

NOTES

Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Beauchamp, on p. 170, *American Antiquarian*, Vol. XII, No. 3, 1890, in an article called "Comparison of Relics of Ontario and New York," speaks of two curious slender "white stone" pipes, very slender for stone—a head projecting from rear of bowl—and are much like some of the larger clay pipes in form, differing only in material; one is 5½ inches and the other 7¼ inches from tip to tip. The former was found in Hamilton, Ont., and the other at Lake Medad. These may be the two first long-stemmed pipes figured in this paper.

F. W. Waugh, p. 76, Report 1902, in "Neutral Village Sites in Brant County," mentions several pipes of light-colored stone having long, slender stems and bowls, and figures carved on the front—one, a small stone pipe, had a lizard-like animal clasping the bowl, described as coming from an ossuary on site 5, Walker's Farm, lot 10, con. 2, Onondaga Township, and puts the age of this site 250 years or more, as the Neutrals were wiped out by 1652 or 1653. White man's relics (of metal) were found in ossuary. These are the pipes figured and described in this paper as coming from the Walker Farm.

In reply to a query *re* effigy pipes as regards modern Western Indians, Mr. H. C. Fish, Curator of State Historical Society, Bismarck, North Dakota, in letter of 14th May, 1914, says: "With our Indians out here these different effigy pipes are not the representation of different animals, or to represent man, but they are the animal soul or man soul. They are the suggestion of the great animal or man soul, or the conception of the inner life rather than the effigy of any particular animal or man. To our Missouri Indians it is rather psychic than material."

Letter of April 17th, 1914: "We do not have in the museum any pipes with the lizard effigy. The lizard is very uncommon out here. . . . and I suppose they (the Indians) would use in their carvings and symbols those things which were common with the country."

Letter of April 22nd, 1914: "This morning Red Bear and Young Hawk, with their interpreter, were in the office, and I asked them about the old pipes which were carved in the olden days. They said that they carved the deer head, the elk head, the horse head, the buffalo head, the wolf, the bear holding the pipe bowl in its arms, and they used the snake for the stem of the pipe. They had never seen any pipes with the lizard on, and did not know what the lizard was; that the men carved the pipes to suit the individual tastes, to show the totem of the tribe and to give homage to the Great Spirit for food and game. These Indians were of the Arikara tribe at Berthold, northwest of here."

In answer to a query *re* effigy pipes, Mr. A. McG. Beede, a missionary who has been with the Sioux many years (32), in letter of April 16th, 1914, states: "As to effigy pipes, if you find one (fish or lizard) in Missouri or the Dakotas (or still further southeast), be sure it was imported. On pipes and canes (?) the snake is common (or part of a snake). Formerly rattle-snakes were far east of the Missouri, but lizards were seldom seen; elks and buffalo were used by the Western Sioux, and bears (instead of buffalo) by the Middle Sioux. Fish were sometimes, but not often, on articles of Missouri River Indians (Middle Sioux, Mandans, Hidatsa, and Arikara). I never saw any tendency to fish or lizard ornamentation among the Assiniboines. These ornaments seem to coincide with the creatures in the country of a people. The names of persons show the same tendency; for instance, the Middle Sioux and other Missouri River Indians have 'Bear' as a name, which is replaced by 'Bull' (Buffalo) in Western Sioux."

Clarence B. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa., in letter of May 11th, 1914, does not know of any lizard pipes from Pennsylvania, or from the South.

W. C. Mills, Curator Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio, in a letter of June 10, 1914, remarks that they can duplicate almost any of the pipes mentioned in 2nd paper, Report 1913, but for the most part they are much larger, and somewhat different in character, and that a pipe was lately found at Newark, Licking County, Ohio, which is similar to the bear pipe on p. 41, Report 1913, but is remarkable in this, that it is a human effigy pipe; over the head of the effigy is placed the head of a wolf or a bear, showing that it was a head-dress. (Note by Author: This fact also occurs on a small, oblong, soapstone pipe from Bexley Township, Victoria County, Ont., having a human face surmounted by an animal's head; see Report 1906, page 26, Fig. 12.) They have a few lizard pipes in Ohio, and also the lizard effigy is found on some pottery; see Report on Gartner Mound and Village Site, by Mills.