

about quarter of an acre on the northerly or Vespra side of the town line. At this site, the late John Boon of Allandale found many pottery fragments, clay pipes, stone axes and chisels in considerable numbers. There were no iron relics observed on the site itself, although he once found an iron tomahawk some 450 yards to the west of the site, near the former Episcopal church on the town line. The trail to the Neutrals from this Huron country had to pass this way, on account of the swampy ground which occupied most of the flat all the way from here to the Nottawasaga River. The trail would naturally pass along the sand beach at the head of the bay, as the first settlers did for many years after their arrival. While there was an important site at the northwest corner of the bay, with a well-filled graveyard beside it, (No. 52), this site at the southwest corner of the bay was also an important one, at a distance of scarcely a mile from the last one, and having an equally well-filled burial ground. On the Innisfil side of the town line, near the shore of Kempenfeldt Bay, and also near the camps described by Mr. Boon, there was discovered a large ossuary in the year 1846. Mr. Boon owned the land on which it was situated, at the time of this discovery. The diameter of the pit was 20 feet, according to Mr. Boon, or it had a total sinkage of that amount, and it contained many skeletons. In the case of this bonepit, as in nearly all others, there has been the usual variety of estimates of the numerical strength of its harmless skull-battalion, the guesses ranging from 100 to 1,000.* Many of the skulls had the round, symmetrical form so common to the Huron tribes. Some of the thigh bones were massive. No relics, except bones, were in the pit. Round about, crowded into holes, were some single skeletons; and there were also a few ossuaries of the smaller kind, at least two being verified by the evidence I have been able to gather. The rediscovery of human bones in 1884, and again in 1889, probably belonged to the deposits in the smaller ossuaries. This southwest corner of the bay was a point of departure in the important Indian treaty of 1818, and as such it became a landmark of more than usual importance in modern times, as well as in the times of the Huron braves. The line surveyed from this point divides a series of townships all the way to Lake Huron, or within a few miles of it, there being no less than nine townships located on each side of the line.

No. 54. In the southwest corner of the farm, between two branch ravines which make a naturally fortified position. It is eligibly situated at the head of a stream which passes through Barrie, and locally known as Kidd's Creek. The pottery fragments are figured, yet the site is not upon one of the Huron trails.

BARRIE, Ont., May, 1906.

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*From 200 to 300 would doubtless be near the truth.