

scarce on Algonkian sites. Algonkian harpoons resemble Iroquoian forms."—from "Algonkian Artifacts," by Alanson Skinner. (Wis. Archeol., v. 19, no. 1).

George H. Loskiel, writing of the Iroquoian tribes, who were represented in Wisconsin by the Oneida and the Huron (Wyandot), states that "the Indians always carried fish hooks and small harpoons with them whenever they are on a hunting party."

The use of flint perforators as bait-holders is described by Gerard Fowke in "The Mound Builder and Later Indians." Fowke writes: "Those flint perforators which were double-pointed and slender, may have been used for bait-holders in fishing. The rod, upon which the bait was placed, was made to hang vertically in the water. When swallowed by a fish, a slight jerk released the loop and the bait-holder, assuming a position at right angles to the line, held as firmly as a hook."

POSSESSION OF FISHING GROUNDS

The possession of desirable fishing grounds was the cause of conflict and of quarrels between some of the early tribes of Wisconsin and occasionally between villages of the same tribe. Thus Albert E. Jenks in his paper on "The Wild Rice Gatherers of the Upper Lakes" mentions that the long continued early struggle between the Dakota and the Chippewa in northern Wisconsin and Michigan was a conflict waged for the possession of the wild rice lakes and fishing grounds of the northern woodlands and lake shores. (19 Bureau of Am. Ethnology).

George R. Fox gives an account obtained from Louis Bernard, a Memonini Indian, of an early quarrel between two Menomoni bands encamped on the Menominee river near Marinette over the use of a stone fish dam constructed by one of them in that stream for the purpose of taking sturgeon. (17-2 Wis. Archeologist, 42-45). In south-