



FIG. 22. (Full Size.)

A more pretentious attempt at sculpture has been made in Fig. 22. The broken end would indicate that there had been originally material to form a stem, but the piece having become detached before the pipe was finished, a hole has been bored at the back of the neck for the insertion of a wooden tube. Through the lips of the bowl and at the base of the neck three other holes have been made—it is hard to say for what purpose.

The forms of pipe are almost infinite in variety, and the ancient people clung with greater tenacity to pipes of their own make than to anything else, after communication with the Whites enabled them to procure what they were quick enough to perceive were superior articles.

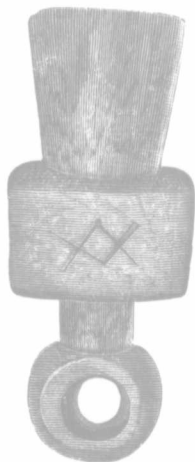


FIG. 23. (Full Size.)

The influence of European contact is plainly seen in Fig. 23, not only so far as the shape is concerned, but in the character of the finish, which shows the employment of better tools than those formerly available. But this is further evidenced from the appearance of the square and compasses which are plainly enough seen on the front side of the squared central portion, unless, indeed, we accept this as a proof that the "mystic art" was not unknown in the *lodges* of the aborigines! An enthusiast in this kind of lore might be curious in any case to ascertain in what "degree" the pipe had been made, but the nature of the markings are not such as to make the position of the "points" quite clear.