

the ancient examples referred to, the perforation is about one sixth of an inch in diameter, and the mouth-piece flattened, and adapted to the lips, so that we can scarcely doubt the mouth was applied directly to the implement, without the addition of any tube of wood or metal. It is otherwise with examples of pipe-heads carved out the beautiful red pipe stone, the most favourite material for the pipe sculpture of the modern Indian. It would seem, therefore, that the pipe-tube is one of the characteristics of the modern race; if not distinctive of the northern tribes, from the Toltecan and other essentially diverse ancient people of Central and Southern America.

The use of tobacco, from the earliest eras of which we can recover a glimpse, pertained to both; but the pipe-head would appear to be the emblem of the one, while the pipe-stem gives character to the singular rites and superstitions of the other. The incriminated pipe-heads of the ancient mound builders illustrate the sacred usages of the one; while the skill with which the Indian medicine-man decorates the stem of his medicine-pipe, and the awe and reverence with which—as will be presently shown,—the whole tribe regard it, abundantly prove the virtues ascribed to that implement of the Indian medicine man's sacred art. May it not be, that in the sacred associations connected with the pipe by the Mound Builders of the Mississippi Valley, we have the indications of contact between the migrating race of Southern and Central America, among whom no superstitious pipe usages are traceable, and the tribes of the north where such superstitions are most intimately interwoven with all their sacred mysteries?

In one, though only in one respect, a singular class of clay pipes, which has come under my notice, agrees with the ancient examples, and would seem thereby still further to narrow the area, or the era of the pipe-stem. During the summer of 1855, I made an excursion in company with the Rev. George Bell, to some parts of County Norfolk, Canada West, within a few miles of Lake Erie, for the purpose of exploring certain traces of the former natives of the locality. We found at various places along the margins of the smaller streams, and on the sloping banks of the creeks, spots where our excavations were rewarded by discovering relics of the rude arts of the Aborigines. These included awls or bodkins, and large needles, made of bone,*

* Implements of bone, precisely corresponding to some of these, are figured and described by Messrs. Squier and Davis, (page 220,) among the disclosures of the ancient mounds. Such implements, however, have pertained to the rude arts of primitive races in all ages, and where found with other samples of the same pottery in the States, have been supposed to be the implements for working the ornamental patterns on the soft clay.