

of spirit." The latter remark, however, is scarcely borne out by the accompanying illustration, and it seems by no means improbable that these objects furnish specimens of the Indian arts of Virginia in the time of Raleigh. They certainly present no such marked characteristics as to justify their classification with the ingenious sculptures of the Mound Builders. The same remarks apply to examples procured by Schoolcraft, Squier, and other writers; and among such may be included two clay pipes, one of them found in a mound in Florida, and the other in South Carolina, and both described in the "*Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*."* Most of the ancient clay pipes that have been discovered are stated to have the same form; and this, it may be noted, bears so near a resemblance to that of the red clay pipe used in modern Turkey, with the cherry-tree pipe-stem, that it might be supposed to have furnished the model. The bowls of this class of ancient clay pipes are not of the miniature proportions which induce a comparison between those of Canada and the early examples found in Britain; neither do the stone pipe-heads of the Mound Builders, suggest by the size of the bowl, either the self denying economy of the ancient smoker, or his practise of the modern Indian mode of exhaling the fumes of the tobacco, by which so small a quantity suffices to produce the full narcotic effects of the favorite weed. They would rather seem to confirm the indications derived from other sources, of an essential difference between the ancient smoking usages of Central America and of the Mound-Builders, and those which are still maintained in their primeval integrity among the Indians of the North West.

Great variety of form and material distinguishes the pipes of the modern Indians; arising in part from the local facilities they possess for a suitable material from which to construct them; and in part also from the special style of art and decoration which has become the traditional usage of the tribe. The favourite red pipe-stone of the *Couteau des Prairies*, has been generally sought after, both from its easiness of working and the beauty of its appearance. The region of its celebrated quarries is connected with curious Indian traditions, and the locality appears to have been consecrated for many generations, as a sacred neutral ground whereon parties of rival tribes might freely assemble to supply themselves with the material requisite for their pipe manufacture, as secure from danger as when the peace-pipe has been smoked, and the tomahawk buried by the Chiefs of the Indian nations. A pipe of this favourite and beautiful

* Smithsonian Contributions. Vol. I. Page 191. Fig. 59.