

ably battered ; while a small piece has been broken from the point. Wielded by the strong arm of a stalwart Indian, many a well aimed blow has been dealt with it in driving home the wedge or post.

We have next, from the same place *Fig. 5*, what may be called an axe, which also bears unmistakable evidence of use. The material is a kind of hornblendic diorite from the mountain. In shape it is symmetrical, but unfortunately has been broken ; no pains seems to have been spared in its completion. It was ground first on a rough stone, as striae of this rough grinding process have been left on one face ; while in some spots where the chipping has left depressions the rough surface remains. The total length, when perfect, must have been about seven inches ; and the width in the broadest part about two. Tapering off to about half the width, at the butt, where it is almost round : it is flattened towards the point. Unlike axes in use at the present day, it was held in the hand, while force was applied by blows struck on the head with a hammer or mallet. Trees were cut down and wood split in this way. The point, no doubt, was broken in the attempt to extricate the axe from some tough old log into which it had got fastened.

*Fig. 6*, is a representation of a stone celt from the collection of Mr. E. Murphy, by whom it was found on the side of an excavation on Mansfield Street. It is of mica-schist, and is highly finished, save at the butt, which is left as it was first broken from the rock. Many, if not most of the celts found in this vicinity, are thus seemingly unfinished. They were probably used as skinning instruments, in fact, they are so designated in most descriptions, while it seems hardly possible that they could have been used for any other purpose, as many of them are made from such soft materials, that they could be of no use in cutting wood. A number of specimens from Hopkin's Island, exceedingly rude in finish, are of the softest of limestone.