

FIG. 62.

A unique specimen, in many respects, is shown at Fig. 62. Though less than three inches in length, it is almost as thick as Fig. 61. The sides are as nearly flat as it is in the nature of flint to be made, and the edges are chipped at such an angle as to make a cross section as nearly as possible a rhomboid. Flints so chipped have been regarded as "rotary" arrows, on the supposition that the intention of the angle was to make the weapon revolve in its flight,—a sort of aboriginal idea of "rifling," in fact, but that seems to be a little too far-fetched. It is more likely that the peculiarity, when it occurs, is owing to the want of ambi-dexterity on the part of the maker, unless, as is probable, say in the case of Fig. 62, the flint was intended for a drill rather than a missile. The projections at the base can hardly be regarded as barbs, because the sides of the neck project so far that when this head was attached to a shaft or handle the hollows would be completely filled with the material employed to fasten it on. It was presented by Mr. E. T. Hummell, Decatur, Alabama.

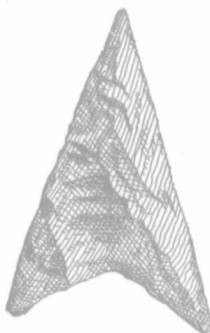


FIG. 63.

A somewhat unusual form of arrow-head is seen at Fig. 63. The notched base combines the wedge method of insertion with the barbed form. This type of weapon is more common in the Central States than in Ontario.

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