

ONTARIO EFFIGY PIPES  
IN STONE

BY  
COL. GEO. E. LAIDLAW

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The object of the writer in this article is not so much to theorize or speculate on various recurrent forms of animal pipe sculpture in Ontario, but rather to give minute descriptions of certain known types and to compare them with similar specimens from the Huron-Iroquois territory south of the lakes.

These effigy pipes may have had a totemic significance, especially when occurring in places occupied by the clan, whose totemic animal the pipes indicate; for instance, a bear pipe found in a locality known to be Huron-Iroquois territory, and are probably of a later date than is generally supposed. I place them about the time of the advent of the white man in the St. Lawrence basin, and from that on. One coming under my notice was found in an ashbed, showing traces of contact with white men, made with European tools. I do not think that these pipes were at all ceremonial or made for a ceremonial purpose, but no doubt that they may have been used on ceremonial occasions. I rather think that they were the results of individual enterprise, and of an innate desire to represent some mammal or bird, but not necessarily one's totem, and that they formed a "vogue" or fashion about a particular period. Not placing these pipes earlier than the early Huron period, I do not hold with certain United States writers on some points, as regards their reasons for believing in the extreme modernity of these and other objects, while at the same time it is not reasonable to assign extreme age to specimens of which we know next to nothing, and where an unrecognized one, or one of rare occurrence, or some highly finished object is discovered. It is immediately dubbed "ceremonial." I do not believe that the Indian had any especially "ceremonial" objects, as we employ the word ceremonial, but that any object might become "ceremonial," or invested with the property of "medicine," with them, on account of environment and association. With modern western Indians, a pipe-stem highly decorated, that had been used in a treaty, or in connection with some tribal event, became "medicine," and was kept as such, and used repeatedly, while the pipe



bowl might be only a common trader's "clay." These finished forms of pipe sculpture were only the results of individual skill and taste, and an artisan could produce a number of similar specimens, given unlimited time.

The use of slots, a distinguished feature in this class, is somewhat problematical, but we may confidently assume that they were for the reception of some foreign substance, after the manner of inlaying, which could also have been imbedded in the eye holes and colored to suit—gum of some sort would be a suitable material, and then again hard substances would be used, after the manner of the inlaid metal on the Ojibwa stone pipes of Lake Superior and the inlaid shell and ivory of the British Columbia stone and horn-ware. Rev. Dr. Beauchamp figures a human head pipe with eyes of inlaid bones in his *Bulletin on Polished Stone*, New York State Museum, Fig. 97, and in all probability the inlaid metal pipes of Lake Superior and the north-west are a survival of this form of ornamentation. The general character of the bowl is that the orifice is at the shoulders, and the stem hole enters through the back, though occasionally through the front, which latter indicates a slightly older form, according to Beauchamp, who has it in his *Bulletin on Earthenware* that "the oldest pipes found in New York are of stone, the Iroquois clay pipes succeeding these early examples, and being followed by those of red pipestone, and some of the fine-grained slates," to which we may add soapstone or steatite, and the statement may be made that none of these early forms embrace the ornamented bird-mammal and human-figure pipes referred to in this paper.

Capt. John Smith, in discussing the Susquehanna Indians, states that the tobacco pipes were prettily carved with a bird, deer, or bear, or some such device. On his pipe the Indian exercised his highest taste and skill, nor did he wish to lose his own enjoyment of its beauty. Early clay pipes had the finest features within the smoker's sight, the face on the bowl being usually turned towards him. Later examples often reversed this feature, both in clay and stone (p. 111.) "As a rule, stone pipes were earlier than clay, but not invariably. A primitive feature appears in most cases, that of the face towards the smoker (p. 115), and both clay and stone pipes are rare in New Jersey, and these are inferior to those of New York, where so many of the finest examples of both are found. Equally fine are those of Canada, where they are common. At first the Iroquois made clay pipes only, but afterwards used European tools on those of stone. The early and recent pipes are distinguishable, as a rule." (P. 11, *Bulletin on Polished Stone*.) These effigy pipes possess to a large extent the main distinguishing features of the birds and mammals represented, and constitute a totally distinct class of pipe sculpture, peculiar to Huron-Iroquois territory, not even remotely resembling the extensive class of Mound Builders' platform effigy pipes, and all of them come from Huron-Iroquois territory in Ontario, including the country of the Neutrals. It is rather difficult to distinguish what clan localities these pipes can be relegated to; for instance, a bear and an owl pipe are found in the same site, and as there was no raven clan amongst the Hurons, to whom can be apportioned the two raven pipes? Thus, these pipes are probably the results of individual design, not having any particular relationship to totems.

Though the Jesuits mention no turtle clan amongst the Huron-Iroquois, later writers do so, notably, Wm. E. Connelley. These pipes are usually surface finds, not being associated with sites or graves, except in rare cases—(the owl pipe of Tiny is from an ash-bed)—or with mounds. McGuire thinks that the suspensory holes are a minor distinguishing feature of pipes from a "deep snow" country, and refers to the animal pipes of this variety as the "jumping jack" type! (American Aboriginal Pipes.)



Fig. 19. (Bear Pipe.)



Fig. 20. (Panther Pipe.)

Peter Kalm, in discoursing upon pipes, states that their blackened colour is produced by covering them with grease and then holding them over a fire, by which they get the desired hue, and this is increased by use. Otis Mason gives practically the same for coloring earthenware.

All measurements in this article are in inches, and the reports referred to are the Annual Reports of the Ontario Provincial Museum, except when otherwise stated. All the pipes figured herein are from Ontario, except the Pennsylvania panther pipe. When no date is given in regard to the finding of a pipe, it is because it cannot be ascertained. Thanks must be tendered to Mr. A. F. Hunter, of Barrie, for his assistance in photographing specimens, and to Messrs. G. McLean, of Collingwood and G. Allison, of Waterdown, for photographs, drawings and data.

Bear Pipe, Bolsover.—Fig. 81, p. 36, vol. 1, Ontario Archaeological Report, 1890.

Found by a Mr. Angus McIntyre, near Bolsover, Post Office, Eldon, County of North Victoria, on the north bank of the Talbot River, in Mara Township, about 1880. Material—soap-stone, with highly polished and black stained surface. Perpendicular length,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; greatest width,  $2\ 1-16$ ; breadth across shoulders,  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; depth of body,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ; diameter of bowl,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ; diameter of stem hole,  $5-16$ ; depth of bowl,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , which is rather excavated than bored. Stem hole conically bored, edge showing very neat boring, as if by a metallic tool. There is a broad band cut around three sides of the neck, as if for inlaying purposes.\* Legs are separate and are represented as clasping a branch of a tree (frontal bar). Hind legs inverted or conventionalized, to correspond with front legs. Hinder part of body is produced and joined to frontal bar, with a longitudinal perforation just at the junction. Marks resembling those of a file are visible in several places. The head is remarkably well executed and large in comparison to the size of the body, being  $1\ 9-16$  by  $1\ 5-16$  inches. The ears are represented by two knobs and eyes by holes. The mouth is well defined. The frontal bar joins the head about the base of the jaws. The claws are slightly represented. The outline of the back is more semi-circular than is usual in these pipes.

Panther Pipe, Carden Township.—Fig. 85, p. 36, 4th Ontario Archaeological Report, 1890. Was found by G. Fox a number of years ago at Dalrymple P.O., east side of Mud Lake, Carden Township, Victoria County. The material is steatite of a mottled greenish grey color. Length, 4 inches; greatest breadth  $2\ 5-16$  inches; width across shoulders, 1 inch; depth of body,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches; diameter of bowl,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch; upper stem hole,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inch; lower  $9-16$  inch, both of which enter the bowl, and either would have to be "plugged" if the other was used. Bowl and two stem holes (not an infrequent feature in stone pipes from this section) are conically bored. Legs, solid in pairs, and appear to be clasping a branch, or frontal bar, which, may be, the tail produced. This joins the head at the base of the jaws. The claws are represented on the forepaws. The apertures in front of the forelegs and in rear of the hind legs have been made by boring with diameters of about  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inch, as far as can be determined. The head is in a fairly proportioned size,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches; forehead flat, ears slightly denoted. Eyes bored clean through with a perforation of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter. The mouth is represented by a slot cut on each side of the muzzle. A slot is cut on each side of the neck, and one long narrow slot is cut on the front of the frontal bar, between the fore and hind feet. The jaws are short and heavy. The surface of the pipe is polished, but shows much wear by use.

A similar pipe, though carved to represent a lynx, was found in the same vicinity about the same time. All traces of this pipe have been lost.

Wolf Pipe, Whitby Township.—Was found in 1872 on Mr. Chatterton's farm, Township of Whitby, Ont. Material, greenish grey soap-stone, polished. Perpendicular length,  $3\ 3-16$  inches; breadth,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch; thickness,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches; diameter of bowl across orifice,  $9-16$  inch, and of stem hole,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inch, both being conically bored; depth of bowl,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. There is a suspensory hole behind and three slight parallel

\*This depression round the neck would seem to have been the work of another hand than that of the one that made the pipe.—D. Boyle.



cuts on the right side of the belly. The head is more erect than is usual; long and narrow, with deep jaws. The eyes are small holes, set close together, mouth fairly well defined, under side of lower jaw hollowed. Ears small; expression of face, sinister. There is a small perforation on each side of the head. The pipe is long and narrow. Was obtained from Mr. G. Doolittle, of Victoria Road, in 1897, who stated that it was perfect when found, but since has had the legs and frontal bar broken off. The bar did not extend to the chin.

Monkey Pipe, Milton, Ont.—Fig. 28, p. 29, First Archaeological Report, 1887. Found by Findlay McCallum on his farm near Milton, County of Halton, Ontario. Resembles a monkey very strongly, but



Fig. 21. (Wolf Pipe.)



Fig. 22. (Monkey Pipe.)

from length of nose may be intended for an opossum, which view is further heightened by the frontal bar being curved back, and looking like a long tail, upon the animal's shoulder on each side of the body. One of the principal features of this pipe is the number of pits, or slots, upon its surface, as follows: One on each side of the body, five large ones, six on front of the frontal bar, five smaller ones across the top of the head, two smaller ones in the depression between the not fully developed ears, and a large, shallow one on the back above the stem hole, one on each side of the frontal bar, total, twenty-six. Perpendicular length, 3 9-16 inches; width across shoulders, 7-8 inch; depth of body, 1 1/4 inches; distance from outside of frontal bar to back, 2 inches; length and width of head, 1 1/2 inches and 15-16 inch respectively, which is very large in proportion to the body, a much larger proportion than in other pipes of

the same class. Diameter of the orifice of the bowl and stem hole are the same, 9-16 inch, both conically bored and evidently with the same drill. Slight incisions representing claws on the frontal bar, legs solid in pairs, eyes deeply and conically bored, nostrils marked by two small holes, not occurring in similar pipes. Lower jaw well developed underneath. Material, greenish grey soapstone; the surface of the pipe is weather worn. This pipe may be intrusive from the southern latitudes, or it may be a representation of some animal seen by the maker when he was on a trip south.



Fig. 23. (Wolverine Pipe.)



Fig. 24. (Animal Pipe, Ryleston.)

Wolverine Pipe, Innisfil.—This pipe was found by H. Mayor, Esq., on his farm in Innisfil Township, Simcoe County, some eight or ten years ago. Material, a dark grey, or black, coarse-grained slate. The pipe is fully shaped, but not polished. Design, bold, resembling a wolverine more than any other animal, with its short broad head and heavy jaws. Oval opening between body and frontal bar has diameters  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, no legs or feet denoted. Perpendicular length,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches; greatest breadth across shoulders,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches; thickness across body at stem hole,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches; greatest distance between outside of frontal bar and back,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches; diameter of bowl orifice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, and stem hole,  $5-16$  inch; depth of bowl,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Both bowl and stem hole are very neatly

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conic bored. Perforation at the base, or below oval opening, bored from each side, being twice attempted on left side. Frontal bar has a deep cross nick near top, from which to top is a slight vertical cut. This may be a preliminary to the making of conventionalized front feet. The head is depressed between two small ears; the eyes are not marked. Front of mouth defined by a nick. Pipe has a wedge-shaped appearance. Marks of sawing or cutting still observable around the neck and head. Frontal



Fig. 25. (Panther Pipe. Pennsylvania.)



Fig. 26. (Dog Pipe.)

bar may be a conventionalized tail. Edge of stem hole shows very neat boring, as if by a metallic tool. Panther Pipe, Pennsylvania.—Is now in the possession of Isaac Yohe, jr., and loaned to the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg. Was found in a mound, associated with celts, arrow-points and spear heads, near Shire Oaks, Allegheny County, Pa. Though not an Ontario pipe, is here given for comparison's sake, as it is from Huron-Iroquois territory. Length, about 5 inches; depth from back to outside

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of frontal projection,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. We are indebted to Mr. W. J. Holland, of the Carnegie Museum for the drawing and description. He says that "the pipe is made out of blackish or dark grey slate (Huronian), and the laminae of stratification on the slate show as in the drawing. The pupils of the eyes are conical projections from the body of the stone, from which the pipe is carved (note the difference from eyes of other pipes).



Fig. 27. (Eagle Pipe.) Fig. 28. (Tiny Twp. Owl Pipe. Side view.)

The space around them is filled in with white clay, being depressed at most about 1-16 inch below the surrounding surfaces. It has been filled out, I judge, from appearances, by the finder. I judge Indians that frequented the upper waters of the Ohio belong to this stock for the most part." *The Archaeologist*, No. 5, May, 1895, p. 176, notes this pipe and gives a short description.

Animal (?) Pipe, Ryleston, Ont.—Fig. 8, p. 18, Report 1892. It is not very clear what the pipe represents. It may be a purely bird-pipe of the duck type (Broad Bill namely), but the large eyes militate against this supposition. The pipe is evidently finished, and may just as well

be called a nondescript composite pipe, composed of a bird's body and a slightly grotesque mammal's head. I would rather term it a purely composite pipe to distinguish it from a nondescript pipe. I am not aware of any grotesque, or suggestive stone pipes from this portion of Ontario and the Huron territory, so I think that these pipes are later than the sometimes grotesque, but not obscene, clay pipes of the Hurons and kindred tribes. Perpendicular length, 3 inches; breadth, 1 inch; thickness,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches; distance from back to beak, 2-4.5 inches; diameter of bowl orifice, 2-1.6 inch, and of stem hole,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch; depth of bowl, 1.5-1.6 inch, both being conically bored. There are four vertical cuts, representing claws, on frontal projection, which is bored from each side, and has a slight cut from hole to claws on each side and one underneath at end of claws. Depressed face, large, shallow pit eyes, depression on top of head. Eyebrows marked by two cuts, mouth open. Nose or end of beak blunt. Material, brownish slate, slightly clouded. Northumberland County, Ont.

Dog Pipe, Nottawasaga.—Material, grey soapstone, polished. Locality, Township of Nottawasaga, about six miles south of Collingwood; was found among the roots of a large pine stump. Length, 3 inches; width across shoulder, 1 inch; depth from front to back,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches; diameter of bowl,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, and of stem hole,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, both being conically bored. There are thirteen tally marks from the middle of the back to the base, which is sponseriously perforated. Though this animal pipe has the bowl in the same position as others under discussion, it lacks the frontal bar and legs, and the stem hole comes out in front, making the animal face the smoker, which, according to Dr. Beauchamp, is characteristic of the earliest clay pipes in New York State.

Though this has been called a dog pipe, there is nothing very distinctive about the head to denote it as a dog. It might represent another animal with a blunter head than those of the original Indian dogs, which were of a sharp-nosed kind. This pipe might represent a seal seen in the St. Lawrence by Hurons on a trading trip to Hochelaga. (See Fig. 26.)

Bird Pipes.—For a comparison of Ontario bird-pipes with those from south of the border, see Bulletin on Polished Stone (Beauchamp), which gives two figures, one of a wood-pecker and the other of a partridge, Figs. 103, 107. Both of these belong to our type, and present the usual main features, even to slots and wing markings. On p. 217, Fig. 4, of Moorehead's Prehistoric Implements is depicted an owl pipe possessing some characteristics and diagnostic features as Ontario owl pipes, with a little lesser frontal projection, from Waynesburg, Pennsylvania.

McGuire gives two figures of bird-pipes of this type from the same State, one of which may represent an eagle or hawk. The other is very similar, but unfortunately has its beak broken off. Of the first mentioned, it bears a great resemblance in shape of body to the Tiny owl pipe. McGuire mentions several others from Huron-Iroquois territory south of the line. (American Aboriginal Pipes.) And the same style of work as the raven pipes appears in some Ohio bird-pipes, and one from New York is figured by Dr. Rau. Compare also this type with the bird platform type, Figs. 14 and 15, Report of Bureau of Ethnology, 1883-85. In the latter it is the posture of the bird that is referred to.

Eagle Pipe, Midland, Ont.—Report 1890, p. 37, Fig. 86. Found previous to 1890 taken from a grave at Midland City, Georgian Bay, Ont. (north of Huron territory) by Mr. Frank Roos. Material, a greyish green Huronian slate, with darker veins. It is a splendid piece of aboriginal workmanship, well finished and executed; smoothed but not polished; head, beak and feet (talons) well formed; outline of wings defined; suspension hole through tip of tail; feet separated, four talons to each (only case of separation occurring as yet in bird-pipes). Transverse holes through feet; eyes are small, circular depressions. Dimensions,



Laxton Owl Pipe.

length, 5 inches; width,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches; thickness back to front, 1 11-16 inches; distance from point of beak to back of head, 1 3-16 inches; diameter of bowl, 13-16 inch, and of stem hole, 7-16 inch, both bored with conical drills. Depth of bowl,  $15\frac{1}{8}$  inches, bottom of which inclines to front of pipe. No feather marks on tail or wings.

Owl Pipe, Laxton Township.—Ontario Archaeological Report 1899, p. 49. Was found by G. Staples, Norland P.O., on his farm, lot 12, con. 8, Laxton Township (village-site 30).

This is a large rough pipe of coarse soapstone, of a grey colour, showing many signs of use and wear, besides several bruises from the plow which

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turned it up. The features are well defined, treatment of eyes, talons, tail and wings being remarkably acute and strong. The eyes being bored by a tubular drill, and then centred for pupils by a pointed drill of lesser size. The beak is not well defined, but has a rather large open mouth. The wings are outlined and contain a number of diagonal cross cuts, diminishing in length to the tips. Another deep cut on each side runs diagonally in opposite directions, extending from wing to rear of claws. The wings behind are separated from each other by a longitudinal cut or groove from edge of bowl to stem hole. The frontal projection is unusually large, with a large transverse perforation 5-16 inch in diameter, with an upward perforation from bottom of frontal projection meeting it. The claws (feet) are defined by three cuts on top of frontal projection and longitudinal cut in front met by a pair of light horizontal cuts on each side.

The head is pyramidal, denoting either the great grey owl, or the barred owl, both inhabiting this region at intervals. The tail is represented by five long cuts on the outside and four underneath, with four nicks at the end. On the right-hand side of the tail there are nine slight horizontal marks, and on the left side one, meeting the outside edge. Annus denoted. Dimensions—perpendicular length,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches; greatest distance from beak to shoulders,  $2\frac{5}{16}$  inches, width across shoulders,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches; back to front,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter of bowl and stem hole the same, 13-16 inch, conically drilled, the bowl being gouged out a bit afterwards, probably with a metal tool; tips of wings meeting at an angle above tail. Depth of bowl,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

It has been suggested that this is a "parrot" pipe, rather than one representing an owl, and that it may have found its way here from the south.

Owl Pipe, Southwold.—Was found on the farm of the late Chester Henderson, Southwold, near St. Thomas. Dimensions—length,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches; back to front,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches; width across breast, 1 9-16 inches. Long, narrow bowl,  $5\frac{1}{8}$  by  $15\frac{1}{8}$  inches (measured from outside rim to top of stem hole in this, the eagle, and the Laxton owl pipe). Material, light drab slate, well finished, but presenting some features which have probably been added to it at a later period, namely, a large tau on breast, overlying some faint diagonal feather marks, and a similar tau with curved top on back under bowl hole. The two slight tufts represent an eared, or horned owl. Eyes bored by tubular drill, leaving raised centres. Beak and mouth well defined; shoulders sloping and shown by a series of five curved lines. The wings marked by a deep multicurved transverse line across back, with a series of longitudinal cuts down the back, terminated by one cross cut above stem-hole, and one on each side of it lower down. Tips of wings rounded above tail and marked with a series of twelve slight edge nicks; slot cut in at butt of each wing. Tail divided by a slot, with a deep nick on each side. The large frontal projection has a large transverse hole,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inch in diameter, bored from each side with a conical drill. The claws are denoted by five cuts on top and two triangular spaces underneath on outside of frontal projection. This is a very neat, well-finished pipe, of aboriginal workmanship no doubt, but several markings added to it afterwards. On left side of top mandible is a small cross; on the other a slight curve. Then,

the outlines of taus on the breast and back, if allowed, proclaim it to be modern. The tau on the back fits into the centre of the upward curve of the shoulder line, and is of the same appearance as the slots, and may have been used for the same purpose, viz., inlaying. Orifice of the stem-hole damaged.

Owl Pipe, Tiny Township.—Fig. 34, p. 103, Ontario Archaeological Report, 1901. Found on a village-site, lot 18, con. 15, Tiny Township (Huronian). This is a splendid specimen of pipe sculpture, equalling any that have come under the writer's notice as yet. Material, a dark, greenish grey striped slate, the pipe being carved in such a manner that the colorings are in longitudinal strips down each side, with the curvilinear shad-



Fig. 29. Front view. (Owl Pipe, Southwold.) Fig. 30. Back view.

ings on front and back, giving a very pleasing effect. The transverse section is square, with rounded corners. Perpendicular length,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  inches; greatest width from side to side across breast,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches, and the greatest depth, 1 5-16 inches. The body gradually tapers to a short tail. The sides are plain, with the exception of a diagonal cut from top of breast on right side to lower part of the back, probably conventionalizing a wing. The treatment of the head is much better than that of the Laxton owl pipe, and the well-defined tufts or ears on this specimen denote a horned owl. The beak is clearly cut and prominent, mouth well defined, eyes being represented by circular hollows. With the exception of a few lines on the edge of the frontal projection, probably representing claws, there are no other diagnostic features marked. The bowl and stem-holes are

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conically bored, the latter slightly inclined upwards. Diameter of bowl, 9-16 inch, of stem-hole, 5-16 inch; depth of bowl, 1 9-16 inches, and has been drilled with tools of different sizes, as is evidenced by rings in the lower part of the bowl. The drilling in this specimen has been well done, leaving the orifices sharp and clear, as if done by metallic tools. The surface of the specimen is smoothed, but not polished, and without marks. The frontal projection is large, as is usual in owl pipes, and the perforation, instead of passing from side to side, as it generally does, is reversed, and goes from top to bottom, and has been bored from both ends with a drill of the same size as the stem-hole. The narrower diameter of the centre of the hole shows use of conical drill. There is a cut on top of the frontal projection from the hole to the outside edge, then straight



Fig. 31. (Owl Pipe. Southwold. Side view.)

down the centre of the front, till it meets with a cutting from the hole to the outside edge of the bottom, dividing the face of the projection into two parts; on the right part are two parallel lines from top to bottom, on the left is an X; these may be taken to represent claws. Relics showing contact with white men having been found on this site, may have a tendency to show that this specimen is a later production of aboriginal skill.

Raven Pipe, Seagrave P.O.—Fig. 35, p. 105, Ontario Archeological Report, 1901. Ploughed up by Mr. Charles Rennie, Seagrave P.O., thirty years ago on his farm, lot 18, con. 13, Reach Township, Ontario County. It is of excellent design and workmanship, the technical detail of head being well executed, while nothing represents the wings on the sides. The feet being only deep scratches on the somewhat protuberant frontal projection. Tail feathers are not marked. The remarkable feature about

this pipe is the number of deep cavities, or slots, on the neck and shoulders, there being no fewer than four on the right shoulder and three on the left, with two extra shallow ones; on the neck are three, one on each side, and one on the top; one shallow one is placed between the eyes, and one shallow one on each side of the head behind the eyes, total, ten deep, and five shallow. The deep cavities have been made by boring holes a short distance apart, and then grinding out the space between them. The shallow depressions are mere grooves. The beak is very powerful, and has the appearance of having been larger, as the lines denoting the mouth do not come to the present point. The nostrils are well defined by oblique cuts, and the eyes are represented by circular

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Fig. 32. (Raven Pipe.)

depressions. Dimensions—perpendicular length,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches; greatest width of body, 13-16 inch; depth of body,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches; length of head, 2 inches. The posture is such that it resembles the raven bending its head to eat something held in its claws, which is further accentuated by the prominence of the frontal projection; and it has been suggested that this projection was intended to represent a fish held in the claws, the idea being helped by the outside outline. There is a slight protuberance on the top corner of this projection, having the appearance of something having been broken off. This is in proximity to the end of the beak. Distance between back and forehead,  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches. Below the outlines of the feet is a suspensory hole bored by a conical drill. Bowl and stem-hole bored by conical drills, the former  $1\frac{3}{4}$  by  $5\frac{1}{8}$  inches in size, and the

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latter 11-16 inch in diameter, and is of more obtuse shape than the bowl. Immediately below, a second hole has been attempted, for what purpose is not definite, unless a miscalculation was made on depth of bowl, and then the attempt abandoned. Depth,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, and diameter 7-16 inch, conically shaped. Transverse section of body somewhat square, with rounded corners. An attempt has been made to delineate wings by longitudinal depressions down the breast—one on each side. From the top of the shoulders, at the junction of the neck, two cuts begin, and pass down each side of the back to the end of the wings. This is a remarkably fine pipe, is in quite a natural position, and shows an enlargement of



Fig. 33. (Owl Pipe, Tiny Township.)  
Front view.



Fig. 34. Holland Landing.  
Front view.

the aboriginal art idea. Material being a dark slate or shale (obscurely veined Huronian slate).

Raven Pipe, Waterdown, Ont.—In the collection of George Allison, Esq., is a somewhat similar pipe to the Seagrave Raven Pipe, with a shorter and more rounded beak. On the neck and shoulders are a number of slots, some very distinct and others only slight depressions. The pipe was found on Mr. Robb's farm, 4th concession, Beverly Township, Wentworth County, near Troy Post Office (locality formerly occupied by Neutrals). It is of dark blue, streaked, Huronian slate. The eyes are drilled. There are no signs of marks for feathers or feet. There is a transverse oblique cut running down from front to back, near tail, on

left side. Hole for suspension in frontal projection bored through from side to side. On the tip of the left shoulder is a red particle of stone (natural). The posture of these raven pipes bears a resemblance to some British Columbian Indian, painted, bird figures.

Turtle Pipe, Sunderland.—Fig. 14, p. 52, Report, 1896. Was found about 1881 on lot 11, con. 5, Brock Township; owned by John Baker, and was given by finder to Dr. James McDermott, Sunderland. "That the turtle was held in such high estimation by Indians of the Huron-

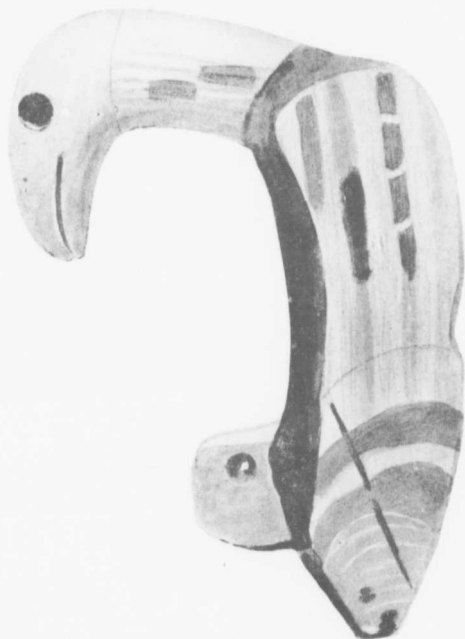


Fig. 35. (Raven Pipe, Waterdown.)

Iroquois race would warrant us in expecting to find numerous representations of the animal in those parts of the Province that were occupied by these people, but the truth is that specimens of this kind are extremely rare. It is made of a white or cream-colored limestone, and is nearly five inches in length by three and three-eighths in breadth. The proportions are very good, and the head is well formed. More labour has been expended on the lower than on the upper side of the specimen, but the latter is evidently in an unfinished condition, as are some other portions of the body. Marks of the tool used in chipping the groove that surrounds

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the margin on this side may still be seen, and the groove itself seems to be the only part of the work necessary to give the back its proper degree of curve, after which the whole surface would no doubt be rendered fully as smooth as a portion of the under side now is, as it was customary to finish every stone pipe. Another evidence of the incomplete state of this fine specimen is shown in the drillings that have been made into the body, before and behind each leg. It is plain that these borings have been done, just as any workman would do to-day, for the purpose of

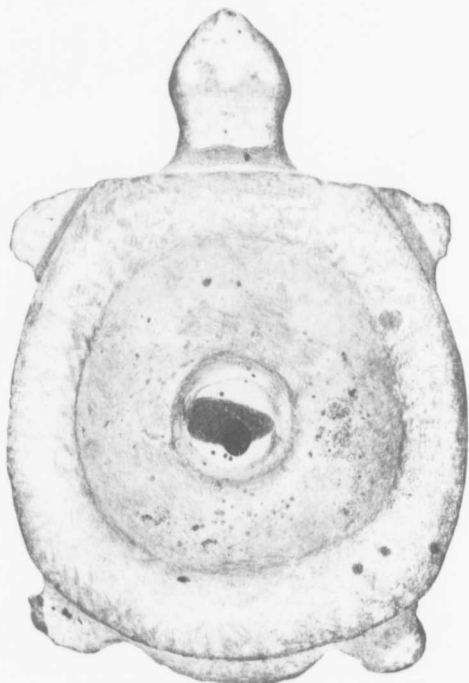


Fig. 36. (Turtle Pipe. Sunderland.)

removing the bulk of the material between the upper and lower part of the test, and at the same time to bring out more freely the form and attachment of the legs. The holes have been produced by two drills, first, one of 3-16 of an inch in diameter has been used to a depth of about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch, followed by another fully twice that size, with which the small holes have been deeply countersunk. The eyes are represented by slight borings made apparently by the smaller of the two drills already

mentioned. No attempt has been made to form a tail, and the condition of the feet adds colour to the belief that the specimen has been left in an unfinished state, for while the toes are roughly indicated on two extremities, the other two are perfectly plain.

"There is no evidence to warrant us in placing Brock Township within the limits of the Huron nation, and yet it is not so far distant from what we call 'Huron country' as is the Township of Manvers. Pipes, however, seem to have found their way to and from widely separated portions of the continent." This is Mr. Boyle's description in above referred to Report. The bowl is in the centre of the back, and is a rounded cavity 13-16 inch in diameter and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch deep, reached by a stem-hole from the anus,  $13\frac{1}{8}$  inches long and  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch diameter, conically bored. The under part (the calipee or plastron) is partially smoothed, and has



FIG. 37. (Turtle Pipe. Durham Co.)

a wide shallow groove running "fore and aft," and has depressions marking the natural divisions of the shell. On the forward part of the carapace, or upper shell, are seven shallow notches in the edge of the shell and nine on the rear end of same. The toes on the left fore foot and right hind foot, are slightly indicated with five slight indentations in each case. The projection between the hind legs is probably meant for the tail folded close to the shell, and though the indentation thereon would represent the serrations on the tail of a Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), I think this is meant for the common mud turtle. In the longitudinal groove underneath are tool marks running the length of the groove, while a centre has been indicated, suggesting the use of the compasses. The bowl is not discolored, as it is sometimes by the use of tobacco. The head is extended and the feet partially projected, as if starting to walk. The specimen being very symmetrical—depth from back to front,  $11\frac{1}{8}$  inches, head projects 1 3-16 inches, the mouth being

well defined. Compare the outline of this pipe with turtle totem, Fig. 115, p. 49, Report 4, also engraved shell gorget, p. 56, Fig. 19, Report, 1896, and the turtle mortar, Fig. 1, stone effigies from south-west in Records of the Past, August, 1902, and with turtle pipe, Fig. 107, p. 48, Bulletin on Polished Stone Articles, New York State Museum, and Fig. 13, p. 38, Bureau of the Ethnology Report, 83-84, with turtle top of bowl, platform pipe.

Turtle Pipe, Ball Point Island, Lake Seugog, Durham County.—Report 96, p. 52, Mr. James L. Hughes. In this case, too, we can do no better than add a little to Mr. Boyle's description, as follows: "Although this specimen has suffered some damage to its limbs, it presents features that are absent from the Brock pipe, and certainly are intended to represent a different species of turtle. It is made of soapstone, a material much more easily worked than limestone, a fact that may, in some measure, account for the superior manner in which its details are brought out.

"Originally, what now represents the upper part of the test would appear to have been almost circular, and as nearly as possible three inches in diameter (its present measurement from right to left), but  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch has been removed from the front edge of the test to show the protruding head, on which no eyes are represented. The upper side is quite smooth and almost black, presenting no features worthy of notice; but on the lower side much time and labour have been spent in an endeavour to produce life-like details. In both of our turtle pipes the stem-hole enters the bowl from behind, but as the workman in modelling this pipe has introduced a tail an inch in length, he has formed this appendage, turned artistically to one side, thus leaving the way clear for the insertion of a wooden stem. The maker, too, has aimed at giving the tail a natural appearance by means of a series of notches, but has not succeeded in placing them on the right side.

"When closely examined a faintly scribed line may be seen extending from neck to tail on the under side of test. This line has no doubt been drawn by the workman to mark the middle of his material, and enable him to produce something symmetrical which he has managed fairly well. The presence of such a line is suggestive of European 'laying out' rather than of such haphazard workmanship as we are prone to attribute to the Indian, and if found on stone pipes only might tend to confirm this suspicion, for it is certain that in numerous instances these are the work of white men, but in at least one case, viz., that of a woman's large semi-circular, slate knife, a tool that no white man was likely to make, there may still be traced the line followed by the artificer in forming the curved edge of the blade." The long legs and serrated tail (six notches) of this specimen seem to especially indicate the snapping turtle. The seventeen much-worn notches on rear edge of carapace may be a tally count. Depth from top to bottom 1 3-16 inches. The bowl is in the centre of back, 11-16 inch in diameter by  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch deep, and is conically drilled. The stem-hole is in the same position as in Sunderland Turtle pipe, is  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch in diameter, and is conically drilled.

Human Figure Pipe, Penetanguishene, Fig. 26, p. 32, Ontario Archaeological Report, 1891. Found a few miles south of Penetanguishene, material steatite, grey in colour, shading to dark grey on back and front.

Mr. David Boyle, Superintendent of the Ontario Provincial Museum,

says in reference to this pipe: "The maker of this pipe had some pretensions to anatomical accuracy in his treatment of chin, wrist and ankles; he has been very careful to carve the feet intoed according to a well-known Indian characteristic, but with all this care in these and some other respects he has failed to produce thumbs and toes." Dimensions—Perpendicular height,  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches, depth from back to front  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , width across shoulders 1 3-16. The bowl is oval-shaped at top and conically bored to  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches in depth. The conically bored stem-hole of  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inch in diameter entering in front of pipe, below the knees, so that the pipe faces the smoker, which, according to Beauchamp, is an earlier characteristic. The facial features are better defined than is usual in this class of pipes. The surface of the pipe is polished and the backbone defined



Fig. 38. (Penetanguishene.)

by a ridge or keel not noticed previously in other pipes. The low part or portion between the legs resembles a small animal turned upside down, and has well-developed ears and faintly executed eyes looking upwards. A suspensory hole is also in this portion. The bonnet-shaped hat that crowns the figure is one used to this day in the south-west part of France, and indicates that it was copied from some early Frenchman. The structural detail of the pipe is fairly well executed, more so than in other human figure pipes that have come under the writer's notice, and the different portions of the body are proportionately more exact. If placed on this base the pipe remains stationary, a feature not generally noticed in Ontario elliptical pipes. The posture of the pipe is of a squatting person sitting on the haunches, supporting the head between the hands, with the elbows placed on the knees.

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Human Figure Pipe, Brant. Fig. 7, p. 17, Report, 1892. From collection of Chief Smith, Brantford, and is attributed to the Neutrals or Attiwandarons, material yellow soapstone.

Posture of pipe is of a person kneeling with a burden on the back, hands placed on the knees. The pipe shows much abrasion by wear, especially about the face, knees and orifice of the large stem-hole, which is a wide, shallow, conically bored one of 13-16 inch deep and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch wide, with a projecting lip orifice, having well-defined ring. This is an unusual feature.

The shoulders are cleanly cut and the feet are curved under the pipe. The small basal projection (broken) was suspensorily perforated. Dimensions—27 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches in height, distance from face to back 11-16 of an inch, width across shoulders 13 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches, bowl is  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, in diameter and is conically bored to a depth of 13 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches. The pipe shows curved lines



Fig. 39. (Brant County.)



Human Pipe. Long Point, Fenelon Twp.

in arms and legs, but the face is flat, and the nose and mouth though indicated are worn level. The eyes are deep depressions and the stem-hole enters through the buttocks.

Human Figure Pipe, Long Point, Fenelon Township. (Fig. 24, p. 22, Ontario Archaeological Report, 1897. Fig. 24, p. 21, Report, 1900.)

Material mottled grey soapstone. Found by Mr. Hoyle on his farm, Long Point, Fenelon Township, North Victoria County. This is a ruder specimen of pipe sculpture though well polished. The details are not so well carried out as in the previous two examples. The legs were separated from the body, the left one below the knee being now broken off. The face is flat with only rude eyes and a mouth delineated. No markings represent hands or feet. Posture, squatting, with arms folded across knees. Suspension hole at base, which is flat and square, and divided into nine small squares by three sets of incised lines crossing each other on the underneath surface. Pipe remains upright if placed on its base.

Dimensions—Height,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches; depth, back to front,  $1\frac{3}{8}$ ; width across shoulders, 1 1-16. Stem hole conically bored in back  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. Bowl being more of an excavation than a boring, showing tool marks as of "gouging" and is a rounded cavity 1 11-16 by  $\frac{5}{8}$  inches deep.

Human Figure Pipe, Holland Landing. This pipe was found at Holland Landing by a man in the employment of Capt. Jaques, now of Briercrest Farm, Drinkwater, North-west Territory, in a letter from whom, bearing date of the 27th of June, 1902, he states that he has forgotten the name of the man who found the pipe, and the year of the finding, but that it was found in the water at a little distance from the



Fig. 41. (Holland Landing. Side view.)

shore. The present owner does not know any particulars about it. The specimen has been called the "skeleton pipe" on account of the legs and arms being separated from body. Material, greenish-grey soapstone. Surface well polished, and as in the Long Point pipe the hands and feet are not brought out, and the facial features are very rudely formed; the eyes being saucer-like depressions and the nose and mouth defined by lines. The face is flat. The stem-hole is in the middle of the back and is surrounded by a raised orifice. The posture is a sitting one on a projecting base, with arms folded across the knees. The upper part of the arms is separated from the body, and the upper part of each thigh is continued in a ridge around the bowl to the lower part of the stem hole. Dimensions— $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches high, width across shoulders  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, depth from back to front  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

Other Human Figure Pipes. An extract from *The News Letter*, Orillia, appearing in *The Lindsay Post*, January 12th, 1894, states that a human figure pipe was picked up on a farm at Price's Corners, near Orillia. This was a stone pipe representing a squaw carrying a round basket on her back. The basket was used as the bowl of the pipe. The pipe was found while excavating. No trace of this pipe can now be obtained.

Mr. S. Cunningham, of Victoria Road, had until recently in his possession another human figure pipe of yellow soapstone. This one was of nearly the same size and material as the Brant pipe, and came from Milton, Ontario. The posture was similar to the Long Point pipe, but the head was unfortunately broken off, and the pipe was further mutilated by some added markings. This pipe mysteriously disappeared several years ago.

Mr. Boyle says that "the crouched or seated position was the one usually chosen when the human figure was used as a pattern in pipe making, no doubt, partly because of the compressedness and partly because the bowl could be more easily shaped from the rounded shoulders." The position of limbs varies but little from the stereotyped clay pipe patterns.

The writer would be much pleased to receive photographs or drawings, with full descriptions of effigy pipes from readers who have specimens of this kind in their possession, for the purpose of continuing his notes in future reports.