Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Tallman Subdivision 205 Elmwood Drive, Parts 1-16 & 21-31, Registered Plan 28R-12422 Part of Lot 16, Concession 1 Geographic Township of Leeds Town of Gananoque County of Leeds, Ontario

Original Report

Approval Authority: **Town of Gananoque**

Licensee: **Michael Berry, PhD**
Licence No: **P246**
Prepared by: **Michael Berry, PhD**
PIF# **P246-0465-2020**
Date **26-January-2021**

ABACUS Archaeological Services
www.abacusarchaeology.ca
abacusarchservices@gmail.com
(613)530-7944

Executive Summary

In December of 2019 Abacus Archaeological Services was retained to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of a property with municipal address 205 Elmwood Drive, an approximately 9.6 ha parcel of land located within parts 1 through 16 and 21 through 31 of Registered Plan 28R-12422, Part of Lot 16 of Concession 1 of the Geographic Township of Leeds, now within the Town of Gananoque (Map 3). The subject property is situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and is bounded to the west by John Street and to the north by Arthur Street and Elmwood Drive. The property is currently primarily undeveloped but does contain an existing home/cottage structure with surrounding surfaces at municipal address 375 John Street (Map 4). The owner of the property is proposing a residential plan of subdivision on the lands with the creation of up to 63 residential development lots (see attached development plan). An archaeological assessment was a condition of municipal applications for Site Plan Control.

Five registered archaeological sites are found within 1 kilometre of the subject property which is located within the Thousand Islands region of the St. Lawrence River that straddles Canada and the United States. This region has long been home to, or visited by, members of the Iroquois Confederacy and Ojibwa peoples. Consultation with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Archaeological Sites Database found that five registered archaeological sites are found within 1 km of the study area within Borden Block BbGa[1]. Of these five registered archaeological sites two feature Woodland Period campsites.

Historical research has shown that the area around the subject property was potentially subject to Euro-Canadian development during the c. 1850s following the purchase of the southern 100 acre portion of the Lot by Dr. Thomas Richmond, a local physician. The property was certainly developed prior to 1861 by Dr. Thomas Richmond who built a stone home upon the broken frontage roadway, modern King Street/Highway 2. During the early 20th century the property transitioned from a traditional farm to a dairy farm which was maintained by the Macdonald and then later the Conner families of Gananoque.

Due to this established potential Stage 2 testing was recommended from the outset of this study and was performed on May 7th, 11th, 12th and 20th, 2020 under Project Information Form number P246-0465-2020. A Stage 2 test pit excavation on a five metre interval within the subject property identified 12 positive test pits at four discrete locations containing 337 finds of both Pre-Contact and Euro-Canadian origin (see attached plans). Each of the locations (designated Location 1, Location 2, etc.) is discussed directly in the following with appropriate recommendations.

[1] Information courtesy of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.

Based upon the results of the Stage 2 test pit assessment the licensee makes the following recommendations with regard to the study area (Map 12).

- Location 1 consisted of a single positive test pit located within an isolated island area of the property. Intensification testing at the positive test pit resulted in the cumulative recovery of 238 finds of Pre-Contact origin. These finds have established cultural heritage value or interest based upon Provincial criteria and will be registered with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for the site. Specifically, the following Stage 3 recommendations are made:

    - The site was registered with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as the Little Island Site (BbGa-21). BbGa-21 contains further cultural heritage value requiring Stage 3 assessment. The island is not subject to any form of development under the current application and is to remain the possession of the property owner. As such, long term protection and avoidance is sought for the Little Island Site (BbGa-21). Given that the archaeological site is of a degree of cultural heritage value that would require Stage 4 mitigation of impacts (if any were planned) and that the archaeological site is clearly already delimited by the limits of the parcel, no further fieldwork is required in order to implement a long-term protection strategy.
    - Given that the site is Woodland and that a long-term protection strategy is intended, it is recommended to engage with Indigenous communities regarding that strategy, as per Section 3.5 Standard 1 and Section 7.9.8 Standard 2a.
    - It is recommended the proponent provide the appropriate documentation as per Section 7.9.4 Standard 2a,4 and Section 7.9.9 Standard 1 including:
        - A letter from the proponent acknowledging the presence of the archaeological site and their obligations to not alter the site as per Section 48 of the OHA along with their commitment to ensure the avoidance of any alterations during development.
        - If the parcel containing the archaeological site is to remain in private ownership, a draft version of a covenant on title.
        - A draft version of the zoning containing wording comparable to that found in the covenant that identifies the presence of an archaeological site and states the restrictions on alterations of that site. This may be an additional or subordinate zoning or clause within the primary zoning.

Little Islands Site
BbGa-21

- Location 2 consisted of a single positive test pit containing a microflake of chert. Intensification testing at the positive test pit resulted in the recovery of an additional microflake of chert but no other finds. These finds do not establish the cultural heritage value or interest based upon Provincial criteria and likely represent a single findspot. No further study is recommended for the location.

- Location 3 consisted of nine positive test pits located within an open field area of the property. The nine positive test pits resulted in the cumulative recovery of 27 finds of Post-Contact Euro-Canadian origin located in an area around a foundation feature. Informed by the archival history of the property the structural foundation feature and related finds potentially date to the original period of use of the property in the early 19th century and should therefore be considered archaeologically significant. Subsequently a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for the site. Specifically, while using best professional judgment while in the field the following Stage 3 recommendations are made:

BbGa-22

    - The site was registered with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as the Conner Site (BbGa-22). BbGa-22 contains further cultural heritage value and should be assessed through the excavation of 1m² units on a 5 m grid surrounding the Stage 2 positive test pits with 20% of the grid total in-fill intensification units (Table 3.1, , 2011).

- Location 4 consisted of a single positive test pit located within an isolated central area of the property. Intensification testing at the positive test pit resulted in the cumulative recovery of 70 lithic flake finds featuring different parent materials, all of Pre-Contact origin. These finds have established cultural heritage value or interest based upon Provincial criteria and will be registered with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for the site. Based on the present findings the Jasper Site (BbGa-23) appears to be a small or diffuse lithic scatter and/or a single component archaic site. Specifically, while using best professional judgment while in the field the following Stage 3 recommendations are made:

BbGa-23

    - The site was registered with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as the Jasper Site (BbGa-23). BbGa-23 contains further cultural heritage value. If possible within the physiographic confines of the area the site should be assessed through the excavation of 1m² units on a 10 m grid surrounding the Stage 2 positive test pits with 40% of the grid total in-fill intensification units (Table 3.1, , 2011).

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Project Personnel

Project Manager/Licence Holder	Michael Berry, PhD Licence No. P246
Field Director	Michael Berry
Historical Research/Report Writing	Michael Berry
Field Crew	Andrea Berry Alexander Cadue Chris Cadue Colin Johnson Douglas Kirk

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context:

In December of 2019 Abacus Archaeological Services was retained to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of a property with municipal address 205 Elmwood Drive, an approximately 9.6 ha parcel of land located within Part of Lot 16 of Concession 1, Geographic Township of Leeds, now within the Town of Gananoque (Map 3). The subject property is situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and is bounded to the west by John Street and to the north by Arthur Street and Elmwood Drive. The property is currently primarily undeveloped but does contain an existing home/cottage structure with surrounding surfaces (Map 4). The owner of the property is proposing a residential plan of subdivision on the lands with the creation of up to 63 residential development lots (see attached development plan). An archaeological assessment was a condition of municipal applications for Site Plan Control. The legislation triggering the assessment is the Planning Act. The Town of Gananoque is the approval authority for this application.

All activities carried out during the Stage 1-2 assessment were completed in accordance with the terms of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's (now Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

This report was written and assembled by Michael Berry, PhD of Abacus Archaeological Services. Stage 1 background research utilized Land Registry Records, local histories and relevant maps. Permission to access the subject property and to carry out the assessment was granted by the proponent. All images and documents generated during this project will be archived by the licensee until such time that a suitable repository is established.

1.2 Historical Context:

As result of the long history of occupation in the Gananoque area there is a great wealth of information available in the form of primary archival documents such as maps, diaries and personal illustrations as well as a number of publications. Key texts include *Souvenir of Gananoque and the Thousand Islands* (Britton, 1901), and *History of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario, from 1749-1879 (Leavitt, 1879).*

Settlement in the St. Lawrence Valley area was not actively encouraged by the British colonial government until the late eighteenth century. The period of European settlement in Leeds and Grenville began in June, 1784 when Loyalist settlers arrived from Lachine, Quebec via bateaux. Following the end of the American Revolution the British began settlement in earnest in the original townships along the shore of Lake Ontario via land grants to United Empire Loyalists who chose to build new lives in British North America. Leeds Township was opened for settlement in 1788 when it was surveyed and the system of lots and concessions established

The period of European settlement in Gananoque began in 1791 when Joel Stone and Sir. John Johnson approached the Crown for land grants in payment for their Loyalist services. The 700 acres on the west bank of the Gananoque River abutting the St. Lawrence River were granted to Joel Stone and the 1,000 acres on the east bank being granted to Sir John Johnson in 1792 (Leavitt, 1879: 126). A sawmill and gristmill constructed by Sr. John Johnson on Lot 13, Concession 1 was well fed by the Gananoque River. A period commenter noted that " on the opposite side of the River another may be erected, there being always water sufficient" (Lockwood, 2006:33). However, Sir John Johnson would never settle permanently in the area as he was the first superintendent of Indian Affairs and held considerable land around Montreal.

Stone is generally considered the founder of Gananoque and from the time of the Crown patent in 1792 to the War of 1812 he created several businesses which served to develop the area into the industrial town it would become. By the War of 1812 a considerable settlement had grown up around the mills. The settlement was sizeable enough to warrant attack by American forces. Approximately 200 Americans marched on the town and traded fire with the 110 British regulars and members of the Leeds Militia posted there. The outnumbered British retreated after which the Americans destroyed the King Street Bridge and Col. Stone's home, as well as the government supply depot. Following the raid a blockhouse was built along the east side of the Gananoque River. By the latter part of the 19th century the town had continued to expand, based largely on the industrial power supplied by the river. Gananoque continued to develop during the 19th century, pushed on by the town's location along a vital water transport corridor. However, as other power sources overtook industrial activity the town slowly stagnated. The present population of approximately 5200 is aided by an active tourist industry featuring boat cruises and live theatre.

1.3 Property and Structural History:

Lot 16, Concession 1
Geographic Township of Leeds

The study area is located in the southern frontage of Lot 16, Concession 1 of the Geographic Township of Leeds (Map 5). The 300 acres of Lot 16 was granted by the Crown to Neil McMullan on May 17, 1802 (OLR). McMullan retained the entire parcel until May 4, 1821 when he sold the approximate 100 acres described as an "irregular parcel N. of Kings Road partly within limits of Gananoque" to Timothy Chambers (OLR)[2]. On May 29, 1835 Neil McMullan sold the remainder of the Lot not within the boundaries of Gananoque to the Hon. John McDonald.

John McDonald was a businessman and later a justice of the peace and politician. Born in Saratoga, N.Y. in 1787 he immigrated to Gananoque in 1817 (Shepard, 1985). His businesses in New York State likely suffered due to the War of 1812 and subsequent economic depression while his brother, Charles McDonald, was already well established in the town. Charles McDonald worked for Joel Stone's lumber and mercantile business and was married to his daughter Mary. Following the retirement of Col. Stone, Charles McDonald built a new grist mill and admitted his brother John into the business, which was renamed C. and J. McDonald (later C. and J. McDonald and Company). The company expanded rapidly and was one of the areas suppliers of mercantile goods, lumber and flour. After 1825 the McDonald brothers acquired the lands on the east side of the Gananoque River and established controlling rights over all waterpower along the lower part of the river. Aided by colonial preference and other British tariff policies that protected cereal grains the firm shifted towards flour production and became a major producer. John McDonald never resided within the subject property, living in a large home on King Street East which now serves as the Gananoque Town Hall.

On October 22, 1841 the Hon. John McDonald agreed a deal with Archibald Cuthill for a block of land which is undescribed in the Land Registry Abstracts but can be inferred as the whole 300 acres of Lot 16 and some other lands totally to 500 acres. The property was located east of the town centre of Gananoque in an area of what was then rural county side (Map 5). At the same time Archibald Cuthill agreed to sell the portions of the property located north of the roadway, totally 150 acres, to Thomas Russel while retaining the southern half of the Lot (OLR).

On February 22, 1850 Archibald Cuthill sold a parcel then described as the southern 97 ¼ acres of Lot 16 to Thomas Richmond (OLR). Thomas Richmond completed the purchase of the Lot on October 30, 1851 when he bought the portion north of the roadway from Thomas Russel. Dr. Thomas Richmond was a well-known local physician born in Scotland in 1814 who had arrived in Canada in 1848. His personal accomplishments include sitting on the provincial Board of Agriculture in 1866 (1866). Dr. Richmond constructed a one storey stone home which became known as Graiglea House located upon the south frontage of the Kings Road in an area north of the subject property (Map

[2] The exact amount of acreage for the Lot alters slightly over time, likely due to the changing shoreline.

6) (2020). The 1861 Federal Census records that Dr. Richmond was cultivating his entire 99 acre parcel with 40 acres under crops and 58 acres in use as pasture (Ancestry.com, 2020). The approximately 100 acre southern parcel which contains the subject property was retained by Dr. Thomas Richmond and his wife Helen (Bruce) until November 26, 1869 when the land was sold to Charles McNab (OLR); Richmond would die in June 1870. It appears that McNab sold this land one year later to James Dempster. The official plan of Gananoque (Plan No. 86) was registered on January 3, 1887, a plan by Walter Beatty, P.L.S. and B.J. Saunders (OLR).

On May 26, 1900 the unnamed widow of James Dempster sold the southern parcel of Lot 16 to siblings David & Ellen L. Taylor. Following the death of David Taylor the land was sold on April 16, 1907 by Ellen L. Taylor (spinster) to Charles E. Britton (OLR); a separate transaction registered on the same date sold "Island No. 2" in Beatty's survey of the Thousand Islands to Charles Britton. Both parcels were sold just months later in August 1907 to William S. Macdonald (OLR).

The subject property area south of the Kings Road (modern day Highway 2/ King Street, Gananoque) was retained by the Macdonald family into the early 20th century. On April 7, 1928 the southern 97 ½ acres of Lot 16, the property then known as the "Maplecroft Dairy Farm" was granted by Louise D. McDonald to Thomas Herbert Conner. Thomas Conner died on May 29, 1931 and passed the land to his widow and heir Jomina Conner on February 10, 1932 (OLR).

In May 1941 the land was passed within the family to eldest son Wilmer Herbert Conner and his wife Jean whom continued to operate the Maplecroft Dairy Farm under the Conner name into the mid-20th century (Map 9). In 1956 Wilmer H. Conner and Jean H. Conner agreed an easement with the Corporation of the Town of Gananoque to erect electrical poles over part of the property. In July 1964 Wilmer and Jean Conner agreed to a grant allowing the Ontario Water Resources Commission to establish a sewer easement across the property (OLR). Throughout the latter 20th century smaller lots within what was the expanding town of Gananoque were severed and sold off from the original Conner family farm property.

The subject property remained in the Conner family into the latter part of the 20th century. Following the death of Wilmer Conner in 1969 and his wife Winnifred in 1977 portions were passed to his eldest son, Thomas Conner, in the early 1980s. Recent conversation with the previous property owner, Mr. Thomas Conner, identified the modern alterations to the property. Mr. Conner confirmed the property was primarily used as pasture lands for dairy cows and was never ploughed or utilized for active agriculture during his family's possession of the land. The central area of the property was open grassed pasture lands in the past; it was not until the town of Gananoque began to direct storm water through the lands that the central portion became flooded wetlands. The recent history and use of the property has seen large areas overgrow with trees and vegetation as the dairy operations were abandoned (Map 10).

1.4 Archaeology of the Region:

Southern Ontario has been occupied by human populations since the retreat of the Laurentide glacier approximately 13,000 years before present (BP) (Ferris, 2013). The earliest human occupation of southern Ontario began with the arrival of small groups of hunter-gatherers referred to by archaeologists as Paleo-Indians (Ellis and Deller, 1990: 39). The Paleo-Indian Period in Eastern Ontario (here defined as the Trent Valley and eastwards) begins during the Belleville phase of Lake Iroquois (12,000 BP) when the land between the ice covered Algonquin Highlands and Lake Iroquois was exposed as far east as the Champlain Sea (Muller and Prest, 1985). Later as the land rebounded from the weight of the glacier the shallows of Lake Iroquois became a fertile plain. Small bands of hunters likely moved into the area after a steppe environment had been established and they could hunt caribou and megafauna such as mastodons. As the climate moderated to the general conditions of the recent Holocene a boreal lifeway became established. This lifeway can be superficially described as alternating between spring/summer amalgamation of the regional people around locations for harvesting spawning fish; the fall/winter dispersal of the population into small family units, to winter in large hunting territories where moose hunting was important (Wright, 1972).

Paleo-Indian sites are rare but not unknown in Eastern Ontario and are usually the random find of a spear point typical of the Late-Paleo Period. The rarity of Paleo-Indian sites is in part due to physiographic changes upon the landscape. Between approximately 10,000-5,500 BP, the Great Lakes basins experienced low-water levels, and many sites which would have been located on those former shorelines are now submerged. However, late Paleo-Indian non-fluted lanceolate points have been found in the Thousand Islands and along the Cataraqui River.

The Archaic Period begins around 7000 BP in Eastern Ontario and is marked by the extinction of the megafauna and the switch to a way of life focused on fishing and the harvesting of wild foods such as hickory nuts. The earliest evidence of heavy wood working tools appears in this period, which is interpreted as an indication of greater investment of labour in felling trees for fuel, to build shelter, and watercraft production. These activities suggest prolonged seasonal residency at occupation sites. With greater ties to direct land areas and socially prescribed territories we see the earliest evidence for cemeteries and indications of increased social organization (approximately 4,500-3,000 BP), and an investment of labour into social infrastructure, and the establishment of socially prescribed territories (Ellis et al., 1990).

For the most part the Archaic way of life appears similar to the historic way of life of the Cree and Ojibwa of northern Ontario. In the spring, family groups coalesce into large encampments around rapids and waterfalls in order to catch spawning fish. In the late fall, family groups disperse across the landscape to individual hunting territories where they trap and hunt locally. The bulk of the goods made by natives were of biodegradable materials so the majority of the artifacts found on Archaic sites are of stone, though in good soil conditions bone tools and refuse bone can survive. On occasion tools or fragments of copper are also found. Copper appears on sites east of the Rouge River

about 5000 BP, particularly along the Trent and Ottawa River systems. Maize was first introduced into southern Ontario during this period, though at that time it would have only supplemented people's diet and would not have been the primary energy source. Archaic sites have been identified in the Rideau Lakes area (Watson, 1981) and at Jessups Falls (Daechsel, 1980). Late Archaic components consisting of Narrow Point traditions have been recorded on Wolfe Island including the Armstrong site on Button Bay. Evidence of Archaic occupations within the Upper St. Lawrence Valley includes the Gordon Island (Wright, 2004: 357).

The beginning of the Woodland period is marked by the appearance of pottery on First Nation's sites. The Early Woodland people of Ontario were the first to use pottery in this province. In many other respects, people of the Early Woodland Period continued to live in much the same way as their predecessors of the Late Archaic. In Eastern Ontario this occurs around 3000 BP a time when the Meadowood Culture of Western New York State begins to occupy the province.

Shortly after 2300 BP the Middle Woodland Period begins with a steady increase in the population of Ontario. Long distance trade is evident from the appearance of exotic materials such as marine shell, mica and copper. Evidence from archaeological sites indicates that by the Middle Woodland Period the people of Ontario began to identify with specific regions of the province. For the first time this allows archaeologists to distinguish regional cultural traditions - sets of characteristics which are unique to a part of the province. Archaeologists have named these cultural traditions Laurel (northern Ontario), Point Peninsula (eastern and south-central Ontario), Saugeen (southwestern Ontario) and Couture (extreme southwestern Ontario).

The range of sites and archaeological evidence collected thus far have provided a picture of the seasonal patterns of activity that Middle Woodland people used to exploit the wide variety of resources in their territories. The spring, summer and fall saw macrobands, larger groups of people congregating at lakeshore sites to fish, collect shellfish and hunt in the surrounding forests. The approaching close of the summer season resulted in an emphasis on collection and storage of hunted resources, due to the need to store up large quantities of food for the winter. By late fall and early winter, the community would split into microbands, small family hunting groups, each relocating to a smaller 'family' hunting area inland where they would stay until the process repeated and larger macrobands rejoined in the spring.

The Thousand Islands appears to have been an attractive location for Middle Woodland populations. A number of Middle Woodland sites, attributed to the Point Peninsula complex, have been identified throughout the Thousand Islands and adjoining drainage. Woodland period materials have been located on Gordon Island, and the interior reaches of the Gananoque River Basin. The Ault Park site near Cornwall is one of the most significant sites in eastern Ontario with other significant sites including the Long Sault Mounds and the Malcolm Site (Dailey and Wright, 1955, Fox, 1990).

By the Late Woodland Period, c. 800 AD, a definitively Iroquoian people were occupying the north shore of Lake Ontario. The period is most clearly distinguished by the changes in pottery construction and decoration. By the beginning of the Late Woodland (ie. by A.D. 900) period the coil method with various stamped decorations (dentate, rocker, pseudo scallop shell) was abandoned in favour of the paddle and anvil method, with vessels decorated with 'cord-wrapped stick' decoration. Intensive horticulture is practiced in this period as maize provided a large food reserve. Beans, squash and sunflowers were also grown. Villages of longhouses with many hundreds of people begin to be seen particularly in Prince Edward County and on the sandy ridges along the north shore of Lake Ontario. The area appears to have been largely abandoned around 1550 AD likely due to conflict between the Iroquois of New York State and the Huron Confederacy.

In the wider Kingston region most archaeological sites are known from the north shore of Lake Ontario and the islands to the south, the mouth of the Cataraqui River, the Napanee River and Wilton Creek environs and the shore of the St. Lawrence east of Kingston along with the Thousand Islands. Many of the registered sites in this region around Kingston and up the Cataraqui/Rideau Waterway were first documented by avocational archaeologist Guy Blomely and subsequently registered by Hugh Daechsel (Daechsel, 1988, 1989).

It would appear that the majority of the sites in the area are located south of the Frontenac Axis. The Frontenac Axis is a continuation of the exposed granites of the Canadian Shield that runs southeast crossing the St. Lawrence River and thus forming the Thousand Islands before it enters Up State New York and rises as the Adirondack Mountains. Sites on the Frontenac Axis are generally restricted to the shores of the many lakes in this area and at portage points along the connecting rivers. This pattern may be due to a lack of archaeological survey work over most of the Frontenac Axis but given the terrain a settlement pattern focused on the waterways is not surprising.

[3]

Period	Group	Time Range	Comment
Paleo-Indian			
	Fluted Point Hi-Lo	11000 - 10400 BP 10400 - 9500 BP	big game hunters small nomadic groups
Archaic			
Early	Side Notched Corner Notched Bifurcate Base	10000 - 9700 BP 9700 - 8900 BP 8900 - 8000 BP	nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Early Middle Archaic Laurentian	8000 - 5500 BP 5500 - 4000 BP	transition to territorial settlements
Late	Narrow Point Broad Point Small Point Glacial Kame	4500 - 3000 BP 4000 - 3500 BP 3500 - 3000 BP ca. 3000 BP	polished - ground stone tools, river - lakeshore orientation burial ceremonialism
Woodland			
Early	Meadowood Middlesex	2900 - 2400 BP 2400 - 2000 BP	introduction of pottery elaborate burials
Middle	Point Peninsula Sandbanks - Princess Point	2300 - 1300 BP 1500 - 1200 BP	long distance trade, burial mounds agriculture begins
Late	Pickering Middleport Huron - St. Lawrence Iroquois	1100 - 700 BP 670 - 600 BP 600 - 350 BP	transition to defended villages, horticulture large village sites tribal organization, warfare abandonment
Historic			
Early	Mississauga	300 - Present	southward migration
Late	Euro-Canadian	225 - Present	European Settlement

[3] Table based upon material assembled by N. Adams.

2.0 Project Context: Archaeological Context

2.1 Previous Archaeological Research near the Subject Property:

No archaeological excavations have been undertaken directly within the study area. No known archaeological assessments have been completed within 50 m of the property. Consultation with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Archaeological Sites Database found that five registered archaeological sites are found within 1 km of the study area within Borden Block BbGa[4].

Each of the five sites are located west of the subject property within the town centre area of Gananoque. The Stone's Mill site (BbGa-5) is located on the west bank of the Gananoque River on Mill Street south of Highway 2/King Street, excavation was located around an old shed on the north side of the old mill structure. The site featured building hardware, nails, wire, window glass, coins, spinning wheel spindle, and corset stays dating from 1794 onward.

The John & Henrietta McDonald Estate Site (BbGa-19) is located at the Town Park/Town Hall in Gananoque. Assessments starting in 2017 found historic period material related to the administrative and residential operations of the home and area. The Riviyra Site (BbGa-18) was an Aboriginal campsite from the Point Peninsula Woodland Period culture (c. 700-1300 AD). The site was found in a gravel parking lot associated with former marina, accessible from South Street. Stage 4 block excavation over an area of 223 m² resulted in 682 artifacts recovered.

The Riverstone Gananoque Site (BbGa-17) appears to represent the location of a mid-nineteenth century (c.1830s to 1850s) homestead which predates the industrial developments within the property. The Site was found along the western shore of the Gananoque River within an abandoned industrial complex off of Mill Street. Stage 2 mechanical test trenches at the site found 445 artifacts from the Euro-Canadian period. Due to later disturbance from industrial activity the site was determined to hold no further archaeological value or interest. The Island Harbour Site (BbGa-16) was located the furthest from the study area near the inner harbour area of the town. The site was located in an urban area below a former late twentieth century parking lot. Much of the site had been heavily disturbed through industrial use in the 20th century however the site contained finds from the Post-Contact period to the Early Woodland period.

The intensity of the archaeological remains in Gananoque and the Thousand Islands demonstrates the rich heritage of this area. Any relative paucity of registered sites in the wider area is likely more a result of the number of archaeological studies previously performed in the area and not a true reflection of the archaeological richness of the region.

[4] Information courtesy of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time-Period	Cultural Affinity	Site Type
BbGa-5	Stone's Mill	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Manufacturing, mill
BbGa-19	John & Henrietta McDonald Estate	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	House
BbGa-18	Riviyra	Woodland	Aboriginal	Campsite, seasonal
BbGa-17	Riverstone Gananoque Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Residential
BbGa-16	Island Harbour Site	Post-Contact, Woodland	Euro-Canadian, Unknown	Campsite, seasonal

2.2 Physiography of the Study Area:

The property is located on the north bank of the St. Lawrence River, west of the mouth of the Gananoque River. The subject study property lies within the Leeds Knobs and Flats physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:336). The Leeds Knobs and Flats region is characterized by frequent outcrops of Precambrian bedrock, interrupted by flat to undulating areas with clay soils. The existing soil is the upper limits of the sediments laid down in the former glacial period of the Champlain Sea; as such the rock knobs are relatively bare because the former shallow soils were removed by the wave action of the sea. Dairy farming and related crop growth has long been an agricultural mainstay in the area as the deep clay soils found between the "thousand islands" of rock knobs promote excellent yields of hay, oats and corn. This area lies within the Huron-Ontario sub-region of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Forest Region (Rowe, 1977: 93). Deciduous trees common to this area include sugar and red maples, beech, basswood, white and red ashes, yellow birch, and red, white and burr oaks, while coniferous trees include eastern hemlock, eastern white pine and balsam fir.

The subject property is situated within an area of Napanee Clay (Nc) with a pocket of Rockland soil series (R.L.), within a topographic zone of gently sloping, very rocky land (Gillespie and Wicklund, 1968) (Map 10). The Rockland soils are similar in form to the Monteagle sandy loam rocky phase soils but features smaller amounts of sandy loam soils amongst the rocky outcrops. Much of the area contains bare rock outcrop or low relief marshy depressions but where soil cover exists it is a gravelly but porous and well-draining. The Napanee clays are poorly drained soils which occupy the level and depressional areas within the county. The soils are often found on gentle slopes representing the rising elevations to a limestone plain, and are therefore the upper limits of the sediments laid down by the former glacial lake before isostatic rebound lifted the region. A part of this region was covered by salt waters of the Champlain Sea and it is assumed that these clay sediments originated during the period of glacial inundation (13000 – 10000 BP). The common crops grown on these soils are hay, corn for silage, and oats.

The property is located on the shoreline of the St. Lawrence River, located approximately 700 metres east of the mouth of the Gananoque River (Map 2). The eastern limit of the property features an inlet which is fed by a southward flowing creek. The natural topography of the study area is marked by a gently southward sloping waterfront with the rear or northern portion of the property featuring two east-west running ridges which are separated by a lowland area in between (Map 3). The Town of Gananoque has routed storm water through the two ridges into the lowlands which has created a flooded marshy area near the eastern inlet.

2.3 Archaeological Potential of the Study Area:

The subject property has high archaeological potential according to the 2011 MTCS Standards and Guidelines (2011). The archaeological potential of the study area is primarily dictated by the proximity to physiographic features of potential, significant historical features and previous occupation of the subject property.

Five registered archaeological sites are found within one kilometre of the subject property which is located upon the north shore of the St. Lawrence River. Historical research has shown that the area around the subject property was potentially developed during the c. 1840s by Crown patentee Neil McMullan. The property area was certainly developed by Dr. Thomas Richmond following his 1850 purchase of the land. During the 20th century the property was acquired by William S. Macdonald who established a dairy farm on the land which became known as the "Maplecroft Dairy Farm" under the ownership of Thomas Herbert Conner and family. Following the closure of the dairy farm the land has largely been unused and allowed to overgrow.

In accordance with Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries Standards and Guidelines a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was recommended and subsequently performed within the subject property. The results of this testing will follow.

Stage 1 Recommendation

- A Stage 2 assessment should be performed within the subject property. Due to the wooded setting of the property this assessment should take the form of a test pit survey on a five metre interval.

3.0 Field Methods

Based upon the potential for archaeological resources within the subject property a Stage 2 study was performed on May 7th, 11th, 12th and 20th, 2020 under Project Information Form number P246-0465-2020 by the licensee and a team of experienced archaeological field technicians. Field conditions were photo documented. The study area consisted of the mixed wooded and grassed property (Map 12). Field conditions were photo documented. Given that the subject property consisted of a mix of abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth, forested areas, wetlands and areas of exposed bedrock the Stage 2 property survey was conducted by means of a shovel test pit survey carried out at 5 metre intervals (2011: 2.1.2 S1) (Images 6-10). Archival research and consultation with informants holding lifetime memory of the property indicated that the area has not been subject to mechanical ploughing in more than 100 years. Throughout the 20th century and prior to the present period the property was used as a dairy farm. The areas of the property along the waterfront currently containing grassed fields were utilized as pasture lands by the dairy farm and have not been tilled or ploughed in the last century. Additionally this area is divided by waterfront High Water Mark/Floodplain Setbacks which limit any development in those areas (see attached development plan). The existence of the setbacks make it an unreasonable proposition to plough within the thin band of land lying between the waterfront and the base of the treed/rocky areas where heavy brush and weed growth currently exists.

A standard five metre survey grid was established within the subject property where possible. The test pits were 30cm in diameter and dug by hand at least 5cm into subsoil or to bedrock. The pits were examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy and cultural features. All soils from the test pits were screened through ¼" (6mm) mesh and the test pits were backfilled. In the event of positive test pits those locations were to be flagged and geo-located using a Garmin model GPS map76 handheld GPS unit and the use of a Nikon DTM-322+ model total station. Any and all artifacts were collected and bagged according to the test pit they originated from. These were assigned sequential numbers in the order of excavation using the designation FS or Find Spot (ex. FS1, FS2, FS3). In the event of Stage 2 intensification excavation finds were collected and bagged in sequential numbers based upon the intensification unit. This was determined using the convention that the northwest intensification pit was numbered 1, and continued sequentially in clockwise order (ex. FS1Int1 – findspot 1, intensification pit 1). The 1 metre square unit was counted as intensification pit 9. Findspot test pit locations were recorded using field notes, drawings and digital photography. Once all required recording had been completed, all test pits were backfilled.

The limits of the areas requiring Stage 2 testing were determined in the field using printed maps produced using recent high-resolution satellite imagery of the subject property, onto which the property boundaries had been overlain. These maps allowed the licensee/field supervisor and field crew to accurately determine the limits of the study area in relation to fixed reference landmarks, and facilitated the detailed recording of field conditions.

The area assessed by test pit survey represents 60% of the total study area; the remaining 40% of the property contains existing structures and associated surfaces and modern disturbances or features permanently wet conditions. Permission to enter the property and remove artifacts was received from the landowner prior to commencement of the project. The licensee will retain all field notes and photographs taken during the project, until such time that a suitable repository is established for their curation.

A total of 5 field notebook pages were used during the assessment. The field notes and photographs will be retained by the licensee. The record is considered stable and the long-term curation plan is that the data be stored within the licensees archive. The lighting conditions during the entire Stage 2 testing were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

4.0 Record of Finds

The study area consisted of a mostly wooded area within a rural/suburban area of east Gananoque (Images 1-24). The property was found to contain three distinct physiographic zones. The southern shoreline area was surrounded by an open field containing high grasses. This former cow pasture lands has been kept clear of trees. To the north of the open field and in the area on the western end of the property are wooded lands. The area directly north of the shoreline is marked by an east-west running ridgeline which contains woods around the exposed rock. A similar rocky outcrop was found to the farthest northwest and northeast corners of the study area. The rocky wooded lands were divided by a permanently wet marshlands area in the central portion of the subject property. This area is fed by a creek/ditch which flows from the west, and the town centre of Gananoque, into the property. The resulting wetlands contain reeds and cattails over the muck soils.

Test pit assessment within the southern shoreline field revealed a dense deposit of sandy clay based soils (Image 2, 3). The soils were overlying a layer of light orangey brown sandy subsoil. The testpits measured approximately 25-35 cm in depth. The transition from topsoil to subsoil was inconsistent in profile suggesting that the area was historically subject to ploughing.

Test pit assessment within the wooded rocky lands revealed a thin deposit of sandy silt based soils (Image 2, 3). The soils were overlying a layer of light orangey brown sandy subsoil. The testpits measured approximately 25 cm in depth. Exposed bedrock was visible in many portions of the wooded land and areas were found to contain only the thinnest spread of organics/soil over the stone. Testing around the western area of the property found a dense cover of woods and brush with only a thin deposit of clay soils over the subsoil. The area around the existing home/cottage structure contained modern landscaping soils over the subsoil.

The Stage 2 examination resulted in the identification of 12 positive test pits at four different locations producing Pre-Contact Aboriginal and Post-Contact Euro-Canadian artifacts. The Stage 2 assemblage amounted to 337 collected. Each of these locations is described in greater detail in the following.

4.1 Location 1; the Little Island Site (BbGa-21)

Site Area 1 is situated within the small island located south of the shoreline. Site Area 1 consisted of a single positive test pit containing a single highly worn fragment of Pre-Contact ceramic. The find necessitated further investigation however no additional positive pits were found on the survey grid to inform a recommendation for continuing directly to Stage 3. A regime of intensification was performed around the positive test pit location (FS1). This consisted of a 1 m² test unit placed over the positive test pit location as well as eight additional test pits surrounding the test unit (2.1.3 S2). Due to the small surface area of the island and the confines of surrounding trees and shoreline these additional test pits had to be contained to an area of approximately 1 m from the 1 m² test unit. The intensification unit and test pits resulted in the recovery of 238 finds of Pre-Contact ceramic, flakes and bone; a single find of Post-Contact origin was also recovered and included in the artifact count.

The Pre-Contact assemblage was dominated by grit-tempered earthenware sherds, totally 223 artifacts. Of these, the majority (n=122) were undecorated/indeterminate; many of which can be attributed to a high degree of wearing and/or abrasion rather than the absence of decoration. The island features a very thin soil cover and the finds will have been exposed to formation processes in the form of freeze-thaw and fluvial action over the last 2000+ years. Other decorative styles include dentate stamped (n=38), pseudo scallop shell (n=15), cord wrapped stick (n=4), and linear incised (n=3). A large sample of sherds attributed to a stamping decoration (n=41) were found in intensification pit #6 and appeared to have been stamped and smoothed over cord marking upon the exterior of the vessel (FS1IN6). The predominance of pseudo-scallop shell impressions, linear incising, cord wrapped stick impressions, and dentate stamping are indicative of periodic occupation dating from the late Middle Woodland to the early Late Woodland, when the use of these types of decorations was prevalent (Images 25, 26, 27).

Other finds from the intensification excavation of Location 1 include lithic flakes (n=11), comprised of a majority of Onondaga chert as well as a single flake from an unidentified type of slightly opaque white quartz. All of the lithic finds appeared to be small secondary flakes from finishing/sharpening of stone tools. A total of three faunal remains were also found. These consisted of 2 small mammal bone fragments and a single fragment of fish bone. The latter find appeared to have been a modern infiltrated find based upon its condition, which was deposited as a result of either a natural taphonomic process (ie. predation) or from some form of cultural activity (ie. modern “fish fry”). A 1901 American 5¢ “Victory” coin represents an additional historic period find which indicates the island has been in periodic but repeated and continuous use from the Woodland Period into the Euro-Canadian period and the present.

Analysis of the Stage 2 finds suggests the site represents the remains of a small seasonally-occupied (warm weather) campsite. Although few rim sherds were recovered from the Stage 2 work, the prevalence of pseudo scallop shell impressions, linear incising, cord wrapped stick impressions, and dentate stamping are all typical of the Point Peninsula cultural complex between the late Middle Woodland and the early Late Woodland period, from 2550 BP to 650 BP. Remains of this tradition have been found to extend across south central and eastern parts of Ontario, as well as neighbouring regions of southern Quebec, New York, and Vermont.

Due to the fact that Site Area 1 consists of a spatially discrete and dense area of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material, it is recommended that the site be subject to a Stage 3 assessment due to the established cultural heritage value or interest based upon Provincial criteria. The island is not subject to any form of development under the current application and is to remain the possession of the property owner. As such, long term protection and avoidance is sought for the Little Island Site (BbGa-21). Given that the archaeological site is of a degree of cultural heritage value that would require Stage 4 mitigation of impacts (if any were planned) and that the archaeological site is clearly already delimited by the limits of the parcel, no further fieldwork is required in order to implement a long-term protection strategy.

4.2 Location 2

Location 2 was found in the central portion of the southern open field area within the property. The location consisted of a single positive test pit containing a microflake of Onondaga chert. The flake is not diagnostic and cannot be associated with any particular cultural group or temporal period. The flake has a maximum length of 13.2 mm, width of 10.7 mm, and is 1.8 mm thick. This find was determined to not have produced sufficient archaeological resources to meet the criteria for making a recommendation to carry out a Stage 3 assessment and therefore required intensified Stage 2 survey coverage (2011: S&G 2.1.3 S1). A regime of intensification was performed around the positive test pit location. This consisted of a 1 m² test unit placed over the positive test pit location as well as eight additional test pits surrounding the test unit at 2.5 m intervals (2.1.3 S2). The intensification unit and test pits resulted in the recovery of only one additional microflake of Onondaga chert (FS2IN9). That flake has a maximum length of 6.1 mm, width of 4.7 mm, and is 0.75 mm thick.

The small microflake finds are likely representative of a single retouching or sharpening event. Potentially as a result of some cultural practice (hunting kill site, etc.) which resulted in its deposition. The finds location is not considered to contain cultural heritage significance or value requiring further study and is not recommended for Stage 3 assessment.

4.3 Location 3; the Conner Site (BbGa-22)

Location 3 was found in the northeastern portion of the southern open field area within the property. Location 3 consisted of nine positive test pits containing 27 artifacts consisting of Euro-Canadian domestic, personal and architectural finds (Image 29). Domestic remains were represented by ceramics in the form of creamware, pearlware, refined white earthenware and course red earthenware. Decorations of these included blue transfer prints, green shell edged, industrial slip banding and brown glaze. Other domestic items included faunal remains and green vessel glass. The architectural finds included wrought nails and lime mortar fragments. Personal items were represented by a "Henderson – Montreal" kaolin clay pipe stem fragment. The Henderson Company of Montreal made clay pipes between 1846 and 1902.

Assessment and an examination of the densely wooded area directly north of the field and finds lead to the identification of a structural foundation. A roughly 12 foot square depression was found at the edge of the wood overlooking the open field (Image 22). The Stage 1 archival research did not indicate the location of a home within the property. The property was purchased by local doctor Thomas Richmond in 1850, after which he established a one storey stone home which became known as Graiglea House located upon the south frontage of the Kings Road in an area north of the subject property. Later the families of William S. Macdonald and Thomas Herbert Conner established a dairy farm within the property and built a home northwest of the subject property. Personal conversation with the last owner, Mr. Thomas Conner, indicated that the foundation depression was known and used for the deposition of refuse but no sign of an extant building ever existing in his lifetime. These facts combined with the early 19th century finds of creamware and pearlware ceramics, suggests that the structure may represent an earlier homestead or cabin dating to the first half of the 19th century prior to the ownership of Dr. Thomas Richmond, perhaps relating to the ownership of the land by Neil McMullan or the Hon. John McDonald.

These finds were determined to have produced sufficient archaeological resources to meet the criteria for making a recommendation to carry out a Stage 3 assessment and therefore did not require intensified Stage 2 survey coverage (2011: S&G 2.1.3 S1). As such the site does not contain a 1 m test unit or established grid (see attached plan).

Due to the fact that Location 3 consists of a spatially discrete and relatively dense area of post-contact Euro-Canadian cultural material, it is recommended that the site be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological investigation to further evaluate its significance and information potential. The Stage 3 examination should consist of the hand excavation of one metre test units to determine the extents of the site and to sample the nature and density of the cultural deposits within. The site should be assessed through the excavation of 1m² units on a 5 m grid surrounding the Stage 2 positive test pits (Table 3.1, , 2011).

4.4 Location 4; the Jasper Site (BbGa-23)

Location 4 was found in the northwestern portion of the property in a relatively flat area of the north slope of the central rocky ridge within the property. The site is located within a thin band of soils bounded to the north by a creek and wetlands area and to the south by a vertical ridge of bedrock which surrounds the area in a semi-circular shape.

Location 4 consisted of a single positive test pit containing 7 artifacts of flakes of Jasper. At the time of the Stage 2 assessment it was unclear if these finds were culturally modified or some form of natural process. No additional positive pits were found on the survey grid to inform a recommendation for continuing directly to Stage 3. Based upon these facts the licensee made the decision to begin intensification excavation around the positive test pit (FS12) (Images 23, 24). This consisted of a 1 m² test unit placed over the positive test pit location as well as eight additional test pits surrounding the test unit at a 2.5 m interval (2.1.3 S2). The intensification unit resulted in the recovery of an additional 63 lithic finds for a total of 70 Pre-Contact flakes. The lithic finds were all reduction flakes, mainly interpreted as secondary finishing flakes, from Jasper, Onondaga chert and a clear quartz material (Image 30). No finds were recovered from the intensification test pits.

Jasper is commonly found as yellow, red or brown microcrystalline chert. It is given its colour by iron and other mineral inclusions found in the sedimentary rock. Jasper has been used by Pre-Contact peoples of North American for at least 10 000 years, it was desirable as a toolstone material in part due to its abundance and availability in very large blocks as well as its qualities as a flaking material due to its glass-like structure. A total of 13 Onondaga chert flakes, a light greyish chert of indeterminate type, was recovered from the intensification unit. A single flake of clear quartz was additionally recovered.

Based on the present findings the Jasper Site (BbGa-23) appears to be a small or diffuse lithic scatter and/or a single component archaic site. Based upon the quantity of lithic material in a highly localized area we can postulate that the site may be a single individual or group campsite/kill site. Given the location the camp or kill site may have been utilized in the winter/fall months as the stony ridge to the south provides a considerable wind break from the wind and weather coming off of the shore of the St. Lawrence River.

Due to the fact that Location 4 consists of a spatially discrete and relatively dense area of pre-contact Aboriginal cultural material, it is recommended that the site be subject to a Stage 3 archaeological investigation to further evaluate its significance and information potential. The Stage 3 examination should consist of the hand excavation of one metre test units to determine the extents of the site and to sample the nature and density of the cultural deposits within. If possible within the physiographic confines of the area, the site should be assessed through the excavation of 1m² units on a 10 m grid based upon the interpretation that the small pre-contact site does contain the level of cultural heritage value or interest that would result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 (Table 3.1, , 2011).

4.1 Inventory of Documentary Record Generated in the Field

Photographs

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date
2460465D01	View of property along waterfront and open field	E	07-May-20
2460465D02	View of property along waterfront and open field	E	07-May-20
2460465D03	View of property along waterfront and open field	N	07-May-20
2460465D04	View of property along waterfront and open field	E	07-May-20
2460465D05	View of waterfront docks and island	S	07-May-20
2460465D06	View of waterfront docks and island	S	07-May-20
2460465D07	View during test pit assessment open field	N	07-May-20
2460465D08	View during test pit assessment open field	N	07-May-20
2460465D09	View during test pit assessment open field	E	07-May-20
2460465D10	View during test pit assessment open field	E	07-May-20
2460465D11	View during test pit assessment open field	E	07-May-20
2460465D12	View during test pit assessment open field	N	07-May-20
2460465D13	View during test pit assessment open field	N	07-May-20
2460465D14	View of central marshy area and stream	E	07-May-20
2460465D15	View of central marshy area and stream	E	07-May-20
2460465D16	View of central marshy area and stream	E	07-May-20
2460465D17	View of central marshy area and stream	W	07-May-20
2460465D18	View of central marshy area and stream	W	07-May-20
2460465D19	View of central marshy area and stream	S	07-May-20
2460465D20	View of central marshy area and stream	N	07-May-20
2460465D21	View of central marshy area and stream	E	07-May-20
2460465D22	View during test pit assessment open field	S	07-May-20
2460465D23	View during test pit assessment open field	S	07-May-20
2460465D24	View of island area	S	07-May-20
2460465D25	View of island area	S	07-May-20
2460465D26	View of island area	E	07-May-20
2460465D27	View of island area	E	07-May-20
2460465D28	View of island area	E	07-May-20
2460465D29	View of residential home	S	11-May-20
2460465D30	View of residential home	S	11-May-20
2460465D31	View during test pit assessment in lawn area	S	11-May-20
2460465D32	View during test pit assessment in lawn area	S	11-May-20
2460465D33	View during test pit assessment in lawn area	E	11-May-20
2460465D34	View during test pit assessment in lawn area	E	11-May-20

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date
2460465D35	View during test pit assessment in lawn area	N	11-May-20
2460465D36	View during test pit assessment in lawn area	N	11-May-20
2460465D37	View during test pit assessment in wooded area	S	11-May-20
2460465D38	View during test pit assessment in wooded area	S	11-May-20
2460465D39	View during test pit assessment in wooded area	E	11-May-20
2460465D40	View during test pit assessment in wooded area	E	11-May-20
2460465D41	View during test pit assessment in wooded area	W	11-May-20
2460465D42	View during test pit assessment in wooded area	W	11-May-20
2460465D43	View of intensification at Location 1	E	12-May-20
2460465D44	View of intensification at Location 1	E	12-May-20
2460465D45	View of intensification at Location 1	E	12-May-20
2460465D46	View of intensification at Location 1	W	12-May-20
2460465D47	View of intensification at Location 2	W	12-May-20
2460465D48	View of intensification at Location 2	W	12-May-20
2460465D49	View of intensification at Location 2	W	12-May-20
2460465D50	View of intensification at Location 2	W	12-May-20
2460465D51	Closing plan photo FS2	N	12-May-20
2460465D52	Closing plan photo FS2	N	12-May-20
2460465D53	Closing plan photo FS2	N	12-May-20
2460465D54	Closing plan photo FS2	N	12-May-20
2460465D55	Closing plan photo FS1	N	12-May-20
2460465D56	Closing plan photo FS1	N	12-May-20
2460465D57	Closing plan photo FS1	N	12-May-20
2460465D58	Closing plan photo FS1	N	12-May-20
2460465D59	View of intensification at Location 4	S	12-May-20
2460465D60	View of intensification at Location 4	S	12-May-20
2460465D61	View of intensification at Location 4	S	12-May-20
2460465D62	View of intensification at Location 4	S	12-May-20
2460465D63	View of intensification at Location 4	E	12-May-20
2460465D64	View of intensification at Location 4	E	12-May-20
2460465D65	View of intensification at Location 4	E	12-May-20
2460465D66	View of intensification at Location 4	E	12-May-20
2460465D67	Closing plan photo FS12	N	12-May-20
2460465D68	Closing plan photo FS12	N	12-May-20
2460465D69	Closing plan photo FS12	N	12-May-20
2460465D70	Closing plan photo FS12	N	12-May-20
2460465D71	View of easement east side of property	N	20-May-20

Photo #	Description	Direction	Date
2460465D72	View of easement east side of property	N	20-May-20
2460465D73	View of easement east side of property	S	20-May-20
2460465D74	View of easement east side of property	S	20-May-20
2460465D75	View of easement east side of property	S	20-May-20
2460465D76	View during test pit assessment in wooded area northeast	W	20-May-20
2460465D77	View during test pit assessment in wooded area northeast	W	20-May-20
2460465D78	View during test pit assessment in wooded area northeast	E	20-May-20
2460465D79	View during test pit assessment in wooded area northeast	E	20-May-20
2460465D80	View of inlet bay and shoreline area east of property	S	20-May-20
2460465D81	View of inlet bay and shoreline area east of property	S	20-May-20
2460465D82	View of inlet bay and shoreline area east of property	W	20-May-20
2460465D83	View of inlet bay and shoreline area east of property	W	20-May-20

Field Notes

Catalogue #	Format
P246-0465-N-1	Field Notebook page
P246-0465-N-2	Field Notebook page
P246-0465-N-3	Field Notebook page
P246-0465-N-4	Field Notebook page
P246-0465-N-5	Field Notebook page

5.0 Analysis and Conclusions

In December of 2019 Abacus Archaeological Services was retained to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of a property with municipal address 205 Elmwood Drive, an approximately 9.6 ha parcel of land located within Part of Lot 16 of Concession 1, Geographic Township of Leeds, now within the Town of Gananoque (Map 3). The subject property is situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and is bounded to the west by John Street and to the north by Arthur Street and Elmwood Drive. The property is currently primarily undeveloped but does contain an existing home/cottage structure with surrounding surfaces at municipal address 375 John Street (Map 4). The owner of the property is proposing a residential plan of subdivision on the lands with the creation of up to 63 residential development lots (see attached development plan). An archaeological assessment was a condition of municipal applications for Site Plan Control.

Five registered archaeological sites are found within 1 kilometre of the subject property which is located within the Thousand Islands region of the St. Lawrence River that straddles Canada and the United States. This region has long been home to, or visited by, members of the Iroquois Confederacy and Ojibwa peoples. Consultation with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Archaeological Sites Database found that five registered archaeological sites are found within 1 km of the study area within Borden Block BbGa[5]. Of these five registered archaeological sites two feature Woodland Period campsites.

Historical research has shown that the area around the subject property was potentially subject to Euro-Canadian development during the c. 1850s following the purchase of the southern 100 acre portion of the Lot by Dr. Thomas Richmond, a local physician. The property was certainly developed prior to 1861 by Dr. Thomas Richmond who built a stone home upon the broken frontage roadway, modern King Street/Highway 2. During the early 20th century the property transitioned from a traditional farm to a dairy farm which was maintained by the Macdonald and then later the Conner families of Gananoque.

Due to this established potential Stage 2 testing was recommended from the outset of this study and was performed on May 7th, 11th, 12th and 20th, 2020 under Project Information Form number P246-0465-2020. A Stage 2 test pit excavation on a five metre interval within the subject property identified 12 positive test pits at four discrete locations containing 337 finds of both Pre-Contact and Euro-Canadian origin (see attached plans). Each of the locations (designated Location 1, Location 2, etc.) is discussed directly in the following with appropriate recommendations.

[5] Information courtesy of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries.

6.0 Recommendations

Based upon the results of the Stage 2 test pit assessment the licensee makes the following recommendations with regard to the study area (Map 12).

- Location 1 consisted of a single positive test pit located within an isolated island area of the property. Intensification testing at the positive test pit resulted in the cumulative recovery of 238 finds of Pre-Contact origin. These finds have established cultural heritage value or interest based upon Provincial criteria and will be registered with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for the site. Specifically, the following Stage 3 recommendations are made:
    - The site was registered with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as the Little Island Site (BbGa-21). BbGa-21 contains further cultural heritage value requiring Stage 3 assessment. The island is not subject to any form of development under the current application and is to remain the possession of the property owner. As such, long term protection and avoidance is sought for the Little Island Site (BbGa-21). Given that the archaeological site is of a degree of cultural heritage value that would require Stage 4 mitigation of impacts (if any were planned) and that the archaeological site is clearly already delimited by the limits of the parcel, no further fieldwork is required in order to implement a long-term protection strategy.
    - Given that the site is Woodland and that a long-term protection strategy is intended, it is recommended to engage with Indigenous communities regarding that strategy, as per Section 3.5 Standard 1 and Section 7.9.8 Standard 2a.
    - It is recommended the proponent provide the appropriate documentation as per Section 7.9.4 Standard 2a,4 and Section 7.9.9 Standard 1 including:
        - A letter from the proponent acknowledging the presence of the archaeological site and their obligations to not alter the site as per Section 48 of the OHA along with their commitment to ensure the avoidance of any alterations during development.
        - If the parcel containing the archaeological site is to remain in private ownership, a draft version of a covenant on title.
        - A draft version of the zoning containing wording comparable to that found in the covenant that identifies the presence of an archaeological site and states the restrictions on alterations of that site. This may be an additional or subordinate zoning or clause within the primary zoning.

- Location 2 consisted of a single positive test pit containing a microflake of chert. Intensification testing at the positive test pit resulted in the recovery of an additional microflake of chert but no other finds. These finds do not establish the cultural heritage value or interest based upon Provincial criteria and likely represent a single findspot. No further study is recommended for the location.

- Location 3 consisted of nine positive test pits located within an open field area of the property. The nine positive test pits resulted in the cumulative recovery of 27 finds of Post-Contact Euro-Canadian origin located in an area around a foundation feature. Informed by the archival history of the property the structural foundation feature and related finds potentially date to the original period of use of the property in the early 19th century and should therefore be considered archaeologically significant. Subsequently a Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for the site. Specifically, while using best professional judgment while in the field the following Stage 3 recommendations are made:

    - The site was registered with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as the Conner Site (BbGa-22). BbGa-22 contains further cultural heritage value and should be assessed through the excavation of 1m² units on a 5 m grid surrounding the Stage 2 positive test pits with 20% of the grid total in-fill intensification units (Table 3.1, , 2011).

- Location 4 consisted of a single positive test pit located within an isolated central area of the property. Intensification testing at the positive test pit resulted in the cumulative recovery of 70 lithic flake finds featuring different parent materials, all of Pre-Contact origin. These finds have established cultural heritage value or interest based upon Provincial criteria and will be registered with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment is recommended for the site. Based on the present findings the Jasper Site (BbGa-23) appears to be a small or diffuse lithic scatter and/or a single component archaic site. Specifically, while using best professional judgment while in the field the following Stage 3 recommendations are made:

    - The site was registered with the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as the Jasper Site (BbGa-23). BbGa-23 contains further cultural heritage value. If possible within the physiographic confines of the area the site should be assessed through the excavation of 1m² units on a 10 m grid surrounding the Stage 2 positive test pits with 40% of the grid total in-fill intensification units (Table 3.1, , 2011).

7.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. d.

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

8.0 Bibliography and Sources

Image and Topographic Map References

1:250, 000 Topographical Map - NTS 31/C 1975
1:25, 000 Topographical Map - NTS 31/C8b 1975
1:10, 000 Ontario Base Map – OBM # 1018 4050 49050

1 inch to 1 mile National Topographical Series Map - Sheet No. 61, 1916.

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Images

Image 1. A view of the existing structure at the property.

Image 2. A view along a gravel laneway located within the property.

Image 3. A view along a gravel laneway located within the property.

Image 4. A view along a gravel laneway located within the property.

Image 5. A view of the rear of the home and landscaped grounds.

Image 6. A view of a landscaped lawn located around adjacent to the home.

Image 7. A view of Stage 2 testing along the waterfront and open field.

Image 8. A view of Stage 2 testing along the waterfront and open field; wood line at right of image.

Image 9. A view towards the waterfront during testing of the rocky wooded ridge.

Image 10. A view towards the waterfront during testing of the rocky wooded ridge.

Image 11. A view of the marshlands and permanently wet area of the property.

Image 12. A view of the marshlands and permanently wet area of the property

Image 13. A view towards the river along a draining right-of-way

Image 14. A view towards the high rocky ridge located in northeast of property.

Image 15. A view of the island picnic area.

Image 16. A view of the island picnic area with positive test pit in foreground.

Image 17. A view during intensification testing of Location 1, the Little Island Site (BbGa-21).

Image 18. A view of the intensified test unit placed at Location 1, the Little Island Site (BbGa-21).

Image 19. A view during intensification testing of Location 2.

Image 20. A view of the intensified test unit placed at Location 2.

Image 21. A view towards the open field area at the Connor Site (BbGa-22).

Image 22. A view of Stage 2 testing at the Connor Site (BbGa-22); foundation feature in tree line back if image.

Image 23. A view during intensification testing of Location 4, the Jasper Site (BbGa-23).

Image 24. A view of the intensified test unit placed at Location 4, the Jasper Site (BbGa-23).

Image 25. Finds from the Little Island Site (BbGa-21); pseudo scallop shell rim sherds (FS1IN9).

Image 26. Finds from the Little Island site (BbGa-21); top row, dentate stamped sherds (FS1IN6), bottom row, cord roughened exterior (FS1IN6).

Image 27. Finds from the Little Island site (BbGa-21); lithic flakes, top row, Onondaga chert (FS1IN3), bottom row, quartz and Onondaga chert (FS1IN9).

Image 28. Finds from Location 2; chert micro-flakes, left (FS2), right (FS2IN9).

Image 29. Finds from the Connor Site (BbGa-22); top row, industrial slip pearlware (FS10), course red earthenware with slip exterior (FS3), pearlware (FS3), wrought nail (FS4), middle row, green shell edge pearlware rim (FS9), creamware (FS9), creamware (FS7), bottom row, kaolin clay smoking pipe stem "Henderson – Montreal" (FS3).

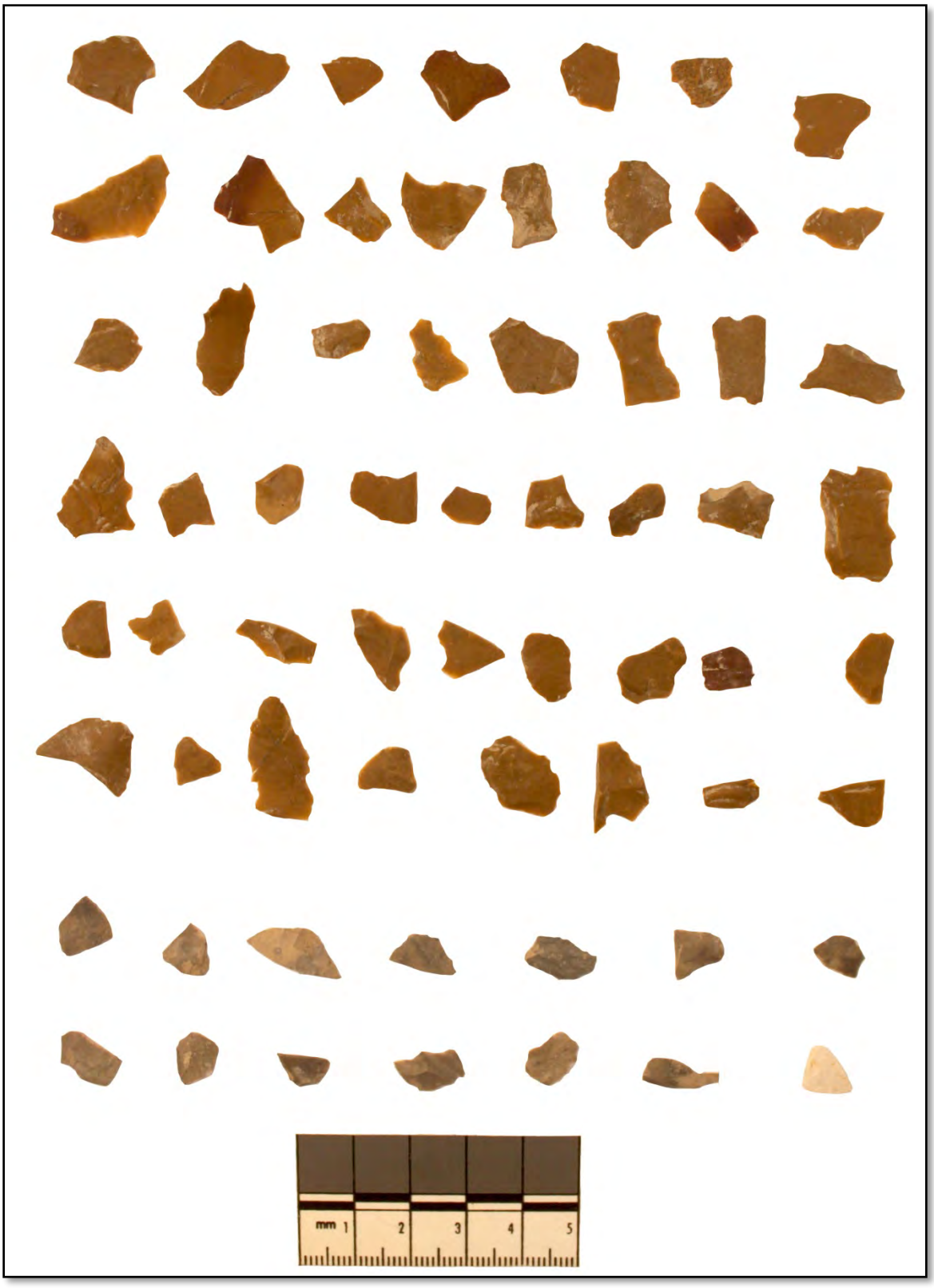
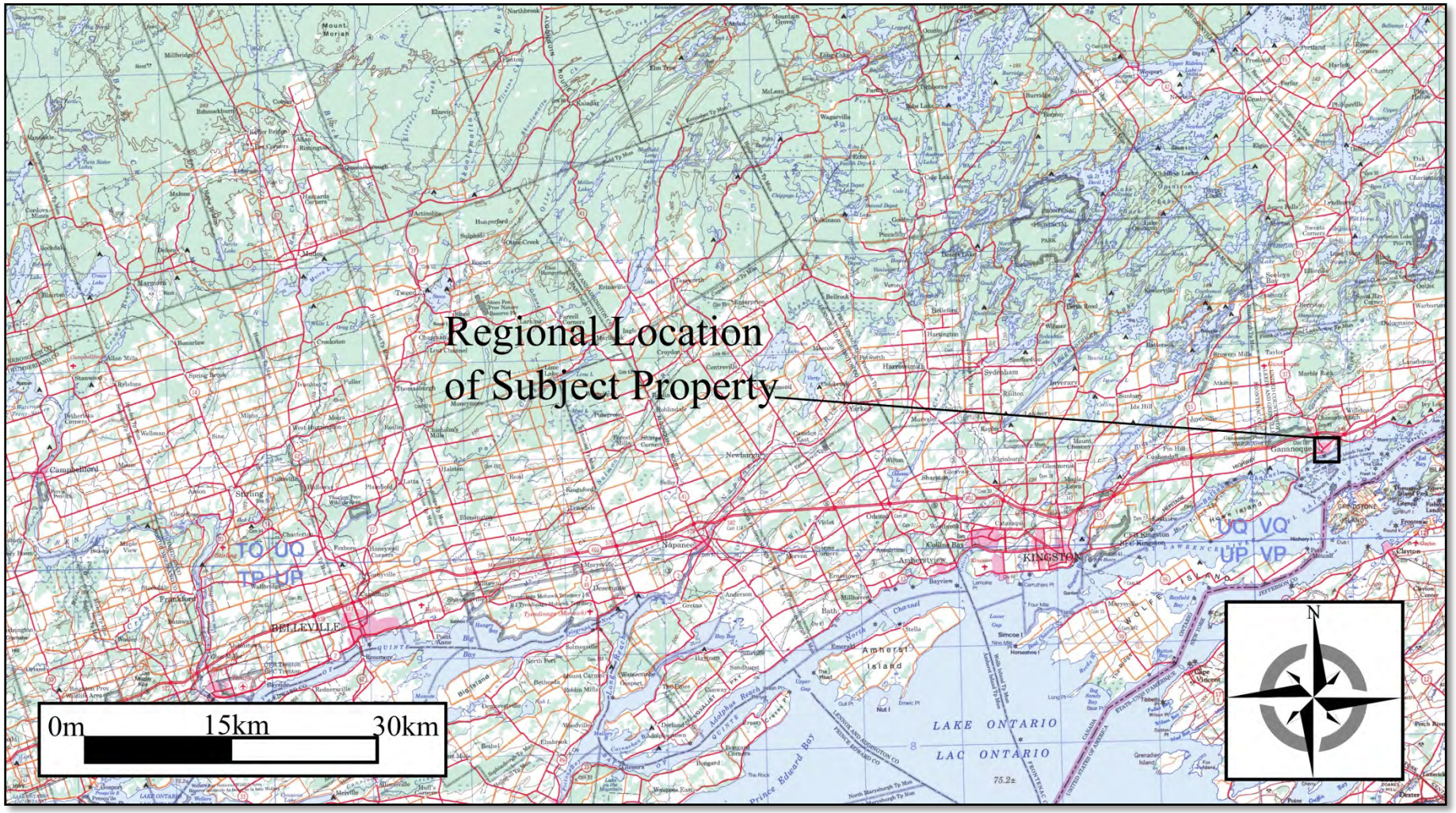
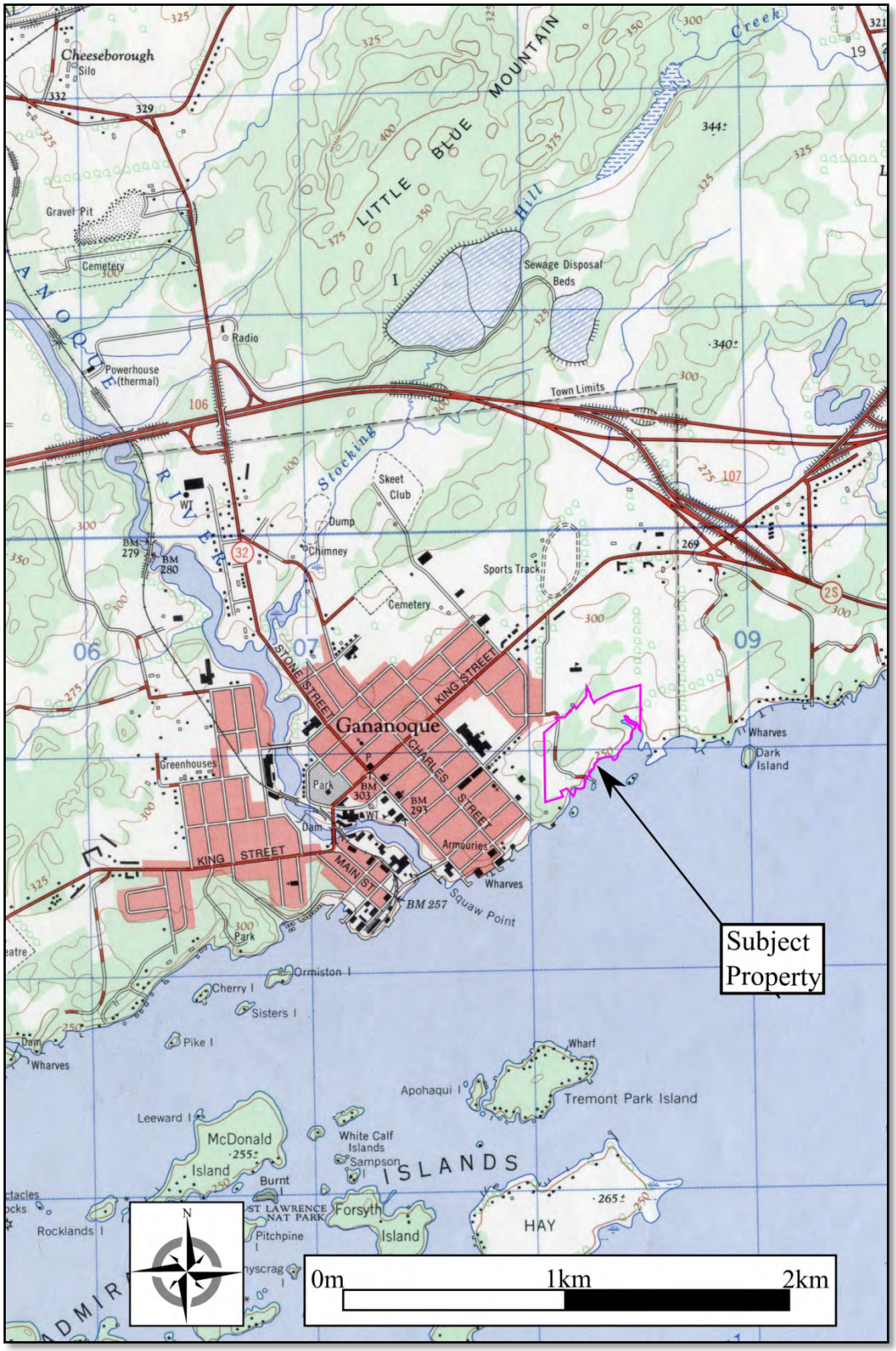


Image 30. Finds from the Jasper Site (BbGa-23); top six rows, jasper reduction flakes (FS12IN9), bottom two rows, Onondaga chert flakes & quartz flake (FS12IN9).

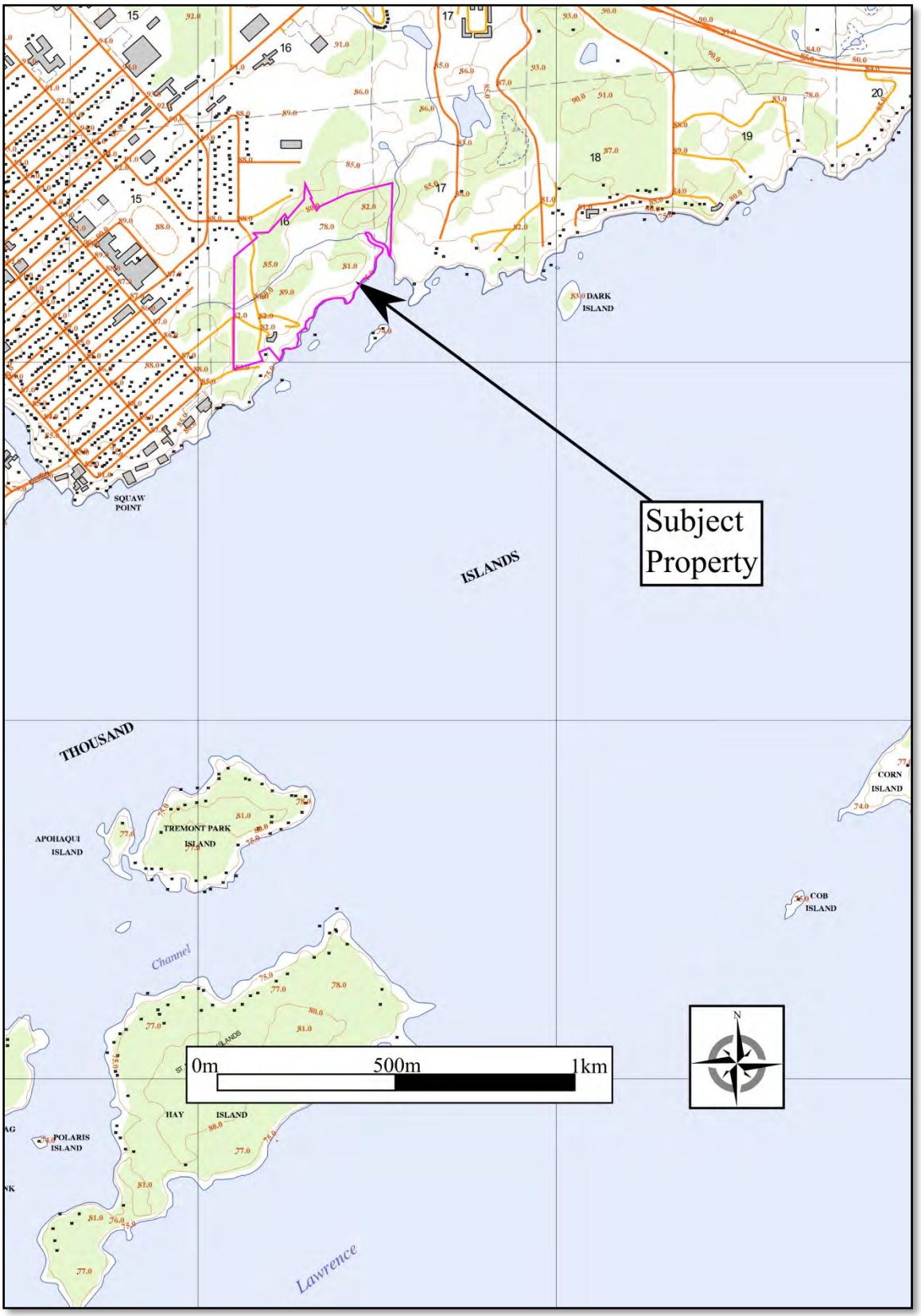
Maps



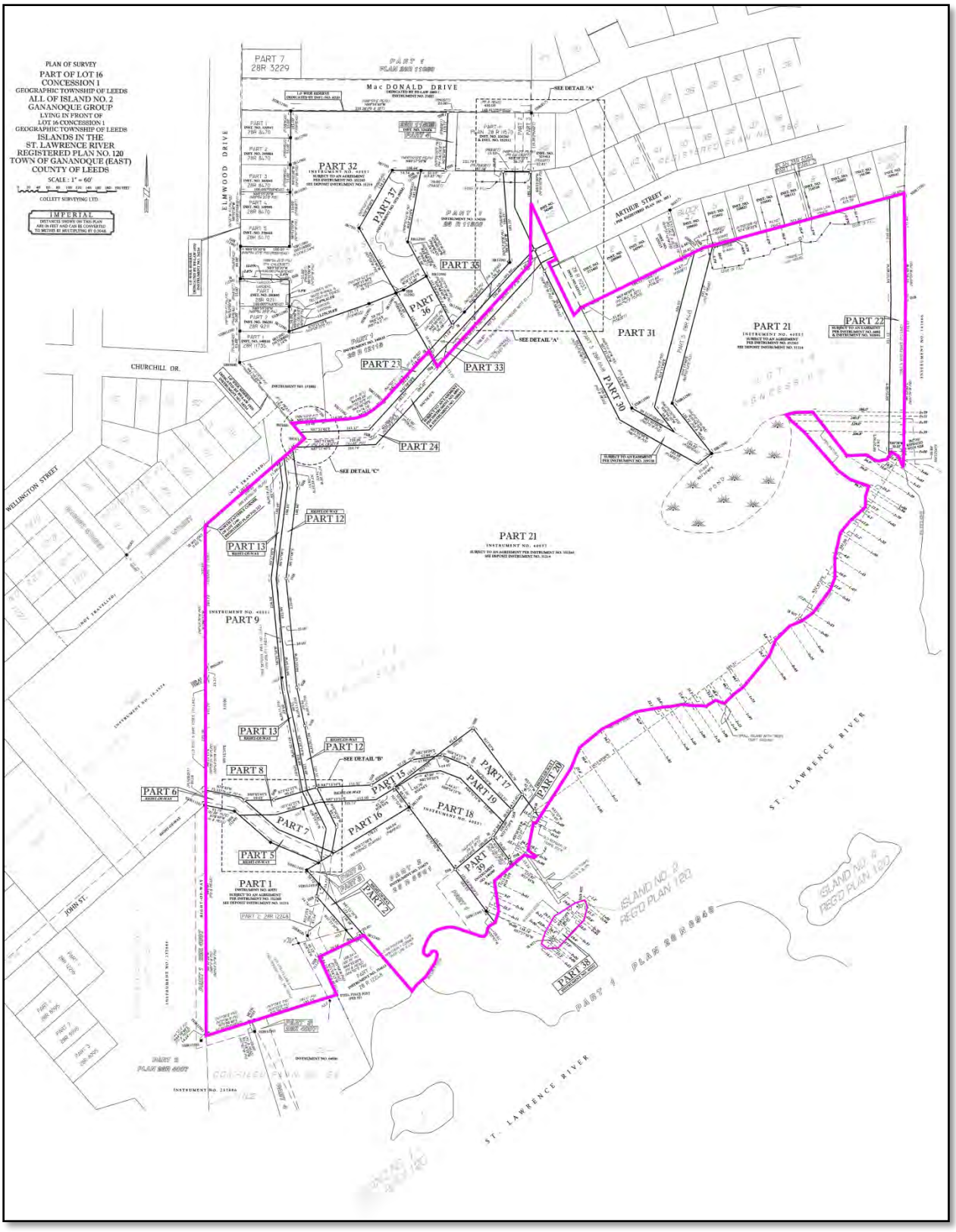
Map 1. The subject property location on 1:250 000 NTS plan (31 C).



Map 2. The subject property location on 1:25 000 NTS plan (31C7a).

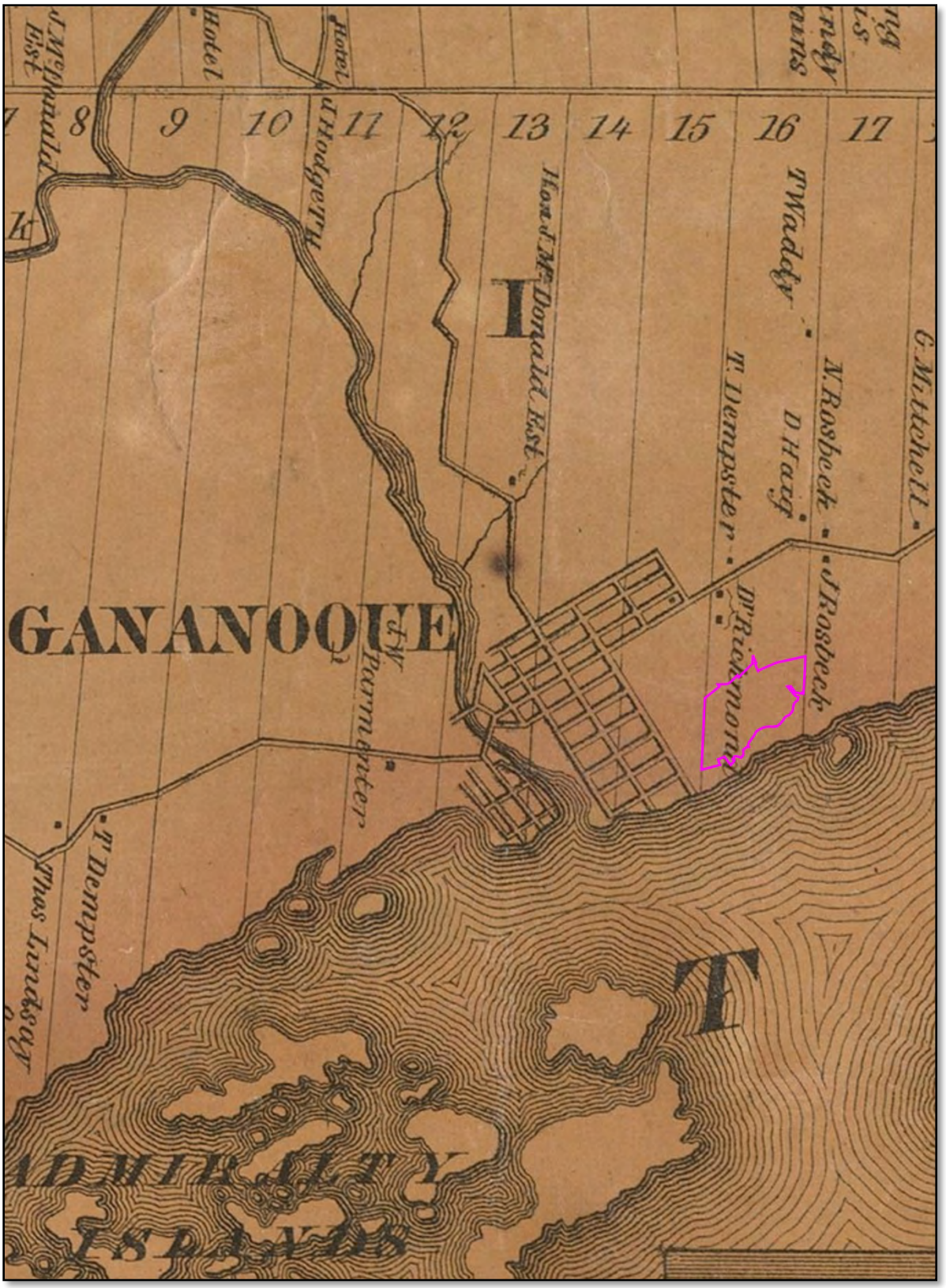


Map 3. The subject property location on 1:10 000 Ontario Base Map (OBM #1018 3650 49000).



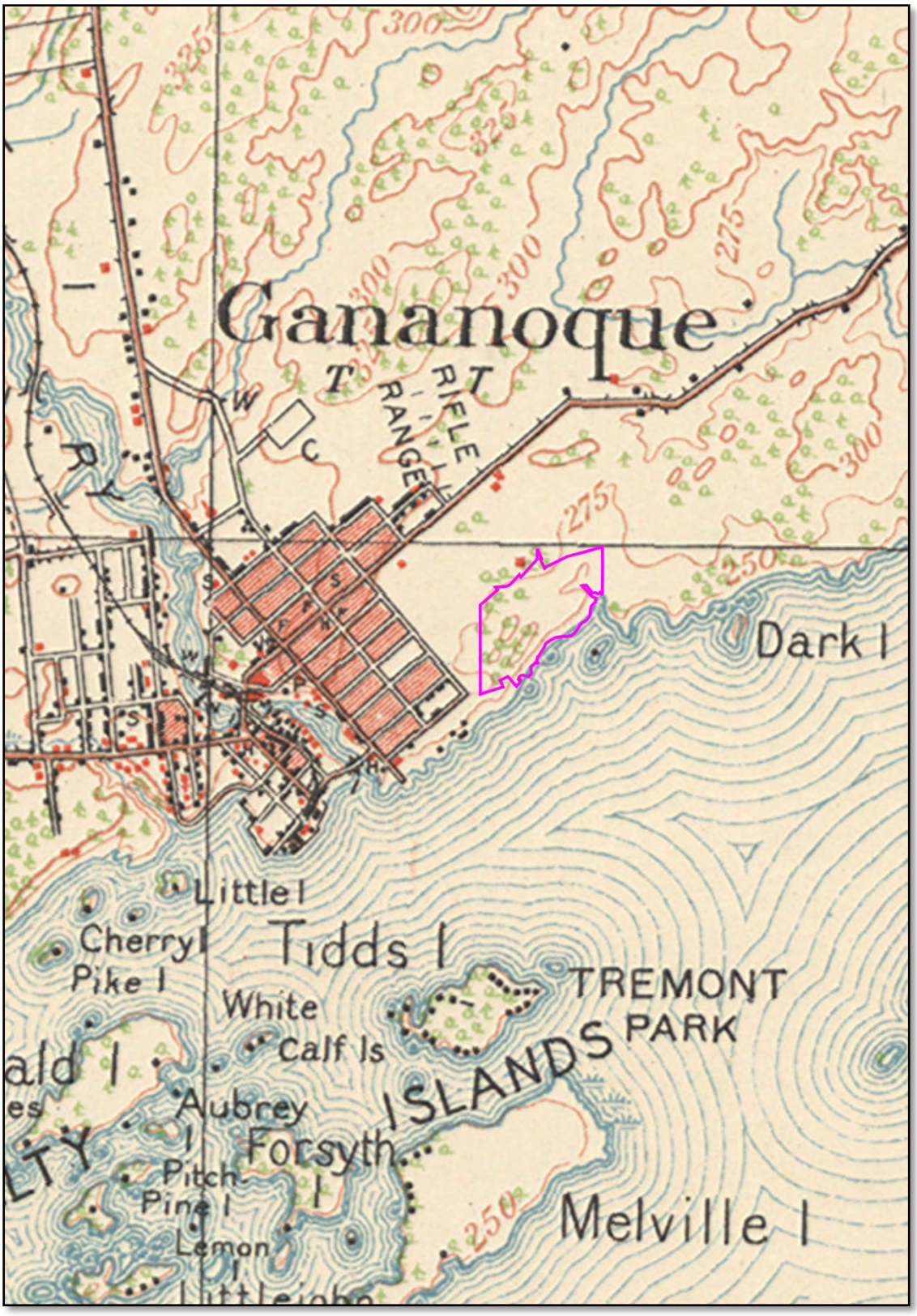
Map 4. A survey plan of the subject property (Registered Plan 28R-12422, October 20, 2005).

Map 5. A section from an 1858 map of Gananoque showing the relation between the subject property and the town centre.

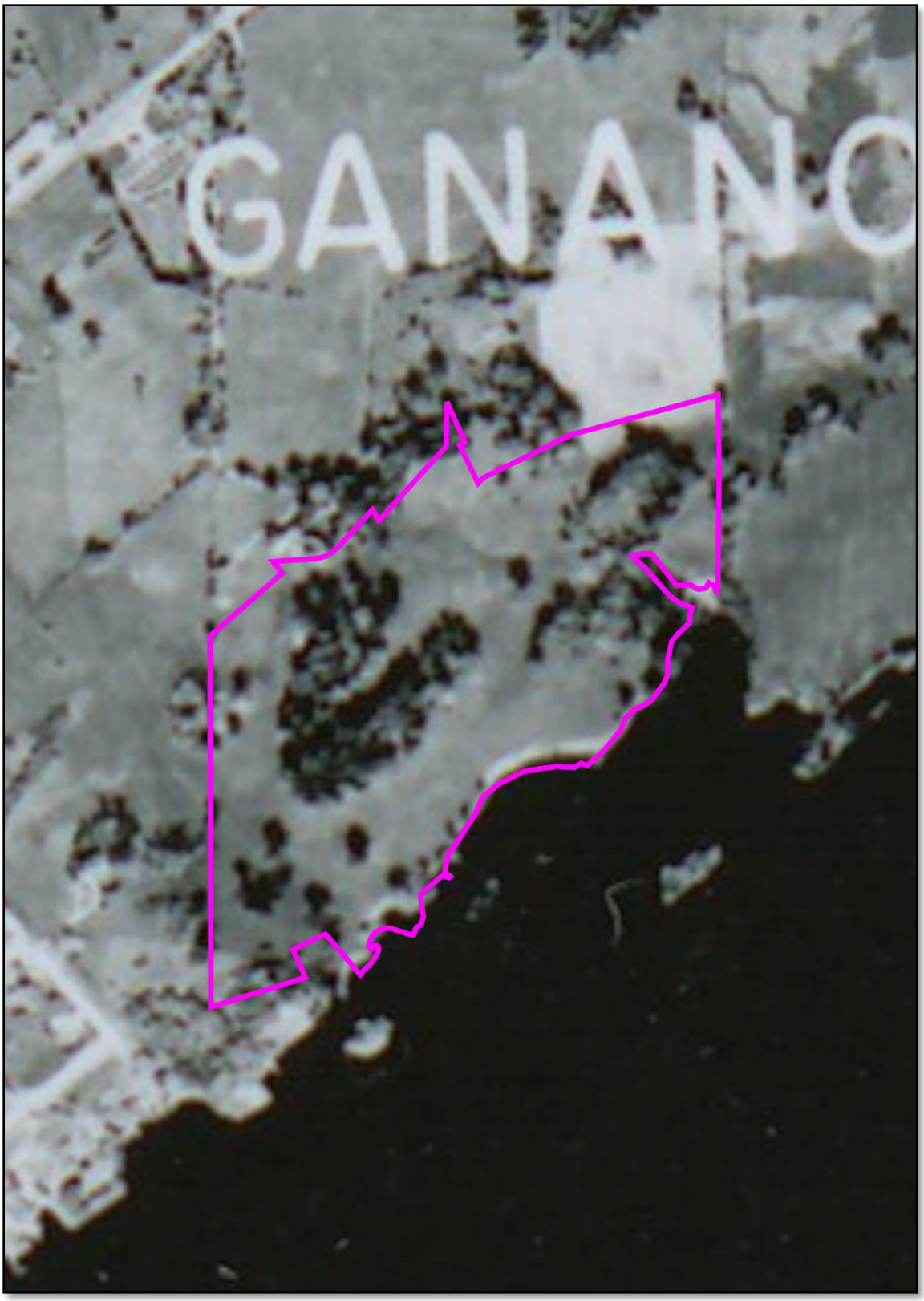


Map 6. A section from Walling's 1861 map of Leeds and Grenville County.

Map 7. A section from Meacham's 1878 map of Leeds and Grenville County.

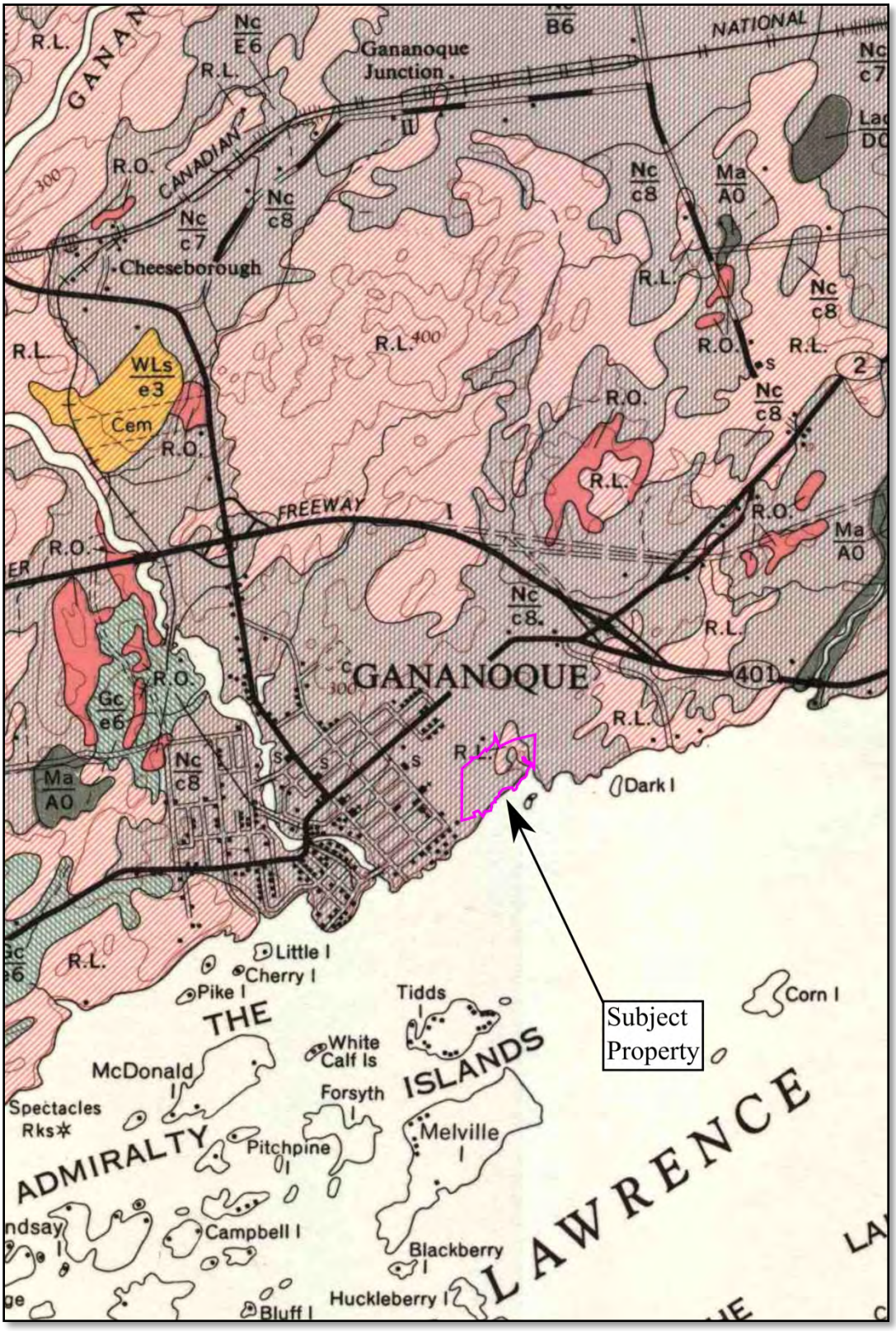


Map 8. A section from the 1916 National Topographic Series map (NTS Sheet 61).

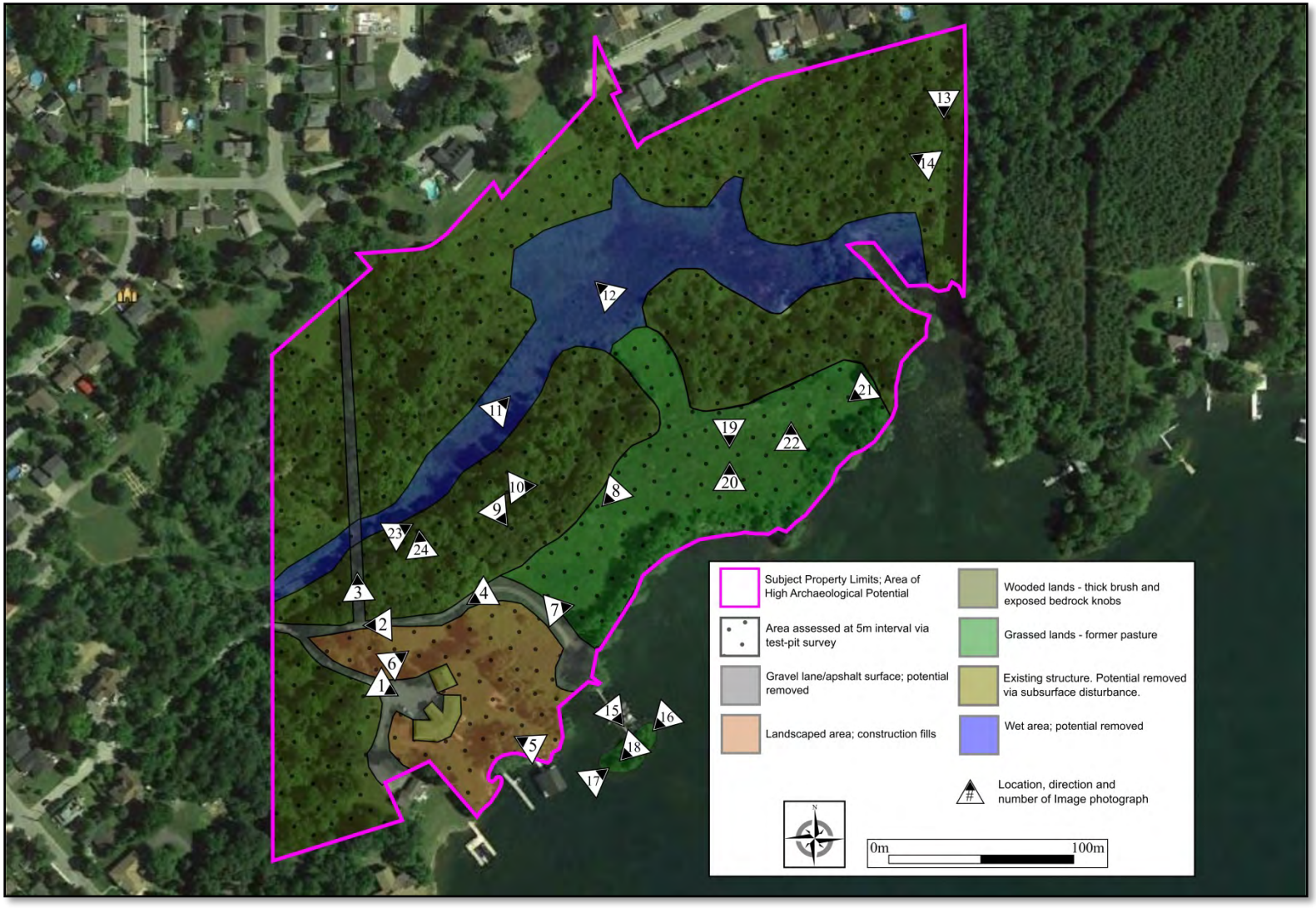


Map 9. An aerial photograph of the subject property in 1954.

Map 10. An aerial view of the subject property in 2018 (Google Earth, 2020).



Map 11. A section of the soil survey plan of Leeds County (Gillespie and Wicklund, 1968).



Map 12. A plan of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the property.

Artifact Inventory

Cat#	Location	Context	# Frags	Material	Shape	Portion	Fabric	Decoration	Brief Description
P246-0465-001	Location 1	FS1	1	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	indeterminate	highly worn, likely was decorated
P246-0465-002	Location 1	FS1IN1	1	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	cord wrapped stick	
P246-0465-003	Location 1	FS1IN1	1	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	dentate stamped	
P246-0465-004	Location 1	FS1IN1	16	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	dentate stamped	all sherds appear to be from same vessel
P246-0465-005	Location 1	FS1IN1	3	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	linear incised	all sherds appear to be from same vessel
P246-0465-006	Location 1	FS1IN1	4	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	pseudo scallop shell	all sherds appear to be from same vessel
P246-0465-007	Location 1	FS1IN1	1	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	undecorated	burnt
P246-0465-008	Location 1	FS1IN1	1	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	undecorated	
P246-0465-009	Location 1	FS1IN1	20	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	undecorated	all sherds appear to be from same vessel
P246-0465-010	Location 1	FS1IN1	1	faunal	unknown	fragment	mammal bone		
P246-0465-011	Location 1	FS1IN1	1	lithic	unknown	flake	Onondaga		small secondary finishing flakes
P246-0465-012	Location 1	FS1IN2	1	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	dentate stamped	burnt
P246-0465-013	Location 1	FS1IN2	1	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	dentate stamped	
P246-0465-014	Location 1	FS1IN2	2	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	indeterminate	burnt
P246-0465-015	Location 1	FS1IN2	1	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	pseudo scallop shell	
P246-0465-016	Location 1	FS1IN2	6	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	undecorated	
P246-0465-017	Location 1	FS1IN3	3	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	cord wrapped stick	
P246-0465-018	Location 1	FS1IN3	4	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	undecorated	microsherds
P246-0465-019	Location 1	FS1IN3	2	lithic	unknown	flake	Onondaga		small secondary finishing flakes
P246-0465-020	Location 1	FS1IN4	5	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	pseudo scallop shell	
P246-0465-021	Location 1	FS1IN4	1	lithic	unknown	flake	Onondaga		small secondary finishing flakes
P246-0465-022	Location 1	FS1IN4	1	metal	coin	whole	copper		1901 USA "Victory" 5 cent piece
P246-0465-023	Location 1	FS1IN6	18	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	dentate stamped	many with burnt exterior
P246-0465-024	Location 1	FS1IN6	71	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	indeterminate	includes microsherds
P246-0465-025	Location 1	FS1IN6	41	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	stamped	stamped and smoothed or cord roughened exterior
P246-0465-026	Location 1	FS1IN7	1	faunal	unknown	fragment	mammal bone		
P246-0465-027	Location 1	FS1IN7	1	lithic	unknown	flake	Onondaga		
P246-0465-028	Location 1	FS1IN8	3	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	indeterminate	highly worn, likely was decorated
P246-0465-029	Location 1	FS1IN9	1	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	dentate stamped	
P246-0465-030	Location 1	FS1IN9	11	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	indeterminate	microsherds

Cat#	Location	Context	# Frags	Material	Shape	Portion	Fabric	Decoration	Brief Description
P246-0465-031	Location 1	FS1IN9	2	ceramic	unknown	rim	grit tempered earthenware	pseudo scallop shell	
P246-0465-032	Location 1	FS1IN9	3	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	pseudo scallop shell	
P246-0465-033	Location 1	FS1IN9	2	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	grit tempered earthenware	undecorated	
P246-0465-034	Location 1	FS1IN9	1	faunal	unknown	fragment	fish bone		
P246-0465-035	Location 1	FS1IN9	5	lithic	unknown	flake	Onondaga		small secondary finishing flakes
P246-0465-036	Location 1	FS1IN9	1	lithic	unknown	flake	quartz		
P246-0465-037	Location 2	FS2	1	lithic	unknown	flake	Onondaga		micro-flake
P246-0465-038	Location 2	FS2IN9	1	lithic	unknown	flake	Onondaga		micro-flake
P246-0465-039	Location 3	FS3	1	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	course red earthenware	brown glaze	
P246-0465-040	Location 3	FS3	1	ceramic	pipe	stem	kaolin clay	molded	"Henderson - Montreal"
P246-0465-041	Location 3	FS3	1	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	pearlware	undecorated	
P246-0465-042	Location 3	FS3	1	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	refined white earthenware	blue transfer print	
P246-0465-043	Location 3	FS3	1	shell	unknown	fragment	shell		
P246-0465-044	Location 3	FS4	1	ceramic	unknown	rim	refined white earthenware	blue transfer print	
P246-0465-045	Location 3	FS4	2	faunal	unknown	fragment	mammal bone		
P246-0465-046	Location 3	FS4	1	metal	nail	whole	ferrous		wrought nail
P246-0465-047	Location 3	FS4	2	mortar	unknown	fragment	mortar		lime mortar fragments
P246-0465-048	Location 3	FS5	2	ceramic	brick	fragment	course red earthenware	undecorated	
P246-0465-049	Location 3	FS5	2	faunal	unknown	fragment	mammal bone		
P246-0465-050	Location 3	FS6	1	ceramic	vessel	base	creamware	undecorated	
P246-0465-051	Location 3	FS6	1	glass	vessel	bodysherd	green glass		
P246-0465-052	Location 3	FS6	1	shell	unknown	fragment	shell		
P246-0465-053	Location 3	FS7	1	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	creamware	undecorated	
P246-0465-054	Location 3	FS7	1	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	refined white earthenware	undecorated	
P246-0465-055	Location 3	FS8	1	ceramic	pipe	stem	kaolin clay	undecorated	
P246-0465-056	Location 3	FS9	1	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	course red earthenware	undecorated	
P246-0465-057	Location 3	FS9	1	ceramic	unknown	bodysherd	creamware	undecorated	
P246-0465-058	Location 3	FS9	1	ceramic	plate	rim	pearlware	green shell edged	molded rim
P246-0465-059	Location 3	FS9	1	glass	unknown	bodysherd	clear glass		
P246-0465-060	Location 3	FS10	1	ceramic	unknown	rim	pearlware	industrial slip	banded
P246-0465-061	Location 3	FS11	1	ceramic	vessel	bodysherd	refined white earthenware	undecorated	
P246-0465-062	Location 4	FS12	7	lithic	unknown	flake	jasper		small secondary finishing flakes

Cat#	Location	Context	# Frags	Material	Shape	Portion	Fabric	Decoration	Brief Description
P246-0465-063	Location 4	FS12IN9	49	lithic	unknown	flake	jasper		small secondary finishing flakes
P246-0465-064	Location 4	FS12IN9	13	lithic	unknown	flake	Onondaga		small secondary finishing flakes
P246-0465-065	Location 4	FS12IN9	1	lithic	unknown	flake	quartz		small secondary finishing flakes