

We have also to thank Mr. E. F. White, of Clarksburg, for depositing with us a very fine specimen of pottery in perfect condition. It was found in the Blue Hills of Nottawasaga.

Special thanks are also due to Mr. W. G. Wright, of Collingwood, for his donation of fifty-six specimens, some of which are very valuable. A few of them are figured in the following pages.

Yours respectfully,
DAVID BOYLE.

Toronto, March 1st, 1893.

NOTES.

It appears to be tolerably certain that when the French took possession of Canada, both banks of the St. Lawrence west of Montreal, part of the territory lying south of Lake Ontario, and probably most of that lake's northern shore were regarded by the Iroquois as their country. The territory of the Neuters, or Attiwandarons, extended along the northern shores of Lake Erie and for some distance inland, occupying the whole of the Niagara peninsula and stretching eastwards on the south of Lake Ontario until it marched with the country of the Iroquois. North of the Neuters, and occupying most of the area bounded on the west and north by Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, were the Hurons, akin to the Iroquois, but long separated from them.

The areas referred to comprised the greater portion of old Upper Canada, or what is the southern part of the Province of Ontario as now constituted.

Natives of Algonquin stock seem to have been confined to the territory lying still further to the north, on both sides of the Ottawa, and westwards, even beyond Lake Superior. After the extermination of the Hurons and the Neuters by the Iroquois, and when the conquerors had themselves ceased to be a terror, the Ojibwas or Chippaways gradually took possession of the country formerly held by the tribes mentioned, and it was with the Ojibwas the British authorities had to deal after Canada was ceded by the French.

Before proceeding to the point to which this leads, it may prove interesting to say a word or two regarding the various land surrenders made by the natives to the British Government, for it must be borne in mind that the territorial rights of the Indians were always admitted by the home authorities. These rights were fully recognised by the proclamation of George III., 7th October, 1763, and it is somewhat curious to remark that the first purchase made from the Indians of this country was "for ten shillings, and divers good and valuable considerations given on 23rd September, 1787," for what now forms the southern portion of the County of York, embracing the townships of Etobicoke, York and Scarborough; although the surrender was not completed by the Mississagas until the 1st of August, 1805.

In the following year a strip of similar width extending from the western limit of the former tract to the mouth of Burlington Bay, and containing 85,000 acres, was surrendered by the Mississagas for the sum of £1,000 sterling. All the other land purchases were made from the Chippaways, of whom the Mississagas and Saugeens were tribes.

But the knowledge that within the scope of history there has been a double aboriginal occupation of the Province fails in any degree to account for much that characterises certain classes of relics which appear to be of a more archaic type than others. It is undoubted that among the specimens found in almost