

Pottery fragments were more numerous than anything else. The only pots at all complete were the very small vessels. All were round-bottomed; some with flaring mouths or everted rims, but most of them with overhanging, cornice-like rims. One has the rim inverted at a sharp angle. Some had octagonal rims and others appear to have been almost square. One was either divided into two compartments or had a handle on the inside. Pottery vessels in Ontario seldom have handles, but more pots with handles were found on this site than anywhere else in the Province. Most of the pots were decorated. Many fragments bear impressed checker marks left by the carved surface of the malleating tool. No shell tempering was used, and there was no coiled ware. A few pieces are perforated for repairing a break.

A small ladle made of pottery, if it was not a mere toy, may have served some useful purpose.

Pieces of carbonized rope or cord and of carbonized coarse fabric were the only textiles recovered. The cord appears to be made of corn-husk, and the fabric may be of basswood bark or hemp nettle.

A bent piece of birch-bark, which looks as if it had been a round box, was found in the muck surrounding a spring. As is suggested by the stitch holes, the ends were probably overlapped and sewed together, and the bottom may have been fastened in the same manner.

Several nuggets of iron pyrites, which may have been used for fire-making, were found. A perforated, slightly concavo-convex wooden disc, found in the muck surrounding a spring, may have been part of a fire-drill.

The chisels, adzes, and celts found here were made of stone. A few chisels were made of antler. One of the adzes is grooved across the front. The adzes and celts were not so plentiful as on Attiwandaron sites in western Ontario, nor even on Algonquian sites in eastern Ontario. Several small stone tools, sometimes with a cutting edge at one or both ends, and sharpened along one side, may have been used as scrapers or knives. They are like some found on Attiwandaron sites.

There were no chipped stone points for drills, although the more slender chipped stone arrowpoints may have been used for the purpose. Drill points, however, are common on some Attiwandaron sites in western Ontario, and nearly every Algonquian site yields some. Most of the holes in stone objects were biconical and such as could be made with a chipped drill-point, but the usual striæ left by such points are absent. A few objects were probably drilled with a solid wooden drill. Holes in bone and antler specimens were nearly all gouged out from both sides until the excavations met in the middle, forming an irregular hole more often oval than round.

Whetstones were made from limestone and sandstone. One large rubbing or grinding stone made of granite had evidently been used in the manufacture of chisels, adzes, and celts.

Artificially rubbed and sharpened incisor teeth of the beaver, which appear to have been used as knives and chisels, were common.

Sharpened canine teeth of the bear also seem to have been used as knife blades. The teeth in some instances were split lengthwise, the broken surfaces smoothed, and the enameled end sharpened. Other knife-like bone objects found may have been knives.

Several handles made of antler were found. One has a curved slot in the side