

Neutrals, passing the lake. A clay pipe with human face was reported, but nearly all the pipes from this site have the belt pattern. Stone axes are comparatively few. Snail shells (emptied for food), clam shells, small animal bones, were abundant in the ashbeds. Once a skeleton was exhumed at the place, but the scaffold cemetery, (and as it was an early Huron site, there was doubtless one) was probably east of the site a short distance. About midway in the lot, *i.e.*, at the boundary between the west and east halves of it, on a little higher ground, there were some evidences of what *might* have been the scaffold ground.

No. 50. This was a short way from Little Lake, which was a rendezvous for Indians in all periods. It was on ground raised above the level of the lake, with springs immediately below.

No. 51. This was the place, at the shore of Kempenfeldt Bay, known as the "Indian Landing" when the settlers first came to this locality. In the shore here there is a pleasant cove, which affords a suitable landing place in the leeward of some high ground inland. It is probable that this was the end of the portage overland to the Little Lake, the other terminus being the last mentioned site (No. 50.) Numerous relics have been found in the vicinity of this Indian landing. Some years ago, the late James M. Hunter found a few in their garden, at the lots mentioned (Nos. 1 and 2, W. Nelson Square). Subsequently, W. H. Buttery, who lives on the hill above this place, also found a few. While at other places near the shore, and in this locality, other finds have been reported.

No. 52. This site is noteworthy on account of a bonepit, which the first settlers found here about the year 1840, and which became known as the "Tim Haggart pit". Its position was close to the southwest corner of Toronto and Elizabeth streets, Barrie, and it was one of the first burial pits discovered in this pit-yielding district. Dr. Pass (the first resident doctor), John McWatt, Richard Carney, and other early residents of the town, (or village, then), examined the pit, and Dr. Pass preserved two or three of the crania for some years in his surgery. According to the late J. McWatt, the pit had a diameter of 20 feet, (this perhaps included the slope due to sinkage) and it contained from 200 to 300 crania. A number of the skulls had round holes in the forehead, and other marks were upon them, these being likely due to the mortuary practice of boring holes in the skulls, as we have found in other places. They were placed in the pit face downward. Some of the femurs (thigh bones) were large. The late Mrs. Haggart informed me that the pit had some brass kettles, and other articles, some of which were perhaps found in the neighborhood of it. Other Indian skeletons were found at other times in single graves and in at least two similar pits around about the larger pit. It is not easy, at this length of time, to obtain accurate information as to the number of these smaller pits, but I have details of at least two such pits, and have placed this number in the enumeration of pits for the whole township. One came to light when workmen were digging the cellar for the large dwelling on lot 32, E. Toronto street, many years ago. Another was found on the next lot south, May 30, 1905, while workmen were engaged in a similar task. In the last mentioned case, about a dozen skeletons, or parts thereof, were found. It is said that several years ago, modern Indians camped near this place, and it would afford a good camping ground, as it is on a sandy patch of rising ground, a short way from the shore of Kempenfeldt Bay.

No. 53. The village site here was on the north side of the Vespra-Innisfil town line, near the house of the late A. Miscampbell, which faced the bay shore. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it was confined to