

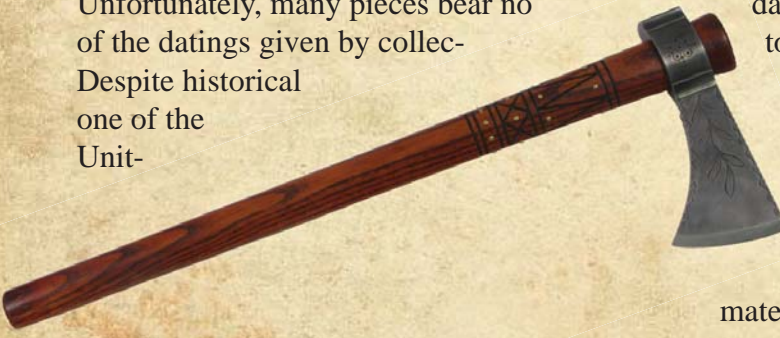
**CHIAPPA**  
firearms

NEW PRODUCTS LINE  
**TOMAHAWK**

The Pipe Tomahawk made its appearance in the first half of the 18th century (1747 approx). We only know that it was a very common weapon among the Indians of East America during the French - Indian War period. It was later adopted by all North American Indian tribes becoming their symbol weapon, and in the second half of the 18th century also by the whites, who used it as a weapon of support during the American Revolution. Tomahawks were manufactured in England, Continental Europe and America, in different styles that often became popular and were copied for a long time. Some types mingle English and French influence and feature unique lines.

Unfortunately, many pieces bear no of the datings given by collectors. Despite historical one of the Unit-

date and it is therefore difficult to pinpoint their age; many collectors and museums are only speculative. doubts and uncertainties, the Pipe Tomahawk remains most charismatic weapons throughout the history of the United States of America.



Chiappa Firearms is presenting a line of Tomahawks, skillfully handcrafted and made with high-quality materials. The quality of these products, which are distributed in the U.S., European and Italian markets, bears no comparison with what is currently available for purchase, industrially produced in China or India. These are faithful replicas of models ranging from the early '700 to the late '800.

Blades are made either of brass with low silicon content or steel 41/40. Tomahawks are available with or without pipe, while hafts are made of ash or maple wood in different quality grades, with lengths ranging from 18" to 24".

Hafts can be "smokable" or solid; the solid haft is definitely the most recommended for use, as it is much more resistant.

Smokable hafts feature an ebony mouthpiece, and have a bone clean-out plug in the eye of the haft. A long bone pin to clean the pipe flue is optionally available.

The basic version of our tomahawks has a solid haft with studs. Blades are sealed onto the haft with a buckskin as originally done.

**OUR MODELS:**

**FANCY PIPE TOMAHAWK**

The style of this Pipe Tomahawk is like those made between 1760 and 1810. It was employed during the War of American Independence in 1775-1783, and was used indifferently by Native Americans and by the colonists who fought for independence.

The steel head is 7" long while the 22" long haft is made of ash or maple like the originals.



### **FACETED BOWL PIPE TOMAHAWK**

This Pipe Tomahawk is a faithful replica of a sample found during archaeological excavations in a village of Native Americans in Ohio in the last century.

American historians place this blade, by its shape and size, in the second half of the 18th Century. It was used during the French - Indian War (known as the 7 Years War) from 1754 to 1763, and then in the War of Independence from 1775 to 1783.

The Pipe Bowl is octagonal, being made with a Kentucky rifle barrel. Kentucky barrels were used for Pipe Tomahawks when the rifling was so worn that it was not possible to drill them to a larger caliber.

The blade is 6 ½” and is made of steel. The haft is made of ash or maple wood like the originals and is 20 inches long.



### **IROQUOIS TOMAHAWK**

The Iroquois, also known as the Haudenosaunee or the “People of the Longhouse”, are an association of several tribes of indigenous people of North America. The original Iroquois League was often known as the Five Nations, as it was composed of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca nations. The Tuscarora joined the League (which then became known as the Six Nations) in 1722, being forced to leave North Carolina due to the conflicts with the European colonists.

This Tomahawk is a faithful replica of a brass sample found in 1935 during archaeological excavations in a village of Native Americans on the banks of the Hudson River in Minnesota.

The blade has a French influence and is engraved on both sides with a stylized tobacco plant. It is 6” long and is made of steel 4140.

The 20” long haft is made of ash wood like the original.

According to American experts and historians, this is the traditional combat type Tomahawk, a favorite of the natives. It is known as Frontier’s Hawk, its name deriving from the fact that the blade is lighter and handier than the Tade Axe. Though the historical period of this type of blade is placed around 1740, its popularity lasted much longer.



### **CARLOS GOVE**

This Pipe Tomahawk is the reproduction of one of Carlos Gove’s early works, dating back to about 1845 when he worked in what is now Council Bluffs City (Iowa). Later, about 1860 C. Gove moved to Denver (Colorado) where he became one of the most famous American arms dealers. This Tomahawk is classified by American historians and collectors as one of the most beautiful tomahawks of its age.

The blade is 8” long and features a curly maple 22”haft. With 350 grams, it is an average weight Tomahawk. The slim, stylish form makes it very fast to tilt and the length of its haft makes it suitable for long distance throw during horseback fighting. It is the classical American Frontier Tomahawk, predominantly used by Indian peoples from the plains of North America, the “Indian Plains”.

For historical knowledge the Tomahawk was used in combat for the last time in 1876, in the battle of Little Bighorn, with the decimation of Custer’s 7th Cavalry. The appearance of repeating weapons made it obsolete, and after the U.S. army seized all weapons from the Indians and held them in reserves, the Tomahawk is used only as a symbol of Native Americans during ceremonies and parades.

