

## **PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT**

**NYSM SITE #11760, Fort La Présentation Site,  
City of Ogdensburg,  
St. Lawrence County, New York  
MCD 08940**

Prepared by:

Aaron J. Gore, MA  
Principal Investigator

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND COLLECTIONS  
NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM

for

NYSDEC

May 2008

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

INTRODUCTION.....	1
BACKGROUND.....	2
<i>Previous Archaeological Surveys.....</i>	2
<i>Site File Search.....</i>	2
<i>Environmental Setting.....</i>	3
<i>Soils.....</i>	3
<i>Prehistoric Background.....</i>	3
<i>Prehistoric Sensitivity.....</i>	3
<i>Historic Background.....</i>	3
<i>Historic Map Overview.....</i>	6
<i>Historic Sensitivity.....</i>	15
RESEARCH POTENTIAL.....	15
METHODOLOGY.....	16
<i>Laboratory Methodology.....</i>	16
<i>Processing.....</i>	16
<i>Repository.....</i>	16
<i>Survey Methodology.....</i>	16
<i>Phase I: Ground Penetrating Radar Survey.....</i>	16
<i>Phase II: Limited GPR and Trenching.....</i>	16
PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS.....	16
<i>Ground Penetrating Radar Survey.....</i>	16
<i>Trenching Results.....</i>	18
<i>Stratigraphic Sequence.....</i>	18
<i>Summary of Phase II Survey Trenches.....</i>	83
INTERPRETATION.....	86
ANALYSIS.....	96
RECOMMENDATION.....	96
NYS HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM.....	97
ARTIFACT CATALOG.....	APPENDIX A
REFERENCES.....	APPENDIX B
PROJECT MAP (FIGURE 41).....	APPENDIX C

## **LIST OF MAPS**

Map 1. 1749 Map depicting the general location of the Fort La Présentation Site and its environs.....	6
Map 2. Modern version of a 1751 plan and profile of Fort La Présentation.....	7
Map 3. 1751 map depicting the general location the Fort La Présentation Site and the eastern profile of the fort.....	8
Map 4. 1752 map depicting the general location the Fort La Présentation Site and the eastern profile of the fort.....	8
Map 5. An 1838 stylized depiction of Fort La Présentation as it existed in 1749.....	9
Map 6. 1765 sketch of the eastern profile of the modified Fort Oswegatchie, facing west.....	9
Map 7. Benson Lossing's depiction of Fort Oswegatchie and its environs as it existed during the War of 1812.....	10
Map 8. Profile of the eastern wall of Fort Oswegatchie as it stood during the War of 1812.....	10
Map 9. Depiction of the Fort La Présentation Site from the 1836 <i>Map of the City of Ogdensburg</i> .....	11
Map 10. Area of the Fort La Présentation Site on an 1853 <i>Map of the City of Ogdensburg</i> .....	11
Map 11. 1865 Beer's atlas image of the area of the Fort La Présentation Site.....	12
Map 12. 1874 depiction of the Fort La Présentation Site area and its environs.....	12
Map 13. 1884 Sanborn insurance map depicting a portion of the Fort La Présentation Site.....	13
Map 14. 1892 Sanborn insurance map depicting a portion of the Fort La Présentation Site.....	13
Map 15. 1918 Sanborn insurance map depicting the area of the Fort La Présentation Site.....	14
Map 16. 1946 Sanborn insurance map depicting the area of the Fort La Présentation Site.....	14
Map 17. 2001 Aerial photograph depicting the Fort La Présentation Site and a portion of the City of Ogdensburg.....	15

### **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1. Location of NYSM #11760, Fort La Présentation Site, City of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, NY.....	1
Figure 2. 1899 ceremony dedicating the DAR monument to Fort La Présentation.....	5
Figure 3. Subsurface features identified by the GPR in the Fort La Présentation project area.....	17
Figure 4. West wall profile of Trench 1 of the Phase II survey.....	19
Figure 5. East wall profile of Trench 2 of the Phase II survey.....	20
Figure 6. West wall profile of Trench 3 of the Phase II survey.....	21
Figure 7. West wall profile of Trench 4 of the Phase II survey.....	22
Figure 8. East wall profile of Trench 5 of the Phase II survey.....	23
Figure 9. Plan views of Trench 5 of the Phase II survey.....	23
Figure 10. South wall profile of Trench 6S of the Phase II survey.....	29
Figure 11. Plan view of Trenches 6, 6S, and 8 of the Phase II survey.....	32
Figure 12. South wall Profile of Trench 7 of the Phase II survey. ....	33
Figure 13. Section of the north wall profile of Trench 8 of the Phase II survey.....	34
Figure 14. Profile of the STP excavated in Trench 8 of the Phase II survey.....	36
Figure 15. South Wall Profile of Trench 9 of the Phase II survey.....	37
Figure 16. West wall profile of Trench 10 of the Phase II survey.....	39
Figure 17. West wall profile of Trench 11 of the Phase II survey.....	40
Figure 18. East wall profile of Trench 12 of the Phase II survey.....	41
Figure 19. North wall profile of Trench 13 of the Phase II survey.....	44
Figure 20. East wall profile of Trench 14 of the Phase II survey.....	46
Figure 21. West wall profile of Trench 15 of the Phase II survey.....	46
Figure 22. West wall profile of Trench 16 of the Phase II survey.....	48
Figure 23. West wall profile of Trench 17 of the Phase II survey.....	49
Figure 24. Section of the north wall profile of Trench 21 of the Phase II survey.....	52
Figure 25. Profile of the eastern edge of Feature B and wooden planking in Trench 21 of the Phase II survey.....	56
Figure 26. Plan view of Trenches 21 and 22 of the Phase II survey.....	56
Figure 27. Profile of a section of the west wall of Trench 22 of the Phase II survey.....	58
Figure 28. East wall profile of Trench 26 of the Phase II survey.....	64
Figure 29. East wall profile of Trench 27 of the Phase II survey.....	67
Figure 30. West wall profile of Trench 28 of the Phase II survey.....	69
Figure 31. East wall profile of Trench 29 of the Phase II survey.....	70
Figure 32. North wall profile of Trench 30 of the Phase II survey.....	72
Figure 33. North wall profile of Trench 31 of the Phase II survey.....	74
Figure 34. South wall profile of Trench 32 of the Phase II survey.....	75
Figure 35. West wall profile of a portion of Trench 33 of the Phase II survey.....	77
Figure 36. North wall profile of a section of Trench 36 of the Phase II survey.....	81
Figure 37. Butt plate from a British 1742 Long Land Pattern Brown Bess Musket recovered during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.....	88
Figure 38. A British gunflint recovered during the Phase II survey conducted on the Fort La Présentation Site.....	89
Figure 39. Illustration of the fob seal collected during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.....	93
Figure 40. Illustration of a decorated kaolin pipe bowl fragment collected during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.....	95
Figure 41. NYSM #11760, Fort La Présentation Site, City of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, NY. APPENDIX C	

### **LIST OF PHOTOS**

Photo 1. View of Trench 5 of the Phase II survey at the base of Level 4, facing south.....	24
Photo 2. View of Trenches 5 and 5W of the Phase II survey, facing south.....	27
Photo 3. View of Feature B in Trench 6 of the Phase II survey, facing northeast.....	28
Photo 4. View of Feature B in Trenches 6, 6S and 8 of the Phase II survey, facing southwest.....	31
Photo 5. View of Feature B in Trench 8 of the Phase II survey, facing southwest.....	35
Photo 6. View of the South Wall Profile of Unit 9 of the Phase II survey.....	38
Photo 7. View of the western wall of Trench 10 depicting Feature D.....	39

Photo 8. View of the western wall of Trench 11 of the Phase II survey.....	41
Photo 9. View of the east wall of Trench 12 of the Phase II survey.....	42
Photo 10. View of the north wall of Trench 13 of the Phase II survey.....	43
Photo 11. View of Feature E in the eastern end of Trench 14.....	45
Photo 12. View of the west wall of Trench 15 of the Phase II survey.....	47
Photo 13. View of the west wall Trench 16 of the Phase II survey.....	48
Photo 14. View of the west wall of Trench 17 of the Phase II survey.....	50
Photo 15. View of the south wall profile of Trench 18 of the Phase II survey.....	51
Photo 16. View of the west wall profile of Unit 20 of the Phase II survey.....	52
Photo 17. View of Trench 21 of the Phase II survey, facing southwest.....	54
Photo 18. View of the eastern edge of the cobblestone feature in Trench 21 of the Phase II survey.....	55
Photo 19. View of the wooden post fragment found near the eastern end of Trench 21 of the Phase II survey.....	57
Photo 20. View of Trench 22 of the Phase II survey, facing northwestern from its southern end.....	59
Photo 21. View of the south wall profile of Trench 23 of the Phase II survey.....	60
Photo 22. View of the south wall profile of Trench 24 of the Phase II survey.....	61
Photo 23. View of the south wall profile of Trench 25 of the Phase II survey.....	61
Photo 24. View of buried tank in east wall of Section D/4 of Trench 26 of the Phase II survey.....	63
Photo 25. View of vertical feature in east wall of Section G/7 of Trench 26 of the Phase II survey.....	63
Photo 26. View of the east wall Section 1 of Trench 27 of the Phase II survey.....	65
Photo 27. View of the east wall profile of Section 3 of Trench 27 of the Phase II survey.....	66
Photo 28. View of the east wall profile of the Section 5 of Trench 27 of the Phase II survey.....	66
Photo 29. View of the east wall profile of the southern end of Trench 28 of the Phase II survey.....	68
Photo 30. View of the west wall profile of Trench 28 of the Phase II survey.....	69
Photo 31. View of the southern and eastern walls of Trench 29 of the Phase II survey, facing south.....	71
Photo 32. View of the north wall profile of the central section of Trench 30 of the Phase II survey.....	73
Photo 33. Detail of soil profile transition in north wall profile Section 3 of Trench 30 of the Phase II survey.....	73
Photo 34. View of the southern and western wall profiles of Trench 32 of the Phase II survey.....	76
Photo 35. View of the west wall profile of Trench 33 of the Phase II survey.....	77
Photo 36. View of the north wall profile of Trench 34 of the Phase II survey.....	78
Photo 37. View of the north wall profile of the eastern end of Trench 35 of the Phase II survey.....	79
Photo 38. View of the north wall profile of Trench 36 of the Phase II survey.....	80
Photo 39. View of the south wall profile of Trench 37 of the Phase II survey.....	82
Photo 40. Musket balls recovered during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.....	87
Photo 41. Butt plate from a British 1742 Long Land Pattern Brown Bess Musket recovered during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.....	87
Photo 42. Gunflints recovered during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.....	88
Photo 43. French trade axe head recovered during the Phase II survey conducted on the Fort La Présentation Site.....	89
Photo 44. Wooden comb, decorated bone knife handle, and brass button back recovered during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.....	90
Photo 45. Wrought nail samples collected during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.....	90
Photo 46. Heavily used whetstone during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.....	91
Photo 47. A collection of redware sherds recovered during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.....	91
Photo 48. Samples of white salt-glazed stoneware sherds collected during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.....	92
Photo 49. Close up of front and back of intaglio fob seal collected during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.....	92
Photo 50. Three white glass trade beads recovered during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.....	94
Photo 51. Kaolin pipe bowl fragment recovered during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.....	94
Photo 52. View of NYSM #11760, Fort La Présentation Site, City of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, NY.....	101

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. List of known archaeological sites within 3.2 km (2 miles) of project area.....	2
Table 2. Cultural Material Collected from Level 5 of Trench 1 of the Phase II survey.....	19
Table 3. Cultural Material Collected from Level 3 of Trench 2 of the Phase II survey.....	20
Table 4. Cultural Material Collected from Level 3 of Trench 3 of the Phase II survey.....	21
Table 5. Cultural Material Collected from Level 3 of Trench 4 of the Phase II survey.....	22
Table 6. Cultural Material Collected from Level 4A of Trench 5 of the Phase II survey.....	25
Table 7. Cultural Material Collected from Level 4C Soil in Trench 5 of the Phase II survey.....	25
Table 8. Cultural Material Collected from Level 5A of Trench 5 of the Phase II survey.....	26
Table 9. Cultural Material Collected from Level 5B of Trench 5 of the Phase II survey.....	26
Table 10. Cultural Material Collected from Feature B of Trench 6 of the Phase II survey.....	29
Table 11. Cultural Material Collected from Level 4 of Trench 6S of the Phase II survey.....	29
Table 12. Cultural Material Collected from Feature B of Trench 6S of the Phase II survey.....	30
Table 13. Cultural Material Collected from Level 4 of Trench 7 of the Phase II survey.....	33
Table 14. Cultural Material Collected from Feature B of Trench 8 of the Phase II survey.....	34
Table 15. Cultural Material Collected from Feature C of Trench 8 of the Phase II survey.....	36
Table 16. Cultural Material Recovered from Level 3 of Trench 12 of the Phase II survey.....	42
Table 17. Cultural Material Collected from Level 3 of Trench 13 of the Phase II survey.....	44
Table 18. Cultural Material Collected from Level 3 of Trench 16 of the Phase II survey.....	49
Table 19. Cultural Material Collected from Level 3 of Trench 21 of the Phase II survey.....	53
Table 20. Cultural Material Collected from Feature B of Trench 21 of the Phase II survey.....	56
Table 21. Cultural Material Collected from Level 3 of Trench 22 of the Phase II survey.....	58
Table 22. Cultural Material Collected from Level 3 of Trench 26, Section 6 of the Phase II survey.....	62
Table 23. Cultural Material Collected from Trench 35 of the Phase II survey.....	79
Table 24. Cultural Material Collected from Level 7 of Trench 36 of the Phase II survey.....	81
Table 25. Trenches containing features associated with mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site.....	83
Table 26. Trenches containing features associated with mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century and later occupation of the site.....	84
Table 27. Trenches containing no subsurface structural features.....	85

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

**A. PIN/BIN/CIN:** DEC Fort La Presentation

**B. NYSDEC Project Type:** Soil contaminant remediation

**C. Cultural Resource Survey Type:** Phase II Reconnaissance Survey

**D. Location:**

Route(s): Route 68 Arterial

Town: Ogdensburg

Minor Civil Division: 08940

County: St. Lawrence

**E. Survey Area**

Length: 112.8 m (370 ft)

Width: 61 m (200 ft)

Area: 6880.8 m<sup>2</sup> (74000 ft<sup>2</sup>)

**F. USGS/NYSDOT 7.5' Quadrangle Map** *Ogdensburg East, Ogdensburg West*

**G. Sensitivity Assessment**

Prehistoric: high

Historic: very high

**H. Archaeological Survey Methodology**

Number of Shovel Test Pits (STPs): 2

Number of Units/Trenches: 37 trenches

Surface Survey: Ground penetrating radar survey conducted

**I. Results of the Archaeological Survey**

Number of Prehistoric Sites Identified: 0

Number of Historic Sites Identified: 1, NYSM #11760, Fort La Présentation Site

Number of Sites Recommended For Phase III Survey: 1

Number of Map Documented Structures in the Project Area: numerous

**J. Results of Architectural Survey**

Number of Building Properties in the Project Area: 1

Number of Building Properties with Landscape Features in the Project Area:

Number of Known NRHP Listed/Eligible Properties in the Project Area:

Number of Recommended Eligible Properties in the Project Area: 1

Number of Listed/Eligible or Potential NRHP Sites that may be affected:

**K. Author/Institution:**

Principal Investigator: Aaron J. Gore, New York State Museum

**L. Date** May 2008

**M. Sponsor**

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

## INTRODUCTION

In Fall of 2006 the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) requested that the New York State Museum Cultural Resource Survey Program (CRSP) conduct an archaeological survey on NYSM #11760, Fort La Présentation Site, on Lighthouse Point in the City of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New York. In the winter and early spring 2007 staff from the New York State Museum in Albany completed the first part of this survey, the Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) investigation, and the second part, involving a limited GPR component and exploratory trenching was completed in the fall of 2007. The following report describes the methodology and results of these surveys in addition to a body of background research that will help place these results in a meaningful context. This information will determine the sites' eligibility to meet requirements for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places as significant archaeological resources and propose mitigation procedures to be performed upon those that meet these criteria.

Aaron J. Gore, M.A. served as the Principal Investigator for these surveys. The ground penetrating radar (GPR) was operated and data recorded and interpreted by Andrew Kozlowski, PhD. of the Division of Research and Collections' Geological Survey. Barry Dale, Amy Lynch, Daniel Mazeau, Jessie Pellerin, Lawrence Xinakes and Jared Williams assisted with fieldwork. The artifact catalog was compiled by John Pasquini. Renee Morgan assisted in the collection of background material. Jessie Pellerin created all figures. Artifact Illustrations were done by Jessie Pellerin and Shannon Steller. Artifact photographs were taken by Jared Williams and Heather Brown. All artifacts, photographs and other project information are curated with the Cultural Resource Survey Program in the New York State Museum.

As noted above, the greater project area is located on Lighthouse Point, in the City of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New York. The survey area was initially confined to a 61 m by 61 m (200 ft by 200 ft) square but was later expanded to include an additional rectangle to the north measuring 51 by 61 m (168 ft by 200 ft). The location and dimensions of this additional section were based on estimates of areas of likely impact. One standing structure is located in the project area, a private residence constructed c. 1875 and owned by Thomas Duffy formerly of Ogdensburg but now of Cambridge, New York. In addition, two large boats are stored on the property, north of the Duffy house. Each of these features as well as the survey boundaries are depicted on the project map in APPENDIX C. The current project workscope entails the remediation of contaminated soils on the Duffy property by NYSDEC and their contractors.

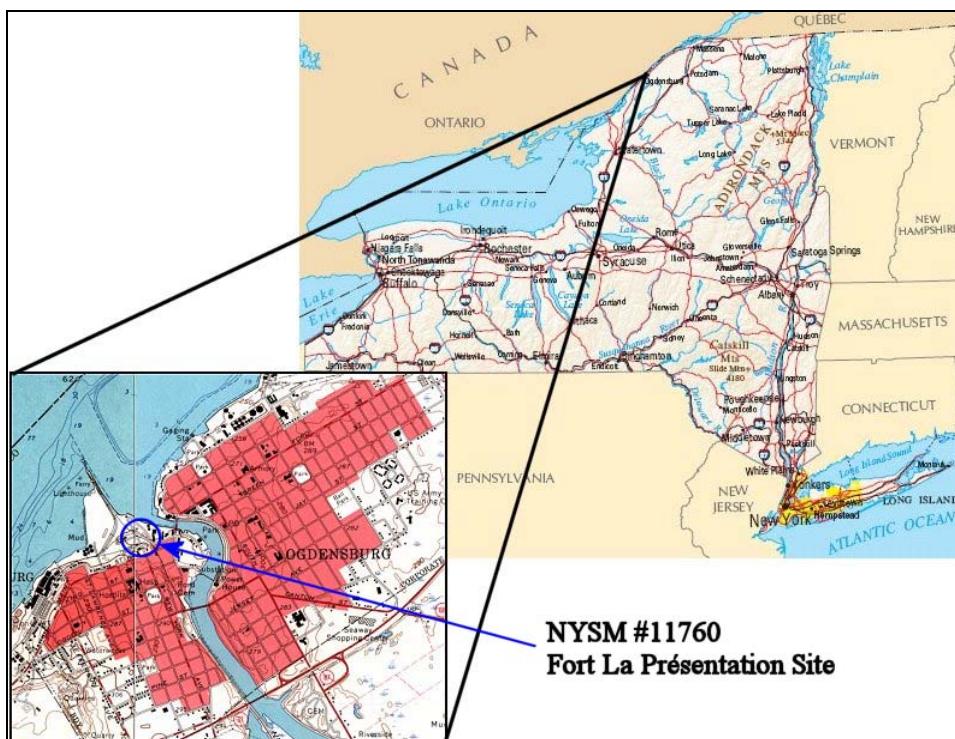


Figure 1. Location of NYSM #11760, Fort La Présentation Site, City of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, NY.

## BACKGROUND

### ***Previous Archaeological Surveys***

Two previous archaeological surveys have been conducted on the vicinity of the Fort La Présentation Site. These results are summarized below.

The first of these surveys, a Phase I cultural resource survey done by the New York State Museum and SUNY Potsdam was actually conducted to the south of the site as the part the construction project for the Route 37 Arterial project in the summer of 1977. Although not done directly on the site, this survey did provide some insight regarding its surrounding. Several stonework foundations were identified by this survey, each of which is thought to represent the 19<sup>th</sup> century development of the area south of Lighthouse Point. Only a few 18<sup>th</sup> century objects were recovered, largely British and French ceramics. This survey also identified substantial quantities of fill overlaying the area.

The second survey was an attempt to locate the fort by SUNY Potsdam in the summers of 1987 and 1988. Potsdam excavations provided a substantial amount of information regarding the site. The first and most obvious was the establishment of the original 61 m by 61 m (200 by 200 ft) survey square based on historical research. Also, the existence of large amounts of imported fill containing 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century artifacts was identified. These deposits ranged between 0.9 m and 1.8 m (3 and 6 ft) in thickness and were most likely placed here prior to the construction of the railroad depots. The most important discovery made by SUNY Potsdam was the identification of a mid-18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation level beneath these deposits of fill. This level was described as being very dark in color, lacking internal stratigraphy, and was underlain by culturally sterile glacial till. A large artifact assemblage was collected from this stratum including 23 musket balls, 25 gun flints (mostly French), a piece a musket hardware, hand-wrought nails, 50 glass trade beads, buttons from both British and American War of 1812 era uniforms, and numerous pieces of French and British ceramics.

The last major result of this survey was the identification of petroleum contaminants. This discovery set in motion the current remediation project and the archaeological surveys described in this report.

### ***Site File Search***

A search of the site files of the New York State Museum produced a list of four previously identified archaeological sites with a 3.2 km (2 mile) radius of the current project area. Table 1 below lists these sites.

Table 1: List of known archaeological sites within 3.2 km (2 miles) of project area

Site Name	Time Period	Site Type	USGS Quad (7.5')	Location	Notes
(NYSM #7506)	N.I.	“Camp”	Ogdensburg East	0.3 km (0.2 mile) east of project area	No information
Ogdensburg Rail Yard (NYSM #2231)	PH:HE	No information	Ogdensburg West	Encompasses the project area (approx. circum. 0.9 km/0.5 miles)	No information
Burnes (NYSM #6355)	LA:LAUR	No information	Ogdensburg East	1.5 km (0.9 m) south of the project area	Two 3" celts/adzes & groundstone slate PP with “triple-notched” base. Occasional stone axe found in area.
La Presentation (NYSM #4668)	HN:HE	“Village: Mission?”	Ogdensburg West	0.95 km (0.6 m) southwest of the project area	“...seems to have been Jesuit Mission of ‘La Presentation’”

Of the above four sites two relate to the current project area. The first is the NYSM #2231, Ogdensburg Rail Yard which is located in the current project area. This site appears to represent the period from roughly 1863 to the 1970s. The second is NYSM #4668, La Presentation and while its name suggests association with the Fort La Presentation its location is off, located more than half a mile from the current site location.

### ***Environmental Setting***

The project area lies on Lighthouse Point, just north of Route 68's downtown arterial in the City of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New York at the confluence of the Oswegatchie and St. Lawrence Rivers. It is located on the USGS 7.5' *Ogdensburg East* and *Ogdensburg West* quadrangles and is approximately 76 m (250 ft) above sea level.

### ***Soils***

The entire survey area is comprised of a soil classified as Udorthents, loamy. This soil is generally a deep, well-drained soil consisting of dark grayish brown sandy loam topsoil roughly 10 cm (4 in.) underlain by a gray-grayish brown subsoil of variable texture. The Phase II survey determined that this description is relatively accurate but does not include the fill strata deposited above these natural soils.

### ***Prehistoric Background***

The earliest human settlement of the northeastern United States appears to have occurred sometime after 11500 BC, in what is known as the Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 10,500-8,000 BC). The primary form of subsistence at this time was centered on hunting of large game animals. These human groups were small in number and largely nomadic as it was necessary to go where the game went (Ritchie and Funk 1973). As a result few archaeological sites associated with this period have been discovered in St. Lawrence County. The advent of more permanent settlements characterizes the Archaic Period (8,000-2,000 BC), yet small camps and semi-permanent settlements characterized life in New York at this time. The general population and the size of individual groups increased during this period (Ritchie and Funk 1973).

After a relatively brief Transitional Period (c 1500 BC- 1000 BC), when the use of soapstone cooking pots was introduced, the prehistoric inhabitants of New York State entered what is known as the Woodland Period. This phase is associated with the c. 2000 BC-1500 AD and is marked by important cultural innovations such as the development of agriculture, and widespread use of pottery, most likely as the need to process and store agricultural goods was felt. Also as a direct result of agriculture, this period is characterized by semi-permanent Iroquoian cultural group is associated with the Woodland Period in New York State. A number of settlement sites of this type can be found throughout St. Lawrence County, the nearest to the current project area village settlements, usually situated near large water sources, and steady population growth.

As Europeans entered the region in the early 16<sup>th</sup> century during what is referred to as the Contact Period (c. 1500- 1700 AD), contact between Native Americans and these new arrivals was increasingly disruptive to traditional Native American life. In the wake of several French expeditions in the St. Lawrence River Valley, particularly those of Jacques Cartier (1534) and Samuel de Champlain (1603), Europeans steadily influenced human occupation in the St. Lawrence River Valley. The settlements that developed in the area of the French missionary-outpost Fort La Présentation are good examples of these.

### ***Prehistoric Sensitivity***

Given the excellent location of the site for prehistoric settlement, the presence of nearby sites, and the results of the previous archaeological surveys which identified some prehistoric remains, and large Native American presence at the site, the potential for discovering prehistoric archaeological resources at the site is high.

### ***Historic Background***

European settlement on the Fort La Présentation Site began on November 21, 1748, the Day of the Feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary when Abbé Francois Picquet, a Sulpician missionary stationed at the mission Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes (Oka) outside of Montreal, selected the western banks of the confluence of the Oswegatchie and St' Lawrence Rivers as the future site of a mission intended to bring Christianity to the Native Americans. Picquet had volunteered to establish a new mission on the southern banks of the St. Lawrence River and in May 1749 returned with a party of workers to establish the first settlement on the site, named La Présentation after the day it was discovered. This early construction consisted of a stone building surrounded with a palisade measuring approximately 21 m (70 ft) on each side. This initial settlement was attacked and burned in October of that year by Native Americans, while Picquet was away reporting to his superiors at Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes.

As a result of the destruction of the mission, Jacques-Pierre de la Jonquiere, Governor of New France from 1746-1752, sent Rocbert de Morandiere, a French military engineer, to the site to construct a more substantial fortification, designed to impress local Native American groups and more firmly establish a foothold on the site. The result was a fortification, 150 ft on a side, characterized by four stone bastions, constructed using the *piece-sur-piece*

technique and connected to each other by a wooden palisade. The new fort also had adjacent storehouse, workshops, stables and such. Some reports described a moat as well.

By 1751 the success of the mission-fort was evident. Approximately 396 Native American families, approximately 3000 individuals, had aligned themselves with Picquet and settled in a village to the south of the fort and in the surrounding area. This population is significant when one considers that the contemporary Montreal had a rough population of 4000.

While never attacked itself, Fort de la Présentation was extremely active during the French and Indian War (1754-1763). Soldiers stationed at the fort and associated Native American warriors took part in several actions against British settlements and fortification in the Mohawk Valley, Lake Ontario, and beyond including the capture of Fort Necessity from a British garrison under the command of a young officer named George Washington in Pennsylvania, the ambush that resulted in the death of British General Edward Braddock near Fort Duquense in 1755, the capture of Fort Oswego in 1756, the capture of Fort Bull (near Rome, NY) in 1756, and when the French seized Fort William Henry in August 1757, Picquet present was present and acting as the Marquis de Montcalm's personal chaplain. It was also used as a staging area for supplies and goods distributed to several French forts along the river and Lake Ontario.

As the tide of the war began to turn in 1758-1759 and the British took control of Lake Ontario, the French rightly began to fear a British campaign down the St. Lawrence toward Montreal and Quebec. Fort la Présentation, built on a low marshy peninsula and potentially vulnerable to artillery fire from the higher terrain to the south was deemed unsuitable for defense against a European army. The commander of the fort, Pierre Pouchot abandoned it in winter of 1759-1760. The departing soldiers took iron fixtures and roofing material and partially dismantled the fort. A new, more defensible fortification, the impressive Fort Levis, was built a few miles down river on Isle Royale (Chimney Island).

The British expedition under Sir Jeffery Amherst seized the fort without a shot fired in 1760 and promptly renamed it Fort Oswegatchie. The British established a military encampment on the high ground to the south of the fort and used the area for staging the successful but hard fought siege of Fort Levis. Portions of the structures dismantled by the French were rebuilt and modified. There is, however, little documentary information regarding what changes were made to the fort during the British tenure. One painting by a British officer stationed at the fort in 1765 depicts new wooden buildings largely replacing the eastern palisade wall and the chapel that marked the French fort's northeastern corner. Several outbuildings can also be seen.

During the American Revolution Fort Oswegatchie was again used as a staging area, this time for raids against American settlements in the Mohawk Valley. After the war the British government, in clear violation of the 1783 Treaty of Paris that ended the war, refused to remove its garrison in Fort Oswegatchie, most likely in an attempt to stymie American settlement in the region. The British ultimately evacuated the fort after the Jay Treaty of 1796 called for the removal of all British forces remaining on American soil.

The first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was a dynamic period in the history of the site. As the last British garrison evacuated the fort settlers began trickling into the area. The early settlers in what would become the village of Ogdensburg settled, however, not on the western side of the Oswegatchie River where the fort was located but on the eastern bank. The fort buildings, however, remained and served two purposes. The standing structures were used a public buildings for the nascent community, with the court house, jail, and public stores housed in these structures. As the community grew, however, these public facilities were located in newer structures and cut foundation stones of the fort were taken by the settlers to use in their own structures.

Before this was entirely completed, however, Fort Oswegatchie would see military service again in the War of 1812. With the outbreak of war between the United States and Great Britain, an American rifle company under the command of Captain Benjamin Forsyth was sent to occupy the ruins of the fort. Forsyth used the fort as a base of operations for raids into British Canada, the most notable being the seizure of Brockville, Ontario on 7 Feb. 1812.

Two retaliatory attempts were made by the British to take Ogdensburg. The first was made in September of 1812 when approximately 1,200 British soldiers attempted a naval assault in small boats. This attack was thwarted by troops under the command of Forsyth and General Jacob Brown. The second attempt was made in late February, just two weeks after Forsyth's seizure of Brockville. This assault consisted of a crossing of the frozen St. Lawrence River by approximately 550 British soldiers under the command of Lieutenant Colonel "Red" George MacDonnell. After seizing the village of Ogdensburg, MacDonnell ordered his artillery pieces trained on the American position on the western bank of the Oswegatchie River. Realizing their inability to effectively resist, Forsyth and his men retreated, leaving the remains of the fort to the British. The British looted the village, although many of the goods were later returned, destroyed the remains of the fort, and returned to Canada. The ruins of the fort remained unoccupied for the remainder of the war.

There is scant documentation of the site in the early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. Some period maps (Map 9-11) depict Lighthouse Point and show either sparse development or paper streets that were never fully realized. It is likely that the low-lying, marshy nature of the property discouraged settlement. It is known, however, that the area served as quarantine “Pest House” during the 1832 outbreak of Asiatic cholera. Also, in the 1840s the site was used as a shipyard. During the laying of the keel of the steamboat *United States* the cornerstone of one of the original French structures, most likely the chapel, was found with an inscribed Latin inscription translated as “In the name of the Almighty God, Francois Picquet founded this habitation in 1749.” This stone is currently built into Ogdensburg City Hall.

The 1836 map (Map 9) does depict one new structure on the site labeled Seymour’s Store. This building remains on maps until after 1865. A large area of proposed filling is depicted on the 1853 map (Map 10), which was completed by 1865 (Map 11). While it appears that this new land would be sold as individual lots, the elevation and stabilization of the site made possible the construction of Rome-Watertown-Ogdensburg Railroad depot that opened on 4 August 1862.

The first map to definitively depict the Duffy house is the 1884 Sanborn insurance map depicting this section of Ogdensburg. This map also depicts several buildings associated with the railroad in the immediate area.

The first attempt to locate the fort was made in 1899. On 6 October of that year the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated an obelisk commemorating the fort and early founders. The monument was erected just east of the Duffy house, its location based on the memory of Thomas Tate, City Engineer who reportedly recalled “vividly” the location of the ruins of the fort. An image of the ceremony dedicating the monument is depicted in Figure 2 below. The monument was moved in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century but its base is still visible on the modern landscape.



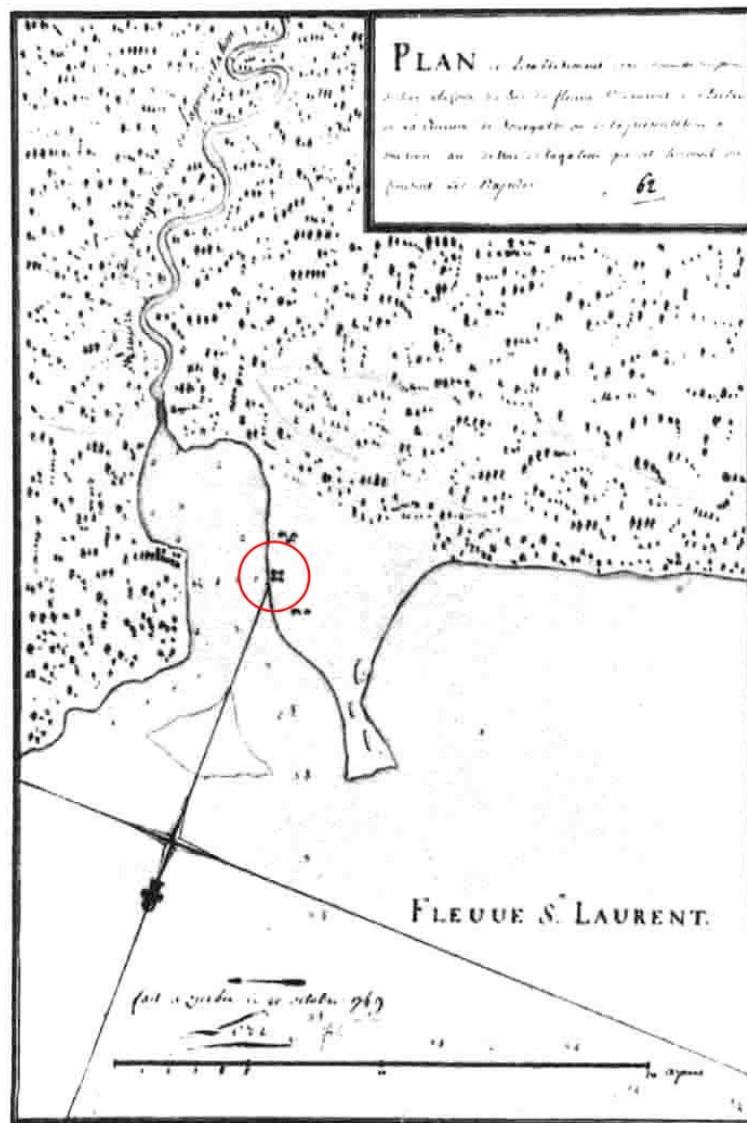
Figure 2. 1899 ceremony dedicating the DAR monument to Fort La Présentation. The structure on the left is the Duffy house and the structure on the right is a 19<sup>th</sup> century railroad building.

By 1920 a larger, improved railroad yard had been constructed on the site with additional deposits of fill to level out and expand the useable ground. Also, by this time a Standard Oil Company (later to become Exxon Mobil) complex is located to the north of the Duffy house. Use of the rail yard stopped in the 1970s and in 1984 the Exxon Mobil complex ceased operations. Two years later the above ground superstructures were demolished.

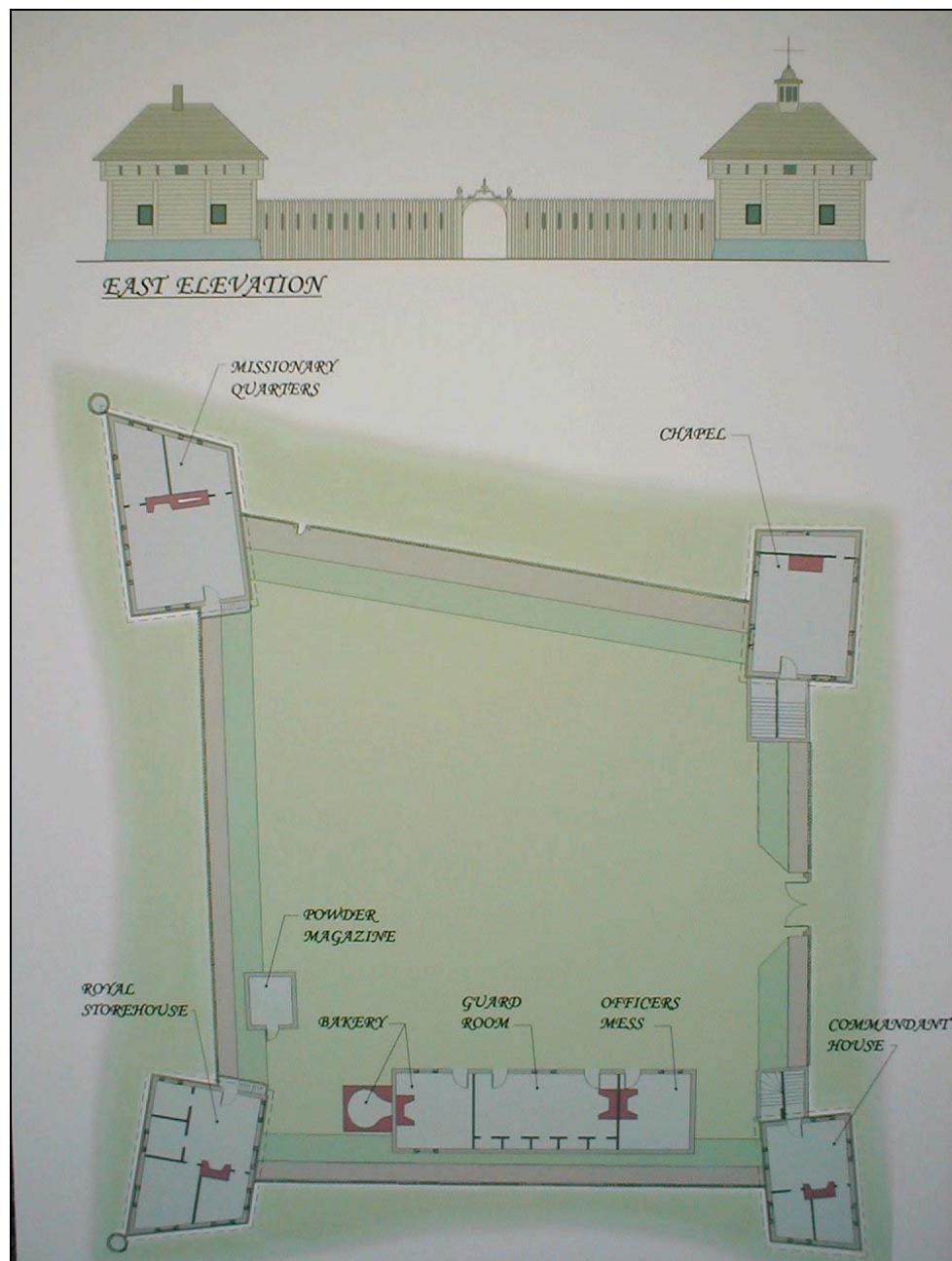
### Historic Map Overview

There are numerous maps which depict the project area from its initial settlement in 1749 until the present (Maps 1-17). No maps or drawings exist of the earliest incarnation of the French settlement, that early mission that existed in 1749 and was burned that same year. Several images of the upgraded Fort La Présentation are extant (Maps 1-5). Also, no maps exist of Fort Oswegatchie as it was called during the British tenure although a few drawings and paintings were made at this time (Map 6). Similarly, no accurate maps are available that show the fort during American occupation from 1796-1815 although a few drawings or sketch maps are extant (Maps 7 and 8). One depicts early 19<sup>th</sup> century Ogdensburg, New York (Map 9). From the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the present, however, the history of the site is well-documented by maps (Maps 10-16).

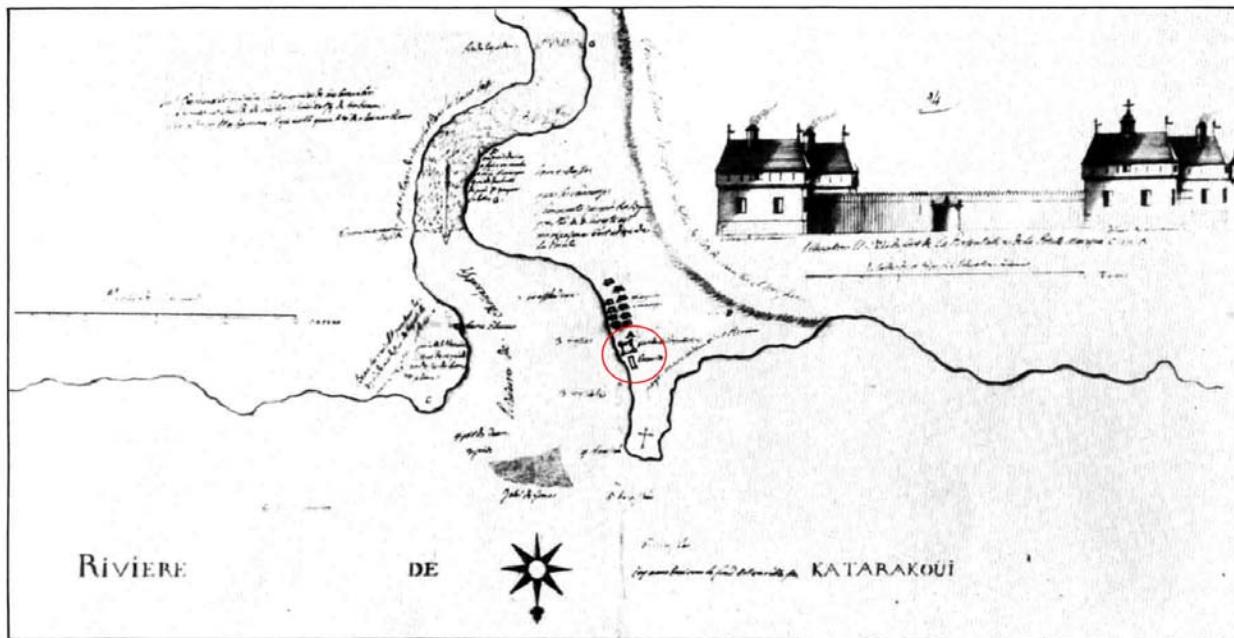
In most of the following images the general area of the Fort La Présentation Site is located in a red a circle or rectangle. These outlines represent the rough location of the site and not its actual boundaries. It should also be noted that these are most of the existing images of the area but others do exist.



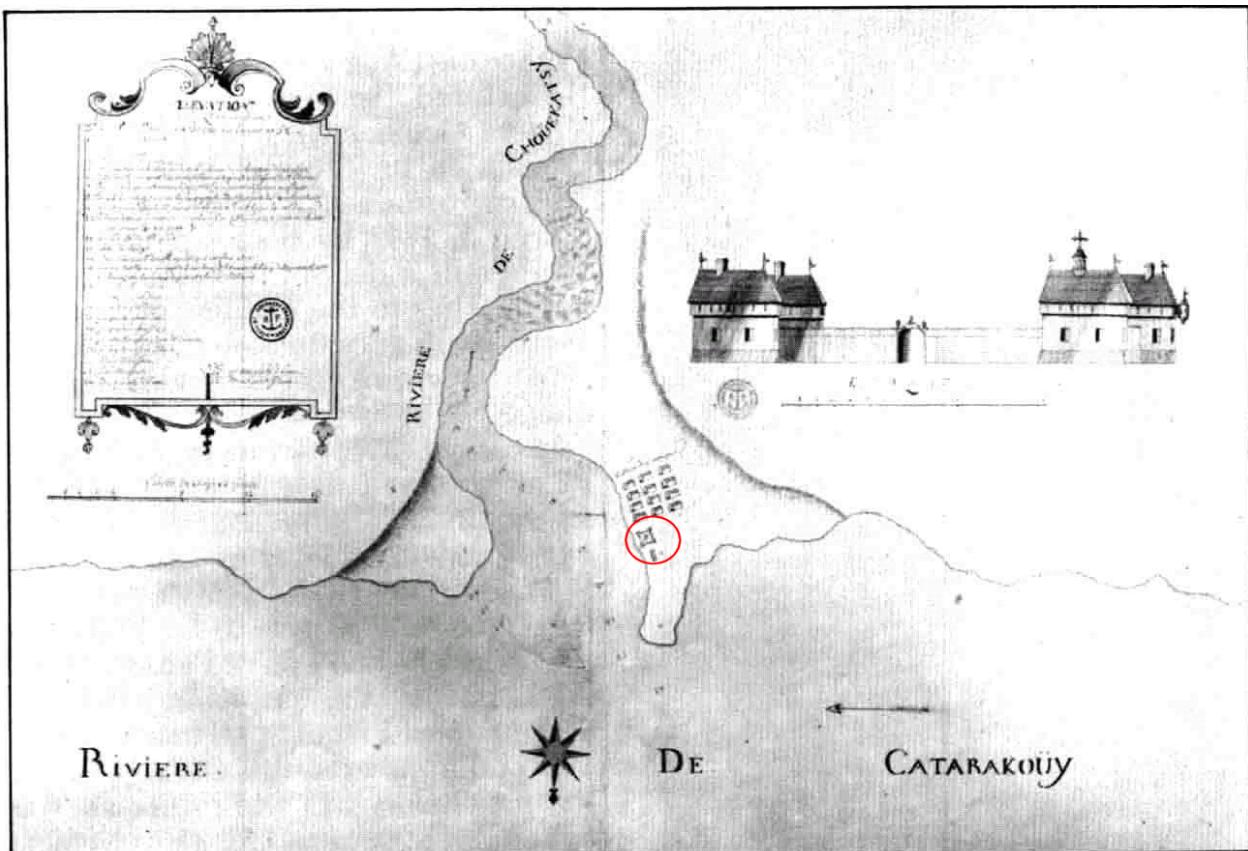
Map 1. 1749 Map depicting the general location of the Fort La Présentation Site and its environs.



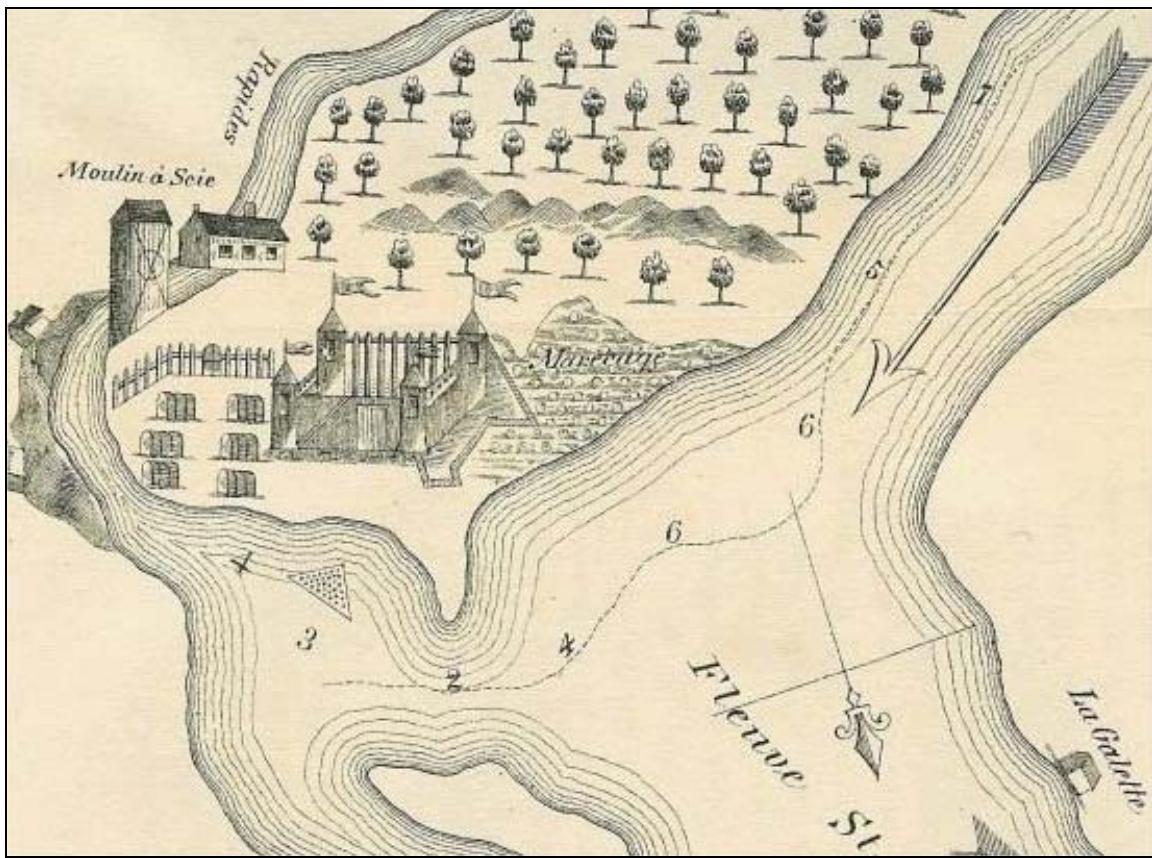
Map 2. Modern version of a 1751 plan and profile of Fort La Présentation.



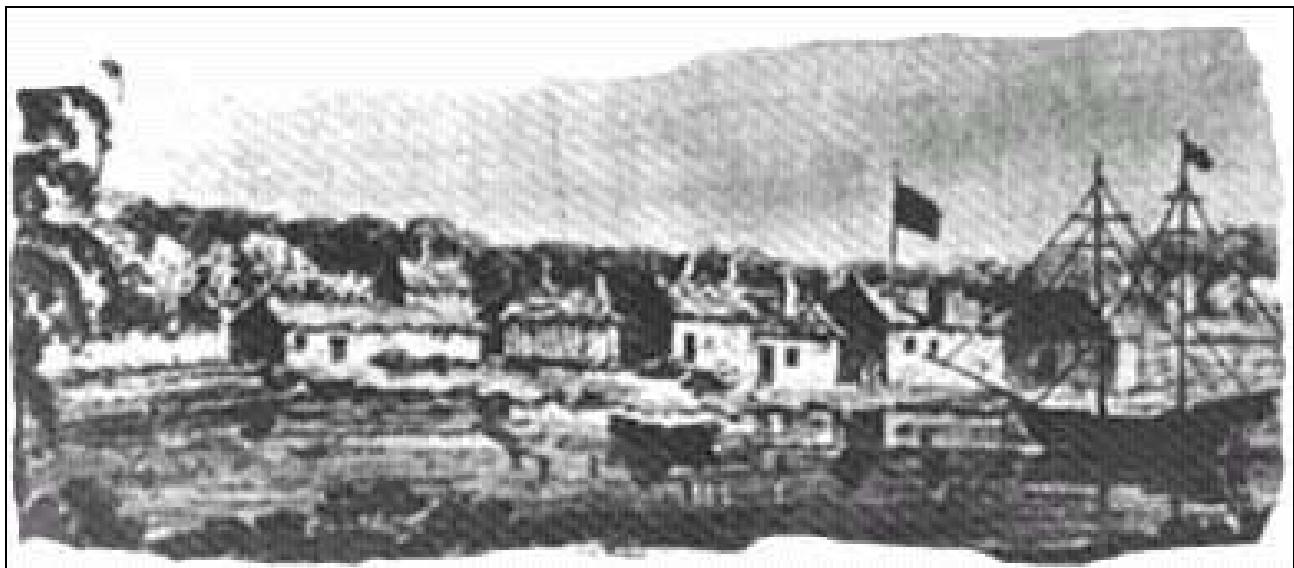
Map 3. 1751 map depicting the general location the Fort La Présentation Site and the eastern profile of the fort.



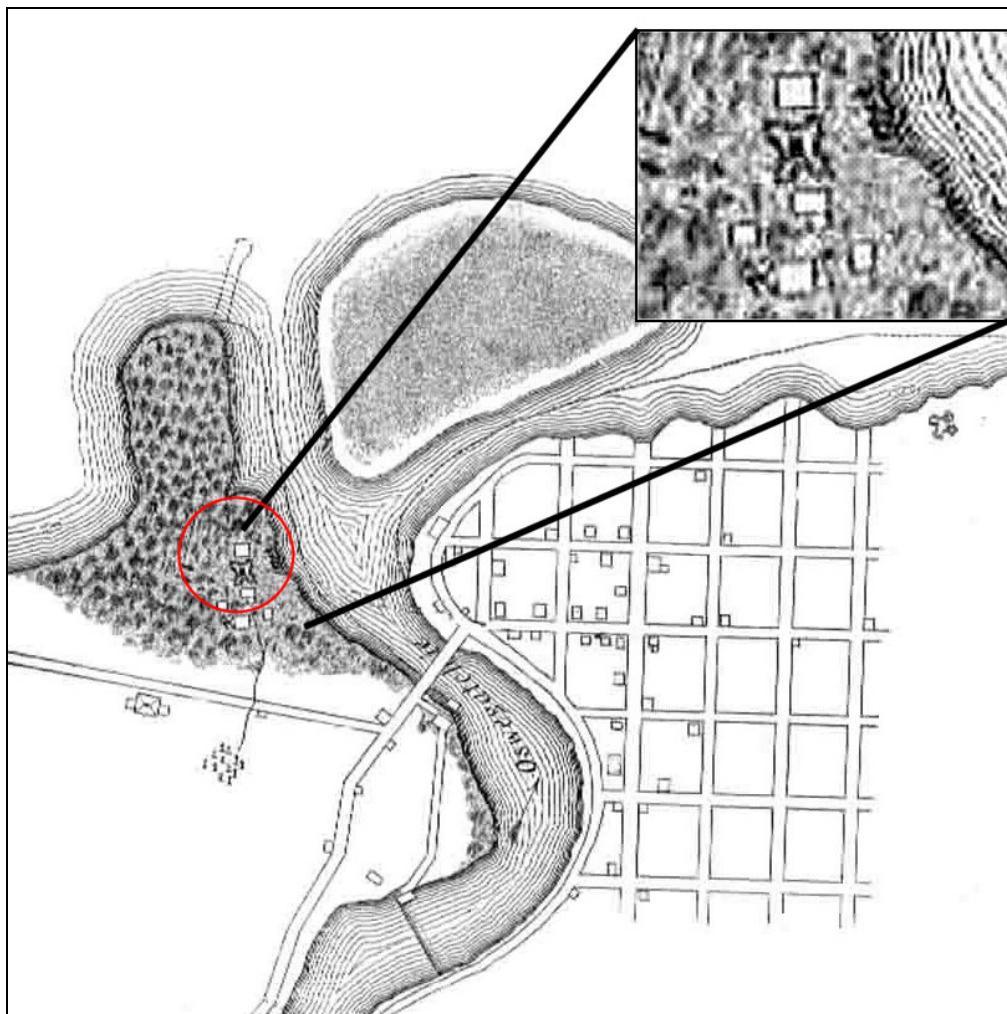
Map 4. 1752 map depicting the general location the Fort La Présentation Site and the eastern profile of the fort.



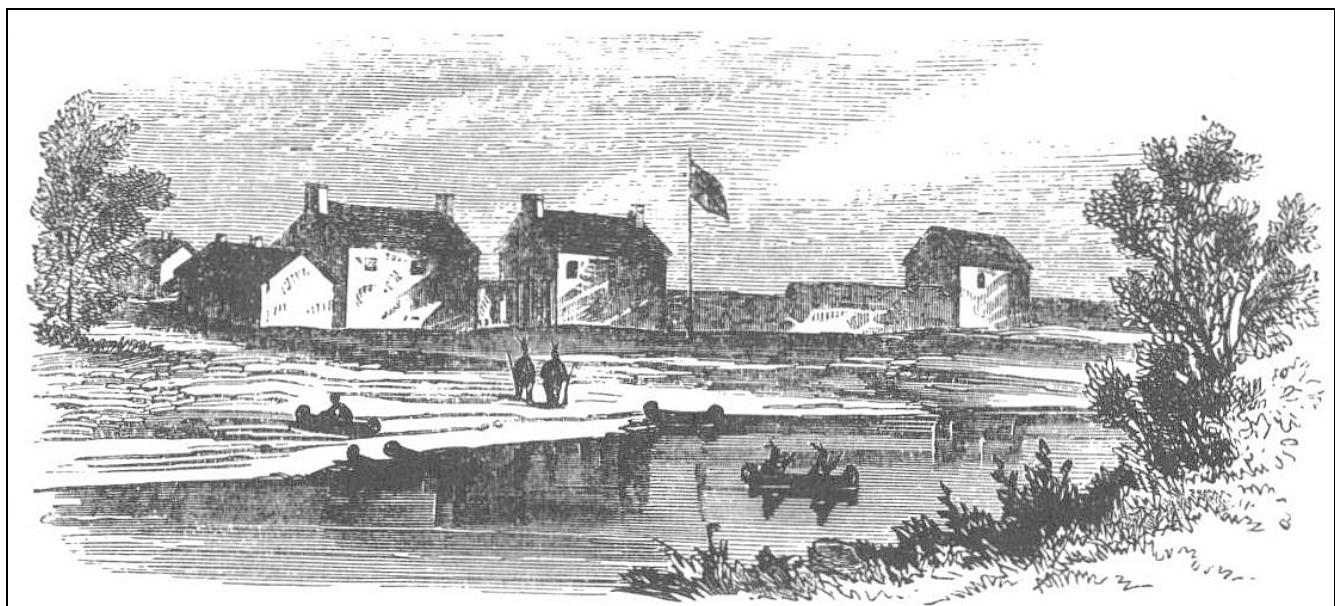
Map 5. An 1838 stylized depiction of Fort La Présentation as it existed in 1749



Map 6. 1765 sketch of the eastern profile of the modified Fort Oswegatchie, facing west.



Map 7. Benson Lossing's depiction of Fort Oswegatchie and its environs as it existed during the War of 1812.



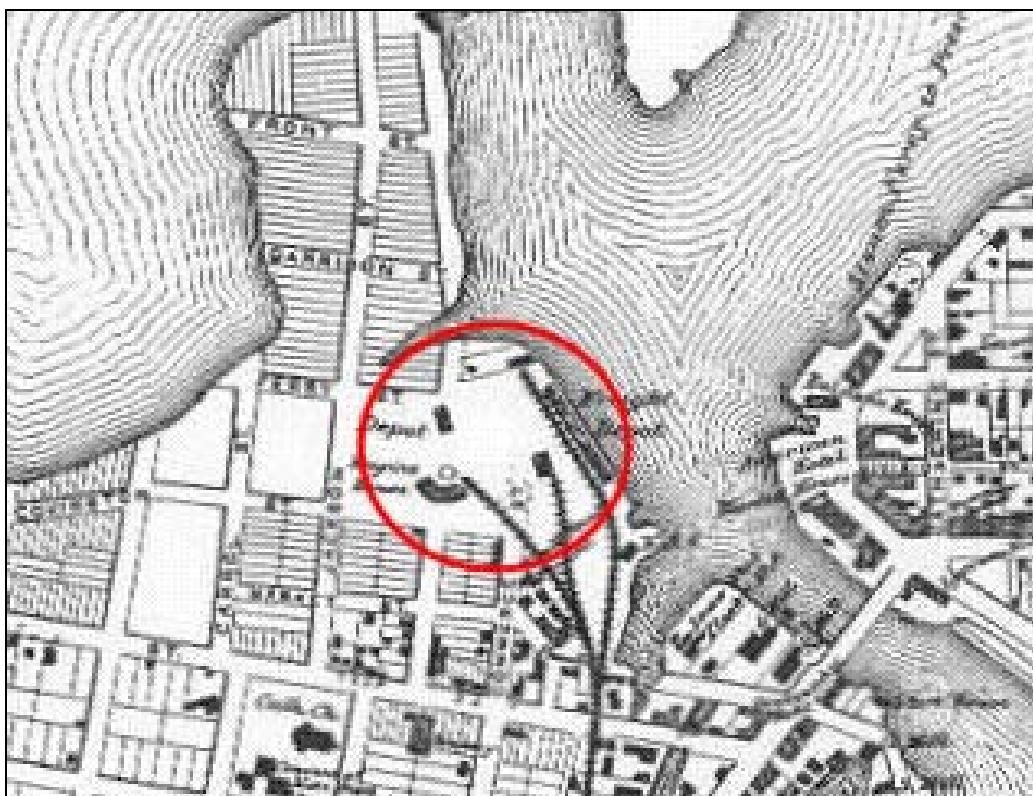
Map 8. Profile of the eastern wall of Fort Oswegatchie as it stood during the War of 1812.



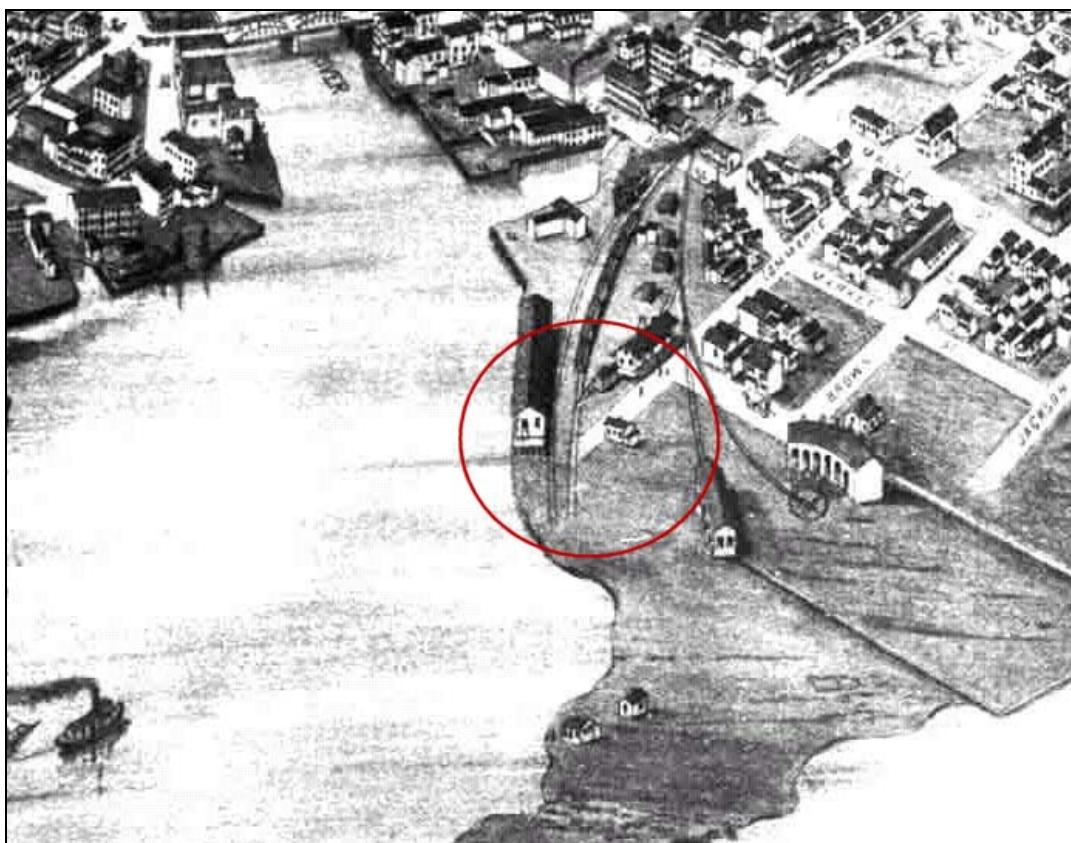
Map 9. Depiction of the Fort La Présentation Site from the 1836 *Map of the City of Ogdensburgh*.



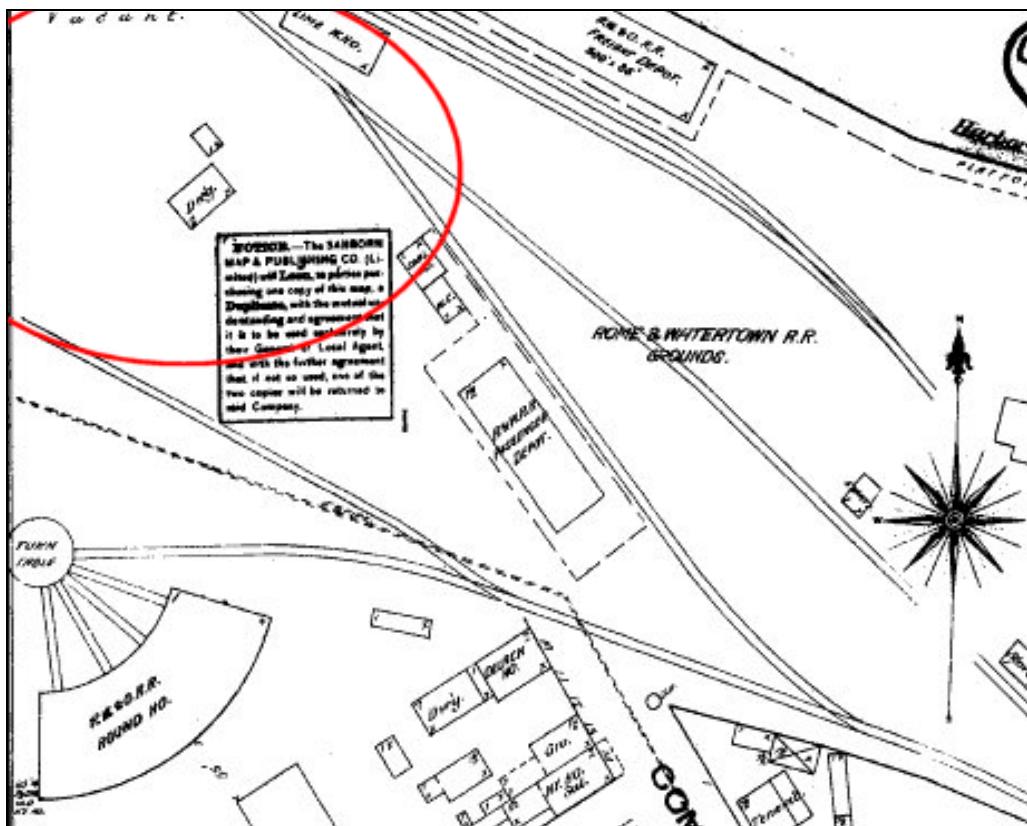
Map 10. Area of the Fort La Présentation Site on an 1853 *Map of the City of Ogdensburgh*.



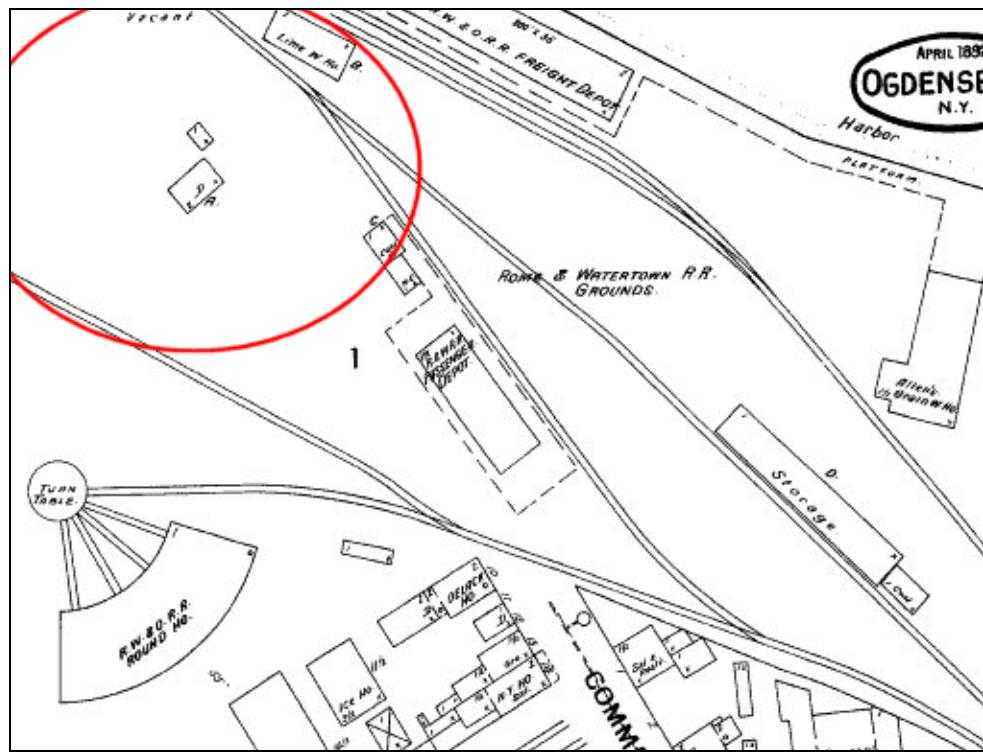
Map 11. 1865 Beer's atlas image of the area of the Fort La Présentation Site.



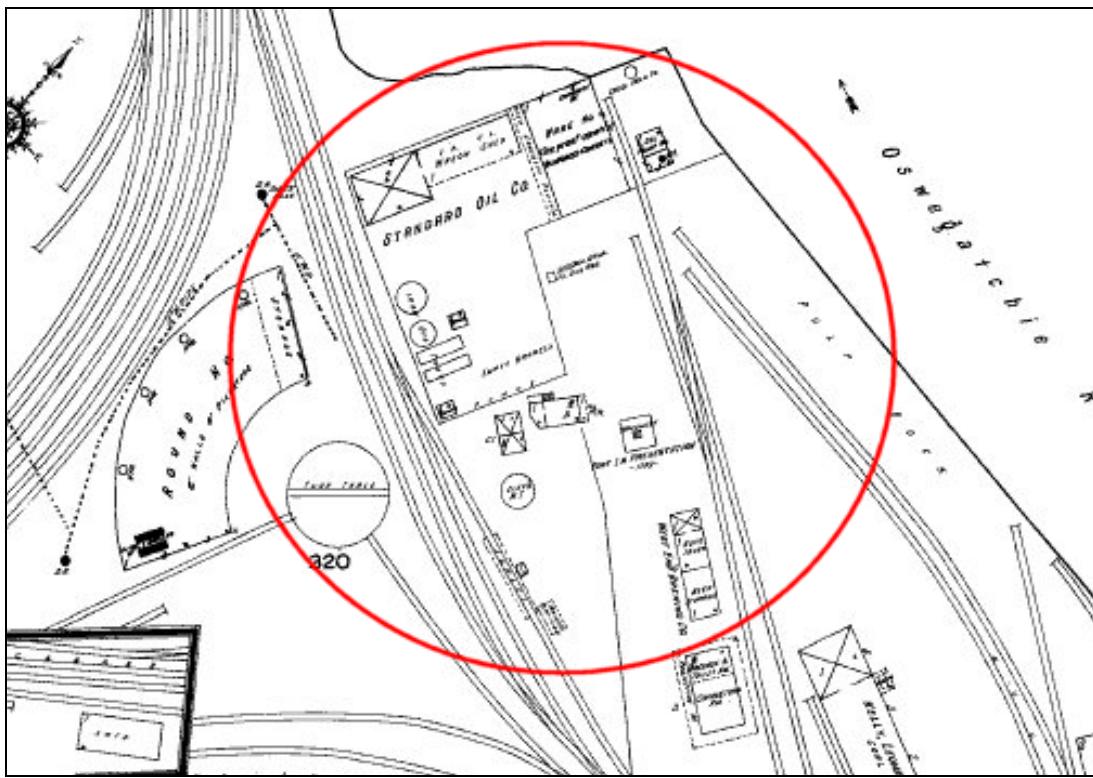
Map 12. 1874 depiction of the Fort La Présentation Site area and its environs.



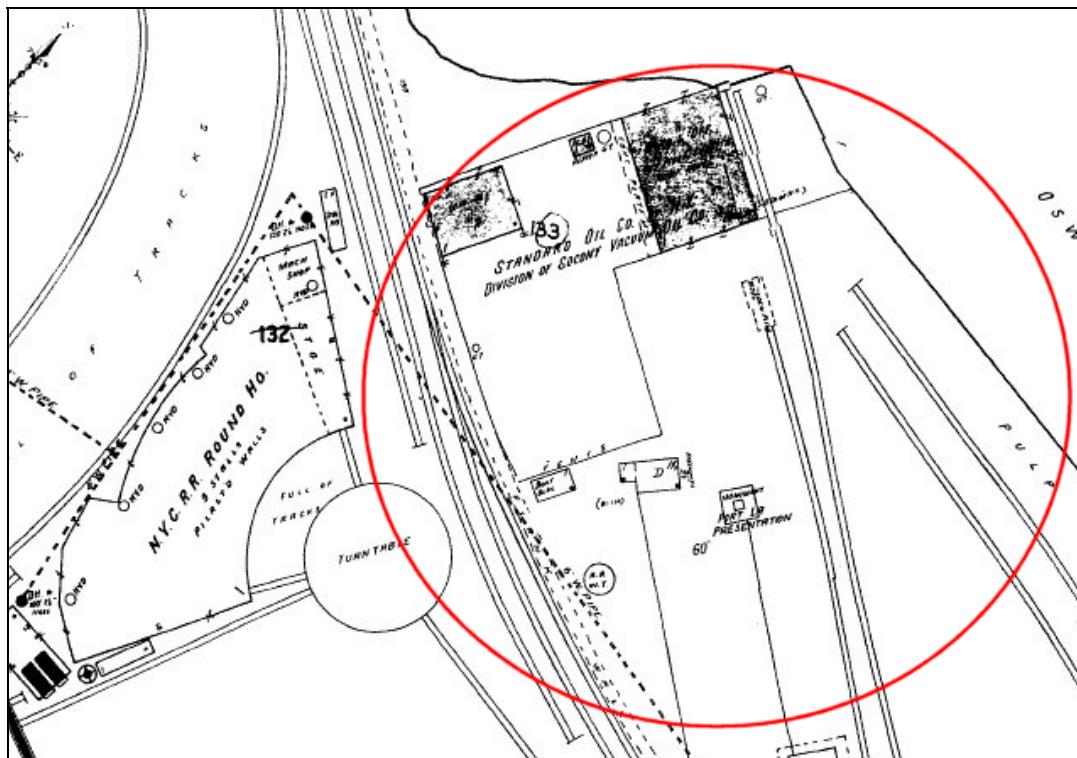
Map 13. 1884 Sanborn insurance map depicting a portion of the Fort La Présentation Site. The structure depicted in the circle is the current standing structure.



Map 14. 1892 Sanborn insurance map depicting a portion of the Fort La Présentation Site. The structure depicted in the circle is the current standing structure.



Map 15. 1918 Sanborn insurance map depicting the area of the Fort La Présentation Site. The structure depicted in the circle is the current standing structure and the 1899 monument is depicted as well.



Map 16. 1946 Sanborn insurance map depicting the area of the Fort La Présentation Site. The structure depicted in the circle is the current standing structure and the 1899 monument is depicted as well.



Map 17. 2001 Aerial photograph depicting the Fort La Présentation Site and a portion of the City of Ogdensburg.

#### ***Historic Sensitivity***

Given the results of previous archaeological fieldwork conducted on the site and the very rich and extensive history of settlement on the site from the 1740s to the present, the potential for discovering historic archaeological resources is extremely high.

#### **RESEARCH POTENTIAL**

The research potential of NYSM #11760, Fort La Présentation Site, is considerable. The cultural soil level identified by the SUNY Potsdam excavations represent nearly 100 years of occupation, from 1750 until the mid of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In this time the site was used several different groups and for several different functions beginning with the religious and military focus of the site during the French period (c. 1750-1760). Its military role continued throughout the British period of occupation (1760-1796) and its service during the War of 1812 as an American garrison post until its final abandonment in 1815. In American possession after the Jay Treaty of 1796, the site served a number of functions namely an administrative role during the early days of the settlement of Ogdensburg, the site of a cholera hospital in the 1830s, and a shipyard in the 1840s. Each of these periods of occupation are represented in the artifact-bearing strata below the fill deposit in the 1850s and later to raise the elevation and level the land in preparation for the establishment of a railroad depot.

Research regarding any of the above periods of occupation and/or functions could be pursued on the Fort La Présentation Site. Necessary to any avenue of inquiry on the site is the presence of the above-mentioned soil strata representing occupation of the site prior to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. As a result, the first main objective of the Phase II survey was to determine the presence and extent of the cultural level throughout the survey area. Identifying locations where this stratum does not exist, as a result of later impacts for instance, would help assess the ability of the site to address any research questions associated with mid-18<sup>th</sup> to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site.

More specifically, the Phase II survey sought to identify the presence and location of any structural remains of Fort La Présentation. Knowing the location of one or more of these features would help to establish a better understanding of the site, specifically the physical orientation of the structure, which would aid in the location of the additional structure elements.

Lastly, the Phase II survey was concerned with the confirmation of the location of the pre-1853 western bank of the Oswegatchie River adjacent to the site prior to the substantial filling in the 1850s (see Maps 10 and 11). The SUNY Potsdam survey conducted in the 1980s believed to have established this but confirming its location and orientation could help in locating the fort itself.

## METHODOLOGY

### ***Laboratory Methodology***

#### *Processing*

Following the archaeological fieldwork, the artifacts were returned to the New York State Museum to be processed and analyzed in the Cultural Resource Survey Laboratory. The processing included washing or dry brushing, cataloging, and numbering of the cultural material.

#### *Repository*

All field notes, maps, and other documents relating to the Phase II excavation were curated as part of the collections of the New York State Museum Division of Research and Collections. Cultural material recovered from the site was also processed in Cultural Resource Survey Laboratory but is currently the property of the landowner, Thomas Duffy.

### ***Survey Methodology***

#### *Phase I: Ground Penetrating Radar Survey*

Given the presence of a large amount of imported fill during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, amounting to a roughly 1 m- 1.5 m (3-4 ft) series of strata overlaying the buried 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century cultural horizon, standard Phase I survey techniques, such as the excavation a grid of shovel test pits (STPs) was not possible. Instead NYSM staff sought to identify subsurface structural features through the use of ground penetrating radar (GPR). As noted above, the GPR was operated by Andrew Kozlowski of the NYSM Geological Survey. The project area was broken into several quadrants and a grid pattern, with transects generally established at 0.6 m (2 ft) intervals. In a few locations this interval was reduced to 0.3 m (1 ft) for increased accuracy and clarity.

#### *Phase II: Limited GPR and Trenching*

The Phase II survey consisted of a series of 37 monitored backhoe trenches of variable length. These were done with two goals in mind. The first was to investigate the subsurface features originally identified by the Phase I GPR survey. To this end trenches were excavated in areas where subsurface “targets” looked promising. Secondly, the trenches sought to determine if the mid-18<sup>th</sup> to early-19<sup>th</sup> century cultural occupation level was identifiable and present throughout the site. Also, these trenches could potentially locate features not found by the GPR survey. This was done by excavating trenches in various locations throughout the site, including areas not examined by the GPR survey. Trenches were not placed in areas where known utilities are located or close to the Duffy house.

## PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

### ***Ground Penetrating Radar Survey***

The GPR survey was conducted in four sessions in the winter, spring, and fall of 2007. This portion of the project produced a rough map of potential subsurface some of the features that may represent historical structural remains. A map was not done for the entire survey area. This map is depicted below (Figure 2).

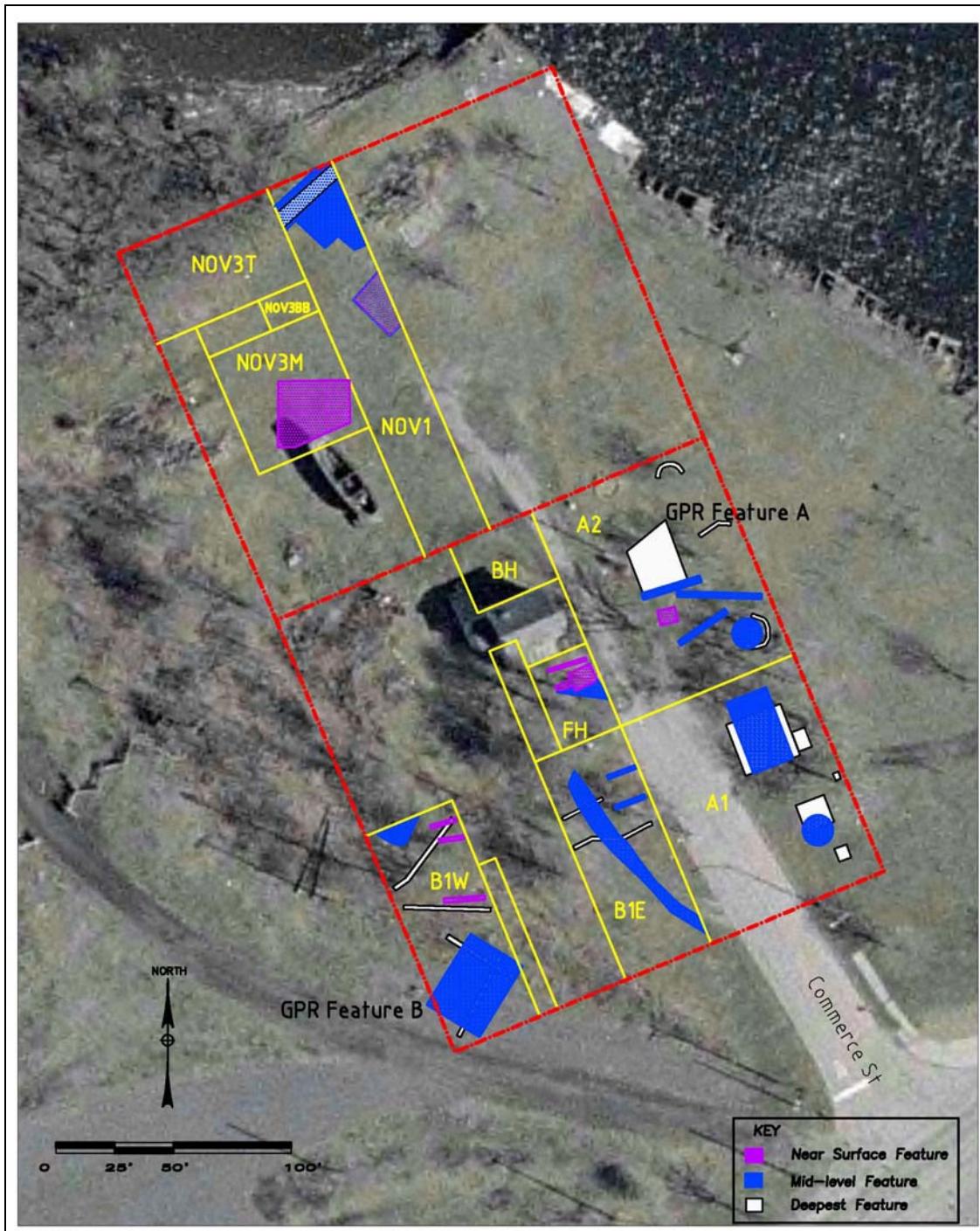


Figure 3. Subsurface features identified by the GPR in the Fort La Présentation project area.

As illustrated on Figure 2 above, the GPR survey conducted on the Fort La Présentation Site identified numerous subsurface features in the survey area. Information regarding absolute depth of these features was difficult to establish firmly but the above map does reflect the depth of these features relative to each other. The purple features, for instance, represent features near the surface, while the blue symbolize mid-level features, and the white represent the deepest features. No GPR work was done in the vicinity of Trenches 20, 24, 25, and 35-37.

It should be noted that the raw GPR data is difficult to interpret under ideal conditions and the Fort La Présentation Site is far from ideal in this regard. Numerous factors could interfere and distort data including groundwater, the unknown depth and quality of the fill noted above, and varying degrees of soil contamination.

Despite this, however, the GPR did identify two prospective features that, when compared to historic maps and other accounts, might represent features related to Fort La Présentation or Fort Oswegatchie. These are the polygons labeled GPR Features A and B on Figure 2 above.

The large white feature, designated as GPR Feature A, located in the A2 quadrant of the survey area was located roughly in the vicinity of the former location of the 1899 monument commemorating the fort. The monument itself is no longer standing on the site, having been moved to nearby to Main Street, on the northern side of a church in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The monument was erected on its original location by the Swe-kat-si Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution as a result of the personal memories of Thomas Tate, Ogdensburg City Engineer, who claimed to remember where some ruins of the fort once stood. It is not known whether Mr. Tate remembered which section of the fort was in that location or anything regarding specific structural elements.

The shape of the polygon identified by the GPR is also suggestive, resembling an irregular quadrangle. The shape and dimensions roughly resemble the northeastern bastion of the 1751 version of Fort La Présentation, identified as a chapel on Map 2 above.

The second potential fort-related feature was located in the extreme southwest of the original survey square, in quadrant B1W, and was designated GPR Feature B. The same image mentioned above also depicts a rectangular structure situated diagonally from the northeastern bastion. This building is identified on this map as the Royal Storehouse. As with the GPR Feature A above, the possible feature identified by the subsurface GPR survey roughly resembles the building depicted on Map 2 in size, shape and orientation.

As seen on Figure 2 above, other subsurface features were identified by the Phase I survey. Some of these appear to be located where later 19<sup>th</sup> century structures have been documented. Others are readily identifiable such as the septic tank located immediately behind the Duffy house. The identity of the remainder of the subsurface “features” however, particularly the linear features, are unknown but likely represent old defunct utilities or other features associated with the railroad yard, or in the area north of the original survey square, buildings, utilities and features associated with Standard Oil occupation of this part of the survey area.

These features, both the ones that were considered to potentially be part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site and those thought to be associated with later occupation, informed and influenced the location of the trench excavations of the Phase II survey.

### ***Trenching Results***

The second phase of the survey conducted on the site consisted of a series of 37 trenches excavated to investigate the subsurface anomalies identified by the GPR survey. The location of these trenches can be seen on the project area map in APPENDIX D. Personnel from Nature’s Way, the environmental consultant hired by NYSDEC, monitored soil and air contamination levels, operated the backhoe that excavated the trenches, and oversaw safety conditions during the Phase II survey. When access to the trenches was desired the appropriate safety measures were taken to ensure the safety of those entering the trenches. These included “stepping” the trenches to avoid wall cave-ins, entry and egress by ladder, excavated by backhoe, and wearing of appropriate personal protective equipment, such as hardhats, vests, and steel-toed boots.

This portion of the survey was conducted in two parts. The first part of the Phase II survey consisted of 25 documented trenches and largely focused on the original 200’ by 200’ survey square, although some these, Trenches 20 and 23-25 were excavated north of this square. These trenches were excavated in late September-early October of 2007. Generally the profiled portions of these trenches measured 2.7 m – 3.7 m (9 ft – 12 ft) in length and roughly 0.9 m – 1.2 m (3 ft – 4 ft) wide. Some notable exceptions do exist and will be described below. The second portion of the Phase II survey was conducted in November of 2007 and sought to investigate the northern section of the project area. Eleven trenches (Trenches 26-37) were excavated two of which (Trenches 26 and 27) were subdivided into smaller sections. The dimensions of the November trenches as illustrated on the Tables 25-27 below and Figures 28-36 are more variable than the previous set.

Given the field conditions, the nature of the survey area, and other factors, a number of variables influenced execution of the Phase II survey. For instance, due to the large size of the trenches, in most instances artifact assemblages, when collected, were not collected by screening of all the soil of a given stratum. Rather these collections generally represent artifacts gathered from a sample of the soil deposits. No cultural material was collected from many of the soil strata, particularly those considered to be late 19<sup>th</sup> century fill deposits. Some trenches were not accessible due to unsafe conditions, and it should be noted that in some instances profiles were not done of completed trenches generally due to unsafe conditions created by unstable trench walls. Also, technical difficulties with the camera resulted in the loss of the photographs of Trenches 1-4. Profiles of these trenches, however, are available. Each of the trenches is described and depicted (Photos 1-37 and Figures 4-36) below.

### Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the east-central area of the survey rectangle. It was placed at this location to search for structural remains of the fort near its reported location as suggested by the 1899 monument base nearby. No structural features were identified although 30 artifacts were recovered from Level 5, as depicted on Figure 4. These are listed on Table 2, below.

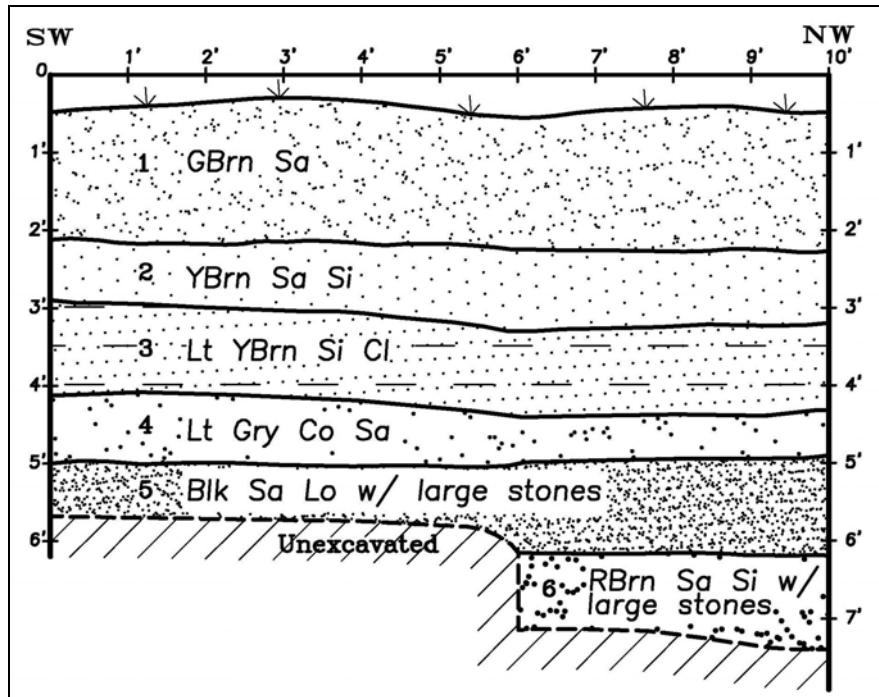


Figure 4. West wall profile of Trench 1 of the Phase II survey.

Table 2. Cultural Material Collected from Level 5 of Trench 1 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Bone, kitchen	Domestic	2
Bone, unidentified	Miscellaneous	2
Creamware, undecorated	Domestic	2
Delftware, polychrome	Domestic	1
Nails, unidentified square	Architectural	1
Nail, wrought “rose head”	Architectural	1
Pipe stem fragment, kaolin	Personal	1
Stoneware, white salt-glazed	Domestic	4
Stoneware, white salt-glazed scratch blue	Domestic	1
Wood fragments	Architectural	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>

The composition of the artifact assemblage collected from Level 5, devoid of any cultural material exclusively associated with the post mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, suggests that this stratum represents pre-fill occupation of the site (c. 1749-1850s).

### Trench 2

Excavated approximately 2 m (6.6 ft) east of Trench 1 with a parallel orientation, Trench 2 was excavated at this location to search for structural remains of the fort. As with Trench 1, no remains were identified but the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level was present, depicted here as Level 3 on Figure 5 below. The artifacts collected, a total of 5 objects, are listed on Table 3.

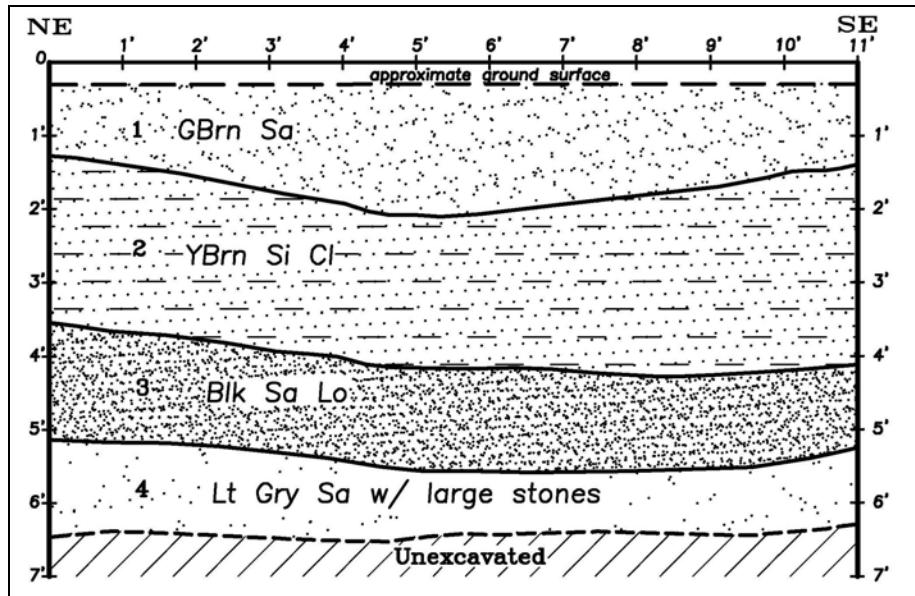


Figure 5. East wall profile of Trench 2 of the Phase II survey.

Table 3. Cultural Material Collected from Level 3 of Trench 2 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Glass, curved clear	Domestic	1
Glass, flat green	Miscellaneous	1
Redware, tan glazed	Domestic	1
Strapping, hand-wrought w/rivet	Miscellaneous	1
Pearlware, blue transfer-printed	Domestic	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>

As with Trench 1 above, the cultural material collected from Level 3 of Trench 2 does not contain material clearly associated with the post mid-19<sup>th</sup> century period.

### Trench 3

Located near the eastern edge of the central portion of the project area Trench 3 sought to identify fort-related structural features. None were identified although an assemblage of cultural material, a total of 32 objects, was collected from Level 3. This material is listed on Table 6 below.

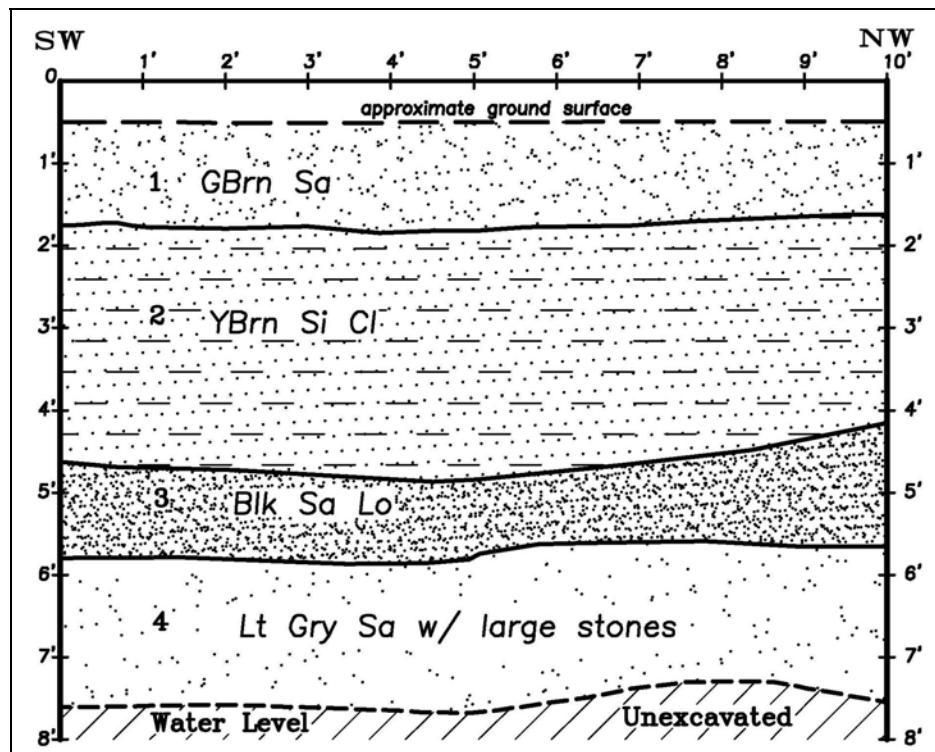


Figure 6. West wall profile of Trench 3 of the Phase II survey.

Table 4. Cultural Material Collected from Level 3 of Trench 3 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Bone, bird	Domestic	1
Bone, fish	Domestic	1
Bone, kitchen	Domestic	8
Bone, unidentified	Miscellaneous	4
Delftware, monochrome	Domestic	1
Glass, bottle aqua	Domestic	1
Glass, flat aqua	Architectural	2
Nail, wrought "rose head"	Architectural	4
Pipe bowl, kaolin	Personal	1
Pipe stem, kaolin	Personal	2
Porcelain, undecorated	Domestic	1
Redware, mottled/spotted brown-glazed	Domestic	1
Spike, cut (wrought head)	Architectural	1
Stone, unmodified (flake?)	Miscellaneous	1
Stoneware, white salt-glazed	Domestic	2
Whiteware, blue transfer-printed	Domestic	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>

As illustrated on Table 4 above, the cultural material collected from Level 3 of Trench 3 includes some material more commonly associated with the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century such as cut spike with a hand-wrought head, blue transfer-printed whiteware, and aqua bottle glass. The assemblage, however, continues to support the interpretation that this stratum represents the pre-filling period of occupation of the site.

#### Trench 4

Trench 4 was excavated roughly 8 m (26.2 ft) north-northwest of Trenches 1 and 2 and also sought structural evidence of the fort, specifically its northeastern bastion. Four soil strata were identified in this trench and two pieces of cultural material were collected from Level 3 of this unit, listed on Table 5 below.

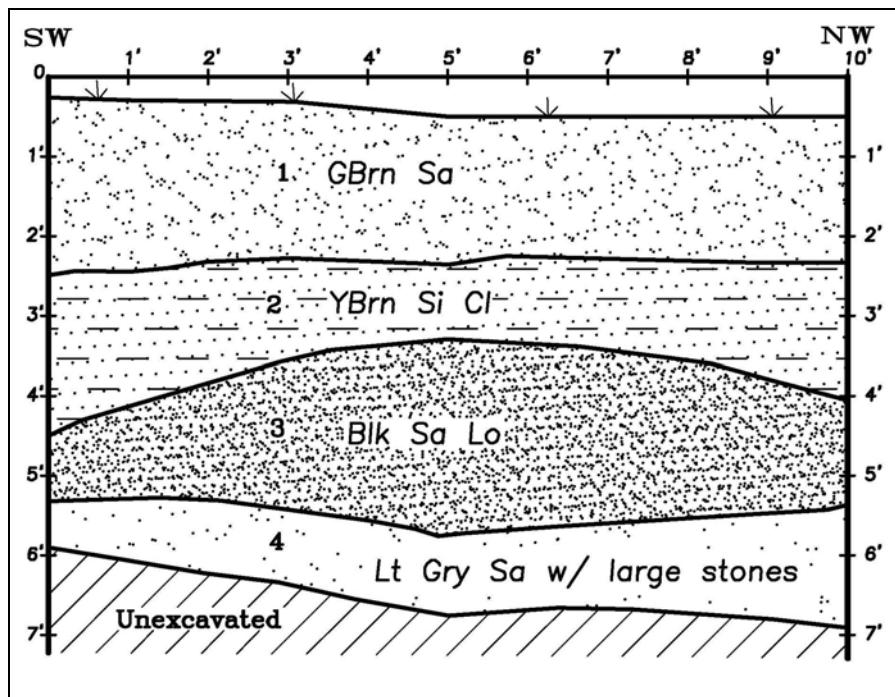


Figure 7. West wall profile of Trench 4 of the Phase II survey.

Table 5. Cultural Material Collected from Level 3 of Trench 4 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Axe head	Personal	1
Spoon	Personal	1
Wooden post sample	Architectural	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>3</b>

Although not reflected by the small assemblage of cultural material, it appears that Level 3 of Unit 4, given its soil composition and location with the stratigraphic sequence, corresponds with the mid-18<sup>th</sup> to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level identified throughout the site.

A small post feature, square-shaped and measuring roughly 7.6 cm (3 inches) on each side, was also found near the center of Trench 4. This is not visible on Figure 7 above, and as noted previously photographs are not available of Trenches 1-4 of the Phase II survey. This feature was found in Level 3 soil, roughly 1.7 m (5.5 ft) below the surface and was excavated to a depth of 1.8 m (6 ft) below the surface, extending a few inches into the subsoil, before disappearing. Samples were taken of the wood fragments found within but not other cultural material was found. Another one of these features was found in Trench 5 below.

### Trench 5 and 5W

Trench 5 was excavated to search for subsurface structural features associated with the early occupation of the site and investigate the stratigraphy of the area. Trench 5W was located immediately adjacent to the west of Trench 5 to investigate a feature identified in Trench 5. Trench 5 is depicted on Figures 8 and 9 and Photos 1 and 2. Trench 5W is only seen in Photo 2.

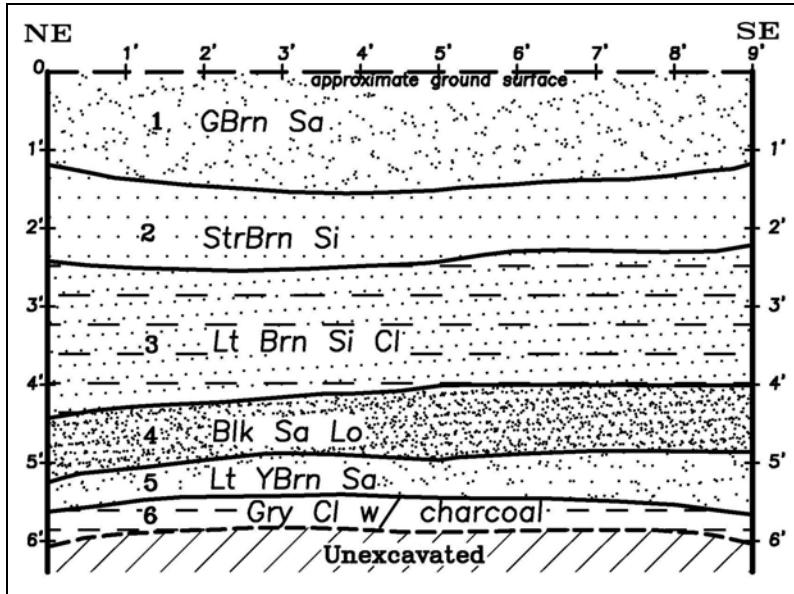


Figure 8. East wall profile of Trench 5 of the Phase II survey.

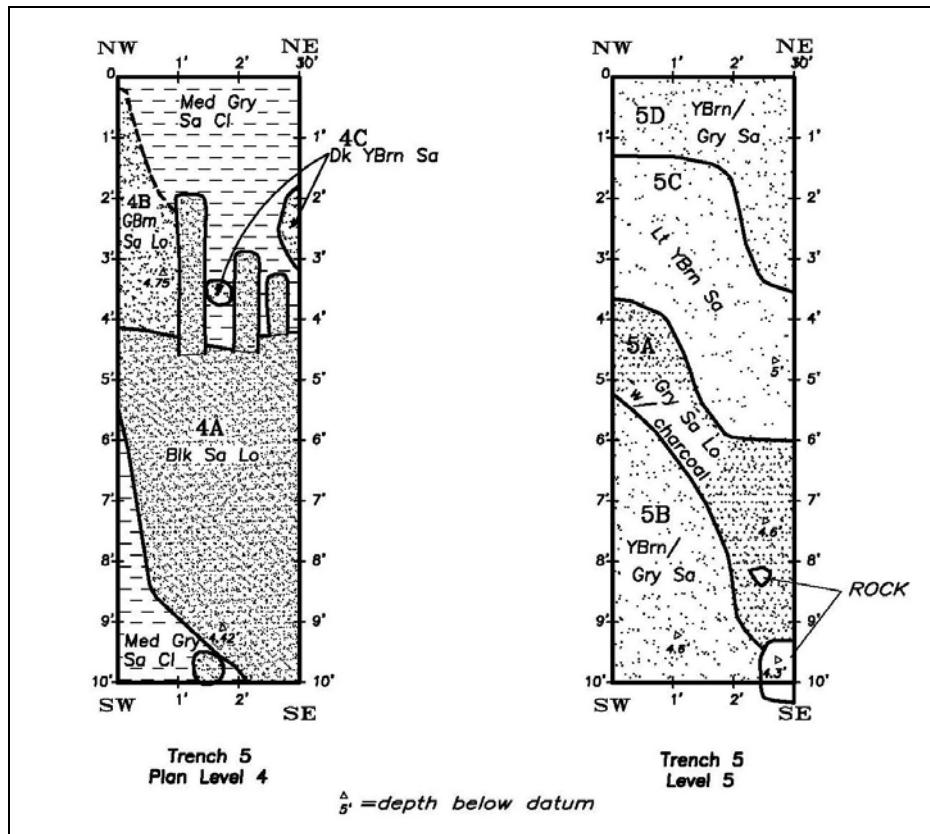


Figure 9. Plan views of Trench 5 of the Phase II survey.

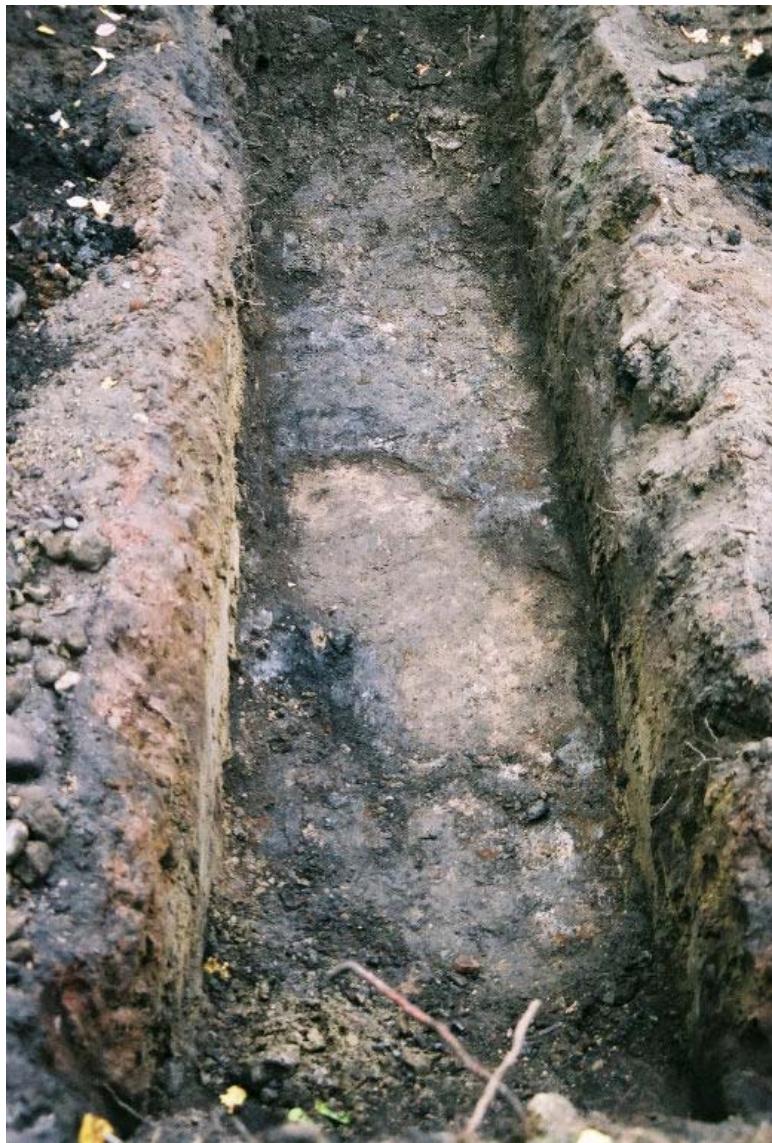


Photo 1. View of Trench 5 of the Phase II survey at the base of Level 4, facing south.

As illustrated on Figures 8 and 9 excavation revealed a relatively complex stratigraphy. Three uniform soil strata were visible until a depth of roughly 1.2 m (4 ft) below the surface where the floor plan revealed several soil deposits. This is illustrated on Figure 9 above. A large black sandy loam dominated the southern end of Trench 5 at this depth, depicted as Level 4A on Figure 9. Three finger-like extensions of the black sandy loam extended into the northern end of the trench. These extensions were marked by significant quantities of decaying wood that suggest that they represent fallen wooden posts. A relatively large amount of cultural material was collected from Level 4A soil, listed on Table 6 below.

Table 6. Cultural Material Collected from Level 4A of Trench 5 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Bar, iron	Miscellaneous	1
Bone, kitchen	Domestic	18
Charcoal	Miscellaneous	4
File, iron	Personal	1
Glass, bottle olive green	Domestic	2
Gun flint, honey colored (French)	Personal	1
Kaolin pipe bowl fragment, undecorated	Personal	1
Kaolin pipe stem fragment, undecorated	Personal	4
Lead, unidentified fragment	Miscellaneous	2
Nail, wrought "rose head"	Architectural	12
Nail, wrought "T head"	Architectural	1
Nail, wrought unidentified	Architectural	2
Porcelain, molded	Domestic	1
Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese	Domestic	1
Shell, snail	Miscellaneous	1
Slag	Miscellaneous	2
Spike, hand wrought	Architectural	2
Stoneware, white salt-glazed	Domestic	2
Strapping	Miscellaneous	1
Trimmings/scrap, metal	Miscellaneous	3
Unidentified material (rock/brick/ceramic)	Miscellaneous	1
Wood fragment	Architectural	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>73</b>

Two artifacts were recovered from the grey-brown sandy loam of Level 4B located along the northwestern wall of Trench 5, a honey-colored (French) gunflint and a .56 caliber musket ball. Also, as depicted on the plan of Level 4 of Trench 5 above, two small pockets of dark yellow brown sand were also found at this depth. Hand excavation of these, designated Level 4C soil, resulted in the collection of nine artifacts, listed on Table 7 below.

Table 7. Cultural Material Collected from Level 4C Soil in Trench 5 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Kaolin pipe stem fragment, undecorated	Personal	5
Nail, wrought "L head"	Architectural	1
Nail, wrought "rose head"	Architectural	2
Shell, clam	Domestic	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>

In addition, a small square post mold, measuring approximately 7.6 cm (3 inches) on a side, was discovered along the southern wall of this trench. This feature, depicted on the Level 4 plan (Figure 9) was identical to that found in Trench 4 above. No cultural material was recovered from this feature although decaying wood fragments were observed during excavation. As with the Trench 4 feature, this feature proved to be approximately 15.2 cm (6 inches) deep.

After the black sandy loam and other Level 4 soils were removed, the floor of Trench 5 (as illustrated on the right in Figure 9 above) revealed four new soil deposits designated as Level 5A-D. Of particular interest was a deposit of grey sandy loam containing charcoal and concentrations of ash, suggesting an episode of burning. A collection of 36 artifacts were collected from this soil as listed on Table 8 below.

Table 8. Cultural Material Collected from Level 5A of Trench 5 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Bone, kitchen	Domestic	7
Delftware, undecorated	Domestic	2
Glass, bottle aqua	Domestic	2
Glass, flat aqua	Architectural	2
Kaolin pipe stem fragment, undecorated	Personal	5
Nail, cut unidentified	Architectural	1
Nail, wrought "L head"	Architectural	2
Nail, wrought "rose head"	Architectural	3
Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese	Domestic	1
Redware, brown glazed	Domestic	1
Redware, clear glazed	Domestic	1
Shell, clam	Domestic	7
Slag	Miscellaneous	1
Spike, hand wrought	Architectural	1
Stoneware, white salt-glazed	Domestic	4
Wood fragment	Architectural	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>36</b>

A shovel test pit (STP) was excavated in the southern end of the trench in yellow-brown/gray sand Level 5B soil. An assemblage of 36 artifacts was collected from this STP and grey sterile subsoil was encountered approximately 1.8 m (6 ft) below the surface. Table 9 below lists the cultural material collected from Level 5B soil.

Table 9. Cultural Material Collected from Level 5B of Trench 5 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Bone, kitchen	Domestic	1
Bone, unidentified fragment	Miscellaneous	5
Delftware, undecorated	Domestic	1
Fish hook	Personal	1
Flake, bifacial thinning chert	Miscellaneous	1
Glass, bottle aqua	Domestic	1
Glass, flat green	Architectural	2
Gun flint, honey colored (French)	Personal	2
Kaolin pipe bowl fragment, undecorated	Personal	1
Kaolin pipe stem fragment, undecorated	Personal	1
Lead, unidentified fragment	Miscellaneous	1
Nail, wrought "rose head"	Architectural	12
Nail, wrought unidentified	Architectural	4
Shell, mussel	Domestic	1
Stone, unmodified (quartzite)	Miscellaneous	1
Stoneware, white salt-glazed	Domestic	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>36</b>

As illustrated on Tables 6-9 above, the cultural material recovered from each of the Levels 4 and 5 soil deposits appears consistent with the mid-18<sup>th</sup> to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site. The presence of the three soil stains in Level 4 appear to represent fallen wooden posts prompted the expansion of this trench to the west (see Trench 5W below.) Also, a rock located in the southern corner of the trench, as seen in the Level 5 plan above, may represent the edge of Feature B, later discussed in Trenches 6, 6S, 8, 21 and 22.

Trench 5W was excavated to determine if the burned soil deposit (Level 5A) and/or wooden post features identified in Level 4 of Trench 5 were present. This was a relatively short trench approximately 2.7 m (8.9 ft) in length. Given the necessity to “step” the trench for safety purposes on the north, south, and west and the previous excavation of Trench 5 on the east, no profile of Trench 5W was possible. Photo 2 depicts Trenches 5 and 5W.

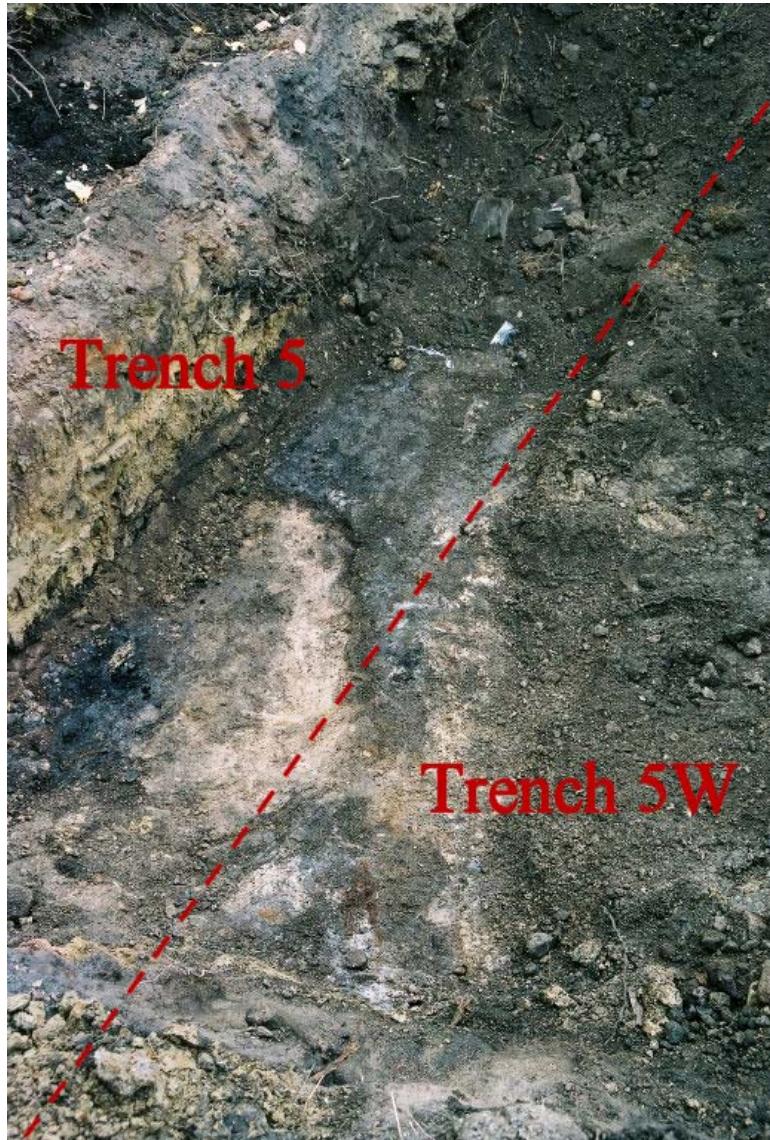


Photo 2. View of Trenches 5 and 5W of the Phase II survey, facing south.

As seen above, the dark stain identified in Trench 5 continued northwestward into Trench 5W. Here, however, it thins and takes on a more linear shape, appearing very similar to the wooden post stains found in Level 4 of Trench 5 above. Otherwise, Trench 5W possessed a soil stratigraphy similar to that of Trench 5. Only five artifacts were recovered from this soil, three fragments of delft ceramic/glaze and two wrought “rose head” nails.

### Trenches 6 and 6S

Trench 6 was excavated near the northeastern corner of the original 61 m (200 ft) by 61 m (200 ft) survey square to investigate a subsurface feature identified by the GPR during the Phase I survey. Trench 6S was excavated immediately adjacent to Trench 6 to further investigate Feature B, a cobblestone floor found in this trench, as described below. Figures 10 and 11 and Photos 3 and 4 depict these trenches. Trench 8 is also depicted in Figures 13 and 14 and Photo 5 as this later trench also sought to investigate Feature B.

Three strata of fill (Levels 1-3) were found on top of the black sandy loam believed to be associated with mid 18<sup>th</sup>- mid 19<sup>th</sup> occupation of the site. Excavation of this soil, Level 4, resulted in the collection of four artifacts: two wrought nails with "rose" heads and single sherds of undecorated creamware and salt-glazed stoneware. Beneath this, a stratum of tightly packed cobbles surrounded by yellow brown sand was encountered. This was designated Feature B and is depicted on Photo 3 below.



Photo 3. View of Feature B in Trench 6 of the Phase II survey, facing northeast.

Hand excavation revealed that these cobbles were most dense in the western end of the trench whereas in the eastern they decreased in concentration considerably, almost to the point of disappearance. A collection of nine artifacts were collected from among the cobbles as this feature was investigated. These are listed below on Table 10 below.

Table 10. Cultural Material Collected from Feature B of Trench 6 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Bone, kitchen	Domestic	1
Bone, fragments unidentified	Miscellaneous	2
Glass, bottle olive green	Domestic	3
Kaolin pipe stem fragment, undecorated	Personal	1
Stoneware, white salt-glazed	Domestic	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>

A second trench, Trench 6S, was immediately opened to the south to further explore Feature B. Trench 6S possess an identical stratigraphic profile as Trench 6, depicted below on Figure 10. Trench 6S was also marked by the presence of a large abandoned sewer pipe running east-west through the northern edge of the trench. This pipe cut through both Level 4 and Feature B below. More artifacts were collected from Level 4, the black sandy loam occupation level, of Trench 6S. The assemblage consisted of 15 artifacts, listed on Table 11 below.

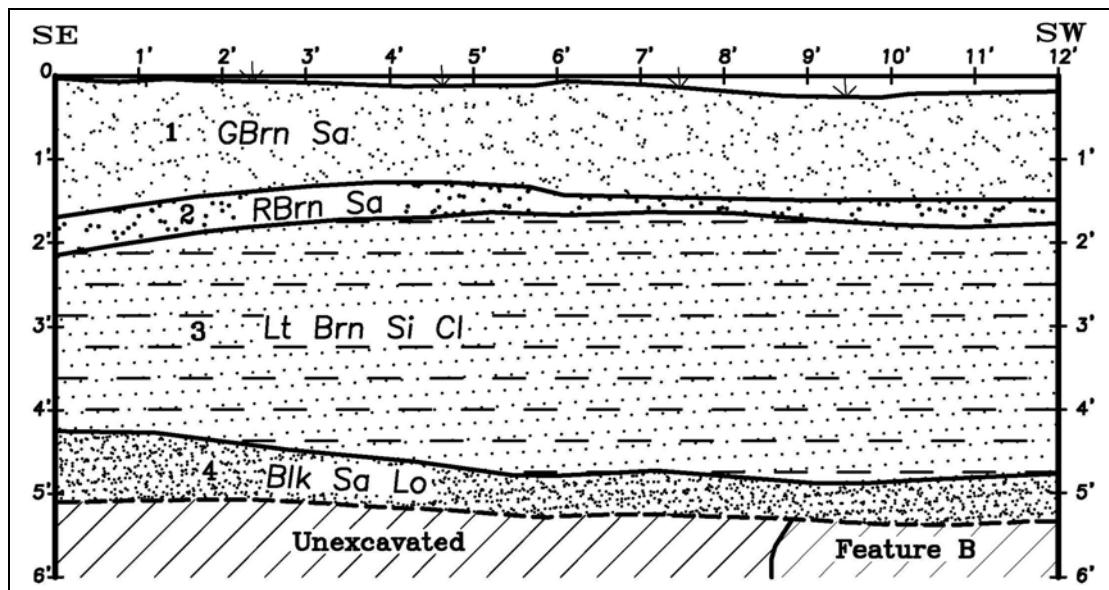


Figure 10. South wall profile of Trench 6S of the Phase II survey.

Table 11. Cultural Material Collected from Level 4 of Trench 6S of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Brick, handmade	Architectural	3
Creamware, undecorated	Domestic	1
Glass, bottle olive green	Domestic	1
Kaolin pipe stem fragment, undecorated	Personal	1
Nail, wrought "rose head"	Architectural	3
Nail, wrought unidentified	Architectural	1
Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese	Domestic	1
Redware, other	Domestic	1
Slag	Miscellaneous	1
Stoneware, buff salt-glaze tan slip	Domestic	1
Stoneware, white salt-glazed	Domestic	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>

As in Trench 6 a quantity of cultural material was collected among the cobbles and yellow brown sand surrounding them. It is notable that a considerably larger assemblage of material was found in Feature B of Trench 6S, amounting to an assemblage of 30 objects, listed on Table 12 below.

Table 12. Cultural Material Collected from Feature B of Trench 6S of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Bone, unidentified fragment	Miscellaneous	1
Brick, handmade	Architectural	1
Button, bone	Personal	1
Delft, glaze only	Domestic	1
Delftware, monochrome	Domestic	1
Delftware, polychrome	Domestic	2
Delftware, undecorated	Domestic	1
Glass, clear plate	Domestic	1
Glass, flat green	Architectural	2
Glass, bottle olive green	Domestic	4
Kaolin pipe bowl fragment, decorated	Personal	2
Kaolin pipe stem fragment, undecorated	Personal	3
Lead ball, .69 caliber musket	Personal	1
Leather shoe/boot fragment	Personal	1
Nail, wrought “rose head”	Architectural	2
Porcelain, undecorated Chinese	Domestic	1
Porcelain, undecorated	Domestic	1
Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese	Domestic	1
Stoneware, buff salt-glaze tan slip	Domestic	1
Stoneware, white salt-glazed	Domestic	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>

As in Trench 6, the cobbles that comprise Feature B in Trench 6S were present and most concentrated in the western end of the trench with an indistinct edge visible in the eastern end. In the eastern end a small STP was excavated in the yellow brown sand found to the east of the Feature B to drain some rainwater from the trench to assist in investigation of Trench 6S. A few artifacts were collected from this STP: two pieces of olive-green bottle glass, a decorative faceted crystal bottle stopper, and a metal handle, perhaps from a Strike-A-Lite. Trenches 6, 6S and a portion of Trench 8 is depicted on Photo 4 below.



Photo 4. View of Feature B in Trenches 6, 6S and 8 of the Phase II survey, facing southwest.

It should be noted that the stones were left in place in both Trenches 6 and 6S. Also, the cultural material collected from Level 4 and Feature B from these trenches is consistent with mid 18<sup>th</sup>- mid 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site with some material, specifically a musket ball found among the stones of Feature B in Trench 6S, clearly associated with military occupation (c. 1749-1814). As depicted on Figure 11, Trench 8 was later excavated at the western end of Trench 6S to further investigate Feature B and attempt to locate its western edge. For additional detail, see the discussion of Trench 8 below.

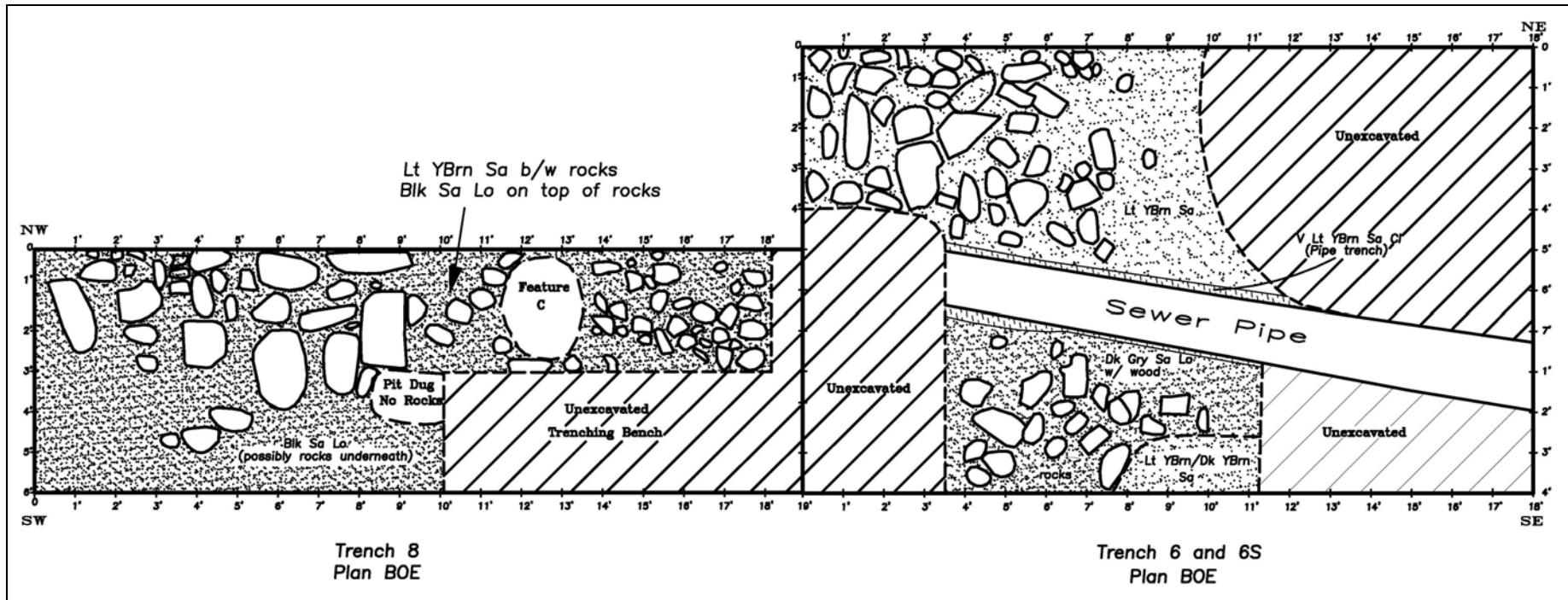


Figure 11. Plan view of Trenches 6, 6S, and 8 of the Phase II survey.

### Trench 7

Trench 7 was excavated to search for the subsurface feature identified in this area by the GPR survey. This trench, however, did not encounter the feature (which was later found in Trenches 10 and/or 11). Five soil strata were found in Trench 7 and cultural material was collected from Level 4. These strata are depicted on Figure 12 below. The fifth soil level, comprised of sterile subsoil, was encountered below Level 4. Seven artifacts were collected from Trench 7, which are listed on Table 13.

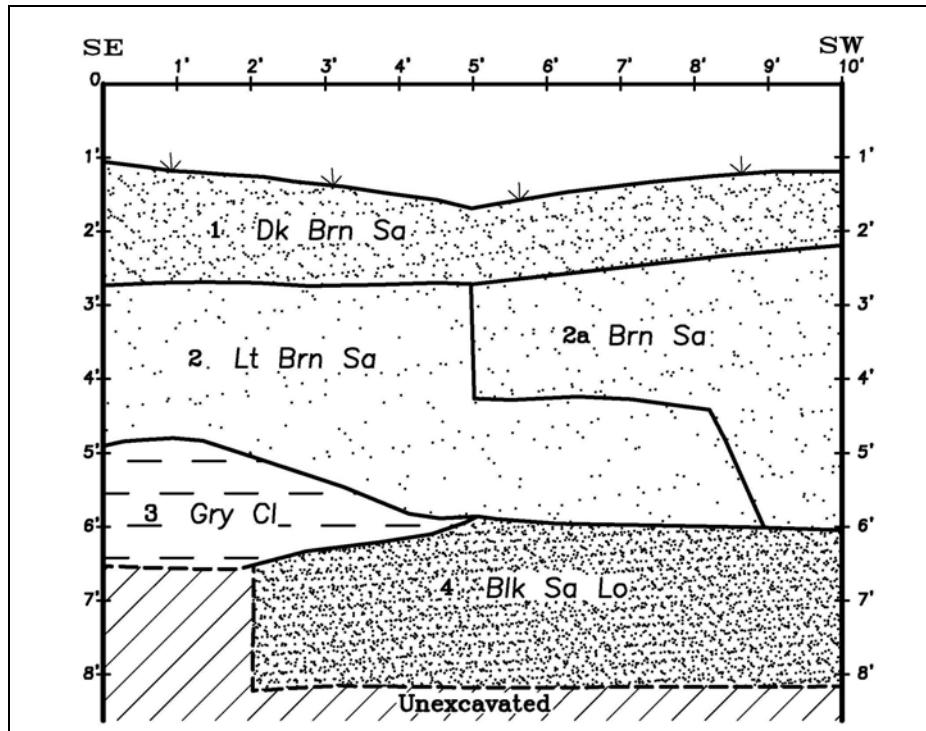


Figure 12. South wall Profile of Trench 7 of the Phase II survey.

Table 13. Cultural Material Collected from Level 4 of Trench 7 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Creamware, undecorated	Domestic	1
Glass, bottle, olive-green (wine bottle)	Domestic	3
Kaolin pipe bowl and stem, decorated	Personal	1
Stoneware, salt-glaze, buff	Domestic	1
Stoneware, salt-glaze, white	Domestic	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>

The assemblage of cultural material was collected from Level 4 of Trench 7, the same layer of black sandy loam found elsewhere on the site. The material is consistent with that collected from this stratum elsewhere, appearing devoid of material clearly associated with the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century or later. One artifact from the collection is particularly interesting. This is a whole pipe bowl found in Level 4. The bowl is decorated with a face which appears smiling when the pipe was in upright "smoking" position and when inverted and empty the face shows a frown. Some indecipherable writing appears on the stem.

### Trench 8

As noted in the discussion of Trenches 6 and 6S above, Trench 8 was excavated off the southwestern end of Trench 6S to investigate Feature B, a cobblestone floor feature present in these trenches, and search for its southwestern edge. This trench measured approximately 6 m (19.7 ft) in length with only a 3 m (10 ft) section profiled, as depicted on Figure 13 below. The floor plan of Trench 8 depicting its relation to Trenches 6 and 6S, Feature B, and Feature C (discussed below) is depicted on Figure 11 in the discussion of Trenches 6 and 6S.

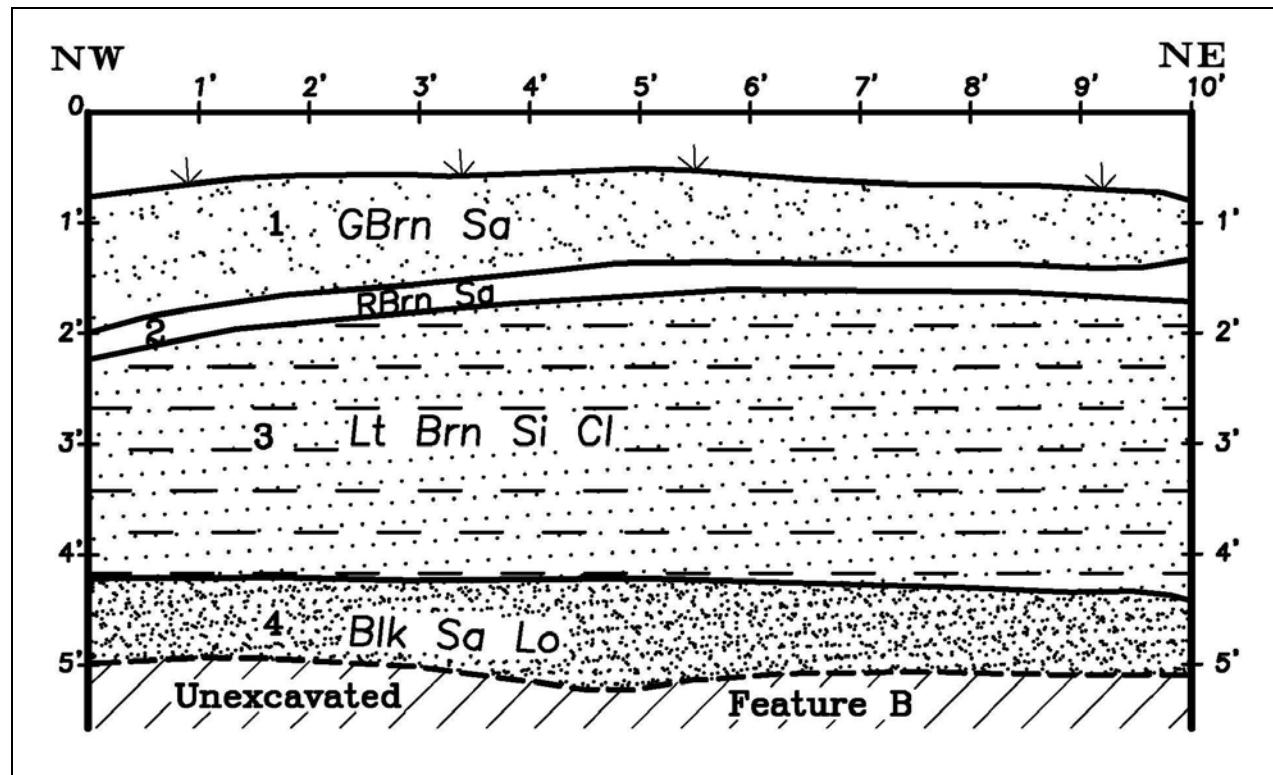


Figure 13. Section of the north wall profile of Trench 8 of the Phase II survey.

As depicted on Figure 13 above, the stratigraphic profile of Trench 8 corresponds with those of Trenches 6 and 6S above, with four soil strata identified before Feature B was encountered roughly 1.5 m (5 ft) below the surface. As in these previous trenches the uppermost three strata appear represent fill deposits and Level 4 was the black sandy loam commonly associated with the mid 18<sup>th</sup>-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site. Four artifacts were collected from Level 4 soil of Trench 8, two Kaolin pipe fragments, a piece of kitchen bone, and a single sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware.

Feature B appeared to be present throughout the entire length of the trench immediately below Level 4 soil, as illustrated on Figure 11 (See Trenches 6 and 6S). As a result, the southwest edge of the cobblestone floor was not located. It should be noted, however, that the southwestern end of the trench was located only about 2 m (6.6 ft) north of the northern ends of Trenches 1 and 2 where no evidence of the feature was found. Seven artifacts were recovered during investigation of Feature B, listed on Table 14 below.

Table 14. Cultural Material Collected from Feature B of Trench 8 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Glass, brown bottle	Domestic	1
Glass, olive green bottle	Domestic	1
Slag	Miscellaneous	3
Whiteware, undecorated	Domestic	1
Wrought nail, "rose" head	Architectural	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>



Photo 5. View of Feature B in Trench 8 of the Phase II survey, facing southwest.

Investigation of the cobblestone floor feature revealed the presence of Feature C, roughly a circular feature measuring approximately 0.6 m (2 ft) in diameter, located near the center of Trench 8. Feature C appeared to a hole in the cobble floor filled with the same yellow brown sand that characterized Feature B. This feature is depicted on Figure 11 (see Trenches 6 and 6S). While this feature was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.3 m (1 ft) before investigation ceased. A small assemblage of artifacts was recovered from Feature C, listed on Table 15 below.

Table 15. Cultural Material Collected from Feature C of Trench 8 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Bone, kitchen	Domestic	5
Delftware, undecorated	Domestic	1
Flake, broken chert	Miscellaneous	3
Glass, clear flat	Architectural	1
Kaolin pipe bowl fragment, decorated	Personal	1
Kaolin pipe stem, undecorated	Personal	1
Strapping	Miscellaneous	1
Wrought nail, "rose" head	Architectural	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>

A small shovel test pit was also excavated through Feature B near the center of Trench 8 to establish a better understanding of the depth of the cobble feature and what lay beneath. Four artifacts were collected from this STP, three sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware and a single wrought nail. This excavation is depicted on Figure 11 (see Trenches 6 and 6S). As seen on Figure 14 below, the Feature B was approximately 15 cm (6 inches) thick and was underlain by culturally sterile grey sandy clay subsoil. No evidence of the wooden planking, visible below the cobbles in Trenches 6, 6S, 21, and 22, was identified in STP.

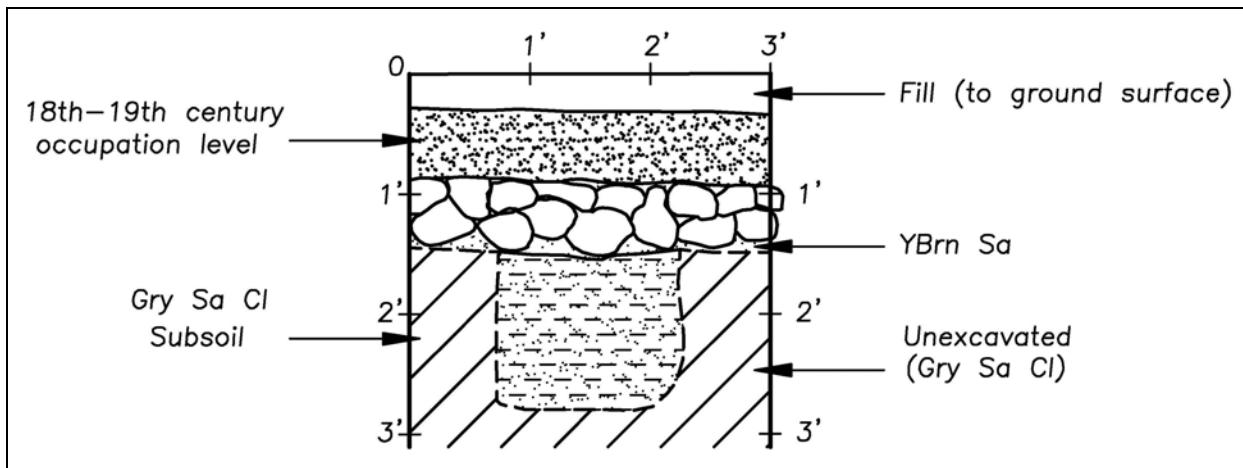


Figure 14. Profile of the STP excavated in Trench 8 of the Phase II survey.

The cultural material collected from the features and soil deposits appear to be consistent with mid 18<sup>th</sup>-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site. One artifact, a decorated Kaolin pipe fragment recovered from Level 4, is a particularly early artifact. The pipe bowl bears the marker's mark of Robert Tippett, one of three generations of pipe makers based in Bristol and producing pipes between the 1670s and 1720s.

### Trench 9

Trench 9, like Trench 7 above, was excavated to search for the subsurface feature identified in this area by the GPR survey. As with the above trench, however, this did not encounter the feature (which was later found in Trenches 10 and 11). Photo 6 and Figure 15 below depict Trench 9. Five soil strata were encountered in this trench.

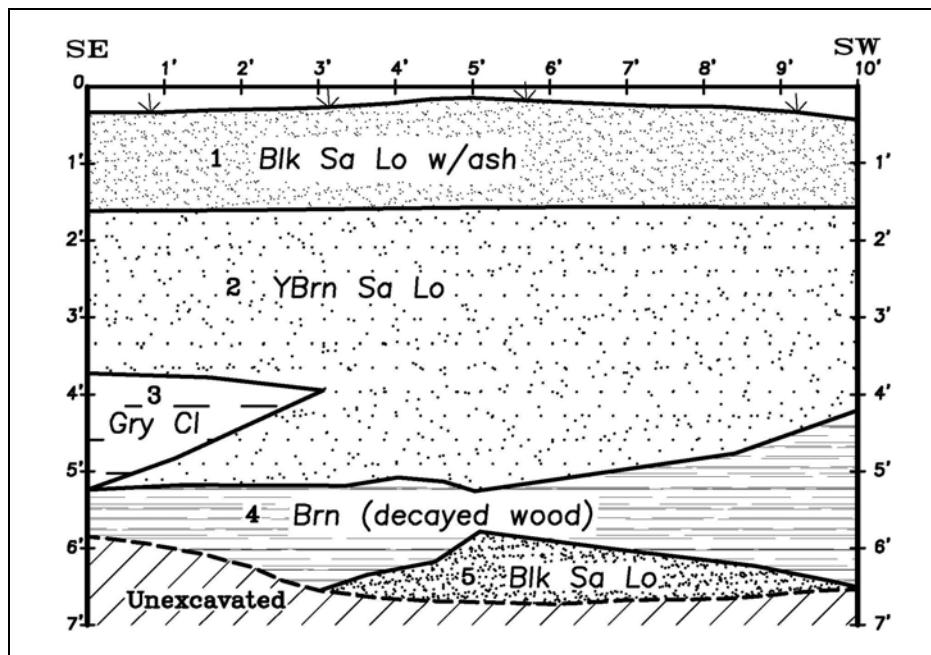


Figure 15. South Wall Profile of Trench 9 of the Phase II survey.

While no cultural material was recovered from this trench, the black sandy loam associated with the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation was encountered as Level 5. It is also notable that the fourth stratum was characterized by quantities of decayed wood, possibly deposited during the filling episode of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.



Photo 6. View of the South Wall Profile of Unit 9 of the Phase II survey.

#### Trench 10

As with Trenches 7 and 9 this trench was excavated to investigate the feature discovered in this area during the GPR survey. It is also the location of a later 19<sup>th</sup> century structure. Five strata were encountered here, and a stone feature, Feature D was found in Level 4. Trench 10 and the feature within are depicted in Figure 10 and Photo 7 below.

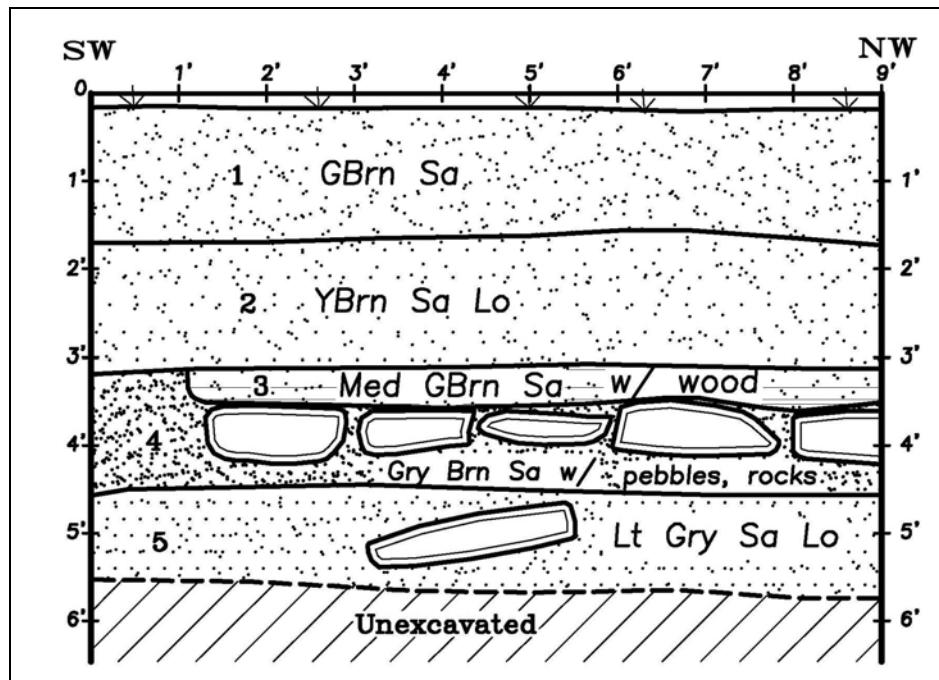


Figure 16. West wall profile of Trench 10 of the Phase II survey.



Photo 7. View of the western wall of Trench 10 depicting Feature D.

As depicted above, a stone feature was encountered in Level 4 soil. Identified as Feature D, it was found in Level 4 soil, grey brown sand with gravel and larger rocks. Although Feature D did not extend into the upper strata it appears to possibly extend deeper into Level 5 subsoil. Its presence, however, in the extreme western end of the trench and proximity to Commerce Street prevented further investigation of this feature. It is also notable that wood fragments were recovered from Level 3 soil, the stratum situated immediately atop the stone feature. A single artifact was recovered from the soil around the stones, a fragment of a kaolin pipe.

#### Trench 11

Trench 11 was excavated to further investigate the feature identified by the GPR and also the general area of a 19<sup>th</sup> century structure. Four soil strata were identified in this trench, a concrete footing near the transition between Levels 1 and 2 in the south end of the trench. Given its location high up in the profile it is clear that this is a later, likely late-19<sup>th</sup> century, structure. The feature was removed during the excavation of Trench 11 and thus is not depicted in Figure 17 or Photo 8 below. No further excavation was attempted in this trench given the presence of standing water at its base. No artifacts were collected from Trench 11.

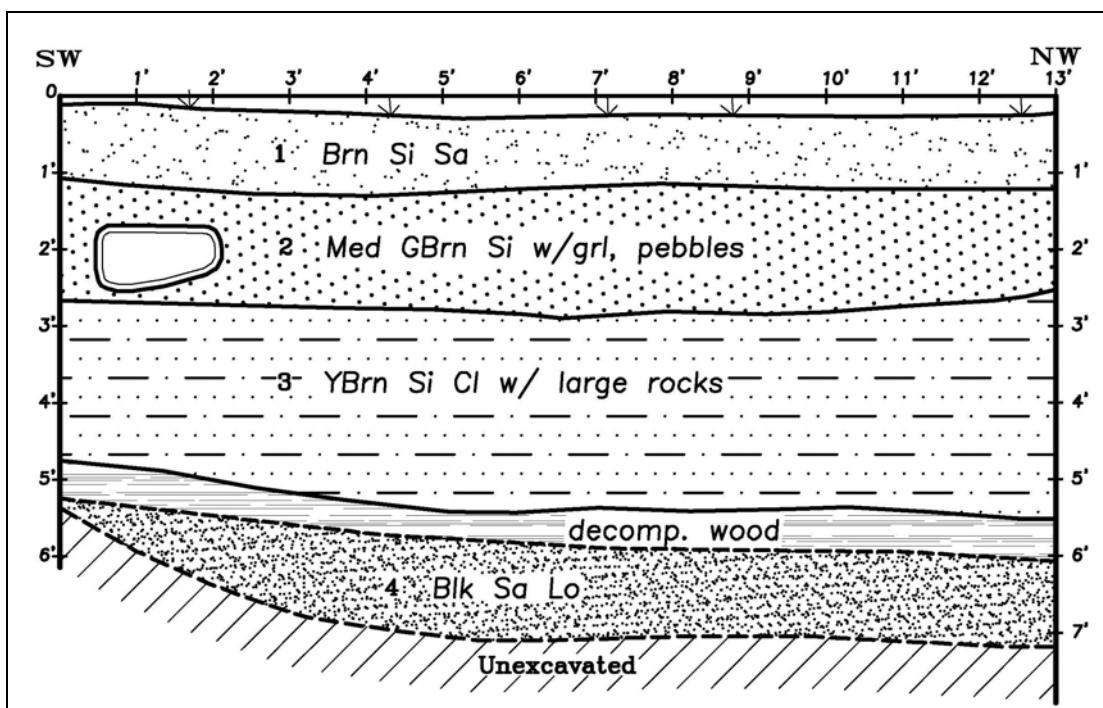


Figure 17. West wall profile of Trench 11 of the Phase II survey.



Photo 8. View of the western wall of Trench 11 of the Phase II survey.

#### Trench 12

Trench 12 was excavated in the southwestern corner of the survey area. It was placed at this to confirm the presence of the 18<sup>th</sup>- early 19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level as well as possible structural features. Four soil strata were identified in this trench, depicted on Figure 18 and Photo 9 below. A small assemblage of cultural material, listed on Table 16 below, was collected from Level 3. It is notable that these strata were largely devoid of stones larger than gravel.

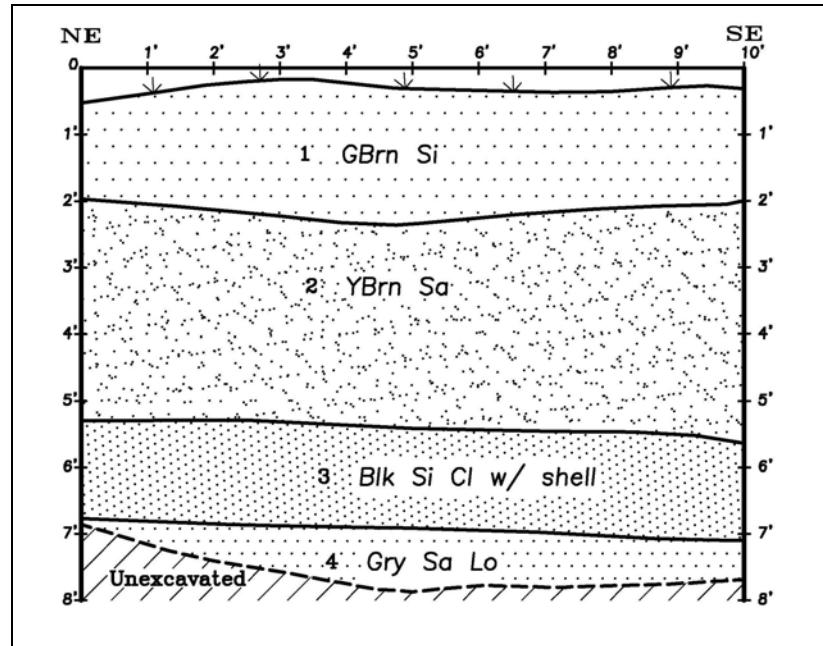


Figure 18. East wall profile of Trench 12 of the Phase II survey.



Photo 9. View of the east wall of Trench 12 of the Phase II survey.

Table 16. Cultural Material Recovered from Level 3 of Trench 12 of the Phase II survey

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Creamware, undecorated	Domestic	2
Leather strap fragment	Miscellaneous	1
Nail, machine cut	Architectural	2
Nail, wrought, "rose" head	Architectural	1
Pipe bowl/stem fragment, kaolin	Personal	2
Spike, cut	Architectural	1
Stoneware, grey salt-glazed, brown slip	Domestic	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>

The cultural material collected from Level 3, combined with the black, silty composition of the stratum suggests that this stratum corresponds to the 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century strata that this trench sought to identify. The most recent artifact found in this stratum is the single machine cut nail, an object that went into popular production after 1835.

### Trench 13

As with Trench 12, this trench was excavated near the southwestern corner of the survey area to investigate possible subsurface features identified by the GPR survey. Four strata were found in this trench. These are not depicted on Figure 19 below, but three of these can be seen in Photo 10. These include a relatively shallow humus deposit underlain by a thick layer of yellowish sandy fill. Level 3 was comprised of black sandy loam. Sterile subsoil was found below this layer. A total of seven artifacts were collected from Trench 13 which are listed on Table 17 below.

The most notable characteristic of Trench 13 is Feature E, a prominent stone feature encountered just below the surface in the northern wall of Trench 13. This was comprised of flat mortared stones and appears to sit atop Level 3 soil without extending into it. It is notable that the eastern end of this feature appears to represent the southeastern corner of a stone foundation as the feature ends just short of the eastern end of Trench 13 and extends into the north wall of the trench. Both aspects of this feature are depicted on Photo 10.



Photo 10. View of the north wall of Trench 13 of the Phase II survey.

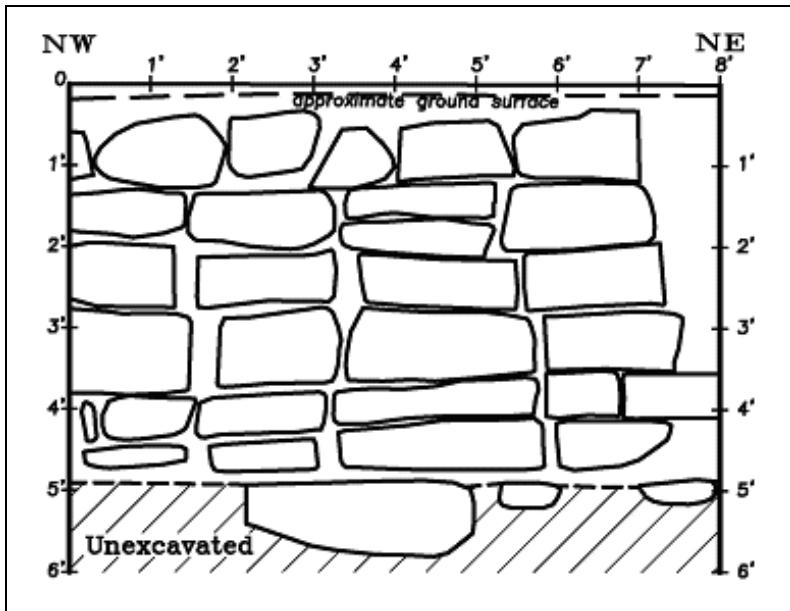


Figure 19. North wall profile of Trench 13 of the Phase II survey.

Table 17. Cultural Material Collected from Level 3 of Trench 13 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Flashing, copper	Architectural	1
Gun flint, English	Personal	1
Mortar	Architectural	2
Pearlware, blue edge-decorated	Domestic	1
Whiteware, blue transfer-printed	Domestic	1
Whiteware, undecorated	Domestic	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>

The seven artifacts collected from this trench were collected from Level 3 soil. Four of these, the English gun flint, the transfer-printed whiteware sherd, and two pieces of mortar, were found at the base of Feature E where its sits atop Level 3. The remaining three artifacts were collected from elsewhere in Level 3 of Trench 13. The presence of the English gun flint in this collection strongly suggest that this stratum is associated with late 18<sup>th</sup> and/or early 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site.

#### Trench 14

As with Trenches 12 and 13, Trench 14 was excavated to investigate the feature identified by the GPR survey. While not clearly evident in Figure 20 or Photo 11 below, this trench possessed an identical stratigraphic profile to that present in Trench 13. Also a large mortared stone feature, the construction of which is identical to Feature D in Trench 13, was discovered. This feature, Feature E, was encountered in the eastern end of Trench 14 sitting atop the black sandy loam soil that comprises Level 3.

Though excavation of the extreme eastern end of the trench was limited, it is notable that there was only one soil type east of Feature E, only sand, cinder, and slag. This appears to indicate that the eastern side of Feature E represents the interior of a structure. This, combined with the relative orientation of Trenches 13 and 14, suggests that Feature E represents the western wall of the structure identified in Trench 13. No cultural material was collected from this trench.



Photo 11. View of Feature E in the eastern end of Trench 14.

Although no cultural material was recovered from Level 3 of Trench 14, this stratum is identical in composition to the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century occupation level found throughout the site.

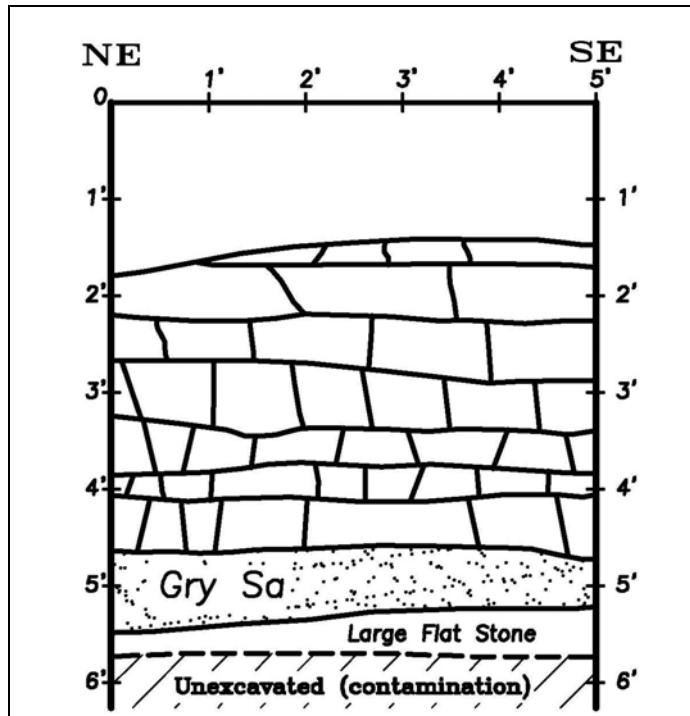


Figure 20. East wall profile of Trench 14 of the Phase II survey.

#### Trench 15

Trench 15 was a short trench excavated along the southern edge of the survey area to confirm the presence of the 18<sup>th</sup>- early 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation level in this area. Four soil strata were found in this trench, two levels of fill atop the black sandy loam (Level 3). This was underlain by sterile subsoil. Each of these strata is visible on Figure 21 and Photo 12 below. A single artifact was collected from Level 3, a wrought “rose head” nail. Also, Level 3 was characterized by a concentration of loose cobbles and bricks, most likely mid-19<sup>th</sup> century destruction debris. Level 3, given its depth below the surface and the artifact found within, appear to represent the mid 18<sup>th</sup>-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level.

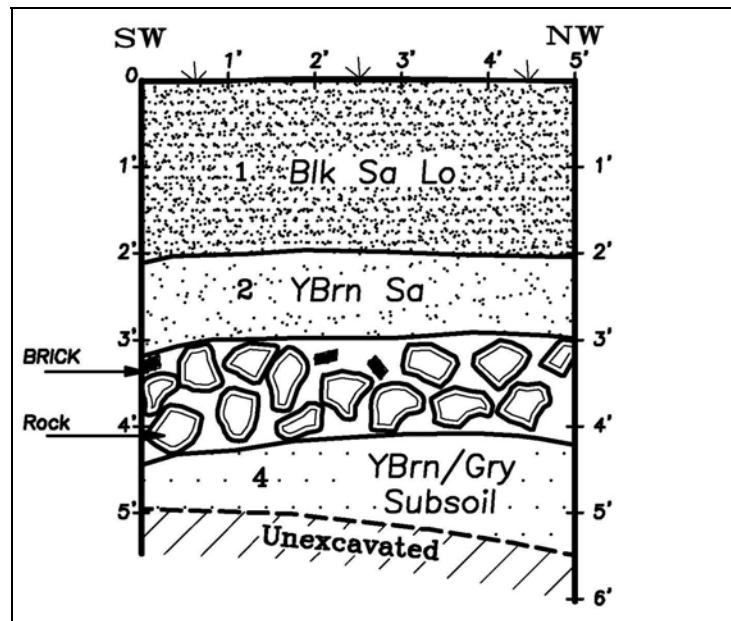


Figure 21. West wall profile of Trench 15 of the Phase II survey.



Photo 12. View of the west wall of Trench 15 of the Phase II survey.

### Trench 16

Trench 16 was excavated near the west-central portion of the survey area. It was placed in this location to search for subsurface features and confirm the presence of the mid 18<sup>th</sup>–mid 19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level. As illustrated on Figure 22 and Photo 13, three soil strata were encountered in this trench. A total of 15 artifacts were collected from Level 3 of this trench, listed on Table 18 below.

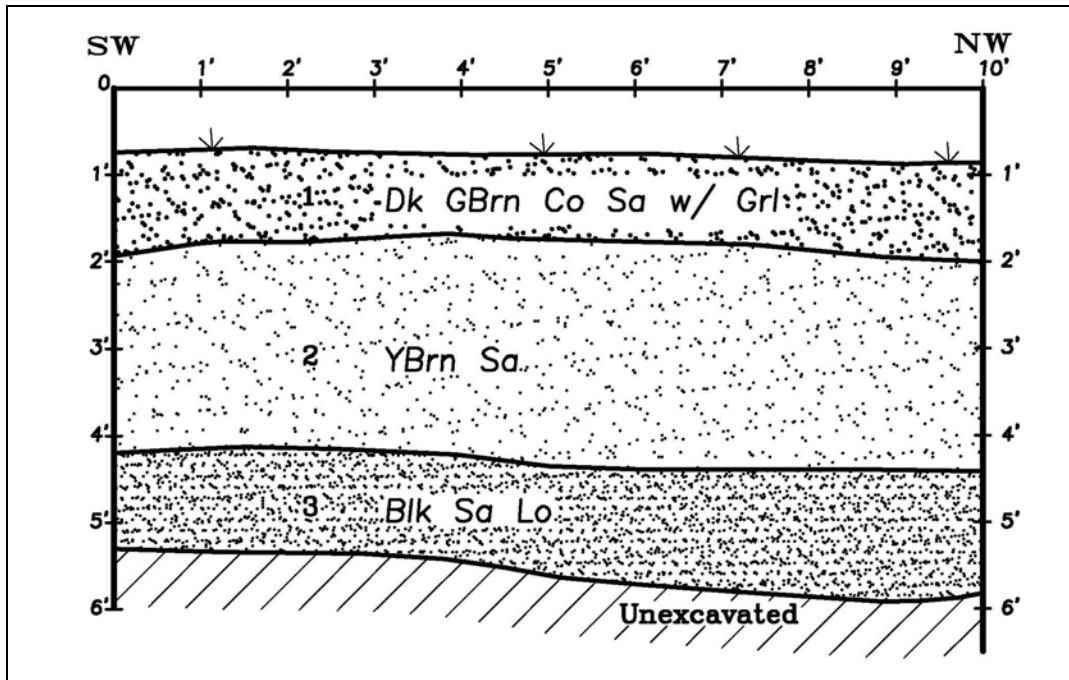


Figure 22. West wall profile of Trench 16 of the Phase II survey



Photo 13. View of the west wall Trench 16 of the Phase II survey.

Table 18. Cultural Material Collected from Level 3 of Trench 16 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Glass, bottle aqua	Domestic	1
Glass, curved aqua	Domestic	1
Glass, curved clear	Domestic	1
Glass, flat aqua	Architectural	1
Gun flint, honey colored (French)	Personal	1
Leather strapping, fragment	Miscellaneous	1
Nails, cut	Architectural	1
Pipe bowl, Kaolin decorated	Personal	1
Pipe stem, Kaolin undecorated	Personal	1
Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese	Domestic	1
Redware, other (possibly French)	Domestic	1
Whiteware, blue transfer-printed	Domestic	1
Whiteware, flow blue	Domestic	1
Whiteware, undecorated	Domestic	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>

The composition of the assemblage clearly reflects the mid 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> mid century occupation of the site. This is best illustrated by the presence of the French gun flint and ceramics, objects most likely deposited between 1749 and 1760. The 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation is reflected by the whiteware fragments and the machine cut nail, which went into popular production after 1835.

#### Trench 17

Trench 17 was excavated near the southwestern end section of the survey area to search for subsurface features and confirm the presence of the mid-18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level in this area. Although no features were identified in this trench three, soil strata were encountered as depicted on Figure 23 and Photo 14 below. The deepest of these, Level 3, given its depth below the surface and black sandy loam composition, appears to represent this stratum. A single artifact was recovered from Level 3 of Trench 17, a piece of flat green glass.

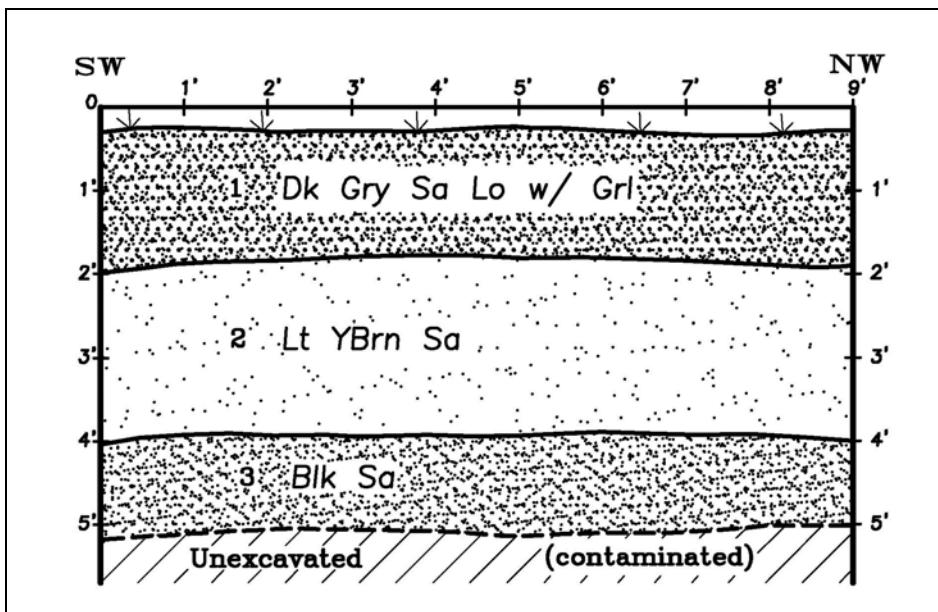


Figure 23. West wall profile of Trench 17 of the Phase II survey.



Photo 14. View of the west wall of Trench 17 of the Phase II survey.

#### Trench 18

Trench 18 was excavated to the west of the Duffy house. It was one of two trenches initially planned for this area but upon excavation the strong odor of contamination prompted quick closing of Trench 18 and the postponement of the second trench. No profile was drawn of this trench given the contamination and a small collection of artifacts were recovered including 6 pieces of buff unslipped salt-glazed stoneware from a single crock or jug, single sherds of polychrome delftware and underglaze blue hand-painted pearlware, and a hand wrought spike. As seen on Photo 15 below, the “standard” four-strata soil profile seen most commonly throughout the site, characterized by two layers of fill above the mid 18<sup>th</sup>- early 19<sup>th</sup> cultural level, underlain by sterile subsoil, is not present here. This is possibly the result of soil staining caused by contamination.



Photo 15. View of the south wall profile of Trench 18 of the Phase II survey.

#### Trench 19

Trench 19 was opened just north of the Duffy house, near the center of the survey area. Like Trench 18, the strong odor of contamination was present here. The odor was so strong that excavation was limited to a few feet in depth before the decision was made to halt and refill the trench. No photos were taken and no profiles were drawn given the very limited extent of excavation.

#### Trench 20

Trench 20 was excavated approximately 16 m (52.4 ft) north-northwest of the Feature B, the stone floor feature identified in Trenches 6, 6S, 8, 21, and 22. This trench was placed at this location to search for additional subsurface features in this area and investigate the stratigraphic sequence. No features were identified in this trench. The depth of the trench, in excess of 2.1 m (7 ft), and sandy nature of the fill prevented the drawing of a profile as its walls were very unstable and prone to collapse. No cultural material was recovered from this trench, although black sandy loam cultural level was visible at the base of the trench, as depicted on Photo 16 below.



Photo 16. View of the west wall profile of Unit 20 of the Phase II survey.

#### Trench 21

Trench 21 was excavated just north of Trenches 6, 6S, and 8, where Feature B, the cobblestone floor feature was identified. This trench sought to help define the dimensions of the feature by identifying its northeastern boundary and is depicted below on Figures 24-26 and Photos 17 and 18 below.

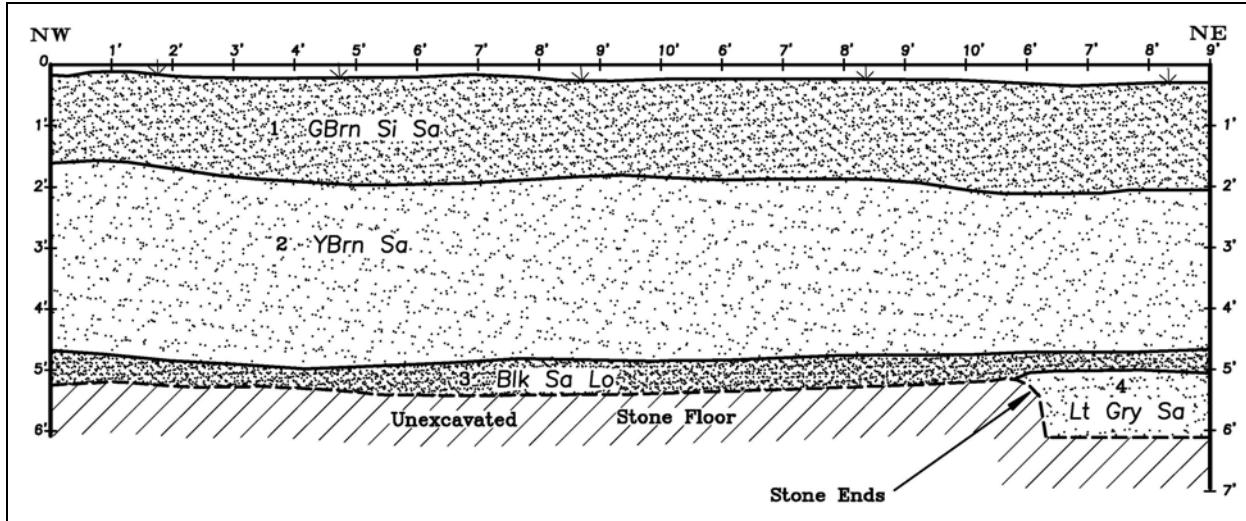


Figure 24. Section of the north wall profile of Trench 21 of the Phase II survey.

As illustrated on Figure 24 above, four soil strata were identified in this trench, two layers of fill sitting atop a black sandy loam designated as Level 3 soil. A relatively large assemblage of cultural material was collected from Level 3, amounting to 244 objects. These are listed on Table 19 below.

Table 19. Cultural Material Collected from Level 3 of Trench 21 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Beads, white	Personal	3
Bone, fish	Domestic	5
Bone, kitchen	Domestic	47
Brick, hand made	Architectural	5
Button, metal (brass)	Personal	1
Comb, wooden	Personal	1
Creamware, undecorated	Domestic	1
Delft (glaze only)	Domestic	3
Delft tile	Architectural	1
Delftware, polychrome	Domestic	3
Delftware, undecorated	Domestic	5
Earthenware, buff other (black glazed)	Domestic	1
Earthenware, white unidentified	Domestic	2
Glass, bottle olive green	Domestic	23
Glass, flat aqua	Architectural	1
Glass, green flat	Architectural	12
Gun component, brass musket butt tang	Personal	1
Gun flint, honey colored (French)	Personal	1
Kaolin pipe bowl fragment, undecorated	Personal	1
Kaolin pipe bowl/stem fragment, Kaolin undecorated	Personal	1
Kaolin pipe stem fragment decorated	Personal	1
Kaolin pipe stem fragment undecorated	Personal	6
Leather shoe/boot fragment	Personal	3
Nail, machine cut	Architectural	1
Nail, unidentified cut	Architectural	1
Nails, wrought "rose head"	Architectural	31
Nails, wrought unidentified	Architectural	7
Pearlware, undecorated	Domestic	2
Porcelain, overglaze enameled Chinese trade	Domestic	1
Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese	Domestic	1
Redware, black glazed	Domestic	1
Redware, brown glazed	Domestic	2
Redware, mottled/spotted	Domestic	1
Redware, other	Domestic	15
Redware, unglazed	Domestic	2
Shell, clam	Domestic	2
Shell, mussel	Domestic	6
Shell, snail	Miscellaneous	1
Spike, cut	Architectural	1
Spoon	Personal	1
Stoneware, white salt-glaze	Domestic	12
Stoneware, white salt-glaze scratch blue	Domestic	2
Sturgeon plate	Miscellaneous	1
Teeth, deer	Miscellaneous	3
Trimmings/scrap	Miscellaneous	1
Utensil, bone (decorative knife handle)	Personal	1
Whetstone	Personal	1
Wire fragments	Miscellaneous	2
Wood fragments	Architectural	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>244</b>

As seen on Table 19 above, the assemblage of cultural material from Level 3 of Trench 21 appears to represent mid 18<sup>th</sup>-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site. Significant quantities of domestic, architectural, and miscellaneous debris was recovered as well as more than 20 personal objects. These two objects definitively associated with early French and English occupation of the site, a honey-colored French gun flint, and the brass butt tang of a British 1742 Long Land Pattern Brown Bess Musket. Other personal objects include a bone handled knife handle, a wooden comb, a whetstone, and three small white glass trade beads.

Immediately beneath and somewhat interspersed with Level 3 soil, the cobblestone floor feature identified as Feature B in Trenches 6, 6S, and 8 was revealed. This is clearly visible in Photos 17 and 18 and Figures 25 and 26. The trench excavation of Trench 21 did reveal the northeastern edge of the feature, depicted in detail on Photo 18 below. The plan view of Trenches 21 and 22 illustrates the dimensions of the feature within these trenches.



Photo 17. View of Trench 21 of the Phase II survey, facing southwest.



Photo 18. View of the eastern edge of the cobblestone feature in Trench 21 of the Phase II survey.

Visible only on the eastern edge of Feature B beneath the cobblestones wooden planking was visible. It is unknown if this planking is present below the cobbles throughout the trench. This is depicted on Figure 25 below, a profile of the eastern edge of Feature B. A small collection of artifacts was recovered from the small section of stones and the yellow brown sand surrounding the cobbles. These are listed on Table 20 below. Two artifacts were collected from atop the wooden planking, a hand wrought spike and a single fragment of underglaze blue Chinese porcelain.

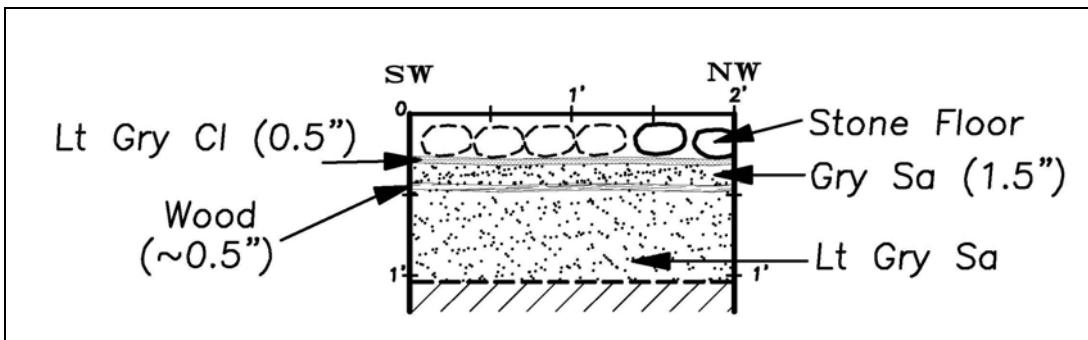


Figure 25. Profile of the eastern edge of Feature B and wooden planking in Trench 21 of the Phase II survey.

Table 20. Cultural Material Collected from Feature B of Trench 21 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Bone fragment, unidentified	Domestic	5
Brick, unidentified	Architectural	1
Creamware, undecorated	Domestic	1
Glass, flat green	Architectural	1
Nail, wrought "rose head"	Architectural	1
Nail, wrought nail unidentified	Architectural	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>

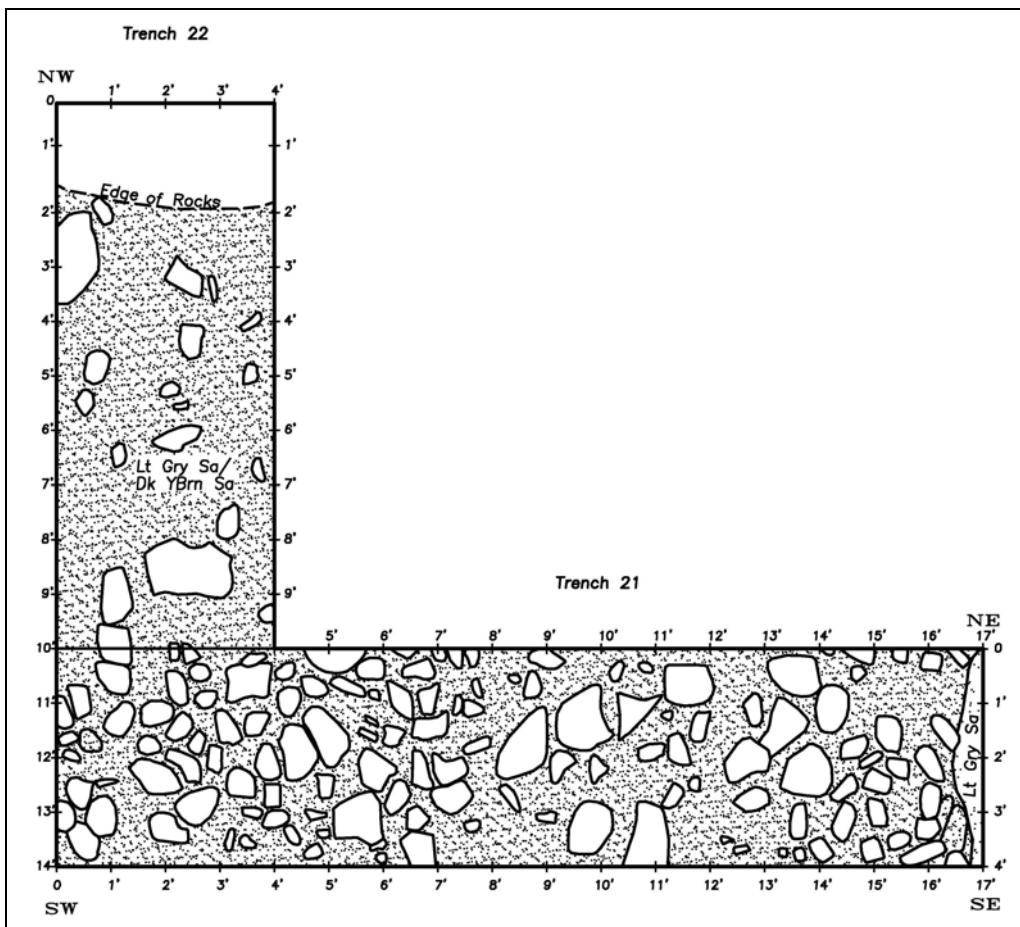


Figure 26. Plan view of Trenches 21 and 22 of the Phase II survey.

In addition, large wood fragments, most likely remnants of a wooden post were identified in the eastern end of Trench 21, beyond the end of the plan view depicted above. A fragment of this wood still embedded in the subsoil is depicted in Photo 19 below. A sample of this wood was collected.



Photo 19. View of the wooden post fragment found near the eastern end of Trench 21 of the Phase II survey.

#### Trench 22

Trench 22 was located perpendicular to Trench 21 and extended northwest from the southwestern end of Trench 21. It also sought to define the boundaries of Feature B, the cobblestone floor feature found in Trenches 6, 6S, 8, and 21. It is depicted on Figure 27 and Photo 20. Also, a plan view of Trenches 21 and 22 is depicted in the discussion of Trench 21 above. Also, Trench 22 cut across the northern edge of Trench 5, as depicted on Figure 27.

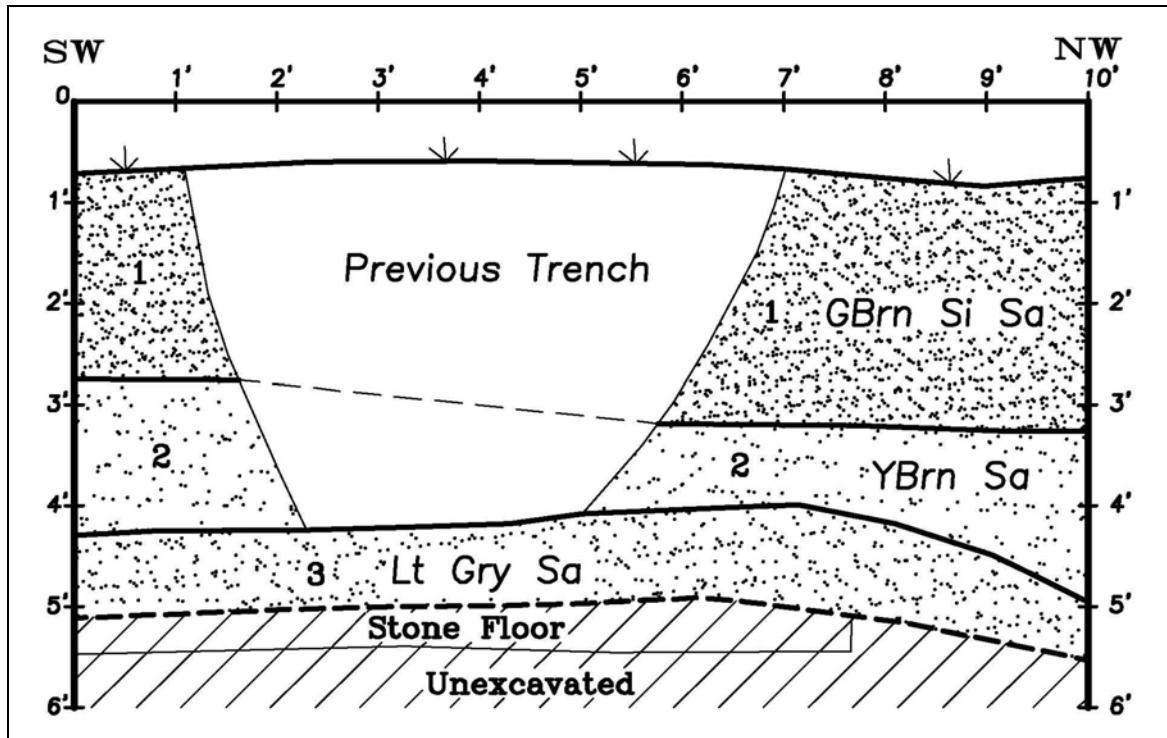


Figure 27. Profile of a section of the west wall of Trench 22 of the Phase II survey.

As depicted on Figure 27 above, three soil strata were identified in this Trench. The stratigraphy of this trench was very similar to that of Trench 21 with the exception of Level 3 soil, which in Trench 22 was a grayish sand stratum. Despite this difference, as with Trench 21 the cobble stone floor feature was discovered below Level 3 soil and its northwestern edge was located, as depicted on Figure 26 in the discussion of Trench 21. A total of 55 artifacts were collected from Level 3 soil in Trench 22, listed on Table 21 below.

Table 21. Cultural Material Collected from Level 3 of Trench 22 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Bracket	Architectural	1
Delftware, monochrome	Domestic	1
Delftware, undecorated	Domestic	1
Gun flint, honey colored (French)	Personal	2
Kaolin pipe bowl/stem fragment, Kaolin undecorated	Personal	1
Kaolin pipe stem fragment decorated	Personal	2
Kaolin pipe stem fragments, undecorated	Personal	18
Nails, wrought "rose head"	Architectural	9
Nails, wrought unidentified	Architectural	4
Pearlware, underglaze blue hand painted	Domestic	1
Porcelain, overglaze enameled China trade	Domestic	1
Redware, brown glazed	Domestic	1
Redware, ginger glazed	Domestic	1
Redware, other	Domestic	3
Shell, oyster	Domestic	1
Spike, hand wrought	Architectural	4
Stoneware, white salt-glaze	Domestic	3
Wood fragments	Architectural	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>55</b>

While the composition of the soil is not exactly that of the mid 18<sup>th</sup>-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level found throughout the site, the cultural material found, particularly the two French gunflints, within Level 3 soil suggest that this stratum represent occupation of the site at that time. In addition, Level 3 soil sat directly above the cobblestone feature (Feature B) that underlay this occupation level in Trenches 6, 6S, 8, and 21.



Photo 20. View of Trench 22 of the Phase II survey, facing northwestern from its southern end.

### Trenches 23, 24, and 25

These trenches were excavated at the request of Nature's Way, the contractors retained by NYSDEC for the contamination remediation project. They were excavated to determine the extent of contamination on the site. Photographs were taken, Photos 21-23 below, but no profiles were drawn and no artifacts were collected.



Photo 21. View of the south wall profile of Trench 23 of the Phase II survey.



Photo 22. View of the south wall profile of Trench 24 of the Phase II survey.



Photo 23. View of the south wall profile of Trench 25 of the Phase II survey.

### Trench 26

Trench 26 was a long trench, measuring 48.8 m (160 ft) excavated in the northern half of the survey area. This trench sought to identify subsurface features, examine the stratigraphic sequence of the soil, and possibly identify the pre-fill riverbank of the St. Lawrence River. While a continuous trench was excavated it was photographed and profiled in sections of between 3 m (10 ft) and 6 m (20 ft) for ease of discussion. These sections are numbered Sections 1-9, numbers beginning at the southern end of the trench, and are depicted on Figure 28 and Photos 24 and 25 below.

A number of features were identified in Trench 26. These features, however, all appear associated with the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The most recent include a number of abandoned utilities, particularly in Sections 1, 2, 5, and 7, and buried storage tank (see Photo 24) in Section 3. In addition, the southern end of the trench was marked by the odor of contamination. No evidence of the 19<sup>th</sup> century riverbank was identified in this trench.

Larger features were present in Sections 7 and 9. In Section 7 a vertical cylindrical feature was identified at the surface and was still visible at the base of excavation of this section on the trench, just over 1.5 m (5 ft) below the surface (Photo 25 below). It is characterized by shaft 0.5 m (1.5 ft) dark grey brown silt with decaying wood and gravel surrounded by mortared stone. As noted above, this feature was present at ground level and is most likely related to relatively recent occupation, existing as part railroad yard or the Standard Oil complex. In addition, a concrete pad was encountered at the survey on the eastern side of the trench. This feature, however, is not depicted on Figure 28.

Table 22. Cultural Material Collected from Level 3 of Trench 26, Section 6 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Bone, kitchen	Domestic	1
Creamware, molded	Domestic	1
Creamware, undecorated	Domestic	3
Earthenware, unidentified	Domestic	1
Glass, flat green	Architectural	2
Glass, bottle olive green	Domestic	1
Pipe bowl, Kaolin undecorated	Personal	1
Redware, tan glazed exterior, brown glazed interior (French)	Domestic	1
Slag	Miscellaneous	2
Stoneware, molded fine red	Domestic	1
Stoneware, white salt-glazed	Domestic	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>

As depicted on Figure 28, the stratigraphic sequence of Trench 26 is somewhat complex. It is notable that the southern sections of the trench (Sections 1-6) do not clearly depict the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level found throughout the site, but rather are marked by a thick stratum of brownish/blackish soil approximately 0.6 m (2 ft) below the surface. What appears to be the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level is visible in the northernmost sections (Sections 7-9,) black sandy loam located approximately 1.2 m (4 ft) below the surface. It is most likely that the cultural level of interest is present in Sections 1-6 despite that it is not visible. Although it is not visible in Sections 1-6, it is likely that the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century occupation level is present but is obscured by dark soil staining resulting from soil contamination.

A total 15 artifacts were recovered from Trench 26, from Level 3 of Section 6, as illustrated on Table 22 above. The soil here was examined and artifacts collected to determine if this represents the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level. While the assemblage of cultural material can not definitively confirm this, it does suggest that this is the case as no material clearly associated with the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century or later is present in the assemblage.



Photo 24. View of buried tank in east wall of Section D/4 of Trench 26 of the Phase II survey.



Photo 25. View of vertical feature in east wall of Section G/7 of Trench 26 of the Phase II survey.

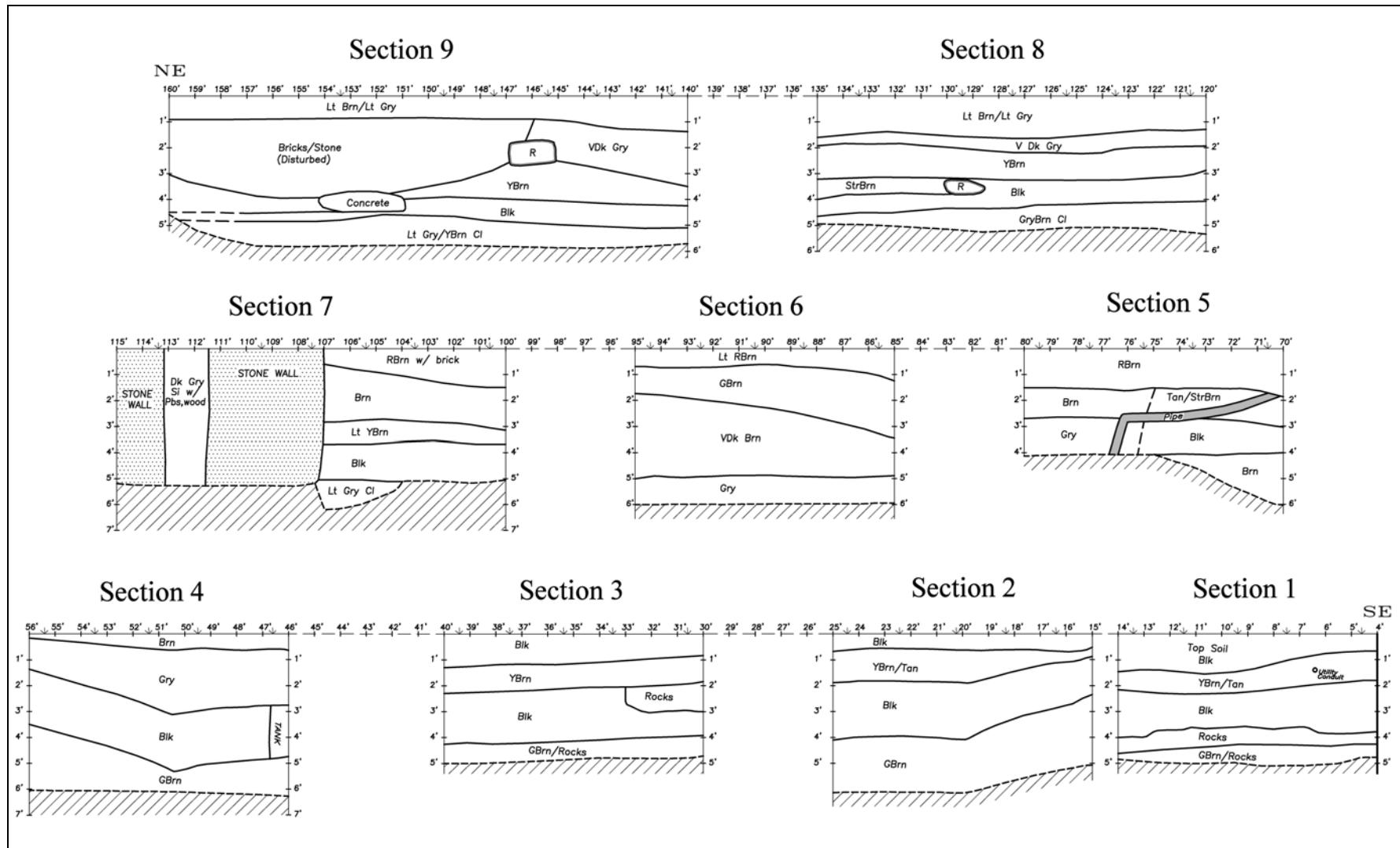


Figure 28. East wall profile of Trench 26 of the Phase II survey.

### Trench 27

Like Trench 26 above, Trench 27 was long, measuring approximately 30 m (100 ft) and was located 8 m (26.2 ft) its nearest west of Trench 26. As with Trench 26 it was excavated to search determine the presence of the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level and/or structural features associated with early occupation of the site. It was excavated as one continuous trench but was divided into five sections (Sections 1-5), each measuring 6 m (20 ft) in length, for ease of reference. Trench 27 is depicted on Figure 29 and Photos 26-28 below.

No features were identified in this trench other than abandoned utilities in Sections 1, 3, and 4. This trench was marked by the strong odor of contamination throughout its entire length. Given the contamination, no artifacts were collected from Trench 27. The 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level was not clearly visible in Trench 27. It is most likely that the cultural level of interest is present in Sections 1-6 despite that it is not visible. As with much of Trench 26 above it is likely that this soil stratum is present here but is obscured by soil staining and contained in the thick dark soil that comprises Level 3 in Section 1 and 2, Level 4 in Sections 3 and 4, and Level 4/5 in Section 5, encountered approximately 0.6 m (2 ft) below the surface. Grey subsoil, common throughout the site, was encountered at a depth of approximately 1.2 m (4 ft).



Photo 26. View of the east wall Section 1 of Trench 27 of the Phase II survey.



Photo 27. View of the east wall profile of Section 3 of Trench 27 of the Phase II survey.



Photo 28. View of the east wall profile of the Section 5 of Trench 27 of the Phase II survey.

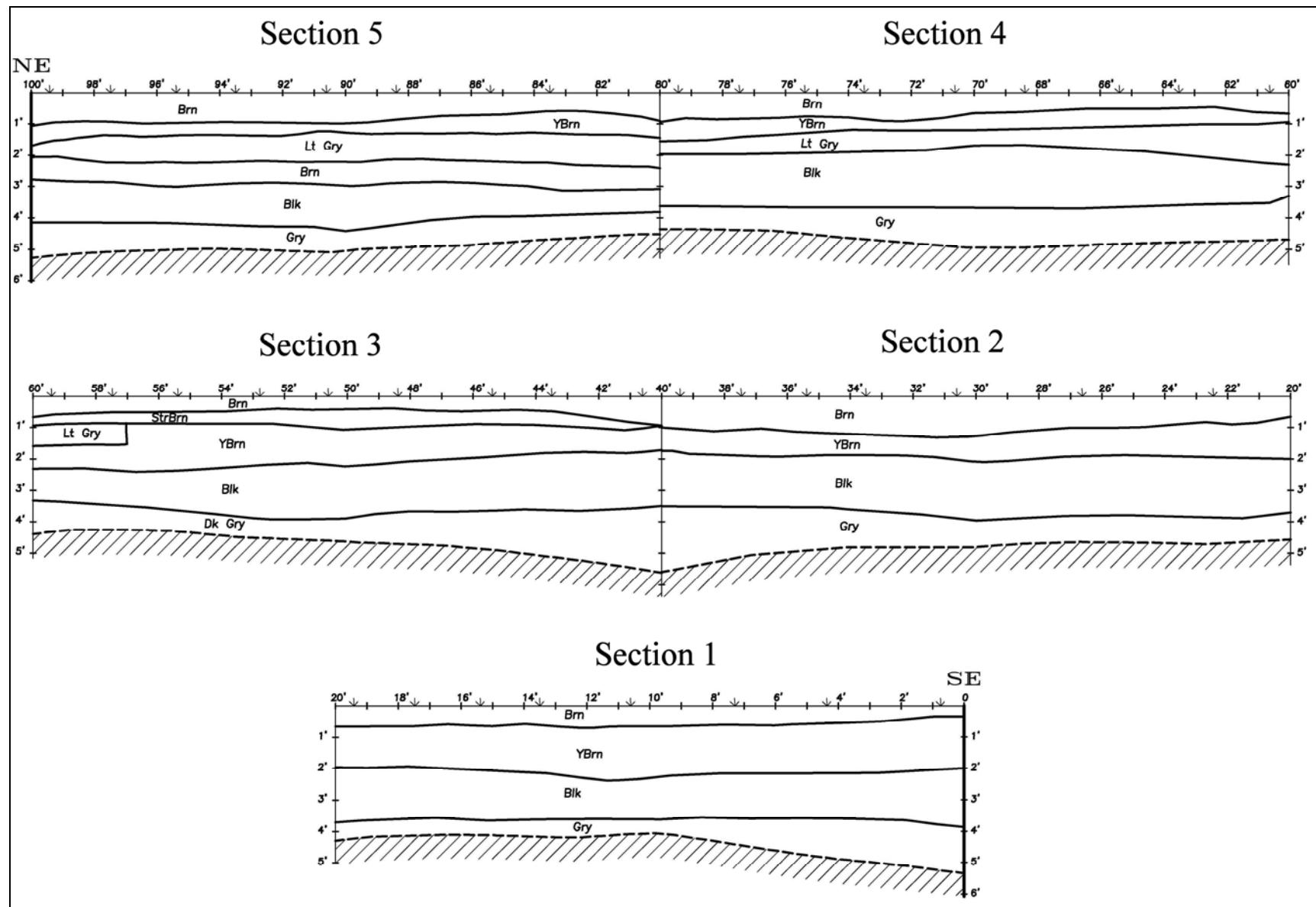


Figure 29. East wall profile of Trench 27 of the Phase II survey.

#### Trench 28

Trench 28 of the Phase II survey was excavated near the northwestern corner of the survey area. As with the previous trenches it sought to confirm the location of the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> occupation level and/or the presence of structural features associated with early occupation of the site. Trench 28 measured 6 m (20 ft) in length and is depicted in Photos 29 and 30 and Figure 30 below.

While no features associated with the French, British, or early American occupation of the site were discovered, excavation revealed the presence of a later structure. The entire east and south walls of the trench revealed concrete foundation walls, as depicted on Photo 29 below. This indicates that the trench itself is located on the interior of the structure. Map 15 and the project map in APPENDIX C and reveals the location of a MDS in this area, a structure appearing on the 1918 map as a “wagon shed.”

Seven soil strata were visible on the west wall profile of Trench 28 (Photo 28 below). Artifacts were not collected from this trench due to the odor of contamination and the discolored water. It does appear, however, given its location approximately 1.2 m (4 ft) below the surface and its black coloration, that the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level is present in this trench as the sixth soil stratum.



Photo 29. View of the east wall profile of the southern end of Trench 28 of the Phase II survey.



Photo 30. View of the west wall profile of Trench 28 of the Phase II survey.

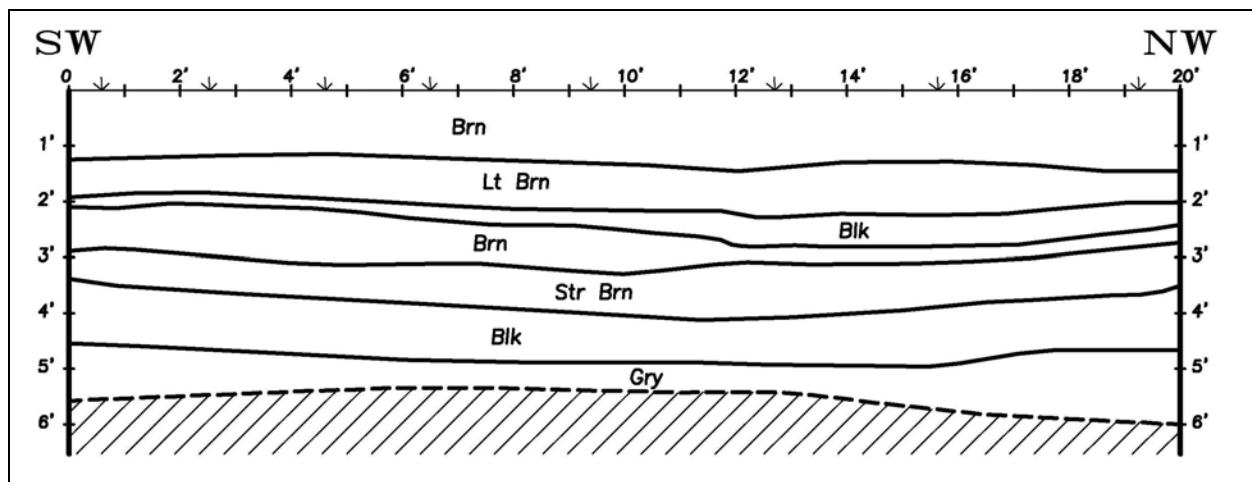


Figure 30. West wall profile of Trench 28 of the Phase II survey.

### Trench 29

Trench 29 was excavated in the northwestern corner of the survey area to search for the presence of the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level and the location of the pre-fill St. Lawrence River southern bank. The profiled section of this excavation measured 6 m (20 ft) and is depicted on Figure 31 and Photo 31 below. No cultural material was collected from this trench.

As seen on Figure 31 four soil strata were identified in Trench 29. None of these, however, appear similar in texture or coloration to the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level as it appears throughout the site. In the southern end of the trench three features were identified but clearly represent late 19<sup>th</sup>- 20<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site. Two of these features are 15.2 cm (6 in.) pipes, one older and one newer located in the vicinity of documented location of an abandoned main oil supply pipe. The uppermost of these pipes was removed during excavation and is not shown on Photo 31. A trench containing these features is depicted on Figure 31 below. Not illustrated, but visible on Photo 29, is a concrete pad found on the southern end of the pipe trench approximately 1 m (3.3 ft) south of the existing pipe. This concrete feature is likely the northern wall of the concrete foundation identified in Trench 28 above.

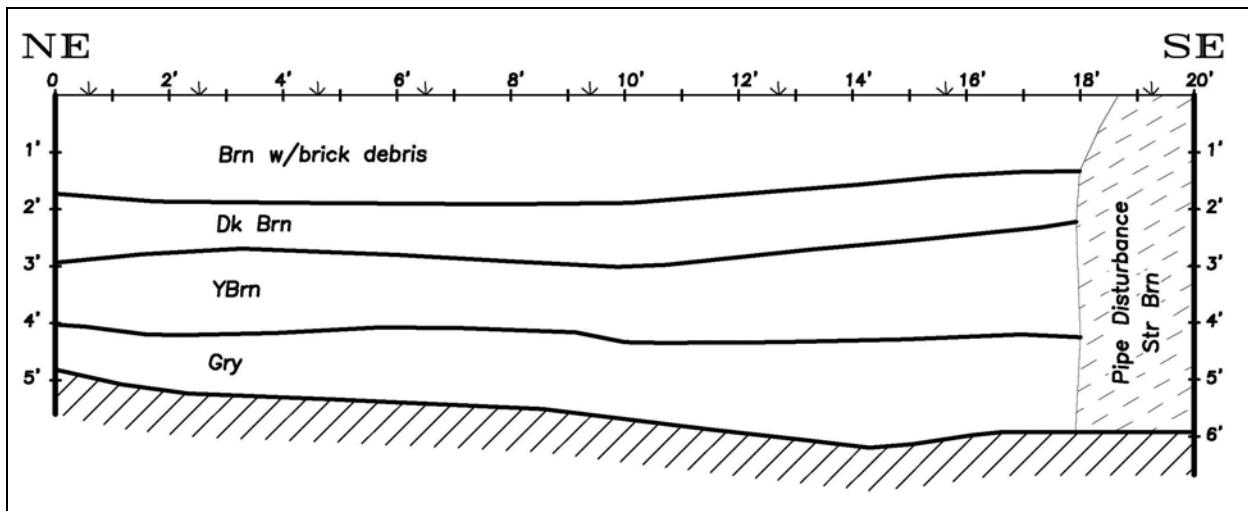


Figure 31. East wall profile of Trench 29 of the Phase II survey.



Photo 31. View of the southern and eastern walls of Trench 29 of the Phase II survey, facing south.

### Trench 30

Trench 30 was a long trench excavated off the western side of Trench 26 to investigate the soil stratigraphy between Trench 26, where the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century occupation level was visible in the northern end of the trench, and Trench 27, where this stratum was obscured, most likely the result of soil staining due to contamination. The profiled section of Trench 30 was divided into three sections for ease of discussion and reference. These are designated Sections 1-3 and proceed in a west-east direction with each section measuring 6 m (20 ft). Trench 30 is illustrated in Figure 32 and Photos 32 and 33 below.

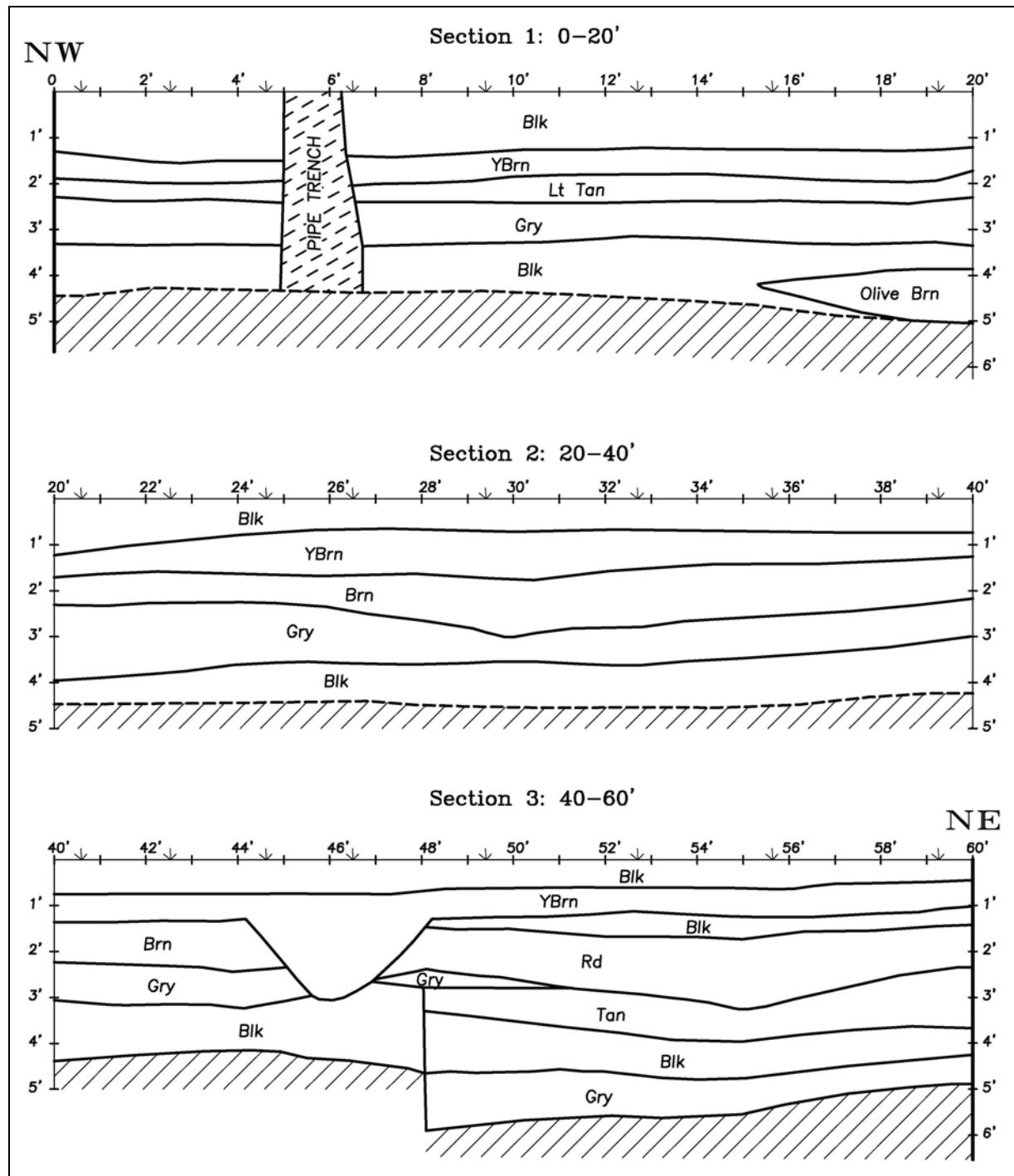


Figure 32. North wall profile of Trench 30 of the Phase II survey.



Photo 32. View of the north wall profile of the central section of Trench 30 of the Phase II survey.



Photo 33. Detail of soil profile transition in north wall profile Section 3 of Trench 30 of the Phase II survey.

The stratigraphic profile of Trench 30 was complex, containing soil lenses, gradual soil color changes, trenches, etc. As seen on Figure 32 a pipe trench was discovered in Section 1 of Trench 30, which contained an active but unreported water supply pipe that was severed during excavation. Before personnel from the Ogdensburg Department of Public Works arrived and capped the pipe, the resulting flooding in this section of the trench, and part of Section 2 as well, was considerable and close investigation of the soil sequence was not possible. A rough understanding of the stratigraphy in Sections 1 and 2 was established by visual observation and revealed four strata of fill sitting atop a level of blackish soil located between 1 m (3.3 ft) and 1.2 m (4 ft) above the surface that might represent the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level.

Approximately 14.6 m (48 ft) east of the western end of the trench, in Section 3 a distinct soil transition was identified, as depicted on Figure 32 and in detail on Photo 33 above. In the black sandy loam that comprised Level 6 of this portion of Section 3 the discovery of .63 caliber musket ball establishes the temporal association of this stratum, indicating that this is most likely 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century occupation level. This interpretation is supported by the presence of grey sterile subsoil directly below the black sandy loam.

#### Trench 31

This trench was excavated off the northern end of Section 2 of Trench 27, extending in a southwesterly direction from the western side of this trench almost to the western edge of the survey area. It was placed at this location to search for visible evidence of the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century occupation level in this area. The profiled section of this trench measured 12.2 m (40 ft) and was divided into two sections. Trench 31 is depicted on Figure 33 below.

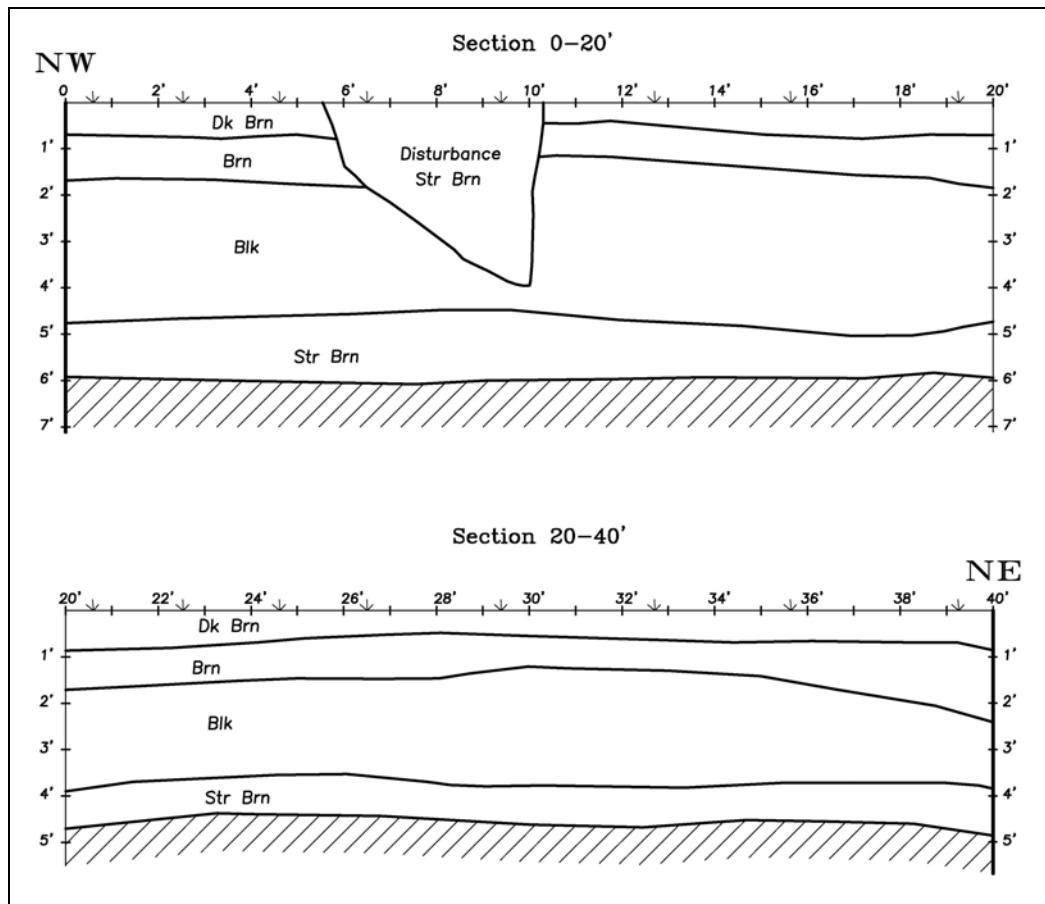


Figure 33. North wall profile of Trench 31 of the Phase II survey.

As illustrated above, four soil strata were identified in Trench 31. The presence of the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level was not apparent, but it may be obscured by soil staining and located within the thick stratum of blackish soil encountered at depth of less than 0.6 m (2 ft) below the surface and extended to a depth of more than 1.2 m (4 ft) below the surface. This staining that formed this thick blackish soil was likely caused by contamination, the odor from which was very strong in this trench.

### Trench 32

Like Trench 31 above, Trench 32 extended from the western wall of Trench 27 toward the western edge of the survey area but was located farther to the north. Its aim was also to search for the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century soil stratum in this area. The profiled portion of this trench measured approximately 15 m (50 ft) and is depicted on Figure 34 below. The western end of Trench 32 can be seen in Photo 34. This trench was marked by the strong odor of contamination and as a result, no cultural material was collected from Trench 32.

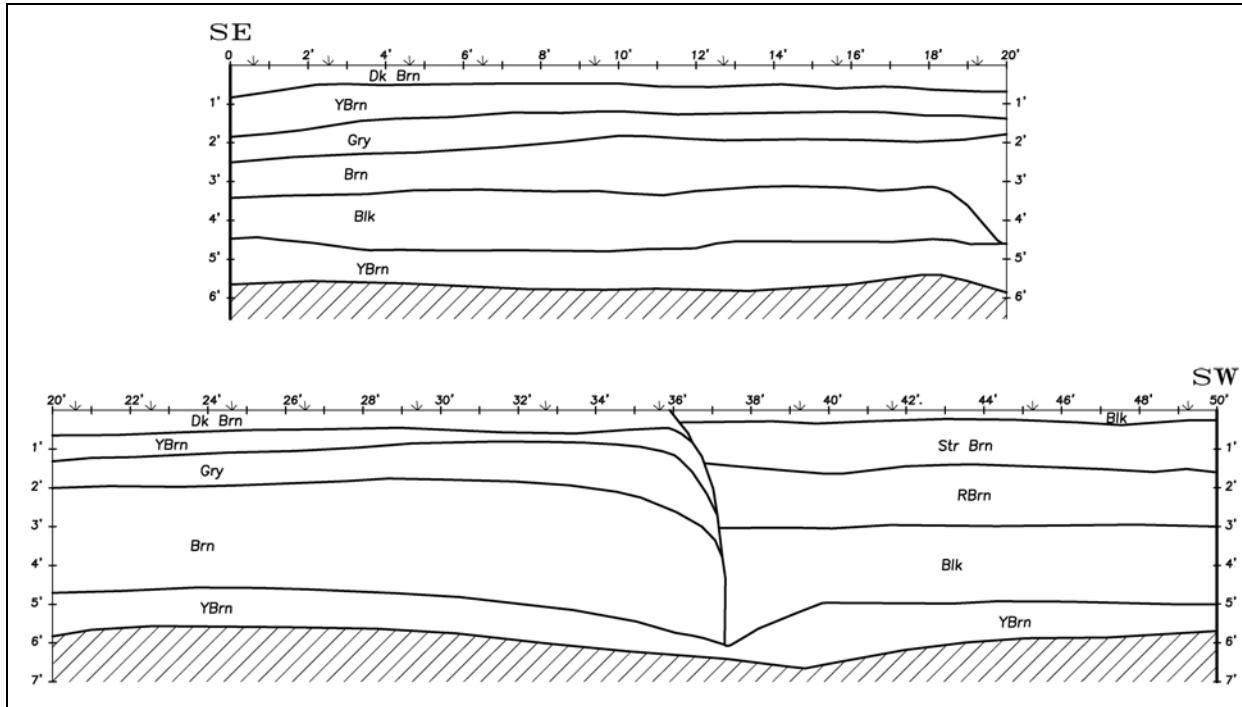


Figure 34. South wall profile of Trench 32 of the Phase II survey.



Photo 34. View of the southern and western wall profiles of Trench 32 of the Phase II survey.

As depicted on Figure 34 and Photo 32, Trench 32 contained two distinct soil profiles. The easternmost portion of the trench was characterized by six soil strata. In the central section, between 5.5 m (18 ft) and 11.9 m (39 ft) west of the trench datum in its eastern end, the stratum of brownish soil designated as Level 4, descends and cuts through the blackish stratum that comprises Level 5 in the eastern end of the trench. Roughly 11.2 m (37 ft) west of the trench datum nearly the entire stratigraphic sequence changes, with only three strata lying atop the yellowish brown subsoil. It is also notable that the central section of the trench is marked by cobbles, gravel, and ash as illustrated in Photo 34 above.

A layer of blackish soil sitting directly above subsoil is visible in the eastern and western ends of the trench, but as noted above appears to have been disturbed in the central section between 5.5 m (18 ft) and 11.2 m (37 ft) west of the trench datum. The blackish Level 5 soil present in the 0-6 m (0-20 ft) section of Trench 32 appears most like the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century occupation level found throughout the site. It was encountered approximately 1 m (3.3 ft) below the surface and was about 0.3 m (1 ft) thick. As noted above, however, no closer investigation of the soil was possible due to the presence of contaminants. This occupation level may also be present in the thick black stratum encountered between 0.9 m (3 ft) and 1.5 m (5 ft) below the surface in the last 4 m (13 ft) in the western end of the trench. As in other trenches, it may be obscured by soil staining caused by contaminants.

### Trench 33

Trench 33 was the northernmost trench excavated during the Phase II survey, extending northward roughly 15 m (50 ft) from the northeastern corner of the survey area. It was excavated to search for the presence of the 18th-19th century cultural level here as well as the pre-fill location of the southern bank of the St. Lawrence River. A profiled section of this trench is depicted on Figure 35 below and Photo 35 illustrates a section of its west wall.

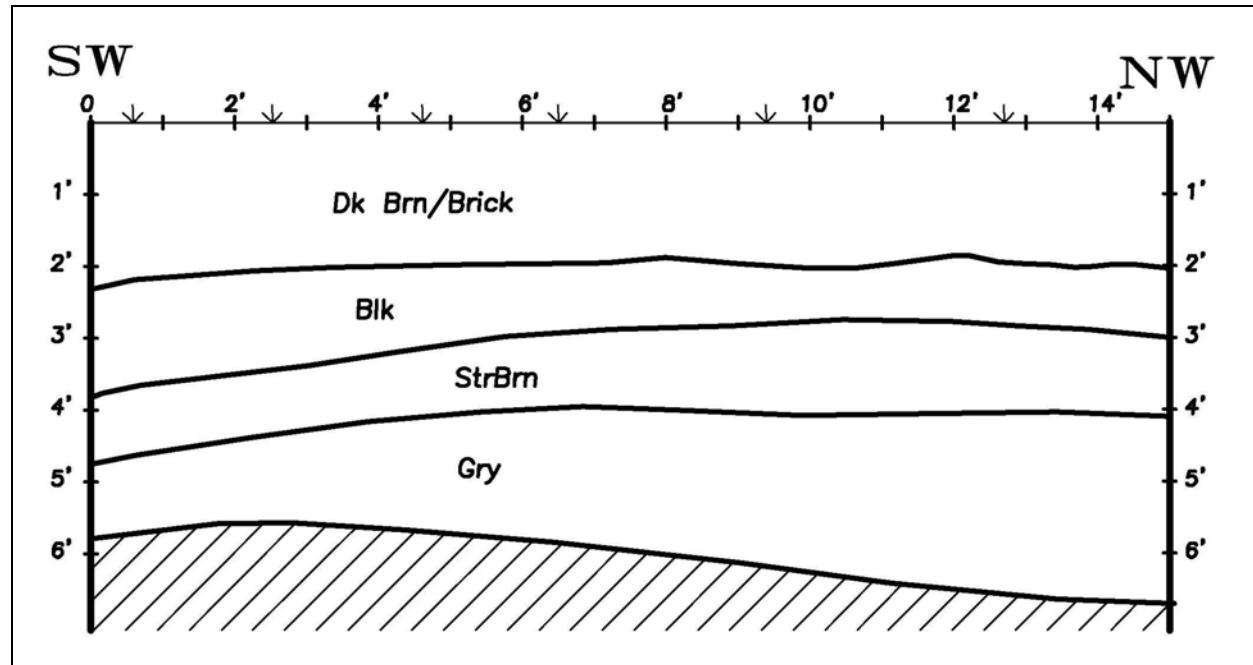


Figure 35. West wall profile of a portion of Trench 33 of the Phase II survey.



Photo 35. View of the west wall profile of Trench 33 of the Phase II survey.

As illustrated above, four soil strata were identified in Trench 33. The uppermost level was densely packed with brick debris, not surprising given the location of late 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century MDS in the area. No evidence of the riverbank was found in this trench. Also, a layer of blackish sandy soil was present in this trench immediately below Level 1. Its nearness to the surface however, being encountered roughly 0.6 m (2 ft) below the surface suggests that this does not represent the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level. No artifacts were recovered from Trench 33.

#### Trench 34

Trench 34 was excavated off the eastern end of Section 5 of Trench 26, extending roughly eastward for 13.4 m (44 ft). It was placed here to search for additional structural features associated with the fort and confirm the presence of the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level. Photo 36 below depicts the eastern end of Trench 34. No profile was done of this trench. The sandy composition of the soils, particularly those in the uppermost strata, made this trench extremely unstable and prone to wall collapse, which happened shortly after Photo 36 was taken. Given its unsafe nature, field staff did not approach the side of the trench close enough to take measurements for a profile.



Photo 36. View of the north wall profile of Trench 34 of the Phase II survey.

As illustrated above on Photo 36 a layer of black sandy loam was identified near the base of Trench 34 as Level 4 soil, immediately above the subsoil. While no artifacts were collected from this dark soil, but were from the same soil in nearby Trenches 35 and 36 below, this stratum was marked by a large quantity of decaying wood. Given its depth, composition, and the material collected from the same soil stratum in Trenches 35 and 36, it is likely that this soil represents the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level. No intact features were encountered in this trench although the wood debris present in the Level 4 soil may represent remains of a previous structure. As noted above, excavation conditions were deemed to unsafe to further investigate this stratum.

#### Trench 35

Trench 35 was located just east of Trench 34 and was excavated for the same reason, to search for evidence of structural remains of fort outbuildings and to investigate the soil stratigraphy in this area. As with Trench 34, the walls of the trench were very unstable, the result of sandy soil in the upper strata of the trench, and no formal profile was drawn. Photo 37 below, however, depicts the north wall profile of the eastern end of the trench.



Photo 37. View of the north wall profile of the eastern end of Trench 35 of the Phase II survey.

Near the base of the trench, as visible on this photo, the black sandy loam was present at the base of this trench sitting atop grey sterile subsoil. To investigate this soil stratum, the backhoe removed some of this soil and placed away from the trench where it was screened. From this soil 106 artifacts were collected, which are listed on Table 23 below. No subsurface features were visible in Trench 35.

Table 23. Cultural Material Collected from Trench 35 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Bone, kitchen	Domestic	20
Button, brass	Personal	1
Creamware, molded	Domestic	1
Creamware, undecorated	Domestic	12
Delftware, monochrome	Domestic	2
Delftware, undecorated	Domestic	1
Fob seal	Personal	1
Glass, bottle olive green	Domestic	3
Glass, flat aqua	Architectural	6
Glass, lamp	Domestic	1
Kaolin pipe stem fragment	Personal	3
Nail, machine cut	Architectural	3
Nail, square unidentified	Architectural	3
Nail, wrought "L head"	Architectural	1
Nail, wrought "rose head"	Architectural	13
Nail, wrought unidentified	Architectural	3
Pearlware, undecorated	Domestic	4
Porcelain, undecorated Chinese	Domestic	1
Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese	Domestic	3
Redware, brown glazed	Domestic	1
Redware, unglazed	Domestic	1

Shell, mussel	Miscellaneous	1
Spike, cut	Architectural	2
Spike, wrought	Architectural	1
Stoneware, grey-salt glazed unslipped	Domestic	1
Stoneware, white salt-glazed	Domestic	12
Trimmings/scrap	Miscellaneous	1
Uniface, chert utilized	Domestic	1
Wire, very fine	Personal	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>106</b>

As can be seen above, the artifacts recovered from the black soil near the base of the trench appear consistent with mid 18<sup>th</sup>-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site. In addition to the relatively large collection of domestic material, the architectural debris is dominated by wrought nails, pre-dating the machine cut nails that were popularly produced after 1835. Also, a few personal objects were collected including fob seal with an etched profile of a man, possibly Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuit order, which is likely associated with the occupation of the site as a fortified mission during the French period (1749-1760). See Photo 49 and Figure 39 for a depiction of this artifact.

#### Trench 36

Trench 36 was excavated on the eastern edge of the site approximately 12 m (39.4 ft) north of the cobblestone floor feature identified in Trenches 6, 6S, 8, 21, and 22. Also, the western end of Trench 36 was marked by an intersection with the eastern edge of Trench 20 and its eastern end extended roughly 5 m (16.4 ft) east of the eastern edge of the survey area. It was excavated here to search for evidence of the pre-fill western riverbank of the Oswegatchie River, as well as subsurface structural remains. The soil strata here were less sandy and slightly more stable than Trenches 34 and 35, and as a result a quick profile of a section of the north wall was drawn. This is depicted on Figure 36 and Photo 38 below.



Photo 38. View of the north wall profile of Trench 36 of the Phase II survey.

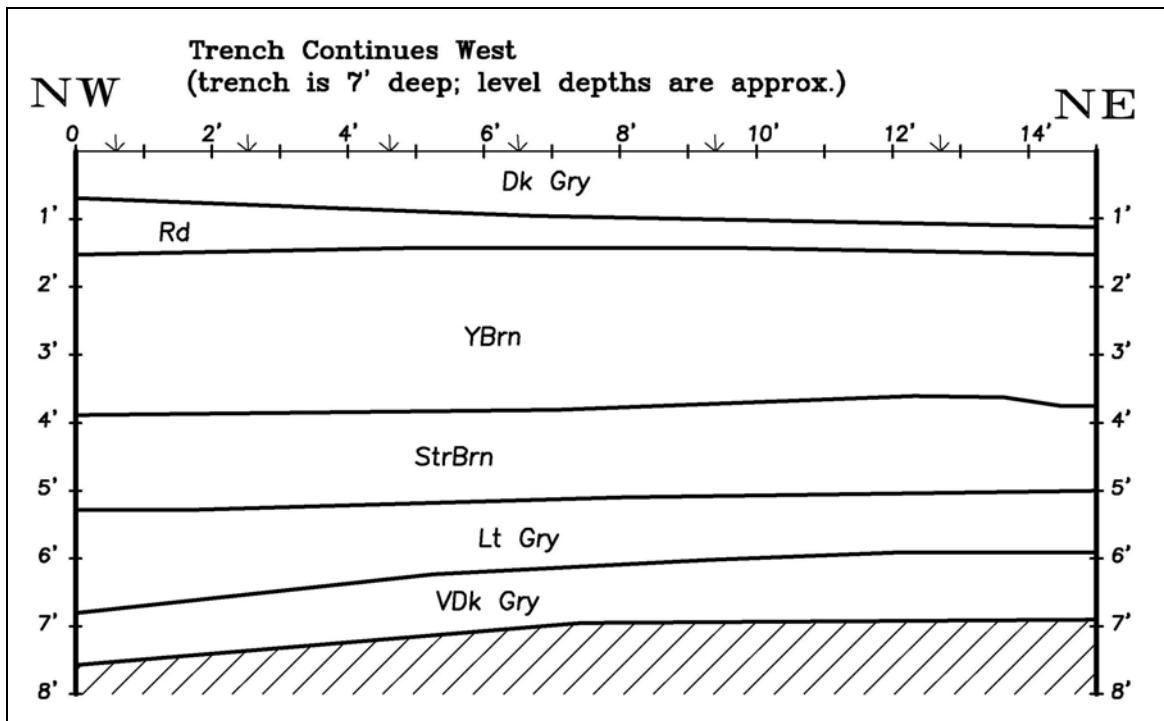


Figure 36. North wall profile of a section of Trench 36 of the Phase II survey.

No structural features were present in Trench 36 and no evidence of the riverbank was discovered. At the base of this trench, however, a level of very dark grey sandy loam was found, designated as Level 7, that appears similar to the mid 18<sup>th</sup>-mid 19<sup>th</sup> occupation level. The backhoe excavated soil from this stratum with was placed aside the trench. Some of the soil was screened and 40 artifacts were collected. These objects are listed on Table 24 below.

Table 24. Cultural Material Collected from Level 7 of Trench 36 of the Phase II survey.

Cultural Material	Type	Number
Bone, kitchen	Domestic	3
Creamware, molded	Domestic	1
Creamware, unidentified	Domestic	1
Glass, bottle, olive-green (wine bottle)	Domestic	2
Kaolin pipe bowl and stem, decorated	Personal	1
Kaolin pipe bowl and stem, undecorated	Personal	1
Nail, machine cut	Architectural	1
Nail, wrought "rose head"	Architectural	10
Nail, wrought "T head"	Architectural	1
Nail, wrought unidentified	Architectural	2
Porcelain, Chinese undecorated	Domestic	1
Porcelain, Chinese underglaze blue	Domestic	5
Redware, other	Domestic	1
Stoneware, salt-glaze white	Domestic	9
Stoneware, salt-glaze white scratch blue	Domestic	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>

As illustrated on Trench 36 above, the assemblage of cultural material from Level 7 of Trench 36 appear consistent with occupation of the site from the mid 18<sup>th</sup>- mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. Where this stratum varies from the corresponding cultural level found in other trenches throughout the site is the color of the soil, which is very dark grey in Trench 36, as opposed to the more common black coloration and its depth below the surface, between 1.8 m (6 ft) and 2.1 m (7 ft) below the surface.

### Trench 37

Trench 37 was the last of the Phase II trenches excavated on the site. It, like Trench 36 above, was placed here to search for subsurface structural features as well as search for evidence of the pre-fill western bank of the Oswegatchie River. The walls of this trench were extremely unstable, despite the shorter length of the trench, approximately 7.3 m (24 ft). As a result, no formal profile was drawn but this trench is visible in Photo 39 below.



Photo 39. View of the south wall profile of Trench 37 of the Phase II survey.

No structural features were evident in Trench 37. While no artifacts were collected a dark stratum of soil was present, visible near the bottom of the trench approximately 1.8 m (6 ft) below the surface. No evidence of the pre-fill Oswegatchie River bank was identified in this trench.

### Stratigraphic Sequence

The excavation conducted during the Phase II survey revealed a somewhat uniform stratigraphic sequence. Sterile subsoil, when encountered was almost exclusively described as grayish sandy clay, often characterized by gravel and/or cobbles. Only in Trenches 31 and 32, both excavated along the western edge of the survey area, was the subsoil noticeably different, described as strong brown sandy soil. Subsoil was found between 1.2 m (4 ft) and 2.1 m (7 ft), most often between 1.2 (4 ft) to 1.5 (5 ft).

Generally, sterile subsoil was overlain by a stratum of black sandy loam, the cultural level associated with mid 18<sup>th</sup>-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level occupation of the site. This level was generally encountered at a depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) and 1.2 m (4 ft) below the surface.

The majority of the soil variation was found in the uppermost strata of the survey area, those levels found to a depth of between 0.9 m (3 ft) and 1.2 m (4 ft) from the surface. These strata are believed to be associated with mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century filling of the site and did vary considerably in soil texture, composition, and color.

### Summary of Phase II Survey Trenches

These trenches can be categorized into three groups:

- those with structural features thought to be associated with mid 18<sup>th</sup>- mid 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site (Table 25 below)
- those with structural features thought to be associated with later occupation of the site (Table 26 below)
- those without any structural features (Table 27)

Table 25. Trenches containing features associated with mid 18<sup>th</sup>- mid 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the site.

Trench	Recorded dimensions <sup>A</sup>	Soil Strata	CM <sup>B</sup>	Photo <sup>C</sup>	Profile <sup>D</sup>	Plan <sup>D</sup>	Comments/Observations
4	1.2 m (4 ft) by 3 m (10 ft)	4	Y	-	7	N	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level. Post feature.
5	1.2 m (4 ft) by 2.7 m (9 ft)	6	Y	1-2	8	9	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level. Post features.
5W	1.2 m (4 ft) by 2.7 m (10 ft)	6	Y	2	N	N	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level. Post feature.
6	1.2 m (4 ft) by 3.7 m (12 ft)	4	Y	3	N	11	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level. Cobblestone floor feature (Feature B).
6S	1.2 m (4 ft) by 3.7 m (12 ft)	4	Y	3-4	10	11	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level. Cobblestone floor feature (Feature B). Post feature.
8	1.2 m (4 ft) by 2.7 m (10 ft)	4	Y	4-5	13	11	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level. Cobblestone floor feature (Feature B).
21	1.2 m (4 ft) by 5.8 m (19 ft)	4	Y	17-19	24-25	26	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level. Cobblestone floor feature (Feature B).
22	1.2 m (4 ft) by 3 m (10 ft)	3	Y	20	27	26	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level. Cobblestone floor feature (Feature B).

A: Actual trench dimensions were larger in each of these save Trenches 26. Profiled dimensions given.

B: See Artifact Catalog in APPENDIX A.

C: See the appropriate figure number.

D: See the appropriate photo number

The first of the features associated with 18<sup>th</sup> century occupation were small post molds found near the base of Trenches 4 and 5 in the black sand loam identified as 18<sup>th</sup> century cultural level. These molds were square and measured roughly 7.7 cm (3 in.) on a side. The post mold in Trench 5 can be seen in the dark soil near the upper central section of Photo 1 and is visible in the Level 4 plan on Figure 9. As previously noted, no photograph is available of the Trench 4. Both of these post features extended through the 18<sup>th</sup> century cultural level in to the subsoil but were not present in the strata overlaying the cultural level. It is also notable that evidence of three wooden posts was found in Trench 5 along with a lens of charcoal and other burned debris. These fallen timbers were degraded to the extent that they consisted of little more than soil stains. While not visible on Photo 1, these are clearly depicted on Figure 9 (see Trench 5) and one of the fallen post stains, present in Trench 5W can be seen on Photo 2. One of the French gunflints recovered from Trench 5 was found immediately beneath one of these fallen post stains.

Clearly, Feature B represents the most significant of the features identified by the Phase II survey. This cobblestone floor feature was first found in Trench 6 and later appeared in Trenches 6S, 8, 21, and 22 as well. It was comprised of cobbles packed with yellow brown sand and measured approximately 15.2 cm (6 inches) in thickness. In Trenches 6, 6S, 21, and 22 the stones and sand was underlain by wooden planking, but no such planking was found in the STP excavated through Feature B in Trench 8. While the overall dimensions of Feature B are currently unknown, its northern and eastern edges appear to have identified in Trenches 6, 6S, 21, and 22. In each of the trenches Feature B was located immediately beneath the black sandy loam associated with mid 18<sup>th</sup>-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the Fort La Présentation Site.

Table 26. Trenches containing features associated with mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and later occupation of the site.

Trench	Recorded dimensions <sup>A</sup>	Strata	CM <sup>B</sup>	Photo <sup>C</sup>	Profile <sup>D</sup>	Comments/Observations
10	1.2 m (4 ft) by 3 m (10 ft)	6	Y	7	16	Stone feature identified approximately 1 m (3.3 ft) below the surface
11	1.2 m (4 ft) by 3.1 m (11 ft)	4	Y	N	17	Concrete pad near surface
13	1.2 m (4 ft) by 3 m (10 ft)	4	Y	10	19	Mortared stone foundation (continues in Trench 14)
14	1.2 m (4 ft) by 2.7 m (9 ft)	3	N	11	20	Mortared stone foundation (continues in Trench 13)
26G	1.2 m (4 ft) by 4.6 m (15 ft)	5	N	25	28	Two concrete features at surface
28	1.2 m (4 ft) by 6.1 m (20 ft)	7	N	29-30	30	Concrete foundation visible along length of eastern wall
29	1.2 m (4 ft) by 6.1 m (20 ft)	4	N	31	31	Concrete foundation and oil supply pipe in southern end of trench

A: Actual trench dimensions were larger in each of these save Trenches 26. Profiled dimensions given.

B: See Artifact Catalog in APPENDIX A.

C: See the appropriate figure number.

D: See the appropriate photo number

Table 27. Trenches containing no subsurface structural features.

Trench	Recorded dimensions <sup>A</sup>	Strata	CM <sup>B</sup>	Photo <sup>C</sup>	Profile <sup>D</sup>	Comments/Observations
1	1.2 m (4 ft) by 3 m (10 ft)	6	Y	N	4	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
2	1.2 m (4 ft) by 3.1 m (11 ft)	4	Y	N	5	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
3	1.2 m (4 ft) by 3 m (10 ft)	4	Y	N	6	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
7	01.2 m (4 ft) by 3 m (10 ft)	4	Y	N	12	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
9	1.2 m (4 ft) by 3 m (10 ft)	5	N	6	15	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
12	1.2 m (4 ft) by 3 m (10 ft)	4	N	9	18	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
15	1.5 m (5 ft) by 4.6 m (15 ft)	4	N	12	21	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
16	1.2 m (4 ft) by 3 m (10 ft)	3	N	13	22	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
17	1.2 m (4 ft) by 2.7 m (9 ft)	3	N	14	23	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
18	1.2 m (4 ft) by 6.1 m (20 ft)	?	N	15	N	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
19	1.2 m (4 ft) by 6.1 m (20 ft)	?	N	N	N	Only excavated a few feet due to strong odor.
20	1.2 m (4 ft) by 6.1 m (20 ft)	?	N	16	N	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
23	1.2 m (4 ft) by 6.1 m (20 ft)	?	N	21	N	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
24	1.2 m (4 ft) by 1.8 m (6 ft)	?	N	22	N	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
25	1.2 m (4 ft) by 5.5 m (18 ft)	?	N	23	N	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
26A-F, H-I	1.2 m (4 ft) by 29 m (95 ft)	5	Y	24	28	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level in northern end of trench.
27A-D	1.2 m (4 ft) by 30 m (100 ft)	6	N	26-28	29	Soil staining obstructs visual identification of 18 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
30	1.2 m (4 ft) by 18.3 m (60 ft)	5	N	32-33	31	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
31A-B	1.2 m (4 ft) by 12.2 m (40 ft)	4	N	N	33	Soil staining obstructs visual identification of mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
32A-B	1.2 m (4 ft) by 21.3 m (70 ft)	6	N	34	34	Soil staining obstructs visual identification of mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
33	1.2 m (4 ft) by 4.6 m (15 ft)	4	N	35	35	Layer of brick debris at surface, most likely remains of a late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century structure. No evidence of mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
34	1.2 m (4 ft) by 13.5 m (44.3)	?	N	36	N	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
35	1.2 m (4 ft) by 13.1 m (43 ft)	?	Y	37	N	No profile possible due to unstable walls. Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
36	1.2 m (4 ft) by 16.8 m (55 ft)	6	Y	38	36	Sketch profile done. No measurements possible due to unstable walls. Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.
37	1.2 m (4 ft) by 7.3m (24 ft)	?	N	39	N	No profile possible due to unstable walls. Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century cultural level.

A: Actual trench dimensions were larger in each of these save Trenches 26 and 27. Only the profiled dimensions given.

B: See Artifact Catalog in APPENDIX A.

C: See the appropriate figure number.

D: See the appropriate photo number

## INTERPRETATION

A number of observations resulting from the survey can be made. First, it is apparent that the buried mid-18<sup>th</sup> – early 19<sup>th</sup> century cultural level is present throughout the majority of the site. Of the 37 trenches excavated during the Phase II survey, this level, generally described as a stratum of black sandy loam, was present just above subsoil in 29 trenches (Trenches 1-17, 20-26, 28, 30 and 34-37). In addition, cultural material consistent with early settlement of the site in this period and supporting this temporal association was collected in 21 trenches (Trenches 1-8, 10, 12-13, 15-18, 21-22, 26, 30 and 35-36). While somewhat variable in depth, this stratum was generally present between 0.9 m and 1.2 m (3 and 4 ft) below the surface.

This soil was not clearly evident in six trenches (Trenches 19, 27, 29, and 31-33). In half of these, Trenches 27 and 31-32, were characterized by thick, dark soil staining, most likely the result of contaminants, at the depth at which the cultural level was generally located. As a result, it is possible that the cultural level is present in these trenches as well but positive visual identification and collection of cultural material was restricted by the soil conditions. It is notable that these trenches are located in the west-central section of the northern survey rectangle (see Project Map in APPENDIX C) around the former location of the c. 1917 gasoline and oil tanks and former drum storage area, an area marked with obvious and documented soil contamination.

Trenches 29 and 33 were excavated in (and beyond) the northwestern corner of the survey area (see APPENDIX C). In these trenches there was simply no evidence of this earlier stratum but clear indications of later 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century occupation. It is possible that these trenches were located in an area comprised of fill deposited in the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Trenches 14 and 19 were excavated less than 0.3 m (1 ft), not nearly deep enough to encounter the cultural level.

Second, a substantial assemblage of cultural material was collected during the Phase II survey (see Artifact Catalog in APPENDIX A). This material was largely recovered from the stratum of black sandy loam and from the subsurface features identified by the Phase II survey. The collection appears largely consistent with mid 18<sup>th</sup>-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the Fort La Présentation Site, with several temporally and functionally diagnostic objects supporting this interpretation. French occupation of the site (c. 1749-1760) and its use as a mission to local Native American groups and later a fortified mission is represented by a collection of honey-colored gunflints, a .63 caliber musket ball likely for a French 1746 model St. Etienne musket, a French trade axe head (identified by Ken Schwarz, Master Blacksmith of the Anderson Blacksmith Shop in Colonial Williamsburg), a quantity of French delftware, earthenware, and redware ceramics, a few chert flakes, and three white glass trade beads. The intaglio fob seal, believed to be depicting a religious figure (possibly Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jesuit Order), also likely symbolizes the religious function of the site during the French occupation.

Several objects were recovered that seem to represent British occupation of the site from 1760 to 1796. These include a few gunflints, a .69 caliber musket ball for a British Brown Bess musket, a butt plate from a British 1742 Long Land Pattern Brown Bess Musket, and a relatively large quantity of white salt-glazed stoneware, much of it with the “dot and diaper” design popular between the 1740s-1770s.

A third lead ball was also recovered during the Phase II survey, a .55 caliber ball possibly for a pistol. This and some of the more relevant and representative artifacts from the Phase II assemblage are depicted in Photos 40-51 and Figures 37-40 below

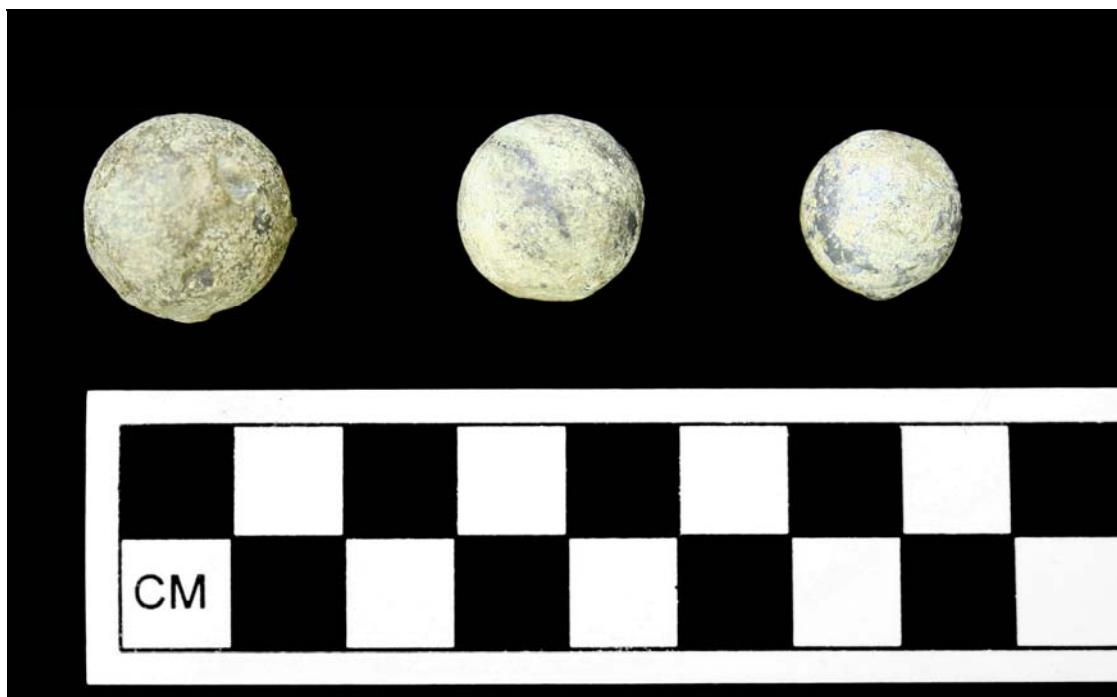


Photo 40. Musket balls recovered during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.



Photo 41. Butt plate from a British 1742 Long Land Pattern Brown Bess Musket recovered during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.

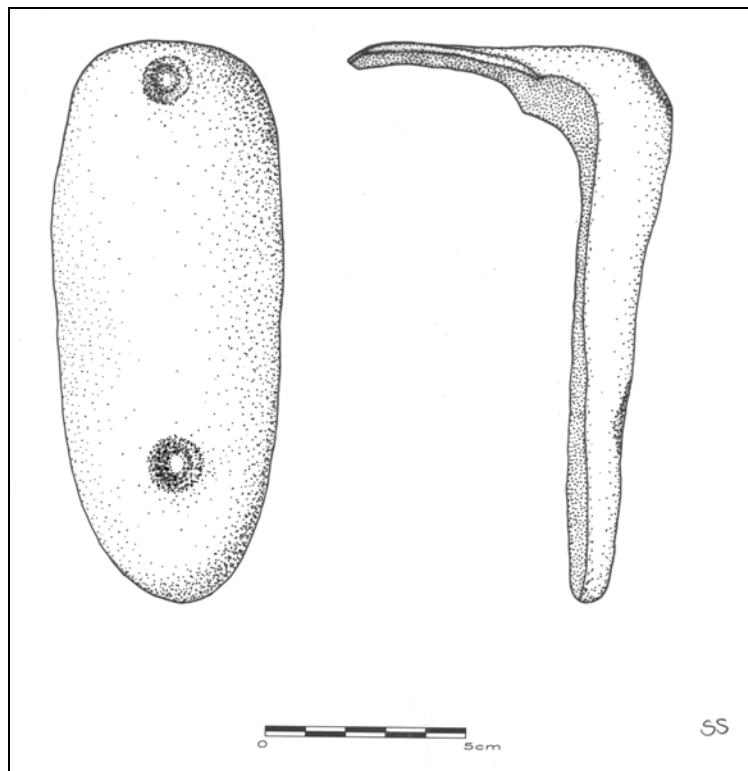


Figure 37. Butt plate from a British 1742 Long Land Pattern Brown Bess Musket recovered during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.



Photo 42. Gunflints recovered during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.

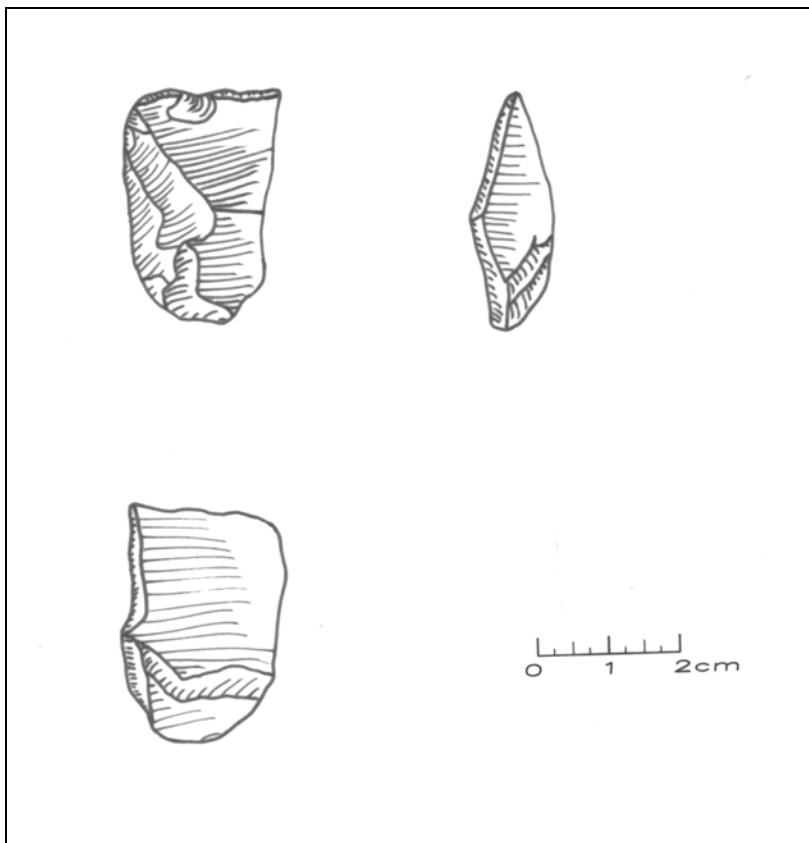


Figure 38. A British gunflint recovered during the Phase II survey conducted on the Fort La Présentation Site.



Photo 43. French trade axe head recovered during the Phase II survey conducted on the Fort La Présentation Site.



Photo 44. Wooden comb, decorated bone knife handle, and brass button back recovered during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.



Photo 45. Wrought nail samples collected during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.



Photo 46. Heavily used whetstone during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.



Photo 47. A collection of redware sherds recovered during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.



Photo 48. Samples of white salt-glazed stoneware sherds collected during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.



Photo 49. Close up of front and back of intaglio fob seal collected during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.

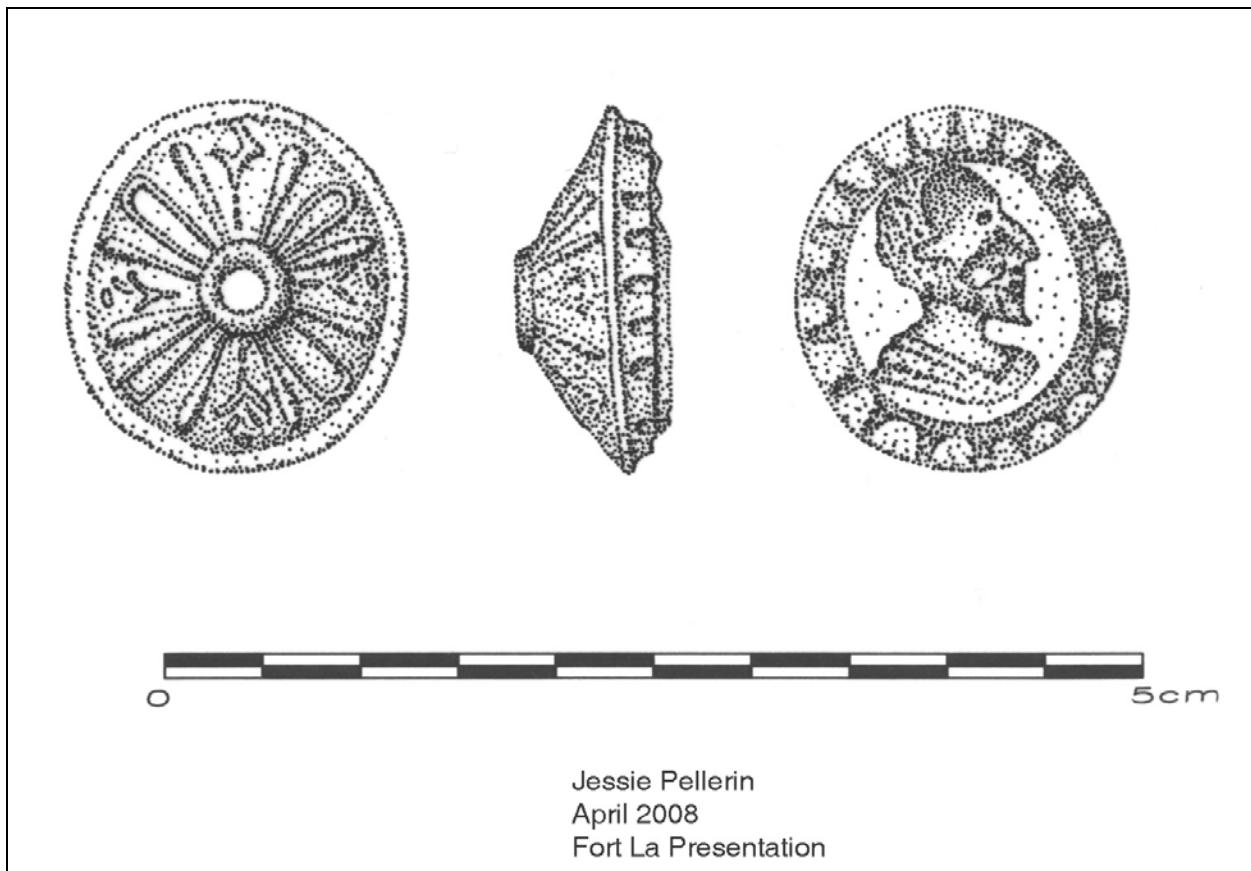


Figure 39. Illustration of the fob seal collected during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.

Jessie Pellerin  
April 2008  
Fort La Presentation

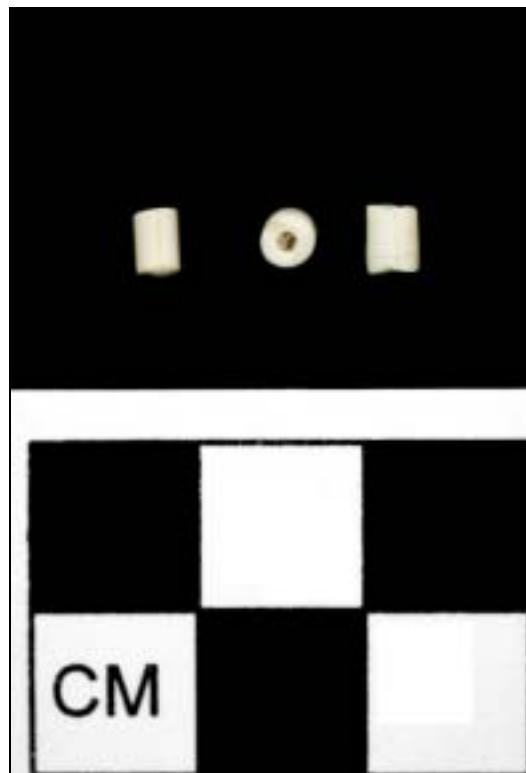


Photo 50. Three white glass trade beads recovered during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.



Photo 51. Kaolin pipe bowl fragment recovered during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.

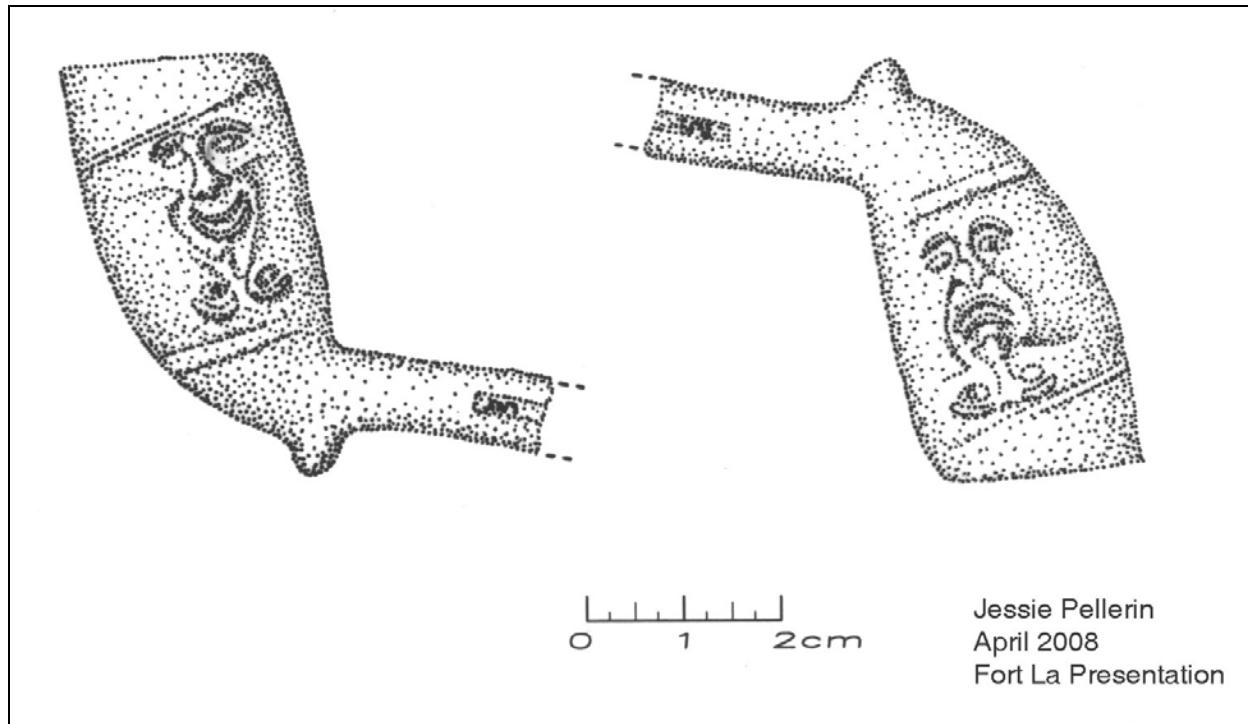


Figure 40. Illustration of a decorated kaolin pipe bowl fragment collected during the Phase II survey on the Fort La Présentation Site.

Thirdly, while the function and exact nature of the post molds and fallen timbers is currently unclear, the cobblestone floor feature (Feature B) first discovered in Trench 6 appears to represent the only known structural evidence of the fort to date. Its location near the former location of the 1899 DAR monument is consistent with historic accounts of the location of the fort. In addition its depth and location below the 18<sup>th</sup> century cultural level and its associated cultural material indicates that this is certainly a mid-late 18<sup>th</sup> century feature. Furthermore, the presence of a fairly large quantity of military artifacts from Trenches 6, 6S, 8, 21, and 22, provides a fairly good idea of the military function of this feature. These materials include several gunflints, three musket balls of varying caliber, and a brass musket butt.

The exact temporal association of Feature B is currently unknown. Evidence supporting both possibilities exists. For instance, all of the gun flints recovered from the immediate area of the cobblestone floor (Trenches 6, 6S, 8, 21, and 22) were of the honey-colored French variety, however the musket butt appears to be from a British Brown Bess. In addition, the presence of the floor at the very base of the black sandy loam occupation level may suggest that it was placed early in the development of this stratum during the French occupation. Given its location, if this feature is associated with French occupation of the site it is likely the northeastern bastion of the fort, identified as the chapel on Map 2.

The wooden planking discovered below the cobbles in Trench 21 may provide another alternative. The current minimum measurements of the cobble stone floor exceed those of the French chapel. While the planking was found beneath the cobbles in Trench 21, there was no evidence of the planks in the shovel test pits excavated in Trench 8. It is possible that the wooden planks represent an earlier floor and the stone and cobbles were later placed on top. A few explanations for this are possible. Given the low marshy nature of the site, as depicted on Map 5 (“marécage” means “swamp” in French) the and one reason for the French abandonment of the fort in 1760, the earlier floor may have become waterlogged and was later built up with cobbles and sand for drainage. Another possibility is that the floor may have been built up and expanded during the modification of the fort during the British occupation (c. 1760-1796).

It is also notable that despite the presence of a cobblestone floor no foundation walls were identified by the Phase II survey. This, in fact, is consistent with historical accounts of activities on the fort site in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Historic reports that early settlers arriving in what would later become the City of Ogdensburg used the fort structures as public buildings but also cannibalized the cut stones from the fort for building new structures in the

nascent settlement. Given that the cornerstone of the earliest version of the mission itself was found and removed in the 1840s (and later built into Ogdensburg City Hall) it is likely that foundation walls, at least those that once surrounded the cobblestone floor, were removed long ago and can be found in the foundations of Ogdensburg older homes and structures.

Lastly, as illustrated on Table 26, numerous other subsurface features were identified by the Phase II survey. These appear to represent occupation of the site after the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century to the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The oldest of these seem to be the mortared stone foundations found in Trenches 10, 13, and 14, which were sitting directly atop the mid-18<sup>th</sup> to early-19<sup>th</sup> century occupation level. These older of the later features were also generally located the original 61 m by 61 m (200 ft by 200 ft) survey square. The most recent features, such as abandoned utility lines, sewer pipes, and concrete structural features exist throughout the site they tend to be more concentrated in the area north of the original survey square, in the area previously occupied by Standard Oil. Obvious exceptions to this exist, such as the abandoned sewer pipe that runs through the cobble stone feature in Trenches 6 and 6S. It should be noted, however, that the trenches excavated during the Phase II survey actually unearthed a very small portion of the overall project area and it is very likely that more previously unidentified features exist in the project area.

## ANALYSIS

As indicated above, the Fort La Présentation Site clearly possesses the resources and integrity to address the proposed research questions. The Phase II archaeological survey conducted on the site reveal the presence of a substantial quantity of artifacts representative of early habitation of the site between the mid-18<sup>th</sup> to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. The assemblage of material from the site consisted of quantities domestic, architectural, personal, and miscellaneous artifacts reflecting a variety of occupation and activities on the site, including representative material that reflects the French, British, American, and Native American presence on the site.

A number of features believed to be associated with this period were also identified, the most important being Feature B, a cobblestone floor that positively identifies the location of structural remains of Fort La Présentation/Fort Oswegatchie. These, like the cultural material mentioned above, clearly represent occupation of the site and may provide additional insight into the lives and actions of its previous inhabitants.

The identifiable presence of a mid-18<sup>th</sup> to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century occupation level throughout the great majority of the site, as confirmed by the Phase II survey, underlines the research potential of the site. As previously noted, only a small sample of the soil unearthed during the Phase II survey was subjected to close examination and despite this a number of diagnostic and representative artifacts were recovered. Also, the identification of at least one structural feature of the fort, Feature B, would greatly aid in the location of other features.

The only goal of the Phase II survey that was not completely achieved was the clear identification of the pre-fill shore lines of the St. Lawrence and Oswegatchie Rivers. The proximity of these features, however, may be hinted at by the absence of the black sandy loam cultural level in Trench 33 of the survey and the profusion of sandy soil in Trenches 21, 36, and 37.

## RECOMMENDATION

Based on the survey described above, the Fort La Présentation Site is recommended eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The site retains excellent integrity, with a largely distinct and intact mid-18<sup>th</sup> century to early 19<sup>th</sup> century cultural occupation level lying buried and protected beneath 0.9 m -1.2 m (3-4 ft) of mid 19<sup>th</sup> century fill. Also, the site possesses intact or partially intact structural features from the French Fort La Présentation and/or British and American Fort Oswegatchie. In addition, an assemblage of cultural material collected from the above mentioned cultural occupation level indicates that this stratum directly represents life at the site during the French, British, and American tenures. As a result, the research potential of the site is considerable.

A Phase III archaeological survey should be conducted on the areas to be impacted. A mitigation plan established in conjunction with the New York State Museum, the Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, and the property owner Thomas Duffy should be designed to mitigate potential impacts to the archaeological resources on the Fort La Présentation Site.



Soil Drainage: excellent good X fair poor  
Slope: flat X gentle moderate steep  
Distance to nearest water from the site (approx.): < 30 m (100 ft)  
Elevation: 76 m (250 ft)

##### 5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets if necessary):

###### Surface

Date(s): Phase I-February, May, October 2007 Phase II- November 2007 \_\_\_\_\_  
Site Map X (submit with form)  
Collection \_\_\_\_\_

###### *Phase I Survey*

###### Subsurface X

Testing: Shovel        Coring        Other GPR        Unit        No. of Units         
Excavation: Unit Size        No. of Units         
Submit plan of units, submission should Be 8"x11", if feasible

###### *Phase II Survey*

###### Subsurface X

Testing: Shovel        Coring        Other Trenching        Unit        No. of Units         
Excavation: Unit Size varied No. of Units 37

Submit plan of units, submission should Be 8"x11", if feasible

**Investigator:** Aaron J. Gore

**Manuscript or published report:** *Phase II Cultural Resource Survey Report for NYSM SITE #11760, Fort La Présentation Site, City of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New York, New York State Education Department, New York State Museum, 2007.*

**Present repository of materials:** New York State Museum, Albany, New York.

##### 6. Site Inventory:

**Date of construction or occupation period:** c. mid 18<sup>th</sup> century- present

**Previous owners (if known):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Modifications (if known):** \_\_\_\_\_

##### 7. Site Documentation:

###### Historic Map References:

**Name:** **Date:** 1749 **Source:** Ogdensburg, NY: A Photo History"

**Present Location of the original:** <http://www.ogdensburg.info/maps/maps.html>

**Name:** **Date:** 1751 **Source:** Ogdensburg, NY: A Photo History"

**Present Location of the original:** <http://www.ogdensburg.info/maps/maps.html>

**Name:** **Date:** 1752 **Source:** Ogdensburg, NY: A Photo History"

**Present Location of the original:** <http://www.ogdensburg.info/maps/maps.html>

**Name:** **Date:** 1838 **Source:** Ogdensburg, NY: A Photo History"

**Present Location of the original:** <http://www.ogdensburg.info/maps/maps.html>

**Name:** **Date:** 1765 **Source:** Ogdensburg, NY: A Photo History"

**Present Location of the original:** <http://www.ogdensburg.info/maps/maps.html>

**Name:** Lossing, Benson **Date:** 1869 **Source:** A Pictorial Fieldbook of the War of 1812

**Present Location of the original:** New York State Library

**Name:** *Map of the City of Ogdensburg* **Date:** 1836 **Source:** Ogdensburg, NY: A Photo History"

**Present Location of the original:** <http://www.ogdensburg.info/maps/maps.html>

**Name:** Wall, Henry **Date:** 1853 **Source:** *Map of the City of Ogdensburg*  
**Present Location of the original:** <http://www.ogdensburg.info/maps/maps.html>

**Name:** Beers, S. N. **Date:** 1865 **Source:** *Atlas of St. Lawrence County, New York*  
**Present Location of the original:** New York State Library

**Name:** Sanborn Insurance Map **Date:** 1874 **Source:**  
**Date:** 1884 **Source:**  
**Date:** 1892 **Source:**  
**Date:** 1918 **Source:**  
**Date:** 1946 **Source:**

**Present Location of the original:** New York State Library

**Representation in existing photography:**

**Photo date:** 2007 **Where located:** below

**Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully):**

**Persons with memory of the site:**

**8. List of materials remains other than those used in construction (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):**

<b>Cultural Material</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Number</b>
Axe head, French trade	Personal	1
Bar, iron	Miscellaneous	1
Beads, white	Personal	3
Bone, bird	Domestic	1
Bone, fish	Domestic	6
Bone, kitchen	Domestic	114
Bone, unidentified	Miscellaneous	19
Button, bone	Personal	1
Button, brass	Personal	1
Button, metal (brass)	Personal	1
Charcoal	Miscellaneous	4
Comb, wooden	Personal	1
Creamware, molded	Domestic	3
Creamware, undecorated	Domestic	24
Creamware, unidentified	Domestic	1
Delft, glaze only	Domestic	5
Delftware, undecorated	Domestic	14
Delftware, monochrome	Domestic	5
Delftware, polychrome	Domestic	7
Earthenware, buff other (black glazed)	Domestic	1
Earthenware, unidentified	Domestic	1
Earthenware, white unidentified	Domestic	2
File, iron	Personal	1
Fish hook	Personal	1
Flake, bifacial thinning chert	Miscellaneous	1
Flake, broken chert	Miscellaneous	3
Fob seal	Personal	1
Glass, bottle aqua	Domestic	5
Glass, bottle brown	Domestic	1
Glass, bottle olive green	Domestic	40

Glass, bottle olive-green (wine bottle)	Domestic	5
Glass, clear plate	Domestic	1
Glass, curved aqua	Domestic	1
Glass, curved clear	Domestic	2
Glass, decorative faceted crystal bottle stopper	Domestic	1
Glass, lamp	Domestic	1
Gun component, brass musket butt tang	Personal	1
Gun flint, English	Personal	2
Gun flint, honey colored (French)	Personal	8
Kaolin pipe bowl fragment, decorated	Personal	4
Kaolin pipe bowl fragment, undecorated	Personal	5
Kaolin pipe bowl and stem, decorated	Personal	2
Kaolin pipe bowl and stem, undecorated	Personal	5
Kaolin pipe stem fragment decorated	Personal	3
Kaolin pipe stem fragment, undecorated	Personal	55
Lead, unidentified fragment	Miscellaneous	3
Lead musket ball, .55 caliber musket	Personal	1
Lead musket ball, .63 caliber musket	Personal	1
Lead musket ball, .69 caliber musket	Personal	1
Leather shoe/boot fragment	Personal	4
Leather strap fragment	Miscellaneous	2
Pearlware, blue edge-decorated	Domestic	1
Pearlware, blue transfer-printed	Domestic	1
Pearlware, undecorated	Domestic	6
Pearlware, underglaze blue hand painted	Domestic	2
Porcelain, molded	Domestic	1
Porcelain, overglaze enameled China trade	Domestic	2
Porcelain, undecorated	Domestic	2
Porcelain, undecorated Chinese	Domestic	3
Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese	Domestic	14
Redware, black glazed	Domestic	1
Redware, brown glazed	Domestic	5
Redware, clear glazed	Domestic	1
Redware, ginger glazed	Domestic	1
Redware, mottled/spotted brown-glazed	Domestic	2
Redware, other	Domestic	21
Redware, unglazed	Domestic	3
Redware, tan glazed	Domestic	1
Redware, tan glazed exterior, brown glazed interior (French)	Domestic	1
Shell, clam	Domestic	10
Shell, mussel	Domestic	8
Shell, oyster	Domestic	1
Shell, snail	Miscellaneous	3
Slag	Miscellaneous	9
Spoon	Personal	2
Stone, unmodified (flake?)	Miscellaneous	1
Stone, unmodified (quartzite)	Miscellaneous	1
Stoneware, buff salt-glaze	Domestic	1
Stoneware, buff salt-glaze unslipped	Domestic	6
Stoneware, grey salt-glazed, brown slip	Domestic	1
Stoneware, buff salt-glazed, tan slip	Domestic	2
Stoneware, grey-salt glazed unslipped	Domestic	1
Stoneware, molded fine red	Domestic	1

Stoneware, white salt-glazed	Domestic	62
Stoneware, white salt-glazed scratch blue	Domestic	4
Strapping	Miscellaneous	2
Strapping, hand-wrought w/rivet	Miscellaneous	1
Sturgeon plate	Miscellaneous	1
Teeth, deer	Miscellaneous	3
Trimmings/scrap, metal	Miscellaneous	5
Unidentified material (rock/brick/ceramic)	Miscellaneous	1
Uniface, chert utilized	Domestic	1
Utensil, bone (decorative knife handle)	Personal	1
Utensil, metal (strike-a-light handle)	Personal	1
Whetstone	Personal	1
Whiteware, blue transfer-printed	Domestic	3
Whiteware, flow blue	Domestic	1
Whiteware, undecorated	Domestic	5
Wire fragments	Miscellaneous	4

If prehistoric materials are present check here and fill out prehistoric site form:

8. Map references: Map or maps showing the exact location and extent of the site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date.

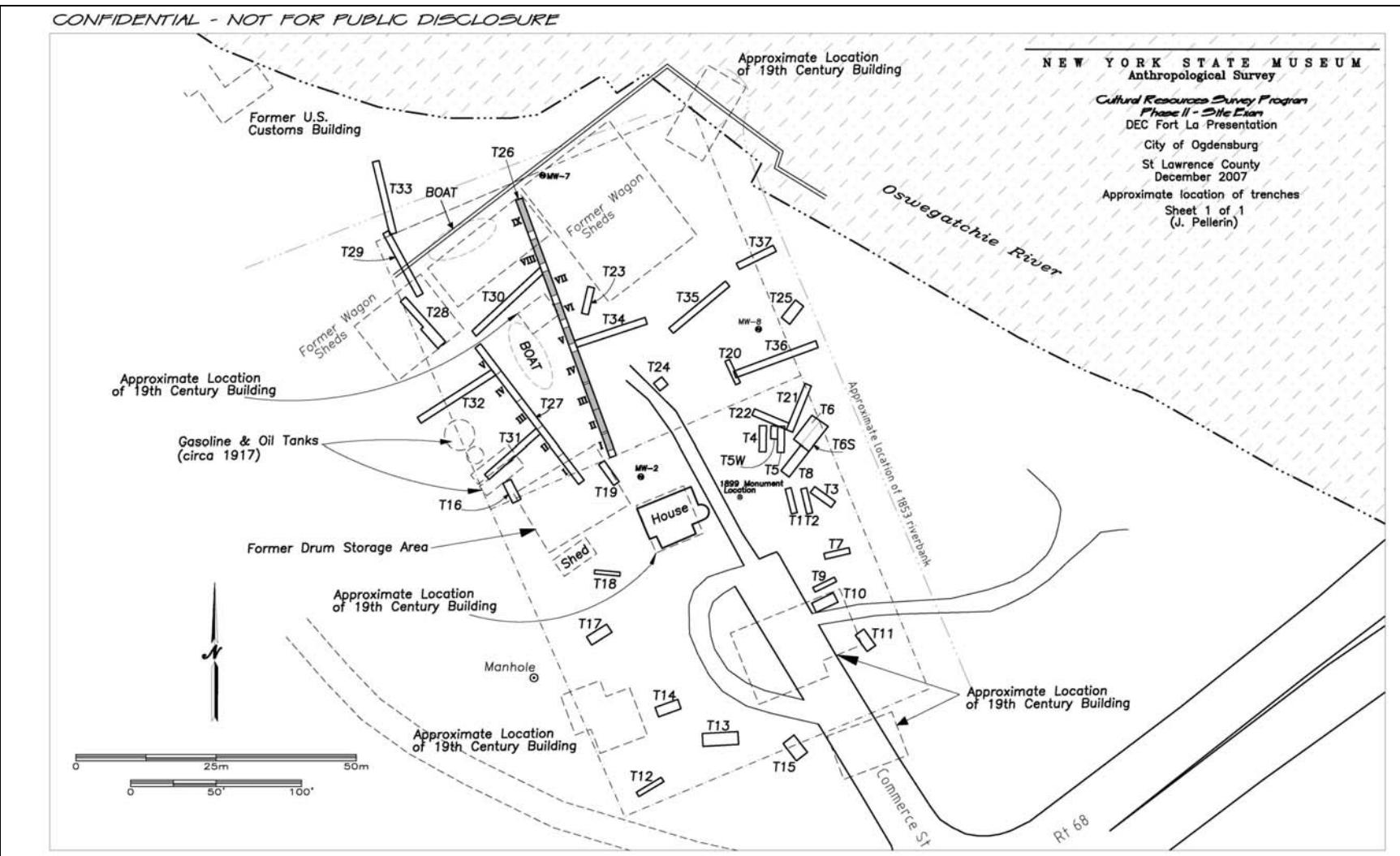
USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quad Name: Ogdensburg East, Ogdensburg West Quadrangles  
 (For Office Use Only: UTM Quads: \_\_\_\_\_)

Photography (optional for environmental impact survey): Please submit a 5" x 7" black and white print showing the current state of the site. Provide label(s) on a separate sheet.



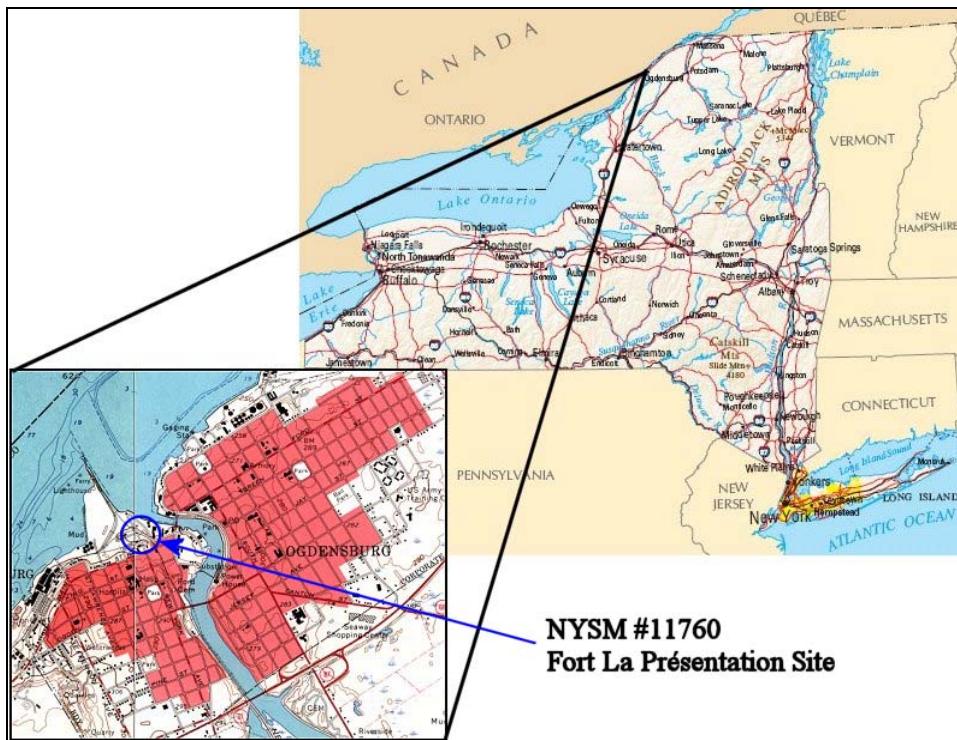
Photo 52. View of NYSM #11760, Fort La Présentation Site, City of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, NY.

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLIC DISCLOSURE



Phase I and II archaeological fieldwork conducted on the NYSM #11760, Fort La Présentation Site.

Confidential; Not for Public Disclosure



Location of NYSM #11760, Fort La Présentation Site, City of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, NY.

## **APPENDIX A: Artifact Catalog**

**NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM**  
**Artifact Inventory**

**Fort Presentation  
 Ogdensburg  
 St. Lawrence  
 DEC**

**Catalogued or Re-examined by:**

**Site: Fort Presentation**

Unit	STP	Level	Amount	Description	Comments
Trench 01					
			2	kitchen bone	Dark Soil
			2	unidentified bone frag	
			15	wood frag	calcified
			1	wrought nail, 'rose' head	
			1	unidentified square nail	
			2	undecorated creamware	body
			4	white salt-glazed stoneware	flatware body
			1	white salt-glazed stoneware, scratch blue	flatware body
			1	polychrome delftware	hollowware body; blue and black hand-painted design
			1	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 5/64 in. bore	
Trench 02					
			1	strapping	looks hand wrought w/rivet
			1	other redware	tan glazed, possible French pottery
			1	blue transfer-printed whiteware	possible pearlware
			1	green flat glass	
			1	clear curved glass	
Trench 03					
			1	bird bone	
			8	kitchen bone	
			4	unidentified bone frag	calcified
			1	fish bone	jaw
			4	wrought nail, 'rose' head	
			1	cut spike	w/hand-wrought head
			1	undecorated porcelain	flatware body
			1	mottled or spotted brown-glazed redware	flatware body; unglazed on bottom exterior
			2	white salt-glazed stoneware	flatware body
			1	monochrome delftware	flatware body; thin blue hand-painted design
			1	blue transfer-printed whiteware	w/partial maker's mark; a roughly diamond shape w/"IV" in a rounded point, "H" in another point; other unreadable letters or possible numbers in the other points and in the center, plus words at the bottom ending with "...ED"
			2	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 4/64 in. bore	
			1	undecorated Kaolin pipe bowl/stem frag, 4/64 in. bore	
			2	aqua flat glass	
			1	aqua bottle glass	"373" on base
			1	unmodified stone	quartzite; possible flake
Trench 04					
			1	spoon	large spoon head
			1	axe head (metal)	
Trench 04	Wood Post Sample				
			1	wood frag	wood post sample

Unit	STP	Level	Amount	Description	Comments
Trench 05					
			1	gun flint	
			18	kitchen bone	honey colored (French flint)
			1	snail shell	7=calcified
			4	charcoal	
			10	wood frag	
			1	unidentified lead	
			1	unidentified lead	scrap possible pewter; looks like a small wedge
			12	wrought nail, 'rose' head	
			1	wrought nail, 'T' head	
			2	unidentified wrought nail	
			1	bar	iron bar
			2	spike	1=possible hand wrought square spike; 1=possible hand wrought round spike head
			1	strapping	possible
			1	can frag	
			2	iron file	
			2	trimmings/scrap	2=thin possible tin or copper
			1	trimmings/scrap	possible; could be a tine from some kind of pitchfork like tool
			1	molded porcelain	large molded handle to a possible chamber pot or pitcher
			1	underglaze blue Chinese porcelain	possible; w/2 annular lines; flatware rim
			2	white salt-glazed stoneware	molded flatware rim; "dot, diaper and basket" design, after c. 1740 -1770
			1	undecorated Kaolin pipe bowl frag	
			4	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 5/64 in. bore	
			2	olive-green bottle glass	
			2	slag	
			1	unidentified material	light cream in color; could be rock or it could be brick; or it could be ceramic
Trench 05		4 (Very Dark Gray w/Organics)			
			1	gun flint	honey colored (French flint)
			1	lead ball	9/16" diameter; .56 caliber
Trench 05		Sand Pocket			
			1	clam shell	
			2	wrought nail, 'rose' head	
			1	wrought nail, 'L' head	
			1	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 4/64 in. bore	
			4	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 5/64 in. bore	
Trench 05		STP in Light Yellow Brown Sand			
			1	flake, bifacial thinning	chert
			2	gun flint	honey colored (French flint)
			1	kitchen bone	rib bone
			5	unidentified bone frag	calcified
			1	mussel shell	possible clam shell
			1	unidentified lead	possible lead seal, shows signs of pounding; it looks to have been molded around something
			12	wrought nail, 'rose' head	
			4	unidentified wrought nail	
			1	fish hook	
			1	white salt-glazed stoneware	base; shows potter's wheel spin tracks
			1	undecorated delftware	body
			1	undecorated Kaolin pipe bowl frag	
			1	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 6/64 in. bore	

Unit	STP	Level	Amount	Description	Comments
			2	green flat glass	w/patina
			1	aqua bottle glass	more blue green than aqua
			1	unmodified stone	quartzite
Trench 05	Very Dark Gray Sand				
			7	kitchen bone	2=calcified
			2	clam shell	
			1	wood frag	bark
			3	wrought nail, 'rose' head	
			2	wrought nail, 'L' head	
			1	unidentified cut nail	
			1	spike	hand wrought spike
			1	underglaze blue Chinese porcelain	rim
			1	clear-glazed redware	glazed on only one side; flatware body
			1	brown-glazed redware	hollowware body
			2	white salt-glazed stoneware	molded plate rim; "dot, diaper and basket" design, after c. 1740 -1770
			2	white salt-glazed stoneware	body
			2	undecorated delftware	flatware body
			5	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 5/64 in. bore	
			2	aqua flat glass	
			2	aqua bottle glass	
			1	slag	
Trench 05W					
			2	wrought nail, 'rose' head	blue hand-painted design
			1	monochrome delftware	blue hand-painted design
			2	delft glaze only	
Trench 06		4			
			2	wrought nail, 'rose' head	flatware base
			1	undecorated creamware	molded plate rim; "dot, diaper and basket" design, after c.
			1	white salt-glazed stoneware	1740 -1770
Trench 06	Feature B				
			1	kitchen bone	calcified
			2	unidentified bone frag	molded rim w/ rope like pattern and a shallow trough
			2	white salt-glazed stoneware	along edge; pcs will refit
			1	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 5/64 in. bore	2 minimum vessels
			3	olive-green bottle glass	
Trench 06S					
			3	wrought nail, 'rose' head	flatware body
			1	unidentified wrought nail	polychrome
			1	undecorated creamware	body looks like earthenware or light redware; polychrome
			1	underglaze blue Chinese porcelain	hand-painted design
			1	other redware	hollowware body
			1	buff salt-glazed stoneware, tan slip	hollowware rim
			1	white salt-glazed stoneware	mouth piece tip end
			1	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 6/64 in. bore	wine bottle kick-up
			3	handmade brick	
			1	olive-green bottle glass	
			1	slag	
Trench 06S	Feature B				
			1	unidentified bone frag	calcified
			1	bone button	w/copper loop fastener
			2	wrought nail, 'rose' head	

Unit	STP	Level	Amount	Description	Comments
			1	lead ball	
			1	undecorated porcelain	11/16th" diameter; .69 caliber shot; has
			1	undecorated Chinese porcelain	numerous indentations on it
			1	underglaze blue Chinese porcelain	flatware body
			1	buff salt-glazed stoneware, tan slip	hollowware base
			2	white salt-glazed stoneware	possible; hollowware rim
			1	undecorated delftware	hollowware body
			1	monochrome delftware	1=flatware body; 1=hollowware rim
			2	polychrome delftware	flatware body
			1	delft glaze only	blue hand-painted design
			2	undecorated Kaolin pipe bowl frag	blue and black hand-painted design
			2	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 4/64 in. bore	w/blue hand-painted design
			1	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 5/64 in. bore	
			1	handmade brick	
			2	green flat glass	
			1	clear plate glass	slightly smoke-colored
			4	olive-green bottle glass	
			1	leather shoe or boot frag	part of the sole
Trench 06S		Hole Dug for Drainage (East of Feature B)			
			1	handle (metal)	
			1	clear table glass, leaded	could be a possible Strike-A-Lite possible decorative, faceted crystal bottle stopper
			2	olive-green bottle glass	1=whole base of wine bottle w/kick-up
Trench 07		4			
			1	undecorated creamware	flatware body
			1	buff salt-glazed stoneware, unslipped	hollowware body
			1	white salt-glazed stoneware	flatware body
			1	undecorated Kaolin pipe bowl/stem frag, 5/64	whole bowl; w/a double face, smiling while in smoking in. bore position and frowning (or sad) when down or tamping position; stem has some unreadable words impressed on it 1=wine bottle kick-up
Trench 08			3	olive-green bottle glass	
			1	kitchen bone	
			1	white salt-glazed stoneware	molded flatware rim; "dot, diaper and basket" design, after c. 1740 -1770
			1	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 4/64 in. bore	
			1	decorated Kaolin pipe bowl/stem frag, 4/64 in. bore	"R/TIP/PET" on bowl; Robert Tippet II (1678-1720)
Trench 08		Feature 6 (Stone Surface)			
			1	wrought nail, 'rose' head	
			1	undecorated whiteware	hollowware body
			1	brown bottle glass	
			1	olive-green bottle glass	
			3	slag	
Trench 08		Feature B			
			1	unidentified wrought nail	
			3	white salt-glazed stoneware	flatware body
Trench 08		Feature C			
			3	flake, broken	possible; dark black chert
			5	kitchen bone	2=calcified
			2	wrought nail, 'rose' head	
			1	strapping	

Unit	STP	Level	Amount	Description	Comments
			1	undecorated delftware	flatware body
			1	undecorated Kaolin pipe bowl frag	
			1	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 5/64 in. bore	
			1	clear flat glass	
Trench 08A		4	1	wrought nail, 'T' head	
			1	unidentified wrought nail	
			1	white salt-glazed stoneware	possible; burned; base
			1	undecorated whiteware	body
Trench 10		Feature D	1	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 5/64 in. bore	
Trench 12		Black Silty Clay w/Shell	1	wrought nail, 'rose' head	possibly hand wrought
			2	machine cut nail	1=hollowware rim; 1=flatware rim
			1	cut spike	crock rim
			2	undecorated creamware	
			1	grey salt-glazed stoneware, brown slip	
			1	undecorated Kaolin pipe bowl frag	
			1	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 6/64 in. bore	
			1	other leather	possible small strapping
Trench 13		3 (Black Sand - contaminated)	1	flashing	possibly copper; possibly modern
			1	blue edge-decorated pearlware	molded rim
			1	undecorated whiteware	saucer rim
Trench 13		Feature E (Stone Wall/Foundat ion)	1	gun flint	white flint (English Flint)
			1	blue transfer-printed whiteware	plate base
			2	mortar	
Trench 15			1	wrought nail, 'rose' head	
Trench 16			1	gun flint	honey colored (French flint)
			1	cut nail, early machine-made head	
			1	underglaze blue Chinese porcelain	blue glazed design
			1	other redware	possible French pottery; Glaze looks slightly yellow w/green speckles and brown slipped design; could be an earthenware instead of redware
			2	undecorated whiteware	1=thick base; 1=flatware body
			1	flow blue whiteware	flatware body
			1	blue transfer-printed whiteware	hollowware body; possibly hexagonally shaped sides
			1	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 5/64 in. bore	
			1	decorated Kaolin pipe bowl/stem frag, 5/64 in. bore	
			1	aqua flat glass	
			1	aqua curved glass	
			1	clear curved glass	
			1	aqua bottle glass	w/applied lip
			1	other leather	possible small strapping
Trench 17			1	green flat glass	

Unit	STP	Level	Amount	Description	Comments
Trench 18					
			1	spike	
			1	underglaze blue hand-painted pearlware	possible hand wrought spike hollowware rim; crude cross hatching and double annular design
			6	buff salt-glazed stoneware, unslipped	6 pcs refit; base and body of an 'onion-shaped' jug or crock
			1	polychrome delftware	rim; hand-painted double brown annular lines and blue cross hatching
Trench 21	E + W				
			1	gun flint	honey colored (French flint)
			1	whetstone	heavily grooved
			47	kitchen bone	19=calcified
			5	fish bone	
			1	sturgeon plate	teeth in jaw bone; deer bone
			3	tooth	decorative bone handle; probably a knife
			1	bone utensil	possible tortoise shell
			1	bone/antler comb	
			2	clam shell	
			6	mussel shell	
			1	snail shell	
			9	wood frag	
			1	metal button	brass button; slightly domed face w/loop fastener
			31	wrought nail, 'rose' head	
			7	unidentified wrought nail	
			1	machine cut nail	
			1	cut spike	possible cut nail
			1	unidentified cut nail	possible sparkler; wire looks golden w/one end covered
			1	wire	in sand-like concretion; possibly came from wall fall
			1	wire	during backhoe excavation
			1	wire	possible wire; covered in mortar like concretion
			1	gun part	brass butt of a musket
			1	spoon	pewter spoon
			2	trimmings/scrap	
			1	other buff earthenware	black glazed exterior and interior; hollowware body; possible French pottery?
			1	undecorated creamware	flatware body
			2	undecorated pearlware	flatware body
			1	overglaze enameled China trade porcelain	red hand-painted glaze
			8	underglaze blue Chinese porcelain	3 minimum vessels; flatware, 4=rims; 1=base; 3=body
			2	unglazed redware	body
			1	black-glazed redware	possible; well-worn; could be brown glazed; flatware
			2	brown-glazed redware	unglazed on exterior; 1=hollowware base; 1=flatware
			1	mottled or spotted brown-glazed redware	flatware body
			14	other redware	brownish green glazed flatware; unglazed on exterior; 4 pcs will refit rim; 10 body
			1	other redware	green glazed redware; possible French pottery
			1	white salt-glazed stoneware	plate rim; molded basket design; most likely dot, diaper
			11	white salt-glazed stoneware	and basket design; after c. 1740 -1770 6=hollowware (2=bowl base; 4=body); 5=flatware (2=saucer rim, 3=body)

Unit	STP	Level	Amount	Description	Comments
			2	white salt-glazed stoneware, scratch blue	hollowware body
			5	undecorated delftware	3=hollowware body; 2=flatware body
			3	polychrome delftware	blue and black hand-painted designs
			3	delft glaze only	undecorated glaze
			2	unidentified white earthenware	burned beyond recognition; 1=possible white salt-glazed stoneware rim; 1=possible pearlware body
			1	undecorated Kaolin pipe bowl frag	
			3	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 4/64 in. bore	
			3	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 5/64 in. bore	
			1	decorated Kaolin pipe stem frag, 5/64 in. bore	
			1	undecorated Kaolin pipe bowl/stem frag, 4/64 in. bore	
			5	handmade brick	possible decorative wall platter; hole w/nail still attached
			1	delft tile	
			1	aqua flat glass	
			12	green flat glass	
			3	glass trading bead	possible white shell trade beads
			23	olive-green bottle glass	2=wine bottle kick-ups
			3	leather shoe or boot frag	1=sole; 2=various straps of shoe leather
Trench 21		E + W (Underneath Stones)			
			5	unidentified bone frag	calcified
			1	wrought nail, 'rose' head	
			1	unidentified wrought nail	possible tip of a small tool
			1	unidentified wrought nail	
			1	undecorated creamware	flatware body
			1	unidentified brick	
			1	green flat glass	
Trench 21		E + W (Woodedn Post)			
			1	wood frag	wooden post
Trench 21		E +W (Wooden Floor)			
			1	spike	possible hand wrought
			1	underglaze blue Chinese porcelain	flatware base
Trench 22					
			2	gun flint	honey colored (French flint)
			1	oyster shell	
			1	wood frag	
			9	wrought nail, 'rose' head	
			4	unidentified wrought nail	
			1	bracket	hand wrought spikes
			4	spike	possible; burned beyond recognition;
			1	underglaze blue hand-painted pearlware	hand-painted blue design; flatware rim
			1	overglaze enameled China trade porcelain	possible; could be decalcomania (circa 1900); saucer base
			1	brown-glazed redware	hollowware body
			1	ginger-glazed redware	possible; glaze looks tan colored (French pottery?); flatware body;
			2	other redware	exterior red slipped, but unglazed
			3	white salt-glazed stoneware	1=looks like delft glaze upon it;
					1=white and red glaze, possible Maritime ware
					2=plate or bowl rim, pie crust edged;
					1=flatware body

Unit	STP	Level	Amount	Description	Comments
			1	undecorated delftware	hollowware body
			1	monochrome delftware	hollowware rim
			9	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 4/64 in. bore	
			9	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 5/64 in. bore	
			1	decorated Kaolin pipe stem frag, 4/64 in. bore	
			1	decorated Kaolin pipe stem frag, 5/64 in. bore	
			1	undecorated Kaolin pipe bowl/stem frag, 5/64 in. bore	
Trench A6		3			
			1	kitchen bone	1=hollowware body; 1=body; 1=rim
			3	undecorated creamware	
			1	molded creamware	flatware rim
			1	molded fine red stoneware	hollowware body
			1	other redware	light tan glazed exterior and brown glazed interior (French pottery?)
			1	white salt-glazed stoneware	flatware body
			1	unidentified white earthenware	burned beyond recognition; flatware body
			1	undecorated Kaolin pipe bowl frag	
			2	green flat glass	
			1	olive-green bottle glass	
			2	slag	
Trench E		Section 52' (From Beginning of Trench) - Black Cult			
			1	lead ball	5/8" diameter; .63 caliber
Trench J					
			1	uniface	looks to be utilized; chert
			20	kitchen bone	6=calcified (2=burned)
			1	mussel shell	
			1	metal button	brass?, possibly galvanized; two-piece button w/4-hole
			1	other metal personal item	molded brass back?, possible gold button back; w/dark blue glass inset of a man's profile; Intaglio Fob Seal; believed to be depicting a religious figure (possibly Ignatius Loyola of the Jesuit order
			13	wrought nail, 'rose' head	
			1	wrought nail, 'L' head	
			3	unidentified wrought nail	
			3	machine cut nail	
			2	cut spike	
			3	unidentified square nail	
			1	spike	hand wrought square spike
			2	wire	very fine wire
			1	trimmings/scrap	possible
			12	undecorated creamware	flatware; 2=rim (1=burned); 10=body
			1	molded creamware	body
			4	undecorated pearlware	flatware body
			1	undecorated Chinese porcelain	rim
			3	underglaze blue Chinese porcelain	body, 2=hollowware, 1=flatware
			1	unglazed redware	body
			1	brown-glazed redware	body
			1	grey salt-glazed stoneware, unslipped	handle
			12	white salt-glazed stoneware	flatware; 1=base; 1=undecorated rim; 7=body; 3=molded rim
			1	undecorated delftware	flatware body; possible tile
			2	monochrome delftware	blue hand-painted design
			1	undecorated whiteware	body
			1	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 4/64 in. bore	
			2	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 5/64 in. bore	
			6	aqua flat glass	

<b>Unit</b>	<b>STP</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comments</b>
			3	olive-green bottle glass	
			1	lamp glass	
Trench K			3	kitchen bone	1-calcified
			10	wrought nail, 'rose' head	
			1	wrought nail, 'T' head	possible, could be rose head
			2	unidentified wrought nail	
			1	machine cut nail	

Unit	STP	Level	Amount	Description	Comments
			1	undecorated creamware	flatware body
			1	molded creamware	flatware body
			1	undecorated Chinese porcelain	3 minimum vessels; 1=flatware body; 1=hollowware body; 4=plate rim/body w/hand-painted crosshatching along rim edge and inner circle of plate
			5	underglaze blue Chinese porcelain	burned beyond recognition; hollowware body
			1	other redware	5=flatware body; 1=hollowware body; 1=hollowware base; 1=molded hollowware body; 1=molded flatware rim; "dot, diaper and basket" design, after c. 1740 -1770
			9	white salt-glazed stoneware	flatware base
			1	white salt-glazed stoneware, scratch blue	"...IN.GO..."
			1	Kaolin pipe stem frag, 4/64 in. bore	1=wine bottle kick-up
			1	decorated Kaolin pipe stem frag, 5/64 in. bore	
			2	olive-green bottle glass	

## APPENDIX B. References

Beers, S.N. and D.G.  
1865                   *Atlas of St. Lawrence County, New York*, (Stone and Stewart, Philadelphia)

Boyesen, Persis. Y.  
1990                   “The French and Indian Settlement at Ogdensburg.” *The Quarterly*. Vol. XXXV, No. 1, (St. Lawrence County Historical Society, Canton, NY)

Como, Ted  
“Ogdensburg, NY: A Photo History”, <http://www.ogdensburg.info/maps/maps.html>

Cook, Garrett.  
1990                   “The Dig on Lighthouse Point.” *The Quarterly*. Vol. XXXV, No. 1, (St. Lawrence County Historical Society, Canton, NY)

Cook, Garrett.  
1990                   “What Really Happened to the Fort and its Site.” *The Quarterly*. Vol. XXXV, No. 1, (St. Lawrence County Historical Society, Canton, NY)

Cook, Garrett and Steven Marqusee  
1990                   *Report of the Archaeological Survey of Lighthouse Point, Ogdensburg, New York, 1987 and 1988*

Dickinson, David L., and Francois Gagnon  
                         *Foit-Albert Report*, (Unpublished manuscript)

Durant, Samuel and Henry Pierce  
1878                   *History of St. Lawrence County, New York*, (L. H. Everts and Co., Philadelphia)

Garand, P.S.  
1927                   *The History of the City of Ogdensburg*, (Mason Printing Corporation, Syracuse)

Gates, Curtis  
1894                   *Our County and Its People*, (D. Mason and Co. Syracuse)

Hough, Franklin  
1853                   *History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, New York*, (Albany)

Lossing, Benson,  
1869                   *A Pictorial Fieldbook of the War of 1812*, (Philadelphia)

Marqusee, Steven  
1977                   PIN 7272.01 *Ogdensburg Arterial, St. Lawrence County, NY.*, (NY State Museum)

Sanborn Insurance Company,  
1884                   *Sanborn Insurance Map of the City of Ogdensburg, New York*, (NYS Library)  
1892                   *Sanborn Insurance Map of the City of Ogdensburg, New York*, (NYS Library)  
1918                   *Sanborn Insurance Map of the City of Ogdensburg, New York*, (NYS Library)  
1946                   *Sanborn Insurance Map of the City of Ogdensburg, New York*, (NYS Library)

Wall, Henry  
1853                   *Map of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, N.Y.*, (Wall and Forrest: New York)

## **APPENDIX C: Project Area Map**