

Specimen Museum, No. 9,801, Figure 2, page 49, Report 1903, is undoubtedly one of these long-stemmed pipes in process of manufacture, of which Mr. Boyle says, pp. 48-49, Report 1903: "There can be no doubt that this unfinished piece of work, Figure 2, was intended to be a pipe, and there is just as much certainty that the workman's purpose was to model some kind of animal's head on edge of bowl overlooking stem. It requires only a slight examination to conclude that before any work was done on this piece of limestone it was in pebble form, perhaps sufficiently irregular in outline to suggest the bowl and stem of a pipe, but, in any case, just a water-worn stone. Notwithstanding the extremely rough nature of the chipping an enormous amount of work has been performed, too, in a purely primitive way; on this specimen there is not a mark to indicate the use of any tools other than those of stone. Some of the flakes were very large, as may be seen by the scars on the diagram, and it may have been an attempt to strike off one of these that caused the fracture at the neck of the stem.

The pieces were found a hundred or more feet apart, and one piece a long time after the other. The former circumstance is suggestive of some "temper" on the part of the man whose unlucky blow spoiled his work.

For this instructive specimen we are indebted to Mr. W. G. Wright, who found it in the Township of Nottawasaga.

The saw-cut near the top of the intended bowl, and which extends nearly as far round as the other side, was clearly made with some cherty or other silicious tool, perhaps only a flake, either held directly in the hand, or in some way attached to a handle. If, then, we regard the quality of the stone, the character of the workmanship, the intention to make a carved pipe, and the design of forming some kind of figure on the bowl, we have all the conditions of a primitive nature that we may, and do usually suppose, accompanied a purely paleolithic method of working, and it is difficult to conceive an Indian workman proceeding in his simple way to form a pipe in imitation of some European model, as has recently been asserted he did."

This large and massive specimen may be said to be in the primary stage of chipping, as it shows a good deal of the natural surface on both sides, and was evidently in its original form one of those large flat, oval limestone pebbles that occur in places throughout the country.

Dimensions—8 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, measured from tip of stem to outside of bowl; perpendicular height, 5 $\frac{5}{8}$  inches, of which 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches were evidently intended for the head. The specimen has almost a uniform thickness of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The depth of bowl back to front 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The thickness of stem from top to bottom about 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. One can judge the amount of work necessary to trim this pebble down to make a long, slender-stemmed pipe and bore the stem hole. Looking at the specimen one would think that it takes more work and care to complete the stem than the bowl. It is somewhat of a mystery to me yet how the stem holes can be bored in these pipes, though I have heard of half a dozen primitive ways. Material light gray limestone, seemingly non-stratified. There are no evidences of pecking or polishing, the specimen showing only primary chipping and sawing. The natural surface on both sides of pipe being smooth, as if water-worn. Weight 1 lb. 2 oz. Avoir., which no doubt would be much reduced when pipe was completed, probably 50 per cent.

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