

## THE SUGARBUSH SITE:

## A POSSIBLE IROQUOIAN MAPLESUGAR CAMP

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*INTRODUCTION*

The Sugarbush site is one of a number of Iroquoian components in Glengarry County found by George N. Gogo that do not appear to have been discovered by earlier collectors or greatly disturbed by ploughing. In this particular case it occurred to Gogo late in 1962 that there might be an archaeological site in the neighbourhood of a group of small ponds situated on the top of one of the low ridges that corrugate the area north of Summerstown, Ontario. In May 1963 he test-pitted the area and found Iroquoian potsherds, fragmented bone, and similar aboriginal debris. His subsequent excavations in 1963 and 1964 defined the limits of the site and accumulated the collection reported upon in this paper.

In 1970 Gogo presented his archaeological collection of some 75,000 artifacts to the Archaeological Survey of Canada, National Museum of Man, with a request that I be given an opportunity to study and report upon the Iroquoian material. Gogo's generosity coupled with the cooperation of Dr. George F. MacDonald, Chief, Archaeological Survey of Canada, and his staff, particularly Dr. J. V. Wright and J. A. Dellaire, has enabled me to prepare this paper on the Sugarbush site collection.

*THE SITE*

The site can best be described by quoting from Gogo's field notes which are on file in the Archaeological Survey of Canada. "The site is situated on the southerly side and crest of the ridge which runs roughly east and west" in an area characterized by many small undulations and hollows (tree falls?) "covered with slash growth, hawthorns, and other types of small trees and saplings." He concludes "that the land was one time in pasture as can be plainly seen from the cattle tracks," the recovery of a horseshoe, and the remains of old fence lines. He raises the question as to whether the piles and rows of stones, now partially sunken into the ground, are attributable to the Indians or the early settlers. In particular he notes a row, semi-circular in shape, and a row in which there is a right-angle change of direction. His finding potsherds on top of one rock pile leads him to suggest the possibility of their being of Indian origin. The "soil is gravelly-loam blackened with forest mould to a depth of twelve inches, the average being about eight inches or slightly more . . . it is stoney, rooty, and hard digging . . . [and] . . . no sand seems to occur." The existence of forest mould to a depth of twelve inches strongly suggests that the site has been ploughed.

Refuse pits "are not too plentiful . . . some occur in [natural] hollows into which stones have been thrown as at [the] Casgrain Hill" site. The "most striking feature . . . was the occurrence on this site of numerous ash pits some of these of fair size whereas at Casgrain Hill and Grays Creek ash pits are very scarce . . . and small." At Sugarbush "they are very concentrated and close . . . four to six inches under the surface and [they] have a whitish or brownish-white ash which appears to turn brown after exposure." This white ash "is from two to three inches thick . . . and some were two to three feet wide by five or six feet long . . . and the earth below the ash is stained for several inches."

It was Gogo's opinion that "the salient features of the site are the abundance of ash pits in

relation to the size of the site" and that "artifacts, especially bone, are very scarce." He notes that pottery was usually found on the flat areas on the site and in the middens and that "very little pottery or bone is found in the ashes." He stressed that "no trade goods have been found" and concluded that the site is prehistoric Iroquoian.

## CERAMICS

### *Pottery*

The rim sherd sample includes 42 collarless rim sherds (Plate 2, Figure 1), 95 stamped low-collared rim sherds (Plate 2, Figures 2, 3), and 315 other rim sherds (Plate 1). In addition there are 201 rim sherd lip-fragments and 163 rim sherd base-fragments. The results of a rim sherd attribute analysis are contained in tables at the end of this text. Table 1 sets out shape data and Table 2 the decorative techniques involved. Table 3 sets out data on the decorative motif and technique regarding the Stamped Low Collared pottery. Table 4 sets out the same information on the Collarless pottery while Table 5 notes these same data for the remaining intact collared rim sherds. Table 6 contains motif and technique data on rim sherd lip decorations while Table 7 sets out the same data for rim sherd interior decorations. The decorative motifs and techniques found on Collarless rim sherds, Stamped Low Collared rim sherds, and Collared rim sherd lips and interiors are illustrated by Figure 1. Table 8 describes the castellation types and their incidence on the various categories of rim sherds. Table 9 sets out the motifs, and their incidence, used in connection with the punctate annular-ring motif commonly called the 'punctate-circle decoration.' Table 10 indicates the incidence of neck decorations. Vessel shoulder types, together with their decorative motifs and techniques and their incidence, are noted in Table 11. Figure 2 illustrates neck and shoulder sherd decorative motifs and techniques. Miscellaneous ceramic traits are set out in Table 12 including the incidence of body-herd types, neck and shoulder sherd types, castellation types, collar-base notches, the ladder-plait and punctate-circle decorations, lip decorations, and interior decorations.

### *Pot Handles*

Fragments of three strap-handles were recovered. Two are decorated with a deeply incised line which runs vertically for their length which in turn is flanked by closely-spaced, short, horizontal, finely incised or stamped lines (Plate 2, Figure 15). The remaining specimen is decorated with two vertical rows of widely-spaced, short, coarse stamped lines.

### *Children Pots*

There are eleven fragments from what appear to be eleven different children's pots. They vary in complexity from one which is a simple ball of clay 20 mm. in diameter in which a hole 12 mm. in diameter has been punched, to three which have the semblance of a collar. One of the latter is decorated with heavily incised and trailed horizontal lines and another is decorated with a horizontal row of ovoid punctate dots. The three having incipient collars are flared outwards sharply at the lip. The remaining eight are collarless; four being flared outward with a constant thickness to the lip-edge and four ending in a vertical cup-like lip.

### *Beads*

One complete untempered pottery bead and two bead fragments were collected. All are discoidal in which the hole appears to have been punched before firing. The complete specimen

is 19 mm. in diameter and 8 mm. thick. One fragment 23 mm. in diameter and 9 mm. thick is nearly a complete bead while the remaining specimen, which is about half the complete item, is 30 mm. in diameter and 14 mm. thick.

#### *Discs*

Thirty-five pottery discs were recovered (Plate 2, Figure 5), the largest of which, 49 mm. in diameter, is made from a decorated rim sherd. The smallest is 21 mm. in diameter while the median is 30 mm. in diameter. The larger specimens are crudely broken into a circular shape with very little evidence of grinding while the smaller items are usually symmetrically ground into a more nearly circular shape.

#### *Pipes*

The only complete pipe is an undecorated conical-type specimen. The stem has been broken and re-worked by grinding to a length of approximately 25 mm. which incorporates all of the curved portion of the stem immediately below the bowl.

Twenty-five complete or fragmented clay pipe bowls are included in the collection (Plate 2, Figures 8-10). Of these sixteen are sufficiently intact to classify as indicated in Table 13.

There are thirty pipe stems, or fragments of pipe stems, in the collection all but one of which are generally tubular in shape (Plate 2, Figure 11). Ten of these have intact, or nearly intact, mouthpieces from which it can be determined that seven are simply tapered stems abruptly terminated at right angles to their axes without further modification. One has been ground all round for a distance of approximately 10 mm. to taper gradually to the end. Another presents the same general appearance as the latter but it has been moulded to a taper before firing took place.

The remaining specimen (Plate 2, Figure 12) is quite different, but not unique in this area. Unlike the remainder of the sample it is not tubular in shape and it is decorated. It is in the shape of one-half of the segment of a circle whose chord is approximately 100 mm. long. Described as such, it is 50 mm. long on the straight (chord) edge, 28 mm. from the straight edge to the curved (circumference) edge, and 10 mm. thick. The 10 mm. wide straight edge is decorated with short parallel lines which cut the corner of the two adjacent surfaces giving the edge a slightly notched appearance. The 10 mm. wide curved edge is decorated with three parallel incised lines for approximately two-thirds of its length, 35 mm., and with short transverse lines for the remainder of its length, 25 mm. Approximately one-half of both the flat side surfaces are decorated with slightly curved, finely incised, parallel lines, possibly made with the finger-nail. The remainder of the surfaces are decorated using the same finger-nail incised technique in a series of opposed right-angled triangles filled with parallel lines. On one side the motif incorporates the ladder-plait decoration. The hole in the stem is 2 mm. in diameter. There is no indication of the nature of the bowl which goes with this pipe stem.

All of the pipe stem holes appear to have been made by the stem having been moulded on a reed or twig before firing. There is no evidence of twisted-grass or cordage having been used for that purpose.

#### *Miscellaneous*

One body sherd 5 mm. thick has a conical hole 3 mm. deep which probably represents an attempt to mend a cracked or broken vessel.

## STONE

### *Beads*

There are twenty-five discoidal stone beads in the collection. Sixteen are made from soft, gritty, brown or reddish-brown "mudstone" (Plate 2, Figure 6); three from red slate (Plate 2, Figure 7); three from igneous rock; two from steatite; and one from green slate. The slate and steatite specimens exhibit the best workmanship. The "mudstone" beads are more irregular in shape, thicker, and because of their gritty surfaces the least attractive.

The eighteen mudstone beads vary greatly in diameter and thickness as follows: 47 mm. in diameter and 19 mm. thick and broken in half; 43 mm. in diameter and 12 mm. thick; 30 mm. in diameter and 13 mm. thick; 32 mm. in diameter and 10 mm. thick with linear scars on one side; 30 mm. in diameter and 15 mm. thick; 30 mm. in diameter and 9 mm. thick; 24 mm. in diameter and 9 mm. thick; 21 mm. in diameter and 7 mm. thick; 20 mm. in diameter and 6 mm. thick; 18 mm. in diameter and 5 mm. thick; 18 mm. in diameter and 8 mm. thick and broken on one side; 15 mm. in diameter and 6 mm. thick; 16 mm. in diameter and 6 mm. thick; and 16 mm. in diameter and 4 mm. thick. All of those described have been biconically drilled approximately in the centre. The remaining four mudstone beads have not been drilled through but conical drilling has commenced on one side to suggest the purpose for which they were intended. One of these is very irregular, reddish-brown in colour, 30 mm. in diameter and 16 mm. thick; one is 19 mm. in diameter and 8 mm. thick; one is 19 mm. in diameter and 7 mm. thick; and the remaining one is 18 mm. in diameter and 7 mm. thick.

Of the three red slate beads only one is biconically drilled through. It is 23 mm. in diameter and 3 mm. thick. Biconical drilling was commenced on the other two but they are not perforated. One of the latter is 17 mm. in diameter and 3 mm. thick and the other is 12 mm. in diameter and 4 mm. thick. The green slate fully perforated bead is 16 mm. in diameter and 2 mm. thick.

Two of the three beads made from igneous rock have not been perforated although biconical drilling was commenced. One of these is 28 mm. in diameter and 4 mm. thick and one is 30 mm. in diameter and 5 mm. thick. The remaining specimen, which has been perforated by biconical drilling, is 19 mm. in diameter and 4 mm. thick.

One steatite bead is black, 12 mm. in diameter and 2 mm. thick while the other is grey, 13 mm. in diameter and 14 mm. thick.

### *Discs*

There are twenty-one stone discs in the collection (Plate 2, Figure 4). Eleven are made from red slate and ten are made from soft, gritty, reddish-brown "mudstone." The red slate items, with two exceptions, are roughly broken, chipped, and ground into an approximately circular shape while the mudstone items, being soft and more easily worked, are more nearly circular and have had the edges ground smooth.

The red slate discs are larger than the mudstone items and vary in size as follows: 73 mm. long on one axis, 59 mm. long on the other and 8 mm. thick; 50 mm. in diameter and 16 mm. thick; 44 mm. in diameter and 9 mm. thick; 38 mm. in diameter and 5 mm. thick; 34 mm. in diameter and 3 mm. thick; 34 mm. in diameter and 2 mm. thick; 32 mm. in diameter and 3 mm. thick; 25 mm. in diameter and 4 mm. thick; and 23 mm. in diameter and 2 mm. thick. The remaining two items have been more elaborately worked by having been ground into a more nearly circular shape. One of these is 25 mm. in diameter and 5 mm. thick while the other is 19 mm. in diameter and 4 mm. thick. The latter is split horizontally so that at first glance there

appear to be two very similar specimens in the collection.

The fifteen mudstone specimens vary in size as follows: 33 mm. in diameter and 18 mm. thick; 34 mm. in diameter and 8 mm thick; 31 mm. in diameter and 13 mm. thick; 30 mm. in diameter and 13 mm. thick; 27 mm. in diameter and 9 mm. thick; 25 mm. in diameter and 9 mm. thick; 23 mm. in diameter and 9 mm. thick; 20 mm. in diameter and 7 mm. thick; and 16 mm. in diameter and 7 mm. thick. One, which is light brown in colour, and is 24 mm. in diameter and 8 mm. thick, has had one side ground flat to form a chord 16 mm. long.

#### *Pipe Bowls*

There are two small undecorated box-shaped pieces of stone in the collection which may have served as crude stone pipe bowls. One made from soft reddish mudstone is 30 mm. high and rectangular in shape 17 mm. by 14 mm. The bowl has been ground or drilled to a depth of 11 mm. with a hole 9 mm. in diameter. There is no evidence of a hole having been made to insert a stem. The other made from soft brown mudstone is a large fragment 37 mm. high representing about one-half the original which was approximately 19 mm. square. It has been worked to have a hole 17 mm. deep and 13 mm. in diameter which in turn was connected to the point where the stem was inserted by an oblique hole approximately 8 mm. in diameter.

A roughly conical-shaped piece of grey mudstone approximately 30 mm. in diameter and 24 mm. high has been worked so as to have a circular bowl-shaped depression approximately 13 mm. in diameter and 8 mm. deep. In the bottom of that depression and approximately in the centre is a small hole 3 mm. in diameter and 4 mm. deep. A granitic pebble, approximately spherical in shape 30 mm. in diameter, has been worked so as to have a circular depression approximately 3 mm. deep and 16 mm. in diameter on one surface. Possibly both of these items are incomplete pipe bowls.

These items are included in the analysis of pipe types set out in Table 13.

#### *Whetstones*

A thin rectangular piece of grey shale 44 mm. long, 18 mm. wide, and 9 mm. thick has had all of the edges and one side worn smooth suggesting that it has been used as a whetstone.

Three flat red slate spalls have surfaces which have been ground smooth suggesting that they may be fragments of a whetstone. One piece 48 mm. long, 39 mm. wide, and 3 mm. thick has had one end ground smooth; another 51 mm. long, 27 mm. wide, and 6 mm. thick has been ground flat on both sides; and the third 50 mm. long, 34 mm. wide, and 6 mm. thick has been ground flat on one side.

#### *Hammerstones*

There are five hammerstones in the collection. One which is rectangular in shape; 100 mm. long, 88 mm. wide, and 46 mm. thick; is pitted to a depth of 2 mm. on one side which has been ground smooth. All four corners and one side of this specimen are battered from it having been used as a hammer. A fragment 89 mm. in diameter and 36 mm. thick is approximately one-half of a circular hammerstone which has been ground smooth on both sides and has been battered all around the edges. It is not pitted. A granitic pebble 68 mm. in diameter and 44 mm. thick has been ground flat on one side and the edges are battered. A pebble of heavy black igneous rock, 72 mm. long, 58 mm. wide, and 42 mm. thick with one battered corner shows signs of having been worked by pecking on all surfaces and one end has been ground flat. An oval granite pebble 57 mm. long, 42 mm. wide, and 30 mm. thick has been battered on one end but it is otherwise unworked.

### *Chert*

Three chert tools are included in the collection. One triangular-shaped item is grey in colour 38 mm. long, 30 mm. wide and 5 mm. thick. The base is missing but judging from the manner in which the edges are worked by chipping, it is probably a fragment of a side or corner-notched point. Another item is also triangular in shape, brown in colour, 25 mm. long, 19 mm. wide, and 2 mm. thick but it shows very few signs of having been worked other than a few small chips off one side. The remaining item is an unworked mottled grey and black flake.

### *Adzes*

A small ground adze fragment appears to be the bit end from a plano-convex shaped tool.

### *Knives*

A red slate triangular-shaped knife 65 mm. long, 31 mm. wide at the widest point, and 2 mm. thick is worked by having been chipped and flaked on both edges.

### *Pebbles*

There are eight small smooth, possibly polished, pebbles in the collection. They vary in size from a granitic hemispherical-shaped item 59 mm. long, 48 mm. wide, and 40 mm. high to a flat discoidal-shaped item 35 mm. long, 28 mm. wide, and 12 mm. thick. None has been worked but one is spalled. Possibly they were used for hot-stone cooking. An angular piece of very soft reddish-coloured mudstone approximately 25 mm. long, 17 mm. wide at the widest point, and 11 mm. thick has been used so that all the edges are smooth. Its very soft crayon-like nature suggests that it may have been used as a red marker for personal decoration. A thin, flat, red slate pebble 38 mm. long, 23 mm. wide, and 5 mm. thick is smooth on all surfaces but it is not thought to have been worked.

## *BONE, TEETH, AND ANTLER*

### *Worked Phalanges*

One cup-and-pin type worked phalange with the distal end drilled through to the cavity and the proximal end missing is included in the collection. No toggle-type phalanges were recovered.

### *Teeth*

One well worn deer bicuspid was recovered.

### *Awls*

All six specimens of the bone awls recovered are but fragments of the complete item; hence complete tool dimensions are not possible to record. Five are made from a portion of the shaft wall and one incorporates an articular end. One specimen has a blunt chisel-shaped tip and another is abruptly tapered to an elongated narrow point. A racoon splanchnic bone has been finely ground to a point suggesting that it may have been used as an awl.

### *Pottery-Smoothers*

One bone tool made from the wall of a shaft has not been pointed but it has been worn smooth to a taper on one side suggesting it may have been used to smooth pottery.

*Antler Tines*

There are eight worked antler tines in the collection of which three are complete insofar as both the pointed tip and the base where it was severed from the beam are present. Another base fragment shows the marks where it was cut from the beam. In all cases separation appears to have been by first scoring or cutting all around the tine to a depth of up to 4 mm. then breaking it free. Three other specimens are represented by tines and one is a short piece from mid-way along the tine. Most are striated, suggesting that they have been scraped along their length and while all are smooth none show signs of heavy wear.

*SHELL*

There are eleven large fragments and many small fragments of fresh-water clam shells in the collection. None show signs of being worked but their soft friable condition may have obliterated evidence of their having been used as tools.

*CONCLUSION*

The Sugarbush site is a prehistoric St. Lawrence Iroquoian site which has not been greatly disturbed by cultivation. As a result it is possible to visualize the actual setting of the village better than would be the case were it located on fields long since made smooth by cultivation as is so often the case. That it should be sited on such irregular, pitted, boulder-strewn land is indeed a revelation.

The site is characterized by a large number of ash deposits and a paucity of artifacts relative to the area of the site. That combination of circumstances suggests that a sizeable number of people occupied the area for a short period of time during which a large number of fires were in use. Possibly the site represents a camp occupied over one winter or, as has been suggested by the name used by Gogo, it may have been a maplesugar camp. On a more sombre note it may have been a hamlet which burned down before it had been occupied long enough for large middens and much debris to accumulate.

In some respects the location of this site resembles the location of the MacDougald site (Pendergast, 1969). It is a small site located on the top and side of a ridge on rough, boulder-strewn, rocky ground; it is beside a pond; and it is not far distant from the headwaters of a creek. In both cases the inventory of artifacts is small, nevertheless the similarity of artifact types found in such small samples is interesting; red slate spalls, stone and pottery discs, polished pebbles, chert tools, few bone awls, and few pipes. On the other hand, the sites differ greatly insofar as excavations on the MacDougald site disclosed very little ash from which it was concluded that the site was not occupied over a winter.

The high incidence of low collared rim sherds, 72 per cent, is worthy of note; 44 per cent being low collared convex and 28 per cent being low collared channelled. In that regard Sugarbush more closely resembles the Summerstown Station site with 74 per cent low collared rim sherds; 47 per cent low collared convex and 27 per cent low collared channelled than it does the next closest, the Salem or Grays Creek sites, both with 57 per cent of the rim sample in that category. MacDougald with 56 per cent is the next closest.

While readily agreeing that the ceramic characteristics should not be isolated and overemphasized, there seems to be a distinct possibility that the Sugarbush site was a hamlet of the nearby Summerstown Station site (Pendergast, 1968), two miles distant to the north-west.

*References*

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TABLE 1

RIM SHERD SHAPES			
STAMPED LOW COLLARED RIMS - (21.9%)			
	f	%	%
Low collared convex	83	87.4	19.2
Low collared channelled	12	12.6	2.7
Total	95		
REMAINING COLLARED RIMS - (68.4%)			
Low collared channelled	108	36.5	24.9
Low collared convex	106	35.8	24.5
High collared channelled	57	19.3	13.2
High collared convex	25	8.4	5.8
Total	296(1)		
COLLARLESS RIMS - (9.7%)			
Convex	42	100	9.7
Total	433		
SUMMARY			
Low collared convex	189	43.6	
Low collared channelled	120	27.7	
High collared convex	25	5.8	
High collared channelled	57	13.2	
Collarless convex	42	9.7	
Total	433	100.0	
Notes: (1) Excludes 19 grossly castellated sherds from the			
315 rim sherd sample the shape of which could not be determined.			

TABLE 2

RIM SHERD DECORATIVE TECHNIQUES						
	INCISED	STAMPED (1)	DENTATE STAMPED	DENTATE & INCISED	STAMPED & INCISED	UN- DECORATED
	Stamped Low Collared Rim Sherds (95 sherds)					
f.	Nil	86	3	Nil	3	2
%.	0	90.5	4.2	0	3.2	2.1
	Remaining Collared Rim Sherds (313 intact rim sherds (2); 161 collar base fragments (3); and 201 collar lip fragments)					
f.	532	67	43	17	15	1
%.	78.8	9.9	6.4	2.5	2.2	0.1
	Collarless Rim Sherds (42 sherds)					
f.	2	12	2	Nil	24	2
%.	4.8	28.6	4.8	Nil	57.1	4.8
	Total Rim Sherd Sample (812 sherds)					
f.	534	165	49	17	42	5
%.	65.8	20.3	6.0	2.1	5.2	0.6

NOTES

- (1) The "corn-ear" collared pottery type is included in this category.
- (2) Two grossly castelled sherds in the sample of 315 intact rim sherds did not permit definition of the collar motif,
- (3) Two collar base fragments were spalled so that the decorative technique was not determinable.

TABLE 3

## STAMPED LOW-COLLARED COLLAR DECORATION

(See Fig. 1 for code explanation)

MOTIF/TECHNIQUE	f	%
F	29	30.5
D	17	17.9
M	9	9.5
C	8	8.4
H	7	7.4
P	5	5.3
JJ	4	4.2
V	3	3.2
DD	3	3.2
MM	3	3.2
S	2	2.1
AA	2	2.1
SS	2	2.1
Q	1	1.1
Total	95	

TABLE 4

COLLARLESS RIM SHERDS  
DECORATIVE MOTIFS, TECHNIQUE, AND INCIDENCE

(See Fig. 1 for correlation)

EXTERIOR DECORATION	LIP DECORATION	INTERIOR DECORATION	f	%
V	K	LL	7	16.7
F	K	V	4	9.5
SS	V	SS	4	9.5
A	V	W	3	7.1
V	LL	SS	3	7.1
U	C	SS	3	7.1
M	W	W	2	4.8
SS	K	SS	2	4.8
SS	SS	SS	2	4.8
B	SS	N	1	2.4
M	C	M	1	2.4
M	N	T	1	2.4
M	N	RR	1	2.4
M	V	Y	1	2.4
M	LL	Z	1	2.4
M	SS	M	1	2.4
V	AA	SS	1	2.4
Z	V	N	1	2.4
HH	V	SS	1	2.4
JJ	M	W	1	2.4
SS	V	V	1	2.4
Total			42	

TABLE S  
MOTIFS AND TECHNIQUES INTACT COLLARED RIM SHERDS

(Note: Stamped Low Collared rim sherds are not included)

MOTIFS	TECHNIQUES					f	%
	INCISED	STAMPED	DENTATE STAMPED	DENTATE STAMPED & INCISED	STAMPED AND INCISED		
Horizontal	70	-	28	-	-	98	31.1
Chevrons below horizontals	47	-	1	5	1	54	17.1
Chevrons between horizontals	46	2	2	2	1	53	16.3
Chevrons	28	-	-	-	-	28	8.9
Corn Ear	-	26	-	-	-	26	8.3
Right Oblique	5	5	-	-	-	10	3.2
Right Oblique between horizontals	8	-	-	-	-	8	2.5
Right Oblique below horizontals	3	4	-	-	-	7	2.2
Left Oblique below horizontals	3	-	1	-	-	4	1.3
Vertical below horizontals	3	-	-	-	-	3	1.0
Left Oblique	3	-	-	-	-	3	1.0
Left Oblique between horizontals	2	-	-	-	-	2	0.6
Criss Cross	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.3
Chevrons above horizontals	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.3
Miscellaneous	8	1	1	1	6	17	5.4
Total	228	38	33	8	8	315	
&	72.4	12.6	10.5	2.5	2.5		

TABLE 6

LIP DECORATIONS  
COLLARED RIM SHERDS

(See Fig. 1 for correlation)

MOTIF/TECHNIQUE	f	%
<u>STAMPED LOW-COLLARED</u> (Sample: 95 sherds)		
C	17	22.4
PP	16	21.1
NN	14	18.4
FF	8	10.5
W	4	5.3
LL	4	5.3
N	3	3.9
EE	3	3.9
00	3	3.9
BB	1	1.3
GG	1	1.3
MM	1	1.3
QQ	1	1.3
Total	76	
% decorated	80.0	

REMAINING COLLARED RIMS (Sample: 315 intact rim sherds plus 201 lip fragments of rim sherds)

MM	14	19.4
C	13	18.1
N	10	13.9
QQ	10	13.9
FF	9	12.5
NN	6	8.3
W	5	6.9
BB	2	2.8
G	1	1.4
CC	1	1.4
KK	1	1.4
Total	72	
% decorated	14.0	

TABLE 7

INTERIOR DECORATIONS  
COLLARED RIM SHERDS

(See Fig. 1 for correlation)

MOTIF/TECHNIQUE	f	%
STAMPED LOW-COLLARED (Sample: 95 sherds)		
V	24	34.3
N	13	18.6
NN	7	10.0
FF	6	8.6
EE	4	5.7
MM	4	5.7
M	3	4.3
W	2	2.9
00	2	2.9
D	1	1.4
J	1	1.4
0	1	1.4
T	1	1.4
X	1	1.4
Total % decorated %	70 73.7	
REMAINING COLLARED RIMS (Sample: 315 intact rim sherds lip fragments of rim sherds)		201
N	158	51.1
W	104	33.7
BB	23	7.4
MM	9	2.9
E	7	2.3
M	2	0.6
JJ	2	0.6
00	2	0.6
G	1	0.3
V	1	0.3
Total % decorated	309 59.9	

TABLE 8

CASTELLATIONS							
TYPE	INTACT RIM SHERDS (315)	RIM SHERD LIP FRAGMENTS (201)	STAMPED LOW COLLARED (95)	COLLAR- LESS (42)	f	%	%
Incipient Pointed	23	12	-	-	35	16.3	41.7
Incipient	3	18	-	-	21	9.8	25.0
Classic Pointed	8	3	-	-	11	5.1	13.1
Undulating Multiple	2	2	1	-	5	2.3	6.0
Notched	3	1	-	-	4	1.9	4.8
Developed Multiple	2	2	-	-	4	1.9	4.8
Turret	1	1	-	-	2	0.9	2.4
Notched and Grooved	1	-	-	-	1	0.5	1.2
Classic Pointed Overhang	1	-	-	-	1	0.5	1.2
? Type	90	41	-	-	131	60.9	-
f	134	80	1	Nil	215		
% castellated sample	62.3	37.2	0.5	Nil			
% rim sample	42.5	39.8	1.1	Nil			



TABLE 9

INCIDENCE PUNCTATE CIRCLE DECORATIONS		
TYPE	f	%
<hr/> Simple punctate circles <hr/>		
Stylized face	9	9.2
Vertical row of 2	1	1.0
Vertical row of 3	24	24.5
Vertical row of 4	1	1.0
Vertical row of 5	2	2.0
Horizontal row of ?	1	1.0
Oblique row of ?	1	1.0
Vertical row of ?	5	5.1
? decoration	29	29.6
<hr/> Punctate Circles Center-Punched <hr/>		
Stylized face	1	1.0
Vertical row of 2	1	1.0
Vertical row of 3	2	2.0
Vertical row of 4	2	2.0
Vertical row of ?	5	5.1
? Decoration	14	14.3
Total	98	

TABLE 10  
INCIDENCE NECK DECORATIONS

DECORATIVE MOTIF AND TECHNIQUE (See Fig. 2)	f	%
1	46	69.7
26	3	4.5
70	3	4.5
20	2	3.0
24	2	3.0
5	1	1.5
9	1	1.5
27	1	1.5
31	1	1.5
37	1	1.5
46	1	1.5
51	1	1.5
71	1	1.5
72	1	1.5
73	1	1.5
Total	66	

TABLE 11

INCIDENCE SHOULDER DECORATIONS  
AND TYPES

Decorative Motif and Technique (See Fig. 2)	Carinated	Round	f	%
1	2	5	7	2.8
2	1	-	1	0.4
3	3	2	5	2.0
4	-	1	1	0.4
5	2	-	2	0.8
6	-	2	2	0.8
7	1	-	1	0.4
8	-	1	1	0.4
10	2	-	2	0.8
11	-	1	1	0.4
12	1	2	3	1.2
13	1	-	1	0.4
14	-	1	1	0.4
15	1	1	2	0.8
16	-	2	2	0.8
17	1	-	1	0.4
18	-	1	1	0.4
19	1	1	2	0.8
20	5	-	5	2.0
21	2	-	2	0.8
22	1	-	1	0.4
23	-	1	1	0.4
25	1	-	1	0.4
26	1	-	1	0.4
27	1	-	1	0.4
28	-	1	1	0.4
29	-	1	1	0.4
30	-	1	1	0.4
31	7	2	9	3.6
32	8	16	24	9.6
33	1	-	1	0.4
34	15	7	22	8.8
35	-	1	1	0.4
36	1	-	1	0.4
38	2	-	2	0.8
39	1	-	1	0.4
40	-	1	1	0.4
41	8	-	8	3.2
42	1	-	1	0.4
43	5	6	11	4.4

Decorative Motif and Technique (See Fig. 2)	Carinated	Round	f	%
44	2	1	3	1.2
45	5	-	5	2.0
46	-	1	1	0.4
47	3	6	9	3.6
48	1	-	1	0.4
49	1	-	1	0.4
50	1	-	1	0.4
52	-	1	1	0.4
53	-	1	1	0.4
54	1	-	1	0.4
55	-	2	2	0.8
56	2	-	2	0.8
57	1	-	1	0.4
58	9	7	16	6.4
59	15	12	27	10.8
60	2	2	4	1.6
61	-	1	1	0.4
62	2	-	2	0.8
63	1	-	1	0.4
64	-	1	1	0.4
65	6	-	6	2.4
66	-	1	1	0.4
67	2	-	2	0.8
68	1	6	7	2.8
69	1	1	2	0.8
70	2	1	3	1.2
72	1	1	2	0.8
74	-	1	1	0.4
75	4	2	6	2.4
76	-	1	1	0.4
77	2	-	2	0.8
78	2	-	2	0.8
79	-	1	1	0.4
80	-	1	1	0.4
Total	143	108	251	
%	57.0	43.0		

**TABLE 12**

## MISCELLANEOUS CERAMIC TRAITS

TRAIT	SAMPLE	f	%
Body sherds	1523		
Undecorated		1299	85.3
Check-stamped		138	9.1
Ribbed-paddle		80	5.3
Corded		8	0.5
Scarified		7	0.5
Neck sherds (vide Fig. 2)	370		
Undecorated		302	81.6
Decorated		68	18.4
Medium		270	73.0
Long		67	18.1
Short		33	8.9
Shoulder sherds (vide Fig. 2)	336		
Carinated		188	56.0
Decorated		143	76.1
Undecorated		45	23.9
Round		148	44.0
Decorated		108	73.0
Undecorated		40	27.0
Rim sherds			
Castellations (vide Table 8)	516 (1)	215	41.7

TABLE 12 (CONTINUED)

## MISCELLANEOUS CERAMIC TRAITS

TRAIT	SAMPLE	f	%
Notches			
Stamped	478 (2)	238	49.8
Nil	478 (2)	139	29.1
Fingernail	478 (2)	101	21.1
Ladder-Plait	679 (3)	60	8.8
Punctate Circle (vide Table 9)	679 (3)	98	14.4
Lip Decorated	516 (1)	72	14.0
Interior Decorated	516 (1)	309	59.9

Notes: (1) Sample includes 315 intact collared rim sherds and 201 collared rim sherd lip-fragments.

(2) Sample includes 315 intact collared rim sherds and 163 collared rim sherd base-fragments.

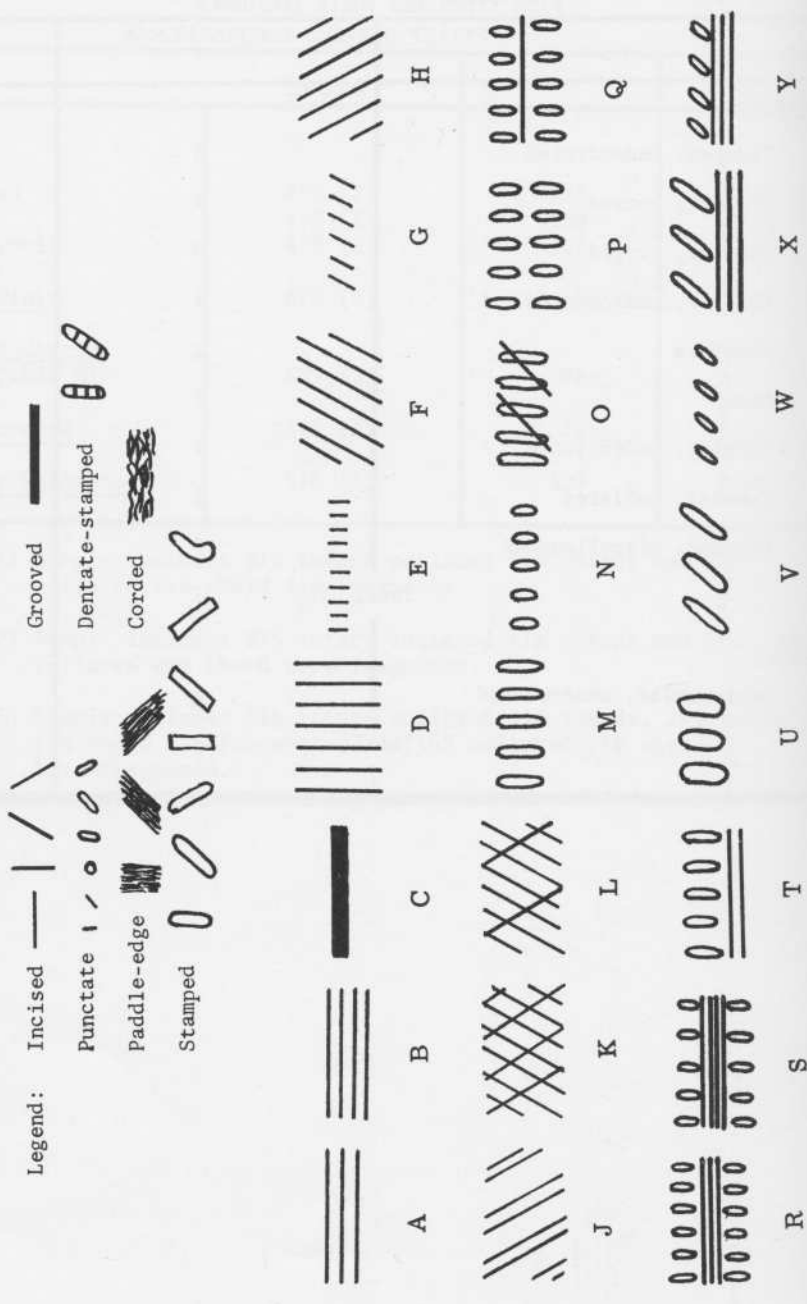
(3) Sample includes 315 intact collared rim sherds, 201 collared rim sherd lip-fragments, and 163 collared rim sherd base-fragments.

TABLE 13

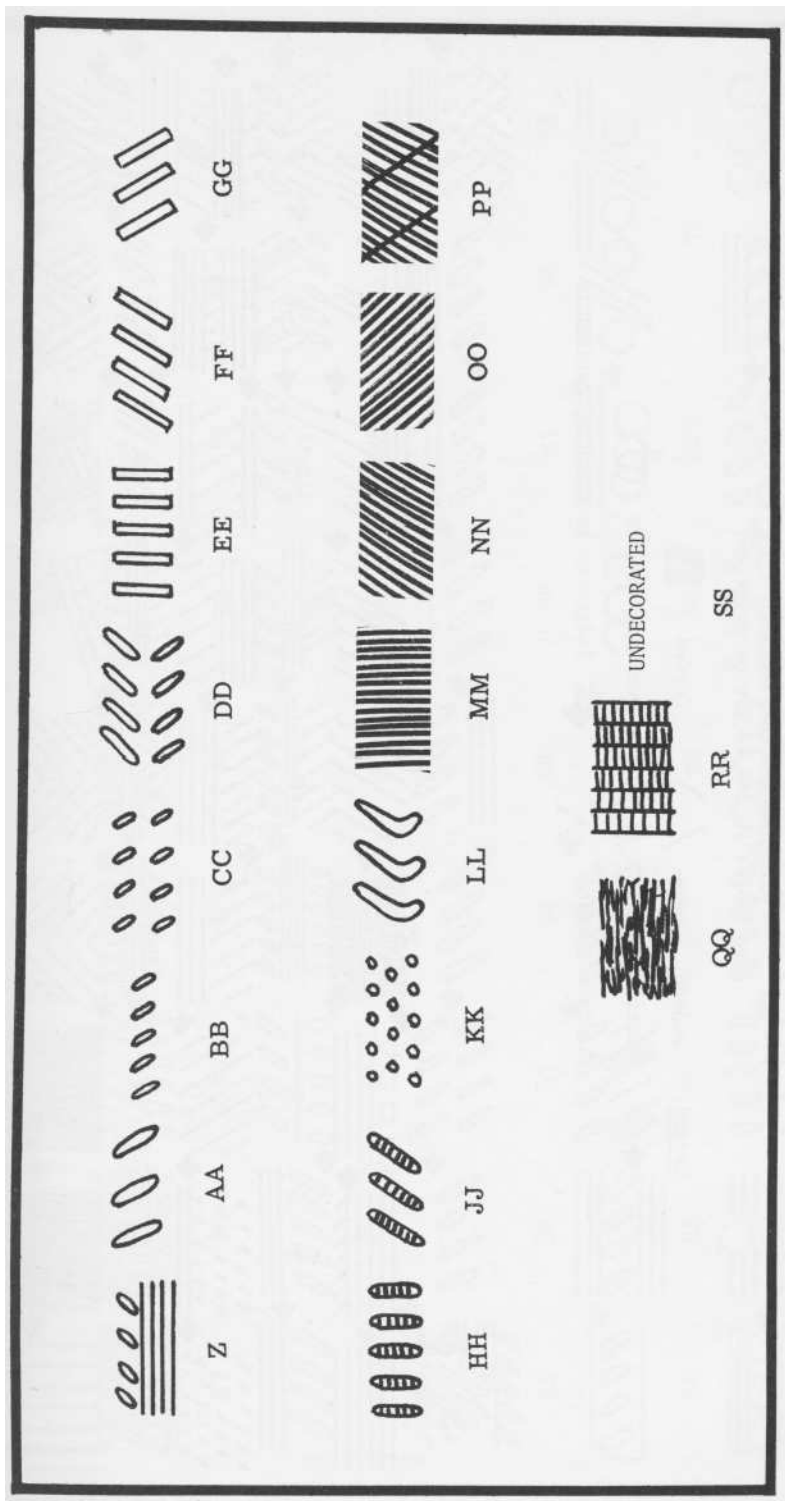
PIPE TYPES AND THEIR INCIDENCE		
TYPE	f	%
<b>CERAMIC</b>		
Trumpet, undecorated	4	16.0
Trumpet, barred	4	16.0
Conical, ringed	3	12.0
Conical, undecorated	1	4.0
Vasiform	1	4.0
Moon	1	4.0
Tubular, undecorated	1	4.0
Tubular, collared	1	4.0
Untyped, miscellaneous	9	36.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>92.4</b>
<b>STONE</b>		
Rectangular, undecorated	2	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	

FIGURE 1

DECORATIVE MOTIFS AND TECHNIQUES  
 COLLARLESS RIM SHERDS; STAMPED LOW COLLARED RIM SHERDS; AND  
 COLLARED RIM SHERD LIPS AND INTERIORS  
 (See Tables 3, 4, 6, and 7 for correlation)







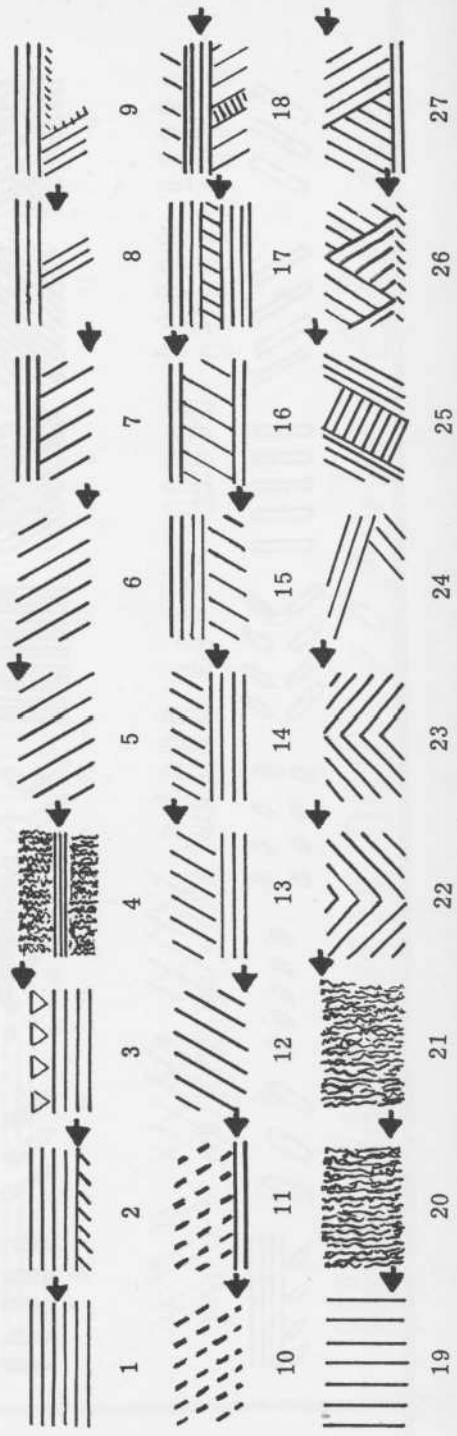
DECORATIVE MOTIFS AND TECHNIQUES

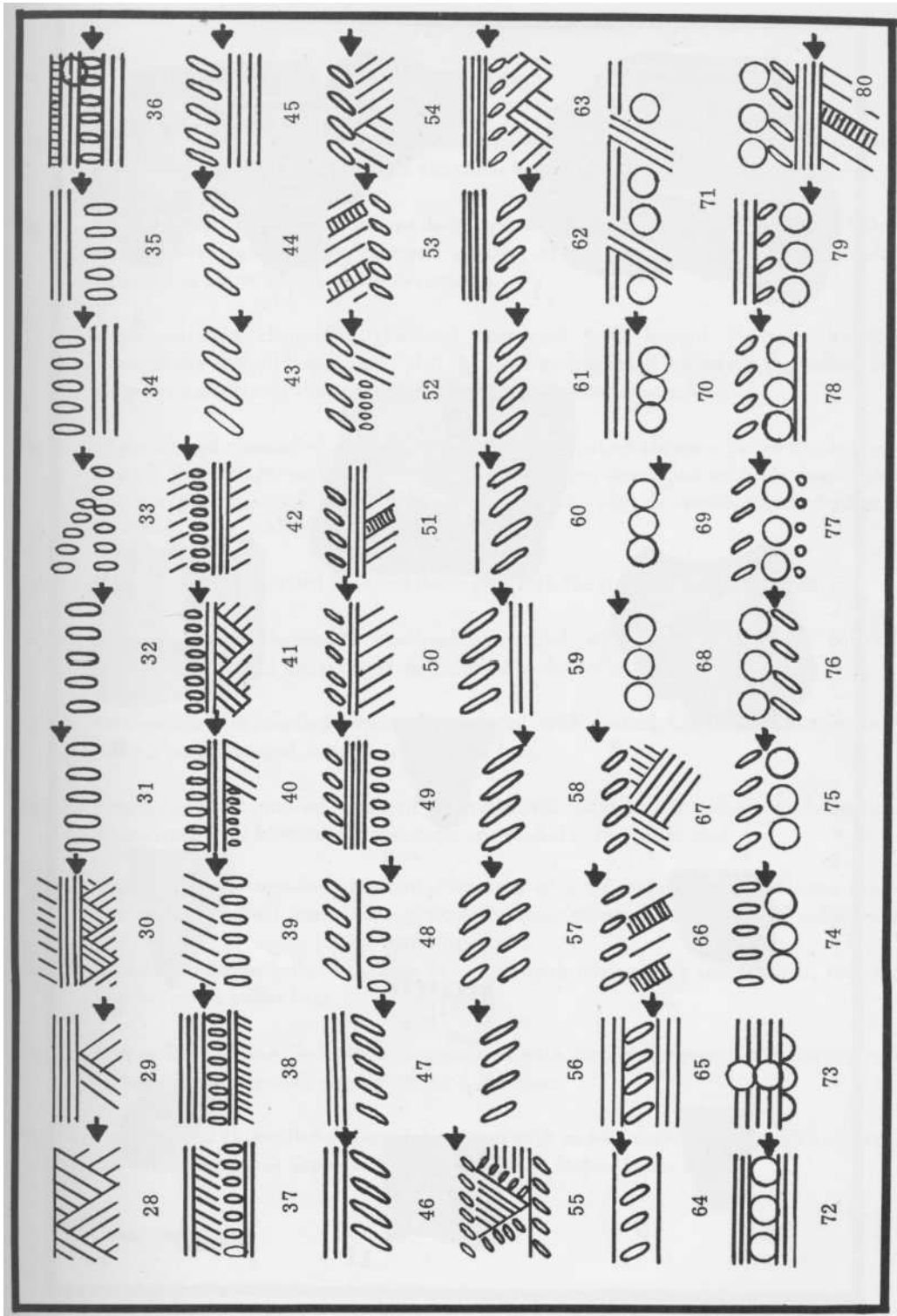
NECK AND SHOULDER SHERDS

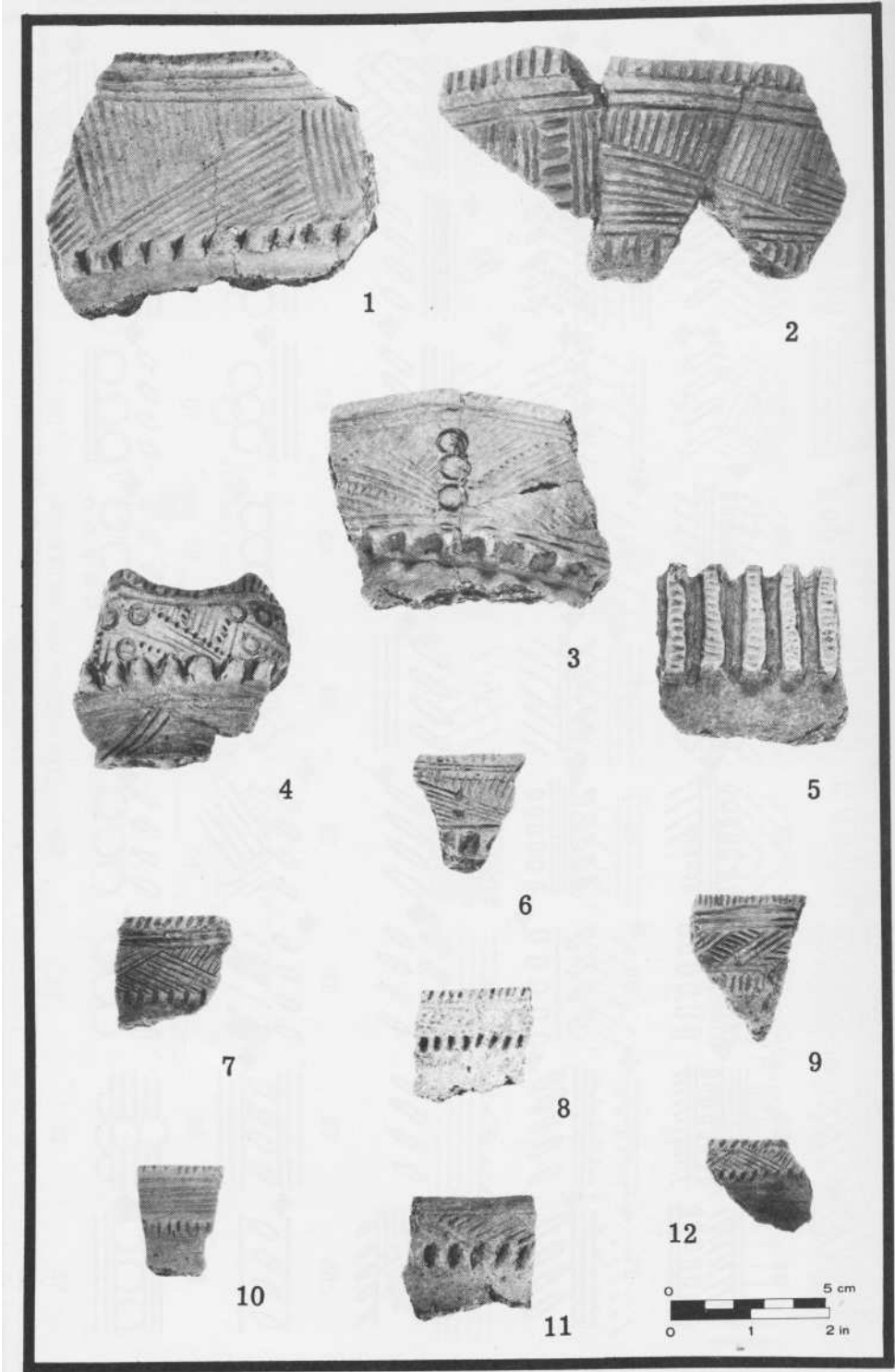
(See Tables 10 and 11 for correlation)

Legend:

- / \ Incised
- ▾ Punctate
- ▧ Dentate stamped
- ▨ Corded
- Punctate annulus
- ↘ Indicates location of carination







## PLATE 1

## RIM SHERDS

- Fig. 1 High-collared channelled rimsherd decorated with incised chevrons below horizontally incised lines; finger-nail notches at the collar base.
- Fig. 2 High-collared channelled rimsherd decorated with stamped and incised chevrons below horizontally incised lines; stamped notches at the collar base; incipient pointed castellation above a ladder-plait decoration.
- Fig. 3 High-collared channelled rimsherd decorated with incised chevrons between horizontally incised lines; ladder-plait decoration; finger-nail notches at the collar base; incipient castellation above a vertical row of three punctate-circles.
- Fig. 4 High-collared channelled rimsherd decorated with incised chevrons below horizontally incised lines; finger-nail notches at the collar base; developed multiple castellation above a punctate-circle stylized human face; ladder-plait decoration; neck decorated with plait of left oblique incised lines.
- Fig. 5 High-collared channelled rimsherd decorated with the stamped corn-ear motif.
- Fig. 6 High-collared channelled rimsherd decorated with incised chevrons between horizontally incised lines; finger-nail notches at the collar base.
- Fig. 7 Low-collared channelled rimsherd decorated with incised lines below horizontally incised lines; stamped notches at the collar base.
- Fig. 8 Low-collared channelled rimsherd decorated with dentate-stamped chevrons between dentate-stamped horizontal lines; stamped notches at the collar base.
- Fig. 9 High-collared channelled rimsherd decorated with left-obliquely incised lines below horizontally incised lines; ladder-plait decoration; stamped notches at the collar base.
- Fig. 10 Low-collared channelled rimsherd decorated with horizontally incised lines; stamped notches at the collar base.
- Fig. 11 Low-collared channelled rimsherd decorated with incised chevrons below horizontally incised lines; finger-nail notches at the collar base.
- Fig. 12 Low-collared channelled rimsherd decorated with incised chevrons; stamped notches at the collar base; neck decorated with horizontally incised lines.

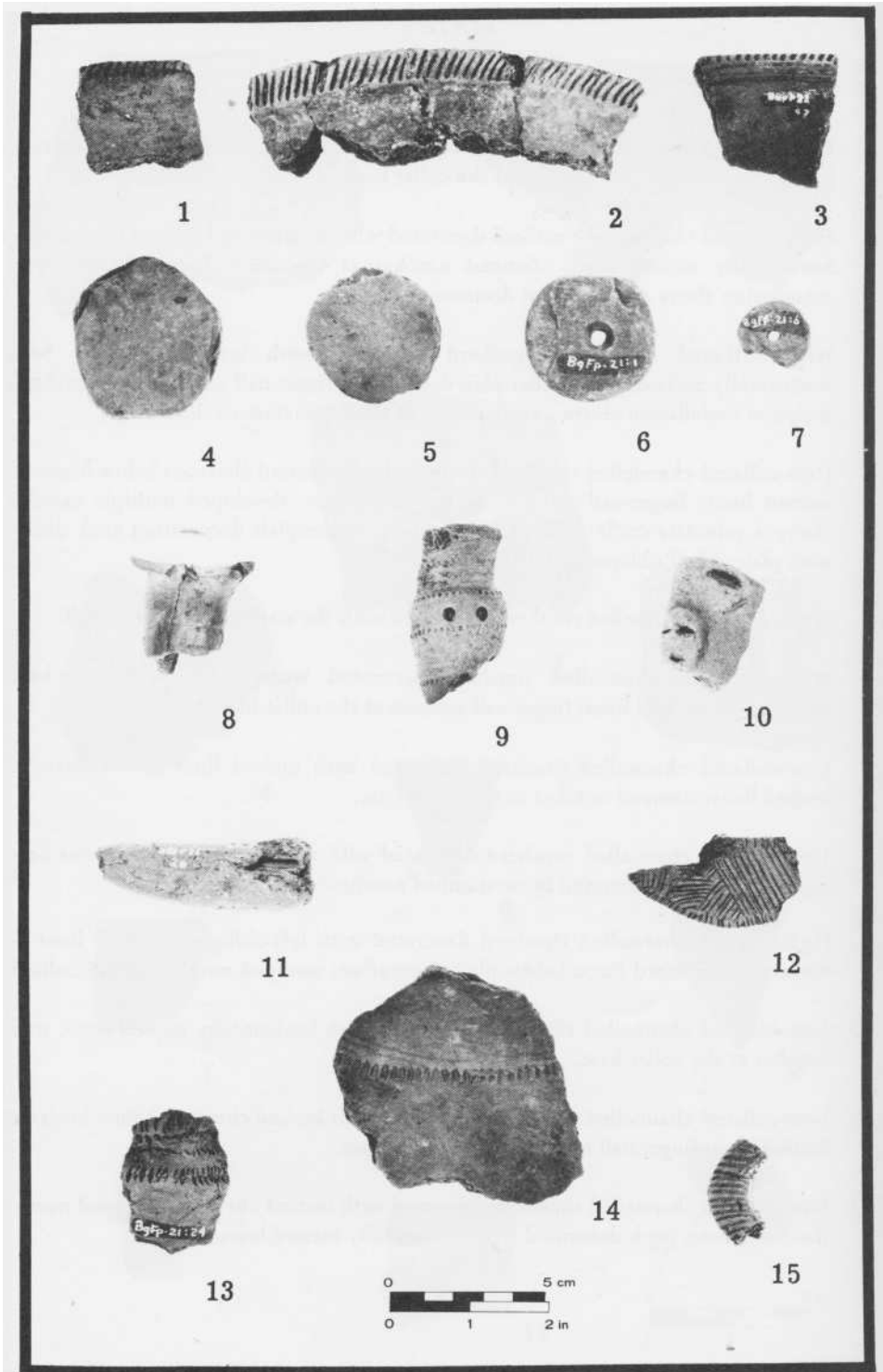


PLATE 2

RIMSHERDS, DISCS, PIPES, POTSHERDS

- Fig. 1 Collarless rimsherd; lip decorated with transverse paddle-edge impressions. Fig. 2 Stamped Low Collared rimsherd decorated with left-obliquely stamped lines.
- Fig. 3 Interior and lip decoration Stamped Low Collared rimsherd with motifs "U" and "A", Figure 1.
- Fig. 4 Red slate disc.
- Fig. 5 Potsherd disc.
- Fig. 6 Soft, brown, "mudstone" discoidal stone bead.
- Fig. 7 Red slate discoidal stone bead.
- Fig. 8 Undecorated trumpet pipe-bowl fragment.
- Fig. 9 Decorated vasiform pipe-bowl fragment.
- Fig. 10 Moon pipe-bowl fragment decorated with three-dimensional human-face effigy. Fig. 11 Tubular pipe stem fragment.
- Fig. 12 Flat pipe stem fragment in the shape of a segment decorated with incised chevrons.
- Fig. 13 Fragment of a child's pot showing portions of the collar, neck, shoulder, and body; decorated using a punctate-stamped technique.
- Fig. 14 Fragment of a pot showing the neck portion decorated with a plait of right-obliquely incised lines, the carinated shoulder decorated with a vertical ovoid punctate stamping technique, and the body portion smooth.
- Fig. 15 Fragment of a strap-handle; these are usually found under an overhanging castellation where they form a loop between the underside of the overhanging castellation and the shoulder of the pot immediately underneath the castellation.