

fish with the bow and arrow was usually confined to shallow waters." (Eth. Ann. 37)

Isaac Ernisse, an old settler of Sheboygan, informed Dr. A. Gerend that in 1850, at the time of his arrival, a camp of several hundred Indians, mostly Chippewa, was located a half mile north of the Holland township line. There he often "saw them wading into the lake waist deep to shoot fish, which were plentiful. Their arrows were fastened to their bodies by cords." (Wis. Archeol., vol. 19, no. 3)

Writing of the Menomini, Alanson Skinner states that "in summer, fish were frequently shot with arrows in the shallows. A string was attached to the arrow and this in turn made fast to the bow." With reference to the Mascouten, or Prairie Potawatomi, Skinner writes that "in olden times, fish were shot with bows and arrows."

#### FISH LINES

The Indians used hair, sinew of deer and moose, twisted plant fibers and pine roots for the manufacture of their fish lines.

A favorite substance for line making with the Indians was basswood fiber. In preparing the basswood thread, the inner bark of the young sprouts was removed in sheets and boiled in water to which a large quantity of lye, made from wood ashes, had been added. This softened the fiber and permitted it to be manipulated without breaking. The bark was then pulled into shreds and these twisted into twine.

Dr. W. J. Hoffman states that from the wild hemp and nettle the Menomini of Wisconsin twisted fine strings for use as fishing lines. (14th Annual Report, Bureau of Ethnology, 1892).

Huron H. Smith, in his "Ethnobotany of the Menomini," describes several native Wisconsin plants that were made use of by the Menomini of this state for the manufacture of fishing lines.

Speaking of the "Spreading Dogbane", (*Apocynum androsaemifolium* L.), called "sa'nup" by the Menomini, Smith writes that "the outer bark and rind of this herb furnished the finest Menomini thread material. The smallest divi-