

NOTES OF
SITES OF HURON VILLAGES

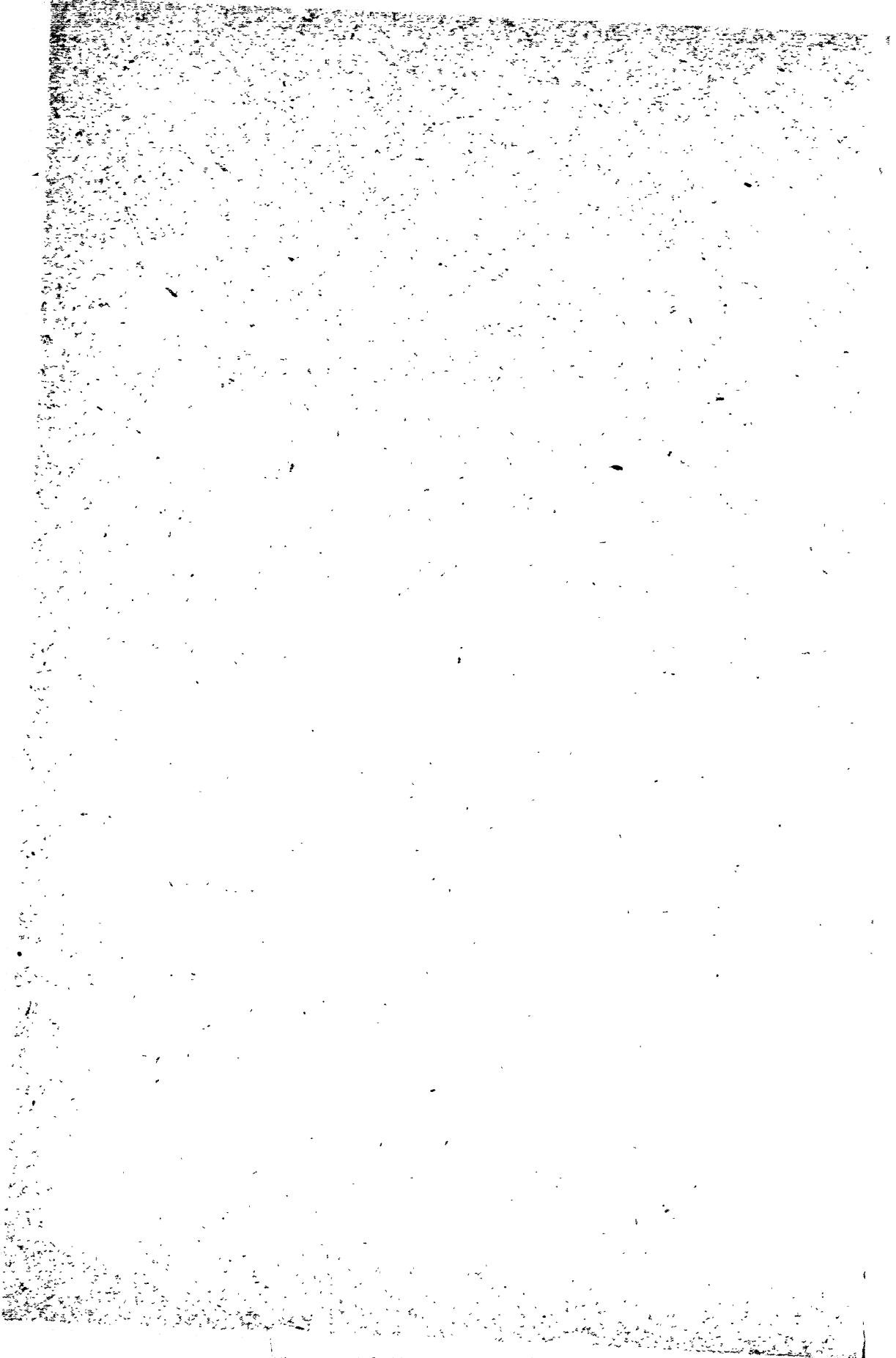
IN THE
TOWNSHIP OF TINY (SIMCOE COUNTY)

AND ADJACENT PARTS.

PREPARED WITH A VIEW TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF THOSE VILLAGES
VISITED AND DESCRIBED BY CHAMPLAIN AND
THE EARLY MISSIONARIES.

BY ANDREW F. HUNTER, M.A.

(An Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Education.)



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To the Honorable G. W. Ross, LL.D.

In accordance with the desire of various persons interested in the history and archæology of our Province, and more particularly of the country of the old Hurons, I submit herewith my notes on Huron remains in the Township of Tiny, which you have been kind enough to undertake to print. While engaged in other pursuits, I devoted considerable attention during the past twelve years to the collection of information regarding the Huron predecessors of the white men in this district, the results of which are partly included in the following notes.

By your making provision for the publication of these notes, my work becomes in some degree a part of the more elaborate system carried on by Mr. Boyle of your department for the examination and collection of aboriginal remains throughout the Province. In the elucidation of this particular field, therefore, I trust these notes will prove of value and interest.

I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,

A. F. HUNTER.

Barrie, Ont., March, 1899.

ALLEN
1900

INTRODUCTION.

The peninsula dividing Matchedash and Nottawasaga Bays from each other forms the Township of Tiny, and is the most northerly extension of land in Simcoe County. Occupying this northernmost position, the township contains the spot, not yet satisfactorily determined, where Champlain and the early missionaries first landed when they arrived in the country of the old Huron Indians. After long voyages by canoe from Quebec, following the Ottawa and French Rivers to Georgian Bay and then passing down the eastern shore of the latter, they made their first halt somewhere on the north end of the peninsula, having found there the settled Huron communities they were seeking. With such historic associations as these, Tiny, first of all the parts visited by these early travellers, deserves to receive attention in our endeavors to interpret correctly their interesting narratives and to identify the places where they sojourned.

The township extends in a south-easterly direction as far as Waverley, where it is first touched by the Penetanguishene Road that runs northward and marks the easterly boundary. This road, the leading one in the district and the earliest constructed, divides it from the Township of Tay, which lies along its east side for part of its length. On the south side lies the Township of Flos.

Some of the physical features of Tiny are interesting. It is crossed diagonally by four parallel ridges running almost north and south. These ridges have varying heights in different parts of their courses, but nowhere exceed five hundred feet above the present level of Georgian Bay. Between the ridges lie wide tracts of lower ground; through these tracts flow the streams of the township, which are likewise parallel with each other and with the higher ground. When the lake waters stood at higher levels than they occupy in recent times, the ridges were islands; and around them one may now see wave-worn cliffs, boulder pavements, occasional sand beds, and other similar features common to old shore lines. In fact, there is perhaps no township in the province that shows more clearly or more abundantly the effects of former lake action on its surface. This condition is traceable more especially in the south-westerly corner of Tiny. Here, in the land bordering Nottawasaga Bay, from the southerly boundary of the township as far north as Wyevale, there is an extensive belt of boulders; and the chain of sand dunes of Sunnidale and Flos also

extends through the same tract, though the dunes decrease in size towards the north. For these reasons, this tract was, for the most part, not very suitable for Huron occupation.

Of the streams, the most important is the Wye, a branch of which issues from Cranberry Lake. But its longer branch comes out of Orr Lake and flows for some distance westwards through a tract of low-lying, marshy ground, thus making, before the woods were cleared and the ground thereby dried, a wide barrier along nearly the whole length of the township's southerly boundary. After the two branches of the Wye unite, they flow northwards and cross the Penetanguishene Road at Wyebridge. As in the case of its Orr Lake branch, the Wye itself formed a natural boundary for the Huron tribes. West of the river lived the 'Bear Nation,' the most westerly member of the Huron confederacy. It will be seen that the territory of this 'Nation' included the northwesterly part of Tay Township. Notes on this part, as well as on the islands, are included here, with my Tiny notes, in order to cover the territory of the 'Bears.' And for the purpose of completing all the naturally protected district north of Orr Lake and its outlet, the contiguous northeasterly corner of Flos is also included.

In the territory thus selected, I shall give, in the following pages, some notes on forty-nine village sites and twenty-four bone pits. Besides these two classes of Huron remains, there is a third kind—the forest trails—which are indicated by dotted lines on the accompanying map.

Our plan of dealing with these village sites and the associated bone pits, is to begin at Christian Island, on the extreme northwest, then cross to the mainland and proceed in a southerly direction to Orr Lake.

THE VILLAGE SITES.

In a general way, the important villages mentioned in these notes are situated in a line beginning near Cedar Point, a trail, beside which the villages were located, having existed to and from this quarter for a very long time. There is, however, another chain of villages beginning at Pinery Point; or to speak more accurately, one part of the main chain begins at Cedar Point and the other part at Pinery Point. But near the latter, and in the district north of Messier's Lake, where there is an extensive maple forest, exploration of the remains has not been much prosecuted owing to the wooded character of the district.

It is important to hold in view these two chains of villages, because, in the writings of Champlain and the missionaries who succeeded him, the travellers appear to have followed such a route, most probably one of these here mentioned. The problem to be solved,

viz., to trace their footsteps correctly along the line of villages, whichever line it may prove to have been, will doubtless find a solution after this upper district has been carefully explored. Father Martin, in his *Life of Jogues*, (Appendix A), considers the west side of the entrance to Penetanguishene Bay as the probable site of Ihonatiria. From this we may infer that he would fix the landing place (Toanche) near Pinery Point, because, according to Brebeuf, the distance between Toanche (the landing place) and Ihonatiria was only three-quarters of a league (*Relation*, 1635, p. 28, Can. Edition.) But Dr. Tache, who made a study of the subject at a later time, inclined to believe that Thunder Bay was the landing place. His view of the question may be found in a footnote on Toanche in Laverdiere's edition of Champlain's *Voyages*, Vol. 3, (1870). But in the map he supplied to Parkman for the 'Jesuits in North America' he puts Ihonatiria further to the east near Penetanguishene Bay, in agreement with Father Martin's view, yet ignoring Brebeuf's statement of the short distance between the two places.

It should be borne in mind that the forty-nine villages were not all occupied at the same time. In the territory inhabited by the 'Bear Nation,' which nearly corresponds with the part containing the forty-nine villages, the largest number recorded as having been occupied at once was fourteen (*Relation*, 1638, p. 38). Champlain mentions only five principal 'Bear' villages in the same district, but it is not known whether this was the full number in existence during this time.

Thirty-nine of these forty-nine villages, or about eighty *per cent.* of them, show evidences of European contact. Some of the remaining ten may even yet be found to yield European relics.

In several cases corn patches of considerable extent have been observed, and are mentioned in these notes; in a few cases, wild plum groves; and in some others, fishing, fowling and trapping grounds have been noted. From these instances, and from the relics found at village sites, we can form some idea of the means of subsistence at those villages where no such indications have yet been observed.

The aborigines invariably chose the site for a village close to springs or to a small stream where fresh water could be obtained all the year round; and they shunned the shores of the lakes and larger streams by at least half a mile, in order to be safe from canoe parties. They could not dig wells, and their choice of village sites was accordingly limited. As the springs, in the district under consideration, most frequently issue near the old lake shore lines already mentioned, it is sometimes easy to determine the positions of their village sites.

THE BONEPITS.

The twenty-four bonepits have all been dug out, often by the farmers or young people in the neighborhood. To describe one of these pits is almost equivalent to describing all, so closely do they resemble each other. I have included in these notes the descriptions given by Dr. Bawtree, because they describe a few of these so minutely that it will be sufficient to refer to his accounts on subsequent pages.

THE FOREST TRAILS.

The third class of remains—the trails—have been singularly preserved from obliteration by succeeding Algonquin tribes. These tribes followed the original trails that were used by the Hurons in the seventeenth century, and kept them open down to the clearing of the forest by white settlers. Our knowledge of the location of these trails has been derived chiefly from pioneers of the district who themselves used the trails before the present public roads were constructed. From the fact that the sites of the Huron villages are now found along the trails, whose courses have been obtained from the pioneers, it is clear that the paths recently closed were the original Huron trails. In the district from Waverley to Wyebridge, the trail was probably not very different in its course from the present Penetanguishene road. Into the naturally secluded district that we have under consideration in these notes (those parts north of the longer branch of the Wye) there was only one possible way by land from Lake Simcoe, viz., past the east end of Orr lake; the route, in fact, now represented by the Penetanguishene road. There was indeed a trail along Nottawasaga Bay, past Cranberry Lake, but this led to the Tobacco Nation in the west, and could not be used into the south.

I have visited many of the village sites and bonepits mentioned in the following pages, in order to verify by observation my statements regarding them. In cases where this was not done, the testimony of at least two persons was taken before I set down any site in the list.

The space at my disposal does not permit me to go into greater detail regarding the historical evidence for the determination of the positions of some of the mission villages. But my notes in the Burrows' Reissue and Translation of the Jesuit Relations will give, to anyone desirous of pursuing the subject, some further details in regard to the locations of these.

The object of the present undertaking is merely to accumulate evidence; and it must not be supposed that data respecting the antiquities of Tiny are exhausted by the following list. Many points, connected with the identification of the sites mentioned by Champlain

and the missionaries, will remain uncertain, and therefore the subject of debate. The notes give only such information as I have been able to glean at intervals during the past twelve years, provision for the publication of which has been made by the Hon. Dr. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario. It should also be added that my obligations to others who have helped me in this undertaking are acknowledged throughout the notes. Farmers, particularly the French settlers, have always been courteous while I was prosecuting my enquiries; and it is hoped that, among other results, this report will further stimulate them and others to observe closely the Huron remains of their respective neighborhoods.

1. STE. MARIE ON CHRISTIAN ISLAND.

On Christian Island are to be seen the ruins of the second fortified Jesuit mission of Ste. Marie, and the remains of an extensive Huron village surrounding it. The fort is situated on the picturesque bay in the southeast part of the island, and at the east end of the present Ojibway village. Its walls, enclosing about quarter of an acre, were built of stone and lime. At the time of my first visit to the place (September 7, 1886), their appearance was much dilapidated, and in the twelve years that have elapsed further disintegration has been steadily going on.

Near the centre of the fort is a work of masonry, oval in shape (or rather like a horseshoe, as the south end of it is gone), its greatest breadth being about six feet, and its greatest length about twelve. Within this a spring rises, the water flowing through the open side; and running over the ground toward the bay it has produced a swamp about the south front of the ruins. The spring thus walled up evidently was the water supply at the time of the occupation of the structure (1649-50). It would appear to be this well that is meant by the small square marked on the Rev. Geo. Hallen's diagram in Bréssani's *Relation Abrégée*, page 280, (Montreal, 1852), which figure we reproduce here.

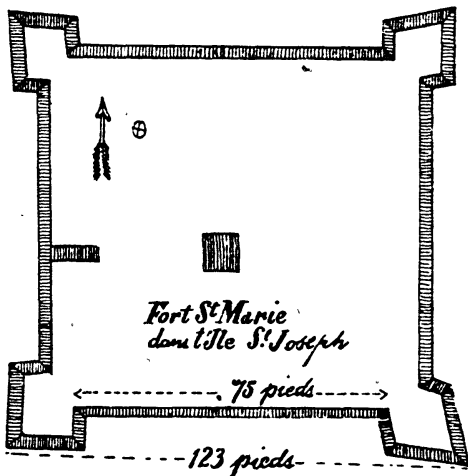


Fig. 1.

The place has yielded a number of interesting relics. The melted remains of the chapel bell were once found in a corner of the ruins by an

Indian, the late Peter York. Besides brass articles, some bearing French inscriptions, a number of French coins of the period have been found, and sometimes human bones. A steel stamp bearing three letters (I. H. S.) for making sacramental wafers, was found in 1848 by Joseph Bouchier, and secured by Dr. Bawtree for \$10, it is said, for his collection of relics. It is now in an English museum.

A stone fortlet some distance east of this main one, just described, appears to have been an outpost for the protection of the surrounding Huron habitations. In the winter of 1649-50 there were more than a hundred such habitations containing from 6,000 to 8,000 Hurons, dying from famine and disease.

As a reminder of this dreadful winter, a bonepit existed northwest of the main fort, twenty feet in diameter. This was examined by Mr. Boyle, who estimated that the bones of 400 or 500 persons had been buried in it. For some interesting details of his examination, as well as other features of the fort and surroundings, see *Archæological Report for 1897*, page 35, etc. See also the writer's article "Ahoendoe; the last refuge of the Hurons" in *The Indian*, Hagersville, Ont., 1886) page 217.

2. LIGHTHOUSE PLOT, CHRISTIAN ISLAND.

Across the bay, on the Christian Island lighthouse plot, is the site of a village where only the Huron lodge type prevails. There were about five lodges, showing four 'fires' each, as nearly as could be distinguished when I examined this site on September 7, 1886, and again on July 30, 1887. Stones cracked by fire were numerous on the ground, also fragments of pottery and pipes. A whole clay pipe, found here, was presented to the museum by Thos. McKenny, Thornbury (No. 6946, museum catalogue).

3. WM. H. RICHARDSON'S.

On the farm of Wm. H. Richardson, east half lot 19, concession 20, there is the site of a village, evidently of Hurons with whom the early French traders had come into contact. It extends across the 21st concession line into the farm of John McLellan, sr., the two parts together covering a space of about five acres.

In company with A. C. Osborne, of Penetanguishene, on Sept. 2nd, 1898, I visited this site, its existence having been called to my attention a few days before by Geo. E. Laidlaw, of Balsam Lake. Its situation is on a kind of high lake terrace or plateau, overlooking Georgian Bay, with Beckwith Island just opposite. The land had been cleared about four years previous to our visit, and it was during this operation that the first evidences of Huron occupation had been observed. These consisted in the usual ash-beds containing pottery

fragments in abundance and other relics common to such sites. Mr. Richardson directed us to two small pits or sink-holes along the top of a small ridge in the lower ground between the hill and the shore. We made excavations in both but found nothing in them to indicate whether their origin was human or not.

Upon this site and on some farms in its neighborhood, many iron tomahawks of early French pattern have been found. The triple

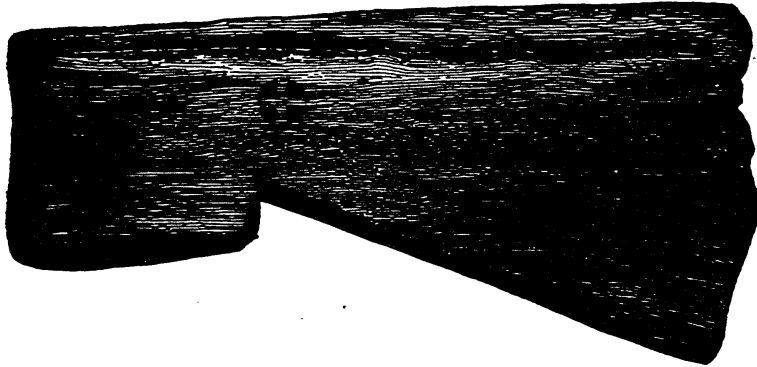


Fig. 2.

Fleur-de-lis always to be seen on these French hatchets is a sign of the country whence they had origin, not less certain than the ubiquitous 'Made in Germany' of our own day. Some of these hatchets have been picked up on the farm of Arch. McLean, lot 20, concession 21, and others by Wm. Pulling, on his farm (s. w. quarter lot 20, concession 20), where there is also a tract of land adaptable to the growing of Indian corn.

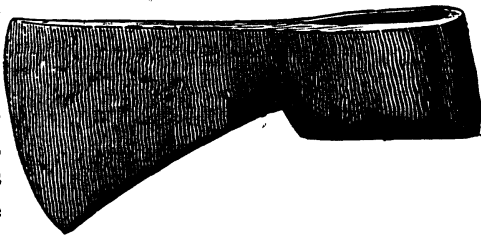


Fig. 3.

Nearly all of them are worn out or damaged in one way or other; the Hurons, like ourselves, would cast away any that had become unfit for use, just such as we find now-a-days, and would save the good ones.

In August, just before our visit, Mr. Laidlaw had received two steel knives and a clay pipe, found at this site. Many other relics have been found, but, as usual, nearly all except those of the smallest size, are in a fragmentary condition. The writer obtained six wampum beads of aboriginal workmanship and four European beads.

From the compactness of this site and its position on a hill, we might easily infer that the town or village was palisaded. It was evidently inhabited during the French or historic period, as the relics show. It is not improbable, therefore, that it was Toanche, as it is

situated so close to the shore ; but it is still difficult, at the present stage of our enquiries, to fix upon the position of that place—the earliest of the mission villages. The position of this place is further west than we should have attributed to Toanche.

4. EUGENE MARION'S.

In the woods on the farm of Eugene Marion, lot 17, concession 18, were two interesting bone-pits. On July 29, 1887, I made some examination of these pits, having been guided to the place by John Hoar, then the light-house keeper of Christian Island. There was a large oval bone-pit here, and at a few yards from it a smaller round one. Their situation was on elevated ground near the source of a small stream that flows into Thunder Bay. Large hardwood trees (chiefly beech and maple) grew near, and some decayed trunks lay on the ground, indicating a considerable antiquity for these still earlier deposits of human bones. The pits were in dry sandy soil, the larger of the two having a longer axis of twenty feet and a depth of ten feet in the centre.

In Huron fashion, only the bones and not bodies had been originally interred, as the following circumstances plainly showed: (1) We found a bundle of thigh bones (femurs) and shin bones (tibias) arranged side by side like a bundle of faggots, but the thongs that bound them together had perished and left no trace. (2) Skulls were found in greater number than other bones of the body, indicating that the most important relic had received more attention than other bones which should have been deposited at the same time. (3) Very small bones (ribs, toes, etc.) were scarce, having been for the most part neglected.

If we may be allowed to form an opinion from the closeness of other bone-pits to village sites, there must exist a village site at no great distance from these pits (probably not more than a few hundred yards away), though the forest still conceals it.

Their distance is not much more than a mile from the south-west corner of Thunder Bay, which may be considered to have been the landing place for this village, and numerous iron hatchets have been found on the farm of Ambroise Labatte, lot 16, con. 19, beside Thunder Bay. In attempting to identify these remains with one of the Huron towns of history, it may be remembered that Brebeuf records the distance of Ihonatiria from the shore as three-fourths of a league. [Relation, 1635, p. 28, Canadian Edition (1858)]. The same writer tells us again (Relation, 1636, p. 96), that Ihonatiria was 'near the edge of a great lake,' but Le Mercier (Relation, 1637, p. 149), records the fact that a large island was in sight of it, which would seem to discourage the theory that this was Ihonatiria, as the place lies too far inland to allow any of the islands to be seen.

5. MOISE CHEVRETTE'S.

The site of another Huron village may be seen on the farm of Moise Chevette, sr., south half lot 13, concession 17. A very interesting feature, evidently connected with this site, was an extensive corn patch across the seventeenth concession line on the farm of John Hark, north half lot 13, concession 16. Before the forest was cleared on the latter farm, there was to be seen an extensive area covered with corn hills.

The method, among ancient Huron agriculturists, of planting corn, was very different from that now adopted by our own farmers. They planted the seed in the tops of hillocks of considerable size,—large enough to remain from year to year without renewal; in fact they have lasted for three hundred years almost in their original shape. This mode is well outlined in the following paragraph from the *Toronto Globe* of January 27, 1885: 'The Indian method of planting corn was to make a conical hillock, in the top of which the corn was placed, and being used for the same purpose these hills became so hard that they have in some old fields lasted till to-day. In some places in Michigan a heavy growth of maple has sprung up since, and yet the old corn hills are clearly marked.'

The Rev. W. M. Beauchamp¹ notes that a similar method was practiced by the early Iroquois in New York State. He says: 'Corn hills were large, and stood well apart. They are still to be seen in some New York woods.'—[*Aboriginal Chipped Stone Implements of New York*, p. 55.—Albany, 1897.]

6. J. M. BIRD'S (DR. BAWTREE'S, No. 1.)

The next site—still proceeding southward—is one that has often been described in books during the last fifty years, though always with but a vague account of its exact location. It is on lot 15, concession 15, of which the owner is J. M. Bird, Gravenhurst,—John Glaspell having lived on the same farm when some of the remains were found. It is south of Marchildon's stream, but on the north side of the Randolph ridge.

The first published notice of the bone-pit appears to have been a short article by Capt. T. G. Anderson, Government Indian Agent at Penetanguishene, in the *British Colonist* (Toronto), Sept. 24, 1847. Although it advocates the Israel-Indian theory—a fallacy prevalent in that time—the entire article is reproduced here, as its quaint descriptions are otherwise almost inaccessible to the public.

H. H. Thompson, Esq., Penetanguishene, one of the gentlemen mentioned in the *Colonist* article as having examined the bone-pit, confirmed (Sept. 1, 1898), in the presence of the writer, several of the

facts mentioned therein, identifying it with the one to be seen on Mr. Bird's farm. Another resident who has lived in the neighborhood of the site for many years—Henry Hark—on the following day (Sept. 2) also identified, independently, a number of the features mentioned. At the time of its discovery, when the forest was everywhere, it was more difficult to define the boundaries of farms, and this method of designating location was less attended to. But there is now no reason to doubt that the site brought so much into evidence fifty years ago is that of Mr. Bird's farm.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABORIGINES OF THIS CONTINENT.

British Colonist (Toronto), 24th Sept., 1847.

We are indebted to Major Anderson of the Indian Department for the particulars of a singular discovery made near Pentanguishene;

Some three years since, Canadians exploring in the neighborhood of Pentanguishene found about six miles from it a cavity in the earth, into which they thrust their 'walking staffs,' and disturbed one or two skulls, but did not proceed further with the inquiry.

From time to time the matter was considered and discussed till at length* Mr. Henry Thompson and Mr. Hill, of the Mohawk, determined to visit the spot and examine it more carefully. Provided with fitting implements they went on with the excavation, in the course of which they threw out about 50 human skulls and a large quantity of bones. With these were found twenty-six or twenty-seven copper kettles,† shallow in form, about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, and three feet in diameter. Some among them were hooped with a rude iron band, so rude that the hammer stroke is scarcely discernible except where they are rivetted. Some of those vessels are perfect; others are fractured from the extent to which corrosion has gone on; while many bear on the base marks of some red pigment which time has failed to remove. It is assumed that they would each contain twenty gallons.

With these remains were found three conque shells, which as our readers are aware, are altogether unknown in the inland waters. Scattered irregularly among the bones were found a number of beads, not coral, or glass, or porcelaine, but apparently sawn out of the conque shell and perforated, that they might be strung. The presumption is, that this formed the original "wampum," before the introduction of beads, such as now grace the neck of the Squaw. With these articles was found an iron axe, the rust, however, prevented any marks being discerned. The whole of these remains and implements were placed on beaver skins, the fur of which was destroyed, as may well be imagined by the damp, the skin, however, remaining entire. The care bestowed by these denizens of the forest on the remains of those torn from them, when considered relatively with their rude mode of life, is "passing strange." A bed of Beaver skins, how few among the civilized have had this in the "still, cold chamber of the narrow grave." A short distance

* H. H. Thompson states (Sept. 1, 1898), that his companion on this occasion was Mr. Attrill, purser of the Government Steamer Mohawk. The name "Hill" in this article is, therefore, a misprint.

† Mr. Thompson gave these kettles to different persons. Mr. Labatte, a blacksmith living at Thunder Bay, getting some of them.

from this spot, a similar discovery has been made on Bantry's Island, by some Canadians who were digging, and found a large worsted belt, bearing the indication of its having belonged to the sacerdotal office*. With this were some pieces of copper, of an isosceles triangular form, each weighing two to three ounces, and an agricultural implement, made of copper and fixed in a wooden shaft. The skulls found are of a retreating character, in the portions allotted by phrenologists to the perceptive and reflective faculties, bearing a marked resemblance to the early Egyptians. Nor are the utensils of which we have spoken without the evidence of their pattern having an Eastern origin, as will be palpable to all who shall examine the specimens in the hands of Major Anderson.

One singular feature of the discovery consists in the fact, that over the cavity (or rather in the centre of it) from which these relics were procured, a tree was growing, some eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, and giving assurance of its being at least two hundred years old.

The questions then present themselves, who in the year of grace 1647, were the lords of this continent?

Who then traversed the forests on Lake Huron, and indulged in their siesta on the little islands with which its bright surface is studded?

Who taught the art of making copper vessels of the thickness of a penny and of three feet in diameter, at such a period? For what purpose were such vessels constructed?

It may not be unprofitable to revert for a moment to the mention of such vessels in Holy Writ, which are there always spoken of as brass. In Exodus, there is the declaration "Thou shalt make his pans to receive his ashes, and his shovels, and his basons, and his flesh-hooks, and his fire-pans": In Numbers, "The censers, the flesh hooks, and the shovels, and the basons, all the vessels of the altar; and they shall spread upon it a covering of badgers' skins." Again, "every open vessel which hath no covering bound upon it is unclean," and in Ezekiel, "Take thou also unto thee wheat and barley, and beans, and lentiles, and millet, and fitches, and put them in one vessel."

May it not be, that some of the forms of the Israelitish faith were received by these poor Indians, long before Columbus crossed the Atlantic, and retained by them, till the gigantic strides of *civilization* made, subsequently to 1550, reduced them to their present abject state.

We are neither antiquarians nor archeologists; would that we were, but we do not feel the less anxious that, those whose acquirements fit them for, and whose engagements are consonant with such enquiries, should devote their attention to the subject.

"Truth is strange, stranger than fiction," and it may be that even here some information, all important in our reading, lies hid. However other relics and remains may have puzzled the inquirer heretofore, we do not recollect any circumstance forcing on the mind such important questions, as does the discovery of these Indian remains at Penetanguishene.†

* The article here referred to appears to have got into the Bawtree collection at Netley Military Hospital, England, and is thus catalogued: 'No. 37—Part of a Sash'. Dr. Bawtree, a page or two further on in the MS. Catalogue, speaks of it in the terms employed in a subsequent page of these Notes (page 21).

† I am indebted to Thos. D. Mounsey, of the House of Commons Staff, for making a copy of the foregoing article from the file in the Parliamentary Library, Ottawa.

Another account, which seems to have been written about the same time as the foregoing, was given by Edward W. Bawtree, M.D., of the Military Establishment at Penétanguishene. It appeared in the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal* for July, 1848, but Dr. Bawtree had no opportunity of correcting the proof of it. The text which here follows is that of a typewritten MS., sent by Dr. Bawtree to the Canadian Institute,* Toronto, in 1894, which I am permitted to use.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SOME SEPULCHRAL PITS OF INDIAN ORIGIN LATELY DISCOVERED NEAR PENETANGUISHENE.

BY EDWARD W. BAWTREE, M.D.

This discovery (of a bonepit) led last autumn to the more accurate examination of a pit of the same description about seven miles from Penetanguishene, in the Township of Tiny. This pit was accidentally noticed three or four years ago by a French-Canadian. While making sugar in the neighborhood, he was struck by its appearance and the peculiar sound produced at the bottom of it by stamping, and on turning up a few spadefuls of earth he was surprised to find a quantity of human bones. It was more accurately examined in September last, and found to contain, besides a great number of human skeletons of both sexes and all ages, twenty-six copper and brass kettles or boilers, three large conch shells, pieces of beaver skin in tolerable preservation, a fragment of pipe, a large iron axe evidently of French manufacture, some human hair (that of a woman), a copper bracelet, and a quantity of flat, circular beads, perforated through the centre.

The form of the pit is circular with an elevated margin. It is about fifteen feet in diameter, and before it was opened it was probably nine feet from the level of its margin to the centre and bottom; its shape in one word, "funnel-shaped." It is situated on the top of a gentle rise with a shallow ravine on the east side through which runs a small stream at certain seasons; at the present time there is nothing peculiar or striking in its position, except perhaps its being almost central on the peninsula which extends on to Lake Huron, between Gloucester and Nottawasaga Bays, and which is deeply indented by Thunder Bay and Penetanguishene Harbor and from both of which bays the spot is nearly equidistant. The locality is not elevated above the surrounding country; the soil is light, free from stones and dry. A permanent stream runs within a quarter of a mile of it to Nottawasaga Bay, and there is a fine spring of water within a few hundred yards. The character of the bush surrounding it seems similar to that elsewhere; the timber is chiefly of hardwood; a small ironwood tree about two inches in diameter grew in the centre of the pit.

In consequence of the scramble among the French-Canadians which followed the first finding of the kettles, the exact position of the different contents of the pit could not be accurately observed. The bones had been removed to the depth of three or four feet before any of the other contents were exposed. The kettles were found arranged over its bottom with their cavities upwards, placed upon pieces of bark and filled with bones; they had evidently been covered with beaver

* I am under obligations to Jas. Bain, jr., Vice-President of the Institute, and Miss Logan, the Assistant Secretary, for their efforts in unearthing the MS: here followed, in preference to the published texts.

skins as pieces of that fur were still adhering to them in good preservation. The shells as well as the axe were found in the intervals of the kettles; the beads within them, and in scattered groups elsewhere among the bones, generally in bunches or strings. The other objects were picked up after the pit had been disturbed by Canadians who made a second search.

The kettles resembled somewhat the copper boilers in use at the present day; they appeared to be formed of sheet copper, the rim being beaten out to cover a strong iron band which passes entirely or only partly round the neck of the vessel, for the purpose evidently of strengthening them and to carry the iron hoop by which they were surrounded, and what with a somewhat clumsy hook on either side is attached to an eye upon the band. The smallest of them measures about eighteen inches in diameter and nine in depth, and will hold about five gallons. One of the largest is more than two feet in diameter, and thirteen inches in depth, the thickness of the metal about one-sixteenth of an inch. The handle remains perfect in some, in the form of a strong, removable iron hoop. The copper is in good preservation, the iron deeply corroded, no stamp or maker's name could be found on them; on the base of one only was a mark as shown on the margin in red paint resembling chalk, and the inside of a piece of beaver skin was marked with a similar matter. Two of the kettles were of brass constructed much in the above manner, one only varied in shape from the others, and seemed as if the upper part of it had been cut off, the sides were nearly perpendicular, whereas those of the remainder were circular in every way, though varying in design of rotundity.

The accompanying sketch is intended to show one of the largest and most perfect, and also the smallest of them. The brass kettles were of rather neater workmanship than the copper, the lip being turned over in a scroll, and the hooks for the handle were well riveted on to the vessel.

The largest of the conch shells weighs three pounds and a quarter, and measures fourteen inches in its longest diameter. Its outer surface has lost all polish, and is quite honey-combed by age and decomposition; the inside still retains its smooth lamellated surface; it has lost all color, and has the appearance of chalk; a piece has been cut from its base, probably for the purpose of making the beads which were found with it.

Another of the shells is smaller in size and in better preservation from having been originally a younger shell, its surface is unimpaired by age though it has lost all color. From the base of its columella a considerable piece has been cut in a regular and even manner as if, too, for the purpose of making the before mentioned beads. The extreme point of the base of each shell has been perforated.

The axe is nearly of the same model as the present tomahawk in common use among the Chippewa Indians for their hunting excursions, though very much larger, measuring eleven inches in length and six inches and a half along its cutting edge and weighing five pounds and a half. It must have lost considerable weight as it is deeply indented by rust. It has no characteristic mark, but was recognized by the French-Canadians as being probably of French manufacture, and similar ones have been found in the neighborhood on newly cleaned land; no less than five of the same pattern were found under a stone near Thunder Bay a few years back where they appear to have been placed for concealment. The metal of these axes is remarkably good and easily converted into useful hoes by the Canadians.

The pipe is imperfect. It is made of the earthenware of which so many specimens are found in the neighborhood in the form of fragments of vessels, pipes, and the spots where the manufacture of these things was carried on are still distinctly marked in some places.

The beads are formed of a white chalky substance, varying in degree of density and hardness, and resembling the material of the large shells. They are accurately circular with a circular perforation in the centre of different sizes from a quarter to half an inch, or rather more, in diameter; but nearly all of the same thickness, not quite the eighth of an inch; they may be compared to a peppermint lozenge with a hole through the centre. They were found in bunches or strings, and a good many were still closely strung on a fibrous woody substance. One of these strings was remarked as being composed of a row of beads regularly proceeding in size from the smallest to the largest.

The above mentioned appear to have been the characteristic objects contained in this pit.

The beaverakin was found in pieces, but many of them in good preservation. The bracelet is a simple band of brass an inch and a-half broad, and fitting the wrist closely. The hair is long, evidently that of a woman, and in good condition.

It is perhaps worthy of notice that in the neighborhood of some of these sepulchral pits other ancient signs of Indian existence are still to be found. Within about half a mile of this first pit may be seen a place where the earth has been thrown up so as to form square enclosures. These spots might be passed without notice and the mounds attributed to fallen trees, but on examination no traces of timber or roots can be found, and persons familiar with the bush consider them to be artificial. They may be traced extending in a line for a considerable distance. Below this and following the course of a tolerably sized stream for about a mile is what the Canadians of the neighborhood call the "plum garden." It is an alluvial level having the appearance of being at times flooded by the river, and abounding in wild plum and cherry trees, with a mixture of poplar. They have given it this name under the idea that it has been cleared before and planted with fruit trees (by the French, they think), though it is more likely that a peculiarity in the soil alone accounts for the existence of so many of these trees. Following a small tributary of the river back to the rising ground, from this place a spot may be seen quite bare of vegetation, somewhat elevated, and covered, apparently, with baked earth. Pieces of earthenware are found here in great quantities which make it likely that the material was manufactured on this spot.* A Canadian cutting a basswood tree from the neighborhood of the "plum garden" not long since struck upon an iron ring which was deeply imbedded in its substance. Stone and iron axes are often found in this neighborhood.

E. G. Squier in his "Antiquities of the State of New York" (1851) reprints (at p. 100) the foregoing account by Dr. Bawtree of this site, as well as accounts by the same writer of three subsequent sites, the object being to make comparisons of the remains with

*Henry Hark informed me that on lot 12, concession 14, was once found an "old well"—probably meaning a caché or hiding pit—in which were found two earthen pots of Indian make. This may correspond with the place mentioned here by Dr. Bawtree. In this connection it may be mentioned that a stone pipe marked with a rudely cut cross on the front was found by Mr. Ed. Todd on the same farm, lot 12, concession 14. See Mr. Boyle's Archæological Report for 1898, page 48.

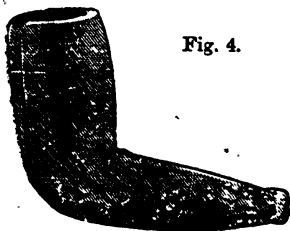


Fig. 4.

similar remains in New York State. Father Martin in his notes on Bressani's Relation Abregeé (Montreal, 1852), at p. 101 speaks of this discovery; and Sir Daniel Wilson, in the Canadian Journal (Second Series), Vol. III, p. 399 (1858), also refers to the bonepit and its contents, particularly the conch shells, mentioning Dr. Bawtree's account of them.

A. C. Osborne, of Penetanguishene, identifies the site with Arente of the Jesuit Relations, and it is a very good conjecture as Arente was two leagues from Ihonatiria (five miles by our reckoning), Relation, 1636, p. 133 (Canadian edition), and Relation, 1637, p. 110. In making this conjecture Ihonatiria is assumed to be one of the sites near Thunder Bay.

7. EDMUND LAURIN'S. (DR. BAWTREE'S, NO. 2).

Two miles west of the last named site is another on lot 18, concession 17, the present owner of the farm being Edmund Laurin. H. H. Thompson, one of the gentlemen who examined the last one, informed the writer (Sep. 1) that he did not see this one; but Dr. Bawtree appears to have visited it and gives the following account of it:

ACCOUNT BY DR. BAWTREE.

The second pit was opened on the 16th of September last (1847). It is about two miles from the first pit, on lot 18, 17th Concession of Tiny; it was accidentally discovered by the owner of the lot who settled on it last year while searching in the bush for his cow. It is considerably smaller in diameter than that just noticed, being only about nine feet in diameter, and its depth when dug out, the same. It is situated on rising ground, on light sandy soil, but there is nothing more remarkable in its situation. A beech tree six inches in diameter grew from its centre; it probably contained as many bones as the last, as there were no kettles to narrow the above space which was entirely occupied by them. The bones seemed to belong to persons of both sexes and of all ages, though in this pit there were probably fewer of a small size; among them were a few foetal bones.

On the skulls which were found in the last pit, it was remarked that no signs of violence could be detected, and where any fracture existed they appeared to be easily accounted for by natural causes, as many of them were much decomposed and brittle; but in this the fractures and injuries found on the skulls could hardly be explained in that way, and it is thought must have been produced previous to death. It was remarked quite satisfactorily that the injury was more common on the left side than on the right, and a great many were found with the left parietal bone quite broken in, while fracture of the right was comparatively rare. In one skull was a clean, round hole, of the size of a musket ball, and in another a circular depression of the same size, appearing to have been an old gunshot wound. Besides those so distinctly fractured on the parietal region, a great many others had quite collapsed and become flattened, and from the fact of their not appearing more decomposed than the entire ones and from the known strength of the uninjured skull, it is perhaps not unreasonable to conclude that they had been previously injured.

Besides the bones were fragments of a brass vessel and a variety of beads. This vessel, of which a small piece of the rim only remained, must have been about a foot in diameter and probably resembled the brass kettles last noticed as the rim had been neatly turned over in a scroll which covered a small circular iron hoop about a quarter of an inch in diameter; at one point a square piece of the same metal is neatly folded over its edge, having an eye in its centre for the attachment of the handle. This vessel could hardly have been destroyed by time as the pit was perfectly dry, and apparently more adapted to preserve its contents than the last one opened, and it would seem as if the piece had been buried in the state in which it was found; it had evidently been packed in furs.

The beads or wampum found in this pit were of several kinds, the principal were chalky looking bodies varying in size from a quarter to an inch-and-a-half in length, of irregular shape and thickness, some being quite flat and oval, others nearly circular which a great many distinctly showed by their fluted and irregular surface, their origin, namely, the convolution of a large shell. On some the smooth inner surface of the shell still remains in the form of a depression, and in others the worn edge shows the texture and formation; each is perforated through its long axis; they were found in bunches, and had evidently been strung together in graduated rows of large and small.

Besides these were found cylindrical pieces of earthenware and porcelain or glass tubes from one-eighth to a quarter of an inch in diameter, and from a quarter to two inches long: The former had the appearance of pieces of red and white tobacco pipe worn away by friction; the latter of blue and red glass.

An hexagonal body with flat ends about an inch-and-a-half in diameter and one inch thick was also found; it seemed to be formed of some kind of porcelain, being of hard texture, nearly vitreous and much variegated in color, with alternate layers of red, blue and white. This also was perforated through the centre, and was probably used as an ornament or formed part of a pipe.

This pit was carefully examined, and it is worthy of notice that no beads similar to those found in the last and two following (the third being in Oro Township) could be detected by the closest search.

Besides these large and more evident excavations which once seen would not again be passed unnoticed, smaller ones of the same shape and apparent character are frequently met with. The Canadians now often notice them, and people accustomed to the woods can easily recognize their peculiar features. It is not unusual to hear them called "potato pits," as supposed to have been made for the purpose of preserving that vegetable in. No less than five of them were found by a farmer within a quarter of a mile of the second pit just mentioned; they were close together. One of them he carefully dug out to the depth of six feet as the ground appeared to have been disturbed to that extent, when he came to solid clay. It is about four feet in diameter. The only relic it contained, but which satisfactorily proved its connection with Indian customs was an iron or steel arrow-head.

8. TELESPHORE DESROCHE'S.

On lot 20, concession 17—a farm now occupied by Telesphore Desroches, but formerly by James Drinnan—is the site of another Huron village. The usual ashbeds, with their contents, are to be seen, but no bonepit has been discovered.

9. THOMAS CONDON'S.

Another of the numerous bonepits was found several years ago on lot 22, concession 17—the farm being occupied at the time by Thomas Condon. Not far from it were to be seen many peculiar holes in the surface of the ground, probably empty caches, and by digging, the ashes of camp fires were exposed, and other remains of Huron occupation.

10. BEAUDOIN'S.

On the Beaudoin homestead, lot 22, concession 16, was the site of another village, at which a number of human skeletons were found.

11. BEAUSOLIEL ISLAND.

Some attention should be given next to the remains found at Beausoliel Island. This is the correct name of that large island in the Christian group marked on maps "Prince William Henry," though the latter high-sounding name is not in use anywhere in the district.

A little diagram in the corner of the large map in Father Ducreux's "Historia Canadensis" (1660) is the only map that lays down the Huron villages as they were in the time of the Jesuit missions. The diagram (which, though much distorted, is a valuable guide) shows a large island by the name of "Ondiotana"—the seat of the mission of the Ascension—two villages being marked on the island. But few remains have been found on any other than Beausoliel in the group, except on Christian Island itself, so far as my enquiries have hitherto extended. It is not improbable, therefore, that Ondiotana and Beausoliel are identical.

The relics found on Beausoliel have been interesting. Part of a sash found there is in Dr. Bawtree's collection of relics from the Huron country, now in England. On this article and the others found with it, that gentleman wrote as follows in the year 1848: "The things actually found (at Beausoliel) seemed to indicate that a priest may have been buried there. The fragment of sash or breviary was a matter of interest to my friends. Father Charest, the paid priest, and the much respected Father Proulx, who inspected them from time to time."

12. PRESENT ISLAND.

Later, (in 1889), two young men from Honey Harbor—Arthur Finch and Andrew Simons—dug from a grave in Present Island several articles which were afterward procured for the Provincial Museum by the Rev. Th. F. Laboreau of Penetanguishene. These consist in: three double-barred crosses (Nos. 5650-5652); two white metal brooches (5659, 5666); a brass knife handle with an inscription (5665),

and a piece of cloth with bangles (5671). These articles were described and figured (David Boyle—Fourth Archæological Report, pages 64, etc.) at the time they were placed in the museum (in 1890); but as copies of the report referred to have become scarce, we will reproduce the descriptions and figures for the benefit of our readers.

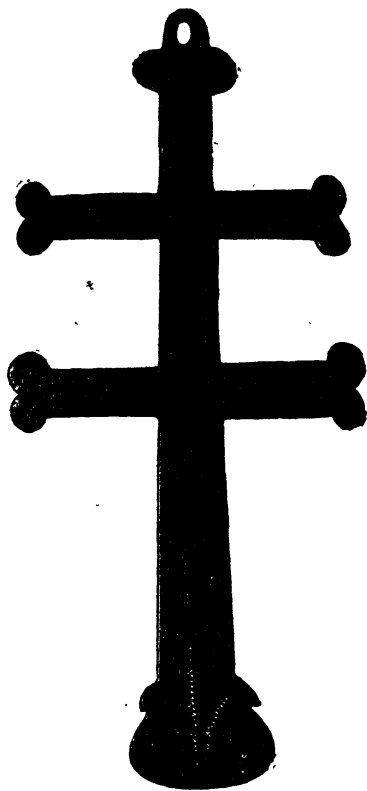


FIG. 5.

'This double-barred cross, with two others, was found on Beausoliel *(should be Present Island) Island in the Georgian Bay. Double-barred crosses of this kind are now, it seems, unknown in connection with Catholic worship.

'Regarding this peculiar form of cross, Dean Harris of St. Catharines, writes: "This small, dual cross is permitted to be worn only by patriarchs of the Latin Church. It is also sometimes carried as a processional cross, and as Richelieu was bishop and cardinal, it is possible that he used such a cross either as pectoral or processional. In all probability these ornaments were sent out to Canada during his *regime*, and receiving the blessing of the priest among the Hurons, would have served the double purpose of being ornamental and of being used in devotion."

'It should be noted that on two of the crosses there are engraved respectively the letters 'C. A.' and 'R. C.'

Taking a clue from Dean Harris's reference to Richelieu, these letters may mean *Cardinal Archbishop* and *Richelieu Cardinal*, but as the dean says, "We can easily conjecture many things in association with these letters, but they would be only conjectures."

It was stated in one of the newspaper accounts of the discovery that one of these relics showed Richelieu's coat of arms. But of this I am not quite sure.

"Fig. 6 represents one of several 'bangles' found with the crosses (on Present Island). They appear to be made of silver, or else of some other soft white metal.



FIG. 6.

*My informant as to the correct location was Dr. Raikes, formerly of Midland, but now of Barrie. He saw the place where these articles were found on Present Island.

"It has often proved puzzling to account for the presence of numerous little brooch-pins (like those here figured) in ossuaries. The specimen of cloth represented shows us the use that was, at least in some cases, made of them. Apparently the whole

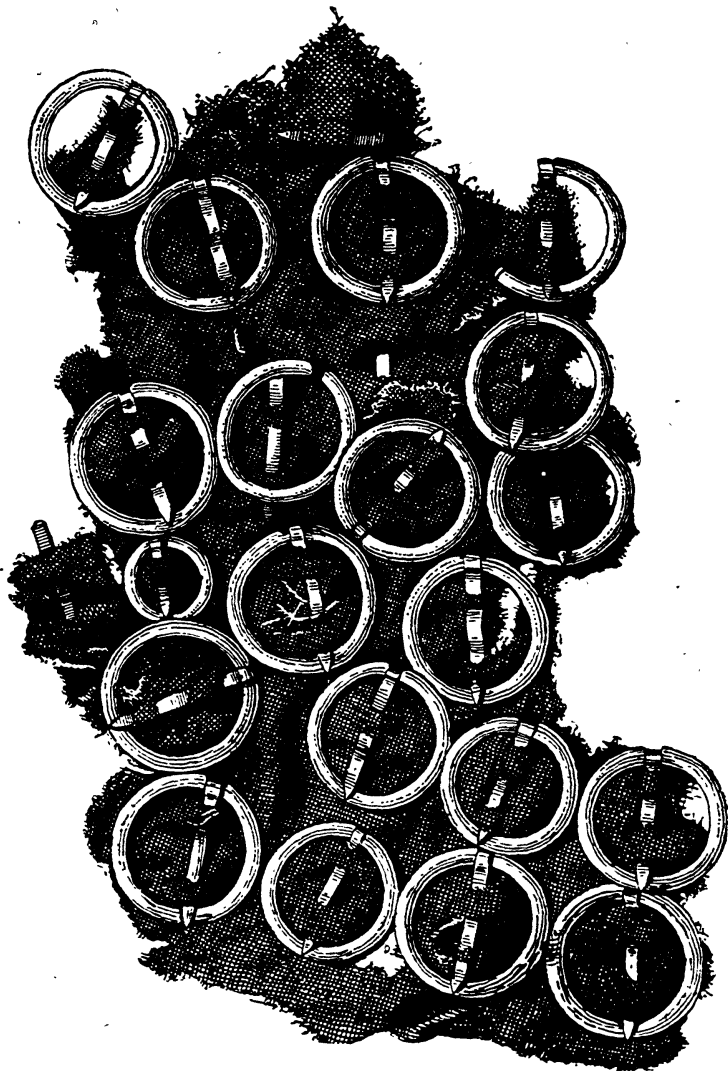


FIG. 7:

skirt or body, or perhaps the whole of a garment, was adorned in this way. Although all are now coated more or less with verdigris, the metal is white. The verdigris may, in part, be owing to the presence of a small copper vessel that was found beside them in the grave.

"The fabric to which they are fastened is a coarse linen and of brown color. It was found along with the crosses already mentioned, and was procured for the museum by the Rev. Fr. Labreau of Penetanguishene."

George E. Laidlaw, of Balsam Lake, has kindly permitted me to print from a letter to him the following comments on the brooches by Charles Stuart, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Co.

PORT HOPE, Jan. 2, 1892.

These brooches (Fourth Archæological Report, pages 66-7), were in stock as articles of trade in the Hudson's Bay Co.'s store at Grand Lac, Upper Ottawa, when I entered the service in 1840—a few of the large ones were still remaining when I retired in 1874. I am under the impression that they were introduced by the North West Company many years ago.

CHARLES STUART,
Late Chief Factor H. B. Co.

13. PINERY POINT.

A large bone pit was discovered some years ago at Pinery Point (marked "Pine Point" on some maps) at the west side of the entrance to Penetanguishene Bay. In comparison with other ossuaries in the Huron country, it seems to have presented no unusual features. Further evidences of Huron occupation existed near it in the collection of ash beds invariably found at a village.

14. DONALD DAULT'S.

Following the shore of Penetanguishene Bay southward, the site of another village is met with in the flat ground near the bay, on land occupied by Donald Dault (about lot 5. concession 15). This site has been considered by some to be that of Ihonatiria of the Jesuit "Relations"; in fact, it is a prevalent idea in the district, and has even found its way into print. For instance, this site is the one meant, when it refers to Ihonatiria, in the Historical Sketch of the County of Simcoe in Belden's Atlas (Toronto, 1881), page ix: "The names of the settlements on Penetanguishene Bay of two and a half centuries ago were different (from the present name). There were two villages then—one, 'Wenrio,' near the foot of the hill at its southeast (south-west?) extremity; and the other, 'Ihonatiria,' just back of the 'North-west Basin,' and immediately opposite the present site of the Provincial Reformatory." It is not probable that Ihonatiria was here; some of the evidences bearing on the question have been already considered in connection with the Marion site. The impression had evidently arisen from the fact that this Dault site was known at an early date,

before other sites were discovered, and a hasty conclusion was then made as to its identity with the headquarters of the Jesuits. Some remains, described in the following terms by Dr. Bawtree in 1848, appear to have been connected with this site or the preceding one :

“ A small empty pit of the same description (as those mentioned before) that has been examined is situated about a hundred yards from the beach in a little sandy bay in Penetanguishene harbor, generally called Colbourne Bay. There can be little doubt of its artificial origin though the most minute examination failed to detect anything that would explain the purpose to which it had been applied.

There is another on a piece of high land opposite the garrison which forms a part of the Government reserve at the entrance to the harbor ; the spot is nearly bare of trees, and has the appearance of an old clearing ; it is about two feet and a half deep through light sand, with a hard gravelly bottom, and about three feet in diameter ; nothing was found in it but pieces of bark, they were carefully packed over the bottom of the pit, evidently to form an artificial flooring.”

15. JOHN ROBB'S.

A village site immediately southwest of the bay at Penetanguishene has often been wrongly identified with Wenrio of the Jesuit “ Relations ” This is the site meant in the above extract, though “ southeast ” is the direction there given. But this is evidently a misprint, for “ southwest,” as the same Atlas (on page i. of the sketch above referred to) speaks of Wenrio as “ a town at the southwest corner of Penetanguishene Bay.” The site under consideration is on Park lot No. 37, of which John Robb is the owner and occupant. It is not at all probable, however, that this site was identical with Wenrio.

16. JOSEPH GROZELLE'S.

About two miles southwest of the last named site, on a high plain or terrace abutting against a higher range of hills sometimes called the Randolph Ridge, is the site of an Indian town or village that appears to have played a conspicuous part in Huron times. The terrace (250 feet above the present Georgian Bay) is the ancient shore of the extinct Lake Algonquin, made by the cutting of the old waterline into the hillside, and it is an object of much interest to a visitor. A bonepit was discovered here some years ago, accompanied by the usual ashbeds and remains of Indian habitations. The position of this site is best known from the name of a farmer near it, Joseph Grozelle, lot 12, concession 12. It is near the foot of the Ridge, at the roadside, and was probably the site of Oentisati, as a steep hill or ‘ mountain ’ is mentioned in the Relations (Le Mercier, 1637, p. 149, Can. Edition)

as having stood near that place. But hills, though of less magnitude were to be seen near other sites. Consequently, all conjectures, in the search for Onentisati, must for the present be somewhat provisional.

17. VINT'S SETTLEMENT.

On lot No. 16, concession 12, are the usual marks of a former Huron village, viz., ashbeds containing pottery fragments etc. This site is in what is known as Vint's Settlement. A bonepit was once found near the bay shore, in the same neighborhood.

18. JOSEPH P. MORTON'S.

It is my intention in the present undertaking to cover, besides other ground, all that district west of the Wye River, which formed a natural boundary for the Huron nations. From various sources of information it appears that the territory west of that river belonged to the Bear Nation of Hurons. With this purpose as to the scope of my work it will be necessary to include some particulars of four sites, which, although in a corner of Tay Township, really belong to the Bear division.



Fig. 8.

The first of these occurs on the farm of Joseph P. Morton, lot No 25, Ordnance Survey. The discovery of a bonepit was made, in the spring of 1886, by the accidental sinking of a horse into it while the animal was ploughing. The pit contained a quantity of Huron remains. This site is immediately behind the Provincial Reformatory, near Penetanguishene, and near a small sheet of water called St. Andrew's Lake.

Near this site there was found a remarkable stone implement, gouge at one end and axe or chisel at the other. It is figured and described at page 38, of Mr. Boyle's Fifth Archæological Report, having been presented to the Provincial Museum, by Thos. McCrosson, Esq., Warden of the Reformatory. Regarding the exact locality where this relic was found, Mr. McCrosson replies to my enquiry as follows:—

'It was found near the east shore of Penetanguishene Bay,

immediately fronting the Reformatory. It was some feet below the surface, and was unearthed when digging the foundation for the pumping station.'

19. WM. PRATT'S.

Another site, which Dr. Tache is said to have examined, occurs on the farm of William Pratt, lot 113, concession 1, Tay Township. A bonepit was once found here. There is also a circular work, apparently of human origin, in the construction of which stones had been used by the aborigines.

20. MIDLAND PARK.

In September, 1889, while workmen were digging post holes for a fence around the Agricultural Exhibition ground in Midland, they came upon a bonepit. A dozen or more of skulls were gathered out, and fragments indicated that the pit had contained many more than that number.* Two remarkable copper relics were also found and presented to the Provincial Museum. From Mr. Boyle's Fourth Report (pages 60-62) we take the following descriptions of these curious relics:—

'In Fig. 9, we have a cut of one of the most peculiar copper implements ever found in Ontario, or, so far as I am aware, in America. It was discovered in an ossuary now within the limits of Midland driving-park. This unique specimen was presented to us by the directors of the park, through their secretary, Mr. H. F. Switzer, town clerk. It is a little over thirteen inches in length, and is nearly three inches across at the widest part. It is remarkable not for its size alone, but for its curve and its undulating or round-toothed edge. No part of the blade is more than one-eighth inch thick, and the tine is only about three-sixteenths. The teeth are fifteen in number, and the condition of the specimen is so good as to show clearly how the making of them has been done. . . . When this blade was deposited

* At page 17 of the Fourth Report, Mr. Boyle thus describes the bonepit at this site:—

'Just outside of the (Midland) town limits is a beautiful little lake of two or three hundred acres in extent, the shores of which were a favorite camping-ground (for Indians). Near the highest point of land between the town and the lake is a driving-park, which has recently been acquired and laid out by the enterprising citizens. In digging a post-hole for fencing purposes near the south-west corner of the park, the workmen came upon a small ossuary. None of the skulls or other bones were in sound enough condition to be preserved, but in the middle and at the bottom of the pit were found two very fine native copper implements. Both of these, when placed in the grave, were wrapped in Beaver skin, portions of which yet adhere to one side of each implement.'

with the bones of the deceased "brave" it was carefully wrapped in Beaver skin, a portion of which is still adherent to one side. As no European traces were discovered about the burial place, it is safe to say that this implement is at least 260 years old, and may be much more.

Along with the curved knife already described from Midland, there was found a very gracefully formed copper



Fig. 9.

a half inches wide at the lip, and barely a quarter of an inch thick. It is perfectly symmetrical in every line, and has been smoothly finished.



Fig. 10.

axe, and like the knife, having the original Beaver skin in which it was rolled up when deposited, still attached to one side. While eight and three-fourth inches long, it is only one

21. MIDLAND POINT.

At lot 22, concession 3, Tay Township, close to the present town of Midland, when the railway was constructed around the point just east of the town (in the year 1872), a quantity of pottery fragments, pipes, and other relics were found, indicating the former existence there of an Indian village.

22. MICHAEL CARNEY'S.

Returning to Tiny Township, we next find a village site on north half lot 111, concession 1, of which the present tenant is Michael Carney. The usual indications of Huron camps are to be seen, and I was informed that a bonepit was once found near the site. Its location was beside an old "timber road" leading to Penetanguishene. On enquiring for particulars from John Quigley, one of the men who were present at the excavation of it, I was informed by him that the pit was first noticed by Joseph Masters. In the year 1875, Mr. Masters, in company with Henry Jeffrey, Roland McRoberts, and the brothers Charles and John Quigley, (my informant), dug it out. They worked by night, using a lantern, and "found nothing but lime," the pit having been "filled with masonry."

23. CHRISTOPHER GRAHAM'S.

Lannigan's Lake was a favorite Huron resort; at every side of it the ashbeds of their camps and villages have been found. Doubtless it was Lake Contarea of Ducreux's map, a name that occurs occasionally in the Jesuit Relations.

Approaching this small lake from the northwest, the first site one reaches is on the south half of lot 9, concession 11, on land owned by Christopher Graham. The village was situated on the southwest end of a ridge about 30 feet high, immediately north of Mr. Graham's house, and separated from it by the 11th concession line, which is unopened. On this site Mr. Graham has found, in addition to the usual fragments of pottery and other Indian relics, some articles of European manufacture, such as iron axes, a padlock, a chain, a knife, etc., suggesting contact with French traders.

It was evidently because it was an excellent fishing place that Hurons resorted to this lake in such numbers, as even in the memory of living persons, it contained mud-cats, sunfish and perch. But it is now drained, a trench having been cut out from it by the late S. H. Kerfoot, Mr. Graham's predecessor on this farm.

24. DR. BAWTREES, No. 4.

Several persons gave me information of a bone-pit once found on the north side of Lannigan's Lake; but as I had no guide at the place and did not see it, I can only mention at second hand the fact of its existence. It is described as being situated near the north-east end of the ridge mentioned in our description of the last site, and not more than a mile from the lake.

It appears to be the same as the fourth pit described by Dr. Bawtree. H. H. Thompson, Esq., of Penetanguishene, when interviewed by Mr. Osborne and myself, on Sept. 1, 1898, distinctly recollected this pit, found more than fifty years before. He stated that a party, including Dr. Bawtree and himself, went from Penetanguishene to see it. No excavation, however, was made on that occasion, so that at a later date Dr. Bawtree must have made the examination, the result of which he describes so minutely in the following terms:—

DR. BAWTREE'S DESCRIPTION.

The fourth * pit to be noticed was opened on the 19th of Dec. (1847) last. It had been known for some time to a French-Canadian who came upon it accidentally in the bush, and who expressed no curiosity concerning it till his attention was more immediately drawn to the subject by the recent discoveries of the same kind.

It is situated on a gentle slope, probably on lot 110, 2nd concession, west of the Penetanguishene Road, and in the Township of Tiny, having no peculiar feature in its locality except a small and highly picturesque lake at a short distance, and which is surrounded by a cranberry swamp. This, however, can hardly be a feature worthy of notice as such lakes abound in the neighborhood, and few are more than two miles distant from others. It is about two miles from the head of Penetanguishene Bay. The soil in which it is formed is sandy and free from stones.

The size of this pit is about the same as Nos. 1 and 3, and it is supposed to have contained about the same number of skeletons as the first of them; the other contents were sixteen conch-shells, a stone pipe, a clay pipe, a species of pipe or ornament of which the size is not exactly known, copper bracelets and ear ornaments; three beads of the red pipe-stone; copper arrow-heads; an article which resembled an old iron ladle; beads of several kinds, and pieces of fur among which that of the marten could yet be distinguished.

The shells seemed to be arranged round the bottom of the pit, not in a regular row, but in threes or fours; the other things were found mixed with the bones. The bones were of all sizes, and the skulls uninjured except by time. The conch-shells were exactly similar to those found elsewhere, and require no further description. The accompanying sketch will sufficiently show the character of the pipes; the stone pipe still contained some tobacco which was burned by the finder for the purpose of analysis.

The stone ornament or pipe may probably be recognized as appertaining to the "Medicine ceremonies" still in use among some tribes of Indians; the stone of

*His descriptions of the first and second have already been quoted; the third was in the Township of Oro.

which it is formed is common in the neighborhood, and does not appear to be that usually applied to the formation of pipes. A lizard's (?) head composes a handle to the flat circular part which is about three-eighths of an inch thick and an inch and a quarter broad, bearing on its upper surface a cavity which would contain about the point of the thumb, and to the bottom of which passes a small hole apparently adapted for the attachment of a pipe stick; another perforation on the side and lower edge seems to have been used to suspend it by.

The arrow-heads, as they were supposed to have been, were simple folds of sheet copper resembling a roughly-formed ferrule to a walking stick. Besides the "lozenge-shaped beads," which were found in great numbers, were a few cylindrical porcelain beads resembling those from Pit No. 2, as well as two other varieties; one of them consisted of cylindrical bodies resembling the porcelain just noticed, but of a different material; they averaged three-eighths of an inch in length and two-eighths broad; had a large central perforation, and appeared to have been formed of shell, the convolution of which is shown on some of them in a small oblique groove.

The other variety was a small oval bead of glass or porcelain, which had probably been used for ornament, and some pieces of shell of various shapes, also found there, seemed to have been applied to the same purpose.

It is perhaps worthy of remark that no hair was found in this pit as in two of the others; this fact might lead to prove a difference in the date of the formation.

In the neighborhood of (this) Pit No. 4 are several of the smaller (empty) pits, two or three of which have been opened, but the winter season prevented their accurate examination. Pieces of pottery and one or two human bones only were found in them, mixed with stones and very black earth which seems to strengthen the supposition previously formed that they are Indian graves from which the bodies have been removed for interment in the larger pits.

The following is the authority for calling some of the beads found in these pits by the term "Wampum," and Charlevoix's description of the shells of which they seem to have been made:—

"I have said that the porcelain (wampum) of these countries are made of shells; they are found on the shores of New England and Virginia. They are hollow (Cornelians), elongated and rather pointed.

"There are two sorts, or to speak more properly, two different colored shells, one white and the other violet. The first is most common and perhaps on that account less esteemed. The second appears to possess a finer grain when worked. The brighter the color, the more valuable it is considered. They make of both little cylindrical grains which they pierce and put on a string, and thus it is they make the 'Branches et les Coliers de porcelain.'"

This description of wampum applies to the cylindrical beads found in No. 4 Pit. The large beads, too, which were found in No. 4 Pit are evidently made of shell as the specimen will show, but it is doubtful whether the circular ones, which appear to be by far the most common, were made in the same manner. From the exact roundness and from the edge as well as the surface of many of them being glazed, it is probable that they were of French manufacture. Wampum is still worn as an ornament by some of the Indians of Lake Huron, and consist chiefly of pieces of porcelain tube of various colors.

25. FRANCIS BERRIAULT'S.

The two bone-pits once found on another part of lot 110, concession 2 (the farm of Francis Berriault, jr.), give a further proof that Lannigan's Lake, near to the east end of which these pits were located, was a favorite resort of the aborigines in early Huron days. One of these pits was examined about the year 1888 by John Bateson and Alfred Wagner of the neighborhood. They found in it, along with the bones, three large conch shells (one having a hole drilled through it), a native earthenware cup (probably a food cup), some beads and other small articles. They estimated that the pit had contained a hundred human skeletons. (This was a very low estimate.)

Guided to the place by John Bateson, on August 19, 1898, I made an inspection of this bone-pit. It proved to be not of the largest kind, but had a diameter of about fifteen feet and was about nine feet deep. On a low gravel ridge a short distance south-west of the pit and on lot 109, are indications of Indian camps—stones cracked by fire, pottery fragments, etc. Among these remains Mr. Bateson once found a much decayed brass kettle, in size resembling a twelve-quart pail. About twenty-five rods east of the spot where the kettle was found, on the same ridge, and about forty rods from the bone-pit, there was to be seen a small empty pit, apparently a "cache."

26. JOHN BATESON'S.

At a short distance from the last site there is another on lot 108, concession 2, John Bateson being the owner and occupier of the farm. At springs of water issuing along the foot of a steep cliff of boulder clay (the beach of ancient Lake Algonquin), Mr. Bateson has identified some camp fires, in the debris of which he found many relics. These consist of the usual stone axes, pottery fragments, pipes, etc., and with them were associated some articles of European manufacture—glass beads, pieces of brass, iron axes, etc. Near the camp fires there is a large boulder stone which had been used by the Indians for grinding and rubbing purposes.

27. WILLIAM WAGNER'S.

Camp fires are also to be seen on the adjoining farm (William Wagner, owner), lot 107, concession 2, and many relics have been picked up from the ash-beds. These camps have a situation similar to those on the Bateson farm, viz., along the line of the springs issuing from the hillside.

28. OBADIAH SHAW'S.

The ash-beds of another small village appear on the south half of lot 9, concession 10 (Obadiah Shaw, owner), south of Lannigan's Lake

Two empty pits or caches were to be seen here. They had been used probably for corn or other stores, as no human bones were found in them.

29. GEORGE BENNETT'S.

On still higher ground on the farm of George Bennett, the north half of lot 9, concession 9, a considerable tract of ground, strewn with pottery fragments and other remains of camps, was first noticed in the autumn of 1886, while workmen were plowing a piece of new ground. Compared, however, with other sites, this one is not extensive, nor does it appear to have been occupied for any great length of time.

30. ALEX. SANTIMO'S.

At a village site on the farm of Alex. Santimo, north-west quarter of lot 11, concession 10, many relics of French manufacture have been found. On September 1st, 1898, I inspected this site, and observed that the camp fires were arranged along a small ravine, showing that the village had existed without any fortification. A stream, in a deeper ravine, flows through a field west of the camp fires. While walking over the ground here I observed iron axes of early French make, pieces of brass, etc. Mr. Santimo assured me that other French relics had been found here in abundance, amongst which there was a pair of small scissors. The camps, following the same small ravine, extend into the adjoining farm of Andrew Parent, north-east quarter of the same lot.

In connection with this site an interesting local misunderstanding appears to have arisen in regard to the existence of bone-pits at it. The first person to inform me of the site was Oliver Parent, who mentioned that a bone-pit had been found twenty feet in diameter; and while I was inspecting the camp fires Mr. Santimo showed me three empty pits which he called "caves," meaning bone-pits, and assuring me that many human bones had been found in them; their position was on the opposite side of the stream from the village and south-west of it. The three pits were in a row, having diameters of three, eight and five feet respectively. Very many boulder stones were lying around them, and were even numerous in the banks on their edges, an unusual feature in such cases. Fortunately, two days later I met with Christopher Graham, who had formerly lived on this farm. He informed me that he had helped to dig these pits for the purpose of getting limestones more than twenty years before. The central, or largest one of the three, had been the lime-kiln, in which the stones had been burned into lime. Thus the mysterious origin of the pits was settled beyond doubt. This should serve as a warning to future investigators at this site (or any other) to "Beware of imitations."

31. DR. BAWTREE'S No. 5.

In our southward progress through the township, we have now reached the part in which the last of the pits described by Dr Bawtree appears to be located; but, thus far, I have not been able to fix upon its exact position.* He describes it in the following terms:—

DESCRIPTION BY DR. BAWTREE.

Since the above was written, another pit has been examined about eight miles from Penetanguishene and as far back in the forest, having the same character as the others, but a little more interest attached to it from the following appearances in its immediate vicinity.

It is placed on a gentle elevation which has a descent to the south and is level to the north. In the former direction is Nottawasaga Bay, which is supposed to be about four miles off; in the latter is the small lake (Lannigan's) lately noticed. Its distance from the last pit being perhaps about four miles in a direct line across the lake. It is probably near the middle of the township of Tyny.

Close by the side of it is another pit, which is not circular, but elongated with a mound on each side. At the brow of the hill, if it may be so called, and commencing about twenty yards from the pit there is the appearance of a long ditch extending in the direction of southwest. Another ditch about half the length of this meets it at right angles on the top of the rising ground and is continued about four yards beyond the point of junction. A third ditch intersects the short one as shown in the diagram. The two first of these ditches form two sides of a parallelogram, but there is no sign of an enclosure at the other side where the ground is low and becomes nearly level. The first ditch is about seventy-five paces in length, and terminates abruptly at a moderate sized pine tree; the short one is half that length, and terminates at an old and decayed birch. Their average depth is about a foot and a half, some parts of them being much deeper than others, though the whole line is distinctly marked. On the north side of the shorter and upper ditch several Indian graves were found not placed in any order, but scattered about at various distances from each other. Three of them were examined and found to contain human bones; one in particular contained an entire skeleton in perfect preservation; found with the bones were some pieces of charcoal, but no weapons or ornaments of any kind.

The ditch just noticed had the appearance at first of being a succession of three small pits or graves, particularly near the point of junction of the two where the depth is greatest. This part was dug into with the idea that human bones would be found there also, but none could be discovered, nor was there any appearance of anything having been buried there, and it seemed certain that it had been applied to some other purpose than ex-graves, though what this may have been seemed difficult to determine. Had the enclosure appeared complete, it is thought there would be little doubt of its having been the site of a fortified Indian village. As it appears now, it could hardly have been made for protection, as the open sides of the space are guarded by no natural formation of ground even.

Another conjecture is that a temporary defence has been thrown up there against an approaching enemy; the open space may have been filled up with fallen trees, a mode of defence often adopted by the Hurons while encamped during war.

*The position given to this site on our map is only provisional. It may ultimately prove to be identical with one of those whose positions are known. But for the present we put it in a separate place.

The small pits or graves just noticed had the same appearance as those described at first, and the finding of bones in them seemed satisfactorily to prove the conjecture then formed of their use to be true. It may be remembered that the skull of the very perfect skeleton spoken of was found placed upon pieces of bark.

The larger pit was no doubt connected with the funeral ceremony Charlevoix describes, and from the fact of finding skeletons in the grave it is not unreasonable to imagine that the neighboring village was hastily deserted or quickly depopulated, so that the full form of burial had not been completed with all the dead. It seems to contain very few relics besides bones; only one small conch-shell could be found, and there were no traces of beads or crockery, which together with the decayed condition of the bones seem to show that this pit is more ancient than the others. The bones were covered with three or four feet of earth, which is more than is usually found on others, and for the pit a less evident form than the others.

32. PELLETIER'S.

Near the head of Dault's Bay, on the south half of lot 17, concession 10, the owners of which are George and Philias Pelletier, there is a site of some importance as it seems to have been the terminus of a trail from Midland Harbor to the Nottawasaga Bay, passing Lannigan's Lake. In 1867, Arthur Crawford made some examination of the bone-pit here, but it had been opened before he first saw it.

33. JOSEPH LALONDE'S.

On the farm of Joseph Lalonde, north half lot 15, concession 9, there is another village site having associated with it a large bone-pit. A few years ago, A. C. Osborne made some examination of the pit, which he described as the largest he had ever seen. He was of the opinion that it was Ossossane; and the bone-pit, accordingly, the one of which the origin is described by Brebeuf in his Relation for 1636. Its distance (of about four leagues, or ten miles) from Thunder Bay, near which Ihonatiria is assumed by some to be, makes it possible to hold this view. After the pit had been examined by several persons, the owner caused it to be filled up with stones, and it has remained in this condition for a long time. A few rods west of the pit were some large heaps of ashes from the camp fires.

34. JOHN B. DUBEAU'S.

A village site and bone-pit of considerable dimensions are on north half lot 14, concession 7, the farm of John B. Dubeau. The pit appears to have been first noticed in 1869 or earlier, and some further examination of it was made in 1883. On August 18, 1898, I inspected it, having been guided to the place by Napoleon Dubeau, son of the proprietor. It had a diameter of about twenty feet, and large pine trees had grown on its edges since it was made. A few bones had been found in it belonging to persons who must have been of very

large stature. Mr. Dubeau pointed out four empty caches close to the pit, and there were two or three others now almost obliterated. In the ground immediately around the pit were the camp fires, near one of which he had once found a steel sword, much rusted.

35. ROBERT PARNELL'S.

Since the discovery of a bone-pit on lot 16, concession 6, about the year 1881, it has been regarded by many with special attention as the probable site of Ossossane. A few brass finger rings were found in the pit with the bones. In 1887, Rev. Father Laboreau, of Penetanguishene, presented to the Provincial Museum one of these rings



(No. 5,705 in museum catalogue). On its seal are engraved the letters I. H. S., with a cross standing on the bar of H. See Mr. Boyle's Fourth Archæological Report, page 66. The late Rev. J. W. Annis examined the pit about 1885 and concluded that the site was Ossossane. For the purpose of getting some knowledge of the situation of the pit and its surroundings, I visited the place on August 20, 1898, and was shown over the site by Robert Parnell, the owner of the farm on which it is located. The pit is on the north-east quarter of lot 16, situated at the south-west corner of the quarter-lot. On its edge had grown an oak tree, but this has been removed and the pit itself filled up. The ground over it is now cultivated; and, in fact, all appearances of the former sepulchre are almost obliterated, except a few bone fragments here and there on the surface of the soil. From the slight depression still to be seen, however, and from Mr. Parnell's description of it, I ascertained that the pit was not of the largest kind. But this does not conflict with the Ossossane hypothesis, for in the Relation for 1636, Brebeuf records a division of the nation that year, five villages making a separate Feast, and eight or nine attending this one (if it be the same as the one he describes). The same writer relates that fifteen or twenty baptised Hurons were interred with the pagans in the Ossossane bone-pit, which may account for the finding of the inscribed finger-rings. Mr. Parnell found one or two iron axes (French) near it, and a few other remains west of it suggested the existence of a village site there, but the evidence of such is not very complete, and it is some distance to the nearest springs of water, which was an indispensable feature of a village site. The next site, however, about half a mile distant, might have been that belonging to the pit.

36. MURDOCH McRAE'S.

At the south-west corner of lot 17, concession 6 (Murdoch McRae, owner), in a five-acre field, from which the forest was cleared about the year 1887, there is a village site which, from its nearness to the

preceding bone-pit, might have been connected with it. But thus far, no iron relics have been observed at this (McRae) site. Spring streams rise near it and flow into Grier's creek, and the Nottawasaga beach is about a mile and a half distant

37. CRAWFORD'S.

Some of the villages described in this survey were of minor importance, having only one or two dozen lodges; others were very much larger, and had been occupied for a number of years as the thick deposits of ashes and refuse clearly show. To the latter class belongs a site on lot 101, concession 2, the farm of Thos. Crawford, extending into the adjoining farm of his brother, Arthur Crawford, and covering about five acres altogether, on a hill. This important village was located at the intersection of the two leading forest trails, the one from Cedar Point at the extreme north-west corner of the mainland to the Huron nations of the interior; the other from Midland harbor and Mud Lake to 'The Beach' and around the head of Nottawasaga Bay. It appears to have been first noticed in the year 1886, a despatch dated 'Midland, June 4,' announcing its discovery having appeared in the *Toronto Mail*.

As showing some of the means of subsistence of its inhabitants, it should be noted that numbers of plum trees grew hereabout when the place was in forest; and a corn patch, evidently belonging to the village, was situated just west of it. No bone-pit has been found; but many interesting relics have been turned up at different times, some of which were given to the collections of the late Rev. J. W. Annis, and of Dr. R. W. Large, Toronto. Both of these collections are now in the Provincial Museum, but unfortunately are not all labelled as to 'locality,' and as a result the relics found at this site do not all appear as such. For example, in the Large collection, the small soap-stone pipe (No. 16,729), and the pair of small scissors (No. 16,800) came from this site. (Archæological Report, 1897, pp. 9 and 11). The Messrs. Crawford have recently sent direct to the Museum a number of other rare relics found on their farms. Among the most interesting of these may be mentioned a stone pipe with human face (much worn), and stone discs, probably for games, marked with crosses. An engraved bone comb was found wrapped in birch bark, which doubtless accounts for its having been well protected from the weather. Clay pipes of the 'pinch-faced' type (fig. 16) are numerous here, parts of seven such,



Fig. 12.

and a complete specimen, having been found on Thos. Crawford's. In addition to these, there have been found: a finger ring, marked I. H. S.; Indian corn, carbonized from age, though the grains still

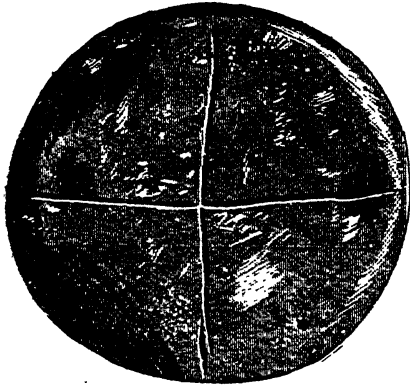


Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.

retain their shape; clay pipes of various sizes and shapes, mostly in fragments; iron tomahawks in considerable numbers; glass beads; pieces of copper and brass sheets (probably from kettles) in chinks of from an inch to six inches in size; numberless fragments of baked pottery, of ordinary coarse clay; fish scales; several bone tools and ornaments. In order to obtain exact information regarding this important site, I made visits here on August 17, 1887, and on August 18, and September 1, 1898. The identity of this village is doubtful, but if I may be permitted to guess what was its name in Jesuit times I should say it was the one frequently mentioned in the Relations as Andiatata.



Fig. 15.

38. JOHN FRAZER'S AND WM. SMITH'S.

Separated from the preceding site by a tract of damp ground, through which runs a little stream (called Crawford's Creek), is a large patch of old cornhills, still traceable in the woods at the west end of lot 101, 1st concession. The patch crosses the entire width of lot 102, and covers 65 or 70 acres. I first saw this remarkable relic of the old Hurons on Aug. 17, 1887, having been guided to it by Arthur Crawford. At that time it was not evident where the village was situated to which the cornpatch belonged. But Mr. Crawford having recently discovered its position, in company with him I again visited the place on Sep. 1st, 1898, and saw the usual evidences of another extensive Huron village. These consisted of heaps of ashes, mixed

with fragments of pottery and other relics; one refuse heap had a length of thirty feet, and a width of sixteen. The village is situated on a hilltop, or sandy plateau on the top of a spur of the hill, in a good position for defence. Its position would indicate that it was palisaded. Springs issue at the foot of the hill in Frazer's swamp. The line between lot 102 (John Fraser) and lot 103 (Wm. Smith) crosses the site.

39. HERMAN WRIGHT'S AND GEORGE EDWARDS'.

Another village site, of some importance, is on the farm of Herman Wright, lot 98, concession 1, extending into the farm of George Edwards, lot 97, and covering a space of about two acres. The usual ashbeds, with fragments of pottery and pipes, etc., may be seen; iron tomahawks and colored glass beads have been found, indicating contact with early French traders. The village was situated beside a stream flowing into Mud Lake. In the flat ground here, when the forest covered it, there was a grove of wild plum trees, about ten acres in extent.

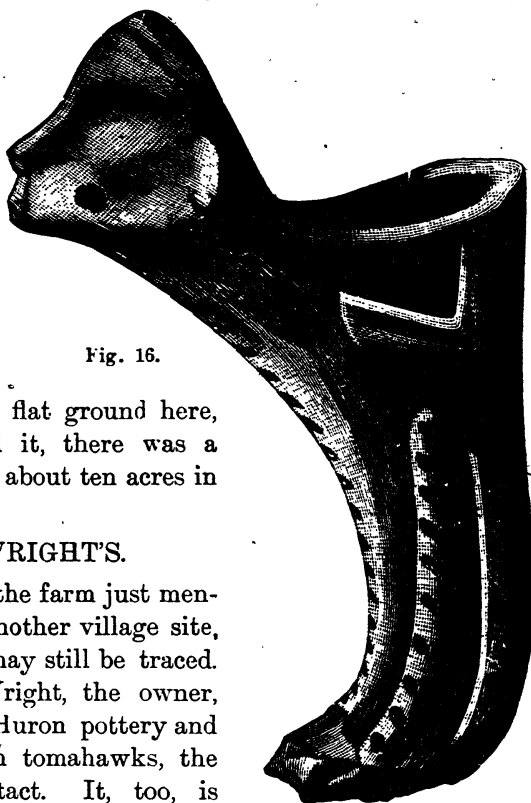


Fig. 16.

40. HERMAN WRIGHT'S.

At the west end of the farm just mentioned (lot 98), there is another village site, where the old cornhills may still be traced. At this one, also, Mr. Wright, the owner, has found fragments of Huron pottery and other relics, besides iron tomahawks, the mark of European contact. It, too, is situated near the same stream (Crawford's Creek). On the adjoining farm (lot 99), about the year 1880, there was found a French sword, evidently lost by some early explorer or trader. On a part of its handle was stamped: 'Anet in aeternum 1619. Erbum domini anno.'

41. LOUIS GUERIN'S.

In the same group of villages is another on lot 98, concession 2, the farm of Louis Guerin (pronounced "Yarrow"). The usual relics, including iron tomahawks, have been found at this site, and a few on lot 99, the adjoining farm.

42. ROBERT EDWARDS.

A small site occurs on the west half of lot 95, concession 1. Robert Edwards, the owner, has lived here since 1858, and has found, especially while ploughing, quantities of pottery fragments, pipes and other relics, including an iron tomahawk. There was a beaver dam near it on a small stream, and the site may therefore have been used by hunting or trapping parties.

43. ZECHARIAH CASSELLMAN'S.

Pottery fragments, pipes, stone axes, etc., indicating another small village, have been found on lot 93, concession 2, Zechariah Casselman, owner. An iron collar and small chain, very much rusted, were once ploughed up at the site.

44. WM. EDWARDS'.

The most southerly site on the left bank of the Wye, yet brought to our notice, is on lot 10, concession 5, (Wm. Edwards, owner). About 1886, Thos. Taylor, tenant of this farm at the time, while clearing new land, found a remarkable stone pipe, representing a crouching human figure. It was procured for the museum from A. C. Osborne, and is pictured and described at page 32 of Mr. Boyle's Fifth Archæological Report. The village is located on dry elevated ground, the soil being a light sand, but springs rise near the place and flow into the Wye River, toward which the land slopes. I visited this site on Sep. 3, 1898, and saw evidence of Indian occupation in the ashbeds and fragments of pottery, clamshells, and other remains.

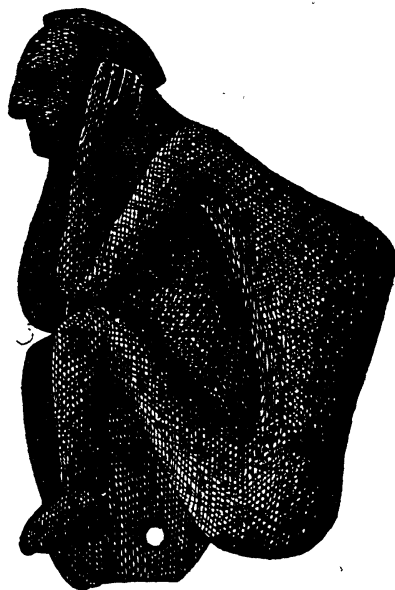


Fig. 17.

45. JOHN LEONARD'S.

With the foregoing, our notes on sites west of the Wye are exhausted. But across the river from the last named village, and removed at a little distance, may be seen traces of another. This is on the east half of lot 87, concession 1, (John Leonard, owner). The usual relics have been found, but we may note the finding of some iron tomahawks, indicating that the place was inhabited after French traders had entered the Huron country.

46. GABRIEL FRENCH'S.

A village site, with a bonepit of some importance, occurs in the 2nd concession on the farm of Gabriel French. The bonepit was found more than twenty years ago. It was on lot 76, in Tiny township; but the village was on lot 75, in Flos,—just across the townline from the pit. Gabriel French, sr., stated to me (Aug. 31, 1898) that in the pit there were bones to the depth of four feet. No relics, except bones, were found in it. It has since been filled in, and is now cultivated over.

Many acres of cornhills were in the vicinity, quite visible when the land was first cleared. A dozen iron tomahawks were found at the village, besides stone axes, pottery fragments, pipes, etc. It covered about two acres. This was near the site of St. Michael, the mission of the Jesuits among the Tohotaenrats; but the exact position of this mission is probably better represented by the Bowman site about to be mentioned.

47. WAVERLEY.

A bonepit, situated near Waverley, was examined in 1878 by R. W. Douglas, subsequently bookseller at 250 Yonge street, Toronto. Mr. Douglas informed me that the pit was situated just west of Waverley, from which I infer that it might have been identical with Gabriel French's; but in the absence of complete identification, I place the two separately. The position given to "47" on our map must be understood, therefore, as provisional. Mr. Douglas obtained a number of crania and other human bones. Some of the crania were taken to Russia for archæological study. Five others and a fragment, besides a right and a left femur, were presented to the museum of Toronto University. No. 164 in the University Museum collection is labelled: "5 pieces of pottery from an ossuary on the Georgian Bay—Douglas."

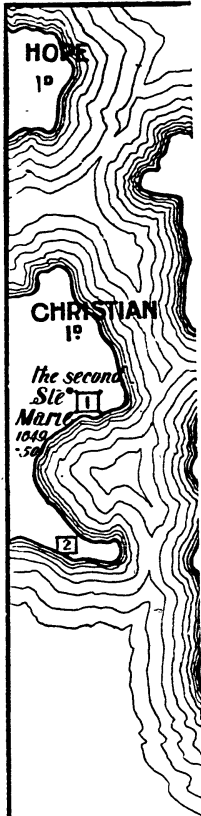
48. ARCHIBALD BOWMAN'S.

A site on lot 72, concession 2, Flos, possesses much interest as it would appear to be that of the mission of St. Michael. In the autumn of 1895, Archibald Bowman, the owner of the land, found a small bonepit containing about 25 skeletons. The most important feature was the finding, in the pit, of four brass finger rings, engraved with the letters IHS, thus indicating the burial of that number of baptised Hurons with the unbaptised. Along with the remains were also found six French tomahawks and a small copper kettle, very much decayed. Forty-five shell beads were also found, for particulars of which the reader is referred to Mr. Boyle's account in his Report for 1894-5, page 42.

49. ANGUS MACAULAY'S.

Beside Orr Lake, on lot 68, concession 1, Flos. (Angus Macaulay, owner), may be seen the remains of another village, situated here evidently for convenience in fishing and trapping. Several artificial holes occur here in the surface of the ground. The usual relics have been found, besides beads (some of European make), iron tomahawks, pieces of brass kettles, etc. Some of the ashbeds had a depth of several feet. Two refuse heaps (about 200 feet apart) were conspicuous; they were almost circular, and over them large maple trees had grown.

(The End.)



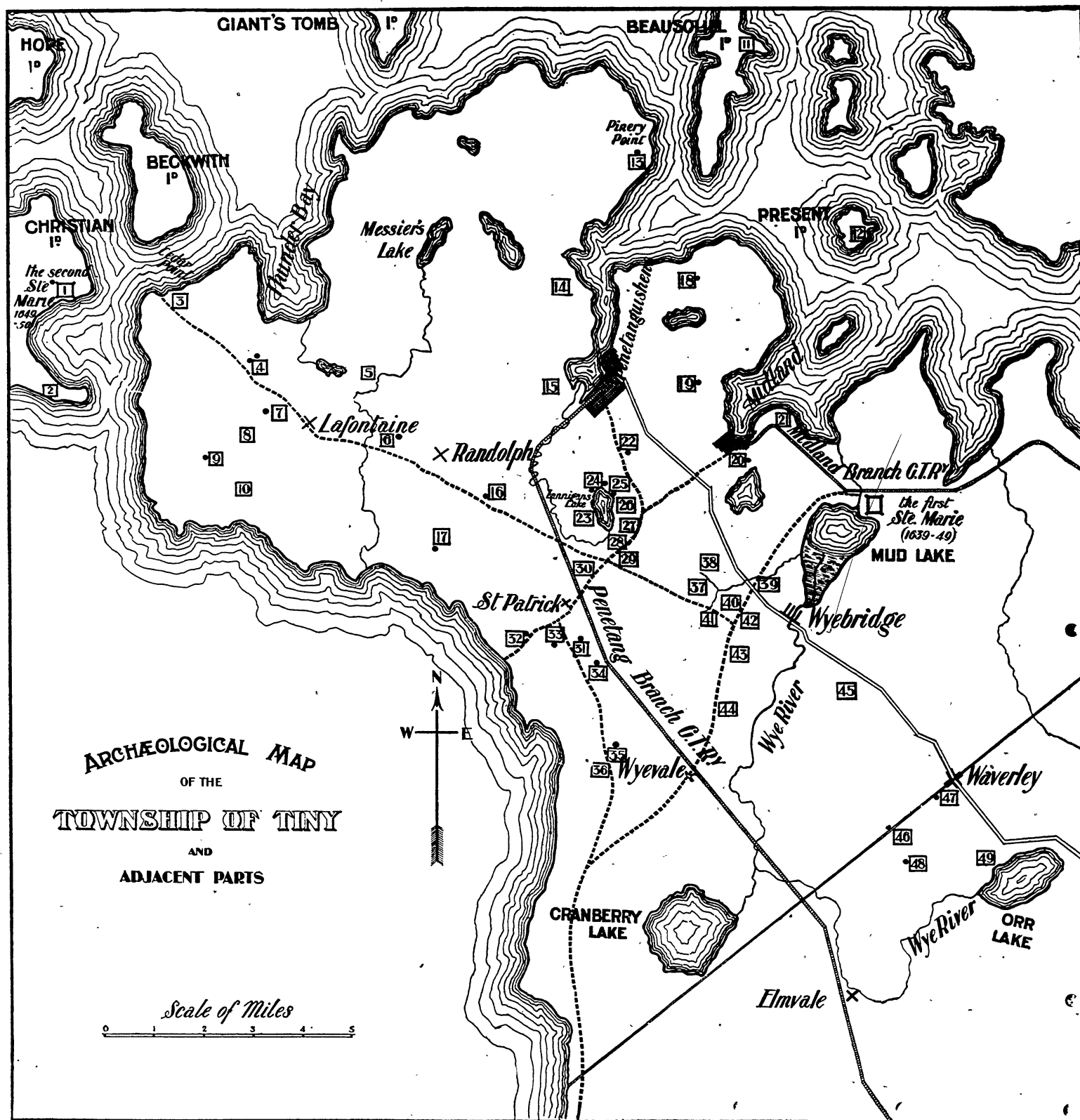
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The small square



The small squares, enclosing numbers (referred to in the text), indicate the village sites; the bonepits are shown by dots; the forest trails, by dotted lines.