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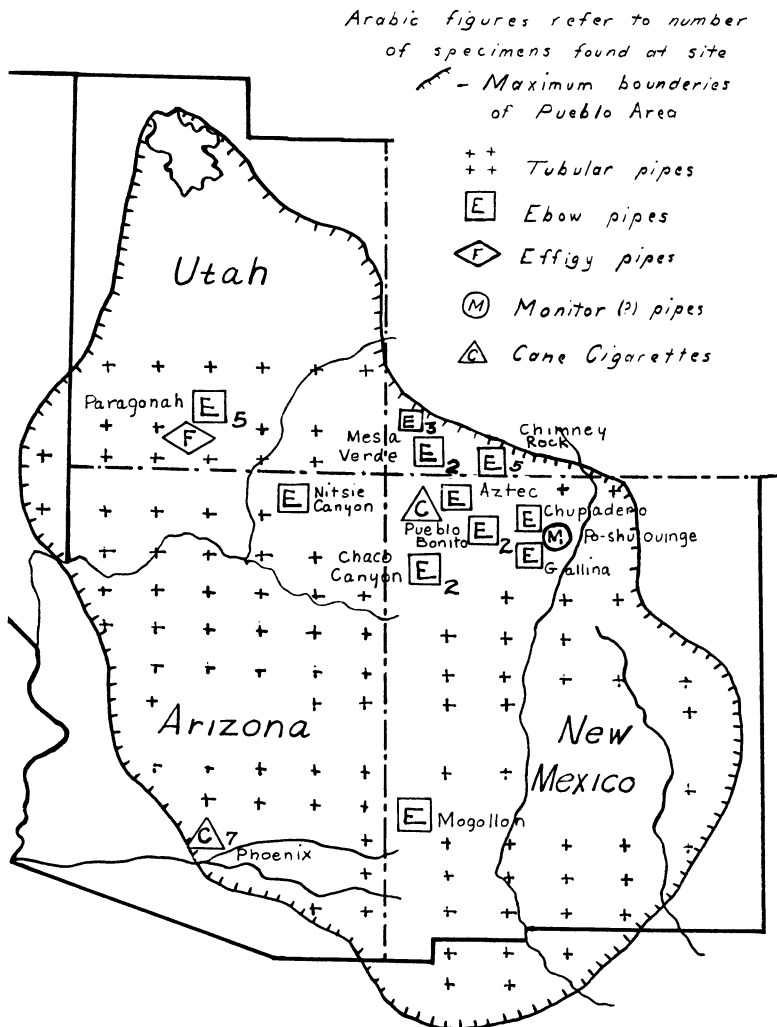
MATERIAL CULTURE NOTES

DISTRIBUTION OF SMOKING PIPES IN THE PUEBLO AREA

ROBERT ARISS

Materials for this study were obtained from various museums and individuals connected with the field of Southwestern archaeology.¹

1. I am indebted to the following persons and the institutions for which they work for information upon the pipe material presented in this paper: Mr. W. C. McKern, of the Milwaukee Public Museum; to Mr. Emil W. Haury, of the Arizona State Museum; to Mr. Paul S. Martin, of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois; to Mr. Paul Nesbitt, Logan Museum, Beloit, Wisconsin; to Dr. H. P. Mera, of the Laboratory of Anthropology at Santa Fe, New Mexico; to Mr. Clyde Kluckhohn, of Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; to Mr. W. S. Fulton for material from his private museum at Dragoon, Arizona; to Mr. E. R. Smith, of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; and to Messrs. Harrington and Wheeler, of the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles, California.



Much of the information was found in the literature on the Southwest concerning the subject. The present writing is an abstract of a paper presented in a graduate course at the University of New Mexico.

Smoking pipes are found generally throughout the Pueblo area. (See map accompanying this article for the maximum boundaries of the area of Pueblo culture.) Pipes are especially plentiful in the states of Arizona and New Mexico, with lesser incidence in southern Utah and southwestern Colorado.

Pipes were made from single pieces of stone, clay, or wood; also pipes were composed of two or more materials. There are examples of

this kind wherein bone mouthpieces are inserted into clay, stone, or wooden pipe bowls. Also clay has been used to line pipe bowls. Piñon gum is frequently found to have been used to hold pipe bowl and pipe stem together.

Pipe forms are of the straight tubular or cylindrical type, the variations of the elbow type, and effigy types. In the effigy type the form of the pipe usually portrays some animal. Elbow pipes vary from those with a slight angle of bowl to stem to those with a rectangular relationship of bowl to stem. One effigy type, now in the possession of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the University of Utah at Salt Lake City, was found at Beaver City, Utah, in 1917. The pipe was found by Ambrose McGarry.² The pipe has a shallow bowl of clay with a squirrel's head projecting forward at the front of the bowl. (See map for distribution of pipe types.)

The percentages of pipe forms based on two hundred examples in use in the area in prehistoric times is as follows: tubular: sixty-seven per cent; elbow types, all kinds: fourteen per cent, (this previous type is divided up further as follows: Obtuse angle pipes: eight per cent, rectangular pipes: six per cent.) Cane cigarettes made up four per cent of the observed items. The form was unspecified in four ten per cent of the cases in the distribution. One effigy pipe and one pipe fragment which may represent a monitor pipe were noted from the area. In monitor pipes the bowl lies at right angles to the stem and in a central position from either end of the pipe stem. The effigy and monitor types each contributed to the distribution to the extent of one-half of one per cent each.

Materials used in prehistoric pipes in the Pueblo area were wood, bone, stone, and clay. Cane cigarettes were made from short segments of cane with the septa perforated for the purpose of loading the tube. They represent a sort of tubular pipe. Often cordage of native cotton fabric was wrapped around these cane cigarettes so that they could be held in the hand while they were being smoked. Cane cigarettes were found in a cave near Phoenix, Arizona. They are figured by West³ in his work on tobacco amongst the American Indians. Another instance of the use of the cane cigarette was noted at Aztec, New Mexico, where examples of this type of smoking tube have been found.⁴ Other wood pipes are known, but are present only in minor number. Examples are known of cedar, walnut, and of oak woods.

Stone pipes are made of various types of rock such as vesicular lava, tuff, diorite, rhyolite, serpentine, slate, steatite, limestone, catli-

2. Department of Sociology and Anthropology; University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. Archaeological collections.

3. George A. West, "Tobacco, Pipes and Smoking Customs of the American Indians." *Bulletin of the Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee*, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 530, plate 25.

4. Earl H. Morris, "The Aztec Ruin," *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History*. Vol XXVI, part 1, p. 26.

nite, and sandstone. Clay is by far the predominating pipe material to be used in the area. Workmanship varies from crudely formed and poorly fired examples to finely modeled decorated pipes. The following percentages illustrate the proportions of pipe materials used in the area, again on the basis of two-hundred pipes: clay: fifty per cent, stone: thirty-three per cent, wood: four and one-half per cent, bone: one-half of one per cent. For five per cent of the examples in the pipe materials distribution there was no information given as to the kind of material from which the pipe was made.

Tubular pipes show the widest distribution throughout the area. The distribution of elbow pipes is more localized however, lying mainly around the "Four-Corners" area. This cluster shows definitely the incidence of elbow pipes in the Southwest in Pre-Columbian times. Four of the elbow pipes found at Chimney Rock in southwestern Colorado date from early Pueblo times.⁵ Two elbow pipes from Mesa Verde date from Pueblo III times.⁶ Three elbow pipes were found at Lowry Ruin in southwestern Colorado as reported by Paul S. Martin.⁷ Five elbow type pipes were found by Neil M. Judd at Paragonah, Utah.⁸ Another elbow pipe from Nitsie Canyon in northern Arizona is in the collections of the Arizona State Museum.⁹ It was found by the University of Arizona Archaeological Expedition in 1915. Two rectangular pipes were found by Pepper at Pueblo Bonito. One of these was smoke-blackened.¹⁰ Another elbow pipe was found by Morris¹¹ at Aztec Ruin. An elbow pipe was found at a ruin on Chupadero creek. This item is in the collection of the Laboratory of Anthropology at Santa Fe.¹² This pipe was of gray clay with two small projections at the base of the bowl. These "feet" lay at the point where the curve of the bowl merged with the horizontal stem. A pipe very similar to the preceding was found by Frank Hibben in the Gallina Country close to the Chupadero site.¹³ The elbow pipe from the Mogollon Village site in southwestern New Mexico is incomplete, only the bowl of tuffaceous rock being present. There is a hole in the bowl which was very

5. Museum of the Department of Anthropology, Denver University. Archaeological collections.

6. George A. West, *op. cit.*, Part II, plate 27, p. 534.

7. Paul S. Martin, "The Lowry Ruin," *Field Museum of Natural History*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 13, p. 62.

8. Neil M. Judd, "Archaeological Investigations at Paragonah, Utah," *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*. Vol. 70, No. 3, plate 15.

9. Arizona State Museum, Archaeological Collections.

10. George H. Pepper, "Pueblo Bonito," *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History*. Vol XXVII.

11. Earl H. Morris, "The Aztec Ruin," *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History*, Vol. XXVI, part 1, p. 26.

12. Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Archaeological collections.

13. Frank Hibben, "The Gallina Phase," *American Antiquity*. Vol. 4, No. 2, plate 9, after p. 134. Oct., 1938.

likely for insertion of the stem.¹⁴ The effigy pipe in southwestern Utah,¹⁵ and the monitor-like fragment in New Mexico at Po-shu-ouinge¹⁶ are likely extraneous types from the eastern part of the country where they are common. Extraneous pipes may also be told by the type of stone they are made of, for instance catlinite and steatite.

Though tubular pipes were the most widespread they are not in all cases the oldest type, for Chaco Canyon pit-houses in northwestern New Mexico have yielded elbow pipes of clay.¹⁷

Other evidence for pipe-smoking amongst the Pueblos in early times is pictorial in nature. Fewkes¹⁸ found a bowl of Mimbres black on white pottery at a Mimbres ruin, on which are figured two human beings with what seem to be tubular pipes. There are lines extending from pipe-like tubes which the men are holding. These lines may represent feathers or possibly smoke.

One tubular pipe in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology collections at the University of Utah found at Beaver City is said to have contained tobacco.¹⁹ This is proof that the Indians smoked amongst other plants, a species of *Nicotiana*.

Albuquerque, New Mexico

May 29, 1939



SURVEY OF SUMMER FIELD WORK IN ANTHROPOLOGY FOR 1939

The following questions were asked on the survey letters sent out by the NEW MEXICO ANTHROPOLOGIST:

1. Has a field project been planned for the summer? Where?
2. Who is leading the expedition? What other instructors will there be if any?
3. What is the immediate objective of the expedition?
4. Are there any student assistants needed or wanted? (a) on a salary? (b) for board and room? (c) to share expenses?
5. Can students attend? (a) cost of session for students? (b) school credit given?
6. Whom should students contact for information further than the above?

14. Emil W. Haury, "The Mogollon Culture of Southwestern New Mexico," *Medallion Papers*, No. 20. Gila Pueblo, Globe, Arizona, April, 1936.

15. Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Utah, Archaeological collections.

16. J. A. Jeancon, "Excavations in the Chama Valley, New Mexico," *Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 81*, plate 34.

17. Neil M. Judd, "Two Chaco Canyon Pit-Houses," *Annual Report of the U. S. National Museum*, 1922, p. 407 and p. 441.

18. J. W. Fewkes, "Archaeology of the Lower Mimbres Valley," *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Publications*, Vol. 63, No. 10, p. 26.

19. Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Archaeological Collections.