

cross-bar, and dried, either in the sun, or over a slow fire. To this day small fish, such as brook trout, are often smoked entire.

"Sturgeon and other large fish were drawn, split from the head down, and, like the smaller fish, suspended from a hurdle or laid on a grill and smoked or dried. Sometimes the sturgeon was sliced in flakes, which were smoked or sun dried.

"Grills for smoking fish were made as follows: Four crotched sticks a little over a yard long were set upright in the ground to form a square or oblong in the center of which was the fireplace. The four corner posts were connected by bars of short poles or sticks on which, in turn, were placed a series of light cross pieces."

As to the length of time required for thoroughly smoking the fish, Publius V. Lawson has noted that the lake shore bands of Potawatomi "smoked their fish on frames over a fire for two hours." (Wis. Archeol., v. 19, no. 2).

"The savages in the country of the Hurons cure fish in the following manner: they let them drip a little, and then cut off the heads and tails; they open them at the backs, and having emptied them, they make incisions, to allow the smoke to penetrate them thoroughly." So wrote Sagard Theodat as early as the year 1636.

Elisha Amidon, who came to Pike lake, Hartford township, Washington county, in 1846, informed C. E. Brown that the Pike lake Winnebago, who lived in wigwams covered with rush matting, speared or caught with a hook and line numerous fish, some of which were smoked for winter use. (Wis. Archeol., v. 6, no. 2, new series).

Lawson has stated that a whole band of Potawatomi would engage in catching and smoking fish for about ten days and that their smoked fish were often buried in caches, kept cool by running water below.

In winter the Indians employed a simple method of preserving their fish, namely that of freezing. Caught through the ice in very cold weather the fish froze within a short time after being caught.

The freezing of fish for their preservation is mentioned by the Hon. James Duane Doty in his "Northern Wisconsin in 1820." (Wis. Hist. Coll., vol. 7, p. 196). Writing of the