

dropped or hurled stones at the fish as they appeared within striking distance. Fish which the Indians succeeded in either stunning or killing in this manner were taken from the stream by hand or with the aid of dip nets.

### FISH PINCHING

A rather ingenious Indian method of catching fish was by "pinching" them by means of a split stick which held the fish fast.

The fish pinching implement was like a spear and consisted of a sapling pole, pointed at the butt end and split for a short distance. At the top of the split a small wooden wedge was inserted to keep the two points apart. Here it was tied with bark cord or buckskin. With this implement, whose length varied up to nine feet, fish were pinned down and then thrown ashore.

In Lake Mendota, where the Yahara river enters the lake, and elsewhere in Wisconsin, it was reported to the writer by C. E. Brown that the Winnebago, in spawning time, captured pickerel by thus pinning them down in the shallows in the stream bed.

### FISH CLUBBING

Another interesting phase of Indian fishing is fish "clubbing." This method was often carried on in shallow streams.

In the springtime the Milwaukee Potawatomi often caught large quantities of suckers by killing them with clubs in shallow streams like the Kinnikinnick. This was sometimes done at night by torchlight. Some Indians drove the schools of fish downstream where others clubbed them as they passed by certain points. The whites of Layton Park are said to have continued this practice up to 25 years ago.

Indians are also reported to have clubbed fish on a creek tributary to the Menominee river near New Butler, Waukesha county. "Suckers came up this creek in former days from the river and these the natives captured by clubbing." (Wis. Archeol., v. 2, no. 1, new series)