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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CANADIAN INSTITUTE.

SESSION 1893-4.

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By an oversight the last report was numbered Fifth, instead of Sixth.

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CANADIAN INSTITUTE.

SEVENTH ARCHÆOLOGICAL REPORT.

BY DAVID BOYLE.

To the President and Council of the Canadian Institute:—

During the past year nothing has been done directly by way of original work under the auspices of the Institute. This failure to perform what we all so much desire was purely on account of circumstances beyond our control, but by no means for the reason that there was nothing to be done. On the contrary, ever since we have been able to devote any special attention to this kind of work, the possible field of operation has widened to such an extent that, with our present means, the task of going over it, even in the most superficial manner, seems almost hopeless of accomplishment. From time to time we learn of this and that locality in which accidental discoveries have been made, or that appear to offer evidences worthy of examination. We have reason to feel gratified that now, at all events, a larger measure of intelligence animates those who make such finds, or who meet with such proofs of early occupation, and that even when the results may not be all that the Institute could desire, the specimens are not destroyed in the one case, nor is the knowledge allowed to lapse in the other. The efforts of the Institute to educate public opinion on this subject have not been put forth in vain, and thus it is that while we have not been able to investigate directly, or at first-hand, we have in various parts of the province those who are actuated by an earnest desire to increase public knowledge on archaeological matters, and who, on their own account, take every opportunity to visit localities, make examinations, and forward to us the results. During the past year we have been mainly indebted to Mr. George E. Laidlaw, of Victoria Road, in the County of Lindsay, and Dr. T. W. Beeman, of Perth, Lanark County. From both of these gentlemen we have received valuable contributions on previous occasions, in manuscript as well as in kind.

In a paper following this Mr. Laidlaw refers specifically to many of the two hundred and fifty specimens he now adds to his already good collection.

The specimens presented by Dr. Beeman consist chiefly of celts, gouges, tablets and flints. Some of the gouges are quite equal to the best in our cases, particularly one found by Mr. David Lepper on Lake Rideau. Mr. George Hone, along with other specimens, sends a very fine spearhead, almost perfect, found by him on Plum Point, Rideau Lake. Another excellent spearhead, eight inches long and well-formed comes from Mr. William Mason, of Jones' Falls. This fine specimen was found in the township of South Crosby. Mr. Mason supplies, also, a tablet or gorget of dark red slate with two holes. Other contributors to the collection sent by Dr. Beeman are Messrs. J. Stewart, W. J. Morris, Chas. Paget, D. McKeown, Wm. McLaren, Jas. Graham and John Poole, to all of whom thanks are due for their valuable assistance in forming a collection to illustrate ancient life on the shores of Rideau Lake.

We are under obligations to Miss Ruth Elridge for a collection of thirty flints from the Cherokee country, in the neighborhood of Rome, in the State of Georgia. Most of these are roughly flaked from chert. Only about half of the number show any attempt to form a neck. Two of the arrow-points are made of quartzite, a kind of material frequently employed for this purpose in the part of the country from which Miss Elridge forwards her specimens. She sends, also, two fragments of pottery, and a piece of quartzite about two inches long, quadrangular in form. It is difficult to say whether the latter has acquired its present shape by natural or artificial means. At any rate it is a rich specimen of free gold.

Miss Elridge's collection was forwarded to us through one of our members, Mr. R. Russell Baldwin, of this city.

Mr. James S. Cairnduff, who has on former occasions sent us some excellent specimens, writes that he has been examining an old encampment in Harvey township, where he has succeeded in procuring some interesting material which he intends to forward to us soon. Mr. Cairnduff mentions specially a mortar and rubbing-stone combined. It is of syenite, containing red garnets. On its surface are two hollows, one on each side of the stone—not exactly opposite each other or they would meet. The opposite surface looks as if it had been used for rubbing purposes. It is about two feet long, four inches thick, and pointed at the ends.

OUR EXHIBIT AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

At the request of Mr. Commissioner Awrey, you consented to a selection being made from our cases for exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago, and I accordingly chose about six hundred of the best and most characteristic specimens for this purpose.

The space set apart for Ontario in the Anthropological building was rather small, but was quite advantageously situated near the northern or main entrance. Around this little court was erected a light and tastefully designed framework of iron and wood, surmounted by a canopy of cloth of rich colors, from which depended on each side three long festoons of red, white and blue bunting. Facing the main aisle, and hanging from the centre of the west side, was a handsomely gold-lettered glass sign with the words "Archæology of Ontario." Immediately above this there was a large frame containing a wreath of maple leaves, and the frame itself was draped with several British flags. Two fine portraits of Queen Victoria were also used for decorative purposes—one on the north and one on the south side—and each of these was draped with flags. The wooden framework was painted in deep, rich brown, and all the iron portions were bronzed. The general effect was very good.

Our exhibit was arrayed in twelve table cases, each two by six feet, forming two double rows of six each, with a passage from north to south through the middle of the space. Specimens of a similar kind were placed together, and each was legibly labelled to name the locality from which it came. Three thousand copies of our last reports, containing a catalogue of the specimens on exhibition, were distributed as judiciously as possible, and, so far as I am aware, this was the only publication issued in connection with any exhibit of the kind in the Anthropological building.

My duties elsewhere prevented me from giving as much attention to the Archæological Court as I wished, so that, personally, I came into contact with comparatively few who took any interest in the subject, but I was frequently informed by those who were placed in charge from time to time, that although

our exhibit was not so extensive as some others, it was very highly spoken of by many who were well qualified to judge. Our collections of clay and stone pipes, and bird amulets (so-called) were much superior to any I saw elsewhere. We made no exhibit of pottery beyond that of numerous fragments bearing characteristic patterns, as it was deemed not well to risk possible injury to perfect or nearly perfect specimens in transit, and for the same reason we took only one skull—a remarkably sound one.

Our archaeological exhibit received an award of diploma and medal.

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Aside from the main object of making this exhibit, namely, to show the world what Ontario has done in the field of archaeology, it was hoped that some advantage would accrue to the Institute from donations and exchanges. In this hope we have not been disappointed, although the results have scarcely come up to my own expectations. For any partial failure in this respect two principal reasons may be assigned: first, the lack of constant attendance on the exhibit by some one possessing a lively interest in the subject, and second, the efforts that were made to secure everything of this kind for the newly organized Columbian Museum in the City of Chicago. Despite these drawbacks, however, we have added several hundreds of exceedingly desirable specimens to the museum of the Institute. By exchange for mineral specimens, chiefly crystals of apatite, pyroxene, scapolite, titanite, zircon, etc., the property of the Institute, and provided specially for this purpose, we have become the owners of many excellent articles from Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Tennessee, New Mexico, and France. In numerous instances it was necessary to accept only promises from those who coveted our exchange material, but there is little doubt that we shall yet realize from these to a considerable extent, if not fully.

We were especially fortunate in being able to procure by purchase for a comparatively small sum, what is, without doubt, the best collection of ancient Mexican relics in British America. Some of the objects are, indeed, equal to the best of their kind in any museum in the world. I shall not venture here to pronounce these specimens as Aztec, Toltec, or Maya—the ground is too debatable, and my own footing is insecure, but for ease of reference they may be spoken of as Aztec.*

They form a collection brought together by a gentleman of scientific tastes—a mineralogist—during four years' travel in Mexico. Adopting archaeology, as do many persons geologically-minded, he was able to bring to bear more than an average amount of intelligence in making the collection, and this is quite a *desideratum* in a country where the manufacture of "antiques" is not unknown. The total number of specimens is about six hundred, and in every case the locality has been carefully noted. In material they consist of clay or terra-cotta, stone of various kinds, shell, and copper, the last being represented, however, by only one article, a very good axe. The terra-cotta objects are most numerous, and comprise human heads, statuettes (probably idols)

*I have no faith in the Toltec theory and have much pleasure in quoting the following from Dr. Brinton, than whom one could hardly wish for better authority: "I omit entirely from this (Uto-Aztecan) group, the Toltecs and the Chicomecs. These were never tribal designations, and it is impossible to identify them with any known communities. The Toltecs may have been one of the early and unimportant gentes of the Aztecs, but even this is doubtful. The term was properly applied to the inhabitants of the small town of Tula, north of the valley of Mexico. In later story, they were referred to as a mythical people of singular gifts and wide domain. Modern and uncritical writers have been misled by these tales and have represented the Toltecs as a potent nation and ancestors of the Aztecs. There is no foundation for such statements, and they have no historic position."—*The American Race*, p. 129.

and dishes of many shapes. The heads are from one inch to three inches in diameter; the statuettes from two to ten inches in height, and the vessels from two inches to upwards of a foot high. Some of the stone specimens are quite massive—the largest one stands twenty-six inches high, and the heaviest must weigh about thirty pounds. Most of the large stone objects are carved in human form (idols perhaps) and in various positions—standing, kneeling, sitting cross-legged, hands on knees, and in other attitudes. The stone of which these are made is mainly a porous, tufaceous-looking substance, but in some instances it is of close-grained quality, and correspondingly heavy, as, for example, in the case of an enormous frog fourteen inches in length, no doubt also an object of worship. An exceptionally fine piece of carving is that of a human figure nearly a foot high seated in a sort of Buddhistic position. The body inclines forward, the legs are crossed, and the hands rest on the knees. The features are fairly well brought out, (the nose is very prominent), and the head-dress is so perfectly carved that one may see here not only a fashion of the time, but even the mode of fastening the article on. Similar remarks apply to a somewhat elaborate necklace, or collar, the knot of which at the back is worked out in detail. One of the most remarkable specimens is, perhaps, representative of Quetzacoatl, one of the chief Aztec deities. It is simply a coiled snake showing the ins and outs of the convolutions, with the head lying at rest on the top. Another stone object is upwards of a foot high, and about nine inches in diameter. In general outline it resembles a sand-glass, or, still more closely, an old-fashioned wooden egg-cup, and like it, too, is hollowed at both ends. The outside is covered with knobs or bosses, except where a human figure is carved.

Not the least valuable portion of this collection is a small quantity of obsidian arrow-heads, and "sacrificial knives," so-called, and three cores of the same material from which flakes have been struck off.

Only reference can now be made to such other objects as counters, spindle-whorls, masks, whistles, and rattles. It would require a good-sized volume to describe and illustrate the whole of this valuable collection. Of but one piece have I cause to entertain even the faintest suspicion, and in this case my suspicion amounts almost to a certainty. It is of a large, and eminently venerable looking pipe—at first sight; but the more I examine it, and the more I think about it, the more I am convinced that it has no relationship to the other objects in the collection—it is an intruder. It would have been strange, indeed, had not the ancient Indians of Mexico arrived at a knowledge of the use of tobacco, and it is quite certain that they had, but they do not appear to have employed it to anything like the same extent as their northern congeners did, and I have yet to find any reference to an Aztec pipe, otherwise than in the form of a bamboo tube.

By exchange we have added to our pottery collection thirty-eight very good specimens of Puebla and modern New Mexican Indian manufacture, and one excellent specimen of the Cliff-dwellers' handiwork. The Puebla vessels are in almost every case perfect, and vary in size from two inches in diameter to nearly fourteen. Three of them are quite black, and provided with handles extending across the top and are said to be of Zuni make. Those of more recent production are small, glazed, and tawdry-looking even when compared with the commonest-looking specimen of older type.

The most recent addition to our pottery consists of three pieces of modern Mexican make presented by Mr. Allan Cassells.

Each year adds to our difficulties in finding room. At the present moment some of our most valuable material is devoid of proper protection.

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This very remarkable object (fig. 1.) idol, in all probability, is a little over a foot in height. As is usual in Aztec representations of the human figure, whether in stone or in clay, the head is more carefully worked out than any other part. In this case even more labor has been expended on the head-dress than on the face, although the latter is not devoid of expression. No attempt has been made to form the eye-balls—two simple hollows represent the eyes. Some-



Figure 1.

what more care has been expended on the mouth, although the lips are crudely brought out. The nose, however, is fairly well carved, the exterior of the nostrils being quite marked, but without corresponding hollows underneath. On most Aztec carvings the ears are not only conventionalized, but are nearly always represented with a superfluity of ornamentation. Fig. 1 is no exception. A plain cap covers the head, and over the cap is a fillet worked into an elaborate

double knot with fringed or tasseled ends above the forehead. The only other article of wear is a broad necklace which is apparently intended to represent a series of long, ovate beads attached transversely to a band, in front of which hangs a gorget or pendant, that may be described as stellate. The engraving brings this out very clearly.

The legs are crossed and the toes are roughly outlined. The left hand grasps the left knee, and the right hand, closed, rests on the right knee. The hollow or lap appears to be worn, as it is much smoother than the more exposed parts. This specimen was found at Chilpacingo, Mexico.

This figure (fig. 2) is considerably weathered but fortunately not enough so as to destroy the tolerably good, general effect. It represents a man seated—



Figure 2.

his elbows resting on his knees, and his hands supporting his head. As in figure 1, the eyes are mere cavities, and the mouth is little more than another hollow except that there is an effort made to show an under lip. The nose and cheek-bones are prominent. The hands are either unfinished, or they are finished very badly, both as to shape and proportion. The fact that the feet and part of the legs are lost, gives the figure a forward inclination which originally it did not possess. The shoulders, back, and hips are formed with some pretensions to anatomical accuracy.

It is not unlikely this also was an idol—perhaps, however, is was only an architectural ornament. In either case it is a good specimen of Indian art in stone. With several other relics this was exhumed at Oaxaco.

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The large stone frog (fig. 3) is no doubt an idol. At all events it is known that this animal was an object of worship among the ancient Mexicans, as in one place an immense, square temple was erected in its honor. This remarkably fine specimen is proportionately carved, while some attention has been given to anatomical details. The work, in fact, is quite as well done as if from the hands

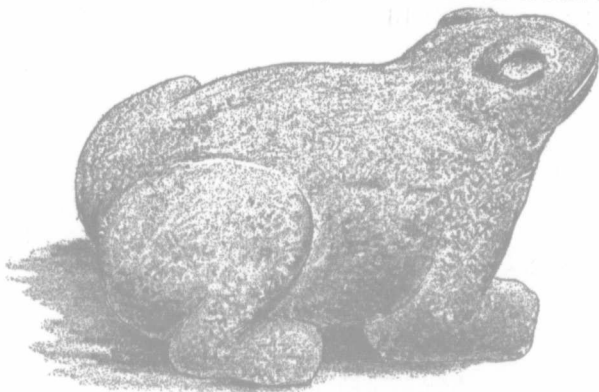


Figure 3.

of a good modern stone-carver. The position is natural, and the expression has been fairly well caught. The stone is soft but close-grained, and of a light pink color, but not of such a deep tint as the exterior would indicate, as it is evident that the whole surface has been at one time coated with some reddish pigment, probably hematite. A considerable portion of this coloring matter is still adherent to the under surface of the neck. Locality, Ameca-meca, Mexico.



Figure 4.

One of the most artistic pieces of stone carving in the collection is here represented. It is supposedly the head of a mountain goat (fig. 4) if one may judge from the re-curved horns. Notwithstanding its undoubted great antiquity and consequent destruction of fine lines, it still shows marks of very superior skill on the part of the Indian artist, for it is really a work of art. The features

are boldly carved—the eyebrows and eyes prominent, and it is particularly observable that the eye-balls have been “picked out” or indented in order to give expression to the face, in the manner of modern sculpture. So carefully have the details been attended to that the nostrils and teeth are still clearly discernible. In all likelihood this head was a piece of architectural decoration on some building in Oaxaco, where it was dug up, for although the back surface has a rough and unfinished appearance, it does not give the impression of having been fractured from another piece.

As a specimen of clay-work the vessel here illustrated (fig. 5) is peculiar. It is six inches in height, with an inside diameter of two and three-fourth inches but not truly circular. It is of a dirty grey color, of very close grain and



Figure 5.

exceedingly hard. At first sight it might be taken for stone. The sides are straight and plain, except the portion shown in the cut, on which has been moulded a grotesque and semi-human figure. It is impossible to describe this curious combination of man and beast. The head has some resemblance to that of a pug-dog with the addition of horns. The whole of the trunk is semi-globular. A plain band is shown round the neck, and to this band is attached a comparatively large pendant, the upper edge of which touches the chin. The knees and legs are half covered lengthwise with an apron which descends nearly to the feet, and between this apron and the body of the cup behind is an open hollow three-fourths of an inch wide. One of the peculiarities of this figure is the form given to the feet and hands (one of the latter is broken,

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but it was no doubt like the remaining one) the fingers and toes in each case being made like a four-pointed star. It will be observed that the eye-balls are punctured to give to the face a life-like expression. An examination of these holes affords a clue to how the vessel was constructed. A pin can be passed through them to the depth of fully an inch, or until it touches the side of the vessel at the back. The inside of the figure is, therefore, evidently hollow, and the figure itself has been constructed on a formerly made cup. Our collection contains several specimens of similar hollow ware.

Tlaloc, the god of rain, was sometimes, it is said, set up near bodies of water, and carved on drinking-cups. It would also seem to have been the custom to represent him in the most hideous of forms. On these grounds we may be warranted in assigning this figure to the rain-god of San Cristobal where the cup was discovered in 1891.



Figure 6.

Figure 6 is in terra-cotta, and gives a good idea of Aztec plastic art. It is exactly twelve inches in height, fully one-third of which is required for the head-dress. The face is wholly unsymmetrical, and the features are quite unlike the normal type, indeed they are not nearly so well formed as are those of the head modelled on the body underneath. It was therefore not for want of ability on the part of the workman, that the face has been so moulded. Most of the noses on Aztec figures are aquiline, many of them highly so, but in this case the nose is a decided pug. The eyes are semi-lunar depressions of unequal size, the cheeks are very prominent, and the mouth is formed by a curious arrangement of depressed lines, higher and more extended towards the left side than the right. A necklace shows three long pendants, the middle one resting on, and curving to the front of the small head underneath. The markings on the arms and wrists probably represent armlets and bracelets rather than ornaments on clothing

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as the arms appear to be quite bare otherwise. These limbs are not of equal length, no thumbs are shown on the hands, and the fingers are barely indicated by lines. The legs and feet (the latter with four toes each) are little more than a pretence to form a base, and are represented in an impossible position. The markings on the lap are probably only ornamental. The small head is well formed in every respect. One side of the head-dress has been knocked off. Locality, La Silleta, Mexico.

It is difficult to say what purpose this doubly hollowed stone (fig. 7) vessel served. Should its age be at all commensurate with the rudeness of its workmanship, it must be old indeed. It has been carved from a highly ferruginous tufa



Figure 7.

so porous that it does not lend itself to the production of details. In height it stands nearly fourteen inches, and is hollowed to a depth of four inches at each end, the cavities being from seven to eight inches in width at the mouth, and the lips from an inch to an inch and a half thick. Four rows of bosses relieve the exterior of the two ends, and the body of the vessel is reduced in the centre to a diameter of four inches and a half. A rudely carved human figure has been formed on one side, with a disproportionately large head, within what looks like a hood. One arm is raised till it meets this head-dress, and the other rests on the hip. Enough of this figure remains to show that it was never a fine piece of work. It was unearthed at Tlayacaque.

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LANARK COUNTY.

BY DR. T. W. BEEMAN.

The writer had very few opportunities to make any archæological researches during the past summer, and the specimens sent to the museum were obtained for the most part from persons in whose possession they had been for some time.

Only a very few days were spent in actual work, and those days did not yield much. One reason was the unusual height of water on Rideau Lake. We were waiting all summer for low water, but in vain.

While the whole of this district, Lanark county and surrounding country, affords a rich field for the study of the aborigines, the Rideau Lake yields by far the greater number of specimens.

The lake is five or six feet higher than it was when the Indians fished on it, hunted around its shores and lived in their villages in its vicinity.

Where the Tay river empties in the lake, there was, without doubt, a village site that must have been occupied for a great length of time, as the specimens from this place show many different varieties of pattern and great differences in their age.

This place gives more indication of having been a permanent village site than any yet discovered, but so far nothing has been found in the way of earth-works, burial places, or anything of that kind. No careful search has yet been made for earth-works or any permanent structure, and for the reason given above. The water in the lake being five or six feet higher than it was, has converted the surrounding part into a marsh. The greater number, in fact, all the specimens secured from this place, are found right at the water's edge, where they have been washed up by the high winds in the fall or spring, or else washed out of the banks by ice shoving and the action of the water.

The fragments of pottery from this locality are very numerous, but no large pieces are ever obtained. Some of the pottery is comparatively recent and others show a much older appearance.

The bulk of the specimens of flint and slate are neolithic, but fair specimens of chipped stone are not wanting. In most of the chipped specimens found, it was evident that either with intention or from convenience in making the utensil, the maker worked from one side, as, in order to produce a cutting edge, after he had finished one side, he turned it over and worked the other edge in the same way, producing a weapon or tool that in cross section would appear rhomboidal. So far as my observation has gone, this appearance is shown on all the older specimens.

One large celt was found on the shore of the lake twelve or fourteen inches long, and a perfect specimen. It is the largest specimen ever obtained by the writer. Gouges are found more frequently by the water's edge than away from the water. Should this fact in any way account for the use the gouge was put to?

In a former report, mention was made of the absence of implements of bone. This has still been our experience since that time, and it has often been a cause of wonder why it should be so, when other localities yield more or less bone specimens. But one or two pipes have been found, and they were not carved in any way, and no doubt were used more in ordinary life than for any ceremonial event.

One very peculiar polished slate specimen was found in the township of Bathurst on the farm of Edward McDonald, Esq. In cross section, it is bayonet-shaped, one end of it being pointed, the other, chisel-shaped. Had the material been harder, it would seem as though it had been intended for a chisel, but

being of slate, it is difficult to suggest what great practical use it had. And yet it must have been intended for some practical purpose, as it was well shaped and beautifully finished. Fortunately, this specimen is in a perfect state of preservation.

A combination of chisel and gouge was secured from Cyrus Davis, Esq., township of Elmsley. The specimen is not in a very good state of preservation, but there is quite sufficient to show that one end had been used as a chisel and the other end as a gouge. This combination of two tools in one would suggest that one of the uses of this tool was working in wood.

During the year many places have been heard of that the writer would like very much to visit and search for indications of Indian occupation, but so far the opportunity has not arisen. On all of the principal streams and lakes of this district there is plenty of good ground that would well repay a careful search.

Under existing circumstances, we can only hope that the future may offer more and better chances to do some work.

One good result of the work that has been done here is the awakening of more general interest in the subject than existed formerly, as it is very seldom that anything of interest is found or noted that the writer does not hear of it soon after, and in almost every case finally secures the specimens for the museum.

No burial places of any size have as yet been discovered, but it by no means follows that they do not exist. In many places in the county small burial places have been found in the past, but none of these have come under our notice.

A few good specimens were obtained from Jones' Falls. Among them may be mentioned a large spear of black flint, in a very good state of preservation, and a red slate amulet with two perforations.

These specimens were brought to me by Mr. Jack Stewart, and it is to be hoped that other interesting things may be secured from this place.

Among the flints were a few of the leaf-shaped variety. One in particular was worthy of mention, as the smaller end was carried out to such a small point as to suggest its possible use to have been a perforator.

We hope to be able to give a much better report of the work done in this county during the year 1894 than for the year just passed.

Perth, January 29, 1894.

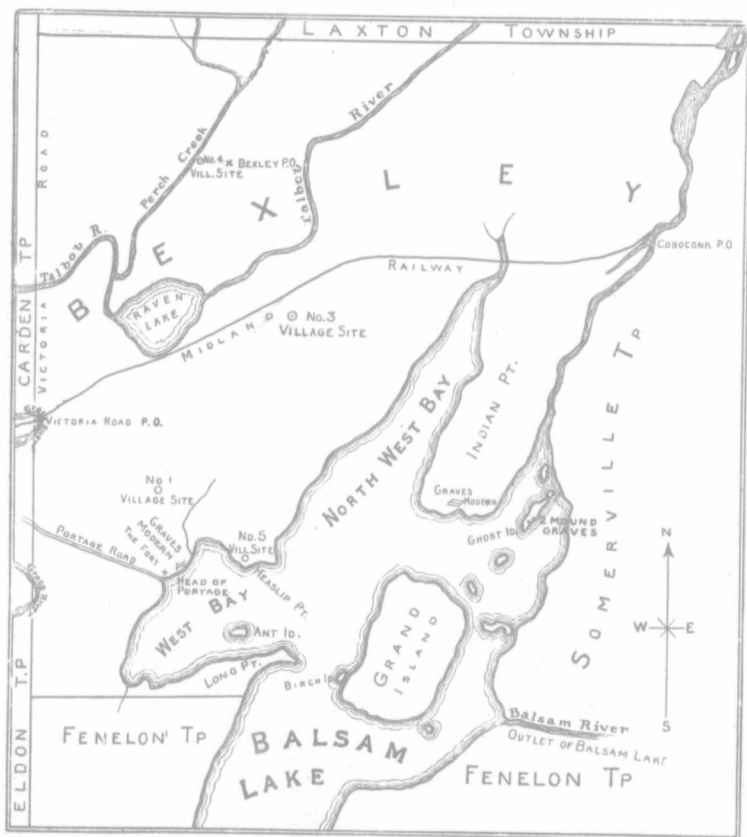
SPECIMENS RECEIVED FOR CANADIAN INSTITUTE, WITH NAMES OF DONORS.

Steatite pipe, Lake Rideau, George Hone, Rideau Centre.
 Flint spear, large, Lake Rideau, George Hone, Rideau Centre.
 Flint spear, large, black flint, Jones' Falls, Wm. Mason, Jones' Falls.
 Red slate amulet, Jones' Falls, Wm. Mason, Jones' Falls.
 Sandstone pestle (?) Jones' Falls, Hugh Glover, Jones' Falls.
 Rudely chipped slate knife, Rideau Lake, John Coutts, Rideau Centre.
 Slick-stone, Rideau Lake, David Lepper, Perth.
 Gouge, large, Rideau Lake, David Lepper, Perth.
 Celt, large, Rideau Lake, T. W. Beeman, Perth.
 Gouge, Lake Mississippi, D. McKeown, Innisville.
 Gouge, Bathurst township, Chas. Paget, Wemyss.
 Celt, Lake Mississippi, D. McKeown, Innisville.
 Celt, Jones' Falls, Robert Maxwell, Jones' Falls.
 Slate chisel, township of Bathurst, Ed. McDonald, Wemyss.
 Two flints, township of North Burgess, Peter Bennett, Stanleyville.
 Flint arrows, Rideau Lake, Master Willie McLaren, Perth.



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Leaf-shaped flint, township of Drummond, J. W. McIntyre, Balderson.
 Leaf-shaped black flint, township of Drummond, D. McKeown, Innisville.
 Small celt, township of Drummond, D. McKeown, Innisville.
 Slate knife, Chas. MacKay, Fallbrook.
 Arrow point, Lake Rideau, Ernest Jamieson, Perth.
 Chisel gouge, township of South Elmsley, Cyrus Davis, Perth



BALSAM LAKE.

BY GEO. E. LAIDLAW.

In the spring of 1891, I visited the village site, No. 5, on Heaslip's Point, Balsam Lake, Lot 3, N. W. B. Bexley, and found fragments of pottery, pipes, bone awls, etc., clam shells, skinning stones and a very small clay pipe. There are four or five mortars made in the tops of boulders protruding from the soil. Two especially are well defined, being about two inches deep and about twelve inches

in diameter. I have not heard of any relics showing traces of contact with the white men being found there, though lots of relics have been picked up. As the ground is very poor near the rock the occupants may have subsisted without cultivation. In the vicinity there are a great many wild plum and cherry trees, grape vines and butternuts, which may be descendants of those planted by the Indians. As the water of the lake has been raised about six feet, it probably covers many camp sites, the shores being very shallow.

Later on I visited a village site, No. 4, on lot 9, concession 3, Bexley, near Bexley P. O., six miles north from the old Portage and four and a quarter miles west of North Bay, Balsam Lake. Traces of graves, ash-beds or hearth-places exist here—the graves were single and in rows. Among the relics picked up fragments of pottery of the usual patterns, and pipes of the usual types of this section, bone awls, perforated clam shells, bone arrow-heads, a stone pipe and a stone disc. This site is in the bend of a large creek flowing into the Talbot River, which flows into Lake Simcoe. Soil in this locality a sandy loam suitable for the growth of corn, beans, pumpkins, etc., and other vegetable foods.

On this site also, no relics showing traces of contact with the white men were found. I enquired strictly on this point. The traces of the village are almost completely erased by cultivation.

In the following summer I made a thorough examination of a village site, No. 3, which I had cursorily examined the previous year. This village site is situated on Corbett's Hill, lots 4 and 5, concession 4, Bexley, four miles north of the old Portage road, one and three-quarter miles west of North Bay, Balsam Lake, and two and one-half east of village site No. 4.

That this was a principal town the following will tend to show remains of separate habitations, as evinced by traces of ashes and the generally dark-colored spots of twelve to twenty feet in diameter, produced by the decay of organic matter, were to the number of seventy-five or eighty, and covered an area of five acres, roughly guessing.

A graveyard lying to the north on higher ground, consisted of separate graves in single rows. Some opened some years ago disclosed skeletons in a sitting or crouching position, but no relics. The exact position of this graveyard cannot now be determined without exhaustive research, owing to twenty years of cultivation.

Innumerable fragments of pottery of the same patterns as those found on adjoining sites were gathered together, with bone and horn implements, clay pipes, perforated mussel shells, stone and pottery discs, skinners, stone pipes, etc., fragments of burnt bones and horns, and bears' teeth.

The soil in the vicinity, though stony, was quite fit for the cultivation of such cereals and vegetables as the aboriginies grew.

Two large springs existed at the bottom of the western slope, and were probably one of the primal inducements to build a town there. As this site is situated midway on the height of land and a little north of the shortest distance between Raven Lake—an expansion of the Talbot River—and Balsam Lake, distant from each other two and one-quarter miles, it commanded the approaches on both sides of the divide to and from the Huron country, if indeed the Hurons existed at the time this village was occupied.

The western slope is very abrupt. A far western view can be obtained from the summit of the divide. Smoke signals from the hills near Lake Simcoe could be discerned and repeated to other localities. The eastern view is intercepted to some extent by a higher cluster of isolated hills, a spur of this height of land. From these hills, especially, smoke signals could be seen miles in any direction, and they furnish the best point for observation of Balsam Lake from its western side.

This village is also directly opposite the outlet of Balsam Lake, which is on its eastern side, and this is a strong fact to determine it to be on one of the main routes through the country.

The other trail, about four miles south of this, from West Bay to Lake Simcoe, was overland and was seventeen miles long, and on the northerly trail two and a half miles was the portage, which was quite a factor in the Indians' reckoning as it saved a lot of portaging.

Parkman says that Champlain went from the Huron country to the Bay of Quinte with a large party of Hurons to attack the Iroquois in 1615, and it would be interesting to know which route he took. If he intended to use the same canoes all the way that he started with, from the west side of Lake Simcoe he would naturally ascend the Talbot river and portage across the divide near this village site.

If, on the other hand, he expected to get canoes at this lake, he would proceed overland by the long portage to West Bay. I am inclined to think he followed the first route, for, evidently, these towns were forsaken before Champlain's time and the country depopulated or uninhabited by reason of fear of the Iroquois, so thus he would have to depend on the "material" he would start with. It was obvious he could not detain his party *en route* to manufacture enough canoes for so large a party as he would have.

That this section of country was depopulated at that time is believed to be so by the fact that the Jesuits make no mention of any large centres of population. If these had existed there would have been Jesuits there to propagate the teachings of the Catholic Church, as they did elsewhere. And that these villages did not exist since the Hurons' time is shown by the fact that as yet no traces of contact with white men have been found on four known and explored sites in this township. See page 77, 4th Report.

The solution of the problem of who erected these towns and inhabited them may be left to conjecture. What is beyond doubt is that they existed previous to the advent of the French, and with these may be classed the sites on waters east and south of here, though these would need to be thoroughly examined before opinions could be given.

It is not definitely known how the Hurons got to their country. They were there when the French came and were akin to the Tobacco nation to their immediate west, and to the Neutrals to the south-west, and were of Iroquois stock. If they came from the east they probably occupied this region for a period in their westwardly drift; or they may have come into their own country from the west, conquered this people, and assimilated the survivors at a period previous to their being known to the whites.

This region may have been the westerly limit of the Hochelagans, who, according to Dawson, inhabited the Island of Montreal and the country to the north and west of the St. Lawrence. From this tribe the Hurons may have sprung and survived.

It is known that the Hurons and Iroquois were of one common stock. Having become separated by time and distance, they appeared as two distinct nations at the time of the arrival of the French. So much so that there was bitter enmity between them, which ended in the extermination of the Hurons, as they—the Hurons—had probably exterminated the inhabitants of this region before they themselves were attacked by the Iroquois.

The region in question will stand a great deal of investigation, as it extends from here to the Ottawa river, and as far south as Lake Ontario.

Numerous details of the implements, ornaments and burials, while showing affinity to those of the Hurons, present some features which are totally wanting

among those of the Hurons, but exist further east. However, these are not vital points. The main object is to gather these relics and facts and remit them to some place where they can be compared and studied.

A short description of some relics from this locality, found since 1890, and of others from a distance is as follows:

The slick-stone, No. 112, was found near the Portage road. Length eight inches; diameter, one and a quarter inches; of a fine-grained grey material, polished. Its shape would lead one to believe that it was intended for a pestle or muller, but the ends show no abrasion, though on one end—the thickest—it has been worked to a hand-hold, with a slight shoulder about one-third down the length.

No. 84 is a skin dresser made of elkhorn—Alberta territory—length thirteen inches—with a projection in the shape of a duck's bill at right angles. Length of projection two and a half inches; diameter of main part one and a half inches.

The end has a hole bored in it with part of a buckskin thong attached, and, in a worked depression two inches from the end there is another hole bored.

No. 20, a stone ball, dark brown material, very light in weight, found on village site No. 3, Bexley. This may have been used in some game or as a charm, as it is too small or light to be used as a weapon attached to a handle or thong.

No. 12 is an unfinished implement of some sort. It may be a gorget in process of manufacture, or it may be a fragment of one of those slate spears, roughly blocked out. Bexley township.

No. 11, roughly blocked slab of slate.

Nos. 110, 111. Bexley township. No. 110, three inches long, one inch wide; village site 4. No. 111, from the Portage road.

Nos. 108, 109. Two celts. Balsam Lake.

No. 19, modern type from Edmonton, taken from a grave with scalping knife. Height of bowl one and a half inches; diameter of bowl three-fifths inch; length base one and three-tenths inches; diameter stem hole two-fifths inches. There is a ridge or keel projecting from the bottom one-fifth inches in depth.

No. 12 is another modern pipe from Alberta. Height of bowl $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A well defined rim around top and a neck at the junction of the base. Diameter of bowl three-fifths inches; length one and three-fifths inches; diameter of stem hole one-half inch. A deeply incised oblong is at each side of the base. Instead of a keel there are two perforated projections for its attachment to the stem, or, probably, of ornaments.

No. 17 is a rare specimen of unfinished work and proves in one case that the pipe is modelled first, before the holes are bored. This specimen is the vase type and is symmetrically perfect. Locality, Coboconk. Height one and three-fifths inches; diameter of body of pipe one and one-fifth inches; width of flare one inch; hole, three-fifths inches wide, seven-tenths inches in width; stem hole is just started and is three-twentieths of an inch in diameter and three-twentieths of an inch deep.

No. 16 is a four sided stone pipe of irregular shape, grey soapstone, criss-cross lines on all sides. Length of pipe one and a quarter inches. Stemhole midway down one side, and there is a small hole at the bottom of the pipe on the side farthest from the stemhole. The bowl had been excavated, then a small hole drilled to meet the stemhole. Locality, village site No. 4.

No. 18 is a very unique specimen of an unusual shape. It is of dark material, steatite, highly polished, though it shows marks of hard usage. Present length two inches; diameter body of pipe four-fifths inches; diameter of flare one inch. The small stemhole is bored upward. In the middle of pipe a perforation through the bottom formerly existed, no doubt to attach the stem to; it

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became broken and the owner cut a deep groove around the pipe to hold the fastening cord. I think this serves to show that in the majority of cases these holes at the lower extremity of stone pipes were used to fasten the stems securely and not to attach ornaments. The bowl has the peculiarity of being in two parts. The top excavation was a rounded hollow of two-fifth inches in depth, four-fifth inches in width. From there to the upwardly inclining stem hole a tapering shaft extends of three-quarter inches in depth, one-fifth inches in diameter, tapering to a point at its juncture with the stem hole. So one can easily see the difference of three-fifth inches in the two borings. I call this the "cigar holder" pipe. Locality, village site No. 3.

No. 21, the fragments of a pipe from the north-west coast. Must have been eight inches at least in length. Main features, man's head bowl. See Fig. 26 Canadian Institute Report for 1887. Long slender stem, surmounted by a "beastie" carved separately, of which the head is turned backwards, looking toward the smoker; well defined legs. Material, the usual stone from the north of Queen Charlotte Sound.

No. 68. Very small clay pipe. Length of bowl one and a quarter inches; diameter three-fifth inches. Shows very rough usage. Locality, village site No. 5.

No. 70 is another diminutive pipe. Length 1 inch; diameter three-fifths inch. Village site No. 4. These may have been attempts by children, or can be classed as "toys." Both are plain—no ornamentation. See Figs 9, 10, Canadian Institute report, 1891.

No. 70 A is a rough pipe that has had the top broken and ground down level.

No. 71. Fragment of a bowl with flare in the shape of a square; corners slightly turned up. Fig. 7, Canadian Institute report, 1891.

No. 72. A very rough pipe evidently made in a hurry; heavy stem, rough shallow bowl; shows lack of finish.

No. 73. Small specimen of the cornet pattern; projecting lip inwardly.

No. 74. Fragment of stem showing ornamentation of three longitudinal ridges, surrounded with dots.

No. 14. Pottery disc from village site 4.

No. 15. Stone disc two-fifth inches thick; one inch diameter. Village site 4.

No. 16. Stone disc three-tenth inches thick; three-quarter inches diameter. Rough ore material. Village site 4.

No. 17. Stone disc one-quarter inch thick; one and one-quarter inch diameter. A perforation has been started from each side, and although each hole is more than half the thickness of the disc in depth, not being opposite each other they did not meet.

No. 8. Pottery disc. Village site No. 3.

No. 19. Small stone disc. Village site No. 3.

No. 1, 2. Perforated shells. Village site 3.

No. 3. Perforated and showing use or wear, with a fragment broken out Village site No. 4.

No. 76. Tine of deer horn; end ground down. Village site No. 4.

No. 77. Arrowhead of bone. Length two inches. Village site No. 4.

No. 78. Hollow, worked bone. Village site No. 4.

No. 79. Bear tusk. Village site No. 4.

No. 80. Worked bone with knob on end. Village site No. 4.

No. 81, 82. Awls. Village site No. 4.

No. 83. Awl. Village site No. 3.

No. 74. Awl made from bird's bone. Village site No. 5.
 No. 75. Partially sawed bone, showing marks of workmanship. Village site No. 5.

No. 86. Hollow bone. Bexley.

No. 242. Horse-shoe shaped scraper.

No. 248. Small circular scraper.

Nos. 243, 244. Two arrowheads. Colorado.

Nos. 246—247. Three diminutive arrowheads.

These last seven implements are from Colorado and are remarkable for their finish, symmetry and material.

Nos. 130, 181, 182, 184, 188, 201, 238, 239, are arrowheads from the head of the portage, Balsam Lake.

Nos. 240, 241, 249. Scrapers from the same place.

No. 25. Implement roughly blocked out. From the same place.

This spot is the only place where arrowheads, etc., of flint are to be found, the inhabitants probably using bone and horn to a large extent.

Now comes a series of chipped flint implements from Texas, numbering 68. This series contains awls, fish-jiggers, arrowheads of common types, spear heads, rudely worked paleoliths, scrapers, flakes, knives and other implements.

All are chipped to a cutting or shaping edge, no matter what shape they are.

The specimens of pottery are from the three mentioned village sites, and are of the usual patterns incidental to this locality, of which very good representations can be seen on pages 26, 27, 28, Fourth Annual Report Canadian Institute. These ought to be kept separate for purposes of comparison.

No. 12 is a knife, modern, taken from a grave at Edmonton, N.W.T., with pipe No. 19.

No. 20 is a mortar of a size suitable for being carried, found in 1891, on Grand Island, Balsam Lake. Size of depression seven inches by eight inches, by one inch in depth. The block of stone which contains the mortar is of a flat, irregular, four-sided shape, eighteen by eight inches, three and a half inches deep. Was probably selected and broken off a larger stone, on account of its being composed of a slab of black material lying on a slab of reddish-grey material, the black or upper containing the mortar and being smaller than the base. The rest of the upper surface is worn flat and polished, perhaps by the use of grinding tools.

Village site No. 1, on Rummerfield Hill, lot 1, N. P. R., Bexley.

" 2, " Logan's Hill, Eldon.

" 3, " Corbett's Hill, lots 4 and 5, con. 5, Bexley.

" 4, " Bexley P. O., lot 9, con. 3, Bexley.

" 5, " Heaslip's Point, lot 3, N. W. B., Bexley.

No. 1 is north of Portage Road, one mile.

No. 1 is west of West Bay, Balsam Lake, one mile.

No. 3 is north of Portage Road, 4 miles.

No. 3 is west of North Bay, Balsam Lake, one and three quarter miles.

No. 3 is north of No. 1, three miles.

No. 4 is north of Portage Road, six miles.

No. 4 is west of North Bay, four and a half miles.

No. 4 is west of No. 3, two and a half miles.

No. 4 is north of No. 1, five miles.

No. 5 is north-east of head of Portage, one mile.

No. 5 is east of No. 1, two miles.

No. 5 is south-east of No. 4, six and a quarter miles.

No. 5 is south of No. 3, three and a quarter miles.

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