

THE CORNPLANTER MEDAL.

The idea of a medal, in recognition of research among the Iroquois Indians, first occurred to me in November 1901, when I was making some studies at Onondaga, New York. Since boyhood I have known one or another of those who have notably contributed to our knowledge of these most important and interesting tribes. Some of these workers, though diligent and profound students, have lived and died unknown outside of the communities in which they lived; others, while recognised as authorities in the world of investigators, have been little appreciated in their own homes. It seemed that the founding and endowing of a medal, to be given in public acknowledgment to such workers, might be worth while. I believed that it would be easy to interest some man of wealth, born and reared within the old Iroquois area, in establishing such a medal. This belief was a mistake.

At about the same time I came to know Jesse Cornplanter and his pictures. Jesse was a twelve-year old Seneca boy, of pure blood, who delighted in making pen-and-ink drawings of Indian life—games, dances, etc. Without being a genius, his work was really good for an untaught Indian boy. Some of his pictures had already attracted attention, and two or three had been printed. The pictures show firmness of line, boldness, and good skill in grouping. It seemed desirable to preserve some examples of this work, especially as writers have been accustomed to deny artistic ability to the Iroquois.

No man of wealth having been found, who desired to establish the medal, it was decided to combine the two aims of founding the medal and preserving samples of Jesse's drawings, making the one end contribute to the other. Jesse was employed to draw a series of fifteen pictures representing Iroquois games and dances, as follows: (1) Game of Peach Stones and Bowl, (2) Women's Football Game, (3) Game of Javelin, (4) Game of Snowsnakes, (5) Great Feather Dance, (6) Hands-Joined Dance, (7) Seneca Indian War Dance, (8) Fish Dance, (9) Green Corn Dance, (10) False-Face Dancers (two are doorkeepers), (11) Husk-Face Dancers, (12) False-Face Dancers Crawling Into the Council House, (13) False-Face Dancers Arriving at the Council House, (14) False-Face Dancers Sitting in the Council House, (15) The Doorkeepers' Dance.

Nine gentlemen (Milward Adams, Chicago; Joseph G. Butler, Jr., Youngstown, Ohio; Charles A. Ficke, Davenport, Iowa; Frank G. Logan, Chicago; Harold F. McCormick, Chicago; William H. Moffitt, New York; W. Clement Putnam, Davenport, Iowa; Frank W. Richardson, Auburn, New York; Frederick Starr, Chicago) contributed the money necessary for engraving and printing these pictures, with the understanding that they were to be sold to aid in establishing the medal. The sale of these pictures is still in progress and has warranted the cutting of the dies and the making of a first strike of the medal. After the cost of the founding of the medal has been fully met, further sales of the pictures will be devoted to the conduct of researches among the Iroquois.

The medal is called *The Cornplanter Medal for Iroquois Research*, from the boy artist and in honor of the famous Seneca chieftain, who figured conspicuously in the last part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth century. It measures 54 mm. in diameter and is of silver. On the obverse is a profile portrait of the Cornplanter and the legend *The Corn-*

planter Medal for Iroquois Research. Below and to the left of the portrait is a turtle, the totem of the Cornplanter, while around the border is a beading of wampum. On the reverse are the names of the Iroquois tribes, "the Six Nations."—Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Tuscarora. Within this circle of names is a string of plaques of shell bearing the totems—wolf, bear, beaver, turtle, deer, snipe, heron, hawk. Within this, occupying the upper third of the space is a picture of the Iroquois long house typifying the Confederacy, below which is the inscription *Awarded by the Cayuga County Historical Society to*, with space for name and date. The highest achievement of the Iroquois was their remarkable governmental system based upon the idea of kinship, and worked out through the clan, the tribe, and the confederacy. These ideas are commemorated in the design of the medal, the suggestion for which is my own, while the composition is that of Mr. Frederick W. Gookin of Chicago. The dies were cut and the strike made by Tiffany & Co. of New York. The medal will be given every two years, and



its administration has been accepted by The Cayuga County Historical Society at Auburn, New York, in the very heart of the old Iroquois country. Four classes of workers are eligible to receive it:

- (a) *Ethnologists*, making worthy field-study or other investigations upon the Iroquois;
- (b) *Historians*, making actual contribution to our knowledge of the Iroquois;
- (c) *Artists*, worthily representing Iroquois life or types by brush or chisel;
- (d) *Philanthropists*, whose efforts are based upon adequate scientific study and appreciation of Iroquois conditions and needs.

The first strike of the Cornplanter Medal was awarded to Gen. John S. Clark of Auburn, on June 8, 1904. For more than a half century General Clark has devoted himself to Iroquois studies. By profession a surveyor, he has done magnificent field-work in the identification of village sites, trails, and localities of historical events. His *Journal of Sullivan's Campaign*, published by the Cayuga County Historical Society, is a model of scholarly editorship and annotation. Every important contribution to Iroquois history and the history of our Revolutionary epoch is under obligation to him for advice, criticism, and annotation.

Though the meeting, at which the award was announced, was a special session, called at the time when the society is usually in vacation, a large attendance was present. A program of exceptional interest was carried out. Prof. Willis J. Beecher presided. In an introductory address he briefly stated the purpose of the meeting and the history of the medal. Mr. Frank W. Richardson, on behalf of the Committee appointed to receive and administer the medal, announced acceptance of the trust and the award for 1904 to General Clark. Dr. William M. Beauchamp of Syracuse, an eminent authority upon Iroquois matters, gave a carefully prepared address in which, after emphasising the important place of the Iroquois among American Indian tribes, he expressed his satisfaction at the founding of the Cornplanter Medal and sketched General Clark's labors in the Iroquois field. Frederick Starr then informally stated the plan and history of the medal and added a word of personal appreciation regarding General Clark and his work. During the program, Jesse Lyon, Honuses, an Onondaga chief, sang several Indian songs to the accompaniment of rattle and drum. At the close of the addresses, Albert Cusick, Sagonaquaten, Onondaga and one time head-chief of the Iroquois Confederacy, made a brief address and gave General Clark an Onondaga name, *Hahahcsuks*, "the Pathfinder," at the same time leading him back and forth before the company, chanting the ancient formula of adoption. General Clark made a brief response after which Gen. William H. Seward, Jr., extended a vote of thanks to those who had been interested in the founding of the medal.

The Cornplanter Medal is to be permanently endowed.

FREDERICK STARR.

DO ANIMALS THINK?

BY LORD AVEBURY.

From his life-long and conscientious study of ants Dr. Forel is peculiarly qualified to write on such a subject; while from his position at the head of a great lunatic asylum he has had exceptional opportunities, of which he has ably availed himself, for the study of mind in various phases.

At first sight it might seem as if insects were hardly likely to throw much light on psychic problems. Nevertheless, if the dog and the elephant are in some respects pre-eminent, and if in bodily structure the anthropoid apes approach nearer to man than do any other animals, yet, when we consider the habits of ants, their social organisation, their large communities and elaborate habitations, their road-ways, their possession of domestic animals, and even in some cases of slaves, it must be admitted that they have a fair claim to rank next to man in the scale of intelligence. However this may be, Dr. Forel has selected insects, and especially his favorite ants, as the subject of his present memoir.

Many seem to solve the problem to their own satisfaction by saying that animals act by instinct and man by reason. I wish he did! How much happier and better the world would be! But in fact the subject is much more complex. Others believe, or think they believe, that their pets, and especially dogs, are as intelligent as man.

Many again seem to entertain two entirely opposite and contradictory opinions. I often hear people say that their dog, for instance, can do every-