

levoix and Long, among others, suppose that the assumption of feminine garb and occupations by men proceeded from a superstition or a dream, or was the observance of some religious rite; some other writers assert that these men were set aside for infamous purposes—a statement apparently verified by much evidence, especially as this class of men were held in the utmost contempt, even among the savages. They were called by the French *bardache* (a word originally from Arabic *bardaj*, "slave"), or *berdache*; the English corruption of this word, "berdash" (a word used, in various forms, as early as 1548), is everywhere in use in the West and North, to designate the men referred to.

Catlin (*N. Amer. Inds.*, vol. ii., pp. 214, 215) describes the annual "dance to the Berdashe," as seen among the Indians whom he visited on the Upper Mississippi, and has a sketch (plate 296) illustrating it. He says of the "berdashe:" "For extraordinary privileges which he is known to possess, he is driven to the most servile and degrading duties, which he is not allowed to escape; and he being the only one of the tribe submitting to this disgraceful degradation, is looked upon as *medicine* and sacred, and a feast is given to him annually. . . . This is one of the most unaccountable and disgusting customs, that I have ever met in the Indian country, and so far as I have been able to learn, belongs only to the Sioux and Sacs and Foxes."

27 (p. 131).—In the MS. at St. Mary's College, which we follow, two leaves are here lacking—a lacuna supplied from Thevenot's *Recueil* (see Bibliographical Data for this volume).

The red stone of which the calumet was made has been, from an early period, obtained by the Indians from the celebrated "Pipestone Quarry," in Pipestone county, in the southwestern corner of Minnesota. This place was first described by George Catlin, who visited it in 1836; see his interesting account of the quarry and the surrounding region (with sketch of locality), in his *N. Amer. Inds.*, vol. ii., pp. 160, 164–177, 201–206. The stone was named in honor of him, "catlinite;" it is a red quartzite, regarded by Winchell as the equivalent of the New York Potsdam sandstone. See the latter's account of the stone and quarry, in *Minn. Geol. Survey Rep.*, 1877, pp. 97–109.

28 (p. 135).—This sentence is transposed by Martin (in the Douniol edition, and by a marginal correction on the original MS.) to take the place of *Chacun*.

29 (p. 137).—Martin, in Douniol edition (t. ii., p. 273), gives the entire chant (of which but one sentence is found in the Montreal MS.), with both words and musical notation. He gives as his