

except in two or three cases none were found. Amongst the relics discovered were fresh water mussels, shells, thin perforated stone tubes supposed to have been used by medicine men, for the purpose of "sucking" evil spirits out of the sick, buffalo and deer horns, baked lumps of clay and a peculiar earthenware, conical shaped tube three inches in length and five inches in circumference at the base. The perforation is also larger at one end than at the other. The inside of this earthenware article is much decayed but the outside is firm and smooth and appears to have been glazed. The little cup fell into small fragments when taken from the earth. The skull of this large skeleton was stained red and yellow likely from the earthy paints which decorated the head when it was buried, the color also affected the earth which came in contact with it. All through the mound charred remains of cones and wood were found, together with small lumps of baked red clay like fragments of bright red building brick.

The cutting was run around the old shaft in the hope that some discovery might be made, and as it was not likely that the search would be continued at this corner, the main parts of the mound extending over three quarters of the circle were left intact except where the top earth was removed to facilitate the opening when the Historical Society goes down in force. The cutting exposed a platform of small boulders, which likely extends in a circle of sixteen feet in diameter under the centre of the mound. When the old shaft was sunk this platform was seen, and the cutting showed that it extended about eight feet from the centre when it stopped. Some of the stones on the outside of the circle were taken up, and underneath one was found the inside core of a buffalo-horn and under another a piece of deer-horn both considerably decomposed. From the prevalence of fragments of bones and charcoal in close proximity throughout the entire soil it would appear