

only ones, with the main bones of the legs and arms and skull, which were preserved, though much care and trouble was taken. The skull is now in possession of Dr. Daniel Wilson, of Toronto. These remains were on the level of the surrounding ground on the west side of the mound and facing the east. The following articles were found near the sitting figure. About the position of the breast a polished seashell gorget, probably cut from the *Busycon perversum*. It is four inches in diameter with a circular hole in the centre of one-half inch diameter, and two small holes in the rim for suspension purposes, which show a well worn furrow or groove worn into the shell by the friction of the cord or thong. Like the skull, the gorget is stained with a mineral paint of a red color, but no attempt has been made to engrave designs on its beautifully polished surface. Two well-finished tubes of steatite, each hollowed out and having a raised rim at one end, were taken from about the waist. The tubes show that they were finished inside by cutting, as the stripe left by the tools may be seen. A tiny earthen pot came from the side of the skeleton, but it crumbled to pieces when taken from the earth. It appears to have been filled with red ochre or some such material, as the cup was stained red, and there was a crusted deposit inside. A few shell beads were found scattered through the earth of the lower level. Those secured were very much decomposed, and split into thin scales or crumbled into chalky lime when exposed. The shells of the common mussel, which abound in the river close by, appeared at different levels, but they were generally much decayed. These shells have been found inside pots discovered in the mounds, and were evidently at times used as spoons and ornaments. A few hundred yards from the above mound was another, which has been opened and found to contain human and animal remains, earthen pots, rough stone mauls, deer horns, and a pin or hanging ornament  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches long and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch thick, formed from the columella of a sea shell, probably of the *Busycon perversum*. This pin is identical with some in the collection of the Smithsonian Institution, notably with one found in a mound in Tennessee. There was also taken from this mound a gorget or breastplate,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and 3 inches wide, with the ends curved. The material is very dry and brittle, and it is difficult to say exactly what it is, but in all likelihood it is a turtle shell. The marks of a scraper appear on the concave side, while the other is polished smooth and the surface indented with several lines running parallel with its length.