

On the ridge that passes through the south side of the township, the Huron sites, like most others in Huronia, are on the northwest side of the ridge, presumably through dread of the depredations and forays of the relentless Iroquois. With their native caution, the Hurons feared to show even the smoke of their villages to their long-standing enemy, the thick woods being no protection against the quick sight of the Iroquois when looking from one hill to another in search of signs of the quarry, especially in the severer season of the year when the foliage was wanting, and camp fires were more numerous.

The higher branch of this ridge in southeast Flos had no outlet across the wide swamps southward, and so the Hurons frequented it less than they probably would have done if it had ready access in summer at both ends. But on the other hand, as it afforded a shelter at its south face on that very account, there are a few sites there, besides the chain of sites along its north end, where the great trail to the Tobacco Nation touched it. The ridge in east Flos lay in the course of this great trail, and was plentifully dotted with sites.

The question as to the frequency of French relics, and the solution afforded by the sites of Flos, furnish evidences of Huron migration similar to that found in the townships formerly examined. Deducting from the 43 sites, six (viz., Nos. 7 and 13-17 inclusive), which I conclude were distinctly Pre-Huron, without signs of being overrun by Indians of the Huron tribes, we get 37 sites that belonged to Hurons, in all probability. Thirteen of the 37 sites yield French relics in small quantities, or 35 per cent. of the whole. In "Upper" Flos, i.e., the high ground of the ridge in the east of the township, the farmers find occasional iron relics of the early French, especially near the great Tobacco trail; but these are by no means so plentiful as on the hills north of Orr Lake. The obvious conclusion from this is that the more southerly of the two ridges was abandoned by the Hurons early in the historic period. In Champlain's time, the Hurons probably inhabited it, but soon afterward withdrew into the more sheltered or more secluded part of the territory farther north.

In the case of nearly every village site in the list, pottery fragments are found abundantly where the camps stood. In fact, this is one of the main features in determining where there was a village site. Accordingly it will be unnecessary to mention the circumstance of finding these common relics everywhere, but exceptions to the rule will be given in the notes. I have also varied the method followed for townships formerly examined and described in the earlier publications. By placing the ordinary statistics of the village sites, more particularly those of the lot and concession of each, the owners' names, etc., in tabular form, and placing only special features in the descriptive notes, the work, it is hoped, will be rendered more convenient. The numbering of the sites begins, as in the earlier lists, at the northwest corner of the township, and passes to the southeast corner.

INDIAN BURIALS IN FLOS.

For this township there are six Huron bonepits reported, viz., at Nos. 9, 20, 22, 24, 29 and 36. It is worthy of note, and has a certain amount of significance, that in no case has a second bonepit been found, as is sometimes the case elsewhere in the Huron territory.

Patches of single graves or individual burials occur at two sites, viz., Nos. 39 and 42, which is fewer than in townships hitherto examined further east. This may be taken to signify that only a few of the sites in Flos were