

A reference to the map-diagram will show that all the locations marked extend in a direction from north-west to south-east, that is to say, corresponding with the range of hills that stretch through the township of Nottawasaga. The hills extend into Collingwood and Osprey townships, but time did not permit of these places being visited. The whole of this neighborhood should be examined carefully, as soon as possible for much of it is no doubt quite as valuable archaeologically as any other portion of the Nottawasaga Bay district.

Beds of ashes, blackened earth, fragments of pottery and bone, flint flakes and sometimes charred corn-cobs mark the village sites. Dr. Taché is said to have prepared a map of the Huron country (including probably the Tobacco Nation,) by means of which he thought he could identify many places with those mentioned in the *Relations*, but I am informed by Mr. Douglas Boymner, Dominion Archivist, that it has never been published.* A few of the places showing traces of habitation seem to have been mere temporary camping-grounds, where the quality of the clay and the proximity of water afforded facilities for the making of pottery and pipes; others, however, judging by their extent and the depth of the ash-beds seem to have been more permanent abodes.

One of the most interesting of these village sites is on the farm of Mr. William Melville, north half of lot 10, concession 5. The proprietor informed me that in the course of ploughing over this place he had turned up large quantities of corn and corn-cobs. William and David Melville, his sons, both intelligent collectors, have picked up several whole and fragmentary pipes, a few stone and shell beads, and an excellent bone chisel upwards of eleven inches in length.† All of these they presented to our collection.

On lot 12, concession 7, is the famous Loughheed farm, from the old site on which so much valuable material has been mentioned and figured in former reports. This year again we are indebted to Master Loughheed, for some very good specimens.

Two other villages occupied what are now respectively the north half of lot 11, concession 8, and the south half of lot 11, concession 9; immediately north of the former, on lot 12 concession 8, is an ossuary, and west of the latter on the same lot there is another. About midway between these and Mr. Melville's farm there is an ossuary on lot 10, concession 7.

Due east of the Loughheed farm, on the property of Mr. Thos. White, lot 13, concession 1, there are extensive indications of former residence. Broken pottery is plentiful and pipes of stone and clay have been found. Mr. White presented the Institute with several good specimens from his farm, chief among which is a well made bone chisel nearly a foot long. From the son of Mr. Ed. Coyle, on the adjacent farm, in the township of Sunnidale, we received some clay pipes found on Mr. White's property.

South of the White farm, there is an ossuary on lot 12, concession 1.

*A rude map purporting to show the topography of the Huron towns as they were in 1660, was published in the Canadian Journal, for November, 1857, to accompany a paper by Mr. John Langton, "On the Early Discoveries of the French in North America." It is too confused to be worth much, beyond enabling us to see that St. Michael was south of St. Louis, or St. John north of St. Ignatius, information that may be obtained more satisfactorily elsewhere. This map showing Creuxius' topography, is from Ducreux's *Histoire Canadienne*, Paris, 1664. The Rev. Mr. Annis, of St. Thomas, claims to have located a few of the old Huron towns, but owing to the transient character of these Indian habitations, it seems impossible that we should ever be able to fix with certainty the spots occupied at different times by the same people, and always known by the same names.

†Since this was written, Ah-yand-wah-wa, Ma-shuck-ah-wa-we-tong and John Settee, intelligent and educated representatives of the Ojibwa and Cree tribes on the Lake Winnipeg Reserve, paid several visits to the museum. They informed me that similar instruments are still used among their people for skinning purposes.