

1. Record Nr.	UNIBAS000024778
Autore	Cercignani, Fausto
Titolo	Letteratura e filologia : scritti in memoria di Giorgio Dolfini / a cura di Fausto Cercignani
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Milano : Cisalpino-Goliardica, c1987
ISBN	88-205-0550-9
Descrizione fisica	250 p. ; 24 cm.
Disciplina	809
Soggetti	Letteratura - Studi Dolfini, Giorgio
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910777761303321
Autore	Jones David E. <1942->
Titolo	Poison arrows [[electronic resource]] : North American Indian hunting and warfare / / by David E. Jones
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Austin, : University of Texas Press, 2007
ISBN	0-292-79538-6
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (136 p.)
Disciplina	355.8/2
Soggetti	Indian weapons - North America Indians of North America - Ethnobotany Indians of North America - Hunting Arrow poisons - North America Poisonous plants - North America Poisonous animals - North America Neurotoxic agents - North America
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
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Note generali

Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph

Nota di bibliografia

Includes bibliographical references (p. [93]-102) and index.

Nota di contenuto

On plant poisons -- Nonmilitary poisons -- World survey of arrow poisoning -- Arrow poisons of the North American Indians -- Other uses of poisons in warfare -- Paleo-Indian poison use.

Sommario/riassunto

Biological warfare is a menacing twenty-first-century issue, but its origins extend to antiquity. While the recorded use of toxins in warfare in some ancient populations is rarely disputed (the use of arsenical smoke in China, which dates to at least 1000 BC, for example) the use of "poison arrows" and other deadly substances by Native American groups has been fraught with contradiction. At last revealing clear documentation to support these theories, anthropologist David Jones transforms the realm of ethnobotany in *Poison Arrows*. Examining evidence within the few extant descriptive accounts of Native American warfare, along with grooved arrowheads and clues from botanical knowledge, Jones builds a solid case to indicate widespread and very effective use of many types of toxins. He argues that various groups applied them to not only warfare but also to hunting, and even as an early form of insect extermination. Culling extensive ethnological, historical, and archaeological data, Jones provides a thoroughly comprehensive survey of the use of ethnobotanical and entomological compounds applied in wide-ranging ways, including homicide and suicide. Although many narratives from the contact period in North America deny such uses, Jones now offers conclusive documentation to prove otherwise. A groundbreaking study of a subject that has been long overlooked, *Poison Arrows* imparts an extraordinary new perspective to the history of warfare, weaponry, and deadly human ingenuity.