

apparently for the reception of one of the curved beaver-tooth chisels or knives. Another has the slot in a different position, probably requiring a different method of attachment of perhaps a similar beaver-tooth chisel, the curve of the tooth being in the same direction as the curve of the handle. Other handles have deep clefts and holes for securing the blade. One handle has a deep, narrow groove at one end like the grooves in the handles of Eskimo crooked knives.

Some freshwater clam shells were used in a way that wore down the edge and flattened the sides, sometimes until a hole appeared. These were probably used for smoothing the inside of pottery vessels while in the plastic state.

Only two objects could have been spindle whorls, and one of these is the wooden disc already mentioned as having been found in the muck surrounding a spring. The other is a small modeled pottery disc with a hole through the center and an incised circle on the sides. We have no evidence that the Iroquois used such a device as a spindle, but the Cherokee, according to Adair, spun the wild hemp "off the distaffs, with wooden machines, having some clay on the middle of them, to hasten the motion."

Awls made of fish, bird, and mammal bones were more plentiful than any other artifact made of this material, more than a thousand being found. They are of all lengths and sizes, many of them retaining the articular ends of the bones from which they are derived. Two specimens were made from human ulnae by sharpening the distal end. A few are made of antler.

Perforated bone needles were common.

One well made and polished paddle-shaped object of bone is similar to some found in New York state. Its use is problematical.

Chipped stone scrapers were scarce, only five being found. They are much more plentiful on Attiwandaron sites in western Ontario and on Algonquian sites of the immediate St Lawrence valley.

Radial bones of the ~~wolf~~ polished on the outer curved surface, may have been used in tanning, as may also lower jaws of the deer.

Some sharp antler tines with the blunt end worked into a handle, and the objects made from human ulnae considered as awls, may have been daggers. A long bone or antler object with a hole through one end may also be a dagger. The large antler tools referred to as probably being hoes may have been used as heads for war-clubs.

Discoidal beads found here are made of limestone, sandstone, slate, and soapstone. Discoidal and spherical pottery beads were modeled around pieces of grass stem, reeds, or twigs, which were withdrawn or burnt out during the process of firing, leaving a hole for suspension. The bone beads are mostly cylindrical sections cut from bird and mammal bones. None of them is decorated in any way. One bead seems to have been made from a section of a human fibula; another was made by grinding both ends of the canine tooth of a dog or wolf until the natural longitudinal hollow was exposed. Beads made from the columella of large ocean shells were scarce, although common on a site of a similar culture only a few miles away. Several pieces of the stems of pottery pipes rubbed smooth on the fractured ends may also have been beads.

Pendant ornaments were made by perforating the root of the canine tooth of the bear. A canine tooth of a fisher or raccoon and one of a bear have the root notched for suspension. A perforated elk-tooth was also found. Another