

**Stage 4 Archaeological Excavation of the  
New Site (AlGt-36), Ibrans Box Grove Property,  
Draft Plan of Subdivision 19TM-04001,  
Town of Markham, Regional  
Municipality of York, Ontario**

Prepared for:

Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture  
400 University Avenue, 4th Floor  
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9  
T 416-314-7100  
F 416-314-7175

Archaeological Licences: P050 (Robertson) P046 (Clish)  
MCL CIFs: P050-079-2005, P046-042-2006  
ASI File 05TE-40

June 2010



**Archaeological Services Inc.**

528 Bathurst St.  
Toronto, Ontario  
Canada, M5S 2P9

T 416-966-1069  
F 416-966-9723  
info@iASI.to/www.iASI.to

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New Site (AlGt-36), Ibrans Box Grove Property,  
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Town of Markham, Regional  
Municipality of York, Ontario**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Oxnard Box Grove Limited of Richmond Hill, Ontario to conduct a Stage 4 salvage excavation of the portion of the New site (AlGt-36) within Draft Plan of Subdivision 19TM-04001, comprising part of Lots 4 and 5, Concession 9 in the Town of Markham, Regional Municipality of York. This work was completed under the project direction of Mr. David Robertson and the field direction of Mr. Andrew Clish in 2005 and Ms Aleksandra Pradzynski in 2006.

The excavation involved the removal of approximately 21,000 m<sup>2</sup> of clay loam topsoil by mechanical means revealing a settlement pattern consisting of five well-defined longhouses, two midden deposits, and two exterior activity areas. A total of 155 subsurface cultural features was recorded throughout, resulting in the recovery of 1,327 ceramic artifacts, 1,246 faunal specimens 160 flaked lithic artifacts, four ground stone artifacts and an assemblage of plant remains. Comprehensive analysis of all of the recovered data suggests that this is a late Middle Iroquoian site, dating to the last half of the fourteenth century, consistent with previous characterizations of the site.

Based on the summary information regarding the Stage 4 excavation of the New Site (AlGt-36) contained in our letters of May 9, May 16 and June 7, 2006, the Ministry of Culture concurred with our recommendation that no further archaeological concerns exist for the part of the site located within Draft Plan of Subdivision 19TM-04001. This concurrence was communicated in a fax letter dated June 9, 2006. This report represents the fulfillment of our 2005-2006 licensing agreement with the Ontario Ministry of Culture and the statements contained in CIFs P050-079-2005 (Robertson) and P046-042-2006 (Clish).



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES INC.

### PROJECT PERSONNEL

<i>Project Director:</i>	David Robertson, MA, Senior Archaeologist, Manager Planning Division	
<i>Field Directors:</i>	2005-Andrew Clish, BES, Senior Archaeologist 2006-Aleksandra Pradzynski, BSc (Hon), Staff Archaeologist	
<i>Field Archaeologists:</i>	Eda Ataergin Katherine Cappella, BA (Hon), Staff Archaeologist Elaine Cheng, BA (Hon), Research Archaeologist Neil Chisholm Taylor Collins Merideth Czaniecki Megan Graham Mandy Grieve James Herbert Jennifer Herbert Cara Howell, BA, Staff Archaeologist Steve Landry, BA (Hon), Research Archaeologist Denise McGuire, MA, Staff Archaeologist	Wes Oldham, BA (Hon), Staff Archaeologist Aaron Peterson Maggie Pudden Norbert Stanchley, BA (Hon), Staff Archaeologist Douglas Todd, Staff Archaeologist Annie Veilleux, BA (Hon), Staff Archaeologist Bruce Welsh, PhD, Senior Archaeologist Brian Williams
<i>Report Preparation:</i>	Shaun Austin, PhD, Senior Archaeologist	
<i>Graphics:</i>	Sarina Finlay, BA (Hon), GIS/CAD Technician	
<i>Artifact Photography:</i>	Andrea Carnevale, BSc (Hon), Staff Archaeologist Andrea Williams, MA, Research Archaeologist Robert Wojtowicz, BSc, Staff Archaeologist	
<i>Settlement Patterns:</i>	Katherine Cappella	
<i>Ceramic Analysis:</i>	Robert Wojtowicz	
<i>Flaked Lithic Analysis:</i>	Katherine Cappella	
<i>Ground Stone Analysis:</i>	David Robertson	
<i>Plant Remains Analysis:</i>	Stephen Monckton, PhD, Bioarchaeological Research Shaun Austin	
<i>Faunal Analysis:</i>	Suzanna Needs-Howarth, PhD, Perca Zooarchaeological Research	
<i>Report Review:</i>	David Robertson	

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Dr. Suzanna Needs-Howarth thanks Dr. T. Max Friesen of the Department of Anthropology at University of Toronto for once again allowing her access to the Howard G. Savage Faunal Archaeo-Osteology Collection.



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was contracted by Oxnard Boxgrove Limited of Richmond Hill, Ontario to conduct a Stage 4 salvage excavation of the portion of the New site (AlGt-36) within Draft Plan of Subdivision 19TM-04001 comprising part of Lots 4 and 5, Concession 9 in the Town of Markham, Regional Municipality of York (Figures 1 and 2). This work was conducted in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990) under archaeological licences P050 (CIF P050-79-2005) and P046 (CIF P046-042-2006).

The New site is a plough-disturbed Middle Iroquoian settlement encompassing an area of approximately 2.1 ha on the elevated western banks of a secondary tributary of Little Rouge Creek, which flows eventually into the Rouge River.

This document constitutes the final report of the Stage 4 excavation, which was conducted from 2005 to 2006. The report is divided into seven chapters. The first reviews the previous research conducted on the site and the methods and techniques employed in this investigation. The following five chapters provide detailed descriptions of the settlement patterns, the material culture, and the evidence related to the subsistence practices of the site's occupants. The concluding chapter provides a summary and interpretation of these data.

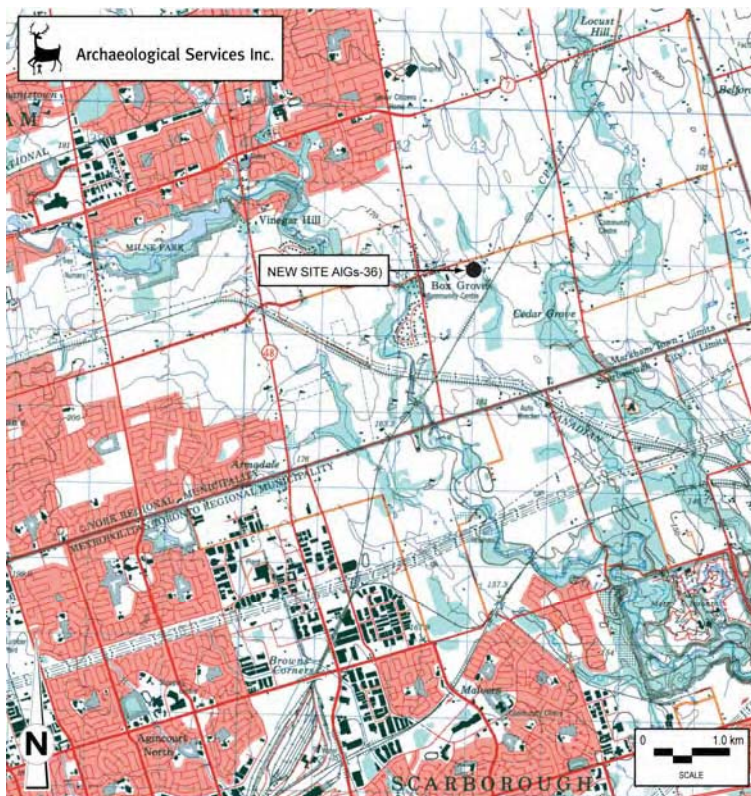


Figure 1: Location of the New Site (AlGt-36). Markham NTS Sheet 30M/14

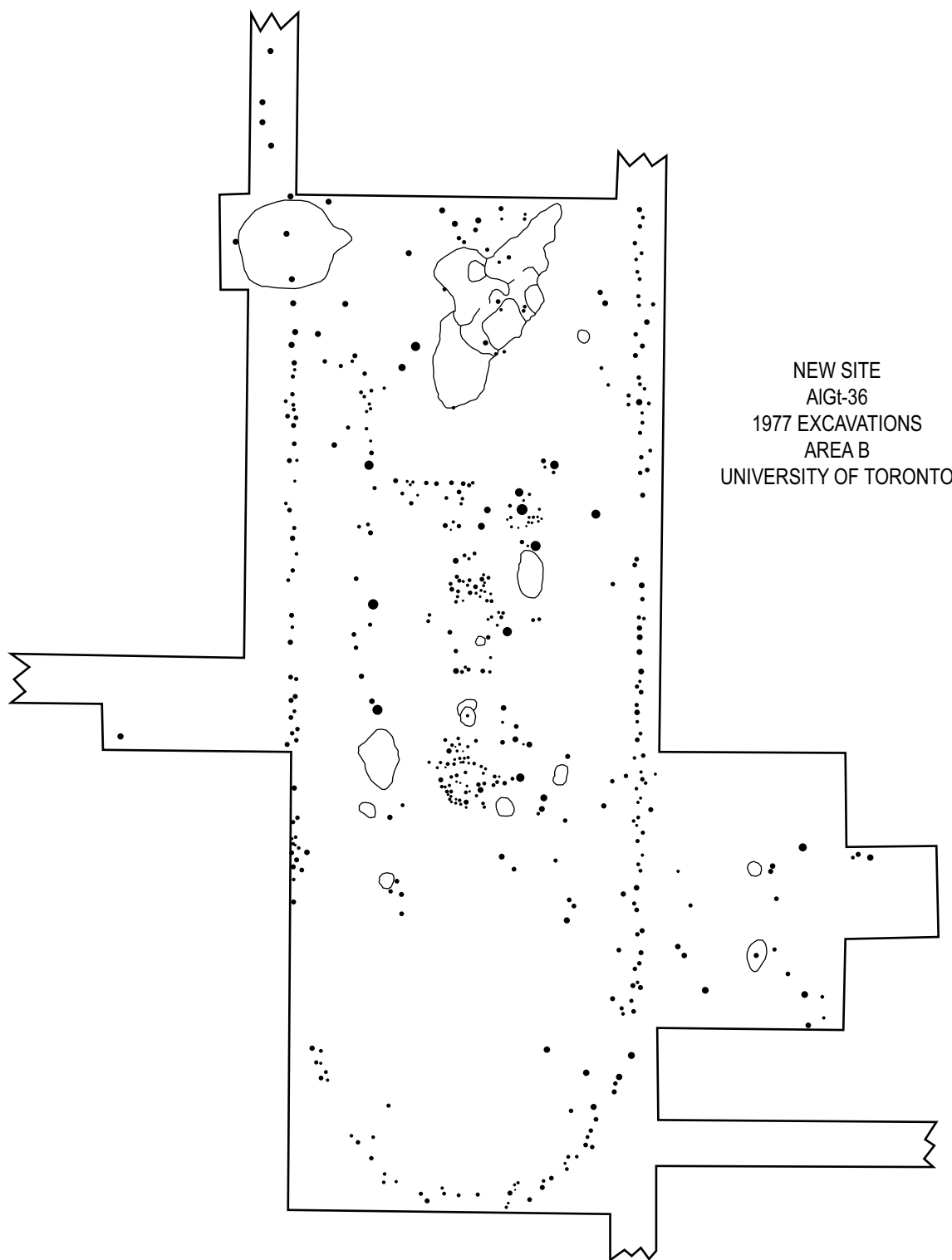
### 1.2 Previous Investigations at the New site (AlGt-36)

The New site has had a comparatively long history of investigation. Part of one longhouse (Figure 3) was excavated by Mima Kapches in 1977 in the course of her PhD research at the University of Toronto (Kapches 1981). Kapches dated the site to circa A.D. 1350-1400. More recently, D.R. Poulton and Associates Inc. (DRPAI) carried out Stage 2 and 3 assessments of the site. The latter included the excavation of a series of test trenches through the site in an effort to establish the limits of the settlement (Figure 4). This trenching uncovered only minimal settlement pattern evidence.









NEW SITE  
AIGt-36  
1977 EXCAVATIONS  
AREA B  
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



**Archaeological Services Inc.**

528 Bathurst St.  
Toronto, Ontario  
Canada, M5S 2P9

T 416-966-1069

F 416-966-9723

info@IASI.to/www.IASI.to

BASE:

After Kapches (1981: Figure 5)

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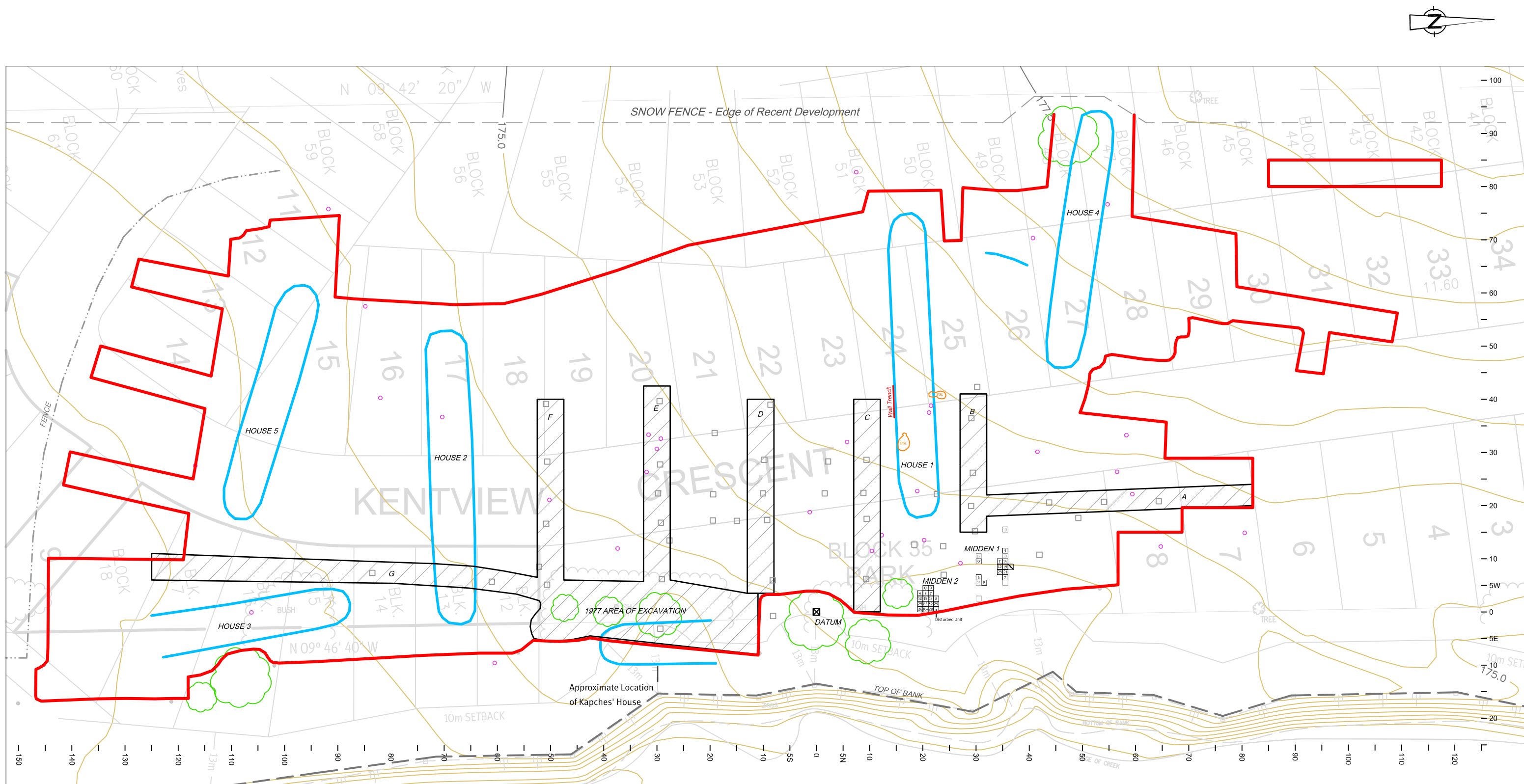
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Figure 3: The settlement patterns documented during the 1977 excavations carried out by Mima Kapches at the New site.



**Archaeological Services Inc.**  
 528 Bathurst St.  
 Toronto, Ontario  
 Canada, M5S 2P9  
 T 416-966-1069  
 F 416-966-9723  
 info@iASI.to/www.iASI.to

**LEGEND**

- DRPA STAGE 3 TEST TRENCH
- LIMIT OF ASI STAGE 4 PLOUGHZONE STRIPPING
- HOUSE WALL
- DRPA STAGE 3 SURFACE ARTIFACT
- DRPA STAGE 3 ONE METRE TEST UNIT
- PROPERTY LIMIT STAKES

**BASE**  
 DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION  
 Part of Lots 4 and 5  
 Concession 9  
 Town of Markham  
 Regional Municipality of York  
 TEMPLETON PLANNING LIMITED  
 February 17, 2006

0 40m

SCALE

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Figure 4: New Site (AlGt-36) showing previous excavations and edge of 2005 / 2006 excavation

### 1.3 The 2005–2006 Stage 4 Salvage Excavation

As the New site could not be preserved within the context of the development, ASI was contracted in October of 2005 to conduct the Stage 4 excavation of those portions of the settlement within the subject property. Since the site area had been plough-disturbed, this work entailed use of a Gradall® to expand upon the ploughzone removal initiated during the Stage 3 assessment until it was evident that the entire settlement area was exposed within the portions of the subject property zoned for development. Following the removal of the ploughzone, consisting of roughly 30 cm of clay loam, all underlying features and post moulds were precisely defined through shovel-shining and trowelling (Plate 1) and then recorded (Plate 2) relative to the five-metre grid established by DRPAI. Features and post moulds were excavated by trowel and shovel and documented on pre-printed forms. Soil fills were screened through six-millimetre mesh, and all recovered artifacts were bagged by provenience. All features were initially sectioned along their central long axes in order to permit their profiles to be recorded. The remaining fill was then screened. Where appropriate, features and post moulds were also photo-documented. Flotation samples were taken from a variety of feature contexts across the site. Multiple samples were taken from separate strata within complex features. The locations and diameters of all post moulds were recorded on pre-printed forms. All post moulds exceeding 15 cm in diameter were sectioned in order to obtain depth and orientation data. The soil fills of these posts were screened through six-millimetre mesh in order to recover any constituent artifacts.

An area of approximately 21,000 m<sup>2</sup> was investigated in this manner, resulting in the exposure of five longhouses in addition to the house originally documented by Kapches (1981) (Figure 3). In addition, two small midden areas were block-excavated by hand in one-metre units and all soil fills, except material sampled for the purposes of flotation and analysis, were screened through six-millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The profiles and floors of each unit were examined for the presence of undisturbed cultural strata and/or subsurface settlement patterns in the form of features or post moulds. Generally, a cut-off of 30 artifacts per one-metre unit was used to define the limits of the block excavations, wherever the limits were not defined by the property boundaries.

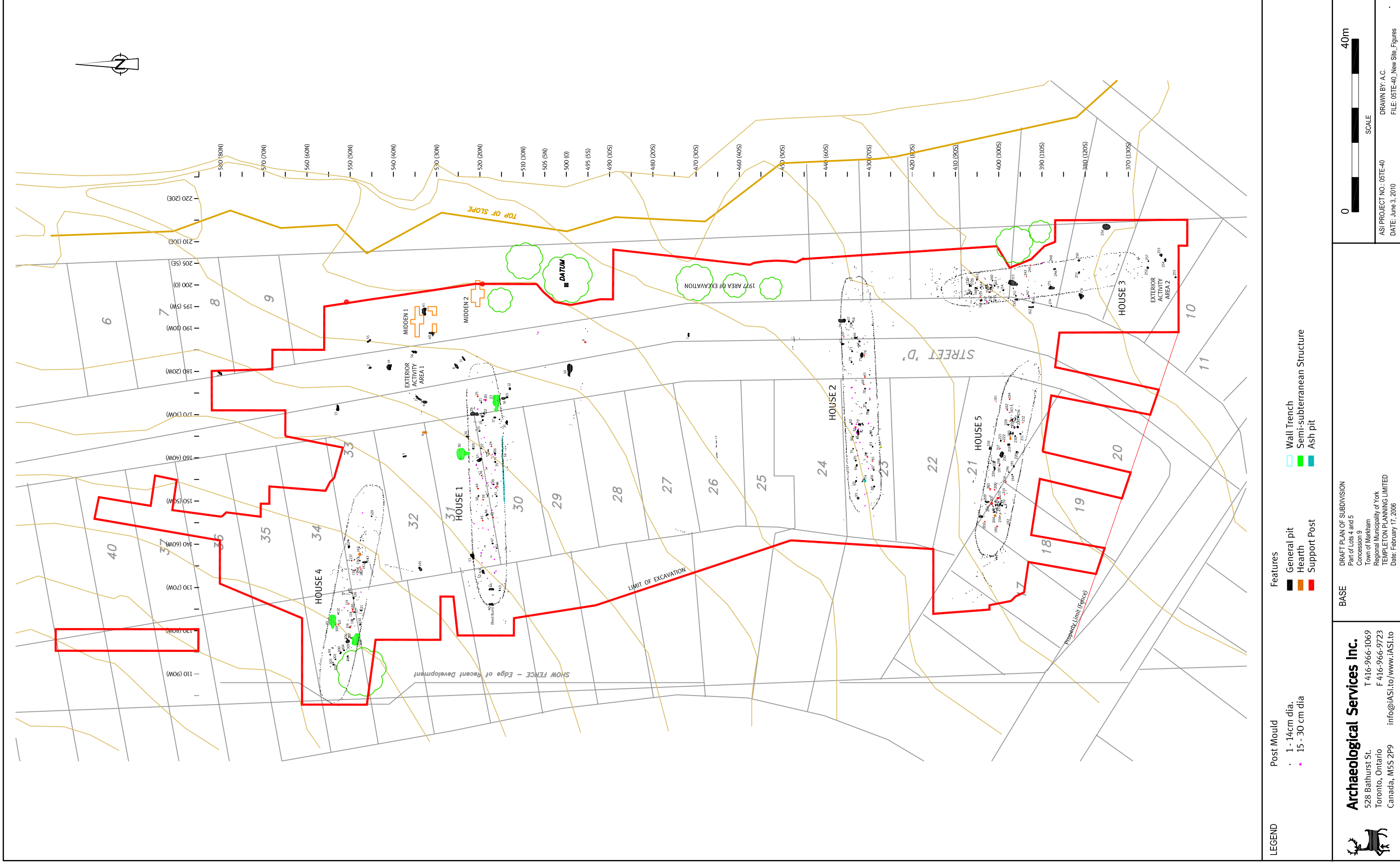
Significant archaeological deposits associated with the site are located to the east of the 2005-2006 excavation area.

## 2.0 SETTLEMENT PATTERNS *Katherine Cappella*

### 2.1 Introduction

Excavation of the New site resulted in the discovery and documentation of five well-defined longhouses (in addition to the structure documented by Kapches), two midden deposits and two exterior activity areas (Figure 5). The site was not palisaded. A total of 155 subsurface cultural features were recorded. One hundred and twenty-five were found within the houses, 18 within the defined exterior activity areas and 12 others in apparently isolated exterior contexts.







## 2.2 Village Plan

The following discussion constitutes an analysis of the settlement patterns encountered. It includes both general observations and detailed descriptions of the houses and features discovered. Metric attributes for each of the houses are summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1: New Site House Variability**

	House 1	House 2	House 3	House 4	House 5
<b>Length</b>	55.7m	54.2m	46.5m	51.3m	45.5m
<b>Width</b>	7.75m	7.70m	7.5m	7.75m	7.5m
<b>Area</b>	431.7m <sup>2</sup>	417.3 m <sup>2</sup>	348.8 m <sup>2</sup>	397.6 m <sup>2</sup>	341.3 m <sup>2</sup>
<b>No. of interior features<sup>1</sup></b>	28	29	21	24	23

The site was located on a large, relatively flat terrace overlooking a secondary tributary of Little Rouge Creek. The occupation area was estimated to be approximately 21,000 m<sup>2</sup> in size and was bounded on the east by a slope leading down to the stream.

The village layout was characterized by two discrete clusters of houses separated from one another by a large open area, although the house documented by Kapches lay in an intermediate position between the two house clusters found in 2005-2006. Houses 1 and 4, located at the northern end of the site, were oriented generally east-west and ran nearly parallel to one another. Houses 2, 3, and 5 were located at the southern end of the site, approximately 75 metres from Houses 1 and 4. Houses 2 and 5 were aligned nearly parallel to one another and were oriented more or less east-west. House 3, east of House 5, ran almost perpendicular to House 5 and was aligned roughly north-south (as was Kapches' house). One interesting distinction between the northern and southern houses was that the former alone contained semi-subterranean sweat lodge features, although again, Kapches' house featured a sweat lodge.

All houses were completely exposed in plan. None appeared to have undergone expansion or contraction episodes common of houses on long-inhabited Iroquoian villages.

Two remnant midden deposits or refuse disposal areas were discovered at the northern end of the site, east of House 1. The first (Midden 1), covered an area of approximately 15m<sup>2</sup>, while the second midden (Midden 2), covered approximately 11 m<sup>2</sup>. Midden 1 was situated approximately seven metres northwest of Midden 2.

## 2.3 Settlement Pattern Description

### 2.3.1 House 1

House 1 (Figure 6, Plate 3) was discovered during the 2005 field season. It was located at the northern end of the site, just south of House 4. It was the largest house on the site with a maximum length of 55.7 metres, and a maximum width of 7.75 metres. This would have provided for an enclosed floor space of approximately 431.7 m<sup>2</sup>. It was oriented almost exactly 90° east of north. Midden 2 lay approximately 15 metres to the east.

<sup>1</sup> Circular subsoil discolourations exceeding 15 cm in diameter that were initially documented as features but later identified as support/large posts have been eliminated from these frequencies.



The walls of House 1 were formed by both single-row and paired posts. A wall trench, measuring approximately 14.5 metres long, was discovered along the southern exterior wall. This portion of walling contained a greater density of posts than elsewhere. The wall trench may represent an area where rebuilding or repair work had been conducted, or may simply be an area that suffered less from the effects of modern ploughing.

The house's western end was rounded, while its eastern end was squared with tapered corners. A one-metre wide gap located in the centre of the eastern end wall may represent an entranceway. This possible entrance would have provided the inhabitants of the house direct access to Midden 2. Four other similar sized gaps were found along the house walls (two on the north, one on the south). These may have been additional entrances. The largest of these, measuring approximately 2.5 metres wide, was located in the northeast corner of the house. If an entrance, this passage would have led directly out to an area that was clearly used for a variety of outdoor tasks (Exterior Activity Area 1).

### **2.3.2 House 1 Features**

Twenty-eight subsurface features were defined within House 1: a wall trench, 25 pits (including one root burn containing ceramic artifacts), and two large semi-subterranean sweat lodges. An additional 10 subsurface circular stains were later identified as support posts (Table 2). A further 27 support posts forming two parallel lines running the length of both sides of the house marked the position of two-metre wide bunk-lines. These bunk-lines were largely sterile toward their outer edges, but several pits were located within them on either side of the house's central corridor.

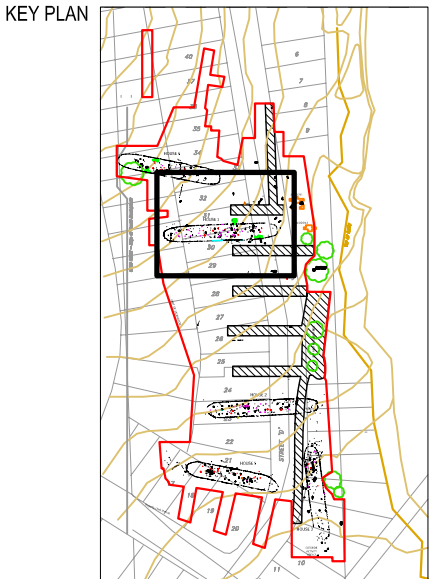
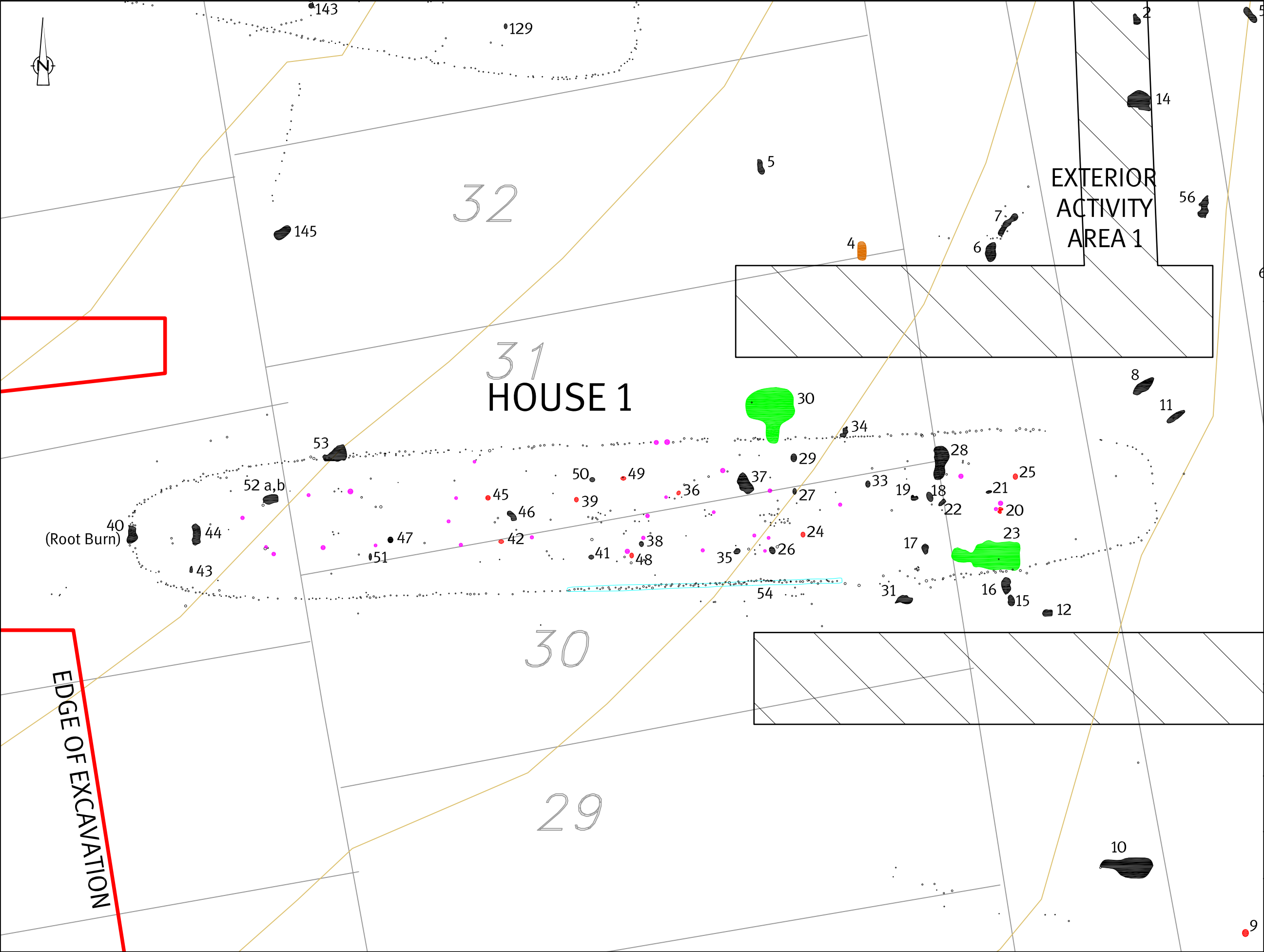
Pits were scattered throughout the house. For the most part, pits were located either within the central corridor of the house or just within the bunk-lines adjacent to the central corridor. Four pit features (Features 12, 15, 16, and 31) (Table 9) were located immediately southeast of House 1. These pits may have been used for storage or refuse disposal by the inhabitants of House 1.

Although small posts were discovered scattered throughout House 1, two small clusters of posts were located within the central corridor. Such post mould patterns were sometimes produced through the repeated installation of stakes around fires to facilitate cooking and/or for other food processing activities. While no hearths were noted in this house, it is not unusual for fired soil layers to be removed from the subsoil as a result of deep ploughing. Discrete clusters of small posts along the central corridor of House 1 may represent places where hearths once existed.

Features 23 and 30 both had large keyhole shaped plan views (Plates 4, 5), typical of Iroquoian subterranean features known as sweat lodges. Feature 23 was discovered in the southeast part of the house, adjacent to the exterior wall and running parallel to it. This feature measured 3.74 metres long, 1.61 metres wide and 39 centimetres deep and contained ceramic sherds, bone artifacts, and fire cracked rocks. Careful excavation of Feature 23 in quadrants revealed the presence of a ramp entrance on the west side (Plate 6).

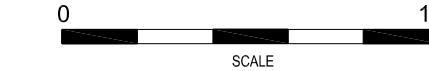
Feature 30 was appended to the northern wall of the house, with its body lying outside the house. Excavation by quadrants revealed a ramp entrance that penetrated the house's north wall and led from the interior of the house down into the structure (Plate 7). This feature measured three metres in length and 2.35 metres in width. Its living floor was discovered 42 centimetres below the surface of the subsoil. Ceramic sherds, chert flakes, bone and shell were recovered.





- LEGEND
- Post Mould
    - 1 - 14cm dia.
    - 15 - 30 cm dia
  - Features
    - General pit
    - Hearth
    - Support Post
    - Wall Trench
    - Semi-subterranean Structure
    - Ash pit
  - Previous Excavation
    - DRPA Test Trench

BASE: DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION  
Part of Lots 4 and 5  
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TEMPLETON PLANNING LIMITED  
Date: February 17, 2006



ASI PROJECT NO.: 05TE-40  
DATE: June 3, 2010  
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FILE: 05TE-40\_New Site\_Figures

 **Archaeological Services Inc.**  
528 Bathurst St.  
Toronto, Ontario  
Canada, M5S 2P9  
T 416-966-1069  
F 416-966-9723  
info@iASI.to/www.iASI.to

Figure 6: House 1 detail



The extreme eastern and western ends of House 1 contained few features or posts. It is possible that these spaces acted as vestibules associated with entrances to the house. They may have also been used for above-ground storage.

**Table 2: House 1 Summary Description of Features**

No.	Type	L	W (cm)	D	Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
17	Pit	55	38	17	Irregular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
18	Pit	54	33	13	Irregular/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
19	Pit	37	30	10	Irregular/ Irregular	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
20	Support Post	33	24	6	Irregular/ Irregular	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
21	Pit	32	14	6	Oval/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
22	Pit	47	22	15	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Subsoil mottled with organic soil
23	Sweat Lodge	374	161	39	Key Hole/ Irregular	Ceramic, Bone, Fire-cracked Rock	Layered
24	Support Post	28	23	50	Oval/Cone	Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
25	Support Post	31	26	27	Irregular/Skewed	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
26	Pit	40	30	20	Oval /Skewed	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
27	Pit	33	20	35	Oval/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
28	Pit	170	84	22	Irregular/ Irregular	Ceramic, Bone, Fire-cracked Rock	Layered
29	Pit	44	32	18	Oval/Skewed	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
30	Sweat Lodge	300	235	42	Key Hole/ Irregular	Ceramic, Chert, Bone, Shell Ground Stone	Layered
31	Pit	100	40	20	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
33	Pit	36	25	20	Oval /Irregular	Ceramic, Ground Stone, Shell	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
34	Pit	60	38	7	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
35	Pit	35	29	23	Irregular/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
36	Support Post	23	19	45	Irregular/Cone	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
37	Pit	115	65	33	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
38	Pit	28	24	18	Oval /Skewed	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
39	Support Post	26	22	38	Oval /Cone	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
40	Root Burn	98	58	-	Irregular/Surface Stain	Ceramic	Burnt Wood
41	Pit	28	23	18	Irregular/Deep Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
42	Support Post	28	20	37	Oval/Cone	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
43	Pit	32	15	11	Irregular/Skewed	None	Subsoil mottled with
44	Pit	118	45	19	Irregular/ Irregular	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
45	Support Post	25	25	31			Organic soil mottled with subsoil
46	Pit	75	27	17	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Layered
47	Pit	32	27	16		None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
48	Support Post	28	20	36	Irregular/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
49	Support Post	29	20	24	Irregular/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil



**Table 2: House 1 Summary Description of Features**

No.	Type	L	W (cm)	D	Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
50	Pit	28	24	15	Oval/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
51	Pit	37	14	4	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
52a	Pit	81	53	18	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
52b	Support Post	-	-	37	Surface Stain/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
53	Pit	131	88	17	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
54	Wall Trench	489	26	11	Irregular/Surface Stain	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil

### 2.3.3 House 2

House 2 (Figure 7, Plate 8) was discovered during the 2005 field season. It was located at the southern end of the site, north of House 5. House 2 had a maximum length of 54.2 metres and a maximum width of 7.70 metres, providing for an enclosed area of approximately 417.3 m<sup>2</sup>. House 2 was oriented almost precisely 90° east of north.

House walls were formed by both single-row and paired posts. The western end was not well defined but appeared to be rounded or tapered. The eastern end was squared with tapered corners. There was a one-metre wide gap in the eastern end wall that may represent an entrance. An additional entranceway may have existed at the western end of the house where a two-metre wide post mould gap was observed. This gap, however, may merely represent poor post preservation in this location.

### 2.3.4 House 2 Features

Twenty-nine subsurface features were defined within House 2: 28 pits and one ash pit. An additional seven subsurface circular stains were later identified as support posts (Table 3). A further 21 support post formed roughly 2–2.5 metre wide bunklines.

The pits and post moulds were confined to the central corridor of the house, with the exception of pit Features 63 and 96, both of which intersected the northern wall. In addition, there was one pit (Feature 84) located immediately outside of the southern wall. The eastern and western ends of the house were essentially open spaces, devoid of features. It is possible that these spaces were entrance vestibules. They may have also been used for above-ground storage.

Numerous small interior posts were recorded near the house's central features, with one dense cluster located adjacent to ash pit Feature 74, and a second located immediately south of pit Feature 79. As mentioned above, post clusters such as these, located within the central corridor of a house, were often associated with hearth features that may have been removed by deep ploughing.



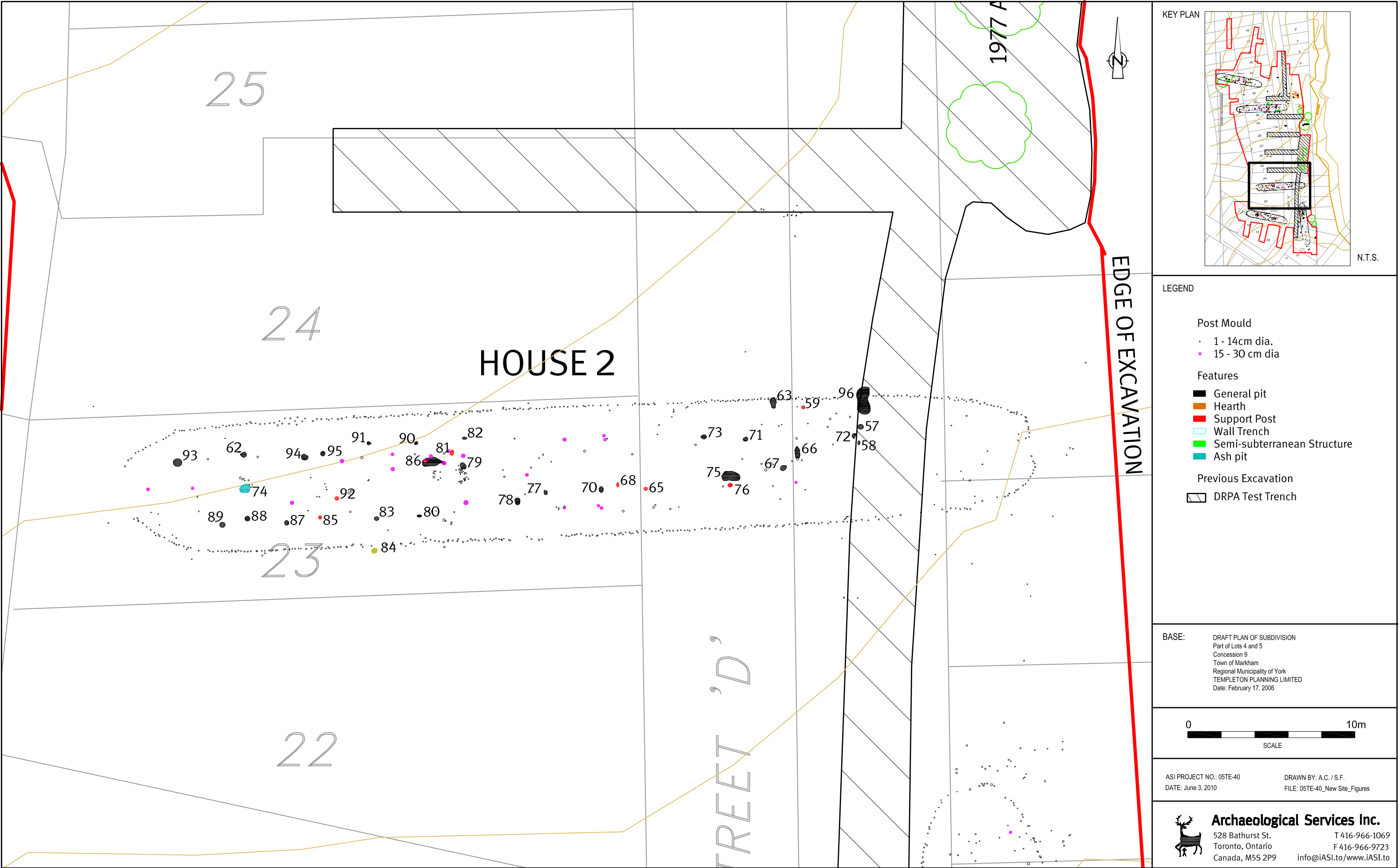


Figure 7: House 2 detail

Table 3: House 2 Summary Description of Features							
No.	Type	L	W (cm)	D	Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
57	Pit	35	30	14	Oval/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
58	Pit	31	14	8	Oval /Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
59	Support Post	20	20	30	Irregular/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
62	Pit	35	32	13	Irregular/ Irregular	Ceramic, Chert, Ground Stone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
63	Pit	62	35	9	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
65	Support Post	23	20	21	Oval/Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
66	Pit	70	31	9	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
67	Pit	39	29	13	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
68	Support Post	27	14	32	Oval/Irregular	Ceramic, Bone	Organic soil mottled with ash and subsoil
70	Pit	36	26	7	Oval/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with ash
71	Pit	28	25	8	Irregular/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
72	Pit	29	21	20	Irregular/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
73	Pit	35	26	12	Irregular/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
74	Ash Pit	60	52	11	Oval /Irregular	Ceramic, Bone	Layered
75	Pit	110	54	15	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
76	Support Post	29	23	34	Irregular/Cone	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
77	Pit	30	20	27	Oval/Skewed	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
78	Pit	40	31	19	Irregular/ Skewed	Chert, Bone, Shell	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
79	Pit	39	36	7	Oval/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
80	Pit	29	15	11	Irregular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
81	Support Post	31	20	38	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
82	Pit	29	14	13	Oval/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
83	Pit	29	22	14	Irregular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
84	Pit	33	29	9	Irregular/Shallow Basin	None	Fired soil mottled with subsoil
85	Support Post	20	20	15	Circular/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
86	Pit	134	53	18	Irregular/Irregular	Ceramic, Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
87	Pit	29	25	6	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
88	Pit	30	30	15	Circular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
89	Pit	33	32	13	Oval/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
90	Pit	22	19	13	Irregular/ Irregular	Ceramic, Chert	Organic soil
91	Pit	25	20	9	Oval/Shallow Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
92	Support Post	24	22	32	Irregular/Cone	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
93	Pit	53	48	16	Irregular/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
94	Pit	40	35	19	Irregular/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil



Table 3: House 2 Summary Description of Features							
No.	Type	L	W (cm)	D	Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
95	Pit	29	26	12	Irregular/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
96	Pit	160	75	13	Irregular/ Irregular	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil

### 2.3.5 House 3

House 3 (Figure 8, Plate 9) was discovered during the 2006 field season. It was located at the southern end of the site, east of House 5. Among the structures identified in 2005-2006, House 3 had a unique north-south (350° east of north) orientation, although Kapches' house was similarly oriented. House 3 was also the smallest house, with a maximum length of 46.5 metres and a maximum width of 7.5 metres, providing for an enclosed floor space of approximately 348.75 m<sup>2</sup>.

House walls were formed both by single-row and paired posts. Paired posts were found more frequently toward the northern end of the house, while single-row posts were more prevalent at the southern end. However the latter patterning may be a reflection of poor soil conditions at the southern end of the house. Indeed this end of the house also contained far fewer features.

Both the northern and southern ends of the house were rounded. Several gaps were present along the walls, possibly indicating the location of doorways, although gaps at the southern end of the house may be the result of poor post preservation.

A scattering of small post moulds were discovered immediately northeast of House 3. These posts did not appear to be patterned in any particular way, although one straight line of four posts was present. The post moulds at this end of the house may represent part of an associated outdoor activity area, possibly including above-ground structures such as wind-breaks, shelters, racks, etc.

### 2.3.6 House 3 Features

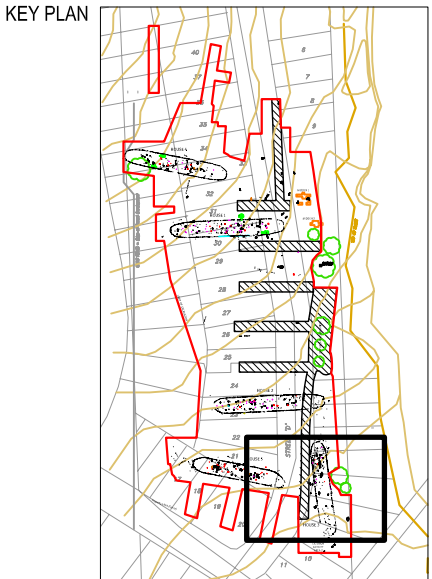
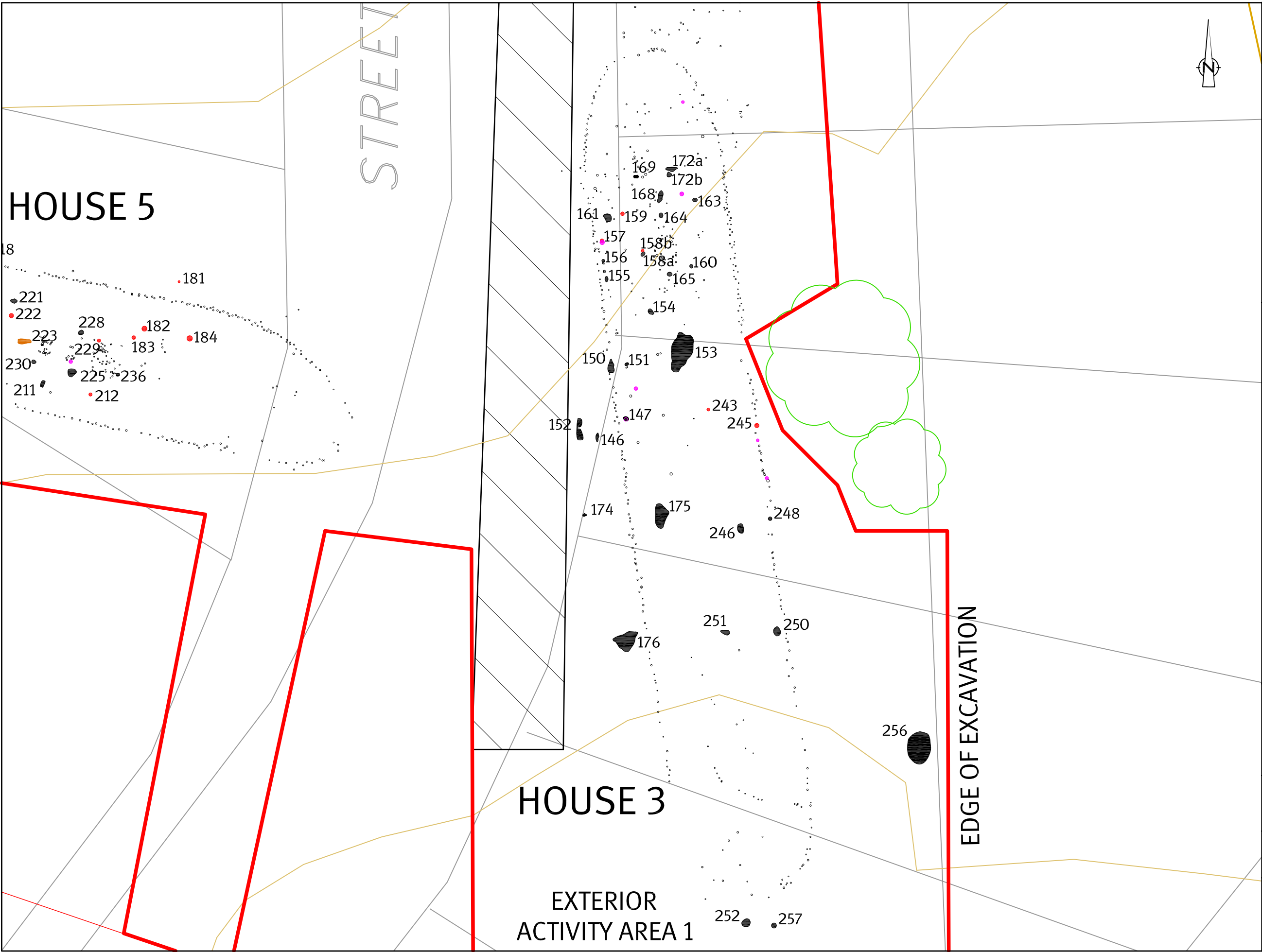
Twenty-one subsurface pit features were defined within House 3. An additional four subsurface circular stains were later identified as support posts (Table 4).

The pits varied in size and were scattered throughout the house, the densest concentrations being in the central corridor and at the northern end. Several pits were located either immediately adjacent to, or intersecting with, the house walls.

Both the extreme northern end of the house and the southern third of the house were devoid of features. It is possible that the southern end of the house lacked features due to poor preservation, but the lack of features at the extreme north end of the house may reflect the presence of an entrance vestibule. This open space may have also been used for above-ground storage.

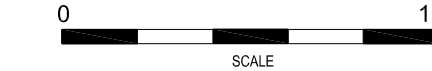
Bunklines were not particularly evident. Small posts were scattered throughout the house, but most were concentrated at the north end. These posts may represent such internal facilities as storage racks, drying racks, and so forth. A line of posts extending from the eastern wall across the south-central end of the house may have formed an internal wall or screen.





- LEGEND
- Post Mould
- 1 - 14cm dia.
  - 15 - 30 cm dia
- Features
- General pit
  - Hearth
  - Support Post
  - Wall Trench
  - Semi-subterranean Structure
  - Ash pit
- Previous Excavation
- ▨ DRPA Test Trench

BASE: DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION  
Part of Lots 4 and 5  
Concession 9  
Town of Markham  
Regional Municipality of York  
TEMPLETON PLANNING LIMITED  
Date: February 17, 2006



ASI PROJECT NO.: 05TE-40  
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 **Archaeological Services Inc.**  
528 Bathurst St.  
Toronto, Ontario  
Canada, M5S 2P9

T 416-966-1069  
F 416-966-9723  
info@iasi.to/www.iASI.to

Figure 8: House 3 detail

Finally, House 3 was surrounded by pit features (Tables 8, 9). These were mainly clustered just beyond the southern end wall and the western wall. The pits within the former cluster comprised Exterior Activity Area 2. Gaps in the southern end wall of House 3 may represent passages leading out onto this activity area. The pits in this area may have been used for storage and/or refuse disposal by the inhabitants of House 3.

**Table 4: House 3 Summary Description of Features**

No.	Type	L	W (cm)	D	Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
147	Pit	30	23	8	Oval/Skewed	None	Layered, top layer: organic soil, bottom layer: thin layer of organic soil
150	Pit	75	36	15	Irregular/Shallow Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil
151	Pit	22	15	6	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
153	Pit	215	120	22	Irregular/Shallow Basin	Ceramic, Chert, Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
154	Pit	36	25	12	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
155	Pit	30	17	16	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
156	Pit	16	16	9	Circular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
157	Support Post	20	20	23	Circular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
158	Pit	28	18	20	Oval/Shallow Basin	Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
159	Support Post	20	20	18	Circular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
160	Pit	21	18	2	Circular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
161	Pit	43	43	10	Oval/Shallow Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
163	Pit	26	20	25	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
164	Pit	27	22	34	Circular/Deep Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil, ash and fired soil
165	Pit	28	22	25	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with ash, subsoil and fired soil
168	Pit	66	27	9	Irregular/Shallow Basin	None	Fired soil mottled with organic soil
169	Pit	28	16	37	Irregular/Deep Basin	Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
172	Pit	65	24	24	Irregular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
175	Pit	135	76	17	Irregular/Shallow Basin	Ceramic, Bone, Shell	Organic soil
243	Support Post	15	15	8	Circular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
245	Support Post	25	25	7	Circular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
246	Pit	49	34	6	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
248	Pit	19	19	8	Circular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
250	Pit	50	40	30	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
251	Pit	50	28	9	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil

### 2.3.7 House 4

House 4 was discovered during the 2006 field season (Figure 9, Plate 10). It was located at the north end of the site, north of House 1, and ran roughly parallel to House 1 at an angle of approximately 105° east of north. It had a maximum length of 51.3 metres and a maximum width of 7.75 metres, providing for an enclosed floor space of 397.6 m<sup>2</sup>.







The house was composed of both single-row and paired posts. The ends of the house were rounded. Possible entrances are indicated by no less than five separate gaps in the wall posts. One gap of two metres was noted on the southern wall. Another, measuring one metre in width, was observed on the western end wall. Two gaps measuring less than one metre each were recorded on both the northern and southern walls. And, finally, a portion of the northeastern wall angled inward, creating what appears to have been a narrow entrance with a wind-break.

### 2.3.8 House 4 Features

Twenty-four subsurface features were defined within House 4: 21 pits, two semi-subterranean sweat lodges, and one hearth. An additional 11 subsurface circular stains were later identified as support posts (Table 5). The majority of this activity was clustered toward the centre of the house.

The distribution of support posts suggests the presence of approximately three-metre wide bunk-lines in the central third of the house. To the west of this central area stood two sweat lodges located opposite one another along the exterior walls of the house. West of the sweat lodges was a cluster of pits. The extreme ends of the house were largely devoid of features. There was also a concentration of pit features located within the southern bunk-line area.

A hearth (Feature 142) was discovered towards the east of the area of greatest feature concentration in the central corridor. A cluster of small posts, also recorded here, were likely produced through the repeated installation of stakes around a fire in order to facilitate cooking and/or other food processing activities.

Numerous other posts, both large and small, were discovered within House 4. In addition to the cluster of small posts surrounding the hearth, there were several other clusters of small posts, all located within the central corridor. Finally, there were three lines of small posts that extended from the southern exterior wall inward toward the centre of the longhouse. Each line was approximately two metres in length. It is possible that these represent partition walls.

Features 97 and 108, which were both large keyhole shaped features in plan view, were both identified as sweat lodges. Feature 97 was located adjacent to the north wall, its long axis running parallel to the wall. An entrance ramp was discovered at the feature's western end (Plate 11). Feature 97 measured 2.05 metres in length, 1.48 metres in width and 39 centimetres in depth.

Feature 108 was located against the southern wall of the house, its long axis running parallel to the wall (Plate 12). An entrance ramp was located on the feature's north side. Feature 108 measured 2.70 metres in length, 1.75 metres in width and 32 centimetres in depth.

**Table 5: House 4 Summary Description of Features**

No.	Type	L	W (cm)	D	Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
97	Sweat Lodge	205	148	39	Key Hole/Shallow Basin	Ceramic (complete vessel), chert, bone, fire-cracked rock	Fill: organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal, Living floor: organic soil mottled with ash, subsoil and charcoal
98	Pit	31	25	25	Oval/ Irregular	Chert	Organic soil mottled with charcoal, Lens of ash mottled with charcoal
99	Pit	31	15	17	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
100	Pit	52	33	13	Irregular/Irregular	Bone	Organic soil
101	Pit	25	21	25	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
102	Pit	35	28	18	Oval/Shallow Basin	Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil



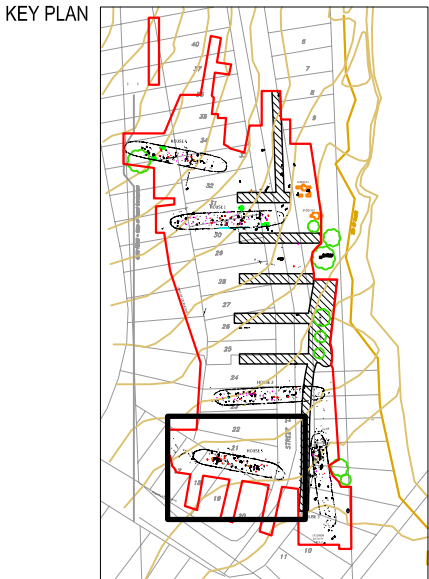
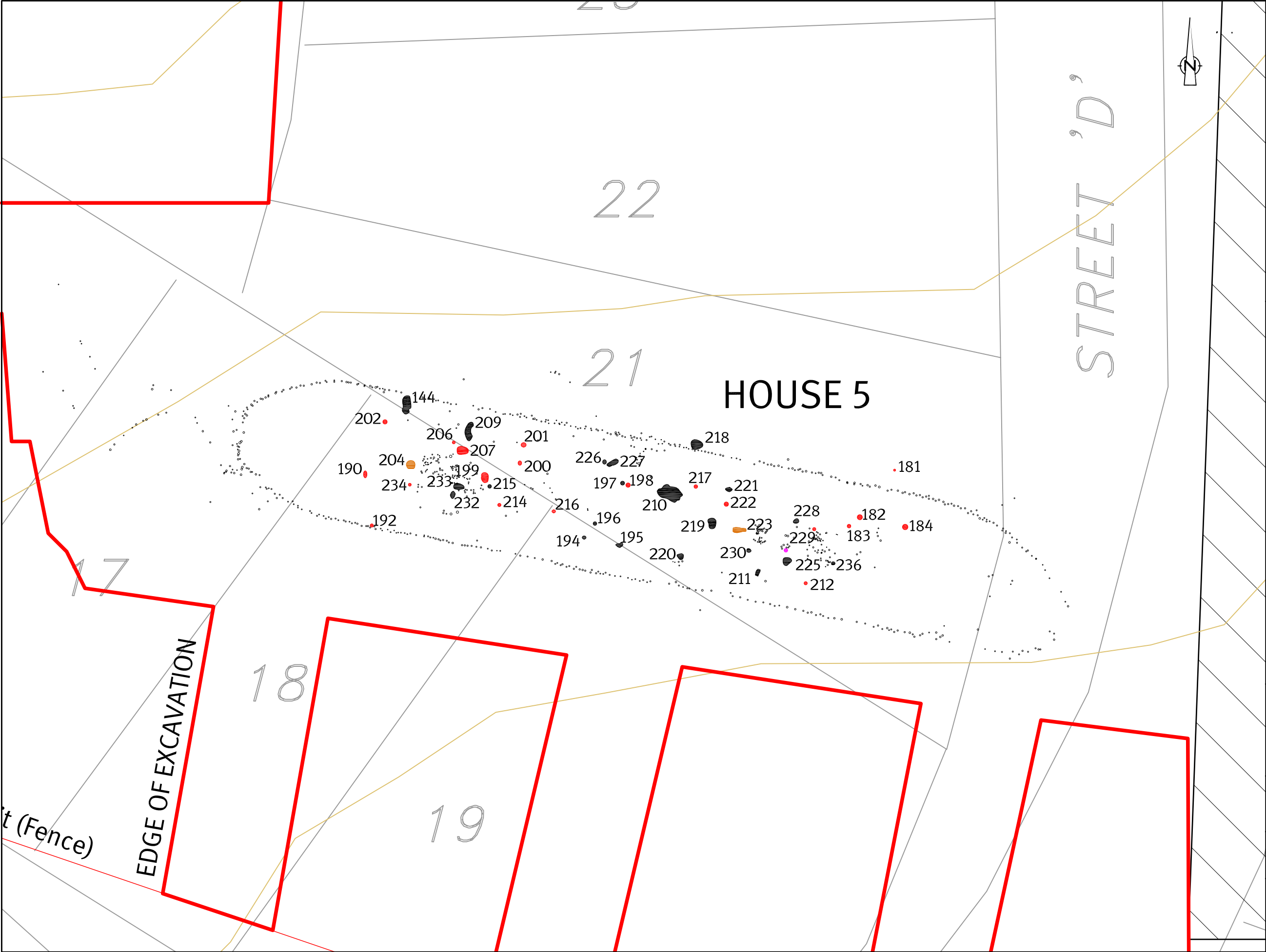
**Table 5: House 4 Summary Description of Features**

No.	Type	L	W (cm)	D	Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
103	Pit	18	18	25		Ceramic (pipe bowl)	Organic soil
104	Pit	30	25	17	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
105	Pit	80	65	22	Oval/Shallow Basin	Ceramic, Bone	Organic soil
106	Pit	32	28	25	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
107	Pit	22	21	14	Circular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
108	Sweat Lodge	270	175	32	Key Hole/Deep Basin	Ceramic, Bone	Fill: organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal, Living floor: organic soil mottled with ash and charcoal
109	Support Post	18	18	20	Circular/Flat	None	Organic soil
110	Pit	36	26	16	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
111	Support Post	19	18	22	Circular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
112	Pit	22	22	15	Circular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
114	Pit	24	20	6	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
116	Support Post	36	32	35	Oval/Deep Basin	Shell	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
117	Pit	28	25	11	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
118	Support Post	17	17	25	Circular/Deep Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with ash
119	Support Post	20	20	36	Circular/Deep Basin	None	Organic soil
120	Support Post	24	20	26	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
121	Pit	50	16	9	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
124	Pit	60	40	16	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
126	Pit	45	27	13	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Layered, top layer: organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal, bottom layer: charcoal
129	Pit	28	17	25	Oval/Irregular	Chert	Organic soil
131	Support Post	18	18	15	Circular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
136	Pit	20	19	13	Circular/Shallow Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
137	Support Post	26	23	42	Circular/Flat	Ceramic	Organic soil
138	Support Post	23	22	39	Circular/Deep Basin	Ceramic, Bone	Layered, top layer: ash mottled with charcoal, bottom layer: organic soil mottled with ash and charcoal
139	Support Post	21	15	26	Oval/Deep Basin	None	Layered, top layer: organic soil mottled with charcoal, bottom layer: organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
140	Support Post	18	14	41	Oval/Deep Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
141	Pit	79	47	17	Irregular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
142	Hearth	66	62	21	Irregular/Shallow Basin	None	Fired soil mottled with subsoil
143	Pit	27	27	28	Circular/Deep Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil

### 2.3.9 House 5

House 5 was discovered during the 2006 field season at the south end of the site, south of House 2 (Figure 10, Plate 13). It had a maximum length of 45.5 metres and a maximum width of 7.5 metres, providing for an enclosed floor space of approximately 341.3 m<sup>2</sup>. This structure was oriented 100° east of north.





LEGEND

- Post Mould
- 1 - 14cm dia.
  - 15 - 30 cm dia
- Features
- General pit
  - Hearth
  - Support Post
  - Wall Trench
  - Semi-subterranean Structure
  - Ash pit
- Previous Excavation
- DRPA Test Trench

BASE: DRAFT PLAN OF SUBDIVISION  
Part of Lots 4 and 5  
Concession 9  
Town of Markham  
Regional Municipality of York  
TEMPLETON PLANNING LIMITED  
Date: February 17, 2006



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**Archaeological Services Inc.**  
528 Bathurst St.  
Toronto, Ontario  
Canada, M5S 2P9

T 416-966-1069  
F 416-966-9723  
info@iASI.to/www.iASI.to

Figure 10: House 5 detail

House 5 had perimeter walls that were predominantly comprised of paired-posts. One section of approximately five metres along the north wall had more densely clustered posts. This segment may reflect repair work. Both the eastern and western ends of the house were rounded. There were several gaps of one to two metres along the perimeter walls that may be the remnants of entranceways. The gaps along the eastern end wall were the widest.

### 2.3.10 House 5 Features

Twenty-three subsurface features were defined within House 5, including 21 pits and two hearths. An additional 19 subsurface circular stains were later identified as support posts (Table 6). The remnants of 2.5-metre wide bunk-lines were present along both walls as indicated by the configuration of a further 20 support posts. The bunk-line areas, although largely devoid of features toward their outer edges, contained 21 pits along their inner edges closest to the central corridor.

Most of the feature and post mould activity was confined to the central corridor of the house and away from the eastern and western ends. The largely open spaces at either end of the house may have functioned as entrance vestibules, as above-ground storage area, or both.

There were two centrally aligned hearths (Features 204 and 223) with two dense clusters of small posts located to the east of them. As mentioned above, such post mould clusters were likely produced through the repeated implanting of stakes near fires to facilitate cooking and/or for other food processing activities.

The eastern and western ends of House 5 were largely free of feature and posts. It is possible that these open areas acted as entrance vestibules, provided spaces for above-ground storage, or both.

**Table 6: House 5 Summary Description of Features**

No.	Type	L	W (cm)	D	Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
144	Pit	110	46	23	Irregular/Shallow Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
<b>No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>L (cm)</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>Plan/Profile Shape</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Fill Composition</b>
183	Support Post	19	19	32	Circular/Cone	Ceramic, Bone, Fire-cracked Rock Chert	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
184	Support Post	30	30	36	Circular/Deep Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
190	Support Post	38	20	39	Oval/Irregular	Ceramic	Organic soil
192	Support Post	19	17	28	Circular/Deep Basin	None	Organic soil
194	Pit	21	18	11	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
195	Pit	39	29	21	Irregular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
196	Pit	21	20	22	Circular/Shallow Basin	Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and ash
197	Pit	24	22	10	Circular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
198	Support Post	24	23	38	Circular/Deep Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
199	Support Post	55	39	20	Oval/Irregular	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
200	Support Post	24	20	28	Circular/Deep Basin	Ceramic, Chert, Bone Awl	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
201	Support Post	28	24	22	Oval/Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
202	Support Post	24	24	32	Circular/Flat	None	Organic soil



**Table 6: House 5 Summary Description of Features**

No.	Type	L	W (cm)	D	Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
204	Hearth	47	44	15	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Layered, top layer: organic soil mottled with fired soil and charcoal, bottom layer: ash mottled with fired soil and charcoal, rocks lined bottom of features
206	Support Post	17	17	25	Circular/Deep Basin	None	Organic soil
207	Support Post	61	45	27	Oval/Deep Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil
209	Pit	101	40	25	Irregular/ Irregular	Ceramic, Chert	Organic soil
210	Pit	140	97	35	Irregular/Irregular	Ceramic, Bone, Fire-cracked Rock	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
211	Pit	36	21	15	Irregular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
212	Support Post	18	18	30	Circular/Deep Basin	Fire-cracked Rock	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
214	Support Post	18	17	35	Circular/Deep Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
215	Pit	21	20	8	Circular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
216	Support Post	20	16	52	Oval/Flat	Ceramic, Chert, Bone, Shell	Organic soil mottled with subsoil, large rocks
217	Support Post	21	21	21	Circular/Shallow Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil
218	Pit	64	54	10	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
219	Pit	58	44	16	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
220	Pit	36	34	15	Oval/Shallow Basin	Ceramic, Fire-cracked Rock	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
221	Pit	37	24	24	Oval/Shallow Basin	Ceramic, Fire-cracked Rock	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
222	Support Post	24	24	35	Circular/Cone	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
223	Hearth	71	32	19	Irregular/Irregular	None	Fired soil mottled with subsoil
225	Pit	46	44	32	Oval/Shallow Basin	Ceramic, Fire-cracked Rock	Layered, top layer: ceramic and organic soil, bottom layer: organic soil mottled with charcoal and subsoil
226	Pit	24	21	14	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Subsoil mottled with organic soil and ash
227	Pit	67	28	10	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
228	Pit	31	25	12	Oval/Shallow Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
229	Support Post	18	18	29	Circular/Deep Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
230	Pit	24	21	15	Oval/Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
232	Pit	40	28	42	Oval/Deep Basin	Bone	Organic soil
233	Pit	58	37	21	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
234	Support Post	16	16	40	Circular/Deep Basin	Chert	Organic soil
236	Pit	20	16	10	Circular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil

### 2.3.11 Exterior Activity Areas

Thirty features and two large posts were recorded in open-air contexts. Two discrete activity areas were defined on the basis of feature clusters.



### 2.3.12 Exterior Activity Area 1

Exterior Activity Area 1 refers to a large grouping of features situated within and to the west of Midden 1 (Figure 5). This activity area was comprised of 13 features, including 12 pits and a hearth (Table 7). Exterior Activity Area 1 was located to the east of both Houses 1 and 4 and may have been utilized by the inhabitants of both houses. A possible doorway on the north wall of House 1 faced out onto this activity area.

**Table 7: Exterior Activity Area 1 Summary Description of Features**

No.	Type	L	W (cm)	D	Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
2	Pit	56	40	13	Irregular/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
4	Hearth	105	44	27	Oval/Irregular	None	Layered
5	Pit	87	30	11	Irregular/Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
6	Pit	104	60	15	Irregular/Irregular	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
7	Pit	147	35	7	Irregular/Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
8	Pit	135	55	22	Irregular/Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
11	Pit	114	33	21	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
13	Pit	134	65	30	Irregular/Irregular	Ceramic, Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
14	Pit	133	109	35	Irregular/Irregular	None	Layered
55	Pit	100	35	16	Irregular/Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
56	Pit	116	48	15	Irregular/Irregular	Chert, Bone, Shell	Organic soil mottled with ash and subsoil
60	Pit	126	95	20	Irregular/Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
61	Pit	170	95	10	Irregular/ Irregular	Ceramic, Chert	Organic soil mottled with subsoil

### 2.3.13 Exterior Activity Area 2

Exterior Activity Area 2, located south of House 3 (Figure 4), consisted of five pits (Table 8). Possible entrances at the south end of House 3 would have led out onto this activity area.

**Table 8: Exterior Activity Area 2 Summary Description of Features**

No.	Type	L	W (cm)	D	Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
252	Pit	46	43	28	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
253	Pit	62	60	12	Irregular/Shallow Basin	Ceramic, Bone, Shell	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
254	Pit	76	41	15	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
255	Pit	40	32	9	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	North portion: organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal, South portion: organic soil mottled with subsoil
257	Pit	27	27	11	Circular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil



### 2.3.14 Other Exterior Features

In addition to those exterior features found in the two discrete activity areas mentioned above, there were also 12 seemingly isolated exterior features and two circular stains that were later interpreted as large posts (Table 9). Some of these have been discussed in relation to the houses.

**Table 9: Other Exterior Features**

No.	Type	L	W	D (cm)	Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
1	Pit	84	28	7	Irregular/Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
3	Pit	120	56	12	Irregular/Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
9	Large Post	40	35	50	Oval/Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
10	Pit	282	117	20	Irregular/Irregular	Ceramic	Organic soil
12	Pit	54	40	19	Irregular/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
15	Pit	59	32	6	Irregular/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
16	Pit	90	56	16	Irregular/Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
145	Pit	100	52	9	Oval/Shallow Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil
146	Pit	50	16	3	Irregular/Shallow Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with ash and subsoil
152	Pit	120	20	20	Irregular/Skewed	Ceramic, Bone	Organic soil
174	Pit	21	16	11	Irregular/Shallow Basin	None	Layered, top layer: organic soil, bottom layer: black soil disturbed by rodent activity
176	Pit	125	85	22	Irregular/Shallow Basin	Ceramic, Chert	Organic soil
181	Large Post	10	10	18	Oval/Cone	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
256	Pit	176	124	16	Oval/Shallow Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil

### 2.3.15 Middens

Two remnant, ploughed out, midden deposits were discovered at the northern end of the site, east of House 1 (Figures 11 and 12). Midden 1 covered an area of approximately 15 m<sup>2</sup>. Midden 2, located seven metres northwest of Midden 1, measured approximately 11 m<sup>2</sup> in size (Plate 14). These deposits were likely associated with Houses 1 and 4.

The midden deposits were excavated by hand in one-metre square units to subsoil. All soils were screened through six-millimetre mesh in order to facilitate artifact recovery. The floors of each square were examined for evidence of underlying features or post moulds. None were encountered.



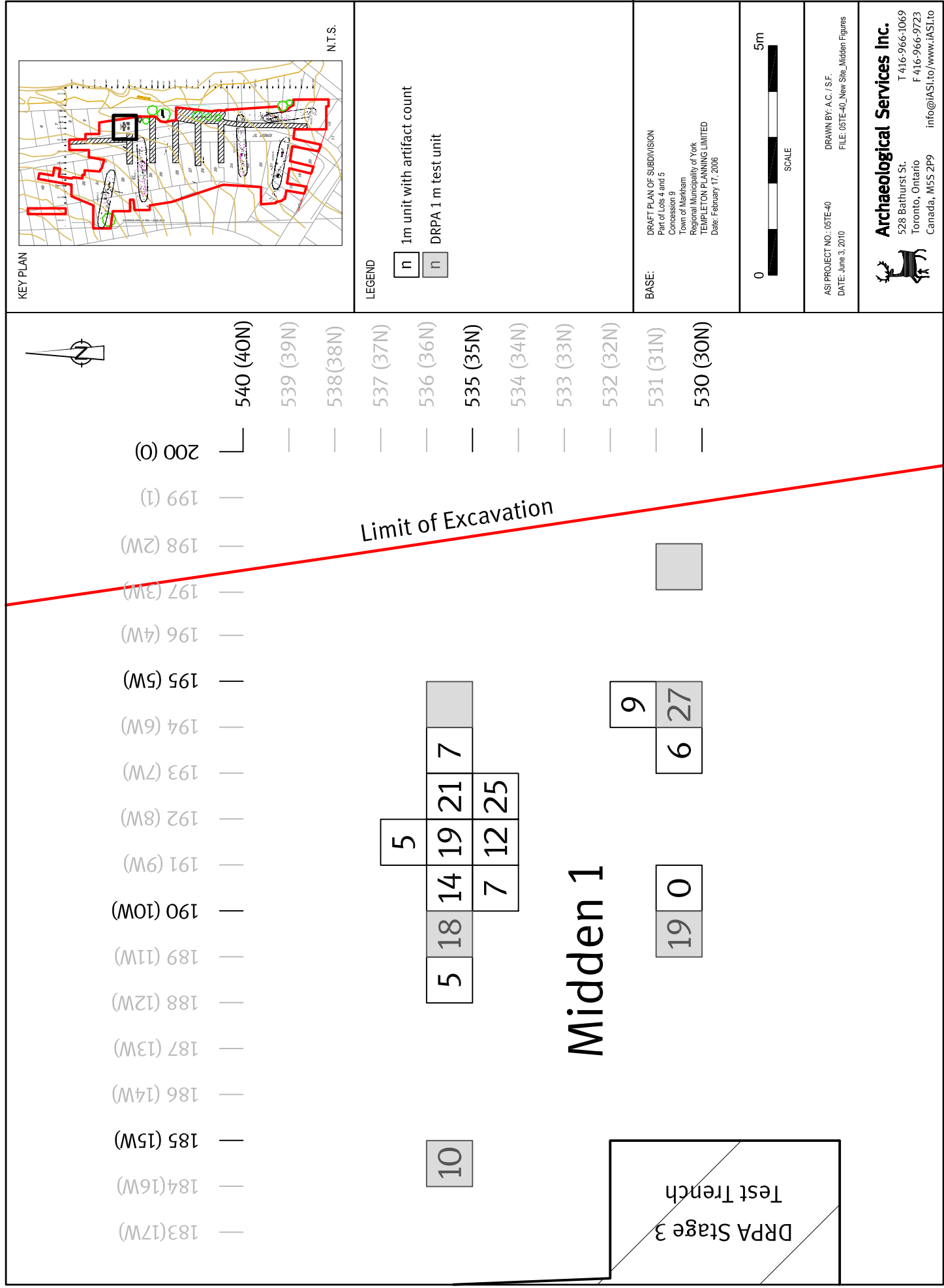


Figure 11: Midden 1



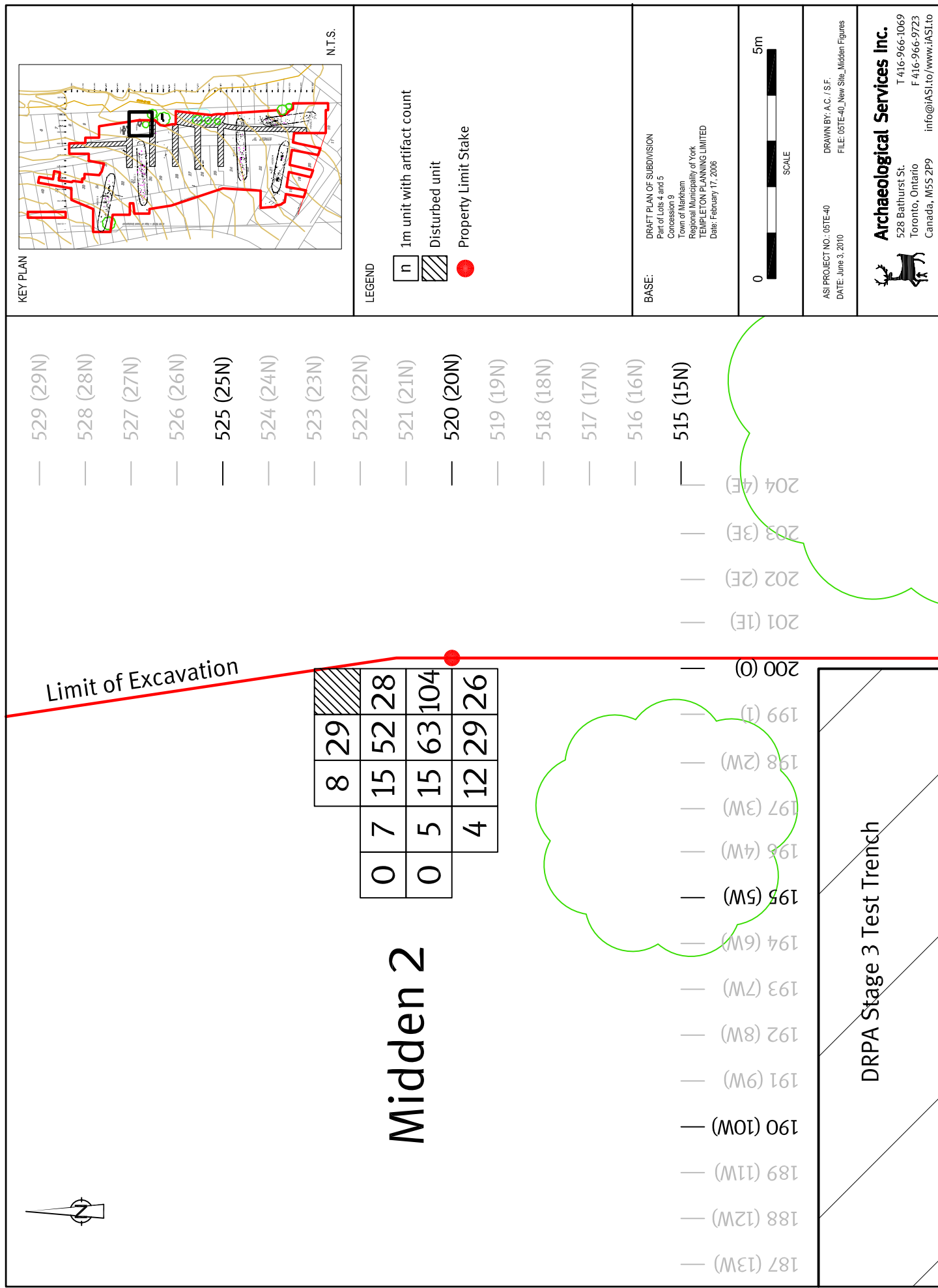


Figure 12: Midden 2

### 3.0 CERAMIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS *Robert B. Wojtowicz*

In total, 1,327 ceramic artifacts were recovered (Appendix A). One thousand two hundred and sixty-one sherds form the portions of vessel rims, necks, shoulders, and bodies individually or in various combinations. An additional five ceramic artifacts are identified as miscellaneous pieces of fired clay.

Fifty-six ceramic smoking pipe fragments and five juvenile-manufactured ceramic vessel and pipe sherds were also recovered. Both are discussed in detail in Sections 3.2 and 3.3, below.

Whenever possible, all ceramic artifacts were mended prior to analysis.

#### 3.1 Ceramic Vessels and Miscellaneous Ceramic Objects

The ceramic vessel assemblage consists of 51 identified vessels, 25 unanalyzable rim sherds, 84 neck sherds, 44 neck and shoulder sherds, two neck-shoulder and body sherds, one shoulder sherd and 492 body sherds. Ceramic sherds smaller than 23 mm or that display excessive exterior exfoliation are classified as unanalyzable and account for 562 sherds or 42.35% of the total ceramic assemblage (Table 10).

**Table 10: New Site Ceramic Artifacts Assemblage**

Type	n	Percentage
Unanalyzable Sherds	562	42.35
Body Sherds	492	37.08
Neck Sherds	84	6.33
Pipe Fragments	56	4.22
Identified Vessels	51	3.84
Neck-Shoulder Sherds	44	3.32
Unanalyzable Rim Sherds	25	1.88
Juvenile Ceramics	5	0.38
Misc. Ceramic Artifacts	5	0.38
Neck-Shoulder-Body Sherds	2	0.15
Shoulder Sherds	1	0.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>100.01</b>

Four hundred and ninety-two body sherds were recovered, of which 103 (20.93% of the total body sherds) show evidence of a surface treatment other than plain, in the form of: smoothed over ribbed paddled (n=93), smoothed over cord (n=8), scarified (n=1) or indeterminate (n=1). In addition to these surface treatments, four body sherds display elements of a decorative motif generally, but not always, associated with a shoulder.

##### 3.1.1 Vessel Rims

Rims were considered analyzable if they exhibit interior and exterior surfaces, a lip, and a sufficient portion of the exterior collar-neck area to identify the decorative motif and associated attributes. The vessel rims were analyzed using both an attribute and traditional typological approach. All rims were sorted and mended into 51 individual vessels of which two are represented only by castellation sherds and are not included in the following discussion. Summary descriptive statistics of individual attributes are presented in Tables 11 through 13.



**Table 11: Ceramic Vessel Descriptive Attributes**

<b>Rim Form</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Collar Base Shape</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Rim Orientation</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
Collared	31	63.27	Rounded	40	81.63	Outflaring	45	91.84
Incipient	16	32.65	Angular	7	14.29	Insloping	3	6.12
Collarless	2	4.08	Not Applicable	2	4.08	Vertical	1	2.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Lip Form</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Lip Angle</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Collar Height (n=47)</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
Rounded	22	44.90	Interior	20	40.82	Mean	19.85	
Flat	20	40.82	Obtuse	17	34.69	Range	7.39-38.62	
Concave	7	14.29	Right	12	24.49	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	7.58	
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.01</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>			

<b>Interior Profile</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Exterior Profile</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Lip Width (n=49)</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
Concave	26	53.06	Convex	37	75.51	Mean	6.48	
Convex	20	40.82	Concave	12	24.49	Range	3.97-9.35	
Straight	2	4.08	<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	1.44	
Convex-Concave	1	2.04						
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>						

<b>Interior Motif</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Interior Tech</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Basal Collar Width (n=47)</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
Plain	39	79.59	Plain	39	79.59	Mean	11.38	
Oblique	8	16.33	Linear Stamp	7	14.29	Range	5.18-17.58	
Plain over Oblique	1	2.04	Punctate	1	2.04	<b>Standard Deviation</b>	2.72	
Vertical	1	2.04	Plain over Linear Stamp	1	2.04			
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	Incised	1	2.04			
			<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>			

**Table 12: Ceramic Vessel Descriptive Attributes**

<b>Lip Motif</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Lip Technique</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
Plain	40	81.63	Plain	40	81.63
Oblique	8	16.33	Linear Stamp	8	16.33
Horizontal	1	2.04	Incised	1	2.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Collar Motif</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Collar Technique</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
Horizontal	11	22.45	Linear Stamp	16	32.65
Oblique	11	22.45	Incised	14	28.57
Oblique over Horizontal	10	20.41	Linear Stamp over Incised	9	18.37
Opposed (left and Right Oblique)	6	12.24	Plain	3	6.12
Plain	3	6.12	Collarless	2	4.08
Collarless	2	4.08	Linear Stamp crossed by Linear Stamp	2	4.08
Oblique crossed by Interrupted Horizontal	2	4.08	Linear Stamp over Linear Stamp	2	4.08
Oblique over Opposed (left and Right Oblique)	1	2.04	Linear Stamp over Plain	1	2.04
Oblique over Plain	1	2.04	<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>99.99</b>



**Table 12: Ceramic Vessel Descriptive Attributes**

Opposed (Oblique and Horizontal)	1	2.04			
Vertical	1	2.04			
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>99.99</b>			

<b>Neck Motif</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Neck Technique</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
Plain	10	20.41	Plain	10	20.41
Horizontal over Oblique	8	16.33	Incised over Linear Stamp	9	18.37
Horizontal over Unknown	8	16.33	Incised over Unknown	8	16.33
Oblique	5	10.20	Linear Stamp	4	8.16
Horizontal	3	6.12	Incised	3	6.12
Horizontal over Oblique over Unknown	3	6.12	Incised over Incised	2	4.08
Horizontal over Opposed (left and Right Oblique)	2	4.08	Incised over Linear Stamp over Unknown	2	4.08
Horizontal over Vertical	2	4.08	Linear Stamp over Incised over Unknown	2	4.08
Horizontal over Oblique over Opposed (left and Right Oblique)	1	2.04	Incised and Punctate	1	2.04
Interrupted Oblique over Unknown	1	2.04	Incised and Punctate over Unknown	1	2.04
Oblique over Horizontal over Unknown	1	2.04	Incised over Linear Stamp over Incised	1	2.04
Oblique over Opposed (left and Right Oblique)	1	2.04	Incised over Punctate	1	2.04
Oblique over Opposed (left and Right Oblique) over Unknown	1	2.04	Linear Punctate over Incised and Plain over Unknown	1	2.04
Oblique over Opposed (Oblique and Horizontal) over Unknown	1	2.04	Linear Stamp over Incised	1	2.04
Oblique over Opposed (Oblique and Vertical and Plain) over Unknown	1	2.04	Linear Stamp over Linear Stamp over Unknown	1	2.04
Opposed (left and Right Oblique)	1	2.04	Punctate	1	2.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>99.99</b>	Punctate over Incised over Unknown	1	2.04
			<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>99.99</b>

Collared rim forms are identified on approximately two thirds of the vessels (63.27%), while incipient rim forms are identified on most of the balance of the total vessel assemblage (32.65%). The two remaining vessels are collarless.

Collar bases are predominantly rounded (81.63%), with 14.29% having an angular shape. Most vessels display rounded (44.9%) or flat (40.82%) lips. The remainder display a concave (n=7) form.

With respect to the angle of the lip to the interior of the vessel, 40.82% are obtuse, 34.69% are right and 24.49% are acute. Rim orientations are outflaring (91.84%), insloping (6.12%) and vertical (2.04%).

The proportions of concave, convex and straight interior collar profiles are: 53.06%, 40.82%, and 4.08%, respectively. An additional vessel displays an interior profile of convex over concave. The exterior profiles of vessel collars are convex (75.51%) and concave (24.49%).

Vessel collar heights range between 7.39 mm and 38.62 mm with a mean height of 19.85 mm and a standard deviation of 7.58. Lip widths range between 3.97 mm and 9.35 mm with a mean width of 6.48



mm and a standard deviation of 1.44. Basal collar widths range between 5.18 mm and 17.58 mm with a mean of 11.38 mm and a standard deviation of 2.72.

Interior obliques/vertical motifs below the lip are identifiable on nine vessels and were produced by either linear stamping (n=7), incising (n=1) or punctation (n=1). Vessel C300 exhibits an interior motif consisting of a single fine band of linear stamped obliques located at the mid point of the neck.

Vessel lips exhibit the following decorative treatments: linear stamped obliques (n=8) or an incised horizontal line (n=1).

Applying the descriptive attributes established by Ramsden (1977) to the eleven different identified collar motifs, the following design categories are present: simple (24.49%), complex (22.45%), horizontal (22.45%), opposed (14.29%), plain (6.12%), collarless (4.08%), crossed (4.08%), and interrupted (2.04%).

The two most commonly identified techniques for collar decoration are linear stamping (32.65%) and incising (28.57%). The remaining 19 vessels exhibit six different techniques or combinations of techniques.

Plain (20.41%), horizontals over obliques (16.33%) and horizontals over unknown (16.33%) are the most frequently encountered motifs on the neck. The remaining 23 vessels display 13 different neck motifs accounting for 46.94% of the sample. Incising, linear stamping, and punctates are all utilized in the application of neck decoration.

Table 13 provides an overview of specific ceramic vessel types based on MacNeish (1952), Ridley (1952), Wright (1966) and Emerson (1968). In his study of Iroquoian pottery types, MacNeish (1952:2) described a type as “a class or group of objects having interrelated similar features or modes that have a temporal or spatial significance.” Thus, the typological approach uses the attributes of neck and collar motif, and rim shape, to construct classificatory types based upon the assumption that sets of combined attributes (types) represent a style in the mind of the potter. These were thought, in turn, to reflect trends in time and space in which similarities and differences in frequencies of types between assemblages might relate to ethnic identity and chronological placement (Wright 1966:17). Subsequent criticisms of typological studies (e.g., Ramsden 1977: 16-18; Smith 1983: 10-14) have questioned the simplistic methodology and inadequate sample used in the original definitions of types. Indeed, many Ontario researchers have recognized the advantages of attribute analysis in providing for more detailed and comparative descriptions of assemblages. Nevertheless, it remains useful to report on the frequencies of types in assemblages for comparative purposes if one provides an accurate account of each type. To accomplish this, key attributes of variability for each type are described.

**Table 13: Ceramic Vessel Types**

Type	n	Percentage
Black Necked	12	24.49
Middleport Oblique	8	16.33
Pound Necked	8	16.33
Ontario Horizontal	6	12.24
Warminster Horizontal	6	12.24
Huron Incised	3	6.12
Niagara Collared	3	6.12
Lawson Incised	1	2.04
Lawson Opposed	1	2.04
Untyped	1	2.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>99.99</b>



### ***Black Necked***

Black Necked vessels comprise 24.49% of the total assemblage and display convex (n=10), straight (n=1) and concave (n=1) interior profiles.

Lip and interior motifs are identified on eight vessels. Linear stamped obliques/verticals appear on the lip of two of the vessels and on the interior of five others, while a single incised line is identified on the lip of one vessel.

Table 14 displays 11 different combinations of collar and neck motifs with associated rim forms found within the Black Necked sample. Examples of the Black Necked vessels are presented in Plate 15.

**Table 14: Attribute Variability among Black Necked Type Vessels**

<b>Rim Form</b>	<b>Collar Motif</b>	<b>Neck Motif</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Collared	Oblique	Horizontal over Oblique over Unknown	2	16.67
Collared	Horizontal	Interrupted Oblique over Unknown	1	8.33
Collared	Horizontal	Oblique over Opposed (Oblique and Horizontal) over Unknown	1	8.33
Collared	Oblique	Horizontal over Oblique	1	8.33
Collared	Oblique	Horizontal over Unknown	1	8.33
Collared	Oblique	Horizontal over Vertical	1	8.33
Collared	Opposed (left and Right Oblique)	Horizontal over Opposed (left and Right Oblique)	1	8.33
Collared	Opposed (left and Right Oblique)	Horizontal over Unknown	1	8.33
Collared	Opposed (Oblique and Horizontal)	Opposed (left and Right Oblique)	1	8.33
Incipient	Oblique	Horizontal over Unknown	1	8.33
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Oblique over Opposed (left and Right Oblique)	1	8.33
<b>Total</b>			<b>12</b>	<b>99.97</b>

### ***Middleport Oblique***

Eight vessels, representing 16.33% of the total vessel assemblage are identified as Middleport Oblique. All eight vessels exhibit concave interior profiles with one vessel displaying a single band of finely stamped obliques at the mid point of the interior of the neck. A motif of linear stamped obliques is identified on the lip of another vessel. The remainder have plain lips and interiors.

Table 15 displays the variability among the Middleport Oblique vessels. A Middleport Oblique vessel recovered from House 1 is illustrated in Plate 16.

**Table 15: Attribute Variability among Middleport Oblique Type Vessels**

<b>Rim Form</b>	<b>Collar Motif</b>	<b>Neck Motif</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Oblique	3	37.50
Collared	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Unknown	1	12.50
Collared	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Vertical	1	12.50
Collarless	Collarless	Oblique over Horizontal over Unknown	1	12.50
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Oblique over Opposed (left and Right	1	12.50



**Table 15: Attribute Variability among Middleport Oblique Type Vessels**

Rim Form	Collar Motif	Neck Motif	n	Percentage
		Oblique)		
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Unknown	1	12.50
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### ***Pound Necked***

Eight vessels identified as Pound Necked all exhibit concave or channelled interior profiles. Decorations on the lip and interior are identified on three vessels as: a single band of obliques on the lip and interior; a band of linear stamped obliques on the interior; and a band of oblique punctates.

Table 16 displays all the variations within the Pound Necked sample and Plate 17 illustrates two of the vessels.

**Table 16: Attribute Variability among Pound Necked Type Vessels**

Rim Form	Collar Motif	Neck Motif	n	Percentage
Collared	Opposed (left and Right Oblique)	Horizontal	2	25.00
Collared	Oblique	Horizontal over Oblique	1	12.50
Collared	Oblique crossed by Interrupted	Horizontal over Unknown	1	12.50
Collared	Horizontal			
Collared	Oblique over Plain	Horizontal over Unknown	1	12.50
Incipient	Oblique	Horizontal	1	12.50
Incipient	Oblique	Horizontal over Unknown	1	12.50
Incipient	Opposed (left and Right Oblique)	Horizontal over Opposed (left and Right Oblique)	1	12.50
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### ***Ontario Horizontal***

Vessels typed as Ontario Horizontal represent 12.24% of the total vessel assemblage. Concave or channelled interior profiles are associated with four vessels, while two others display convex interior profiles. One of the latter is collarless.

Two vessels display a band of linear stamped obliques on the lip and a plain interior. The remaining vessels have a plain lips and interiors.

Table 17 identifies the variations among the Ontario Horizontal vessels and Plate 18 displays a semi-reconstructed vessel recovered from Feature 62, House 2. This specimen has carbonized residue on the collar and lip, which is probably the result of spillage during cooking.

**Table 17: Attribute Variability among Ontario Horizontal Type Vessels**

Rim Form	Collar Motif	Neck Motif	n	Percentage
Collared	Horizontal	Oblique over Opposed (left and Right Oblique) over Unknown	1	16.67
Collared	Horizontal	Plain	1	16.67
Collarless	Collarless	Horizontal over Oblique	1	16.67
Incipient	Horizontal	Horizontal over Oblique	1	16.67
Incipient	Horizontal	Oblique	1	16.67
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Oblique	1	16.67
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.02</b>



### ***Warminster Horizontal***

The six vessels classified as Warminster Horizontal exhibit either a convex (n=5) or a convex over concave interior (n=1) profile. Linear stamped obliques are present on the lip of one vessel and the interior of another. The remainder are plain.

Table 18 identifies the variations among the Warminster Horizontal vessels and Plate 19 illustrates two of the vessels.

**Table 18: Attribute Variability among Warminster Horizontal Type Vessels**

<b>Rim Form</b>	<b>Collar Motif</b>	<b>Neck Motif</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Collared	Horizontal	Oblique	3	50.00
Collared	Horizontal	Oblique over Opposed (Oblique and Vertical and Plain) over Unknown	1	16.67
Collared	Horizontal	Plain	1	16.67
Collared	Oblique over Horizontal	Plain	1	16.67
<b>Total</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>100.01</b>

### ***Niagara Collared***

The three Niagara Collared typed vessels all exhibit concave interior profiles on plain developed (n=2) or incipient (n=1) collars. The lips, interiors and necks are all plain (Plate 20a).

### ***Huron Incised***

The three vessels typed as Huron Incised display convex (n=2) and straight (n=1) interior profiles on a developed collar decorated by obliques (n=2) and obliques crossed by interrupted horizontals (n=1), all applied through linear stamping. Necks are either plain (n=2) or bear a single band of linear stamped obliques (n=1) (Plate 20b).

### ***Lawson Incised***

The single vessel typed as Lawson Incised displays a channelled interior profile on a developed collar decorated with linear stamped obliques. The lip, interior and neck are all plain (Plate 20c).

### ***Lawson Opposed***

The single Lawson Opposed typed vessel displays a convex interior on a developed collar decorated with an opposed motif consisting of left and right linear stamped obliques. The lip, interior and neck are plain.

### ***Untyped Vessel***

A single vessel exhibits a motif and shape that do not correspond to any established type. This vessel has a concave interior profile on an incipient collar decorated by a band of linear stamped obliques over an





opposed motif of left and right linear stamped obliques. The neck is decorated with a horizontal band of punctates over incised obliques over an unidentifiable motif.

### 3.1.2 Castellations

Seven castellations were recovered. Two are isolated sherds, while the remaining five are associated with identified vessels.

The vast majority of the castellations have a rounded lip (Table 19). This is followed by pointed and rounded multiple forms.

**Table 19: Castellation Lip Form**

<b>Lip Form</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Rounded	4	57.14
Pointed	2	28.57
Rounded (Multiple)	1	14.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Vessel collar base shape development at the castellation is relatively consistent with the rest of the vessel assemblage with the exception of one vessel that displays a change from an incipient rim form to that of a developed collar at the apex of the castellation.

A motif change at the castellation is identified on four of the seven vessels. One vessel exhibits a break in the horizontal lines on the neck at the castellation. A second vessel exhibits a motif change on both the collar and neck. The collar motif of obliques angled in the same direction becomes opposed beneath the castellation, while horizontals on the neck are interrupted at the same point.

Similarly the remaining two vessels also display a motif change on the collar, with the obliques angled in the same direction becoming opposed at the castellation and increasing in size onto a portion of the neck, thus interrupting a portion of the neck motif.

Data concerning castellation collar and neck motifs, and lip forms are summarized in Table 20.

**Table 20: Castellation Lip Form and Collar and Neck Motifs**

<b>Lip Form</b>	<b>Collar Motif</b>	<b>Neck Motif</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Pointed	Oblique	Horizontal over Unknown	1	14.29
Pointed	Opposed (Left and Right Oblique)	Interrupted Horizontal over Unknown	1	14.29
Rounded	Oblique over Interrupted Horizontal	Interrupted Horizontal over Oblique	1	14.29
Rounded	Opposed (Left and Right Oblique)	Interrupted Horizontal over Vertical	1	14.29
Rounded	Opposed (Left and Right Oblique)	Oblique over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	1	14.29
Rounded	Opposed (Left and Right Oblique) (motif continuation onto the neck)	Opposed (Left and Right Oblique) (motif continuation from the collar) over Oblique	1	14.29
Rounded (Multiple)	Opposed (Left and Right Oblique) (motif continuation onto the neck)	Opposed (Left and Right Oblique) (motif continuation from the collar) over Oblique	1	14.29
	<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>100.03</b>



### 3.1.3 Neck Sherds

One-hundred and thirty neck sherds were identified, apart from those linked to the identified vessels. Most of the isolated neck sherds are plain (84.62%), while decorative motifs appear on an additional 13.85%. A ribbed paddling surface treatment is evident on one sherd, while another displays a corded-over surface treatment with an indeterminate decorative motif.

### 3.1.4 Shoulder Sherds

Table 21 summarizes shoulder sherd attributes for all specimens that preserve reliable form and motif elements. It should be noted that plain rounded shoulders are most likely under represented. This is due to the difficulty in accurately distinguishing between rounded shoulder and vessel body sherds.

**Table 21: Shoulder Form and Decorative Motif**

Shoulder Form	Technique/Decoration	n	Percentage
Rounded	Plain	35	77.78
Rounded	Ribbed Paddle	4	8.89
Rounded	Cord-wrapped Paddle	2	4.44
Carinated	Punctate Vertical	1	2.22
Rounded	Punctate Oblique	1	2.22
Rounded	Punctate Horizontal	1	2.22
Rounded	Linear Stamp Oblique	1	2.22
<b>Total</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>99.99</b>

### 3.1.5 Miscellaneous Ceramic Objects

Recovered miscellaneous ceramic objects include five pieces of manufacturing waste or fired clay displaying irregular, untreated surfaces.

### 3.1.6 Stained Artifacts

Whether its application was intentional or not, red ochre staining was identified on the exterior of one unanalyzable sherd (Cat C243) from Midden 2.

### 3.1.7 Intra-Site Distribution of Ceramic Vessels

Table 22 displays the distribution of traditional types by major provenience units. Unfortunately the interior house samples are insufficient to permit any meaningful interpretations of chronology or site development sequence.



**Table 22: Ceramic Types by Major Provenience Units (n=42)**

Type	H 1	H 2	H 3	H 4	H 5	M 1	M 2
Black Necked	4			1	2		1
Middleport Oblique	5	1					1
Pound Necked	1			3	3		1
Ontario Horizontal	1	1	1	1	1		1
Warminster Horizontal	4			1			1
Huron Incised					1	1	
Niagara Collared							2
Lawson Incised							1
Lawson Opposed				1			
Untyped					1		

## 3.2 Ceramic Smoking Pipes Analysis

### 3.2.1 Introduction

The ceramic smoking pipe assemblage consists of 56 fragments, of which little more than half are bowl fragments (58.93%). The remaining 41.07% represent portions of stem, elbow and mouthpiece fragments, individually or in various combinations (Table 23).

**Table 23: Pipe Assemblage**

Portion	n	Percentage
Identifiable Bowl Fragment	19	33.93
Unidentifiable Bowl Fragment	14	25.00
Stem Fragment	10	17.86
Stem and Elbow Fragment	4	7.14
Stem with Mouthpiece	4	7.14
Mouthpiece Fragment	3	5.36
Elbow Fragment	1	1.79
Indeterminate	1	1.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>100.01</b>

Surface treatment was recorded for 42 fragments, of which 28 (66.67%) exhibit surface burnishing in varying degrees. One fragment is classified as indeterminate due to exterior surface weathering. The remainder of the pipe assemblage (30.95%) bears evidence of smoothing to finish the surface of the pipe.

In addition to these surface treatments, red ochre staining was identified on two Conical Decorated bowl fragments (Cat C377, C378) and one stem and elbow fragment (Cat C355), all from Midden 2.

### 3.2.2 Bowl Fragments

Identified smoking pipe types include Conical Decorated (31.58%), Conical Plain (31.58%), Untyped (15.79%), Trumpet Plain (5.26%), Vasiform Decorated (5.26%), Barrel Decorated (5.26%) and Barrel Plain (5.26%) (Table 24).



**Table 24: Ceramic Smoking Pipe Types**

<b>Bowl Type</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Conical Decorated	6	31.58
Conical Plain	6	31.58
Untyped	3	15.79
Trumpet Plain	1	5.26
Vasiform Decorated	1	5.26
Barrel Decorated	1	5.26
Barrel Plain	1	5.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>99.99</b>

### 3.2.3 Conical Decorated

Table 25 displays the motif attributes encountered on the Conical Decorated bowls.

**Table 25: Conical Decorated Bowl Motifs**

<b>Motif</b>	<b>n</b>
Horizontal (4)	3
Horizontal (2) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	1
Horizontal (4) over Punctate	1
Horizontal (4+)	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>

Six bowl fragments have lip thicknesses that range from 3.88 mm to 6.24 mm with a mean of 5.07 mm and a standard deviation of .99. Bowl diameter was obtained from two specimens and measured 43.6 mm and 49.1 mm, a bowl height of 64.48 mm was recorded from one specimen. Examples of the Conical Decorated specimens are illustrated in Plate 21.

### 3.2.4 Conical Plain

The Conical Plain bowl fragments have lip thicknesses that range between 4.17 mm and 7.36 mm, with an average of 6.13 mm and a standard deviation of 1.39 mm.

Eight of the 12 Conical Plain bowl fragments exhibit slightly out-flaring lips. Similarly, many of the conical pipes from the Alexandra site (AkGt-18) also display this attribute (Wojtowicz 2008). Kapches (1981) suggests that this flaring of the lip on the conical pipes is transitional with the trumpet bowl form.

### 3.2.5 Trumpet Plain

This single specimen of a Trumpet Plain pipe bowl has a lip thickness of 4.82 mm.

### 3.2.6 Vasiform Decorated

This single specimen of a Vasiform Decorated pipe bowl has a lip thickness of 3.56 mm and bowl diameter of 33.03 mm. The bowl motif consists of five incised horizontal lines (Plate 22a).



### 3.2.7 Barrel Decorated

This single specimen of a Barrel Decorated pipe bowl has a lip thickness of 3.7 mm and exhibits three incised horizontal lines over a single horizontal band of tightly spaced punctates (Plate 22b).

### 3.2.8 Barrel Plain

The lone bowl fragment classified as a Plain Barrel pipe has a lip thickness of 4.67 mm.

### 3.2.9 Untyped

The three untyped pipes all display a variety of forms of evidence of recycling on the bowl. Bowl fragment C386 displays a ground lip and bevelled edge measuring 8.85 mm in thickness. Widely spaced punctates are visible along the bevelled edge. Bowl fragment C387 displays a ground surface on the upper elbow or lower bowl portion of the pipe. Finally C388 has a ground lip.

### 3.2.10 Elbows and Stems

All 19 identified stem and elbow fragments are plain.

### 3.2.11 Mouthpieces

Mouthpieces are tapered (n=4) or flared (n=2) or have been ground to extend the life of the pipe (n=1). Table 26 provides metric data for the boreholes of the five fragments.

**Table 26: Mouthpiece Borehole Diameters (n=5)**

Mean	4.31
Range	3.89-4.77
Standard Deviation	0.39

### 3.2.12 Intra-Site Distribution of Ceramic Pipes

Table 27 displays the distribution of ceramic smoking pipe types among the houses and middens.

**Table 27: Pipe Types by Major Provenience Units (n=18)**

Bowl Shape	House 1	House 3	House 4	Midden 1	Midden 2
Barrel Decorated			1		
Barrel Plain				1	
Conical Decorated	1	2			3
Conical Plain	1		1	1	2
Trumpet Plain	1				
Untyped			1		2
Vasiform Decorated			1		



### **3.3 Juvenile-Manufactured Ceramic Vessels and Pipes**

#### **3.3.1 Introduction**

Five items were classified as representing ceramic vessels and pipes manufactured by juveniles. The criteria utilized to distinguish between adult and child-manufactured vessels and pipes are based on the assumption that children's products lack the qualitative characteristics generally associated with adult vessels in terms of their overall construction and decorative execution.

The juvenile assemblage consists of three identified vessels, one smoking pipe bowl fragment and one other unidentified item.

#### **3.3.2 Juvenile Ceramic Vessels**

The first vessel identified as juvenile (Cat C389) displays a plain motif with a rounded castellation. The remainder of the vessel exhibits an irregularly shaped collar, lip and profile.

Juvenile vessel C391 displays a plain insloping incipient collar measuring 14.22 mm in height, with a convex interior and exterior profiles. The lip is plain and rounded, measuring 5.08 mm in width, while the collar base has a rounded profile measuring 9.5 mm in thickness. The neck is plain.

The final juvenile vessel (Cat C393) is collarless with a convex interior outflaring orientation. The lip is plain and rounded in shape, measuring 4.58 mm in width.

#### **3.3.3 Juvenile Ceramic Pipes**

The recovered juvenile ceramic pipe (Cat C390) consists of an irregularly orientated bowl decorated with a horizontal band of punctates on the lower portion of the bowl. The bowl has an exterior diameter of 13.64 mm.

### **3.4 Inter-Site Ceramic Analysis**

In comparison with other nearby sites such as Hutchinson (AkGt-34) (Wojtowicz 2003), Sewell (AlGt-9) (Kapches 1981), Robb (AlGt-4) (Wojtowicz 2010), Alexandra (AkGt-53) (Wojtowicz 2008), Milroy (AlGt-1) (Wright 1966) and Burkholder 2 (AlGt-35) (Robertson 2005) would suggest that New site represents a relatively late occupation within the Middle Iroquoian settlement sequence along the middle reaches of the Rouge watershed (Table 28).



**Table 28: Comparison of Vessel Type Frequencies from Local Middle Ontario Iroquoian Sites**

	Type	Sewell (n=206)	Hutchinson (n=12)	Robb (n=737)	Alexandra (n=216)	Milroy (n=129)	New (n=49)	Burkholder 2 (n=50)
EOI/UREN	Ontario Oblique	4		2.85	1.85	1		
	Iroquoian Linear	1		2.58	1.39			
	Uren Corded			0.68	0.46			
	Uren Dentate			0.68	0.46			
	Ripley Corded				0.93			
	Goessens Punctate				0.46			
MOI	Middleport Oblique	46	33.4	23.07	26.85	33	16.33	8
	Ontario Horizontal	27	25	19	11.11	8	12.24	
	Middleport Criss-Cross	2	8.3	1.22	1.39	1		
MOI/LOI	Pound Necked	3	25	21.98	18.06	19	16.33	12
	Black Necked	6		3.66	11.57	6	24.49	56
	Pound/Black Necked							2
LOI	Lawson Incised	1		4.21	5.09	9	2.04	
	Huron Incised	1		0.95	0.93	5	6.12	10
	Lawson Opposed	2		0.81	3.7	2	2.04	4
	Pound Blank	Present		1.49	2.31			
	Warminster Horizontal				1.39		12.24	
	Sidey Crossed	2						
OTHER	Syracuse Incised					1		
	Lalonde High Collared					Present		
	Miscellaneous Types	1		5.29	7.41	10	2.04	2
	Ripley Plain	2	8.3	5.29	0.46			2
	Niagara Collared			6.24	3.24		6.12	2
	Richmond Mills					2		
	High Collar				0.93			2
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99.99</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>99.99</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 29 compares the variation in types recovered from the New site, during the 2005-2006 salvage excavations with Kapches' assemblage (1981:83). The only major discrepancies between the two assemblages are the near absence of Black Necked vessels from her sample, a correspondingly higher representation of untyped vessels.

Lip, interior and interior motifs exhibit a high degree of similarity between the two samples. Lip or interior motifs are present on 14.29% of vessels in the 1981 report and 16.33% in the current study. The 1981 results indicate that 22% of vessels have a lip motif and another 19% have only an interior motif. Both samples shared similar low frequencies of vessels with both interior and lip motifs (4% in the 1981 sample and 4.08 in the 2005-2006 sample).



**Table 29: Comparison of the Kapches and ASI New Site Ceramic Vessel Assemblages**

	<b>ASI 2005 (n=49)</b>	<b>Kapches 1981 (n=67)</b>
Type	%	%
Black Necked	24.49	4.5
Middleport Oblique	16.33	17.9
Pound Necked	16.33	9
Ontario Horizontal	12.24	20.9
Warminster Horizontal	12.24	
Huron Incised	6.12	3
Niagara Collared	6.12	
Lawson Incised	2.04	6
Lawson Opposed	2.04	9
Untyped	2.04	19.4
Ripley Plain		1.5
Middleport Criss-Cross		4.5
Pound Blank		1.5
Lalonde High Collared		3
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.99</b>	<b>100.2</b>

## 4.0 LITHIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

### 4.1 Flaked Lithics *Katherine Cappella*

#### 4.1.1 Introduction

A total of 160 flaked lithic artifacts was recovered, including formal tools, biface fragments and debitage (Table 30).

**Table 30: Summary of Flaked Lithic Artifact Assemblage**

<b>Artifact Class</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Flaked Lithic Debitage	156	97.5
Flaked Lithic Formal Tools and Bifaces	4	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The assemblage includes 156 pieces of debitage (comprised of 71 pieces of shatter, 40 primary thinning flakes, 25 secondary knapping flakes, 11 secondary retouch flakes and nine primary reduction flakes), one complete projectile point and three biface fragments. A complete catalogue of all artifacts can be found in Appendix B.

#### 4.1.2 Raw Materials

The vast majority of the flaked lithics are Onondaga chert (n=154, 96.25%), as is typical of most York County Iroquoian sites (Table 31). Non-Onondaga items are restricted to a primary thinning flake of Balsam Lake chert (Cat L16); a primary reduction flake and a secondary retouch flake of Flint Ridge chalcedony (Cat L44, L45); and one piece of Huronian chert shatter (Cat L11); and a secondary knapping flake and a primary thinning flake (Cat L43, L59) of unidentified cherts.





**Table 31: Flaked Lithic Raw Materials**

<b>Raw Material</b>	<b>Debitage</b>	<b>Tools/Bifaces</b>	<b>Retouched/Utilized</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Onondaga	154	4	14	154	96.3
Flint Ridge	2			2	1.3
Unidentified	2			2	1.3
Balsam Lake	1			1	0.6
Huronian	1			1	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100.1</b>

#### **4.1.3 Tools and Bifaces**

One projectile point and three bifaces (2.5% of the total flaked lithic assemblage) were recovered (Table 32).

**Table 32: Summary of Flaked Lithic Tool Assemblage**

<b>Formal Tools/Fragments</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Projectile Point	1	25
Biface Fragments	3	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

##### ***Projectile Point***

One complete projectile point (Cat L82) (Plate 23) was recovered from the ploughzone layer of Midden 1. It is finely manufactured, completely bifacially worked, and is shaped like an isosceles triangle. It is corner notched, has straight lateral edges which have received fine retouching, and a slightly convex base. It measures 35 mm in length, 16 mm in width and 4.5 mm in thickness. Notch height measures 3 mm and inter-notch width 5.5 mm. This point appears to conform to the shape and proportion of the Nanticoke Notched projectile point type, except that it is corner-notched rather than side-notched.

##### ***Biface Fragments***

Three biface fragments were recovered. The first (Cat L41) (Plate 24) measures 25 mm in length, 17 mm in width, and 5.5 mm in thickness. It appears to be a primary thinning flake that has had flakes removed from both its dorsal and ventral faces. It has been finely retouched on its dorsal side at the distal end. This specimen was recovered from the ploughzone layer of Midden 2.

The second (Cat L42) (Plate 24) measures 22.5 mm in length, 20 mm in width, and 5 mm in thickness. It has had flakes removed from both its ventral and dorsal sides. It has been finely retouched along two of its margins. This biface fragment was also recovered from the ploughzone layer of Midden 2.

Finally, the third biface fragment (Cat L79) (Plate 24) measures 18.5 mm in length, 12.5 mm in width, and 4 mm in thickness. It is a small bifacially worked piece of chert recovered from the ploughzone layer of Midden 1.



#### 4.1.4 Debitage

The 156 pieces ofdebitage were sorted into the following categories: shatter, primary thinning flakes, secondary knapping flakes, secondary retouch flakes and primary reduction flakes (Table 33).

**Table 33: Summary of Debitage Assemblage**

<b>Artifact Class</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Primary Reduction Flakes	9	5.8
Primary Thinning Flakes	40	25.6
Secondary Knapping Flakes	25	16.0
Secondary Retouch Flakes	11	7.1
Shatter	71	45.5
<b>Total:</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Retouched/Utilized	18	11.5
Thermally Altered	15	9.6

A total of 18 flakes and pieces of shatter (11.5% of the totaldebitage assemblage) are retouched/utilized and 15 are thermally altered (9.6%).

#### 4.1.5 Spatial Distribution

Table 34 summarizes the distribution of flaked lithic artifacts by provenience. The majority were recovered from the two midden areas.

**Table 34: Flaked Lithic Artifact Distribution**

<b>Site Context</b>	<b>Total Artifacts</b>	<b>Projectile Point and Bifaces</b>	<b>Percent</b>
House 1	12		7.5
House 2	4		2.5
House 3	5		3.13
House 4	11		6.88
House 5	7		4.38
Exterior	5		3.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>		<b>25.63</b>
Midden 1	61	2	38.13
Midden 2	55	2	34.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### *House Features*

Intramural features produced 41 flaked lithic artifacts (25.6% of the total flaked lithic assemblage), all pieces ofdebitage. Two features (Features 23, 30) and one post within House 1 contained 12 pieces ofdebitage (7.5% of the total flaked lithic assemblage). Three features (Features 62, 78, 90) in House 2 provided four pieces ofdebitage (2.5%). Two features (Features 153, 176) and a post in House 3 yielded five pieces ofdebitage (3.1%). Four features (Features 97, 98, 108, 129) and three posts in House 4 contained 11 pieces ofdebitage (6.9%). Finally, 5 features (Features 183, 200, 209, 216, 221) and a post in House 5 produced seven pieces ofdebitage (4.4%).



### ***Exterior Features***

Two extramural features (Features 56, 61) yielded five pieces of debitage.

### ***Midden 1***

Sixty-one flaked lithic artifacts were recovered from Midden 1 (38.1% of the total flaked lithic assemblage), including 59 pieces of debitage (37.8% of the site's debitage assemblage), a biface fragment (Cat L79) and a projectile point (Cat L82).

### ***Midden 2***

A total of 55 flaked lithic artifacts was recovered from Midden 2 (31.24% of the total flaked lithic assemblage), including 53 pieces of debitage (33.97% of the site's debitage assemblage) and two biface fragments (Cat L41, L42).

## **4.1.7 Flaked Lithics: Discussion**

The flaked lithic assemblage consists of only 160 artifacts. It is dominated by debitage and has relatively few formal tools and bifaces.

Although flaked lithic debitage was recovered from various locations across the entire site, the heaviest concentrations were encountered in the two middens. In addition, all of the recovered formal tools and bifaces also came from the middens.

A relatively high proportion (11.5%) of the flaked lithic debitage is retouched and/or utilized. This may suggest a conservative lithic industry where good quality chert was at a premium and efforts were made to derive the maximum worth from raw materials. Indeed, 18 of the debitage flakes and shatter were retouched/utilized in some way in order to act as expedient tools for cutting and/or scraping.

Very few formal tools entered the archaeological record as refuse. Only a single complete tool, a projectile point (Cat L82), was recovered from the site. This may indicate that the occupants of the site curated formal tools with great care.

## **4.2 Ground Stone Artifacts** *David Robertson*

Four ground stone artifacts were recovered during the Stage 4 excavations. These include a complete axe, a generalized celt fragment, a hammer and part of a large metate (Appendix C).

A celt or heavy woodworking tool (Cat G1) is represented by a bit fragment that was re-sharpened for use as a small scraping or cutting tool (Plate 25, bottom). It was recovered from Midden 1.

A complete axe (Cat G2) was recovered from Feature 62 in House 2. It has smoothed but unpolished ventral and lateral surfaces and a polished, largely symmetrical bit. The poll is heavily battered, suggesting use as a wedge (Plate 25, top).



The single hammer (Cat G3) is a large, heavy granite cobble, the ventral surfaces of which are flat and slightly domed, respectively (Plate 26). There are hammer facets around the full circumference of the cobble and on the domed face, while the flat surface has one area of pronounced pitting, indicating secondary use as an anvil. The domed face also bears traces of polish, suggesting that the item may also have functioned as a mano or grinding stone. This item was recovered from Feature 33 in House 1.

Finally, part of a large metate (Cat G4), formed on a slab of granite was recovered from Feature 30 in House 1. The surviving working surface (Plate 27) preserves approximately one-third of the circumference of a broad, shallow depression that developed through the action of grinding with a mano, perhaps even that which was recovered from Feature 33 only a short distance away.

## **5.0 PLANT REMAINS**      *Stephen Monckton and Shaun Austin*

### **5.1 Introduction**

Forty-three soil samples, each with a volume of 1–5 litres for a total volume of 102 litres, were analysed from the following archaeological contexts: 12 samples were recovered from 11 features in House 1; four from four features external to House 1; 11 from 11 features in House 2; one from one feature in House 3; one from one feature in House 4; six from six features in House 5; two from two features in Exterior Activity Area 1; and six from six features in isolated exterior locations. The analysis of these plant remains reveals that a considerable variety of both cultivated and wild plant species were utilized by the occupants of the settlement.

### **5.2 Analytical Methods**

All soil samples were processed using the double bucket flotation method using a 0.425 mm screen. Light and heavy fractions were passed through screens, which aided in the sorting of material. These light fractions were allowed to dry then passed through a series of nine standard geological screens measuring 4.00, 2.80, 2.36, 2.00, 1.40, 1.00, 0.710, 0.425 and 0.212 mm respectively. This served to separate the light fraction into particle size categories that facilitated sorting. All material larger than 2.36 mm was sorted into categories of uncharred organic material, wood charcoal, other plant parts including seeds, unidentifiable plant material, mineral and bone. Material smaller than 2.36 mm was sorted for seeds only (Monckton 1992). Additional plant material was recovered manually. This was examined, counted and weighed separately.

Wood charcoal fragments were broken in half in order to provide fresh transverse sections for identification of cell structure under a stereoscope. All identifications were made using a ST-300 stereo dissection microscope at 7 - 40X magnifications. The weights of the identified fragments provided a basis on which to quantify the relative contributions of tree genera to the overall assemblage.

### **5.3 Results**

Thirty-eight maize kernels and cob fragments (Table 35) and 358 seeds (Table 36) were recovered. Nine hundred and thirty wood charcoal specimens were also collected (Table 37). Seed frequencies ranged from 0 to 32 seeds per litre with an average of four seeds per litre. Major cultivated plant taxa such as maize, tobacco and sunflower were present; however, there were no bean or cucurbit remains. Noncultigens (including a wide variety of fleshy fruits and greens) comprised the majority of plant taxa.



**Table 35: New Site Plant Remains Components**

Association	Feature	Sample Volume (L)	Light Fraction Wt. (g)	Wood Charcoal Wt.(g)	Maize Kernels N	Maize Kernels Wt. (g)	Maize Cob Fragments N	Maize Cob Fragments Wt. (g)	Unident Material Wt.(g)
House 1	17	2	0.25	0.01					
House 1	18	2	0.93	0.69					0.01
House 1	20	2	1.25	0.61					
House 1	23	5	0.78	0.76					0.01
House 1	35	2	13.39	2.87	1	0.01			
House 1	44	2	7.59	3.72					
House 1	46	2	7.37	2.28					
House 1	47	2	1.99	1.58					0.01
House 1	48	2	7.05	4.66					0.12
House 1	50	2	4.65	4.28					
Sum		23	45.25	21.46	1	0.01	0	0	0.15
House 1 exterior	8	3	7.43	3.99					0.1
House 1 exterior	11	3	13.99	11.77					
House 1 exterior	12	3	1.05	0.17					
House 1 exterior	16	2	3.27	2.28	1	0.01			0.13
House 1 appended sweat lodge	30 (Q1)	3	9.43	9.08	10	0.09	4	0.11	0.06
House 1 appended sweat lodge	30 (Q4)	3	7.36	4.52					
Sum		17	42.53	31.81	11	0.1	4	0.11	0.29
House 2	57	3	6.93	5.91					
House 2	66	1	0.62	0.03					
House 2	70	2	0.96	0.42					0.01
House 2	73	2	0.32	0.08					
House 2	74	2	1.48	0.42					0.01
House 2	75	2	1.65	1.01					
House 2	80	1	0.35	0.26					
House 2	85	1	2.88	2.61					
House 2	86	1	1.82	1.38					
House 2	88	1	0.24	0.08					
House 2	96	1	9.91	7.11	1	0.01			0.01
Sum		17	27.16	19.31	1	0.01	0	0	0.03
House 3	168	3	0.31	0.31					
House 4 sweat lodge	108	3	2.16	1.28			1	0.01	
House 5	182	3	6.98	5.72	1	0.01			0.01
House 5	196	4	38.83	28.55	4	0.1			0.25
House 5	204	5	3.85	2.31	4	0.08			0.01
House 5	212	2	8.97	6.49	1	0.18			
House 5	221	2	9.25	7.52	7	0.17			0.01



**Table 35: New Site Plant Remains Components**

Association	Feature	Sample Volume (L)	Light Fraction Wt. (g)	Wood Charcoal Wt.(g)	Maize Kernels N	Maize Kernels Wt. (g)	Maize Cob Fragments N	Maize Cob Fragments Wt. (g)	Unident Material Wt.(g)
House 5 Sum	225	4 20	4.78 72.66	3.67 54.26	17	0.54	0	0	0.28
Exterior Area 1	60	3	6.03	3.24					
Exterior Area 1	61	2	5.22	3.36					0.01
Sum		5	11.25	6.6	0	0	0	0	0.01
Exterior isolated	2	2	0.86	0.33					
Exterior isolated	6	2	22.18	17.77	1	0.01			0.01
Exterior isolated	7	3	14.23	10.77					0.16
Exterior isolated	10	1	1.52	0.8					0.08
Exterior isolated	13	3	6.84	4.13	2	0.12			0.06
Exterior isolated	14	3	1.95	1.26					
Sum		14	47.58	35.06	3	0.13	0	0	0.31
Grand Totals		102	248.9	170.09	33	0.79	5	0.12	1.07



Table 36: New Site Seeds

Association	Feature	Sunflower	Tobacco	Bramble	Strawberry	Elderberry	Pincherry	Nightshade	Spikenard	Sumac	Knotweed	Cat-tail	Unknown	Unident.	Total
House 1	17														0
House 1	18														0
House 1	20			1											1
House 1	23														0
House 1	35			1										2	3
House 1	44			2											2
House 1	46			3											3
House 1	47														0
House 1	48								1						1
House 1	50													1	1
Sum		0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	11
House 1 exterior	8			19	1	7			1				1	4	33
House 1 exterior	11														0
House 1 exterior	12														0
House 1 exterior	16			39		4			13				2		58
House 1 appended sweat lodge	30 (Q 1)											1			1
House 1 appended sweat lodge	30 (Q4)					1									1
Sum		0	0	58	1	12	0	0	14	0	0	1	3	4	93
House 2	57			2											2
House 2	66														0
House 2	70														0
House 2	73														0
House 2	74		1	2			1							1	5
House 2	75														0
House 2	80														0
House 2	85				1					1					2
House 2	86														0
House 2	88														0
House 2	96			15		3									18
Sum		0	1	19	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	27
<b>House 3</b>	<b>168</b>														<b>0</b>



Table 36: New Site Seeds

Association	Feature	Sunflower	Tobacco	Bramble	Strawberry	Elderberry	Pincherry	Nightshade	Spikenard	Sumac	Knotweed	Cat-tail	Unknown	Unident.	Total
House 4															
sweat lodge	108			6					1						7
House 5	182			2											2
House 5	196				1					21					22
House 5	204		1									1			2
House 5	212														0
House 5	221	1		1				2						1	5
House 5	225			1											1
Sum		1	1	10	1	0	0	2	0	21	0	1	0	1	39
Exterior Area 1	60			1		2			1				1		5
Exterior Area 1	61			2										1	3
Sum		0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	8
Exterior isolated	2			1		1									2
Exterior isolated	6			20		3			6	1	2				32
Exterior isolated	7			9					7					4	20
Exterior isolated	10			32		15			1						48
Exterior isolated	13			24		3		1	36					5	69
Exterior isolated	14			4		1			1					3	9
Sum		0	0	90	0	23	0	1	51	1	2	0	0	12	180
Grand Totals		1	2	187	3	40	1	3	68	23	2	2	4	22	358
%		0.28	0.56	52.23	0.84	11.17	0.28	0.84	18.99	6.42	0.56	0.56	1.12	6.15	100.0





**Table 37: New Site Wood Charcoal**

Association	Feature	Maple	Beech	Ash	Elm	Ironwood	White Pine	Deciduous	Unident	Total
House 1	17	1						2	2	5
House 1	18	1	1					2	3	7
House 1	20	2	4				1		1	8
House 1	23		8		1	1		1		11
House 1	35	2	10		8			3	3	26
House 1	44	6	8	4	5			3	1	27
House 1	46	18	2		1			2	2	25
House 1	47	3	7	2	6			4		22
House 1	48	4	3		4	2		2	13	28
House 1	50	12	16			1		1		30
Sum		49	59	6	25	4	1	20	25	189
%		25.93	31.22	3.17	13.23	2.12	0.53	10.58	13.23	100
House 1 exterior	8	7	11				1	1	5	25
House 1 exterior	11		30						1	31
House 1 exterior	12	1	4					1	3	9
House 1 exterior	16		16					1	1	18
House 1 appended sweat lodge	30 (Q1)	20	9	2				3		34
House 1 appended sweat lodge	30 (Q4)	14	12		2			6	4	38
Sum		42	82	2	2	0	1	12	14	155
%		27.1	52.9	1.29	1.29	0	0.65	7.74	9.03	100
House 2	57	4	17	2		4				27
House 2	66						1	1	1	3
House 2	70	2	3		1			2	1	9
House 2	73						4		1	5
House 2	74		6		4		1	3		14
House 2	75	3	4						1	8
House 2	80		8					1		9
House 2	85	4	8	1	1	1		7	4	26
House 2	86	2	13		1			7	1	24
House 2	88		6							6
House 2	96	12	9	1	4			5	1	32
Sum		27	74	4	11	5	6	26	10	163
%		16.56	45.4	2.45	6.75	3.07	3.68	15.95	6.13	100
House 3	168		2					2		4
House 4 Interior sweat lodge	108	9	5		2	1		3	2	22
House 5	182	4	11	6		1		2	4	28
House 5	196	2	1		35					38
House 5	204	21	1					4	1	27
House 5	212	4	22	2		1		5		34



**Table 37: New Site Wood Charcoal**

Association	Feature	Maple	Beech	Ash	Elm	Ironwood	White Pine	Deciduous	Unident	Total
House 5	221	5	13		8			6	1	33
House 5	225	3	19		4			4		30
Sum		39	67	8	47	2	0	21	6	190
%		20.53	35.26	4.21	24.74	1.05	0	11.05	3.16	100
Exterior Area 1	60		21					4	4	29
Exterior Area 1	61	7	22					2	2	33
Sum		7	43	0	0	0	0	6	6	62
%		11.29	69.35	0	0	0	0	9.68	9.68	100
Exterior isolated	2	2	8		1					11
Exterior isolated	6	3	26					2	3	34
Exterior isolated	7	1	28					2	2	33
Exterior isolated	10		5	3				2		10
Exterior isolated	13	2	22					5	1	30
Exterior isolated	14		19					5	3	27
Sum		8	108	3	1	0	0	16	9	145
%		5.52	74.48	2.07	0.69	0	0	11.03	6.21	100
Grand Totals		181	440	23	88	12	8	106	72	930
Overall %		19.46	47.31	2.47	9.46	1.29	0.86	11.4	7.74	100

Wild fleshy fruits constitute the majority of the sample, followed by greens/grains and other wild taxa. Cultigen seeds, such tobacco (*Nicotiana* sp.) and sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), are relatively scarce. The single most abundant cultivated plant was maize (*Zea mays*), as represented by the recovery of 33 kernel fragments and five cob fragments.

Fleshy fruits include bramble (*Rubus* sp.), strawberry (*Fragaria* sp.), elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.), pincherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*) and black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum/americanum*). Other noncultigens are comprised of spikenard (*Nardostachys jatamansi* dc.), sumac (*Rhus typhina*), knotweed (*Polygonum coccineum*) and cat-tail (*Typha latifolia*). Most of these taxa thrive in disturbed habitats and would have been available in forest edge areas with less competition for light.

Analysis of the wood charcoal fragments revealed a familiar range of tree taxa, including maple (*Acer saccharum*), beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), elm (*Ulmus americana*), ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*), white pine (*Pinus strobus*), unidentifiable deciduous, and unidentifiable conifer. Beech is dominant in the samples analyzed, while maple is the second most commonly observed. Table 37 provides wood species data from: 11 features in House 1; four features just outside the walls of House 1; 11 features in House 2; one feature in House 3; one feature in House 4; six features in House 5; two features in Exterior Activity Area 1 and six features in exterior isolated contexts.



### 5.3.1 *Cultigens*

Maize was recovered from Features 182, 196, 204 and 221 in House 5. The balance was derived from: Features 16 and 30 in House 1; Feature 96 in House 2; and Features 6 and 13 in exterior isolated locations.

Two tobacco (*Nicotiana* sp.) seeds were recovered from Feature 74 in House 2 and Feature 204 in House 5. The relatively low recovery rate of tobacco seeds may seem somewhat surprising given that up to a million tobacco seeds may be produced per plant (Goodspeed 1954), but poor representation or patchy distribution of this taxon has been observed on other Late Woodland sites (Monckton 1992, 1998a).

No bean or cucurbit seeds were recovered, but poor representation of these taxa is typically due to culinary and taphonomic factors that together may not favour preservation in the archaeological record to a degree proportional with their potential dietary significance (Monckton 1992:81, 1998b:118)

Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), another common find on Iroquoian sites, is likewise poorly represented in this sample. Only one seed was recovered from Feature 221 of House 5. The paucity of sunflower remains may reflect an actual scarcity of this cultigen.

### 5.3.2 *Noncultigens*

Fleshy fruits clearly played a key role in Iroquoian subsistence practices (e.g. Monckton 1994; 1996; 1998a). In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Jesuits were impressed by the quantities of fleshy fruits available to the Huron (Thwaites 1896-1901; 10:103). Dietary analysis of historic Huron plant food indicates that fruit would have contributed about a quarter of the daily calories needed by the average person (Monckton 1992: 84-86).

As with many Iroquoian plant assemblages, bramble (*Rubus* sp.) is the most commonly represented fleshy fruit taxon. Moreover, it would appear that bramble fruits, such as blackberries and raspberries, were generally processed outdoors since 79% of the recovered seeds were derived from exterior features.

Elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.) is the next most abundant fleshy fruit (Table 41). As with bramble fruits, 85% of the recovered elderberry seeds are derived from exterior features.

Strawberry (*Fragaria* sp.), pincherry (*Prunus pennsylvanica*) and black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum/americanum*) were also identified, but in insufficient quantities to provide a basis for further inferences.

Relatively abundant wild taxa present in the sample include: spikenard (*Nardostachys jatamansi* dc.) and sumac (*Rhus typhina*). As with the other non-cultigens, these taxa were most commonly found in exterior features, with the notable exception of sumac where 21 of the 23 seeds were derived from Feature 196 in House 5.

Spikenard belongs to the Valerian family. Great Lakes peoples consumed the roots as food and for medicinal purposes (e.g., Densmore 1928; Smith 1933; Wrong 1939)

Staghorn sumac drupes may have been used to make a tea. The leaves and drupes may also have been mixed in with tobacco and smoked (Smith 1923, 1932, 1933). All parts of the plant except the roots can be used to make dyes and the tannin in the leaves can be used to tan hides.



Knotweed (*Polygonum coccineum*) and cat-tail (*Typha latifolia*) were also present, but in relatively insignificant amounts. It is known from the ethnohistoric record (Thwaites 1896-1901: 42:205; 58:209; 59:129, 133, 155) that cat-tail reeds were used in the manufacture of rush mats. Cat-tail seeds are the smallest of identified taxa and can pass through the collection screen. Therefore their recovery is probably not systematic and interpretations based on their numbers in an assemblage should be made with caution.

### **5.3.3 Wood Charcoal**

The remains of firewood provides information on the local environment and, potentially, on cultural preferences in wood use. Wood charcoal was found in almost all feature types encountered. Table 37 provides the wood charcoal weights and frequency summary. Wood charcoal remains were found to be dominated by beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) (n=440), and maple (*Acer sp.*) (n=181), with smaller quantities of unidentifiable deciduous (n=106), elm (*Ulmus americana*) (n=88), ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*) (n=12), white pine (*Pinus strobus*.) (n=8) and unidentified (n=72).

It has been proposed that the most likely way in which the firewood was gathered, then ultimately entered the archaeological record as charcoal, was through the collection of deadwood from the forest floor (Monckton 1992: 87-90; 1998). Such a practice would not only have been quicker than tree cutting, but would also have provided dry fuel. It would also result in a sampling of the species available in a relatively unbiased fashion.

If such was the case, the range of wood taxa represented in the New site samples suggests the presence of an upland forest cover in the middle reaches of the Rouge River and Little Rouge Creek drainage basins dominated by beech and maple.

## **5.4 Conclusions**

The inhabitants of the New site cultivated maize and possibly sunflower, and made use of tobacco.

Plant remains also indicate that the settlement benefited from a well developed anthropogenic plant community made up of locally available forest edge plant species such as bramble, elderberry, strawberry, nightshade and pincherry, spikenard, sumac, knotweed and cat-tail.

## **6.0 ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL      Suzanne Needs-Howarth**

### **6.1 Introduction**

In the fall of 2008, Perca Zooarchaeological Research was contracted to provide an inventory of the animal bone and shell recovered from the New site. The bone derives from a number of features, a midden, and two post-holes (Appendix D).

The sample consists of 1,246 specimens. Of these, 523 (42%) derive from six-millimetre dry screening and 723 (58%) from the floatation heavy fractions.



### 6.1.1 Method

All bones were identified to lowest possible taxonomic level except for the shell, the amphibian remains, and smaller mammal foot bones. Element and portion present are noted for bones that were identified below class. Evidence of heat alteration, cuts, and spiral fractures was also noted, as were indicators of skeletal age.

### 6.1.2 General observations

The taxa identified are consistent with the location of the site. About 24% (n=294) of the specimens had been subjected to sufficient heat to cause alteration to the bone structure and appearance. There was no evidence of rodent gnawing or carnivore chewing on the bones.

## 6.2 Molluscs

The bivalve shell fragments are likely from freshwater bivalve (family Unionidae). One was identified as Eastern elliptio (*Elliptio dilatata*) by its distinctive pale pink colour.

Fragments of terrestrial Gastropoda found in one context are not considered part of the food refuse. Such intrusive taxa are prefaced by an underscore in Table 38.

## 6.3 Fish

Screening through ¼" mesh may bias against smaller fish, smaller elements, and smaller bone fragments. Because the soil volume subjected to flotation was only a small percentage of the total soil volume excavated, the screened and floated sub-assemblages are not comparable. But it is clear from the size of the fragments from the floats that many of these were too small to have been retained in the dry screen mesh had they not been floated. On the other hand, many of the elements that were retained in the screen were in fact small enough to have fallen through or to have fallen through if oriented on the long axis.

As anticipated based on recovery technique, there are fewer fish in the screened sample (22%) than in the floated sample (49%). About 60% of the fish in the screened sample were not identified below class. In the floated sample, about 90% could not be identified beyond class because they were mostly very small fragments of ribs, fins, and spines, or fragments of flat bones with no diagnostic features.

Fish in the family Salmonidae were identified almost exclusively from their vertebrae, which were found in many contexts. The lack of salmonid cranial bone probably relates to the fragile and oily nature of the cranial bones, which makes them less likely to be recovered archaeologically. One cranial bone (the relatively robust quadrate) was tentatively identified as Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*). This species did come up the Don and Humber rivers to spawn historically, whereas the lake trout and lake whitefish or lake herring would have to have been obtained in Lake Ontario itself.

The remains of suckers were also mostly vertebrae, from the Feature 68 flotation sample.

The collection also contained some of the other taxa usually found on Iroquoian sites: bullheads, sunfish, and perch – but no pike.



## 6.4 Amphibians

Elements identified only to order anura are all complete, very gracile, and small. Had the legs of these animals been eaten, they would probably have been eaten bone and all, leaving none to recover archaeologically. The 50 anura bones in the Feature 78 floatation sample almost certainly represent intrusive animals, and all anura remains have been treated as such in Table 38.

## 6.5 Reptiles

Turtle remains were rare compared to other Iroquoian sites, numbering just two.

## 6.6 Birds

Bird remains could mostly not be identified below class. One interesting find is an incomplete tarsometatarsus of a small owl, which closely resembles both the screech owl (*Otus asio*) and the saw-whet owl (*Aegolius acadicus*). Both are similarly sized small owls, and both breed in the area but are rare on archaeological sites. *O. asio* was identified by an experienced analyst from Keffer and *A. acadicus* from Walker and Maurice (Sadler and Savage 2003).

The two chicken bones in the sample must by definition post-date the pre-contact period, as this species was introduced by European settlers (as were the sheep and goat). Such clearly historic items are also prefaced by an underscore in Table 38. Further intrusive Euro-Canadian faunal may be “hiding” among the unidentified bird and mammal remains.

## 6.7 Mammals

The percentage of mammal bone is higher in the screened sample (59%) than in the floated sample (41%), but this is not so much because there are fewer mammal bones in the floats, rather because there are many more small fish bones and fragments that are being recovered in the floats.

An unusual find is a worked tibia of what may be a bobcat or lynx (*Lynx* sp.). It has been treated the way bird radia are sometimes treated, to create a hollow, pointed tube.



**Table 38: Taxonomic Summary by Recovery Method**

Taxon		Site			Dry Screening			Floatation		
		n	% Class	% Food	n	% Class	% Food	n	% Class	% Food
Bivalvia	bivalve	42	71%		33	80%		9	50%	
Unionidae	freshwater bivalve	5	8%		5	12%				
Elliptio dilatata	Eastern elliptio	3	5%		3	7%				
_gastropoda; land snail		9	15%					9	50%	
		59		5%	41		8%	18		3%
Osteichthyes	fish	358	82%		64	58%		294	90%	
Salmonidae	salmon family	6	1%		5	5%		1	0%	
Salvelinus namaycush	lake trout	4	1%		4	4%				
Salmo salar	Atlantic salmon	1	0%		1	1%				
Coregonus sp.	whitefish or lake herring	12	3%		11	10%		1	0%	
Cypriniformes	cyprinidlike fish	2	0%		2	2%				
Catostomidae	suckers	34	8%		5	5%		29	9%	
Ictaluridae	catfishes	6	1%		5	5%		1	0%	
Ameiurus sp.	bullhead sp.	5	1%		3	3%		2	1%	
Perciformes	perchlike fish	2	0%		2	2%				
Lepomis sp.	sunfish	1	0%		1	1%				
Micropterus sp.	large- or smallmouth bass	1	0%		1	1%				
Perca flavescens	yellow perch	5	1%		5	5%				
Stizostedion sp.	walleye or sauger	1	0%		1	1%				
		438		38%	110		22%	328		49%
_Anura	frog or toad	66	100%		15	100%		51	100%	
Chelonia	turtle	2	100%	0%	2	100%	0%			
Aves	bird	6	16%		6	16%				
Aves pigeon size		2	5%		2	5%				
Aves chicken/duck size		5	13%		5	14%				
Aves goose/turkey size		12	32%		12	32%				
Branta canadensis	Canada goose	2	5%		2	5%				
Anatidae - duck size	duck and goose family	2	5%		2	5%				
Anas sp.	goose sp.	1	3%		1	3%				
Bonasa umbellus	ruffed grouse	2	5%		2	5%				
_Gallus gallus	domestic chicken	1	3%		1	3%				
Columbidae	pigeon family	2	5%		2	5%				
Ectopistes migratorius	passenger pigeon	1	3%					1	100%	
strigidae	owl family	1	3%		1	3%				
Corvus corax	crow	1	3%		1	3%				
		38		3%	37		7%	1		0%



**Table 38: Taxonomic Summary by Recovery Method**

Taxon		Site			Dry Screening			Floatation		
		n	% Class	% Food	n	% Class	% Food	n	% Class	% Food
Aves or Mammalia		54	100%	5%	17	100%	3%	37	100%	6%
Mammalia	mammal	9	2%		8	3%		1	0%	
Mammalia mouse size		1	0%		1	0%				
Mammalia squirrel size		17	3%		3	1%		14	5%	
small-medium Mammalia		38	7%		36	12%		2	1%	
Mammalia dog/beaver size		24	4%		24	8%				
medium-large Mammalia		332	59%		82	28%		250	92%	
Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size		98	17%		98	33%				
Marmota monax	woodchuck	2	0%		1	0%		1	0%	
Tamias striatus	chipmunk	2	0%		2	1%				
Sciurus carolinensis	grey squirrel	2	0%		1	0%		1	0%	
Tamiasciurus hudsonicus	red squirrel	2	0%		2	1%				
Castor canadensis	beaver	2	0%		2	1%				
Ondatra zibethicus	muskrat	2	0%		2	1%				
Peromyscus sp.	deer mouse	1	0%		1	0%				
Microtus sp.	vole	1	0%		1	0%				
Microtus pennsylvanicus	meadow vole	2	0%		2	1%				
Canidae	dog family	3	1%		3	1%				
Canis sp.	dog or wolf	3	1%		2	1%		1	0%	
Canis familiaris	dog	10	2%		10	3%				
cf. Vulpes vulpes	red fox	1	0%		1	0%				
Urocyon cinereoargenteus	grey fox	1	0%		1	0%				
cf. Lynx sp.	lynx or bobcat	1	0%		1	0%				
Odocoileus virginianus	white-tailed deer	11	2%		10	3%		1	0%	
_Ovis aries/Capra hircus	sheep or goat	2	0%		2	1%				
		567		49%	296		59%	271		41%
class unknown		22	100%	2%	5	100%	1%	17	100%	3%
total excl. historic/intrusive		1168			505			663		
<b>Total</b>		<b>1246</b>			<b>523</b>			<b>723</b>		





## 6.8 Worked bone

Thirty items show evidence of having been altered for purposes other than butchering or of having been worked into artifacts or tools. The majority of the worked elements are bird longbone shaft sections that are interpreted as beads and polished, deer-sized mammal longbones with one end fashioned into a point that are interpreted as awls. These are described in Table 39.

Table 39: Worked Bone Summary									
Cat.	Feature/ Context	Layer	Taxon	Element	Side	Portion	Modifications	Function/ Plate No	
F50	33	fill	Unionidae	valve	?	frag.	worked: broken into a right-angled margin, the tip of which appears to have use polish	unknown tool	
F219	Midden 2	ploughzone	Osteichthyes	ribs, fins, spines	?	Major portion	worked/curated: use wear at tip?	needle?/ Plate 28	
F119	108	fill	Aves chicken/duck size	Long bone	?	Mid-section	worked: one end ground to form smooth edge, other end incomplete, 65mm min. l	tube?	
F250	Midden 1	ploughzone	Aves chicken/duck size	Long bone	?	shaft frag.	worked: ground both ends to form smooth edge, incomplete circumference, 2 pcs join on old break, 30mm l	bead	
F101	97	fill	Aves goose/turkey size	Long bone	?	Mid-fragment	worked: both ends ground to form smooth edge, incomplete circumference, 32mm l	bead	
F100	97	fill	Aves goose/turkey size	Long bone	?	Mid-section	worked: both ends ground to form smooth edge, also dyed ? One end 30mm l	bead; unusual?/ Plate 29	
F244	Midden 2	ploughzone	Aves goose/turkey size	Long bone	?	shaft frag	worked: ground one end to form smooth edge	??bead	
F86	86	fill	Aves goose/turkey size	Long bone	?	shaft frag.	worked; both ends ground to form smooth edge, incomplete circumference, 28mm l	bead	



**Table 39: Worked Bone Summary**

Cat.	Feature/ Context	Layer	Taxon	Element	Side	Portion	Modifications	Function/ Plate No Bead/ Plate 29
F93	97	fill	Aves goose/turkey size	Long bone	?	Mid- section	worked: ground both ends to form smooth edge, complete circumference but shaft is cracked vertically, 45mm	bead
F112	108	fill	Aves goose/turkey size	Long bone	?	frag.	worked: both ends ground to form smooth edge, incomplete circumference, 32mm l	bead
F37	30	fill	Aves goose/turkey size	Long bone	?	Mid- section	worked: ground both ends to form rounded surface; almost complete, 32 mm l	Bead/ Plate 29
F181	Midden 1	ploughzone	Aves goose/turkey size	Long bone	?	Mid- section	worked: ground one end to form smooth edge, cortex polished, 2 pcs join on recent break, incomplete circumference, 18mm l	bead
F94	97	fill	Branta canadensis	Tibio-fibula	R	Proximal 25% frag.	worked: ground and snapped worked? Historic? Fashioned into raised edge, which does not conform to any natural bone shape I recognize	bead waste
F210	Midden 2	ploughzone	Aves or Mammalia	Indeterminat e				unknown; historic?
F238	Midden 2	fill	Aves or Mammalia	Flat bone		frag.	worked: polished, ground one end to form smooth edge	unknown
F249	Midden 1	ploughzone	Aves or Mammalia	Indeterminat e		frag.	worked; ground to very sharp point	awl
F32	30	fill	Mammalia dog/beaver size	Long bone	?	shaft frag.	worked: ground on sides to point; incomplete on both ends, 28mm min. l x 10mm w very likely part of f31	awl



**Table 39: Worked Bone Summary**

<b>Cat.</b>	<b>Feature/ Context</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Element</b>	<b>Side</b>	<b>Portion</b>	<b>Modifications</b>	<b>Function/ Plate No</b>
F31	30	fill	Mammalia dog/beaver size	Long bone	?	shaft frag.	worked: ground on sides to point; incomplete on end opposite point, 47mm min. l x 3mm max. w very likely part of f32	awl
F36	30	living floor	medium-large Mammalia	Indeterminat e	?	frag.	worked: ground all intact margins; incomplete both ends, 6mm min. l x 8mm w	awl?
F30	30	fill	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size	Long bone	?	shaft frag.	worked: ground on all surfaces to flattened, symmetrical, sharp point, complete, 60mm l x 10mm max. w	Awl/ Plate 28
F139	158b	fill	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size	Long bone	?	frag.	worked: ground on all surfaces to flattened, symmetrical, sharp point, end opposite point is incomplete, 66mm min. l x 10mm max. w	Awl/ Plate 28
F187	Midden 2	ploughzone	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size	Flat bone	?	frag.	worked: ground all intact surfaces to form flat point, perforated at incomplete end, 48mm min. l	netting/snowsho e needle
F205	Midden 2	fill	Castor canadensis	Lower incisor	R	medial half	worked: striated medially to laterally on original biting surface -- probably post- mortem, incomplete	modified beaver incisor
F179	Midden 1	fill	Castor canadensis	Lower incisor	?	frag.	worked: ground on posterior enamel, flattening off the curvature, incomplete	modified beaver incisor; unusual?
F43	30	fill	Canis familiaris	Proximal Phalanx	?	frag.	worked: ground posteriorly so that proximal articulation and distal condyle are flattened	unknown; unusual?



**Table 39: Worked Bone Summary**

Cat.	Feature/ Context	Layer	Taxon	Element	Side	Portion	Modifications	Function/ Plate No
F85	86	fill	Canis familiaris	Radius	L	Proximal 25%	worked: grooved and snapped, margin unfinished	bead waste
F23 F148	30 200	living floor fill	cf. Vulpes vulpes cf. Lynx sp.	Lower canine Tibia	L R	entire Mid- section	worked/curated? worked: ground one end to form hollow point and on other end to form perpendicular smooth edge, tip incomplete, 79mm min. l	curated pointed tube; unusual implement and taxon/ Plate 28
F29	30	fill	Odocoileus virginianus	Metapodial	?	shaft frag.	worked: ground on all surfaces to flattened, symmetrical, sharp point, complete except for the last mm of the tip, 91mm l x 11mm max. w	Awl/ Plate 28
F127	175	fill	Odocoileus virginianus	Proximal phalanx digit III or IV	?	medial or lateral distal 10%	worked: perforated distally	modified deer phalanx

## 6.9 Summary

The animal bone suggests the occupants relied on both small-unit resources such as fish and squirrel, on dogs available right in the village, and on large-unit resources such as deer, which may have been garden-hunted. The small-unit resources account for many individual animals, whereas the deer bones account for only a single animal but a lot of meat – and a lot of raw material for bone tool manufacture and clothing.

## 7.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

*Shaun Austin*

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Oxnard Boxgrove Limited of Richmond Hill, Ontario to conduct a Stage 4 salvage excavation of the portion of the New site (AlGt-36) within Draft Plan of Subdivision 19TM-04001 comprising part of Lots 4 and 5, Concession 9 in the Town of Markham, Regional Municipality of York. This work was conducted in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990) under archaeological licences P050 (PIF P050-79-2005) and P046 (PIF P046-042-2006).

The New site is a plough-disturbed Middle Iroquoian settlement on the elevated western banks of a secondary tributary of Little Rouge Creek, which flows eventually into the Rouge River.

Since the site area had been plough-disturbed, Stage 4 excavation entailed use of a Gradall® to expand upon the ploughzone removal initiated during the Stage 3 assessment carried out by DRPAI until it was evident that the entire settlement area was exposed within the portions of the subject property zoned for development. Following the removal of the ploughzone, consisting of roughly 30 cm of clay loam, all



underlying features and post moulds were precisely defined through shovel-shining and trowelling and then recorded relative to the five-metre grid established by D.R. Poulton and Associates. Soil fills were screened through six-millimetre mesh, and all recovered artifacts were bagged by provenience. All features were initially sectioned along their central long axes in order to permit their profiles to be recorded. The remaining fill was then screened. Where appropriate, features and post moulds were also photo-documented. Flotation samples were taken from a variety of feature contexts across the site. Multiple samples were taken from separate strata within complex features. The location and diameter of all post moulds were recorded on pre-printed forms. All post moulds exceeding 15 cm in diameter were sectioned in order to obtain depth and orientation data. The soil fills of these posts were screened through six-millimetre mesh in order to recover their constituent artifacts.

Excavation resulted in the discovery and documentation of five well-defined longhouses, two remnant, ploughed out, midden deposits within an unpalisaded village of approximately 2.1 ha. A total of 155 subsurface cultural features were recorded. One hundred and twenty-five were found within the houses, 18 were within two relatively well-defined exterior activity areas and 12 others in more isolated exterior contexts.

The village layout was characterized by two discrete clusters of houses separated from one another by a large open area, although the longhouse originally documented by Mima Kapches in the 1970s occupied an intermediate area. Houses 1 and 4, located at the northern end of the site, were oriented roughly east-west and ran parallel to one another. Houses 2, 3, and 5 were located at the southern end of the site. Houses 2 and 5 were aligned parallel to one another and were oriented more or less east-west. House 3, located east of House 5, ran perpendicular to House 5 and was aligned north-south. One interesting distinction between the northern and southern houses was that the former alone contained semi-subterranean sweat lodge features, although again, the Kapches house contained a sweat lodge. All houses were completely exposed and there is no evidence of expansion or contraction episodes as are common of houses on long-inhabited Iroquoian villages.

Feature and midden excavation, along with subsequent analysis of flotation samples, resulted in the recovery of: 1,327 ceramic artifacts, 1,246 faunal specimens 160 flaked lithic artifacts, four ground stone artifacts, and a sample of plant remains. Analyses of all of the recovered ceramic and lithic data suggest that this is a late fourteenth-century Middle Iroquoian village. The floral analysis indicates that maize and possibly sunflower were being cultivated, and that the villagers also made use of tobacco. In addition, they appear to have benefited from a well developed anthropogenic plant community made up of locally available forest edge plant species, such as bramble, elderberry, strawberry, nightshade and pincherry, spikenard, sumac, knotweed and cat-tail. The faunal analysis suggests that the occupants relied on both small-unit resources such as fish and squirrel, on dogs available right in the village, and on large-unit resources such as deer, which may have been garden-hunted. The small-unit resources account for many individual animals, whereas the deer bones account for only a single animal but a lot of meat – and a lot of raw material for bone tool manufacture and clothing.

To date, 22 Middle to early Late Iroquoian settlement sites and two ossuaries have been identified within a five-kilometre radius of the New site in the middle reaches of the Rouge River and Little Rouge Creek drainage basins (Robertson 2004:96). This cluster of late thirteenth- to early fifteenth-century sites, referred to by Kapches (1981) as the “Markham Focus,” is beginning to provide comparative data essential to our understanding of the character of Middle Iroquoian cultural development, and insights into the naissance of differentiated tribal units such as Huron and Neutral.

The Middle Iroquoian period (A.D. 1280–1400) has been characterized by Dodd et al. (1990) as a time of rapid growth, increasingly formalized socio-political organization, and the emergence of new settlement-subsistence systems. Although it was initially proposed as a period of relative cultural homogeneity



(Wright 1966), more recent investigators have observed that the unique circumstances of each fourteenth- and fifteenth-century site represents a “multiplicity of cultural practices and developmental trajectories” that resulted in variability with regard to settlement patterns, economic systems and material culture. In other words, no two communities were on the same developmental track (Robertson and Williamson 2003:53).

But defining the distinctive traits of any one population group during late Middle Iroquoian period relies on our ability to separate out temporal and functional variations, which is only possible with sufficient comparative information from a variety of site types with adequate samples across southern Ontario. The New site report is intended to contribute to that growing data base.

Based on the summary information regarding the Stage 4 excavation of the New Site (AlGt-36) contained in our letters of May 9, May 16 and June 7, 2006, the Ministry of Culture concurred with our recommendation that no further archaeological concerns exist for the part of the site that located within the developable portions of Draft Plan of Subdivision 19TM-04001. This concurrence was communicated in a fax letter dated June 9, 2006. It was noted in the preceding correspondence, however, that significant archaeological deposits associated with the site are located to the east of the 2005-2006 excavation area.

While the subject property has already been subject to total land disturbance, consistent with current Ministry of Culture expectations it is recommended that:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario.
- 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 sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The Cemeteries Act requires that any person discovering human remains must immediately notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services.
- The documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Culture, and any other legitimate interest groups.



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## 9.0 PLATES



Plate 1: Shovel shining in House 5, looking east.



Plate 2: Measuring post locations by triangulation.



Plate 3: House 1, looking east.



Plate 4: Feature 23 planview.



Plate 5: Feature 30 planview.



Plate 6: Feature 23 Quad 1 profile.





Plate 7: Feature 30, Quad 1 profile.



Plate 8: House 2, looking west.



Plate 9: House 3, looking south.



Plate 10: House 4, looking west.



Plate 11: Feature 97, Quad 4 profile.



Plate 12: Feature 108, Quad 2 profile.







Plate 13: House 5, looking east.



Plate 14: Midden 2.



**Plate 15:** Selected Black Necked vessels: a) Cat C284; b) Cat C283; c) Cat C325; d) Cat C295.



Plate 16: Middleport Oblique vessel (Cat C300).





Plate 17: Selected Pound Necked vessels a) Cat C320; b) Cat C293.



Plate 18: Ontario Horizontal vessel (Cat C301).



Plate 19: Selected Warminster Horizontal vessels: a) Cat C285; b) Cat C309.



Plate 20: Selected other vessel rims: a) Niagara Collared Cat C303; b) Huron Incised Cat C307; c) Lawson Incised Cat C311.







Plate 21: Conical Decorated pipe bowls: a) Cat C382; b) Cat C385.



Plate 22: Other pipe bowls: Vasiform Decorated Cat C380; b) Barrel Decorated Cat C384.



Plate 23: Projectile point (Cat L82).



Plate 24: Biface fragments. Left to right: Cat L41; Cat L42; Cat L79.





Plate 25: Ground stone artifacts. Top to bottom: Cat G1; Cat G2.



Plate 26: Complete hammer/anvil/mano (Cat G3).



Plate 27: Metate (Cat G4).



Plate 28: Modified bone artifacts: awls and needle.  
Left to right: Cat F30; Cat F219; Cat F139; Cat F29; Cat F148





Plate 29: Modified bone artifacts: beads and tubes.  
Top left to right: Cat F37, Cat F100; Bottom: Cat F93



## **APPENDIX A: NEW SITE (ALGT-36) CERAMIC CATALOGUE**





Appendix A: New Site (AlGt-36) Ceramic Catalogue

Cat	Provenience	Layer	Unit	Qty	Type	Decoration	Comments/ Shoulder Type
14	Feature 10	Feature fill	5S-20W	1	Body fragment	Plain	
17	Feature 10	Feature fill	5S-20W	14	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
15	Feature 10	Feature fill	5S-20W	1	Rim fragment		
16	Feature 10	Feature fill	5S-20W	21	Unanalyzable fragment		
18	Feature 19	Feature fill	15N-35W	1	Body fragment	Plain	
21	Feature 21 (Quad 4)	Feature fill	15N-35W	1	Body fragment	Plain	
20	Feature 23 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	15N-35W	1	Body fragment	Plain	
19	Feature 23 (Quad 2)	Feature fill	15N-30W	1	Body fragment	Plain	
22	Feature 25	Feature fill	20N-30W	1	Neck fragment	Plain	
23	Feature 26	Feature fill	15N-40W	2	Body fragment	Plain	
24	Feature 26	Feature fill	15N-40W	1	Unanalyzable fragment		
25	Feature 28	Feature fill	20N-30W	1	Body fragment	Plain	
26	Feature 28	Feature fill	20N-30W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain/P. Oblique	Rounded
27	Feature 29	Feature fill	20N-40W	3	Body fragment	Plain	
28	Feature 30	Surface	20N-35W	1	Body fragment	Plain	
29	Feature 30	Surface	20N-35W	2	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
69	Feature 30	N/A	20N-40W	1	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	Reconstructed fragment.
36	Feature 30 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	20N-35W	14	Body fragment	Plain	
33	Feature 30 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	20N-35W	2	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
30	Feature 30 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	20N-35W	2	Neck fragment	Plain	
31	Feature 30 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	20N-35W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
34	Feature 30 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	20N-35W	1	Rim fragment		
32	Feature 30 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	20N-35W	1	Shoulder fragment	Ribbed Paddle	Rounded
35	Feature 30 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	20N-35W	6	Unanalyzable fragment		
49	Feature 30 (Quad 2)	Feature fill	20N-40W	4	Body fragment	Plain	
51	Feature 30 (Quad 2)	Feature fill	20N-40W	1	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
53	Feature 30 (Quad 2)	Feature fill	20N-40W	1	Neck fragment	Plain	
54	Feature 30 (Quad 2)	Feature fill	20N-40W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain/L.S. Oblique	Rounded
50	Feature 30 (Quad 2)	Feature fill	20N-40W	1	Rim fragment		
52	Feature 30 (Quad 2)	Feature fill	20N-40W	9	Unanalyzable fragment		
39	Feature 30 (Quad 3)	Feature fill	20N-40W	6	Body fragment	Plain	
37	Feature 30 (Quad 3)	Feature fill	20N-40W	1	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
55	Feature 30 (Quad 3)	Living floor	20N-40W	1	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
40	Feature 30 (Quad 3)	Feature fill	20N-40W	1	Rim fragment		
38	Feature 30 (Quad 3)	Feature fill	20N-40W	8	Unanalyzable fragment		
48	Feature 30 (Quad 4)	Feature fill	20N-40W	28	Body fragment	Plain	
42	Feature 30 (Quad 4)	Feature fill	20N-40W	3	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
46	Feature 30 (Quad 4)	Feature fill	20N-40W	1	Neck fragment	Decorated	
44	Feature 30 (Quad 4)	Feature fill	20N-40W	3	Neck fragment	Plain	
45	Feature 30 (Quad 4)	Feature fill	20N-40W	3	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
43	Feature 30 (Quad 4)	Feature fill	20N-40W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain/Ribbed Paddle	Rounded
41	Feature 30 (Quad 4)	Feature fill	20N-40W	1	Neck/Shoulder/Body fragment	Plain	Rounded
47	Feature 30 (Quad 4)	Feature fill	20N-40W	53	Unanalyzable fragment		
57	Feature 33	Feature fill	20N-35W	1	Body fragment	Plain	



Appendix A: New Site (AlGt-36) Ceramic Catalogue

Cat	Provenience	Layer	Unit	Qty	Type	Decoration	Comments/ Shoulder Type
56	Feature 33	Feature fill	20N-35W	3	Unanalyzable fragment		
59	Feature 36	Feature fill	15N-45W	1	Body fragment	Plain	
58	Feature 36	Feature fill	15N-45W	2	Unanalyzable fragment		
60	Feature 38	Feature fill	15N-45W	1	Body fragment	Plain	
62	Feature 38	Feature fill	15N-45W	1	Body fragment	Plain	
61	Feature 38	Feature fill	15N-45W	1	Unanalyzable fragment		
63	Feature 38	Feature fill	15N-45W	1	Unanalyzable fragment		
65	Feature 44	Feature fill	20N-75W	2	Body fragment	Plain	
64	Feature 44	Feature fill	20N-75W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Decorated/Plain	Rounded
66	Feature 44	Feature fill	20N-75W	7	Unanalyzable fragment		
67	Feature 54	Feature fill	10N-40W	1	Body fragment	Plain	
68	Feature 61	Feature fill	30N-10W	1	Rim fragment		
74	Feature 68	Feature fill	70S-25W	1	Body fragment	Plain	
75	Feature 68	Feature fill	70S-25W	3	Unanalyzable fragment		
77	Feature 74	Feature fill	70S-50W	1	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
80	Feature 77	Feature fill	70S-30W	3	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
79	Feature 77	Feature fill	70S-30W	1	Neck fragment	Plain	
81	Feature 77	Feature fill	70S-30W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
82	Feature 77	Feature fill	70S-30W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain/P. Horizontal	Rounded
78	Feature 77	Feature fill	70S-30W	1	Unanalyzable fragment		
76	Feature 86	Feature fill	70S-35W	1	Rim fragment		
70	Feature 90	Feature fill	70S-40W	1	Body fragment	Plain	
71	Feature 90	Feature fill	70S-40W	1	Rim fragment		
72	Feature 91	Feature fill	70S-40W	1	Neck fragment	Decorated	
73	Feature 92	Feature fill	70S-40W	2	Body fragment	Plain	
84	Feature 96	Feature fill	65S-10W	4	Body fragment	Plain	
85	Feature 96	Feature fill	65S-10W	2	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
83	Feature 96	Feature fill	65S-10W	2	Neck fragment	Decorated	
86	Feature 96	Feature fill	65S-10W	2	Neck fragment	Plain	
87	Feature 96	Feature fill	65S-10W	10	Unanalyzable fragment		
88	Feature 97 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	50N-80W	4	Body fragment	Plain	
109	Feature 97 (Quad 1)	Living floor	50N-80W	20	Body fragment	Plain	
106	Feature 97 (Quad 1)	Living floor	50N-80W	1	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
89	Feature 97 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	50N-80W	1	Neck fragment	Plain	
107	Feature 97 (Quad 1)	Living floor	50N-80W	4	Neck fragment	Plain	
90	Feature 97 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	50N-80W	7	Unanalyzable fragment		
108	Feature 97 (Quad 1)	Living floor	50N-80W	4	Unanalyzable fragment		
96	Feature 97 (Quad 2)	Feature fill	50N-80W	12	Body fragment	Plain	
94	Feature 97 (Quad 2)	Feature fill	50N-80W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
95	Feature 97 (Quad 2)	Feature fill	50N-80W	13	Unanalyzable fragment		
100	Feature 97 (Quad 3)	Feature fill	50N-80W	19	Body fragment	Plain	
130	Feature 97 (Quad 3)	Feature fill	50N-80W	1	Body fragment	Plain	
97	Feature 97 (Quad 3)	Feature fill	50N-80W	2	Neck fragment	Plain	
98	Feature 97 (Quad 3)	Feature fill	50N-80W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
99	Feature 97 (Quad 3)	Feature fill	50N-80W	7	Unanalyzable fragment		



Appendix A: New Site (AlGt-36) Ceramic Catalogue

Cat	Provenience	Layer	Unit	Qty	Type	Decoration	Comments/ Shoulder Type
104	Feature 97 (Quad 4)	Feature fill	50N-80W	1	Body fragment	Indeterminate Decorated	
91	Feature 97 (Quad 4)	Feature fill	50N-80W	15	Body fragment	Plain	
102	Feature 97 (Quad 4)	Feature fill	50N-80W	15	Body fragment	Plain	
92	Feature 97 (Quad 4)	Feature fill	50N-80W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
105	Feature 97 (Quad 4)	Feature fill	50N-80W	2	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
103	Feature 97 (Quad 4)	Feature fill	50N-80W	2	Rim fragment		
93	Feature 97 (Quad 4)	Feature fill	50N-80W	12	Unanalyzable fragment		
101	Feature 97 (Quad 4)	Feature fill	50N-80W	11	Unanalyzable fragment		
110	Feature 105	Feature fill	50N-85W	3	Body fragment	Plain	
111	Feature 105	Feature fill	50N-85W	1	Unanalyzable fragment		
129	Feature 108 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	45N-85W	1	Body fragment	Indeterminate Decorated and Ribbed Paddle	
114	Feature 108 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	45N-85W	5	Body fragment	Plain	
113	Feature 108 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	45N-85W	1	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
126	Feature 108 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	45N-85W	2	Neck fragment	Decorated	
128	Feature 108 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	45N-85W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Decorated/Plain	Rounded
123	Feature 108 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	45N-85W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
124	Feature 108 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	45N-85W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Carinated
127	Feature 108 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	45N-85W	1	Rim fragment		
112	Feature 108 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	45N-85W	5	Unanalyzable fragment		
115	Feature 108 (Quad 1)	Living floor	45N-85W	1	Unanalyzable fragment		
125	Feature 108 (Quad 1)	Feature fill	45N-85W	1	Unanalyzable fragment		
117	Feature 108 (Quad 3)	Feature fill	45N-85W	2	Body fragment	Plain	
121	Feature 108 (Quad 3)	Feature fill	45N-85W	1	Neck fragment	Decorated	
116	Feature 108 (Quad 3)	Feature fill	45N-85W	1	Neck fragment	Plain	
122	Feature 108 (Quad 3)	Living floor	45N-85W	1	Rim fragment		
118	Feature 108 (Quad 3)	Feature fill	45N-85W	6	Unanalyzable fragment		
119	Feature 108 (Quad 4)	Feature fill	45N-85W	3	Body fragment	Plain	
120	Feature 108 (Quad 4)	Feature fill	45N-85W	1	Unanalyzable fragment		
131	Feature 136	Feature fill	45N-70W	1	Rim fragment		
132	Feature 137	Feature fill	45N-65W	1	Unanalyzable fragment		
133	Feature 138	Feature fill	45N-70W	2	Unanalyzable fragment		
134	Feature 144	Feature fill	100S-55W	1	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
135	Feature 144	Feature fill	100S-55W	1	Misc. Fired Clay		
149	Feature 145	Feature fill	30N-70W	1	Body fragment	Indeterminate Decorated	
145	Feature 145	Feature fill	30N-70W	3	Body fragment	Plain	
148	Feature 145	Feature fill	30N-70W	1	Neck fragment	Decorated	
150	Feature 145	Feature fill	30N-70W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Decorated/Indeterminate Decorated	Rounded
146	Feature 145	Feature fill	30N-70W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
144	Feature 145	Feature fill	30N-70W	1	Rim fragment		
147	Feature 145	Feature fill	30N-70W	3	Unanalyzable fragment		
136	Feature 150	Feature fill	105S-5W	1	Body fragment	Plain	
139	Feature 152	Feature fill	110S-5W	3	Body fragment	Plain	
140	Feature 152	Feature fill	110S-5W	1	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
141	Feature 152	Feature fill	110S-5W	1	Misc. Fired Clay		



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Cat	Provenience	Layer	Unit	Qty	Type	Decoration	Comments/ Shoulder Type
138	Feature 152	Feature fill	110S-5W	1	Neck fragment	Decorated	
143	Feature 152	Feature fill	110S-5W	1	Neck fragment	Plain	
137	Feature 152	Feature fill	110S-5W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
142	Feature 152	Feature fill	110S-5W	5	Unanalyzable fragment		
155	Feature 153	Feature fill	105S-OW	13	Body fragment	Plain	
152	Feature 153	Feature fill	105S-OW	8	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
154	Feature 153	Feature fill	105S-OW	12	Neck fragment	Plain	
153	Feature 153	Feature fill	105S-OW	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
151	Feature 153	Feature fill	105S-OW	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain/Ribbed Paddle	Rounded
156	Feature 153	Feature fill	105S-OW	42	Unanalyzable fragment		
157	Feature 158B	Feature fill	100S-5W	6	Unanalyzable fragment		
159	Feature 161	Feature fill	100S-5W	1	Body fragment	Cord-wrapped Paddle	
158	Feature 161	Feature fill	100S-5W	1	Body fragment	Plain	
160	Feature 161	Feature fill	100S-5W	1	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
161	Feature 175	Feature fill	115S-5W	1	Unanalyzable fragment		
163	Feature 176	Feature fill	120S-5W	3	Body fragment	Plain	
165	Feature 176	Feature fill	120S-5W	1	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
164	Feature 176	Feature fill	120S-5W	1	Neck fragment	Plain	
166	Feature 176	Feature fill	120S-5W	1	Neck fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
167	Feature 176	Feature fill	120S-5W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain/Indeterminate Decorated	Rounded
162	Feature 176	Feature fill	120S-5W	4	Unanalyzable fragment		
168	Feature 182	Feature fill	105S-30W	3	Unanalyzable fragment		
169	Feature 190	Feature fill	100S-60W	1	Unanalyzable fragment		
170	Feature 200	Feature fill	100S-50W	2	Unanalyzable fragment		
175	Feature 207	Feature fill	100S-55W	25	Body fragment	Plain	
174	Feature 207	Feature fill	100S-55W	2	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
173	Feature 207	Feature fill	100S-55W	2	Neck fragment	Plain	
171	Feature 207	Feature fill	100S-55W	3	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
172	Feature 207	Feature fill	100S-55W	13	Unanalyzable fragment		
176	Feature 209	Feature fill	100S-55W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
178	Feature 210	Feature fill	105S-40W	5	Body fragment	Plain	
181	Feature 210	Feature fill	105S-40W	20	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
177	Feature 210	Feature fill	105S-40W	1	Neck fragment	Decorated	
179	Feature 210	Feature fill	105S-40W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
180	Feature 210	Feature fill	105S-40W	34	Unanalyzable fragment		
182	Feature 216	Feature fill	105S-50W	5	Unanalyzable fragment		
184	Feature 217	Feature fill	105S-40W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
183	Feature 217	Feature fill	105S-40W	2	Unanalyzable fragment		
185	Feature 220	Feature fill	105S-40W	2	Body fragment	Plain	
186	Feature 220	Feature fill	105S-40W	2	Unanalyzable fragment		
191	Feature 221	Feature fill	105S-40W	13	Body fragment	Plain	
190	Feature 221	Feature fill	105S-40W	2	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
189	Feature 221	Feature fill	105S-40W	2	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
187	Feature 221	Feature fill	105S-40W	1	Rim fragment		
188	Feature 221	Feature fill	105S-40W	13	Unanalyzable fragment		



Appendix A: New Site (AlGt-36) Ceramic Catalogue

Cat	Provenience	Layer	Unit	Qty	Type	Decoration	Comments/ Shoulder Type
194	Feature 253	Feature fill	140S-5E	1	Body fragment	Plain	
193	Feature 253	Feature fill	140S-5E	1	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
192	Feature 253	Feature fill	140S-5E	1	Neck fragment	Decorated	
195	Feature 253	Feature fill	140S-5E	7	Unanalyzable fragment		
281	Feature 256	Feature fill	130S-10E	20	Body fragment	Plain	
278	Feature 256	Feature fill	130S-10E	1	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
280	Feature 256	Feature fill	130S-10E	1	Neck fragment	Decorated and Cord-wrapped Paddle	
279	Feature 256	Feature fill	130S-10E	5	Neck fragment	Plain	
277	Feature 256	Feature fill	130S-10E	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
282	Feature 256	Feature fill	130S-10E	16	Unanalyzable fragment		
7	House 1	Surface	20N-35W	1	Rim fragment		
254	Midden 1	Ploughzone	35N-9W	2	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
11	Midden 1	Ploughzone	34N-9W	1	Misc. Fired Clay		
250	Midden 1	Ploughzone	30N-7W	1	Neck fragment	Decorated	
10	Midden 1	Ploughzone	34N-9W	1	Neck fragment	Plain	
9	Midden 1	Ploughzone	34N-8W	1	Rim fragment		
252	Midden 1	Ploughzone	35N-8W	2	Rim fragment		
8	Midden 1	Ploughzone	34N-8W	1	Unanalyzable fragment		
12	Midden 1	Ploughzone	34N-9W	4	Unanalyzable fragment		
13	Midden 1	Ploughzone	35N-7W	2	Unanalyzable fragment		
251	Midden 1	Ploughzone	34N-10W	1	Unanalyzable fragment		
253	Midden 1	Ploughzone	35N-8W	9	Unanalyzable fragment		
255	Midden 1	Ploughzone	35N-9W	16	Unanalyzable fragment		
256	Midden 1	Ploughzone	35N-10W	2	Unanalyzable fragment		
204	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20N-1W	1	Body fragment	Indeterminate Decorated	
223	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21N-1W	1	Body fragment	Indeterminate Surface Treatment	
6	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19N-1W	4	Body fragment	Plain	
197	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19N-2W	7	Body fragment	Plain	
199	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19N-3W	3	Body fragment	Plain	
207	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20N-1W	10	Body fragment	Plain	
213	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20N-2W	14	Body fragment	Plain	
216	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20N-3W	12	Body fragment	Plain	
224	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21N-1W	10	Body fragment	Plain	
227	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21N-2W	15	Body fragment	Plain	
230	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21N-3W	4	Body fragment	Plain	
237	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21N-4W	1	Body fragment	Plain	
240	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19N-1W	10	Body fragment	Plain	
245	Midden 2	Ploughzone	22N-2W	4	Body fragment	Plain	
203	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20N-1W	1	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
209	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20N-2W	2	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
220	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20N-4W	1	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
229	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21N-2W	15	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
241	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19N-1W	1	Body fragment	Ribbed Paddle	
210	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20N-2W	1	Body fragment	Scarification	
208	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20N-2W	2	Misc. Fired Clay		



Appendix A: New Site (AlGt-36) Ceramic Catalogue

Cat	Provenience	Layer	Unit	Qty	Type	Decoration	Comments/ Shoulder Type
212	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20N-2W	2	Neck fragment	Decorated	
242	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19N-1W	1	Neck fragment	Decorated	
3	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19N-1W	1	Neck fragment	Plain	
196	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19N-2W	1	Neck fragment	Plain	
206	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20N-1W	7	Neck fragment	Plain	
217	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20N-4W	2	Neck fragment	Plain	
226	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21N-2W	3	Neck fragment	Plain	
236	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21N-4W	1	Neck fragment	Plain	
238	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19N-1W	2	Neck fragment	Plain	
246	Midden 2	Ploughzone	22N-2W	5	Neck fragment	Plain	
249	Midden 2	Ploughzone	22N-3W	2	Neck fragment	Plain	
4	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19N-1W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
5	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19N-1W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
211	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20N-2W	2	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
218	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20N-4W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
232	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21N-3W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
234	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21N-4W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain	Rounded
235	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21N-4W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain/Ribbed Paddle	Rounded
1	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19N-1W	1	Rim fragment		
202	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20N-1W	2	Rim fragment		
221	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21N-1W	1	Rim fragment		
225	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21N-2W	1	Rim fragment		
244	Midden 2	Ploughzone	22N-2W	1	Rim fragment		
2	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19N-1W	9	Unanalyzable fragment		
198	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19N-2W	26	Unanalyzable fragment		
200	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19N-3W	2	Unanalyzable fragment		
201	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19N-3W	1	Unanalyzable fragment		
205	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20N-1W	13	Unanalyzable fragment		
214	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20N-2W	24	Unanalyzable fragment		
215	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20N-3W	2	Unanalyzable fragment		
219	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20N-4W	1	Unanalyzable fragment		
222	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21N-1W	8	Unanalyzable fragment		
228	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21N-2W	15	Unanalyzable fragment		
231	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21N-3W	3	Unanalyzable fragment		
233	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21N-4W	1	Unanalyzable fragment		
239	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19N-1W	7	Unanalyzable fragment		
243	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19N-1W	1	Unanalyzable fragment		Red Ochre Exterior
247	Midden 2	Ploughzone	22N-2W	15	Unanalyzable fragment		
248	Midden 2	Ploughzone	22N-3W	2	Unanalyzable fragment		
267	PM 6	Post fill	15N-55W	1	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain/P. Vertical	Carinated
266	PM 8	Post fill	15N-50W	2	Neck fragment	Plain	
264	PM 11	Post fill	15N-45W	2	Body fragment	Plain	
265	PM 11	Post fill	15N-45W	2	Unanalyzable fragment		
271	PM 12	Post fill	65N-35W	5	Body fragment	Plain	
276	PM 12	Post fill	110S-30W	1	Body fragment	Plain	



Appendix A: New Site (AlGt-36) Ceramic Catalogue							
Cat	Provenience	Layer	Unit	Qty	Type	Decoration	Comments/ Shoulder Type
270	PM 12	Post fill	65N-35W	3	Unanalyzable fragment		
275	PM 12	Post fill	110S-30W	2	Unanalyzable fragment		
273	PM 13	Post fill	65S-35W	5	Body fragment	Plain	
272	PM 13	Post fill	65S-35W	1	Neck/Shoulder/Body fragment	Plain	Rounded
274	PM 13	Post fill	65S-35W	8	Unanalyzable fragment		
258	PM 20	Post fill	20N-30W	7	Body fragment	Cord-wrapped Paddle	
259	PM 20	Post fill	20N-30W	6	Body fragment	Plain	
261	PM 20	Post fill	20N-30W	1	Neck fragment	Plain	
257	PM 20	Post fill	20N-30W	2	Neck/Shoulder fragment	Plain/Cord-wrapped Paddle	Rounded
260	PM 20	Post fill	20N-30W	1	Rim fragment		
262	PM 20	Post fill	20N-30W	24	Unanalyzable fragment		
263	PM 28	Post fill	15N-40W	1	Body fragment	Plain	
268	PM 36	Post fill	45N-70W	3	Body fragment	Plain	
269	PM 41	Post fill	50N-75W	1	Unanalyzable fragment		



## **APPENDIX B: NEW SITE (ALGT-36): FLAKED LITHIC CATALOGUE**





Appendix B: New Site (AlGt-36): Flaked Lithic Catalogue

Cat	Provenience	Layer	Unit	Qty	Type	Material	Th Alt.	# Alt	Ret /Util	L	W	Th	Comments
L1	Feature 23 Quad 1	Feature fill	15-30	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga							
L2	Feature 30	Feature fill	20-40	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga							
L4	Feature 30	Feature fill	20-40	3	SH - Shatter	Onondaga	Yes	2					
L3	Feature 30	Feature fill	20-40	1	SK - Secondary knapping flake	Onondaga							
L5	Feature 30 Quad 1	Feature fill	20-40	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga	Yes	1					
L6	Feature 30 Quad 2	Feature fill	20-40	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L7	Feature 30 Quad 3	Feature fill	20-40	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L8	Feature 30 Quad 3	Feature fill	20-40	2	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L9	Feature 56	Feature fill	35-20	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga							
L10	Feature 56	Feature fill	35-20	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L11	Feature 56	Feature fill	35-20	1	SH - Shatter	Unknown							exotic chert
L12	Feature 61	Feature fill	30-10	1	PR - Primary reduction flake	Onondaga							
L13	Feature 61	Feature fill	30-10	1	SK - Secondary knapping flake	Onondaga							
L14	Feature 62	Feature fill	70-50	1	SK - Secondary knapping flake	Onondaga							
L16	Feature 78	Feature fill	70-30	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Balsam Lake							
L15	Feature 78	Feature fill	70-30	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga							
L17	Feature 90	Feature fill	70-40	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga							
L18	Feature 97 Quad 1	Feature fill	50-80	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga	Yes	1					
L19	Feature 97 Quad 3	Feature fill	50-80	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L20	Feature 97 Quad 4	Feature fill	50-80	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga	Yes	1					
L21	Feature 98	Feature fill	50-80	1	SK - Secondary knapping flake	Onondaga			Yes				retouch on dorsal side, left margin
L23	Feature 108 Quad 4	Feature fill	45-85	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga			Yes				
L22	Feature 108 Quad 4	Feature fill	45-85	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L24	Feature 129	Feature fill	45-55	1	PR - Primary reduction flake	Onondaga							
L25	Feature 129	Feature fill	45-55	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L26	Feature 153	Feature fill	105-0	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga			Yes				
L27	Feature 176	Feature fill	120-5	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L28	Feature 176	Feature fill	120-5	1	SK - Secondary knapping flake	Onondaga							
L29	Feature 176	Feature fill	120-5	1	SR - Secondary retouch flake	Onondaga							
L30	Feature 183	Feature fill	105-30	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L31	Feature 200	Feature fill	100-50	1	SK - Secondary knapping flake	Onondaga							
L32	Feature 209	Feature fill	100-55	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga			Yes				retouch on ventral side, left margin
L33	Feature 216	Feature fill	105-50	2	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L34	Feature 221	Feature fill	105-40	1	SK - Secondary knapping flake	Onondaga							
L79	Midden 1	Ploughzone	35-9	1	BF - Biface fragment	Onondaga			Yes	18.5	12.5	4	small biface fragment, possible piece of shatter with flakes removed from both faces
L82	Midden 1	Ploughzone	36-9	1	PP - Projectile point	Onondaga			Yes	35	16	4.5	complete corner notched projectile point with straight lateral edges and a slightly convex base
L68	Midden 1	Ploughzone	31-6	1	PR - Primary reduction flake	Onondaga							
L80	Midden 1	Ploughzone	35-10	4	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga	Yes	1					
L69	Midden 1	Ploughzone	31-6	2	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga							



Appendix B: New Site (AlGt-36): Flaked Lithic Catalogue

Cat	Provenience	Layer	Unit	Qty	Type	Material	Th Alt.	# Alt	Ret /Util	L	W	Th	Comments
L65	Midden 1	Ploughzone	30-7	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga	Yes	1					
L75	Midden 1	Ploughzone	35-9	2	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga							
L71	Midden 1	Ploughzone	31-6	2	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L78	Midden 1	Ploughzone	35-9	7	SH - Shatter	Onondaga	Yes	2					
L72	Midden 1	Ploughzone	34-10	2	SH - Shatter	Onondaga	Yes	1					
L67	Midden 1	Ploughzone	30-7	3	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L74	Midden 1	Ploughzone	35-8	5	SH - Shatter	Onondaga	Yes	1					
L81	Midden 1	Ploughzone	35-10	2	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L76	Midden 1	Ploughzone	35-9	2	SK - Secondary knapping flake	Onondaga							
L73	Midden 1	Ploughzone	34-10	2	SK - Secondary knapping flake	Onondaga							
L70	Midden 1	Ploughzone	31-6	2	SK - Secondary knapping flake	Onondaga							
L49	Midden 1	Ploughzone	20-1	2	SK - Secondary knapping flake	Onondaga							
L50	Midden 1	Ploughzone	20-1	5	SR - Secondary retouch flake	Onondaga							
L66	Midden 1	Ploughzone	30-7	1	SR - Secondary retouch flake	Onondaga							
L77	Midden 1	Ploughzone	35-9	2	SR - Secondary retouch flake	Onondaga							
L41	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19-2	1	BF - Biface fragment	Onondaga			Yes	25	17	5.5	primary thinning flake with flakes removed from both dorsal and ventral faces, retouched on ventral side, distal end
L42	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19-2	1	BF - Biface fragment	Onondaga			Yes	22.5	20	5	primary thinning flake with flakes removed from both ventral and dorsal faces, retouched on left margin and distal end
L47	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20-1	1	PR - Primary reduction flake	Onondaga							
L37	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19-2	2	PR - Primary reduction flake	Onondaga							
L61	Midden 2	Ploughzone	22-2	1	PR - Primary reduction flake	Onondaga							
L44	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19-2	1	PR - Primary reduction flake	Unknown							exotic chert
L35	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19-1	4	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga							
L48	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20-1	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga							
L53	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20-2	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga			Yes				retouch on dorsal side, right margin
L54	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20-2	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga			Yes				retouch on dorsal side, left and right margins
L55	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21-1	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga							
L56	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21-1	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga			Yes				retouch on dorsal side, left margin
L38	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19-2	3	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga							
L58	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21-2	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga							
L52	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20-2	2	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga							
L46	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19-3	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga							
L59	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21-2	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Unknown							exotic chert
L36	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19-1	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L51	Midden 2	Ploughzone	20-1	9	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L57	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21-1	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							



Appendix B: New Site (AlGt-36): Flaked Lithic Catalogue

Cat	Provenience	Layer	Unit	Qty	Type	Material	Th Alt.	# Alt	Ret /Util	L	W	Th	Comments
L40	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19-2	4	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L64	Midden 2	Ploughzone	22-3	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga			Yes				one retouched edge on ventral side
L62	Midden 2	Ploughzone	22-3	2	SH - Shatter	Onondaga	Yes	1					
L63	Midden 2	Ploughzone	22-3	1	SK - Secondary knapping flake	Onondaga							
L60	Midden 2	Ploughzone	21-3	1	SK - Secondary knapping flake	Onondaga							
L39	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19-2	4	SK - Secondary knapping flake	Onondaga	Yes	1					
L43	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19-2	1	SK - Secondary knapping flake	Unknown							exotic chert
L45	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19-2	1	SR - Secondary retouch flake	Unknown							exotic chert
L83	Post 1	Post fill	15-60	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga	Yes	1					
L85	Post 5	Post fill	55-90	1	PR - Primary reduction flake	Onondaga			Yes				retouch on dorsal side, right margin
L84	Post 11	Post fill	45-55	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L97	Midden 1	Ploughzone	35-7	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga			Yes				retouch on dorsal side, right margin
L87	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19-1	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga			Yes				retouch on ventral side, left margin
L92	Midden 1	Ploughzone	34-8	2	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga							
L96	Midden 1	Ploughzone	35-7	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga							
L90	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19-4	1	PT - Primary thinning flake	Onondaga							retouch on dorsal side, left margin
L99	Midden 1	Ploughzone	35-7	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga			Yes				two retouched margins
L95	Midden 1	Ploughzone	34-9	2	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L88	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19-1	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga			Yes				two retouched/utilized edges
L98	Midden 1	Ploughzone	35-7	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L94	Midden 1	Ploughzone	34-8	4	SH - Shatter	Onondaga	Yes	1					
L91	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19-4	1	SH - Shatter	Onondaga							
L93	Midden 1	Ploughzone	34-8	2	SK - Secondary knapping flake	Onondaga							
L89	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19-4	1	SK - Secondary knapping flake	Onondaga			Yes				retouch dorsal side, right margin
L86	Midden 2	Ploughzone	19-1	1	SR - Secondary retouch flake	Onondaga							



## **APPENDIX C: NEW SITE (ALGT-36): GROUND STONE ARTIFACTS**



APPENDIX C: NEW SITE (ALGT-36): GROUND STONE ARTIFACTS																
Cat	Qty	Unit	Layer	Feature	Type	Material	Bit	Poll	Depressions	Surface	Facets	Sec Use	L	W	Th	Comments
G1	1	35N 9W	Plough zone	Midden	Celt	Chloride Schist	Polished									Bit splinter fragment. Polished exterior surface. Surviving bit edge resharpended for reuse as a scraping tool.
G2	1	70S 50W	Feat fill	62	Axe	Chloride Schist	Polished	Battered					105	46	26	Polished bit and blade tapers, unpolished sides, battered poll.
G3	1	20N 35W	Feat fill	33	Hammer	Granite			Bi-pitted		Multiple	Anvil, Mano	105	105	44	Complete Large cobble hammer. Complete. Facets around full circumference. Secondary use as an anvil stone (defined pitting on flat face), mutliple scars and areas of grinding polish on opposite rounder face
G4	1	20N 40W	Feat fill	30	Metate	Granite			One surface	Polished			250	170	32	Large portion of a metate on Granite slab. Approximately one third of well defined, polished working surface represented.



## **Appendix D: New Site (AlGt-36): Inventory of Zooarchaeological Material**



**Appendix D: New Site (AlGt-36): Inventory of Zooarchaeological Material**

Cat	Provenience	Quad	Layer	North	West	NISP	Species Name	Th Alt	Element Name	Side	Portion	Modified	Comments
F4	feat 13		fill	50	30	1	Mammalia dog/beaver size	1	incisor 3 or canine		Major portion		
F5	feat 13		fill	50	30	1	Ondatra zibethicus		Innominate	L	Mid- section		
f258	feat 13			50	30	1	Aves or Mammalia	1	Indeterminate				From float
f2	feat 13		fill	50	30	2	Osteichthyes		ribs, fins, spines				
f3	feat 13		fill	50	30	3	small-medium Mammalia		Indeterminate				
f261	feat 20		fill	15	30	5	Aves or Mammalia	3	Indeterminate				From float
f259	feat 20		fill	15	30	4	Osteichthyes		ribs, fins, spines				From float
f260	feat 20		fill	15	30	2	Osteichthyes		Vertebra				From float
f262	feat 22		fill	15	30	11	class unknown		Indeterminate				From float
f268	feat 22		fill	15	30	1	Mammalia squirrel size		Humerus		frag.		From float not a perfect match for woodchuck.
f263	feat 22		fill	15	30	1	Mammalia squirrel size		Long bone		frag.		From float
f264	feat 22		fill	15	30	5	Mammalia squirrel size	1	Long bone		frag.		From float
f267	feat 22		fill	15	30	1	Mammalia squirrel size		Maxilla		Major portion		young cat? Has carnivore canine. From float
f266	feat 22		fill	15	30	1	Mammalia squirrel size		Rib		Mid- section		From float
f265	feat 22		fill	15	30	1	Marmota monax		Humerus		entire		From float
f6	feat 23	2	living floor	15	30	3	Canis familiaris		Radius	L	Distal 75%		3 pcs join on old breaks; cortex exfoliated and bleached
f7	feat 24		fill	15	40	1	Aves chicken/duck size		Long bone		shaft frag.		
f8	feat 28		fill	20	30	1	Aves pigeon size		Long bone		shaft		



**Appendix D: New Site (AlGt-36): Inventory of Zooarchaeological Material**

Cat	Provenience	Quad	Layer	North	West	NISP	Species Name	Th Alt	Element Name	Side	Portion Mid- section	Modified	Comments
f37	feat 30	4	fill	20	40	1	Aves goose/turkey size		Long bone			worked: ground both ends to form rounded surface; almost complete, 32 mm l	
f271	feat 30	1	living floor	20	40	10	Aves or Mammalia	2	Indeterminate				From float
f272	feat 30	2	living floor	20	40	10	Aves or Mammalia	10	Indeterminate				From float
f274	feat 30	4	fill	20	40	1	Aves or Mammalia	1	Indeterminate				From float could also be very dense charcoal. From float
f26	feat 30	3	fill	20	40	2	Aves or Mammalia		Long bone		frag.		
f273	feat 30	2	living floor	20	40	1	Aves or Mammalia	1	phalanx		frag.		From float
f24	feat 30	3	fill	20	40	3	Bivalvia						
f38	feat 30	4	fill	20	40	4	Bivalvia						
f12	feat 30		fill	20	40	1	Bonasa umbellus		Carpometacarpus	R	entire enamel only		
f44	feat 30	4	fill	20	40	2	Canidae	1	Canine				
f46	feat 30	4	fill	20	40	1	Canis familiaris	1	Astragalus	R	Major portion		
f35	feat 30	3	living floor	20	40	1	Canis familiaris	1	Metatarsal IV	L	Proximal 25%		
f10	feat 30		fill	20	40	1	Canis familiaris		Proximal Phalanx		entire		
f43	feat 30	4	fill	20	40	1	Canis familiaris		Proximal Phalanx		frag.	worked: ground posteriorly so that proximal articulation and distal condyle are flattened worked/curated?	
f23	feat 30	2	living floor	20	40	1	cf. Vulpes vulpes		Lower canine	L	entire		
f20	feat 30	2	living floor	20	40	2	Coregonus sp.		Vertebra		Major portion		
f25	feat 30	3	fill	20	40	1	Coregonus sp.		Vertebra		Major portion		
f33	feat 30	3	living floor	20	40	1	Coregonus sp.		Vertebra				
f13	feat 30		fill	20	40	2	Cypriniformes		Vertebra				
f257	feat 30	3	fill	20	40	1	Mammalia	2	Indeterminate				From float
f9	feat 30		fill	20	40	1	Mammalia		Indeterminate				





**Appendix D: New Site (AlGt-36): Inventory of Zooarchaeological Material**

Cat	Provenience	Quad	Layer	North	West	NISP	Species Name	Th Alt	Element Name	Side	Portion	Modified	Comments
f30	feat 30	3	fill	20	40	1	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size		Long bone		shaft frag.	worked: ground on all surfaces to flattened, symmetrical, sharp point, complete, 60mm l x 10mm max. w	
f29	feat 30	3	fill	20	40	1	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size		Metapodial		shaft frag.	worked: ground on all surfaces to flattened, symmetrical, sharp point, complete except for the last mm of the tip, 91mm l x 11mm max. w	
f21	feat 30	2	living floor	20	40	1	Mammalia dog/beaver size	1	Caudal vertebra		Major portion		
f34	feat 30	3	living floor	20	40	3	Mammalia dog/beaver size	3	Indeterminate				
f11	feat 30		fill	20	40	7	Mammalia dog/beaver size	3	Long bone		frag.		
f31	feat 30	3	fill	20	40	1	Mammalia dog/beaver size		Long bone		shaft frag.	worked: ground on sides to point; incomplete on end opposite point, 47mm min. l x 3mm max. w very likely part of f32	
f32	feat 30	3	fill	20	40	1	Mammalia dog/beaver size		Long bone		shaft frag.	worked: ground on sides to point; incomplete on both ends, 28mm min. l x 10mm w very likely part of f31	
f14	feat 30		fill	20	40	1	Mammalia dog/beaver size	1	Mandible		Mid- section		probably dog; not a rodent



**Appendix D: New Site (AlGt-36): Inventory of Zooarchaeological Material**

Cat	Provenience	Quad	Layer	North	West	NISP	Species Name	Th Alt	Element Name	Side	Portion	Modified	Comments
f45	feat 30	4	fill	20	40	1	Mammalia dog/beaver size	1	Metapodial		Distal 25%		
f19	feat 30	2	fill	20	40	1	Mammalia mouse size		Incisor		Major portion entire		
f47	feat 30	4	fill	20	40	1	Mammalia squirrel size	1	Proximal Phalanx				
f41	feat 30	4	fill	20	40	1	Marmota monax		Scapula	L	Major portion frag.		
f36	feat 30	3	living floor	20	40	1	medium-large Mammalia		Indeterminate			worked: ground all intact margins; incomplete both ends, 6mm min. l x 8mm w	
f48	feat 30	4	fill	20	40	5	medium-large Mammalia		Indeterminate				
f18	feat 30	2	fill	20	40	1	Microtus pennsylvanicus		Mandible	R	Major portion anterior 50%		
f42	feat 30	4	fill	20	40	1	Odocoileus virginianus		Mandible	R		singed?	looks like it was exposed on surface at some point 2 pcs join on recent break
f27	feat 30	3	fill	20	40	1	Ondatra zibethicus		Innominate	R	Major portion		
f15	feat 30	2	fill	20	40	4	Osteichthyes		Indeterminate				
f270	feat 30	1	living floor	20	40	9	Osteichthyes		Indeterminate				From float
f40	feat 30	4	fill	20	40	1	Osteichthyes		ribs, fins, spines				
f256	feat 30	3	fill	20	40	1	Osteichthyes	1	Vertebra				From float
f39	feat 30	4	fill	20	40	1	Osteichthyes		Vertebra				
f16	feat 30	2	fill	20	40	1	Perca flavescens		dentary	L	Major portion		
f269	feat 30	1	living floor	20	40	1	Salmonidae	1	Vertebra				From float
f17	feat 30	2	fill	20	40	11	small-medium Mammalia	11	Indeterminate				
f22	feat 30	2	living floor	20	40	1	small-medium Mammalia	1	Indeterminate				
f28	feat 30	3	fill	20	40	1	small-medium Mammalia	1	Indeterminate				
f49	feat 30	4	fill	20	40	3	small-medium Mammalia	2	Indeterminate				
f277	feat 33			20	35	8	Aves or Mammalia		Indeterminate				From float



**Appendix D: New Site (AlGt-36): Inventory of Zooarchaeological Material**

Cat	Provenience	Quad	Layer	North	West	NISP	Species Name	Th Alt	Element Name	Side	Portion Proximal	Modified	Comments
f276	feat 33			20	35	1	Catostomidae		dentary		25%		From float
f275	feat 33			20	35	12	Osteichthyes		ribs, fins, spines				From float
f50	feat 33		fill	20	35	1	Unionidae		valve`		frag.	worked: broken into a right- angled margin, the tip of which appears to have use polish	
f54	feat 56		fill	35	20	1	Anura		Long bone		frag.		
f56	feat 56		fill	35	20	1	class unknown		Indeterminate				
f57	feat 56		fill	35	20	1	Mammalia dog/beaver size		ulna?		Mid- section		
f52	feat 56		fill	35	20	3	Osteichthyes		Flat bone				
f51	feat 56		fill	35	20	13	Osteichthyes		ribs, fins, spines				
f278	feat 56			35	15	2	Osteichthyes		ribs, fins, spines				From float
f55	feat 56		fill	35	20	7	small-medium Mammalia	2	Indeterminate				
f53	feat 56		fill	35	20	1	Unionidae						
f283	feat 68		fill	70	25	1	Aves or Mammalia	1	Indeterminate				From float
f63	feat 68		fill	70s	25	1	Catostomidae		cleithrum	L	frag.		
f282	feat 68		fill	70	25	4	Catostomidae		dorsal pharngeal arch		frag.		From float
f62	feat 68		fill	70s	25	1	Catostomidae		operculum	L	frag.		
f61	feat 68		fill	70s	25	1	Catostomidae		pharyngeal arch		frag.		
f60	feat 68		fill	70s	25	1	Catostomidae		Vertebra				
f280	feat 68		fill	70	25	21	Catostomidae		Vertebra				at least 10 of these would have fallen through 1/4 inch mesh had they been screened instead of floated
f284	feat 68		fill	70	25	1	Mammalia squirrel size		Vertebra		Major portion		From float
f58	feat 68		fill	70s	25	6	Osteichthyes		Flat bone				
f281	feat 68		fill	70	25	200	Osteichthyes		Indeterminate				count is an estimate
f59	feat 68		fill	70s	25	4	Osteichthyes		ribs, fins, spines				



**Appendix D: New Site (AlGt-36): Inventory of Zooarchaeological Material**

Cat	Provenience	Quad	Layer	North	West	NISP	Species Name	Th Alt	Element Name	Side	Portion	Modified	Comments
f279	feat 68		fill	70	25	7	Osteichthyes		Vertebra				all of these would have fallen through the 1/4 inch mesh
f64	feat 68		fill	70s	25	2	small-medium Mammalia	2	Indeterminate				
f287	feat 70		fill	70s	25	9	_gastropoda; land snail						From float
f288	feat 70		fill	70s	25	1	Anura		Long bone		frag.		From float
f286	feat 74		fill ash	70s	50	6	class unknown	6	Indeterminate				From float
f285	feat 74		fill ash	70s	50	1	Osteichthyes	1	Vertebra				From float
f65	feat 74		fill	70s	50	1	small-medium Mammalia	1	Proximal Phalanx		frag.		
f290	feat 76		fill	70s	20	1	Ameiurus sp.		hyomandibular	L	Major portion		From float
f289	feat 76		fill	70s	20	1	Osteichthyes		ribs, fins, spines				From float
f292	feat 78		fill	70s	30	50	Anura		long bone and innominate		Major portion		From float
f67	feat 78		fill	70s	30	12	Anura		radio-ulna/tib-fib and one innominate		Major portion		
f75	feat 78		fill	70s	30	1	Catostomidae		cleithrum		frag.		
f295	feat 78		fill	70s	30	2	Catostomidae		dorsal pharyngeal arch		frag.		From float
f68	feat 78		fill	70s	30	2	Coregonus sp.		Vertebra		Major portion		
f74	feat 78		fill	70s	30	58	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size	58	Indeterminate				
f79	feat 78		fill	70s	30	17	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size	4	Indeterminate				
f70	feat 78		fill	70s	30	3	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size	3	Long bone		frag.		
f80	feat 78		fill	70s	30	2	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size		Long bone		frag.		



**Appendix D: New Site (AlGt-36): Inventory of Zooarchaeological Material**

Cat	Provenience	Quad	Layer	North	West	NISP	Species Name	Th Alt	Element Name	Side	Portion	Modified	Comments
f72	feat 78		fill	70s	30	1	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size		Sesamoid		entire		
f71	feat 78		fill	70s	30	1	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size	1	Vertebra		frag.		
f78	feat 78		fill	70s	30	4	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size		Vertebra		frag.		
f296	feat 78		fill	70s	30	2	Mammalia squirrel size	2	Metapodial		frag.		From float
f297	feat 78		fill	70s	30	1	Mammalia squirrel size	1	phalanx		frag.		From float
f301	feat 78		fill	70s	30	200	medium-large Mammalia	100	frag.				numbers are estimates; these are all very small fragments that would mostly have fallen through the 1/4 inch screen
f81	feat 78		fill	70s	30	13	medium-large Mammalia		Indeterminate				
f291	feat 78		fill	70s	30	40	medium-large Mammalia	10	Indeterminate				these are all large enough to have been caught in 1/4 inch dry screen had they not been floated From float
f300	feat 78		fill	70s	30	1	Odocoileus virginianus	1	Carpal 2 + 3	R	entire		
f73	feat 78		fill	70s	30	1	Odocoileus virginianus		Intermediate phalanx digit II or V		frag.		



**Appendix D: New Site (AlGt-36): Inventory of Zooarchaeological Material**

Cat	Provenience	Quad	Layer	North	West	NISP	Species Name	Th Alt	Element Name	Side	Portion medial or lateral half	Modified	Comments
f76	feat 78		fill	70s	30	1	Odocoileus virginianus		Intermediate phalanx digit III or IV				
f77	feat 78		fill	70s	30	1	Odocoileus virginianus		Metapodial II or V		Epiphysis only		
f294	feat 78		fill	70s	30	4	Osteichthyes		Indeterminate				From float
f293	feat 78		fill	70s	30	3	Osteichthyes		ribs, fins, spines				From float
f69	feat 78		fill	70s	30	1	Osteichthyes		Vertebra				
f299	feat 78		fill	70s	30	1	Sciurus carolinensis		Calcaneus	L	entire		From float
f298	feat 78		fill	70s	30	2	small-medium Mammalia		Indeterminate				From float
f66	feat 78		fill	70s	30	3	Unionidae	3					
f86	feat 86		fill	70s	35	1	Aves goose/turkey size		Long bone		shaft frag.	worked; both ends ground to form smooth edge, incomplete circumference, 28mm l	
f85	feat 86		fill	70s	35	1	Canis familiaris		Radius	L	Proximal 25%	worked: grooved and snapped, margin unfinished	
f83	feat 86		fill	70s	35	1	Columbidae		Coracoid	R	frag.		
f84	feat 86		fill	70s	35	1	Columbidae		Coracoid	L	frag.		
f302	feat 86			70s	35	1	medium-large Mammalia	1	Indeterminate				From float
f82	feat 86		fill	70s	35	1	Osteichthyes		Flat bone				
f99	feat 97	4	1			1	Anatidae - duck size		Tibiotarsus	R	shaft		long-legged/large duck
f91	feat 97	1	living floor			1	Aves goose/turkey size		Long bone		frag.		
f93	feat 97	2		50	80	1	Aves goose/turkey size		Long bone		Mid-section	worked: ground both ends to form smooth edge, complete circumference but shaft is cracked vertically, 45mm l	



**Appendix D: New Site (AlGt-36): Inventory of Zooarchaeological Material**

Cat	Provenience	Quad	Layer	North	West	NISP	Species Name	Th Alt	Element Name	Side	Portion	Modified	Comments
f100	feat 97	4	fill	50	80	1	Aves goose/turkey size		Long bone		Mid- section	worked: both ends ground to form smooth edge, also dyed ? One end 30mm l	
f101	feat 97		fill	50	80	1	Aves goose/turkey size		Long bone		Mid- fragment	worked: both ends ground to form smooth edge, incomplete circumference, 32mm l	
f97	feat 97	3	living floor			3	Aves or Mammalia	1	Indeterminate				
f102	feat 97		fill	50	80	1	Aves pigeon size		Coracoid		Mid- section		
f87	feat 97		fill			1	Bivalvia						
f95	feat 97	2		50	80	1	Bonasa umbellus		Ulna	R	Proximal 10%		
f94	feat 97	2		50	80	1	Branta canadensis		Tibio-fibula	R	Proximal 25%	worked: ground and snapped	
f103	feat 97		fill	50	80	1	Canidae		Ulna	R	Proximal 50%		2 pcs join on recent break so counted as 1; closest to dog, but semilunar less well defined
f96	feat 97	2		50	80	1	Canis familiaris		Lower molar 1				
f104	feat 97		fill	50	80	1	Canis familiaris		Upper canine	L	entire root and part enamel frag.		
f90	feat 97	1	living floor			1	Chelonia		carapace or plastron				
f88	feat 97		fill			2	Mammalia	1	Indeterminate				
f107	feat 97	4	living floor			2	Mammalia	1	Indeterminate				
f92	feat 97	1	living floor			1	Mammalia dog/beaver size		Caudal vertebra		Major portion frag.		
f106	feat 97	4	living floor			1	Mammalia dog/beaver size	1	Tooth				



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Cat	Provenience	Quad	Layer	North	West	NISP	Species Name	Th Alt	Element Name	Side	Portion	Modified	Comments
f105	feat 97		fill	50	80	1	Mammalia squirrel size		Long bone		shaft frag.		
f98	feat 97	3	living floor			1	Odocoileus virginianus		Lower molar 3	L	entire		
f89	feat 97	1	fill			1	Perca flavescens		operculum	L	entire		
f108	feat 100		fill	50	90	1	Anatidae - duck size		Femur	R	Proximal 25% shaft frag.		
f109	feat 102		fill	50	90	1	Aves chicken/duck size		Long bone				
f110	feat 102		fill	50	90	1	Mammalia		Indeterminate				
f111	feat 102		fill	50	90	1	Odocoileus virginianus		Femur		shaft frag. with foramen frag.		
f114	feat 108	1	fill	45	85	1	Ameiurus sp.		weberian vertebrae	x			
f119	feat 108	2	fill	45	85	1	Aves chicken/duck size		Long bone		Mid- section	worked: one end ground to form smooth edge, other end incomplete, 65mm min. l	
f112	feat 108	1	fill	45	85	1	Aves goose/turkey size		Long bone		frag.	worked: both ends ground to form smooth edge, incomplete circumference, 32mm l	
f113	feat 108	1	fill	45	85	1	Bivalvia						
f118	feat 108	2	fill	45	85	1	Lepomis sp.		preoperculum	R	entire		2 pcs join on recent break
f116	feat 108	1	fill	45	85	1	Mammalia	1	Indeterminate				
f120	feat 108	4	fill			1	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size		Vertebra		frag.		
f117	feat 108	2	fill	45	85	1	Osteichthyes		ribs, fins, spines				
f115	feat 108	1	fill	45	85	1	strigidae		Tarsometatarsus	R	Major portion		Otus sp. or Aegolius sp.
f121	feat 116		fill	50	80	1	Bivalvia						





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Cat	Provenience	Quad	Layer	North	West	NISP	Species Name	Th Alt	Element Name	Side	Portion	Modified	Comments
f123	feat 138		fill	45	70	2	Osteichthyes		Flat bone				
f122	feat 138		fill	45	70	1	Osteichthyes		Vertebra				
f128	feat 152			110s	5	1	Bivalvia						
f130	feat 152			110s	5	1	Coregonus sp.		Vertebra				
f133	feat 152			110s	5	1	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size	1	Long bone		frag.		
f131	feat 152			110s	5	1	Mammalia squirrel size		Cranium		vault frag.		
f134	feat 152			110s	5	3	medium-large Mammalia	3	Indeterminate				
f132	feat 152			110s	5	1	Odocoileus virginianus		Thoracic vertebra, posterior series		Spinous process		
f129	feat 152			110s	5	1	Osteichthyes		Flat bone				
f135	feat 152			110s	5	1	small-medium Mammalia	1	Indeterminate				
f137	feat 153		fill	105s	0	1	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size		Long bone		frag.		
f136	feat 153		fill	105s	0	1	medium-large Mammalia		Indeterminate				
f138	feat 158a		fill	100s	5	2	Aves goose/turkey size		Flat bone				
f139	feat 158b		fill	100s	5	1	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size		Long bone		frag.	worked: ground on all surfaces to flattened, symmetrical, sharp point, end opposite point is incomplete, 66mm min. l x 10mm max. w	
f140	feat 168		fill	95s	5	1	medium-large Mammalia	1	Indeterminate				
f124	feat 175		fill	115s	5	1	Bivalvia						
f127	feat 175		fill	115s	5	1	Odocoileus virginianus		Proximal phalanx digit III or IV		medial or lateral distal 10% Major portion	worked: perforated distally	
f126	feat 175		fill	115s	5	1	Mammalia dog/beaver size		Incisor				



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Cat	Provenience	Quad	Layer	North	West	NISP	Species Name	Th Alt	Element Name	Side	Portion	Modified	Comments
f125	feat 175		fill	115s	5	1	Osteichthyes		Flat bone				
f141	feat 182		fill	105s	30	1	medium-large Mammalia	1	Indeterminate				
f303	feat 182		fill	105s	30	1	medium-large Mammalia	1	Indeterminate				From float
f144	feat 196		fill	105s	45	4	Aves		Indeterminate				
f143	feat 196		fill	105s	45	1	Branta canadensis		Humerus	R	distal 10% frag. modified rib		
f306	feat 196		fill			1	Catostomidae		weberian vert.				From float
f145	feat 196		fill	105s	45	1	Mammalia	1	Indeterminate				
f307	feat 196		fill			2	medium-large Mammalia	2	Indeterminate				From float
f305	feat 196		fill			1	Osteichthyes		Flat bone				From float
f304	feat 196		fill			3	Osteichthyes		ribs, fins, spines				From float
f142	feat 196		fill	105s	45	1	Perciformes		preoperculum				
f148	feat 200		fill	100s	50	1	cf. Lynx sp.		Tibia	R	frag. Mid- section	worked: ground one end to form hollow point and on other end to form perpendicular smooth edge, tip incomplete, 79mm min. l	
f147	feat 200		fill	100s	50	1	medium-large Mammalia	1	Indeterminate				
f146	feat 200		fill	100s	50	1	Osteichthyes		Indeterminate				
f308	feat 204	n		100s	55	5	medium-large Mammalia	5	Indeterminate				From float
f149	feat 210		fill	105s	40	1	medium-large Mammalia	1	Long bone		frag.		
f150	feat 210		fill	105s	40	1	Odocoileus virginianus		Lower premolar 2	L	entire		
f151	feat 216		fill	106s	50	3	Bivalvia						
f159	feat 216		fill	106s	50	3	class unknown		Indeterminate				
f158	feat 216		fill	106s	50	2	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size		Long bone		frag.		
f157	feat 216		fill	106s	50	4	medium-large Mammalia	4	Indeterminate				
f152	feat 216		fill	106s	50	2	Osteichthyes		Flat bone				



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Cat	Provenience	Quad	Layer	North	West	NISP	Species Name	Th Alt	Element Name	Side	Portion	Modified	Comments
f153	feat 216		fill	106s	50	2	Osteichthyes		ribs, fins, spines				
f155	feat 216		fill	106s	50	1	Perca flavescens		cleithrum	R	frag.		
f154	feat 216		fill	106s	50	1	Perca flavescens		operculum	L	frag.		
f156	feat 216		fill	106s	50	1	Perciformes		Frontal	L	frag.		
f311	feat 221		fill	105s	40	1	Ameiurus sp.		dentary	R	medial 50% frag.		From float
f161	feat 221		fill	105s	40	1	Aves		Long bone				
f313	feat 221		fill	105s	40	1	Coregonus sp.		Vertebra				From float
f314	feat 221		fill	105s	40	1	Ectopistes migratorius		Radius	R	frag.		From float
f162	feat 221		fill	105s	40	1	Mammalia dog/beaver size	2	Long bone		frag.		
f163	feat 221		fill	105s	40	1	Microtus pennsylvanicus		Mandible	R	Major portion		
f310	feat 221		fill	105s	40	8	Osteichthyes		Flat bone				From float
f160	feat 221		fill	105s	40	1	Osteichthyes		ribs, fins, spines				
f309	feat 221		fill	105s	40	25	Osteichthyes		ribs, fins, spines				From float
f312	feat 221		fill	105s	40	5	Osteichthyes		Vertebra				From float
f164	feat 221		fill	105s	40	1	Peromyscus sp.		Tibia	L	entire		
f165	feat 221		fill	105s	40	1	Tamiasciurus hudsonicus		Radius	R	entire		
f317	feat 225		fill	105s	35	1	Ictaluridae		epihyal		frag.		From float
f318	feat 225		fill	105s	35	1	Mammalia squirrel size	1	phalanx		frag.		From float
f316	feat 225		fill	105s	35	6	Osteichthyes		ribs, fins, spines				From float
f167	feat 232		fill	105s	55	1	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size	1	Long bone		frag.		
f166	feat 232		fill	105s	55	1	medium-large Mammalia		Indeterminate				
f168	feat 232		fill	105s	55	1	Odocoileus virginianus		Thoracic vertebra		anterior 10% body frag.		
f169	feat 232		fill	105s	55	3	small-medium Mammalia		Cranium				
f170	feat 232		fill	105s	55	1	Urocyon cinereoargenteus		Cranium		vault frag.		
f173	feat 253		fill	140s	5e	1	Bivalvia						
f171	feat 253			140s	5e	1	class unknown		Indeterminate				
f172	feat 253		fill	140s	5e	1	Ictaluridae		cleithrum		Mid- fragment		



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Cat	Provenience	Quad	Layer	North	West	NISP	Species Name	Th Alt	Element Name	Side	Portion	Modified	Comments
f175	feat 253		fill	140s	5e	2	medium-large Mammalia	1	Long bone		frag.		
f174	feat 253		fill	140s	5e	1	Salmonidae		Vertebra				
f177	feat 253		fill	140s	5e	1	Salvelinus namaycush		trunk vertebra		Major portion frag.		
f176	feat 253		fill	140s	5e	1	small-medium Mammalia	1	Long bone				
f315	feat 256		fill	130s	10e	1	medium-large Mammalia	1	Indeterminate				From float
f245	midden		fill	31	6	1	_Gallus gallus		Tibiotarsus	R	proximal 10% frag.		
f250	midden		topsoil	35	10	2	Aves chicken/duck size		Long bone		shaft frag.	worked: ground both ends to form smooth edge, incomplete circumference, 2 pcs join on old break, 30mm l	
f181	midden		ploughzone	19	1	1	Aves goose/turkey size		Long bone		Mid- section	worked: ground one end to form smooth edge, cortex polished, 2 pcs join on recent break, incomplete circumference, 18mm l	2 pcs join on recent break
f249	midden		topsoil	35	10	1	Aves or Mammalia		Indeterminate		frag.	worked; ground to very sharp point	
f247	midden		fill	34	10	1	Aves or Mammalia		Long bone		frag.		
f253	midden		topsoil	35	12	1	Bivalvia						
f183	midden		ploughzone	19	1	1	Corvus corax		Humerus	L	shaft		
f246	midden		fill	31	6	1	medium-large Mammalia	1	Indeterminate				
f248	midden		topsoil	35	8	1	medium-large Mammalia	1	Indeterminate				
f185	midden		ploughzone	19	1	2	medium-large Mammalia	1	Long bone		frag.		
f252	midden		topsoil	35	10	1	medium-large Mammalia		Long bone		frag.		



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Cat	Provenience	Quad	Layer	North	West	NISP	Species Name	Th Alt	Element Name	Side	Portion	Modified	Comments
f182	midden		ploughzone	19	1	1	Salmo salar		quadrate	L	frag.		
f184	midden		ploughzone	19	1	2	small-medium Mammalia	1	Long bone		frag.		
f222	midden 2		topsoil	20	1	2	_Ovis aries/Capra hircus		Metapodial		frag.		
f201	midden 2		fill	19	2	1	Ameiurus sp.		cleithrum		frag.		
f239	midden 2		topsoil	21	2	1	Ameiurus sp.		cleithrum	L	Major portion entire		
f195	midden 2			19	1	1	Anas sp.		Humerus	R			mallard size
f194	midden 2			19	1	1	Anura		Innominate				
f212	midden 2		topsoil	19	3	1	Anura		Long bone		frag.		
f243	midden 2		fill	22	2	1	Aves		Indeterminate				
f186	midden 2		topsoil	?	?	1	Aves goose/turkey size	1	Long bone		frag.		
f244	midden 2		fill	22	2	1	Aves goose/turkey size		Long bone		shaft frag	worked: ground one end to form smooth edge	
f238	midden 2		fill	21	1	1	Aves or Mammalia		Flat bone		frag.	worked: polished, ground one end to form smooth edge	
f199	midden 2			19	1	6	Aves or Mammalia		Indeterminate				
f210	midden 2		topsoil	19	3	1	Aves or Mammalia		Indeterminate		frag.	worked? Historic? Fashioned into raised edge, which does not conform to any natural bone shape I recognize	
f213	midden 2		topsoil	19	3	1	Aves or Mammalia		Indeterminate				
f233	midden 2		fill	21	1	1	Aves or Mammalia		Indeterminate				
f207	midden 2		fill	19	2	1	Bivalvia						
f214	midden 2		topsoil	20	1	4	Bivalvia						
f229	midden 2		topsoil	20	3	1	Bivalvia						
f231	midden 2		fill	21	1	1	Bivalvia						
f235	midden 2		fill	21	1	1	Canis sp.		Caudal vertebra		Major portion		
f228	midden 2		topsoil	20	2	1	Canis sp.	1	Proximal Phalanx		Proximal 50%		



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Cat	Provenience	Quad	Layer	North	West	NISP	Species Name	Th Alt	Element Name	Side	Portion	Modified	Comments
f205	midden 2		fill	19	2	1	Castor canadensis		Lower incisor	R	medial half	worked: striated medially to laterally on original biting surface -- probably post- mortem, incomplete	
f227	midden 2		topsoil	20	2	1	Chelonia		Carapace		frag.		
f192	midden 2			19	1	2	Coregonus sp.		Vertebra				
f217	midden 2		topsoil	20	1	1	Coregonus sp.		Vertebra		Major portion		
f226	midden 2		topsoil	20	2	1	Coregonus sp.		Vertebra		Major portion		
f224	midden 2		topsoil	20	2	3	Elliptio dilatata						
f191	midden 2			19	1	1	Ictaluridae		cleithrum	L	frag.		
f242	midden 2		topsoil	21	2	1	Ictaluridae		Coracoid	?	frag.		
f203	midden 2		fill	19	2	1	Ictaluridae		Vertebra	L			
f241	midden 2		topsoil	21	2	1	Ictaluridae		Vertebra	x			
f187	midden 2			19	1	1	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size		Flat bone		frag.	worked: ground all intact surfaces to form flat point, perforated at incomplete end, 48mm min. l	
f237	midden 2		fill	21	1	2	Mammalia deer/bear/sheep/pig size		Rib		Mid- section		
f220	midden 2		topsoil	20	1	1	Mammalia dog/beaver size		Long bone		end frag.		
f236	midden 2		fill	21	1	1	Mammalia dog/beaver size		Metapodial		frag.		
f107	midden 2			19	1	1	Mammalia dog/beaver size		Rib		Mid- section		
f108	midden 2			19	1	1	medium-large Mammalia		Indeterminate				
f204	midden 2		fill	19	2	1	medium-large Mammalia		Indeterminate				
f209	midden 2		fill	19	2	1	medium-large Mammalia		Indeterminate				



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Cat	Provenience	Quad	Layer	North	West	NISP	Species Name	Th Alt	Element Name	Side	Portion	Modified	Comments
f221	midden 2		topsoil	20	1	40	medium-large Mammalia	2	Indeterminate				
f240	midden 2		topsoil	21	2	1	Micropterus sp.		preoperculum	R	frag.		
f106	midden 2			19	1	1	Microtus sp.		Mandible	R	Major portion		
f189	midden 2			19	1	2	Osteichthyes		Flat bone				
f216	midden 2		topsoil	20	1	2	Osteichthyes		Flat bone				
f232	midden 2		fill	21		1	Osteichthyes		Flat bone				
f206	midden 2		fill	19	2	1	Osteichthyes		Indeterminate				
f188	midden 2			19	1	5	Osteichthyes		ribs, fins, spines				
f219	midden 2		topsoil	20	1	1	Osteichthyes		ribs, fins, spines		Major portion	worked/curated: use wear at tip?	
f193	midden 2			19	1	2	Osteichthyes		Vertebra				
f218	midden 2		topsoil	20	1	1	Osteichthyes		Vertebra				
f190	midden 2			19	1	1	Perca flavescens		preoperculum	L	frag.		
f202	midden 2		fill	19	2	3	Salmonidae	2	Vertebra				very compressed front to back; part of caudal fin? Not S. namaycush
f230	midden 2		topsoil	20	3	1	Salmonidae		Vertebra				
f208	midden 2		fill	19	2	1	Salvelinus namaycush		Vertebra		Major portion		
f211	midden 2		topsoil	19	3	1	Salvelinus namaycush		Vertebra		Major portion		
f225	midden 2		topsoil	20	2	1	Salvelinus namaycush		Vertebra		major portion		
f200	midden 2			19	1	1	Sciurus carolinensis		Upper incisor	L			
f215	midden 2		topsoil	20	1	1	Stizostedion sp.		preoperculum		Frontal eminence		
f223	midden 2		topsoil	20	1	1	Tamias striatus		Tibia	L	entire		
f234	midden 2		fill	21	1	1	Tamiasciurus hudsonicus		Mandible	L	anterior 75% with incisor		
f180	midden?		ploughzone	19	1	9	Bivalvia						bag says: midden?



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Cat	Provenience	Quad	Layer	North	West	NISP	Species Name	Th Alt	Element Name	Side	Portion	Modified	Comments
f179	midden?		fill	50	85	1	Castor canadensis		Lower incisor		frag.	worked: ground on posterior enamel, flattening off the curvature, incomplete	bag says: midden?
f178	midden?		fill	50	85	1	Osteichthyes		dorsal fin spine		frag.		bag says: midden?
f255	Post 24		fill	15	50	9	Bivalvia						From float
f254	Post 8			20	45	1	Canis sp.	1	Intermediate phalanx		frag.		left stake 20n50w; right stake 20n45w. From float
f1	?	3	fill			1	Tamias striatus		Innominate	L	Mid- section		

