

ONTARIO EFFIGY PIPES IN STONE

BY

COL. G. E. LAIDLAW

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REPRINTED FROM THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL REPORT, 1916.

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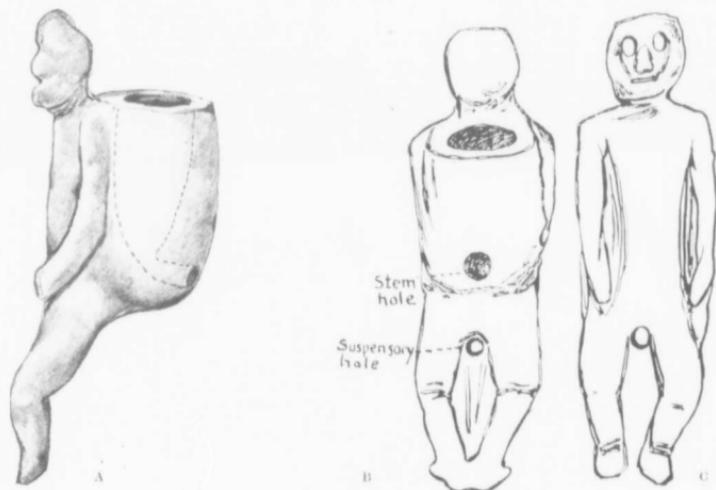
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Fifth Paper.

In the present article, the Reports and Reprints are those of the Provincial Museum, Toronto, issued by the Department of Education. The museum numbers are those of the same museum; the weights, avoirdupois, and the measurements in inches, except where otherwise stated. The writer has been fortunate to bring to notice and thus place on record a new type of human effigy pipe, Ontario, which came to his notice this summer.

No. 1.—Human figure pipe, found by W. Foster, on village site No. 23, S. 1½ Lot. 12, Con. 1, Fenelon Twp., Victoria Co., several years ago. This pipe repre-

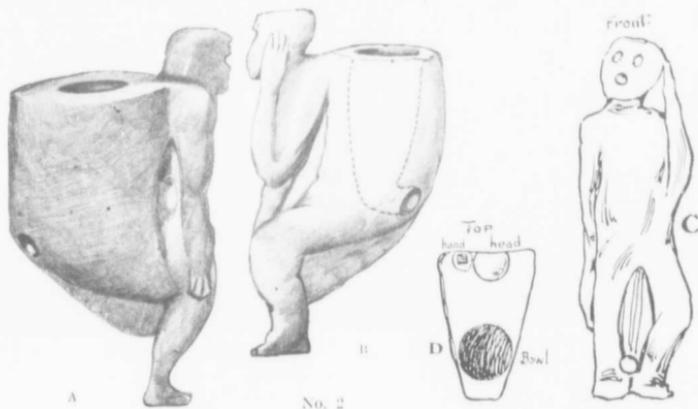


No. 1

sents a person standing in an upright position, the body being so enlarged as to give one the impression that a burden was being carried. Material, dark grey soapstone well-polished; shows nothing but purely aboriginal workmanship of the quality that is noticed in other stone pipes from this locality. The legs are extended, being slightly bent at the knees which show creases behind. The arms

are extended and slightly bent down the sides. The features are not well defined. The eyes are broad and shallow; the mouth a mere nick; the nose flat and large, no ears. The feet are rudely defined and do not project to the front, just pointed downwards; no toes, no hands, no fingers. Head flattened at occiput, incision around forehead as if showing a beret-shaped cap, or a mode of dressing the hair. (This feature is noticed in other stone effigy pipes; see fig. 38, p. 54, Report 1902; fig. Mus. No. 9,896, p. 55, Report, 1914, and fig. Mus. No. 25,551, p. 59, Report, 1914; also in some Huron human figure clay pipes. Also Buffalo human figure pipe, p. 69, Report, 1914.) Ankles rudely defined, suspension hole between thighs, body round and basket-shaped. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., depth, back to front, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in., width, side to side, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. Suspension hole $3-16$ in. in diameter. Bowl, which shows gouge marks, $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter. Stem hole, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter, is situated on the curve on lower part of back.

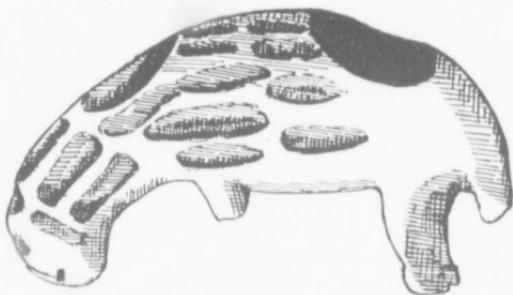
No. 2.—A similar pipe found by G. G. Vanstone, about 1902, on his lot, No. 2, Con. 11, Eldon Twp., Victoria Co., about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of site 23 where the



previous pipe was found. This pipe much resembles the previous one and was found so near it that it is possible that it was made by the same person. The material is black soapstone; surface not polished to a finality and shows tool marks (gouge) especially on the belly, and on the keel, which extends from the stem hole to behind the knees. The legs are more bent than in the previous pipe. The right arm extends down the side, and the left is bent with the hand holding the side of the head. The head is rudimentary with flat top and a squarish outline. The face is flat; no nose or ears, and with shallow holes for eyes and mouth. The fingers on both hands are denoted. The feet are broken or damaged. Suspensory hole was started between ankles but not bored through, the perforation starting from the back. The design is good as in the other pipe and shows purely aboriginal workmanship. Drilled bowl showing some gouge marks. Length, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Depth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Width, 1 inch. Diameter of bowl, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Depth of bowl, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Diameter of stem hole, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, which is in the same position as previous pipe. The three marks on the left side were made by the plough that turned it up.

These two pipes form a class by themselves, and depart from the usual kneeling or squatting position of aboriginal clay or stone human figure pipes, so far noted by the writer, by having their legs extended, which would probably serve as a hand hold similar to the projection on certain pipes described by G. A. West in his "Aboriginal Pipes of Wisconsin."

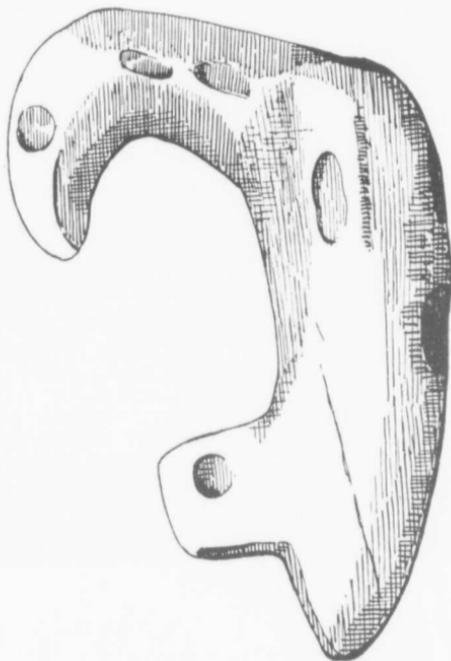
We now come to a series of effigy pipes in the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, Toronto, and we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. T. C. Currelly, its curator, for the following figures and data of seven pipes from Ontario. The sketches are as near as possible the exact size of the original pipes, though the drawings were not actually measured.



No. 3

No. 3.—Animal pipe from the collection of Mr. George Allison, ploughed out on Hunter's farm, Beverly Twp., Wentworth Co. Mus. No. H. D. 846. Material uncertain, probably hard limestone: color, a pale greenish-grey, considerably polished. The forelegs (which were separate) are both broken, also the tail. The hind legs were never separate but are "en bloc." The animal is probably purely fantastic, but may be a porcupine from the general shape. It has an unusual number of large slots on its back, neck and side. The frontal bar or prolongation of the tail is broken off. The stem hole about equals the bowl hole in size. The museum numbers in these seven pipes are Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology numbers.

No. 4.—This bird pipe has been figured and described before in Report 1902, fig. 356, pp. 50-51. Also in reprint 1902, fig. 35, pp. 17-18.

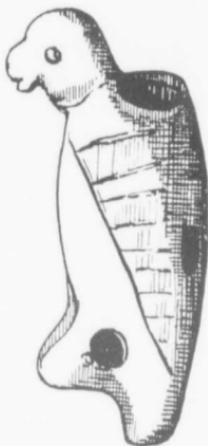


No. 4

Found on Mr. Robb's farm, 4 Con. Beverly Twp., Wentworth Co., near Troy P.O. Dark grey green slate (Huronian) with black markings.

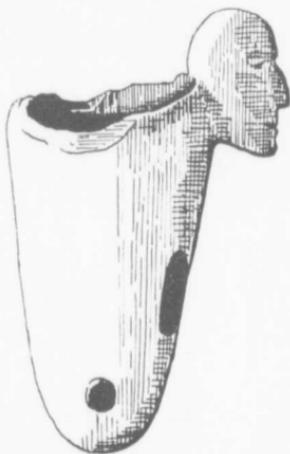
Pipe is one of the George Allison collection, of Waterdown, Ont., which was presented to above museum.

No. 5.—This bird pipe is of dark greenish slate with black markings (Huronian), presented by Mr. George Anderson, of Hawkestone, Orillia, Ont., to the above museum, and is a recent donation. The drawing is of actual size. The



No. 5

bill is peculiarly shaped and the wings are denoted by a series of incisions. There is a large suspension hole through the frontal projection. Museum No. H. D. 5,996.



No. 6

No. 6.—This pipe is a stemless bowl with a human head projected from the rim facing the smoker. From the Allison collection. Found in debris near Brantford, Ont., by a Mr. Charlton. It is of slate or argillite of a dark terra cotta colour. Has suspension hole at base. The bowl is somewhat of an inverted conical shape. Museum No. 560.

No. 7.—This is a long stemmed lizard pipe of very pale yellowish-grey limestone; Allison collection. From an ossuary on D. Cole's farm, West Flamborough Twp., Wentworth Co. Was found with skeleton, brass kettle, pottery, beads and a knife. European relics. The stem has quite an enlargement at mouthpiece. Museum No. H. D. 548.



The head of the effigy is very heavy and may be some other animal than the lizard, which is usually represented on this kind of pipe.

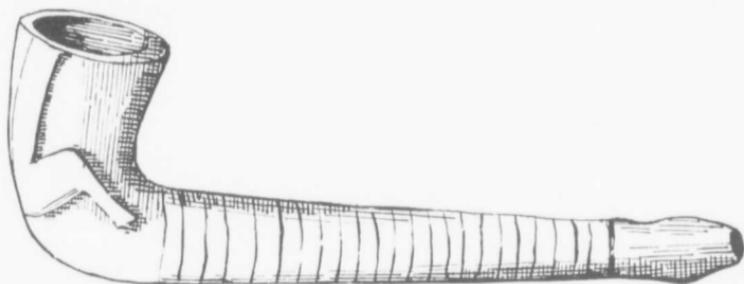
Compare with Museum No. 10,554, p. 56, Report 1914, also p. 15, reprint 1914.



No. 8

No. 8.—This is another long stemmed pipe. Material uncertain, probably a very hard limestone of a bluish-grey colour with darker and black markings; very highly polished. Has two human faces on top of bowl, rather large as compared with other pipes of same type. One face faces the smoker, the other away from him. This is the first of the double faced type that the writer has observed in stone pipes, though double faced clay pipes of the same type are quite frequent in the writer's locality and other places. The stem presents no enlargement at the mouthpiece. Was found in debris near Brantford, Ont., by a Mr. Charlton. Museum No. H. D. 654.

No. 9.—This is also another long stemmed pipe of limestone, greenish-grey in colour shading into brown at the bowl end. There is a conventionalized human



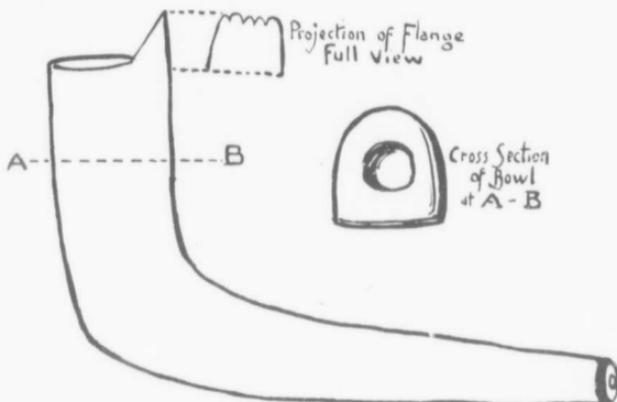
No. 9

figure in front of the bowl, but the figure only consists of the lower part of body and legs, which show no feet. The stem has 24 incised rings encircling it at nearly equal distances apart (about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch).

The proximal end or mouthpiece is enlarged. From debris on Spark's farm in Beverly Twp., Wentworth Co. Allison collection. The bowl curves slightly towards the smoker while in other pipes of this type the bowls generally have a slight slant away from the smoker. The writer wishes to draw attention to the large percentage of these long stemmed pipes from the Neutral territory. See previous reports.

CONVENTIONALIZED PIPES.

No. 10.—The long stemmed stone pipes with the side of bowl nearest the smoker, projected above bowl. I take to be a conventionalized form of the pipes with a head mounted on inner rim of bowl. Several examples occur from this



No. 10

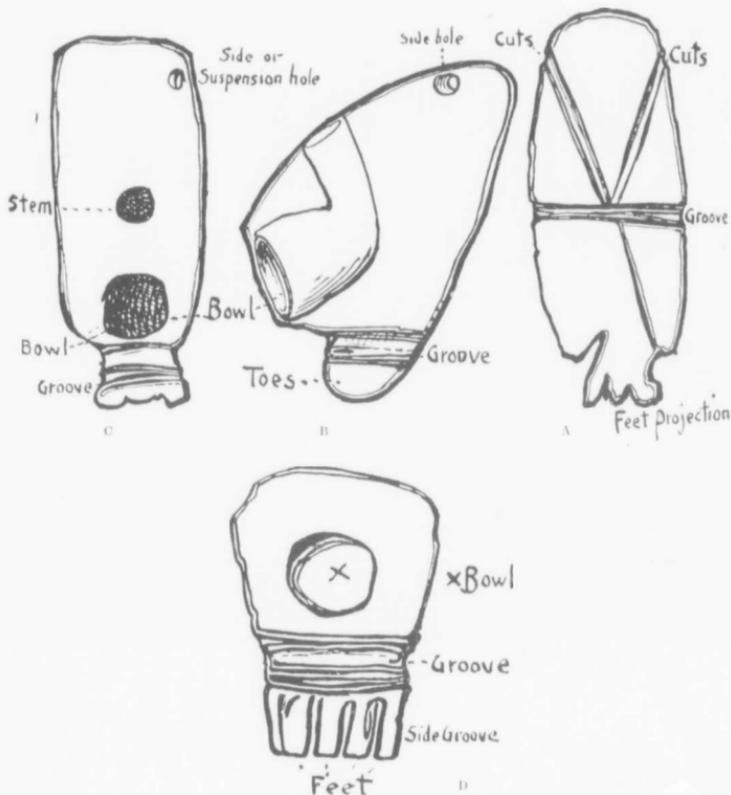
vicinity. The top of the projection has sometimes several nicks in it. The one figured here is from Clark's site, No. 23, North $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 12, Con. 1, Fenelon Twp., Victoria Co., which has produced several of these pipes and several effigy pipes. Sketch is practically full size.

THE PROBLEM PIPE.

No. 11.—The maker undoubtedly started out to make an effigy pipe of the bird form, as witness the projected feet similar to other bird effigy pipes, but through some mischance or change of mind finished otherwise. In its first stage the pipe may have become broken while being made, and finished as it now is, or perhaps a second person finished in a different style what the first person began. A bird effigy pipe was no doubt originally intended, and it still may be a conventionalized form, so this accounts for introducing it here, or alternately it is introduced to show change of workmanship, and may be called a re-made pipe of purely aboriginal workmanship. This pipe was found a number of years ago by Neil Clark, on his farm, North $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 12, Con. 1, Fenelon Twp., Victoria Co., (site No. 23).

Material: Light grey soapstone, polished, and pipe is pretty difficultly to describe. The feet are upside down with toes pointing to the bowl hole. There are several cuts transverse and oblique on the side facing away from the smoker.

Length, approximate, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Width, side to side, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Depth, back to front, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There is a suspension hole in lower part of pipe.



No. 11

SOME UNITED STATES SPECIMENS INTRODUCED FOR COMPARISON.

No. 12.—Linden, Pa., Bird Pipe.

Dr. T. B. Stewart, of Lockhaven, Pa., in letters of June the 15th and 21st, 1916, gives photo and data of stone bird pipe found on old village site at Linden, 4 miles west of Williamsport, Pa., now in his collection. Material: Clay-stone. Perpendicular height, 2 15-16 inches. From back to front, 1 5/8 inches. From side to side, 1 inch. Oval cross-section. Diameter of bowl, 5/8 inch. Depth of bowl, 1 1/4 inches. Diameter of stem hole, 5/8 inch, which is bored with a blunt drill and is more like a "basined" hole. The bowl shows marks of gouging. Surface of pipe is highly polished. The tail is perforated with a suspension hole. The end of tail shows slight marks, evidently the ends of the tail feathers. Feet

and legs represented by two slight knobs. The head looks somewhat like an eagle's or other bird of prey. Beak not very well defined, being short and thick. Nostrils represented by two slight nicks. Mouth well defined, and on edges of upper and lower mandibles there is a series of slight nicks or serrations representing a saw-edged bill, or teeth. Two slight cuts or incisions on lower side of under mandible meeting in a V shape at the tip and are connected with tip by an upright slight incision.

A slight transverse incision is across the throat. On right side of pipe are the letters H. T. rudely scratched, evidently recently done.



No. 12

The head also has somewhat of a parrot appearance. The pipe evidently has been much used. Eyes not represented. On back side of suspension hole a series of faint lines radiate out. The mouth has an upward turn which makes the lower mandible more prominent. The nicks on the bill extend around the mouth on both sides.

Material: A light lead coloured clay-slate, or what is known as "nodular fire clay," very finely polished all over, inside the bowl as well as outside. Pipe is evidently of the same material and type as No. 30,972, p. 52, Report 1913, also p. 16, reprint 1913.

The species this pipe represents is not identified as yet. Prof. C. W. Nash, Biologist, Provincial Museum, in a letter of July 3, 1916, referring to this pipe, makes the following remarks: "I cannot even guess what bird this bird pipe is intended to represent; it is quite unlike anything we have now or ever have had, so far as I know. The marks or nicks on the bill would seem to be serrations, while the head suggests a bird of prey, or parrot. None of our birds of prey have serrated bills, nor has the Carolina Paroquet, which is still found in Georgia and some of the southern states. The Mergansers have serrated bills which are long and slender, and their heads are flat, so the pipe in no way resembles these birds."

I do not think that there is a possibility that this pipe is an unfinished bird pipe. It seems that what details it shows are finished details.

No. 13.—Animal pipe. Mr. J. G. Laidacker, of Mocanaqua, Pa., in a letter of August 22, 1916, gives sketch and data of an animal pipe found on the Grasshopper Battlefield, Nescopick, Columbia Co., Pennsylvania, about one year ago. Material: Diorite or greenish stone; no material in that section like it.



No. 13

Dimensions: Perpendicular length, 4 inches. Breadth, 1 inch. Thickness, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Diameter of bowl across orifice, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Depth of bowl, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Highly polished and every detail brought out. The head is shaped very much like fig. 19 (bear pipe), p. 40, Report 1902. The effigy is of a short tailed animal with a pointed nose and ears (raccoon), holding the bowl in its forearms. The stem portion has been broken off, also the hind legs. The legs are represented, also the feet and toes. Drawing full size. See also fig. 19, p. 5, reprint 1902.

CATAWISSA BIRD PIPE.

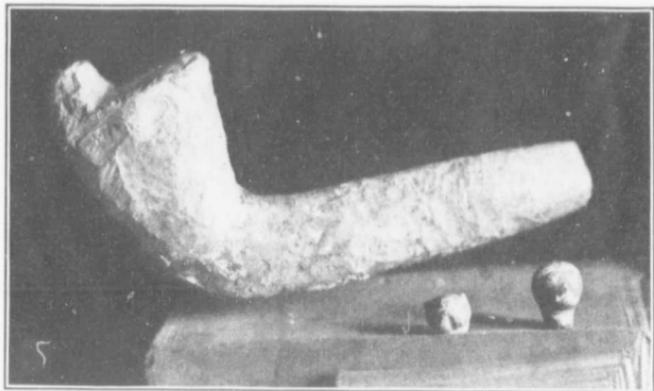
No. 13a.—Mr. J. G. Laidacker, of Mocaqua, Pa., in letters of Sept. 16 and Oct. 16, 1916, informs me of a bird pipe in possession of Mr. Lewis S. Weingartner, Phila., but which has since left his possession. The pipe was found near



No. 13a

Catawissa, Pa. Material: Fine grained stone, very much like catlinite, but much heavier and shows little particles. It may be a clay-slate (ferruginous). The sketch was drawn by Mr. Laidacker from memory and is a little smaller than the original.

No. 14.—Unfinished pipe. Mr. Theo. L. Urban, of Columbia, Pa., in letters of 22nd Aug., 1916, and 25th Oct., 1916, gives photo, sketch and data of a very large unfinished, stemmed, steatite pipe, with projecting head on front top of bowl. This pipe was found by John Hoovan in April, 1914, at a depth of about 10 inches. The spot would be about 1,000 yards from the east bank of the Susquehanna River, 200 yards north of a brook, and 500 yards west of a shell heap, which had a depth of 3 feet and a length of 300 ft., and which produced copper arrow points, potsherds, clay pipes and numerous pieces of hammered copper. The locality is near Columbia, Pa. The pipe is of green steatite. The stem from e d to bowl is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Diameter of stem at bowl, 2 inches, and at mouthpiece, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Width of bowl on side, 3 inches, on front, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Depth of bowl 3 inches. Protuberance 1 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight, 3lbs. In the construction of this pipe Mr. Urban is of the opinion that metal tools were used, presumably a gouge which removed 1-16 inch of surface at a time. Also a second tool being used to remove the gouge cuttings, beginning the finishing operation at the end of the stem, which removed or cut shavings $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and 2 inches long toward the bowl. He believes that nothing but a metal tool could have done this. There is no attempt to bore either the bowl hole or the stem hole. Compare with unfinished stemmed pipe, p. 72, Report 1914. Museum No. 9,891 and p. 31, reprint 1914.



No. 14

HEADLESS BIRD PIPE.

No. 15.—Mr. Willard E. Yager, of Oneonta, N.Y., furnishes data and photo of this pipe as follows in letter 7 Sept., 1916. Length and height of specimens are measured between extremes.



No. 15

Found on the Elmore farm, on Black Creek, near North Bergen, Genesee Co., N.Y. Material: Green olive slate, striped and clouded with black (Huronian).

Length, 27 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Width, 1 3-16 inches. Bowl, 1 5-16 inches deep by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter at rim. Stemhole, 7-16 inch diameter at rim.

Pipe well polished; seems originally to have been fully and carefully finished. The rough edges left by the breaking away of the head have been well rubbed down. The bowl is double bored; stem singly. Bowl double bored, i.e., two drills have been used, one large drill for top, one small drill for bottom, not an un-frequent occurrence. Stem singly, means stem has been bored by a single drill.

Suspension hole in tail is countersunk and goes from back to front. Frontal projection not perforated. There are some large slots on the body as is usual in this type of pipe.

CRANE PIPE.

No. 16.—Mr. Willard E. Yager also furnishes data and photo of this pipe, which has already been figured before on p. 59, Report 1913, from sketch by W. M. Beauchamp, Syracuse, N.Y., and is there called a "Raven" pipe. See also fig. 6, p. 23, reprint 1913.



No. 16.

Found at Friendsville, Susquehanna Co., Pa., on head of Wyalusing Creek. Material: Green olive slate, striped and clouded with black (Huronian). Length, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Width, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Bowl, 2 inches deep and 15-16 inches in diameter at rim. Stem hole, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch diameter at rim. Fully finished and dull polished. The bowl and stem hole are smoothly bored. The suspension hole goes from side to side and is countersunk. One side of the bill is serrated. No indication of white influence. The main boring appears to have been done with a solid drill and sand and water.



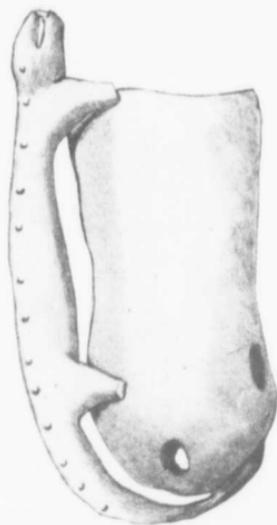
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No. 16

No frontal projection. There are some slots as usual around neck and shoulders, a large square on left side and eyes are bored through. These two pipes are in Mr. Yager's collection.

No. 17.—This is a stemless lizard pipe somewhat resembling the one figured on p. 52, Report 1914, and p. 11, Reprint 1914, which is from Jefferson Co., N.Y., inasmuch as it is separate from the bowl, and the head and neck projects up above the rim of the bowl. The bowl is of an elongated vase shape with rounded bottom with a suspension hole from side to side. The lizard has a row of dots down its back. The tail curls under the bowl to near stem hole. The legs are conventionalized and no feet shown. Mouth denoted, but no eyes. From Schoolcrafts

Archives of Aboriginal Knowledge, fig. 2, plate 9, opp. p. 602, Vol VI. No data given. From sketch by Mr. W. J. Wintemberg, Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Ont., 29th Nov., 1916.



No. 17

No. 18.—Is lizard pipe from Schoolcrafts Archives of Aboriginal Knowledge, fig. 2, plate 44, opp. p. 74, Vol. VI. This is evidently a stemmed lizard pipe with the stem and a portion of the base of the bowl broken off, including part of the tail of the lizard. The lizard is not separate from the bowl. The lizard's head

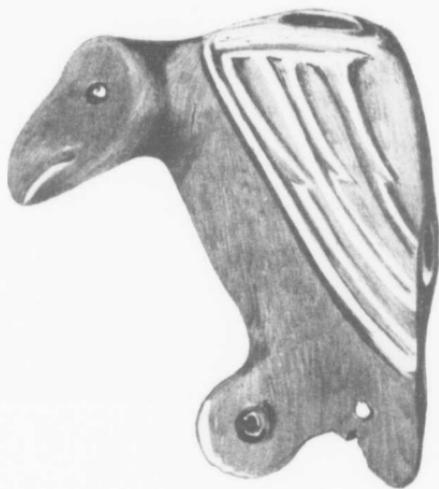


No. 18

does not project above the bowl. The toes are denoted, also mouth and eyes. The bowl has a longitudinal projection, or keel, on side facing smoker or opposite to the lizard. This keel has a suspensory hole near the top, and the top front of keel has a series of serrations, 7 in number. Sketch is by Mr. W. J. Wintemberg. No data is given except that the pipe is said to be of stone and comes from Camden, South Carolina. It is also mentioned in *History Conditions, etc., Indian Tribes*, Schoolcraft, and figured in Vol. II, fig. 2, plate 44.

EAGLE PIPE, LORAIN, OHIO.

No. 19.—Mr. P. A. Bungart in letter of 13th Dec., 1916, furnishes data and photos of an eagle pipe in his collection. Pipe was found on village site on farm of Mr. Jacob Allen, Sheffield Twp., Lorain Co., Ohio. The pipe was found in two



No. 19

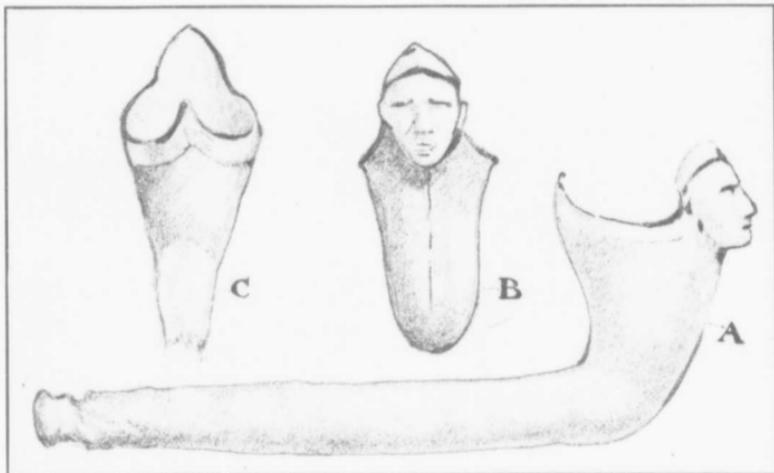
parts, the first part, which comprised the head and body, in 1897, and in 1905 Mr. Bungart found the base about 100 feet from where the first part was found. Material: A very dark brown, almost black slate (?). It has been highly polished and is an exceptional piece of workmanship. The head and beak are well formed. Three claws are represented on each foot. The feet are closed as if on a perch. The wings are clearly outlined as shown in drawing. There is a transverse suspension hole through frontal projection. The eyes are small, circular depressions. The bowl and stem holes are conically bored, the latter slightly inclined upwards.

The pipe is 3 inches in height and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches from tip of beak to back above the stem hole. Diameter of bowl, 9-16 inch, of stem hole, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Depth of bowl, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Bowl has been drilled with tools of different sizes, as is evidenced by rings in the lower part.

LATE ADDITIONAL.

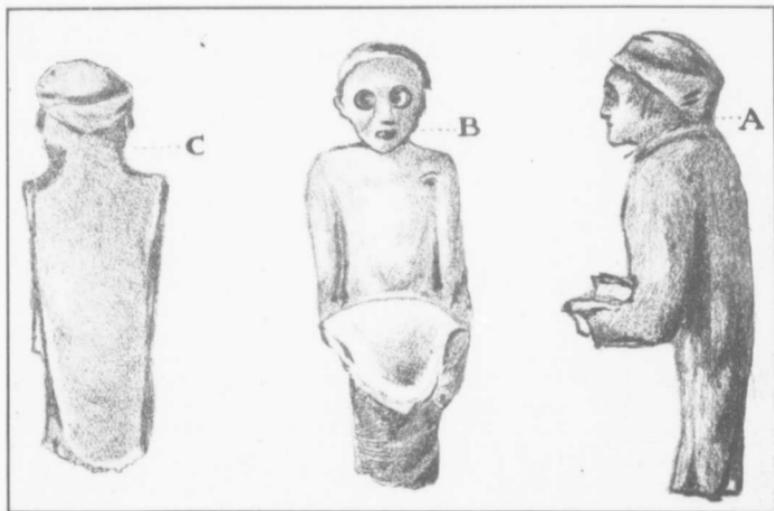
Mr. Frank S. Wood, of Hamilton, Ont., in letters of Jan. 29th and Feb. 2nd, 1917, gives data and sketches of two stone elligy pipes in his possession as follows:

"No. 20. Very finely made, long stemmed pipe of a brownish drab stone. Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Height, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, with human head on front rim of bowl



No. 20

facing away from smoker, the portion of the rim next to the smoker is raised to a peak. The features are very clear cut Indian features. The end of stem is teeth worn." Grave find in Wentworth Co., Ont., by Mr. Frank S. Wood.



No. 21

No. 21. "Human figure pipe, broken. Is of a dark greenish stone, and what remains of it is 3 inches high, very nicely shaped. The eyes are deeply drilled, also holes in the ears. There is a space behind the bowl and two perforations between the arms and the fragment of the bowl, which was held on or between the knees. This pipe was probably similar to the Grand Island Pipe, p. 69, Report 1914, and p. 28, Reprint 1914." Pipe was a surface find in Wentworth Co., Ont., by Mr. Frank S. Wood.

NOTES.

Referring to the Malecite pipe, p. 59, fig. 3, Report 1915, also fig. 3, p. 4, Reprint 1915, Dr. Speck gives the additional information in a letter of 5th Feb. 1916. "That the Malecite and Penobscot regard this type of pipe as a very old form and that the lizard is not a lizard, strictly speaking, but a salamander (*Spelerpses ruber*), 'Red Triton,' and has been identified as its likeness by a Malecite. The native name of the species is 'Akkadalak,' and is considered, erroneously of course, poisonous."

Mr. Alanson Skinner, of the Heye Museum, N.Y., in a letter of Aug. 3rd, 1916, expresses the following view: "All Pennsylvania effigy pipes that I have seen are attributable to the Anelastes, otherwise called the Conestogas, an Iroquoian people, who seem to resemble the Eries."

Quoting from a letter of June 12, 1916, from Mr. A. McG. Beede, Sioux missionary at Cannon Ball, North Dakota, as follows: "Sinte-sna-mani, the last survivor of the old Medicine Society, is now making a sacred pipe (the stem only is sacred, as Sioux consider matters). He does his work secretly, but lets me into his secret. It is a lot of work to make a good 'sacred pipe.' The carved effigies are as follows, from the bottom up, (a) an alligator (an alligator and a lizard are the same to a Sioux Indian), (b) a deer, (c) a bear, (d) a buffalo, (e) a tortoise.

"He says one of these animals is as sacred as another of them and 'all animals are equally sacred.' He says he puts these animals on the pipe in the order historically in which they were each the most helpful to the ancestors of the Dakotas in their 'sacred community living.' He says they once lived in a place where the alligator skin was so important to them that they would have been miserable without it. Then where the deer was equally important to them for its meat and its skin. Then in the country of bears (who were formerly plentiful along the Missouri River). This old man is a Hunk-pa-ti Sioux, and his people lived close to the Mandans 184 years ago, and were agriculturists.

"The buffalo, though sacred to the Mandans and the Hunk-pa-ti Sioux, had never the sacredness to them which it had to the Teton Sioux. He says the tortoise was always 'holy' to all Siouan people because of its 'holy power to make human fertility.' . . . The old Hunk-pa-ti sacred pipe stem was about 10 inches long, and a reed was sometimes used with it. I gave to the North Dakota Agricultural College one of these 10 inch stems with the written ritual for using it, in a circle of 7 men (they may be more than 7, but not less than 7)."

"Pipe No. 5 (Report 1915). 'Animal pipe' the Indians say is a 'bear pipe.' They all say this, and say they used to see such pipes, but did not themselves make

them. All Indians here unhesitatingly call No. 7 an 'otter pipe,' and say they have seen such pipes, but did not themselves make them. It is remarkable that while the otter was the most mystically 'sacred' of all animals to the western Sioux, they did not, so far as I can learn, put his image on pipe stems. Otter skins brought fabulous prices at times. For good luck otter strings were tied into the hair. The alligator (and the lizard his brother) is used here among some of the old Sioux with 'superstitious motives,' by women; but the men speak of it as having formerly a charm in connection with 'sacred community living.' Since first writing you I have found many cases where the lizard (alligator) is secretly used as a superstitious charm in such a way as to prove that it has been for a long time a superstitious emblem. The Hunk-pa-ti also have an old legend about a woman being turned into an alligator and swimming off towards the ocean down the Missouri River."

The writer has noted amongst the Sioux of Fort Qu'Appelle, N. W. T., about year 1882, small lizard effigies made of buckskin and beaded over, said to contain the umbilical cord of a child. These were used as charms by the squaws to prevent them becoming pregnant to a lizard while they slept. I could not ascertain whether this lizard was a real lizard or a spirit (or ghost) lizard that they were afraid of.

That the lizard was held in superstitious regard by the Algonquins is noted by Miss Amelia Paget in the "People of the Plains," p. 100 (1909). "During the summer no stories founded on fiction were ever told; the Indians, with their intensely superstitious natures, believing that if any 'fairy' tales were told during that season when they were supposed to use all their time to the very best advantage, the narrator would have his or her life destroyed by the lizard, which would suck all his blood. The Indians were very naturally in terror of this little reptile, which was never actually known to have been the cause of any loss of life among them; but they assert as a reason for this that no Indian ever gave it an opportunity to put to the test its evil powers." The above has reference to the Crees around Fort Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.

In regard to the Blackfeet, Walter McClintock, in "The Old North Trail," p. 97 (1910), mentions the "Lizard Song" as one of the women songs, and on p. 111, in description of the Beaver Medicine Legend, mentions: "The turtle could not dance and had no song, but is represented in the 'Bundle' because he was wise and borrowed one from the lizard, who owned two songs."