

No. 7. Referring to this pipe which is figured on page 64, Report 1914 (the top figure), Mr. W. J. Wintenberg of the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Ont., in a letter of June 19th, 1915, remarks that "some of the lizard effigy pipes represent animal forms. The pipe in question, . . . would more properly be called an 'otter' or perhaps a 'mink' pipe. . . . that here in the north mammals would be more often represented than lizards. Lizards are such unfamiliar objects even with us that unless there was some special religious or superstitious regard for the animal, they would scarcely be carved on pipes. Of course, I am saying this without knowing whether lizards had a place in the folklore of the Iroquoian and Algonkian peoples in northern North America. In the south, of course, where such reptiles are more often encountered they could be carved in stone and other materials, and those found in the north were perhaps brought hither through channels of trade or as reprisals in warfare." Replying to this the writer would say that all the pipes examined by himself were made out of local material and none were of southern material. Also that he has seen buckskin effigy lizards, beaded, worn by squaws in the North-west from superstitious motives.

The writer showed the picture of this pipe to an Ojibwa Indian of about 50 years of age. He immediately said that it was an "otter," because it had such a round head.

For further identifications of certain of these pipes, Mr. A. C. Parker, State Archaeologist, New York, states in a letter of June 3rd, 1915, that the Silverheels owl pipe, p. 62, Report 1913, is unquestionably Iroquoian. The Ripley animal pipe, p. 63, Report 1913, was found in an Erie burial site, Ripley, N.Y., and the lizard pipe, p. 52, Report 1914, was found in an ash-pit in a pre-colonial Seneca site at Richmond Mills, N.Y. Other pipes of this character have been found on Iroquoian sites, N.Y.

The reports mentioned in this article are those of the Provincial Museum, Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. W. B. Nickerson, who has been conducting some Archaeological research in Manitoba for the Geological Survey, Ottawa, in a letter of 15th Dec., 1915, states he has "found nothing (pipes) of this character in his researches in the Mississippi Valley or in Manitoba."

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