

kind of pendant was made from a common pond snail (*Campeloma decisa*) by breaking or drilling a suspension hole through the lip.

A few fragments of gorgets made of stone, and several fragments and two whole ones made from pieces of human skull, were found.

Of materials used for making face paint, there were rubbed nuggets of hematite, ochre, and pieces of graphite. A clam-shell had been used as a receptacle for red paint. Fragments of a small pottery vessel also show red paint on the inside. A pitted hammerstone, a broken celt, and a rubbing stone appear to have been used as paint grinders.

An unfinished comb made of antler was the only object of this kind found, although another piece of antler with three rectangular holes may have been the top of a comb.

The small pottery vessels of which a few were found whole may have been toys. Some of the smaller ones appear to have been formed on the end of the finger. A small broken image and a broken head made of pottery may also have been toys. The wooden disc may have been part of a top, although we have no evidence that the Iroquois had this game even in historic times. Two curious pottery objects which look as if they had been lumps of pottery clay wrapped in corn leaves and tied and then baked may have been made in play by children in imitation of their elders, who, perhaps, like the Mohawks described in the *Journal Notes* of David Pietersz de Vries, made cakes of cornmeal and baked them in the ashes, first wrapping a vine or maize leaf around them.

Of objects probably used in games there were discs rubbed from stone and broken pieces of pottery and a few of modeled pottery. Many of those made of potsherds retain the original decorative pattern on one side. One of the potsherd discs has a faintly marked cross on the concave side.

The most numerous objects, perhaps used in a game like dice, are the middle and proximal phalanx bones of the deer rubbed flat on the front and back until the marrow cavity was exposed. Others were rubbed until they were triangular in cross-section. Some are flattened on the back, and the front is rubbed down at an angle at each end, making it look like an unequal sided triangle as viewed from the side. Many bear transverse bars, notches, and incised lines on the front surface. A few have a small round hollow on the front near the distal end. They have been found in other parts of Ontario and in New York State.

Some phalanx bones have a large hole through the proximal end and a smaller one through the distal extremity. A few of these have holes drilled through the sides at the proximal end. Another kind, of which, however, only a few were found, had the proximal half cut off and the distal end perforated. These were all probably used in a game similar to the familiar "ring and pin", some of the notched bone awls, of which a few were found, perhaps being used as the pins.

Pipes for smoking were made of bone, stone, and pottery. The bone pipes, most of which were in process of manufacture, were made from the scapulae of the deer by breaking off the thin plates, spine, and acromion, and smoothing the fractured edges. The glenoid fossa was hollowed by burning and scooping out the burnt portion until the bowl cavity was sufficiently deep. The stem hole was made through the cancellated interior of the thick outer or axillary border. The coracoid process may have been left on for a handle. These pipes