

supposed to be their direct descendants and still possess many of their peculiarities, show relationships with the ancient inhabitants of central and southern America, more especially in the practice of rock painting and rock inscription, with the building of cliff-fortresses, but just what these relationships were, and what bearing they have upon the history of our modern Indians are problems which the archaeologists have yet to solve. So far as our familiar Acadian tribes are concerned, viz., the Melicetes and Micmacs, all we know is that they are cognate branches of that common Algonquin stock, which at the time of the first settlement of New England was widely spread over all of northeastern America, contending for supremacy with the two other great races of the Sioux and the Hurons or Wyandottes.

I may now say a few words about the relics of human origin, to be found in different parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which, although it is impossible to determine their exact antiquity, are nevertheless, in most instances, distinctly pre-historic.

STONE IMPLEMENTS. These are the most common of Indian relics and have been found over nearly all parts of Acadia, especially in low lands and the vicinity of water courses. They include arrow-tips, spear heads, lance heads, axes, hammer stones, gouges, skin scrapers, net sinkers, pestles and a variety of other articles. The arrow tips are made either of pure transparent quartz, or milky quartz, jasper or chalcedony. The other articles are constructed of hard rocks, such as granite, gneiss, quartzite, felsite or slate. Both exhibit considerable variety in size as well as shape, some of the pestles used for grinding or pounding grain being of such weight that they must have been attached to bent saplings or branches of trees that this weight might in part be neutralized. Occasionally, but rarely, the smaller articles, such as lance heads, are ornamented with incised lines, showing both originality of design and skill in execution.

BONE IMPLEMENTS. These include needles, awls, bodkins and objects of a similar nature, as well as harpoons. They were made by splitting, notching or pointing the bones of large animals such as the moose and deer. Occasionally the teeth of the beaver were used for similar purposes.

BEADS. It is well known that these in the form of wampum were largely used as articles of orna-

ment or for barter, as they still are among some of the less civilized tribes of western America. They are not of very common occurrence in Acadia, but a considerable number was found by the writer, many years ago, wrapped up in bark, along with human remains, beneath several feet of soil, on the Tobique River, in Victoria County, N. B. They are all circular, with a central perforation, and were evidently made from the shells of the common fresh water clam.

POTTERY. These are of special interest as marking the degree of artistic skill attained by their makers, both in the manufacture and the ornamentation of such articles. As a rule only fragments or sherds are found, but these are occasionally large enough to enable one to infer both the size and form of the vessels of which they formed a part. These would seem to have been mostly bowls, and are composed of a rather coarse clay, imperfectly hardened by fire. The general surface is quite smooth, and often covered with a sort of glaze, but upon this have been produced a variety of patterns either by indentations with some sharp instrument or by the impress upon the sides, while still soft, of some woven fabric. From the fragments collected a very considerable number of designs may be inferred, illustrations of which may be found in an article by Mr. Wm. McIntosh in the Bulletin of the N. B. Natural History Society for the year 1909.

PIPES. These are among the least common relics of the Stone Age in Acadia. But the few which have been found are not only sufficient to prove the habit of smoking among the primitive possessors of the country, but to show the skill with which they were constructed. One in the possession of the writer, and found in the basin below the Aroostook Falls, is remarkable as having on the inner side of the bowl towards the mouth-piece a typical Indian face. It is made, like the pottery, of clay, and the face was probably produced by pressure upon the latter, prior to baking.

SHELL HEAPS. These are of special interest as probably marking the sites of former encampments or, in some instances, possibly places of permanent occupancy. They are confined to the seaboard and have been observed at a number of places both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. They consist mainly of the shells of clams, sometimes heaped up to the depth of several feet, and in some instances covering several hundred square feet of surface.