

sides, and long cuts have been made for the purpose of procuring pieces suitable for boring. We have several finished beads of this material in our cases, from the counties of Simcoe, Wentworth and Middlesex. Fig. 37 is from the Lougheed farm, Nottawasaga.



FIG. 38.

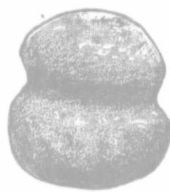


FIG. 39.

Stone hammers, like those figured (Fig. 38 and 39), are not often found. Fig. 38 is of limestone and Fig. 39 is of granite rock. It will be observed that the groove in Fig. 38 is between one-third and one-fourth of the whole length from the top, while that of Fig. 39 is in the middle, although, owing to preponderance of bulk, the lower end of the latter is also the heavier. It does not seem at all likely that these tools were employed to strike anything harder than wood, and perhaps the chief use to which they were applied was the driving of stakes in connection with the building of wigwams or "log-houses," or in fastening poles in the ground for fortification purposes. Fig. 38 was found 42 miles north-west of Brandon, Manitoba, by Mr. Titus Andrews, and Fig. 39 at Point Edward, Ont., by Mr. Louis Earnest. Both were procured from Mr. Matheson.

The former specimen is six and a quarter inches long and four and a quarter wide, while the latter is five inches long and four and a half inches wide.

A hammer of this kind found in Ohio weighs sixty pounds.

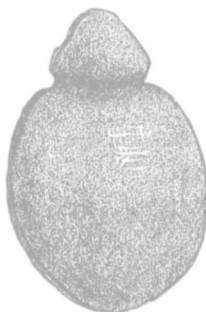


FIG. 40.

Fig. 40 is quite different in construction. It is simply a flat water-worn stone, measuring not more than an inch and a quarter at the thickest portion, and of soft shaly limestone.

Advantage has been taken of the natural ovate form to cut notches near the small end for the attachment of a handle, but it could have been intended only for temporary use. It is a little over eight inches long and nearly five inches in width. A smaller

Fig. 41
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been perfo-
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these ston-
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of the act-
dropped or
rounded of

Fig. 42
3 (C)