

ample of this larger form of clay-pipe figured in Dr. Schoolcraft's "History of the Indian Tribes;"\* was also found within the Canadian frontier, in the peninsula lying between Lakes Huron and Erie. It was discovered in an extensive sepulchral ossuary in the township of Beverly, which contained numerous Indian relics, and among others, specimens both of the *pyrula perversa* and *pyrula spirata*. Mr. Paul Kane possesses another pipe of the same class, trumpet shaped at the bowl, and unusually well baked, which was dug up in the vicinity of the Sault St. Marie, at the entrance to Lake Superior; so that this class of relics of the nicotian art, appears to be peculiarly characteristic of the Canadian frontier. Some, at least, of these Canadian pipes are of no very remote antiquity, but it is curious to note that in form they bear a nearer resemblance than any figured or described among American antiquities, to such as are introduced in ancient Mexican paintings;† nor are examples wanting of a more antique style of art. One specimen figured by Mr. Squier in his "Aboriginal Monuments of the State of New York,"‡ is thus described: "It was found within an enclosure in Jefferson County. It is of fine red clay, smoothly moulded, and two serpents rudely imitated, are represented coiling round the bowl. Bushels of fragments of pipes have been found within the same enclosure. Some appear to have been worked in the form of the human head, others in representations of animals, and others still in a variety of regular forms. . . . Some pipes of precisely the same material and of identical workmanship with those found in the ancient enclosures, have been discovered in modern Indian graves in Cayuga County. One of these in the form of a bird, and having eyes made of silver inserted in the head, is now in the possession of the author."

Pipes of baked clay of a character more nearly approximating to the sculpture of the mounds, are figured in Messrs. Squier and Davis's work. In style of art, however, they are greatly inferior. Of two of these (Figs. 76, 77, page 194,) it is remarked: "They were ploughed up in Virginia at a point nearly opposite the mouth of the Hocking river, where there are abundant traces of an ancient people, in the form of mounds, embankments, &c. One represents a human head, with a singular head-dress, closely resembling some of those worn by the idols and sculptures of Mexico. The other represents some animal coiled together, and is executed with a good deal

\* Vol. I. Plate VIII. Figs. 5 and 6.

† Lord Kingborough's Mexican Antiquities. Vol. IV. Plates 17, 57.

‡ Plate 76. Fig. 9.