

certain adjoining tribes, such as the Aleuts and the western or northwestern D  n  , is invariably sharply-pointed or lance-shaped and has almost invariably a T-shaped grip.

British Columbian influence in this respect seems observable eastward as far as the Slaves and the Chipewyans, who have the paddle obtusely-pointed.

#### WINTER TRANSPORTATION.

A conveyance of the type represented by the canoe, which is suitable mostly for summer, naturally supposes a corresponding winter contrivance, especially for the northern part of our range. That this was, or is, actually the case is suggested by the close correspondence of the dog and sledge or toboggan area with that of the canoe (Eskimo Athabaskan and Algonkian). The exceptions to this are found principally on the West Coast, where conditions are favorable to water transportation through-

Dugouts seem to have been used to a limited extent by the Ojibwa and by the Menominee, a tribe living in northern Michigan and Wisconsin, and fairly closely related to the Sauk, Fox and Kickapoo. This usage may also have been induced by a scarcity of the ordinary material, which is birch-bark.

The eastern dugout region seems fairly continuous southward from among the tribes mentioned, and would probably be contained very largely by the southern half of the Eastern Woodlands area, to which we might no doubt add the eastern half of the south-eastern area.

The canoe in common use on the lower Mississippi is a dugout, called "pirogue" by the French. The bow of this canoe is broad and sloping. The average measurement is forty feet by three in width, with a thickness of about three inches. A canoe



Saulteaux Indian inserting ribs.

out most of the year; on the Plains, where the travois replaced the sledge or toboggan, and canoeing was of relatively slight importance; and in the southern part of the Eastern Woodlands, where the snowfall is comparatively light.

#### THE DUGOUT.

The dugout, in most cases a rather crude canoe made by charring and hollowing-out a log, also has quite a wide distribution and is found, as already noted, in many regions where a more advanced type of canoe is also used.

Among the Iroquois, who were noted as different canoe-makers, it was quite extensively employed, and is still used for the navigation of small streams for trapping and other such purposes. The scarcity of better materials may have been a factor in its popularity. The favorite Iroquois material is pine.

of this size will carry twelve persons. The material is usually some light or buoyant wood. A craft called by the same name is still to be found in the old "Acadian" region of eastern Canada. The material used is white pine. A black walnut dugout is used on the Arkansas. Besides a dugout, the Chitimacha of the lower Mississippi manufacture an elm-bark canoe.

Bushnell, in speaking of the Choctaw of Bayou Lacomb, Louisiana, states that "dugouts were employed on the creeks and bayous, but evidently only to a small extent." The Creoles at present make dugouts eight or twelve feet in length from logs of black gum.<sup>12</sup>

Those in use among the Creeks (a Muskogean tribe related to the Choctaw) were made of cypress

<sup>12</sup>Bushnell, D. I. Jr., "The Choctaw of Bayou Lacomb, Louisiana," Bulletin 48, Bureau of American Ethnology, p. 18.