

Celts were found in abundance and variety. The majority of them were polished, but few being found of the chipped variety, the same lack of conventionality was found among the celts as in other specimens. From the fact that so many broken celts were found, some fractured transversely, others split, leads to the conclusion that one of their uses was for striking hard substances.

From the large number of celts found and from their many different sizes, one would naturally think that this implement was a general-purpose tool about the aboriginal lodge. To those restricted to the use of few tools, this would serve many purposes, breaking or chopping ice, breaking bones to obtain the marrow, digging edible roots, detaching the bark from a tree, as a wedge to split wood, as well as being of great service in the chase or in war. Why this implement is popularly regarded as one used exclusively for skinning deer, it is difficult to understand.

There were a few grooved axes found. One in particular deserves mention on account of its perfection. The material is red granite, and it weighs a little under four pounds. It has a groove around it at about one third its length, and another groove running lengthwise from the base to the groove around it, being for the purpose of fastening or tightening the handle on. Its width is about twice its thickness, and it had no cutting edge. From this fact it should no doubt, be regarded more as a hammer; the other grooved axes had well defined edges, but in no case was the groove so marked as in the granite specimen. (Fig. 41.)

Dr. Abbott, in his "Primitive Industries" speaks of grooved axes being very commonly found in New Jersey. Among the specimens found here, they were very rare and their presence here is probably a result of barter between tribes, or possibly the result of the fortune of war, some brave from a distance being overcome and leaving his worldly goods to his conquerors. This may account for other implements found here, but made of material not to be obtained in this locality.

Gouges were secured but nothing remarkable was noticed among them. They were found, as a rule, away from the water, and this fact should have some bearing on the use they were intended for. Why some gouges were hollowed out the whole of their length, and others had but one end hollowed, is another point of interest. It certainly could not have been a matter of unconcern as the work in one case is much greater than the other. There must have been some object in producing this difference as all the work of the Indian shows a decided purpose.

Slickstones or scrapers were quite numerous, some of slate, others of sandstone. Those of slate were very often broken, but there was generally sufficient left to show their original shape and the purpose for which they were intended.

A few drills or awls were found, one only being of bone. The flint awls were of two principal shapes, the club based, and those that resemble an arrow to some extent. From the fact that not many persons would recognize the flat drill, with its small points may account for so few being found. The attention of those in search for specimens, was called to the fact, that every stone with a worked or chipped edge was valuable, and it resulted in securing many more things than otherwise would have been found. Among the drills was one of bone, and this was the only specimen of bone obtained during the summer. It is more than likely that other bone implements were overlooked.

Comparatively few ornaments were secured. Those found were of soapstone and slate, and were of the usual form, nothing remarkable being discovered.

Part of one discoidal stone was found. Several pipes were secured, only one being in any way remarkable. This pipe, (Fig. 6) was found at Bob's Lake, over twenty years ago, and is a very perfect piece of native work. The two serpents