

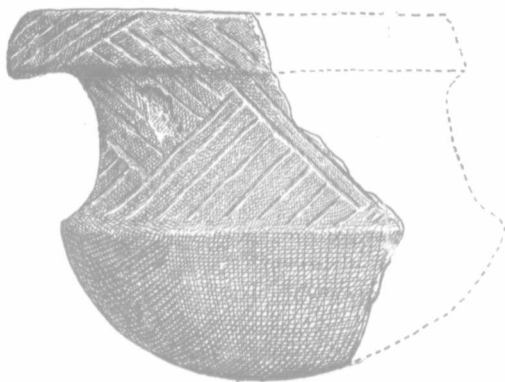


FIG. 66. (Half Size).

The difficulty of procuring whole specimens of pottery makes such a fragment as fig. 66 quite valuable, as it is sufficiently large to show the form of the original vessel—in this case, a very small one. Though found on the south half of lot 2 in the 3rd concession of Tuscarora now occupied by the Mississaugas, the cup of which fig. 66 represents a portion, was made and used by the Neuters or Attiwandarons who for centuries, perhaps, occupied this territory.

CLAY PIPES.

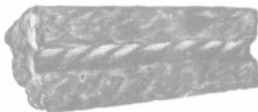


FIG. 67. (Full Size).

Considerable interest naturally attaches itself to aboriginal methods of working, one of which is beautifully exemplified in the accompanying figure. As makers of clay pipes the Indians of this part of the continent were as far ahead of many southern tribes as they were behind them in other branches of manufacture. The great length and curve of many pipe-stems rendered the making of holes by perforation an impossibility even when the clay was soft, and the ancient pipe-maker adopted the plan of forming the clay round a slender twig, which, being left in place, was thoroughly charred when the pipe was submitted to the burning process, thus leaving the hole clear. In moulding the pipe, of which fig. 67 was a portion, instead of a twig, two strands of grass or of some fibre have been twisted to form a stout cord for the purpose of making a stem core. This, like the twigs, has not been withdrawn after the clay was moulded about it, and as a result, we see in this split stem the spiral impressions of the old core cord. This specimen forms part of the Laidlaw collection.