

took approximate measurements and found that the handle, or shank, was six inches in length, and the blade twenty-seven and three-quarter inches. The blade is double-edged, carinated longitudinally midway between the edges, which are about one and a quarter inches apart at the shank and taper regularly, becoming broadly curved inward to what may be described as a rapier point. Lt.-Col. Jarvis, who is keenly interested in archæology, has been so kind as to look up the history of the weapon in the records of the parliamentary library at Ottawa, and is satisfied that it is a sample of the primitive bayonet, dating from the days of Champlain. This blade could be used as a light hand weapon for stabbing purposes, or could be stuck into the muzzle of a musket as a bayonet.

Also, many years ago, George Buckham, Esq., who resides on the ancestral homestead, nearly two miles away, at the head of Buckham's Bay, found several articles of European origin at Big Sand Point, among them being a small cannon, about twenty inches in length, and such as is said to have been attached to boats



Big Sand Point, looking to the southwest.

or batteaux in the early days. The cannon was given to the late Dr. Collar Church, of Aylmer, Que., who in turn presented it to the museum of McGill University at Montreal.

Mr. Buckham, who is upwards of seventy-five years of age, also informed us that in his younger days the Indians that camped at this point every summer, had a tradition that their forefathers, in the old times, often made it a gathering place; and that during such visits they always kept a squaw on the big sand mound to watch for the canoes of white traders or Indians passing up or down the river.

Continuing our researches, we found two more fire-places on the top of the sand dune, one about fifteen feet to the south-east, and the other an equal distance to the north-west of the one unearthed in 1912.

We screened the contents of these through a wire net, with a half-inch mesh, and got fragments of pottery, chunks of unworked flints, the bones of small animals, with small pieces of charred wood. The bones and charred wood, however, appeared to be of quite recent origin, and were found on the surface.