

**STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF THE ISLAND HARBOUR SITE (BbGa-16)
175 ST. LAWRENCE STREET
PART LOTS 13 AND 14, CONCESSION 1
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF LEEDS
TOWN OF GANANOQUE, ONTARIO**



Past Recovery
Archaeological Services Inc.

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P.I.F. No.: P336-0056-2014

Date: March 9th, 2015
Original Report

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank Mr. Andrew Ball of RMP Construction on behalf of Island Harbour Club Inc. for providing the site plans, the high-hoe and its operators, as well as logistical support. We would also like to thank Mr. Nick Adams of Adams Heritage for his input on the identification of the recovered lithic tools. Thanks to Mr. Curtis Lazar of the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne and Ms. Amy Cowie of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte - Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory for their input and support.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Island Harbour Club Inc. to undertake a Stage 4 archaeological assessment of the Island Harbour Site at 175 St. Lawrence Street, situated on Part Lots 13 and 14, Concession 1 in the geographic Township of Leeds, now part of the Town of Gananoque (see Maps 1, 2 and 3).

The Stage 2 and 3 assessment of property identified and defined the limits of the Island Harbour Site, which has a pre-Contact and Post-Contact components. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment determined that the historic component of the site was not of significant cultural heritage interest or value to merit Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. The pre-Contact component of the site was of significant to cultural heritage interest to require a Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

The Stage 4 Assessment was conducted between August 29th and September 5th, 2014. Archaeological work included stratigraphic hand excavation, the recovery of artifacts, and the documentation of soil stratigraphy. No feature were found at the site and the recovered material consisted of ceramics, chert flakes and a few formal chipped-stone tools. The decoration on the ceramics, the chipped-stone tool, the lake of features and density of artifacts suggest that the site was a seasonal camp with sporadic occupation from the Early Woodland to the Late Woodland periods.

This study provides the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) The Stage 4 mitigation of the Island Harbour Site (BbGa-16) recommended in the Stage 3 archaeological assessment has been completed and there are no further archaeological concerns for the site.

The reader is also referred to Section 6.0 below to ensure compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* as it may relate to this project.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (Past Recovery) was retained by Island Harbour Club Inc. (Island Harbour Club) to undertake Stage 4 mitigative excavations of the Island Harbour Site (BbGa-16) located at 175 St. Lawrence Street, Gananoque, Ontario. The site is situated on Lots 13 and 14, Concession 1 in the geographic Township of Leeds, now part of the Town of Gananoque (Maps 1, 2 and 3). The purpose of the assessment was to address outstanding archaeological concerns for the Island Harbour Site lying within the area to be impacted by construction activities associated with the erection of a residential/commercial complex at 175 St. Lawrence Street, Gananoque. The Island Harbour Site had been registered during the course of a Stage 2 and 3 archaeological assessments of 175 St. Lawrence Street in 2014, which concluded with a recommendation that the pre-Contact component of the Island Harbour Site had sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to warrant Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts (Past Recovery 2014:43).

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological work undertaken, including a description of the study area, the related legislation or directives triggering the assessment, any additional development-related information, and the confirmation of permission to access the land.

2.1 Development Context

Island Harbour Club has submitted a development plan to the Town of Gananoque for the construction of a residential/commercial complex on the property at 175 St. Lawrence Street. The archaeological assessment of the property was triggered by the *Planning Act* and required by the Town of Gananoque as part of the development approvals application.

The 2014 Stage 1 archaeological assessment resulted in the determination that the development had the potential to impact archaeological resources and recommended a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the property (Golder Associates Ltd. 2014). A Stage 2 and 3 assessment of the property identified the Island Harbour Site (BbGa-16) in the northwest corner of the property, this site consisted of pre-Contact and post-Contact components. The site-specific stage 3 assessment was concluded in August 2014 and recommended that the pre-Contact component of the Island Harbour Site was of sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to warrant Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts (Past Recovery 2014). Accordingly, Island Harbour Club Inc. retained Past Recovery to address the outstanding concerns for the site through the completion of Stage 4 mitigation excavation.

2.2 Access Permission and Limitations

Permission to access the study area and complete all aspects of the archaeological assessment activities, including photography, mechanical excavation, hand excavation and artifact collection was granted by the client Island Harbour Club Inc.

3.0 SUMMARY OF THE PREVIOUS STAGE 1 TO 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

This section of the report contains a summary of the previous Stage 1 and Stage 2/3 archaeological assessments conducted in association with the proposed construction of a residential/commercial complex at 175 St. Lawrence Street, Gananoque. This information is included to provide both historical and archaeological contexts for the present study.

3.1 Summary of Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

This section of the report contains a summary of the previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment. This information is included to provide both historical and archaeological contexts for the present study. For more information, the reader is encouraged to consult the full Stage 1 archaeological assessment report (Golder Associates Ltd. 2014).

3.1.1 Historical Context

This section of the assessment included an overview of human settlement in the region with the intention of providing a context for the evaluation of known and potential archaeological sites, as well as a review of property-specific archival research presenting a record of land use history. Only material of direct relevance to the Island Harbour Site at 175 St. Lawrence Street, Gananoque has been reproduced here.

Native occupation of southern Ontario began approximately 11,000 years ago with the arrival of groups referred to by archaeologists as Paleo-Indians. Late Paleo-Indian and later Archaic and Woodland Period sites are known for the general study area, indicating an active use of the St. Lawrence and Gananoque watersheds by Native peoples from the late Paleo-Indian period onwards. Leeds Township was opened for settlement in 1788 with the majority of the lots granted to United Empire Loyalists, which resulted in little initial settlement in the area. The Gananoque area was divided between two men: in 1792 Sir John Johnson was granted 1,000 acres on the east bank of the Gananoque River and Joel Stone was granted 700 acres on the west bank. The potential for water power provided by the falls at Gananoque initially attracted these men to the area, with Johnson constructing a mill on the east bank of the river in 1792 and Stone having an operational mill on the west bank by 1795. Stone soon became a permanent resident, constructing his residence near the mill, which soon became the nucleus for the Town of Gananoque. The study area was included in property passed from Joel Stone after his death in 1835 to his grandsons William Stone McDonald, Charles McDonald and John L. McDonald (Golder Associates Ltd. 2014:7).

It appears that the McDonald family had not developed the land¹ within the study area during the nineteenth century, concentrating their business efforts in the area adjacent to the dam on the Gananoque River (Leavitt 1879:126). This family maintained ownership of the study area through the nineteenth century, eventually having it divided into nine lots, as shown on plan 86, which was registered in 1887 (Map 4; Golder Associates Ltd.. 2014:7).

¹ It was likely used for agricultural purposes during this period.

The first sale of part of the study area to an individual not a member of the McDonald family involved Lot 552, which was sold by Charles McDonald to Almira Lasha in 1903. Almira and her husband sold the lot back to McDonald in 1905. A two storey wood frame structure had been erected on this part of the property by 1905 and is depicted on the 1914 fire insurance plan of Gananoque (Map 5; Image 1). By 1919 the structure had been torn down and by 1926 had been replaced with two one storey storage buildings, labelled as part of the Mitchell & Wilson Ltd. property; however this lot was not sold to Mitchell & Wilson by Charles McDonald until 1927 (Map 6; Image 2; Golder Associates Inc. 2014:8).

Lots 548 and 549 were sold by Charles McDonald to the Gananoque Spring & Axle Company Ltd. in 1904. This company was consolidated with the Ontario Steel Company Ltd. in 1913, who later sold the lots to Imperial Oil Ltd. in May, 1921 (see Maps 5 and 6; Golder Associates Ltd. 2014:7-8). Imperial Oil Ltd. constructed a small pump house and four above ground cylindrical fuel tanks, which are visible in a 1936 aerial photograph of the property (Image 3). In 1941 the southern halves of Lots 548 and 549 were sold to Anastasia (Shortall) McGlade and her husband. Anna had been managing the Shortall Coal Company since the death of her father in 1934, marrying in 1939 (LeDuc 2012). The Shortall Coal Company constructed a coal shed on the southern half of the lots and the division of this part of the property between Imperial Oil and Shortall Coal is clearly depicted on the 1947 fire insurance plan (Map 7). The northern halves of the lots were purchased by Anna McGlade from Imperial Oil in 1959. Lots 548 and 549 were sold to the Gananoque District Co-operative in 1965, transferred to the United Co-operative in 1970, and then sold to the Gananoque Boat Line Limited in 1971. In 1972 they were purchased by Mitchell & Wilson Ltd., who at the time owned the remainder of the study area (Golder Associates Inc. 2014:7-8).

The majority of the study area (Lots 546, 547, 550, 551, 553, and 554) was sold by William McDonald to David Mitchell in 1912. Mitchell was a partner in Mitchell & Wilson Ltd., and the company established a planing mill at the corner of Market and St. Lawrence Streets, together with a number of outbuildings and storage sheds (see Maps 5, 6 and 7). This building was still extant at the time the Stage 1 report was completed. The entire study area had been acquired by Mitchell & Wilson Ltd. by 1972. The property was sold to Saleslie Inc. in 1988, and then to the Corporation of the Town of Gananoque in 1993 (Golder Associates Inc. 2014:7-8). By 1994 all of the structures in the study area with the exception of the planing mill (by that time converted to a hardware store) had been demolished and the property paved as a parking lot. A small public washroom structure was constructed in the southwest corner of the study area between 1995 and 2005 (see Map 3).

3.1.2 Archaeological Context

This section of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment report included an overview of previous archaeological research conducted in the region and a review of factors influencing a determination of archaeological potential (Golder Associates Ltd. 2014). Information relevant to the interpretation of the Stage 4 excavation of the Island Harbour Site (BbGa-16) has been summarized here.

Registered Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity of the Study Area

The primary source for information regarding known archaeological sites in Ontario is the Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). The Stage 1 report noted that there was one registered site within a one kilometre radius of the study area: the Stone's Mill Site (BbGa-5), located on the shore of the Gananoque River adjacent to Mill Street near the King Street Bridge. Detailed information on the site was unavailable; however it appears that a researcher by the name of Bob Wilkes excavated a small area to the north of a mill building at this location in the early 1990s. A search request of the Archaeological Sites Database for the Stage 2 assessment reported an additional site within a one kilometre radius of the property. The McDonald Northeast Landing Site (BbGb-18) was registered based on a surface collection of ceramics and lithics during an archaeological survey of the St. Lawrence Islands National Park in the early 1990s. The site is described as a small Middle Woodland period campsite on the central group of the Admiralty Islands.

Previous Archaeological Research

As noted above, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed by Golder Associates Inc. (2014) for the study area. No other previous assessments are known to have taken place within or immediately adjacent to the study area. Known previous assessments within the Town of Gananoque include a Stage 2/3 Archaeological Assessment of Glen House Resort Sites 1 & 2 BcGa6/7 (Heritage Quest Inc. 2000), a Stage 1 archaeological assessment at 15 Clarence Street, 60 and 185 Mill Street (Past Recovery 2014) and a Stage 1 archaeological assessment at 129 South Street (Past Recovery 2013).

3.1.3 Environment

The study area is situated within the Leeds Knobs and Flats physiographic region, which consists of outcrops of Precambrian rock interrupted by flat to undulating areas with clay soils (Chapman & Putnam 1984:186-187 and 196). Geologic mapping at a scale of 1:250,000 shows the bedrock geology of the study area to be bordering on the Beekmantown group of dolostone and sandstone bedrock and late felsic plutonic bedrock comprised mostly of granite gneisses with migmatites and pegmatites (OGS 2003a), while the surficial geology for the study area falls within a bedrock-drift complex in Paleozoic terrain (OGS 2003b). Soil mapping of the area indicates that the project falls within the Napanee clay soils series which is characterized by low organic matter with poor drainage on nearly level terrain (Gillespie 1968).

Gananoque lies within the Huron - Ontario Sub-region of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Forest Region. Deciduous trees common to this area include sugar and red maples, beech, basswood, white and red ashes, yellow birch, and red, white and burr oaks, while coniferous trees include eastern hemlock, eastern white pine and balsam fir (Rowe 1972:93). The study area would have been cleared of its original growth forest in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

The study area is within the Upper St. Lawrence watershed and is located within 50 metres of the St. Lawrence River and 270 meters west of the confluence of the Gananoque and St Lawrence Rivers. These rivers are important as a migratory stop-over and wintering areas for waterfowl.

Lands adjacent to these bodies of water display Class 3 (slight limitations) capability for the production of waterfowl. As the subject property lies within an area of urban development, there is no data available for ungulate capability (Canada Land Inventory 1970).

3.1.4 Archaeological Potential

The study area was determined to have both pre-Contact and post-Contact archaeological potential. Pre-Contact archaeological potential was determined based on the proximity of the study area to primary water sources, the St. Lawrence and Gananoque Rivers, and that many of the twentieth century structures on the site would not have had substantial foundations, thus there remained the possibility for intact archaeological resources below the extant paved surface (Golder Associates Ltd. 2014:14-15). Post-Contact archaeological potential was determined based on historic mapping which suggests that early to mid-nineteenth century development occurred in the area around the subject property (Golder Associates Ltd. 2014:14). The earliest mapping showing structures on the property was found to be the 1914 fire insurance plan of Gananoque; however an photograph of Gananoque dating to 1905 was noted to apparently show a two storey frame structure in the southwest corner of the study area, with the rest of the lot appearing empty (see Map 5 and Image 1; Golder Associates Ltd. 2014:9)

3.1.5 Previous Stage 1 Recommendations

It was recommended that a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted across the entire property by a licensed archaeologist prior to construction. The suggested method for the Stage 2 assessment was the use of mechanically excavated trenches targeted to the locations of structures documented on historic maps and fire insurance plans and in other locations to sample the property (Golder Associated Ltd. 2014:16).

3.2 Summary of the Stage 2 and 3 Archaeological Assessment

This section of the report contains a summary of the previous Stage 2 and 3 archaeological assessments. For more information, the reader is encouraged to consult the full Stage 2 and 3 archaeological assessment report (Past Recovery 2014).

3.2.1 Additional Historical Research

During the Stage 2 assessment the 1862 Walling map of the Town of Gananoque (Mika 1973) was consulted, which showed a structure in the proximity of the northwest corner of the study area (Map 8). Additional Stage 3 historical research including the Leeds County Land Registry Abstract Index and individual instruments did not reveal any additional information regarding this structure, apart from that the town lot on which this structure was situated was owned by William Stone MacDonald through the latter half of the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century. It is known that MacDonald did not reside in the immediate vicinity, and thus the building, if a residence, was likely occupied by a tenant.

3.2.2 Stage 2 Methodology and Results

Fieldwork Methodology and Results

The Stage 2 assessment involved the mechanical excavation of eighteen approximately 5 m by 1 m test trenches across the 175 St Lawrence Street property, excluding Lot 548 given the former presence of two underground fuel storage tanks and Lot 546 and most of Lot 547 given the extant planing mill erected in the early twentieth century (Map 9). The general site stratigraphy consisted of c. 20 cm to 40 cm of gravel fill (bedding from a mid-1990s parking lot) above deposits of early 1990s demolition debris and twentieth century fill related to the former industrial complex, which in many cases continued to either the subsoil or bedrock. In a few instances the fill lay above isolated remnants of an undisturbed original topsoil, which in turn was situated above subsoil or bedrock. The only features encountered were related to twentieth century industrial buildings, and no artifacts with cultural heritage value or interest were found across the majority of the property. The exception to this was Trench 5A, located near the northwest corner, one of the units containing remnants of the original topsoil (see Map 9).

The artifacts recovered from Trench 5A included two mending sherds from a Woodland period ceramic vessel, with cord impressed decoration of their exterior surface (Image 4). A total of 153 post-Contact artifacts were also recovered from the disturbed demolition fill layer (Lot 5A2), ranging in date from the mid-nineteenth to the late twentieth century, and including a one cent piece dated 1859 (Images 5 and 6).

A total of 58 artifacts were recovered from Lot 5A3, which appeared to be a remnant of undisturbed buried topsoil. The majority of the assemblage consisted of *foodways* class artifacts. The *ceramic tableware* group was represented by sixteen sherds of refined white earthenware with blue edged (one), blue transfer printed (one), flown (one), black transfer printed (two), late palette polychrome painted (four), sponged (two), or plain (five) decoration styles (see Image 5). Seven sherds of yellowware, two decorated with white and blue bands on the exterior surface and the remainder plain, were also found. Two pieces from a gilded porcelain saucer and one sherd of fine earthenware with a Jackfield-like glaze completed this group. *Ceramic utilitarian ware* consisted of one sherd of fine stoneware with a brown glaze. *Glass beverage containers* was comprised of one sherd of machine made colourless glass with ribbed decoration and *unidentifiable glass containers* consisted of two sherds of machine made glass (one light green embossed "...I..." and the other colourless), and three sherds of mould blown glass (one light green with a possible flattened lip finish and two light blue, possibly from the same vessel; (see Image 6). *Architectural* artifacts consisted of nine nails: four machine cut, two wire and three unidentifiable, as well as a sherd of window glass and a fragment of mortar.

The remaining artifact classes each accounted for less than 10% of the assemblage (see Image 6). *Clothing* consisted of a four-hole porcelain button one centimetre in diameter. The *personal* item was a fragment of an unglazed porcelain doll head. *Smoking* was represented by a small fragment of white clay smoking pipe stem. *Furnishings* consisted of a sherd of colourless oil lamp chimney, the *fuel* class was represented by a piece of coal, and *faunal/floral* items consisted of three mammal bone fragments. *Unassigned* artifacts consisted of a thin piece of highly corroded metal wire, and *unidentified* artifacts included four sherds from colourless machine

made panel bottles (one embossed “SN...”), and a colourless machine made sherd from an unidentifiable bottle. The artifacts recovered from Lot 5A3 ranged in date from the mid- to late nineteenth century, into the early twentieth century.

Analysis and Conclusions

Based on the presence of late twentieth century materials deep within the layer beneath the gravel bed of the modern asphalt parking surface, which in some areas extended to bedrock, it appears that the study area had been extensively disturbed by heavy machinery either during the demolition of the twentieth century lumber and coal storage sheds and outbuildings, which occurred between 1990 and 1994 (Images 7 and 8), or during the construction of the more recent asphalt parking lot across the property between 1994 and 2005. Non-contiguous pockets of remnants of a buried topsoil were documented in some trenches; however no artifacts or features of archaeological concern were found across the majority of the site, the exception being within the northwest corner of the study area.

Trench 5A near the northwest corner of the property contained mid-nineteenth century artifacts including yellowware sherds, a one cent coin dated 1859, a portion of a parian doll head, and refined white earthenware tableware sherds with blue edged (either scalloped or unscalloped), blue transfer printed, late palette polychrome painted, and blue sponged decoration styles. This trench also contained two small pre-Contact Woodland period pottery sherds with possible cord impressed exterior decoration. The majority of the soil within Trench 5A had been disturbed; Lot 5A2 contained a mixture of artifacts ranging in date from the mid-nineteenth century to late twentieth century plastics and styrofoam, the latter items having been found on the interface with Lot 5A3 below. Lot 5A3 was the only undisturbed soil within the trench, isolated in depressions in the undulating bedrock. This lot contained artifacts dating to the mid-nineteenth century, as well as some late nineteenth and early twentieth century material such as wire nails and machine made glass. This was not unexpected as Lot 5A3 likely represents remnants of the topsoil that would have been the exposed surface from the pre-Contact period through to the purchase and development of the property by Mitchell & Wilson Ltd. post-1912.

The mid-nineteenth century artifacts were possibly associated with a structure depicted on the 1861-62 Walling map of the Town of Gananoque, which suggests that this structure was within or in close proximity to the northwest corner of the property (see Map 8). The dates for its construction and demolition remain unknown.

3.2.3 Previous Stage 2 Recommendations

Given the presence of aboriginal ceramics, mid- to late nineteenth century artifacts and a map dated to 1862 depicting a structure in the general location of where these artifacts were recovered, and a remnant of an undisturbed buried topsoil it was concluded that the northwest corner of the property had outstanding archaeological concerns and that a Stage 3 archaeological assessment would be required (Map 10). The location of Trench 5A was registered as the Island Harbour Site (BbGa-16). It was recommended that the Stage 3 assessment be conducted by the mechanical removal of c. 20 cm of highly compact gravel fill overburden followed by the hand

excavation of one metre square units on a five metre grid across the area that was recommended for Stage 3 assessment.

3.2.4 Stage 3 Methodology and Results

Fieldwork Methodology and Results

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Island Harbour Site (BbGa-16) began with the mechanical removal of c. 20 cm of highly compacted crushed limestone gravel and stone dust, former parking lot bedding, from the locations of proposed units on a five metre grid. The remainder of the gravel was removed by shovel to avoid disturbing the underlying soil. One metre square units were then excavated stratigraphically by hand, using shovel and trowel, with all backdirt screened through 6 mm mesh. A total of eight five metre interval and five in-fill units were excavated within the area recommended for Stage 3 assessment, though some were placed using a ‘best fit’ strategy and were thus slightly off-grid. All artifacts were collected and assigned the appropriate unit and soil lot number.

Each lot within each unit was given a context designation based on the interpretation of the soil layers across the site. Context 1 was demolition or levelling fill consisting of lots associated either with heavy disturbance from the demolition of the sheds and outbuildings associated with the Mitchell & Wilson Ltd. lumber mill between 1990 and 1994 or the grading of the lot in preparation for the construction of the modern parking lot between 1994 and 2005. Context 2 was fill not part of the late twentieth century demolition episode, but clearly related to the twentieth century industrial use of the property (i.e. deposits which had been cut into the remnant buried topsoil layer below). Context 3 consisted of lots interpreted as being the undisturbed remnants of the original topsoil that is thought to have been the exposed surface until at least 1912. Context 4 was the subsoil, composed of brown clay lying beneath the buried topsoil and above bedrock. No archaeological features were identified during the Stage 3 investigation.

Post-Contact Artifacts

A total of 1,416 post-Contact artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 excavation. The majority of these items (62.5%) were found in Context 3 or the buried topsoil (Map 14). Slightly more than a third were associated with the foodways class, and three quarters of these were sherds of ceramic tableware, mostly consisting of refined white earthenware (Image 9). The most common decoration styles were polychrome painted, sponged/stamped, and blue transfer printed, all popular through the mid- and into the second half of the nineteenth century (Atterbury n.d.; Burke 1982; Collard 1967; Kenyon 1995). Other ware types recovered included vitrified white earthenware with moulded ‘wheat’ decoration and yellowware with blue slipped decoration.

The manufacturing techniques noted for the glass artifacts from the site consisted of a higher frequency of mould blown sherds to machine made sherds, at a ratio of slightly more than 5 to 3 (Image 10). More than three quarters of the recovered nails were machine cut and the remainder were wire; no earlier wrought nails were found (see Image 10). Fifty-nine fragments from white clay smoking pipes were recovered, with stems bearing maker’s marks from five manufactures:

Murray of Glasgow (1830-1861), McDougall of Glasgow (1847-1967), W. & D. Bell of Quebec City (1862-1881), W. White of Glasgow (1805-1955), and Henderson of Montreal (1847-1876; see Image 10; Bradley 2000:117). Another firmly dated artifact was a half-penny minted in 1862 (see Image 10).

Artifacts from Context 1 or the demolition fill with identifiable maker's marks or dates included white clay smoking pipe fragments marked A. Coghill of Glasgow (1826-1904), Bannerman of Montreal (1888-1907), W. H. Dixon of Montreal (1876-1967), W. & D. Bell of Quebec City (1862-1881) and McDougall of Glasgow (1847-1967). Two other datable artifacts were a sherd of vitrified white earthenware with a black transfer printed maker's mark produced by Thomas Furnival & Sons between 1881 and 1890, and an American Civil War token with Scovill's 'military display' on the obverse and Scovill's 'Our Country' on the reverse, minted in 1863/1864 (Images 11, 12 and 13; Bradley 2000:117). Other artifacts that were recovered with some frequency included mammal bone fragments, with some examples of sawing, buttons and marbles (see Images 12 and 13).

Pre-Contact Artifacts

A total of 22 pre-Contact artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment (Map 15). Chipped stone lithic artifacts consisted of three chert bifaces, six chert secondary flakes, two quartz flakes and four fragments of raw quartz (Image 14). One of the bifaces was a point made of Onondaga chert, which was tentatively assigned to the Meadowood complex (see 'a' in Image 14). The point was triangular with slight incurvate margins and a convex base. The length of the point was 53 mm, though the very tip was broken. The width of the base was 30 mm and the maximum thickness of the point was 6 mm; both the cross-section and longitudinal section were biconvex. There appeared to be poorly defined notches directly above the base, where the point narrowed to 25 mm; the width of the point did not exceed this width for the remainder of the blade. The second biface was a partial Onondaga chert scraper/biface which had a maximum length of 35 mm, a maximum width of 23 mm and a maximum thickness of 7 mm (see 'b' in Image 14). The longitudinal and cross-sections of the scraper were biconvex. It is also possible that this artifact was the proximal end of a point. The third biface was the medial portion of an Onondaga chert side scraper/biface (see 'c' in Image 14). The maximum length of the piece was 41 mm, the maximum width was 26 mm and maximum thickness 7 mm. There was retouching along the entirety of one lateral margin creating a bevelled flaking pattern, with no similar retouching along the other margin.

Six fragments of grit-tempered Woodland period pottery were also recovered, all non-diagnostic body sherds (Image 15). Three of the sherds mended and had a cord roughened exterior surface. The differences between these sherds and the three other sherds led to the conclusion that a minimum of two vessels were represented in the assemblage. One fragment of shell was also found.

Analysis and Conclusions

The post-Contact artifacts recovered from the undisturbed remnant of the buried topsoil were consistent with a Euro-Canadian domestic occupation dating from the mid- to the latter half of

the nineteenth century. These sites are not rare, and this site in particular was not located in an undisturbed context. Additionally, no structural features were found indicating that the residence illustrated on the 1861/1862 Walling map lay within the study area, or indeed any features associated with the nineteenth century occupation of the property. The artifacts were also mostly found in a mixed context, together with twentieth century and modern refuse. Even the remnant buried topsoil was likely the exposed surface until at least 1912. The additional historic research failed to reveal any new information about the possible nineteenth century occupants. One tentative link may be with William Jackson, who was listed in the 1861 and 1871 census returns as residing in Gananoque (no specific location given) as a tenant with no property of his own. By 1881 he was described as a lighthouse keeper residing out of town. Jackson had a daughter, Helen, who was 12 in 1871, perhaps the owner of the black glass brooch etched “H. J.” found in Lot 4P1 (see Image 12). No other person with these initials was listed as residing in Gananoque in the mid-nineteenth century, the period to which the bulk of the recovered historic artifacts belong (LAC microfilm reels C-1045, C-10001 and C-13232). Nevertheless, given the reasons above it has been determined that the Euro-Canadian component of the Island Harbour Site (BbGa-16) is not of sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to warrant mitigation of development impacts. The Euro-Canadian occupation of the site should be considered sufficiently documented through the extensive photographs, measured drawings and artifact collection undertaken as part of this Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

The small number of pre-Contact artifacts encountered limited the potential interpretation of the Native component of the site; however it was determined that this component dated to the Woodland period, with the presence of a Meadowood-like point tentatively suggesting that it extended from the Early Woodland period. Woodland period archaeological sites are considered to be of significant enough cultural heritage value or interest to always require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. Avoidance and protection of this site was not a viable option for the proposed development of the property, and therefore the full excavation of the Island Harbour Site (BbGa-16) was the preferred option for the mitigation of development impacts to the site. Part of the Stage 3 study area, however, was determined to have been heavily disturbed during the late twentieth century, and was therefore excluded from requiring Stage 4 assessment (Map 16).

3.2.5 Previous Stage 3 Recommendations

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Island Harbour Site (BbGa-16) determined that the pre-Contact component of the site was of cultural heritage value or interest. It was recommended, in consultation with the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne and the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte - Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, that Stage 4 mitigative excavation be undertaken as the preferred method to address the outstanding archaeological concerns for the site. The recommended approach involved the mechanical removal of c. 20 cm of gravel overburden from the site, followed by the hand excavation of one metre square units using the established grid from the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. It was also recommended that the nineteenth century component of the site should be considered sufficiently documented by the Stage 3 assessment as it did not have enough cultural heritage value or interest to require Stage 4 mitigation. It was indicated, however, that as artifacts associated with this occupation would be unavoidable during the Stage 4 assessment of the pre-Contact component of the Island Harbour

Site (BbGa-16), any nineteenth century historic artifacts from an undisturbed context should be retained by unit and lot as they are encountered. It was further noted that should any historic period features be uncovered during this assessment, they should be fully excavated and documented in accordance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). The cultural heritage value or interest of the historic component of the site was to be re-evaluated on an ongoing basis throughout the Stage 4 excavation to determine if at any point it met requirements warranting Stage 4 mitigation and thus extend the limits of the excavation and require the inclusion of detailed nineteenth century artifact documentation and analysis in the Stage 4 archaeological assessment report.

4.0 STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

4.1 Fieldwork Methodology

The Stage 4 archaeological assessment of the Island Harbour Site (BbGa-16) was completed over the course of five days - August 29th and September 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, 2014 - with a crew of between five and seven people, including an Aboriginal site monitor. Fieldwork was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCTS 2011). Weather and lighting conditions were good with sunny to partially overcast skies providing good visibility, ideal conditions for the identification, documentation and recovery of archaeological resources (Images 16 and 17). As noted in the Stage 3 report, the soils beyond the area previously recommended for Stage 3 assessment had been stripped to bedrock as part of the soil remediation process for the property (see Images 16 and 17).

The Stage 4 study area was located in the northwest corner of the property, in the same general area as the Stage 3 assessment, though parts of the Stage 3 study area had been eliminated from further work. Twenty-eight one metre square units were excavated as part of the Stage 4 mitigation of the Island Harbour Site (BbGa-16). All but one of these units were located in a contiguous block excavation extending approximately six metres north-south by six metres east-west, positioned in the northern half of the grid as established during the Stage 3 assessment (Map 17). No pre-Contact features were uncovered during the course of the excavation and therefore the limits of the Stage 4 were determined by unit yields for small pre-Contact sites as set out in Table 4.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCTS 2011:85). The block excavation was continued in all directions until pre-Contact and diagnostic pre-Contact artifact yields fell below these requirements. The block excavation units were provenienced using an alpha-numeric grid system: unit numbers increased numerically from south to north and alphabetically from east to west. All previously excavated Stage 3 units within the block excavation retained their original provenience. The one exception to the new provenience system was Unit 6P, a Stage 4 unit excavated adjacent to positive Stage 3 Unit 1P, assigned the next available off-grid designation continuing from the Stage 3 units. Unit 6P did not contain any confirmed pre-Contact materials (one fragment of raw quartz was recovered), and it was decided that the excavation should be focused to the north where a higher density of pre-Contact materials had been recovered during the Stage 3 assessment (see Map 15).

A mechanical high-hoe was used to remove c. 20 cm of the modern highly compacted coarse limestone gravel from the area of the block excavation. The remainder of the gravel was removed by shovel to avoid disturbing the underlying soil. The stratigraphic excavation of each one metre square unit was carried out by hand, using shovels and trowels, and all excavated material was screened through six millimetre (1/4 inch) hardware mesh, with the exception of the upper late twentieth century demolition deposit for most units. Every soil level encountered was given a sequential lot number; artifacts collected from specific soil levels were given the same lot number. Each unit was continued at least 5 cm into sterile subsoil or to bedrock, whichever appeared first. Upon completion, the floors and profiles of units were cleaned and examined for the presence of cultural features. All artifacts found were collected and retained. For all units, artifacts were collected and bagged with as tight a provenience as possible, with any that could

not be assigned to a specific lot (eg. artifacts recovered during wall cleaning) given the lot number ‘99.’ Historic period (nineteenth and early twentieth century) artifacts were collected and bagged according to their provenience; however, they were not analyzed as part of this assessment given that the historic component of the site had been determined to be of no further cultural heritage value or interest following the Stage 3 assessment. No historic features or artifacts were encountered during the course of the Stage 4 mitigation requiring a re-evaluation of this determination of significance. Further, no features or middens were encountered requiring specialist analysis.

For the purposes of facilitating description, grid north was set parallel to Kate Street. The sides of units excavated were assigned the directions closest to this grid system, allowing discussion to maintain the use of simple north, south, east and west directions rather than more complicated though truer north-northwest, etc. Sample profiles of each unit were cleaned and drawn at 1:20 scale, as well as plan views when merited. The locations of all units were plotted on a site plan. Field activities and all units were also recorded through field notes and digital photographs. A catalogue of the material generated through the Stage 4 mitigation is included below in Table 1. The complete photographic catalogue can be found as Appendix 1, and the locations and orientations of all Stage 4 photographs used in this section of the report are shown on Map 18.

A handheld Geographic Positioning System (GPS) receiver was used to record the location and limits of the site at the end of the Stage 4 excavation. The unit used was a Garmin eTrex Legend. Using the built-in patch antenna, the unit is capable of calculating its position to within 15 metres (95% typical). In addition, this unit is capable of receiving Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) position correction signals, which can improve the accuracy of the position reporting to within two metres (under ideal conditions). Surface elevations were taken using a dumpy level, and tied to the same benchmark used for the Stage 2 and 3 assessments – a manhole cover near the former public washroom building with an elevation of 78.79 m above sea level (see Maps 9 and 10 for location).

Table 1. Inventory of the Stage 4 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the Stage 4 property survey	91 photographs	On Past Recovery computer network – file PR14-31
Field Notes	Notes on the Stage 4 test trench survey	5 pages	Past Recovery office - file PR14-31
Maps	Site plan and soil profile drawings on graph paper	6 pages	Past Recovery office - file PR14-31
Artifacts	Artifacts collected during the Stage 4 assessment	305 pre-Contact Woodland period Artifacts. Uncounted post-Contact artifacts	Past Recovery office

All pre-Contact artifacts were cleaned and labelled according to their provenience (unit and lot number). The artifacts were then inventoried using a modified version of a database designed by Parks Canada (Christianson and Plousos, n.d.) and an artifact catalogue compiled (see Appendix 2). Sample artifacts were photographed for inclusion in this report. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all field notes, photographs, maps and artifacts generated during the Stage 4 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. pending the identification of a suitable repository. The full Stage 4 artifact collection amounted to four standard-sized banker's boxes in volume, including the unanalyzed post-Contact materials.

4.2 Stage 4 Fieldwork Results

4.2.1 The Site Contexts

Each lot within each unit was given a context designation based on the interpretation of the soil layers across the site (Table 2). The soil stratigraphy did not vary from the stratigraphy indentified during the Stage 3 assessment, and thus it was determined for the most part to use the same context designations established in the Stage 3 assessment report for continuity and ease in comparison of the results and interpretation between the Stage 3 and Stage 4 assessments (Image 18 to Image 23).

The entire site had been capped with 20 cm to 30 cm of modern crushed limestone gravel and stonedust, bedding from the former parking lot. Below this was Context 1, a demolition or levelling fill consisting of lots associated either with heavy disturbance from the demolition of the sheds and outbuildings associated with the Mitchell & Wilson Ltd. lumber mill between 1990 and 1994 or the grading of the lot in preparation for the construction of the modern parking lot between 1994 and 2005. The layers associated with this context ranged between 4 cm and 22 cm in thickness. Beneath Context 1, Context 2 was material not part of the late twentieth century demolition episode, but clearly related to the twentieth century industrial use of the property (i.e. occupation or fill layers including deposits that had been cut into the remnant buried topsoil layer below); it appears that some of the lots in this context may have been associated with footings or support pillars for the various twentieth century lumber sheds, as some contained pieces of broken concrete. These layers generally ranged between 4 cm and 20 cm in thickness, though there were some deeper pockets of disturbance. Context 3 consisted of lots interpreted as being the undisturbed remnants of the original topsoil assumed to have been the exposed surface until at least 1912. Lots in this context varied between 2 cm and 24 cm in thickness, and included any mottled deposits indicating a transition to subsoil. Context 4 was the subsoil, composed of brown clay lying beneath the buried topsoil and above bedrock.

4.2.2 Features

Twentieth Century Features

Several features relating to the twentieth century industrial use of the property (included with Context 2 deposits) were identified during the course of the Stage 4 excavation. These features

Table 2. Context and Lot Correlation Table for the Stage 4 Units.

Unit	Context 1 Demolition/Fill	Context 2 Occupation/Fill	Context 3 Buried Topsoil	Context 4 Subsoil
1A	1, 2, 4		3	5
1B	1	2	3	4
1C	1	2	3	4
1D	1	2	3	4
2A	1	2	3	4
2C	1	2	3	4
2D	1	2	3	4
2F	1	2	3, 5	4
3A	1		2	3
3B	1	2	3	4
3C	1		2, 3	4
3D	1	2	3	4
3E	1, 2, 5, 6		3	4
3F	1	2, 3	4	5
4A	1	2	3	4
4C	1	2	3	4
4D	1	2a, 2b, 4	3, 5	6
4E	1	2, 4	3	5
4F	1	2	3, 4	5
5B	1	2a, 2b, 2c	3	4
5C	1	2	3	4
5D	1	2	3	4
5E	1	2	3	4
6C	1	2a, 2b	3	4
6D	1	2	3, 4	5
6E	1		2, 3	4
6F	1	2, 3	4	5
6P	1	2	3	

generally consisted of cuts into the undisturbed buried topsoil and subsoil, and have been interpreted as former post holes related to the twentieth century lumber shed which stood on this part of the property (see Image 2; see Maps 6 and 7). The post holes were identified as Feature 1 in Unit 6D (approximately 30 cm northeast-southwest by 45 cm northwest-southeast and filled with concrete fragments; Image 24; see Image 20), Feature 2 in Unit 5B (an inner post removal hole of c. 18 cm diameter and an outer post hole of c. 32 cm diameter, with a depth of 18 cm; Image 25; see Image 21), and Feature 3 in Unit 6C (c. 18 cm diameter with a depth of 23 cm; Image 26 and Image 27). A similar cut had been documented in Unit 3L during the Stage 3 assessment (Past Recovery 2014:27). Given the presence of concrete fragments, Feature 1 was

not completely excavated. A late twentieth century borehole/monitoring well excavated by the Paterson Group in 2013 (drawing PE-2861-5) was also documented in the south profile of Unit 3E (Image 28).

Possible stone base supports for posts of the open southern face of the lumber shed were uncovered in Units 5B, 5C, and 5D and recorded as Feature 4. These stones were all roughly the same size with flat surfaces, and were spaced approximately one metre apart at roughly the same elevation on top of Context 3 (Image 29; see Image 26). The open face of the lumber shed is depicted on the 1926 and 1947 fire insurance plans and in an aerial photograph dated 1919 (see Image 2; see Maps 6 and 7).

Late Nineteenth Century Feature

A concentration of stones and a thin lens of charcoal was recorded in Units 2F and 3F as Feature 5 (Image 30; see Image 26). This feature was found within Context 3 and measured approximately 75 cm (north-south) by 65 cm (east-west), with the charcoal lens measuring approximately 30 cm (north-south) by 20 cm (east-west). Nineteenth century artifacts were recovered from the vicinity of this feature, though none from the lens of charcoal. No pre-Contact material was recovered from Feature 5, which appears to have been a small waste disposal area dating to the second half of the nineteenth century.

4.2.3 Pre-Contact Artifact Analysis

The majority of the 305 pre-Contact artifacts were recovered in the Context 2 twentieth century occupation/fill layers (55.4%), followed by the Context 3 buried topsoil (36.7%) with a small amount found in the Context 4 subsoil (5.2%) and a negligible amount in the Context 1 demolition fill (2.6%). As the pre-Contact material recovered from Contexts 1 and 2 had likely been displaced from the local pre-1912 original topsoil and not been imported with fill, the entire assemblage of pre-Contact artifacts recovered during the Stage 4 mitigation will be discussed together to provide a more meaningful interpretation (Map 19).

Lithics

Sixty one lithic artifacts were recovered from the site, with slightly more chert material (34) than quartz material (27; Image 31). None of the identifiable formal tools were made from quartz; this either consisted of fragments of raw material (18) or secondary flakes (9; see 'j' and 'k' in Image 31).

The majority of the chert artifacts consisted of secondary flakes (23), debitage (6) and a raw piece of poor quality chert (see 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i' and 'l' in Image 31). The formal tools recovered included a Nanticoke notched point, a Meadowood notched point, a partial distal end of a projectile point and a possible biface made of poor quality chert. One of the recovered flakes was determined to have been utilized based on the presence of retouching along its distal edge.

An Onondaga chert Nanticoke notched point was recovered from Unit 3C (see 'a' in Image 31). The total length of the point was 43 mm, with the blade length being 34 mm and the hafting element being 9 mm in length. The longitudinal cross-section of the point was biconvex. The

blade shape was triangular, its maximum width being 17 mm and its maximum thickness being 4 mm. The flaking pattern across the surface of the point was random; however the later margins of the blade have a beveled flaking pattern on opposite sides producing a rhomboid cross-section. The hafting element of the point was side notched, the inter-notch width being 8 mm and the maximum width of the base being 20 mm; the base was also concave. Naticoke notched points are associated with Ontario Iroquoian groups from c. 1400-1550 A.D. (Fox 1981).

A portion of an Onondaga chert Meadowood-like² notched point was recovered from Unit 2D (see 'b' in Image 31). Only the proximal portion of the point was found; the distal end had been broken off by an oblique fracture. The maximum length of the proximal portion was 20 mm. The width of the base was 21 mm and it was convex in shape. There appeared to be poorly defined notches above the base where the point narrowed to 18 mm; beyond the notches the margins of the blade were slightly incurvate. The flaking pattern across the point was random, and the maximum thickness was 4.5 mm. Both the cross-section and longitudinal section were biconvex in shape.

A portion of the distal end of a triangular biface, likely a point, was recovered from Unit 3A (see 'c' in Image 31). The tip and the proximal portions of the point had been fractured off. The biface was made of Onondaga chert; the maximum length of the recovered portion was 19 mm, the maximum width 16 mm and the maximum thickness 5 mm. The cross-section was biconvex and the flaking pattern was random.

A utilized flake was recovered from Unit 4D (see 'e' in Image 31). The flake was made of dark grey chert and both the striking platform and bulb of percussion were clearly visible. The flake was roughly square in shape, its maximum length being 28 mm, its maximum width 24 mm and its maximum thickness 4 mm. There was retouching along the distal margin of the flake on its dorsal surface.

A biface made from a poor quality grey chert was also recovered from Unit 4D (see 'd' in Image 31). The biface was triangular and crudely worked, possibly owing to the difficulty of knapping the poor quality material. The maximum length of the biface was 31 mm, the maximum width 19 mm and the maximum thickness 11 mm.

Pottery

The majority, if not all, of the pre-Contact pottery sherds in the Island Harbour Site (BdGa-16) assemblage appear to have been derived from vessels manufactured using the paddle and anvil technique, the possible exception being Vessel 2 (see below). Several lines of evidence lead to this conclusion: the absence of obvious coil breaks or oblique separations in sherd profiles, vessel thicknesses (relatively thin), and the frequency of delamination/exfoliation. Pottery made in this way is often friable and is known to delaminate easily (Adams 1995:75). Macroscopic examination of sherd profiles and exfoliated surfaces revealed that at least two types of minerals,

² The tentative assignment of this point to the Meadowood complex has been supported by Nick Adams, an archaeologist with expertise in the pre-Contact material culture of this region.

quartz and feldspar, were common constituents of the temper, with mica being slightly less common. An examination of the sherd profiles and exfoliated surfaces indicated variability in the firing atmosphere; the ceramic assemblage included a mixture of surface and paste colours. This variability was typical of vessels fired in the open, where the atmosphere continually changed during different stages in the combustion, and with shifting draft and air currents.

The Island Harbour Site (BbGa-16) ceramic assemblage was dominated by body sherds (91.3%), with other sherds identified as being part of the neck or shoulder (3.7%) or rims (4.5%). Of the non-rim sherds 61.4% were undecorated, 32.1% were decorated and 6.5% had delaminated exterior surfaces. Decorative techniques appearing in the assemblage included simple dentate stamped (48), pseudo scallop shell (6), cord roughened (6), linear stamped (3), incised lines (1), rocker stamped (1) and channeling (1). Some sherds in the assemblage had multiple decorative techniques in such combinations as pseudo scallop shell/tool impressed (2), pseudo scallop shell/simple dentate stamped (1), simple dentate stamped/linear stamped (1), and simple dentate stamped/tool impressed/push-pull method (1). In addition to these decorative elements, surface treatments included several examples of faintly impressed linear striations observed on the interior surfaces of sherds, likely resulting from interior brushing during the production of the vessel.

Although it was not possible to reconstruct a complete vessel from the ceramic assemblage, reconstruction of portions of rims, necks and shoulders, showed that the assemblage included constricted necks (see Vessel 1 and Tentative Vessel 1 below; see Images 36 and 38). Two examples of collars were also noted, one being incipient and the other well developed (see Vessel 1 and Vessel 3 below; see Image 36). No examples of castellations were observed. The rim profiles included straight with squared lip (3), outward flaring with squared lip (2), straight with lip diagonal to profile (1) and slightly everted with an extended rounded lip (1).

There was a concentration of pottery sherds (66) recovered from Units 4D, 4E, 5D and 5E (see Map 19). This area was also the location of a late nineteenth century/early twentieth century disturbance into the buried topsoil/transition to subsoil recorded as Lot 4 in Units 4D and 4E (Image 32 to Image 35; see Image 22 and Image 23). The soil of the disturbance was the same as the overlying occupation surface, with the differentiation between the lots based on a concentration of limestone cobbles and boulders in the disturbance. These stones had not been cut or shaped, and had not been stacked in any form. It was determined that Lot 4 in these units was associated with the early twentieth century occupation surface given the identical soils and the presence of late nineteenth and early twentieth century artifacts in Lots 4D2a, 4D2b, 4D4, 4E2 and 4E4. There was also a cross-mend between two pre-Contact sherds from Lots 5E2 and 5E4, showing the extent of the disturbance in this area. The vast majority of the pre-Contact pottery sherds in these units were smaller than two square centimetres. Two thirds (44) of the sherds were undecorated, with the remainder decorated with one of several styles including simple dentate stamped (13), cord roughened/cord incised (3), pseudo scallop shell (1), pseudo scallop shell and simple dentate stamped (1), tool impressed (1), and channeling (1). There were no cross-mending sherds between these units, and was only four instances of two sherds cross-mending between lots within one unit. A few of the sherds were identified as being parts of Vessels 7, 8 and 9, and Tentative Vessels 2 and 7 (see below).

For the purposes of identifying individual vessels in the assemblage, the minimum requirement was the presence of a portion of a rim. A second category, labelled tentative vessels, was created to identify sherds or groups of sherds which appeared to represent distinct vessels based on decoration and paste but without an associated rim. In total nine vessels were identified, along with seven tentative vessels. A brief description of each of the identified vessels is presented below, and a photograph of each is provided in Section 10.0.

Vessel 1

Units: 3C and 4C

Inventory Numbers: #0105, #0106, #0111, #0112

Photograph: 'a' in Image 36

Vessel 1 was the most complete of the identified vessels, consisting of three mended rim sherds and five mended sherds from the neck. There was one additional sherd which appeared to be associated with this vessel; however it was highly weathered and did not mend with any of the other sherds. The vessel had an incipient collar that was 11 cm wide and decorated with tool impressed right and left rising obliques, the angle of some of the obliques was so slight that they were almost vertical. The shortness of the collar section prevented the recognition of any clear patterning in the impressions. The lip of the vessel was smooth and undecorated, and the interior rim was decorated with a band of tool impressed right rising obliques. The rim profile was straight with a square lip. This vessel had a constricted neck, the exterior surface of which had fine horizontal striations from smoothing with a brush. The mouth of the vessel would have been approximately 24 cm in diameter.

Vessel 2

Unit: 3E

Inventory Number: #0125

Photograph: 'b' in Image 36

Vessel 2 was represented by one rim sherd. The exterior surface of the rim was decorated with faint right rising oblique incising, below which was a 7 mm wide band without decoration. Beneath the undecorated band the exterior of the vessel was decorated with rocker stamped impressions, leaving a serpentine edge. The rim profile was straight and the lip diagonal to the profile of the sherd, sloping down to the interior of the rim. The decoration on the exterior of this sherd appeared to be very similar to a Point Peninsula rim sherd presented in a report by Phill Wright on the Woodland occupations of Charleston Lake (see Figure 2 in Wright 1982:64). In light of this comparison it must be considered that the portion of this sherd identified as the rim may actually be a coil fracture and the faint oblique incising noted along the rim the tips of a second band of rocker stamped decoration. The Point Peninsula complex dates from c. 700 B.C. to 900 A.D., and is associated with the Middle Woodland period.

Vessel 3

Unit: 2A

Inventory Number: #0137

Photograph: 'c' in Image 36

Vessel 3 was represented by a single rim sherd. The rim was 4 mm thick, while the distinct collar was up to 10 mm thick. The collar was decorated with a frame of right rising oblique impressed lines and horizontal impressed lines. The apex of the thickened collar was decorated with a narrow band of oblique tool impressed marks, below which the exterior was decorated with horizontal linear impressions. The lip was square in profile and the interior surface had faint horizontal striations from brushing.

Vessel 4

Unit: 2C

Inventory Number: #0142

Photograph: 'a' in Image 37

Vessel 4 was represented by a single rim sherd. The exterior surface was decorated with deeply impressed roughly vertical lines of a fine dentate stamp; it appeared that the tool had been deeply pressed into the clay and then wedged from left to right to form the grooves into which the stamp was inserted. The lip was decorated with a simple dentate stamp producing two rows of small square impressions along the lip. The interior surface of the vessel was decorated with simple dentate stamps which resulted in rows of small square impressions, similar to those made on the lip.

Vessel 5

Unit: 5D

Inventory Number: #0022

Photograph: 'd' in Image 36

Vessel 5 was represented by a single rim sherd. The exterior surface directly below the lip was decorated with left rising oblique pseudo scallop shell impressions with possible right rising oblique pseudo scallop shell impressions resulting in a cross hatching pattern; this band was 15 mm wide. Below the pseudo scallop shell decoration was a band of simple dentate stamp impressions, forming two rows of rectangular impressions. The lip of the vessel was decorated with impressions; however the 3 mm width of the rim made distinguishing these impressions difficult. Some of them appeared to be similar to pseudo scallop shell. The rim profile was outward flaring with a squared lip. The interior surface of the sherd was smooth with faint striations from brushing. The diameter of the mouth was approximately 14 cm, though given the small size of the sherd this should be considered a rough estimate.

Vessel 6

Unit: 5D

Inventory Number: #0020

Photograph: 'b' in Image 37

Vessel 6 was represented by a single rim sherd. The profile of the sherd indicated that the rim was rounded and slightly outward flaring. The exterior surface of the neck was partially exfoliated, but there appeared to be one left rising oblique pseudo scallop shell impression. The rim and interior surface of the sherd were undecorated. The diameter of the mouth of the vessel was approximately 16 cm, though given the small size of the sherd this should be considered a rough estimate.

Vessel 7

Unit: 5E

Inventory Number: #0035

Photograph: 'e' in Image 36

Vessel 7 was represented by one very small rim sherd. In profile the lip was square. The exterior surface was decorated with right rising oblique dentate stamped impressions. The lip and interior surfaces were undecorated.

Vessel 8

Unit: 5D

Inventory Number: #0010

Photograph: 'd' in Image 37

Vessel 8 was represented by one very small rim sherd with an exfoliated interior surface. The exterior surface of the neck was decorated with two tool impressed ovals; it appears that the same tool had been used to make impressions across the rim.

Vessel 9

Unit: 4D

Inventory Number: #0080

Photograph: 'c' in Image 37

Vessel 9 was represented by two very small rim sherds. The profile of the rim appeared to be straight with a square lip. The exterior of the sherd was decorated with tool impressed right rising oblique ovals; it appears that the same tool had been used to make oblique impressions on the rim.

Tentative Vessel 1

Units: 2C Lots 3 and 4, 5E non-mending sherds

Inventory Numbers: #0146, #0148

Photograph: 'a' in Image 38

Tentative Vessel 1 was represented by 12 body sherds; ten of the sherds mended forming a portion of a constricted neck. The exteriors of all of the sherds were decorated with a simple dentate stamp which left rectangular impressions across the entire surface; the only other noted decoration was a single thin horizontal band of tool impressions which looked similar to small chevrons. This band possibly demarcated the shoulder of the vessel. The interior surface of one of the sherds, presumably towards the rim, was decorated with a simple dentate stamp leaving rectangular impressions.

Tentative Vessel 2

Unit: 5E

Inventory Number: #0171

Photograph: 'c' in Image 38

Tentative Vessel 2 was represented by a single body sherd. The internal diameter of the pot represented by this body sherd was estimated at no more than 4 cm, suggesting that this sherd was a fragment of a juvenile, seed, or pinch pot. The exterior of the sherd was decorated with horizontal cord impressed or possibly incised lines.

Tentative Vessel 3

Unit: 3B

Inventory Number: #0129

Photograph: 'd' in Image 38

Tentative Vessel 3 was identified based on a single body or possibly collar sherd. The exterior surface of the sherd was decorated with panes of left rising oblique linear stamped lines and right rising oblique linear stamped lines. The sherd was 6 mm thick.

Tentative Vessel 4

Unit: 3B

Inventory Number: #0130

Photograph: 'b' in Image 38

Tentative Vessel 4 was represented by one sherd decorated with oblique pseudo scallop shell impressions. The sherd was 11 mm thick.

Tentative Vessel 5

Unit: 1B

Inventory Number: #0152

Photograph: 'e' in Image 38

Tentative Vessel 5 was represented by one sherd decorated with five lines of a fine simple dentate stamp and two bands of tool impressed marks resulting in triangular impressions. Some of these marks appeared to have been produced using a push-pull method. The sherd was 9 mm thick.

Tentative Vessel 6

Unit: 6C

Inventory Number: #0026

Photograph: 'f' in Image 38

Tentative Vessel 6 was represented by three mended sherds decorated with very faint or smoothed-over oblique pseudo scallop shell or simple dentate stamped lines, as well as bands of tool impressed marks. The sherds were 7 mm thick.

Tentative Vessel 7

Unit: 4E

Inventory Numbers: #0096 and #0060

Photograph: 'g' in Image 38

Tentative Vessel 7 was represented by two mended sherds which were decorated with pseudo scallop shell impressions, bands of a simple dentate stamp of rectangular impressions, bands of short and narrow incised lines and oval tool impressions which were in rough bands and sometimes overlapping. The exterior surfaces of the sherds were black while the interior surfaces were buff with clear striations from brushing.

4.3 Analysis and Conclusions

The presence of pre-Contact material in this location was unsurprising given its proximity to the confluence of the Gananoque and St. Lawrence Rivers. The Gananoque River watershed and associated lakes have a well documented history of occupation during the Woodland period, with more than 36 pre-Contact sites being known in the immediate vicinity of Charleston Lake, which was accessible from the Gananoque river system via a 400 metre portage (Lockwood 1996:10; Wright 1982:59, 62) and at least five Woodland sites being present on South Lake (Wright 1984; Wright and Englebert 1989). Prior to the construction of the Rideau Canal in the late 1820s the Gananoque River watershed extended north to the Rideau River watershed and was an important transportation corridor (Watson 2007:42, 53-54, 64-66). The St. Lawrence River was also a major transportation corridor and the Thousand Islands area has a number of documented Early Woodland (Adelaide Island 2, See Mound, Gordon Island North, Button Bay and Pike Farm) and

Middle Woodland (Gordon Island North, Mulcaster Island East, Squaw Island South and Canoe Point) sites (Abel and Fuerst 1999:21-22). There is a lack of documentation relative to the Early Late Woodland period in the Thousand Islands, but occupations dating to this period have been better documented to the east of Brockville along the St. Lawrence River and along the downstream portions of rivers/creeks draining into it (Morin 2001:66). Evidence of the Late Woodland St. Lawrence Iroquois culture has also not been found in the Thousand Islands area, though this culture is well documented to the east in the 'Prescott Cluster' and to the south in Jefferson County of New York State (Jamieson 1990). The lack of evidence for a Late Woodland occupation in the Gananoque area is not surprising, as the Late Woodland period is associated with the introduction of maize and tobacco, the practice of horticulture and the formation of semi-permanent to permanent villages. The rugged terrain of the Frontenac Axis in the Canadian Shield would not have been conducive to this new subsistence strategy.

The traits present in the ceramic assemblage from the site suggest that it contains evidence of occupation dating from the late Middle Woodland period to the Late Woodland period. Evidence for the former period includes the higher frequency of simple dentate stamped and pseudo scallop shell decorations, which were common decorations during this period, with dentate stamping becoming more common towards the end of the Middle Woodland period. Further, Vessel 2 appears to have been associated with the Middle Woodland Point Peninsula complex (Spence et. al 1990:142-143). The traits suggestive of the Late Woodland period include the paddle and anvil production technique which appears to have been used in the production of these vessels based on the relative thinness of the vessel walls and the absence of coil breaks or oblique separations in sherd profiles. The transition from coil technique production to the paddle and anvil technique occurred between the Middle Woodland and Late Woodland periods, with the latter being more prominent during the Late Woodland period (Adams 1995; Fox 1990:172). Another ceramic trait associated with the Late Woodland period was the development of collars on vessels (see Vessel 1 and Vessel 3; Adams 1995; Williamson 1990:319). Naticoke notched points were associated with Ontario Iroquoian groups c 1400-1550 A.D., supporting a Late Woodland date (Kenyon 1980). Outliers to these dates were the two bifaces, one recovered during the Stage 3 assessment, that have been tentatively described as Meadowood-like points, generally associated with the Early Woodland period. There were, however, no other indicators for an Early Woodland occupation.

The relatively low densities of artifacts and broad time range of the diagnostic items within the assemblage suggest that this site was periodically occupied for brief periods during the late Middle Woodland and Late Woodland periods. Continuous occupation of the site is not suspected given the lack of features and low number of artifacts. It seems most likely that the Island Harbour Site represents a seasonal camp and its location suggests its purpose was for the exploitation of aquatic resources, though there was no direct evidence collected from the site to support this interpretation. It should be remembered, however, that most of the pre-Contact artifacts were not found in a pristine context; they were intermixed with items from the mid- to late nineteenth century domestic occupation of the site,³ as well as material related to the later

³ The post-Contact artifacts were collected during the Stage 4 assessment but were not analyzed as the Stage 3 assessment had determined that the post-Contact component of the site had no further cultural heritage value or interest.

industrial use of the property. The recovered materials likely only represent a remnant of the pre-Contact items associated with this site prior to the extensive nineteenth and twentieth century disturbance.

4.4 Stage 4 Recommendations

Given the lack of cultural features, the extent of excavation and therefore the size of the site was determined by unit yields for small pre-Contact sites as set out in Table 4.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTSC 2011:85). With the reduction in artifact density to below the threshold considered to be of significance at the edges of the block excavation and the documentation of the soil stratigraphy through scaled drawings and photography, the archaeological mitigation of development impacts to the Island Harbour Site (BbGa-16) should be considered concluded.

This report forms the basis for the following recommendation:

- 1) The Stage 4 mitigation of the Island Harbour Site (BbGa-16) recommended in the Stage 3 archaeological assessment has been completed and there are no further archaeological concerns for the site.

The reader is also referred to Section 5.0 below to ensure compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* as it may relate to this project.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

In order to ensure compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the reader is advised of the following:

- 1) This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- 2) It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 3) Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 4) The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.
- 5) Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

6.0 LIMITATIONS AND CLOSURE

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

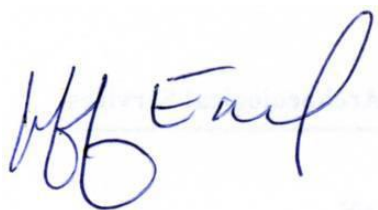
This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose prescribed in the client proposal and subsequent agreed upon changes to the contract. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sample and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to an approved and suitable repository can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport and any other legitimate interest group.

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions or if we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.



Jeff Earl, M.Soc.Sc.
Principal
Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc.

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NMC 9452	<i>Insurance Plan of the Town of Gananoque</i> by Underwriters Survey Bureau Limited, 1917 Revised 1926.
NMC 14103	<i>Plan of the Town of Gananoque</i> by Putnam and Walling Publishers, 1862

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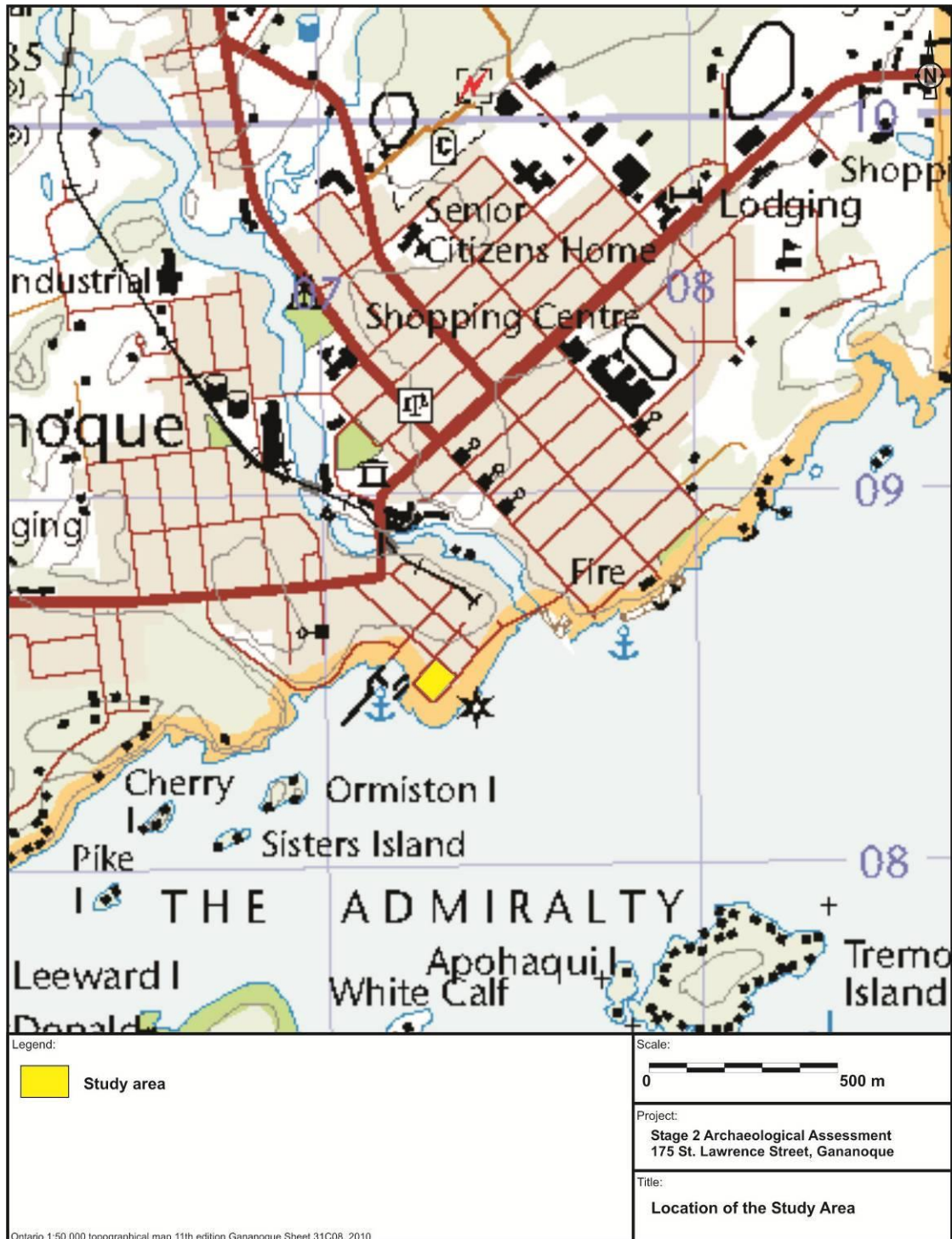
A27607-50	1990, Town of Gananoque, 1:6,000 scale
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Service Ontario Brockville

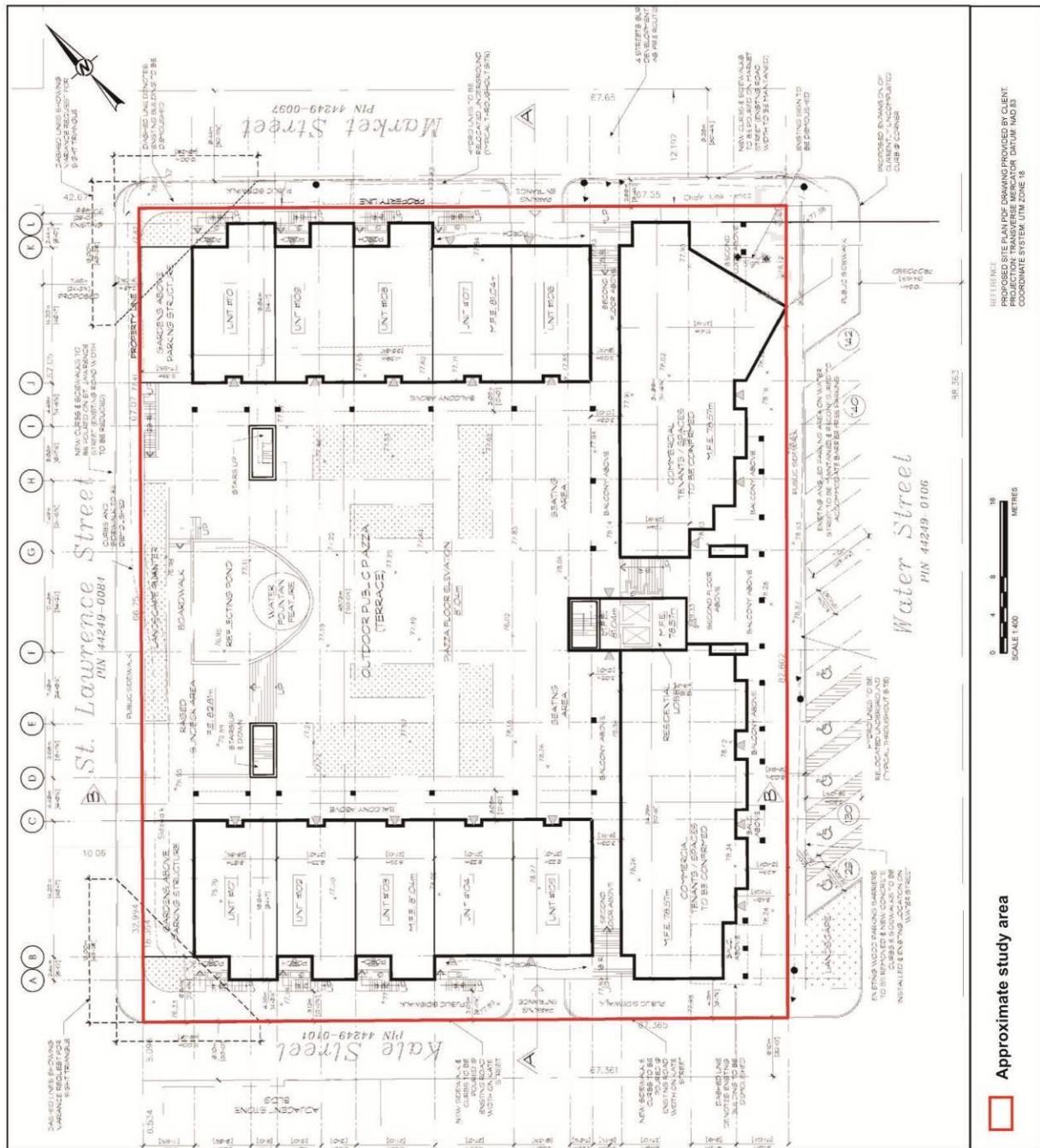
Gananoque Plan 75, 1885

Gananoque Plan 86, 1887

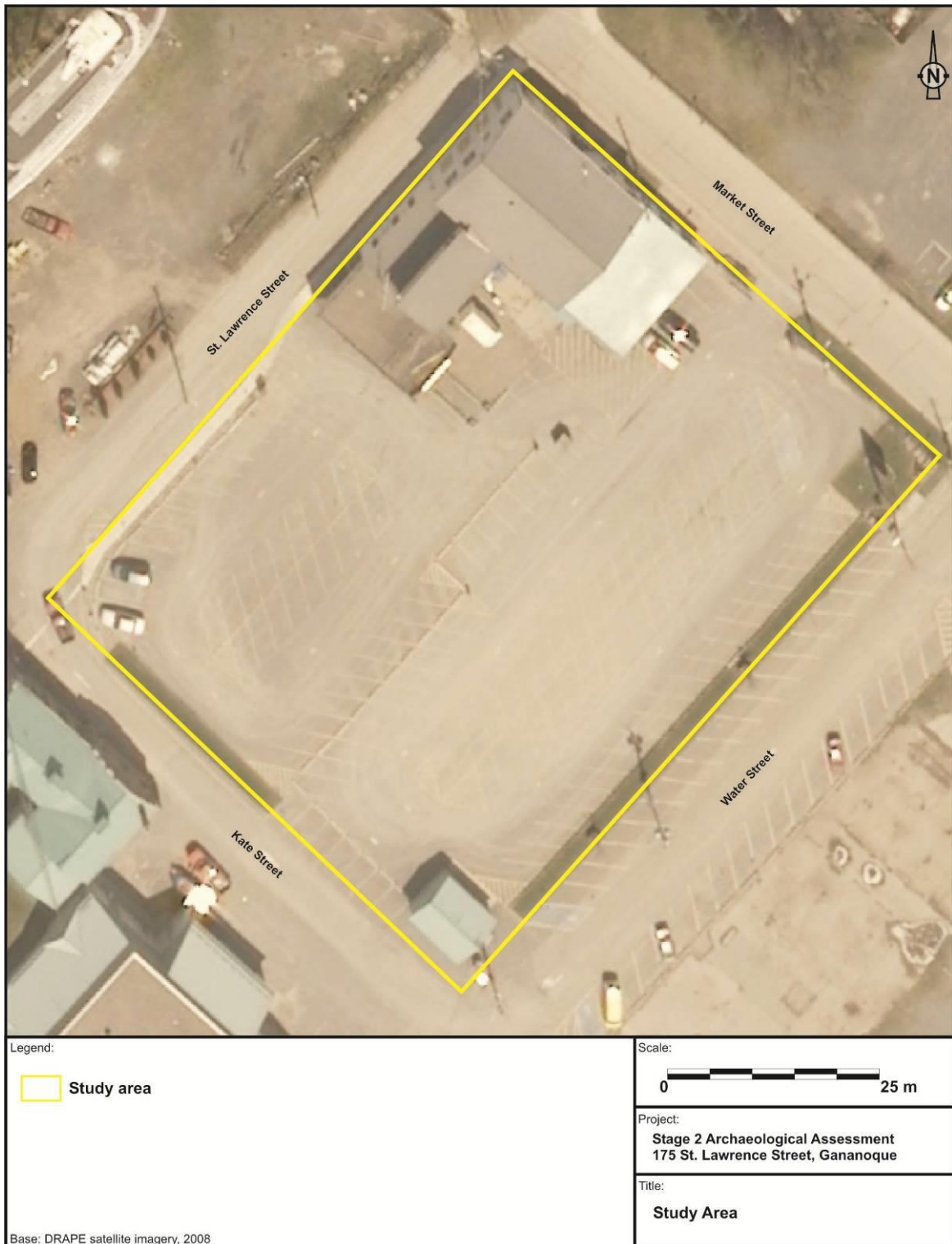
8.0 MAPS



Map 1. Location of the study area.



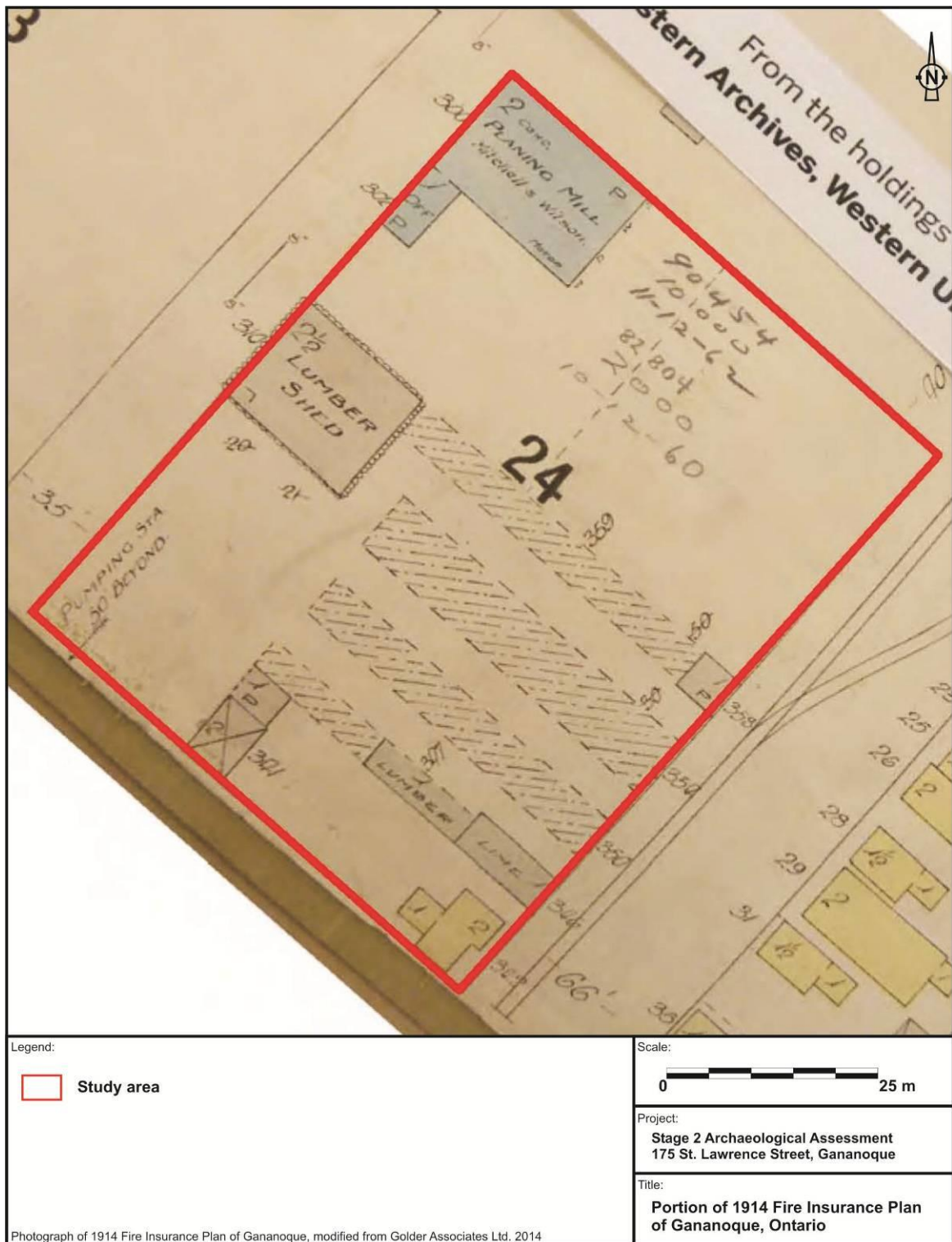
Map 2. The development plan for the study area. (Courtesy of Island Harbour Inc.)



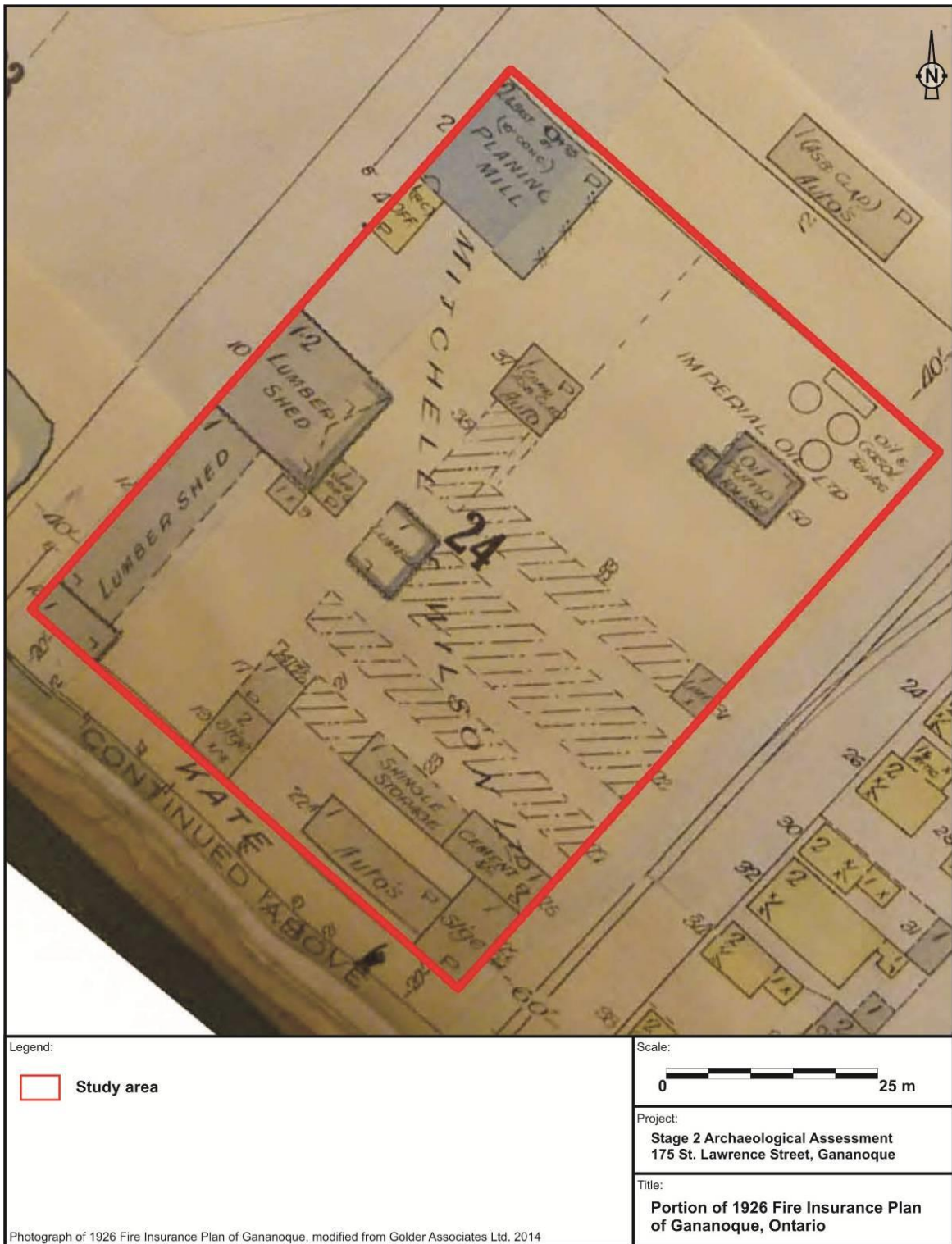
Map 3. Aerial photograph of the study area, 2008.



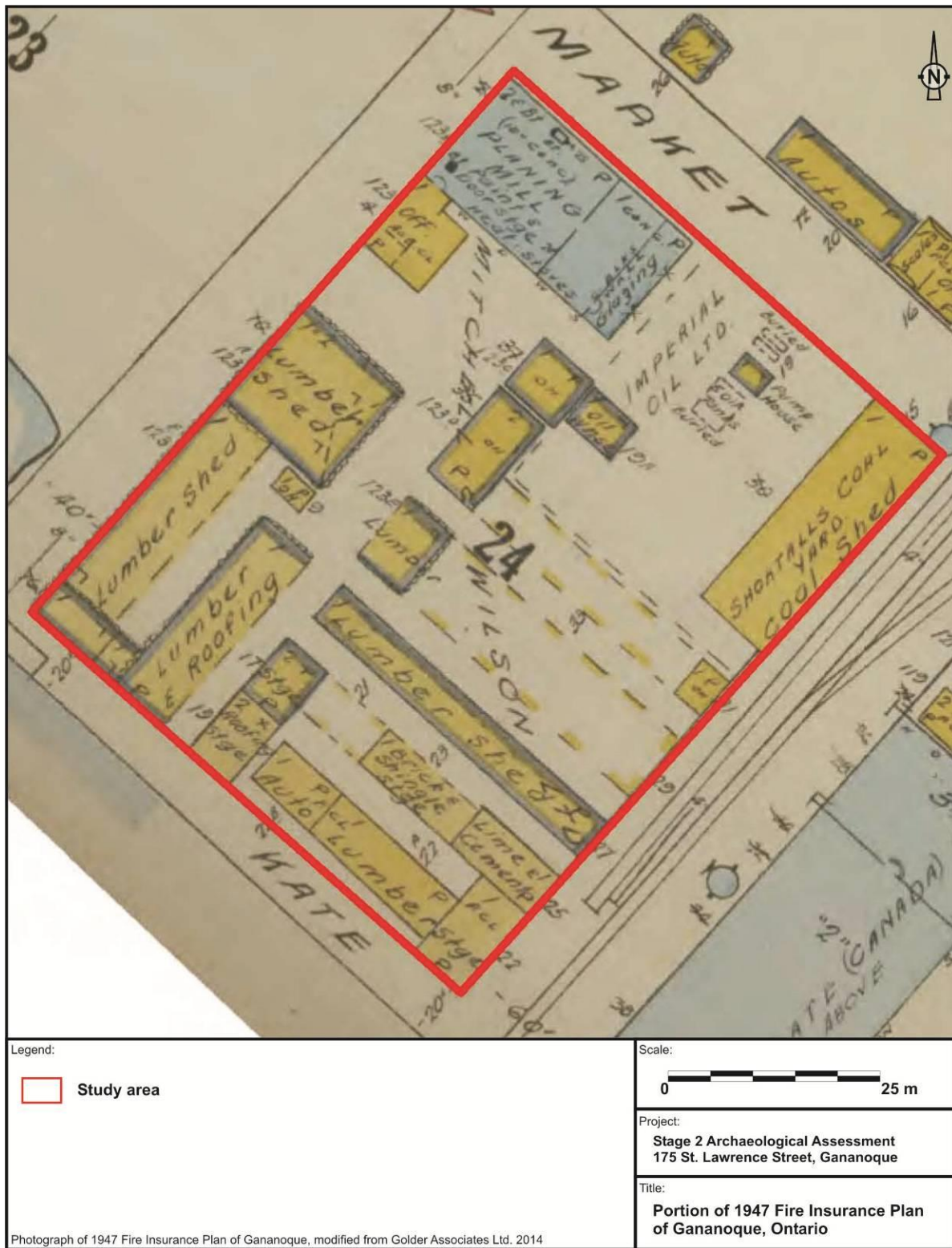
Map 4. Current plan showing the lot divisions within the study area.



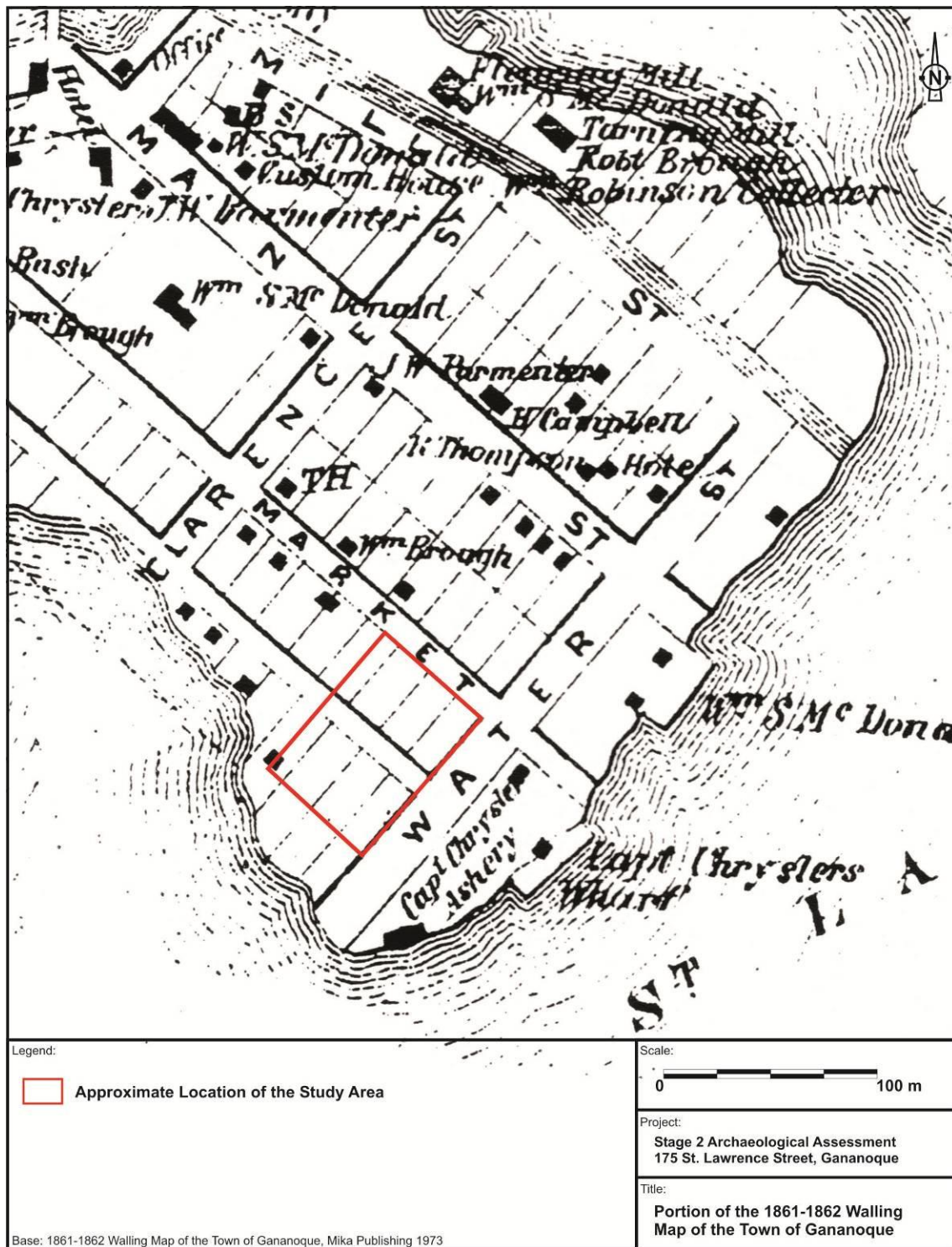
Map 5. Portion of the 1914 fire insurance plan of Gananoque showing the study area.



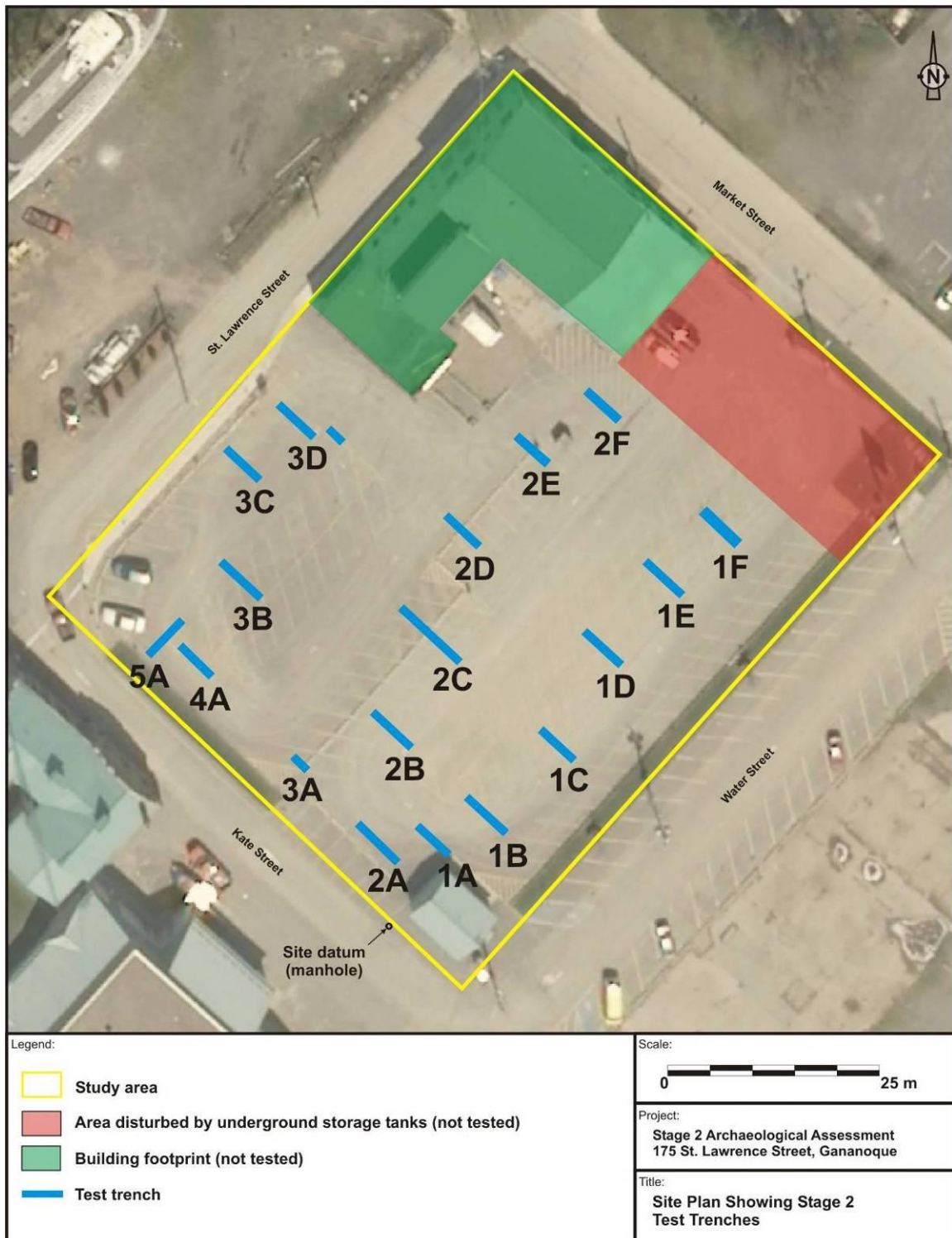
Map 6. Portion of the 1926 fire insurance plan of Gananoque showing the study area.



Map 7. Portion of the 1947 fire insurance plan of Gananoque showing the study area.



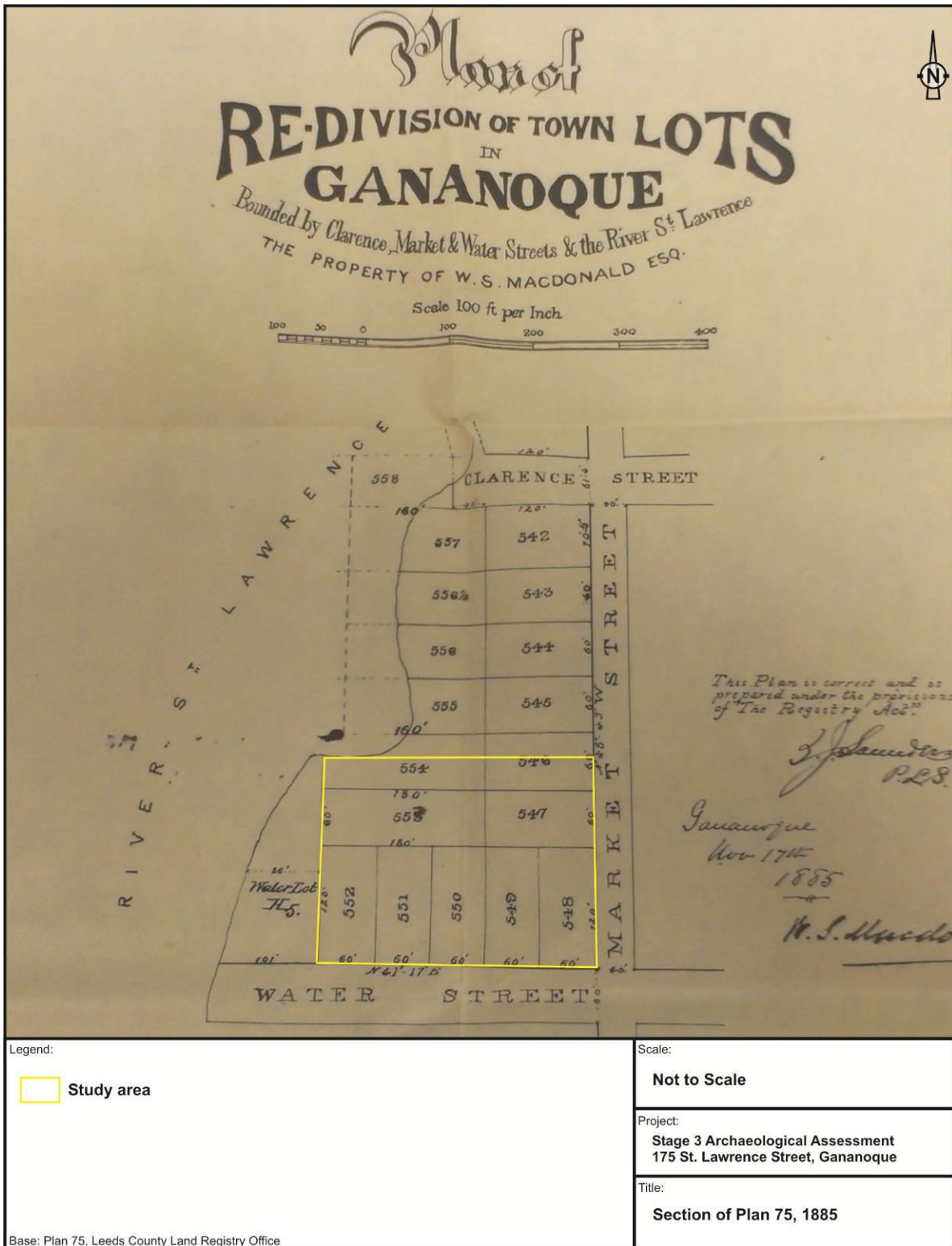
Map 8. A portion of the 1861-1862 Walling Map of the Town of Gananoque. (LAC NMC 14103; adapted from Mika Publishing 1973)



Map 9. Site plan showing the location of the Stage 2 test trenches.



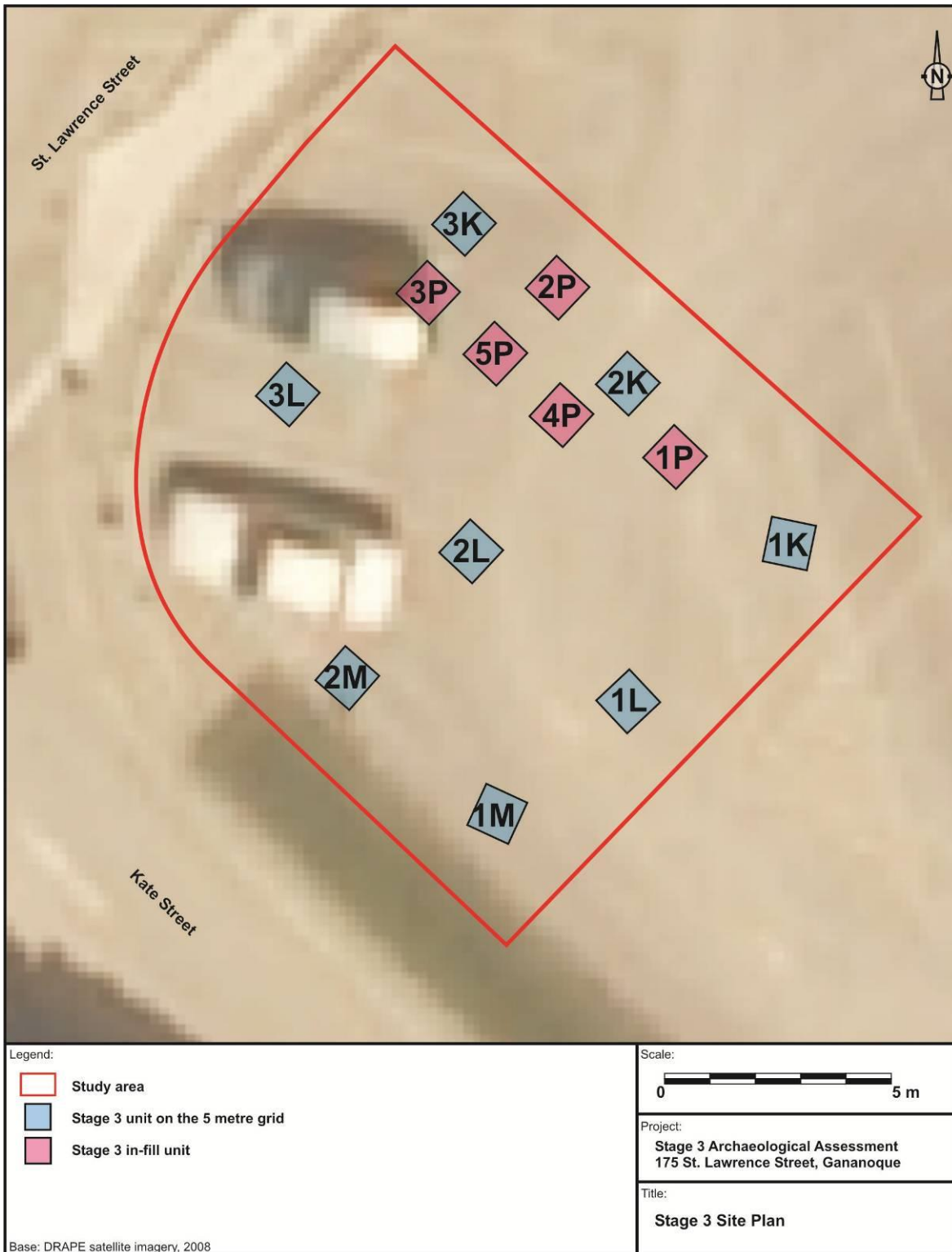
Map 10. Map of the study area showing the portion of the site recommended for Stage 3 assessment.



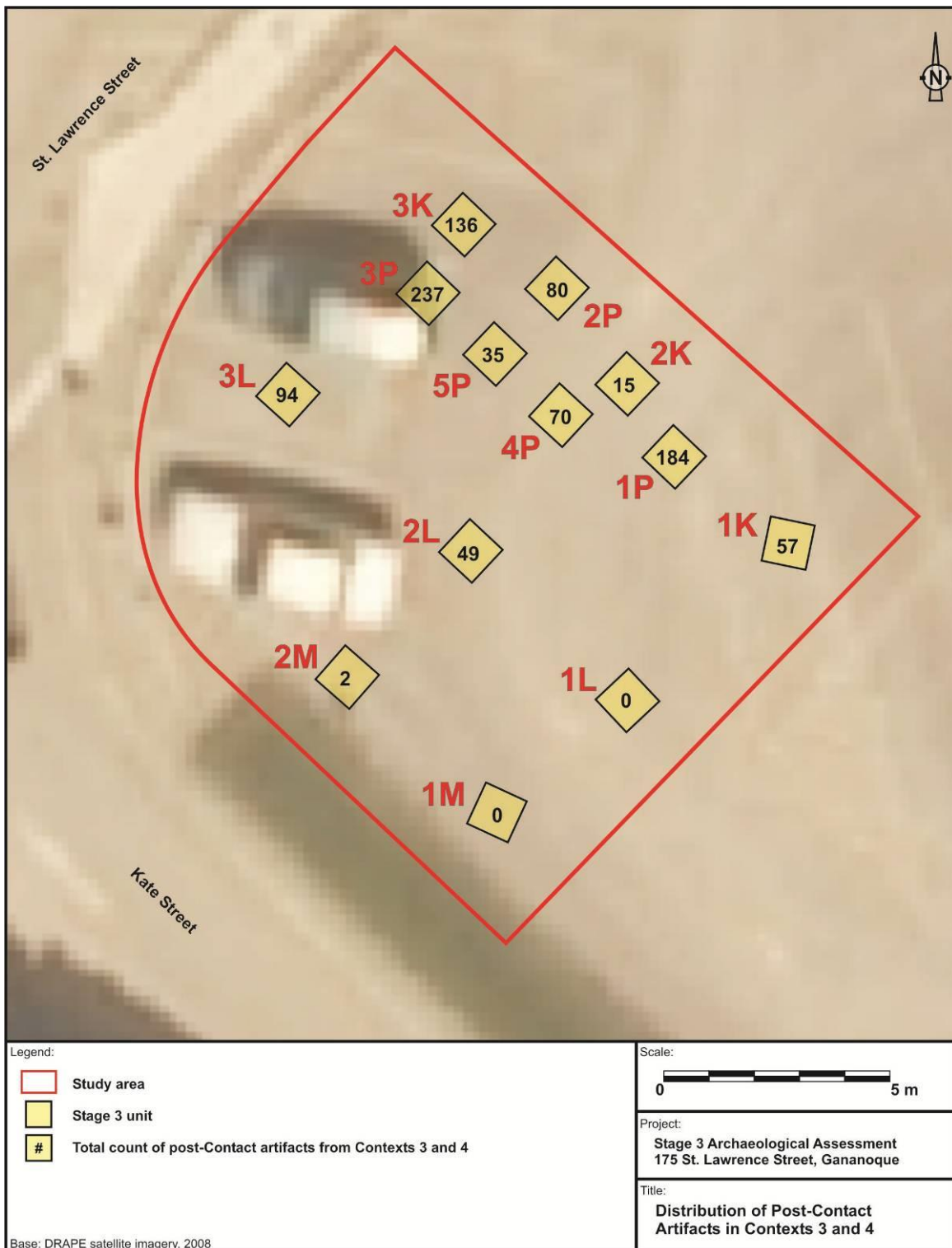
Map 11. Plan 75 of Gananoque, dated 1885.



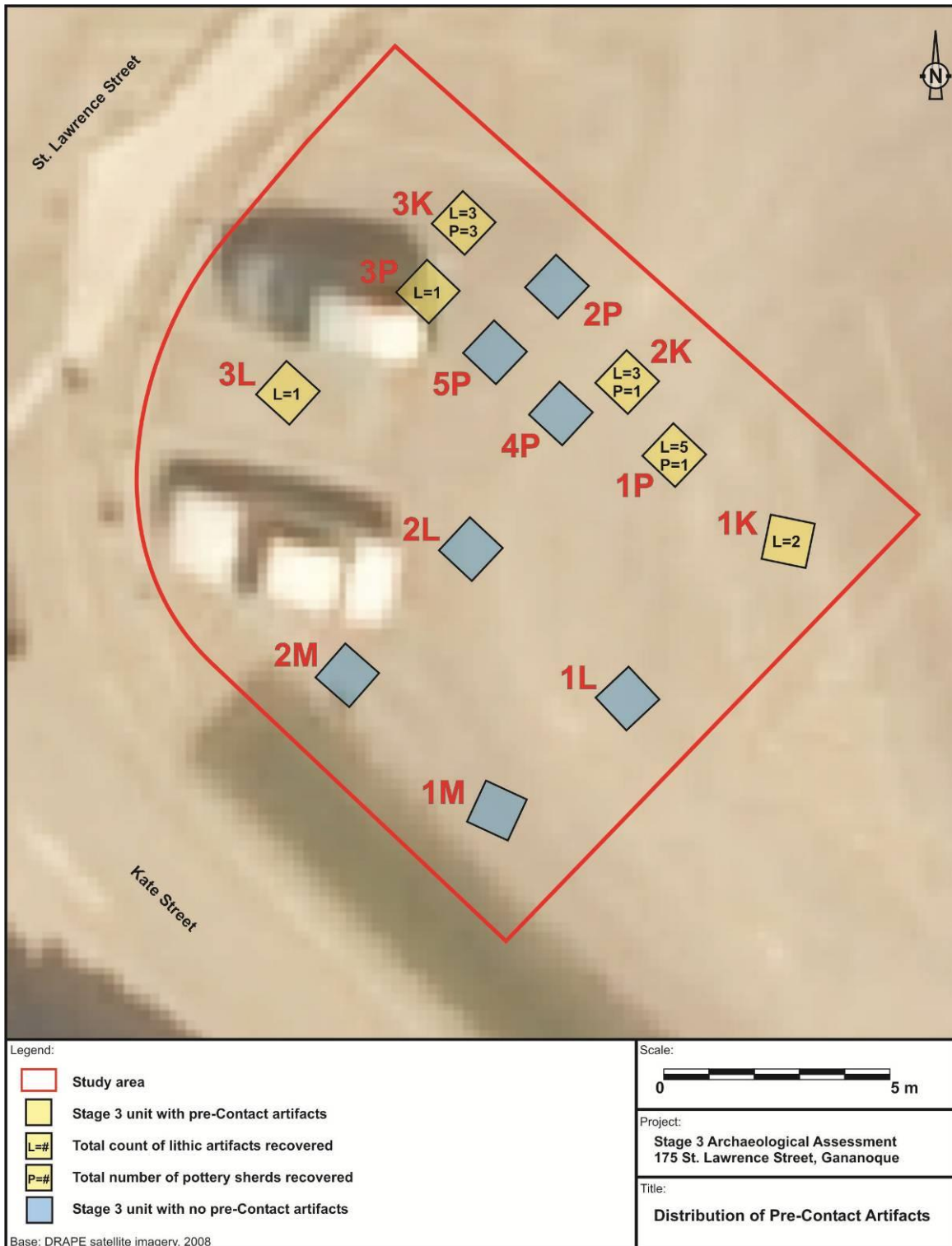
Map 12. Plan 86 of Gananoque, dated 1887.



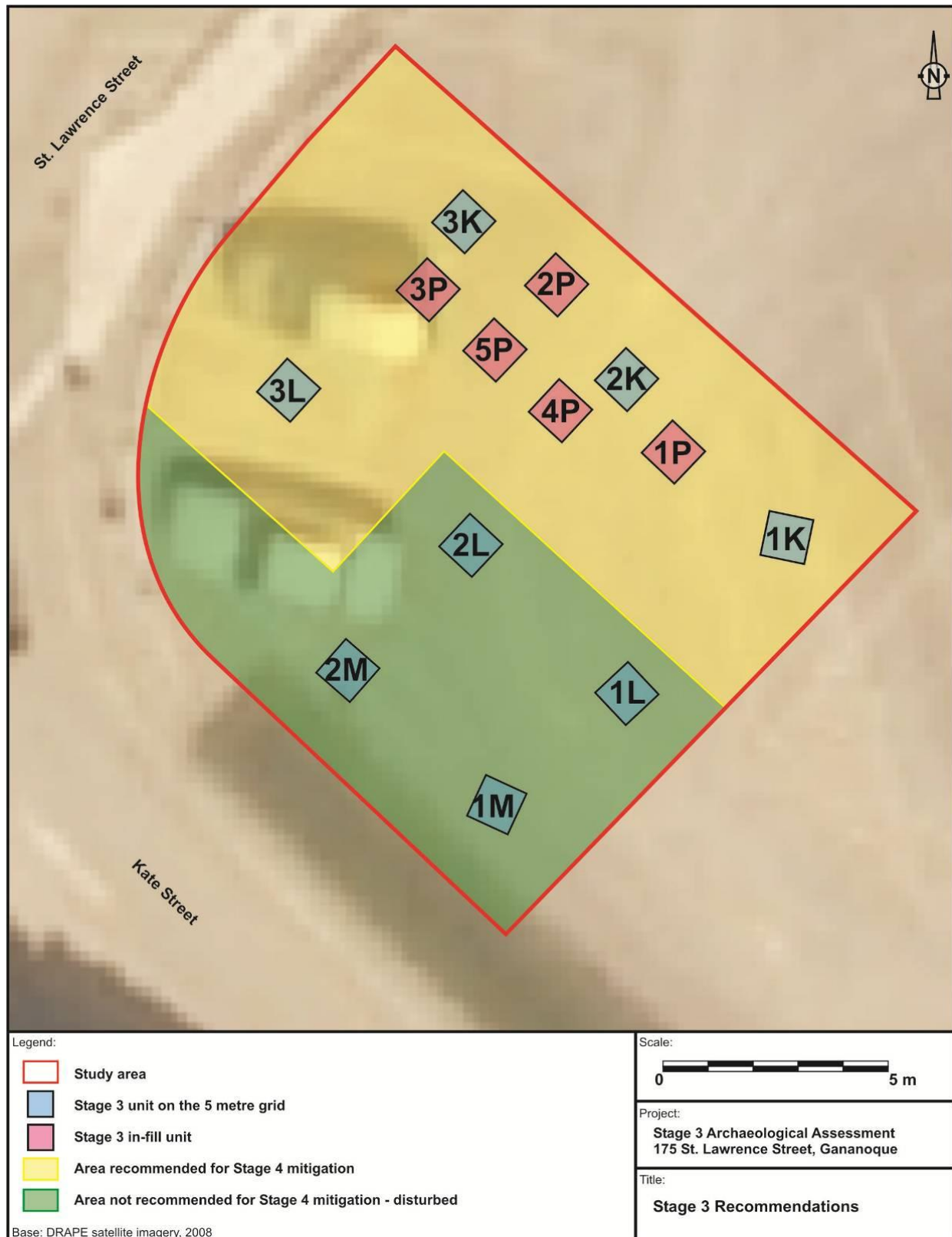
Map 13. Site plan showing the location of the Stage 3 excavation units.



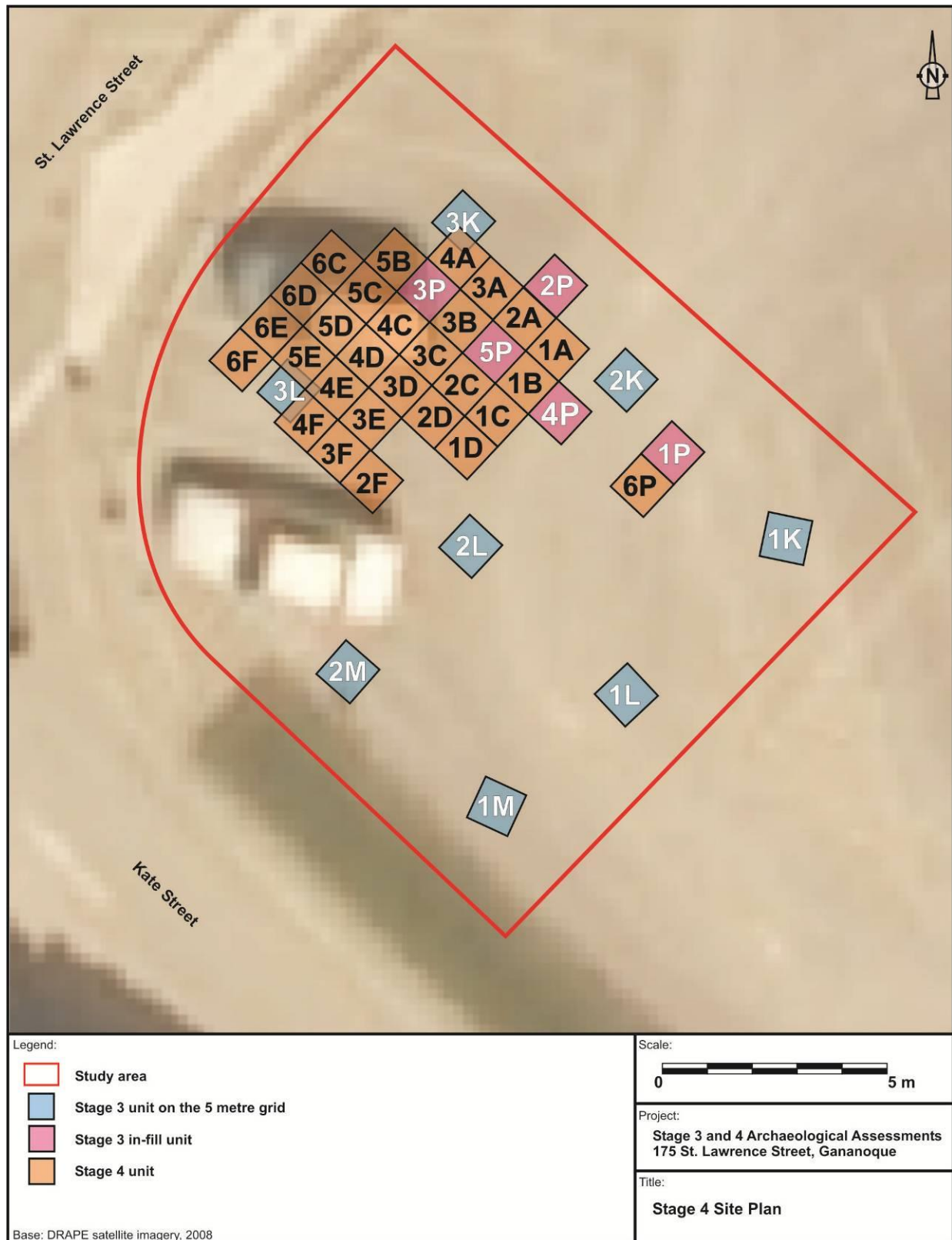
Map 14. Map showing the distribution of post-Contact artifacts recovered from the buried topsoil (Context 3) and the subsoil (Context 4) during the Stage 3 assessment.



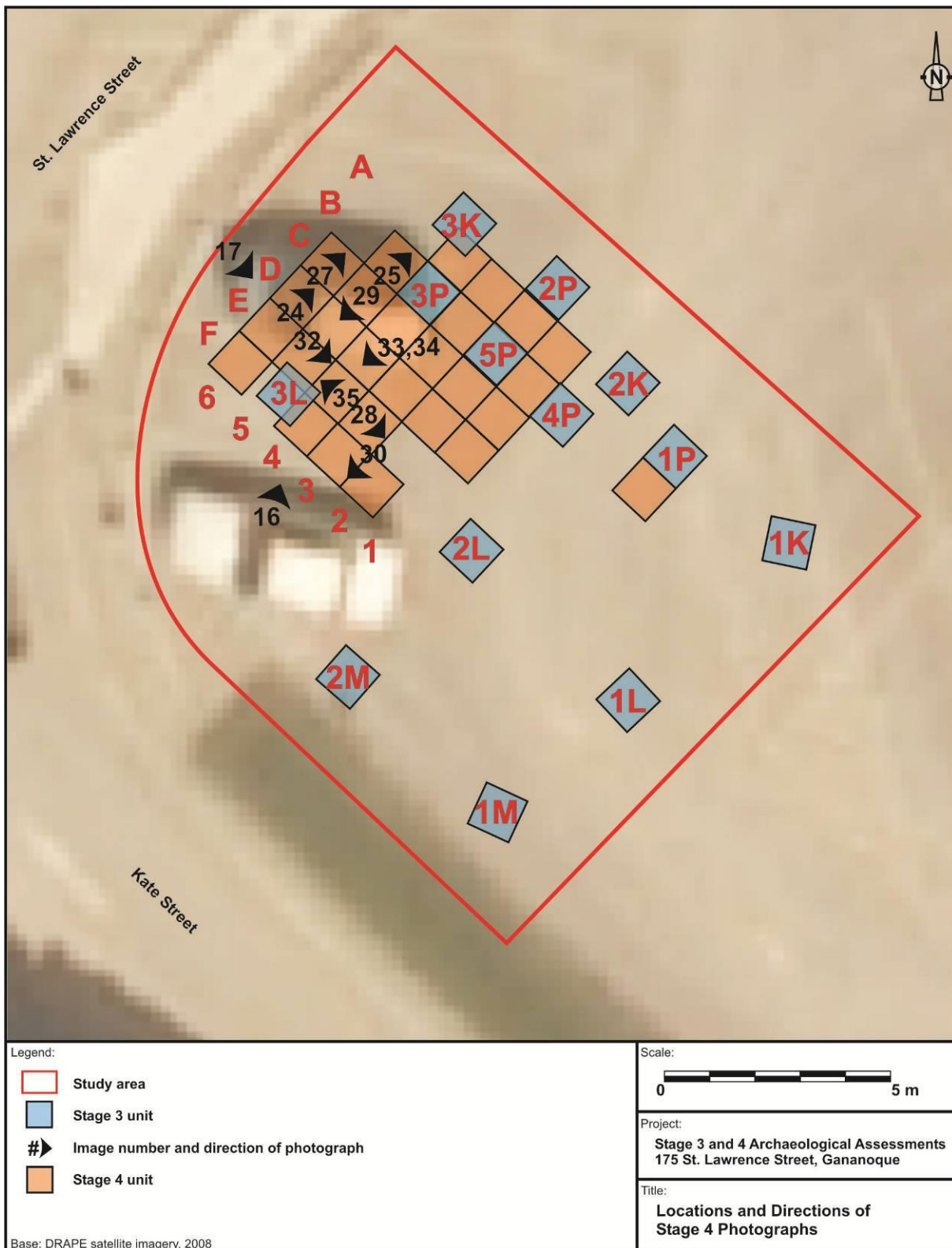
Map 15. Map showing the distribution of pre-Contact artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment.



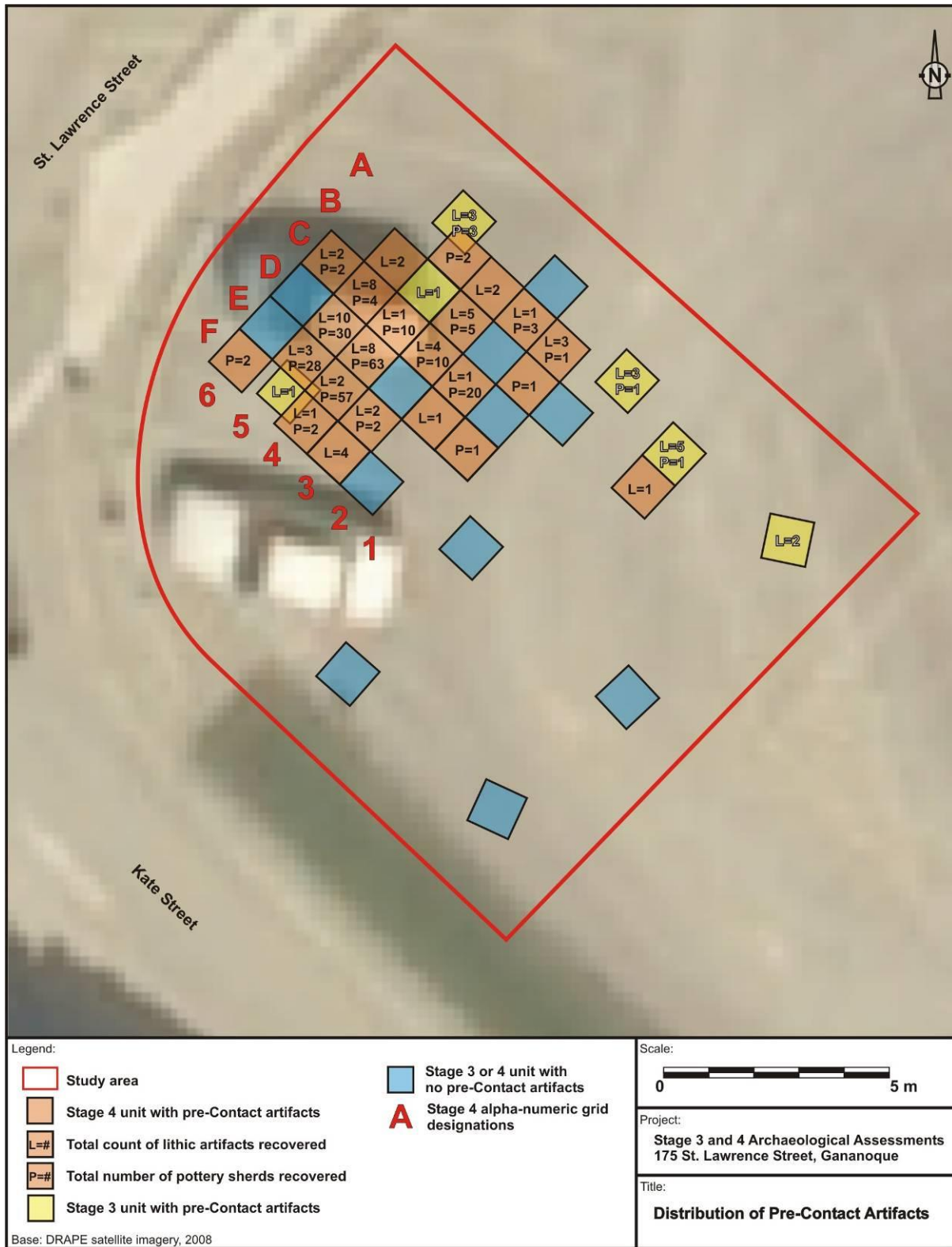
Map 16. Site plan showing the area recommended for Stage 4 mitigation.



Map 17. Site plan showing the location of the Stage 4 excavation units.



Map 18. Site plan showing the locations and directions of photographs used in Section 4.0 of this report.



Map 19. Map showing the distribution of pre-Contact artifacts recovered during the Stage 4 excavation.

9.0 IMAGES

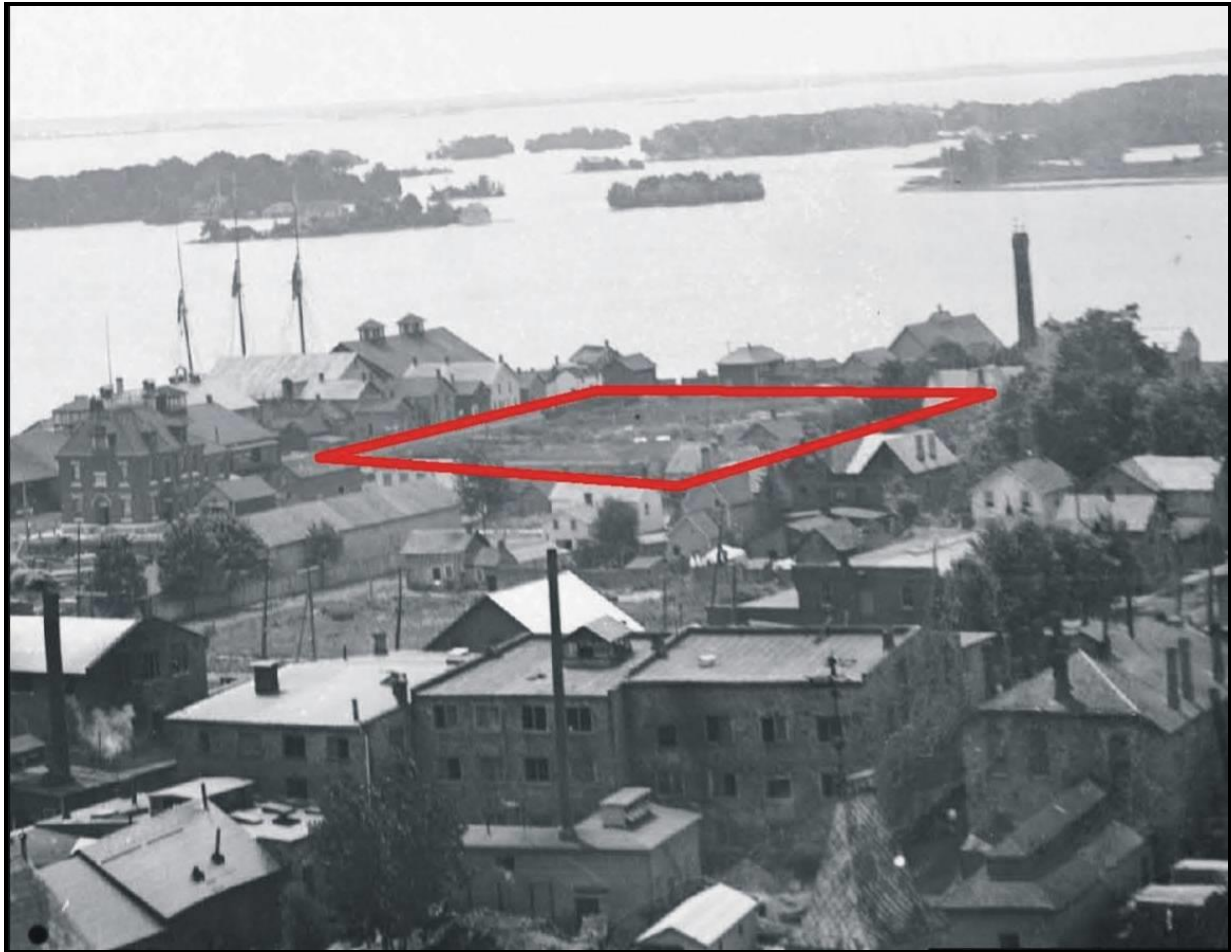


Image 1. Photograph of Lower Town Gananoque, dated 1905. (Marsden Kemp, 10003947 Archives of Ontario; modified from Golder Associates Ltd. 2014:44)

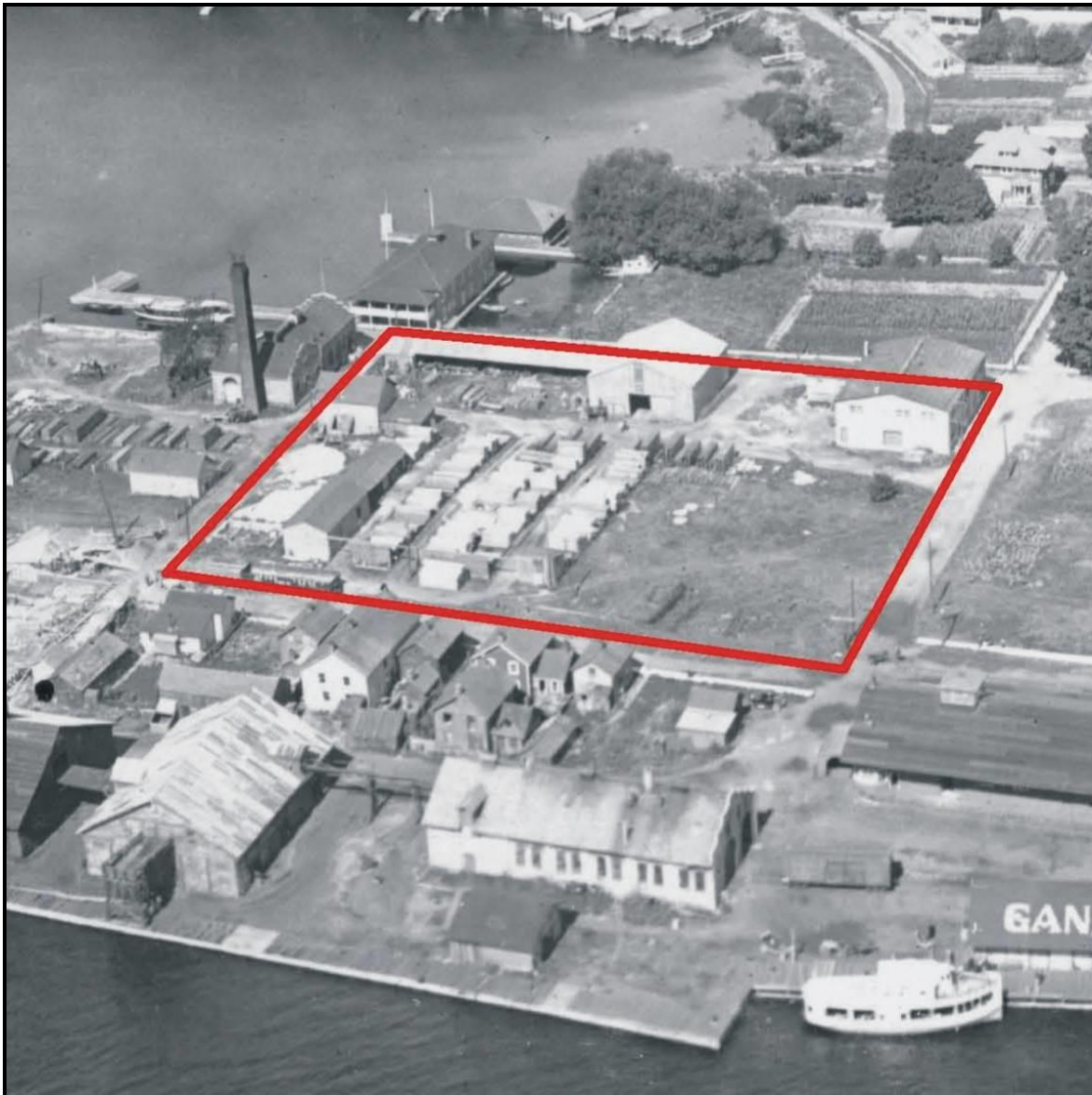


Image 2. Aerial photograph of the study area, dated 1919. (Gananoque McCarthy Aero Services, 10010143 Archives of Ontario; modified from Golder Associates Ltd. 2014:44)

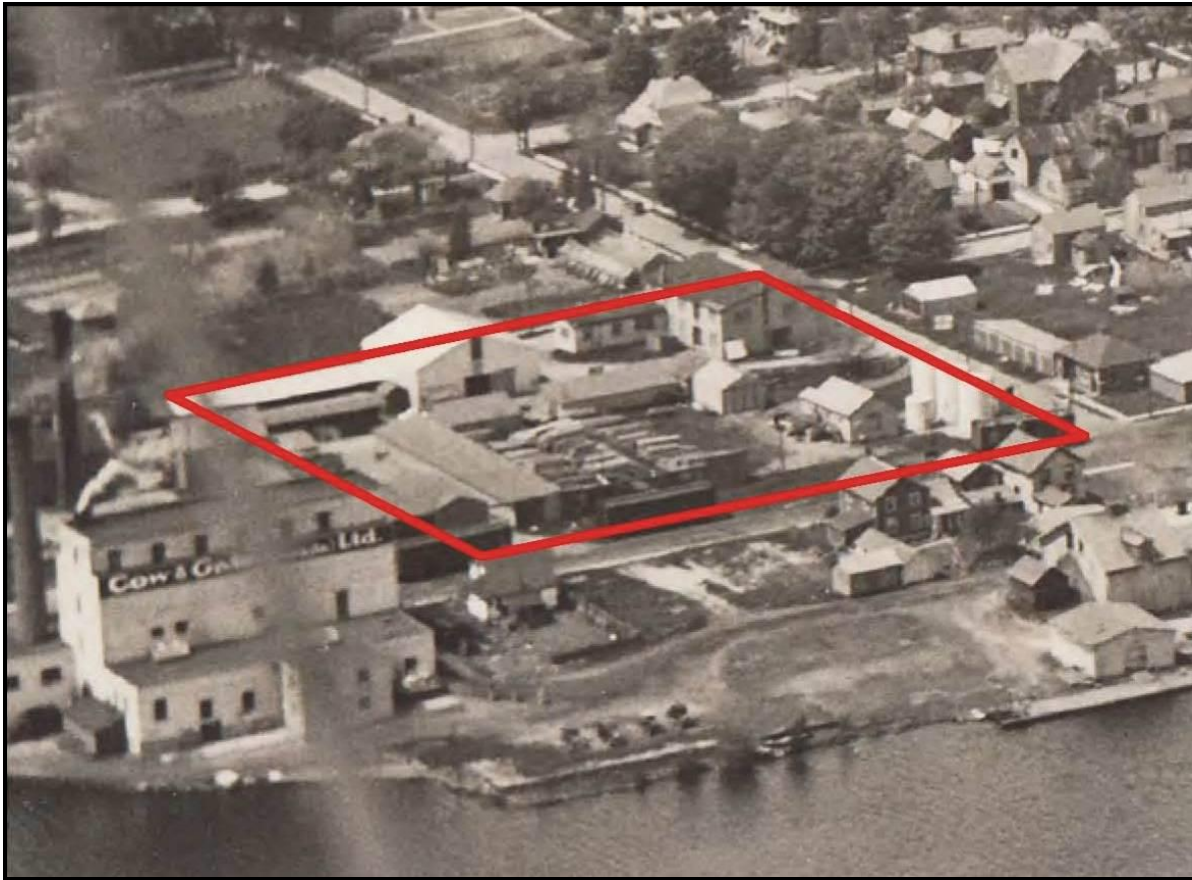


Image 3. Aerial photograph of the study area, dated 1936. (Lt. Col. Eric Warwick, Gananoque Historical Society Archives; modified from Golder Associates Ltd. 2014:44)

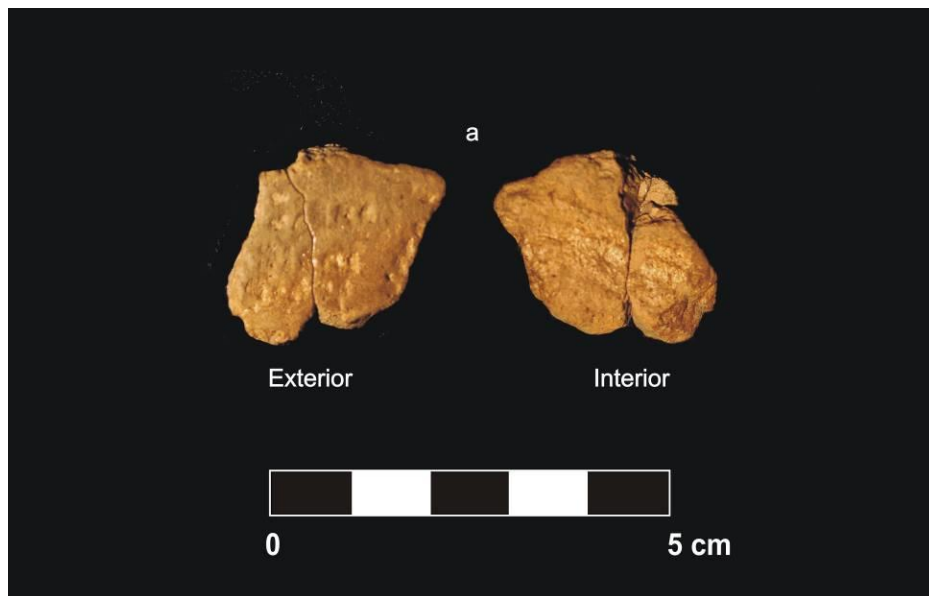


Image 4. Native ceramics recovered from Trench 5A.

a: body sherd with possible cord-roughened exterior, 5A99 (#0098)



Image 5. Sample of ceramic artifacts from Trench 5A.

a: gilded porcelain saucer, 5A3 (#0055); b: late palette (red) painted refined white earthenware flatware, 5A99 (#0109); c: late palette (red and green) painted refined white earthenware flatware, 5A99 (#0108); d: late palette (black and green) painted refined white earthenware tableware, 5A3 (#0066); e: blue edged refined white earthenware flatware, 5A99 (#0110); f: blue and white banded yellowware hollowware, 5A3 (#0070); g: black transfer printed and moulded refined white earthenware tableware, 5A3 (#0059); h: burnt blue transfer printed refined white earthenware tableware, 5A3 (#0061); i: blue sponged refined white earthenware flatware, 5A3 (#0058)



Image 6. Sample of miscellaneous artifacts from Trench 5A.

a: ferrous wire nail, 5A3 (#0088); b: ferrous machine cut nail, 5A3 (#0089); c: colourless machine made panel bottle, 5A3 (#0077); d: light green mould blown patent bottle embossed “2,” 5A99 (#0130); e: light green mould blown food bottle, 5A3 (#0081); f: white clay smoking pipe stem, 5A3 (#0051); g: porcelain button, 5A3 (#0052); h: copper-alloy Canadian penny embossed “ONE CENT 1859/VICTORIA DEI GRATIA REGINA CANADA,” 5A99 (#0097)

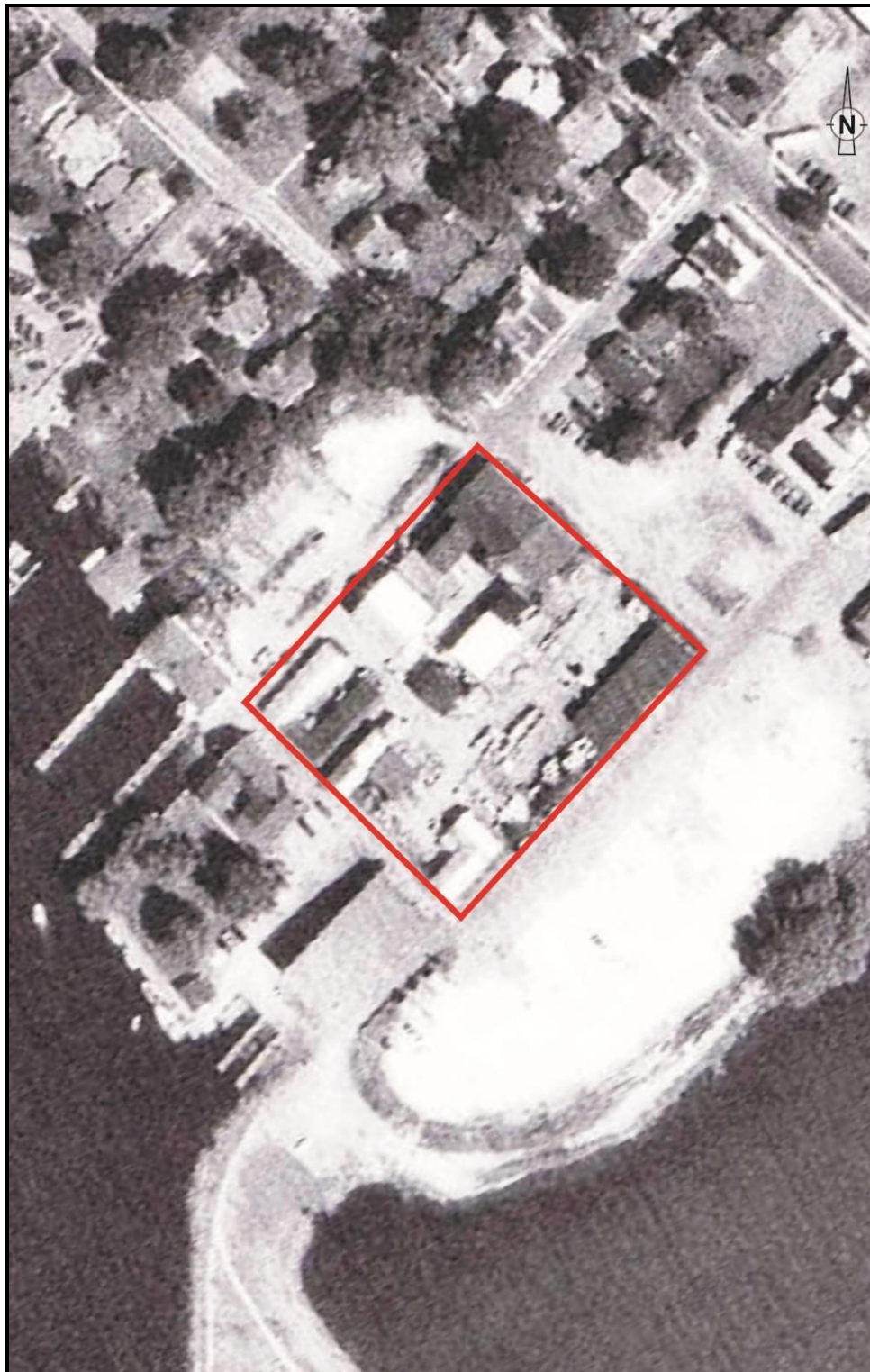


Image 7. Aerial photograph of the study area, dated 1990. (NAPL A27607-50)



Image 8. Aerial photograph of the study area, dated 1994. (NAPL A28143-5; modified from Golder Associates Ltd. 2014:46)

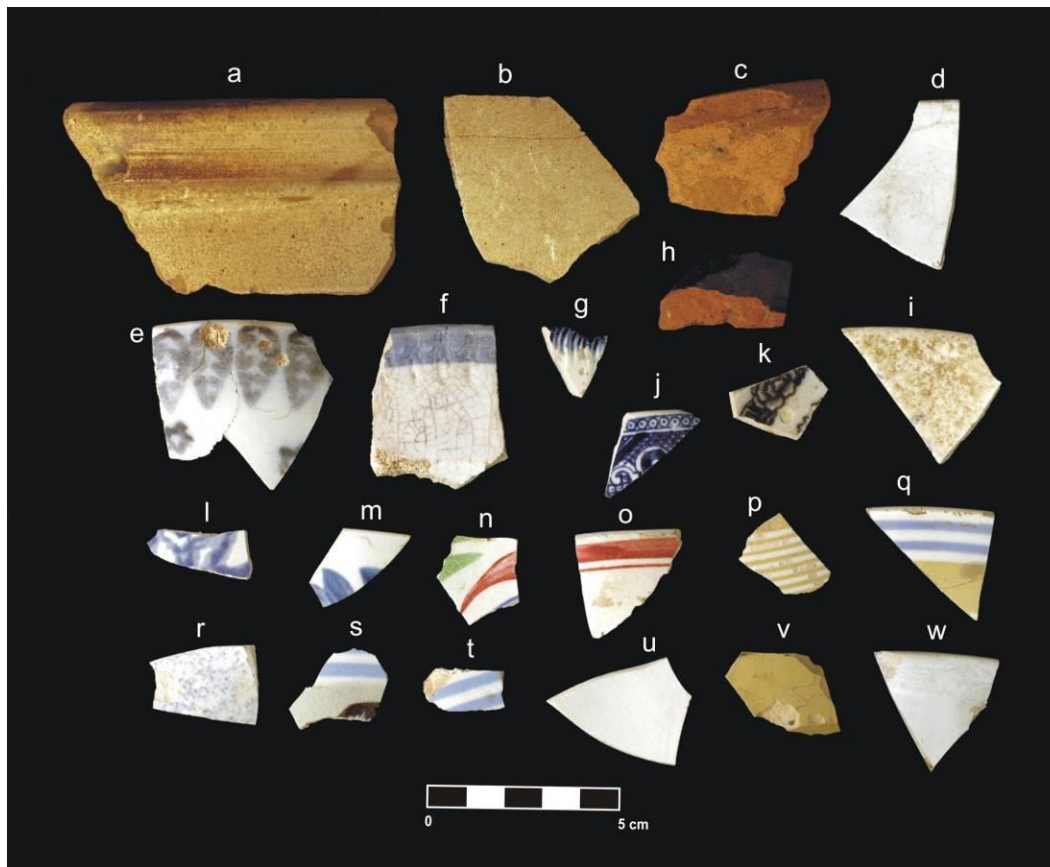


Image 9. Sample of ceramic artifacts from Context 3.

a: slipped and glazed coarse earthenware hollowware, 1P3 (#0292); b: Albany slipped and glazed coarse stoneware hollowware, 2M3 (#0242); c: glazed coarse red earthenware hollowware, 1P2 (#0497); d: plain vitrified white earthenware tableware, 5P2 (#0622); e: purplish black stamped refined white earthenware hollowware, 3P2 (#0543); f: blue edged refined white earthenware flatware, 1P2 (#0504); g: blue edged refined white earthenware flatware, 3L2 (#0456); h: Jackfield-like fine red earthenware tea pot/coffee pot, 1P3 (#293); i: blue painted vitrified white earthenware flatware, 3K5 (#0204); j: blue 'willow' transfer printed refined white earthenware flatware, 3L2 (#0453); k: black transfer printed refined white earthenware tableware, 3L2 (#0460); l: blue stamped refined white earthenware tableware, 3L2 (#0458); m: blue painted refined white earthenware tableware, 4P2 (#0590); n: late palette (red, green and blue) painted refined white earthenware tableware, 3L2 (#0467); o: late palette (red) painted refined white earthenware tableware, 3L2 (#0465); p: white slipped yellowware hollowware, 2K5 (#0042); q: blue banded and yellow slipped refined white earthenware tableware, 1P3 (#0290); r: blue sponged refined white earthenware tableware, 3L2 (#0454); s: blue banded, slipped and painted refined white earthenware hollowware, 3L2 (#0461); t: blue banded refined white earthenware tableware, 4P2 (#0594); u: plain refined white earthenware tableware, 3K5 (#0208); v: plain yellowware tableware, 1P3 (#0291); w: moulded vitrified white earthenware tableware, 1K5 (#0062)



Image 10. Sample of miscellaneous artifacts from Context 3.

a: machine cut nail, 3L2 (#0047); b: machine cut nail, 3P2 (#0556); c: spiral nail, 1P2 (#0530); d: wire nail, 3P2 (#0565); e: white clay smoking pipe bowl marked "TD," 3L2 (#0432); f: plain white clay smoking pipe bowl, 3P4 (#0316); g: white clay smoking pipe bowl with a moulded effigy, 3P4 (#0317, mends with 3P5 #0374); h: clay marble, 4P2 (#0577); i: olive green mould blown beverage bottle, 3K5 (#0178); j: plain red clay smoking pipe stem, 5P2 (#0606); k: light blue glass bead, 3P4 (#0316); l: sewing straight pin, 3L2 (#0428); m: moulded white clay smoking pipe bowl and stem, 1K5 (#0041); n: white clay smoking pipe stem manufactured by Duncan McDougall in Glasgow 1847-1967, 3K5 (#0138); o: light blue mould blown panel bottle, 3P2 (#0551); p: white clay smoking pipe stem manufactured by W. & D. Bell in Quebec 1862-1881, 3K5 (#0137); q: white clay smoking pipe stem manufactured by Henderson in Montreal 1847-1876, 4P2 (#0571); r: plain white clay smoking pipe stem, 3L2 (#0435); s: metal pendant embossed "IRON WIRE," 5P2 (#0608); t: black glass impressed button, 3P2 (#0532); u: bone button, 4P2 (#0578); v: porcelain button, 3K5 (#0145); w: porcelain button, 3P2 (#0533); x: copper-alloy penny embossed "VICTORIA D:G BRITISH REG.F.D/HALF PENNY 1862," 5P2 (#0608); y: aqua two piece mould blown stopper, 3P2 (#0539); z: copper-alloy button, 4P2 (#0579); aa: shell button, 3P4 (#0311); bb: shell button, 1P2 (#0492); cc: olive green mould blown beverage bottle, 1P3 (#0257); dd: green mould blown bottle, 1K5 (#0024); ee: amber machine made beverage bottle, 1P2 (#0512)

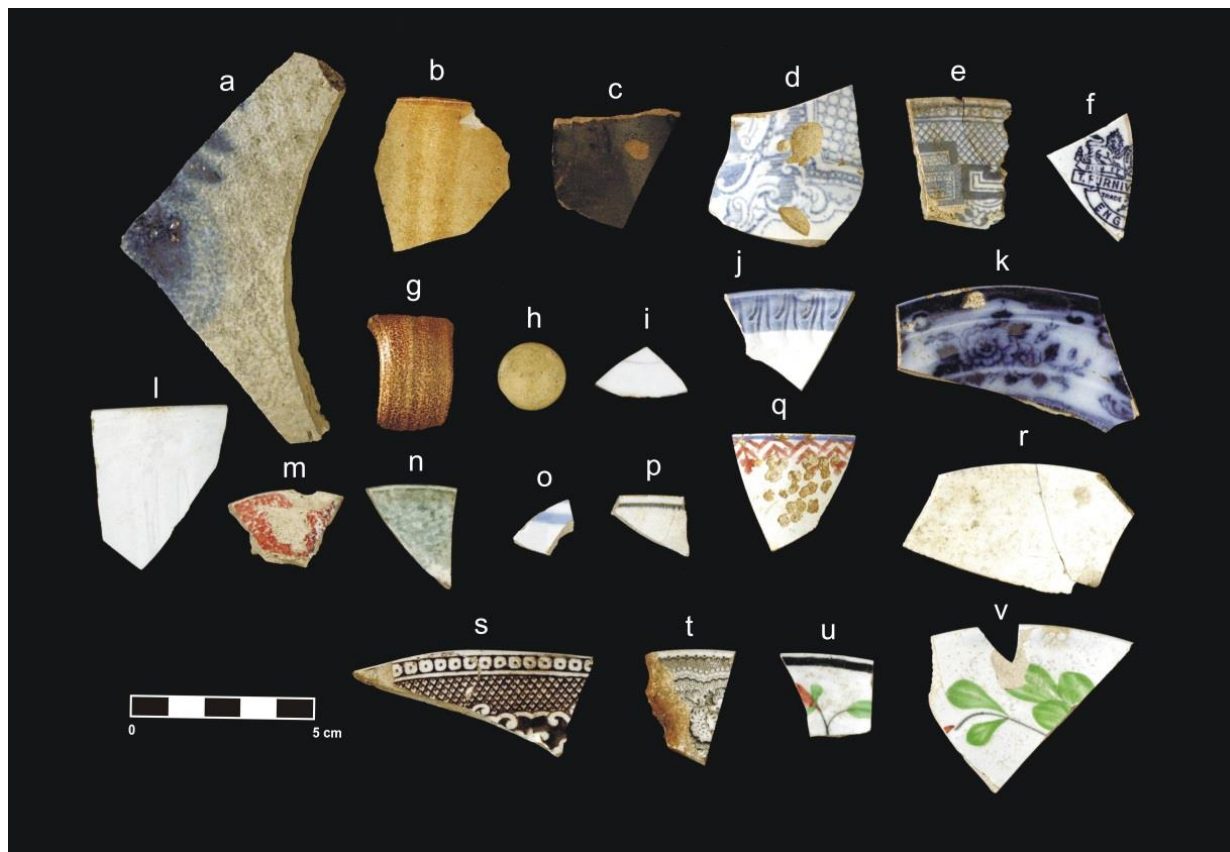


Image 11. Sample of ceramic artifacts from Context 1.

a: Albany slipped, glazed and painted coarse earthenware crock, 2P1 (#0680); b: glazed coarse stoneware hollowware, 4P1 (#0747); c: Jackfield-like slipped fine red earthenware tea pot/coffee pot, 2P1 (#0678); d: blue transfer printed refined white earthenware tableware, 4P1 (#0738); e: blue 'willow' transfer printed refined white earthenware flatware, 2K4 (#0109); f: black transfer printed mark "DIEU ET [MON DROIT]/T.FURNIV[AL & SONS]/TRADE [MARK]/ENG[LAND]" (c. 1881-1890) on vitrified white earthenware flatware, 1K3 (#0007); g: glazed coarse stoneware handle, 4P1 (#0748); h: plain yellowware handle, 5P1 (#0792); i: pink painted porcelain flatware, 4P1 (#0744); j: blue edged impressed refined white earthenware flatware, 2P1 (#0670); k: blue flown refined white earthenware flatware, 5P1 (#0785); l: moulded vitrified white earthenware cup, 4P1 (#0741); m: red sponged refined white earthenware tableware, 4P1 (#0740); n: green sponged refined white earthenware tableware, 5P1 (#0780); o: blue banded refined white earthenware flatware, 2K4 (#0113); p: late palette (black) painted refined white earthenware flatware, 2K4 (#0114); q: blue painted and red stamped refined white earthenware cup, 5P1 (#0782); r: plain bone china flatware, 1K3 (#0006); s: brown 'willow' transfer printed refined white earthenware flatware, 2K4 (#0115); t: black transfer printed refined white earthenware flatware, 5P1 (#0789); u: late palette (black and green) painted refined white earthenware flatware, 2P1 (#0669); v: late palette (black and green) painted refined white earthenware flatware, 4P1 (#0735)



Image 12. Sample of miscellaneous artifacts from Context 1.

a: white clay smoking pipe stem manufactured by Duncan McDougall & Co in Glasgow 1847-1967, 5P1 (#0762); b: white clay smoking pipe stem manufactured by Bannerman in Montreal 1858-1907, 2P1 (#0655); c: white clay smoking pipe stem manufactured by William Murray & Co in Glasgow 1830-1861, 3L3 (#0215); d: white clay smoking pipe stem manufactured by W. & D. Bell in Quebec City 1862-1881, 5P1 (#0763); e: white clay smoking pipe stem manufactured by Henderson in Montreal 1847-1876, 3L3 (#0216); f: glazed white clay smoking pipe stem, 4P1 (#0715); g: moulded white clay smoking pipe bowl, 5P1 (#0765); h: white clay smoking pipe stem manufactured by Alexander Coghill in Glasgow 1826-1904, 2P1 (#0656); i: plain white clay smoking pipe stem, 5P1 (#0759); j: black glass broach, 4P1 (#0702); k: vulcanized rubber button embossed "GOODYEAR 8 P=T 1851 N.R CO," 4P1 (#0704); l: copper-alloy loop-shank button, 2P1 (#0646); m: black glass button, 4P1 (#0705); n: impressed black glass button, 5P1 (#0754); o: bone button, 3P1 (#0688); p: copper-alloy button, 5P1 (#0756); q: porcelain button, 2P1 (#0641); r: impressed porcelain button, 2P1 (#0642); s: porcelain button, 2P1 (#0643)



Image 13. Sample of miscellaneous artifacts from Context 1.

a: white mortar, 2K3 (#0074); b: bone handle, 4P1(#0722); c: composite handle, 5P1 (#0767); d: red brick, 2K4 (#0105); e: copper-alloy oil lamp burner, 4P1 (#0715); f: vulcanized rubber lice comb, 2P1 (#0649); g: spiral nail, 2K3 (#0068); h: machine cut nail, 4P1 (#0726); i: machine cut nail, 5P1 (#0769); j: wire nail, 5:1 (#0772); k: porcelain doll part, 2P1 (#0639); l: ceramic marble, 4P1 (#0711); m: ceramic marble, 2P1 (#0644); n: musket ball, 2P1 (#0647); o: porcelain doll part, 5P1 (#0749); p: porcelain game piece, 4P1 (#0703); q: copper-alloy token embossed "OUR COUNTRY," 4P1 (#0712); r: copper-alloy American penny embossed "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ONE CENT ...," 3L3 (#0218)

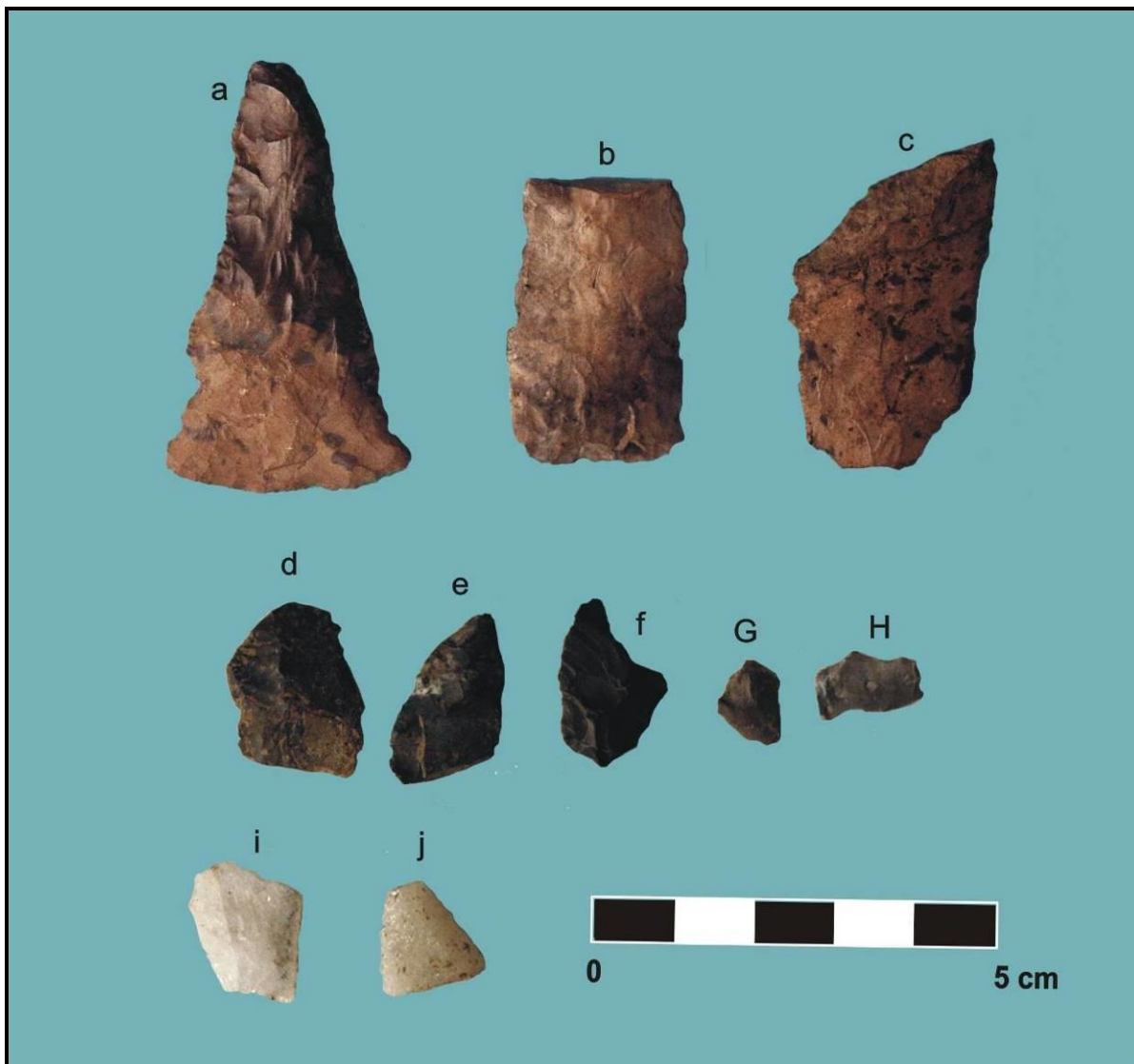


Image 14. Sample of the lithic tools and flakes recovered during the Stage 3 assessment.

a: Onondaga chert Meadowood point, 3L2 (#0840); b: Onondaga chert bifacial scraper, 1K6 (#0830); c: Onondaga chert biface medial section/possible side scraper, 3K5 (#0838); d: chert flake, 3P2 (#0846); e: bifacially worked chert flake, 2K5 (0832#); f: chert flake, 1P3 (#0844); g: chert flake, 2K4 (#0834); h: chert flake, 1P3 (#0843); i: possible quartz flake, 3K5 (#0836); j: possible quartz flake 1P3 (#0847)

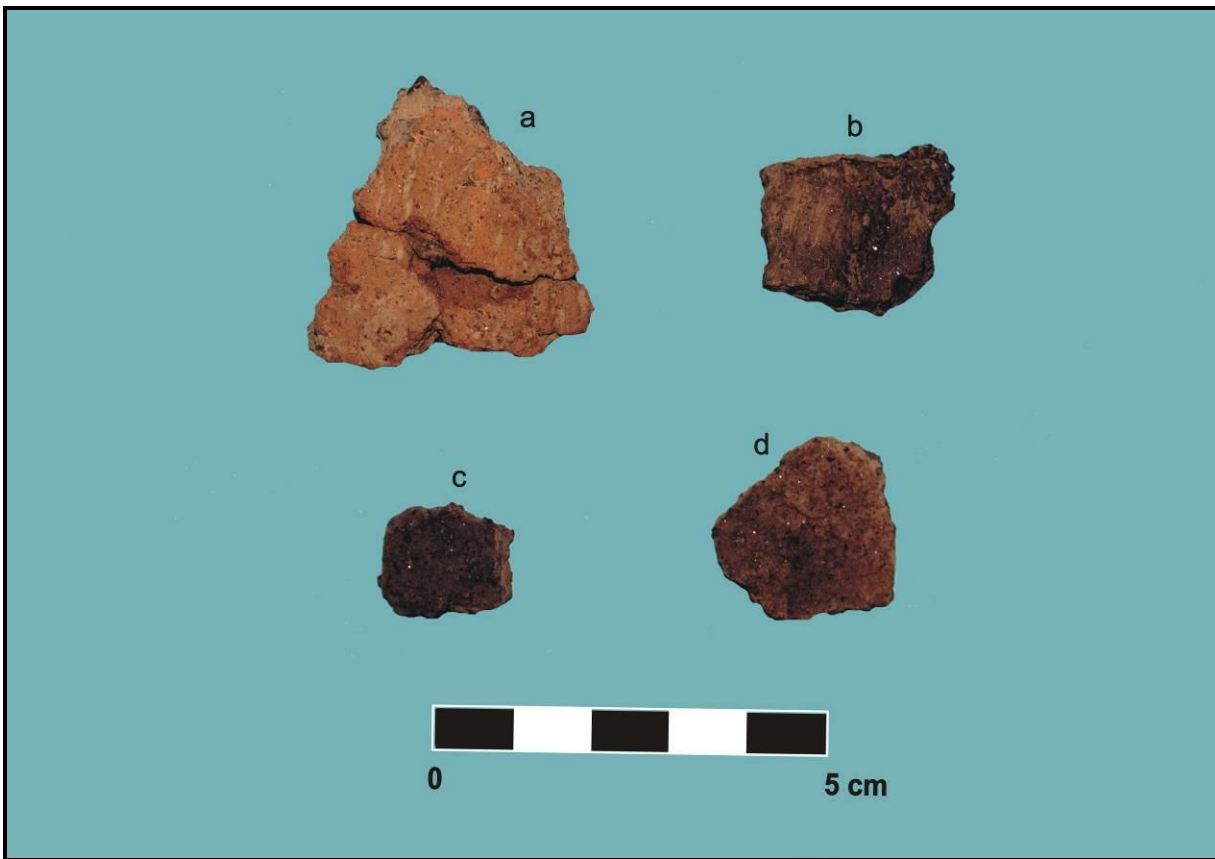


Image 15. Pre-Contact ceramic sherds recovered during the Stage 3 assessment.

a: cord roughened grit tempered earthenware, 3K5 (#0839); b: undecorated grit tempered earthenware, 1P3 (#0841); c: undecorated grit tempered earthenware, 2K5 (#0833); d: undecorated grit tempered earthenware, 1P3 (#0842)



Image 16. Photograph of crew conducting excavations and recording, facing northeast.
(PR14-31D042)



Image 17. Photograph of crew conducting excavations, facing south. (PR14-31D057)

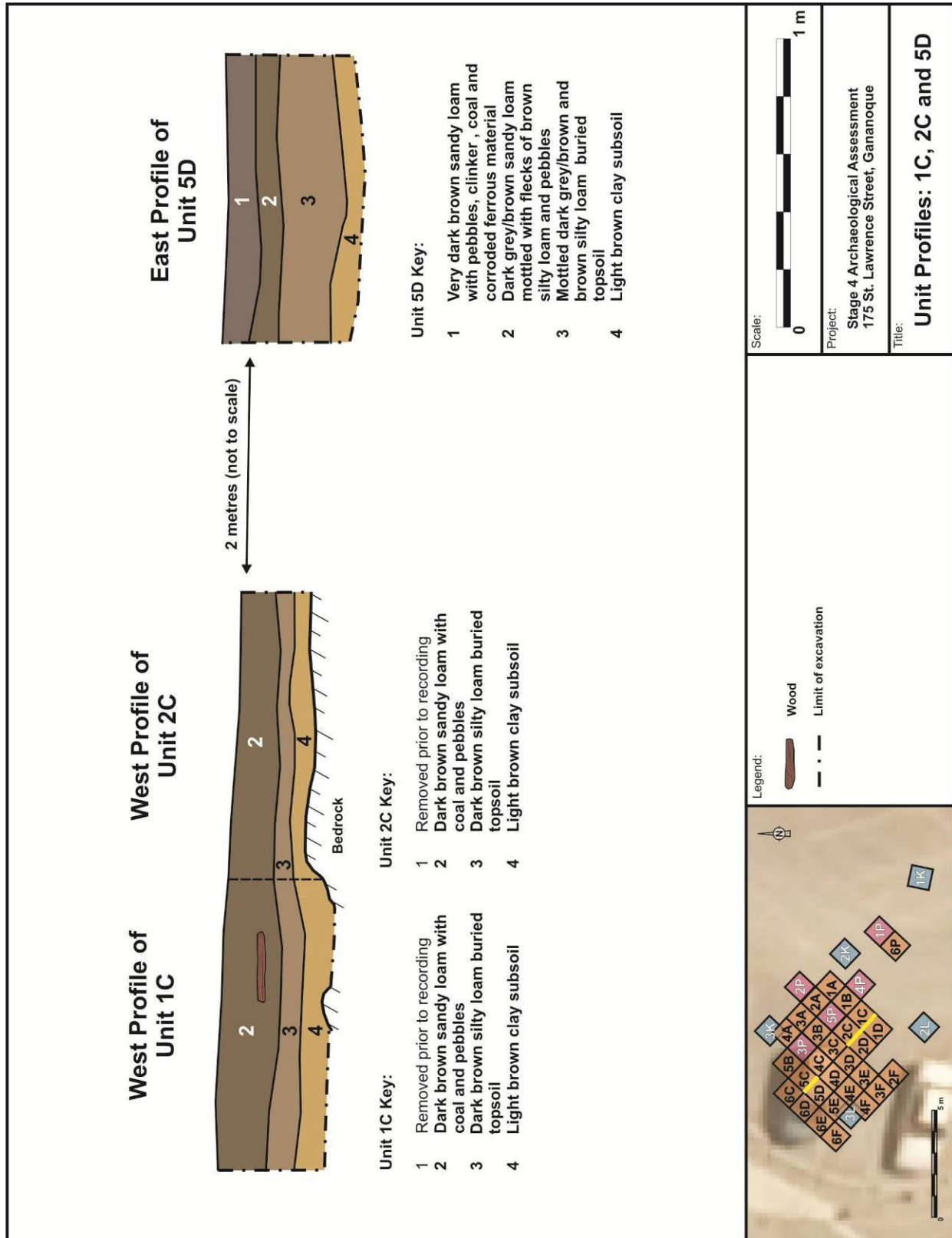


Image 18. Contiguous profile drawing of Units 1C, 2C and 5D.

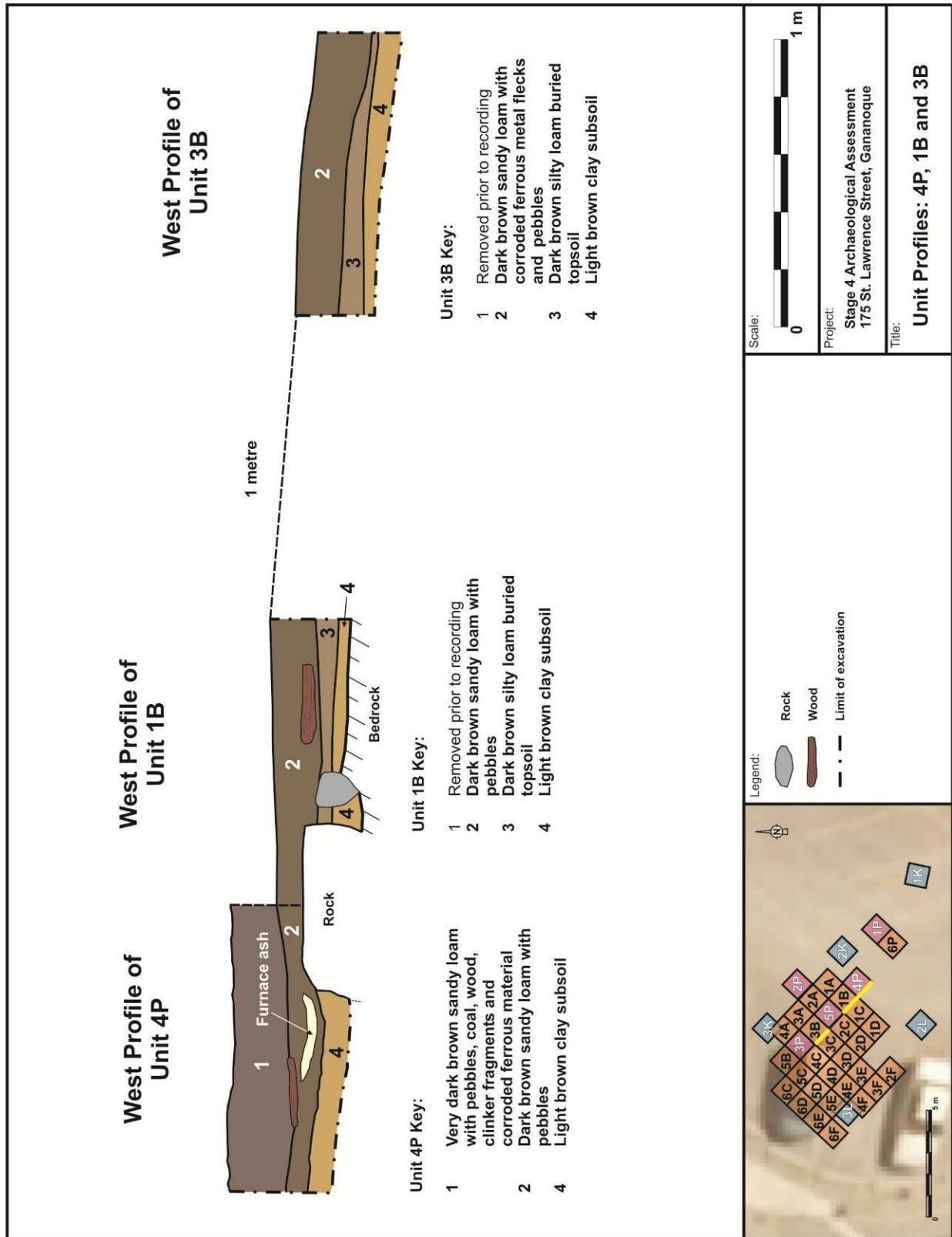


Image 19. Contiguous profile drawing of Units 4P (Stage 3 unit), 1B and 3B.

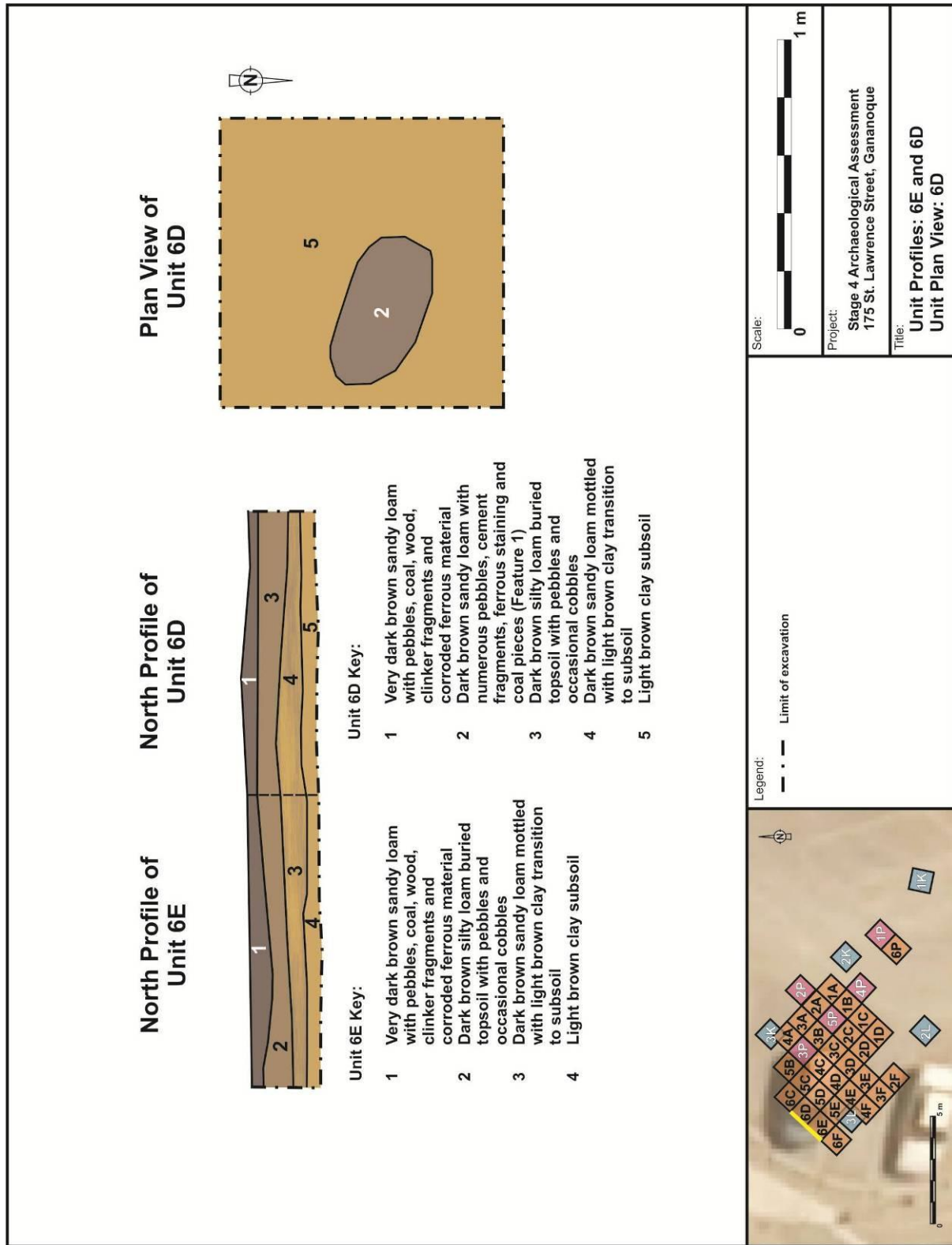


Image 20. Contiguous profile drawing of Units 6E and 6D, and a plan view of Feature 1.

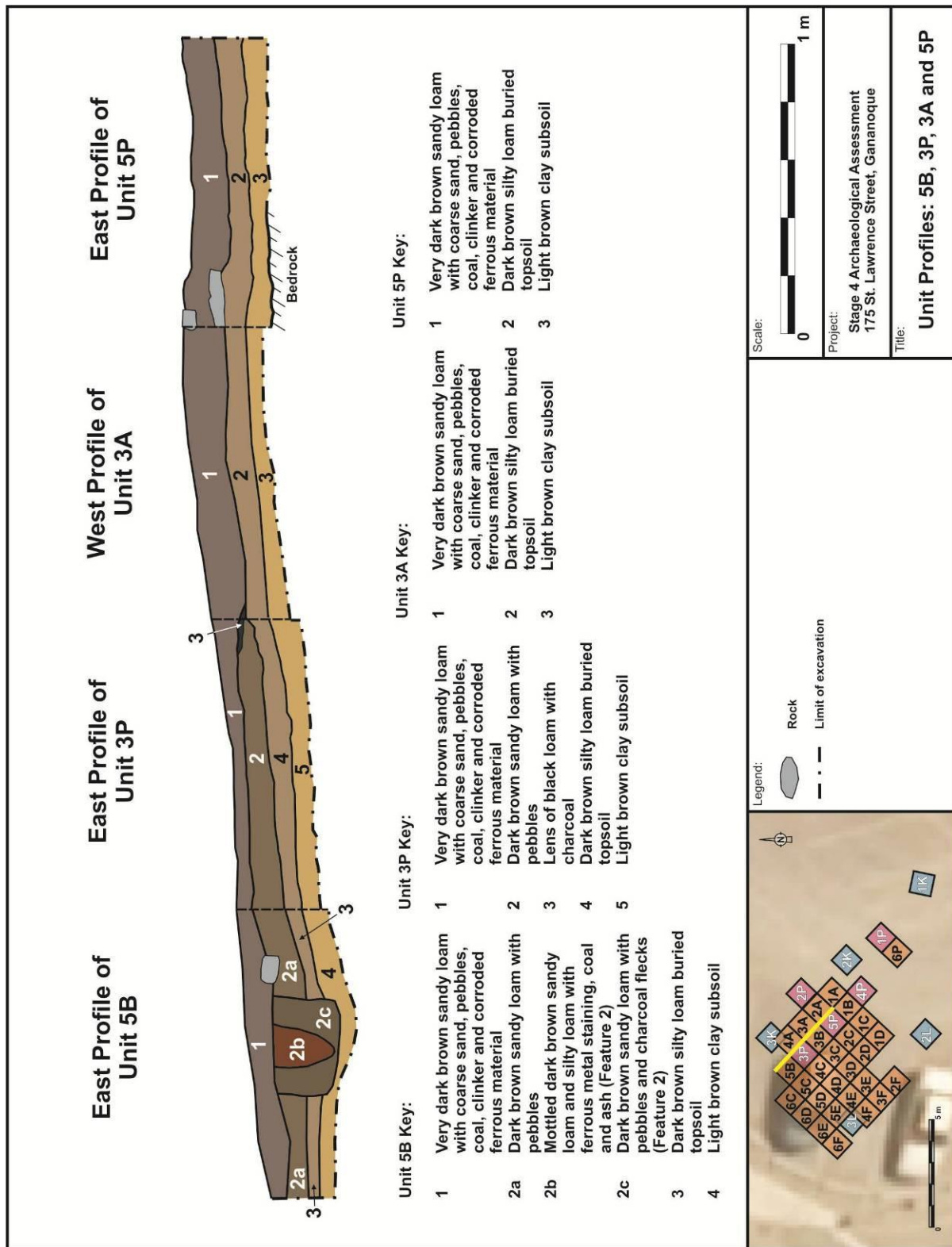


Image 21. Contiguous profile drawing of Units 5B, 3P (Stage 3 unit), 3A, and 5P (Stage 3 unit).

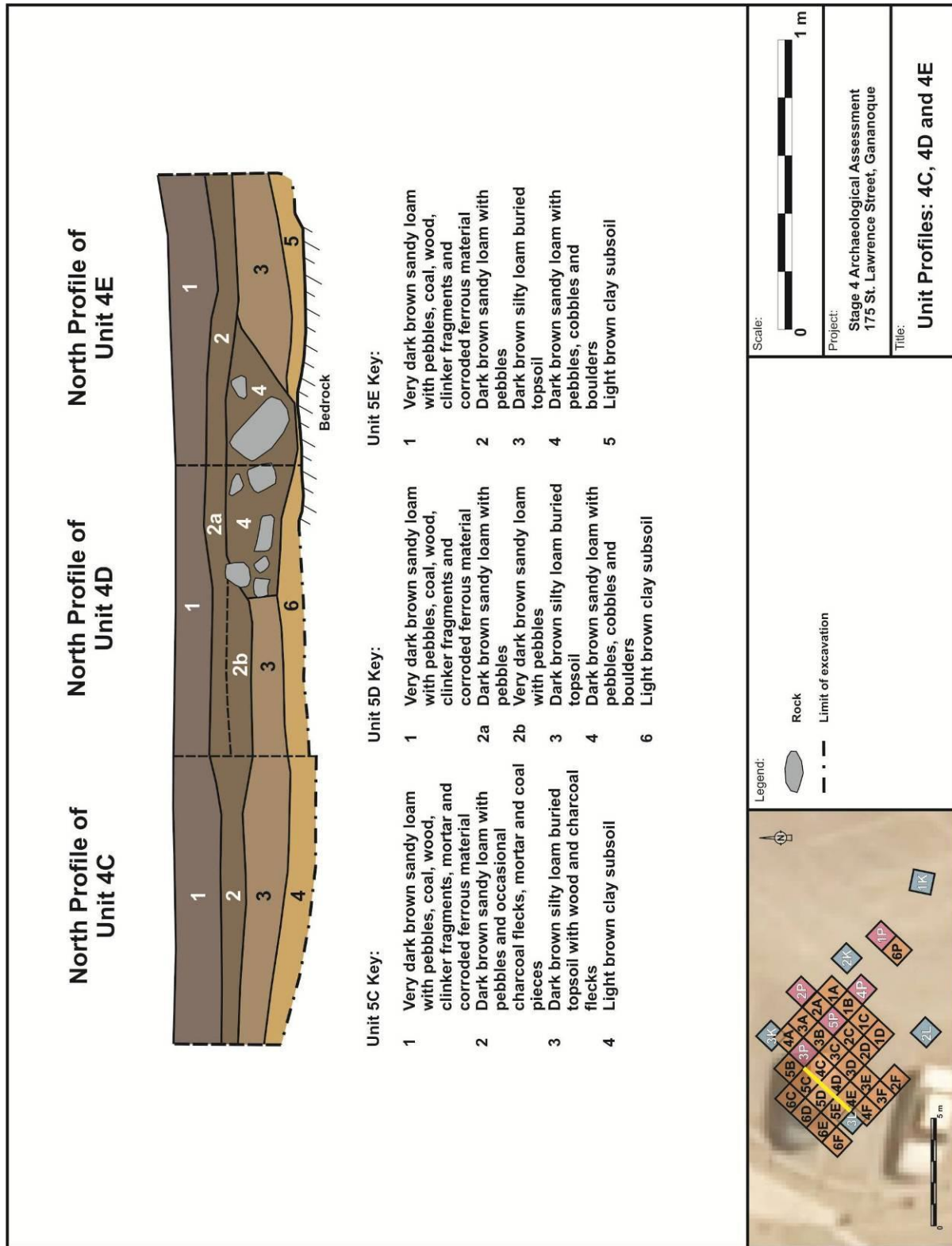


Image 22. Contiguous profile drawing of Units 4C, 4D and 4E.

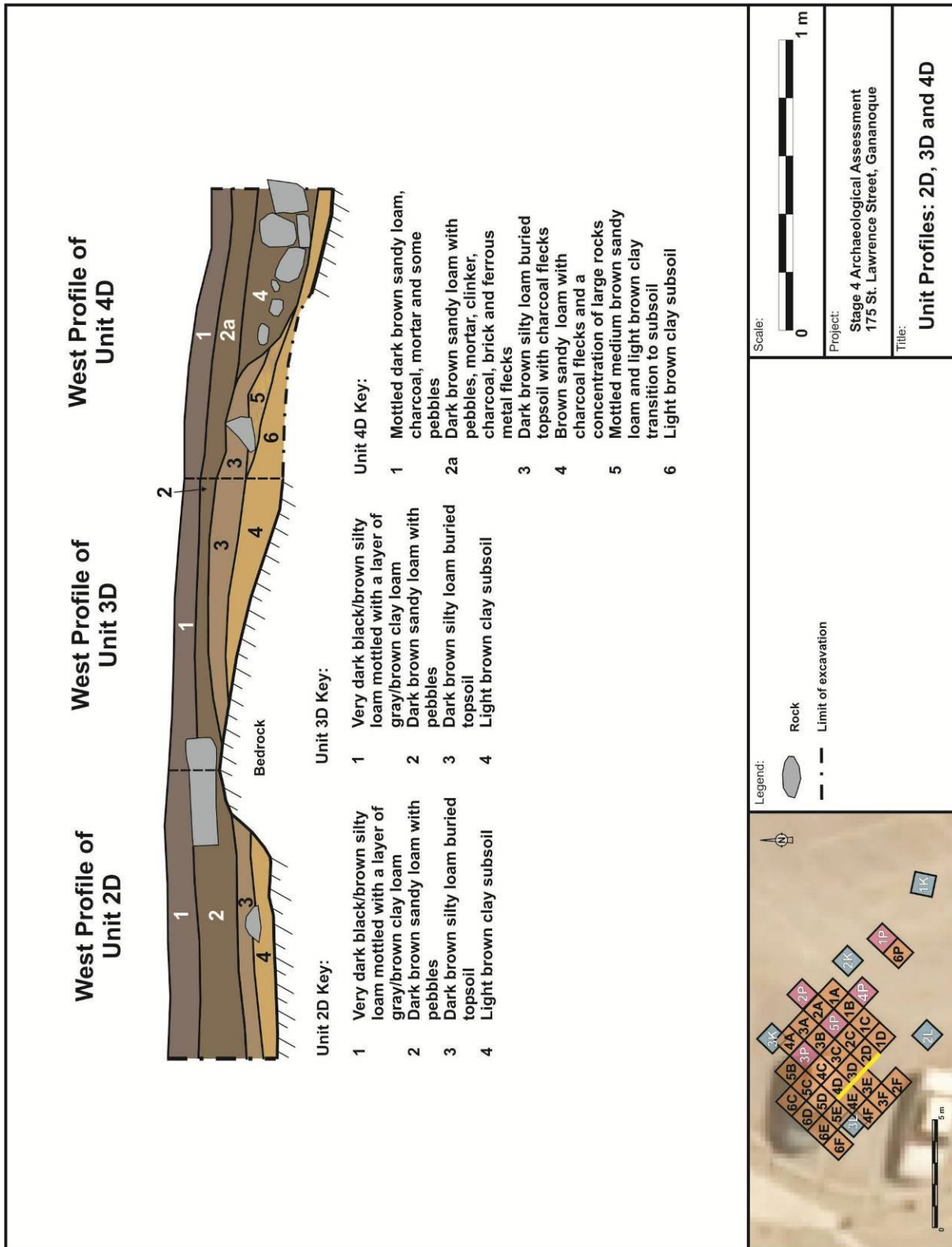


Image 23. Contiguous profile drawing of Units 2D, 3D and 4D.



Image 24. Plan view of Unit 6D showing Feature 1 cut into the subsoil, looking east. (PR14-31D027) Note the cinder block fragments in the fill.



Image 25. Photograph of the east profile of Unit 5B showing Feature 2, looking east. (PR14-31D018)

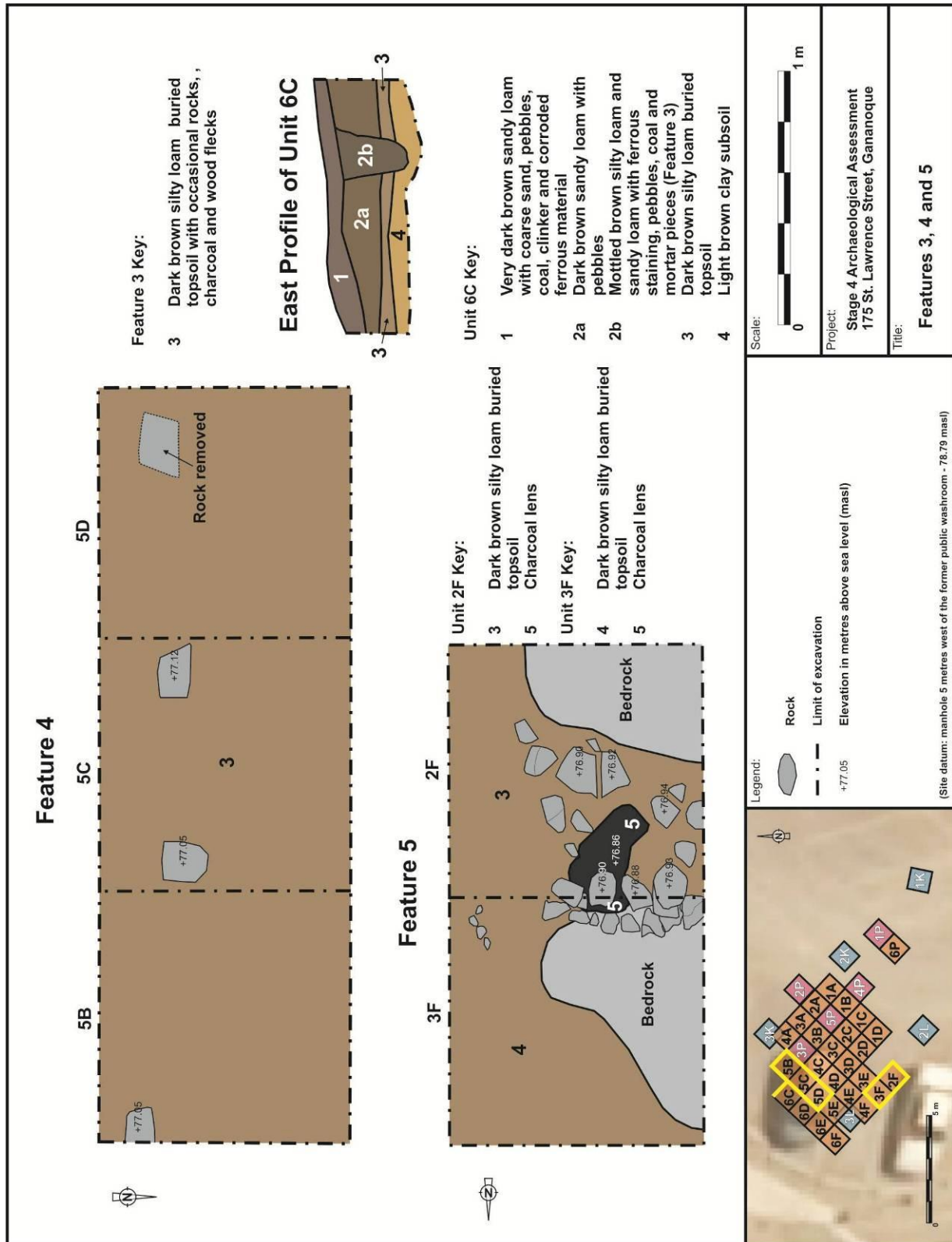


Image 26. Profile drawing of Unit 6C and plan views of Features 4 and 5.



Image 27. Photograph of the east profile of Unit 6C showing Feature 3, looking east. (PR14-31D011)



Image 28. Photograph of the south profile of Unit 3E showing the modern borehole, looking south. (PR14-31D062)



Image 29. Plan view of Feature 4 in Unit 5C, looking west. (PR14-31D025)



Image 30. Plan view of Feature 5, a late nineteenth century waste disposal area, looking west. (PR14-31D080)



Image 31. Photograph of formal chipped stone tools and a sample of flakes.

a: Onondaga chert, Nanticoke notched point 3C2 (#0120); b: Onondaga chert, Meadowood notched point, 2D2 (#0152); c: Onondaga chert, biface projectile point, 3A2 (#0031); d: low quality chert, possible bifacial point, 4D3 (#0047); e: utilized chert flake, 4D4 (#0065); f: dark grey chert flake, 5C3 (#0042); g: Onondaga chert flake, 3E4 (#0126); h: chert flake, 5D2 (#0007); i: dark red/grey chert flake, 4D4 (#0067); j: thin flake of white quartz, 3C2 (#0118); k: white quartz flake, 5D2 (#0006); l: light grey chert flake, 6C3 (#0029)



Image 32. Photograph of the south profiles of Units 5D and 5E, looking south. (PR14-31D021)



Image 33. Plan view of stones in Lot 4D4, looking west. (PR14-31D030)



Image 34. Photograph of the west profile of Unit 4D showing rocks in Lot 4D4, looking west. (PR14-31D033)



Image 35. Plan view of rock cluster in Lot 4E4, looking north. (PR14-31D046)

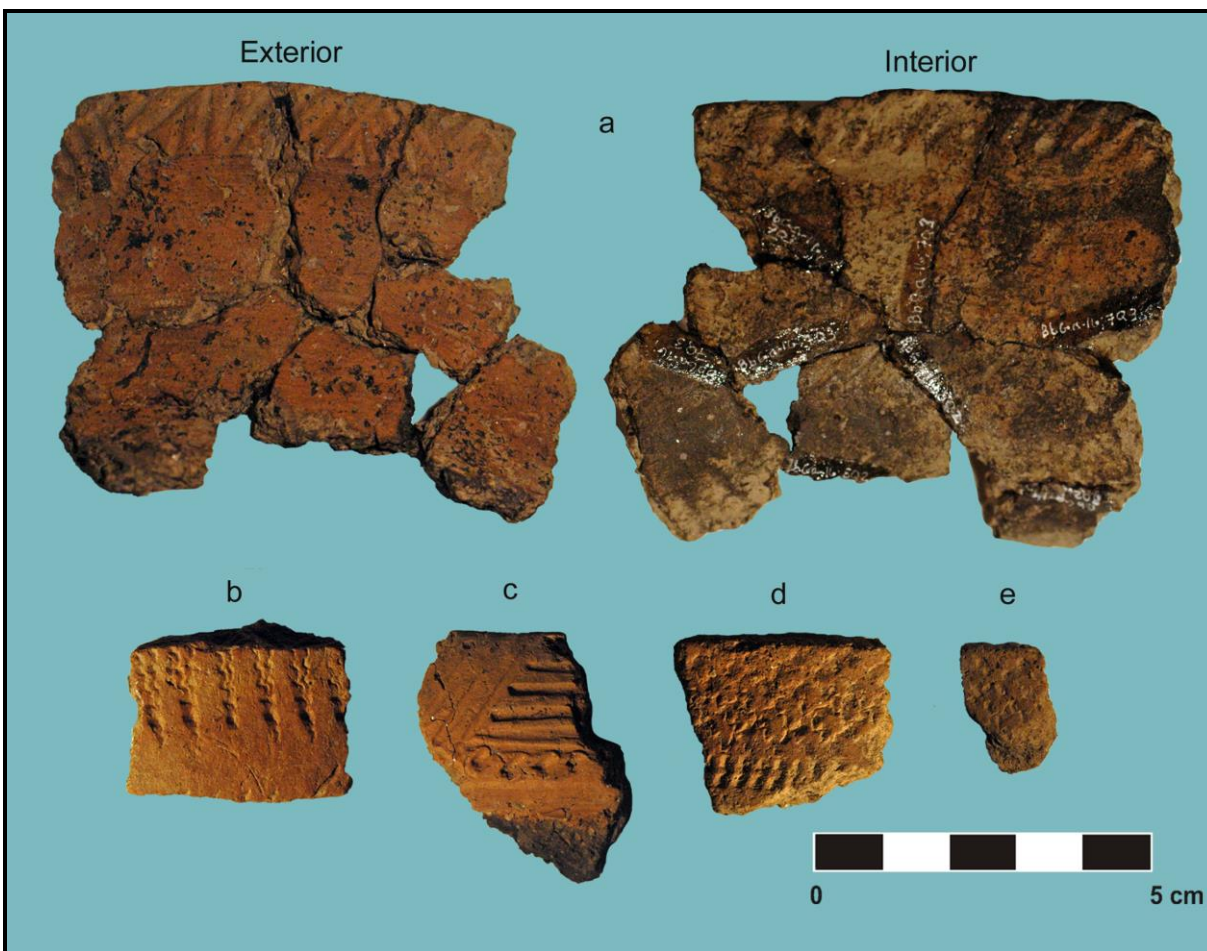


Image 36. Photograph of Vessels 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7.

a: Vessel 1, mended, oval tool impressed earthenware vessel, Woodland, 4C3 (#0105, #0106, #0111 and #0112); b: Vessel 2, pseudo scallop shell earthenware rim sherd, Point Peninsula (?), Middle Woodland, 3E4 (#125); c: Vessel 3, linear stamped/tool impressed earthenware rim sherd, Late Woodland, 2A3 (#0137); d: Vessel 5, pseudo scallop shell/simple dentate stamped earthenware rim sherd, Woodland, 5D4 (#0022); e: Vessel 7, simple dentate stamped body sherd with possible portion of the neck, Woodland, 5E3 (#0035)

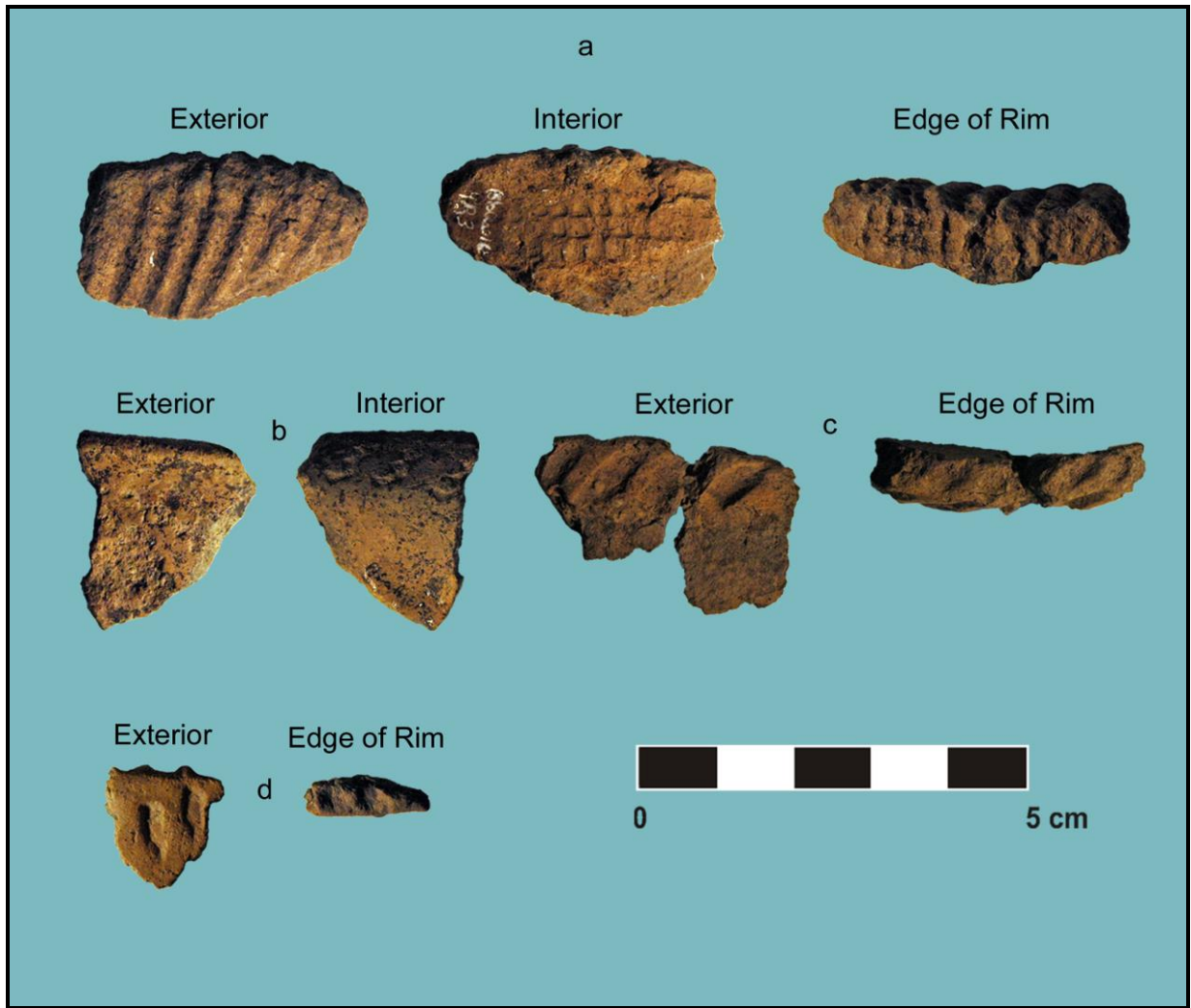


Image 37. Photograph of Vessels 4, 6, 8 and 9.

a: Vessel 4, simple dentate stamped grit tempered earthenware rim sherd, Woodland, 2C3 (#0142); b: Vessel 6, rounded lip and decorated interior of grit tempered rim sherd, Woodland, 5D3 (#0020); c: Vessel 9, mended simple dentate stamped grit tempered earthenware rim sherd, Woodland, 4D4 (#0080); d: Vessel 8, linear stamped grit tempered earthenware rim sherd, Woodland, 5D2 (#0010)



Image 38. Photograph of Tentative Vessels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

a: Tentative Vessel 1, simple mended dentate stamped grit tempered earthenware body sherds, Woodland, 2C3 (#0146 and #0148); b: Tentative Vessel 4, linear stamped grit tempered earthenware body sherd with possible collar, Woodland, 3B3 (#0130); c: Tentative Vessel 2, incised grit tempered earthenware juvenile pot, Woodland 5E2 (#0170); d: Tentative Vessel 3, linear stamped grit tempered earthenware body sherd, Woodland, 3B3 (#0129); e: Tentative Vessel 5, simple dentate stamped and tool impressed/push-pull decorated grit tempered earthenware, Woodland, 1B2 (#0152); f: Tentative Vessel 6, pseudo scallop shell/a single line of tool impressed oval decorated grit tempered earthenware, Woodland, 6C2 (#0026); g: Tentative Vessel 7, pseudo scallop shell/simple dentate stamped grit tempered earthenware, Woodland, 4E2 and 4E4 (#0096 and #0060)

APPENDIX 1: Stage 4 Photographic Catalogue

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR14-31D001	North profile of Unit 6P	N
PR14-31D002	North profile of Unit 6P	N
PR14-31D003	North profile of Unit 6P	N
PR14-31D004	North profile of Unit 6P	N
PR14-31D005	North profile of Unit 1A	N
PR14-31D006	North profile of Unit 1A	N
PR14-31D007	North profile of Unit 1A	N
PR14-31D008	East profile of Unit 5D	E
PR14-31D009	East profile of Unit 5D	E
PR14-31D010	East profile of Unit 5D	E
PR14-31D011	East profile of Unit 6C	E
PR14-31D012	East profile of Unit 6C	E
PR14-31D013	East profile of Unit 6C	E
PR14-31D014	West profile of Unit 3A	W
PR14-31D015	West profile of Unit 3A	W
PR14-31D016	West profile of Unit 3A	W
PR14-31D017	West profile of Unit 3A	W
PR14-31D018	East profile of Unit 5B	E
PR14-31D019	East profile of Unit 5B	E
PR14-31D020	East profile of Unit 5B	E
PR14-31D021	South profile of Unit 5E	S
PR14-31D022	South profile of Unit 5E	S
PR14-31D023	South profile close up of rocks Units 5D and 5E	S
PR14-31D024	Plan view rocks at interface of Lots 2 and 3 Units 5C	N/A
PR14-31D025	Plan view rocks at interface of Lots 2 and 3 Units 5C	N/A
PR14-31D026	Plan view of cut/post hole in Unit 6D	N/A
PR14-31D027	Plan view of cut/post hole in Unit 6D	N/A
PR14-31D028	Plan view of cut/post hole in Unit 6D	N/A
PR14-31D029	Plan view of rocks in Lot 4 of Unit 4D	N/A
PR14-31D030	Plan view of rocks in Lot 4 of Unit 4D	N/A
PR14-31D031	South profile of Unit 5C	S
PR14-31D032	South profile of Unit 5C	S
PR14-31D033	West profile of Unit 4D	W
PR14-31D034	West profile of Unit 4D	W
PR14-31D035	North profile of Unit 6E	N
PR14-31D036	North profile of Unit 6E	N
PR14-31D037	North profile of Unit 6D	N
PR14-31D038	North profile of Unit 6D	N
PR14-31D039	Plan view of cut/post hole in Unit 6D	N/A
PR14-31D040	South profile of Unit 4C	S
PR14-31D041	South profile of Unit 4C	S
PR14-31D042	General shot of crew performing recording and excavation	N/A
PR14-31D043	South profile of Unit 4F	S
PR14-31D044	South profile of Unit 4F	S
PR14-31D045	Photo of rock cluster in Unit 4E	N/A
PR14-31D046	Photo of rock cluster in Unit 4E	N/A
PR14-31D047	West profile of Unit 3D	W
PR14-31D048	West profile of Unit 3D	W
PR14-31D049	Photograph of rocks and burnt material in Unit 3F	N/A
PR14-31D050	Photograph of rocks and burnt material in Unit 3F	N/A
PR14-31D051	West profile of Unit 3F	W

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR14-31D052	West profile of Unit 3F	W
PR14-31D053	General photograph of crew performing excavations	SE
PR14-31D054	West profile of Unit 3B	W
PR14-31D055	West profile of Unit 3B	W
PR14-31D056	West profile of Unit 3B	W
PR14-31D057	General photograph of crew performing excavations	S
PR14-31D058	General photograph of crew performing excavations	SE
PR14-31D059	South profile of Unit 3C	S
PR14-31D060	South profile of Unit 3C	S
PR14-31D061	South profile of Unit 3E	S
PR14-31D062	South profile of Unit 3E	S
PR14-31D063	General photograph of crew performing excavations	NW
PR14-31D064	General photograph of crew performing excavations	NW
PR14-31D065	West profile of Unit 6F	W
PR14-31D066	West profile of Unit 6F	W
PR14-31D067	West profile of Unit 2C	W
PR14-31D068	West profile of Unit 2C	W
PR14-31D069	North profile of Unit 4A	N
PR14-31D070	North profile of Unit 4A	N
PR14-31D071	West profile of Unit 2D	W
PR14-31D072	West profile of Unit 2D	W
PR14-31D073	West profile of Unit 1B	W
PR14-31D074	West profile of Unit 1B	W
PR14-31D075	West profile of Unit 1C	W
PR14-31D076	West profile of Unit 1C	W
PR14-31D077	General photograph of crew performing excavations	E
PR14-31D078	General photograph of crew performing excavations	S
PR14-31D079	Plan view of rocks and burnt materials in Unit 2F	N/A
PR14-31D080	Plan view of rocks and burnt materials in Unit 2F	N/A
PR14-31D081	Plan view of rocks and burnt materials in Unit 2F	N/A
PR14-31D082	Plan view of rocks and burnt materials in Unit 2F	N/A
PR14-31D083	South profile of Unit 1D	S
PR14-31D084	South profile of Unit 1D	S
PR14-31D085	East profile of Unit 2F	E
PR14-31D086	East profile of Unit 2F	E
PR14-31D087	East profile of Unit 2F	E
PR14-31D088	East profile of Unit 2F	E
PR14-31D089	East profile of Unit 2F	E
PR14-31D090	Photograph of the site at the end of excavations.	E
PR14-31D091	Photograph of the site at the end of excavations.	NW

APPENDIX 2: Stage 4 Artifact Catalogue

INV	Unit	Lot	Context	#	Material	Group	Type	Variety	Object	Portion	Comments
#0001	6P	1	Demolition Fill	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Raw material		Piece of white quartz, 11x9x3 mm
#0002	1A	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Interior surface is black and reduced, exterior surface is tan/light brown, 6 mm in thickness
#0003	1A	3	Buried Topsoil	2	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Onondaga	Secondary flake		Very small flakes
#0004	1A	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Unidentified	Secondary flake		Very dark grey chert 12x9x5 mm
#0005	5D	2	Fill/ Occupation	5	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Raw material		Five pieces of white quartz
#0006	5D	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Secondary flake		White quartz, 20x16x3 mm
#0007	5D	2	Fill/ Occupation	2	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Unidentified	Secondary flake		Less than the size of a nickel
#0008	5D	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		Interior surface reduced, exterior not reduced 9 mm thick
#0009	5D	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Brushing noted on the interior surface
#0010	5D	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Linear stamped	Rim sherd	Vessel 8	Possible rim sherd though the interior surface is exfoliated, it appears that the linear stamp decoration was also applied to the rim.
#0011	5D	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Interior and exterior surfaces are not reduced, 8 mm thickness
#0012	5D	2	Fill/ Occupation	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Large quartz temper, 7 mm thick, possible brushing on interior surface
#0013	5D	2	Fill/ Occupation	12	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Sherds all smaller than a nickel, most with one surface exfoliated, no decorations visible
#0014	5D	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Secondary flake		Small fragment of quartz 13x11x3 mm
#0015	5D	3	Buried Topsoil	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Delaminated exterior	Body sherd		Two sherds smaller than a penny, exterior surface delaminated

INV	Unit	Lot	Context	#	Material	Group	Type	Variety	Object	Portion	Comments
#0016	5D	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Smaller than a nickel, possibly brushing on one surface, no reduction on either surface, tan/light brown in colour
#0017	5D	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Linear stamped?	Body sherd		Faint brushing on interior surface which is black and reduced, exterior surface also appear black and reduced, large quartz temper noted in the paste 42x33x8 mm
#0018	5D	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		Quartzite temper up to 3 mm in size exterior surface tan/light brown interior surface black/reduced and textured, possibly a dentate stamped pattern
#0019	5D	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		Quartzite temper up to 2 mm, sherd light brown 5 mm thick
#0020	5D	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Tool impressed	Rim sherd	Vessel 6	Slightly out flaring; rounded lip, 5 mm thick, tan/light brown exterior surfaces, interior surface of the rim is decorated with possible tool impressions
#0021	5D	4	Subsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Raw material		Cortex present on half of the surface, 42x41x27 mm
#0022	5D	4	Subsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Pseudo scallop shell/ simple dentate stamp	Rim sherd	Vessel 5	Oblique pseudo scallop shell, possibly x-cross, extends 14 mm from the lip down the side of the sherd, 1-2 mm below this is a simple dentate stamp of two closely spaced horizontal lines of vertically orientated 3 mm tall c. 1 mm wide impressions. The rim profile is outward flaring, squared lip. brushing evident on interior surface
#0023	5D	4	Subsoil	4	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Three of the sherds have one surface exfoliated, other sherd 7 mm thick
#0024	5B	2a	Fill/ Occupation	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Secondary flake		Dark grey chert 15x11x2 mm
#0025	5B	2a	Fill/ Occupation	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Unidentified	Debitage		Very dark grey chert 26x12x7 mm
#0026	6C	2	Fill/ Occupation	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Pseudo scallop shell/ tool impressed	Body sherd	Tentative Vessel 6	Sherd is decorated with a pseudo scallop shell and a single line of tool impressed ovals, below this is another decorative pattern but too small of area to discern the pattern, possibly cord wrapped stick?, tan/brown in colour, 7 mm in thickness
#0027	6C	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Raw material		Small fragment of quartz 10x9x5 mm
#0028	6C	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Unidentified	Secondary flake		Light grey chert 17x11x5 mm
#0029	3A	1	Demolition Fill	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Unidentified	Debitage		Dark grey mottled with light grey chert 17x9x6 mm

INV	Unit	Lot	Context	#	Material	Group	Type	Variety	Object	Portion	Comments
#0030	3A	2	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Onondaga	Biface, projectile point?	Distal tip	Length 19 mm, maximum width 16 mm minimum width 5 mm, maximum thicken 5 mm. portion of the tip, with a small portion of the very tip broken off
#0031	5E	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd	Possible neck	The pattern consists of a band of impressed dentate stamps, and below a single band (5 mm wide) of simple dentate stamp producing a chevron pattern. Below the chevron pattern is a simple dentate stamp that appears to have been smoothed out, the impressions are not as distinct as the other areas of stamping and the size of the band is 18 mm wide. Below this the dentate stamps become more distinct again, similar to the impressions above the chevron pattern. sherd is 8 mm thick.
#0032	5E	3	Buried Topsoil	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Two sherd about the size of a quarter. Surfaces tan/brown with a slight red tinge, 7 mm thick
#0033	5E	3	Buried Topsoil	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Quartzite temper up to 3 mm in size, tan/light brown colour, 6 mm thick.
#0034	5E	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Rim sherd	Vessel 7	Small rim sherd, right rising oblique dentate stamped, square lipped, tan/light brown, 20x14x6 mm
#0035	5C	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Onondaga?	Secondary flake		Light grey chert 14x12x1 mm
#0036	5C	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Secondary flake?		White quartz 35x18x7
#0037	5C	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Raw material		Small piece 14x10x6 mm
#0038	5C	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Approximately the size of a quarter, tan/brown with slight red tinge surface colour, 7 mm in thickness
#0039	5C	3	Buried Topsoil	3	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Raw material		White quartz one piece 59x38x26 mm, 32x20x16 mm 27x10x6mm
#0040	5C	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Onondaga	debitage		Grey and light grey mottled chert 21x14x8 mm
#0041	5C	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Unidentified	Secondary flake		Dark grey chert 17x16x3 mm
#0042	5C	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Small sherd, smaller than a penny, exterior surface, tan/brown with red tinge, interior surface black/reduced 9 mm
#0043	5C	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		Linear pattern of impressions, sherd approximately the size of a quarter, tan/brown colour, 10 mm thick

INV	Unit	Lot	Context	#	Material	Group	Type	Variety	Object	Portion	Comments
#0044	5C	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Pseudo scallop shell	Body sherd		Linear bands of pseudo scallop shell on exterior surface, tan/brown on colour. Interior surface black/reduced
#0045	4D	3	Buried Topsoil	3	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Unidentified	Secondary flake		Very small flakes
#0046	4D	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Low quality	Biface	Distal end	Grey low quality chert, biface, general shape of a point but unfinished, no clear single break from the proximal end of the point. Complete?
#0047	4D	3	Buried Topsoil	2	ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		Sherds smaller than a penny, with simple indent marks on the exterior surface, tan/brown with red tinge, interior surface exfoliated
#0048	4D	3	Buried Topsoil	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Small sherds , one 5 mm thick with tan/brown with red tinge surfaces. Other sherd 9 mm thick with tan/brown with red tinge exterior and black/reduced interior surface
#0049	4D	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Cord roughened	Body sherd		Brown/red exterior surface which only about 1 mm thick, the remainder of the sherd is black/reduced, the sherd is 9 mm thick
#0050	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Quartzite temper up to 2 mm, one surface brown/red the other exfoliated
#0051	4E	3	Buried Topsoil	3	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Three small sherds, each with one exfoliated side
#0052	4E	3	Buried Topsoil	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Small sherds, tan/brown surfaces, c. 7 mm thick
#0053	4E	3	Buried Topsoil	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Neck/shoulder ?		Tan/light brown surfaces, curved and 7 mm thick.
#0054	4E	2	Fill/ Occupation	15	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Very small sherds no meaning data to record
#0055	4E	2	Fill/ Occupation	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Tan/light brown 6 mm thick
#0056	4E	2	Fill/ Occupation	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Tan/brown with red tinge, other surface exfoliated, quartz temper up to 2 mm in size
#0057	4E	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Cord roughened	Body sherd		Tan/light brown surfaces, 6 mm thick

INV	Unit	Lot	Context	#	Material	Group	Type	Variety	Object	Portion	Comments
#0058	4E	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		Multiple patterns possible oblique dentate pattern, horizontal single row of a larger dentate stamp followed by three rows of a small dentate stamp, then repeating single row of large dentate.
#0059	4E	4	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Pseudo scallop shell/ simple dentate stamp	Body sherd	Tentative Vessel 7	Exterior surface is decorated with closely spaced pseudo scallop shell impressions as well as a simple dentate stamp of two impressed marks near one edge. The exterior surface black/reduced. The interior surface is tan/brown with evidence of brushing
#0060	4E	4	Fill/ Occupation	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		The exterior surface is a tan/light brown, the indents from the stamp are roughly circular. The interior surface is black/reduced and shows evidence of brushing. The sherd is 6 mm thick and the reduction extends half way through the sherd.
#0061	4E	4	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Very small sherd 8 mm thick, interior surface black/reduced, exterior surface tan/light brown
#0062	4E	4	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Tan/light brown surfaces 7 mm thick
#0063	4E	4	Fill/ Occupation	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Low quality	Secondary flake		Dark grey low quality chert flak, 29x19x6 mm
#0064	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Unidentified	Utilized Flake		Grey chert, bulb of percussion clearly visible, retouching along distal edge of the flake
#0065	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	2	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Onondaga	Secondary flake		Two small flakes of grey/light grey mottled chert 18x15x2 mm and 17x9x4 mm
#0066	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Unidentified	Secondary flake		Very dark grey and dark red chert 14x13x3 mm
#0067	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	18	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Very small sherds with at least one surface exfoliated on each sherd
#0068	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Interior surface black and reduced, exterior surface exfoliated.
#0069	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Exterior surface tan/brown with red tinge, interior surface exfoliated
#0070	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	13	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Sherds are 7 mm thick and all appear to be from the same vessel, though none of the sherds mend. Temper included Quartz and feldspar between 1 and 4 mm. The interior surface is reduced to black and the black extends c. 3 mm in to the fabric and then transitions to the tan colour of the exterior surface
#0071	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Sherd is brown/tan on the exterior and interior surfaces and is 6 mm thick. Feldspar inclusions up to 2 mm in size were noted in the fabric

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#0072	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Base sherd?		The majority of the exterior surface of the sherd is delaminated. A portion of what is thought to be the base has both surfaces and is 16 mm thick. The sherd is light brown/tan with no evidence of reduction. Quartz and feldspar temper up to 3 mm in size were noted in the fabric.
#0073	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		The sherd is 6 mm thick with a reddish brown colour any no evidence of reduction. The fabric is very fine with few inclusions
#0074	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	4	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		The sherds are light red/tan colour between 7 and 10 mm thick. They have quartz and feldspar temper up to 3 mm in size.
#0075	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		The sherd is 4 mm thick and brown/tan in colour. The fabric is fine with few feldspar inclusions up to 1 mm in size
#0076	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		Sherds 9 mm thick with red/pink colour, exterior surface is decorated with a dentate stamp pattern made with a tool with two round connected tines
#0077	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Neck		The exterior surface of the mended sherds are decorated with horizontal bands of a square dentate stamp. The interior surface towards the rim is decorated with horizontal trailing. The sherds are buff in colour with no signs of reduction, the fabric includes quartz and feldspar temper up to 2 mm in size.
#0078	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Channeling	Neck sherd		The exterior surface is decorated with two oblique channels c. 4 mm wide which end when the sherd flares out either into the shoulder, collar, or rim of the vessel. Very little of this part of the sherd remains, but there are tool impressed marks 2 mm wide, whether these are channels cannot be determined. The exterior of the sherd is brown/buff in colour and the interior surface is reduced black which extends c. 1 mm into the fabric of the sherd. The fabric includes a high proportion of feldspar temper up to 1mm in size. the sherd is c. 7 mm thick.
#0079	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Tool impressed	Rim sherd	Vessel 9	The exterior of the rim is decorated with oblique oval impressions c. 11 mm long and 3 mm wide. The lip is decorated with oblique impressions 3 mm wide. The exterior surface is brown/buff in colour and the interior surface has been reduced to black which extends c. 2 mm into the fabric. the width of the rim is 6 mm. This sherd appears to be from the same vessel as #079. The rim appears to be straight with a square lip, but the sherd is very small and it is difficult to judge.
#0080	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	3	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Cord roughened/ cord incised	Body sherd		The exterior of the sherds are tan in colour and are cord roughened or incised. The interior surface of the sherds is reduced black which extends 5 mm into the fabric. The sherds are 7 mm in thickness
#0081	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		The exterior surface with a faint simple dentate stamp of rectangles. There are marks of brushing on the interior surface. The sherd is 8 mm thick and is reddish tan in colour.

INV	Unit	Lot	Context	#	Material	Group	Type	Variety	Object	Portion	Comments
#0082	4D	4	Fill/ Occupation	4	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		The exterior surface is decorated by bands of a square dentate stamp. The sherds are a red/tan colour and 9 mm thick. While the fabric appears to be very fine there very feldspar inclusions up to 1 mm in size
#0083	4D	5	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Small sherd, One plain surface red/brown in colour, the other surface is delaminated. The fabric includes quartz and feldspar inclusions up to 2 mm in size.
#0084	4E	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Exterior surface tan in colour with the remainder of the sherd exfoliated off, the remaining fragment is 2 mm thick
#0085	4E	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Reduced interior surfaces has marks from brushing. The exterior surface has exfoliated off, the remain fragment is 5 mm thick
#0086	4E	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Neck sherd		The sherds a buff/tan in colour with smooth surfaces. Small amount of quartz and feldspar temper up to 2 mm in size.
#0087	4E	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Tan colour exterior surface, grey interior surface with the grey extending approximately half way into the fabric. The sherd is 5 mm thick
#0088	4E	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		Exterior surface is decorated with a single band of circular impressed marks. The sherd is a reddish tan colour and the fabric has quartz temper up to 2 mm in size.
#0089	4E	2	Fill/ Occupation	7	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Small sherds with at least one surface delaminated, little to no interpretive value, they do not mend with other fragments
#0090	4E	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Reddish tan interior and exterior surfaces , sherd is 8 mm thick
#0091	4E	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Exterior surface exfoliated, interior surface reduced to black, remnant of sherd in 7 mm thick
#0092	4E	2	Fill/ Occupation	3	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		The sherds are buff in colour and 5 mm thick with no large temper inclusions
#0093	4E	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Incised lines	Body sherd		Small sherd with narrow incised lines. The sherd is buff in colour and 5 mm thick
#0094	4E	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Cord roughened	Body sherd		Buff coloured body sherd with cord roughened exterior. The sherd is 6 mm thick with feldspar inclusions up to the 2mm in size

INV	Unit	Lot	Context	#	Material	Group	Type	Variety	Object	Portion	Comments
#0095	4E	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped/ tool impressed	Body sherd	Tentative Vessel 7	The exterior surface of the sherd is black with a complex pattern, There are two rows of a rectangular stamped line which are 5 mm apart. In the space between the stamping there are short and narrow incised lines running parallel to the stamping. Below the are ovoid tool impressed marks that are not very regular and seem to sometimes overlap.
#0096	4E	4	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Pseudo scallop shell	Body sherd		The exterior surface is black from reduction, and is impressed with a pseudo scallop shell decoration. A very small section of another decoration is visible on the sherd and appears to be oblique cord wrapped stick. The Interior surface is tan in colour with striations indicating a brushed interior. The sherd is 8 mm thick.
#0097	4E	4	Fill/ Occupation	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		The exterior surface is decorated with bands of circular/slightly oval impressions over its entirety and is buff/light brown in colour. The interior surface is reduced to black with striations from brushing. The reduction extends 3 mm into the fabric. The sherd is a total of 6 mm thick. Two mended sherds
#0098	4E	4	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		The exterior surface is smooth and buff/light brown in colour. The interior is black from reduction and the reduction extends into the fabric 2 mm. The sherd is 7 mm thick.
#0099	4E	5	Subsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Low quality	Secondary flake		The flake is of low quality dark grey chert and measures 31x19x5 mm.
#0100	4F	1	Demolition Fill	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Raw material		Piece of white quartz with no cortex, 45 x 28 x 15 mm
#0101	4F	1	Demolition Fill	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Delaminated body sherd		Intact surface is smooth and buff/light brown in colour other surface has completely delaminated and the fabric colour is the same as the surface colour. Sherd is about the size of a nickel.
#0102	4F	1	Demolition Fill	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Pseudo scallop shell	Body sherd		Sherd is roughly the size of a quarter with thin pseudo scallop shell lines, there are two columns of oblique lines orientated in opposite directions resulting in a rough "v" where the sections/columns meet. The sherd is dark brown in colour and 7 mm thick.
#0103	4C	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		The exterior surface is reddish buff in colour which extends 3 mm thick into the fabric, with a simple dentate stamp. The interior surface is mostly delaminated and reduced to black the maximum thickness of the sherd is 7 mm.
#0104	4C	3	Buried Topsoil	3	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Tool impressed	Rim sherd	Vessel 1	Three mended rim sherds, vessel mouth is c.24 cm in diameter has an 11 cm wide collar, the rim profile is a straight with a squared lip. The exterior rim is decorated with one band of tool impressed oval obliques which slant to the right or left and some vertical oval impressions. The pattern is clear. The lip is smooth and undecorated. The interior rim is decorated with a band of tool impressed oval obliques which slant down to the left. The exterior of the vessel is smooth and red/tan in colour. Quartz and feldspar appears as temper up to 3 mm in size. The interior of the vessel has uneven reduction towards to the lip of the vessel with red/tan colour, however towards the bottom of the vessel the surface is reduced to black

INV	Unit	Lot	Context	#	Material	Group	Type	Variety	Object	Portion	Comments
#0105	4C	3	Buried Topsoil	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Neck sherd	Vessel 1	Two fragments of the neck, same vessel as #105 one fragment mends with the rim sherds.
#0106	4C	3	Buried Topsoil	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Two small sherds, one with both surface delaminated, the second with on undecorated surface.
#0107	4C	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Unidentified	Secondary flake		small secondary flake of grey chert with white dotting, 15x11x2mm
#0108	4C	4	Subsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		The exterior surface dark brown and areas of black, uneven reduction. Interior black from reduction, with brown colour from dirt adhering to the surface. The sherd is 9 mm thick.
#0109	4C	4	Subsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Pseudo scallop shell	Body sherd		The sherd is highly damaged/worn, on the exterior surface there are two clear lines of pseudo scallop shell decoration. The exterior surface is brown in colour, while the interior surface is black from reduction. The maximum thickness of the sherd is 6 mm.
#0110	3C	2	Buried Topsoil	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd	Vessel 1	Same vessel as sherd #105
#0111	3C	2	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Neck sherd	Vessel 1	Mends with rim sherds #105
#0112	3C	2	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Delaminated exterior	Body sherd		Exterior surface completely delaminated, interior surface smooth and entire sherd black from reduction. Maximum thickness 8 mm.
#0113	3C	2	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Sherd is the size of a nickel, buff/brown in colour 7 mm thick. Temper includes feldspar up to 2 mm in size.
#0114	3C	2	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Sherd is the size of a nickel, grey in colour with feldspar inclusions up to 2 mm in size. The sherd is 5 mm thick
#0115	3C	2	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Pseudo scallop shell	Body sherd		Exterior of the sherd is decorated with pseudo scallop shell and the interior surface has striations from brushing. The sherd is grey in colour and the fabric includes feldspar temper up to 2 mm. The sherd is 7 mm thick.
#0116	3C	2	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Raw material		Fragment of white quartz with no cortex. The fragment is 23x15x7 mm in size.
#0117	3C	2	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Secondary flake		Thin flake of white quartz, 16x12x2 mm
#0118	3C	2	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Unidentified	Secondary flake		Dark grey and light grey mottled chert, 15x14x4 mm

INV	Unit	Lot	Context	#	Material	Group	Type	Variety	Object	Portion	Comments
#0119	3C	2	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Onondaga	Naticoke notched point	Completed	Blade length 34 mm, hafting element length 9 mm, Total length 43 mm. Maximum thickness is 4 mm, maximum blade width 17 mm. The stem is side notched/corner notched. The blade shape is triangular and the based is concave. The flaking pattern is random and the blade edges are bevelled on opposite sides producing a Rhomboid cross-section.
#0120	3C	3	Buried Topsoil	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		Sherd is a red brown colour with three bands of a simple dentate stamp pattern on the exterior surface, the interior surface is undecorated. The sherds are 8 mm thick
#0121	3C	4	Subsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		Sherd is red brown in colour with a dentate stamped impression on its exterior surface. Sherd is 8 mm thick.
#0122	3E	2	Demolition Fill	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		The sherd is reddish buff in colour both the exterior and interior surfaces are smooth. The sherd is 7 mm thick and the fabric includes feldspar temper up to 3 mm in size
#0123	3E	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Unidentified	Debitage/fragment		Fragment of dark grey chert with light grey mottling on one surface, no cortex. 25x14x9 mm
#0124	3E	4	Subsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Point Peninsula	Rocker stamped	Rim sherd	Vessel 2	The surfaces of the sherd are a reddish buff in colour will the fabric is grey. The exterior surface is decorated with a rocker stamp impression of wavy or 'serpentine' lines which begin c. 9 mm below the lip. Along the exterior margin of the lip there are very faint linear impressions approximately 4 mm apart (which may be the tips of a second band of rocker stamp decoration) . The rim profile is straight and the lip diagonal to the profile of the sherd, sloping down to the interior of the rim (The rim may in actuality be a coil fracture).
#0125	3E	4	Subsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Onondaga	Secondary flake		Roughly rhomboid shaped flake. There is a clear striking platform and an errillure scar on the ventral surface. 22x21x3 mm
#0126	3B	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Secondary flake		Narrow long flake of white quartz, 23x7x3 mm
#0127	3B	3	Buried Topsoil	3	Ceramic	grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		One of the sherds is a smooth interior surface that is black from reduction. The other sherds have smooth buff coloured exterior surfaces, show no signs of reduction and have feldspar temper up to 2 mm in size.
#0128	3B	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Linear stamped	Body sherd, possibly collar	Tentative Vessel 3	The exterior of the sherd is decorated with oblique linear stamped lines in to sets at opposing oblique angles. The surface colour is buff with areas of reduction to black. The interior surface is smooth and fully reduced to black. The maximum thickness of the sherd is 6 mm.
#0129	3B	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Pseudo scallop shell	Body sherd	Tentative Vessel 4	The exterior of the sherd is decorated with oblique pseudo scallop shell impressions and an 11 mm wide area of the sherd is smooth and undecorated . The exterior surface is red/buff in colour. The interior surface is black from reduction. The fabric includes quartz and feldspar temper up to 3 mm in size.
#0130	3B	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Debitage		Small fragment of quartz shatter 14x11x5 mm

INV	Unit	Lot	Context	#	Material	Group	Type	Variety	Object	Portion	Comments
#0131	3B	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Secondary flake		White quartz flake, triangular blade shape in profile 28x14x5 mm
#0132	3B	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Secondary flake		White quartz flake, very wide and short, 27 mm wide, 13 mm long and 7 mm thick
#0133	3B	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Unidentified	Secondary flake		Small fragment of dark grey chert, appears to be the distal fragment of a flake 9x13x4 mm
#0134	2A	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Raw material		Fragment of quartz with no cortex 29x22x10 mm
#0135	2A	3	Buried Topsoil	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		The exterior surface is smooth and buff in colour with areas darkening to grey from reduction. The interior surfaces are black from reduction and smooth. The reduction extends 3 mm into the fabric of the vessel. The fabric contains a high amount of feldspar temper up to 2 mm in size.
#0136	2A	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Linear stamped/tool impressed	Rim sherd	Vessel 3	The exterior collar is decorated by a frame of right rising oblique impressed lines and horizontal impressed lines. The bottom margin of the collar is decorated with a thin band of oblique tool impressed marks. The neck of the vessel is decorated by horizontal linear impressions. The exterior of the sherd is red buff in colour and this colour extends into the fabric 2 mm. The lip is square, undecorated and 4 mm thick. The sherd is thickness at the base of the collar, 10 mm. The interior surface and the remainder of the fabric are black from reduction and the interior surface has horizontal striations from brushing. There is feldspar temper up to 4 mm in size in the fabric.
#0137	4A	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		The exterior of the sherd is decorated with bands of a simple dentate stamp and is red buff in colour. The interior surface is buff in colour with striations from brushing. The sherd is 8 mm thick
#0138	4A	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		Small sherd about the size of a penny, exterior surface is buff in colour interior surface is delaminated.
#0139	6F	4	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Pseudo scallop shell	Body sherd		The exterior surface is decorated with opposing rows of linear pseudo scallop shell impressions, likely obliques. The interior surface is smooth and the surfaces and fabric of the sherds are buff in colour. The fabric includes feldspar temper up to 2 mm in size. The sherd is 6 mm thick
#0140	6F	4	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		The exterior surface of the sherd is smooth and buff in colour. The interior surface of the sherd is smooth and buff with some areas of reduction to black. The sherd is 7 mm thick.
#0141	2C	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Rim sherd	Vessel 4	The exterior surface of the sherd is decorated with deeply impressed lines of a fine dentate stamp. It looks as if the tool was inserted into the clay and then wedged from left to right to form the grooves. The lip is impressed with a dentate stamp resulting in two rows of squares along the lip. The interior surface of the sherd is decorated with dentate impressed pattern of squares similar to the pattern decorating the lip. In profile the rim is outward flaring with a squared lip

INV	Unit	Lot	Context	#	Material	Group	Type	Variety	Object	Portion	Comments
#0142	2C	3	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Unidentified	Debitage		Small fragment of dark grey chert shatter.
#0143	2C	3	Buried Topsoil	1	ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Delaminated exterior	Body sherd		Interior surface has striations from brushing and is black from reduction, which extends 3 mm into the fabric. The remaining portion of the fabric associated with the exterior of the sherd in buff in colour. The maximum thickness of the sherd is 7 mm
#0144	2C	3	Buried Topsoil	1	ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Delaminated exterior	Body sherd		The interior surface of the sherd is reddish buff, the fabric includes feldspar temper up to 3 mm in size
#0145	2C	3	Buried Topsoil	11	ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd	Tentative Vessel 1	The exterior of the sherd is decorated with a 6 mm wide horizontal band of a deeply impressed dentate stamp, above and below this band the exterior surface is decorated with a smoothed over dentate stamp pattern of small horizontally orientated rectangles. The exterior surface colour is brown/buff and this extends only 2 mm into the fabric. The interior surface of is smooth and black from reduction as is the rest of the fabric. The fabric includes feldspar temper up to 2 mm in size. The sherds range in thickness from 8 to 9 mm
#0146	2C	3	Buried Topsoil	2	ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		The exterior is decorated with a simple dentate stamp of horizontal bands of rectangles. The surface is either smoothed over or the stamp was lightly impressed into the surface. The exterior surface is reddish buff in colour. The interior surface is smooth and black from reduction. The black extends 4 mm into the fabric and then transitions from grey to the exterior surface colour. The sherds are 6 and 8 mm thick respectively.
#0147	2C	4	Subsoil	2	ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd	Tentative Vessel 1	Same vessel as #147
#0148	2C	4	Subsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		The exterior surface of the sherd is decorated with bands of lightly impressed ovals. The surface colour is brown. The interior surface and the fabric of the sherd are black from reduction and the interior surface is smooth. The sherd is 8 mm thick.
#0149	2C	4	Subsoil	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		The exterior of the sherd is decorated with a lightly impressed bands of squares. The exterior surface colour is brown. The interior surface is smooth and black from reduction and the reduction extends 5 mm into the fabric. The fabric includes temper of feldspar, up to 3 mm in size, and mica. The sherd is 7 mm thick
#0150	2D	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Onondaga	Meadowood Notched point	proximal portion	The base width is 21mm and convex in shape. The blade shape above the notches appears to be incurvate. The distal tip of the point is broken off and the maximum length of the remain portion of the point is 20 mm. The length of the hafting element is 11 mm The maximum thickness of the point is 4.5 mm. The cross-section and longitudinal sections are both biconvex in shape. The flaking pattern is random.

INV	Unit	Lot	Context	#	Material	Group	Type	Variety	Object	Portion	Comments
#0151	1B	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamp/ tool impressed/ push- pull method	Body sherd	Tentative Vessel 5	The exterior surface of the sherds is decorated with lines of a fine dentate stamp and two bands of tool impressed marks which resulted in triangular impressions, some of these marks appear to have produced through a push-pull method. The sherd is reddish buff in colour on the surfaces with the middle of the sherd is a light grey band 3 mm thick. The fabric is tempered with feldspar up to 3 mm in size. The interior surface of the sherd is smooth and the sherd is 9 mm thick
#0152	3F	4	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Poor quality	Raw material		A roughly rectangular cube of grey poor quality chert, no obvious flake scars evident. 24x18x14 mm
#0153	3F	4	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Poor quality	Debitage		Piece of poor quality grey chert, 20x8x6 mm
#0154	3F	4	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Poor quality	Secondary flake		Proximal portion of a flake with small bulb of percussion visible of the ventral surface, 14x16x2 mm
#0155	3F	4	Buried Topsoil	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Chert	Poor quality	Secondary flake		Striking platform with large bulb of percussion and errillure scar. The flake is roughly circular and about the size of a dime and is 2.5 mm thick.
#0156	5E	2	Fill/ Occupation	2	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Raw material		No cortex on either fragment, One piece measures 29x13x12 mm, the other 35x23x21mm
#0157	5E	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Lithic	Chipped stone	Quartzite	Unidentified	Raw material		The fragment has a small section of cortex measuring 12x7 mm. The piece itself is 44x29x23 mm
#0158	5E	2	Fill/ Occupation	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Delaminated	Body sherd		Two sherds with both surfaces delaminated
#0159	5E	2	Fill/ Occupation	3	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Delaminated interior	Body sherd		Three small sherds with undecorated exterior surfaces and delaminated interior surface
#0160	5E	2	Fill/ Occupation	4	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Delaminated exterior	Body sherd		Two sherds with smooth buff coloured surfaces, the fabric in the middle of the sherd is light grey. The sherds are 6 to 8 mm in thickness.
#0161	5E	2	Fill/ Occupation	4	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Delaminated exterior	Body sherd		The sherds are buff in colour with smooth surfaces, the exterior surfaces are delaminated. The sherds appear to be from the same vessels as the sherds of #162
#0162	5E	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		The surfaces of the sherd are smooth with a reddish buff, the middle of the fabric is grey in colour. The sherd is 9 mm thick
#0163	5E	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		The exterior surfaces are buff in colour and the fabric is grey in colour. The sherd is 7 mm thick.
#0164	5E	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Undecorated	Body sherd		The exterior surface is smooth with buff colour. The interior colour is black from reduction and the majority of the paste is black from reduction. The sherd is 6 mm thick

INV	Unit	Lot	Context	#	Material	Group	Type	Variety	Object	Portion	Comments
#0165	5E	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Linear stamped	Body sherd		The exterior surface of the sherd was decorated with lightly impressed lines, on set appears to be horizontal and the other oblique
#0166	5E	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		The exterior and interior surfaces are decorated with a simple dentate stamp in linear bands. The colour of the sherds is buff and 9 mm thick. The decorations on the exterior and interior do not run parallel and one appears to be oblique to the other.
#0167	5E	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		The exterior is decorated with a simple dentate stamp of small oval impressions. The interior surface is undecorated. The sherd surfaces are buff in colour with grey fabric. The sherd is 5 mm thick. The fabric contains a large amount of feldspar temper up to 2 mm thick.
#0168	5E	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped	Body sherd		The entire exterior surface of the sherd was decorated with a dentate stamp of small square impressions. The exterior surface is buff in colour. The interior surface is smooth and reddish buff in colour. The sherd is 8 mm thick.
#0169	5E	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Simple dentate stamped/linear stamp	Body sherd		The exterior surface is decorated with lightly impressed dentate stamp across the entire surface. The interior surface is decorated with linear impressions and is brown/buff in colour. The sherd is 6 mm thick.
#0170	5E	2	Fill/ Occupation	1	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Incised lines possibly cord impressed	Juvenile vessel	Tentative Vessel 2	The mouth diameter was measure to be approximately 40 mm the exterior is decorated with horizontal incised lines
#0171	1D	1	Demolition Fill	2	Ceramic	Grit tempered earthenware	Woodland	Pseudo scallop shell/ tool impressed	Body sherd		The exterior surface of the sherd is decorated with oblique pseudo scallop shell impressions and three bands of a simple dentate stamp or possible tool impressions. The colour varies from a reddish tan to grey. The fabric includes feldspar temper up to 4 mm in size. The interior surface is reddish tan with evidence of brushing. The sherd is 5 mm thick.

APPENDIX 3: Glossary of Archaeological Terms

Archaeology:

The study of human past by excavation of cultural material.

Archaeological Sites:

The physical remains of any building, structure, cultural feature, object, human event or activity which, because of the passage of time, are on or below the surface of the land or water.

Archaic:

A term used by archaeologists to designate a distinctive cultural period dating between 8000 and 1000 B.C. in eastern North America. The period is divided into Early (8000 to 6000 B.C.), Middle (6000 to 2500 B.C.) and Late (2500 to 1000 B.C.). It is characterized by hunting, gathering and fishing.

Artifact:

An object manufactured, modified or used by humans.

B.P.:

Before Present. Often used for archaeological dates instead of B.C. or A.D. Present is taken to be 1951, the date from which radiocarbon assays are calculated.

Backdirt:

The soil excavated from an archaeological site. It is usually removed by shovel or trowel and then screened to ensure maximum recovery of artifacts.

Chert:

A type of silica rich stone often used for making chipped stone tools. A number of chert sources are known from southern Ontario. These sources include outcrops and nodules.

Contact Period:

The period of initial contact between Native and European populations. In Ontario, this generally corresponds to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries depending on the specific area.

Cultural Resource / Heritage Resource:

Any resource (archaeological, historical, architectural, artifactual, archival) that pertains to the development of our cultural past.

Cultural Heritage Landscapes:

Cultural heritage landscapes are groups of features made by people. The arrangement of features illustrate noteworthy relationships between people and their surrounding environment. They can provide information necessary to preserve, interpret or reinforce the understanding of important historical settings and changes to past patterns of land use. Cultural landscapes include neighbourhoods, townscape and farmscapes.

Diagnostic:

An artifact, decorative technique or feature that is distinctive of a particular culture or time period.

Disturbed:

In an archaeological context, this term is used when the cultural deposit of a certain time period has been intruded upon by a later occupation.

Excavation:

The uncovering or extraction of cultural remains by digging.

Feature:

This term is used to designate modifications to the physical environment by human activity. Archaeological features include the remains of buildings or walls, storage pits, hearths, post moulds and artifact concentrations.

Flake:

A thin piece of stone (usually chert, chalcedony, etc.) detached during the manufacture of a chipped stone tool. A flake can also be modified into another artifact form such as a scraper.

Fluted:

A lanceolate shaped projectile point with a central channel extending from the base approximately one third of the way up the blade. One of the most diagnostic Palaeo-Indian artifacts.

Lithic:

Stone. Lithic artifacts would include projectile points, scrapers, ground stone adzes, gun flints, etc.

Lot:

The smallest provenience designation used to locate an artifact or feature.

Midden:

An archaeological term for a garbage dump.

Mitigation:

To reduce the severity of development impact on an archaeological or other heritage resource through preservation or excavation. The process for minimizing the adverse impacts of an undertaking on identified cultural heritage resources within an affected area of a development project.

Multicomponent:

An archaeological site which has seen repeated occupation over a period of time. Ideally, each occupation layer is separated by a sterile soil deposit that accumulated during a period when the site was not occupied. In other cases, later occupations will be directly on top of earlier ones or will even intrude upon them.

Operation:

The primary division of an archaeological site serving as part of the provenience system. The operation usually represents a culturally or geographically significant unit within the site area.

Palaeo-Indian:

The earliest human occupation of Ontario designated by archaeologists. The period dates between 9000 and 8000 B.C. and is characterized by small mobile groups of hunter-gatherers.

Profile:

The profile is the soil stratigraphy that shows up in the cross-section of an archaeological excavation. Profiles are important in understanding the relationship between different occupations of a site.

Projectile Point:

A point used to tip a projectile such as an arrow, spear or harpoon. Projectile points may be made of stone (either chipped or ground), bone, ivory, antler or metal.

Provenience:

Place of origin. In archaeology this refers to the location where an artifact or feature was found. This may be a general location or a very specific horizontal and vertical point.

Salvage:

To rescue an archaeological site or heritage resource from development impact through excavation or recording.

Stratigraphy:

The sequence of layers in an archaeological site. The stratigraphy usually includes natural soil deposits and cultural deposits.

Sub-operation:

A division of an operation unit in the provenience system.

Survey:

To examine the extent and nature of a potential site area. Survey may include surface examination of ploughed or eroded areas and sub-surface testing.

Test Pit:

A small pit, usually excavated by hand, used to determine the stratigraphy and presence of cultural material. Test pits are often used to survey a property and are usually spaced on a grid system.

Woodland:

The most recent major division in the pre-Contact sequence of Ontario. The Woodland period dates from 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1550. The period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics

and the beginning of agriculture in southern Ontario. The period is further divided into Early (1000 B.C. to A.D. 0), Middle (A.D. 0 to A.D. 900) and Late (A.D. 900 to A.D.1550).