

Discs, beads of stone and pottery. These vary up to two inches in diameter, and are sometimes well finished. The pottery ones were probably formed from broken fragments. Some are perforated, others with the perforation just started, and a few are not perforated. See fig. 28 in "Fossil Man."

All the pottery from village and camp sites and isolated places, are of the same class. The majority of the markings are similar to those represented by "Dawson, in Fossil Man," as belonging to the Hochelagan's. See figs. 14, 16, 17, 21 and *a, b, c, d, f*, fig. 22. A few patterns resemble the Vermont style, p. 159, and the Pennsylvania, p. 178 in "Abbott's Primitive Industry." While not a few samples indicate that the types figured in Primitive Industry p. 173, as coming from the county of Grey, or modifications thereof were in vogue. These types are all intermingled, but the majority show the Hochelagan influence.

One sample of a denser, closer structure, found by myself, may be called a Grecian type. It is the panel of a square mouthed pot, the ornamentation consisting of a row of short parallel, horizontal, straight lines, surrounded by a number of concentric squares, not very different to the Mexican Frette, figured by Wilson on p. 30, vol. 1, Prehistoric Man.

The clay pipes may be divided as follows: Firstly. The plain cornet or Huron pipe of various sizes and colours, ornamented, or plain, or modifications thereof, figured in "Fossil Man," as Hochelagan, and fig. 6 Canadian Institute's Report for 1889. Secondly. The human face pipe, of which a splendid one, double faced and unbroken, found on village site No. 1, was sent to the British Museum. Another similar to fig. 14, Canadian Institute's Report for 1889, only with narrower eyes and thin protruding lips.

Another head pipe has very large pointed nose, broad forehead, and small retreating chin. Another pipe evidently had a head perched on the rim. Arms and hands in front of bowl. Mr. R. G. Corneil has a double-faced pipe, and a pipe with figure of a child projecting from front of bowl. Thirdly. Quite a number of pipes of the following description are found: short, round, thick bowl at right angles from the stem, varying from one to two and one-half inches in height, and about one to one and one-half in diameter; some very rough and others glazed, a few are ornamented with indented rings and rows of holes. There are a few pipes which cannot be classed. The fragment of a stem shows a snake coiled around it; another fragment split longitudinally shows that its stem hole was made with a twisted cord.

Vase types, do not occur frequently, no doubt owing to the extensive use of clay pipes; however, we have the vase type represented by two specimens; the largest, of grey marble, with two stem holes, the diameter oval. The longer axis through the sides, which contain the stem holes. The smallest is of black marble, with one stem hole, circular diameter.

Both pipes are well polished and each has two small holes in the bottom, drilled to meet each other at an angle, either for suspension of an appendage, or to securely fasten the stem. See figs. 12, 16, 19 Canadian Institute's Report, 1889.

An unfinished pipe shows that the bowl and stem hole were bored after the pipe was shaped; this one has a small bowl similar to the Chinese opium pipe, set on a long base of square section, lessening to a mouthpiece, resembling the mound builders' pipe, in the manner that no separate stem was needed. Diameter of stem hole, one-eighth of an inch.

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