

Indians inhabiting the region of Fond du Lac, Doty says: "A fish called by the savages too-nee-bee,—by the French, "telibee," greatly resembling the whitefish, is taken in nets of from 60 to 100 fathoms long, late in the autumn, and to preserve them, they are hung up by the tail in the air until frozen."

Fish were sometimes preserved by simply drying them. The fish were cut and cleaned, rubbed well with salt and dried in the sun or over a fire and then placed in a bark box or other receptacle.

In the winter the Winnebago sometimes erected their wigwams over the caches of smoked fish.

#### FISH EFFIGIES OF SHELL

Several fish effigies, carved from unio shells, were obtained on an Indian site near Kingston, in the Grand River region, Green Lake county. Illustrations of these can be found in Plate 6, page 29, of *The Wisconsin Archeologist*, vol. 1, no. 1, new series.

Town L. Miller, of Fairwater, possesses a native Indian ornament consisting of a small clam shell cut to represent a fish. Another is in a Green Bay collection.

These may have served a dual purpose, namely, that of an article of adornment, as a pendant, and likewise as a fish lure. The writer has already described the use of fish carved from shell as an Indian fish lure under a foregoing subdivision bearing that title. (See "Fish Lures.")

The suggestion has been made that the shape of some of the slate and other perforated gorgets of the American Indians were suggested by the forms of fish.

#### FISH EFFIGY PIPES

The fish as a decorative motif was used by the aborigines of Wisconsin occasionally in their construction of pipe bowls. Evidence of this kind is to be had in three specimens in the George A. West collection of aboriginal pipes of Wisconsin, now a permanent exhibit in the anthropological section of the Milwaukee public museum.

A description of these rare archeological finds is to be