

of being examined at locality. The Bay and three

ents of pottery, and burnt bones quite near the

own into the lake at times, down have been found as are wiped out. vicinity of village cannot be deter-

re examined last s on the south carried off and at have mounds host and Birch containing neither e disturbance of ther the skeletal y decayed from

ground, and the Indians of the

instead of being the slope, or at st piece of land. o feet deep, and se single graves en appearing to ened at village and soft, crum- e preserved.

ly found on the s in rough hewn locality, Indian man and child, s on buskskin, and with them;

mation, disclosed, burnt bones, clam urtle shells and feet.

At the eastern extremity of this trail quite a number of relics have been found, including stone axes, gouges and pipes, fragments of pottery, clay pipes, flint arrow and spear heads—about the only place here where the latter are found—flint scrapers, awls, and chips; gun flints, iron tomahawks and French axes, fragments of gun barrels, and hoop-iron arrow heads, and also a copper arrow head, of native copper and native manufacture. This is about three inches long and one and one-half broad, with corners turned up to form a socket, the point rounder than sharp. The evidence of this variety of relics shows that the trail was in use from a very early time. A quarter of a mile from this trail is a large boulder, on the lake shore, containing a shallow mortar, probably used to pound shells, mica or quartz in the manufacture of pottery, or to crush corn. Around it are evidences of a camp site.

The relics picked up on village site No. 1 show no trace of contact with white men. There were two large slabs of green stone found here, probably brought in from some far off quarry. They were about eighteen or twenty inches long by about twelve wide and two or three thick.

Axes, celts, gouges, chisels, slick-stone, mullers of all sizes and material, from granite celts pecked into shape, to rough slabs of slate, or green stone, worked to an edge, and of all sizes, from two to fifteen inches long, none, however, are grooved.

Arrow and spear heads are not numerous, as in other sections, probably ones of bone and horn being used to a great extent, or that the population lived largely by agriculture and fishing, instead of hunting. "Parkman" mentions there was a dearth of game in the Huron country, though there are doubts whether this section was included in the Huron territory. These arrow and spear heads embrace all the general types, tanged, barbed, notched, basad, triangular, etc. Materials, quartz and chert predominating, with a few of slate.

Scrapers embrace the horseshoe, leaf-shaped and circular types.

No doubt the larger chips and flakes of these were used for scraping, cutting, sawing, etc.

The awls are of the ordinary club-based variety.

The square and oval types of pendants and gorgets occur, also the concave sided, contain from one to three or four holes.

A good specimen of slate knife of the semi-lunar shape, as figured by Abbott in "Primitive Industry" was found by Mr. Boyle on village site No. 2.

The bone articles consist of needles, eyed and eyeless, harpoons, arrow heads, awls of every size, made by sharpening one end of bone splinters, and pottery markers. The latter being formed by sawing off one end of a bird's bone to leave the impression of a ring, and sharpening the other end to a point to make the strokes, as observed in the pottery patterns.

Ornaments are sections of hollow bones polished, probably birds', and used as beads. Worked bones, similar to that which is figured in the Canadian Institute's Report for 1887, fig. 102. A few tallies were also found of horn objects; one specimen is evidently intended for a pipe, and another is chisel shaped, with a hole at butt end for suspension, and is large enough to be used for skinning purposes.

Bear's tusks are plentiful on the village sites