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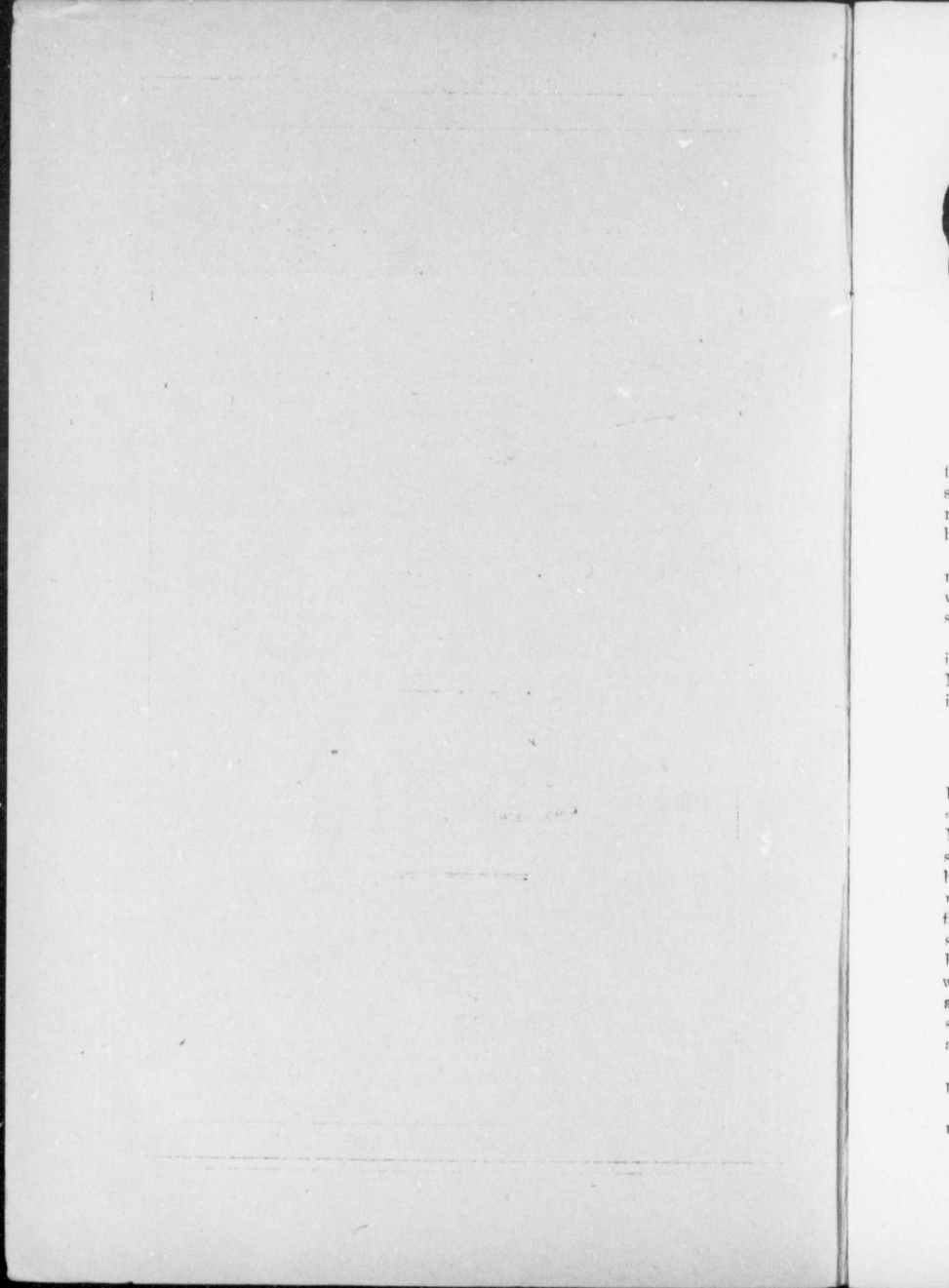
ONTARIO EFFIGY
PIPES IN STONE

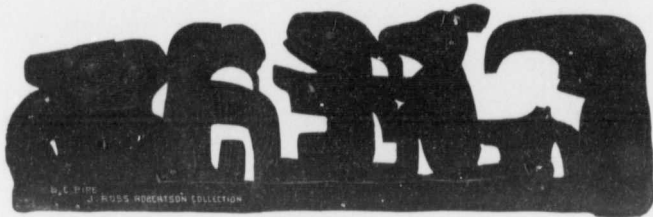
BY

COL. GEO. E. LAIDLAW.

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ONTARIO EFFIGY PIPES IN STONE.

By COL. GEO. E. LAIDLAW.

2ND PAPER.

Since the appearance of my first paper on this particular type of pipe sculpture, which appeared in the Ontario Archaeological Report for 1902, a number of specimens have turned up in Ontario, and information and outlines have been received about others in the United States from authentic sources, which have been embodied in this paper for the sake of comparison.

For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity to see the above report, which I believe is now out of print, I will reiterate that my object in writing these papers is more to give minute description than in theorizing and speculating on the occurrences of this type of pipe sculpture.

The Reports mentioned in this article are Ontario Archaeological Reports issued by the Board of Education, and the museum mentioned is the Provincial Museum of Ontario, except when otherwise stated. Also the measurements are in inches and the weights are avoirdupois, except when otherwise mentioned.

ONTARIO SPECIMENS.

No. 11.103 which appears as fig. 31, p. 36. Report 1889, also fig. 229, p. 83. Primitive Man in Ontario, and has some resemblance to a large stone ring, with a protuberance on the periphery, is a large and massive unfinished specimen from Nottawasaga Township, presented to the museum by Mr. Angus Buie. This specimen which is wedge-shaped and almost circular in outline, except where the head projects, clearly and unmistakably shows that it was intended for an animal pipe of rather large size. Though not nearly so far advanced in manufacture as the Leith pipe (No. 26.544), it shows some interesting features. It is much shorter in the muzzle in proportion to size; and above and below the large central hole of oval form are pecked spaces showing that the ultimate idea of the maker was to make two more holes, similar to pipes figs. 19, 20, 22. Report 1902. There are also a well defined muzzle, eyebrows and a ridge along top of nose. This specimen weighs 1 lb. 13 oz. avoirdupois. Material being a close grained dingy blue argillite.

Dimensions, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, 4 inches wide and $1\frac{3}{4}$ thick in thickest part, and shows nothing but purely aboriginal methods of workmanship.

These wedge-shaped specimens are thickest at the head and shoulders, thinning down to the front and bottom.



No. 11,103.

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The oval hole in middle is counter sunk on both sides. Mr. Boyle remarks in *Primitive Man*, p. 93, that "as an unfinished specimen it possesses many instructive features as to methods of working stone."

No. 26,544, fig. 1, p. 48, Report 1903, is another massive specimen of unfinished animal effigy pipes: the surface of which is so smooth and even, and lines so regular, and angles so distinct, that it gives one the impression of having been made with European tools, compared with the Buie specimen No. 11,103.

This is a nearly finished specimen and in this case shows that the bowl was intended to be bored last, evidently with a metallic drill.

The surface of pipe shows very few of those scratches noticed on other pipes. The treatment of the head is bold and clear and needs only a few details to be complete. This pipe has the distinct wedge appearance noticed in several other pipes of this class, and bears a general resemblance in make to the Mayor pipe, p. 43, Report 1902, and p. 18, Report 1912.

Dimensions: Height $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches, width 4 inches, thickness $1\frac{3}{8}$ at back to 7-16 at lower front end. Weight, 1 lb. 14 oz. Locality, Leith farm, Township of Binbrook, Wentworth Co., Ont. Presented to museum by Mr. C. W. Hartman of Cincinnati. Has well defined head, eyebrows and muzzle. Material, striped Huronian slate. The bowl hole is bored $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth. The large central hole is of squarish outline with prominent rounded corners. There is the beginning of another hole, by pecking, between the central hole and the head, on the left side.

No. 26,754. Fig. 33, page 26, Report 1904, also page 101, Report 1903.

This very large stone pipe, which is supposed to resemble a bear, was found in August or September, 1902, on lot 6, concession 20, Tiny Township, Simcoe Co., Ont., by Mr. T. H. Newberry, who disposed of it to Mr. Oliver Gaspell of Powles Corners P.O., Fenelon Township, Victoria Co., Ont., from whom the writer obtained it and presented it to the museum.

This was a surface find on the route or trail of the Indians between Sawlog Bay and the highlands of Tiny. Was unaccompanied by other relics. May have belonged to the later Hurons or the Algonquins who succeeded them.

The pipe was in a fragmentary condition and is now restored minus the fore feet, and a portion of the frontal bar.

Material, dark grey slate; posture similar to other animal pipes under discussion. Dimensions: $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in perpendicular height. Distance between parallel lines at back and at nose, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Greatest thickness of body from side to side, 2 inches. Greatest depth of body from back to front, 2 11-16 inches. Length of head, 2 3-16 inches. Breadth behind ears, 2 7-16 inches. Stem hole bored with a tapering drill: bowl shows plainly drill rings, and contracts very rapidly, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and $\frac{3}{4}$ wide at top. Stem hole is in the back. Eyes are large, deep circular depressions. Ears prominent and rounded, the right one evidently being slightly broken at one time and then ground smooth. Ear holes slightly defined as also are the nostrils—most rare occurrences. No slots or markings on surface of pipe other than those that represent the claws. No basal perforation, though there are deep depressions produced by boring where the basal perforation is usually situated in these pipes. A deep nick terminates each hind foot, separating it from the frontal bar, thus showing probably that the designer did not intend the frontal bar as a branch clasped by the feet as in other cases, but rather as a produced tail. Hind paws slightly raised from body. The portion of the frontal bar immediately opposite the hind feet is slightly larger



No. 26,544.



No. 26,754.

than the remaining portion. The top of the frontal bar, and the forefeet are missing. Mouth strongly defined, face very much "dished" or "hollow" strongly resembling a raccoon's, but the jaws are too long in proportion, and too square at the end to resemble that animal in any marked degree. The drill has been used in forming the throat, and marks of sawing and rubbing appear. Are these what McGuire calls "file marks" in his "Aboriginal Pipes, etc."?

The material changes in color to a dirty purple on the frontal bar. Weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois. It has been suggested that this specimen represents the brownish variety of the common black bear. At any rate the contour of the face is directly opposite to that of the Bolsover bear pipe, p. 40, Report 1902. This pipe is of purely aboriginal workmanship, the design being bold, the head resembling a style of Huron clay pipes. This pipe though called a bear pipe shows a composition of features: in the large round eyes and hollow cheeks of a raccoon, and the strong heavy jaw of an old dog wolf, and might be equally well named after either of these animals.

The marks of boring on the surface of body show the use of a blunt drill.

Mr. Boyle in referring to this pipe, p. 28, Report 1904, says: "The surface has been brought to a condition of smoothness, but not sufficiently so to remove all traces of the scratches that were made in so doing, and in no case are there any signs of marks other than those producible by the rubbing of one stone on another. The design is boldly carried out, but there is no nicety of detail. On each side between the hind feet and the tail there is the beginning of a hole."

No. 25572, fig. 6, p. 52, Report 1903, is a large bird pipe made from gypsum. This pipe has been broken off just above the frontal projection, and was probably about 6 inches long when entire. The present length is $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Depth back to front, $1\frac{7}{8}$. Thickness from side to side, $1\frac{1}{4}$. Diameter of bowl, 11-16. Depth of bowl, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Diameter of stem hole, 9-16 inch. The pipe is of a dirty yellowish white color and the surface has been polished, but one side shows calcination and weathering. The eyes are well defined, being small pits about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. The beak is well pronounced, having a prominent ridge, and the mouth is well marked. The bowl has a very small capacity for such a large pipe, and the stem hole, which is large, inclines upwards. The head projects straight up from the pipe and does not bend over in front like other bird pipes mentioned, this may be symbolical of flight. Other bird pipes are in a posture of rest or repose. The cross section of pipe is oblong with rounded corners. No wing marks or other marks on surface of pipe. Locality: Lot 10, Con. 3, Onondaga Twp., given by W. M. Dick, of Brantford, Ont.

No. 25,098, fig. 11, p. 55, Report 1903, was found at Lion's Head, Isthmus Bay, North Bruce, Ont., and comes to the Museum through Mr. W. W. Dick.

This pipe represents an owl carved from slate, the angles, edges, and corners being very precise and distinct. The bowl was made before the pipe was finished as the lower edge of the bowl orifice is very sharp, showing that the V-shaped hollow between the wings on the back (shoulders) has been made last. Below the stem hole, which is in the back, there are two flutings, dividing or defining the lower parts of the wings.

The top of the breast shows an inverted V-shaped insertion, as if showing the top of a dress or shirt; a little further down there is a transverse depression bearing 8 necks. The feet are well defined, of 3 toes each. The cross section is square in front and round behind. The neatness and regularity of design, the appearance and the style of finish lead one to believe that it was made with metallic



No. 25,572 (a).



No. 25,572 (b).



No. 25,098. Front.



No. 25,098. Side.

tools. It is a more compact and blockier pipe than usual. The tail is defined by 4 slight nicks. There are slight protuberances for ears. The underneath part of lower mandible is well defined. The wings are well defined and are slightly raised from the remaining pipe surface, this trait being only noticed in this specimen. Dimensions as follows:

Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Width across breast, 1.5-1.6 inches. Depth, back to front, 1.7-1.6 inches. Depth of bowl, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Diameter of bowl, .9-1.6 inches. Diameter of stem hole, .3-1.6 inches.

The color for the most part is dark rich brown, but on the left side a little more than the wing is of a pale dull green. Quoting from Mr. Boyle, "The workmanship is excellent and the proportions are very good. The eye holes are bored fully an eighth of an inch in depth—deep enough to form a good seat for the insertion of any other substance to give expression as eyes to the figure, if any such intention existed in the mind of the maker. The end of the tail has either not been finished or if finished has been broken off, as it is still in the rough. In most pipes of this kind a hole is bored crossways through the feet, but sometimes perpendicularly between them. In this pipe, however, we have a compromise



No. 16,239.

hole, the boring having been done perpendicularly from below half way through the (frontal) projection that forms the feet, and another hole to meet it is bored from the left side. A little below the breast is a well-made line of serrations, the purpose of which is not very evident. The surface of pipe is not as highly polished as the surfaces of many stone pipes are, so that the scratches of the rubbing stone are still in evidence, and the word 'rubbing stone' is used advisedly, for the reason that only one stone moved over another is capable of leaving such results as are apparent on the surface of this pipe, and this is the more remarkable on account of the fact that there are those who claim pipes of such patterns to be of unmistakable European origin, directly or indirectly. Notwithstanding the generally bold artistic way in which this pipe has been worked out, there is not a single feature of it bearing witness to the use of any but primitive appliances."

No. 16,239, fig. 29, p. 21, Report 1905, is full size figure of a bird pipe from Eldon Twp. Victoria Co., that has had its head broken off. It is rather plain in appearance, not having much work done upon it. The frontal projection is perforated from side to side and has conventionalized claws marked upon the front. The data concerning this pipe has been lost, but I believe it came to the Museum through Mr. J. W. Laidlaw, now of Kirkfield P.O., Ont.



No. 27,239 (a).



No. 27,239 (b).



No. 27,239 (c).

No. 27,239, fig. 13, p. 26, Report 1906, is another headless pipe from the farm of Mr. J. J. Finney, near Burnt River P.O., Somerville Twp., Victoria Co., where it was found in 1903 by his son in a grave with three skeletons near a village site. This locality is four miles north of Rettie's station on Midland Ry.

Dimensions: Length, $37\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Thickness at shoulder, 15-16 inches. Depth, back to front, 17-16 inches. Depth of bowl, 1 inch. Diameter of bowl, 9-16 inches. Diameter of stem hole, $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Left side has slot in wing and shallow grooves marking wing and shoulder. Right side has shallow groove half way up side, going around back above tail, connecting with groove on left side. Also has smaller slot on wing. There is a flaw on right side at end of wing.

There is a slight groove down back to stem hole. The frontal projection is rather large, of a squarish outline, is perforated through from side to side, and has three nicks across the front. At the lower part of back near base there are three slight cuts denoting tail feathers.

Where the head is broken off the broken part of the neck is ground smooth. There is a deep cut around neck immediately behind the broken part. Material dark slate.

Quoting Mr. David Boyle, p. 26, Rep. 27, who says: "It shows a somewhat ambitious attempt to make a bird-pipe, but the maker was not equal to the occasion. Even in its unfinished state it is clear that the efforts to bring it into shape were in many respects those of a bungler, and it was, perhaps, because of such treatment that the head was broken off. The fractured end has been sawn off, either by the hand that made the pipe, or by some one else equally unmechanical."

No. 27,844, figs. 10, 11, p. 25, Report 1906. This pipe represents a heron or bittern, was found near Port Perry, Lake Scugog, to south of Victoria County.

This is a very finely finished pipe but not polished. The surface shows scratches. The neck seems to be prepared for a broad band. The beak is still attached to the feet or frontal projection, which is perforated from side to side by a conical drill, and is rather large in proportion, having three cuts on each side inclining upwards representing feet. This frontal projection is divided on the lower surface or bottom by a long cut. The eyes are clearly defined; the four holes or pits on right side are evidently made with the same drill that the eyes were. The two larger shallow depressions on each side have been ground out same as the two smaller depressions on left side. This unevenness of distribution of these holes or slots is a marked feature in this class of pipe.

Dimensions: Perpendicular height, $27\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Width across breast, 11-16 inches. Distance from back to forehead, 2 13-16 inches. Depth of bowl, $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. Diameter of bowl, $\frac{5}{8}$. Diameter of stem hole, 7-16. Length of head and beak, $27\frac{1}{8}$. There are two notches on the tail. The pipe remains stationary if placed on base, and *vice versa*. Contour of head and beak slightly curved. Upper and lower mandibles well defined. The hole in frontal projection has been bored from each side.

Material: A brown fine grained sandstone.

Donor: Mrs. James, Port Perry, Ont.

There seems to be a tally on angle of lower jaw of nine slight notches.



No. 27,844 (a).



No. 27,844 (b).

BEAVER PIPE.*

Found by a Mr. Hewitt near Edgar, at or near site 43, Oro Twp., Simcoe Co.
Material: Mottled gray steatite.

Dimensions: Perpendicular height, 2 7-16 inches. Thickness through side to side, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Depth, back to front, 1 inch. Depth bowl, 1 1-16 inch. Diameter of bowl, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, which is conically bored. The stem hole in the back has a diameter of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, has been bored with a blunt drill and inclines upwards slightly. Slight frontal projection reaching from side to side, and is divided by two grooves to show hind feet. Front paws designated by grooves converging in across belly. Suspensory hole in short, broad, flat tail. Eyes defined by small deep holes. Mouth slightly defined; teeth and whiskers (bristles) defined by slight scratches.

The pipe is remarkable for the number of grooves and so-called tally marks upon it. Starting at the front there is one groove across the neck and one below this again, where the converging grooves begin that represent the fore feet. Then



Beaver Pipe. Oro Township (a).



Beaver Pipe. Oro Township (b).

another horizontal one below the fore feet and two vertical ones in the frontal bar; between this bar and the suspensory hole are three more parallel horizontal grooves.

There is a group of six parallel horizontal grooves across the back above the stem hole. Their ends are bounded by a slight groove on each side.

From the ends of the horizontal throat and abdominal grooves short ones incline towards each other at each side. The tail has five notches on each side. A groove extends around the hips with 18 notches on the top side.

There is one lateral slanting groove on left side from head to stem hole with 8 notches or tallies on under side. A pair of grooves on right side in a corresponding position have also similar notches, 8 in each case. Are these merely tallies, or are they significant of something else; legends, occurrences, or circumstances? And, lastly, from a small hole situate about the end of the back, a groove runs down the tail to the suspension hole and is continued around the tip of the tail.

From the apex of each pair of inclining grooves a slight cut or incision falls towards the front. The juncture of the neck with the shoulders is shown by almost worn-out incisions or cuts.

*Photo of this and following three by F. A. Hunter, Esq., Barrie.

There are three notches on the top side of the upper groove in the group of six parallel grooves on the back and four on second line. Constant use has worn this portion so much that one cannot determine how many notches there were there originally.

This pipe may be called an inscribed pipe. Would it represent the great Beaver Legend?

Of these four pipes, Mr. A. F. Hunter in letter of June 23, 1905, says they evidently belong to the Huron Indians, and can be assigned to the early period when the Hurons occupied this district (west of Lake Simcoe).

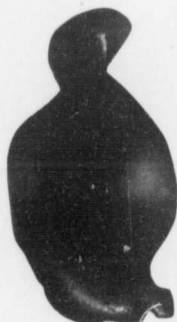
This pipe belongs to the second division of animal pipes of this class, having a horizontal frontal projection like figures 24 and 26, Report 1902; the first division having frontal bars in a vertical position in front of the pipes.

TURTLE PIPE.

This pipe was found near sites 43, and 44, Oro Twp. and represents a snapping turtle with projecting legs.



Turtle Pipe. Oro Township (a).



Turtle Pipe. Oro Township (b).

Dimensions: Length, 2 13-16 inches. Depth, back to front, 2 1/2 inches. Thickness from side to side, 1 1-16 inches. Legs are broken off and were evidently separate. No frontal bar. The abdomen is very much pronounced and rounded, and is defined from body by a longitudinal groove on each side. Tail defined by grooves with a hole bored underneath it; now broken. Anus defined. There is a groove around hind legs showing where they projected from carapace. Mouth and eyes are illy defined. There is a slot on top of head. Pipe shows much use. Being possessed of three stem holes, brings it into the class of pipe called "Composite" by some American Archaeologists: a name not adopted here yet. Depth of bowl, 1 3-10 inches, which has the appearance of being gouged out instead of being bored, having tool marks to that effect. Diameter of bowl, 11-16 inches. Diameter of large stem hole at the bottom of back, 9-16 inches: has the appearance of being made with a blunt rounded drill. Diameters of other two

stem holes, 5-16 inches each, one of which is in the right side and the other being at the top of the belly.

There are the remains of a groove separating the two front legs from each other.

Material: A black stone, probably slate.

DOUBLE-HEADED OWL PIPE.

This remarkable pipe owned by Dr. D. Evans of Innisfil Twp., Simcoe Co., was found in that locality. Dimensions: Length from tip of tail to horizontal line across tops of ears 4 5-16 inches. Width across faces to outside edges, 3 inches. Thickness through back to front, 1 7-16 inches. Width across breast, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Depth of bowl, 1 11-16 inches. Diameter of bowl, 13-16 inches. Diameter stem hole, 11-16 inches.



Double-headed Owl Pipe. Innisfil Township (a).

Double headed Owl Pipe. Innisfil Township (b).

Material: Polished black steatite, evidently stained. This massive pipe has a plain unornamented surface; represents the horned owl. There are three deep cuts or grooves on top of each head. All the eyes are large and shallow. The beaks are not prominent. The left head is facing more to the left side than the front. The right head faces directly to the front. There is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch space between heads. The grooves on the heads make quite distinct ears, giving an appearance to some aboriginal clay pipes.

The large frontal projection has a horizontal hole through from side to side

with a diameter of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. There is no suspensory hole. The bowl has been bored with a tapering or conical drill and has gouge marks at top. The stem hole is in the back and is quite large, and has been bored with a blunt, wide drill leaving the hole with a rounded bottom. The pipe evidently has been much in use. Weight, $9\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois.

Mr. Hunter in remarking upon this pipe in letter of June 23rd, 1905, remarks, that "It is worth remembering that there was no owl clan amongst the Indians," and also "does the double head on a single body represent a freak of nature or an imaginary bird?"

UNFINISHED BIRD PIPE.

Found on Huron site, east, $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 6, Con. 3, Twp. of Vespra, Simcoe Co., by Ed. H. Williams, Jr. Dimensions: Perpendicular height, 4 11-16 inches. Depth, back to front, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Thickness from side to side, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Material: common grey slate, or shale. Shows pecking and rubbing mostly with but slight traces of sawing. Weight, $8\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois. The diagnostic features not being



Unfinished Bird Pipe. Vespra Township.

clearly enough defined or finished enough to determine species, though it is perhaps meant for a crow or some heavy billed smaller bird.

Frontal projection very prominent. The bowl hole has been bored to a depth of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. No stem hole. This is a good illustrative specimen.

No. 30,972, p. 62, Report 1911, is a well finished symmetrical pipe, representing an eagle or other bird of prey. The eyes are very large and the cavities bored through. The beak is well pronounced and defined by cuts at sides and top. Mouth well marked. Lower mandible is divided longitudinally by a cut underneath. There are no other diagnostic features denoted. Surface is well polished and smooth. There are a number of fine criss-cross scratches all over surface evidently representing plumage. Cross section of body oblong. Bowl shows upper part made with a broad drill and lower part made with a more slender drill. The stem hole is near base of pipe and inclines upwards. A

suspensory hole has been drilled in from base of pipe, meeting another drilled in at an angle from bottom of front. All the drilling (eyes, bowl, stem hole and suspensory hole) has been done by aboriginal methods as evidenced by the drill marks. In fact the whole pipe shows no sign of any other than aboriginal methods.

There is no frontal projection. The breast slants away to tail. The top of the head has been flattened after the eye cavities were made. The surface has been polished after criss-cross scratches were made, some of them being rubbed out in places.

Dimensions: Perpendicular height, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Distance from back to front, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Thickness of back, 15-16 inches. Thickness of front, $\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Depth of bowl, 15-16 inches. Diameter of bowl, $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Diameter of stem



No. 30,972.

hole, 7-16 inches. Diameter of eye cavities, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, and of suspensory holes, $\frac{1}{4}$ and 3-16 inches. Material: A clay slate. Locality: Vaughan Twp., York Co., Donor: Dr. R. B. Orr.

No. 30,875, p. 63, Report 1911, is a very interesting and unique specimen, being a "made over" human figure pipe, with conventionalized arms and legs. The original posture was in the usual squatting position with arms resting on top of knees. After the pipe was broken through the bowl, or the bowl broken off as the case might be, the broken part was then ground smooth right down to base of pipe, showing remainder of bowl and the juncture of the stem hole and bowl. The secondary bowl, which is rather broad and shallow, was bored in front of the figure, through the upper part of the bent legs into the body and a secondary stem hole being bored to meet it at right angles from the base. The position of the pipe now for smoking would be on its back with base towards the smoker. The original position would have its back towards the smoker, head upright, facing outwards.

The legs on each side are marked by two deep cuts, dividing the thigh from the body and the calf from the thigh. The tops of the knees are separated in a like manner from the arms. The left hand and fingers are depicted by several notches. The face is pretty well defined and is circular; eyes are small pits made by a drill. The mouth is a small nick. Nose a mere lump with faint nostrils. Chin well defined. No ears are shown or marks for hair.

The front of the pipe has also been cut away a bit. The legs, I think, were originally separated in front and a suspension hole was bored upwards from the base between the feet. The feet and toes, if ever designated, have been removed by the secondary working. Surface polished. The long cuts were formed by grinding. The neck is rather thick. All workmanship shows aboriginal methods.

Dimensions: Perpendicular height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Thickness at shoulders, 1 inch. It is now probably about $\frac{2}{3}$ original size.



No. 30,875.



Probable original form of No. 30,875.

Material: Drab clay slate.

Locality: Vaughan Twp., York Co.

Donor: Dr. R. B. Orr.

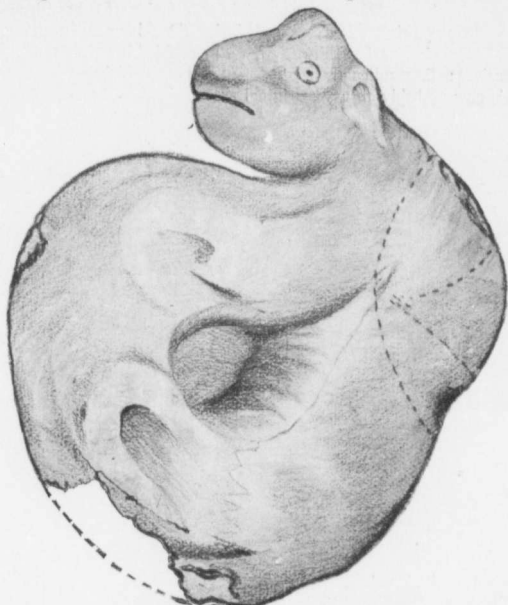
The crouching or squatting position of the human body with arms crossed above knees has also been observed in small Mexican stone figures, two of which resembling fig. 41, report 1902, are illustrated in Bulletin 28, Bureau of American Ethnology, p. 350.

There is a panther pipe from Fort Erie, Ont., mentioned on p. 351, vol. 9, No. 3, Bulletin Buffalo Society of Natural Science, obtained by Dr. A. I. Benedict. This pipe is illustrated on a plate facing p. 214. Truman C. White's History of Erie Co., N.Y., vol. 1, with following information "a beautiful totem of impure gypsum comes from Fort Erie. The animal represented is probably a panther, the long tail being curved forward and the claws showing in bas relief. Large conical perforations from the neck and the lower part of the back of the figure meet at a common apex. Possibly these openings were intended one for

tobacco and the other for the introduction of a stem." See letter of W. L. Bryant, Custodian of Museum, Buff. Soc. Nat. Sci., Aug. 23, 1913.

This pipe is a surface find and is now in above museum.

Dr. A. L. Benedict, of Buffalo, in a letter of Jan. 2, 1914, remarks as follows: "The relic referred to was bought at Fort Erie about 30 years ago. The stone is an impure gypsum, colored brownish, probably from smoke and dirt. The image represents a panther or some other animal with long tail, the claws being in relief, the back being curved and the head and tail meeting. In the back are two conic



Fort Erie, Ont. Panther Pipe. Buffalo Society Natural Science.

holes about 2. c.m. in diameter at the outside, meeting in a hole about $\frac{1}{2}$ c.m. in diameter at the apexes. My impression that the object was a token or ornament and not a pipe, as the holes are not well adapted to receive a stem, although it is possible that the object may have been used as a pipe also."

Perhaps this pipe is an unfinished one.

SOME UNITED STATES SPECIMENS.

We are indebted to Dr. W. M. Beauchamp, of Syracuse, N.Y., for the outlines and notes on the following eight specimens, seven from New York State and one from Ohio. See letters of April 1st and March 23rd, 1908. Also to Mr. A. C. Parker, State Archaeologist, Albany, N.Y., for outlines, etc., of the Ripley Animal

pipe and Mr. C. C. Willoughby of Peabody Museum for notes and outlines of the Silverheels Owl pipe, N.Y., and to Messrs. G. A. West, author of *Aboriginal Pipes of Wisconsin*, and S. A. Barrett, curator Public Museum, Milwaukee, for cut and data of Wisconsin bird pipe.

These outlines are of natural size.



No. 1 (a). Ontario County, N.Y.



No. 1 (b). Ontario County, N.Y.

No. 1 Owl pipe from Ontario Co., N.Y. Material: Grey slate.

No. 2. From Starkey, N.Y., near Seneca Lake. Material: Fine yellowish olive slate pipe representing a hawk or eagle. Fine polish. Claws in front and tail feathers behind. Hole behind (stem hole) elliptic with faint radiations. No perforations. May be unfinished.



No. 2. Starkey, N.Y.



No. 3. Squakie Hill, N.Y.

No. 3. Olive grey slate Owl pipe, from Squakie Hill, near Mt. Morris, N.Y. This site has both early and recent articles and also Mound Builder graves.

This pipe has a construction of owl and human features in profile.

No. 4. Flying Squirrel pipe, Jefferson Co., N.Y., of grey marble.

Owner, Col. Camp, of Sackett's Harbour, N.Y. This is a large and remarkable pipe of light greenish grey stone, very highly polished. The stem hole is in

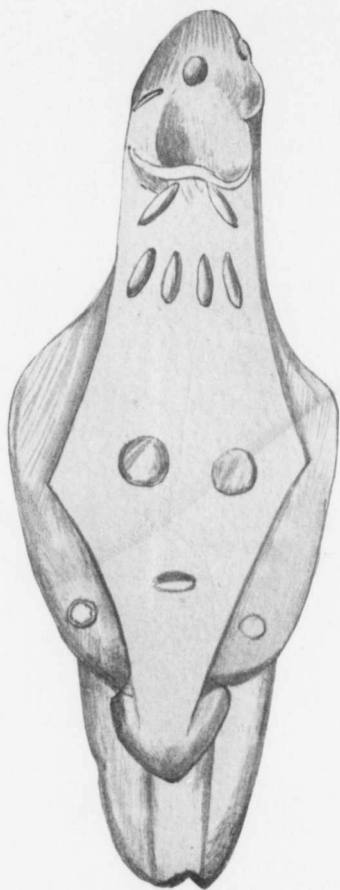


No. 4. (a) Jefferson County, N.Y.

the tail, making the long diameter vertical (on end). On the breast is a conventional human face, two eyes and a mouth. The bowl central, above (letter Ap. 1, 1908).

"The circles are nearly exact in this pipe. It is observable that the face is turned from the smoker." Same letter.

No. 5. Striped slate, Jefferson Co., N.Y., owned by Col. Camp, of Sackett's Harbour, N.Y.



No. 4. (b) Jefferson County, N.Y.



No. 5. Jefferson County, N.Y.

RAVEN PIPE

No. 6. Owned by Mr. W. A. Hakes, Binghamton, N.Y., found just south of Pennsylvania line. Green striped slate; reverse a little different. This is a remarkable pipe. The reverse side varies in its decoration. The absence of the spur (frontal projection) and the consequent change in the perforation are easily seen. At present it is in the Public Library at Binghamton (letter of 23 March, 1908, W. M. Beauchamp).



No. 6. Binghamton, N.Y.

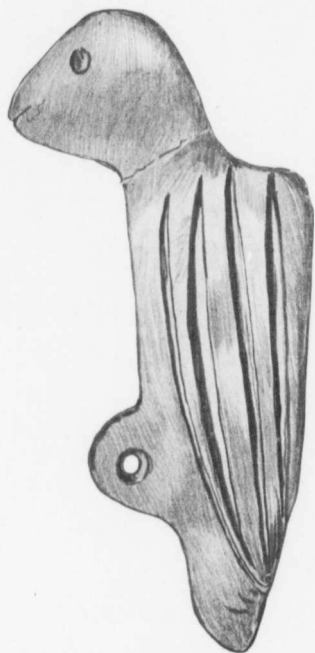
No. 7. From Cayuga Lake. Evidently of Huron slate being green on right side and purple on left side.

No. 8. Panther pipe from Ohio; is now in the Smithsonian Institute. Material: Light drab slate.

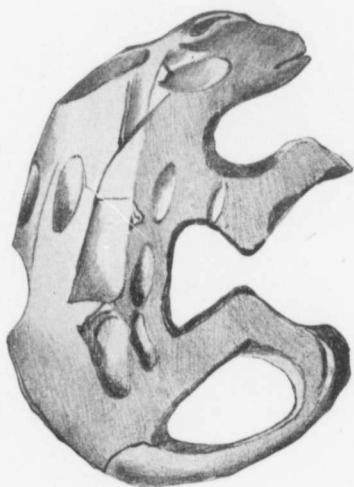
The head of this pipe resembles somewhat a lizard's head, and does not appear to me as a distinctly marked panther's head.



No. 7 (a) Cayuga Lake, N.Y.



No. 7 (b) Cayuga Lake, N.Y.



No 8 (a) Side view. Ohio.

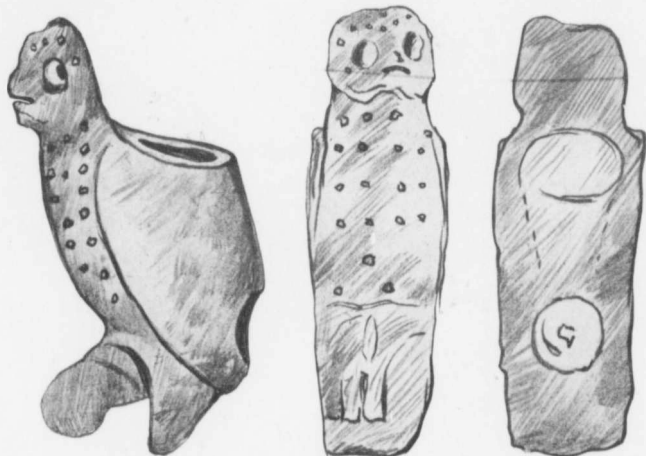


No. 8 (b) Back view. Ohio.

SILVERHEELS OWL PIPE.

Now in the Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. The figures are of natural size. Length, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Depth, back to front, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Width across breast, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Material: Yellow limestone. Found in grave 30. Silverheels site, Brant, Erie Co., N.Y., by Messrs. M. R. Harrington and A. C. Parker, who conducted this exploration in 1903 for the Peabody Museum. The site produced quantities of European artifacts and metals, and is supposed to be Erian, existing about 1st half of 17th century, as the Eries were expelled from their territories in 1654.



Silverheels Owl Pipe.
Side

Silverheels Owl Pipe.
Front.

Silverheels Owl Pipe.
Back.

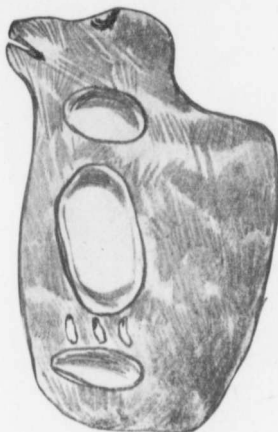
See p. 531 N.Y. State Museum Bulletin on Excavations at Ripley, N.Y. Though Mr. Parker says elsewhere, p. 57, N.Y. State Museum Bulletin, No. 132, that all the pottery from Silverheels site is Senecan and not Erian.

Mr. Willoughby, head of Peabody Museum, states that there is no indication of white man's influence in the manufacture of this pipe, and also the dots on breast and head represent small holes or pits 1-16 to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in depth. A cross section of eye shows that 2 drills of different sizes may have been used. The feet are not well defined, the left foot being split off and afterwards polished down. The right foot shows two characteristic claws above and below but the tips are not clear.

The perforation in the frontal projection is from top to bottom. There seems to be no fixed rule about these perforations.

The site is situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from High Banks up the Cattaraugus River.

Figure 14, p. 503, N.Y. State Museum Bulletin, on excavations at Ripley, N.Y., shows an animal pipe from Grave XLVII., Pit 92, associated with a pot of typical Erian form. A Seneca Indian pronounced it a representation of a mythical monster, known to the Iroquois as "Niagwahe." This statement of the Indian is to be taken *cum grano salis*. The pipe is just an ordinary animal pipe



Ripley Animal Pipe.

of plain style, with the diagnostic features not plainly enough shown to determine what particular animal the pipe represents. The site is classed as Erian, and showed traces of contact with Europeans and the time of occupation estimated about the beginning of the 17th century. This pipe was found on Lot 27, Ripley, Chautauqua Co., N.Y., August, 1906, by A. C. Parker, State Archæologist. Dimensions: Length $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, back to front 2 inches, distance between eyes $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. There seems to be some doubt as to what material it is made from. Mr. A. C.



Ripley Animal Pipe.
Face.

Parker, p. 536, says its "color is bluish white and it appears to be some species of talc or steatite." Mr. D. H. Newland, Assistant State Geologist, pronounces the material Ohio kaolin. It may be burnt or calcined steatite. There are three marks or cuts on each hind leg. The bowl and stem holes have been drilled and gouged

out. There is nothing in the workmanship to indicate the use of European tools or influence. The tail is produced into a frontal bar reaching the chin. The eyes and mouth are well marked. There are three holes, the middle one being the largest and is between the front and hind legs. The other two are respectively between the head and fore legs, and between the hind legs and tail. Other features are not marked.



Bird Pipe. Fig. 103. Bull. Polished Stone, N.Y. Oneida River, N.Y.

Figure 103, Bulletin on Polished Stone Articles, N.Y., by Rev. Wm. M. Beauchamp, is a bird pipe of dark green slate, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, from Oneida River, N.Y. Quoting from the Bulletin, is "Moderately thick with a perforated projection in front to which ornaments may have been attached. It has wings, feathers, cock's comb, an engraved collar or necklace, as well as a thick, open bill. The form and work are modern." This pipe resembles a woodpecker with its straight beak and crest, and not a farm fowl, is my opinion.

Figure 117, same Bulletin, is another bird pipe similar to Figure 103, a rare form "it seems to have been made by the same hand, and was found on the Seneca River, N.Y. The same style of work appears in some Ohio pipes and in one figured by Dr. Rau from N.Y. This pipe is of green slate and not thick, and has a perforated projection in front as well as lines and grooves for feathers." The pipe is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and somewhat resembles a partridge, grouse, or quail.

Figure 83, p. 107, *Aboriginal Pipes of Wisconsin*, by Geo. A. West, was found in 1851 in Dodge Co., by Mrs. Wilhelmina Hafemeister. Material black slate, height 4 inches, has perforated frontal projection carved to represent claws. It is quoted as an exotic form and work is modern of New York type. Illustration shows wings raised from body, serrated crest or comb, and a straight bill. Probably represents a woodpecker.



Bird Pipe. Seneca River, N.Y. Fig. 117.
Bull. Polished Stone, N.Y.

Mr. Beauchamp, in reference to the eight outlines furnished by him, thinks "all these were made with European tools. The boring for the stem holes is too sharply defined at the surface for primitive methods, and there are other reasons. Perhaps the finest bird pipe I have ever seen not only has this sharp boring, but the crest seems a veritable cock's comb. It might be called a woodpecker and of course is conventional, but suggests a barnyard fowl. . . . I am inclined to think them of Indian make, but feel certain that metallic tools were used. It may be difficult to give a date." (See letter April 1st, 1908.)

"The elliptic grooves are a frequent feature of this style." (Same letter.)

The views expressed by Mr. Beauchamp in his opening chapter on polished stone, etc., anent the age of polished stone articles in New York State, may not exactly fit here on account of the reason of the expulsion of the Hurons and Neu-

trials by the Iroquois and the subsequent occupation by later Algonquins of their territory, makes it a bit difficult to assign these pipes to any particular tribe or people, especially as most of the pipes are surface finds. Without examining the various specimens, one cannot very well pass judgment on the excellence of finish, which is shown in cuts and sketches, especially of those outside the Province, so one cannot say on which side of the Lakes the finer specimens are found, but judging from what we have seen, and have seen described, equally good specimens seem to come from both sides. Though the unfinished and rougher specimens from New York State, etc., are not described minutely, they are just noted. This is wrong, for the purpose of science and record each specimen has its own individual value, and whether rough or fine, finished or unfinished, the individual peculiarities of each specimen should be noted for reference. These facts should be strongly impressed on students and others beginning collections of Indian relics. The figures and descriptions in this article are as accurate as possible, with the exception probably of No. 1, owl pipe from Ontario Co., N.Y.



Wisconsin Bird Pipe.

The materials chiefly used are various kinds of slate—especially Huronian, and steatite or soapstone, odd specimens are of limestone, sandstone, gypsum and marble. It is worthy of notice that no specimens of this type made of catlinite have turned up, to the writer's knowledge. This fact would lead one to deduce that this particular type in question was in vogue before the introduction of catlinite to the Lower Lake regions by the Iroquois on the return of their war parties from the west, a period which Dr. Beauchamp places about 200 years ago. Neither has the writer come in contact with any pipes of this type made from Nottawasaga sandstone, which is dark red in color, though he has seen other local pipe forms of both these materials.

Rough and fine specimens. Query? Which are the older! Were the finer specimens made first with metallic tools, or even by the white man for the purposes of trade, like other pipes and wampum, and were the rougher specimens imitations of these finer forms, made by Indians with incompetent tools, or *vice versa*? Or, are the finer specimens legitimate descendants of the rougher and more primitive forms, made after the Indian had access to metallic tools? These

forms of effigy pipes are not duplicated in clay, if we may except clay turtle pipe, Figure 149, N.Y. Bulletin on Earthenware.

The writer thinks that it can be safely assumed that this type of pipe sculpture is indigenous to the Huron Iroquois region. The beauty of coloring of some of the pipes must not be lost sight of, and some specimens have as much attractiveness in their coloring as in their lines.

Mr. A. F. Hunter, in letter, 23rd June, 1908, remarks that: "It is remarkable what a large percentage of these effigy pipes are in an unfinished condition, or have holes twice attempted, or some other incomplete feature," and that "he cannot account for this circumstance."

The sharply defined boring at the stemholes mentioned by Dr. Beauchamp in his letter, April 1st, 1908 (||) does not always obtain here by a large percentage. In a number of cases the orifices of the stemholes and bowlholes show plainly the boring by non-metallic tools, leaving very indistinct edges such as)(this shape.

In a letter of Jan. 15th, 1914, Mr. A. C. Parker, Curator of Archeology, State Museum, Albany, N.Y., remarks: "In making a study of Iroquois implements after ten years or more of actual field experience in excavating (not surface collecting) I am impressed with the differences that exist between Iroquois articles made from stone and those modelled from clay. I refer especially to pipes. I have found several pipes of the form which has interested you especially, that is the lizard or animal effigy, and the stone pipes of the owl type, wherein the bowl opening is at the shoulders of the effigy and runs down into the body. I have found these types of pipes side by side with Iroquois clay specimens, and have come to the conclusion (however, not a final one) that these represent the earlier form of stone art, and that these pipes were kept either as ceremonial objects or as heirlooms not being as easily broken as the clay objects, naturally the means for preserving them was greater."

The writer would be pleased to receive any further notes, outlines, or photos of similar pipes for future record.

ADDENDA.

Mr. A. F. Hunter in a letter of Dec. 2nd, 1903, mentions a stone bear pipe, found near Roaches Point, Lake Simcoe. The bowl was in the back, and stem hole in anus. The figure was standing on its four feet. This is a variation of type of pipe under discussion, and would more resemble the Mound Builders style. This pipe can not now be located.

Mr. Hunter also in another letter of 17th Jan., 1905, mentions an effigy Pipe owned in Sebright, Ont. Subsequent inquiry informs us that this is a horned Owl pipe of dark stone, found some years ago, on Lake Simcoe shore, probably between Orillia and Beaverton. Reported to be a very good pipe, but no outline has been obtained yet.

Mr. A. F. Hunter in a letter of May 25th, 1903, in reply to a query *re* an animal pipe found on site 32, Twp. Oro, Co. Simcoe, (see page 175, Report for 1902), and also a letter from Mr. T. M. Hipwell owner of the lot, which is east half of 1 in Con. 13, beside Bass Lake, give us the information that this pipe with others were associated with other relics, amongst which were iron Tomahawks bearing the French stamp. This pipe was of black stone carved to represent a mole, and was given away, eventually going to California but cannot now be located.