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Notes on...

**SITES of
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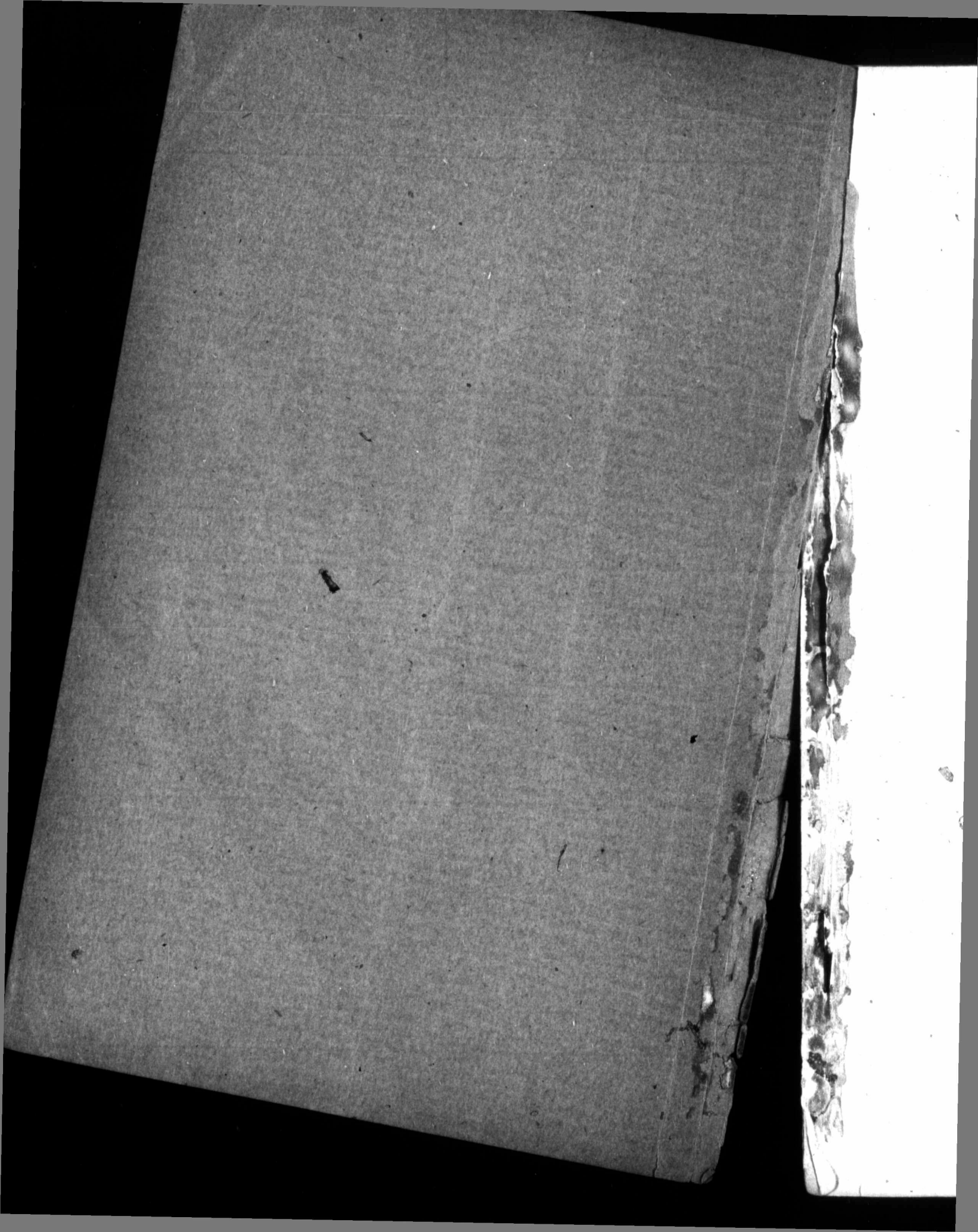
IN THE TOWNSHIP
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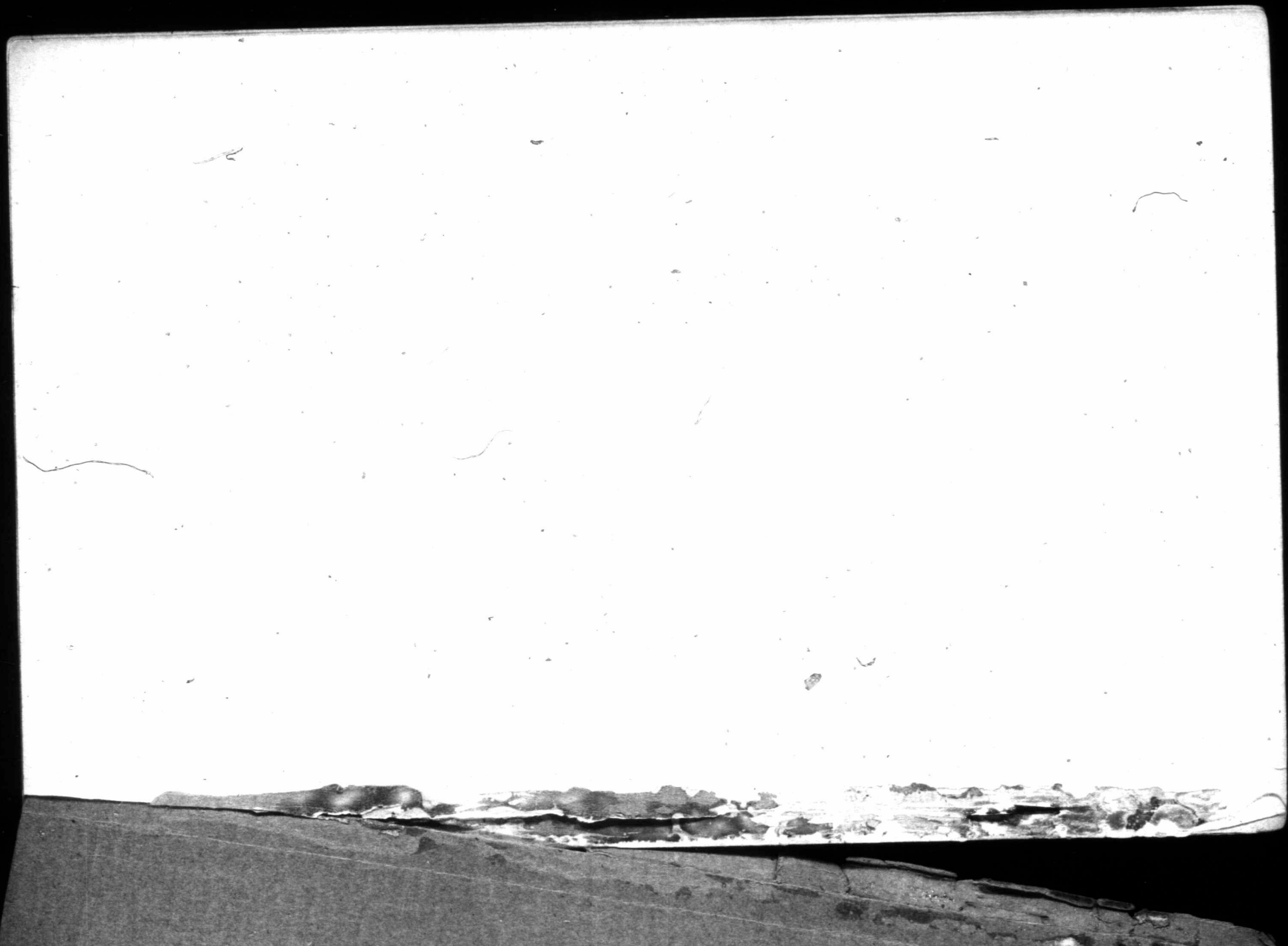


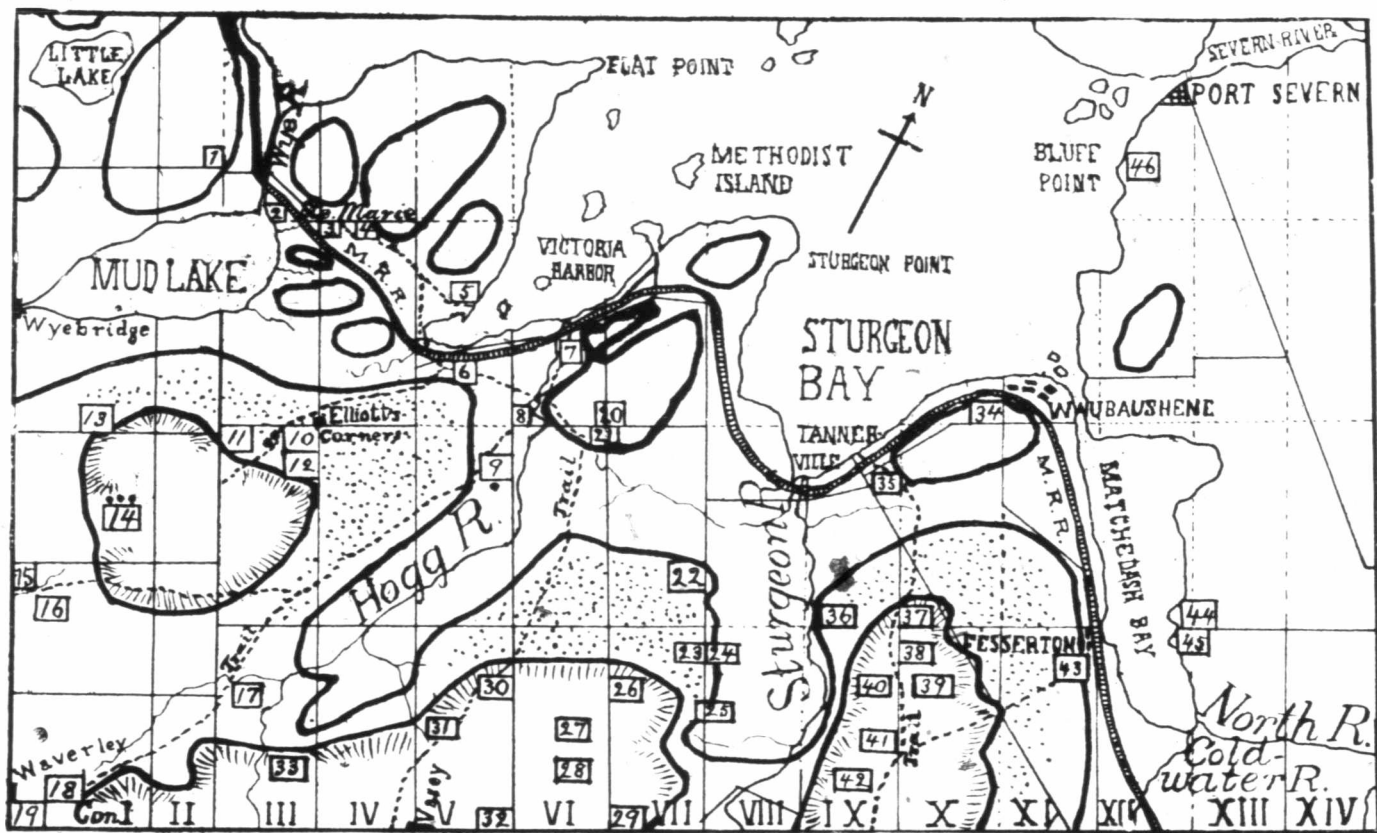
By Andrew F.
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ARCHEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF TAY.

EXPLANATIONS. The small squares indicate the village sites: each enclosed number refers to the description in the text. The heavy dots at Nos. 9, 10, and 14 indicate the boulders. Dotted lines show the courses of forest trails (now obliterated). The three dotted patches show the positions of boulder-stone tracts devoid of village sites. The heavy curving lines show the positions of two abandoned lake beaches, and these give the altitude of the land: (1) the higher or Algonquin beach is fringed internally to show the higher hills, (2) the lower or Great Nipissing beach encircles many extinct islands.

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NOTES ON
SITES OF HURON VILLAGES
IN THE
TOWNSHIP OF TAY (SIMCOE COUNTY).

BY ANDREW F. HUNTER, M.A.

(AN APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.)

TORONTO,
WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST,
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PREFACE.

In the preparation of the following Report it did not appear necessary to change the plan adopted in my similar report on the archæology of the Township of Tiny, issued by the Education Department last May. By following in the main the same method, viz., putting the notes into the form of a catalogue of the village sites, the one becomes a continuation of the other, and they may be preserved together by students of the history and archæology of our Province. Separate copies of this Report on Tay have been prepared for the use of those who received my former report on the Township of Tiny.

A. F. HUNTER.

Barrie, Ont., November, 1899.

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INTRODUCTION.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF TAY.

Like the adjoining township of Tiny, the surface of Tay consists mainly of parallel ridges with rivers between them. There is this difference, however: in Tiny most of the ridges lie entirely within the township, but in Tay only the ends are found. One of them crosses the boundary into Tiny, the other two pass southward into Medonte. For convenience I will call the former, which lies between the Wye and *Hogg rivers, the Victoria Harbor ridge, because it ends near Victoria Harbor. The next one, lying between Hogg and Sturgeon rivers, will be called the Vasey ridge, from the name of a village upon it. And the most easterly ridge, between Sturgeon and Coldwater rivers, will be named the Rosemount ridge, from the name of the schoolhouse on its summit. Those parts of the township which lie east of Matchedash bay are rocky—Trenton limestone and Laurentian granite.

For showing the altitude of the land I know of no plan equal to mapping the abandoned beaches. This method has a very important advantage; a person can note by direct observation the lines of equal altitude in these extinct shorelines without going to the trouble of making a detailed survey by the use of levelling instruments. Accordingly, I have observed their positions throughout the township, noting the farms in which they appear, and I give the results of these observations in the accompanying map.

The highest of these old shorelines is the Algonquin beach, which has an altitude of about 250 feet above the present level of Georgian Bay. It is a stupendous freak of Nature—an indelible mark on the face of the country—representing the expenditure of an immense amount of force by strong waves in the removal and assortment of materials. The Algonquin Sea that formed it, washed away such quantities of movable material (clay, sand and gravel) from the exposed northerly ends of the ridges that large tracts of boulders are left. It picked the bones of the ridges as it were and left them bare. A large tract of this kind lies immediately south and east from Elliott's Corners, and similar tracts occur on the Vasey and Rosemount ridges. No Huron village sites occur in these uninhabitable stony tracts.

About 100 feet lower is the main beach of the Great Nipissing series, or about 150 feet above Georgian Bay. To give all four beaches

I am informed that this river is so called from an early Methodist preacher among the Ojibways.

of this Nipissing series would make a complicated map and would involve endless and unnecessary work. So I have mapped only the most strongly marked one of the series. The name "Great Nipissing" has been given by geologists because the outlet of this great lake to the sea, before the birth of Niagara river, was by the present and lesser Lake Nipissing and French river.

At the ends of the above mentioned ridges there were islands standing out from the mainland in the Great Nipissing sea or lake. One of the largest of these extinct islands lies in a south-easterly direction from the outlet of Hogg river, and is a tract of isolated high ground covering an area of 500 acres or more. Before the forest was cleared away these extinct islands were separated from each other and from the ridges by thickets.

The advantages to the study of the subject, gained by introducing these references to the old lakes and beaches, consist merely in the ease with which they give the altitude of the land throughout Tay, and thus elucidate its physical features. They have no connection with Huron occupation, except in so far as village sites are often found near the springs that issue along those old lines. The heavy curving line in the map denotes the Great Nipissing beach: that with fringe, internally, showing the hills, is the Algonquin.

The roads, also, and road allowances are marked on the map, so that the reader can adopt a scale for any measurements he may require. In that part of the township called the Old Survey, which consists of Concessions One and Two, the sideroads are placed at every fifth lot, and are a mile and a quarter apart (100 chains). The lots in the First Concession are a mile and a quarter deep, but those in the Second have a depth of only one half of that amount. Concessions Three to Fourteen make up the New Survey. These are five-sixths of a mile wide ($66\frac{2}{3}$ chains) and have sideroads at every fifth lot, or a mile and seven-eighths apart (600 rods). Bearing these measurements in mind, a reader may readily calculate any distance. The lots are numbered from the south in both old and new surveys. The upper corner of Tay is omitted from the map, but will be found in our Report on the Township of Tiny.

Altogether, I will give descriptions of forty-six sites. The plan of proceeding will be to begin at Mud Lake and proceed southerly and easterly through the township.

THE VILLAGE SITES.

The village sites described are only those known to the writer up to this date, without any claim to completeness, which in the present state of the subject would be impossible. Much sameness will be

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found in the descriptions of these, especially the villages upon the higher ground of the Vasey and Rosemount ridges. Some readers may be ready to censure me for this apparent defect, but the fault is not mine. There would be variety enough if farmers and others had noted facts with more minuteness than they have done. But, as a rule, they have observed only the most general features. Hence the sameness in the descriptions is due to the character and present stage of advancement of the subject with which we have to deal.

Some of the so-called villages, especially those on the lakeshore, have been mere camping grounds where successive generations of Hurons and other sedentary tribes of the interior camped from time to time when on fishing and other expeditions; and such places now have the appearance of villages. These lakeshore villages, after being Huron landings, became Algonquin camp-grounds, the result being a mixture of relics on these spots that defies classification. Such places are found beside the sheltered bays and harbors along the shore, while the landings at points (very few of which we have attempted to record) are quite recent and were chiefly used by modern Ojibways.

It will be noticed that only a few bone-pits occur at the Huron villages of Tay, and these are confined exclusively to the Victoria Harbor ridge, which doubtless was the abode of that "Nation" of the Hurons called the "Ataronchronons." On the Vasey and Rosemount ridges there are bone-pits, though these are not in Tay, but are found farther south in Medonte township.

Still another feature is brought out in our survey of the township for village sites; and if our collection of data makes any approach to being exhaustive, the feature may be received authoritatively. This is the numerous distribution of small villages within easy reach of Sturgeon River, along both sides of it. It appears to show that the river was a resort of the Hurons, which may be accounted for by the fact that it was a good fishing ground. It has sedgy banks and accordingly was a favorite haunt of fishes of the ganoid and pike families, as its name indicates.

THE HISTORIC SIDE OF THE SUBJECT.

In so far as these Notes have any historic significance, it will be readily seen that their chief feature is our attempt to throw some light upon the positions of those early missions of which Ste. Marie was the centre; and, more particularly, to find the village of St. Louis, where Brebeuf and Lallemand were captured, and also St. Ignace where they were put to death. Besides the Fort of Ste. Marie on the Wye, partly protected by masonry and partly palisaded, the villages numbered 4, 6, 8 and 12 in our list show evidences of palisading; and from other con-

siderations, these four may be regarded as belonging to the very latest Huron period. Other villages may have been palisaded likewise, but these are the only ones of which I have certain evidence. It will be most natural, therefore, to seek for the palisaded villages of St. Louis and St. Ignace among these four. On the various points arising out of these questions, however, it is not intended to offer our suggestions as anything more than plausible conjectures.

One of the first persons to investigate the situations of the Jesuit missions appears to have been the Rev. P. Chazelle, who visited the district in 1842. Some years later (in 1855) the Rev. Felix Martin also made a tour of exploration in Huronia. It will be most suitable, in this connection, to quote from the brief account of this tour contained in a biographical sketch of this painstaking investigator:

"The aptness of Father Martin as an antiquary was known by the men in the Government and the Hon. George E. Cartier entrusted him with a commission to explore, on the spot, the site and the remains of the ancient Huron missions in Upper Canada near Georgian Bay. By care Father Martin found the traces of the ancient posts of the Jesuits in that country where they had so many martyrs; he collected many Indian relics, he afterwards made a work embellished with plans and drawings, the whole having been deposited at the seat of Government."

The next investigator was Dr. J. C. Taché who undertook some further exploration of Huronia at intervals in five years prior to 1865. Parkman, in his works, has quoted these archaeological researches of Taché, and thus has given wide currency to Taché's views of the positions of the mission sites.

It appears to have been Father Martin who fixed upon a village site on Fox's farm in Medonte township as that of St. Ignace; and in this belief Dr. Taché afterwards examined the site somewhat minutely. This early decision as to what place was the scene of the tortures of Brebeuf and his companion received wide acceptance through Parkman's publication of this as the true position without any doubt. But it is certainly incorrect, and the best informed students of the subject have refused to recognize the claims of Fox's farm, as its distance from Ste. Marie is much greater than the written descriptions justify.

In Taché's time there were comparatively few sites known. Since then, however, much new knowledge has been won, and a solution of the problem of finding St. Ignace, as well as the other mission sites, has become possible. It may involve more labor than the first investigator anticipated, but reliable conclusions have become more attainable. This is chiefly due to the fact that the greater part of Tay has been settled since Taché visited the district. The first settlers of the Vasey Ridge went there about thirty years ago; those on the Rose-

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mount Ridge, about twenty-five years ago. We now learn from these settlers the characters of the village sites there. They had no palisades, and accordingly St. Ignace was not one of the villages on these ridges. Fox's site was chosen through the uncritical use of Ducreux's map, which shows the St. Ignace of about 1640. For the purpose of clearly distinguishing these two places, it has been decided to call the one we are now seeking, St. Ignace II.

Neither can Ducreux's map be taken as a guide for the St. Louis of 1649, as it shows the position of the one of about 1640. Throughout the text of this report, I have called the one of later date, St. Louis II.

As regards the distribution of the other mission sites as laid down by Ducreux, I am inclined to believe that each mission marked a district isolated by physical features; and whether we assume the villages in a group to have been contemporary with each other, or to have been the same village at different periods, each group of villages so divided physically seems to have had its mission. The Rosemount Ridge, for example, would naturally be the care of one of the missions marked St. Jean and St. Joachim.

THE FOREST TRAILS.

The physical features also govern the courses of the forest trails, which, so far as I have located them, are shown by the dotted curving lines on the map. As one may also see from the map, the continuous high ground, along which trails could be made, makes its nearest approach to the Georgian Bay at the head of Victoria Harbor. Here, then, was the commercial centre of the Hurons, as it has also been of later Algonquins. In other words, the physical features of the district were such that Victoria Harbor became naturally the focus or centre of population, the trails radiating from the head of the harbor in several directions inland along the higher ground. It appears to have been this very centre, the heart of the country, that was smitten in 1649; otherwise the Hurons would not have so precipitately deserted their country after the capture of only two of their villages, had these villages been of the ordinary unfortified kinds.

Amongst the results expected from the publication of this report, it is hoped to correct a number of popular errors and wrong impressions that are unduly prevalent in the territory with which we have dealt. There is, of course, the usual tradition of "buried treasures," always to be found in connection with historic reports, and in this locality it is even more rife than elsewhere. Many intelligent persons

are impressed with the idea that treasures have been buried at these historic places, whereas in reality there is nothing more precious to be found than chips of old brass kettles or worn-out tomahawks. But the belief in "treasures" is deeply rooted, and in a few places it even results in reticence when information is sought, and thus obstructs the course of guileless scientific enquiry. As a rule, however, the farmers of Tay, as elsewhere, have been extremely courteous while I was prosecuting my enquiries: and it is hoped that the report will further stimulate them and others to observe closely the Huron remains in their respective neighborhoods.

Of wide prevalence is the erroneous opinion that Fox's farm in Medonte had the site of St. Ignace II, where the two early missionaries were tortured to death by the Iroquois. Father Chazelle's earlier choice of a site on Sturgeon River for St. Ignace has almost been lost sight of by the acceptance of the Fox farm theory. But his theory of Victoria Harbor as the site of St. Louis still lingers, and with a slight change it becomes the truth. The regarding of the human bones found at the site on Sturgeon River as the remains of Brebeuf and Lalle-mant, is an opinion still current with a few of the older persons. But the opinion that "The Chimnies" on the east side of Matchedash Bay were early French structures, is now almost obsolete. Such errors as these, it is hoped, will be finally eradicated by the perusal of these notes.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE VILLAGE SITES, ETC.

1. SAMUEL D. FRAZER'S.

On the east end of lot 101, concession 2, (Samuel D. Frazer, Esq., owner), Huron camps have been found scattered over an area of five or six acres. Mr. Frazer has lived here since 1839, and has been a close observer in everything that has pertained to the aborigines, as well as in other matters. He states that cornhills were numerous near this site at the time the land was cleared. These cornhills were of the large kind described in our Report on the township of Tiny, page 13. Relics of the usual kinds have been found, and also a few others less common, among which was a discoidal stone measuring an inch and three-fourths in diameter and five-eighths thick, slightly pitted near the middle on each side. This was presented by Mr. Frazer to the Provincial Museum, and is No. 16,702 in the archaeological collection. Mr. Frazer has befriended the science of archæology in other ways, more especially by the presentation to the museum of a sword, dated 1619, also found in this neighborhood. The position of this village

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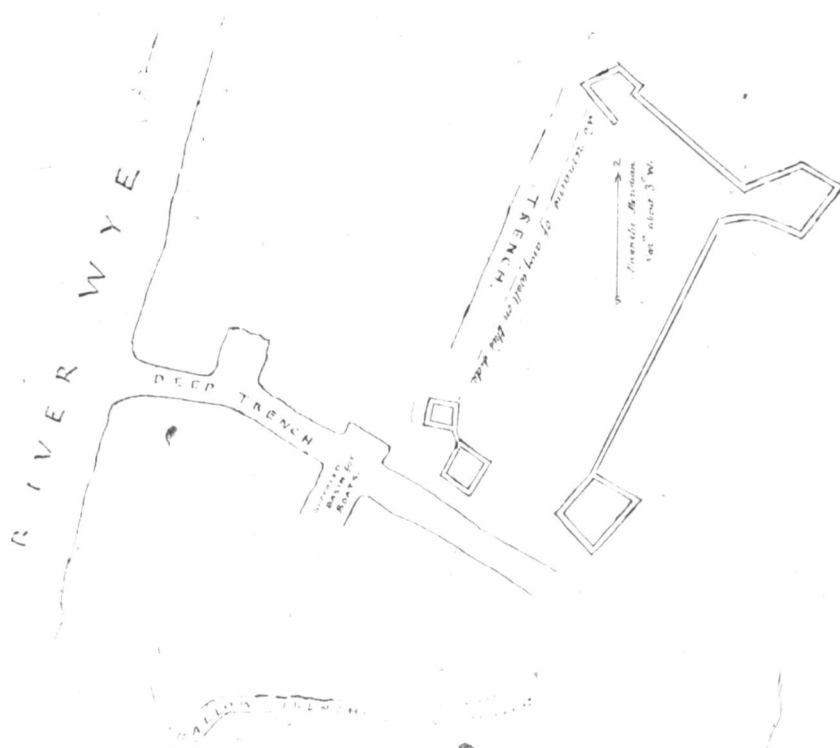
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doubtless indicates the direction taken by the trail that led westward from Ste. Marie.

2. STE. MARIE ON THE WYE.

The ruins of Ste. Marie, the fortified mission built by the Jesuits in 1639 and occupied by them for ten years, may be seen on lot 16, concession 3. It was a stone fort and is the most noteworthy object of historic interest in Huronia, though in its present crumbled condition it can be called only a ruin of a ruin.



PLAN OF STE. MARIE ON THE WYE.
BY THE REV. GEO. HALLEN (IN 1852).

While preparing these notes, I was favored by Mr. Edgar Hallen, of Orillia, with the use of a plan of Ste. Marie made in 1852 by his father, the late Rev. Geo. Hallen. With his permission the annexed engraving has been made—a special favor that will be of much value to students of history generally, as the present condition of the fort scarcely admits of the making of a definite sketch. Although the small tracing of the fort in Father Martin's Montreal edition of Bressani's Relation was copied from this plan of Mr. Hallen's, it lacks a number of details given in the original sketch.

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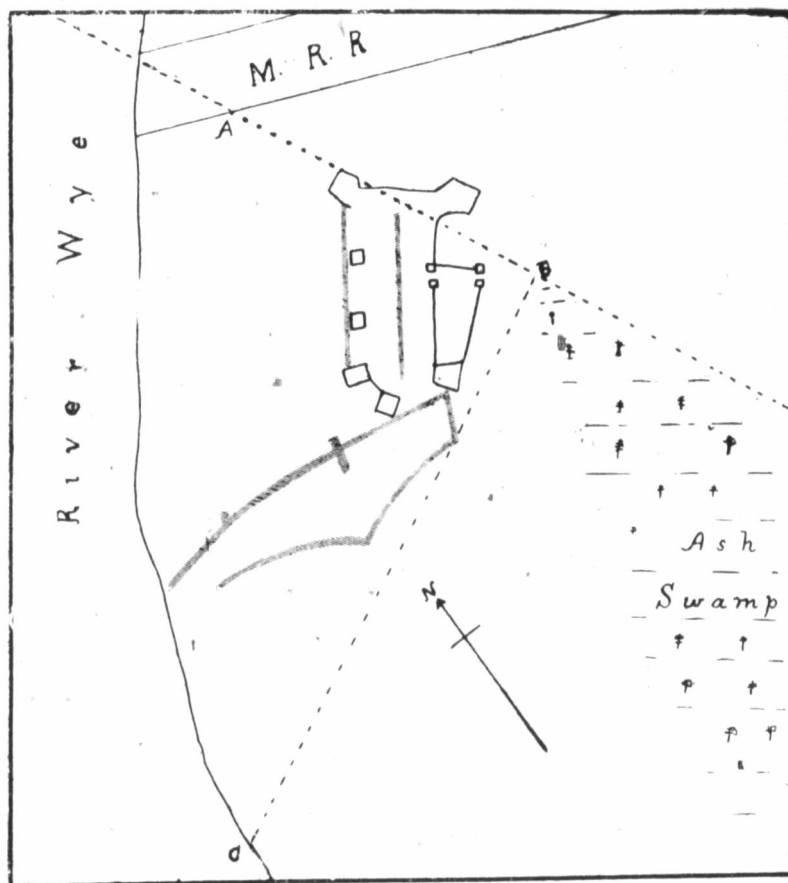
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The author of the sketch wrote a note thereon that is worthy of our attention: "In the (easterly) Bastion, is an instance of the flank of a bastion being curved with its convexity towards the interior of the work, instead of being rectilinear." The original sketch also furnishes us with means for the measurement of the dimensions of the



Plan of Ste. Marie on the Wye (1876)
By Peter Burnett, P. L. Surveyor
AB is the line between east and west halves of Lot 16.
BC is the northerly line of demarcation of an acre in the
west half, having a separate ownership.

fort. The curtains on the two sides fortified by stonework are approximately 110 and 57 feet in length; while the extreme measurements in straight lines along the same sides (*i. e.* including the widest reaches of the bastions) are about 165 and 110 feet. The distance from the fort to the river is 44 yards. The trench along the southerly

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end is not continued in the diagram beyond the stonework, but some have observed this to be continued in a southeasterly direction to Mud Lake, thus giving double access for water coming into the trenches. In the event of a siege, if one course should be stopped the other might be kept open.

As every observer will invariably record features that do not "strike" another observer acting independently, it may be interesting to compare Mr. Hallen's plan with one made by Peter Burnet, P. L. Surveyor, who sketched the place in 1876. The latter plan, which also belongs to Mr. Edgar Hallen, includes all the environs on the west half of lot 16, but we reproduce therefrom only the fortification itself.

It is not my intention to give an extended description of the fort here, as it has often been described in accessible books. I will add a few bibliographical notes for the guidance of those readers who may wish to pursue the subject further. The carefully prepared description by the Rev. Felix Martin in his *Life of Jogues* is worthy of the reader's attention, as he visited the place in 1855, when the fort was in a more complete condition than it is in at present.

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Adam, G. Mercer. Georgian Bay and the Muskoka Lakes. (Picturesque Canada, Vol. II., Toronto, 1882).

At page 582 there is an account of Fort Ste. Marie on the Wye and the Hurons.

Bain Jas, jr The present condition of the old French Fort at Ste. Marie. (Proc. Canad. Institute, 3rd Series, Vol. III., 1886, pp. 278-279).[†]

Boyle, David Ste. Marie. (Fourth Annual Report of the Canad. Institute—Appendix to Report of the Minister of Education—Toronto, 1891).

The notes on Ste. Marie, at pages 18 and 19, deal chiefly with its present condition.

Bressani F. J. Relation Abrégée. (Montreal, 1852. Edited by the Rev. Felix Martin).

Has various reference to Ste. Marie. It contains also at page 333 some notes by Father Martin on the ruins of Fort Ste. Marie, with a small plan of the fort.

Charlevoix, Francois X. de. History and general description of New France.

In Book VII. there is a description of Ste. Marie.

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Harvey, Arthur, and Alan Macdougall. Forty-third Annual Report of the Canad. Institute. Transactions, 4th series, Vol. 3, 1892.

A reference to the excursion made to Ste. Marie on Sept. 28, 1891, mentions the features of the fort recognized on that occasion, including the "water gate."

Hunter, A. F. Note on Ste. Marie on the Wye. [Burrows' Reissue of the Jesuit Relations, (R. G. Thwaites, Editor), page 269, Vol. 19, with sketch map at page 270].

Lalemant, Jerome. Relation de ce qui s'est passé en la mission des Hurons, (June, 1639 to June, 1640).

Chap. IV. De la residence fixe de Sainte Marie.

Martin, Rev. Felix. Life of Jogues. Appendix A. contains a carefully written description of Ste. Marie, which Father Martin visited in 1855.

Parkman, Francis. Jesuits in North America.

In Chap. 25 there is a lengthy description of Ste. Marie.

3. JOHN McDERMITT'S

Remains of a few camps have been found on the northwest corner of John McDermitt's farm, the west half of lot 15, concession 4. The indications are that this was a small village, having no palisades,—the few scattered lodges having been placed there because of some springs. The position shows the probable route taken by the Huron trail that led from Ste. Marie eastward. This lay along the south edge of some elevated ground (islands in the extinct Great Nipissing Lake)—the district immediately south of this trail having been occupied in Huron times by hummocks surrounded with thickets and by small streams flowing into Mud Lake, the ground there being accordingly unsuitable for much travelling.

4. THE PROBABLE SITE OF ST. LOUIS II.

At another part of Mr. McDermitt's farm (lot 15, concession 4) there is a much larger accumulation of blackened soil and ashbeds, mixed with relics. The site is near the line between the west and east halves of the lot, but a little way into the east half. It is situated on a hill, almost, if not quite, surrounded by low ground; and on account of occupying such a position, it is evident *prima facie* that the village had been palisaded. From this place to Ste. Marie the distance is about a mile. Just west of the site rise some springs from which the

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village had been plentifully supplied with fresh water. One man, while ploughing on the site a few years ago, found an earthen pot (which broke on being disturbed), and in it were six iron tomahawks. Northward from the village there was a graveyard containing a few burials, which, so far as observed, were of the isolated or single type. The skeleton of a person of very large proportions was found among these. Angus McDermitt, a brother of the landowner, counted twenty lodges at the site, the ashbeds of camp-fires, etc., being in some places as much as three feet in thickness.

It is probable the site is that of St. Louis II., the second village taken and burned by the Iroquois in March, 1649, and the one at which the Jesuit missionaries, Brebeuf and Lallemand, were captured, being led thence to St. Ignace, where they were put to death. Among the considerations that lead up to this conclusion are the following:—

(a) The size estimated by Mr. McDermitt, viz., twenty lodges (reckoning the usual number of four or five families to every lodge), would be nearly the size of St. Louis as recorded by the Rev. Paul Ragueneau. According to that chronicler, about 500 Hurons had forsaken the place at the first alarm, leaving 80 warriors to fight the Iroquois.

(b) It was on the only route from Ste. Marie eastward to Victoria Harbor, the commercial centre of the Hurons hereabout. As we pointed out in our description of the preceding site, the ground immediately south of this trail was not suitable for travelling; and so far as it has been examined, it yields no traces of villages or trails.

(c) The relics found at this place are of such kinds as to show that it was a village of the very latest period of the Huron occupation of the district. The existence of palisading also tends to prove the same, because, farther back in the country, the Huron villages of earlier date seldom had palisades. Of all the fortified villages belonging to that latest period yet found, this is the nearest to Ste. Marie.

(d) As to the distance of St. Louis II. from Ste. Marie, a little apparent diversity in the evidence furnished by the records confronts us. Ragueneau gives us the distance as not more than a league (two miles and a half); but Regnaut explicitly makes it much less. The latter writer uses the name "St. Ignace" (really applied to the mission among all these villages, as Ragueneau also tells us) for the village to which the two missionaries had set out, and does not mention the name "St. Louis." He gives the distance as "a short quarter of a league" from Ste. Marie. The site under consideration, therefore, is not at variance with the conditions prescribed by either writer.

(e) Wherever situated, it is a fact that St. Louis II. could be seen from Ste. Marie, as all the writers agree in stating that those in the

fort could see the burning of the village. This furnishes a well-authenticated test. From observations made upon the ground, I found that, looking eastward from Ste. Marie, the only place where spectators could see a fire in the distance was at this very site. A small tract of elevated ground, rising out of evergreen thickets, closes the view from Ste. Marie toward the southeast, and disqualifies the sites farther along the trail at the head of Victoria Harbor from being the place we are seeking. It is quite true that, in a southerly direction, had there been a conflagration at site No. 10 on the high ground of the interior, it might have been seen from Ste. Marie across the edge of Mud Lake: but No. 10 as well as the adjacent sites Nos. 11 and 12 connected with it, although regarded by some as St. Louis II, have failed to satisfy other conditions.

This discussion of St. Louis II would be incomplete without some references to the views held by others in regard to its position.

Father Chazelle who visited the locality in 1842 appears to have been the first to form any opinion on the subject. A fishing village at the mouth of Hogg River (No. 7), the landing place for the villages of the interior, was the only site then known in its neighborhood; and he fixed upon it as the site of St. Louis II. Father Martin and other enquirers followed him in holding this opinion. This, however, was determined in accordance with the diagram of Huronia in Ducreux, which, as they failed to perceive, shows the earliest position of St. Louis, as we have already pointed out in the introduction.

Others have regarded the site No. 10 as the place. This opinion, however, seems to have been the result of the finding of a very large bonepit there, suggesting to the popular mind that a massacre had taken place, and recalling the fight at St. Louis II. To those who understand how a bonepit was formed among the Hurons, viz., by the accumulation of human bones for a period of several years, the finding of this pit proves exactly the opposite of a massacre: in fact, it furnishes a good proof that the site was occupied in time of peace and was not St. Louis II. In other respects, also, the site forbids the idea that it was the captured village.

Again, the site on the Evans farm (No. 6) has presented some probable indications, and the reader is referred to our description of it for fuller particulars. But a strong objection to the Evans site lies in the fact that it was hidden from Ste. Marie behind some high ground.

5. NEY'S.

On the west side of Victoria Harbor, some aboriginal remains have been found on lot 14, concession 5. These remains consisted of the

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usual pottery fragments and other relics in ashbeds. Many caches or empty pits are at the site. There is also a patch of second-growth trees—what is called an "Indian clearing;" but this phenomenon may be partly due to the beds of gravel, so much of which is to be found there that the Midland Railway has an extensive "Gravel Pit" near it. But it may also be at least partly due to actual clearing, as the ancestors of some of the present Ojibway Indians at Christian Island are said to have grown their corn at this place, and lived here. It must also have been a landing-place for the earlier Huron Indians.

6. EVANS'.

A Huron village site exists on the Evans farm, the west half of lot 12, concession 5, at a short distance from the shore of Victoria Harbor, and on the elevated ground of an old lake terrace. It is now almost obliterated by the farm buildings, orchard and garden, and its first appearance when the ground was new is difficult to get correctly recorded. But the late Wm. Evans, who first settled this place, and whose family still occupies it, gave Mr. A. C. Osborne an account of what he found, and to Mr. Osborne I am indebted for the following description:—"Mr. Evans built his log house many years ago, and in digging the cellar found about six feet of ashes. Large clumps of cherry trees, remains of corn deposits in birch bark, charred remains of palisades, large numbers of tomahawks, knives, stone implements, and relics of various kinds were also found. The site is admirably adapted for defence on one side only."

From the scanty evidence that has come before me, I have been able to conclude that this village, although occupied during the time of the French traders, did not belong to the very latest period. It is not in full view of Ste. Marie, and accordingly cannot be regarded as St. Louis II, because the burning of that ill-fated village could be seen by the spectators at Ste. Marie.

A short way to the southward of this village site, the ground makes another abrupt rise, the faces of the steep hills being covered with berry patches. On the highest plateau was the cornpatch belonging to the village. This is situated on the northwest quarter of lot 11. Wm. Maughan, the owner, has found many cornhills on his land. There is an excellent view from this high ground, overlooking Victoria Harbor and the more distant islands.

7. VENT'S.

At the mouth of Hogg River there is the site of a village, occupied, doubtless, by Hurons as well as by Algonquins of later times, as the

shore of Victoria Harbor was a favorite resort of Indians until within recent years. Its position at the end of a trail shows that it was a fishing village, and a "port of entry" for the villages of the interior. It is situated on the east bank of the river, on lot 13, concession 6, (Geo. Vent, owner). Pottery fragments were ploughed up here, and other relics, including two double-barred crosses, a large one and a small one. The crosses were found many years ago by one James Maloney while ploughing for the occupant of that time, James Coyle, and were presented to the Rev. Father Charest of Penetanguishene. The site belonged to the earliest Huron period as the pottery fragments go to show, but the double-barred crosses had a more recent origin, probably in the eighteenth century.

This site has acquired some importance from the fact that it was known as early as 1842, when the Rev. Father P. Chazelle, S.J., visited it in the belief that it was St. Louis II. This was an erroneous view as we have elsewhere said, but it was evidently due to the fact that there was no other site then known, and to the acceptance of Ducreux's map as a guide for the positions of the missions in 1649. It was, however, a close approximation to the true position, as the reader may infer from the facts as now understood.

By following the trail up the east bank of the river a little way, the men with Father Chazelle found trees marked with Indian "blazes." One, a large elm, was marked with a cross, probably to show the forking of the trail at the place. This was at the so-called "Indian clearing" on lot 12, shown in our diagram of the next site.

It may be of some interest to add that Father Chazelle, when on this early expedition to Hogg River, held an open air meeting (either at the "Indian clearing" or at the outlet). He preached to a concourse of settlers on the subject of the massacre of the early missionaries.

8: THE PROBABLE SITE OF ST. IGNACE II.

Through the farm of Chas. E. Newton, Esq., the west half of lot 11, concession 6, the Hogg River has cut a couloir or path in the old lake bed deposits to a depth varying from fifteen to twenty feet. In this part of its course the river makes a loop something like the letter U, which encloses an ideal spot for a village requiring means of defence.

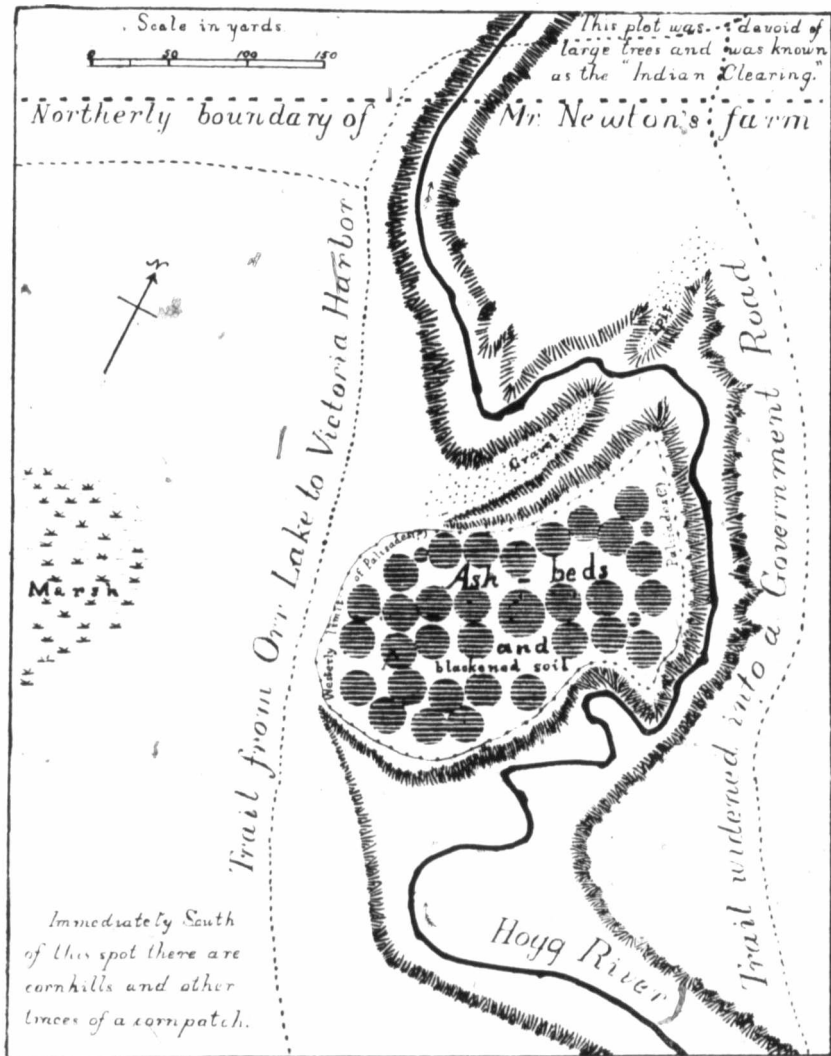
Hurons selected for one of their villages this plot of ground, containing four or five acres, in the bend of the river. This ground is covered with ashbeds and blackened soil, mixed with relics. The latter consisted of iron tomahawks, knives, pieces of metal probably cut out of worn-out brass kettles, and pottery fragments in endless quan-

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tities. All these relics show that the site was one of those occupied down to the very latest period of the Huron occupation of the district. There are empty caches at the site, and a pottery just south of it, where the clay is of good quality for plastic work. Mr. Newton has experimented successfully in making terra cotta from the same clay.



THE PROBABLE SITE OF ST. IGNACE II AND ITS ENVIRONS.
WHERE BREBEUF AND LALLEMANT WERE PUT TO DEATH, MARCH, 1649.

What appears to have been "the village corn patch" occurs near the house of Wm. Bennett on lot 10, and it may have extended as far north as the site itself, though the cultivated ground no longer shows any traces of the corn hills. From this site to Ste. Marie the distance is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

A trail comes from Orr Lake by the way of Waverley, and just before reaching this place is divided into two strands, one passing down each side of the river. These meet again at the "Indian Clearing" on lot 12, which we mentioned in connection with the last site. The trail down the east side as far as the "Indian Clearing," and thence to the mouth of the river, was widened, many years ago, into a Government road, now disused.

It is probable the so-called "Indian Clearing" is due to the gravelly soil, which would not permit of the growth of trees, rather than to actual clearing by the aborigines. But, whatever its origin, it was certainly a resort of the Indians, the fork in the trail having been here. These trails were used by them until recent years when the erection of fences obstructed their course.

The plot of ground in the bend of the river has been called the "Jesuits' Field" for many years, but by whom it was so-named is not known to Mr. Newton. Nor has my enquiry so far elicited any explanation of the name, unless it became connected with the place from the visit of Rev. P. Chazelle, S.J., to the neighborhood in 1842, as described in the account of the last mentioned site. It is not evident, however, that he visited this plot on the west side of the river.

This spot has also the usual traditions of buried treasure, in even greater numbers than elsewhere, if that were possible. Thus, the Rev. J. H. McCollum, rector of St. Thomas, Toronto, who was here at the opening of the Anglican church in 1896, makes a reference to one of these traditions in his account of the place written for the *Canadian Churchman* :—

"This happy valley was once the scene of terrible encounters between the Hurons and the savage Iroquois; and in this valley the early missionaries to these unhappy red men buried the sacred vessels of their church to save them from destruction. The place is known as the 'Jesuit's Meadow' to this day."

It is probable this site in the river's bend was St. Ignace II., the first Huron village captured by the Iroquois in the early morning of March 16, 1649, and the place to which Brebeuf and Lallemand were brought, a few hours later, and there tortured to death. Its distance from Ste. Marie coincides pretty well with the records, all the writers agreeing that it was less than two leagues (five miles), and about a league from St. Louis, which, in my opinion, was the site at Mr. McDermitt's (No. 4).

But the strongest evidence is in the configuration of the ground. Rev. P. Ragueneau's account of the place (Relation, 1649) suggests a

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plan of the village and its surroundings, and tells us beforehand of what appearances we may expect to find there. He says:—

"It was surrounded by a palisade of posts from fifteen to sixteen feet high, and by a deep trench (*fossé*), with which Nature had powerfully strengthened the place on three sides, a small space alone remaining weaker than the others. It was through that part the enemy forced his entrance."

While this description of St. Ignace II. will suit, in some measure, almost any palisaded site, because these were, as a rule, placed on a spur of land, the completeness of the fortification, effected by Nature in this case, was such as to attract the attention of the chronicler who wrote the description just quoted. After a diligent search through the sites of the district, I can find none that so exactly agrees with this description of St. Ignace II. as this site on Mr. Veynon's farm.

9. HUTCHINSON'S AND TAYLOR'S.

A village site on the farm of John Hutchinson, the east half of lot 10, concession 5, extends into the adjoining farm of Levi Taylor, lot 9. In a field of twelve acres at the south side of Mr. Hutchinson's farm he has found these camps chiefly along the foot of a hill, against the face of which the abandoned beaches of the Great Nipissing Lake are strongly marked. There is nothing in the appearance of these straggling camps to indicate that they had been palisaded. The village was plentifully supplied with water; a spring issues just north of what was the most thickly populated ground; and the Hogg River is divided into two parts at the front of the farm, one part flowing near the site. The ashbeds have yielded the usual relics. An engraving of a clay pipe, found upon Levi Taylor's farm, is reproduced here from the *Archaeological Report for 1897-8*, page 19. Some carbonized corncobs have been found among the remains, and cornhills were visible when the land was first put under cultivation. An aggregate of more than a dozen iron tomahawks have, at various times, been found by Mr. Hutchinson in his field.



A bonepit was discovered in the year 1879 on lot 9 (Levi Taylor's) near the boundary line of Mr. Hutchinson's farm. It measured about twelve feet in diameter, and the deposit of human bones went to a depth of about six feet below the level of the surrounding ground. Deducting two feet for the vacancy at the top of the pit, caused by sinkage, leaves the thickness of the deposit at about four feet. The bonepit has been filled in and is now ploughed over. A short account

of it appeared, at the time it was found, in the *Orillia Packet* of September 5, 1879, and this was reprinted (though the source was not indicated) in the *Toronto (Daily) Globe* of September 16, in the same year. Mr. Hutchinson confirmed, in the presence of the writer, on July 5th, 1899, the various particulars cited in this printed account. The pieces of copper had probably been sections from kettles obtained from French traders. The shape of one seen by myself was trapezoidal, its sides being about a foot long, and its parallel ends two and four inches respectively. Two or three skulls taken from the pit had round holes in them. We reproduce here the original description exactly as it appeared in the newspapers above mentioned:—

“While logging on lot 9, concession 5, Tay, Mr. John Hutchinson and Messrs. G. H. and Hugh Mills discovered a large grave, containing, they suppose, in the neighborhood of five hundred bodies. They opened the grave and obtained two tomahawks, bearing a French stamp; four pieces of copper, each resembling a sole of a boot, of different sizes, and wrapped in buckskin which is still fresh and strong; one clay tobacco pipe, and parts of two sea-shells, one in fair preservation. The bones are those of people much above the present ordinary stature. The searchers saw a few children's remains, but these were not in good preservation. A large tree was growing above, and had sent its roots down through the grave. Mr. Hutchinson finds many pieces of Indian crockery in clearing up his farm (lot 10).”

Some camps that may be reckoned as part of this village occur on land of Wm. Taylor, the west half of lot 9, concession 5, abutting the farm of his son, Levi. His land extends over the hill already mentioned, and it was on the lower ground where these camps were found. On the higher ground, however, near his dwelling house, the point of a sword (ten inches long) was found in 1899 and from time to time iron tomahawks in considerable numbers. As many as seven were to be seen at one time lying around the house.

On the east half of lot 8, concession 5 (west side of Hogg River), there were formerly found a few pottery fragments, iron tomahawks and clay pipes when the land was cleared.

The scattered village that we have just finished describing may have been the mission marked Kaotia on Ducreux's map, though this mission was more probably the group in the 3rd concession at lot 10; but so inexact is the map just mentioned that we can scarcely decide which place is meant. The Rev. A. E. Jones, of St. Mary's College, Montreal, has a wide acquaintance with the literature of the missions, and makes Kaotia identical with St. Anne's (*Orillia News-Letter*, June 29, 1899).

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10. JOHN HOUGHTON'S.

A site on lot 10, concession 3, at which two bonepits have been found, has attained to more than ordinary fame. So many persons have seen or heard of one or the other of the bonepits here, and mention it to enquirers, that it has become the most celebrated among the many interesting sites of the district—a fact that is perhaps also partly due to the great size of one of the pits. It has been stated to myself that the first pit was examined by the late Dr. Taché during his explorations of the remains in Huronia. Whether this statement be correct or not (which we have no means of knowing, because Taché's work is chiefly unpublished), one of the pits was certainly known at an early date. It was often described as Errington's, because that was the name of the first settler near it, though it was not located on his farm. It appears to have been since the time of Dr. Taché's alleged visit, however, that another large bonepit was discovered near the first, the discovery of the latter having taken place in 1878. It attracted some attention in the newspapers at the time, and one of the paragraphs (from the *Oakville Express*, Nov. 1, 1878), we give here with:—

"A large pit or 'cave' has lately been discovered on (near) Mr. W. Errington's farm, near Wyebridge, in which to appearance were the remains of about two thousand persons, besides brass kettles, beads, pipes, and other Indian relics. It is supposed to be in the vicinity of an old Jesuit fort, St. Louis, where in 1649 there was a terrific struggle between the now almost extinct Hurons and the Iroquois."

The skulls in this second bonepit are said to have been arranged in rows. Among the articles found in it were a block of copper, some copper kettles and braids of human hair. I visited this famous site on July 7, 1899, and inspected the pit just described. It has a diameter of twenty feet and is situated on the southeast quarter of lot 10, the owner being John Houghton.

What was described to me as the body of a child was found in one of these pits (probably the first one discovered), wrapped in fur, and placed in a copper kettle, the oxide from which had protected the fleshy remains from decay. But this may have been only part of a child's body, as descriptions are sometimes unintentionally distorted even by eye-witnesses. It is not improbable that it was the specimen that ultimately found its way into Dr. Bawtree's collection, and is designated "Forearm and hand of a child from Sepulchral Pit."

There was a cornpatch at this site, a portion of which may still be observed in the woods near at hand. There was a trail from here to Victoria Harbor, and if there was another trail in summer leading in

a direct line to Ste. Marie, the only passable route would lie nearly where the fourth concession line is now located, and would cross at least three evergreen thickets.

It will be observed that the writer of the paragraph, quoted above, gives credence to the view that the site under consideration was that of the mission of St. Louis II. : and the late Rev. J. W. Annis, a Methodist minister, who devoted some attention to the Huron sites, held the same opinion. I am inclined, however, to regard this place as the one marked Kaotia on Ducreux's map. And as a village had to be moved for sanitary reasons about every ten years, the two adjacent sites (Nos. 11 and 12) would probably indicate the same village at different periods of its existence.

11. Whether the campfires of the site just described are situated near the bonepits, or whether the marks of habitation there are only those incidental to the cornpatch, is not yet clear. It is established beyond doubt, however, that many ashbeds of camps occur on the west half of lot 10, concession 3. Wm. Hanes, the tenant, has found many pottery fragments, pipes, stone axes, and iron tomahawks, the latter being numerous.

12. On the east half of lot 9, concession 3, there is a village site that shows some evidence of fortification. It is situated on the level top of a hill or spur of high ground, and was probably palisaded. Ashbeds are numerous, and there was a refuse heap or mound, in all of which the usual relics have been found. The lot is owned by J. D. Carscadden, Elliott's Corners, and occupied by the family of Sylvester Campbell, Midland.

13. A village site occurs on the east half of lot 91, concession 1, Cornelius McCarthy, an early settler in the district and the first person to settle upon this lot, being still the owner. Stone axes, iron tomahawks, tobacco pipes, pottery fragments and other relics have been found at this site, which was located at natural springs of water.

14. On lot 87 (east half), concession 1, a village site is met with; also a bonepit and ten or more graves or small bonepits. These were opened chiefly during the time of occupation of the late Anthony Latanville, who was the owner of the farm for many years. Prof. Henry Montgomery (now of Trinity University, Toronto) writes as follows of a relic found here: "The piece of large copper kettle, with beaver skin adhering to it, and which I donated to the University (of Toronto), was taken from an ossuary on Latanville's place." This relic is No. 335 of the University collection. The village site covers about three acres, and springs rise at it, uniting and flowing into the Wye

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River. Iron tomahawks were numerous. A piece of lead fourteen pounds in weight was found; also bullets; and a neighbor, Thos. McDowell, once found a gun.

15. A village site occurs on the west half of lot 85, concession 1. Charles Elliott, who now occupies the farm on which the next site is located (No. 16), was formerly the owner here, and during his term of ownership pottery fragments, iron tomahawks, etc., were found. Refuse mounds, indicating prolonged habitation, occur at this site, which is near the stream belonging also to the next site, but on the opposite bank.

16. The village site numbered here is located upon the west half of lot 84, concession 1 (Chas. Elliott, owner). Pottery fragments, tobacco pipes, iron tomahawks and other relics have been found. The site extends across the Penetanguishene Road into Wm. McLellan's plot of ground, on which have also been found many iron tomahawks, pipes, etc. At this site, which is beside a stream, two empty caches or hiding pits occur on Mr. Elliott's land.

17. On the west half of lot 4, concession 3, occurs a site, but it does not appear to be so extensive as others on higher ground (George Simpson, owner). It is located beside a stream that runs into Hogg River at a short distance from it. They have found here various relics, including iron tomahawks.

18. A village of considerable size existed on the southwest quarter of lot 77, concession 4. George Dawe is the present owner, but many remains were found in the time of Robert Gorman, the former occupant. Two refuse mounds were formerly to be seen, showing that the village had been a permanent one. Ashbeds occur over an area of about four acres, and they contained numbers of iron tomahawks, glass beads, pottery fragments, pipes, etc. A stream rises here and flows into Hogg River just beyond the Simpson site (No. 17).

19. Many relics have been picked up on the Bannister homestead, lot 76, concession 1. These included iron tomahawks, stone axes and pottery fragments, indicating the occurrence of Huron camps. But whether these were outlying habitations of the last mentioned village site (No. 18) or a distinct site altogether, I have not been able to decide. When the land was cleared cornhills were to be seen on the east part of this farm. In connection with the great abundance of



Huron corn patches, mentioned so frequently in these notes, I have observed that Indian corn at the present day matures with great rapidity on the fine sandy loam of this locality.

Various other sites occur in the immediate neighborhood of the Balmister farm, but just beyond the boundaries of Tay township. It is not our intention, therefore, to take notice of them here. But the occurrence of some camps where many interesting relics have been found may be mentioned in passing. These are on lot 76, concession 1, Tiny, the farm formerly occupied by the Bell family. A finely carved pipe, having a representation of what was probably intended for a bear, was among the relics found.



20. South-easterly from the mouth of Hogg River, and standing out by itself, is a tract of high ground on which some village sites are met with, undoubtedly Huron in their origin. One of these is on the west half of lot 11, concession 7, occupied by Joseph Belfry. On this farm, and near the site now under consideration, there is a piece of land where no large trees had grown in the forest that formerly covered the place—in fact, just such a bare patch as we found at No. 8. Some persons supposed that this also was an “Indian clearing,” but in reality it was merely a gravelly patch, where the soil was unfavorable to the growth of large trees. The ashbeds here occupy a kind of shelf of land that slopes towards the north, and they extend westward across the seventh concession line, a short way into the farm of Sherman Belfry, east half of lot 11, concession 6. On both farms the occupants have found iron tomahawks, tobacco pipes, and the usual fragments of earthen pots. Where the concession line crosses the site I observed many of these fragments in ashbeds, besides other evidences of Huron occupation. As higher ground lies along the south of the camps, and as their form is not compact but string-like, it is pretty evident that no palisading ever existed here. It may therefore be concluded that, although the village was inhabited during the time of French traders (as the tomahawks show), it was not occupied at the latest part of that period.

21. On the next farms southward, but separated from the last site by the slightly higher ground just mentioned, the remains of an important village have been found. It is situated on the north-east quarter of lot 10, concession 6 (Edward Crooks, owner), but also covers a portion of the south-east quarter of the same lot (Wilson Crooks, owner). Its position is on a high terrace with low ground along the south. The remains have been found chiefly at the fronts of these

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two farms, near the dwelling-houses and farm buildings. Here they have found quantities of iron tomahawks, tobacco pipes, pottery fragments, etc.: and cornhills in abundance were to be seen before the ground had been cultivated long enough to obliterate them. These were especially visible when the first settler of this lot (William Hill) lived here. During his time the ashbeds were quite distinct. This site extends across the public road into the front part of the farm of Matthew Campbell (west half of lot 10, concession 7), where they have found the same kinds of relics: but the late George Mills, the original settler on this lot, found much more than has the present occupant. Although this site covered considerable ground, it is doubtful whether any palisading ever existed at it, not having been compact and lying adjacent to higher ground. Its position agrees closely with that of the mission of St. Louis as marked on Ducreux's map, which lays them down as they were about the year 1640, almost all having been shifted before the extermination in 1649.

22. Traces of a village have been found on the east half of lot 7, concession 7. James Hamilton, sr., was the first settler upon this farm, about eighteen years ago, and when clearing the land he found ashbeds, iron tomahawks and other relics.

23. Another exists on the east half of lot 5, concession 7. William Hopkins, the present tenant, and William Hanes, a former occupant, have both found the usual pottery and pipe fragments, iron tomahawks, flint spear-head, etc. The site is near a small ravine that drains northeastward to the Sturgeon River.

24. Across the concession line, on the west half of lot 5, concession 8, Arthur Loney, the owner, finds a few remains: but this site is not large in comparison with some others in the neighborhood.

25. Farther south on the same line, a site of considerable size occurs at the adjacent corners of lots 3 and 4, where four farms meet. When Robert Warden, the owner of the west half of lot 3, concession 8, dug the cellar for his dwelling house here, they found ashbeds of a surprising depth. Numerous relics were also found, including beads (native and European), iron knives and iron tomahawks, the latter in considerable numbers. Across the road in concession 7, near the boundary between the farms of John Morrison (lot 3, east half) and Robert Lochart (lot 4, east half) were some refuse mounds. And in the adjoining corner of Patrick Canavan's land (southwest quarter of lot 4, concession 8) a few relics have been picked up. It is estimated that the camps here covered about fifteen acres altogether, situated, as in so many other instances, upon an old lake terrace.

26. Another village occurs on the land of Andrew Brown, west half of lot 4, concession 7. A spring issues near this site and drains to the Sturgeon River. The occupants have found stone axes or "skinning stones" and other relics. Large numbers of French iron tomahawks have been found, especially during the time of the first settler, John Moad. It is related how the roof of his shanty was the receptacle for these relics, and was sometimes covered with them, fifty or more lying upon it at one time. Some scattered relics, similar to these, have been found on the opposite farm across the concession line.

27. When the east half of lot 3, concession 6, was cleared about thirty years ago, the first settler upon it—Matthew Campbell—found relics (including iron tomahawks) indicating the site of another village. A few were also found on the farm of his brother, the late John Campbell, across the road, but not in sufficient numbers to indicate any site. William Albert Campbell, a son of the first settler, now occupies lot 3 in question. There is lower ground on the rear of the farm where water could be had, the drainage flowing toward Hogg river.

28. Following the same concession line southward, one finds the site of another village on the next farm, east half of lot 2, concession 6. The owner, Hector McLeod, found the camps named in the southwest part of his farm, and they were strewn with various relics, such as pottery fragments, pipes, iron tomahawks, etc. Thomas, his son, found a large European bead which he sent to the museum. It is a large coarse glass bead, with hues of red, white and blue in a scallop pattern. The water drainage at the place runs southward and then around to Hogg river, passing westward about lot 22 in Medonte. The site is not large in comparison with others.

29. On the west half of lot 1, concession 7 (John A. Swan, owner), is another. Traces of it were formerly quite distinct on the high ground behind the farm buildings, and many relics of the usual kinds were found at various times—stone axes, iron tomahawks, tobacco pipes (both clay and stone) and pottery fragments. Mr. Swan settled here in 1870, and in the earliest years of his term of occupation corn-hills were distinctly visible west of the camps, but these hills have been obliterated by frequent ploughing. In connection with this site it should be mentioned that a large bonepit was discovered in the year 1869 on adjoining land across the townline, in the township of Medonte. It is not yet evident whether this bonepit was connected with this site or with another farther south, but it is not too far from this one to have belonged to it, being only about seventy rods distant from the townline in front of Mr. Swan's residence.

30. There was a patch of this site, concession 5 but it appeared to be a patch of this site, concession 6, though the

31. The appearance here so long ago of the black color more being the corn is ing. The field south the land. Among the with human brass kettle farm various Among the is George relics were schoolhouse He writes pottery fragments being of a skill upon variety of of some animal must have stone. A and a half animal." bably from of the field the French

30. There is a site on the farm of James Russell, east half of lot 4, concession 5, and some relics of the usual kinds have been found at it, but it appears to have been small in comparison with others. There was a patch of cornhills near by, and probably used by the inhabitants of this site, on the farm of Wm. Russell, west half of lot 3, concession 6, though these cornhills have been chiefly obliterated by cultivation.

31. The remains of a Huron village, the inhabitants of which appear to have used the same position for several years, have been found upon the west half of lot 3, concession 5. The first settler on this farm, Robert Webb, came in 1865, and remained on it until about twelve years ago. As he was a close observer, besides having resided here so long, our information in regard to the site is fuller than in many other cases. A noteworthy feature was the finding of a *cache* or hiding-pit filled with corn. The grains were as black as charcoal, and the inference was that they had been charred or roasted. But their black color doubtless arose merely from their great age, 250 years or more being sufficient to carbonize any kind of seed. The discovery of the corn is confirmed by Hector McLeod, who observed it while ploughing. The amount was estimated at more than two bushels. In the field south of the site many cornhills were visible when they cleared the land. Beside the village a human skeleton was found buried. Among the relics found were tobacco pipes of various kinds, some with human faces, stone axes, iron tomahawks and knives, pieces of brass kettles in great numbers. Since Mr. Webb retired from the farm various persons have lived upon it either as owners or tenants. Among these were Matthew Vasty and Wm. Widdes; the present owner is George Jones. During their respective terms of occupancy some relics were also found. John Ashley Bailie, who taught at Russell's schoolhouse in the neighborhood, frequently searched here for relics. He writes of the workmanship of the specimens as follows: "The pottery fragments were nearly all nicely carved; the carving, of course, being of a somewhat rude type. The pipes showed a great deal of skill upon the part of the makers; their bowls were wrought in a variety of forms. In some instances they took the form of the head of some animal or bird. One pipe stem, judging from its appearance, must have been formed by drilling a hole right through an ordinary stone. A pipe bowl, formed out of a common stone, about two inches and a half in diameter, had on either side of the bowl a head of some animal." Mr. Bailie picked up many little pieces of sheet metal, probably from brass kettles. He says these were to be found in all parts of the field. It would appear that when the kettles obtained from the French traders became useless from having holes in them, the

Hurons cut them up by some means into chips and used the pieces as arrowheads, knives, etc. At some other village sites of the later period of French occupation, the ground is also strewn with these metal chips. In order to examine its position, I visited this site on July 5th, 1899, and made a diagram of it. The usual fragments of pottery and clam shells were to be seen. The ashbeds were most numerous at the head of a small ravine, the abrupt descent to which is about 30 feet; and here the inhabitants found their supply of fresh water in springs. Passing from this ravine, the ground rises gently through the field, which contains about 12 acres but is not all covered with ashbeds. There is nothing in its situation to lead one to believe this village had been palisaded. When the Hurons built a village for defence, it was usual to select a place where Nature assisted. But here, Nature furnishes no aid, rather the opposite. So it is not probable that palisades will be found. A trail has always existed here, leading past site No. 30.

32. On the east half of lot 1, concession 5, there is a site where the usual relics—pottery fragments, pipes, iron tomahawks, stone axes, etc.—have been found. Robert Hall, the owner, has lived here since 1873, and he has informed me that before the land was cultivated he could see the cornhills that were used by the Huron inhabitants of the village.

33. A small site occurs on the east half of lot 2, concession 3. This farm was formerly owned and cleared by John Tinney, who found, previous to 1876, various relics including iron tomahawks. Among subsequent owners was Michael Russell, and the present occupant is Hiram Jennett.

34. Various remains, found beside the shore at a spot just west of Waubaushene, indicate the position of what was a favorite resort of the aborigines in considerable numbers. It appears to be situated upon lot 11, concession 10. An area of about ten acres is the extent of ground over which remains have been found. The patch of second growth trees here was believed to show where there had once been an Indian clearance, but, as in many other cases, it may be more correctly explained by the presence of gravelly soil. It was formerly a favorite resort for relic seekers, some of whom dug into Indian graves, of which some exist here. The graves, thus molested, were not communal but single burials. Some iron tomahawks and gun barrels have been found, the latter tending to show that the site was occupied in the eighteenth century by Algonquins. But whether it was a landing place of the Hurons in earlier times is not yet evident.

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35. Farther west, at Tanner's Mill, (also known as Tannerville) more aboriginal remains have been found. It was at the shore here that the trail to the interior had its northerly end. And in the days of early settlement (in 1830, or soon after) this trail was widened into a Government road from Coldwater, and a blockhouse erected here. The place was a depot on the way to the early mines of the upper lakes. It had docks, and the early steamers of Georgian Bay made it a port for calls, the other port being Penetanguishene. Altogether, the port of Sturgeon Bay—the terminus of the Government portage—in the days before railways was a stirring place. But its glory has long since departed. Many legends cling around the old place, and stories of buried treasures. But the only articles ever found here, so far as can be learned with certainty, were a few Indian beads and fragments of human bones, besides some other kinds of Indian relics. These were found on the high ground just back from the shore. This place was always a frequent resort of Algonquins; but its origin was doubtless earlier, in Huron times, when the trail to the interior was in constant use. Ducreux's map places the mission of St. Jean (not St. Jean-Baptiste) to the right of the outlet of Sturgeon River, and a short way inland. It will be seen by referring to our map that there is a tract of high ground here, an island during the time of the Great Nipissing Lake, and this tract is separated from the high ground of the interior by low swampy ground through which a stream flows toward Sturgeon River. St. Jean was a mission to the Ataronchronons, while the mission next south of it (according to the Ducreux map), viz., St. Joachim, was among the Arendaronons. A physical demarcation of some kind, between St. Jean and St. Joachim, is thus suggested, because the Huron "nations" were usually divided from each other by physical boundaries. It is possible, therefore, that St. Jean belonged to the isolated tract of high ground now under consideration, and was a site near Tannerville, if not the one itself at the place.

36. Rev. Father Chazelle, whose investigations in the Huron country in 1842 we have already mentioned, made a search on the east side of the Sturgeon River for the site of St. Ignace, where Brebeuf and Lallemand were put to death. It is evident that, in doing this, he was following Ducreux's map, which gives the position of the earlier and first St. Ignace, and that he had not become aware of the fact that a second St. Ignace had existed. He directed the French Canadians with him to run the canoe up Sturgeon River a mile and a half from the outlet. Near where they landed they found, in the woods, a village site, and at it some relics, such as conch-shells. Here were "blazes" or marks upon trees, made by Indians of comparatively

recent times, but which lent an antiquarian setting to the place. They found also, in graves, the bones of two persons, which tradition has erroneously regarded as those of Brebeuf and Lallemand, forgetful of the fact that their bones were found by the searching party from Ste. Marie in 1649, and taken to Quebec.

37. Passing to the high ground east of the Sturgeon River, one finds the most northerly site of the group on the land of Frank Joseph, the west half of lot 6, concession 10. Here, on a patch of ground, cultivated only during the past two seasons, they have found stone axes, an iron tomahawk, a tobacco pipe and some fragments of deer bones.

38. Some ashbeds of Huron camps are met with on the farm of Alex. Begg, the west half of lot 5, concession 10. They have found pottery shreds, pipes, stone axes and numbers of iron tomahawks. Southwest of this site, which is not large, there is a small huckleberry marsh: it is on the opposite side of the road, on lot 4, but near the site.

39. A site of moderate dimensions occurs on the northwest quarter of lot 4, concession 10,—the farm of James Stewart. On a patch of high ground, toward the centre of the farm, they have found pottery fragments, iron knives, iron tomahawks, etc. Similar relics have been found on the adjoining fifty-acre farm, or southwest quarter of the same lot 4, which is cultivated by Mr. Begg; and also a few on the east half, owned and occupied by Robert C. Stewart.

40. Across the road, on the east half of lot 4, concession 9, James Paden, the owner, has found iron tomahawks, pottery fragments, etc., in ashbeds and patches blackened by Huron camp-fires. These occur on the highest ground—a large knoll at the rear of his farm.

41. A similar small site occurs on the east half of lot 3, concession 9. In the extreme southeast corner, the usual relics have been found; and a part of this site extends into the adjoining land of Joseph Greatrix, where he has found the kinds of relics mentioned under the last site, besides stone axes. On its north side this village was near another huckleberry marsh.

42. Another site, distinct from the one last mentioned, is on the farm of Joseph Greatrix, the east half of lot 2, concession 9. Mr. Greatrix has lived on this farm for 25 years, and has frequently found, at the rear of it, the usual remains of camps and the same kinds of relics as occur at the other villages of this group.

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It will be observed that the six preceding sites on the Rosemount Ridge are small, there being probably not more than a dozen camps at any of them; and there are no bonepits associated with them. But on this same high ridge, in Medonte township, about a mile south of the Tay townline, some bonepits have been found at larger villages. It is but natural to suppose that, as regards Feasts of the Dead and the formation of bonepits among the Rock Nation or Arendaronons, the small outlying villages of this group would be tributary or subordinate to the larger villages situated farther south in Medonte. The mission of St. Joachim was perhaps in this group of smaller villages.

43. At a little distance from the shore of Matchedash Bay, near Fesserton, many relics of the aborigines have been found. These were most frequently met with upon rising ground on the farm of George Bush, lot 5, concession 12, and also on lot 4. Villages situated like this, near the shores of the large lakes, mostly yield relics which have undoubtedly belonged to Algonquins of a period subsequent to the Hurons. But in the present instance, if the remains were those of Algonquins, they must have belonged to an early period—before the traders had supplied them with kettles for cooking purposes—as is amply testified by the fragments of primitive pots, made from baked clay, so commonly found at Huron sites, and also found here. At the projection of land known as Bush's Point, some refuse mounds were formerly to be seen.

44. On the opposite shore of Matchedash Bay, at Rankin's Point, on lot 6, concession 13, similar remains have been found. Here, by the shore, were also found a few graves (single burials) in which the skeletons had been buried in a crouching position. One of the skeletons was decked with a large medal, glass beads, and other trinkets done up in cedar bark, and evidently belonged to a more recent period than the Hurons. The same skeleton had unusually large proportions, and the back of the skull was found fractured, whether from accident or otherwise.

45. In a list of the antiquities of Tay, one should not omit to mention the remains called "The Chimneys," situated on lot 5, concession 13, opposite Fesserton, or rather Bush's Point, on the east side of Matchedash Bay. Jas. Abbott is the present occupant of the farm. The remains are located upon what is known as "Chimney Point," where an area of about 40 acres had been originally cleared. They constitute all that is now left of the buildings occupied from 1778 till 1793 and later by Cowan, a fur trader. The writer's purpose in re-

ferring to them in this place is because they were formerly often spoken of as the ruins of a structure belonging to the early French period. Even yet, they are sometimes referred to as such, and it is desirable to give a few words of caution against this error. Governor Simcoe was the guest of Cowan at this place in 1793. (See Macdonell's Diary in Transactions of the Canad. Institute, Fourth Series, Vol. I). On a recent occasion when the writer visited this place, the foundation of the main building could be distinctly seen, (built of stone and lime), and there were three chimnies grouped around this trading house—one apparently at either end of the building, and another at some little distance away, representing probably the bakehouse. There were other buildings near at hand, of which the foundations could be traced when Mr. Abbott first went there.

46. On Bluff Point, near Port Severn, some pottery fragments, pipes, etc., have been observed. No other relics have been found that would indicate the exact period to which this site belonged, which was doubtless quite early as the coarse fragments of baked clay vessels go to prove.