

ogist, vol. 19, no. 1, and written by the Rev. A. N. Somers, throws some light on the fishing activities of the aborigines at ancient Aztalan:—

Speaking of a survey made at the famous ruins of the mound builders at Aztalan in the summer of 1888, the Rev. Somers states that the communal refuse heap revealed "more of the manner and means of subsistence of these pre-historic people than from all sources of conjecture combined. I obtained 2,000 bones from the refuse heap, forty per cent of which are human, while the remainder are evenly divided among birds, beasts and fishes. The fish bones included pickerel, pike, perch, bullhead, and suckers. Carapaces of turtles were also found. The crushed shells of land snail and fresh water clams were in great abundance."

---

The Iroquois, according to Loskiel, carried with them fish hooks and small harpoons when on their hunting expeditions. Two Iroquoian tribes represented in Wisconsin were the Oneida and the Huron (Wyandot).

---

"The Malhominis (Menomini) live upon game and sturgeon; they are skillful navigators. If the Sauteurs (the French name for the Chippewa) are adroit in catching the whitefish at the Sault, the Malhominis are no less so in spearing the Sturgeon in their river. For this purpose they use only small Canoes, very light, in which they stand upright and, in the middle of the current, spear the Sturgeon."—from Bacqueville de la Potherie's "Histoire," 1640-1660. (Wis. Hist. Coll., vol. XVI).

---

"Grooved net sinkers are characteristic of the Algonkian. Flat, notched river pebbles also used as sinkers are common to both cultures—Algonkian and Iroquoian. The Algonkians reveled in stonework of every variety, but were poor in fashioning bone and antler, in which the Iroquois excelled. One may expect to find stone articles predominate over those of bone and antler on all Algonkian sites, both in number and quality. Bone fish hooks are exceedingly