neighborhood during the Summer months and
for a time lived on the south side or Mexico Side.
The Indian tribe that once wore a part of the Fox river left a legacy of culture and tradition. The rock art and pottery found in the area are evidence of their presence.

The Wisconsin Indian Reservation was established in 1855, and it remains a significant part of the Fox heritage. The reservation is home to the Ho-Chunk Nation, who have a rich history and culture.

For a closer view of the stoneside of Mexico, follow...