

farmer on Nonquon Island was the possessor of some Indian relics and curiosities, so, early the next morning I started for his house which is a short distance from Scugog Post Office.

Nonquon Island (the Indian name is *Minis-i-noncon*—"woods all in one-spot-island"), is not now insular, although it was once so. It is a small area of land situated to the west of Scugog Island from which a marsh (now dry) separates (or rather separated) it. This marsh was once sufficient to insulate the piece of land and hence the name "island" which it still bears.

Mr. Albert C. Stevens, who is a well-to-do and intelligent farmer is the only resident (except the members of his own family) upon the island, which constitutes his farm.

Mr. Stevens after showing me the relics which he kept in the house (and which are now before the meeting), told me that he had formerly had about a bushel of them, but that they had been lost or given away until these only were left. He did not seem at all disposed to part with what remained, but at last I induced him to make them over to me for a small monetary consideration and they will now, I hope, be saved from the mere curiosity hunter and pre-erved for the benefit of science.

Mr. Stevens showed me over his property and described as well as he could recollect the positions in which the various relics had been found. He had been on the island for about four years and every year he had come across some Indian remains. In his oat field, which lies to the north of the house, he had in all ploughed up some fifteen Indian graves. Not all of the graves, however, contained relics, although all had skeletons in them. Two contained bodies that lay head to head, east and west. Four bodies were buried side by side in a row running east and west. Two only were turned north and south. All the skeletons but these, according to Mr. Stevens' recollection were laid east and west. Of the skeletons, three or four were evidently those of young persons or children. A few, in particular, were remarkably large. Mr. Stevens said that the jawbone of one which he had kept for some time was quite abnormal in size.

Most of the graves were situated on a knoll in the field of oats, overlooking the lake, and not far from the shore. A few, however, were on another knoll some distance to the north. In reply to a question, Mr. Stevens stated that he had not noticed any evidence of mound burial on his farm; the skeletons were simply interred with the earth pretty level over them. He also said that he had found no evidence of connection with the whites, in the graves. There was no iron, nor any articles of European manufacture, nor anything that would lead one to suppose that the Indians to whom the interments belong, had entered into relations with white men.

In one grave, only, he found that the body (before the earth was deposited upon it) had been covered with roughly split pieces of wood, now decayed, but not bearing traces of European workmanship.

In only three of the graves had relics been found. The corpse in the grave from which the greater number were obtained had the black chisel-like stone (M X) on his breast; the other relics lettered M, were found under his head around the body. The relics obtained from this grave were as follows: hard black stone chisel (M X); copper chisel; seven arrow heads of various sizes; a flat green shuttle-stone (?) (broken in two), with the three holes, the centre one causing the break, smooth on one side only, indented like a comb at one end, and bearing traces of such indentation at the other which is partly broken off; two long triangular shuttle-stones (?), one rather thick, with two holes in central portion, the other, thinner, unperforated and broken off at the wider end; part of the bowl and part of the stem of a brown stone pipe; one piece (now broken into two) of plumbago, used probably for a pigment; one large bone awl; one harpoon point of bone about six inches long (broken in three pieces); a portion of a bone spear-point; two pieces of deer-horns (formerly much larger) bearing the evidence of decay, also another very small piece of deer-horn (also larger formerly); two portions of the jaw of a bear. Mrs. Stevens said that in the same grave there had been found half a handful of grains of silver which had since been lost.

The articles numbered A to L, viz: one thick, broad, smooth pointed wedge shaped stone; one thick roundish chisel-pointed stone; one large curve-shaped whetstone; one small egg-shaped whetstone, both this and the preceding are of sandstone; two broken pieces of whetstone; one thick, broken, pointed stone; portion of a round sandstone implement with small knob at end, fragment hardly sufficient to show the original use; two unfinished, unperforated shuttle-stones, one of brown the other of brownish white stone, both small; one unfinished (broken) shuttle-stone of hard dark material; one imperfect chisel of green stone; one rough chisel of hard dark stone; one piece of burnt deer horn; one large imperfect gouge (?) of green stone; one fragment exhibiting the process of flint-chipping, were ploughed up at different times on Mr. Stevens' farm.

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