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14. The Flint Supplies of the Ancient Cornish.

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Similar pieces have been found in the adjacent parts of the valley. *B* is a more finished object. The entire outer surface of the shell had been smoothed and polished and the edges shaped. This and a similar specimen were found in the bottom of a broken salt pan in a small excavation near the south-west corner of the site; others, however, were discovered in the main excavation. Probably they served as spoons and may have been attached to handles.

Bones of the bear, deer, fox, turkey, and of a large fish, antlers of the deer and elk and teeth of the beaver were found in all parts of the excavation. This appears to strengthen the theory that the mass, now forming the upper stratum, was originally heaps of refuse which had accumulated during the days the site was visited by the natives for the purpose of making salt.

Many references could be quoted from the histories and other writings relating to the Mississippi valley, but certainly the most interesting of all appears in Du Pratz's work,* which reads:—"After we have gone up the *Black River* about thirty leagues, we find to the left a brook of salt water, which comes from the West. . . . The *Indians* come a great way off to this place, to hunt in winter, and make salt. Before the *French* trucked coppers with them, they made upon the spot pots of earth for this operation: And they returned home, loaded with salt and dry provisions." This place was not far from the northern boundary of the present state of Louisiana.

It is evident from this statement by Du Pratz that the Indians ceased making earthenware pans as soon as they were able to obtain metal vessels from the European colonists. The Kimmswick site was probably similar to the one on Black River, not a permanent village, but merely a locality visited from time to time by different bands for the purpose of hunting and replenishing their supply of salt. The site is evidently quite old as no objects of European workmanship were found in either the superstratum or the stone-lined graves, many of which were discovered near by. These are to be described in a separate article.

And so it would appear the place had been abandoned before the arrival of the French in Upper Louisiana.

D. I. BUSHNELL, JUNR.

England: Archæology.

Lewis.

The Flint Supplies of the Ancient Cornish. (See MAN, 1906, 97.)

By A. L. Lewis, F.C.A.

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My friend, the late Francis Brent, F.S.A., of Plymouth, gave much consideration to this matter, and collected large numbers of worked flints (mostly of small size) from various parts of Cornwall, and especially from Dozmarè Pool, several of which he gave to me during my various visits to him. Vol. 9 (1886) of the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall* contains a short paper on the subject by him, but it is principally a list of places where worked flints had been found, to which he afterwards added Boscawen-un (near the circle), and Polurrian headland, near Mullyon. I tried to get him to write a paper for the Anthropological Institute respecting the sites from which the flint was in his opinion obtained; that he did not do, but he gave me the following particulars, which are not contained in the paper cited. At various spots along the west coast of the Land's End peninsula there were green sand flints, the nearest point of supply of which was, he thought, Haldon above Dawlish, and red chert from Chard. His belief was that the Dozmarè flints were brought in bulk from Bere, on the Devonshire Coast, and worked on the spot where they were found in such large numbers, and that some found at Kynance Cove came from the same source. Red chert, as he thought from Chard, was also found at Kynance Cove and at Goonhilly on the Lizard peninsula. In a lecture delivered by Mr. Brent before

* *History of Louisiana*. London, 1763. Vol. I., p. 283.

the Plymouth Institution on March 25, 1880, he said "I have found them" (flakes, scrapers, borers, and cores), "on Staddon and Maker heights, near Tavistock, and on " White Tor, also at Dozmarè Pool, Kynance, and the Land's End, and, from the fact " that they are usually accompanied by fragments, chips, and broken pieces, I am of " opinion that they were manufactured on the spot from pebbles brought from a " distance, and were not themselves usually made articles of barter in their perfect " condition."

A. L. LEWIS.

Solomon Islands.

Edge-Partington.

Ingava, Chief of Rubiana, Solomon Islands: died 1906. *Extracts* **15**
from a letter from T. W. Edge-Partington, Deputy Commissioner.

There has been a tremendous lot of sickness among the natives, both in Simbo and in Rubiana. They have been dying every day and are still doing so. It is

INGAVA.

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carrying off all the old men and women. Poor old Ingava is dead. I must tell you all about his funeral, as it was rather quaint. Immediately he was dead, they strapped him into a rough sort of chair that they had made, so that he was in a sitting position. Then they put on all his shell arm rings, amounting to about thirty on each arm—and on his breast his large "Bakhia"—all around him they arranged his Po-ota or money, and by his side they laid his shield, spears, and tomahawks. He was left in this sitting position for two days; hundreds of natives came down to take a last look at their great fighting king. It was a real "lying in state" or rather "sitting in state." Ingava was known to have been the biggest fighter in

the group. The mourning arrangements were as follows. His two chief relations, Gumi and Gemu, and their children all have to shave their heads and are supposed to remain on Ingava's island for 100 days. His widow has to remain in Ingava's