

county is a small socketed harpoon point, which was found near Wauwatosa. It was donated by Carl Thal.

Another specimen of this rather rare type of implement was recovered at Mequon, in Ozaukee county. It is 4 inches long.

In a recent issue of the Wisconsin Archeologist (v. 7, no. 1, n. s.) Mr. Brown has revised his classification of native copper harpoon points adding a class of conical points sometimes provided with a barb and a perforation for the attachment of a line.

### *Trade Harpoon Points*

Following contact with the whites, the Indians of Wisconsin, as elsewhere, were supplied with iron harpoon points by the French, British and American fur traders. They soon replaced the native bone and copper points.

The trade harpoon points of Wisconsin have been described by C. E. Brown as consisting of "iron rods, cylindrical in section and less than a half inch in diameter, one end of which is drawn to a tapering point and the other sometimes tapering extremity bent over to form a heel which could be inserted into the middle of a wooden shaft, thus assisting in securely fastening it. Near the end of the point are one, two or three stout pointed barbs. These barbs are on opposite sides of the spear, one below the other." (Wis. Archeol., vol. 17, no. 3)

The largest specimen of a trade harpoon point, in the State Historical museum at Madison, is 12½ inches long and the smallest 8½ inches. Numerous specimens of this type of trade implement have been found in Wisconsin and examples are to be seen in many collections.

### FISH SPEARS

The pre-historic Indian is generally regarded as having been a fish-hunter before he became a fish-catcher; in other words, the spearing and shooting of fish preceded the methods of capturing them by means of hooks and nets.

No doubt many of the dart heads of chipped silicious material, which are found everywhere in Wisconsin, served