

THE NOVA SCOTIA STEMMED LIZARD PIPE.

This pipe is described by Mr. Harry Piers in his "Relics of the Stone Age in Nova Scotia," Vol. IX. Transactions of Nova Scotia Institute of Science, 1896, Figure 96, plate 3, and pages 52-55, from which the following extracts are taken: "The pipe is owned by the Hon. W. J. Almon, M.D., of Halifax. The circumstances of its discovery are as follows: In 1870 an upturned copper kettle was unearthed by Mr. John J. Withrow in a piece of woodland to the westward of Upper Rawdon and within ten rods of the line of an old French trail from Shubenacadie to Newport, Hants County. The kettle was about eighteen inches or two feet under the surface. Beneath it were found this stone pipe, two iron tomahawks, five or six iron implements much rusted, about seven dozen oval blue beads, large size, a beaver tooth; no human bones. These relics were obtained by J. W. Onsley, of Windsor, from whom Dr. Almon obtained the pipe. The lizard is placed with its ventral surface on that side of the bowl farthest away from smoker. The fore and hind legs clasp the bowl while the long tail lies upon lower side of stem. The broad head extends up beyond rim of bowl. Two dots at the extremity of the somewhat pointed snout represent the nostrils. The mouth is closed and reaches around to side of head beneath the eyes. The latter are represented by large well defined circular cavities. Across the back of the neck appear a row of five elliptical cavities, their greatest length being in the direction of length of body. The long forelegs are bent upwards at right angles and the toes rest on the side of the bowl's rim. Incised lines divide the forefeet into rather long toes, seven of which are on the right foot. The hind legs are shorter, slightly broader and are gradually lost in the contour of the bowl, without any indications of toes. A longitudinal line extends from the thigh to the vicinity of the hind foot. A round hole about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter is drilled from side to side of bowl at the ventral surface of the lizard and just anterior to the hind legs. This hole was probably used for suspension purposes. The rim of the bowl is decorated on top by groups of from four to seven incised radiating lines. The bowl is nearly circular and is 1 inch in diameter, tapering downwards for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, where it is suddenly constricted to about the size of a lead pencil, extending further nearly an inch until it meets the stemhole. The total depth of bowl equals nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. One side of cavity is continuous with the neck. Length of stem to side of bowl nearest smoker nearly 5 inches. Diameter of mouthpiece, .4 of an inch, and at the further portion near the bowl a trifle more than an inch. Diameter of perforations at mouth end is .28 inches. The bowl rises 1.80 inches above stem. Thickness of bowl at thinnest part .17 inch. Taken generally the whole pipe may be said to be about 7 inches long, but from mouth piece to tip of snout it is 7.60 inches.

The entire specimen is in a very excellent state of preservation and without a flaw. Material fine gray stone different from any found in Province (N.S.). It bears a fine polish. A short tube of wood may have served as a mouthpiece, as no teethmarks are observable upon the stem.

It is a unique specimen in this part of the Dominion and is considered not to be the work of Micmacs, but probably came into Nova Scotia as a trophy of war or else of trade."

The fact of this pipe having these slots on its neck connects it with the effigy pipe makers of the Iroquois-Huron districts, in which the use of slots in effigy pipes of stone is a pronounced feature.

The figure of this pipe is given actual size. The total length of lizard being about 7 inches.