

There is some place in western Tennessee where there has been a great amount of ancient quarrying, and of a superior quality of flint for the manufacture of celts and other large implements. Some of the finest pieces of Indian workmanship in this material come from that vicinity, but no one seems yet to have ascertained the exact locality of the deposits. Implements made from it are found as far south as middle Mississippi, but their greater abundance in Tennessee points to some limited portion of that State as the source of the raw material.

The novaculite of central Arkansas has furnished the natives of that region with a high grade of stone, as it is easily chipped, has a clean fracture with sharp edges and keen points, and is easily mined. The color varies from a red or pink to a bluish-gray. A coarser variety of the same stone, familiar to us as the oil stone or hone-stone, which is pure white when first quarried, was much used for the manufacture of small celts and ornaments.

In the northeastern part of the Indian Territory are massive deposits of compact white chert that has been extensively quarried. It was used in the fabrication of large implements, worked pieces a foot long being not uncommon. The cores and flakes that result from splitting the massive rock with stone hammers, have a greater resemblance to those from France than is found among the refuse from any other American locality. The stone is not, however, susceptible of the delicate work that renders possible the small, well-executed arrow-heads of most of the nodular flint.

Many other localities could be given, but these are the principal, and are sufficient to prove that our copper-colored predecessor need give himself no uneasiness as to what he would do for weapons when he had shot away those he had; there was never any question as to how or where he could replenish his quiver.

NOTE.—The Editor of THE ARCHÆOLOGIST would be glad to receive communications from all into whose hands the Journal may come, concerning deposits of any character—flint, mica, steatite, in short, all the minerals that were made use of by the aborigines in the manufacture of implements or ornaments of any sort. A description of each mineral with its geological position should be given when practicable. Especially is it desired to have the localities of any flint quarries not mentioned in Mr. Fowke's paper.

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## PREHISTORIC MAN IN UTAH.

HENRY MONTGOMERY, M. A., B. SC.

(Concluded.)

HAVING dwelt for a brief space upon the character, condition and extent of the remains of prehistoric man in the valleys of Utah, let us now turn to the lofty peaks and perpendicular cliffs, and we shall find abundant evidence of the existence of the same race of human beings.