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BY
COL. GEO. E. LAIDLAW

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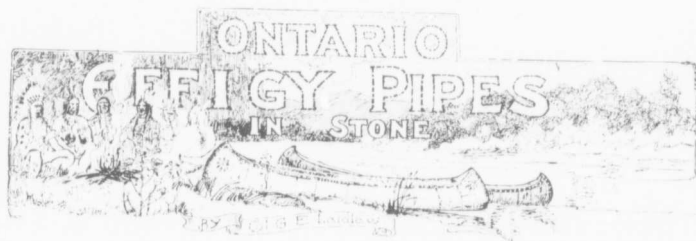
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Fourth Paper.

Several belated samples of Effigy pipes, from other places, in stone have turned up since the third Paper on this subject was issued, but only one fragment from Ontario. However, these are given for the sake of comparison.

We find another class of lizard Effigy pipe, namely, an effigy bowl with a short stem, in which a reed or wooden supplementary stem was used, of which we have three samples.

No. 1. This is a lizard pipe found in Luzerne Co., Penn. Is in possession of a Mr. L. W. Stillwell, Deadwood, S. Dakota. It is a surface find and is made of stearite. The short stem has a keel on top and is entire (not broken). The pipe is nearly rectangular, i. e., having axes of bowl and stem at right angles. Sketch and data by Mr. G. A. West, Milwaukee, Wis.

No. 2 is a modern Indian stone pipe obtained by Dr. Frank E. Speck, University of Penn., from the Penobscot Indians, Old Town, Maine, now in the Heye Museum, New York. Material, black slate; bowl and stem, more sloping than usual.

No. 3 is another modern Indian pipe made by the Malecite Indians of New Brunswick, obtained some years ago by Dr. Frank E. Speck. Material, hard bluish black slate. This is a beautiful specimen having two effigies. The reptilian effigy more resembles an alligator than a lizard. The other and smaller effigy being a beaver sitting on top of the stem and facing the bowl; both effigies being partially separate from the bowl; the reptilian one more than the other. The diagnostic features of the two effigies are more shown in detail than in older pipes, even to the scales and hair markings, toes, eyes, etc. The reptile has a well-defined ridge or back-bone marking, down his back and tail. The pipe bowl itself is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in perpendicular height, by $1\frac{3}{8}$ in diameter. Bowl hole is $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches wide by $1\frac{1}{2}$ deep. Stem, $1\frac{1}{4}$ long by $\frac{3}{4}$ in diameter, where the supplementary stem is inserted. Here it also enlarged into a collar. The stem hole $\frac{3}{16}$ inches in diameter. A spirally carved wooden stem $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, goes with this pipe. An incised, curved, ornamentation surrounds top of pipe bowl.

In a letter dated Aug. 13th, 1915, Dr. Speck says: "The lizard pipe still occasionally survives as a type in the tribes of Maine and New Brunswick. . . . I know you will be interested in seeing how the ancient type, perhaps one of the oldest Algonkian ones, has survived in the art of the far eastern tribes until modern times." And also in a letter of Nov. 2nd, 1915: "This specimen was obtained from a Malecite who claimed to have made it a number of years ago, according to a traditional pattern among the Malecites." This pipe is rectangular.

No. 4 is a stemless lizard pipe from Essex Co., New Jersey. Material, sandstone of a dirty brown colour; stem hole and bowl cavity are small, and were evidently made with a stone drill, as they are irregular and do not meet in a dead centre. In drilling the bowl the drill went so much out of centre that a new start was made leaving a little ledge about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch from the top. Pipe is much weathered and is in the collection of Mr. Jas. A Branegan, Philadelphia, who kindly supplied data and photo in letter of Oct. 12th, 1915.



No. 1 (a). Luzerne, Pa., Pipe.



No. 1 (b) Front view.



No. 2. Penobscot Pipe, Maine.

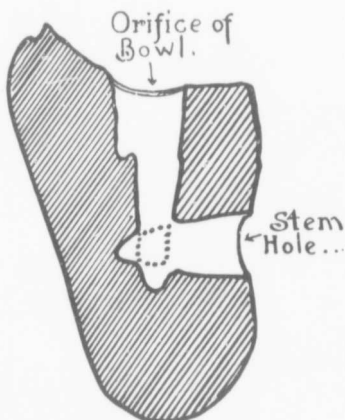


No. 3. Malécite Pipe. New Brunswick.

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No. 4 (a). Essex Co., N.J.



No. 4 (b). Longitudinal Section.

No. 5. This is an animal pipe made of diorite or greenstone of about 5 inches in height, well-polished and finished. Is symmetrical and every detail brought out with a skill that seems marvellous, if the sculptor had not tools of steel. It was found by a Dr. Ratcliffe, former resident of Waukon, Iowa, in a grave on the Upper Iowa River. This grave was one of a group of graves, opened at different times during the period of 1895-98, and which produced no relics showing contact with white man, though other graves in the same valley produced some. This group of graves was of the type of the ordinary graves of that section. See letters from Mr. Ellison Orr, Waukon, Iowa, June 9th and June 30th, 1915.



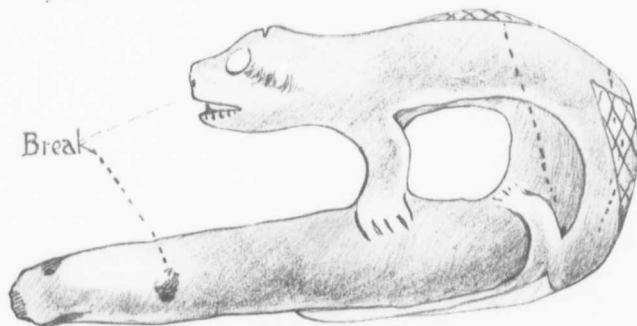
No. 5. Upper Iowa River.

This pipe is called the "Dragon Pipe," but is, no doubt, a well-finished animal pipe of type figured in figure 19, etc., Ontario Archaeological Report, 1902. Has small ears, large eyes and large pronounced jaws, mouth and teeth. The legs are well-executed; the hind ones being inversed and the front toes are denoted. The tail (or frontal bar), being produced to the chin; and also has a number of slots cut into it, a rather unusual condition. The bowl and stem-hole are in the usual positions seen in this type. This pipe is spoken of as being an extremely rare type in the upper Mississippi Valley.



No. 6. Victoria Co., Ont.

No. 6 is a fragment of a large animal pipe from site 23, Lot North $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, Con. 1, Fenelon Twp., Victoria Co., Ont. Material, light-coloured grey slate. The fragment consists of a portion of the bowl and the two front legs (which are "en bloc") clasping the frontal bar, which evidently extended to the chin. The bowl hole shows irregular drilling as if done by a stone drill; the striae being not so uniform as those of a metal drill. Slots were evidently made in this and on the outside of left fore leg are two long, shallow, narrow incisions. The claws are also shown by deep notches, 3 notches to each foot. This pipe was evidently a well-finished one.



No. 7. Pipe.
Catalogue No. VIII.—F. 8,559. Victoria Memorial Museum.

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No. 7. Referring to this pipe which is figured on page 64, Report 1914 (the top figure), Mr. W. J. Wintenberg of the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Ont., in a letter of June 19th, 1915, remarks that "some of the lizard effigy pipes represent animal forms. The pipe in question, . . . would more properly be called an 'otter' or perhaps a 'mink' pipe. . . . that here in the north mammals would be more often represented than lizards. Lizards are such unfamiliar objects even with us that unless there was some special religious or superstitious regard for the animal, they would scarcely be carved on pipes. Of course, I am saying this without knowing whether lizards had a place in the folklore of the Iroquoian and Algonkian peoples in northern North America. In the south, of course, where such reptiles are more often encountered they could be carved in stone and other materials, and those found in the north were perhaps brought hither through channels of trade or as reprisals in warfare." Replying to this the writer would say that all the pipes examined by himself were made out of local material and none were of southern material. Also that he has seen buckskin effigy lizards, beaded, worn by squaws in the North-west from superstitious motives.

The writer showed the picture of this pipe to an Ojibwa Indian of about 50 years of age. He immediately said that it was an "otter," because it had such a round head.

For further identifications of certain of these pipes, Mr. A. C. Parker, State Archaeologist, New York, states in a letter of June 3rd, 1915, that the Silverheels owl pipe, p. 62, Report 1913, is unquestionably Iroquoian. The Ripley animal pipe, p. 63, Report 1913, was found in an Erie burial site, Ripley, N.Y., and the lizard pipe, p. 52, Report 1914, was found in an ash-pit in a pre-colonial Seneca site at Richmond Mills, N.Y. Other pipes of this character have been found on Iroquoian sites, N.Y.

The reports mentioned in this article are those of the Provincial Museum, Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. W. B. Nickerson, who has been conducting some Archaeological research in Manitoba for the Geological Survey, Ottawa, in a letter of 15th Dec., 1915, states he has "found nothing (pipes) of this character in his researches in the Mississippi Valley or in Manitoba."
