

NOTES.

of vessels and captives which were delivered to him, and the ransom paid.—
General description of Nova-Scotia, Page 46—7.

20 And Cusawoe from these could tell
What olive branches image well. *Page 106.*

Carver, in the history of his travels, says that ' the pipe of peace is of the same nature as a flag of truce among the Europeans, and is treated with the greatest respect and veneration, even by the most barbarous nations. I never heard of an instance where the bearers of this sacred badge of friendship were ever treated disrespectfully, or its rights violated. The Indians believe that the Great Spirit never suffers an infraction of this kind to go unpunished.

' The pipe of peace, which is termed by the French the Calumet, for what reason I could never learn, is about four feet long, the bowl of it is made of red marble, and the stem of it of a light wood, curiously painted with hieroglyphicks in various colours, and adorned with the feathers of the most beautiful birds.

' Every nation has a different method of decorating these pipes, and they can tell at first sight to what band it belongs. - It is used as an introduction to all treaties, and great ceremony attends the use of it on these occasions.

' If no obstructions arise to put a stop to the treaty, the painted hatchet is buried in the ground as a memorial that all animosity between the contending nations has ceased, and a peace taken place. Among the ruder bands, such as have no communication with the Europeans, a war club painted red, is buried instead of the hatchet.

' A belt of wampum is also given on this occasion, which serves as a ratification of the peace. These belts are made of shells found on the coast of Virginia, which are sawed out into beads of an oblong form about a quarter of an inch long, and round like other beads, being strung on leather strings, and several of them sewed neatly together with fine sinewy thread. They then compose what is termed a belt of Wampum.

' The shells are generally of two colors, some white, and others violet, but the latter are more highly esteemed than the former. They are held in as much estimation by the Indians as gold, silver, or precious stones by the Europeans.'—*pages 359—62.*