

Some occasional specimens have both a longitudinal and a transverse groove.

FISH TRAPS

Various forms of traps, or wiers, were constructed by the Indians to facilitate the catching of fish. Sometimes at a shallow place in a stream, posts were driven into the river bed at short intervals across the channel and a network of willow branches then strung along from one stake to the other, forming a sort of dam.

In the dammed-up waters thus formed fish were more readily speared and caught in nets.

Villages and camps were often located at or near rifts and shallow points of streams where spearing fish could best be carried on. At such places fish traps were sometimes constructed, into which fish could be driven.

At times low walls of boulders were built from one side of a stream to the other, having a central opening through which fish were forced into a trap, where they could easily be taken with dip-nets.

The Indians sometimes would "beat" a stream with brushwood mats, commencing some distance above the barrier which they had built across-stream, advancing in phalanx formation toward their "catch-all," and driving many of the fish inhabiting that stream toward the trap, where they were speared or netted.

The Winnebago of Wisconsin had a type of fish trap common to their tribe, according to Dr. Paul Radin, it being a "triangular wier loaded with a stone at its base. This was placed at the head of a waterfall caused by the artificial damming of a stream."

Publius V. Lawson, in his report on the Winnebago of Wisconsin, also makes mention of their fish traps. "Although their rivers are deep," he writes, "they close the stream with a sort of hurdle, leaving open places through which the fish can pass; in these spaces they set a sort of net which they can cast or draw in as they please. This fishing suffices to maintain large villages."

Another Wisconsin tribe, the Potawatomi, had their own ingenious type of fish trap. After fish ran up a river to