

NOTES ON VILLAGE SITES OF FLOS.

No. 1. This is at the mouth of the Nottawasaga, on the south bank of the river. When the late John VanVlack lived here, he found numerous Indian relics in his garden. On the opposite point or bar between the river and the bay, there was once an old trading post, and the river banks hereabout would naturally be the camping ground for the Indians while trading. The remains of this trading post are indicated on a MS. map of a survey for the Northern Railway in the year 1836, the projected terminus of the railway having been at the mouth of this river. This was the first survey ever made for a railway in Canada, yet another route was subsequently adopted. There have been rapid changes in the shape of the ground on the bar, owing to the effects of the winds upon the sand and the work of the river's current, so that it might now be difficult to show the spot where the post stood. The MS. map is preserved, along with many other documents relating to the survey, in the Toronto Public Library. The Indian relics found at this site indicate the presence of some Indians who camped here before the period of white men.

No. 2. At the west side of Marl Lake, which is now partly drained. This appears to have been a frequent rendezvous of the early or prehistoric peoples, as well as of the Hurons. When this was the homestead of the late Walter Little, who was the first to settle here in 1880 and remove the forest, different members of his family found quantities of pottery fragments and other relics south of their dwelling house. Among these relics, two stone roller pestles and a large spear head of light colored chert indicated the presence of a people who lived here anterior to the Hurons of the historic period; while some clay pipes of well known patterns and an iron axe of French make showed that it had been, at a later period, a fishing village of the Hurons near the lake.

No. 3. There is a small stream near this site, flowing into the Nottawasaga River a short distance to the north. The Indian village that once stood here may have been a waterside village on the shore of the ancient inland lake of which Jack's lake is the remnant, its situation being at the place where the Nottawasaga entered the lake. The flat land which is flooded in springtime approaches the site.

No. 4. The most noteworthy feature of this site, is the abundance of stone axes and chisels found in its vicinity.

No. 5. This site is what is locally known as the "Big Dump," *i. e.*, log-slide, and numerous relics of the usual kinds have been found at it. It is situated at the head of the flat ground of the river, where the Nottawasaga emptied into the earlier lake expansion, and having this position it is significant. Modern Ojibway Indians in considerable numbers formerly camped here to fish on the river.

No. 6. On a sandy knoll at the southwest corner of the farm, with clay plains in its neighborhood. Much of the flat land hereabout consists of a stiff, brownish clay. The site was not extensive, evidently consisting of only a few camps, which were almost surrounded by shallow ravines. The late James Trace, who settled here in 1876, found various relics, including a stone pipe with two bowls.

No. 7. A pre-Huron site on the north side of the Phelpston Marsh. There is a drop in the land, or low cliff, of some four or five feet in height along the margin of the marsh, and this cliff was evidently the shore of a former inland lake. A few rods from the margin, the relics were found, including a stone gouge. Its location is where the old margin takes a long