

cutting tools. Owing to this uncertainty as to the method of use, Dr. Wilson of the U. S. National Museum, in his *Study of Pre-historic Archæology* (1890), treats of all these implements under the general head of "arrow- or spear-heads, or knives."

Two specimens (Figs. 1—2) are leaf-shaped with rounded (convex) bases. The proportions and finish of one of these (Fig. 2) makes it possible that it may have been a leaf-shaped implement either intended to be hafted as a knife, or else inserted in the head of a club. In appearance it resembles some of the palæolithic implements of Europe, and it probably belongs to that hitherto much neglected class of aboriginal remains which Dr. Wilson considers to be indicative of a palæolithic period in American archæology. Professor Wilson's researches in this direction are most interesting and important, and open a new and wide field for investigation.\*

Another specimen (length 1·8 in.) is straight-sided with a slightly concave base (Fig. 3). Five well-formed specimens (Figs. 4-8) are notched at the sides near the base. This class includes both the largest and the smallest example (2·75—1·2 ins.). The former (Fig. 4) would have been grouped with the spear-heads but for its slight proportions. A sixth specimen (Fig. 9) is broken, but possibly belongs to this class. Only one (Fig. 10) is stemmed and has a slightly concave base. The stem, like the notched sides before mentioned, was to facilitate the attachment of the head to a shaft. The last specimen to be considered, is barbed and stemmed (Fig. 11). It is 1·50 inch in length, and is neatly chipped from an olive-green or slightly smoky-coloured material, which from the smooth, curved surface of one side, and other appearances, seems to be nothing but bottle-glass.

An interesting account of the bows and arrows of our Indians is found in the quaint account of the old French advocate before quoted. The bows, saith Lescarbot, "be strong and without fineness." "As for arrows," continueth he, "it is an admirable

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\* *Vide* Thomas Wilson's "Results of an Inquiry as to the existence of Man in North America during the Paleolithic Period of the Stone Age." (*Report of U. S. Nat. Museum*, 1887-88).