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THE MACDOUGALD SITE

ABSTRACT

The report sets out a detailed description of the site location and the artifacts recovered. It concludes that the site is one of a number of small Iroquoian sites near the St. Lawrence River which are either farm hamlets or fishing stations used by the inhabitants of nearby major Iroquoian villages located further inland from the St. Lawrence River. The site is assessed as being a fishing station but at present sufficient data is not available to suggest an affiliation with a major village site in the area.

THE SITE

The MacDougald site is located in the extreme eastern portion of Ontario in Charlotteburg Township, County of Glengarry on Lot 20, Second Concession Front. It lies along the top and gentle northwest slope of a ridge approximately one and one-quarter miles north-northwest of the St. Lawrence River. It is on the south-east side of a depression which is a pond in the spring and during wet years. At the base of the steep southeast side of the ridge on which the site is located is a swampy area which is drained by a network of three small, unnamed, streams. The stream which drains eastward is a tributary of Fraser Creek which in turn enters the St. Lawrence River approximately six miles to the northeast. Another short creek drains southeastward directly into the St. Lawrence one and one-half miles distant at a point almost due south of the site. The third stream, which is also a tributary of Fraser Creek, curves through a 180 degree arc southwest of the site to join the short creek mentioned, before draining into the St. Lawrence River. The ridge on which the site is located is composed of bouldery Fort Covington Glacial Till and the area occupied by the site is the boulder-strewn remains of a beach of the Pleistocene Champlain Sea (Terasmae, 1960). This rocky area is not a particularly attractive site for a camp or village. Other areas on the same ridge offer more attractive terrain but the advantages of being near a fresh water pond may have been an overriding consideration in the selection of the area for a village site by the inhabitants.

The Salem site (Pendergast, 1966) is located on this same ridge approximately one and one-half miles to the northeast on the same tributary of Fraser Creek. The Grays Creek site (Pendergast, 1966), although on a different ridge feature and minor drainage system, is but two miles distant to the northwest.

The MacDougald site is a small site which covers a triangular-shaped area approximately 120 yards across the base, which is along the southeast side of the pond, and approximately 100 yards from the base to the apex, which is on the top of the ridge immediately west of the MacDougald residence. The midden deposit is not deep. Seldom does it exceed twelve inches in depth and frequently it lies on top of large flat stones and between the boulders with which the area is strewn. The rough area on the edge of the pond never having been ploughed, was more productive than the cultivated area further up the slope on top of the ridge west of the MacDougald house which has been cleared of stones and cultivated by the MacDougald's as a kitchen garden.

While the existence of the site has been known to the MacDougald family for the past ten or fifteen years it was not generally known to others. The author first learned of it in the fall of 1965 through Mr. G. N. Gogo who had earlier examined surface collection which had been made by the MacDougalds. Later in 1965 the author studied the MacDougald collection and made arrangements to excavate the site during the summer of 1966. Excavations took place in June of that year.

ARTIFACTS

The inventory of artifacts is small. It consists chiefly of potsherds with small samples of clay, bone and stone artifacts. The material reported upon in this paper includes that which was excavated in 1966 and that in the MacDougald family surface collection which was generously presented to the National Museum of Canada. The material from the surface collection has not been differentiated from the excavated material in this report. However, the material recovered from the five separate areas excavated was analysed separately. Only when the analysis indicated that different horizontal and vertical components were not present was the decision taken to report on all material from the site without differentiation. The analysis documents are available and the material has been kept separate by areas to permit this conclusion to be authenticated.

CLAY

Pottery. A total of 1,149 potsherds were recovered. The sample consists of 83 intact rim sherds, 52 collar base fragments, 54

collar lip fragments, 149 neck sherds, 72 shoulder sherds, and 739 body sherds. Typical rim sherds are illustrated in Plates 1, 2, and 3.

A detailed analysis of the rim sherds in terms of their shape, decorative motif, and decorative technique attributes is set out in Tables 1, 2, and 3. Table 4 sets out an analysis of the castellations and Table 5 is an analysis of the rim sherd lip decorations. Table 6 indicates both the incidence of the punctate-circle decorative technique and the various motifs used. The incidence and type of notches at the base of the collar, the incidence of the ladder-plait decoration, and the incidence of interior decoration is set out in Table 7 together with a recapitulation of the incidence of lip decorations, the punctate-circle decoration, and castellations for ease of reference.

Table 8 sets out an analysis of neck decorations found on the 149 neck sherds and on those rim and shoulder sherds with portions of the neck intact. An analysis of shoulder sherds is set out in Table 9 and an analysis of the body sherds is set out in Table 10.

Gaming Discs. Seven gaming discs made from potsherds were recovered. Two, one 30 mm in diameter and one 41 mm in diameter (Pl. 4, fig. 6), have been made from the collar portion of pots decorated with incised chevrons and punctate circles below horizontal lines. The remaining five specimens are made from undecorated body sherds. Two of these are 23 mm in diameter and one each of 25 mm (Pl. 3, fig. 7), 26 mm, and 27 mm diameters.

Pipes. No complete pipes were recovered but the sample includes twenty pipe bowl fragments and four pipe stem fragments. Five bowl fragments are from undecorated trumpet pipes (Pl. 4, figs. 1, 4), two fragments are from elongated ring pipes (Pl. 4, fig. 2), and one fragment is from a trumpet pipe decorated with a plait of four, or possibly more, horizontal incised lines (Pl. 4, fig. 3). One large fragment of a clay pipe bowl, which is generally cylindrical in shape, is decorated over the whole of the exterior by having been fingerpinched in an irregular manner to form an overall rough surface with protuberances 5 mm to 8 mm high (Pl. 4, fig. 15). Nine of the remaining bowl fragments are probably from undecorated trumpet pipes. The remaining two fragments are too small to indicate the pipe type from whence they came. Two of the four stem fragments have tapered cylindrical mouthpieces (Pl. 4, fig. 8) and one is without a mouthpiece. The remaining pipe stem (Pl. 4, fig. 5), which appears to be nearly complete, is 60 mm long. It is triangular-shaped in cross-section and in elevation it is shaped in the form of a short-chord segment of a circle. It is not certain whether the chord side or the curved side was uppermost on the complete pipe, although the chord side appears to be the more likely. The greatest dimension of the side or height of the segment

is 30 mm and the least, at the mouthpiece end, is 10 mm. The two long sides are decorated with incised chevrons which incorporate a ladder-plait decoration. The short side corresponding to the base of the triangle, which is 15 mm wide, is decorated along its entire length with a single plait of short punctate or incised lines 2 mm to 3 mm long. The mouthpiece, which is intact, is slightly flared.

BONE

Nine bone artifacts were recovered. Three are awls or fragments of awls. One fragment 65 mm long, is ground to a flat point; another, a fragment 70 mm long, is ground to a round point; and the third, a complete item 105 mm long, is ground to a round point (Pl. 4, fig. 13). A piece of worked bone 65 mm long, 17 mm wide, and 6 mm thick, which may be an awl fragment, is decorated on one side along an edge with two incised right-angled triangles filled with incised parallel lines. On the same side, but on the opposite edge, there is a similar single triangle. These two decorations are connected by two short incised lines 4 mm to 5 mm long perpendicular to the hypotenuse of the triangles (Pl. 4, fig. 10). A fragment of heavy bone 100 mm long, 20 mm wide, and 12 mm thick may be from a heavy awl or dagger-like tool. A deer phalange has been scored, cut, and broken midway along its length but no use for the item can be suggested (Pl. 4, fig. 12).

A fragment of bone 29 mm long, 20 mm wide, and 5 mm thick is notched 13 mm deep and 8 mm wide at one end (Pl. 4, fig. 11). No use can be suggested for this item. The remaining two bone fragments are worked in such a manner as to suggest they may be fragments from the shafts of awls.

STONE

The most complete small stone tool recovered is the greater part of the highly polished bit-end of a piano-convex adze (Pl. 4, fig. 14). It is 75 mm long, 45 mm wide, and 29 mm thick at the fractured end. Five other fragments of adzes vary in size from pieces 85 mm long, 47 mm wide, and 25 mm thick to pieces 37 mm long, 24 mm wide, and 5 mm thick all of which have some surfaces polished (Pl. 4, fig. 16). A triangular-shaped ground spall of black slate 29 mm long, 25 mm wide, and 4 mm thick is notched 3 mm deep on one side 6 mm from the base. While this specimen has the general appearance of being a projectile point it is not likely that it was used as such. Two elongated red slate spalls, one 45 mm long, 15 mm wide, and 7 mm thick and the other 52 mm long, 16 mm wide, and 8 mm thick have ground surfaces which suggest their having been used as whetstones. One small flint chip and one chipped pyramidal-shaped flint nodule 25 mm long, 18 mm wide, and 13 mm high are the only items of that material recovered. A piece of yellow mudstone approximately 30 mm square and 15 mm thick is drilled 20 mm deep with a hole 10 mm in diameter. No use can

be suggested for this item. A shale gaming disc which has been roughly broken into shape is 45 mm in diameter and varies from 7 mm to 10 mm in thickness (Pl. 4, fig. 9). Two smooth, oval, bean-sized smokey quartz pebbles and a chipped white quartz pebble 35 mm long and 20 mm wide complete the inventory of small stone tools. A granite oval-shaped flat cobble 140 mm long, 120 mm wide, and 50 mm thick is pitted on one side to a depth of 5 mm to 6 mm in such a manner as to suggest its use as an anvil. It is not worked on the edges or on the obverse side.

FOOD REMAINS

A considerable amount of fish bone was recovered including two complete, or near complete, fish skeletons. Fifty-one clam shells and clam shell fragments are included in the sample. There is a distinct paucity of animal bone. The eighty-three kernels of corn recovered from one deposit represent the inhabitants vegetal foods.

TRADE, HABITATIONS, DEFENCE, AND BURIALS

No articles were recovered which suggest the inhabitants were engaged in extensive trade to obtain material not found in the general area of the site.

Post molds from which house-shapes might be determined were not noted during excavations. This may be due to the nature of the soil. Frequently the midden was less than a foot deep on top of an almost continuous layer of large stones. The density of cobbles and pebbles made it difficult to discern patterns in the sub-soil; if indeed they could remain differentiated in soil of this nature.

The absence of significant natural obstacles associated with the area indicates defence was not a major consideration in selecting the site. This apparent disregard for defensive works may explain the absence of post-molds attributable to a pallsade. However, the location of the site remote from the St. Lawrence River on minor stream and on a slope facing away from the St. Lawrence suggests that the inhabitants sought protection by concealment from travellers using the St. Lawrence River waterway.

No burials were located and no human bones were recovered.

CONCLUSION

The MacDougald site is a small manifestation which, judging from the relatively abundant fish remains was used as a fishing camp. Its location would permit the inhabitants to fish on either the St. Lawrence River, one and one-half miles to the southeast, or on the headwaters of the small streams and marshy area at the foot of the ridge on which the site is located. The paucity of animal bone refuse appear to rule out the possibility of the site having been a hunting camp. The dearth of vegetal remains and the rocky nature of the soil and surface do not support a conclusion that the site was farm hamlet. The shallow midden deposits and the small area they cover indicate the site was occupied by comparatively few people for a short period of time. The paucity of wood ash in the middens does not suggest the site was occupied over a winter. The lack of post-molds suggestive of either houses or palisades, coupled with the small area of occupation and the shallow middens, make it unlikely there were extensive habitation or defensive structures on the site. A measure of defence was achieved by siting the camp back from the St. Lawrence River and on the reverse slope of the ridge. Such passive measures do not suggest defence was an important factor in the inhabitants' lives.

The assemblage of artifacts recovered, and in particular the pottery rim sherds, coupled with the absence of European material, support a conclusion that the site was Iroquoian and prehistoric. As such, the possibility, indeed the probability, of it having been occupied by people from one of the numerous, large, Iroquois village sites in the area is likely. Lacking detailed data on some of the important nearby Iroquois village sites, it would be premature to speculate from which of these sites the inhabitants of the MacDougald site came.

DISCUSSION

Small Iroquois sites in Eastern Ontario fall into two general categories. In one category there are those which, although distinctly Iroquoian, have pottery characteristics which have been assessed to be early in the local Iroquois sequence and sets them apart from the major Iroquois villages in the area. Nine of these sites on Lake St. Francis have been reported upon with particular emphasis on the ceramic traits (Pendergast, 1964). In the other category there are those with pottery which sufficiently resembles that from the major local Iroquois villages to support a hypothesis that they are hamlets associated with the village sites. The

MacDougald site belongs in this latter category.

Depending on their location, the small sites which are akin to the major villages have been called fishing camps when they are located on streams, and farm hamlets when they are located on light soil remote from streams. While these two functional classifications appear to cover the more likely probabilities the possibility of their having served as maple-sugar camps or some other equally plausible purpose has been suggested. It is not intended to ignore such a possibility but until more evidence is available to support their having been other than farm hamlets, speculation on other possibilities, however plausible, will be avoided.

There are a number of known farm hamlet sites in Eastern Ontario only one of which, Crystal Rock, has been investigated to date (Pendergast, 1962). At present, three fishing camps are known; Aultsville (Wintenberg, 1936: 121), Morrisburg, and the MacDougald site. Grays Creek (Pendergast, 1966: 79) may possibly be a fourth. The first three mentioned are characterized by their small size, less than 100 yards square, the shallow localized middens, and the absence of white ash in quantity all of which suggest their occupation for a short period by relatively few people and not likely over a winter. Grays Creek, although partially destroyed by road construction before investigation could be completed, appears to have been larger than the others but in respect of the shallow localized middens, the paucity of white ash, and the location near a stream, it closely resembles the three fishing camp sites mentioned.

Until statistical data is available on all the known major village sites in the area it would be premature to attempt to associate the MacDougald fishing camp site with a village site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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TABLE 1

INTACT RIMSHERD SHAPES

SHAPE	f	%
High collared convex	2	2.4
High collared channelled	14	16.9
Short collared convex	11	13.3
Short collared channelled	36	43.4
Collarless convex	20	24.1
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Total	83	

TABLE 2

INTACT RIMSHERD MOTIFS AND TECHNIQUES

	INCISED		LINEAR STAMPED		DENTATE STAMPED		CORD- WRAPPED STICK STAMPED		DENTATE STAMPED & INCISED		LINEAR STAMPED & INCISED		TOTAL	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Horizontal	14	30.4											14	16.9
Vertical			9	40.9			5	100.0					14	16.9
Left oblique	2	4.4	12	54.5									14	16.9
Right oblique	1	2.2											1	1.2
Left oblique below horizontal	2	4.4											2	2.4
Right oblique below horizontal					1	33.3							1	1.2
Left oblique between horizontal	3	6.5								2	40.0		5	6.0
Chevrons	4	8.7											4	4.8
Chevrons below horizontal	12	26.1			1	33.3			2	100.0			15	18.1
Chevrons between horizontal	6	13.0			1	33.3					1	20.0	8	9.6
Criss-cross	1	2.2											1	1.2
Criss-cross between horizontal	1	2.2											1	1.2
Corn-ear			1	4.5									1	1.2
Miscellaneous											2	40.0	2	2.4
TOTAL	46	-	22	-	3	-	5	-	2	-	5	-	83	100
PERCENT	55.4		26.5		3.6		6.0		2.4		6.0		100	

TABLE 3

COLLARLESS RIM SHERD TECHNIQUES AND MOTIFS

EXTERIOR	LIP	INTERIOR	f
C	J	F	6
H	G	A	5
B	C	D	4
C	F	F	2
A	B	E	2
C	D	B	<u>1</u>
		TOTAL	20

LEGEND

- A - Single horizontal row ovoid circular punctate dots
- B - Single horizontal row vertical ovoid linear-stamp marks
- C - Single horizontal row left oblique ovoid linear-stamp marks
- D - Single horizontal row right oblique ovoid linear-stamp marks
- E - Single horizontal row right oblique spaced paddle-edge stamp marks
- F - Single horizontal row vertical overlapping paddle-edge stamp marks
- G - Single horizontal row right oblique overlapping paddle-edge stamp marks
- H - Single horizontal row left oblique cord-wrapped-stick stamp marks
- J - Single horizontal row criss-cross paddle-edge stamp marks

TABLE 4

CASTELLATIONS

TYPE	f	%
Incipient	17	40.5
Classic pointed	7	16.7
Classic pointed overhanging	2	4.8
Undetermined	16	38.1
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Total castellated lips	42	30.7
Total uncastellated lips	95	69.3
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Total	137	100.0

TABLE 5

LIP DECORATION

MOTIF & TECHNIQUE	f	%
Transverse ovoid stamp	11	22.4
Criss-cross paddle-edge	7	14.3
Left oblique ovoid stamp	7	14.3
Right oblique paddle-edge	7	14.3
Scarified	6	12.2
Transverse paddle-edge	5	10.2
Heavy incised line around circumference	3	6.1
Right oblique ovoid stamp	1	2.0
Left oblique paddle-edge	1	2.0
Two incised lines around circumference	1	2.0
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Total decorated	49	35.8
Total undecorated	88	64.2
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Total	137	100.0

TABLE 6

PUNCTATE CIRCLE MOTIFS

MOTIF	f	%
Stylized human face	7	14.9
Horizontal pair	1	2.1
Vertical row ? punctate circles	9	19.1
Vertical row ? center punched punctate circles	4	8.5
Two vertical rows ? punctate circles	1	2.1
Two vertical rows 4 punctate circles	1	2.1
Oblique row ? punctate circles	1	2.1
Undetermined motif	23	48.9
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Total with motif	47	24.9
Total without motif	142	75.1
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Total	189	100.0

TABLE 7

MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERISTICS

CHARACTERISTIC	f	%
Notches at collar base (a)		
Fingernail	33	24.4
Stamped	71	52.6
Nil	31	23.0
Punctate circle decoration (b), vide Table 6	47	24.9
Ladder-plait decoration (b)	45	23.8
Castellated (c), vide Table 4	42	30.7
Lip decoration (c), vide Table 5	49	35.8
Interior decoration (d)	106	83.5

Notes: (a) Sample of 135 sherds consists of 83 intact rim sherds and 52 collar base fragments.

(b) Sample of 189 sherds consists of 83 intact rim sherds, 52 collar base fragments and 54 collar lip fragments.

(c) Sample of 137 sherds consists of 83 intact rim sherds and 54 collar lip fragments.

(d) Sample of 127 sherds consists of 83 intact rim sherds and 54 collar lip fragments less 10 which have a portion of the interior missing.

TABLE 8

NECKS

DECORATION	f	%
Incised horizontal lines	32	52.5
Cord-marked	8	13.1
Incised chevrons with ladder-plait and oblique rows punctate circles	5	8.2
Incised right oblique lines	2	3.3
Incised left oblique lines	1	1.6
Incised left oblique lines between incised single horizontal lines	1	1.6
Incised chevrons	1	1.6
Incised chevrons, with ladder-plait, below two incised horizontal lines	1	1.6
Incised chevrons between incised double horizontal lines	1	1.6
Alternate incised and linear-stamped chevrons below row of short left oblique linear-stamped lines	1	1.6
? Decoration	8	13.1
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Total decorated	61	26.9
Total undecorated	166	73.1
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Total	227	100.0

TABLE 9

SHOULDERS

DECORATION	ROUND		CARINATED	
	<i>f</i>	%	<i>f</i>	%
Single horizontal row vertical rectangular punctate marks	3	20.0	9	28.1
Single horizontal row left oblique rectangular punctate marks	2	13.3	-	-
Single horizontal row vertical ovoid punctate marks	2	13.3	7	21.9
Single horizontal row ovoid circular punctate dots	3	20.0	2	6.3
Single horizontal row right oblique ovoid punctate marks	-	-	3	9.4
Single horizontal row punctate circles above single row ovoid circular punctate dots	-	-	1	3.1
Single horizontal incised line	-	-	1	3.1
Multiple horizontal incised lines	1	6.6	-	-
Two horizontal incised lines above single horizontal row vertical rectangular punctate marks	1	6.6	4	12.5
Two horizontal incised lines above single horizontal row vertical ovoid punctate marks	-	-	1	3.1
Two horizontal incised lines below single horizontal row ovoid circular punctate dots	2	13.3	-	-
Two horizontal incised lines below single horizontal row rectangular punctate marks	-	-	3	9.4
Two horizontal incised lines below single horizontal row left oblique rectangular punctate marks	-	-	1	3.1
Two horizontal incised lines below single horizontal row right oblique rectangular punctate marks	-	-	1	3.1
Single horizontal row left oblique incised lines between single horizontal incised lines	1	6.6	-	-
Total decorated	15	68.2	33	73.3
Total undecorated	7	31.8	12	26.7
Total	22	32.8	45	67.2

TABLE 10

BODY SHERDS

TYPE	f	% %
Undecorated	703	95.1
Check stamped	30	4.1
Decorated	6	0.8
a. Band incised chevrons with ladder-plait, 30 mm wide band below shoulder	-2	
b. Band incised chevrons, 25 mm wide band below shoulder	-3	
c. Band incised horizontal lines below shoulder, ? wide	-1	
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Total	739	

PLATE 1
(1/2 NAT. SIZE)

RIMSSHERDS

Figs.

- 1 Channelled high-collared rimsherd decorated with incised chevrons below horizontally incised lines; with ladder-plait decoration, punctate-circle stylized human face, and finger-nail notches at the base of the collar. The lip surface is undecorated and the interior is decorated immediately below the lip with short-vertical stamped lines.
- 2 Channelled high-collared rimsherd decorated with incised chevrons below horizontally incised lines; with ladder-plait decoration and finger-nail notches at the base of the collar. The lip surface is undecorated and the interior is decorated immediately below the lip with short vertical stamped lines.
- 3 Channelled low-collared rimsherd decorated with incised chevrons between horizontally incised lines; with punctate-circle stylized human face, notched castellation, and without notches at the base of the collar. The lip surface is undecorated and the interior is decorated below the lip with small ovoid stamped impressions.
- 4 Channelled low-collared rimsherd decorated with dentate-stamped chevrons between horizontal dentate-stamped lines; with dentate-stamped notches at the base of the collar. The lip surface is undecorated and the interior is decorated immediately below the lip with short ovoid-shaped dentate-stamped impressions.
- 5 Convex high-collared rimsherd decorated with incised chevrons between horizontally incised lines; with punctate-circle stylized human face and finger-nail notches at the base of the collar. The lip surface is undecorated and the interior is decorated immediately below the lip with short stamped lines of irregular length.
- 6 Channelled high-collared rimsherd decorated with linear-stamped chevrons below horizontally linear-stamped lines; with finger-nail notches at the base of the collar and cord-marked neck. The lip surface is decorated with cord-markings and the interior is decorated immediately below the lip with short ovoid stamped impressions which break the lip line.
- 7 Channelled high-collared rimsherd decorated with short linear stamped vertical lines separated by horizontally incised lines; with punctate-circle stylized human face and stamped notches at the base of the collar. The lip surface is decorated with trans-verse ovoid-shaped stamped impressions and the interior is decorated immediately below the lip with short ovoid stamped impressions which break the lip line.
- 8 Channelled high-collared rimsherd decorated with incised and fine dentate-stamped chevrons below horizontally incised lines; with dentate-stamped notches at the base of the collar. The lip surface is decorated with cord-markings and the interior immediately below the lip is decorated with small ovoid stamped impressions.

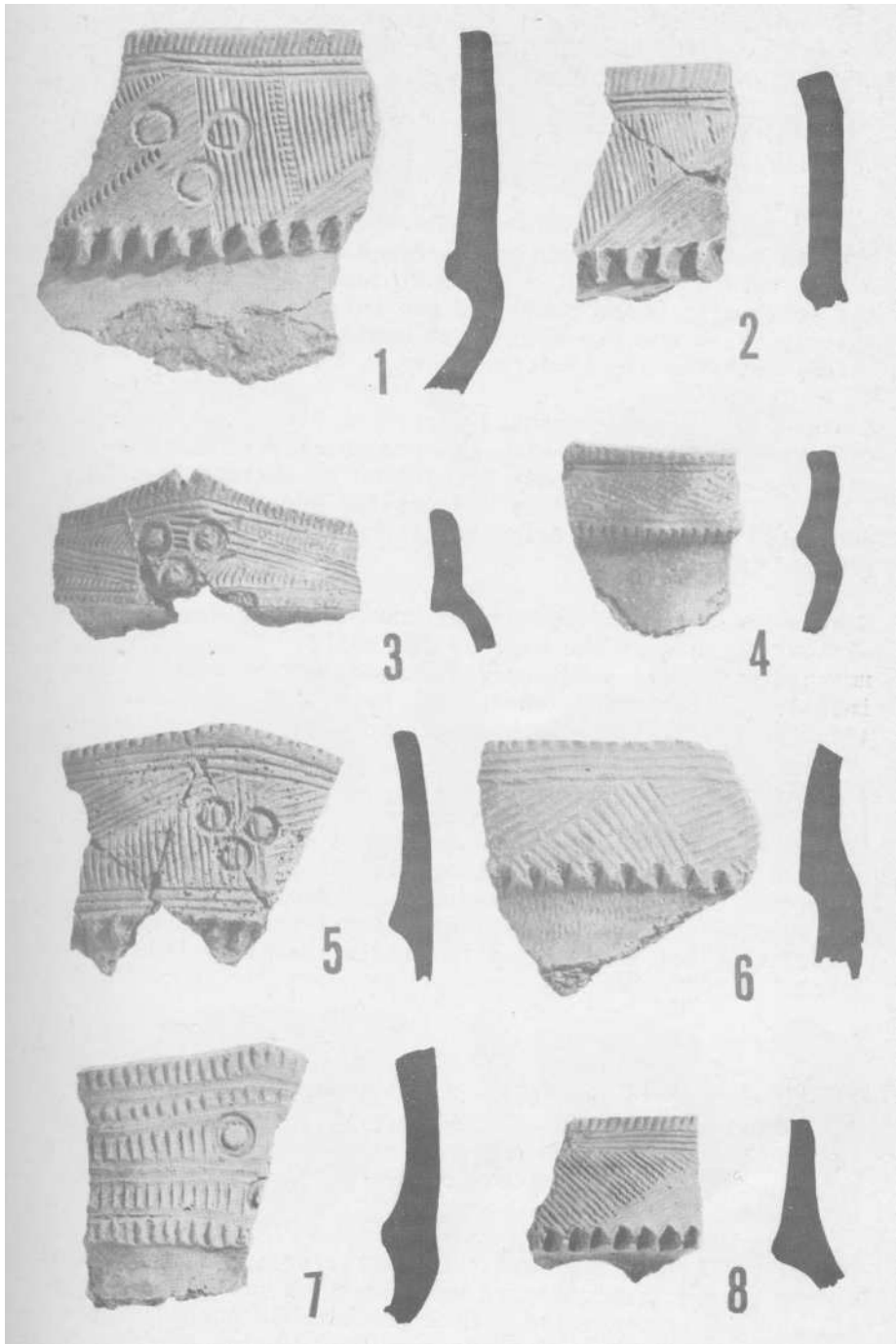


PLATE 1

PLATE 2

(1/2 NAT. SIZE)

RIMSHERDS

Figs.

- 1 Convex low-collared rimsherd decorated with incised chevrons between horizontally incised lines; with small stamped notches at the base of the collar and incipient castellation. The lip surface is undecorated and the interior is decorated immediately below the lip with short ovoid stamped impressions which break the lip line.
- 2 Convex low-collared rimsherd decorated with smoothed over left oblique incised lines; with stamped notches at the base of the collar and possibly a neck decoration of oblique incised lines. The lip surface is undecorated and the interior is decorated immediately below the lip with short oblique ovoid stamped impressions.
- 3 Convex low-collared rimsherd without a collar decoration and without notches at the base of the collar. The lip surface is notched with deep paddle-edge stamped impressions and the interior is decorated immediately below the lip with long parallel incised lines above a single horizontally incised line.
- 4 Interior of Fig. 3.
- 5 Convex low-collared rimsherd decorated with left oblique stamped impressions with triangular-shaped stamped impressions below the collar. The lip surface is decorated with oblique rectangular stamped impressions and the interior is decorated immediately below the lip with widely spaced incised vertical lines.
- 6 Interior of Fig. 5.
- 7 Convex collarless rimsherd with a slightly thickened lip. The exterior is decorated with left oblique stamped impressions. The lip surface and the interior immediately below the lip are decorated with closely spaced and overlapping paddle-edge impressions.
- 8 Convex collarless rimsherd. The exterior is decorated with widely spaced vertical cord-wrapped-stick impressions. The lip surface is decorated with criss-crossed paddle-edge impressions and the interior immediately below the lip is decorated with short vertical rectangular stamped impressions overlaid with right oblique irregularly spaced short incised lines.

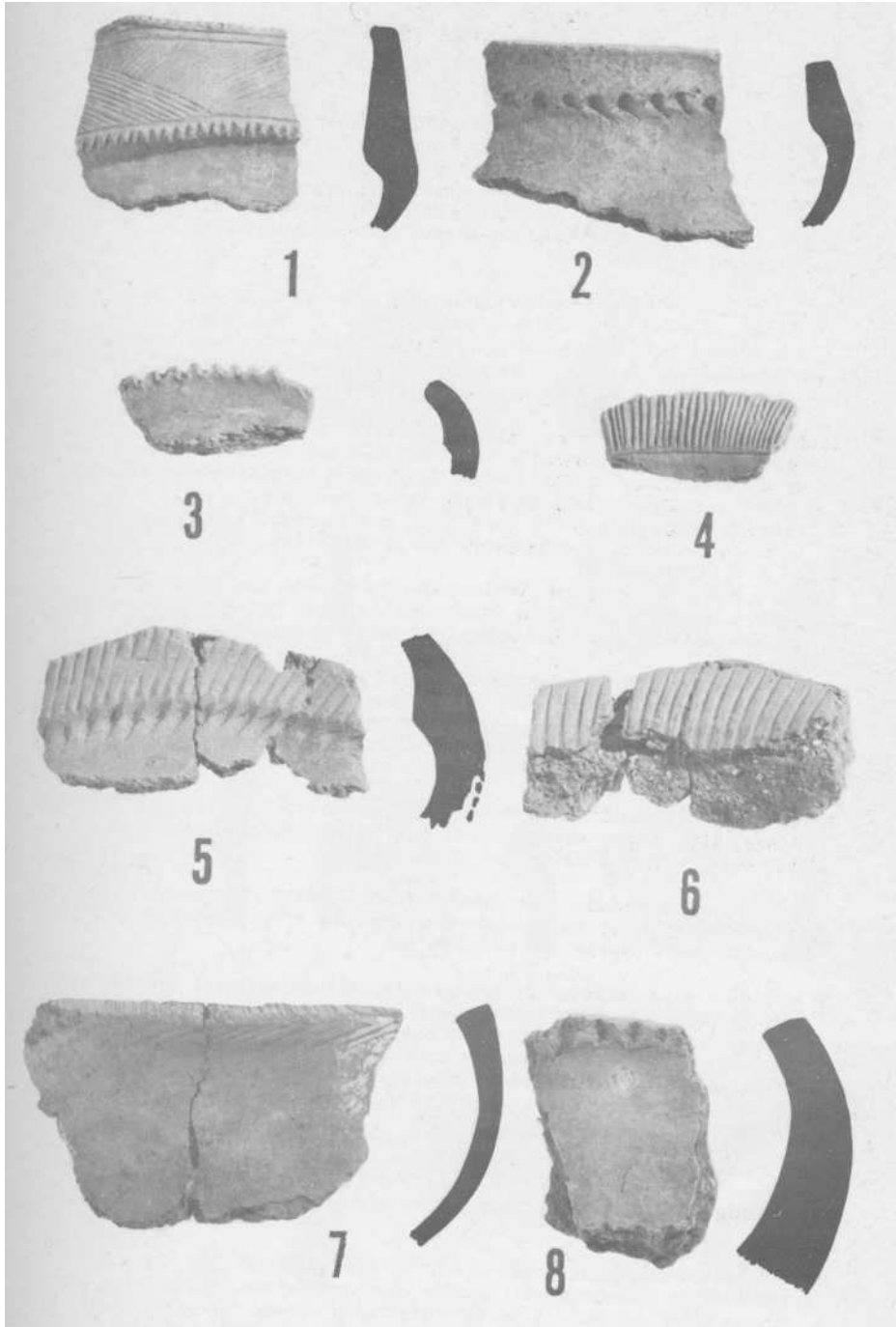


PLATE 2

PLATE 3
(1/2 nat. size)

RIMSHERDS

Figs.

- 1 Channelled low-collared rimsherd decorated with horizontal rows of small ovoid punctate impressions separated by horizontally incised lines; with stamped notches at the base of the collar. The lip surface is decorated with wide transverse stamped impressions which show striations and the interior is decorated immediately below the lip with triangular-shaped stamped impressions which break the lip line.
- 2 Convex low-collared rimsherd decorated with smoothed over left-oblique incised lines between horizontally incised lines; with finger-nail notches at the base of the collar and a neck decoration. The lip surface is decorated with closely spaced and over-lapping paddle-edge impressions. The interior is undecorated.
- 3 Overhanging castellation (classic pointed ?) decorated with incised chevrons below horizontally incised lines and a stylized human face of three punctate-circles. The lip surface is undecorated and the interior is decorated immediately below the lip with small ovoid stamped impressions. The remains of a strap handle are present at the base of the collar below the castellation.
- 4 Channelled low-collared rimsherd decorated with incised chevrons below horizontally incised lines; with stamped notches at the base of the collar. The lip surface and interior are undecorated.
- 5 Convex low-collared rimsherd decorated with horizontally incised lines; with stamped notches at the base of the collar. The lip surface is undecorated and the interior is decorated immediately below the lip with triangular-shaped stamped impressions which break the lip line.
- 6 Channelled low-collared rimsherd decorated with horizontally incised lines; with finger-nail notches at the base of the collar. The lip surface and interior are undecorated.
- 7 Channelled low-collared rimsherd decorated with horizontally incised lines; with finger-nail notches at the base of the collar. The lip surface and interior are undecorated.
- 8 High-collared rimsherd decorated with incised vertical and oblique lines between horizontally incised lines with undecorated triangular-shaped areas; with ladder-plait decoration and vertical row of punctate circles. The notches at the base of the collar are stamped. The lip surface is undecorated and the interior immediately below the lip is decorated with small ovoid stamped impressions.
- 9 Low-collared rimsherd. The exterior is decorated with widely spaced ovoid impressions. The lip surface and the interior immediately below the lip are decorated with closely spaced parallel paddle-edge impressions.
- 10 Collarless convex rimsherd with slightly thickened lip. The exterior is decorated with paddle-edge and paddle-corner impressions. The lip surface is decorated with widely spaced oblique paddle-edge impressions and the interior immediately below the lip is decorated with right oblique ovoid-stamped impressions.

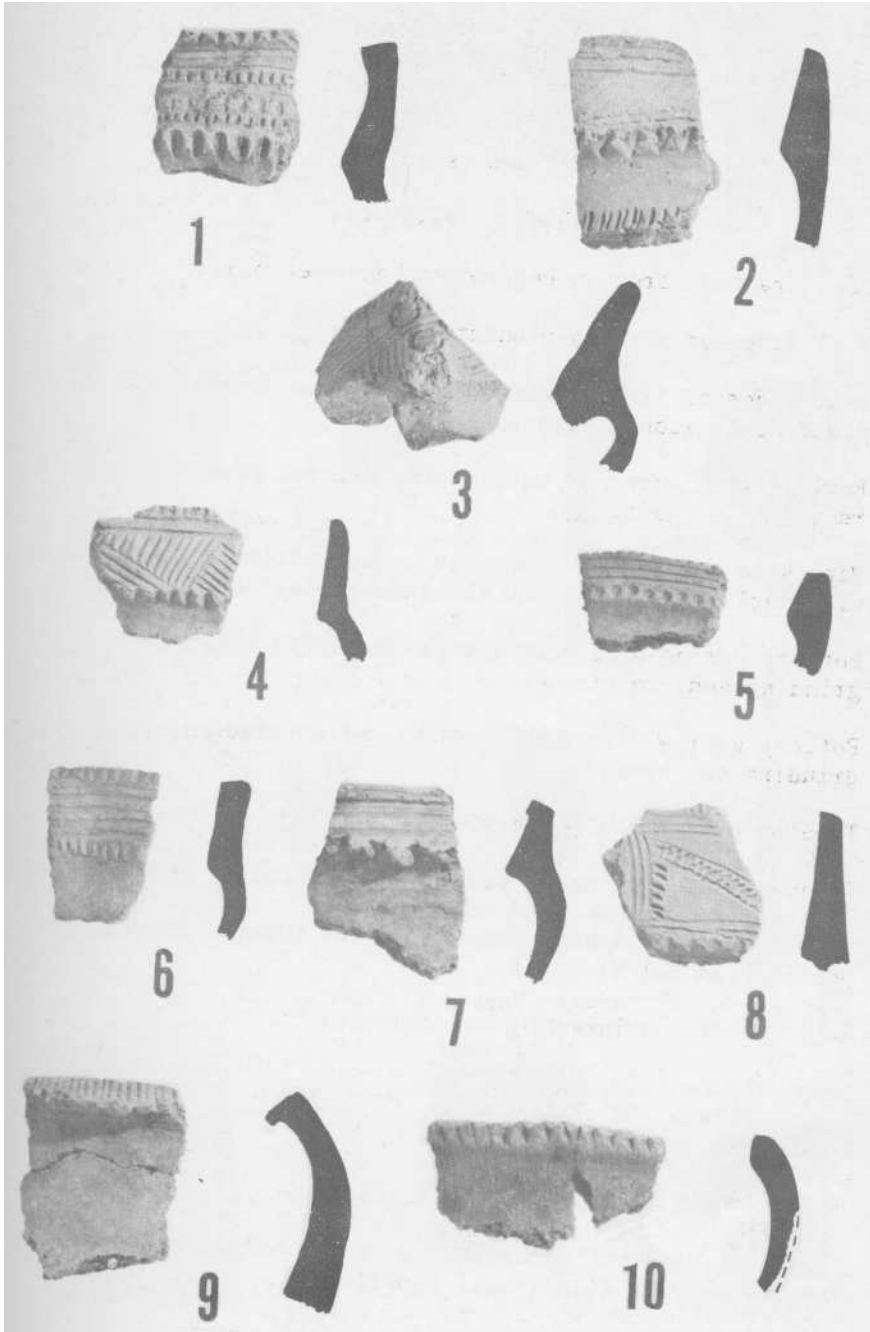


PLATE 3

PLATE 4
(1/2 nat. size)

MISCELLANEOUS ARTIFACTS

Figs.

- 1 Bowl fragment from an undecorated trumpet pipe.
- 2 Bowl fragment from an elongated ring-pipe.
- 3 Bowl fragment likely from a trumpet pipe decorated with a plait of horizontal lines.
- 4 Bowl fragment from an undecorated trumpet pipe with the lip re-worked by grinding.
- 5 Pipe stem triangular-shaped in cross-section and decorated with incised chevrons and the ladder-plait decoration.
- 6 Pottery gaming disc made from a decorated rimsherd by grinding and breaking.
- 7 Pottery gaming disc made from an undecorated body sherd by grinding and breaking.
- 8 Tapered cylindrical pipe stem.
- 9 Stone gaming disc made from shale by grinding and breaking.
- 10 Polished bone fragment decorated with incised chevrons, possibly an awl fragment.
- 11 Notched bone fragment of unknown use.
- 12 Deer phalange cut and broken.
- 13 Bone awl.
- 14 Bit fragment of a piano-convex adze.
- 15 Pipe bowl fragment decorated by having been pinched in the fingers leaving finger-nail impressions.
- 16 Fragment of a plano-convex adze.

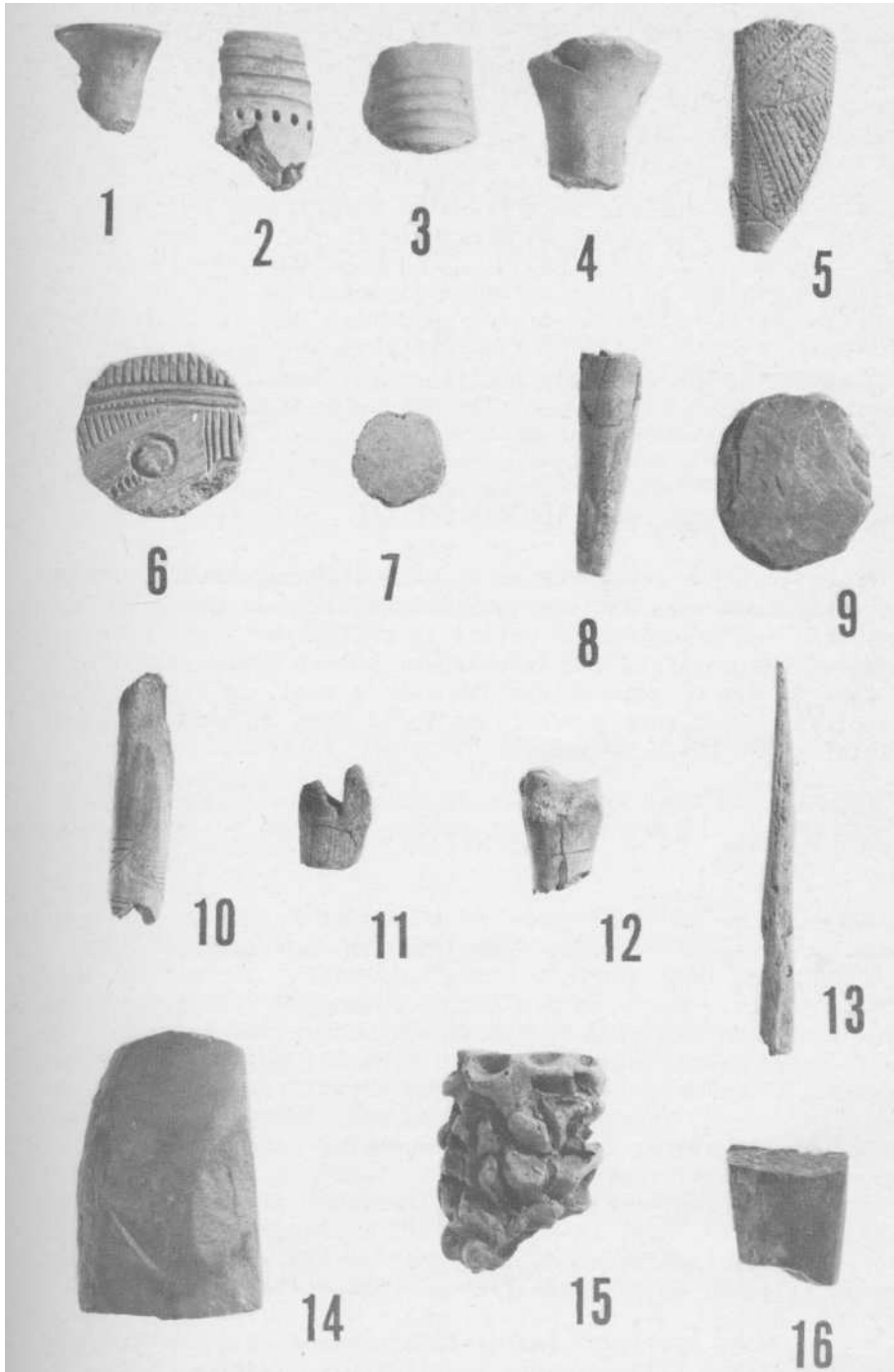


PLATE 4