is thus described by Gastaldi :—"When the Indians wish to make an arrow or other instruments of a splinter of obsidian, they take the piece in the left hand, and hold grasped in the other a small goat's horn; they set the piece of stone upon the horn, and dexterously pressing it against the point of it, while they give the horn a gentle movement from right to left, and up and down, they disengage from it frequent chips, and in this way obtain the desired form."

Improvement, and a desire for greater comfort, brought new demands that could not be supplied save by a new departure in manufactures. Other tools, not easily completed by chipping, had to be made. Such, after they had been chipped to the proper size, were shaped by rubbing or grinding. A more tedious process than that previously described, still not attended with the same danger of having an almost completed job ruined. Large fixed grindstones, likely of sandstone from the Potsdam formation, were the instruments on which these polished tools were fashioned. For the finer work, such as gouges and axes, where the larger stone could not be used to advantage, a smaller whetstone was employed. *Fig. 3*, turned up in an excavation for the foundation of a house, near the site of the other finds, seems to have been used for this purpose. It is of a kind of mica-schist; resembling both in shape and material whetstones in use at the present day.

The first object of this class, here presented in *Fig. 4*, seemingly a stone hammer, was picked up on the surface of a vacant lot near Metcalf Street. Made from a granite pebble, it required little if any labor to bring it to the proper shape. With a bandage of thongs it was bound to a handle; a slight depression on the front, serving for a socket. The depression bears the appearance of having been made by picking, a pointed stone being the pick. At the butt it is about two inches thick, tapering slightly towards the point. It evidently has seen some service, as both ends are consider-