

The Archaeology of the Robb Site (AlGt-4)

**A Report on the Stage 4 Mitigative Excavation of the
Angus Meadows Subdivision
19T-95030 (Revised)
Part of Lot 1, Concession 8
Town of Markham
Regional Municipality of York, Ontario**

Prepared for:

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Archaeological Licence 2000-016 (Williamson), 2001-020 (Cooper) & P050 (Robertson)
MCL CIF 2000-016-011, 2000-016-040, 2001-020-221, P050-007 & P050-040
ASI File 00FB-01, 02FB-01 & 03FB-01

April, 2010



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Angus Meadows Subdivision
19T-95030 (Revised)
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Forest Bay Homes Limited of Markham, Ontario to conduct a Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of the Robb site (AlGt-4), located within the Angus Meadows Subdivision (19T-95030 revised) in the northernmost portion of Lot 1 Concession 8, Town of Markham, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario. The Stage 4 excavation was conducted under the project direction of Dr. Ronald Williamson and Mr. Martin Cooper and the field direction of Mr. David Robertson, Dr. Robert MacDonald, Mr. Keith Powers and Mr. Andrew Clish between 2000 and 2003 (MCL 2000-016-011, 2000-016-040, 2001-020-221, P050-007 & P050-040).

The Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of the Robb site (AlGt-4) involved the removal of approximately 18,000 square metres of topsoil by mechanical means revealing a settlement pattern consisting of nine longhouses and three exterior activity areas. Five middens were identified and hand-excavated in one metre square units to sterile subsoil. A total of 62,605 artifacts was recovered from the 2000-2003 Stage 4 salvage excavations of the site consisting of ceramics, flaked and ground stone artifacts and floral and faunal remains. The analysis of the archaeological data suggests that the site is an early to mid-fourteenth century A.D. ancestral Wendat village.

This report represents the fulfillment of our 2000-2003 licensing agreement with the Ontario Ministry of Culture and the statements contained on the CIFs 2000-016-011, 2000-016-040, (Williamson), 2001-020-221 (Cooper), P050-007 & P050-040 (Robertson). It is concluded, therefore, that the portion of Robb site (AlGt-4) on the subject property has been fully investigated.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 INTRODUCTION: THE EXCAVATION OF THE ROBB SITE AND PREVIOUS REGIONAL RESEARCH

Irena Miklavcic

1.1 Project Background

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by Forest Bay Homes Limited of Markham, Ontario to conduct a salvage excavation at the Robb site (AlGt-4). This work was conducted in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990) under archaeological licences 2000-016, 2001-020, P050.

The Robb site (AlGt-4) is located within the Angus Meadows Subdivision (19T-95030 revised) in the northernmost portion of Lot 1 Concession 8, Town of Markham, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario (Figure 1). This site was originally identified as a roughly 1.25 hectare village site dating to the early to mid-fourteenth century A.D. (Wright 1966:101; Kapches 1981:71), within the Middle Iroquoian period. Archaeological investigations were carried out by the Ontario Archaeological Society at the site in the 1950s, by the University of Toronto in the 1960s and again in the 1970s by Mima Kapches as part of her PhD research. The results of this work are in accord with the previously postulated date of the site; however, it was discovered that the village was 1.8 hectares in size, considerably larger than previously thought.

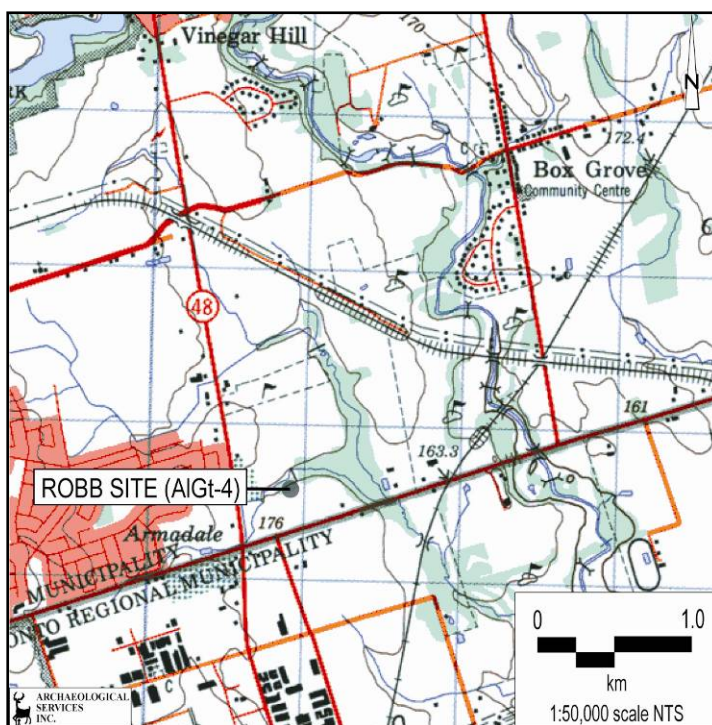


Figure 1: Location of the Robb Site (AlGt-4). NTS 30 M/14, 1985.

This document constitutes the final report of the Stage 4 salvage excavation of the Robb site, which was conducted between 2000 and 2003. The report is divided into several chapters. The first reviews the previous research conducted on the site, the environmental setting and the methods and techniques employed in this investigation. The following 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.

1.2 Geographical and Biophysical Settings

The subject property is located within the South Slope physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1973:287). This region forms the southern slope of the Oak Ridges moraine. More specifically, the land comprises part of a gently rolling till plain within the Rouge River drainage basin. The soils vary from sandy loam to clay loam. Two tributaries of the Rouge River, known as the Miliken Branch and the



Morningside tributary, traverse the Angus Glen property. These have cut comparatively deep valleys through the southern and eastern portions of the property. Several small, seasonal tributaries that have formed shallow swales feed these two main creeks. The Robb site is located on the south side of the Miliken Branch.

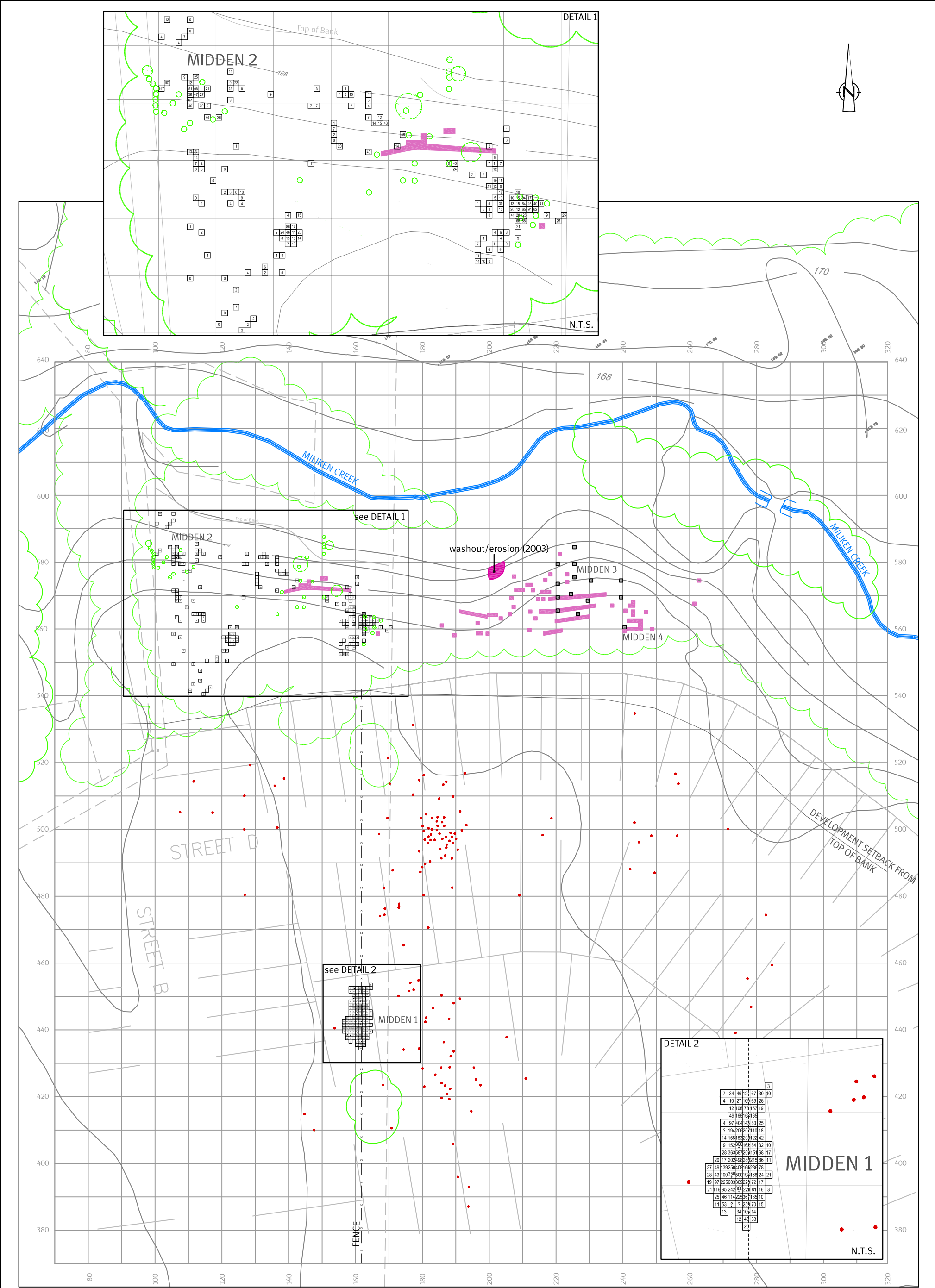
1.3 Previous Investigations at the Robb Site (ALGt-4)

Limited excavations in the northernmost portion of the site were completed by the Ontario Archaeological Society in the 1950s and by the University of Toronto in the 1960s. These investigations were concentrated on a midden area located in the wooded area immediately overlooking the Miliken Branch tributary of the Rouge. The midden deposits were reported to range from less than five inches (12 cm) to over two feet (60cm) in depth (Donaldson 1962). Limited settlement patterns were also reported. As part of her PhD research, Mima Kapches revisited Robb, in 1977, to conduct a surface survey of the ploughed portions of the site. This work resulted in the recovery of a large artifact sample, including 421 ceramic vessel rim sherds representing a total of 163 individual vessels (Kapches 1981).

Stage 2 and 3 archaeological assessments of the Robb site were conducted by Archaeological Services Inc. in June of 1998 and May of 1999 respectively. The first phase of the Stage 2-3 assessment of the Robb site entailed the completion of a controlled surface collection (CSC) of those portions of the site located within the agricultural land to the south of the valley cut by the Miliken Branch flowing through the southern portion of the property.

A total of 151 surface artifacts was discovered as a result of the one metre transect survey (Figure 2; Table 1; Appendix A). These were distributed over an area of approximately 1.8 hectares. The distribution of the surface finds within the ploughed area, suggested that the area of most concentrated activity was located within the first 50 metres east of the fence line. The material recovered during this controlled surface collection included ceramic vessel sherds including analyzable rims, ground stone tool fragments, a limestone pipe bowl, ceramic smoking pipe fragments and chert debitage.





- LEGEND
- Stage 3 ASI Excavation Unit with Total Artifact Count

Artifact from Controlled Surface Collection

Areas of Erosion / Washout

Possible OAS Test units & Excavation Areas
- Archaeological Services Inc.

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

T 416-966-1069
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050m

SCALE

ASI PROJECT NO.: 00FB-01
DATE: APRIL 6, 2010

DRAWN BY: A.C. / G.R.C.
FILE: 00FB-01_Final Report_Figure 2

Figure 2: Rob Site (AlGt-4) Stage 3 Results

Table 1: Robb Site Artifact Assemblage

Artifact Class	Stage 2-3	Stage 4
Ceramics		
Rim Sherd	8	883
Neck Sherd	1	1933
Shoulder Sherd		94
Body Sherd	18	7981
Neck/Shoulder Sherd	1	845
Neck/Shoulder/Body Sherd		28
Shoulder/Body Sherd		12
Vessel		757
Pipes	9	691
Juvenile		792
Miscellaneous		322
Unanalyzable	59	14,241
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>28,579</i>
Lithics		
Projectile Point		25
Preform		1
Biface		17
Scraper		6
Drill		4
Bipolar Cores		4
Debitage	46	6,998
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>7,055</i>
Ground Stone		
Whetstone		1
Celt	3	27
Hammer		4
Pendants		3
Pipe		2
Misc. Ground stone		2
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>39</i>
Faunal Remains		
Bone	3	26,669
Worked Bone		302
Shell Beads	3	1
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>26,972</i>
Metal		
Beads		2
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>2</i>
Total	151	62,647

A complete summary of the Stage 2-3 investigations can be found in Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Angus Meadows Subdivision 19T-95030 (Revised), Part of Lots 1-3, Concession 8 Town of Markham, Regional Municipality of York, Ontario (ASI 2000).

1.4 The 2000–2003 Stage 4 Salvage Excavation

In 2000, salvage excavation of those portions of the Robb site that lay beyond a 15 metre development setback from the top-of-bank of the Miliken Creek ravine were undertaken as these areas could not be protected within the context of the proposed development.



The distribution of surface artifacts recovered during the Stage 2-3 work had led to the identification of two potential midden areas in the east field. These were tested through the hand excavation of one metre units in order to determine their character and extent. Each test unit was excavated to sterile subsoil, and the soil fills were screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The subsoil was then trowelled and all profiles were examined for undisturbed cultural deposits. In no case did ploughzone artifact yields exceed 11 items. It should be noted in this regard that the east field had been used for sod cropping for over 30 years. Topsoil attrition was therefore extreme, truncating or entirely removing all but the deepest cultural features.

Given the poor results of the one metre unit excavations in the east field, this area was then investigated through use of a Gradall equipped with a smooth bucket to remove the plough zone, comprising approximately 15-25 cm of topsoil, thereby revealing the subsoil. These excavations were then extended revealing the remains of nine longhouses; five complete (Houses 1, 2, 4, 5, and 9) and portions of four others (Houses 3, 6, 7, and 8).

Topsoil stripping along the fence between the east and west fields at the south end of House 1 resulted in the initial discovery of a midden (Midden 1) that had survived between the two intensively ploughed areas. This deposit was subsequently excavated in one metre units. Based on the topsoil depths within the midden, it was determined that almost 50 cm of soil had been removed from the sod field to the east.

The subsurface settlement features exposed through plough zone stripping were delineated more precisely by shovel shining and by trowelling. The locations and diameters of all post moulds were recorded on pre-printed forms. Given a comparative dearth of sizeable cultural features in the form of refuse pits etc., all posts exceeding 10 cm were sectioned. Comments on fill and contents were made and recovered artifacts were bagged separately. Features were recorded by triangulation to a centre point and were then drawn on pre-printed forms. Metric and other attributes were recorded as well. Features were then excavated by trowel and shovel, and their fills screened through six-millimetre mesh in order to facilitate artifact recovery, although the exact manner in which this was carried out depended upon the size and complexity of the feature in question. In all cases, they were sectioned along their central long axes, their profiles were recorded and the remaining fill removed. Where necessary, photographs were taken to document feature plans and profiles. In the case of larger or more complex features, sections were excavated in a manner which will provide the most useful vertical profiles for analysis and interpretation. Flotation samples were taken from a variety of contexts across the site. Multiple samples were taken from separate strata within complex features.

As it fell within the development setback, the northern wooded portion of the Robb site was not subject to comprehensive investigation during the 2000 field season, although some effort was made to determine the extent of the archaeological deposits within this portion of the site (Figure 3). These lands were first test pitted at five metre intervals. An attempt was then made to map the vestiges of the 1950-1960s excavations, which appear to have been extensive (Figure 3). This was followed by the excavation of 13 one metre test units in order to assess the richness of the remaining deposits. Based on the recovery of over 470 artifacts from one unit, Midden 3 was defined in the northeast portion of the site area, on the very edge of the ravine (Figure 3).

Another extensive midden deposit, designated Midden 4, was encountered while stripping on the edge of the development setback at the north end of House 6 (Figure 3). This deposit covered an area of approximately 100 m², but was not further investigated as it was not deemed to be threatened on the basis of its location within the development setback.



Midden 2 was defined in the northwest corner of the site within the woodlot in the vicinity of House 8, while Midden 5 was located immediately northwest of House 7 within the woodlot (Figure 3). Midden 6 was located within the woodlot east of Midden 2 and northwest of Midden 5 (Figure 3). These three refuse deposits, and their surrounding areas were the subject of extensive salvage excavations during the 2002 and 2003 field seasons in advance of the construction of a park within this portion of the site area. This work included the excavation of one metre units and some topsoil stripping as it was determined that this area had also been cultivated in the past. The bed of the creek itself was also investigated, resulting in the recovery of an appreciable number of artifacts which appear to have eroded from its banks.

A total of 62,647 artifacts was recovered during the 2000-2003 Stage 4 salvage excavations of the Robb site (see Appendices A-M). This assemblage comprises 28,579 ceramic artifacts including: 26,774 fragments from portions of vessel rims, neck, shoulder and body sherds individually or in various combinations, 322 miscellaneous ceramic objects, 691 smoking pipe fragments, and 792 juvenile ceramic vessel and pipe fragments.

Lithics account for 7,055 artifacts in the collection. The lithic collection consists of 32 formal tools, 21 tool fragments, 6,998 pieces of debitage and four bipolar cores. The tool assemblage comprises four projectile points, ten incomplete projectile points, five projectile point tips, two projectile point midsections, four projectile point bases, one projectile point preform, two bifaces, five incomplete bifaces, ten biface fragments, six scrapers and four drills.

A total of 42 ground stone artifacts was recovered from the site. These include 27 complete and fragmentary celts, 4 hammers, 3 pendants, 3 fossils, 2 pipes, 1 whetstone and 2 pieces of miscellaneous ground stone. Three native copper beads and a single shell bead were also as recovered.

A total of 98.5 litres of soil, derived from 24 provenience samples, was analyzed for the purposes of this report, resulting in the identification of maize and tobacco remains as well as a wide variety of gathered wild taxa. The analyzed and unanalyzed faunal assemblage from the Robb site consists of 26,971 specimens. All specimens in this assemblage were examined and identified to class including 302 pieces of worked bone.

The following report provides a description of the settlement patterns, an analysis of the site's material culture, and a discussion of the occupation, function and context of the site relative to other Middle Iroquoian sites in York Region, based on the material recovered during the salvage excavation.



2.0 SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Katherine Cappella

2.1 Introduction and Village Plan

Stage 4 excavations of the Robb site (AfGt-4) conducted in 2002 and 2003 resulted in the discovery and documentation of nine well-defined longhouses, five middens and three outdoor activity areas (Figure 3). One hundred and sixty-three subsurface cultural features were recorded, both within and exterior to the house structures.

Metric attributes for each house are summarized in Table 2. The site was not surrounded by a palisade wall.

Table 2: Robb Site House Variability

	House 1	House 2	House 3	House 4	House 5	House 6	House 7	House 8	House 9
Length	61 m	50 m	30.6* m	38.4 m	64.6 m	34* m	40* m	28* m	36 m
Width	7.8 m	7.9 m	7.4 m	7.3 m	8.2 m	7.6 m	8 m	7.4 m	7.6 m
Orientation (Degrees East of North)	30	70	30	80	95	310	20	20	80
Area	475.8 m	395 m	226.4 m	280.3 m	529.7 m	258.4 m	320 m	207.2 m	273.6 m
No. of features	20	8	6	0	12	8	10	20	43
Expanded/Contracted	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes

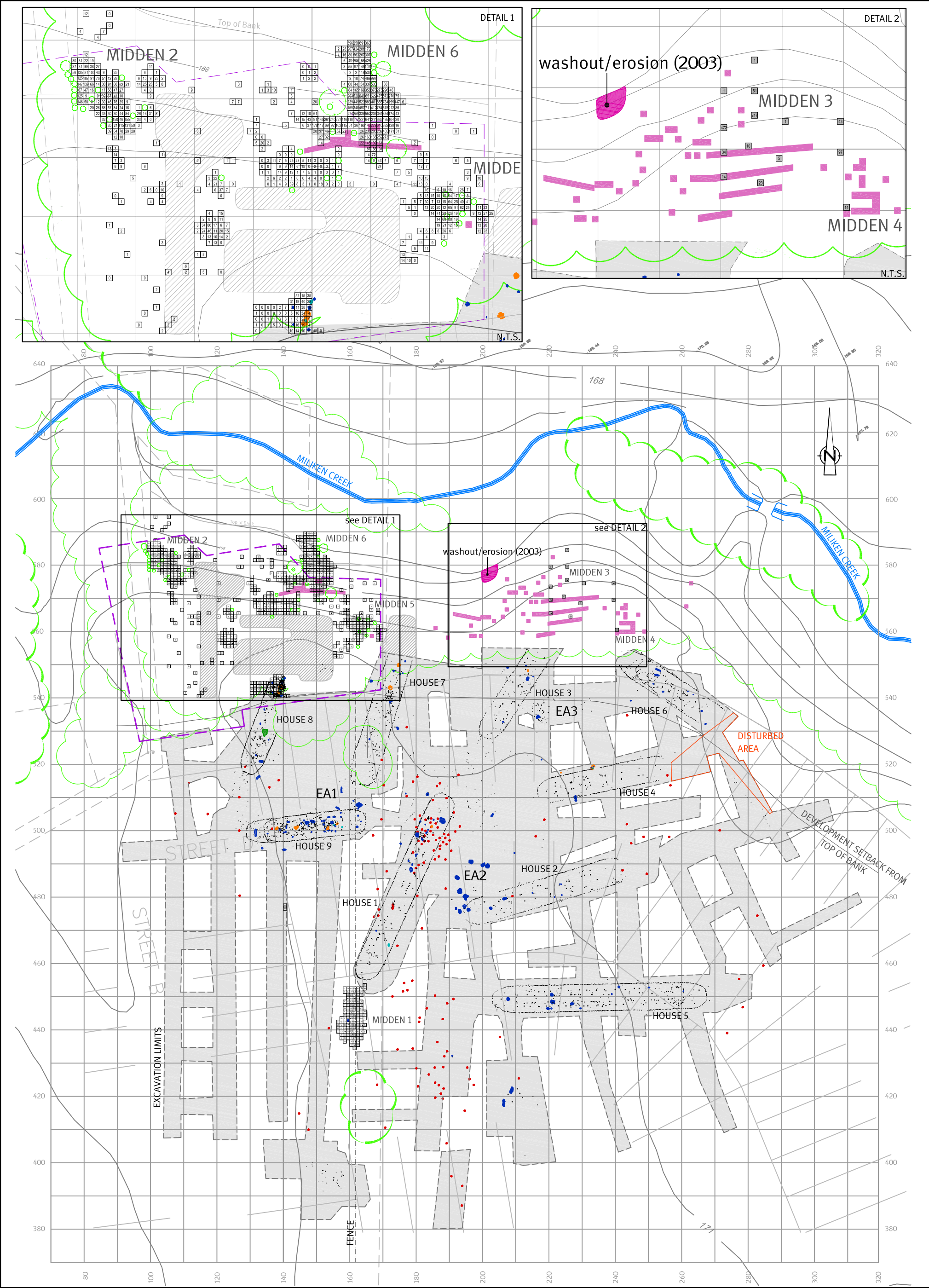
* length is based on existing settlement evidence, house is not complete.

The overall layout of the village was that of widely spread houses in principally two concentrations associated with moderately sized middens (Figure 3). Houses 1, 3, 7 and 8, are oriented in a northeastern direction, while Houses 2, 4, 5 and 9, are all oriented in a more east-west alignment. House 6, on the other hand, is oriented in a north-west – south-east direction.

The seemingly patterned and spatially separated arrangement of houses into two differently oriented clusters may simply be the result of an attempt on the part of the villagers to make the most efficient use of space on the site or that the houses on the two sides of the site were not contemporaneous. Alternatively, the houses on the two sides of the site may represent different village segments, their separate identities maintained and expressed through the orientation of their homes in contrast to one another.

Only five of the houses on the site were complete in plan. Houses 3, 6, 7 and 8 were each missing one of their ends as post moulds defining these ends could not be located. Houses 3, 7 and 8 were missing their northern ends, which extended into the woodlot. The southeastern end of House 6 extended into a recently disturbed area of the site and was likely obliterated by this disturbance. As a result of the incomplete plans of these houses, accurate descriptions of the total lengths of the houses could not be provided.





LEGEND

- 2002-2003 ASI Excavation Unit with Total Artifact Count
- Limit of Town Park Area
- Area of 2002 of Excavation
- ▨ Areas of 2003 Topsoil Removal
- Areas of Erosion / Washout
- Possible OAS Test units & Excavation Areas

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SCALE

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Figure 3: Rob Site (AIGt-4) Site Plan

Houses 6 and 9, unlike the others, exhibited evidence of rebuilding in order to accommodate the populations' changing housing needs. While posts and features were found in the spaces between the houses, only three discrete exterior house activity areas were identified.

Exterior Activity Area 1 encompassed an area between the eastern end of House 9 and the southern end of House 7 in which five exterior features were clustered. Exterior Activity Area 2 was located just north of the western end of House 2 and was comprised of ten features and several scattered post moulds. Finally, Exterior Activity Area 3 was discovered just east of House 3 and consisted of one large pit feature and an unusually dense cluster of post moulds.

2.2 Settlement Pattern Description

2.2.1 House 1

House 1 (Figure 4) was situated in the centre of the site between House 2 and 9 (see Figure 3). It was the second largest house on the site with a maximum length of 61 m and a maximum width of 7.8 m, providing for an enclosed area of approximately 475.8 m², and was oriented 30 degrees east of north.

The house walls were formed by both single-row and paired posts. Both the house's northern and southern ends were rounded. A twenty metre wide section of wall on the north-western side of the house and a five metre wide section along the southern end were particularly dense and may represent sections of walls that were reinforced.

There were several gaps along the house's outer walls. Of these, five measured approximately one metre in width and may have acted as entrances into the house. Two of these were located on the western wall of the house, one on the eastern wall and one on each of the ends.

2.2.1.1 House 1 Features

Twenty subsurface cultural features were found in House 1 including 18 general pits along with one ash pit (Feature 36), and one hearth (Feature 27) (Table 3). The vast majority of the pit features were aligned along the central axis of the house as was the hearth feature. Exceptions include Feature 15, which was located among the posts that made up the western wall of the house, Feature 5 located next to this wall, and ash pit Feature 36 located under the bunkline.

Numerous post moulds of various sizes were found scattered throughout the interior of House 1. The majority of post moulds was located along the central axis of the house. The distribution of the house's post moulds and features along its central axis suggest the presence of former bunklines along either side of the house. A 1.5 m wide area free of post moulds extended along either side of the house parallel to the exterior walls. Along with the presence of several large post moulds located at a similar distance inside both the eastern and western walls suggest the presence of bunklines along either side of the house resulting in an open central corridor in which features were dug.

The northern and southern ends of House 1 were essentially devoid of post moulds and features. These spaces may have acted as vestibules associated with entrances at either end of the house. They may have also been used for above-ground storage.



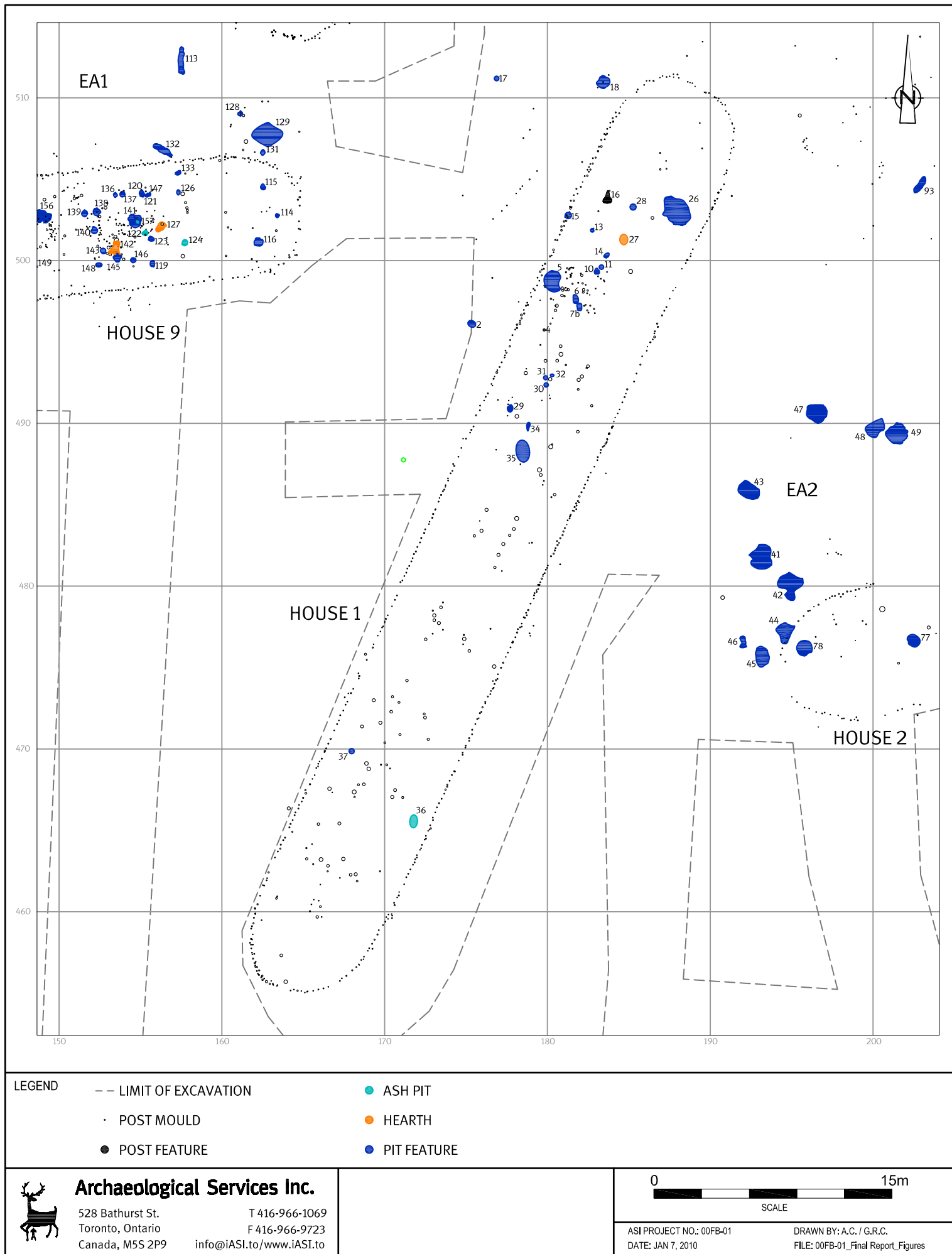


Figure 4: Robb Site (AlGt-4) House 1 Plan

Table 3: House 1 Summary Description of Features

Feat. No.	Feat. Type	Dimensions (cm)			Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
		L	W	D			
4	Pit	18	19	14	Circle/ Shallow Basin	None	Three layers of organic soil mottled with subsoil
5	Pit	129	92	11	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
6	Pit	54	42	6	Oval/ Shallow Basin	Chert	Organic soil
7	Pit	47	30	22	Irregular/ Deep Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil
10	Pit	39	32	28	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
11	Pit	28	26	24	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
13	Pit	24	19	9	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
14	Pit	36	23	24	Oval/ Deep Basin	Chert	Organic soil
15	Pit	39	39	12	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
16	Pit	65	35	22	Irregular/ Cone	None	Organic soil
26	Pit	200	155	41	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil with lenses of charcoal, ash and fire- reddened soil
27	Hearth	55	58	10	Oval/ S Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with specks of fire- reddened soil
28	Pit	38	38	29	Circle/ Deep Basin	None	Organic soil
30	Pit	27	27	17	Circle/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
31	Pit	26	26	13	Circle/ Irregular	None	Organic soil
32	Pit	23	20	12	Circle/ Shallow Basin	None	Two layers of organic soil
34	Pit	52	22	33	Irregular/ Deep Basin	Ceramic, Chert, Bone	Organic soil mottled with charcoal
35	Pit	136	84	16	Oval/ Shallow Basin	Ceramic, Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and fire-reddened soil
36	Ash Pit	80	48	15	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Ash mottled with organic soil, subsoil and fire-reddened soil
37	Pit	33	33	20	Circle/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil



2.2.2 House 2

House 2 (Figure 5) was located east of House 1 and north of House 5 (see Figure 3). House 2 had a maximum length of 50 m and a maximum width of 7.9 m, providing for an enclosed area of approximately 395 m². House 2 was oriented 70 degrees east of north.

The house walls were formed by both single-row and paired posts. The house's western end appeared rounded or tapered while the eastern end was poorly defined but was likely rounded.

Several sections of wall on the northern and southern sides of the house were particularly dense with posts and may represent areas of reinforced wall.

There were several gaps along the house walls may have acted as entrances into the house. The western end wall also had a 2 m wide gap and the eastern end wall appeared largely open, both of which perhaps provided access to the house.

2.2.2.1 House 2 Features

House 2 contained eight features in total (Table 4). All of these features were pits and all were located along the central axis of the house (Figure 5). The pits varied in size with larger pits being located in the western half of the house and smaller pits in the eastern half. Half of the pits produced artifacts in the form of ceramics. One large pit feature (Feature 44) (Table 11) was located just outside of the house, butting up against the house's western end.

The distribution of interior support posts and features indicate the presence of bunklines, approximately 1-2 m in width, on either side of the house. The bunkline areas were for the most part sterile. The extreme eastern end of House 2 was an essentially feature-free space containing only sparsely distributed, small post moulds. It is possible that this space acted as an entryway or open-ended vestibule. The western end of the house contained only one pit (Feature 78) although it may be associated with the cluster of features in Exterior Area 2 suggesting the cluster predated the house.

Table 4: House 2 Summary Description of Features

Feat. No.	Feat. Type	Dimensions (cm)			Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
L	W	D					
20	Pit	20	14	14	Oval/ Shallow Basin	Bone, Ceramic	Organic soil
23	Pit	23	15	6	Oval/ Flat	None	Organic soil
24	Pit	20	18	12	Oval/ Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
25	Pit	25	18	10	Oval/ Shallow Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with charcoal
70	Pit	32	20	15	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
75	Pit	72	130	9	Oval/ Skewed	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
77	Pit	89	75	37	Oval/ Irregular	None	Three layers of organic soil
78	Pit	100	98	33	Irregular/ Deep Basin	Ceramic	Two layers, each composed of organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal



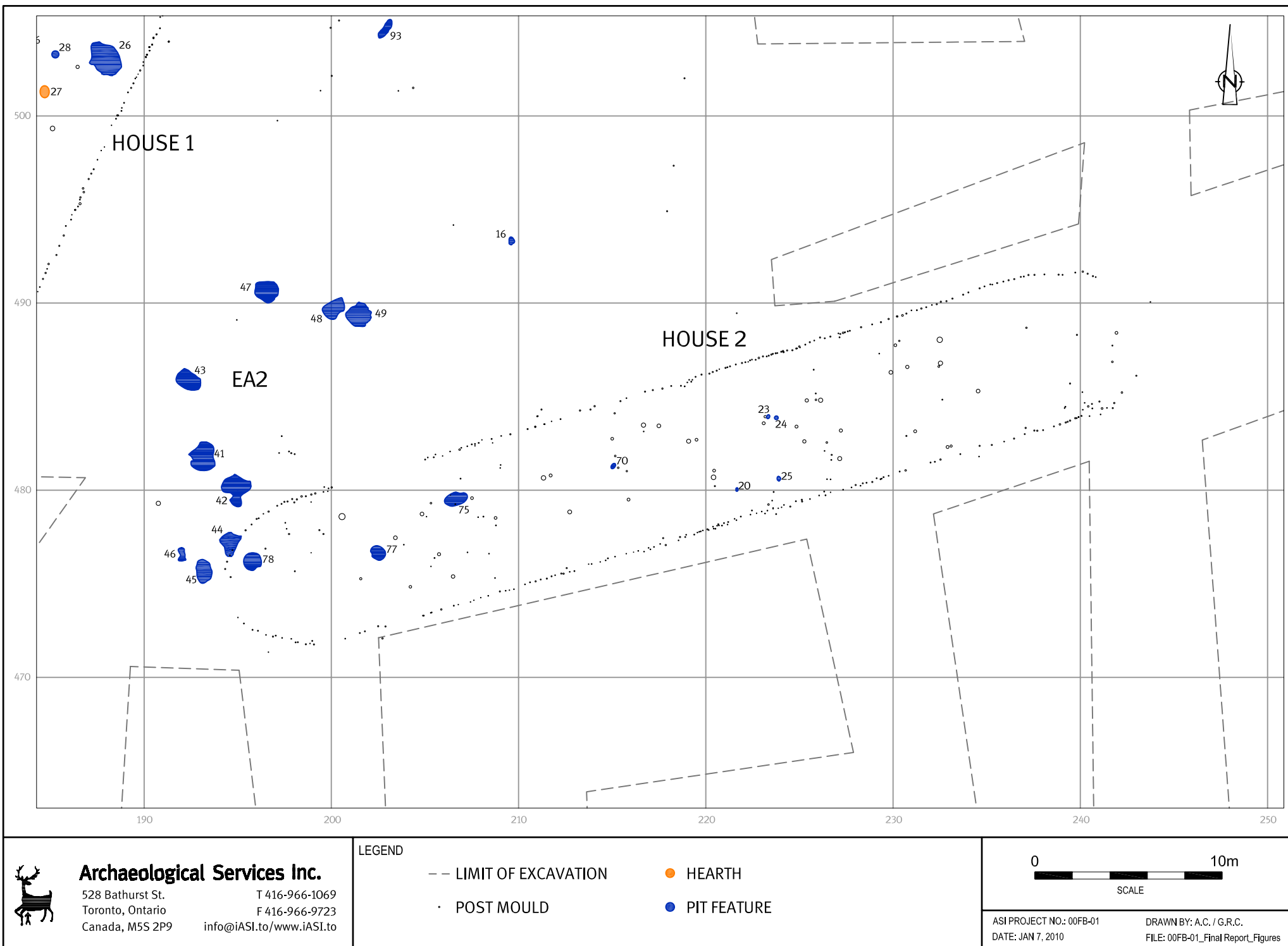


Figure 5: Robb Site (AlGt-4) House 2 Plan

2.2.3 House 3

House 3 (Figure 6) was located on the northern part of the site and extended into the woodlot. Posts defining the northern end of House 3, however could not be located within the woodlot. Based on the surviving post mould pattern, the house had a maximum length of 30.6 m, a maximum width of 7.4 m providing a total enclosed area of approximately 226.4m. It was oriented 30 degrees east of north.

The walls of House 3 were made up of both single-row and paired posts. Its southern end was rounded. Several gaps along the walls may have acted as entrances to the house as there were no soil conditions to preclude the detection of posts.

2.2.3.1 House 3 Features

House 3 contained six features including four pits (Features 51, 54, 64 and 79), one hearth (Feature 80) and one support post (Feature 53) (Table 5). The pit features were all distributed along the central axis of the house and two contained artifacts. The hearth was also located along the central axis of the house, at its northern end. In addition to the single support post identified, at least thirteen other large post moulds were discovered within the house. Their distribution is suggestive of the presence of bunklines running along either side of the house.

Numerous small post moulds were scattered throughout the house's interior. The southern end of the house was a largely devoid of features and post moulds and may have acted as a space for above-ground storage.

Table 5: House 3 Summary Description of Features

Feat. No.	Feat. Type	Dimensions (cm)			Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
		L	W	D			
51	Pit	47	27	22	Oval/ Deep Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil with ash lens
53	Support Post	25	13	25	Oval/ Deep Basin	Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
54	Pit	110	78	31	Oval/ Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil, charcoal and fire-reddened soil
64	Pit	64	46	15	Oval/ Shallow Basin	Chert	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
79	Pit	40	35	26	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
80	Hearth	66	38	9	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil, fire-reddened soil and charcoal



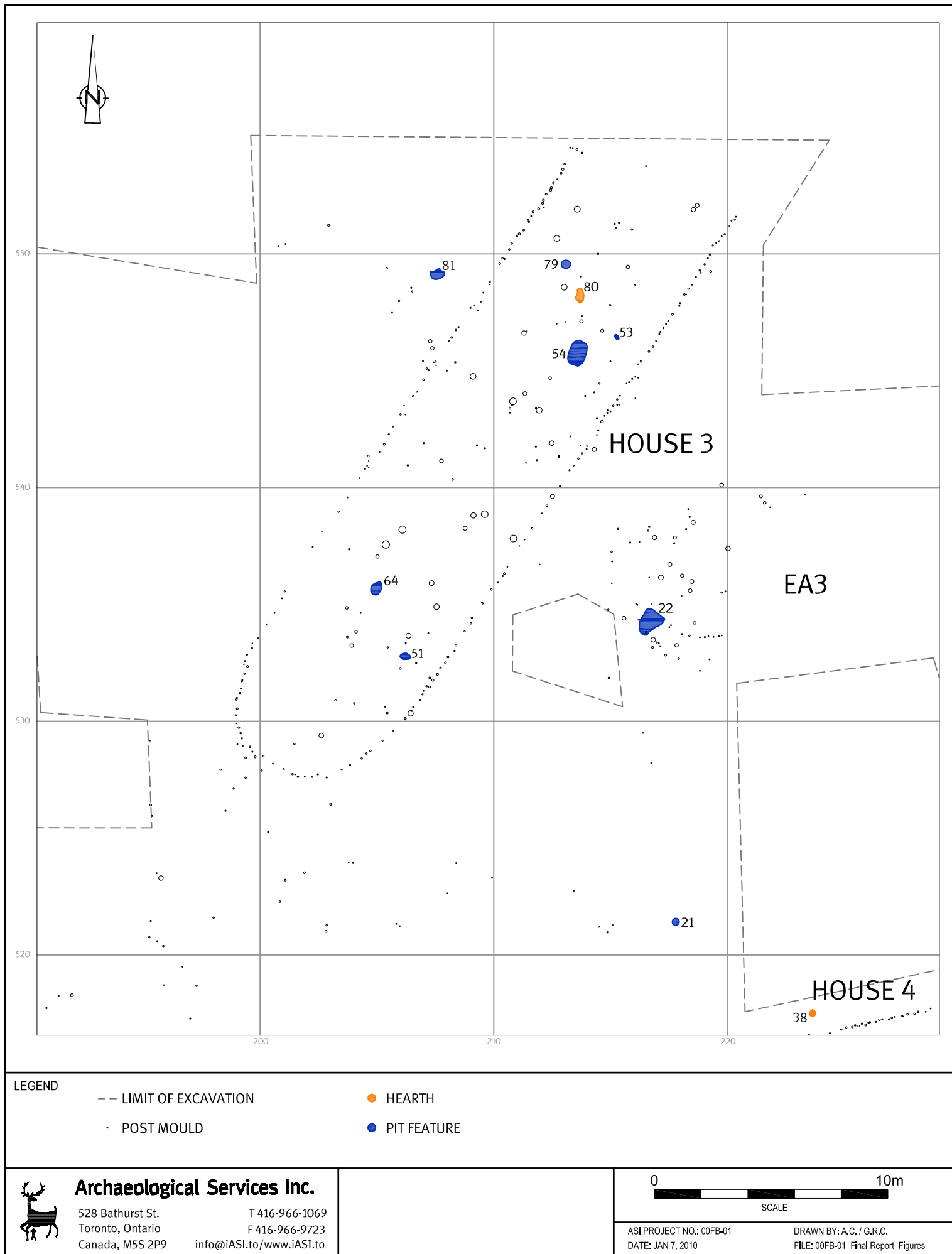


Figure 6: Robb Site (ALGt-4) House 3 Plan

2.2.4 House 4

House 4 (Figure 7) was located on the eastern side of the site between Houses 2 and 6 (see Figure 3). House 4 had a maximum length of 38.4 m and a maximum width of 7.3 m, providing for an enclosed area of approximately 280.3 m², and was oriented 80 degrees east of north.

The walls of House 4 consisted of both single-row and paired posts. Both ends were poorly defined, although both appear to have been rounded. The ends of the house were at least partially open. Various gaps along the house walls may have acted as entranceways.

2.2.4.1 House 4 Features

House 4 contained no features. It is possible that features once present in the house were destroyed by the ploughing or the removal of soil from the site associated with sod-farming. Two features classified as exterior features and presented below in Table 11, were located overlapping the house walls. A hearth (Feature 40) crossed the northern wall of the house, and a pit (Feature 39) crossed the southern wall of the house. A large number of post moulds were scattered throughout the house interior. These varied in size with larger ones perhaps representing bunkline supports.

2.2.5 House 5

House 5 (Figure 8) was the most southerly house on the site (see Figure 3) and was the longest complete house on the site with a maximum length of 64.6m. It had a maximum width of 8.2 m, providing for an enclosed area of approximately 529.7 m², and was oriented 95 degrees east of north.

The walls of House 5 were primarily made up of paired posts. Several gaps in the side and end walls may have acted as entrances into the house. Both the eastern and western ends of the house were slightly flat with rounded ends.

2.2.5.1 House 5 Features

Twelve features were located within House 5 (Table 6). These included nine pits (Features 57, 59, 60, 62, 65, 66, 68, 69 and 71) and three support posts (Features 67, 73 and 74). Four of the pits contained either ceramic or chert artifacts while one of the support posts contained chert.

The distribution of large interior post moulds and features indicated the presence of bunklines, approximately 1-2 m in width on either side of the house. These bunklines were not entirely sterile as four pit features (Features 60, 62, 66 and 71) were discovered within them. Several small posts were scattered throughout the house's interior but were confined to the central corridor. The extreme eastern and western ends of the house were essentially empty spaces, the western end perhaps being associated with an entrance to the house. These spaces may have been used for storage.



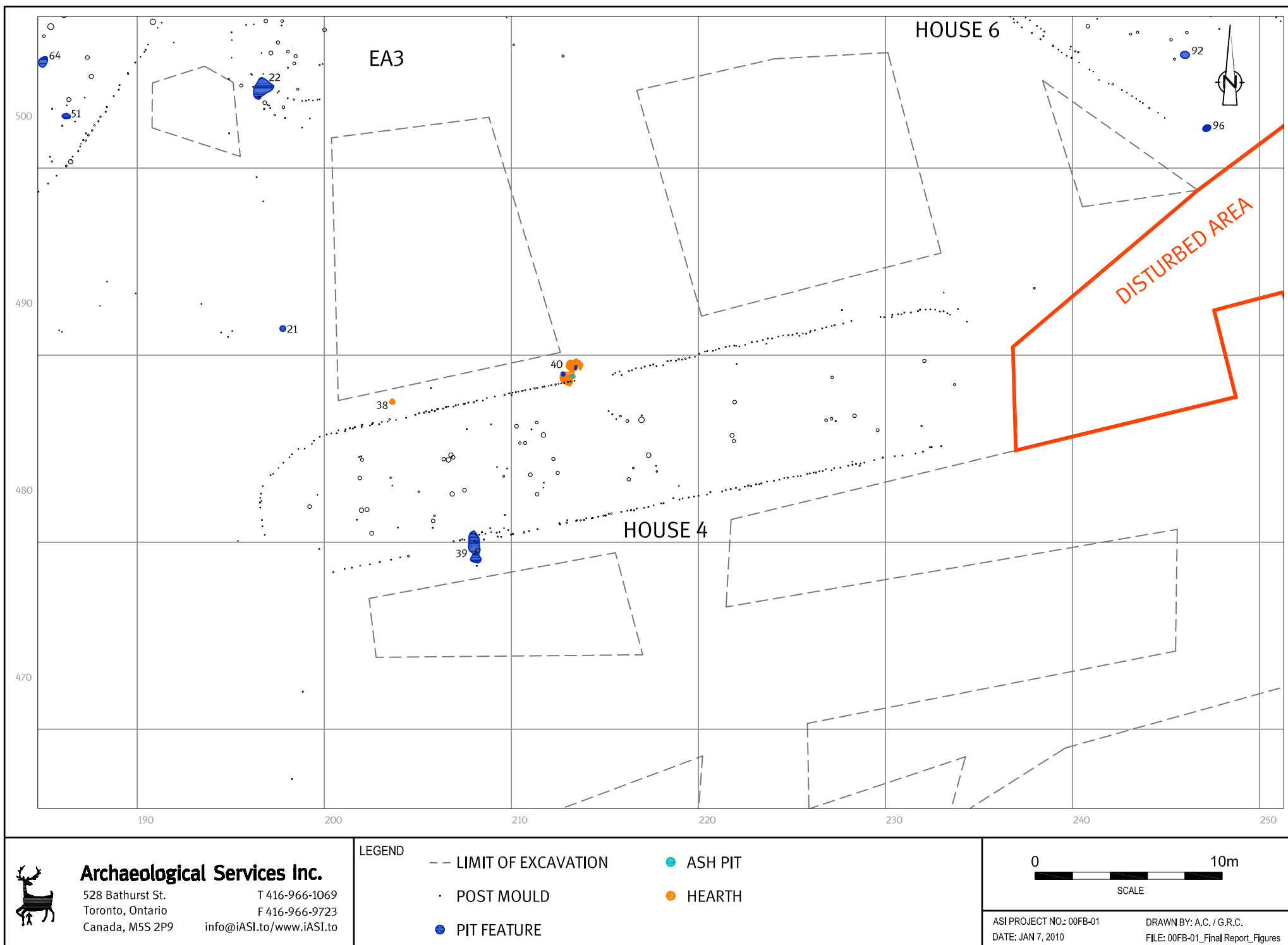


Figure 7: Robb Site (AlGt-4) House 4 Plan

Table 6: House 5 Summary Description of Features

Feat. No.	Feat. Type	Dimensions (cm)			Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
		L	W	D			
57	Pit	91	80	3	Oval/ Flat	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
59	Pit	125	93	10	Irregular/ Skewed	Chert	Organic soil
60	Pit	41	42	10	Circular/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
62	Pit	86	68	17	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
65	Pit	102	75	13	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	Ceramic, Chert	Organic soil
66	Pit	53	29	17	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
67	Support Post	32	24	38	Oval/ Cone	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
68	Pit	40	24	7	Oval/ Irregular	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil, charcoal and fire-reddened soil
69	Pit	103	87	15	Oval/ Irregular	Fire Cracked Rock	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
71	Pit	60	56	11	Circle/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
73	Support Post	50	21	21	Oval/ Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
74	Support Post	30	22	31	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	Chert	Organic soil



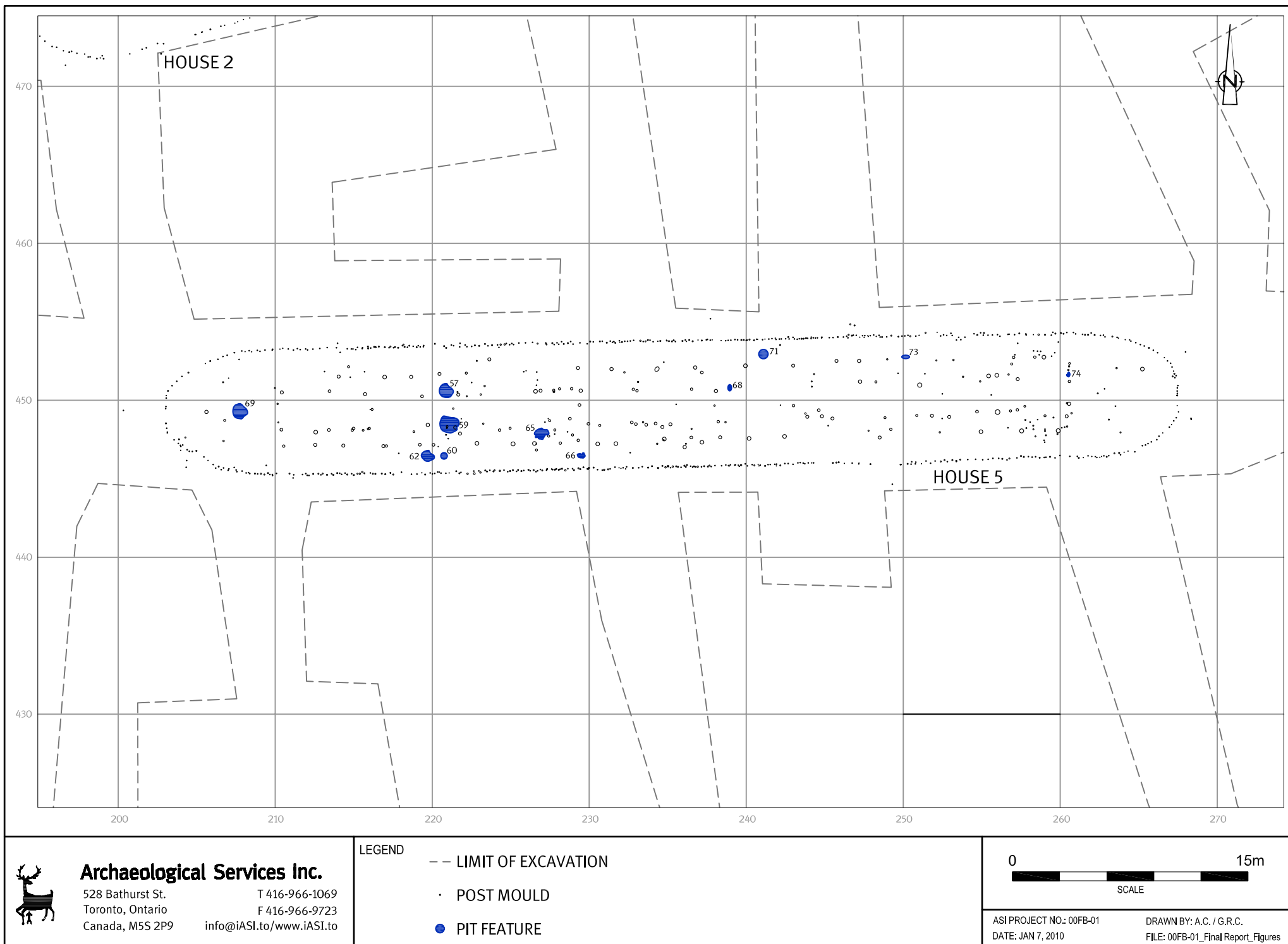


Figure 8: Robb Site (AlGt-4) House 5 Plan

2.2.6 House 6

House 6 (Figure 9) was located in the northeast corner of the site (see Figure 3). Post moulds defining the southern end of House 6 could not be located. As a result, an accurate house length could only be estimated. House 6 had a maximum width of 7.6 m, providing for a known enclosed area of approximately 258.4 m² and was oriented 310 degrees east of north.

The walls were comprised of both single-row and paired posts. The northern end of House 6 appeared rounded or tapered, although very poorly defined. Posts defining the southern end were completely absent.

House 6 was one of two houses on the site that had obviously been rebuilt. The house was likely expanded by approximately 17 m, resulting in a change in length from 31.5 m to approximately 48 m. The house widened slightly. The total change in area was between 252 m² and 388 m².

Several gaps were present along the walls and although there were generally poor soil conditions in this area of the site, at least one of these gaps, the one on both the inner and outer southern walls, apparently employed before and after the remodel, may have served as an entrance to the house.

2.2.6.1 House 6 Features

Eight features were located within House 6 including seven general pits (Features 50, 84, 85, 86, 90, 92 and 96) and one feature comprised of a broken ceramic vessel in situ (Feature 83) (Table 7). Only one of the pit features (Feature 50) contained artifacts.

Most of the feature and post mould activity throughout the house was confined to the central corridor. A large number of post moulds were scattered throughout the house's interior. These varied in size, some of the larger features perhaps acted as roof or bunkline supports. The northern end of the house was devoid of any features, although it did contain several post moulds. As this end of the house represents the rebuilt portion, it is difficult to determine how it was used.



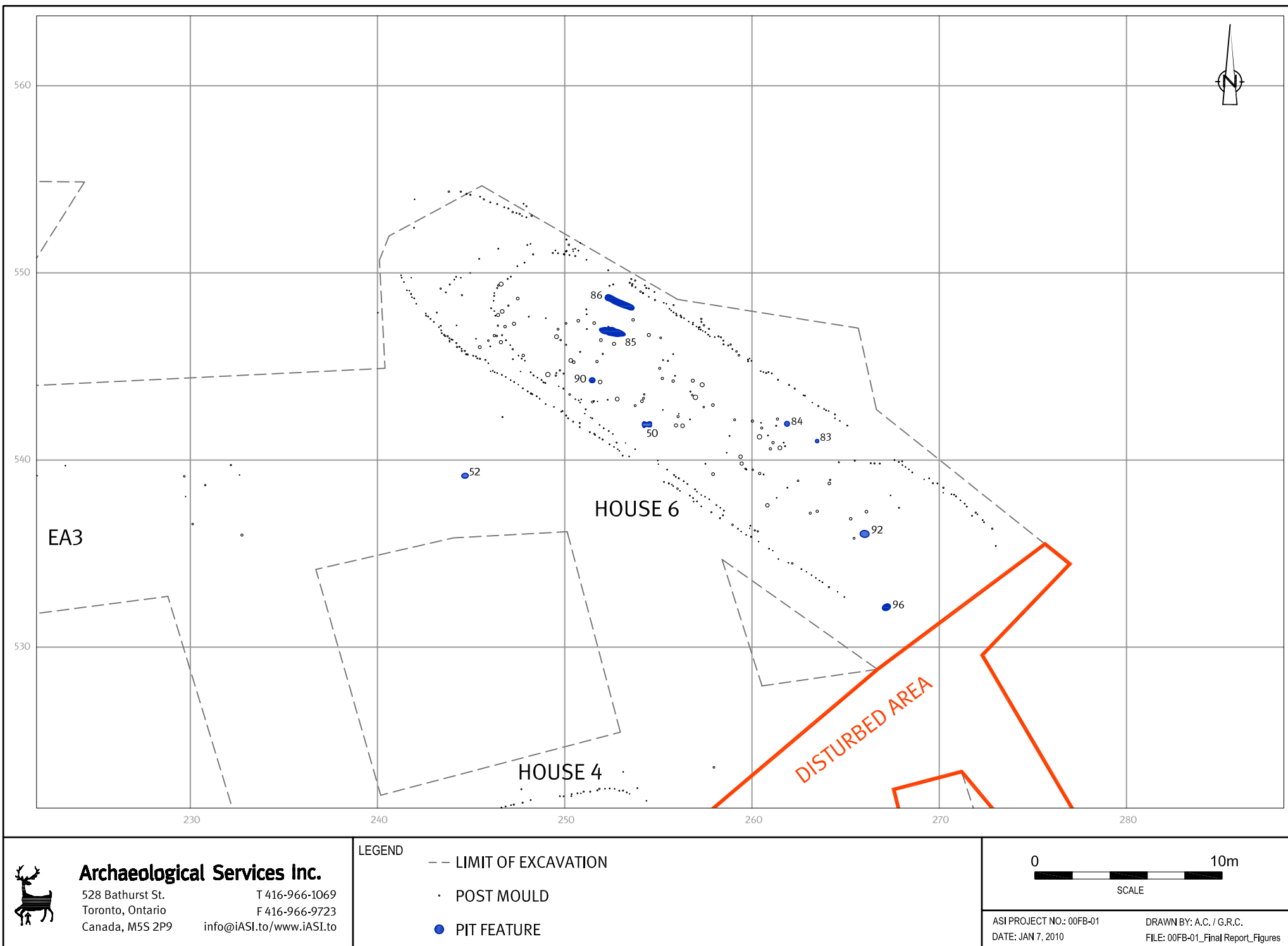


Figure 9: Robb Site (AlGt-4) House 6 Plan

Table 7: House 6 Summary Description of Features

Feat. No.	Feat. Type	Dimensions (cm)			Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
		L	W	D			
50	Pit	51	30	16	Irregular/ Irregular	Ceramic, Bone	Organic soil mottled with charcoal
83	Broken Pot In Situ	18	17	11	Irregular/ No Profile	Complete Ceramic Vessel	Broken ceramic pot - no associated soil stain
84	Pit	26	20	7	Circle/ Shallow Basin	None	Subsoil mottled with organic soil and charcoal
85	Pit	144	42	27	Irregular/ Skewed	None	Two layers of organic soil
86	Pit	170	40	20	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Organic soil
90	Pit	26	30	10	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
92	Pit	74	42	1	Oval/ Surface Stain	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
96	Pit	45	33	12	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil

2.2.7 House 7

House 7 (Figure 10) lay at the northern end of the site (see Figure 3). Its northern end extended into the woodlot and could not be detected. It had a maximum length of 40 m and a maximum width of 8 m, providing for an enclosed area of approximately 320 m², and was oriented 20 degrees east of north.

The walls of House 7 were comprised mainly of a single row of posts. The southern end wall was flat with tapered corners. Several gaps existed along the exterior walls of the house, including a 2 m wide gap in the southern end of the house, which perhaps acted as an entranceway into the house.

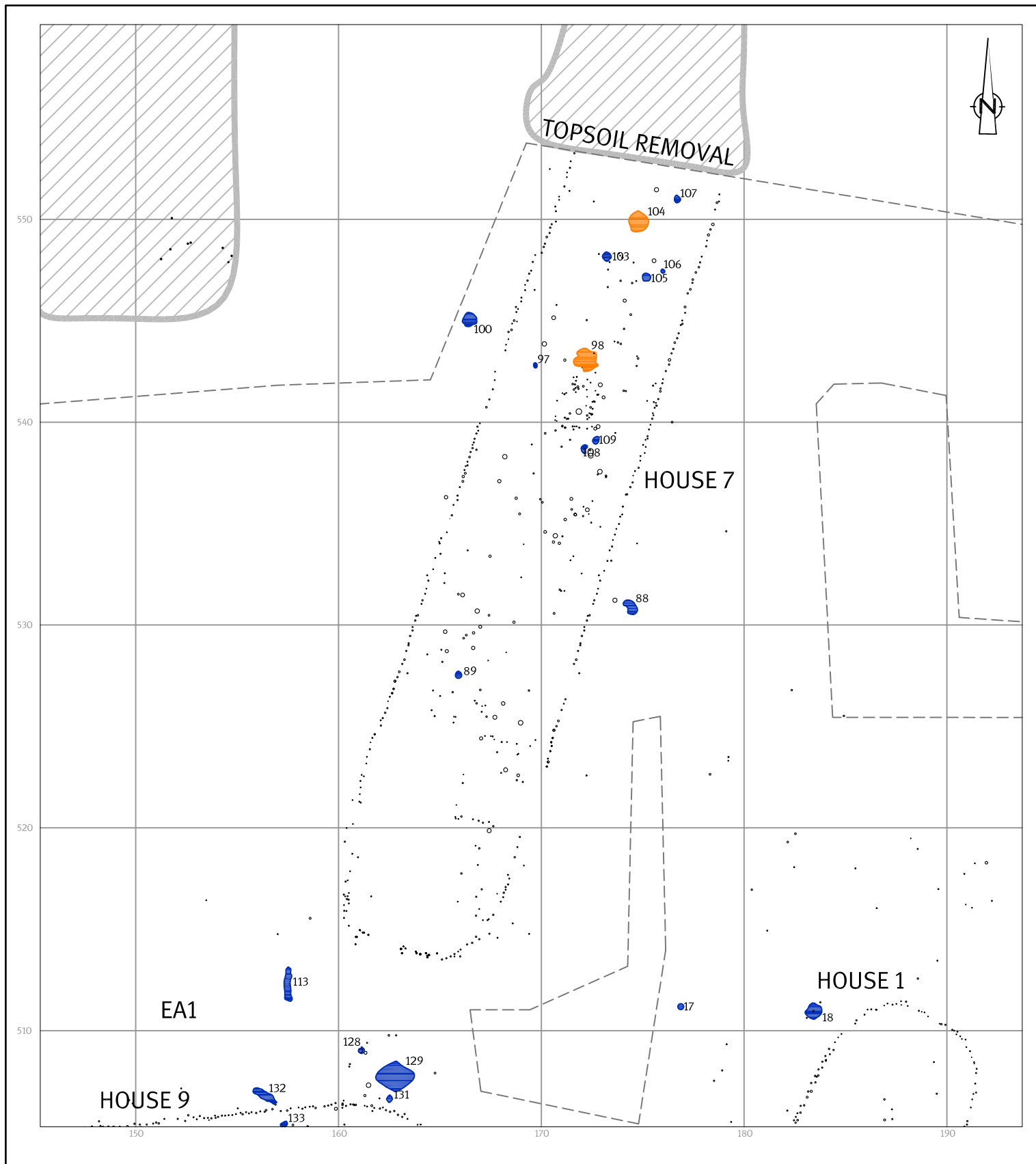
2.2.7.1 House 7 Features

Ten features were located including eight centrally aligned pits (Features 89, 97, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108 and 109) and two centrally aligned hearths (Features 98 and 104) both of which were located at the northern end of the house (Table 8). The presence of interior bunklines was evidenced by the presence of numerous large posts approximately 2 m in width, on either side of the house. The bunkline areas were largely devoid of features.

A dense cluster of small posts was located along the central corridor of the house at its northern end, just south of hearth Feature 98. This cluster may represent a former structure related to drying and/or food-processing activities. Alternately, this cluster of small posts may have been an above-ground structure, such as a sweat lodge, given its circular shape. If so, heated stones could have been provided to it from the adjacent hearth.

The southern end was devoid of features. It is possible that this space acted as a vestibule associated with a southern entrance to the house. This space may have also been used for above-ground storage. The southeastern corner was filled with a scatter of small post moulds that may have been associated with storage racks for above-ground storage.





LEGEND -- LIMIT OF EXCAVATION • POST MOULD ● HEARTH ● PIT FEATURE		0 10m SCALE
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Figure 10: Robb Site (AlGt-4) House 7 Plan

Table 8: House 7 Summary Description of Features

Feat. No.	Feat. Type	Dimensions (cm)			Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
		L	W	D			
89	Pit	35	34	3	Oval/ Shallow Basin	Bone	Subsoil mottled with organic soil, ash and charcoal
97	Pit	25	23	5	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
98	Hearth	112	110	1	Irregular/ Surface Stain	None	Subsoil mottled with flecks of fire-reddened soil
103	Pit	44	46	26	Oval/ Shallow Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil, charcoal and ash
104	Hearth	104	78	6	Oval/ Skewed	None	Fire-reddened soil
105	Pit	43	40	4	Oval/ Shallow Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
106	Pit	20	18	6	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
107	Pit	40	23	19	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
108	Pit	46	29	22	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	Calcined Bone, Fire-cracked Rock	Organic soil mottled with charcoal
109	Pit	41	28	12	Irregular/ Surface Stain	Bone, Fire-cracked Rock	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal

2.2.8 House 8

House 8 (Figure 11) was located in the northwest corner of the site, parallel and adjacent to House 7 (see Figure 3). Like House 7, House 8 extended into the woodlot with its northern end remaining undefined.

It had a maximum known length of 28 m, a maximum width of 7.4 m, providing for an enclosed surviving area of approximately 207.2 m². It was oriented 20 degrees east of north.

The walls were comprised of both single-row and paired posts. The southern end of the house was squared with tapered corners. Two 1 m wide gaps were located along the western wall and a 1 m wide gap was located at its southern end, perhaps representing entrances.

2.2.8.1 House 8 Features

House 8 contained twenty features including ten pits, two ash pits (Features 203 and 208), five support posts (Features 183, 186, 193, 204 and 206), two hearth features (Features 187 and 202) and a sweat lodge (Feature 184) (Table 9). These features were distributed along the central corridor of the house.

Bunklines were evident along both sides of the house with only a few pit features located within them.

Feature 184 (Figure 12) had a large keyhole shaped plan view, which is typical of semi-subterranean features known as sweat lodges. This feature was oriented roughly parallel to the house's outer walls and was located in the centre of the house, along its central axis, just south of hearth Feature 187. Measuring 2.03 m in length and 1.89 m in width, it was carefully excavated in quadrants. Excavation revealed a ramp entrance leading from the central corridor of the house into the structure. Multiple layers of refuse and a flat-bottomed living floor at a depth of 69 cm were also documented. A pile of rocks were found on this



living floor in the centre of the feature. A number of artifacts, including ceramics, were recovered from the sweat lodge.

Finally, numerous post moulds were found within the house. These post moulds varied in size and were located mainly along the central corridor, sometimes appearing in loose clusters. One particularly interesting cluster was located just south of sweat lodge Feature 184. This cluster contained 13 large post moulds. Some of these may have been related to the bunklines; however, eight were located in the very centre of the house, their purpose being unknown.



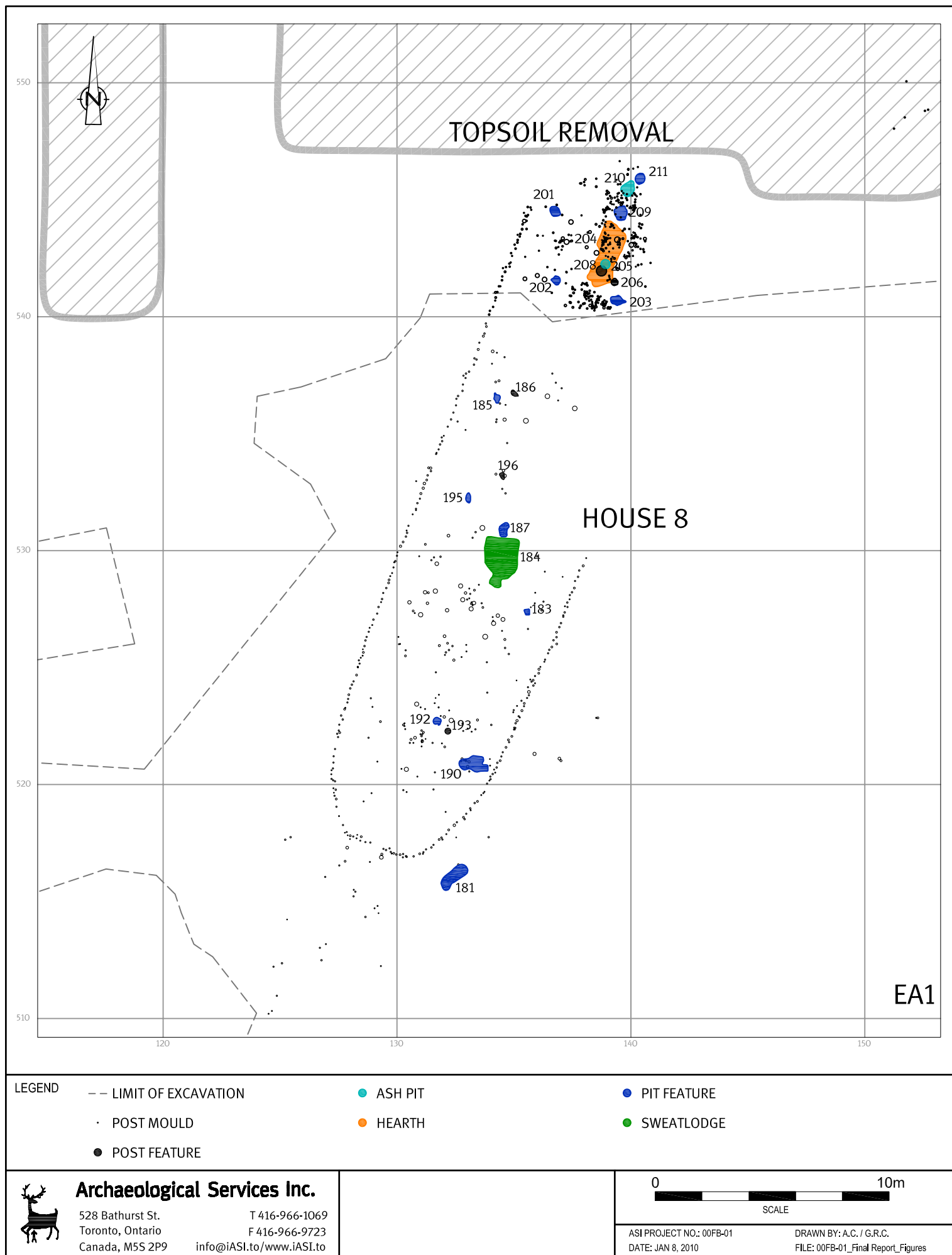
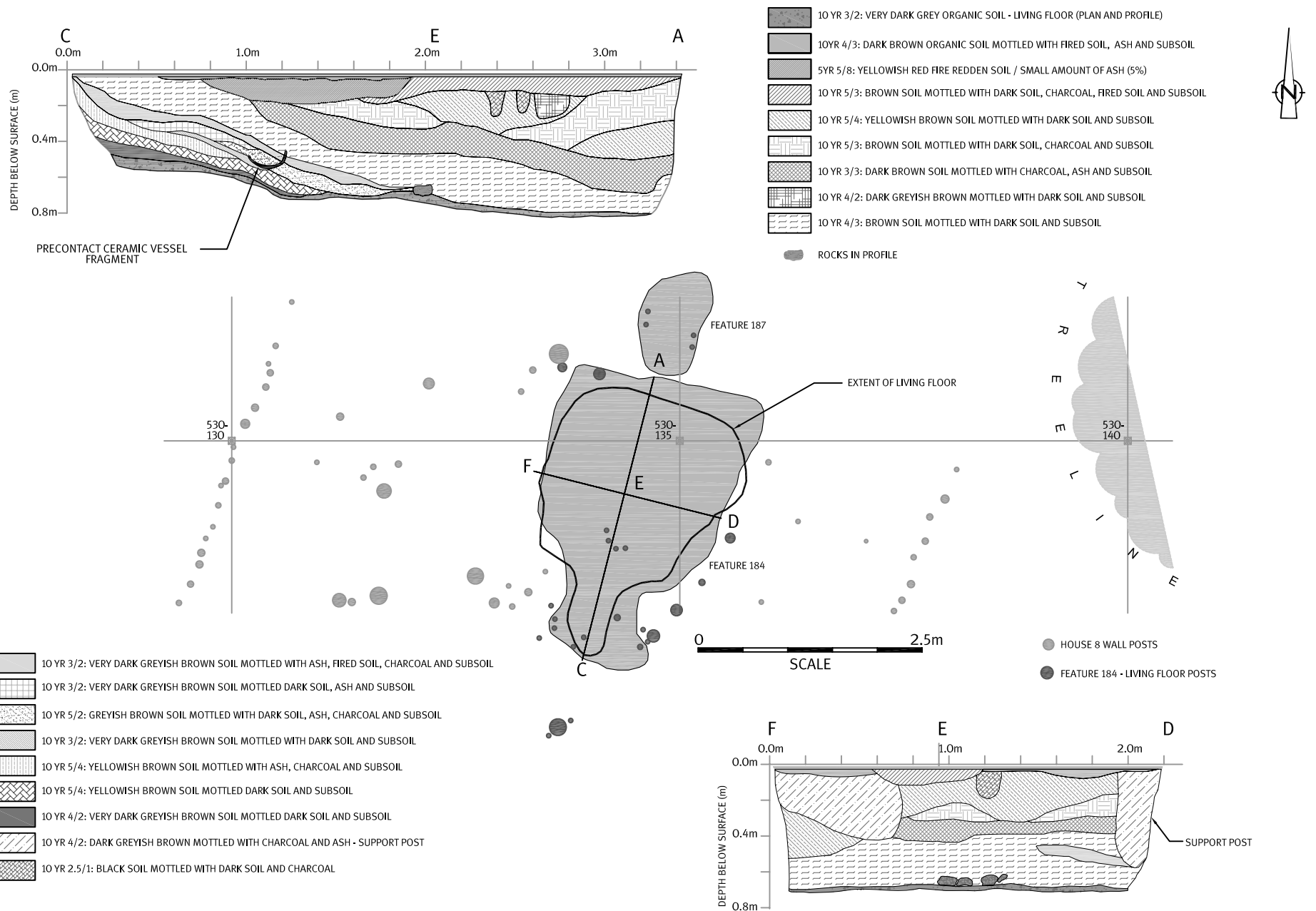


Figure 11: Robb Site (AlGt-4) House 8 Plan



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FILE: 00FB-01_Feature 184_Figure 12

Figure 12: Robb Site (AlGt-4) Feature 184 - Plan and Profile

Table 9: House 8 Summary Description of Features

Feat. No.	Feat. Type	Dimensions (cm)			Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
		L	W	D			
176	Pit	41	30	52	Oval/ Deep Basin	None	
183	Support Post	26	22	13	Irregular/ Deep Basin	None	Organic soil
184	Sweat Lodge	203	189	69	Keyhole/ Flat	Ceramic	Main fill = multiple lenses and layers of organic soil, fire-reddened soil, charcoal and ash; Living Floor = Organic soil
185	Pit	51	34	10	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
186	Support Post	35	23	39	Oval/ Cone	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil, ash and charcoal
187	Hearth	167	72	9	Irregular/ Flat	None	Fire-reddened soil mottled with ash, organic soil and charcoal
190	Pit	115	70	14	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Top layer = black soil mottled with subsoil; Middle Layer = subsoil mottled with organic soil; Basal layer = black soil mottled with ash, subsoil and fire-reddened soil
192	Pit	35	33	13	Irregular/ Cone	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
193	Support Post	26	24	45	Oval/ Deep Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
195	Pit	47	33	15	Oval/ Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil charcoal and fire-reddened soil
196	Support Post	41	30	52	Oval/ Deep Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
199	Pit	49	45	20	Oval/ Shallow Basin	Chert	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
200	Pit	41	33	36	Irregular/ Irregular	Chert, Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
201	Pit	69	41	12	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	None	Subsoil mottled with organic soil and charcoal
202	Hearth	165	105	7	Irregular/ Irregular	Ceramic, Fire-cracked rock	Subsoil mottled with organic soil, fire-reddened soil and charcoal
203	Ash Pit	40	40	10	Circle/ Shallow Basin	Ceramic, Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil, ash, fire-reddened soil and charcoal
204	Support Post	31	29	43	Oval/ Deep Basin	Chert	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
206	Support Post	44	44	15	Circle/ Shallow Basin	None	Subsoil mottled with organic soil, ash, fire-reddened soil and charcoal
207	Pit	61	60	9	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	Ceramic, Fire-cracked rock	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
208	Ash Pit	68	58	20	Oval/ Skewed	Ceramic, Bone, Carbonized Plant Remains	Ash mottled with organic soil, subsoil, charcoal and fire-reddened soil
209	Pit	48	33	15	Oval/ Shallow Basin	Ceramic, Carbonized Plant Remains	Organic soil mottled with charcoal, subsoil and ash



2.2.9 House 9

House 9 (Figure 13) was located on the western side of the site west of House 1 (see Figure 3). It is the smallest complete house on the site with a maximum length of 36 m, a maximum width of 7.6 m, providing for a total enclosed area of approximately 273.6 m². It was oriented 80 degrees east of north.

The house walls were comprised mainly of paired posts. No noticeable gaps were located along its northern or southern walls, although gaps did exist in both the eastern and western end walls. Given its small size, this house may have only had entrances at either end.

The house had been expanded by 5 m at some point during its use.

2.2.9.1 House 9 Features

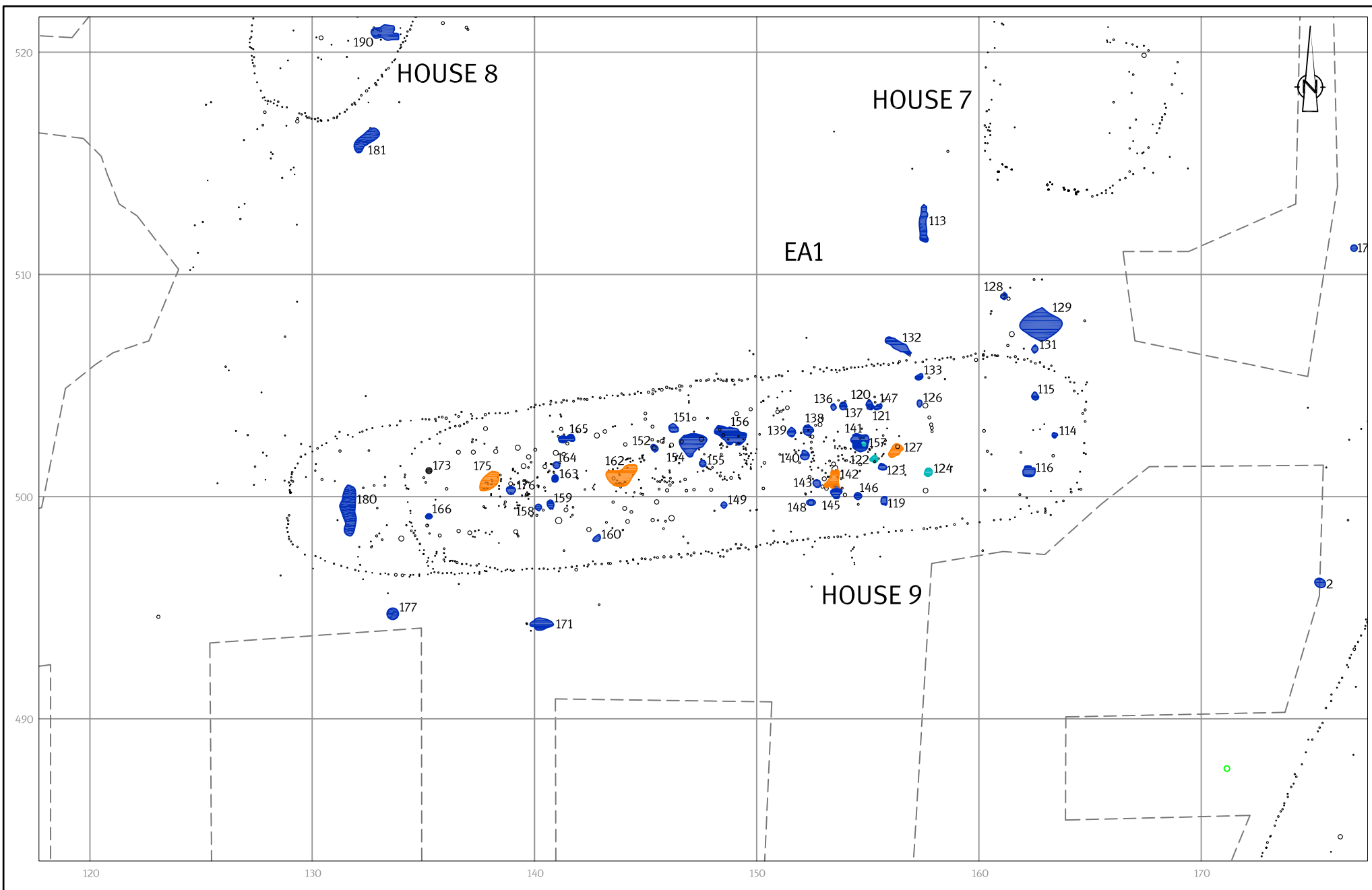
Despite its small size, House 9 contained the largest number of features on the site - 43 features. This house was the best preserved house on the site and may have been occupied the longest.

House 9 contained four centrally aligned hearths (Features 127, 142, 162 and 175), four ash pits (Features 122, 123, 124 and 157), ten support posts and twenty-five general pits (Table 10). These pits and features were distributed along the central corridor formed by 2 m wide bunklines located along either side of the house, evidenced by the presence of numerous support posts. Only one small pit feature (Feature 133) was located within the bunklines.

The house was filled with a significant number of post moulds of varying sizes. These post moulds likely represent evidence of various activities conducted within the house over time including, cooking, drying and hanging for storage. Some of the larger posts may have acted to help support the roof.

The eastern end of the house was devoid of features and contained only a few post moulds. This space may have been a vestibule, possibly used for above-ground storage, associated with an eastern entrance to the house. The western end of the house contained numerous small post moulds and a single large pit (Feature 180) in its centre. This space, possibly separated from the rest of the house by a partition wall (the original end), may have been used for both above and below-ground storage, in addition to acting as a vestibule associated with the western entrance to the house.





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LEGEND

-- LIMIT OF EXCAVATION

• POST MOULD

● POST FEATURE

● ASH PIT

● HEARTH

● PIT FEATURE

0 10m
SCALE

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FILE: 00FB-01_Final Report_Figures

Figure 13: Robb Site (AlGt-4) House 9 Plan

Table 10: House 9 Summary Description of Features

Feat. No.	Feat. Type	Dimensions (cm)			Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
		L	W	D			
114	Support Post	20	26	13	Irregular/ Skewed	None	Organic soil
115	Support Post	36	33	69	Oval/ Deep Basin	Bone, Chert	Two layers of organic soil
119	Pit	41	26	8	Oval/ Shallow Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
120	Pit	44	31	11	Irregular/ Skewed	Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
121	Pit	29	39	20	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	Chert, Ground-stone, Fire-cracked Rock	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
122	Ash Pit	37	30	3	Irregular/ Surface Stain	None	Organic soil mottled with ash, fire-reddened soil and charcoal
123	Ash Pit	38	32	7	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Dark soil mottled with, subsoil, ash and fire-reddened soil
124	Ash Pit	41	33	26	Oval/ Skewed	Ceramic, Bone, Chert, Fire-cracked Rock	Dark soil mottled with subsoil, ash, fire-reddened soil and charcoal
126	Pit	33	26	15	Oval/ Shallow Basin	Ground-stone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
127	Hearth	72	42	9	Irregular/ Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil, ash and fire-reddened soil
133	Pit	29	38	4	Oval/ Surface Stain	None	Subsoil mottled with organic soil and charcoal
136	Pit	30	29	17	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
137	Pit	36	31	29	Oval/ Deep Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
138	Pit	50	44	14	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	Chert, Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
139	Pit	43	37	9	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
140	Pit	44	31	55	Irregular/ Irregular	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
141	Pit	89	82	13	Irregular/ Irregular	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil, charcoal, ash and fire-reddened soil
142	Hearth	82	56	14	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	None	Fire-reddened soil
143	Support Post	35	26	39	Oval/ Deep Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
145	Pit	86	61	35	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
146	Pit	31	36	11	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and ash
147	Pit	22	26	23	Oval/ Deep Basin	Chert, Ground-stone, Fire-cracked Rock	Organic soil mottled with subsoil, charcoal and ash
148	Pit	40	25	15	Oval/ Deep Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
149	Support Post	28	28	37	Circle/ Deep Basin	Ground-stone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil



Table 10: House 9 Summary Description of Features

Feat. No.	Feat. Type	Dimensions (cm)			Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
		L	W	D			
151	Pit	43	32	10	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil, fire-reddened soil and charcoal
152	Support Post	18	18	22	Circle/ Deep Basin	n/a	Organic soil
155	Pit	29	29	6	Circle/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
156	Pit	143	31	47	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Subsoil mottled with organic soil
157	Ash Pit	35	34	9	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Fire-reddened soil mottled with subsoil, organic soil and charcoal
158	Support Post	30	21	37	Oval/ Deep Basin	Ceramic, Chert, Shell, Fire-cracked Rock	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
159	Support Post	41	29	54	Oval/ Deep Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
160	Pit	41	35	11	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
162	Hearth	151	125	1	Irregular/ Surface Stain	None	Organic soil mottled with fire-reddened soil and subsoil
163	Pit	32	23	5	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Subsoil mottled with organic soil
164	Pit	28	30	13	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
165	Pit	47	30	22	Irregular/ Deep Basin	Ceramic, Chert, Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
166	Support Post	31	20	36	Oval/ Deep Basin	Worked Bone, Chert	Organic soil mottled with charcoal
173	Support Post	28	24	53	Oval/ Deep Basin	Ceramic, Chert, Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil, charcoal and ash
175	Hearth	112	59	4	Oval/ Surface Stain	None	Subsoil mottled with ash, fire-reddened soil and charcoal
176	Pit	43	35	6	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Subsoil mottled with organic soil and charcoal
180	Pit	225	69	12	Irregular/ Skewed	None	Organic soil
198	Support Post	18	18	47	Circle/ Deep Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
211	Pit	110	83	41	Irregular/ Deep Basin	Ceramic, Chert, Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal

2.2.10 Exterior Activity Areas

Thirty-six features (22% of all features) were recorded in open-air contexts on the site. Among the exterior features and posts dispersed about the site, three discrete exterior activity areas were identified. Many routine tasks seem to have been performed both in and out of the houses, which suggests that the site was occupied year-round. The following is a discussion of the location and nature of each of the three discrete activity areas.



2.2.10.1 Exterior Activity Area 1

Exterior Activity Area 1 (see Figure 3) was located in the area between the southern end of House 7 and the eastern end of House 9. It covered an area of approximately 75 m² and contained five pit features (Features 113, 128, 129, 131 and 132), a cluster of post moulds around features 128, 129 and 131, and a few post moulds scattered about its periphery (Table 11).

The post moulds surrounding pit features 128, 129 and 131 were distributed in a roughly circular pattern and included two large support posts within the circumference of the circle. If the post moulds and the pits were contemporaneous, they form a small circular structure within which the pits were dug and may possibly represent a roofed storage building. It is possible that this structure was associated with House 9 or House 7. No artifacts or other cultural remains were recovered from the three pit features.

Table 11: Exterior Activity Area 1 Summary Description of Features

Feat. No.	Feat. Type	Dimensions (cm)			Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
		L	W	D			
113	Pit	175	43	11	Irregular/ Flat	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
128	Pit	33	30	13	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
129	Pit	194	80	30	Irregular/ Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
131	Pit	37	27	9	Oval/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
132	Pit	132	42	11	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal

2.2.10.2 Exterior Activity Area 2

Exterior Activity Area 2 (see Figure 3) was located between House 1 and 2 just north of the western end of House 2, east of House 1. It was approximately 135 m² in size. This activity area was made up of ten pit features (Features 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 78) (Table 12) and two post moulds. Gaps on both the northern and western walls of House 2 would have allowed the occupants of this house easy access to the activity area. A one metre wide gap on the eastern wall of House 1 may have allowed inhabitants of this house access to it as well. The fact that Feature 78 is situated within House 2, however suggests the cluster may either predate House 2 or that at least Feature 78 was excavated and used prior to the construction of House 2.



Table 12: Exterior Activity Area 2 Summary Description of Features

Feat. No.	Feat. Type	Dimensions (cm)			Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
L	W	D					
41	Pit	157	135	30	Irregular/ Skewed	None	Organic soil
42	Pit	177	147	22	Irregular/ Flat	None	Organic soil
43	Pit	137	76	15	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Organic soil
44	Pit	130	88	24	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Multiple lenses and layers of organic soil
45	Pit	131	77	18	Oval/ Flat	Ceramic, Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
46	Pit	74	63	17	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
47	Pit	130	62	17	Irregular/ Irregular	Chert/ Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil, charcoal and fire-reddened soil
48	Pit	133	65	31	Oval/Deep Basin	None	Organic soil
49	Pit	140	137	37	Irregular/ Skewed	Chert, Quartz	Organic soil
78	Pit	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

2.2.10.3 Exterior Activity Area 3

Exterior Activity Area 3 (see Figure 3) covered an area of approximately 50 m² and lay east of House 3. The area comprises of a single pit (Feature 22) (Table 13) and a large, fairly dense scatter of varying sized post moulds at its southwest corner. The post moulds formed a crude oval shape with the largest posts located mainly at its centre. It is unclear if the post moulds comprising this cluster were contemporaneous or if this cluster represented a make-shift structure. This area may have been utilized by the inhabitants of House 3 as evidenced by a one metre gap perhaps used as a doorway in its eastern wall.

Table 13: Exterior Activity Area 3 Summary Description of Features

Feat. No.	Feat. Type	Dimensions (cm)			Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
L	W	D					
22	Pit	120	72	38	Irregular/ Deep Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil, fire-reddened soil and charcoal

2.2.10.4 Other Exterior Features

In addition to the exterior features found among discrete activity areas on the site, there were also a number of exterior features that were not located within defined activity areas (see Figure 3). These features are presented in Table 14. The majority of these features were located around houses and were likely associated with the houses closest to them.



Table 14: Other Exterior Features Summary Description of Features

Feat. No.	Feat. Type	Dimensions (cm)			Plan/Profile Shape	Contents	Fill Composition
		L	W	D			
2	Possible Feature	25	20	15	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
17	Pit	29	29	18	Oval/Skewed	None	Organic soil mottled with fire-reddened soil
18	Pit	85	70	25	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
19	Pit	45	30	9	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
21	Pit	30	30	5	Circle/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
38	Hearth	28	26	5	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Fire-reddened soil
39	Pit	175	65	19	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Organic soil
40	Hearth	154	72	24	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Fire-reddened soil
52	Pit	35	26	12	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
81	Pit	37	66	7	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
88	Pit	53	78	19	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	Ceramic	Organic soil
93	Refuse Filled Depression	118	40	22	Irregular/ Irregular	Ceramic	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
94	Pit	22	16	5	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil, ash and charcoal
100	Pit	73	49	14	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
110	Pit	206	90	33	Irregular/ Shallow Basin	Chert, Bone	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal
111	Pit	230	70	24	Irregular/ Irregular	Ground Stone, Bone, Chert	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
112	Support Post	61	44	81	Oval/Deep Basin	Ceramic, Chert, Bone	Organic soil
171	Pit	108	73	13	Irregular/ Irregular	None	Organic soil mottled with subsoil
177	Pit	53	48	10	Oval/Shallow Basin	None	Organic soil
181	Pit	139	84	15	Irregular/ Irregular	Ceramic, Chert	Organic soil mottled with subsoil and charcoal

2.2.11 Middens

Four well defined middens were block excavated in one metre square units (Middens 1, 2, 5 and 6; Figures 2 and 3). Two additional middens, Midden 3 and Midden 4, were not completely excavated as they were located within the development setback. Middens were excavated by hand in one metre square units to subsoil. With the exception of soil samples taken, all soil was screened through 6 mm mesh in order to maximize the recovery of small artifacts. The floors of each square were examined for evidence of features or post moulds.

2.2.11.1 Midden 1

Midden 1 was located just south of House 1 and may have been associated with this house. A modern post and wire farm fence cut approximately through the middle of Midden 1. A total of 119 one metre



square units was excavated and over 15,000 artifacts were recovered. The highest yielding unit produced over 800 artifacts. Artifact recovery rates dropped dramatically as one moved away from the fence. Excavation established that a basal midden deposit lay beneath the plough zone at a depth of approximately 15 cm. The basal midden deposit covered an area of approximately 7 m². This deposit filled a depression, possibly created by a tree throw, and contained extremely rich artifact deposits. Several post moulds were discovered within the midden area.

2.2.11.2 Midden 2

Midden 2 was located in the northwest corner of the site within the woodlot. Its area measured approximately 150 m². Areas of basal midden deposit were encountered at several locations within the midden area.

2.2.11.3 Midden 3

Midden 3 was located at the northern end of the site, north of House 3, within the woodlot. This deposit covered an area of approximately 100 m². Six one metre test units were excavated and revealed that the midden was composed of two layers; the upper layer consisting of tree root disturbed organic soils rich in artifacts, and the lower layer consisting of organic soils mottled with ash and charcoal. This latter layer, which was discontinuous and patchy, represented a basal midden deposit containing higher artifact densities than the upper layer. This midden was not further excavated as it was not deemed to be threatened on the basis of its location within the development setback.

2.2.11.4 Midden 4

Midden 4 was located southeast of Midden 2, at the northern end of House 6, within the woodlot. This deposit covered an area of approximately 100 m², but was not further investigated as it was not deemed to be threatened on the basis of its location within the development setback.

2.2.11.5 Midden 5

Midden 5 was a thin sheet deposit of refuse-rich organic soil located immediately northwest of House 7 within the woodlot. It covered an area of approximately 36 m². In total, 36 units were excavated producing over 1,100 artifacts. This midden may have been associated with House 7.

2.2.11.6 Midden 6

Midden 6 is located north of House 8 and east of Midden 2 within the woodlot. It was approximately 150 m² in size. A total of 163 units was excavated and over 5,500 artifacts were recovered. The highest yielding unit produced over 900 artifacts. Excavation established that a basal midden deposit lay beneath the plough zone at a depth of approximately 60 cm.



3.0 CERAMIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Robert B. Wojtowicz

3.1 Introduction

A total of 28,579 ceramic artifacts (Table 15) was recovered from the site. Of these, 26,774 fragments form portions of vessel rims, neck, shoulder and body sherds individually or in various combinations. An additional 322 fragments are identified as miscellaneous ceramic objects.

Six-hundred and ninety-one smoking pipe fragments and 792 juvenile manufactured ceramic vessel and pipe fragments were also recovered. Both are discussed in detail in Sections 3.3 and 3.4.

Whenever possible, all ceramic artifacts were mended prior to analysis to the minimum number by provenience.

3.2 Ceramic Vessels and Miscellaneous Ceramic Objects

3.2.1 Analysis of Ceramic Vessels and Miscellaneous Ceramic Objects

The ceramic vessel assemblage consists of 757 identified vessels, 883 unanalyzable rim fragments, 1933 neck fragments, 845 neck and shoulder fragments, 28 neck-shoulder and body fragments, 94 shoulder fragments, 12 shoulder and body fragments and 7981 body fragments. Ceramic fragments that are smaller than 24 mm or displayed excessive exterior exfoliation were classified as unanalyzable and account for 14,241 fragments, 49.83% of the total ceramic assemblage (Table 15). A complete catalogue of the ceramic rim sherds is provided in Appendices B and C and ceramic body sherds in Appendix D.

Table 15: Robb Site Ceramic Artifacts		
Type	n	%
Unanalyzable Fragments	14241	49.83
Body Fragments	7981	27.93
Neck Fragments	1933	6.76
Unanalyzable Rim Fragments	883	3.09
Neck and Shoulder Fragments	845	2.96
Juvenile Ceramics	792	2.77
Identified Vessels	757	2.65
Pipe Fragments	691	2.42
Misc. Ceramic Artifacts	322	1.13
Shoulder Fragments	94	0.33
Neck and Shoulder and Body Fragments	28	0.10
Shoulder and Body Fragments	12	0.04
Total	28,579	100.01

3.2.1.1 Vessel Rims

Rims were considered analyzable if they exhibited interior and exterior surfaces, a lip, and a sufficient exterior collar-neck area to ascertain 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 757 individual vessels of which 20 are represented only by castellation fragments and are not included in the following discussion. A summary of the descriptive statistics for individual attributes are presented in Tables 16 through 19.



Table 16: Robb Site Ceramic Vessel Descriptive Attributes

Rim Form	n	%	Collar Base Shape	n	%	Rim Orientation	n	%
Incipient	380	51.56	Rounded	611	82.90	Outflaring	613	83.18
Collared	255	34.60	Not Applicable	101	13.70	Insloping	78	10.58
Collarless	101	13.70	Angular	24	3.26	Vertical	46	6.24
Reworked	1	0.14	Indeterminate	1	0.14	Total	737	100.00
Total	737	100.00	Total	737	100.00			
Lip Form	n	%	Angle of the Lip to the					
Rounded	353	47.90	Interior	n	%			
Flat	284	38.53	Right	369	50.07			
Concave	96	13.03	Obtuse	237	32.16			
Pointed	2	0.27	Acute	130	17.64			
Irregular	1	0.14	Reworked	1	0.14			
Reworked	1	0.14	Total	737	100.01			
Total	737	100.01						
Interior Profile	n	%	Exterior Profile	n	%	Collar Height (n=635)		
Concave	581	78.83	Convex	542	73.54	Mean		14.58
Convex	132	17.91	Concave	163	22.12	Range		2.66 - 51.48
Straight	11	1.49	Straight	23	3.12	Standard Deviation		6.38
Convex over Concave	6	0.81	Concave over Convex	5	0.68			
Irregular	3	0.41	Convex over Concave	2	0.27	Lip Width (n=736)		
Concave over Convex	2	0.27	Irregular	1	0.14	Mean		6.6
Indeterminate	1	0.14	Indeterminate	1	0.14	Range		1.49 - 16.08
Concave over Concave	1	0.14	Total	737	100.01	Standard Deviation		1.87
Total	737	100.00						
Interior Motif	n	%	Interior Tech	n	%	Basel Collar Width (n=635)		
Plain	563	76.39	Plain	563	76.39	Mean		9.56
Oblique	136	18.45	Linear Stamp	140	19.00	Range		4.48 - 19.53
Vertical	21	2.85	Punctate	12	1.63	Standard Deviation		2.39
Horizontal	7	0.95	Plain over Linear Stamp	7	0.95			
Plain over Oblique	8	1.09	Linear Punctate	5	0.68			
Oblique over Interrupted Horizontal over Interrupted Oblique	1	0.14	Fingernail Impressed	4	0.54			
Reworked	1	0.14	Dentate Stamp	3	0.41			
Total	737	100.01	Linear Stamp over Linear Stamp over Linear Stamp	1	0.14			
			Plain over Dentate Stamped	1	0.14			
			Reworked	1	0.14			
			Total	737	100.02			



A little more than half of all identified vessels exhibit incipient collars (n=380, 51.56%), whereas developed collar forms account for 34.60% (n=255) of the total vessel assemblage. An additional 101 (13.70%) vessels are classified as collarless and one vessel is indeterminate due to recycling along the lip or upper collar.

Rounded collar base shapes are identified on the majority (n=611, 82.90%) of the vessels while angular collar base shapes are identified on a mere 24 vessels (3.26%). One vessel (0.14%) has an indeterminate collar base shape.

Rounded (n=353, 47.90%) and flat (n=284, 38.53%) lip forms dominate the assemblage. The remaining vessels display lip forms that are concave (n=96, 13.03%), pointed (n=2, 0.27%), irregular and reworked (both n=1, 0.14%).

The angle of the lip to the interior of the vessel, are 90 degrees or right (n=369, 50.07%), obtuse (n=237, 32.16%) or acute (n=130, 17.64%) on the vessel assemblage. One angle (0.14%) has been reworked. The vessels display outflaring (n=613, 83.18%), insloped (n=78, 10.58%) and vertical (n=46, 6.24%) rim orientation.

The proportions of concave, convex and straight interior collar profiles are 78.83% (n=581), 17.91% (n=132) and 1.49% (n=11) respectively. An additional 13 vessels display convex over concave (n=6, 0.81%), irregular (n=3, 0.41%), concave over convex (n=2, 0.27%), concave over concave and indeterminate interior profiles (both n=1, 0.14%).

Vessels exhibit three main exterior collar profiles that are classified as convex (n=542, 73.54%), concave (n=163, 22.12%) and straight (n=23, 3.12%). Complex exterior profiles were observed on seven vessels as concave over convex (n=5, 0.68%) and a convex over concave (n=2, 0.27%) exterior profile. Two additional vessels have exterior profiles that were classified as either indeterminate or irregular.

Vessel collar heights ranged between 2.66 mm and 51.48 mm with a mean height of 14.58 mm and a standard deviation of 6.38 mm. Lip widths range between 1.49 mm and 16.08 mm with a mean width of 6.6 mm and a standard deviation of 1.87 mm. Basal collar widths range between 4.48 mm and 19.53 mm with a mean of 9.56 mm and a standard deviation of 2.39 mm.

Most of the vessels have a plain (n=563, 76.39%) interior, oblique or vertical (n=136 and n=21, 21.3%), horizontal (n=7, 0.95%), plain over oblique (n=8, 1.09%) and oblique over interrupted horizontal over interrupted oblique (n=1, 0.14%) constitutes the remaining interior motifs identified on vessels. The manufacturing techniques of linear stamped (n=140) and punctate (n=12) are identified on 20.63% of the vessels interiors. Seven different or combinations of techniques are identified on the remaining 22 vessels (3.00%).

Plain (n=539, 73.13%), horizontal (n=106, 14.38%), oblique and vertical (n=81 and n=4, 11.53%) are the most commonly encountered motifs used to decorate vessel lips from the site (Table 17). The techniques of incised (n=100, 13.57%), linear stamped (n=78, 10.58%), dentate stamped (n=6, 0.81%), punctate (n=3, 0.41%), push-pull (n=3, 0.41%), fingernail impressed (n=3, 0.81%), plain over linear stamped (n=2, 0.27%), plain over dentate stamped (n=1, 0.14%) and cord impressed (n=1, 0.41%) were all used in the manufacture of these motifs.



Table 17: Robb Site Ceramic Vessel Descriptive Attributes

Lip Motif	n	%	Lip Technique	n	%
Plain	539	73.13	Plain	539	73.13
Horizontal	106	14.38	Incised	100	13.57
Oblique	81	10.99	Linear Stamp	78	10.58
Vertical	4	0.54	Dentate Stamp	6	0.81
Plain over Oblique	3	0.41	Punctate	3	0.41
Interrupted Horizontal	2	0.27	Push-Pull	3	0.41
Interrupted Oblique	1	0.14	Fingernail Impressed	3	0.41
Reworked	1	0.14	Plain over Linear Stamp	2	0.27
			Plain over Dentate Stamp	1	0.14
			Cord-Impressed	1	0.14
			Reworked	1	0.14
Total	737	100.00	Total	737	100.01

The collar decorative motifs of: oblique (n=218, 29.58%), oblique over horizontal (n=162, 21.98%), horizontal (n=110, 14.93%) and plain (n=51, 6.92%) dominate the assemblage (Table 18). This is followed by 44 different motifs representing 95 vessels, 12.89% of the total vessel assemblage.

The most common collar techniques are: linear stamped (n=223, 30.26%) linear stamped over incised (n=165, 22.39%), incised (n=100, 13.57%) and plain (n=51, 6.92%). The remaining 97 vessels utilize the following techniques of: linear stamped, dentate stamped, cord impressed, incised, push-pull, linear punctate and punctate individually or in various combinations (Table 18).

Table 18: Robb Site Ceramic Vessel Descriptive Attributes

Collar Motif	n	%	Collar Technique	n	%
Oblique	218	29.58	Linear Stamp	223	30.26
Oblique over Horizontal	162	21.98	Linear Stamp over Incised	165	22.39
Horizontal	110	14.93	Collarless	101	13.70
Collarless	101	13.70	Incised	100	13.57
Plain	51	6.92	Plain	51	6.92
Oblique crossed by Interrupted Horizontal	10	1.36	Linear Stamp crossed by Incised	10	1.36
Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	8	1.09	Linear Stamp crossed by Linear Stamp	7	0.95
Vertical over Horizontal	7	0.95	Dentate Stamp	6	0.81
Vertical	6	0.81	Punctate	5	0.68
Oblique over Plain	5	0.68	Incised (Motif drifts onto Neck)	5	0.68
Hatched	5	0.68	Linear Stamp over Plain	4	0.54
Oblique over Oblique	4	0.54	Linear Stamp over Linear Stamp	4	0.54
Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	3	0.41	Linear Stamp over Incised over Linear Stamp	4	0.54
Plain over Oblique	2	0.27	Linear Stamp and Plain	4	0.54
Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Horizontal)	2	0.27	Push-Pull	3	0.41
Opposed(Horizontal and Oblique)	2	0.27	Punctate over Incised	3	0.41
Oblique over Interrupted Horizontal	2	0.27	Plain over Linear Stamp	3	0.41
Oblique over Horizontal over Oblique	2	0.27	Linear Stamp over Push-Pull	3	0.41
Oblique crossed by Interrupted Oblique	2	0.27	Linear Punctate	3	0.41
Oblique crossed by Horizontal	2	0.27	Incised over Incised	3	0.41



Table 18: Robb Site Ceramic Vessel Descriptive Attributes

Collar Motif	n	%	Collar Technique	n	%
Oblique (Motif drifts onto Neck)	2	0.27	Incised and Plain	3	0.41
Horizontal over Vertical over Horizontal	2	0.27	Dentate Stamped	3	0.41
Horizontal over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	2	0.27	Cord-Impressed	3	0.41
Horizontal over Oblique	2	0.27	Incised over Punctate	2	0.27
Vertical over Horizontal over Vertical	1	0.14	Incised over Linear Stamp over Incised	2	0.27
Vertical crossed by Oblique	1	0.14	Incised over Linear Stamp	2	0.27
Vertical (Motif drifts onto Neck)	1	0.14	Reworked	1	0.14
Reworked	1	0.14	Punctate over Cord-Impressed	1	0.14
Plain over Vertical	1	0.14	Plain over Linear Punctate	1	0.14
Plain over Interrupted Horizontal	1	0.14	Plain over Incised	1	0.14
Plain over Horizontal	1	0.14	Linear Stamped	1	0.14
Opposed(Oblique and Vertical and Plain)	1	0.14	Linear Stamp crossed by Linear Stamp over Incised	1	0.14
Opposed(Oblique and Interrupted Horizontal and Plain)	1	0.14	Linear Stamp crossed by Incised over Incised	1	0.14
Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Vertical and Plain)	1	0.14	Linear Stamp and Incised and Plain	1	0.14
Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain and Interrupted Horizontal)	1	0.14	Linear Stamp and Incised	1	0.14
Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Horizontal and Plain)	1	0.14	Linear Punctate over Linear Stamp	1	0.14
Oblique over Horizontal over Interrupted Oblique	1	0.14	Linear Punctate over Incised	1	0.14
Oblique or Vertical	1	0.14	Incised over Push-Pull	1	0.14
Oblique crossed by Oblique	1	0.14	Incised and Plain (Motif drifts onto Neck)	1	0.14
Oblique crossed by Interrupted Oblique	1	0.14	Dentate Stamp over Plain	1	0.14
Oblique crossed by Interrupted Horizontal over Horizontal	1	0.14	Dentate Stamp over Incised	1	0.14
Oblique and Plain (Motif drifts onto Neck)	1	0.14			
Mix of Irregular Oblique and Vertical crossed by Interrupted Horizontal (Motif drifts onto Neck)	1	0.14			
Interrupted Oblique over Interrupted Horizontal	1	0.14			
Interrupted Horizontal	1	0.14			
Interposed Triangles and Plain (Motif drifts onto Neck)	1	0.14			
Interposed Triangles (Motif drifts onto Neck)	1	0.14			
Horizontal crossed by Irregular Horizontal over Vertical	1	0.14			
Hatched over Horizontal	1	0.14			
Total	737	100.01	Total	737	100.08

Neck motifs are dominated by horizontal over unknown (n=232, 31.48%), plain (n=171, 23.20%), horizontal over oblique (n=85, 11.53%), horizontal (n=83, 11.26%) and simple oblique (n=78, 10.58%). The remaining 88 vessels utilize 45 different neck motifs as listed in Table 19 below.



Incised over unknown (n=230, 31.21%), plain (n=171, 23.20%), incised (n=86, 11.67%), incised over linear stamped (n=86, 11.67%) and linear stamped (n=79, 10.72%) are the most common neck techniques. The remaining 85 vessels (11.4%), display 39 different techniques (Table 19).

Table 19: Robb Site Ceramic Vessel Descriptive Attributes

Neck Motif	n	%	Neck Technique	n	%
Horizontal over Unknown	232	31.48	Incised over Unknown	230	31.21
Plain	171	23.20	Plain	171	23.20
Horizontal over Oblique	85	11.53	Incised	86	11.67
Horizontal	83	11.26	Incised over Linear Stamp	86	11.67
Oblique	78	10.58	Linear Stamp	79	10.72
Horizontal over Vertical	7	0.95	Linear Stamp over Unknown	10	1.36
Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	6	0.81	Incised over Incised	7	0.95
Oblique over Unknown	6	0.81	Linear Stamp over Incised over Unknown	5	0.68
Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	5	0.68	Linear Stamp over Linear Stamp	4	0.54
Oblique over Horizontal over Unknown	5	0.68	Linear Punctate	4	0.54
Oblique over Horizontal over Oblique	4	0.54	Incised over Punctate	4	0.54
Interrupted Oblique	4	0.54	Incised over Linear Stamp over Incised	4	0.54
Horizontal over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	4	0.54	Push-Pull over Linear Stamp	3	0.41
Vertical	3	0.41	Push-Pull	3	0.41
Oblique over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	2	0.27	Linear Stamp over Incised over Linear Stamp	3	0.41
Oblique over Oblique	2	0.27	Incised and Plain	3	0.41
Oblique over Horizontal	2	0.27	Push-Pull over Unknown	2	0.27
Oblique (Motif continuation from the Collar)	2	0.27	Punctate	2	0.27
Interrupted Horizontal	2	0.27	Linear Stamp over Incised	2	0.27
Horizontal over Oblique over Horizontal over Unknown	2	0.27	Incised over Linear Stamp over Incised over Unknown	2	0.27
Horizontal over Interrupted Oblique	2	0.27	Incised over Linear Punctate	2	0.27
Hatched over Unknown	2	0.27	Incised over Dentate Stamped	2	0.27
Vertical over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Horizontal) over Oblique	1	0.14	Incised (Motif continuation from the Collar)	2	0.27
Plain over Unknown	1	0.14	Push-Pull over Linear Stamp over Unknown	1	0.14
Plain over Oblique over Unknown	1	0.14	Push-Pull and Plain	1	0.14
Plain over Oblique over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique) over Unknown	1	0.14	Punctate over Linear Stamp	1	0.14
Plain over Oblique	1	0.14	Punctate over Incised	1	0.14
Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain) and Punctate over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	1	0.14	Punctate crossed by Incised	1	0.14
Oblique over Horizontal over Oblique over Horizontal	1	0.14	Plain over Unknown	1	0.14
Opposed(Horizontal and Oblique) over Unknown	1	0.14	Plain over Linear Stamp	1	0.14
Oblique over Vertical	1	0.14	Plain over Incised over Unknown	1	0.14



Table 19: Robb Site Ceramic Vessel Descriptive Attributes

Neck Motif	n	%	Neck Technique	n	%
Oblique over Plat	1	0.14	Plain over Dentate Stamp over Incised over Unknown	1	0.14
Oblique over Horizontal over Oblique over Unknown	1	0.14	Linear Stamp over Incised over Linear Stamp over Incised	1	0.14
Irregular Oblique and Vertical	1	0.14	Linear Stamp over Incised over Linear Stamp over Unknown	1	0.14
Irregular Oblique and Horizontal	1	0.14	Linear Stamp over Cord-Impressed	1	0.14
Interrupted Horizontal over Unknown	1	0.14	Linear Punctate over Linear Punctate	1	0.14
Interrupted Horizontal over Oblique	1	0.14	Linear Punctate over Incised over Linear Punctate	1	0.14
Horizontal over Vertical over Horizontal	1	0.14	Incised over Linear Stamp over Incised over Linear Stamp	1	0.14
Horizontal over Plat	1	0.14	Incised over Incised and Plain over Unknown	1	0.14
Horizontal over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain) over Unknown	1	0.14	Incised over Fingernail Impressed	1	0.14
Horizontal over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	1	0.14	Fingernail Impressed over Incised over Fingernail Impressed	1	0.14
Horizontal over Oblique over Unknown	1	0.14	Fingernail Impressed and Punctate over Fingernail Impressed	1	0.14
Horizontal over Oblique over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	1	0.14	Fingernail Impressed	1	0.14
Horizontal over Oblique over Interrupted Oblique	1	0.14	Dentate Stamp	1	0.14
Horizontal over Oblique over Horizontal over Oblique	1	0.14			
Horizontal over Oblique over Horizontal	1	0.14			
Horizontal over Interrupted Plat	1	0.14			
Horizontal over Hatched	1	0.14			
Horizontal crossed by Chevron	1	0.14			
Hatched	1	0.14			
Total	737	100.09	Total	737	100.09

Table 20 provides an overview of specific ceramic vessel types based on MacNeish (1952) and Wright (1966). MacNeish, in his study of Iroquoian pottery types, described a type as “a class or group of objects having interrelated similar features or modes that have a temporal or spatial significance” (1952:2). This 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 the 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 20: Robb Site Ceramic Vessel Types

Type	n	%
Middleport Oblique	170	23.07
Pound Neck	162	21.98
Ontario Horizontal	140	19.00
Niagara Collared	46	6.24
Ripley Plain	39	5.29
Type Indeterminate	39	5.29
Lawson Incised	31	4.21
Black Neck	27	3.66
Ontario Oblique	21	2.85
Iroquois Linear	19	2.58
Pound Blank	11	1.49
Middleport Criss-Cross	9	1.22
Huron Incised	7	0.95
Lawson Opposed	6	0.81
Uren Corded	5	0.68
Uren Dentate	5	0.68
Total	737	100.00

3.2.1.2 Middleport Oblique

The type Middleport Oblique is comprised of 170 vessels, representing 23.07% of the total vessel assemblage. Concave or channelled interior profiles are identified on 90.59% of the vessels and 38.82% of the vessels have a plain motif on both the interior and lip. Collared (n=10) and collarless (n=11) rim forms are identified on only a small fraction of these vessels.

Table 21 demonstrates the different variants of the Middleport Oblique type vessels, utilizing rim form with collar and neck motif. Vessels with collar motifs comprising oblique over horizontal and horizontal, horizontal over unknown or horizontal over oblique on the neck represent 78.24% of the total type assemblage. The remaining 37 vessels represent 22 different motifs of both the incipient, collared and collarless rim forms. Examples of the vessels typed as Middleport Oblique are illustrated in Plate 1.



Plate 1: Robb Site Middleport Oblique (a 573-107: 4574 (Not all fragments shown), b 585-150 L1: 4592 (Not all fragments shown), c 576-143 L2: 4595 (Not all fragments shown) and d Milliken Creek: 4597)



Table 21: Robb Site Middleport Oblique Type Variability

Rim Form	Collar Motif	Neck Motif	n	%
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Unknown	74	43.53
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Oblique	22	12.94
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal	16	9.41
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Oblique	6	3.53
Collarless	Collarless	Oblique over Horizontal over Unknown	5	2.94
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Plain	5	2.94
Collared	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Unknown	4	2.35
Collared	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal	3	1.76
Collared	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Oblique	3	1.76
Collared	Oblique over Horizontal	Plain	3	1.76
Collarless	Collarless	Oblique over Horizontal over Oblique	3	1.76
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Vertical	3	1.76
Collarless	Collarless	Oblique over Horizontal	2	1.18
Incipient	Vertical over Horizontal	Horizontal over Unknown	2	1.18
Incipient	Vertical over Horizontal	Horizontal over Vertical	2	1.18
Collared	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	1	0.59
Collared	Oblique over Horizontal	Oblique	1	0.59
Collared	Oblique crossed by Horizontal	Oblique	1	0.59
Collarless	Collarless	Oblique over Horizontal over Oblique over Unknown	1	0.59
Incipient	Horizontal	Oblique over Horizontal over Oblique	1	0.59
Incipient	Interrupted Oblique over Interrupted Horizontal	Interrupted Horizontal over Unknown	1	0.59
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Oblique over Interrupted Oblique	1	0.59
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	1	0.59
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal over Interrupted Oblique	Interrupted Oblique	1	0.59
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal over Oblique	Horizontal over Unknown	1	0.59
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal over Oblique	Plain	1	0.59
Incipient	Oblique over Interrupted Horizontal	Horizontal over Unknown	1	0.59
Incipient	Oblique over Interrupted Horizontal	Plain	1	0.59
Incipient	Oblique crossed by Interrupted Horizontal	Oblique	1	0.59
Incipient	Oblique crossed by Interrupted Horizontal over Horizontal	Horizontal over Oblique	1	0.59
Incipient	Vertical over Horizontal	Horizontal	1	0.59
Incipient	Vertical over Horizontal	Plain	1	0.59
Total			170	100.01



3.2.1.3 Pound Neck

Vessels typed as Pound Neck account for 21.98% (n=162) of the total vessel assemblage. Concave or channelled interior profiles are identified on 96.3% of the vessels. The three most common lip interior combinations identified with vessels are: plain lip and interior (50.62%), plain lip with a simple band of oblique on the interior (n=34), and vessels with a lip motif consisting of a horizontal line with a plain interior (n=21).

Table 22 identifies the variations within the Pound Neck type utilizing rim form with collar and neck motif. Vessels with collar motifs comprising of oblique and horizontal, horizontal over unknown or horizontal over oblique on the neck represent 86.42% of the total type assemblage. The remaining 22 vessels sort into 19 different combinations of rim form with collar and neck motifs.

Examples of vessels typed as Pound Neck are illustrated in Plate 2.

Table 22: Robb Site Pound Neck Type Variability

Rim Form	Collar Motif	Neck Motif	n	%
Collared	Oblique	Horizontal over Unknown	71	43.83
Incipient	Oblique	Horizontal over Unknown	23	14.20
Collared	Oblique	Horizontal over Oblique	17	10.49
Incipient	Oblique	Horizontal	12	7.41
Collared	Oblique	Horizontal	9	5.56
Incipient	Oblique	Horizontal over Oblique	8	4.94
Collared	Oblique over Plain	Horizontal over Oblique	2	1.23
Collared	Oblique over Plain	Horizontal over Unknown	2	1.23
Collared	Oblique crossed by Interrupted Horizontal	Horizontal over Oblique	2	1.23
Collared	Oblique	Horizontal over Interrupted Plat	1	0.62
Collared	Oblique	Horizontal over Oblique over Horizontal over Oblique	1	0.62
Collared	Oblique	Horizontal over Oblique over Horizontal over Unknown	1	0.62
Collared	Oblique	Horizontal over Oblique over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	1	0.62
Collared	Oblique	Horizontal over Plat	1	0.62
Collared	Oblique	Interrupted Horizontal over Oblique	1	0.62
Collared	Oblique or Vertical	Horizontal over Interrupted Oblique	1	0.62
Collared	Oblique crossed by Interrupted Horizontal	Horizontal over Unknown	1	0.62
Collared	Plain over Oblique	Horizontal over Unknown	1	0.62
Collared	Vertical	Horizontal	1	0.62
Collared	Vertical	Horizontal over Unknown	1	0.62
Incipient	Horizontal	Horizontal	1	0.62
Incipient	Oblique	Horizontal over Interrupted Oblique	1	0.62
Incipient	Oblique over Oblique	Horizontal over Unknown	1	0.62
Incipient	Oblique crossed by Interrupted Horizontal	Horizontal over Oblique	1	0.62
Incipient	Oblique crossed by Interrupted Oblique	Horizontal over Oblique	1	0.62
Total			162	100.04





Plate 2: Robb Site Pound Neck. a 580-107 Ah and 581-106: 4459 (Not all fragments shown), b 561-165 and 561-164: 4608 (Not all fragments shown), and c 446-160, 447-160: 4607 (Not all fragments shown)

3.2.1.4 Ontario Horizontal

Vessels typed as Ontario Horizontal accounted for 19% (n=140) of the total vessel assemblage. Concave or channelled interior profiles are identified on 75% of the vessels. More than half (65.71%) of the vessels exhibit a plain lip and interior, while the remaining 48 vessels sort into 11 different combinations of lip and interior motifs.

Table 23 identifies the variations within the Ontario Horizontal type utilizing rim form with collar and neck motif. Thirty-five different motif combinations are associated with this type. The most common combination, representing 16.43%, is horizontal on an incipient collar with a band of oblique around the neck.

Plate 3 illustrates a reconstructed Ontario Horizontal vessel type. This vessel was recovered from Feature 212 and the adjacent squares. It exhibits a horizontal collar motif that becomes interrupted at the castellation over a plain neck. The shoulder is a rare example of the carinated type and exhibits a motif of linear stamped obliques over a body that is ribbed paddled. No additional samples of this shoulder type and motif was identified (Table 34).

Table 23: Robb Site Ontario Horizontal Type Variability

Rim Form	Collar Motif	Neck Motif	n	%
Incipient	Horizontal	Oblique	23	16.43
Collared	Horizontal	Oblique	19	13.57
Collarless	Collarless	Horizontal	15	10.71
Incipient	Horizontal	Plain	14	10.00
Incipient	Horizontal	Horizontal over Oblique	8	5.71
Incipient	Horizontal	Horizontal over Unknown	8	5.71



Table 23: Robb Site Ontario Horizontal Type Variability

Rim Form	Collar Motif	Neck Motif	n	%
Incipient	Horizontal	Horizontal	7	5.00
Collarless	Collarless	Horizontal over Oblique	4	2.86
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Oblique	3	2.14
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Unknown	3	2.14
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Plain	3	2.14
Incipient	Plain	Horizontal	3	2.14
Collared	Horizontal	Hatched over Unknown	2	1.43
Collared	Horizontal	Horizontal over Oblique	2	1.43
Collared	Horizontal	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	2	1.43
Collared	Horizontal	Plain	2	1.43
Collarless	Collarless	Horizontal over Unknown	2	1.43
Collarless	Collarless	Horizontal over Vertical	2	1.43
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Oblique	2	1.43
Collared	Horizontal	Interrupted Oblique	1	0.71
Collared	Horizontal	Oblique over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	1	0.71
Collared	Horizontal	Vertical	1	0.71
Collared	Horizontal over Oblique	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	1	0.71
Collared	Oblique over Horizontal	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	1	0.71
Collared	Opposed(Horizontal and Oblique)	Oblique over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	1	0.71
Collared	Vertical over Horizontal	Horizontal over Oblique	1	0.71
Incipient	Horizontal	Horizontal over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	1	0.71
Incipient	Horizontal	Horizontal over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	1	0.71
Incipient	Horizontal	Oblique over Unknown	1	0.71
Incipient	Horizontal	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	1	0.71
Incipient	Horizontal over Oblique	Plain	1	0.71
Incipient	Horizontal	Horizontal over Vertical over Horizontal	1	0.71
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	1	0.71
Incipient	Oblique crossed by Horizontal	Oblique	1	0.71
Incipient	Vertical over Horizontal over Vertical	Plain	1	0.71
Total			140	99.92





Plate 3: Robb Site Ontario Horizontal (559-162 Ah, 560-163 F212, 559-162 F212 and 560-162: 4405 (Not all fragments shown))

3.2.1.5 *Ripley Plain/Niagara Collared*

Forty-six vessels are typed as Niagara Collared (6.24%) and 39 vessels (5.29%) are identified as Ripley Plain. Vessels of the Niagara Collared type display incipient (n=33) and collared (n=13) rim forms, with concave (n=36), convex (n=9) and convex over concave interior profiles. Over 87% of this type has a plain lip, interior, collar and neck. The remaining six vessels exhibit either isolated or weakly defined motifs on the lip (n=2), collar (n=2), neck and both the interior and neck.

Vessels of the Ripley Plain type display concave (n=21), convex (n=17) and straight interior profiles associated with collarless rim forms with plain interiors. Decorative motifs appear on five vessels as horizontal or interrupted horizontal on either the lip (n=5) or the lower neck (n=1). Five of the 39 Ripley Plain vessels exhibit profiles that suggest the fragments may represent small possibly cup like or semi-juvenile vessels.

3.2.1.6 *Lawson/Huron Incised*

Thirty-one vessels (4.21%) are identified as Lawson Incised. All 31 vessels display a concave interior profile with more than half displaying a plain lip and interior.

Table 24 outlines the variations of collar and neck motifs with rim forms. The most common variant, oblique on a developed collar over a plain neck is illustrated in Plate 4.



Table 24: Robb Site Lawson Incised Variability

Rim Form	Collar Motif	Neck Motif	n	%
Collared	Oblique	Plain	14	45.16
Incipient	Oblique	Plain	5	16.13
Collared	Oblique	Oblique	2	6.45
Collared	Oblique	Oblique over Plat	1	3.23
Collared	Oblique	Oblique over Unknown	1	3.23
Collared	Oblique over Oblique	Plain	1	3.23
Collared	Oblique crossed by Interrupted Horizontal	Plain	1	3.23
Collared	Oblique crossed by Interrupted Oblique	Plain	1	3.23
Collared	Plain over Oblique	Plain over Oblique	1	3.23
Collared	Vertical	Plain	1	3.23
Incipient	Oblique	Oblique	1	3.23
Incipient	Oblique (Motif drifts onto Neck)	Oblique (Motif continuation from the Collar)	1	3.23
Incipient	Oblique crossed by Interrupted Horizontal	Plain	1	3.23
Total			31	100.04

**Plate 4: Robb Site Lawson Incised (585-100: 4415)**

The seven vessels identified as Huron Incised display either a convex (n=4) or straight interior (n=3) profile with a developed collar decorated by simple oblique/vertical or oblique crossed by interrupted horizontal lines. All vessels have a plain neck and interior while one vessel displays linear stamped oblique on the lip (Plate 7:c).



3.2.1.7 Black Neck

Twenty-seven vessels (3.66%) are identified as Black Necked. These vessels have convex (n=23), straight (n=2) and concave (n=2) interior profiles.

Table 25 identifies 27 different combinations of collar and neck motifs with associated rim forms. Examples of Black Neck type vessels are illustrated in Plate 5.

Table 25: Robb Site Black Neck Variability

Rim Form	Collar Motif	Neck Motif	n	%
Collared	Oblique	Horizontal over Unknown	14	51.85
Incipient	Oblique	Horizontal over Unknown	3	11.11
Collared	Horizontal	Oblique	1	3.70
Collared	Oblique	Horizontal	1	3.70
Collared	Oblique	Horizontal over Oblique	1	3.70
Collared	Oblique	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	1	3.70
Collared	Oblique over Plain	Horizontal over Unknown	1	3.70
Collared	Oblique crossed by Interrupted Horizontal	Horizontal over Unknown	1	3.70
Collared	Vertical	Horizontal over Oblique	1	3.70
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	1	3.70
Incipient	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	1	3.70
Incipient	Vertical	Horizontal over Unknown	1	3.70
Total			27	99.96



Plate 5: Robb Site Black Neck (583-103: 4306 (Not all fragments shown), b 581-149 L1 and 581-148 L1: 4349 and c 585-149 L2: 4609)

3.2.1.8 Ontario Oblique

Vessels typed as Ontario Oblique accounted for 2.85% (n=21) of the total vessel assemblage. Channelled interior profiles are identified on 12 vessels and nine are convex interiors.

Most (85.71%) of these vessel types have a plain lip and interior while the three remaining vessels exhibit a plain lip with oblique on the interior (n=2) and oblique on the lip and a plain interior.



Table 26 demonstrates the different variants of the Ontario Oblique type utilizing rim form with collar and neck motif. The most common variants include vessels with oblique on an incipient collar and neck (n=11) (Plate 7:b). The remaining ten vessels utilize seven different motifs.

Table 26: Robb Site Ontario Oblique Type Variability

Rim Form	Collar Motif	Neck Motif	n	%
Incipient	Oblique	Oblique	6	28.57
Collared	Oblique	Oblique	5	23.81
Collarless	Collarless	Oblique	3	14.29
Incipient	Oblique over Oblique	Plain	2	9.52
Collared	Oblique	Oblique over Vertical	1	4.76
Collarless	Collarless	Interrupted Oblique	1	4.76
Collarless	Oblique	Plain	1	4.76
Incipient	Oblique	Oblique over Unknown	1	4.76
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Oblique over Unknown	1	4.76
Total			21	99.99

3.2.1.9 Iroquois Linear

Vessels typed as Iroquois Linear accounted for 2.58% (n=19) of the total vessel assemblage. All vessels exhibit motifs manufactured by linear stamping or push-pull techniques. Channelled interior profiles are identified on 78.95 % of the vessels. Table 27 demonstrates the different variants of Iroquois Linear utilizing rim form with collar and neck motif.

Examples of the Iroquois Linear typed vessels are illustrated in Plate 6.

Table 27: Robb Site Iroquois Linear Type Variability

Rim Form	Collar Motif	Neck Motif	n	%
Collared	Horizontal	Oblique	2	10.53
Collared	Horizontal	Plain	2	10.53
Collared	Oblique	Horizontal over Unknown	2	10.53
Collarless	Collarless	Horizontal	2	10.53
Incipient	Horizontal	Plain	2	10.53
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Oblique	2	10.53
Collared	Horizontal	Horizontal over Oblique	1	5.26
Collarless	Collarless	Horizontal over Oblique over Unknown	1	5.26
Incipient	Horizontal	Horizontal	1	5.26
Incipient	Oblique	Horizontal over Oblique	1	5.26
Incipient	Oblique	Horizontal over Unknown	1	5.26
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Oblique	1	5.26
Incipient	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Unknown	1	5.26
Total			19	100.00



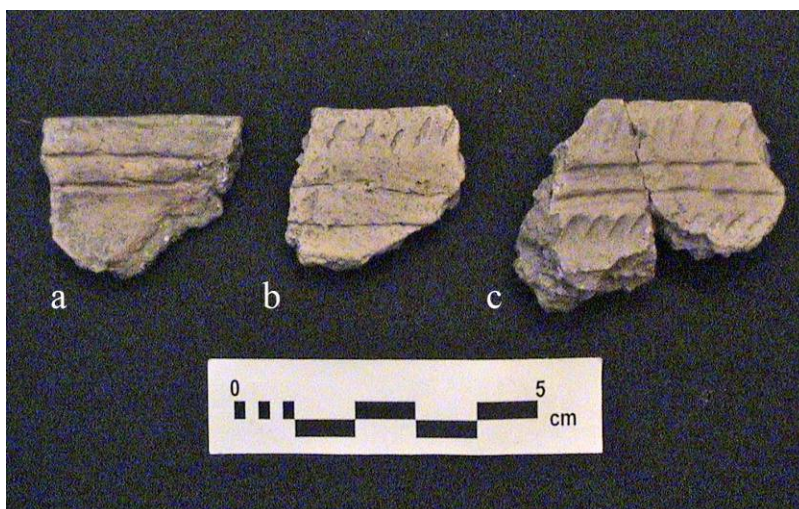


Plate 6: Robb Site Iroquois Linear (a 589-148: 4001 (Not all fragments shown), b 440-160: 4506 and c 584-149 L1 and 586-149: 4297)

3.2.1.10 Pound Blank

Eleven vessels are typed as Pound Blank, and represent 1.49% of the total site vessel assemblage. Concave (n=9), convex (n=1) and straight (n=1) interior profiles were identified. Decorative motifs appear on the lip and interior of two vessels as a single horizontal band of punctuates on the lip, and a lower interior motif consisting of linear stamped oblique.

Table 28 outlines the variation of the Pound Blank type utilizing rim forms with collar and neck motifs.

Table 28: Robb Site Pound Blank Variability

Rim Form	Collar Motif	Neck Motif	n	%
Incipient	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	Horizontal over Oblique	2	18.18
Collared	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	Horizontal over Unknown	1	9.09
Collared	Opposed(Left, Right Oblique, Vertical and Plain)	Horizontal over Oblique	1	9.09
Collared	Opposed(Oblique and Interrupted Horizontal and Plain)	Horizontal over Unknown	1	9.09
Collared	Opposed(Oblique and Vertical and Plain)	Horizontal over Unknown	1	9.09
Incipient	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Horizontal and Plain)	Horizontal	1	9.09
Incipient	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain and Interrupted Horizontal)	Horizontal	1	9.09
Incipient	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	Horizontal over Unknown	1	9.09
Incipient	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	Horizontal	1	9.09
Incipient	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	Horizontal over Unknown	1	9.09
Total			11	99.99

3.2.1.11 Middleport Criss-Cross

Nine vessels (1.22%) are classified as Middleport Criss-Cross. All exhibit concave or channelled interiors. Plain lip and interiors are identified on six of the nine vessels, the remaining three display a lip motif of either incised horizontal (n=2) or linear stamped oblique (n=1).



Table 29 outlines the variations in the Middleport Criss-Cross type utilizing rim form with collar and neck motif. Examples of the Middleport Criss-Cross type are illustrated in Plate 7:a.

Table 29: Robb Site Middleport Criss-Cross Type Variability

Rim Form	Collar Motif	Neck Motif	n	%
Collared	Hatched	Horizontal over Hatched	1	11.11
Collared	Hatched	Plain	1	11.11
Collared	Oblique crossed by Interrupted Oblique	Horizontal over Unknown	1	11.11
Incipient	Hatched	Hatched	1	11.11
Incipient	Hatched	Horizontal over Oblique	1	11.11
Incipient	Hatched	Horizontal over Unknown	1	11.11
Incipient	Hatched over Horizontal	Horizontal over Unknown	1	11.11
Incipient	Oblique crossed by Oblique	Horizontal over Oblique	1	11.11
Incipient	Vertical crossed by Oblique	Horizontal over Unknown	1	11.11
Total			9	99.99



Plate 7: Robb Site Mixed Vessels Types (a: Middleport Criss-Cross 440-158: 4078 (Not all fragments shown), b: Ontario Oblique 439-159: 4086 (Not all fragments shown) and c: Huron Incised 580-151 L1 and 578-150: 4547)

3.2.1.12 Lawson Opposed

Thirty-one vessels (4.21% of the total assemblage) are identified as Lawson Opposed with collared and incipient rim forms. Five vessels have a concave interior profile. Only one vessel has a lip motif of incised horizontal and the remaining vessels have both a plain lip and interior.

Table 30 outlines the variations of the Lawson Opposed type utilizing rim form with collar and neck motifs.



Table 30: Robb Site Lawson Opposed Variability

Rim Form	Collar Motif	Neck Motif	n	%
Incipient	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	Plain	2	33.33
Collared	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Horizontal)	Plain	1	16.67
Collared	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	Plain	1	16.67
Incipient	Horizontal over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	Plain	1	16.67
Incipient	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Horizontal)	Interrupted Oblique	1	16.67
Total			6	100.01

3.2.1.13 Uren Corded/Uren Dentate

Five vessels (0.68%) are typed as Uren Corded with collarless (n=2), collared (n=2) and incipient (n=1) rim forms. Decorative motifs appear on one vessel as a cord-impressed oblique on the lip and horizontal on the collar with linear stamped oblique on the neck. The remaining vessels all exhibit a corded surface treatment.

Five vessels (0.67%) are typed as Uren Dentate with incipient rim forms and dentate stamped oblique on the lip and collar and either incised horizontal (n=4) or plain motifs on the neck. Concave interior profiles are identified on four of the five vessels with the remaining vessel exhibiting a convex interior.

3.2.1.14 Type Indeterminate

Table 31 lists the rim form with collar and neck motifs for the 39 vessels where these motifs and shapes are indeterminate. The vessels display concave (n=21), convex (n=15), irregular/indeterminate (n=2) and a straight interior profiles.

Lip motifs identified on these vessels include horizontal (n=12), oblique (n=5), plain over oblique and vertical. Interior motifs were observed on four vessels and include oblique (n=2) and vertical (n=2).

Five vessels classified as indeterminate exhibit semi-juvenile traits either in the construction or application of the motif.

An example of an Indeterminate type vessel is illustrated in Plate 8.



Table 31: Robb Site Type Indeterminate Variability

Rim Form	Collar Motif	Neck Motif	n	%
Collarless	Collarless	Horizontal	3	7.69
Incipient	Horizontal	Horizontal	2	5.13
Collarless	Collarless	Oblique over Unknown	2	5.13
Incipient	Vertical (Motif drifts onto Neck)	Plain	1	2.56
Reworked	Reworked	Horizontal over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	1	2.56
Incipient	Plain over Vertical	Horizontal	1	2.56
Incipient	Plain over Interrupted	Vertical	1	2.56
Incipient	Horizontal	Horizontal	1	2.56
Incipient	Plain	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	1	2.56
Collared	Plain	Oblique over Oblique	1	2.56
Incipient	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	Horizontal over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain) over Unknown	1	2.56
Incipient	Opposed(Horizontal and Oblique)	Plain	1	2.56
Incipient	Oblique and Plain (Motif drifts onto Neck)	Plain	1	2.56
Incipient	Oblique (Motif drifts onto Neck)	Oblique (Motif continuation from the Collar)	1	2.56
Incipient	Mix of Irregular Oblique and Vertical crossed by Interrupted Horizontal (Motif drifts onto Neck)	Plain	1	2.56
Incipient	Interposed Triangles and Plain (Motif drifts onto Neck)	Plain	1	2.56
Incipient	Interposed Triangles (Motif drifts onto Neck)	Horizontal	1	2.56
Collared	Horizontal over Vertical over Horizontal	Plain	1	2.56
Incipient	Horizontal over Vertical over Horizontal	Plain	1	2.56
Incipient	Horizontal over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	Horizontal over Unknown	1	2.56
Collared	Horizontal crossed by Irregular Horizontal over Vertical	Plain	1	2.56
Incipient	Horizontal	Plain	1	2.56
Collarless	Collarless	Verticals	1	2.56
Collarless	Collarless	Vertical over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Horizontal) over Oblique	1	2.56
Collarless	Collarless	Plain over Oblique over Unknown	1	2.56
Collarless	Collarless	Plain over Oblique over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique) over Unknown	1	2.56
Collarless	Collarless	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain) and Punctate over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	1	2.56
Collarless	Collarless	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	1	2.56
Collarless	Collarless	Opposed(Horizontal and Oblique) over Unknown	1	2.56
Incipient	Collarless	Oblique over Oblique	1	2.56
Collarless	Collarless	Oblique over Horizontal over Oblique over Horizontal	1	2.56
Collarless	Collarless	Irregular Obliques and Verticals	1	2.56
Collarless	Collarless	Irregular Oblique and Horizontal	1	2.56
Collarless	Collarless	Horizontal over Oblique over Horizontal over Unknown	1	2.56
Collarless	Collarless	Horizontal over Oblique over Horizontal	1	2.56
Collarless	Collarless	Horizontal crossed by Chevron	1	2.56
Total			39	99.87



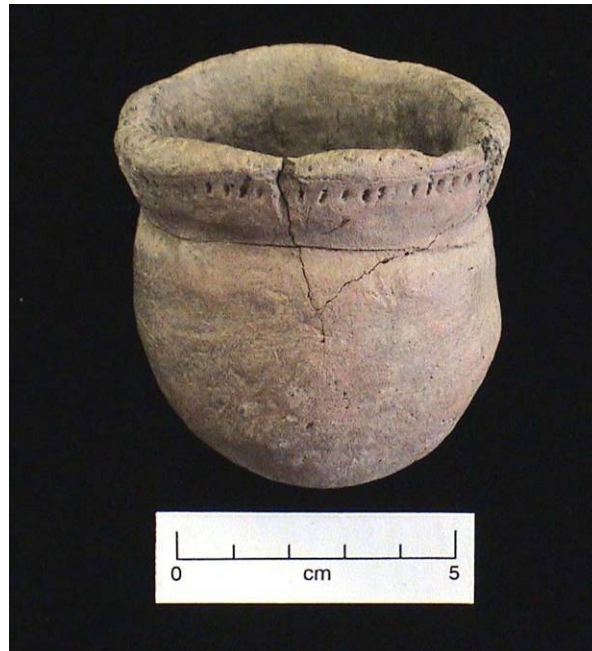


Plate 8: Robb Site Complete Vessel Type Indeterminate
(Surface Find: 6403, vessel height 65.37 mm and
orifice diameter 59.47 mm)

3.2.1.15 Castellation

Eighty-six castellations were identified in the assemblage. Twenty are isolated fragments, while the remaining 66 are associated with previously analyzed vessels.

Table 32 displays the frequencies of castellation lip form shapes identified in the assemblage. The rounded lip form is identified on 48 (55.81%) of the castellations. There were also pointed (n=26, 30.23%), multiple rounded (n=6, 6.98%) and multiple pointed forms (n=6, 6.98%).

Table 32: Robb Site Castellation Attributes Lip Form Shape

Lip Form Shape	n	%
Rounded	48	55.81
Pointed	26	30.23
Rounded (Multiple)	6	6.98
Pointed (Multiple)	6	6.98
Total	86	100.00

Castellation base forms are similar to that of the remainder of the vessel assemblage with the exception of eight vessels. All eight vessels show an increase in basal development at the castellation in the form of transformations from incipient to collared (n=5), collarless to incipient (n=2) and a single collared vessel displayed a thickening of the collar at the base of the castellation (n=1).

Lip and interior motifs are consistent with the entire assemblage, apart from the following five vessels. These vessels display a horizontal motif on the lip interrupted at the castellation or the lip motif became absent at the castellation.



Eighty-six different combinations of lip form shape, collar and neck motif were identified on the castellated vessels from the site (Table 33). A motif change identified on the collar and/or neck at the castellation is identified on 36 out of 67 analyzed vessels. Ten of these vessels exhibit a complete pattern change at the castellation while the rest exhibit only a minor interruption.

Table 33: Robb Site Castellation Attributes Lip Form Shape with Collar and Neck Motif

Lip Form Shape	Collar Motif	Neck Motif	n	%
Rounded	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Unknown	4	4.65
Pointed	Oblique	Interrupted Horizontal over Unknown	3	3.49
Rounded	Oblique	Horizontal over Oblique	3	3.49
Rounded	Oblique	Interrupted Horizontal over Unknown	3	3.49
Rounded	Oblique	Plain	3	3.49
Pointed	Oblique	Horizontal over Unknown	2	2.33
Pointed	Oblique	Plain	2	2.33
Pointed	Oblique over Interrupted Horizontal	Interrupted Horizontal over Unknown	2	2.33
Pointed (Multiple)	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Oblique	2	2.33
Rounded	Interrupted Horizontal	Oblique	2	2.33
Rounded	Oblique over Horizontal	Interrupted Horizontal	2	2.33
Rounded	Plain	Plain	2	2.33
Pointed	Collarless	Oblique over Horizontal over Oblique	1	1.16
Pointed	Collarless	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	1	1.16
Pointed	Collarless	Plain	1	1.16
Pointed	Collarless	Vertical over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Horizontal) over Oblique	1	1.16
Pointed	Horizontal	Horizontal	1	1.16
Pointed	Interrupted Horizontal	Oblique	1	1.16
Pointed	Oblique	Interrupted Horizontal	1	1.16
Pointed	Oblique	Oblique	1	1.16
Pointed	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Unknown	1	1.16
Pointed	Oblique over Interrupted Horizontal	Interrupted Horizontal	1	1.16
Pointed	Oblique over Interrupted Horizontal	Interrupted Horizontal over Oblique	1	1.16
Pointed	Oblique over Punctate bound by Interposed Triangles (Motif drifts onto Neck)	Plain	1	1.16
Pointed	Oblique crossed by Oblique	Horizontal over Oblique	1	1.16
Pointed	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	Interrupted Horizontal over Oblique	1	1.16
Pointed	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	Plain	1	1.16
Pointed	Plain	Plain	1	1.16
Pointed	Vertical over Interrupted Horizontal	Interrupted Horizontal over Vertical	1	1.16
Pointed (Multiple)	Collarless	Oblique over Oblique	1	1.16
Pointed (Multiple)	Horizontal and Vertical	Plain	1	1.16
Pointed (Multiple)	Oblique	Horizontal over Unknown	1	1.16
Pointed (Multiple)	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	1	1.16
Rounded	Collarless	Horizontal crossed by Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Vertical)	1	1.16
Rounded	Collarless	Oblique over Horizontal over Oblique	1	1.16
Rounded	Collarless	Plain	1	1.16



Table 33: Robb Site Castellation Attributes Lip Form Shape with Collar and Neck Motif

Lip Form Shape	Collar Motif	Neck Motif	n	%
Rounded	Hatched	Horizontal over Hatched	1	1.16
Rounded	Horizontal	Horizontal	1	1.16
Rounded	Horizontal	Oblique	1	1.16
Rounded	Horizontal	Plain	1	1.16
Rounded	Horizontal bound Oblique	Oblique	1	1.16
Rounded	Horizontal crossed by Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Vertical)	Oblique	1	1.16
Rounded	Interposed Triangles and Oblique	Plain	1	1.16
Rounded	Interrupted Horizontal	Horizontal	1	1.16
Rounded	Interrupted Horizontal	Plain	1	1.16
Rounded	Oblique	Horizontal	1	1.16
Rounded	Oblique	Horizontal over Unknown	1	1.16
Rounded	Oblique	Interrupted Horizontal	1	1.16
Rounded	Oblique	Interrupted Horizontal over Oblique	1	1.16
Rounded	Oblique (Motif drifts onto Neck)	Plain	1	1.16
Rounded	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal	1	1.16
Rounded	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Oblique	1	1.16
Rounded	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Vertical	1	1.16
Rounded	Oblique over Horizontal	Plain	1	1.16
Rounded	Oblique over Interrupted Horizontal	Interrupted Horizontal	1	1.16
Rounded	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Horizontal)	Interrupted Oblique	1	1.16
Rounded	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Vertical)(Motif drifts onto Neck)	Interrupted Horizontal	1	1.16
Rounded	Opposed(Left and Right Oblique) over Plain	Horizontal over Oblique and Plain	1	1.16
Rounded	Plain over Horizontal	Horizontal	1	1.16
Rounded	Plain over Oblique	Horizontal over Unknown	1	1.16
Rounded	Vertical	Oblique	1	1.16
Rounded	Vertical over Interrupted Horizontal over Interrupted Vertical	Plain	1	1.16
Rounded (Multiple)	Collarless	Plain over Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	1	1.16
Rounded (Multiple)	Oblique	Interrupted Horizontal over Oblique	1	1.16
Rounded (Multiple)	Oblique over Horizontal	Horizontal over Unknown	1	1.16
Rounded (Multiple)	Oblique over Horizontal	Interrupted Horizontal	1	1.16
Rounded (Multiple)	Oblique over Horizontal	Oblique	1	1.16
Rounded (Multiple)	Vertical	Plain	1	1.16
Total			86	99.98

3.2.1.16 Neck Fragments

Twenty-eight hundred and six neck fragments are identified apart from the vessel assemblage. Most of the neck fragments recovered have a plain motif (70.28%), while decorative motifs appear on an additional 26.02%.



The remaining isolated fragments display surface treatments of ribbed paddling (n=86), cord-wrapped paddle (n=7), scarified (n=1), cord-wrapped paddle crossed by scaring (n=1) and indeterminate (n=1). In addition, eight fragments display combinations of ribbed paddling (n=7), cord-wrapped paddle (n=1) and a decorative motif.

3.2.1.17 Shoulder Fragments

Table 34 displays all the isolated shoulder fragments that exhibit accurate type and motif data. It should be noted that plain or other surface treated rounded shoulders are most likely under represented in the table. This is due to the difficulty of making an accurate identification of a rounded shoulder from the vessel body.

Table 34: Robb Site Shoulder Attributes, Type and Decorative Motif

Shoulder Type	Decoration	n	%
Rounded	Plain	548	55.98
Rounded	Linear Stamp Oblique	174	17.77
Rounded	Ribbed Paddle	135	13.79
Rounded	Linear Punctate Oblique	22	2.25
Rounded	Linear Stamp Oblique and Ribbed Paddle	14	1.43
Rounded	Linear Stamp Oblique over Ribbed Paddle	10	1.02
Rounded	Punctate Horizontal	9	0.92
Rounded	Incised Horizontal	9	0.92
Rounded	Punctate Oblique	6	0.61
Rounded	Cord-wrapped Paddle	6	0.61
Rounded	Indeterminate Decorated	5	0.51
Carinated	Plain	5	0.51
Rounded	Punctate Vertical	3	0.31
Rounded	Punctate Oblique and Ribbed Paddle	3	0.31
Rounded	Incised Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	3	0.31
Rounded	Linear Stamp Vertical	2	0.20
Rounded	Linear Stamp Oblique over Cord-wrapped Paddle	2	0.20
Rounded	Linear Stamp Horizontal	2	0.20
Rounded	Linear Punctate Horizontal	2	0.20
Rounded	Incised Horizontal over Incised Opposed(Left and Right Oblique)	2	0.20
Rounded	Fingernail Impressed Oblique	2	0.20
Rounded	Dentate Stamp Oblique	2	0.20
Rounded	Vertical Crescent Stamped	1	0.10
Rounded	Linear Stamp Oblique and Ribbed Paddle	1	0.10
Rounded	Linear Stamp Oblique over Linear Stamp Oblique	1	0.10
Rounded	Linear Stamp Oblique over Incised Opposed(Left and Right Oblique and Horizontal)	1	0.10
Rounded	Linear Stamp Curvilinear	1	0.10
Rounded	Linear Punctate Horizontal and Ribbed Paddle	1	0.10
Rounded	Incised Horizontal over Incised Opposed(Left and Right Oblique) over Linear Stamp	1	0.10
Rounded	Oblique	1	0.10
Rounded	Incised Opposed(L and R Oblique) over Incised Horizontal	1	0.10
Rounded	Incised Interrupted Oblique	1	0.10
Rounded	Incised Chevron	1	0.10
Rounded	Cord-wrapped Paddle crossed by Scarified	1	0.10
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	0.10
Carinated	Ribbed Paddle	1	0.10
Total		979	99.95



3.2.1.18 Body Fragments

Table 35 indicates the variation in surface treatment on body fragments from the site (Appendix D). Two surface treatments dominate the body fragments: plain (n=5849, 72.92%) and ribbed paddling (n=25.98, 25.98%). This is followed by surface treatments of cord-wrapped paddle (n=40, 0.50%), check-stamped (n=29, 0.36%) and ribbed paddling crossed by cord-wrapped paddle (n=1, 0.01%). In addition to the surface treatments listed above, eighteen fragments have indeterminate surface treatments or decorative motifs.

Table 35: Robb Site Ceramic Body Fragment Treatment

Surface Treatment	n	%
Plain	5849	72.92
Ribbed Paddle	2084	25.98
Cord-wrapped Paddle	40	0.50
Check-Stamped	29	0.36
Indeterminate Decorated	18	0.22
Ribbed Paddle crossed Cord-wrapped Paddle	1	0.01
Total	8021	99.99

3.2.1.19 Miscellaneous Ceramic Objects

The miscellaneous ceramic objects recovered from the site consist of 322 pieces of manufacturing waste or fired clay and 20 ceramic artifacts. The fragments identified as manufacturing waste or fired clay display irregular, untreated surfaces that do not have any apparent form or function.

The ceramic artifacts that were identified as having a specific use are listed below. Additional descriptions of artifacts are listed in Appendix D.

Two strap handle fragments were recovered from the site. The first (582-100 Ah: 2301) was recovered from one of the exterior activity areas and is a well manufactured smoothed tapered handle. The other (447-161: 4697) was recovered from Midden 1 and is a more robust and irregular plain and tapered handle.

A single marble-like artifact was recovered from one of the exterior activity areas (438-162: 6399). This artifact has a roughly smoothed surface and measures 17.44 mm by 12.85 mm (Plate 9:c).

A single indeterminate disk fragment (580-149: 6392) recovered from Midden 2 exhibits a partial motif consisting of incised circular lines and fingernail impressed oblique on a burnished surface (Plate 9:b).

Fragments from Midden 2 (585-149 L2: 6389) and another from one of the exterior activity areas (Cat. #583-104: 6390) exhibit a roughly smoothed exterior. It is possible that these artifacts may represent a ladle/spoon or non-functional pipe. Both have a rough bowl diameter of approximately 20 mm (Plate 10:a and 10:b).





Plate 9: Robb Site Miscellaneous Ceramic Artifacts (a 575-141 L1: 6391, b 580-149 L2: 6392 and c 438-162: 6399)



Plate 10: Robb Site Miscellaneous Ceramic Artifacts (a 585-149 I2: 6389 and b 583-104: 6390)

Four miniature vessels were recovered from this site. Three are plain and include two expediently manufactured thin walled finger pots with irregular lips (439-160: 6398 and 587-149: 6400), and a small burnished pinched pot with a height of 27.06 mm and a width of 42.10 mm. A collarless miniature vessel (437-162 and 442-163: 4641) (Plate 11) exhibits a smoothed exterior with rounded shoulders and a decorative motif consisting of linear stamped horizontal/oblique on the lip with an interior motif of two rows of punctates. The neck is incised with three horizontal lines crossed by a motif of a vertical line that is bound by two opposing oblique lines under the castellation.





Plate 11: Robb Site Miscellaneous Ceramic Artifacts (437-162 and 442-163: 4641)

Fragments of a possible Sun Wheel effigy were recovered from Midden 2 and one of the exterior activity areas. The artifact displays a cluster motif of radiating lines of small punctates from an indeterminate fragmented feature off centre. The opposite surface is covered with what appears to be random punctates. The recovered edges of this artifact display five tapered points with small holes at the center (Plate 12).

In addition to the above mentioned miscellaneous ceramic artifacts, one rim fragment possibly displays a figurine on the collar. Although the motif is incomplete, it is visibly foreign in comparison to the rest of the assemblage (Plate 9:a).



Plate 12: Robb Site Miscellaneous Ceramic Artifacts (580-101 Ah: 6401 (Not all fragments shown))



3.2.1.20 Recycling

Four vessels and four vessel fragments were recovered that display evidence of recycling in the form of mend holes or complete reworking of the collar to prolong the vessels' life. These include one neck fragment and three body fragments of which only one was partially drilled.

Mend holes were identified on a Middleport Oblique neck fragment (Milliken Creek: 4314) and Type Indeterminate (557-122 and 558-122: 4533). An additional partial mend hole was observed on a Pound Blank neck fragment (540-140 and 541-142: 4070).

Vessel 452-159 and 448-160: 4537 of the Indeterminate type exhibits a completely reworked surface along the lip or upper collar. Carbonized food remains are encrusted along the surface.

3.2.1.21 Painted or Slipped Ceramic Vessel Fragments

The analysis identified 86 fragments and six vessels that display some form of red ochre staining as a result of either painting, slipping or indirect application. The distribution of ceramic fragments with red ochre staining is listed in Table 36.

Midden 1 contained the largest concentration of red ochre stained fragments (n=70, 81.4%). These vessels include the Pound Blank (441-161, 444-159, 443-160, 443-160, 443-159 and 444-160: 4395), Pound Necked (588-148 and 589-147: 4361) and Middleport Oblique (452-160: 4422) types.

The remaining sixteen fragments are thinly distributed across the site. Six Blacked Necked type (575-148 L1: 4229) fragments were recovered in Midden 2 and one Pound Blank type (578-106: 4069) fragment and one Pound Neck type (578-105, 577-105 and 577-104: 4613) were recovered from an exterior activity area.

Table 36: Robb Site Ceramic Vessel Fragments with Red Ochre Staining

Provenience	Fragment type	Comments	Qty
Midden 1	Body Fragment	Red Ochre Exterior	36
Midden 1	Neck Fragment	Red Ochre Exterior	12
Midden 1	Unanalyzable Fragment	Red Ochre Exterior	10
Midden 1	Unanalyzable Fragment	Red Ochre Interior	5
Midden 1	Rim Fragment	Red Ochre Exterior	4
Midden 1	Rim Fragment	Red Ochre Interior	2
Midden 1	Neck/Shoulder Fragment	Red Ochre Exterior	1
Subtotal			70
Midden 2	Body Fragment	Red Ochre Exterior	3
Midden 2	Neck/Shoulder Fragment	Red Ochre Exterior	1
Midden 2	Unanalyzable Fragment	Red Ochre Interior	1
Midden 2	Unanalyzable Fragment	Red Ochre Exterior	1
Subtotal			6
Activity Area	Unanalyzable Fragment	Red Ochre Interior	1
Activity Area	Unanalyzable Fragment	Red Ochre Exterior	1
Subtotal			2
House 8	Neck/Shoulder/Body Fragment	Red Ochre Exterior	1
Subtotal			1
Exterior	Body Fragment	Red Ochre Interior	7
Subtotal			7
Total			86



3.2.1.22 Fingerprints and Teeth/Seed Impressions

Fingerprints were identified on five miscellaneous fired clay fragments. No attempt was undertaken to analyze the fingerprints.

Two of the fragments were recovered in Midden 1 (451-161: 770) and the remaining fragments from Midden 2 (586-147 Ah: 3792, 587-149 L1: 3859 and 584-148 Ah: 3682).

In addition to fingerprints, one miscellaneous ceramic artifact (578-150 L1: 6396) displays a bite mark from an individual of indeterminate age (Appendix D). While a plain body fragment (582-101: 2322) from an exterior activity area displays a possible indeterminate seed impression.

3.3 Intra-Site Distribution of Ceramic Vessels and Miscellaneous Ceramic Objects

A total of 352 catalogued vessels, pipes and juvenile ceramic artifacts have mends ranging from two to 15 different provenience locations. Of these 352 mended artifacts, 14 vessels have mends that link houses, middens and exterior features. Tables 37 and 38 display the distribution of traditional vessel types by major provenience units.

It is through the examination of ceramic mends that it was possible to create a rough measure of contemporaneity within the site. Unfortunately, very little material was recovered from the houses, however, two separate mends between Houses 1 and 8 with Midden 2 create a possible line of refuse disposal. An additional four vessels and the Sun Wheel Effigy mend between Midden 2 and one of the exterior activity areas. This suggests a connection in use between these areas.

Table 37: Robb Site Ceramic Types by Provenience (n=745)

Type	Ext	H1	H1/M2	H2	H3	H5	H6	H7	H8	H8/M2	H9
Middleport Oblique	25				1				4	1	
Pound Necked	20			1	1	3			1		
Ontario Horizontal	22	2			1		1		5		1
Niagara Collared	4								1		
Type Indeterminate	4				1				1		
Ripley Plain	2	2							2		
Lawson Incised	1		1				1	1	1		
Black Necked				1		1			1		1
Ontario Oblique	2										
Castellation	5										
Iroquois Linear	6										
Pound Blank	1								1		
Middleport Criss-Cross	1										
Huron Incised	3										
Lawson Opposed	1						1				
Uren Corded	1								1		
Uren Dentate	4								1		
Total	102	4	1	2	4	4	3	1	19	1	2



Table 38: Robb Site Ceramic Types by Provenience (n=745)

Type	M1	M1/Ext	M2	M2/A.A.	M2/Ext	A.A.	A.A./Ext
Middleport Oblique	51		72			13	
Pound Necked	50	1	60	3	2	19	
Ontario Horizontal	36		52		2	17	
Niagara Collared	22		16			2	
Type Indeterminate	15		13	1		2	
Ripley Plain	15		15			1	
Lawson Incised	5		16			5	
Black Necked	8		11			3	
Ontario Oblique	6		13				
Castellation	6		9				
Iroquois Linear	4		4		1	2	1
Pound Blank	1		6			2	
Middleport Criss-Cross	5		2		1		
Huron Incised	1		3				
Lawson Opposed	1		2			1	
Uren Corded	3						
Uren Dentate							
Total	229	1	294	4	6	67	1

3.4 Ceramic Smoking Pipes

3.4.1 Analysis of Ceramic Smoking Pipes

The ceramic smoking pipe assemblage comprises 691 fragments, of which bowl fragments account for 63.1%. The remaining 36.9% represent portions of stem, elbow and mouthpiece fragments (Table 39). A complete catalogue of pipe bowl artifacts is provided in Appendix E and pipe stem artifacts in Appendix F.

Table 39: Robb Site Pipe Assemblage

Condition	n	%
Identifiable Bowl Fragments	248	35.89
Unidentifiable Bowl Fragments	188	27.21
Stem Fragments	116	16.79
Stem with Mouthpiece Fragments	50	7.24
Mouthpiece Fragments	32	4.63
Stem and Elbow Fragments	22	3.18
Elbow Fragments	21	3.04
Stem with Mouthpiece to Elbow Fragments	13	1.88
Indeterminate Stem Fragments	1	0.14
Total	691	100.00

Various degrees of surface burnishing are identified on 360 fragments (52.10%). Two fragments are classified as indeterminate due to exterior surface weathering or exfoliation. The remainder of the pipe assemblage displays only a smoothed exterior (47.90%).

In addition to burnishing and smoothing surface treatments, 16 fragments display evidence of red ochre staining in varying degrees. Nine of these 16 fragments are pipe bowl fragments and are classified as



follows: Conical Plain (560-124: 6122) (585-100 L1: 6259) (448-161: 6316), Conical Decorated (579-154, 577-151 L1, 578-150 L1 and 578-150 L2/3: 6050) (589-146 and 589-148: 6040), Barrel Plain (587-146: 6257), Barrel Decorated (441-160 and 440-159: 5952) (577-148 L1: 6005) and one unidentifiable bowl fragment (C.S.C.: 6199).

The remaining seven fragments include one elbow fragment (444-162: 5905), two stem fragments (583-150 L2: 5794) (444-160: 5861) and four stem with mouthpiece fragments (582-101 Ah: 5690) (574-105 Ah: 5713) (576-143 L2: 5744) (530/525-130 F184 Fill Q2: 5821)

3.4.1.1 Bowl Fragments

The identified smoking pipe types are: Conical Plain (28.23%), Barrel Plain (22.18%), Conical Decorated (20.97%), Barrel Decorated (12.5%), Vasiform Decorated (7.26%), Cylindrical Plain (2.82%), Bulbous Plain (1.61%), Miniature Pipes (1.21%), Cylindrical Decorated (0.81%), Type Indeterminate (0.81%), Bulbous Decorated (0.81%), Effigy Zoomorphic (0.4%) and Collared Decorated (0.40%) (Table 40).

Table 40: Robb Ceramic Smoking Pipe Types

Bowl Type	n	%
Conical Plain	70	28.23
Barrel Plain	55	22.18
Conical Decorated	52	20.97
Barrel Decorated	31	12.50
Vasiform Decorated	18	7.26
Cylindrical Plain	7	2.82
Bulbous Plain	4	1.61
Miniature Pipes	3	1.21
Cylindrical Decorated	2	0.81
Type Indeterminate	2	0.81
Bulbous Decorated	2	0.81
Zoomorphic Effigy	1	0.40
Collared Decorated	1	0.40
Total	248	100.01

3.4.1.2 Conical Plain

Seventy (28.23%) bowl fragments of the Conical Plain type have a lip thickness that ranges from 2.6 mm to 21.1 mm, with a mean width of 5.11 mm and a standard deviation of 2.36 mm. Bowl height was obtained from three specimens and ranged from 55.87 mm to 36.31 mm. Bowl diameter was obtained from two specimens that are 38.53 mm and 56.93 mm. Intentional grinding was identified on the lip of two specimens (576-145 L2 and 581-152 L2: 6181), (580-146 Ah: 6205).

3.4.1.3 Barrel Plain

Fifty-five (22.18%) bowl fragments of the Barrel Plain type have lip thickness that ranges from 2.38 mm to 9.65 mm with an average thickness of 4.58 mm and a standard deviation of 1.38 mm. Bowl height is available for three specimens and measure 44.03 mm, 39.65 mm and 32.14 mm. Bowl diameter from two specimens measure 33.35 mm and 33.26 mm. One specimen (443-162: 6366) displays intentional grinding along the lip.



3.4.1.4 Conical Decorated

Fifty-two (20.97%) bowl fragments are of the Conical Decorated type. Table 41 displays 44 different motifs of the Conical Decorated type (Plate 13). In addition to the motifs listed in the table, one specimen (587-145 and 588-145: 5983) displays a single band of punctates along the lip.

Table 41: Robb Site Conical Decorated Motifs

Motif	n
Horizontal (18)	1
Horizontal (15+) over Unknown	2
Horizontal (15) over Oblique	1
Horizontal (14)	2
Horizontal (13+) over Unknown	1
Horizontal (13)	1
Horizontal (11+) over Unknown	1
Horizontal (11) over Punctate	1
Horizontal (10)	1
Horizontal (9)	2
Horizontal (8) over Oblique	1
Horizontal (7) over Vertical	1
Horizontal (7)	1
Horizontal (6) over Vertical	2
Horizontal (5+) over Unknown	1
Horizontal (5) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique)	1
Horizontal (5)	1
Horizontal (4) over Vertical	1
Horizontal (4) over Oblique	2
Horizontal (4) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	1
Horizontal (4)	1
Horizontal (3) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique) over Unknown	1
Horizontal (3) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Plain) over Plain over Vertical	1
Horizontal (3)	1
Horizontal (2) over Vertical over Unknown	1
Horizontal (2) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique) over Unknown	1
Horizontal (2) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique)	1
Horizontal (2) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Plain) over Horizontal (2)	1
Horizontal (2) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	2
Horizontal (2) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Horizontal) over Horizontal (2)	1
Horizontal (2)	2
Horizontal (1) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique) over Punctate	1
Horizontal (1) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique) over Horizontal (3) over Punctate	1
Horizontal (1) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique)	1
Horizontal (1) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Horizontal)	1
Punctate covered	1
Plain over Punctate covered crossed by Interrupted Oblique over Unknown	1
Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Plain) over Horizontal (3) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	2
Oblique over Unknown	1
Oblique over Horizontal (7) over Oblique	1
Oblique over Horizontal crossed by Oblique	1
Oblique crossed by Horizontal	1
Interrupted Punctate	1



Table 41: Robb Site Conical Decorated Motifs

Motif	n
Interrupted Oblique	1
Total	52



Plate 13: Robb Site Conical Decorated (a-e Catalogue 447-160 and 446-160: 5996, 440-162 and 444-160: 5987, 540-137: 6009, 581-152 and 579-151 L2: 6019 and 583-100: 6031)

Lip thickness for the Conical Decorated type pipe bowls range from 2.2 mm to 8.3 mm, with a mean lip thickness of 4.25 mm and standard deviation of 1.45 mm.

Bowl height was measured on seven bowl fragments of the Conical Decorated type. The bowl heights range from 27.98 mm to 68.58 mm with a mean diameter of 44.33 mm and a standard deviation of 13.06 mm. Bowl diameter was obtained from eight fragments and ranged from 26.58 mm to 50.19 mm with a mean diameter of 37.32 mm and standard deviation of 7.52 mm.

Two of the specimens appear to have been manufactured by the same pipe maker. Specimen 450-163, 438-162 and 452-163: 5967 from Midden 1 and 560-240: 5968 from an exterior location on the opposite side of the site share a uniformly structured motif of Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Plain) over Horizontal (3) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Plain) as well as a general bowl construction shape (Plate 14).





Plate 14: Robb Site Conical Decorated (452-163 Ah and 438-162: 5967 (Not all fragments shown) and 560-240: 5968)

3.4.1.5 Barrel Decorated

The 31 (12.50%) bowl fragments identified as the Barrel Decorated type comprise 26 different motifs (Table 42).

Table 42: Robb Site Barrel Type Decorated Motifs

Motif	n
Horizontal (15) over Oblique	1
Horizontal (12) over Vertical	2
Horizontal (11+) over Unknown	1
Horizontal (10) over Punctate	1
Horizontal (9)	2
Horizontal (7+) over Unknown	1
Horizontal (7) over Vertical	1
Horizontal (7) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Horizontal)	1
Horizontal (6) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique) crossed by Oblique over Oblique	1
Horizontal (6) over Oblique	1
Horizontal (4) over Vertical over Unknown	2
Horizontal (4) over Vertical	1
Horizontal (4) over Oblique	1
Horizontal (3+) over Unknown	1
Horizontal (3) over Vertical	1
Horizontal (3) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique) over Unknown	2
Horizontal (3) over Vertical over Horizontal (2)	1
Horizontal (3) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	2
Horizontal (2) over Opposed (Horizontal and Vertical) over Opposed (Vertical and Horizontal) over Unknown	1
Horizontal (1) over Opposed (Chevron and Plain)	1



Table 42: Robb Site Barrel Type Decorated Motifs

Motif	n
Horizontal (1)	2
Horizontal over Interrupted Oblique over Horizontal over Unknown	1
Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Plain) over Horizontal	1
Oblique over Oblique over Oblique over Unknown	1
Oblique	1
Total	31

Lip thickness ranges from 2.22 mm to 7.52 mm, mean lip thickness is 4.24 mm with a standard deviation of 1.25 mm. Only one specimen (581-148 L1 and 580-147 L1: 6375) was sufficiently complete to obtain both bowl height and diameter which is 35.27 mm and 23.49 mm.

Examples of the Barrel Decorated pipes are illustrated in Plate 15.



Plate 15: Robb Site Barrel Decorated (a 583-161 F212: 5953, b 581-107: 5956 and 579-151 L1: 5960)

3.4.1.6 Vasiform Decorated

Eighteen specimens (7.26%) are classified as Vasiform Decorated type (Table 43). Lip thickness ranged from 2.6 mm to 7.68 mm with a mean width of 4.76 mm and a standard deviation of 1.47 mm. Bowl diameter and height was obtained from two specimens: the first (587-101: 6386) had a height of 38.72 mm and diameter of 23.77 mm while the second (588-149: 6384) had a height of 62.63 mm and diameter measuring 42.44 mm.

Examples of Vasiform Decorated pipes are illustrated in Plate 16.



Table 43: Robb Site Vasiform Decorated Type Motifs

Motif	n
Horizontal (15)	1
Horizontal (14)	2
Horizontal (13+) over Unknown	1
Horizontal (13) over Punctate	1
Horizontal (12+) over Unknown	1
Horizontal (11+) over Unknown	1
Horizontal (11)	1
Horizontal (10+) over Unknown	1
Horizontal (10) over Oblique	1
Horizontal (9+) over Unknown	1
Horizontal (8+) over Unknown	2
Horizontal (7+) over Unknown	2
Horizontal (6+) over Unknown	2
Horizontal (3) over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	1
Total	18

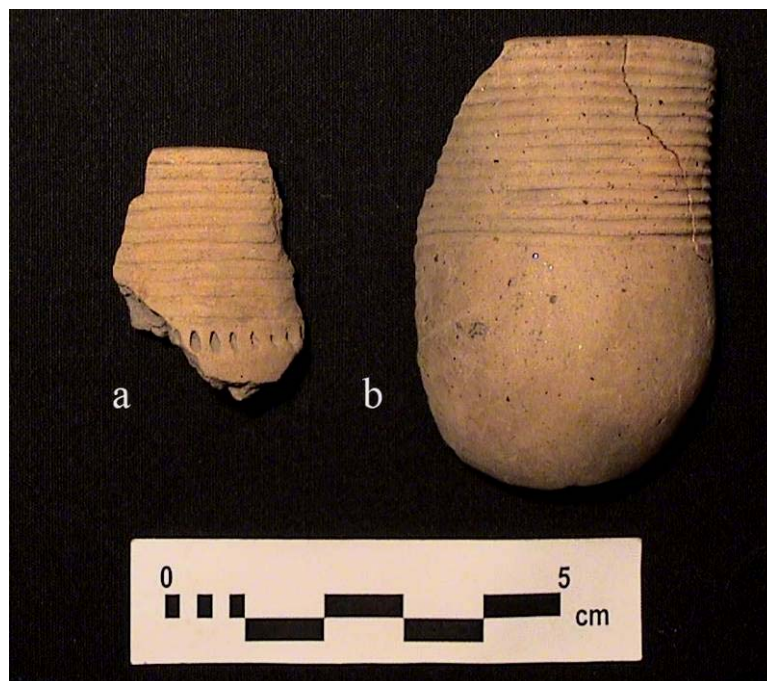


Plate 16: Robb Site Vasiform Decorated (a 451-161: 6024 and 442-159: 6049)

3.4.1.7 Cylindrical Plain

Seven (2.82%) bowl fragments were identified to the Cylindrical Plain type with a lip thickness that ranges from 2.91 mm to 6.92 mm, a mean width of 4.95 mm and a standard deviation of 1.61 mm.

3.4.1.8 Bulbous Plain

Four (1.61%) specimens were identified to the Bulbous Plain type and have a lip thickness that ranges from 3.13 mm to 5.11 mm, with a mean width of 4.28 mm and a standard deviation of 0.84 mm.



3.4.1.9 Cylindrical Decorated

Two specimens were identified to the Cylindrical Decorated type. The first (580-150 L1: 6004) has a lip thickness of 2.21 mm and a decorative motif of plain over horizontal over opposed (left and right oblique and horizontal) over unknown. The second (587-147: 6032) has a bowl height of 41.44 mm, lip thickness of 4.86 mm and a bowl width of 47.02 mm. It has a decorative motif consisting of vertical and horizontal (14) over vertical.

3.4.1.10 Type Indeterminate

Two specimens were identified and Indeterminate. The first specimen (446-158: 6368) exhibits a burnished plain motif on a barrel shaped bowl profile with pointed lip on one side and a flat facet on the other. The second specimen (440-160:6372) has a lip thickness of 4.03 mm with a semi-bulbous profile. The bowl is non-functional as there is no bore hole for smoking.

3.4.1.11 Bulbous Decorated

Two (0.81%) specimens of the Bulbous Decorated type were recovered from the Robb site. The first (585-099: 6006) has a lip thickness of 3.24 mm and is decorated with a single band of punctates. The second specimen (575-151 L1: 6012) has a lip thickness of 3.72 and a decorative motif of horizontal and interrupted oblique manufactured by punctates.

3.4.1.12 Collared Decorated

The single (0.40%) specimen (525/530-130 F184 Q2 Fill: 6043) of the Collared Decorated type has a collar height of 22.33 mm, with a lip thickness of 4.84 mm and a collar motif of incised horizontal (13) crossed by incised chevron.

3.4.1.13 Zoomorphic Effigies

An effigy depicting a bird of prey or raptor (573-141: 6404) was recovered in Midden 2. The head of the effigy is located on the bowl and is decorated by four incised horizontal lines over a band of linear stamped oblique over plain over four incised horizontal lines. The finely crafted head was molded and shaped with an intentional space on the beak. Two finely incised lines under the beak demonstrate that the artist likely intended it to be closed. Nostril and eyes were manufactured by punctates; the eyes were further enhanced by deeply incised lines (Plate 17).

A second possible effigy or unique pipe fragment (unidentifiable bowl fragment 572-150: 6405) was recovered in Midden 2. This fragment is disk shaped with punctates covering one complete surface and edge. On the opposite side the motif consists of vertical stamped lines radiating from the centre followed by incised horizontal and then more linear stamped verticals (Plate 18).





Plate 17: Robb Site Zoomorphic Effigy
(573-141 Ah: 6404)



Plate 18: Robb Site Unidentifiable Bowl Fragment
(572-150 Ah: 6405)

3.4.1.14 Miniature Pipes

Three miniature pipes were recovered. The first (565-143: 6380) was recovered from an exterior activity area and has a bowl diameter of 20.47 mm, height of 26.45 mm and a lip thickness of 3.77 mm. The decorative motif facing the smoker consists of two horizontal lines that are crossed by a zigzag line. The motif on the opposite surface consists of a single horizontal line over an inverted arch that is filled with an opposed motif consisting of left and right oblique and horizontal all manufactured by incising (Plate 19a).

The second specimen (583-101 Ah: 6381) was also recovered from an exterior activity area and has a bowl height of 19 mm, diameter of 11.8 mm and a lip thickness of 1.36 mm. The decorative motif consists of opposed left and right oblique radiating away from the centre on the surface facing the smoker. The opposite surface has opposing left and right oblique lines that radiate towards the centre bounded by obliques, all manufactured by incising (Plate 19b).



Plate 19: Robb Site Miniature Pipes (a 565-143: 6380, b 583-101 Ah: 6381 and c 581-148 L2: 6382)



The final specimen was recovered from Midden 2 (581-148 L2: 6382). It is a plain pipe with a bowl height of 18.52 mm, diameter 11.65 of mm and lip thickness of 3.48 mm (Plate 19:c).

3.4.1.15 Elbows and Stems

One hundred and fifty-nine stem and elbow fragments are present in the pipe assemblage. Decorative motifs are identified on seven fragments. These include one stem with mouthpiece fragment that is decorated with random annular punctates, two stem fragments with indeterminate linear stamped oblique or vertical lines, four stem and elbow fragments decorated with linear stamped oblique, incised oblique, indeterminate punctate and horizontal bands of punctates.

In addition to these decorative motifs, one stem and elbow fragment (441-159: 6376) displays a partially molded effigy of the hind legs and tail of a salamander (Plate 20).



Plate 20: Robb Site Salamander Effigy (441-159: 6376)

3.4.1.16 Mouthpieces

Mouthpieces are primarily of the tapered form (n=42, 44.21%). Flared (n= 27, 28.42), ground (n=14, 14.74%), bulbous (n=11, 11.58%) and nipple forms (n=1, 1.05%) were also identified (Table 44). Fifty-nine of the mouthpieces identified, are sufficiently complete to obtain data on borehole diameters, which are provided in Table 45.

Table 44: Robb Site Mouthpiece Types

Mouthpiece Type	n	%
Tapered	42	44.21
Flared	27	28.42
Ground	14	14.74
Bulbous	11	11.58
Nipple	1	1.05
Total	95	100.00

Table 45: Robb Site Mouthpiece

Borehole Diameters Metrical Data (n=59)	
Mean	4.23
Range	1.89-6.48
Standard Deviation	1.06



3.4.2 Intra-Site Distribution of Ceramic Pipes

The distribution of ceramic smoking pipe fragments by provenience is indicated in Table 46. Nearly 45% of the pipe fragments were recovered from Midden 2 with the next most frequent area being Midden 1 (32%).

Table 46: Robb Site Distribution of Smoking Pipes by Provenience (n=242)

Bowl Shape	Ext	H3	H8	H9	M1	M2	A. A.
Conical Plain	6			1	20	29	11
Barrel Plain	5		1		14	23	10
Conical Decorated	2	1	5		21	20	3
Barrel Decorated	4				9	16	1
Vasiform Decorated					7	9	2
Cylindrical Plain					4	3	
Bulbous Plain					1	3	
Bulbous Decorated						1	1
Cylindrical Decorated						2	
Type Indeterminate					2		
Collared Decorated			1				
Miniature	1					1	1
Zoomorphic Effigy						1	
Total	18	1	7	1	78	108	29

3.5 Juvenile Manufactures Ceramic Vessels and Pipes

3.5.1 Analysis of Juvenile Manufactured Vessels and Pipes

A total of 792 ceramic fragments was identified as vessels and pipes manufactured by juveniles (Appendices G-I). The criteria utilized to distinguish between adult and child manufactured vessels and pipes is based on the belief that ceramic vessels manufactured by children lack the qualitative characteristics generally associated with adult vessels and would be poorly manufactured in construction and execution of design, motif and technique.

The juvenile ceramic vessel assemblage consists of: 412 identified vessels, 100 unanalyzable rim fragments, 30 neck fragments, 43 neck and shoulder fragments, one shoulder fragment, eight neck-shoulder and body fragments, four shoulder and body fragments and 136 body fragments. An addition 18 fragments were only identified to be of juvenile manufacture and 17 fragments are indeterminate juvenile (Table 47).

Juvenile manufactured pipes were restricted to 15 bowl fragments and eight stem, elbow and mouthpiece fragments (Table 55).

Whenever possible, all ceramic artifacts were mended prior to analysis to the minimum number by provenience unit.

Table 47: Robb Site Juvenile Ceramic Artifacts

Type	n	%
Identified Vessels	412	52.02
Body Fragments	136	17.17
Unanalyzable Rim Fragments	100	12.63
Neck and Shoulder Fragments	43	5.43
Neck Fragments	30	3.79
Pipe Fragments	23	2.90
Indeterminate Fragments	18	2.27
Unanalyzable	17	2.15
Neck and Shoulder and Body Fragments	8	1.01
Shoulder and Body Fragments	4	0.51
Shoulder Fragments	1	0.13
Total	792	100.01



3.5.1.1 Juvenile Vessel Rims

Juvenile rims were analyzed utilizing the same methodology as the adult vessels, in that they must exhibit interior and exterior surfaces, a lip, and sufficient exterior collar-neck area to ascertain decorative motif and associated attributes. The rims were analyzed using only attributes and were not enumerated by typological approach. All rims were sorted and mended into 412 individual vessels.

A summary of the descriptive statistics for the individual attributes is presented in Tables 48-52.

Table 48: Robb Site Juvenile Ceramic Vessel Descriptive Attributes

Rim Form	n	%	Collar Base Shape	n	%	Rim Orientation	n	%
Collarless	204	49.51	Not Applicable	205	49.76	Outflaring	349	84.71
Incipient	169	41.02	Round	181	43.93	Insloping	28	6.80
Indeterminate	21	5.10	Indeterminate	21	5.10	Indeterminate	16	3.88
Collared	17	4.13	Irregular	5	1.21	Vertical	14	3.40
Irregular	1	0.24	Total	412	100.00	Irregular	5	1.21
Total	412	100.00				Total	412	100.00
Lip Form	n	%	Angle of the Lip to the Interior	n	%			
Rounded	346	83.98	Right	243	58.98			
Irregular	33	8.01	Acute	66	16.02			
Flat	26	6.31	Obtuse	54	13.11			
Pointed	5	1.21	Irregular	49	11.89			
Concave	2	0.49	Total	412	100.00			
Total	412	100.00						
Interior Profile	n	%	Exterior Profile	n	%			
Concave	202	49.03	Convex	211	51.21			
Convex	138	33.50	Concave	135	32.77			
Irregular	70	16.99	Irregular	63	15.29	Collar Height n=178		
Indeterminate	2	0.49	Concave over Convex	2	0.49	Mean		9.76
Total	412	100.01	Indeterminate	1	0.24	Range		3.52-23.26
			Total	412	100.00	Standard Deviation		3.47
Interior Motif	n	%	Interior Technique	n	%	Lip Width n=377		
Plain	400	97.09	Plain	400	97.09	Mean		4.9
Oblique	4	0.97	Linear Stamp	3	0.73	Range		1.16-15.05
Horizontal	4	0.97	Punctate	3	0.73	Standard Deviation		1.77
Horizontal over Vertical	2	0.49	Fingernail Impressed	2	0.49			
Vertical	2	0.49	Incised over Linear Stamp	2	0.49	Basel Collar Width n=173		
Total	412	100.01	Linear Punctate	1	0.24	Mean		7.08
			Incised	1	0.24	Range		3.51-16.14
			Total	412	100.01	Standard Deviation		1.9

Juvenile rims are divided primarily between collarless (n=204, 49.51%) and incipient collared (n=169, 41.02%) forms, whereas only seventeen (4.13%) vessels exhibit well-defined collars. The remainder are classified as either irregular (n=1, 0.24%) or indeterminate (n=21, 5.10%).

Nearly all of the identified collar base shapes are of the round type (n=181, 43.93%). The remaining vessels are collarless (n=205, 49.76%), irregular (n=5, 1.21%) or indeterminate (n=21, 5.10%).



Juvenile vessels lip forms are predominantly rounded (n=346, 83.98%), flat (n=26, 6.31%), pointed (n=5, 1.21%) or concave (n=2, 0.49%) forms. The remaining 33 vessels (8.01%) have irregular lip forms.

The angles of the lip to the interior are right (n=243, 58.98%), acute (n=66, 16.02%) and obtuse (n=54, 13.11%). The remaining 49 vessels (11.89%) have irregular angles.

Juvenile vessels predominantly display an outflaring rim orientation (n=349, 84.71%), the remainder are classified as insloping (n=28, 6.80%), vertical (n=14, 3.40%) and indeterminate (n=16, 3.88%) or irregular (n=5, 1.21%).

The majority of vessels display concave (n=202, 49.03%), convex (n=138, 33.50%) and irregular (n=70, 16.99%) interior profiles. The remaining vessels are indeterminate (n=2, 0.49%). Exterior profiles of the vessel collars or upper rim are convex (n=211, 51.21%), concave (n=135, 32.77%) and concave over convex (n=2, 0.49%). The remainder are either irregular (n=63, 15.29%) or indeterminate (n=1, 0.24%).

The collar heights range between 3.52 mm and 23.26 mm with a mean height of 9.76 mm, and a standard deviation of 3.47 mm. Lip widths range between 1.16 mm and 15.05 mm with a mean width of 4.9 mm and a standard deviation of 1.77 mm. Basal collar widths range between 3.51 mm and 16.41 mm with a mean of 7.08 mm and a standard deviation of 1.9 mm.

Decorative interior motifs identified on juvenile vessels include oblique (n=4, 0.97%), horizontal (n=4, 0.97%), horizontal over vertical (n=2, 0.49%) and vertical (n=2, 0.49%). The techniques used consist of linear stamp, punctate, fingernail impressed and linear punctate. The remaining vessels all have a plain motif.

Decorative lip motifs other than plain, appear on 32 vessels as oblique (n=17, 4.13%), horizontal (n=12, 2.91%), interrupted horizontal (n=2, 0.49%) and vertical (n=1, 0.24%) (Table 49). Lip motifs were manufactured by four different techniques: linear stamp, incised, fingernail impressed and punctate.

Table 49: Robb Site Juvenile Ceramic Vessel Descriptive Attributes

Lip Motif	n	%	Lip Technique	N	%
Plain	380	92.23	Plain	380	92.23
Oblique	17	4.13	Linear Stamp	17	4.13
Horizontal	12	2.91	Incised	12	2.91
Interrupted Horizontal	2	0.49	Fingernail Impressed	2	0.49
Vertical	1	0.24	Punctate	1	0.24
Total	412	100.00	Total	412	100.00

Decorative collar motifs appear on 89 juvenile vessels (Table 50) and display the following trends: oblique (n=20, 4.85%), vertical in simple bands or opposed patterns (n=47, 11.4%), horizontal (n=26, 6.3%) or a combination of both oblique/vertical and horizontal (n=15, 3.6%). Similarly the most common techniques associated with these vessels with decorative collar motifs are patterns of incising (n=48, 11.7%), linear stamp (n=17, 4.1%) and linear stamp and incised (n=8, 1.9%).



Table 50: Robb Site Ceramic Vessel Descriptive Attributes

Collar Motifs	n	%	Collar Technique	n	%
Collarless	205	49.76	Collarless	205	49.76
Plain	111	26.94	Plain	111	26.94
Oblique	20	4.85	Incised	34	8.25
Horizontal	17	4.13	Linear Stamp	17	4.13
Indeterminate	7	1.70	Indeterminate	7	1.70
Vertical	6	1.46	Incised (Motif drifts onto Neck)	7	1.70
Interrupted Oblique	5	1.21	Fingernail Impressed	5	1.21
Interrupted Horizontal	5	1.21	Linear Stamp over Incised	3	0.73
Vertical over Horizontal	3	0.73	Incised over Linear Stamp	3	0.73
Opposed (Left and Right Oblique) (Motif drifts onto Neck)	3	0.73	Incised over Incised	3	0.73
Opposed (Left and Right Oblique)	3	0.73	Punctate over Incised	2	0.49
Oblique (Motif drifts onto Neck)	2	0.49	Indeterminate Technique	2	0.49
Oblique over Horizontal	2	0.49	Incised crossed by Incised	2	0.49
Indeterminate Decorated	2	0.49	Punctate/Linear Punctate	1	0.24
Horizontal over Vertical	2	0.49	Punctate over Plain	1	0.24
Horizontal over Oblique	2	0.49	Punctate	1	0.24
Vertical over Indeterminate	1	0.24	Plain over Punctate	1	0.24
Surface Treatment					
Vertical crossed by					
Interrupted Horizontal (Motif drifts onto Neck)	1	0.24	Linear Stamp over Plain	1	0.24
Vertical (Motif drifts onto Neck)	1	0.24	Linear Stamp over Incised over Linear Stamp	1	0.24
Plain over Horizontal	1	0.24	Linear Punctate over Incised	1	0.24
Opposed (Oblique and Horizontal)	1	0.24	Incised over Indeterminate Surface Treatment	1	0.24
Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	1	0.24	Incised crossed by Incised (Motif drifts onto Neck)	1	0.24
Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Horizontal) crossed by Vertical and Oblique	1	0.24	Fingernail Impressed over Incised	1	0.24
Oblique over Vertical	1	0.24	Incised crossed by Linear Stamp	1	0.24
Oblique over Plain	1	0.24			
Oblique over Oblique	1	0.24			
Oblique over Horizontal over Oblique	1	0.24			
Oblique crossed by					
Interrupted Oblique	1	0.24			
Interrupted Oblique (Motif drifts onto Neck)	1	0.24			
Interrupted Horizontal over Plain	1	0.24			
Horizontal over Plain	1	0.24			
Horizontal over Interrupted Horizontal	1	0.24			
Horizontal crossed by Oblique	1	0.24			
Total	412	99.98	Total	412	99.99



One hundred and twenty juvenile vessels have identifiable neck motifs (Table 51). Vessels with simple oblique or verticals to complex forms of opposed or hatched designs are associated with 70 vessels (12.4%). Horizontal motifs appear on 22 vessels (5.3%), while horizontal motifs associated with oblique show up on 28 vessels (6.8%). Techniques commonly encountered in the manufacture of motifs of juvenile vessels include incised (n=83, 20.1%), linear stamped (n=16, 3.9%) and linear stamped and incised (n=9, 2.2%).

Table 51: Robb Site Ceramic Vessel Descriptive Attributes

Neck Motif	n	%	Neck Technique	n	%
Plain	282	68.45	Plain	282	68.45
Oblique	37	8.98	Incised	60	14.56
Horizontal	18	4.37	Linear Stamp	14	3.40
Indeterminate Decorated	9	2.18	Indeterminate Technique	7	1.70
Vertical	6	1.46	Incised over Unknown	4	0.97
Opposed (Left and Right Oblique)	5	1.21	Incised over Incised	4	0.97
Interrupted Oblique	5	1.21	Incised over Linear Stamp	3	0.73
Oblique over Horizontal	4	0.97	Incised (Motif continuation from the Collar)	3	0.73
Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Plain)	3	0.73	Punctate over Incised	2	0.49
Horizontal over Unknown	3	0.73	Linear Stamp over Linear Stamp	2	0.49
Horizontal over Oblique	3	0.73	Linear Stamp over Incised	2	0.49
Opposed (Left and Right Oblique) (Motif continuation from the Collar)	2	0.49	Incised (Motif continuation from the Collar)	2	0.49
Oblique (Motif continuation from the Collar)	2	0.49	Incised crossed by Incised (Motif continuation from the Collar)	2	0.49
Horizontal over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique)	2	0.49	Incised and Plain	2	0.49
Vertical (Motif continuation from the Collar)	1	0.24	Punctate over Plain	1	0.24
Vertical over Vertical	1	0.24	Punctate	1	0.24
Vertical over Unknown	1	0.24	Plain over Incised	1	0.24
Vertical over Horizontal over Oblique over Oblique	1	0.24	Plain over Fingernail Impressed	1	0.24
Vertical over Horizontal over Oblique	1	0.24	Linear Stamp over Incised over Unknown	1	0.24
Vertical over Horizontal	1	0.24	Linear Stamp over Incised over Linear Stamp	1	0.24
Vertical crossed by Interrupted Horizontal (Motif continuation from the Collar)	1	0.24	Linear Stamp over Fingernail Impressed over Annular Punctate	1	0.24
Vertical crossed by Horizontal (Motif continuation from the Collar)	1	0.24	Linear Stamp and Punctate over Push-Pull	1	0.24
Vertical and Oblique	1	0.24	Linear Punctate over Plain over Incised	1	0.24
Plain over Oblique	1	0.24	Linear Punctate	1	0.24
Plain over Interrupted Oblique	1	0.24	Incised (Motif continuation from the Collar) over Incised	1	0.24
Opposed (Vertical and Horizontal)	1	0.24	Indeterminate Surface Treatment	1	0.24
Opposed (Oblique and Horizontal) over Vertical	1	0.24	Incised crossed by Incised	1	0.24
Opposed (Oblique and Horizontal) over Unknown	1	0.24	Incised over Punctate	1	0.24
Opposed (Oblique and	1	0.24	Incised over Linear Punctate	1	0.24



Table 51: Robb Site Ceramic Vessel Descriptive Attributes

Neck Motif	n	%	Neck Technique	n	%
Horizontal)					
Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Plain) crossed by Horizontal	1	0.24	Incised over Indeterminate Surface Treatment	1	0.24
Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Plain) over Vertical	1	0.24	Incised over Incised over Linear Stamp	1	0.24
Opposed (Horizontal and Oblique)	1	0.24	Incised over Incised over Incised over Unknown	1	0.24
Oblique crossed by Horizontal	1	0.24	Incised over Incised over Incised	1	0.24
Oblique over Oblique over Horizontal over Unknown	1	0.24	Incised over Fingernail Impressed	1	0.24
Oblique over Oblique	1	0.24	Fingernail Impressed over Unknown	1	0.24
Oblique over Interrupted Oblique over Horizontal	1	0.24	Fingernail Impressed over Incised over Fingernail Impressed over Fingernail Impressed	1	0.24
Oblique over Indeterminate Surface Treatment	1	0.24	Fingernail Impressed	1	0.24
Oblique over Horizontal over Vertical	1	0.24			
Oblique over Horizontal over Unknown	1	0.24			
Oblique over Horizontal over Oblique	1	0.24			
Interrupted Oblique (Motif continuation from the Collar) over Horizontal	1	0.24			
Interrupted Horizontal over Plain	1	0.24			
Indeterminate Surface Treatment	1	0.24			
Horizontal over Plain over Opposed (Left and Right Oblique)	1	0.24			
Hatched	1	0.24			
Total	412	99.93	Total	412	99.97

Just over half of all juvenile vessels recovered from the Robb site are plain (n=242) followed by vessels decorated by geometric oblique and vertical patterns including opposed motifs of left and right oblique and hatched (n=83). These same geometric patterns with the addition of a horizontal motif accounted for 51 vessels, and 27 vessels are decorated by horizontal motifs. Nine vessels have motifs that are indeterminate.

3.5.1.2 Castellations

Thirty seven of the identified vessels listed in the tables above have complete castellations (Table 52). In most instances there was little change in motif or vessel rim forms at the castellation except for three vessels. Two vessels have decorative motifs of incised oblique added to the lip around the castellation. The last specimen is a plain juvenile vessel with a collarless form converted to incipient rim form at the castellation.



Table 52: Robb Site Juvenile Ceramic Vessel Castellations

Lip Form Shape	Collar/Neck Motif	n	%
Rounded	Collarless/Plain	13	35.14
Rounded	Plain/Plain	4	10.81
Rounded	Collarless/Oblique	3	8.11
Rounded with Incised Oblique	Horizontal/Horizontal	2	5.41
Rounded, Incipient	Collarless/Oblique	1	2.70
Rounded (Multiple)	Oblique over Vertical/Plain	1	2.70
Rounded (Multiple)	Indeterminate/Opposed (Left and Right Oblique)	1	2.70
Rounded (Multiple)	Collarless/Plain	1	2.70
Rounded (Multiple)	Collarless/Opposed (Left and Right Oblique)	1	2.70
Rounded	Vertical/Plain	1	2.70
Rounded	Opposed (Left and Right Oblique) (Motif drifts onto Neck)	1	2.70
Rounded	Opposed (Left and Right Oblique and Horizontal) crossed by Vertical and Oblique/Plain	1	2.70
Rounded	Interrupted Oblique/Plain	1	2.70
Rounded	Horizontal/Plain	1	2.70
Rounded	Collarless/Oblique over Horizontal over Unknown	1	2.70
Rounded	Collarless/Oblique over Horizontal	1	2.70
Pointed/Irregular (Multiple)	Plain/Plain	1	2.70
Pointed	Oblique over Oblique/Opposed (Oblique and Horizontal) over Unknown	1	2.70
Irregular Multiple	Plain/Plain	1	2.70
Total		37	99.97

3.5.1.3 Neck Fragments

Eighty-one neck fragments are identified apart from the juvenile vessel assemblage. Approximately half (n=43, 53.09%) of the fragments are plain, while decorated motifs appear on an additional 32 specimens (39.51%). The remaining isolated fragments display indeterminate surface treatments (n=6, 7.40%).

3.5.1.4 Shoulder Fragments

Fifty-six shoulder fragments are identified as isolated juvenile vessel fragments. Generally, these specimens exhibit a plain motif with a rounded shoulder form (n=35, 62.50%). While decorated motifs are identified on 25% of the fragments (n=14), all with rounded and indeterminate forms. The remaining five shoulders have a variety of shoulder forms and surface treatments and are listed in Table 53.

Table 53: Robb Site Juvenile Shoulder Attributes, Type and Decorative Motif

Shoulder Type	Decoration	n	%
Rounded	Plain	35	62.50
Rounded	Indeterminate Decorated	4	7.14
Rounded	Oblique Linear Stamp	3	5.36
Rounded	Interrupted Oblique Linear Stamp	3	5.36
Rounded	Indeterminate Surface Treatment	2	3.57
Indeterminate	Plain	2	3.57
Rounded	Fingernail Impressed Vertical	1	1.79
Rounded	Fingernail Impressed Oblique over L.S. Oblique	1	1.79
Rounded	Cord-Wrapped Paddle	1	1.79
Rounded	Annular Punctates Horizontal	1	1.79
Irregular	Indeterminate Surface Treatment	1	1.79
Indeterminate	Ribbed Paddle	1	1.79
Indeterminate	Indeterminate Decorated	1	1.79
Total		56	100.03



3.5.1.5 Body fragments

Table 54 lists the surface treatment or decorative motifs identified on 148 body fragments. The predominant surface treatments identified on the juvenile body fragments are: plain (n=92, 62.16%), indeterminate decorated (n=26, 17.57 %) and indeterminate surface treatment (n=12, 8.11%). An additional ten surface treatments and decorative motifs are identified on the remaining 18 body fragments.

Table 54: Robb Site Juvenile Body Fragments Surface Treatment/Decoration

Surface Treatment/Decoration	n	%
Plain	92	62.16
Indeterminate Decorated	26	17.57
Indeterminate Surface Treatment	12	8.11
Ribbed Paddle	4	2.70
Cord-Wrapped Paddle	3	2.03
Punctate Horizontal over Indeterminate Surface Treatment	2	1.35
Linear Stamp Interrupted Oblique	2	1.35
Inc. Interrupted Horizontal	2	1.35
Opposed (Fingernail Impressed Plat and Incised Horizontal)	1	0.68
Linear Stamp Oblique	1	0.68
Indeterminate Surface Treatment and Indeterminate Decorated	1	0.68
Incised Vertical over Incised Opposed (Left and Right Oblique)	1	0.68
Fingernail Impressed Oblique	1	0.68
Total	148	100.02

3.5.1.6 Juvenile Ceramic Pipes

Juvenile ceramic pipes are represented by twenty-three fragments (Appendices H-I). Fifteen specimens (65.22%) are bowl fragments and eight specimens (34.78%) represent portions of stem, elbow and mouthpiece fragments, individually or in various combinations. These are listed in Table 55.

Table 55: Robb Site Pipe Assemblage

Condition	n	%
Bowl Fragments	15	65.22
Stem with mouthpiece Fragments	3	13.04
Stem Fragments	2	8.70
Mouthpiece Fragments	1	4.35
Stem and elbow Fragments	1	4.35
Stem with mouthpiece to elbow Fragments	1	4.35
Total	23	100.01

Juvenile mouthpieces consist of tapered like (n=4) and flat like forms. A borehole diameter of 4.65 mm was obtained from a sufficiently complete specimen.

Of the fifteen juvenile pipe bowl fragments, eight are identified as smoothed plain and consist of the following shapes: conical (n=4), barrel (n=3) and vasiform. Lip thickness was available for five of these pipes and ranged from 11.15 mm to 26.69 mm, with a mean thickness of 17.13 mm and standard deviation of 5.95 mm. Bowl height was obtained for two fragments and measured 17.08 mm and 38.03 mm.

The following motifs and shapes are present on decorated juvenile bowl fragments: incised horizontal, barrel shape (n=2), incised horizontal over incised oblique and punctate, conical shape, incised opposed



left and right oblique over interrupted punctate, conical shape, plain over incised opposed left and right oblique, conical shape and indeterminate decorated, barrel shaped.

Only one juvenile manufactured bowl fragment was classified as conical shaped.

3.5.1.7 Fingerprints

During the analysis, fingerprints were identified on one body fragment (579-101 Ah and 583-103: 5471) and two rim fragments (442-160: 4914 and 583-149: 5354). No additional examination was conducted on these pieces.

3.5.2 Intra-Site Distribution of Juvenile Manufactured Vessels and Pipes

The distribution and rank frequency of juvenile ceramics among the major provenience features within the site is consistent with the distribution and rank frequency of ceramic fragments as listed in Tables 37 and 38. The distribution of juvenile ceramics is listed in Table 56.

Table 56: Juvenile Ceramic Artifacts by Provenience		
Provenience	n	%
Exterior	42	5.33
House 1	12	1.52
House 7	3	0.38
House 8	16	2.03
House 9	3	0.38
Midden 1	263	33.38
Midden 2	388	49.24
Activity Area	61	7.74
Total	788	100.00

3.6 Inter-Site Ceramic Analysis

From ceramic serration (Table 57), the Robb site can be placed within the Middle Iroquoian period (1300-1400 A.D.), slightly predating other localized Middle Iroquoian sites such as Hutchinson (AkGt-34) (ASI 2003), Milroy (AlGt-1) (Wright 1966) and Alexandra (AkGt-53) (ASI 2008). This is based on the slightly higher frequencies of types generally associated with the Late Iroquoian period at Alexandra and Milroy.

Vessel attributes from the Robb and Alexandra sites are comparable, with the exception of three vessel traits. First, the vessels recovered from the Robb site have slightly smaller collars that exhibit higher frequencies of rounded lip forms. Second, rim form shapes of the collarless form are more prevalent at the Robb site where only 34.6% of vessels have collared rim forms compared to the Alexandra site's 43%. Third, ribbed paddling surface treatment is far more prevalent on body fragments from the Robb site (25.08%) compared to the Alexandra Site (12.49%).



Table 57: Comparison of Vessel Types by Frequency from Local Middle Ontario Iroquoian Sites

	Type	Hutchinson (n=12)	Robb (n=737)	Alexandra (n=216)	Milroy (n=129 rims)
EOI/UREN	Ontario Oblique		2.85	1.85	1.00
	Iroquoian Linear		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	33.4	23.07	26.85	33.00
	Ontario Horizontal	25	19	11.11	8.00
	Middleport Criss-Cross	8.3	1.22	1.39	1.00
MOI/LOI	Pound Necked	25	21.98	18.06	19.00
	Black Necked		3.66	11.57	6.00
	Lawson Incised		4.21	5.09	9.00
	Huron Incised		0.95	0.93	5.00
LOI	Lawson Opposed		0.81	3.7	2.00
	Pound Blank		1.49	2.31	
	Warminster Horizontal			1.39	
	Syracuse Incised				1.00
OTHER	Lalonde High Collared				Present
	Miscellaneous Types		5.29	7.41	10.00
	Ripley Plain	8.3	5.29	0.46	
	Niagara Collared		6.24	3.24	
	Richmond Mills				2.00
	High Collar			0.93	
Total		99.99	100	99.99	97.00



4.0 LITHIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Katherine Cappella

4.1 Introduction

A total of 7,055 lithic artifacts was recovered from the site, comprising formal and informal flaked tools as well as the by-products of stone tool manufacture. The assemblage is summarized in Table 58 and Appendix J.

Table 58: Summary of Robb Site Lithic Assemblage

Artifact Class	n	%
Flaked Stone Debitage and Cores	7002	99.2%
Flaked Stone Formal Tools and Tool Fragments	53	0.8%
Total	7055	100.0%

The flaked stone artifacts include 32 formal tools (0.45% of the total flaked lithic assemblage), 21 tool fragments (0.30%), 6,998 pieces of debitage (99.2%) and four bipolar cores (0.06%).

The formal tool assemblage comprises four projectile points (0.06% of the total flaked lithic assemblage), ten incomplete projectile points (0.14%), five projectile point tips (0.07%), two projectile point midsections (0.02%), four projectile point bases (0.06%), one projectile point preform (0.01%), two bifaces (0.02%), five incomplete bifaces (0.07%), ten biface fragments (0.14%), six scrapers (0.09%) and four drills (0.06%).

The 6,998 pieces of debitage include 78 primary reduction flakes (1.11%), 520 primary thinning flakes (7.37%), 92 secondary knapping flakes (1.30%), and seven secondary retouch flakes (0.10%). Eight hundred and seventy-one pieces (12.3% of the flaked lithic assemblage) are retouched and/or bear signs of utilization. In addition, 525 (7.4%) have been thermally altered. A complete catalogue of all artifacts discussed in this section can be found in Appendix J.

4.2 Raw Material

The raw materials used for flaked stone tool manufacture is dominated by Onondaga chert (n=6,710, 95.1% of the flaked lithic assemblage), although ten other identifiable chert types and three identifiable quartz types are also present, as well as several pieces of chert that could not be identified to a particular type. In total, 255 lithic artifacts (3.6%) were manufactured from non-local chert. The non-local chert types present at the Robb site include: Balsam Lake (n=117, 1.7%), Lockport (n=20, 0.28%), Haldimand (n=20, 0.28%), Flint Ridge (n=15, 0.21%), Trent Valley (n=13, 0.18%), Fossil Hill (n=9, 0.13%), Bois Blanc (n=9, 0.13%), Hudson's Bay Lowland (n=5, 0.07%), Kettle Point (n=4, 0.06%) and Huronian (n=2, 0.02%). Forty-one pieces of non-local chert debitage (0.58%) could not be identified to a particular type.



Among the 255 pieces of non-local chert, there are 37 primary reduction flakes (three retouched), 35 primary thinning flakes (four retouched), 22 secondary knapping flakes, two secondary retouch flakes and 158 pieces of shatter (seven retouched). In total, there are 14 pieces of non-local chert debitage that have been retouched and seven that have been thermally altered. In addition, there is one biface fragment made from Balsam Lake chert (Cat. 1529) and one incomplete biface (Cat. 1029) made from a chert type that could not be identified.

Three types of quartz were also utilized in flaked stone tool manufacture at the site. The quartz assemblage comprises 90 pieces of quartz debitage (1.27% of the total flaked lithic assemblage) including one quartz core (Cat. 1524). The quartz identified at the site include: common white quartz (n=63, 0.89%), fine grained brown quartzite (n=24, 0.34%), and rose quartz (n=3, 0.04%). Among the 90 quartz artifacts there are eight primary reduction flakes, 25 primary thinning flakes (one retouched), 13 secondary knapping flakes, four secondary retouch flakes, 39 pieces of shatter/debitage and one bipolar core. The raw materials utilized at the site are summarized in Table 59.

Table 59: Robb Site Flaked Lithic Raw Material

Raw Material		Debitage	Formal Tools	Total	% Total	Retouched	% Retouched
Chert	Onondaga	6659	51	6710	95.1%	853	12.7%
	Balsam Lake	116	1 biface fragment	117	1.7%	5	4.3%
	Unknown	40	1 biface	41	0.6%	5	12.2%
	Lockport	20		20	0.3%	2	10.0%
	Haldimand	20		20	0.3%	1	5.0%
	Flint Ridge	15		15	0.2%		0.0%
	Trent Valley	13		13	0.2%		0.0%
	Bois Blanc	9		9	0.1%	2	22.2%
	Fossil Hill	9		9	0.1%		0.0%
	Hudson's Bay Lowland	5		5	0.1%		0.0%
	Kettle Point	4		4	0.1%	1	25.0%
	Huronian	2		2	0.0%		0.0%
	White Quartz	63		63	0.9%	2	3.2%
Quartzite	Brown Quartz	24		24	0.3%		0.0%
	Rose Quartz	3		3	0.0%		0.0%
Total		7002	53	7055	100.0%	871	12.3%

4.3 Flaked Stone

4.3.1 Formal Tools

Fifty-three formal flaked stone tools and tool fragments were recovered from the site (Appendix J); these include 32 formal tools (0.45%) and 21 tool fragments (0.30%). Formal flaked tools and fragments together make up 0.75% of the site's flaked lithic assemblage. All of the formal tools are manufactured from Onondaga chert, with the exception of one incomplete biface and one biface fragment. The biface fragment (Cat. 1529) was made from Balsam Lake chert, and the incomplete biface (Cat. 1029) was made from a chert type that could not be identified.

Eleven different categories of formal tools and tool fragments were identified in the lithic assemblage. In total, four projectile points (7.5% of the flaked stone tool and tool fragment assemblage), 10 incomplete projectile points (18.9%), five projectile point tips (9.4%), two projectile point midsections (3.8%), four



projectile point bases (7.5%), one projectile point preform (1.9%), two bifaces (3.8%), five incomplete bifaces (9.4%), ten biface fragments (18.9%), six scrapers (11.3%) and four drills (7.5%) were recovered from the site. These categories are summarized in Table 60.

Table 60: Summary of Robb Site Flaked Stone Tool Assemblage

Classes of Formal Tool and Tool Fragments	n	%
Complete Projectile Points	4	7.5%
Incomplete Projectile Points	10	18.9%
Projectile Point Tips	5	9.4%
Projectile Point Midsections	2	3.8%
Projectile Point Bases	4	7.5%
Projectile Point Preform	1	1.9%
Bifaces	2	3.8%
Incomplete Bifaces	5	9.4%
Biface Fragments	10	18.9%
Scrapers	6	11.3%
Drills	4	7.5%
Total	53	100.0%

4.3.1.1 Projectile Points (Plate 21: A, B, D and E)

Four complete projectile points (Cat. 172, 508, 1314 and 1477) were recovered from the site. All were from excavation units located in the northwest corner of the site within the woodlot. They have all been fashioned from Onondaga chert and are characterized by complete bifacial flaking. All points appear to be of the same type, namely side-notched and shaped liked isosceles triangles. These points most closely resemble the Nanticoke Side-Notched points that were widely distributed throughout southern Ontario during the Middle and Late Iroquoian periods.

Three of the projectile points (Cat. 172, 1314 and 1477) have convex lateral edges, while one (Cat. 508) has straight lateral edges. Both straight and convex lateral edges are characteristic of the Nanticoke Side-Notched point type. Two of the points (Cat. 1314 and 1477) have concave bases, while one (Cat. 508) has a straight base and one (Cat. 172) a slightly convex base. Bases ranging from concave to convex are within the range of variation for the Nanticoke Notched type.

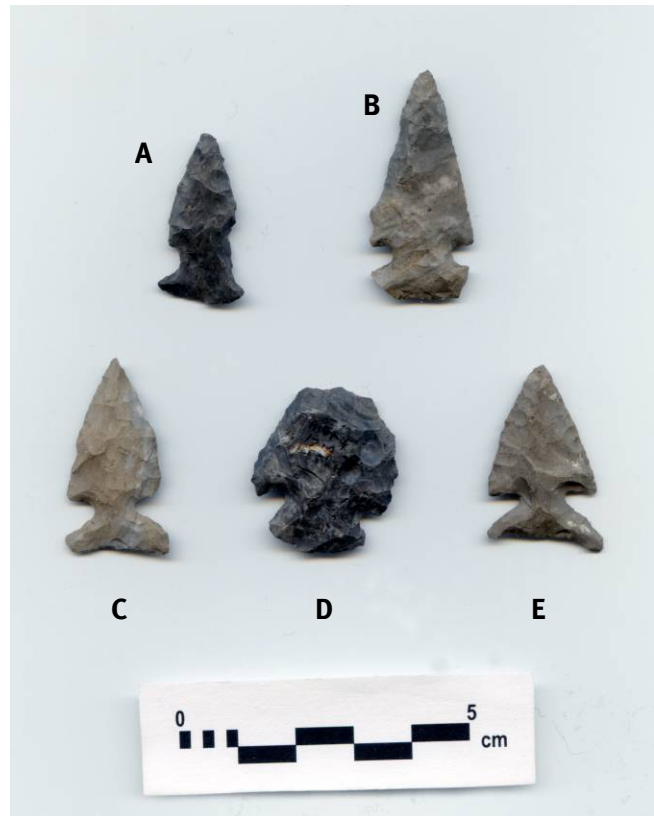


Plate 21: Projectile Points. A: L172, B: L508, C: L1219, D: L1314 and E: L1477



The points range from 30 mm to 41 mm in length, 15 mm to 20 mm in width and 4 mm to 5 mm in thickness. Blade length varies from 20.5 mm to 32 mm. Side notching on the points was narrow and somewhat deep with inter-notch widths ranging from 7 mm to 10 mm, and notch heights ranging from 3 mm to 5 mm.

4.3.1.2 Incomplete Projectile Points

Ten nearly complete projectile points (Cat. 297, 326, 518, 528, 585, 764, 803, 906, 1219 and 1406) were recovered from the site. Eight of these (Cat. 297, 326, 518, 585, 764, 803, 906 and 1406) appear to conform to the Naticoke Notched point type. Three of these points (Cat. 326, 803 and 906) are missing their tips, three (Cat. 518, 585 and 764) are missing bases, one (Cat. 297) is missing a portion of its base, and one (Cat. 1406) is missing both its tip and a portion of its base. All of these nearly complete points have been manufactured from Onondaga chert and all are completely bifacially worked. One (Cat. 803) possesses pot lids indicating that it has been thermally altered. Of the notched points, four (Cat. 585, 764, 803 and 906) were recovered from the plough zone of Midden 1, one (Cat. 518) from the plough zone of Midden 2, one (Cat. 297) from the basal midden layer of Midden 2, and two (Cat. 326 and 1406) from excavation units excavated in the woodlot at the northern end of the site.

One of the incomplete points (Cat. 528) recovered from Midden 2 is a triangular point. This artifact's point type classification is unclear as it has been broken in half along the central axis. This point has slightly convex lateral edges and a concave base. It appears to be either a Naticoke Triangular point, or, given the presence of a slight tang at the intersection of its existing lateral edge and base, a Glen Meyer Spurred point. It is manufactured from Onondaga chert and is completely bifacially worked. It measures 23 mm in length, 2.5 mm in thickness and its existing width is 17 mm. Its original width can be estimated at 34 mm since it appears to have been broken in half.

The final incomplete point (Cat. 1219, Plate 22: C) is manufactured from Onondaga chert. It is missing its tip, is completely bifacially worked as well as thermally altered. The point is small, measuring 30 mm long (tip missing), 25 mm wide and 5 mm thick. It has convex lateral edges, a convex base and is corner-notched. The notches are shallow and short with inter-notch width measuring 13 mm and notch height 4 mm. Its shape is reminiscent of the Brewerton Corner-Notched type.

4.3.1.3 Projectile Point Fragments and Preforms

Eleven projectile point fragments and one projectile point preform were also recovered. All of these point fragments are manufactured from Onondaga chert. The fragments include five point tips, four point bases and two point midsections.

4.3.1.4 Projectile Point Tips

The five projectile point tips (Cat. 91, 136, 158, 886 and 1525) recovered from the site are all triangular in shape and range in size from 11 mm to 31.5 mm in length, 8 mm to 20 mm in width, and 2.5 mm to 5.5 mm in thickness. Three of the tips (Cat. 91, 136 and 158) were recovered from Midden 2, one (Cat. 886) from Midden 1, and one (Cat. 1525) from Feature 47 in Unit 490-200. One point tip (Cat. 91) is missing its apex. Four tips (Cat. 91, 136, 158 and 886) are laterally symmetrical, while one (Cat. 1525) is laterally asymmetrical resulting from one slightly concave lateral edge with an opposing convex lateral edge.



4.3.1.5 *Projectile Point Bases*

Four projectile point bases (Cat. 606, 858, 1374 and 1391) were also found. Two bases (Cat. 606 and 1374) appear to be broken side-notched points, while the remaining two (Cat. 858 and 1391) appear to be broken triangular points. Two of the bases (Cat. 606 and 858) were recovered from Midden 1, while the others (Cat. 1374 and 1391) were recovered from excavation units located at the north end of the site within the woodlot.

The two side-notched point fragments (Cat. 606 and 1374) are broken above the point of notching and include both the base and at least one notch. One base (Cat. 606) has a straight basal edge, while the other (Cat. 1374) has a slightly concave basal edge. The first base (Cat. 606) measures 23 mm in length, 19 mm in width and 5 mm in thickness with an inter-notch measurement of 8 mm and a notch height of 5 mm. The second (Cat. 1374) measures 15 mm in length, 21 mm in width, and 5 mm in thickness with an inter-notch measurement of 12.5 mm and a notch height of 5.5 mm. Both point bases are completely bifacially worked. It is likely that they are Nanticoke Notched points.

Of the two triangular point bases, one (Cat. 858) has a very slightly concave base, and the other (Cat. 1391) has a slightly convex base. One base (Cat. 1391) is completely bifacially worked and has been retouched along the basal edge in order to thin it at the hafting interface, while the other base (Cat. 858) is more crudely formed. The first base (Cat. 858) measures 17 mm in length, 19.5 mm in width and 4 mm in thickness, while the second (Cat. 1391) measures 26 mm in length, 17 mm in width and 4 mm in thickness.

4.3.1.6 *Projectile Point Midsections*

Two projectile point midsections (Cat. 576 and 830) were recovered from Midden 1. The first (Cat. 576) measures 20 mm in length, 23 mm in width and 5 mm in thickness. This midsection is broken into two pieces that fit together. The second (Cat. 830) measures 20 mm in length, 16 mm in width and 4 mm in thickness. This base has been broken from a side-notched point, snapped at the point of notching.

4.3.1.7 *Projectile Point Preform*

A single preform (Cat. 1114) was recovered. It was recovered from an excavation unit located in the woodlot at the north end of the site. It measures 31 mm in length, 35 mm in width and 18 mm in thickness. This preform appears to represent the initial stage of a projectile point. The upper portion of the preform (measuring 18 mm in length and 21 mm in width) is completely bifacially worked and shaped like a point tip with slightly convex lateral edges, while the lower portion of the preform is blocky, less worked and much wider than the upper portion, measuring 35 mm in width.

4.3.1.8 *Bifaces (Plate 22: A and D)*

Two bifaces were also recovered (Cat. 423 and 1650). The larger of the two specimens measures 61 mm in length, 22 mm in width and 8.5 mm in thickness. This biface appears somewhat crude as it is asymmetrical with one lateral edge slightly concave in comparison to the opposing lateral edge, which is slightly convex. The biface narrows to a point slightly narrower than its body. The base of the biface has been worked and thinned perhaps in an effort to create a hafting interface. This biface was recovered from a house post in House 7.



The second smaller biface (Cat. 423) was recovered from a unit excavated within the woodlot at the north end of the site. It is long and narrow giving it a deceptively delicate appearance. Care has been taken in its manufacture and it is completely bifacially worked. It measures 58.5 mm in length, 12.5 mm in width and 7.5 mm in thickness. Its body narrows at both its base and its tip; the base being rounded and the tip being fine and pointed; it may have functioned as a graver.



Plate 22: Bifaces. A: L423, B: L463, C: L486 and D: L1650

4.3.1.9 Incomplete Bifaces (Plate 22: B and C)

Five bifaces recovered from the site are broken and thus classed as incomplete (Cat. 463, 486, 529, 1029 and 1467). They range in size from 25 mm to 40.5 mm in length, 28.5 mm to 31.5 mm in width and 7 mm to 12.5 mm in thickness. All of the incomplete bifaces have been manufactured from Onondaga chert except one (Cat. 1029), which has been manufactured from a non-local chert type that could not be identified. Three of the incomplete bifaces (Cat. 486, 529 and 1467) were recovered from the plough zone layer of Midden 2, one (Cat. 463) from the basal midden level of Midden 2 and one (Cat. 1029) from an excavation unit located within the woodlot at the north end of the site.

Four of the incomplete bifaces (Cat. 486, 529, 1029 and 1467) are biface tips, and one (Cat. 463) is a biface base. Two of the biface tips (Cat. 1029 and 1467) have wide, dull rounded tips and convex lateral edges. Conversely, the remaining two tips (Cat. 486 and 529) are much more pointed and are roughly triangular in shape. Specimen 486 has slightly convex lateral edges and lithic artifact 529 has straight lateral edges. The biface base (Cat. 463) is crudely shaped with slightly convex lateral edges; its basal edge is also convex. Two of the incomplete bifaces (Cat. 463 and 1467) are very crudely shaped, and one of the biface tips (Cat. 1467) bears cortex on one of its faces.



4.3.1.10 Biface Fragments

Ten biface fragments (Cat. 389, 690, 691, 951, 952, 1253, 1529, 1552, 1609 and 1683) were also recovered. Five biface fragments were recovered from Midden 1 (Cat. 690, 691, 951, 952 and 1609), two from Midden 2 (Cat. 398 and 1253), two from features (Cat. 1529 from Feature 134 and Cat. 1552 from Feature 51) and one from a back-dirt pile.

The biface fragments are small, bifacially flaked pieces of chert lacking formal shape. They range in size from 12 mm to 20 mm in length, 13 mm to 29 mm in width and 4 mm to 9 mm in thickness. All have been manufactured from Onondaga chert except for one (Cat. 1529), which has been manufactured from Balsam Lake chert. One of the biface fragments (Cat. 1683) shows evidence of thermal alteration. Some of the smaller pieces appear to have been manufactured from chert debitage while some of the larger pieces may be the broken or discarded preforms intended for formal tools.

4.3.1.11 Scrapers (Plate 23)

Six scrapers (Cat. 137, 290, 440, 527, 655 and 860) were recovered. Two of the scrapers (Cat. 655 and 860) were recovered from Midden 1, two (Cat. 137 and 527) from Midden 2, and two (Cat. 290 and 440) from excavation units located in the woodlot at the north end of the site. They range in size from 19 mm to 22.5 mm in length, 11 mm to 25 mm in width and 2.5 mm to 5.5 mm in thickness.

All scrapers are relatively small in size and are likely manufactured from debitage flakes; all are unifacially worked. Three scrapers (Cat. 527, 655 and 860) have been retouched at their distal ends and along both lateral edges, so as to create a rounded scraping edge giving them a formal tool appearance. The remaining three scrapers (Cat. 137, 290 and 440) are not formally shaped, but rather appear to be expedient tools quickly fashioned from debitage. One of these (Cat. 290) bears signs of thermal alteration. These three small scrapers may be classed as small thumbnail scrapers.



Plate 23: Scrapers A: L137, B: L440, C: L527, and D: L860

4.3.1.12 Drills (Plate 24)

Four drills (Cat. 516, 838, 1414 and 1514) were recovered. They range from 22 mm to 30 mm in length, 9.5 mm to 16 mm in width and 3 mm to 7.5 mm in thickness. Two (Cat. 838 and 1414) were recovered from excavation units located in the woodlot at the north end of the site, one (Cat. 516) from Midden 2 and one (Cat. 1514) from Feature 212. All drills are crudely manufactured and lack formal shape. All are manufactured from debitage flakes that have been bifacially retouched along their lateral edges, from base to tip, to form long narrow points. Two (Cat. 1414 and 1514) have sharp pointed tips while the remaining



two (Cat. 516 and 838) have narrow, slightly more rounded tips. All were classified as drills due to their narrow tapered tips.



Plate 24: Drills. A: L516, B: L838, C: L1414 and D: L1514

4.4 Spatial Distribution

Table 61 summarizes the distribution of flaked lithic artifacts by provenience across the site. The vast majority of the lithic artifacts were recovered from Midden 1, 2 and 6.

Table 61: Robb Site Flaked Lithic Artifact Distribution

Site Context	Total Artifacts	Tools	Percent
Features			
House 1	3		0.04%
House 3	3	1	0.04%
House 5	2		0.02%
House 8	12		0.18%
House 9	22	1	0.32%
Exterior Activity Area 2	3	1	0.04%
Exterior Activity Area 3	1		0.01%
Other Exterior Features	35	1	0.50%
<i>Subtotal from Features</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1.15%</i>



Table 61: Robb Site Flaked Lithic Artifact Distribution

Site Context	Total Artifacts	Tools	Percent
Post Moulds			
House 1	5		0.07%
House 2	1		0.01%
House 3	6		0.09%
House 4	1		0.01%
House 5	26		0.37%
House 6	6		0.09%
House 7	6	1	0.09%
House 8	1		0.01%
House 9	17		0.24%
Exterior Activity Area 3	1		0.01%
<i>Subtotal From Post Moulds</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0.99%</i>
Midden			
Midden 1	1874	19	26.57%
Midden 2	1828	17	25.91%
Midden 3	15		0.21%
Midden 6	3137	10	44.48%
<i>Subtotal From Middens</i>	<i>6854</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>97.17%</i>
Excavation Units/Surface:			
Test Units	34		0.48%
CSC West Field	9		0.13%
No Provenience	6	2	0.09%
<i>Subtotal From Excavation Units/Surface</i>	<i>3186</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0.7%</i>
Total	7055	53	100%

4.4.1 Middens

Exactly 1,874 flaked lithic artifacts were recovered from Midden 1 (26.57% of the total flaked lithic assemblage). These include 1,854 pieces of debitage and 19 tools and tool fragments, which comprise five incomplete projectile points, one projectile point tip, two projectile point midsections, four point bases, four biface fragments, two scrapers and one drill.

Midden 2 produced 1,828 flaked lithic artifacts (25.91%). Among these were 1,813 pieces of debitage and 17 tools and tool fragments, which comprise one projectile point, three incomplete projectile points, three projectile point tips, four incomplete bifaces, two biface fragments, three scrapers and one drill.

Fifteen pieces of debitage were recovered from Midden 3 (0.21%). No tool or tool fragments were recovered from this midden.

A total of 3,138 flaked lithic artifacts (44.48%) was recovered from Midden 6. These include 3,128 pieces of debitage and 10 tools and tool fragments, which comprise three projectile points, two incomplete projectile points, one projectile point preform, one biface, one incomplete biface, one scraper and one drill.



Most of the formal tools and tool fragments were recovered from the middens. Nineteen were recovered from Midden 1 (35.8% of the total number of formal flaked tools and tool fragments), 17 from Midden 2 (32.1%) and 10 from Midden 6 (18.9%). Table 62 summarizes the different tool types recovered by provenience.

Table 62: Robb Site Stone Tool and Tool Fragment Artifact Distribution

Tool Type	Midden 1	Midden 2	Midden 6	Houses	Exterior Features	No Provenience
Projectile Points		1	3			
Incomplete Points	5	3	2			
Point Tips	1	3			1	
Point Midsections	2					
Point Bases	4					
Point Preforms			1			
Bifaces			1	1		
Incomplete Bifaces		4	1			
Biface Fragments	4	2		2		2
Scrapers	2	3	1			
Drills	1	1	1		1	
Total (53):	19	17	10	3	2	2

4.4.2 Features

The features at the site produced 81 flaked lithic artifacts (1.15% of the total flaked lithic assemblage). This includes four tool and tool fragments (7.7% of the total number of tool and tool fragments from the site) and 77 pieces of debitage.

Exactly 42 flaked lithic artifacts, (0.6%), including two formal tools, were recovered from features located in five of the site's nine houses. One biface fragment (Cat. 1529) manufactured from Balsam Lake chert was recovered from Feature 134 in House 9 and one biface (Cat. 1552) was recovered from Feature 51 in House 3.

The remaining 39 artifacts recovered from features were recovered from exterior features. Two pieces of debitage and one projectile point tip (Cat. 1525), were recovered from Exterior Activity Area 2, the point tip from Feature 47, while one piece of debitage was recovered from a feature within Exterior Activity Area 3. A drill (Cat. 1514) was recovered from Feature 212 in the vicinity of Midden 5.

4.4.3 Post Moulds

The post moulds at the site produced 70 lithic artifacts (0.99% of the total flaked lithic assemblage), 69 of these were recovered from posts located in the site's houses, while one piece of debitage was recovered from a post mould within Exterior Activity Area 3. Of the 69 artifacts recovered from post moulds within houses, one was a biface (Cat. 1650) recovered from House 7.



4.4.4 Test Units

A total of 34 lithic artifacts (0.48% of the total flaked lithic assemblage) was recovered from one metre square units excavated in the plough zone. No formal tools or tool fragments were recovered from these units.

4.4.5 Surface Collection

Nine pieces of debitage (0.13% of the flaked lithic assemblage) were recovered during the controlled surface collection. Five pieces of debitage were also collected from the surface of the site (0.08%); without provenience information. One biface fragment (Cat. 1683) was recovered from a back dirt pile.

4.5 Non-local Chert and Quartz

The majority of non-local chert pieces was recovered from Middens 1, 2 and 6 (Table 63). A total of 92 pieces of non-local chert debitage was recovered from Midden 1 (35.7% of the non-local chert assemblage), while 78 pieces were recovered from Midden 2 (30.2%). Seventy-four pieces of non-local chert (28.7%) were recovered from Midden 6.

Only one piece of non-local chert (0.4%) was recovered from Midden 3. Eight pieces of non-local chert (3.1%) were recovered from the houses, while one secondary knapping flake (Cat. 1548) that could not be identified to a particular chert type was recovered from Feature 64.

The majority of quartz pieces were also recovered from Midden 1, 2 and 6. Thirty-five pieces of quartz debitage were recovered from Midden 1 (39.3% of the quartz assemblage), while 27 pieces were recovered from Midden 2 (30.3%). Twenty-two pieces of quartz (24.7%) were recovered from Midden 6. One piece of quartz (1.1%) was recovered from Midden 3.

Two pieces of common white quartz (2.2% of the quartz assemblage) were recovered from the houses, while one bipolar core (Cat. 1524) fashioned from common white quartz (1.1%) was recovered from Feature 49 in Exterior Activity Area 2. Finally, one piece of quartz (1.1%) was found on the surface of the site.

Table 63: Raw Material Types Recovered by Provenience

Material	Midden 1	Midden 2	Midden 3	Midden 6	Houses	Exterior Features	No Provenience
Balsam Lake	53	25	1	36	2		
Lockport	4	6		9	1		
Trent Valley	4	5		3	1		
Haldimand	7	9		3	1		
Bois Blanc	1	2		4	1		
Fossil Hill		6		3			
Hudson's Bay	2	3					
Kettle Point	1	2		1			
Flint Ridge	6	3		6			
Huronian	2						
Undetermined	12	17		9	2	1	



Table 63: Raw Material Types Recovered by Provenience

Material	Midden 1	Midden 2	Midden 3	Midden 6	Houses	Exterior Features	No Provenience
White Quartz	34	10	1	14	2	1	1
Brown Quartz	1	17		6			
Rose Quartz				2			
Total (347):	130	105	2	96	10	2	2

4.6 Discussion

The nature of the assemblage from the site suggests a conservative lithic industry where every effort was made to derive the maximum worth from both local and imported raw material. Eight hundred and seventy-one debitage flakes and shatter (12.3% of all debitage) were retouched in some way in order to act as expedient tools for cutting or scraping. In addition, very few formal flaked tools were allowed to enter the archaeological record as refuse from the site. In fact, most formal tools entered the archaeological record once broken. Only 17 complete formal tools (32.1% of the formal tool and tool fragment assemblage) were recovered, while over double that number (n=36) of broken tools were found.

Only, 255 artifacts (3.6% of the flaked lithics from the site) were manufactured from non-local chert including one formal tool fragment, a biface fragment (Cat. 1529), manufactured from Balsam Lake chert. There were fifteen expedient tools in the form of retouched flakes and shatter among the non-local chert assemblage. Five of these were manufactured from Balsam Lake chert, two from Lockport chert, one from Haldimand chert, two from Bois Blanc chert, one from Kettle Point chert and four from non-local chert that could not be identified to a particular chert type. The use of non-local chert debitage for expedient tools indicates conservation of non-local materials.

Eighty-nine quartz flakes and pieces of shatter were recovered from the site along with one core. Quartz debitage comprises 1.3% of the total flaked lithic assemblage. This indicates that the people of the site procured quartz for stone tool manufacture perhaps through exchange with northern Algonquians. This is also likely the case for access to Hudson Bay Lowland and Kettle Point chert while the Flint Ridge chalcedony would have been secured through southern exchange systems.



5.0 GROUND STONE ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Martin Cooper

5.1 Introduction

A total of 42 ground stone artifacts was recovered from the site. These include 27 complete and fragmentary celts, 4 hammers, 3 pendants, 3 fossils, 2 pipes, 1 whetstone and 2 pieces of miscellaneous ground stone (Table 64). The majority of ground stone artifacts was recovered from Midden 6 (n=15), followed by Midden 1 (n=12), Midden 2 (n=6), Features (n=4), surface finds (n=2), Test Trenches (n=2) and Midden 1 (n=1). A complete catalogue of artifacts discussed in this section can be found in Appendix K.

Table 64: Robb Site Ground Stone Artifacts

Artefact	Frequency	Percent
Celts	27	65
Hammers	4	9
Pendants	3	7
Fossils	3	7
Pipes	2	5
Whetstone	1	2
Misc. Ground Stone	2	5
TOTAL	42	100.0%

5.2 Celts

A total of 27 celt and celt fragments was recovered from the site. These include four complete celts, three poll portions, eight bit fragments, and 12 midsection fragments.

Of the total 27 celts, five were complete enough to assign tool function based on size and bit symmetry. These included three that functioned as axes based on their symmetrical bit (G6, G26 and G27b) (Plate 25). Two of the celts appear to be, based on their size, chisel-like wood working tools (G17 and G18) (Plate 25). In terms of material chloride schist was used in the manufacture of all 27 celts. Its fine grain and relative hardness make it an ideal material for axes, adzes and chisels. Chloride schist tools can be honed to a fine edge. Three celts exhibited crushed or battered polls, suggesting they may have had a secondary function as wedges for splitting wood. Similarly, four celt bits were also as battered.

Two celts were recovered from the site, both of which are complete tools, although the bits are battered to the point where it can not be determined if they functioned as an axe or an adze. These items exhibit battering at both the poll and bit ends suggesting secondary use as a wedge (G2 and G5).





Plate 25: Robb Site Celts. a: chisel-like tool (G17), b: Axe (G27b) and c: chisel-like tool (G18).

The other two complete celts (G17, G18) may have functioned as chisels based on their diminutive size.

Both chisels are made of chloride schist and have symmetrical bits, which are polished and honed to a sharp edge. Both chisels taper slightly towards the poll, which appear unfinished. This would suggest that these tools may have been set in a haft and used for woodworking much like a chisel.

5.3 Hammers

Hammers consist of pebbles or cobbles with at least one working facet, which usually exhibits pecking and/or grinding. These tools were likely brought to the site to be used in chert tool manufacture. Hammers would have been used in the initial reduction stages of biface manufacture.

Pitted hammers, sometimes referred to as pitted or bi-pitted anvil stones are cobbles that possess centrally placed depression on one or both surfaces. These depressions, which range from well developed depressions to surface roughening, were used to provide a secure grip. These tools often have one or more hammer facets represented by pitting on the lateral margins.



Four complete hammers were recovered from the site. All four hammers were made from granite cobbles. This material would be readily available in riverine, lacustrine and glacial deposits.

One hammer (G3) is a large cobble hammer with bi-pitted grip facets and multiple hammer facets.

A second hammer (G14) is represented by a granitic cobble with grip roughening on one surface and multiple hammer facets on the lateral margins.

A third example (G36) is a small pebble hammer made of granite with one hammer facet. There is no grip pitting or roughening.

The fourth Hammer (G40) is a small granite cobble with slight central roughening on one surface and two hammer facets on the lateral margins.

5.4 Pendants

All three of these items are pebbles with naturally formed perforations and are probably not culturally modified (G21, G22 and G32).

5.5 Fossils

Three crinoids are likely non cultural and probably occur naturally. (G28, G34 and G41)

5.6 Pipe

Two limestone pipes are represented by a small bowl lip fragment (G9) and a cylindrical limestone pipe bowl (G39) with a collared rim (Plate 26). Decoration on the collar consists of a horizontal incised line encircling the bowl just below the lip.



Plate 26: Robb site Limestone Pipe (G39)



5.7 Whetstone

A single whetstone (G30) or abrader, used for sharpening stone tools, was recovered. It is represented by approximately half of the item. The whetstone is made on a sandstone cobble with smoothing on one surface and pecking on the other.

5.8 Miscellaneous Ground Stone

These included two ground stone artifacts of unknown use. One is a crescent shaped bean shaped polished object (G12) made of mudstone.

The second item is flat ovoid diorite cobble (G29) with fine incising or scratching on both surfaces (Plate 27). Approximately half of the artifact is represented. This may be a finely etched design or scratching related to tool sharpening.



Plate 27: Cobble with incising on both surfaces (G29)



6.0 COPPER ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Martin Cooper

6.1 Introduction and Analysis

Two copper artifacts were recovered from the site, both of which were small tubular rolled copper beads (Table 65 and Plate 28). They were manufactured from native copper that was either mined from massive deposits found in the Lake Superior basin or from pure nuggets or float copper found in glacial deposits and stream beds. The copper was heated to anneal or soften it and then cold hammered to the desired shape. There is no evidence that copper was smelted or poured into moulds in precontact North America.

Table 65: Robb Site Copper Artifacts

Cat. #	Provenience	Artifact Type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Comments
M1	580-147 l2	bead	17	6	tubular
M2	579-149 l1	bead	15	5	tubular



Plate 28: Copper Beads (M2 and M1)



7.0 WORKED SHELL ANALYSIS

Martin Cooper

7.1 Introduction and Analysis

A single discoidal shell bead was recovered from the site (Table 66 and Plate 29). It is 9 mm in diameter and 1.5 mm in thickness and may have been thermally altered. This bead appears to be similar to milled marine shell beads found on contact period Iroquoian sites. Its presence on a mid-fourteenth century site is enigmatic.

Table 66: Robb Site Shell Artifacts

Cat. #	Provenience	Artifact Type	Diameter (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Comments
FW1	579-149 L2	bead	9	1.5	discoidal

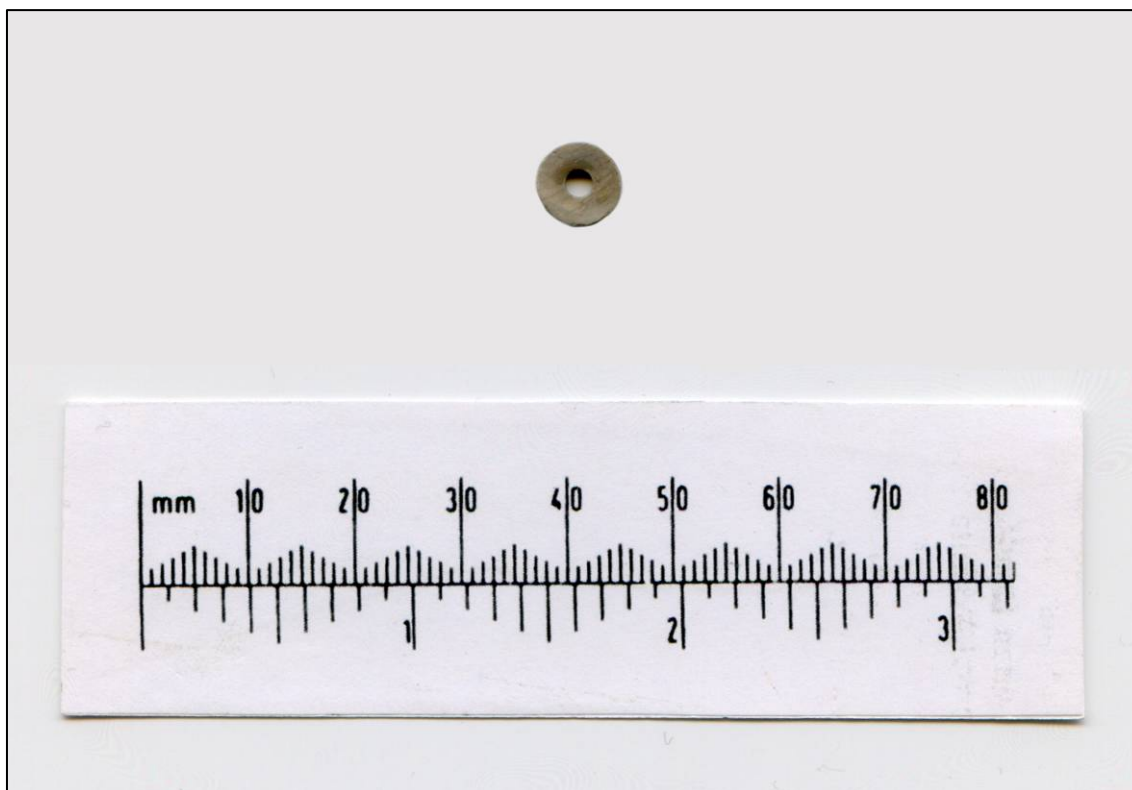


Plate 29: Shell Bead (FW1)



8.0 FLORAL ANALYSIS

Stephen G. Monckton

8.1 Introduction

Soil samples were collected from as many archaeological contexts as possible at the Robb site. All samples were subjected to the double bucket method of flotation using a 0.3 mm screen. Light and heavy fractions were stored for future analysis at Archaeological Services Inc. Of these samples only a small number were analysed; therefore the results presented here should be considered preliminary.

The Robb site is unusual in that the vast majority of the soil samples were recovered from the support posts located in longhouses as opposed to features, which were comparatively rare. All features were analysed and are complimented by a sample of support posts. A total of 24 samples was analysed representing a volume of 98.5 litres. These include external longhouse middens, ash pits, general pits, hearths and semi-subterranean structures or sweat lodges.

8.2 Analytical Methods

Light and heavy fractions were passed through screens which aided in the sorting of material. Light Fractions were generally small enough to warrant the use of only 2 mm and 0.3 mm screens. Material above 2 mm was divided into wood charcoal and other plant parts while material smaller than this was sorted for seeds only (Monckton 1992).

Whenever possible, a sample of 25-30 wood charcoal fragments was selected at random from each feature. Each fragment was broken in half in order to examine the wood structure. All identifications were made using a ST-300 stereo dissection microscope at 7-40X magnifications.

8.3 Results

8.3.1 Cultigens and Noncultigens

A total of 233 seeds was recovered from 98.5 litres of soil. Most flotation samples were dominated by wood charcoal, and 193 fragments were identified to genus or species (Tables 67 and 68). Seed frequencies ranged from 0 to 11 seeds/litre. Maize was the single most abundant taxon (Tables 69 and 70), represented by both kernel and cob fragments. Maize kernels were generally comminuted and their numbers had to be estimated on the basis of their weight.



Table 67: Robb Site Plant Remains Components

Feature	Square	House	Quad	Sample Volume (L)	Sorted Fractions Wt (g)	Wood Charcoal Wt (g)	Maize kernel Fragments N	Maize kernel Fragments Wt (g)	Maize Cob Fragments N	Maize Cob Fragments Wt (g)	Beech Nut N	Beech Nut Wt (g)	Acorn Nut N	Acorn Nut Wt (g)	Unidentified Material N	Wt (g)	Total Sample N	Total Sample Wt (g)
26	500-185	1	N	5	80.28	28.05	11	0.34	9	0.3			3	0.01	31	0.01	54	0.66
35	485-175	1	W	5	9.5	1.36	1	0.01	1	0.01					6	0.01	8	0.03
36	465-170	E of 1	E	5	1.77	0.87											0	0
36	465-170	E of 1		1	9.8	0.51											0	0
37	465-165	1		3	10.66	1.54									3	0.01	3	0.01
40	515-230	4	E	2	7.69	0.01									7	0.01	7	0.01
45	475-190	W of 2		4	14.61	0.86											0	0
47	490-200	N of 2		7	24.71	4.15					1	0.01			17	0.3	18	0.31
48	485-200	N of 2		5	6										16	0.41	16	0.41
51	530-205	E of 3		5	10.06	0.8	2	0.01	1	0.01					1	0.01	4	0.03
51	530-205	E of 3	N	0.5	4.18	0.38			1	0.01					1	0.01	2	0.02
69	445-205	W of 5		6	16.77	1	1	0.01									1	0.01
84	540-260	6		4	6	0.8			3	0.01					4	0.27	7	0.28
86	545-250	6	S	6	12.58	0.32											0	0
Sum				58.5	214.61	40.65	15	0.37	15	0.34	1	0.01	3	0.01	86	1.04	120	1.77
%							12.50	20.90	12.50	19.21	0.83	0.56	2.50	0.56	71.67	58.76	100.00	100.00



Table 68: Robb Site Plant Remains Components continued

Posts	Square	House	Quad	Sample Volume (L)	Sorted Fractions Wt (g)	Wood Charcoal Wt (g)	Maize kernel Fragments N	Maize kernel Fragments Wt (g)	Maize Cob Fragments N	Maize Cob Fragments Wt (g)	Beech Nut N	Beech Nut Wt (g)	Acorn Nut N	Acorn Nut Wt (g)	Unidentified Material N	Wt (g)	Total Sample N	Total Sample Wt (g)
1	485-230			4	6.07	2.58	1	0.01	1	0.01					2	0.01	4	0.03
1	515-230			5	23	3.24	6	0.22	1	0.01					9	0.18	16	0.41
2	455-160			2	4.76	0.19									4	0.01	4	0.01
4	515-230			6	13.67	2.69	6	0.14							1	0.01	7	0.15
6	470-170			4	28.44	7.15	14	0.21	1	0.01					6	0.16	21	0.38
11	480-230			3	6.03	1									5	0.01	5	0.01
14	455-160			3	10.42	3.61	4	0.31							2	0.23	6	0.54
26	450-250			6	149.97	8.58	30	0.46	9	0.17					32	0.28	71	0.91
28	450-235			4	2.96	1.61	3	0.01	3	0.01					2	0.01	8	0.03
29	445-210			3	6.88	5.12	6	0.29	2	0.01					7	0.24	15	0.54
Sum				40	252.2	35.77	70	1.65	17	0.22	0	0	0	0	70	1.14	157	3.01
%							44.59	54.82	10.83	7.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.59	37.87	100.00	100.00



Table 69: Robb Site Seeds (N)

Feature	Square	House	Quad	Estimated Maize	Bean	Cucurbit	Tobacco	Sunflower	Bramble	Strawberry	Elderberry	Hawthorn	Pincherry	Night-shade	Bed Straw	Spikenard	Chenopod	Knotweed	Sumac	Purslane	Ironwood	Small Grass	Cat-tail	Unknown	Unidentified	Total Number
26	500-185	1	N	4			1		20		10					4										39
35	485-175	1	W	1			1		1										1					1	5	10
36	465-170	E of 1	E																							0
36	465-170	E of 1																								0
37	465-165	1							1																	1
40	515-230	4	E																							0
45	475-190	W of 2												1								1		1	2	5
47	490-200	N of 2					1		30	1	2					1									41	76
48	485-200	N of 2																								0
51	530-205	E of 3		1					1		1														6	9
51	530-205	E of 3	N																							0
69	445-205	W of 5		1					1																2	4
84	540-260	6							2																8	10
86	545-250	6	S														1								1	2
Sum				7	0	0	3	0	56	1	13	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	65	156
%				4.49	0.00	0.00	1.92	0.00	35.90	0.64	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.00	3.21	0.64	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.00	1.28	41.67	100.00



Table 70: Robb Site Seeds (N) continued

Posts	Square	House	Quad	Estimated Maize	Bean	Cucurbit	Tobacco	Sunflower	Bramble	Strawberry	Elderberry	Hawthorn	Pincherry	Night-shade	Bed Straw	Spikenard	Chenopod	Knotweed	Sumac	Purslane	Ironwood	Small Grass	Cat-tail	Unknown	Unidentified	Total Number
1	485-230								1																	1
1	515-230			3			1		3		1								2						3	13
2	455-160																									0
4	515-230			2			1									1							1		3	8
6	470-170			3			1	2	1		1								4					2	3	17
11	480-230																									0
14	455-160																									0
26	450-250			5			1	4	1	1													1		12	25
28	450-235			1												1									4	6
29	445-210			3				1											2						1	7
Sum				17	0	0	4	7	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	2	26	77
%				22.08	0.00	0.00	5.19	9.09	7.79	1.30	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.60	0.00	0.00	10.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.60	2.60	33.77	100.00



No effort was made to remove such specimens from soil samples destined for flotation as this would bias the composition of those samples. General observations indicate that the cultigen grown by the people of the Robb site was Eastern eight row maize.

Other cultigens recovered from the site include sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), and tobacco (*Nicotiana rustica*). No bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) or cucurbit (*Cucurbita pepo*) remains were encountered.

Non-cultigens recovered include a wide range of fleshy fruits and other plant taxa (Tables 69 and 70). Of the fleshy fruits, bramble (*Rubus* sp.) is the most abundant, which is typical of virtually all Iroquoian sites previously examined. Other taxa within this category include elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.), strawberry (*Fragaria* sp.) and nightshade (*Solanum americanum*). These are also quite commonly represented in Iroquoian villages and more detailed discussions of them can be found in Monckton (1992).

Other plant taxa include beech nut (*Fagus grandifolia*), acorn (*Quercus* sp.) sumac (*Rhus typhina*), chenopod (*Chenopodium* sp.), knotweed (*Polygonum* sp.), spikenard (*Aralia* sp.), cat-tail (*Typha latifolia*) and an unidentified small grass (Gramineae). Most of these taxa thrive in disturbed habitats today and would have been available to the people in forest edge areas with less competition for light.

8.3.2 Wood Charcoal

Tree taxa represented by wood charcoal include maple (*Acer saccharum*), beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), elm (*Ulmus americana*), ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*) and red oak (*Quercus* sp.). The assemblage is clearly dominated by maple and beech which is typical of the region (Tables 71 and 72).



Table 71: Robb Site Wood Charcoal

Feature	Square	House	Quad	Maple	Beech	Ash	Elm	Red Oak	White Oak	Unid. Oak	Ironwood	Birch	Unid. Deciduous	Pine	Unid. Conifer	Unidentified	Total
26	500-185	1	N	5	14	1							5			6	31
35	485-175	1	W	8	3		2							1			14
36	465-170	E of 1	E		3											7	10
36	465-170	E of 1			3											2	5
37	465-165	1		2	3	1							2			9	17
40	515-230	4	E														0
45	475-190	W of 2			4											3	7
47	490-200	N of 2		9	1						1		13				24
48	485-200	N of 2															0
51	530-205	E of 3		1	4											1	6
51	530-205	E of 3	N		2								2				4
69	445-205	W of 5		1	1	3							1	2		1	9
84	540-260	6		3	2	1										2	8
86	545-250	6	S		1								1				2
Sum				29	41	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	24	3	0	31	137
%				21.17	29.93	4.38	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.00	17.52	2.19	0.00	22.63	100.00



Table 72: Robb Site Wood Charcoal continued

Posts	Square	House	Quad	Maple	Beech	Ash	Elm	Red Oak	White Oak	Unid. Oak	Ironwood	Birch	Unid. Deciduous	Pine	Unid. Conifer	Unidentified	Total
1	485-230			10	10	1							1			4	26
1	515-230			9	9	1					1	2	4			1	27
2	455-160																0
4	515-230			10	5	2	2						5			2	26
6	470-170			5	15		3				1		1			2	27
11	480-230				1								1				2
14	455-160			9	8	4	2						1			2	26
26	450-250			10	13	2	1			1	1					2	30
28	450-235			Fragments too small													0
29	445-210			18	9								1			1	29
Sum				71	70	10	8	0	0	1	3	2	14	0	0	14	193
%				36.79	36.27	5.18	4.15	0.00	0.00	0.52	1.55	1.04	7.25	0.00	0.00	7.25	100.00



8.4 Discussion

This unique collection of support-post samples and other features allows us to examine the distribution of plant materials over the site. It should be noted that charred material from support posts is likely longhouse floor detritus. Accumulations nearest the base of such posts would have fallen into the holes left by either the decay or removal of those posts. Judging by the density of charred material in many of the support post profiles, one could argue that these posts were salvaged during settlement removal allowing detritus to fall into the remaining holes. Given this scenario, support post contents should represent only internal longhouse plant-related activities.

One may notice almost immediately the greater abundance of maize in the longhouse support posts as opposed to feature deposits. Conversely, there are higher frequencies of fleshy fruits, especially bramble, in feature deposits. Weeds such as chenopod and small grasses are also more prevalent in plant remains of feature deposits. Many of the surviving features at Robb were located external to the longhouses.

In order to explain this pattern it is important to consider processes of site formation. Plant materials recovered were in all cases charred, and therefore must have been exposed to fire for their preservation. From what remains of the Robb settlement, the only apparent locations in which charring could have taken place were the hearths located in the longhouses. These would have been the loci of food preparation and it is not surprising that domesticated food stuffs were found there. Routine recovery of charred materials from features located outside the longhouses, however, raises the question of whether materials there were re-deposited from the longhouse (perhaps in the process of house cleaning) or whether plants were processed in those locales. If the former was so, it would be expected that an abundance of maize as well as fleshy fruits would be recovered from those locations. In other words, the composition of the external house features would roughly match that of the internal house refuse if this is merely a case of re-deposition of longhouse contents.

An alternative interpretation is that the fleshy fruit remains were deposited with human waste and later charred outside the longhouse context. If this is correct, external longhouse features may have been outdoor privies and people may have routinely burned these areas to minimize insects and possibly to reduce odour. It is also worth noting that sheet middens, on the periphery of settlements, are generally rich in the remains of fleshy fruits (Monckton 1992). This is not to state that much of what one finds in external longhouse feature deposits is not re-deposited from longhouse interiors (ceramics, bone, etc. testify to that), but merely that fecal matter was possibly added to those locations. This possible “fecal signature” broadly corresponds to areas of the settlement that people would have used to relieve themselves (outside longhouses at night and further afield on settlement peripheries during the day). Finally, in cases where whole fruit have been charred, one would expect a proportion of seeds to retain some soft tissue adhering to them (Monckton 1992). All specimens at the site were without soft tissue adhesions which support the hypothesis that fleshy fruit seeds were ingested and “cleaned” prior to charring. It seems, therefore, unlikely that burned bramble stalks growing on the periphery of the settlement were the major source of these remains.

In light of the above, one should not assume that plant remains in external longhouse contexts relate definitively to the seasonality of a feature or directly to an outdoor activity. On the other hand, the frequency with which significant quantities of plant remains are often found in exterior features, sometimes in association with chert flakes and tools and where there is no evidence of fire, suggests that some of those features do reflect outdoor activities (see Monckton 1998: 131).

The remains of maize recovered, on the other hand, was clearly not consumed, nor ground to be eaten. Commonly, maize kernels are broken into small pieces, but cannot be described as groats (the result of



grinding) as the fragments are generally too large for this. It seems far more likely that whole dried maize kernels (which would char easily) were wasted near the point of food preparation. Once charred, they are very fragile and would be broken into small fragments under foot or through a variety of other mechanical means.

Maize cob fragments are more frequent in midden deposits than in longhouse contexts. The support posts contained a single maize cupule. It is probable that maize cobs were used for fire fuel, but this does not explain their relatively poor representation in the longhouses. The use of the site for sod farming likely resulted in less fragments being found and therefore the related dearth of maize.

Sunflower, another native cultigens, is easily recognized even when severely comminuted. This enhanced archaeological visibility suggests that its relatively low frequency is not due to archaeological bias. However cultural factors may still have affected its representation in charred form. Sunflower appears to follow the same pattern as maize in that it is generally more abundant in the longhouse context. While it is our cultural preference to discard the shell fragments of sunflower achenes, it is known that Native Americans in prehistory often consumed hard shell structures in addition to small bone fragments (Yarnell 1974). However, the distribution of sunflower achene remains at Robb strongly suggests that they may have discarded the shells. All sunflower remains at Robb come from the longhouse support posts.

Wood charcoal clearly reflects the maple-beech hardwood forest of this region (Tables 71 and 72). Samples from longhouse and external features show little difference in wood deposition, while support posts show proportionally more beech than feature deposits.



9.0 ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Suzanne Needs-Howarth

9.1 Introduction

The analyzed and unanalyzed faunal assemblage from the site consists of 26,971 specimens. All specimens in this assemblage were examined and identified to class including 302 pieces of worked bone. In addition, 965 animal bones from Feature 184 were analyzed in order to compare the representation of species recovered from the 2002-2003 excavation to those recovered from the site by the Ontario Archaeological Society in the 1950s. Most of the material was recovered from the one-metre excavation units in Midden 1 and 2. A complete inventory of all faunal specimens is listed in Appendix L.

9.2 Faunal Inventory

9.2.1 Methodology

All faunal material recovered was identified to class where possible. The majority of the sample (NISP 26,606, 98.6%) was recovered through 0.625 mm mesh dry screening; only a small proportion (NISP 365, 1.4%) was derived from floatation heavy fractions.

Any thermal alteration on faunal material recovered from features and post moulds have been noted as this may affect the interpretation of feature type. Conversely, in middens, faunal material represents such a mixture of different activities that the presence or absence of thermally altered bone does not aid in the interpretation of these areas.

All worked bone encountered while examining and cataloguing the faunal material was separated from the main bags, sorted individually by catalogue number, analyzed and photographed. Any worked bone that appeared unusual was noted as such. The worked bone assemblage is described in more detail in Section 9.5.

9.2.2 Taxa Represented

At first glance, the faunal assemblage is similar to other Iroquoian village midden assemblages in that it is varied and appears to contain food refuse rather than large-scale processing refuse. For the most part, the bones appear to be from smaller individuals; however, a few exceptions were noted in the catalogue.

Identification to the species level was not exercised for this inventory; however, a general impression of the taxa represented in this assemblage was noted during the analysis.

Pelecypoda – clams

The clams appear to be mostly freshwater bivalve of a size that may have been used for food.

Gastropoda – snails

The snails appear to be land snails, which may be intrusive to the archaeological context.



Amphibia – amphibians

All amphibian remains are of frog or toad. The toad were mostly likely intrusive to the archaeological contexts, whereas the frog may have been potential food stuffs.

Reptilia – reptiles

All reptile remains are of turtle; most carapace and plastron fragments appear to be of painted turtle, which would have been a common taxon locally.

Osteichthyes – fish

Many of the contexts with fish bones also contain intact fish scales usually Centrarchidae, but also some Catostomidae. This is an indication of good preservation particularly since Catostomidae tend to be vulnerable to breakage. Some of the fish vertebrae from the floatation heavy fractions are so small that they are likely to be stomach contents of larger fish rather than human consumption waste.

Most contexts with fish bones have one or more salmon family (Salmonidae) vertebrae. Although not routinely identified beyond class for this inventory, it was confirmed that two contexts, Feature 184 (F35) and Unit 573-150 (F774), contained Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) vertebrae. Most contexts with fish bones contained ciscoe or whitefish vertebrae.

Other taxa identified during sorting include pike, sucker, bullhead, bass, pumpkinseed, walleye or sauger and yellow perch. Furthermore, eel vertebrae were observed in 29 contexts. All contexts with larger numbers of fish bones contained a variety of taxa, and a mix of cranial bone and vertebrae. There appear to be few post-cranial elements present in the archaeological context other than vertebrae (e.g., few ribs and spines).

Aves – birds

Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) was the only bird species positively identified, and was present among the worked bone. Many of the other bird bones recovered are much smaller than turkey, and thus represent additional, but unidentifiable species.

Many units in Midden 2 contain what appear to be juvenile pigeon bones, likely passenger pigeon. It is likely that these immature bones belong to fledged birds that were caught in the summer or during the fall migration (Needs-Howarth 2007).

Specimen F1008 is a worked humerus of a very large bird likely a bald eagle. However, the reference collection did not contain this element, so this identification was not confirmed.

Mammalia - mammals

Twenty two specimens representing an NISP of 73 bones and teeth have been identified as possible human. These have been set aside within the assemblage for future examination by a human osteologist.

The presence of Euro-Canadian domesticates was noted in Midden 1. These indicate that the context is disturbed. In addition, many of the bone-rich midden contexts contained remains of vole and mole. These are most likely intrusive to the archaeological contexts.

Although species were not identified for this inventory, a general impression of the mammal taxa represented was noted. This collection does not appear to have very much small mammal or rodent present in comparison to other Iroquoian collections, certainly not the quantities of squirrels, woodchuck and muskrat present at some sites. Overall, there is a fair bit of dog and deer in this assemblage. This is reflected in the worked bone identifications.



In Midden 1, most of the deer elements seemed to be teeth or ankle/foot with large numbers of anterior metatarsal fragments. This may represent an actual abundance, or it may be an over representation of this element in relation to other longbones since it is so recognizable, even when fragmented. In Midden 2, in addition to deer teeth, feet and metatarsals, deer vertebrae and longbones were recovered. Throughout the collection, many deer proximal phalanges of digit 3 or 4 were encountered. Many of these were perforated, but quite a few were not. This suggests that the occupants had access to more than enough deer to satisfy their need for raw materials for these perforated phalanges, such as cup-and-pin or toggles.

Moose bone was positively identified in the form of a worked phalanx. Today moose typically range from the southern edge of the Canadian Shield northward; however, “moose have been seen in Peterborough County and even as far south as Markham and Alliston” (Cairns, ed. 1997) representing “the extralimital movements of a few individuals”. Moose like primary forest near lakes and wetlands, so if this habitat was found near the site in the fourteenth century, it is possible that the animal was obtained locally.

The phalanx appears to have been curated for some time, so it is likely that it was traded and not procured from an animal hunted and consumed by the site occupants. It must be noted that some of the other large unworked bone in this assemblage may be too large to be deer or bear, and are likely candidates for cow or moose specimens.

A summary of the faunal specimens recovered from 0.652 mm dry screening is presented in Table 73. There is a substantial difference in representation of the three major food taxa (highlighted in grey) between the two middens. Given that most of the mammal from the site is from animals the size of a dog or larger, it is clear that the differences in class representation between the middens represent a substantial difference in meat yield, since mammal bone of larger taxa likely had more adhering meat than each fish bone.

Table 73: Robb Site Taxa Identified by Provenience

Taxa	Features		Midden 1		Midden 2	
	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%
Pelecypoda			54	1%	472	3%
Pelecypoda or Gastropoda			1	0%		
Gastropoda			7	0%	5	0%
Osteichthyes	52	26%	1975	45%	12135	72%
Amphibia	3	2%	4	0%	24	0%
Reptilia			12	0%	43	0%
Aves	3	1%	156	4%	340	2%
Aves or Mammalia	6	3%	1	0%		
Mammalia	134	68%	2197	50%	3755	22%
Class Unknown			12	0%	13	0%
Total	198	100%	4419	100%	16787	100%

A few contexts such as Feature 184, a sweat lodge in House 8, and several midden units warrant further examination. Most other features do not appear to have much bone that could be identified beyond class. The midden units will help establish the range of animals used by the site occupants, particularly Unit 440-159 and 442-159 in Midden 1 and several units from Midden 2, which have relatively high bone densities. Further discussion of these loci will be addressed in Section 9.3 as well as worked bone in Section 9.5.



9.3 Contextual Analysis

9.3.1 Methodology

This section includes the analysis and discussion of 965 animal bones recovered from one metre square excavation units located in Midden 1, Midden 2 and from Feature 184. These contexts were analyzed to provide additional insight, and to allow for a comparison of species representation with the analyses of the faunal specimens recovered from this site by the Ontario Archaeological Society in the 1950s.

Each bone specimen was identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level and assigned a single catalogue number allocated contiguously. An overview of the specimens recovered from these three contexts, which includes the worked bone, is presented in Table 74.

Table 74: Overview of Taxonomic Representation by Context

Taxa	Common Name	Midden 1 444N-160E		Midden 2 585N-149E		Feature 184 525N-130E		Steiss (1979)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pelecypoda	clams	1		43				1	
Gastropoda	snails	1						11	
<i>Class Subtotal</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1%</i>
Osteichthyes	fish	78	43%	221	52%			250	68%
Amia calva	bowfin							2	1%
cf. Salmo salar	Atlantic salmon					1	17%		
Salvelinus namaycush	lake trout	16	9%	12	3%			2	1%
Coregonus sp.	ciscoe or lake whitefish	3	2%	7	2%				
Esox lucius	northern pike							2	1%
Esocidae	piques	2	1%					4	1%
Cypriniformes	carp-like fishes							1	0%
Catostomidae	suckers	57	32%	108	26%	3	50%	30	8%
Catostomus sp.	sucker	10	6%	12	3%				
Catostomus cf. catostomus	longnose sucker			2	0%				
Catostomus cf. commersoni	white sucker			2	0%				
Moxostoma sp.	redhorse			3	1%				
Ictaluridae	catfishes			3	1%			34	9%
Ameiurus nebulosus	brown bullhead							4	1%
Ameiurus sp.	bullhead	2	1%	15	4%	2	33%		
Ictalurus punctatus	channel catfish	3	2%						
Anguilla rostrata	American eel	2	1%	7	2%			2	1%
Perciformes	perch-like fishes	1	1%	1	0%				
Centrarchidae	sunfishes			5	1%				
Ambloplites rupestris	rock bass			1	0%				
Lepomis sp.	probable pumpkinseed	5	3%	4	1%				
Micropterus sp.	bass			3	1%			15	4%
Micropterus cf. dolomieu	smallmouth bass			1	0%				
Percidae	perches			1	0%			15	4%
Perca flavescens	yellow perch	1	1%	8	2%				



Table 74: Overview of Taxonomic Representation by Context

Taxa	Common Name	Midden 1 444N-160E		Midden 2 585N-149E		Feature 184 525N-130E		Steiss (1979)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Stizostedion vitreum	walleye							6	2%
Stizostedion sp.	sauger or walleye			7	2%				
	<i>Class Subtotal</i>	180	64%	423	69%	6	9%	367	31%
Chelonia	turtles			4				2	
Chrysemys picta	painted turtle			1				11	
	<i>Class Subtotal</i>	0	0%	5	1%	0	0%	13	1%
Aves								70	71%
Aves pigeon size		1		1					
Aves duck to goose size				8					
Aves goose size		1		4					
Aves ?goose to turkey size		1				1			
Gavia immer	common loon							2	2%
Branta canadensis	Canada goose							10	10%
Anatidae duck size	ducks					1		3	3%
Clangula hemalis	oldsquaw							2	2%
Melanitta deglandi	white-winged scoter							2	2%
Ruffed grouse								8	8%
Meleagris gallopavo	turkey	1						1	1%
Ectopistes migratorius	passenger pigeon							3	3%
Turdus migratorius	robin							1	1%
Corvus brachyrhynchos	common crow							2	2%
Cyanocitta cristata	blue jay							1	1%
	<i>Class Subtotal</i>	4	1%	13	2%	2	3%	98	8%
Mammalia		1	1%			17	28%		
small mammal		3	3%					376	68%
small-medium mammal				31	24%	1	2%		
medium mammal		3	3%	2	2%				
medium-large mammal		67	70%	63	48%	21	35%		
large mammal		8	8%	14	11%	1	2%		
Talpidae	moles	1	1%						
Mephitis mephitis	skunk							1	0%
Sylvilagus floridanus	eastern cottontail							5	1%
Castor canadensis	beaver					2	3%	7	1%
Marmota monax	woodchuck			2	2%			14	3%
Sciurus carolinensis	grey squirrel			4	3%			13	2%
Tamiasciurus hudsonicus	red squirrel	2	2%	3	2%			3	1%
Tamias striatus	chipmunk							4	1%
Ondatra zibethicus	muskrat	3	3%					6	1%
Microtus pennsylvanicus	meadow vole	1	1%						
Canis sp.	dog or wolf							17	3%
Canis familiaris	dog	4	4%	1	1%	1	2%	22	4%



Table 74: Overview of Taxonomic Representation by Context

Taxa	Common Name	Midden 1 444N-160E		Midden 2 585N-149E		Feature 184 525N-130E		Steiss (1979)	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Vulpes vulpes/Urocyon cinereoargenteus	fox					1	2%	5	1%
Ursus americanus	black bear			1	1%			2	0%
Procyon lotors	raccoon							3	1%
Odocoileus virginianus	white-tailed deer	2	2%	10	8%	16	27%	70	13%
Alces alces								3	1%
cervidae								5	1%
cervidae lg. (elk or moose)		1	1%						
Equus caballus								1	0%
<i>Class Subtotal</i>		<i>96</i>	<i>34%</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>21%</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>88%</i>	<i>556</i>	<i>47%</i>
<i>Total of Above Worked</i>		<i>5</i>	<i>2%</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1%</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>7%</i>
Total		282	100%	615	100%	68	100%	1192	100%

9.3.2 Midden 1, Unit 444N-160E

Midden 1 is located south of House 1 in the south-west corner of the site. The fish remains recovered from this area of the site are similar in composition to that in Midden 2, but with more lake trout. This particular unit contained fewer identified species (nine versus twelve), which may be a function of sample size. Eel, among other fish taxa, was recovered in this unit.

For the most part, the mammal bone recovered from this unit could not be identified below class. One calcine distal metapodial fragment was recovered here that is too large to be deer, and therefore must be elk or moose.

9.3.3 Midden 2, Unit 585N-149E

Midden 2 is located in the northern part of the site in an undisturbed woodlot. This particular unit contained the most clam remains of all other contexts examined for the inventory. Although none of the fragments could be identified below class, all appear to be of locally established, thin-shelled freshwater clam taxa.

Fish bone comprises approximately two-thirds of the context, and half could be identified below class. At least twelve different species are represented. The majority of the identified bones are sucker vertebrae. Eel cranial bones were identified in this midden unit.

Only six mammal species were positively identified in this unit. Compared to the other contexts, this one contains smaller mammals likely obtained by purported garden hunting around the site. Some of the small-medium mammal; however, is as large as dog specimens.



9.3.4 Feature 184, Unit 525N-130E

Feature 184 is a sweat lodge located along the central axis of House 8. This feature contained very few fish remains compared to the midden units described above. One vertebra appears to be Atlantic salmon rather than lake trout.

Most of the mammal bone in this sweat lodge has been identified as deer. The teeth, head, torso and limb bones could be accommodated in a single individual aged approximately 3.5 to 4.5 years old. Three mammalian taxa are represented only by their teeth: a beaver incisor, and dog and fox canines. This may relate to the original ceremonial function of this feature. Ten percent of the bone recovered from this feature was worked, in contrast to the 1-2% of worked bone recovered from the Midden squares and the site as a whole.

9.4 Comparison to the 1954-1958 Analysis

A sample of 1192 elements from the 1954, 1955 and 1958 excavations conducted by the Ontario Archaeological Society under William Donaldson was analyzed by Steiss (1979). Since it is unlikely any of this material was subjected to screening, fish is expected to be underrepresented in the earlier samples because of taphonomic bias; however, it is unknown to what extent. Although the samples are comparable in size, Steiss identified more avian and mammalian species. This may be a function of taphonomy: hand-collection would bias towards the kinds of larger fragments that are more likely to yield below-family identification.

The earlier sample contained moose ankle bones, which may suggest that the worked moose phalanx found during the recent inventory is part of an animal killed by the occupants, rather than an item that was acquired by trade.

It is interesting to note that Steiss documented a similarly high proportion of worked bone to that found in sweat lodge Feature 184 (7% vs. 10%), whereas the overall proportion of worked bone in the recent analysis was just over 1%. This suggests that the earlier sample may have included an area of the site particularly rich in worked material (for example, another sweat lodge), or that worked bone pieces were more readily recognized during hand excavation, perhaps because worked elements are not subjected to fragmentation for marrow extraction and are at time larger than food refuse.



9.5 WORKED BONE

9.5.1 Methodology

A total of 302 bones that showed evidence of being altered by humans was examined in detail (NISP 301 from .625 mm dry screening and NISP 1 from the floatation heavy fraction). All worked bone was identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level. A complete catalogue of all worked bone artifacts is listed in Appendix M.

The length and width of each item was recorded to the nearest millimetre with the length measurement taken roughly parallel to the direction of bone growth and the width at 90 degrees to that. Dimensions were noted only when it was not inherent in the portion present (e.g., if the piece is not an entire element or entire circumference). If the item was not rectangular or square, a maximum dimension was recorded.

Details on how the bone was modified were recorded in the worked bone catalogue. Complete and unusual worked bone was also noted. Furthermore, the worked bone was categorized into functional types to aid in the interpretation.

9.6 Discussion

Most of the taxa represented in the worked bone assemblage were bird and mammal. The only bird species that was positively identified was turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*). Some of the worked bird bone are clearly from birds much smaller than turkey, thus represent additional species in the assemblage. One item may be of a large raptor.

Much of the worked bone is of bear or deer-sized mammal, in fact, a fair amount of the material identified as such is deer metapodials. Table 75 summarizes the taxa represented by the worked bone.

Table 75: Robb Site Worked Bone Taxonomic Summary

Taxon	Common Name	NISP
Pelecypoda	class bivalve	2
Pelecypoda or Gastropoda	class bivalve or gastropod	1
Chelonia	family turtle	2
<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	painted turtle	1
<i>Subtotal</i>		6
Aves	class bird	8
Aves - duck size		12
Aves - goose size		11
Aves - goose to turkey size		31
Aves - turkey size		4
Aves - bald eagle size		1
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	turkey	5
<i>Subtotal</i>		72
Aves or Mammalia		1



Table 75: Robb Site Worked Bone Taxonomic Summary

Taxon	Common Name	NISP
Mammalia	class mammal	11
Mammalia - woodchuck to dog size		2
Mammalia - dog size		14
Mammalia - dog to bear size		41
Mammalia - bear, deer size		86
Mammalia - moose size		1
Cervidae	family deer	4
Homo sapiens	human	1
Castor canadensis	beaver	2
C. familiaris, C. lupus or U. americanus	dog, wolf or black bear	1
Canidae	family dog	1
Canis sp.	dog, coyote or wolf	1
Canis familiaris	dog	10
Ursus americanus	black bear	2
Odocoileus virginianus	white-tailed deer	45
Alces alces	moose	1
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>222</i>
Total		302

The most common items identified are pointed implements categorized as awls, flat needles that may have been used to make and repair nets, beads, and perforated phalanges. In addition to awls, netting needles were identified in the worked bone assemblage. Some of these netting needles are highly polished on not only the exterior but interior surface of the rib. Others are much less polished and look more expedient. Many of the items identified as needles are broken, and many are broken at the point where the bone (usually a large mammal rib) was perforated, which is structurally its weakest point.

One of the perforated cervidae phalanges was identified as moose (F502). The crackling on the outer cortex suggests that this item may have been curated for some time. However, there is also unworked bone in the collection that may be moose or cow, so it is possible that moose were obtained locally by the site occupants.

One fragment of shell was perforated (F412), and another (F1359) was carved so that one margin forms regularly shaped triangular serrations like those on pinking shears. One cranial fragment was identified as human and was perforated in such a way that it could be suspended on a cord like a gorget. A second, similar item was also noted, but not identified beyond medium to large mammal.

Five items that may represent waste from bone manufactured were identified in this assemblage. One of these is the end of a turkey longbone whose shaft was likely made into a bead or tube. The other four are deer metapodia that appear to have had bone splinters forced off the main shaft.

Table 76 summarizes the types of worked bone identified, and Appendix M lists each item in detail.



Table 76: Robb Site Worked Bone Type Summary

Function	NISP	Taxa
Tools		
awl	33	mostly dog or deer size mammal, 1 turkey size bird, 1 bear, 2 deer
expedient awl	10	mostly dog or deer size mammal, 1 turkey size bird, 1 deer
blunt awl	12	mostly dog or deer size mammal, 1 turkey size bird, 1 deer
bone splinter waste	5	all deer metapodia, mostly metatarsal
netting needle	21	mostly large mammal ribs
Ornament or Ritual		
bead	77	62 bird, of which 12 duck-size, 37 goose or turkey size, 1 bald eagle size, 3 turkey; 15 mammal, of which 2 woodchuck to dog size, 8 dog size, 2 dog to bear size, 3 dog
bead or tube	2	dog
bead waste	1	turkey
polished canine	5	3 dog, 1 dog or bear, 1 bear
polished incisor	1	dog
gorget	2	1 human?, 1 medium to large mammal
perforated mandible	1	dog
perforated phalanx	29	1 moose, 28 deer (3 intermediate phalanges digit 3 and 4, 25 proximal)
Unidentifiable		
serrated items	5	1 clam, 1 large bird, 2 large mammal, 1 medium to large mammal
unidentified/other	98	
Total	302	



10.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Andrea Carnevale

7.1 The Robb Site and the Iroquoian occupancy of York Region

On the basis of this and previous analyses, it would appear that the occupation of this 1.8 hectare site can be dated to the early to mid-fourteenth century AD (Wright 1966:101; Kapches 1981:71) within the late Middle Iroquoian period, slightly predating other localized Middle Iroquoian sites such as Hutchinson (AkGt-34) (ASI 2003), Milroy (AlGt-1) (Wright 1966) and Alexandra (AkGt-53) (ASI 2008).

The site was first identified in the 1950s by the Ontario Archaeological Society and further investigated by the University of Toronto in the 1960s and again in the 1970s by Mima Kapches as part of her dissertation research. In June of 1998, Archaeological Services Inc. conducted a Stage 2 assessment of the property and relocated the site. A Stage 3 assessment was conducted in May of 1999. The Stage 2-3 assessment resulted in the recovery of 151 artifacts; these include 96 ceramic, 46 lithic, three ground stone fragments and 6 faunal artifacts. These finds lead to the Stage 4 salvage excavation of the agricultural land and portions of the forested areas between the years of 2000-2003. In 2000, salvage excavation of those portions of the Robb site that lay beyond a 15 metre development setback from the top-of-bank of the Miliken Creek ravine were undertaken as these areas could not be protected within the context of the proposed development. The 2000-2003 investigations resulted in the documentation of nine longhouses; five complete (Houses 1, 2, 4, 5, 9) and four incomplete (Houses 3, 6, 7, 8), six middens and three external activity areas. It should be noted, however, that the east field had been used for sod cropping for over 30 years. Topsoil attrition was extreme, truncating and/or entirely removing all but the deepest cultural features. A total of 62,647 artifacts was recovered; these include 28,579 ceramics, 7,055 lithics, 42 ground stone artifacts, 26,974 faunal artifacts, two copper beads and one shell bead. In addition to the artifacts recovered, 24 soil samples (98.5 litres) were collected.

Two basic alignments of houses were documented at the site. The houses located on the western portion of the site (Houses 1, 3, 7, 8) were oriented in a north-eastern direction. The houses located on the eastern portion of the site (Houses 2, 4, 5) were oriented in a east-west direction. It should be noted that House 6, was located on the eastern portion of the site but was oriented in a north-west south-east direction. House 9 contained the highest number of features (n=43) but was the smallest complete house at the site. Houses 6 and 9 were also the only houses that exhibited evidence of expansion or contraction in length. It is possible that these two structures played a key role in the life of the village and may represent different lineages or clans, their separate identities maintained and expressed through the orientation of their homes. Thirty-six features were documented in the three external activity areas identified amongst the houses. EA1 was located east of House 9 between Houses 9 and 7 and contained five features as well as post moulds. EA2 was the largest outdoor activity area. EA2 was located north of House 2 between Houses 1 and 2 and contained nine features as well as post moulds. EA3 was located east of House 3 and contained one large pit feature and a dense cluster of post moulds.

No evidence of a surrounding palisade was encountered.

Six middens were documented at the site. Four well defined middens were block excavated in one metre square units (Middens 1, 2, 5 and 6). Midden 1 was located south of House 1. A total of 15,000 artifacts was recovered from the 119 units excavated. Midden 2 was located north of House 8 in the northwest corner of the site in the northern woodlot area. A total of 5,430 artifacts was recovered from 110 units excavated. Midden 5 was located northwest of House 7 within the northern woodlot. A total of 1,100



artifacts was recovered from the 36 units excavated. Midden 6 was located within the woodlot east of Midden 2 and northwest of Midden 5. A total of 37,283 artifacts was recovered from the 160 units excavated. Two additional middens, Midden 3 and Midden 4, were encountered while stripping on the edge of the development setback at the north ends of House 3 and House 6. These deposits covered an area of approximately 100 m² each, but were not further investigated as it was not deemed to be threatened on the basis of its location within the development setback.

Middleport Oblique, Ontario Horizontal and Pound Neck type ceramic vessels together make up approximately 64% of the assemblage consistent with other Middle Iroquoian period assemblages. A total of 352 ceramic vessels, pipes, and juvenile ceramic artifacts has mends ranging from two to 15 different provenience locations. Fourteen vessels have mends between houses, middens and exterior activity areas. Two separate mends between Houses 1 and 8 to Midden 2 create a possible line of refuse disposal. Sixteen ceramic pipe fragments exhibit traces of a red ochre slip. Nearly 45% of the pipe fragments were recovered from Midden 2 while the next most frequent area is Midden 1, which contained 32%. Three effigy pipes were recovered at the site. The first depicts a bird of prey or raptor (573-141: 6404) and was recovered in Midden 2. The second is a pipe stem and elbow fragment (441-159: 6376) which displays a partially moulded effigy of the hind legs and tail of a salamander. A third possible effigy or unique pipe fragment (unidentifiable bowl fragment 572-150: 6405) was also recovered in Midden 2. This fragment is disk shaped with punctates covering one complete surface and edge. On the opposite side the motif consists of vertical stamped lines radiating from the centre followed by incised horizontal and then more linear stamped verticals.

A total of 7,055 flaked lithic artifacts was recovered from the site with the majority of the assemblage being recovered from Midden 6 (44.5%) followed by Midden 1 (26.6%) and Midden 2 (25.9%). The lithic assemblage consists of 57 formal tools and tool fragments (36 formal tools and 21 fragmented tools) and 6,998 pieces of debitage. Of the 36 complete formal tools, four projectile points, recovered from Midden 2 are classified as the Naticoke Notched type. This type was widely distributed throughout southern Ontario during the Middle and Late Iroquoian periods. Of the ten incomplete projectile points recovered from across the site, eight conform to the Naticoke Notched type and one may possibly represent a Naticoke Triangular or Glen Meyer Spurred type. A single complete projectile point similar to the Brewerton Corner-Notched type, a Middle Archaic type (ca. 4,000-2,500 B.C.), was also recovered, possibly curated by the people of the Robb site. The remaining formal tools include one projectile point preform, two bifaces, five incomplete bifaces, six scrapers and four drills. Most of the formal tools and tool fragments recovered were from the middens. Nineteen were recovered from Midden 1 (35.8% of the total number of formal flaked tools and tool fragments), 17 from Midden 2 (32.1%) and 10 from Midden 6 (18.9%). The majority (95.1%) of the lithic artifacts are manufactured from Onondaga chert, a pattern that is typical of the Iroquoian pattern of raw material procurement and use in York County (Robertson and Williamson 1998:149). The lithic industry at the site reflects a general conservation of raw materials, another trait that is consistent with other regional sites, which are located some distance from Onondaga chert source areas in the Niagara Peninsula and along the north shore of Lake Erie. The non-local chert types present on this site include: Balsam Lake, Lockport, Haldimand, Flint Ridge, Trent Valley, Fossil Hill, Bois Blanc, Hudson's Bay Lowland, Kettle Point and Huronian and were mainly recovered from Middens 1, 2 and 6.

The ground stone artifacts were represented by 42 specimens: 27 complete and fragmentary celts, 4 hammers, 3 pendants, 3 fossils, 2 pipes, 1 whetstone and 2 pieces of miscellaneous ground stone. The majority of ground stone artifacts was recovered from Midden 6 (n=15), followed by Midden 1 (n=12), Midden 2 (n=6), from features (n=4), as surface finds (n=2), from test trenches (n=2) and Midden 1 (n=1).



Twenty-four soil samples representing 98.5 litres were analysed. The plant and faunal remains from the site indicate that the subsistence regime of the community were typical of those reconstructed for the Late Woodland Iroquoian period in that it relied on a mixture of domesticated and wild resources. In terms of plant food, maize was a substantial contributor to the diet, as were fleshy fruits that would have flourished on the margins of the clearings of the agricultural plots surrounding the settlement.

The artifact assemblage also comprised 26,971 faunal specimens; including 302 pieces of worked bone. Deer, an important source of meat, hides and bones for tools, was procured through expeditions away from the village, while smaller mammals were likely taken with traps and snares laid in the immediate vicinity of the settlement and its clearings, which would have afforded attractive habitats for many such species (Robertson and Williamson 1998:149). Domesticated dog was consumed as well. Fish was also a critical and generally reliable resource. Spring and fall spawning and migration runs further downstream were particularly important foci of exploitation, and like the deer hunt required task groups to travel some distance from the community to establish short term camps from which to base their harvesting and processing operations. The streams and wetlands in closer proximity to the site were exploited on a casual basis throughout the fishing season. The highest faunal yields were recovered from Midden 2. The worked bone consisted of 81 tools, 118 ornamental or ritual artifacts and 103 unidentifiable objects. The most common worked bone tools represented are awls, flat needles, and netting needles. The majority of worked bone taxa was bird (turkey) and mammal (deer).

The potential relationships between Robb and the major Middle Iroquoian settlements on the middle reaches of the Rouge River a short distance to the east, such as Faraday, Alexandra, Hutchinson, and Milroy remain to be explored, but will undoubtedly reveal important insights concerning Late Woodland history within this portion of the South Slope region.

Since the completion of the Robb site excavations in 2003, the subdivision development that necessitated the work in the first place has been completed. Clearance of the archaeological concerns posed by the site with respect to the development was provided by the Ministry of Culture (then the Ministry of Culture and Communications) following the completion of the archaeological field work.

Nevertheless, according to current Ministry of Culture expectations it is noted that the following conditions apply:

- 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.



It is further noted that 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. The artifact collections, on the other hand have been housed, since 2007, at the Department of Anthropology, University of Toronto at Mississauga.



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