

Indians or *natives* of the country. And that they were exterminated by the Indians, we prove from their tradition, which relates that in the southern States, but particularly that of Kentucky, had been once settled by white people, and that they had been exterminated by war.

In 1800, some Indians of the Sacs tribe were at St. Louis, who on hearing it said that Kentucky was inhabited by white people, expressed much astonishment that any person should live in Kentucky, as it had been a place where much blood was shed, and that it was filled with the *manes* or souls of the butchered white inhabitants, a people who had arts among them unknown to the Indians. Even the word Kentucky, the name of the chief river of the State, signifies river of blood.—(J. H. McCulloch's *Researches in America*, p. 210 to 213.)

To these people we should think the flints discovered as above belonged, and that the use of powder, or of some explosive material or other, by which, either through a tube of iron, copper, or wood, a bullet or arrows were discharged, with deadly effect, as we can see no other use to which the flints could have been appropriated.

It is said that the ancient Phœnicians first discovered the art of manufacturing tools from the union of copper and tin, the same of which this skillet is found to be formed; and that of the Phœnicians the Greeks and Romans learned the art, who it is likely communicated the same to the ancient Britons; and from these, in process of time, the Danes, the Welch, the Scotch, and the Norwegians, and brought it with them to the wilds of America. Or if we reject this, we may refer the working of those mines of gold, not to the Malays, Polynesian, and Australasian tribes; but rather to the more enlightened nations of Egypt, Phœnicia, Greece, Rome, Media, Persia, Germany, all of whom, as we believe, have from time to time—from era to era, furnished emigrants to this country.

In evidence, in part, of this belief, we refer the reader to such parts of this volume as attempt to make this appear, and especially to page 116; where an account of the Phœnician characters, as having been discovered in America, is mentioned. But how the article of copper, the skillet of which we have spoken, and is engraved on the plate,—and how the timber, which bears