

Tobacco Indians, were traders, and the Mohawks, simply warriors.

Similar variety appears in their arts. No remains of aboriginal architecture, properly so called, are found north of the States of Nevada, Utah, and Colorado, nor in the States to the south-east of these. What are found throughout a great part of the region destitute of true ruins, are mounds artificially constructed, many of which, used as tombs, contain a burial chamber, generally built of logs, but occasionally of stone. In these chambers skeletons have been found, along with implements of stone and copper, pottery, gold and copper ornaments, pearls, fragments of native cloth, and specimens of maize and other vegetable products. Some of the larger mounds seem to have been fortifications, and were probably crowned with palisades that have long crumbled into dust. But most of the large mounds were foundations for an ancient wooden architecture that included temples, royal palaces, fortified camps, and communal villages. The perishable wood has disappeared in North America, as it has from the mounds of Japan and Siberia. The foundation mound is very wide-spread and very ancient, having its origin, in all probability, in the country between the Euphrates and the Nile. Erected almost universally on the modern alluvia of rivers, they, of necessity, belong to historic time, and in America cannot date much more than a thousand years into the past. That the mound served the double purpose of a precaution against inundation and a defence against hostile attacks, is not unlikely, but, whatever the original motive may have been, the erection of those structures seems to have become a traditional custom in native architecture. Three commencements of mound-building have been found; the most northerly in Alaska, the second in Vancouver, and the third on the banks of the Columbia in Oregon. The route

of the first line of mound-builders, was southward into British Columbia. That of the second was eastward and across the Rocky Mountains, where it struck the branches of the Saskatchewan, and so passed along the shores of Winnipeg, and the smaller lakes adjoining, to the copper fields of Superior. In Wisconsin this line of mound architecture reached its highest northern development. The route of the third line was also eastward, along the Columbia to the watershed whence flow the tributaries of the Missouri, and by way of these to the Mississippi. Thence it divided, one branch following the great river down to the Gulf of Mexico, the other keeping to the Ohio and culminating in West Virginia. There must, however, have been many offshoots, for some mounds have been found in Western Ontario, and Professor Cyrus Thomas, the great authority upon these structures, in his *Catalogue of Prehistoric Works East of the Rocky Mountains*, enumerates several thousands occupying the area from Canada to Florida, and from Massachusetts westward to Dakota. Mexico also has its mounds, and the route of their builders can be followed through Central America, and far into the southern part of the continent.

In the western part of North America, remains of ancient architecture in stone begin to appear in the States of Nevada, Utah, and Colorado, and thence extend into Mexico and Central America, finally culminating in Peru. In the Western States, and in northern Mexico, there are in addition to mounds, three classes of architectural remains,—Cliff-dwellings, Pueblos, and Casas Grandes. In Wyoming and Colorado, the Colorado river takes its rise, and flows through Utah and Arizona into the Gulf of California. This river and its many tributaries may be termed underground streams, as they flow through cañons, or deep rocky valleys. Little by little, during ancient ages, they have worn their way through from