

flakes and some charcoal near the surface, everything went to show that the mound was one of natural formation, the strata of fine and coarse sand reposing on each other undisturbedly.

A little to the north and east of this elevation was another, on the north side of which I observed a promising depression. On examination this mound proved to contain human remains in a very fragmentary condition. The only other relics were a rudely formed pipe-stem of clay and a piece of brown stone, irregularly quadrangular in form, and showing that it had been used for rubbing or polishing purposes. One corner of this stone was coated with oxide of iron, giving rise to a fear that traces of European presence would come to light; but this, I am glad to say, was dispelled by the turning out of a small piece of hematite, which had probably been used as a pigment, and which, no doubt, was accountable for the rust upon the stone.

Openings made in other parts of the mound yielded nothing further.

The most westerly portion of Tidd's Island is owned by Mr. C. A. See, and has been laid out by him as a summer resort, known as Tremont Park. Almost midway between the northern and southern shores and about three hundred feet from the western point, was a circular mound forty feet in diameter, and from four to five feet in height at the crown. Mr. See broke into the mound for the purpose of obtaining building material, and thus accidentally came upon human remains and flint implements.

From Mr. See's account there would seem to have been from twelve to fifteen skeletons within the mound, and these were arranged as if radiating from the centre, with the heads outward and not far from the circumference. Placed over the bones, and especially about the head, were several large, flat stones, near to which were found the implements of flint.

From my own observation it was evident that the bodies had simply been deposited upon the ground, and earth from around the place collected to cover them to the depth already mentioned, and this mode of sepulture was in all probability due to the extreme difficulty of digging beyond the vegetable mould, as the sub-soil at the depth of only a few inches consists of a very compact and tenacious clay.

In the centre of the mound a large quantity of ashes was found, and at the distance of three or four feet south-east was a simple structure about a yard in length, consisting of flat stones set on edge in two rows and covered with other stones, as Mr. See said, "like a drain."

With kind permission from the proprietor, I had a somewhat careful examination made of such portions of this mound as had not been disturbed, and I succeeded in procuring several enormous flint implements similar to those already found by Mr. See. I was also abundantly rewarded by finding a number of native-copper beads—in one instance they were still adherent to the hide or skin they had been employed to ornament.

Mr. See having presented the largest and best pieces of his "find" to the Institute, our cases now contain (including those found by myself) from this mound ten spear-like implements, mostly of great size—some of them upwards of 9 in. long and half as wide; one awl-like tool, two conical pendants (slate), two other perforated stones, a number of copper beads, and a copper axe.

A brief visit to Hay Island, half a mile south-west of Tidd's, enabled me to procure from Mr. De Witta, the proprietor, a fair specimen of celt, and a promise to preserve for the Institute all further "finds."

There is little reason to doubt that these islands lie in what was a well-travelled route across our great river by the ferocious members of that remarkable confederation in connection with whom, indeed, for long time the St. Lawrence was known as The River of the Iroquois. The valley of the Gananoque leads into the very heart of a country remarkable for the number of its lakes—a country the superior of which it would be difficult to imagine for hunting and fishing purposes, and one that was undoubtedly visited annually at least, by the warriors of the Six Nations.

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