

chiefly among which was the whitefish. At that time, as well as subsequently, gill nets were used for placing along favorable places near the shore. These nets were made of cords of natural fibers."

Netting-Needles

In constructing some of their nets the Wisconsin Indians used netting-needles made of both wood and bone.

Clarence B. Moore believes that a number of perforated stone objects belonging to the class of so-called banner-stones and obtained from mounds at "The Indian Knoll", on Green River, Kentucky, "were not ceremonial or ornamental but had a definite practical use" as mesh-spacers. Similar banner-stones of square, oblong, reel and kindred shapes are found on Wisconsin village sites.

With these he found hook shaped objects of antler, probably used as netting needles. (Some Aboriginal Sites on Green River, Kentucky)

NET WEIGHTS

Although net weights are among the crudest aboriginal artifacts found, yet they are of no little interest for the important purpose they played in the domestic life of the aborigines and give added light to a phase of primitive existence.

As a means of sinking fish nets, flattened disks of stone, with fragments of the edges pecked away on opposite sides, enabling them easily to be tied to the meshes of the net, were much in favor with the Indians.

Many sinkers consist simply of water-worn pebbles, or irregular fragments of rock, rudely notched around the center, and sometimes also longitudinally.

Little labor was generally expended save in the selection of stones of proper sizes and their subsequent notching.

Sometimes, however, spherical stones were pecked with an encircling groove such as would permit secure attachment to the nets. Quite often very thin and flat stones were employed for this purpose.

"That one of the several methods formerly employed by