

PHASE III CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT

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

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INTRODUCTION

In the summer of 2012, the Cultural Resource Survey Program (CRSP) of the New York State Museum (NYSM) was requested by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) to prepare a plan to mitigate cultural resources previously identified as NYSM SITE #11760, Fort de la Présentation Site on Van Rensselaer Point, more commonly known as Lighthouse Point, in the City of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New York. NYSDEC, in conjunction with contractors, planned to remediate contaminated soil on the property which would significantly impact portions of the site. Figure 1 depicts the location of the Fort de la Présentation Site in the City of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New York.

Archaeological resources on Lighthouse Point, long suspected in local history, were identified by excavation conducted there in 1987-1988 by Steve Marqusee and Garrett Cook of SUNY Potsdam. A Phase II archaeological survey was conducted by CRSP staff in 2007 that further confirmed the presence of the resources, established a temporal context, and unearthed a small section of an 18th century structure. These surveys will be discussed in greater detail below.

A Phase III Data Recovery plan was prepared by Aaron Gore of CRSP and submitted in June of 2012 (Gore 2012). The Data Recovery plan was based on proposed impacts described in *Remedial Action Plan for the Former Exxon/Mobil Oil Ogdensburg Terminal on Lighthouse Point* (Domago 2012) and superseded a previous plan (Gore 2008b) prepared for a much larger proposed remediation.

The following report describes the Phase III Data Recovery survey conducted on the Fort de la Présentation Site. The field work was conducted in fall of 2012 by NYSM staff under the direction of Aaron Gore with Daniel Mazeau, Sean Higgins, Joel Ross, Amy Lynch, and Lawrence Xinakes providing field assistance. Dr. Andrew Kozlowski of the NYSM provided GPR imagery. From CRSP Amy Lynch contributed to sections of this report, Heather Brown provided maps, and John Pasquini compiled the artifact catalog.

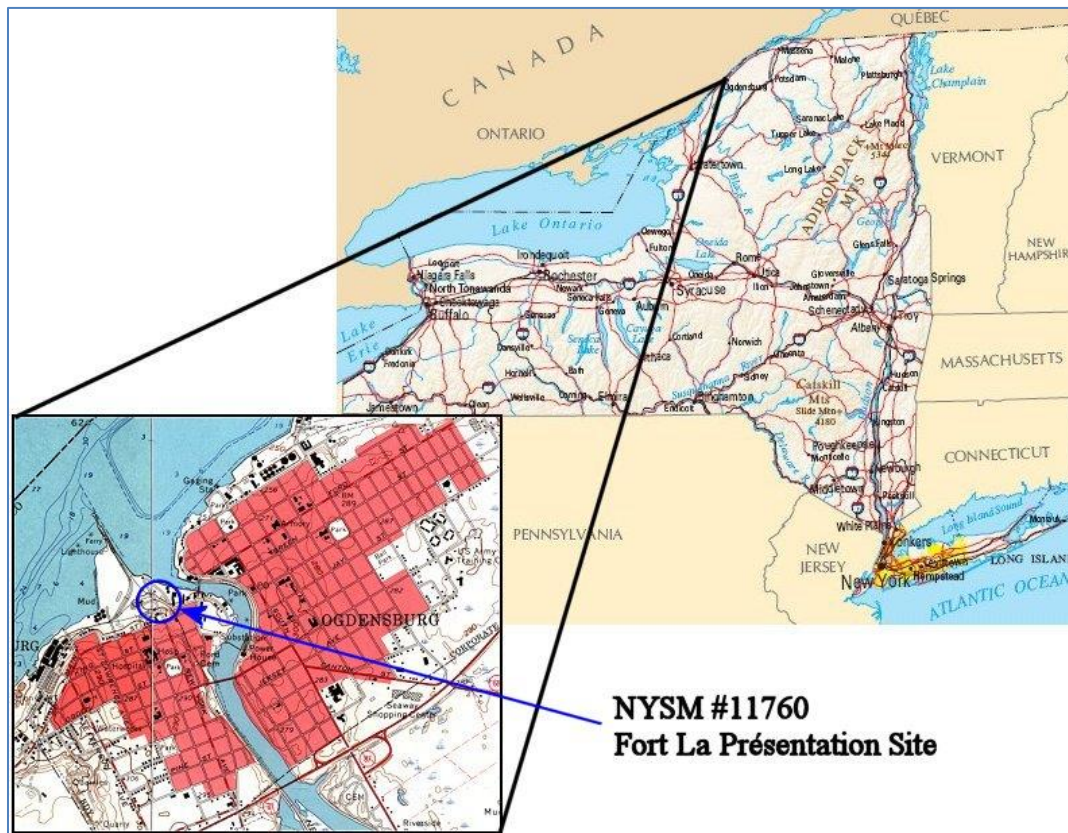


Figure 1: Location of the current Phase III project area in the City of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New York (USGS 1963).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Phase III survey described in this report was conducted in conjunction with remediation of contaminated soils on the site. This remediation was conducted by Groundwater and Environmental Services, Inc. (GES). In brief, the project entailed mechanical excavation of contaminated soils to be replaced with clean fill. Contaminated soils were loaded into trucks and transported off site for disposal. Soils temporarily stored on site prior to transportation were piled atop sheets of impermeable material to prevent accidental contamination and covered to prevent wind or rain dispersal. Photos 2-39 in the PHASE III RESULT section of this report depict the various phases of the remediation.

Soil remediation took place in two locations on the property of Thomas Duffy on Lighthouse Point. The first and largest was an irregularly shaped area roughly 37 m by 30 m (120 ft by 100 ft) located north and west of the Duffy house. In this area, the Phase II archaeological survey conducted in 2007 combined with testing by NYSDEC revealed extremely contaminated soil that prevented standard archaeological fieldwork. Here archaeological monitoring was conducted at the time of soil remediation.

The second remediation area, northeast of the Duffy house, was much smaller, measuring only 14.5 m by 6 m (48 ft by 20 ft). Here, while still possessing contaminants enough to require remediation, standard archaeological excavation was possible. In this area, GES mechanically removed approximately 0.9–1.2 m (3–4 ft) of fill soils prior to hand excavation by NYSM staff trained in HAZWOPR safety measures and equipped with proper safety equipment, including an air quality monitor. After archaeological excavation was complete in this area, GES continued soil remediation to remove remaining contaminated soils.

In both areas any mechanical excavation was done in concert with archaeological monitoring. The depth of remediation excavation in each area varied somewhat based on the extent of contamination in the soils. This is discussed in greater detail in the FIELD METHODOLOGY: Archaeological Monitoring section of this report.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH AT THE FORT DE LA PRESENTATION SITE

As noted above, the Phase III survey described in this report was preceded by earlier archaeological fieldwork done at Lighthouse Point by Steve Marqusee and Garrett Cook of SUNY Potsdam in 1987 and 1988 and the CRSP 2007 and 2012. This work is described in brief below.

SUNY Potsdam 1987-1988

SUNY Potsdam conducted fieldwork on Lighthouse Point in hopes of locating Fort de la Présentation in the summers of 1987 and 1988. These excavations were led by Garrett Cook and Steve Marqusee from SUNY Potsdam with the assistance of SUNY Potsdam students and local volunteers. While the report describing this work is limited in scope and an artifact catalog is unavailable, the available report (Cook and Marqusee 1990) and a series of articles in the January 1990 issue of the St. Lawrence County Historical Association's *The Quarterly* do provide some information on the projects and analysis of the findings.

In the 1987 season SUNY, Potsdam excavated approximately 20 “test pits” most measuring roughly 0.8 m by 0.8 m (2.5 ft by 2.5 ft). Cook, the author of the report describing this work, estimates that about 200 cubic feet of the “buried horizon” were excavated below 0.9 m to 1.8 m (3 to 6 ft) of fill. This “buried horizon” was identified as the historic ground surface prior to extensive filling conducted in the vicinity in the mid-19th and 20th centuries, as will be further discussed below. With one exception these excavations were located south and west of the Duffy house (see Figure 2 below,) and were often thwarted by water, the water table being identified at about 1.5 m (5 ft) below the surface.

Three trenches were excavated in the 1988 field season. The first of these was located well to the south of the Duffy house to investigate the southern limit of the property. This resulted in the discovery of about 2.1 m (7 ft) of fill at which point a sewage odor was detected and excavation ceased. The second trench was placed to the east of the Duffy house to identify the historic western bank of the Oswegatchie River and was successful in this endeavor. The third trench of the 1988 season was much larger than the former two and sought to identify fort-related cultural material and/or features.

The two seasons of SUNY Potsdam archaeological fieldwork on Lighthouse Point provided a substantial amount of information regarding the site. The existence of large amounts of imported fill, suggested by historical accounts, containing 19th and 20th century artifacts was confirmed and documented by this survey. These deposits ranged between 0.9 m and 1.8 m (3 and 6 ft) in thickness and were mostly part of series of filling episodes that started in the 1830s, prior to the construction of a railroad depot on Lighthouse Point, and continued in to the 20th century (Cook 1990).

Beneath the fill deposits SUNY Potsdam identified a mid-18th-early 19th century occupation level. 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, including roughly 5,000 pieces of faunal remains, from this stratum. Of particular interest is the assemblage of material that can confidently be associated with 18th and early 19th century occupation of the site. This includes a variety of artifacts and artifact types, as defined by Cook and Marqusee (Cook 1990), as illustrated on Table 1 below.

Table 1: 18th- early 19th century artifacts recovered by 1987-1988 SUNY Potsdam at Fort La Présentation.

| Artifact Types | Examples |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Militaria | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 British and French gunflints • 23 musketballs varying from .52 to .69 caliber • Frizzen, likely from a British musket |
| Pins and Nails | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12+ brass straight pins • Hand-wrought nails |
| Strike-a-light | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strike-a-light, for making a spark to start fire |
| Coinage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cut Spanish real, produced 1732- 1772, legal tender in US until mid-19th century |
| Bottles and glass | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French and British wine bottle fragments • English “cotton twist” wine glass stem, c. mid-late 18th century |
| Leather | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leather straps and fragments • Moccasin toe fragment |
| Buttons, Buckles, and Beads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 small white glass “seed beads” trade beads, likely French • Shoe/knee buckles- French or British 18th cen. • English regimental buttons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 84th Regiment- Revolutionary War 8th Regiment- Revolutionary War/War of 1812 • American “RR” button- Forsythe’s Rifles- War of 1812 • Other plain buttons- French, British, or American |
| Ceramics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrine a bec verseur (French) • Tin glazed faience (French) • Green/brown glazed earthenware (French) • Liguria redware (French) • White salt-glazed Staffordshire (British) • Blue-on-white delftware (British) • “Jackfield” redware (British) |

Other discoveries provided clues that contribute significantly to understanding the site. One such was the discovery of the western bank of the Oswegatchie River as it existed before 19th century filling of the site. This helped Cook and Marqusee establish a 61 m by 61 m (200 by 200 ft) survey square, based on historical research, wherein they believed the fort was located. Trench 1 of the 1988 excavation trenches located in this square unearthed what appeared to be a section of a cobblestone floor, suggesting that the location of the survey square was at least somewhat accurate. Also, in addition to 18th and 19th century cultural material, the buried cultural level in the southernmost arm of Trench 1 contained a high concentration of saw dust and fragments of sawn wood. 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. Figure 2 below is a map of the SUNY Potsdam archaeological fieldwork conducted on Lighthouse Point.

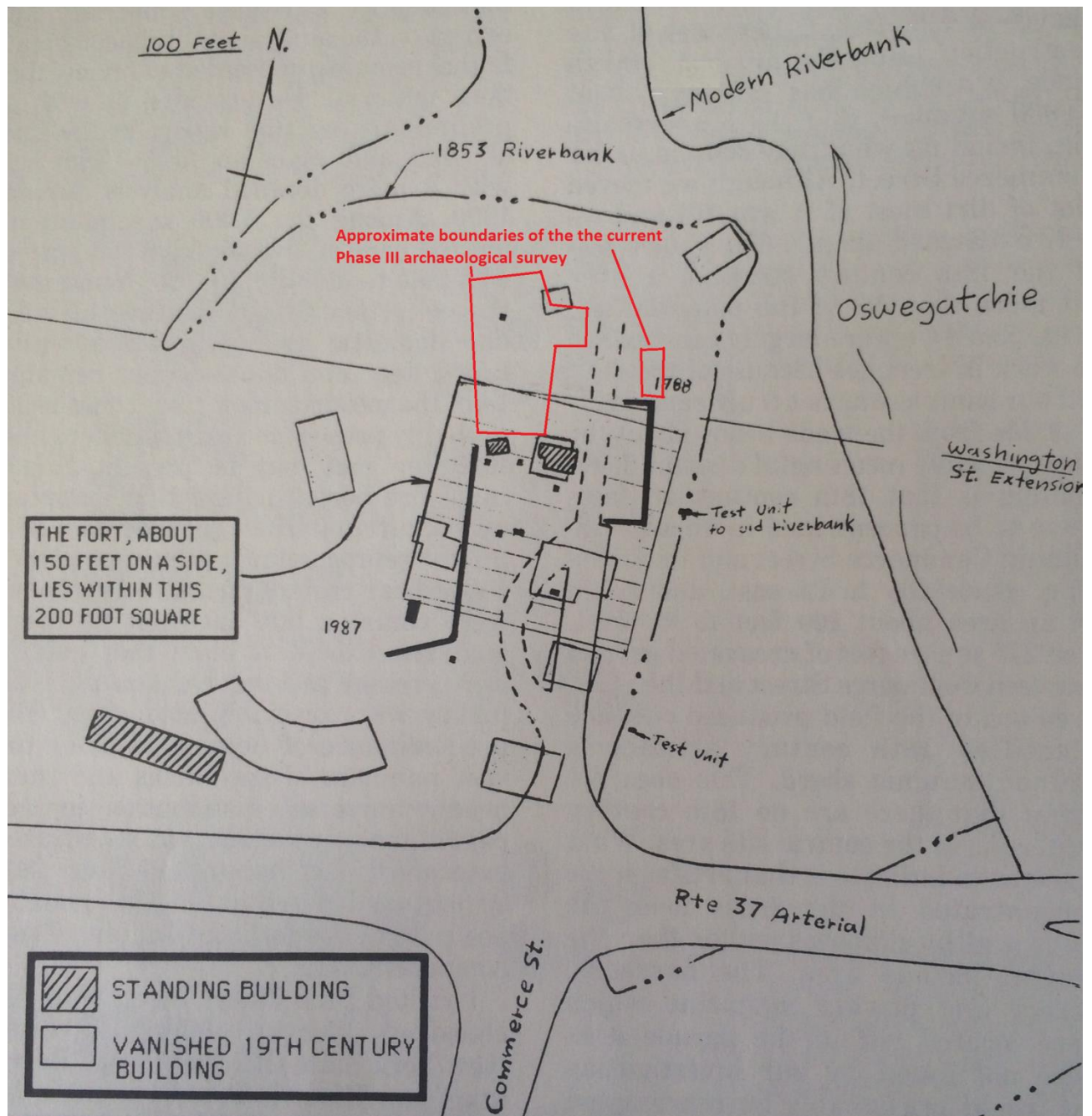


Figure 2: Map of the SUNY Potsdam fieldwork conducted on the Lighthouse Point (Cook and Marqusee 1990).

NYSM surveys

Previous archaeological fieldwork conducted by the New York State Museum consisted of two survey methods, ground penetrating radar (GPR) investigations and trench excavations. A composite map depicting the results of the both GPR Survey and Trench Excavations can be found as Figure 3 below.

Ground Penetrating Radar Investigation

As has been previously discussed, a large amount of imported fill, deposited during the mid-19th and early-20th century, overlay the Fort de la Présentation Site. This overburden varies in depth but most often measures approximately 1 – 1.8 m (3.3-6 ft) thick and lay atop the buried 18th and 19th century cultural horizon. The depth of this fill material impaired the use of standard Phase I archaeological testing methods (i.e. a grid of shovel test pits) to adequately examine the site. Instead, NYSM staff sought to identify subsurface structural features through the use of GPR. To this end Dr. Andrew Kozlowski of the NYSM Geological Survey collaborated with CRSP staff in conducting a comprehensive GPR survey of the site.

The initial GPR survey was conducted in four sessions in the winter, spring, and fall of 2007 within the 61 m by 61 m (200 by 200) square identified by Cook and Marqusee as being the likely location of the fort. For ease of management the project area was broken into several smaller sections. The survey in each of these sections was conducted on a grid pattern with the GPR transects generally established at a 0.6 m (2 ft) interval. In a few locations this interval was reduced to 0.3 m (1 ft) to provide increased accuracy and clarity. This GPR work helped direct the 2007 trench excavations discussed below.

Once the full extent of the final remediation was determined in 2012, additional GPR investigations were conducted on the site. This work was driven by the remediation plan that called for potentially significant impact to the site north of the original square identified by SUNY Potsdam. As with the earlier GPR work this was conducted by Dr. Kozlowski and CRSP staff. The results of the GPR surveys can be seen below on Figure 3.

The GPR surveys conducted on the Fort La Présentation Site identified numerous subsurface features in the survey area. While absolute depths of these features below the surface were difficult to determine with accuracy, the GPR was able to gauge the relative depth of these features in relation to each other. The GPR identified two potential features that, when compared to historic maps and other accounts, might represent features related late 18th to early 19th century Forts de la Présentation and Oswegatchie. These are the polygons labeled GPR Features A and B on Figure 3. Other subsurface features represent later structural features, utilities, and other subsurface phenomena.

Trench Excavations

After the GPR survey was conducted a series of 37 monitored backhoe trenches of variable length were excavated on the Fort La Présentation Site. 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-18th to early-19th century cultural occupation level, located by the SUNY Potsdam surveys, 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 subject to the GPR survey. Trenches were not placed in areas where known utilities are located or close to the Duffy house. The location of these trenches in the project area, relative to the GPR-identified potential features, can be seen Figure 3 below.

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. The trenching was conducted from September to November of 2007. Generally they 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 with some exceptions. The majority of these trenches were excavated within the 61 m by 61 m (200 by 200 ft) square identified by the SUNY Potsdam excavations.

The “buried horizon” first discovered in the SUNY Potsdam surveys was identifiable in 29 of the 37 trenches. Several trenches contained structural features associated with later, post mid-19th century, activity on the site, such as railroad buildings. Eight trenches (Trenches 4, 5, 5W, 6, 6S, 8, 21, and 22) contained subsurface features believed to be associated with mid-18th to mid-19th century occupation of Lighthouse Point. Two of these were relatively minor, post mold features that extended into the cultural level in Trenches 4, 5, and 5W along with three decayed post remains in Trench 5. The third feature was more significant, an unmortared cobblestone surface found just below the cultural level in Trenches 6, 6S, 8, 21, and 22. This feature, it is believed, represents the cobblestone floor of a part of Fort La Présentation or Fort Oswegatchie. Cultural material recovered from between the stones and the yellow sand found below was consistent with mid-18th to 19th century occupation of the site, including French gunflints, muskets balls, sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware, a heavily used whetstone, and a large collection of wrought nails. The positive results of the NYSM survey prompted additional archaeological fieldwork by way of a Phase III site mitigation to be conducted on the site as part of any future remediation of contaminated soils.

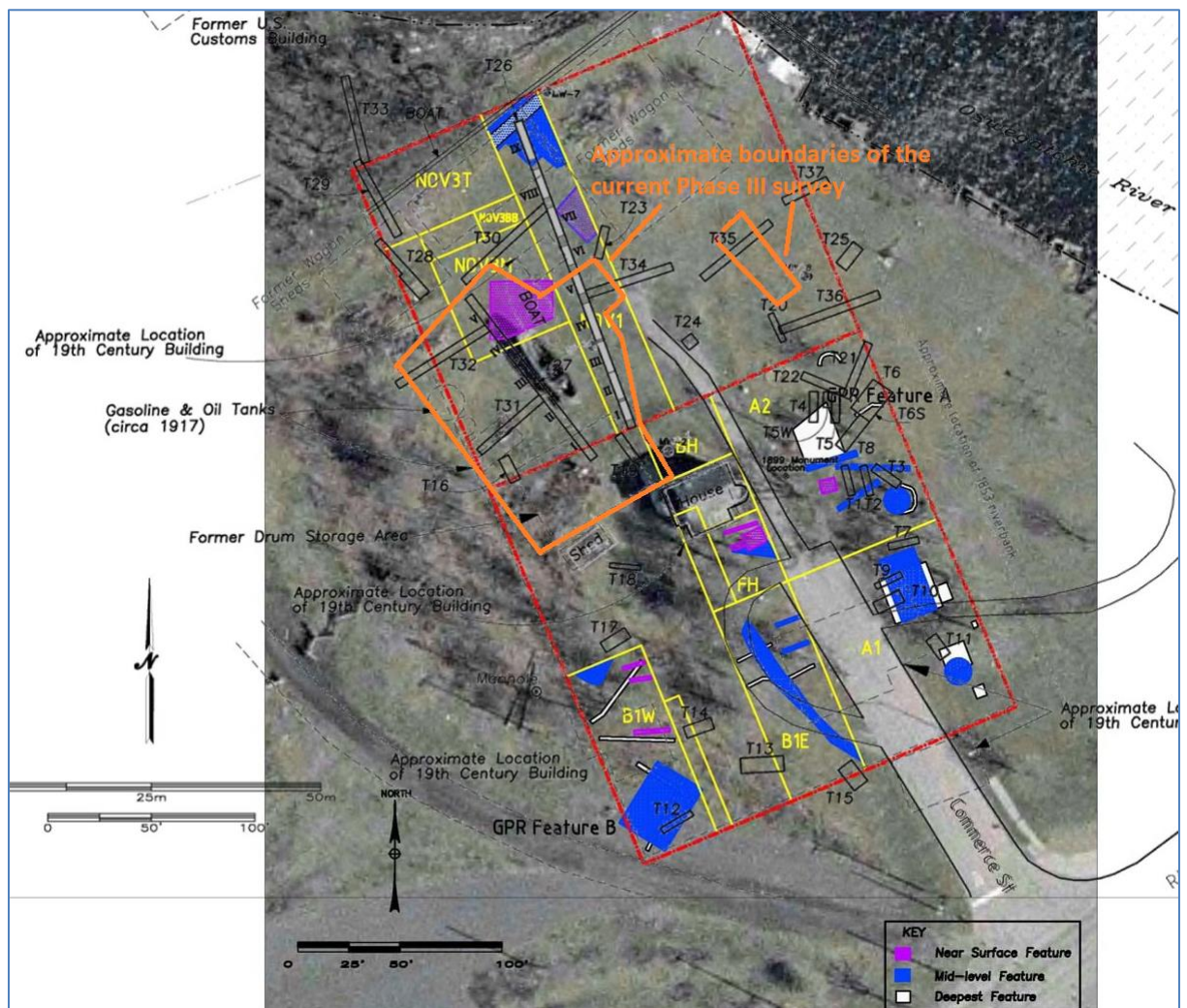


Figure 3: Composite GPR and Phase II trenching map of the 2007 NYSM survey.

National Register of Historic Places

It should also be noted that in November of 2010, the site was included in a larger portion of the Lighthouse Point that was entered on the National Register of Historic Places in recognition of its long and important history (Bowman 2009). A map depicting the boundary of the NRHP area is included in APPENDIX E.

INTERPRETATION

BACKGROUND

Basic background information regarding the location of the project area, including Site File Search, Environmental Setting, and Soils was completed in the Phase II report on the Fort La Présentation Site (Gore 2008a). As this information has not changed significantly it will not be replicated here but rather can be found in this earlier report. The Prehistoric Background, below, has been reposted here for context and the Historic Background has been extensively rewritten to reflect new research.

Prehistoric Background (from Gore 2008a)

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 (c. 10000-8000 BC). The primary form of subsistence at this time was centered on hunting of large game animals and gathering of plant resources. These human groups were small in number and largely nomadic as it was necessary to go where the resources could be found (Ritchie and Funk 1973). As a result, few archaeological sites associated with this period have been discovered in St. Lawrence County.

With the gradual disappearance of large game animals and the advent of more mixed and reliable forms of subsistence in the form of hunting, gathering, and fishing, human populations in the Northeast increased somewhat during the Archaic Period (c. 8000-1400 BC). Small camps and semi-permanent settlements characterized life at this time. Sites representative of the early portion of this period are not common in upstate New York yet given their limited, transitory nature are difficult to identify. When found these sites are often adjacent to lacustrine or riverine resources (Ritchie and Funk 1973).

After a relatively brief Transitional Period (c. 1400 BC- 1000 BC), when the use of stone and later ceramic pottery was introduced, the prehistoric inhabitants of New York State entered what is known as the Woodland Period. This phase is occurred c. 1000 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 realized. Also as a direct result of agriculture, the latter portion of this period is characterized by larger, more permanent settlements and population growth (Ritchie and Funk 1973).

As Europeans entered the region in the early 16th 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 de la Présentation are good examples of one aspect of the European impact on Native American settlement patterns.

Historic Background

French Occupation: November 1748- 1760

On 21 November 1748, the Day of the Feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the history of European settlement on the Fort de la Présentation Site began. On this date Abbé Francois Picquet, a Sulpician missionary stationed at the mission Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes (Oka) outside of Montreal, selected a small low-lying peninsula located on the western banks of the Oswegatchie River where it joins the St. Lawrence River in what would later be Ogdensburg New York, as the site of a new mission. At this time however it was wild, wooded, and undeveloped and Picquet and his small party returned to Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes to winter and plan the new settlement. The mission would serve a dual purpose, as a place for local Native Americans to come and be brought in to the Christian faith and a base from which to keep abreast of developments in the British possessions to the south (Boyesen 1990). The mission would prove to be successful on both counts.

Picquet returned to the site in May 1749 with a party of 29, including a mason, a carpenter, four Iroquois, a handful of French soldiers and a body of laborers. Despite some labor-relation difficulties Picquet quickly set to work establishing a settlement on the site. By July of that year the site had received a few French visitors, one of whom, a Jesuit priest named Pierre Jean de Bonnacamps, noted that the settlement consisted of a bark-covered structure in the midst of a 40 arpent (roughly 33 acre) clearing. By October, when Picquet briefly returned to Montreal, this rudimentary settlement had transformed in a complex consisting of a stone house, a barn, a stable, and an oven surrounded by a picket palisade 21.3(70 ft) on a side upon the cleared land (Boyesen 1990a).

During Picquet's absence the new mission was attacked. On 26 October, a band of Mohawk Indians descended upon the fort, setting fire to it and two small boats laden with hay. The three French soldiers stationed at the site were able to drive off the attackers with relatively light casualties (one man lost half a hand). The mission's structures, however, were less lucky; only Picquet's stone dwelling survived the raid. (Reagen 1999; Boyesen 1990a).

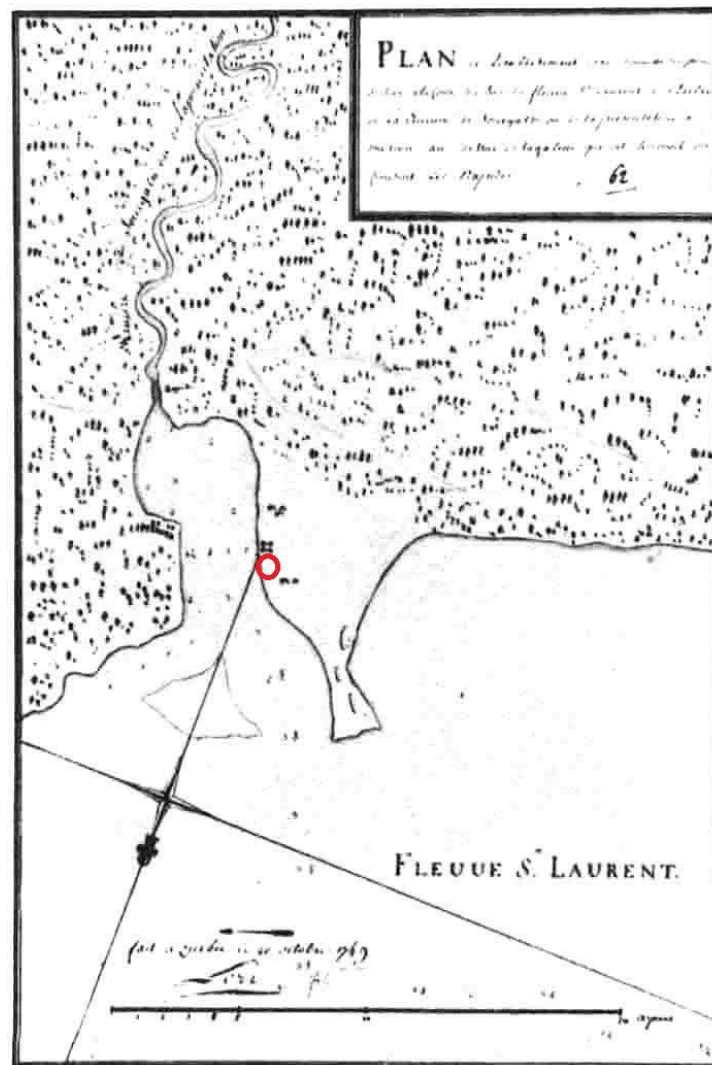


Figure 4: Circa 1749 map depicting the mission-fort on the banks of the Oswegatchie River. The rough location of the Phase III project area lies within the red circle.

In response to this attack, the apparent vulnerability of the mission, and its potential importance, French colonial authorities sent a military engineer, Robert de Morandiere, to establish a more substantial, defensible fortification at the site. The new fort would not only impress local Native American groups but would also be better suited to resist attack. The resulting fortification, begun in 1749 and completed in 1751, was approximately four

times larger than Picquet's earlier compound consisting of a square approximately 45.6 m (150 ft) to a side, with a tower-shaped bastion in each corner. Connected by a stout wooden palisade, the bastions were characterized by wooden superstructures, likely of the log-hewn *piece-sur-piece* technique, perched atop a stone foundation. Ancillary structures such as a warehouse, storehouses, ovens, and a saw mill were also built around this time, both inside and outside the confines of the palisade. Furthermore, a body of 30 soldiers under the command of Drouet de Beaudicourt was sent to the mission by the end of 1749 (Reagen 1999; Boyesen 1990a). Figures 5-8 below depict the new and improved Fort de la Présentation in the early 1750s.

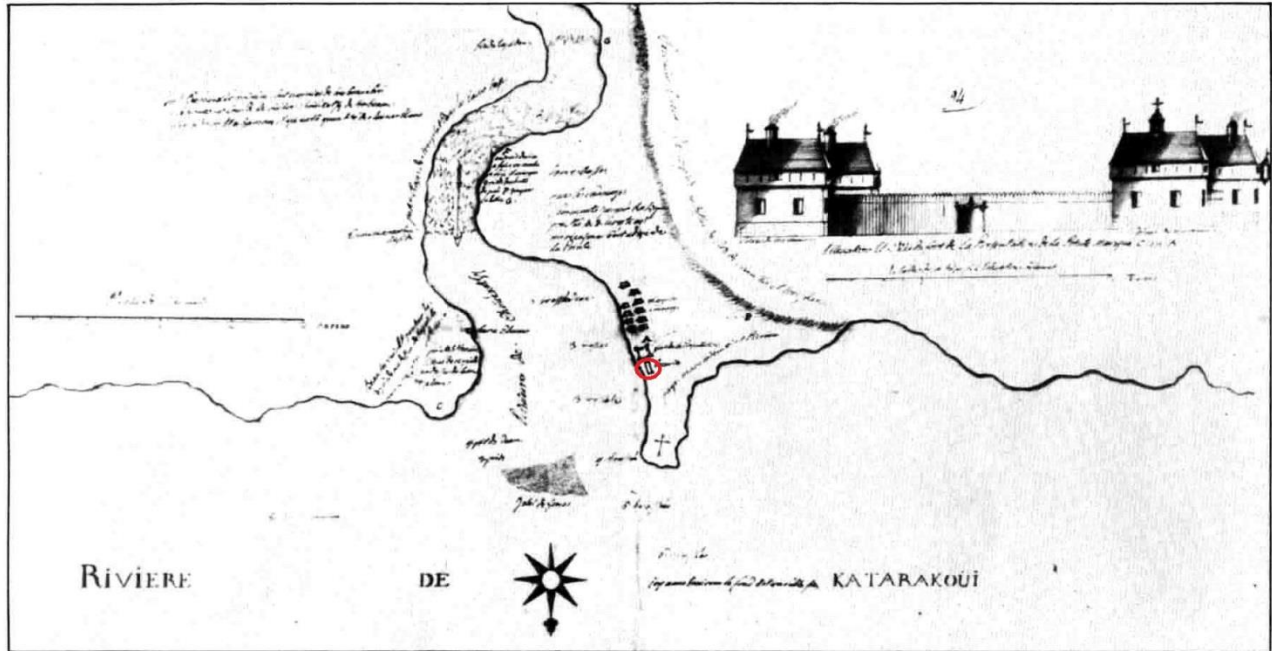


Figure 5: Fort de la Présentation circa 1751 with the new upgraded fort shown in profile. The current project area can be found within the red circle (Como 2015).

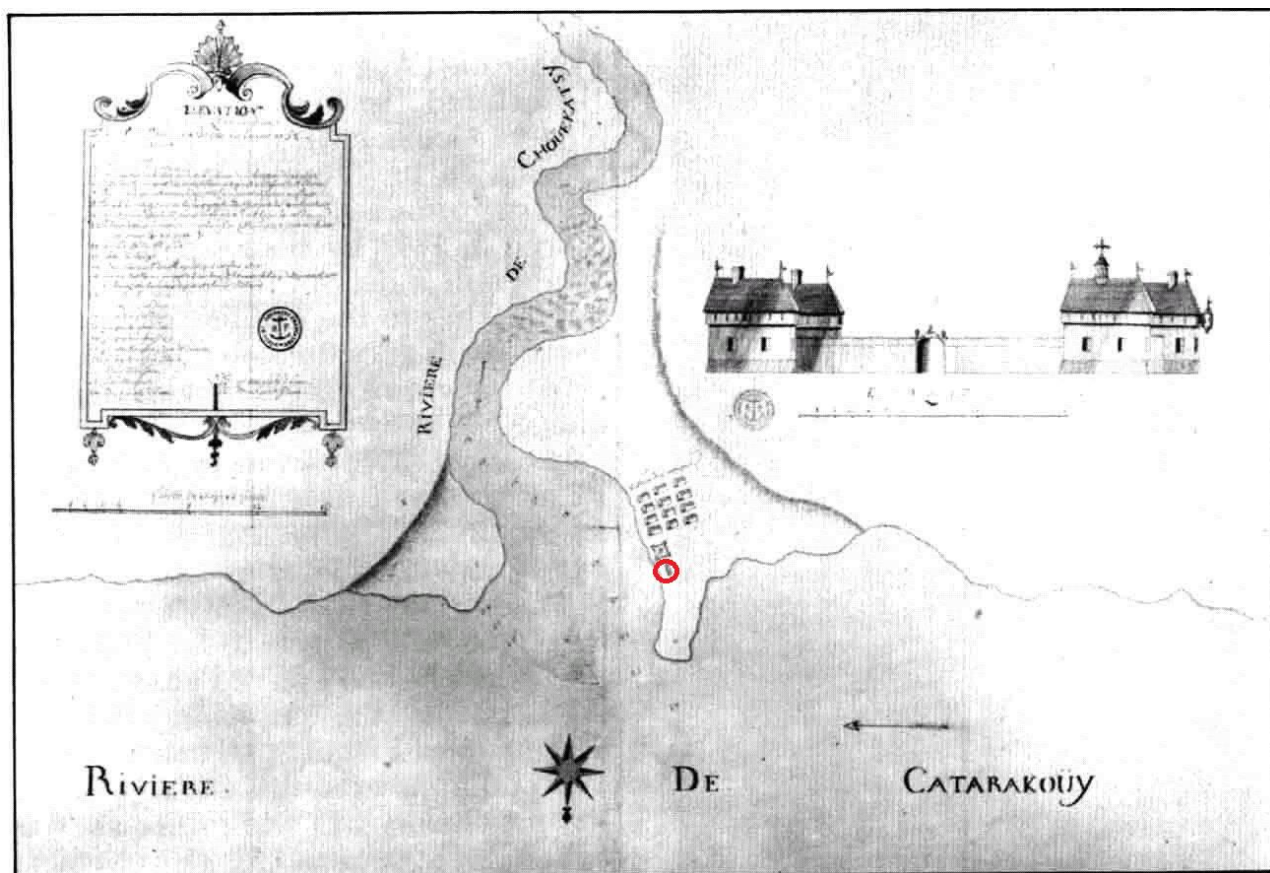


Figure 6: 1752 map similar to the 1751 map above with the Phase III project area circled in red (Como 2015).

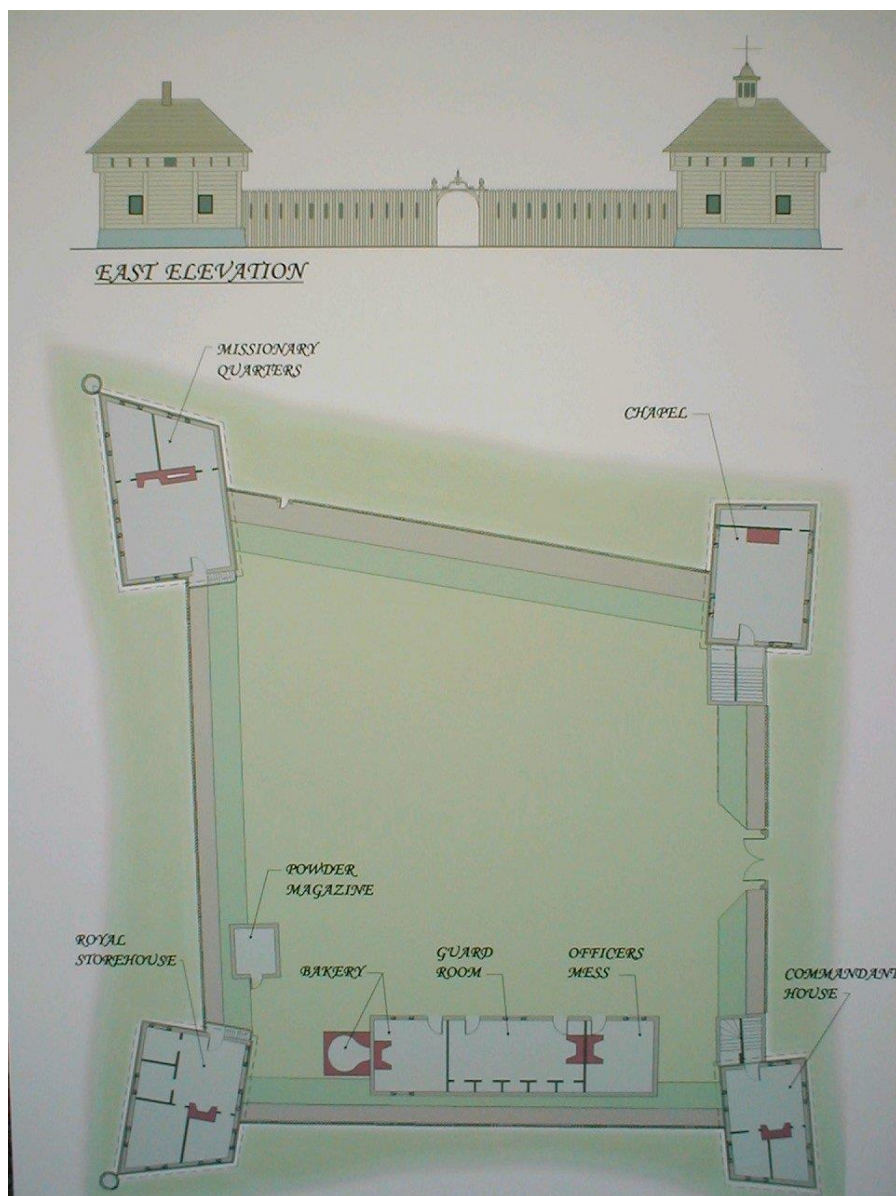


Figure 7: Modern depiction of the interior and east elevation of Fort de la Présentation (Como 2015).

The mission Fort de la Présentation was growing rapidly. Figures 4-6 above depict a cluster of structures south of the fort itself. These represent the dwellings of Native American converts and allies of the French and demonstrate the success of the mission. In 1750 there were 87 families under Picquet's tutelage, the following year 396 families, and by 1752 roughly 500 families, numbering around 3,000 individuals. Not all lived on the site, however. Many lived in nearby communities on the American and Canadian shores and the islands in between. Those who dwelt on site lived in 49 bark "cabins," each 60 to 80 feet long and capable of housing three or four families. This is particularly significant when one considers that Montreal at this time was home to about 4000 people (Reagen 1999).

Picquet left the mission at the confluence of the two rivers in May 1753 to return to France and petition King Louis XV for financial support of the mission. With him went three Native Americans from the mission whose presence was anticipated to excite the imagination of the court. In France Picquet met with only partial success, being granted 3,000 livres for the settlement after a royal audience. Upon his return to Fort de la Présentation in 1754, Picquet found New France at war, a war that had not yet reached Europe but would be known as the French and Indian, or Seven Year's War.

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 numerous actions against British settlements and fortifications in the Mohawk Valley, Champlain Valley, Lake Ontario, and beyond. Notable among these include the July 1754 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, and the capture of Fort Bull (near Rome, NY) in 1756. During the infamous siege of Fort William Henry at the southern end of Lake George in August 1757, Picquet was present and acting as the Marquis de Montcalm's personal chaplain. The fort was also used as a staging area for supplies and goods distributed to several French forts along the river and Lake Ontario and an important post in the lucrative fur trade (Reagan 1999; Boyesen 1990; Gore 2008).

Several visitors came to the site in the 1750s. Many left descriptions of the fort and its environs before they moved on. In July of 1755 a group of officers of the Bearn Regiment passed through the fort on their way to Fort Frontenac (modern day Kingston, Ontario). One noted that the fort on the Oswegatchie River was "a square, flanked by four buildings, resembling bastions, joined together by curtains made of standing posts... The four buildings were occupied, the first by the Commandant, the second by the garrison, the third by the Missionary and the chapel, and the fourth by the store and the guard." A garrison of 30 soldiers was noted and no mention was made of a moat or defensive ditch (O'Callaghan 1858). In 1756 Joseph Eastburn, a British prisoner taken during the attack on Fort Bull, passed through the mission and noted the excavation of a defensive ditch on the north side of the fort (Chartrand 2008; Boyesen 1990a). One particularly notable visit was on 26 July of 1756 when Louis-Joseph de Montcalm-Gozon, Marquis de Saint-Veran, commander of French forces in New France and aide-de-camp Louis-Antoine de Bougainville stopped en route to Fort Frontenac. Bougainville wrote of Picquet, the fort, and its Native American allies:

"M. Abbé Picquet, skillful missionary and known for a voyage to France with three Indians, has obtained a concession of 12 acres west of La Galette; five years ago he established in that place a stake fort, square, flanked with four bastions, surrounded by palisades, with an intrenchment, and a moat filled with water... Near the fort is a village, inhabited by 100 fires or Iroquois Chiefs of the Five Nations, all warriors. Each of these chiefs cost the king about 100 crowns. They have made a clearing in the woods, they have cows, horses, hogs, and chickens. They sow corn and last year sold 600 minots of this produce. Abbé Picquet instructs them, drills them for war according to French methods. His helper is Abbé de Terlaye, called knight, because of his warlike taste... There is in this fort a Captain of the Colony who is commander; but the government as regards to the interior and exterior police is ecclesiastical" (Boyesen 1990; Reagan 1999).

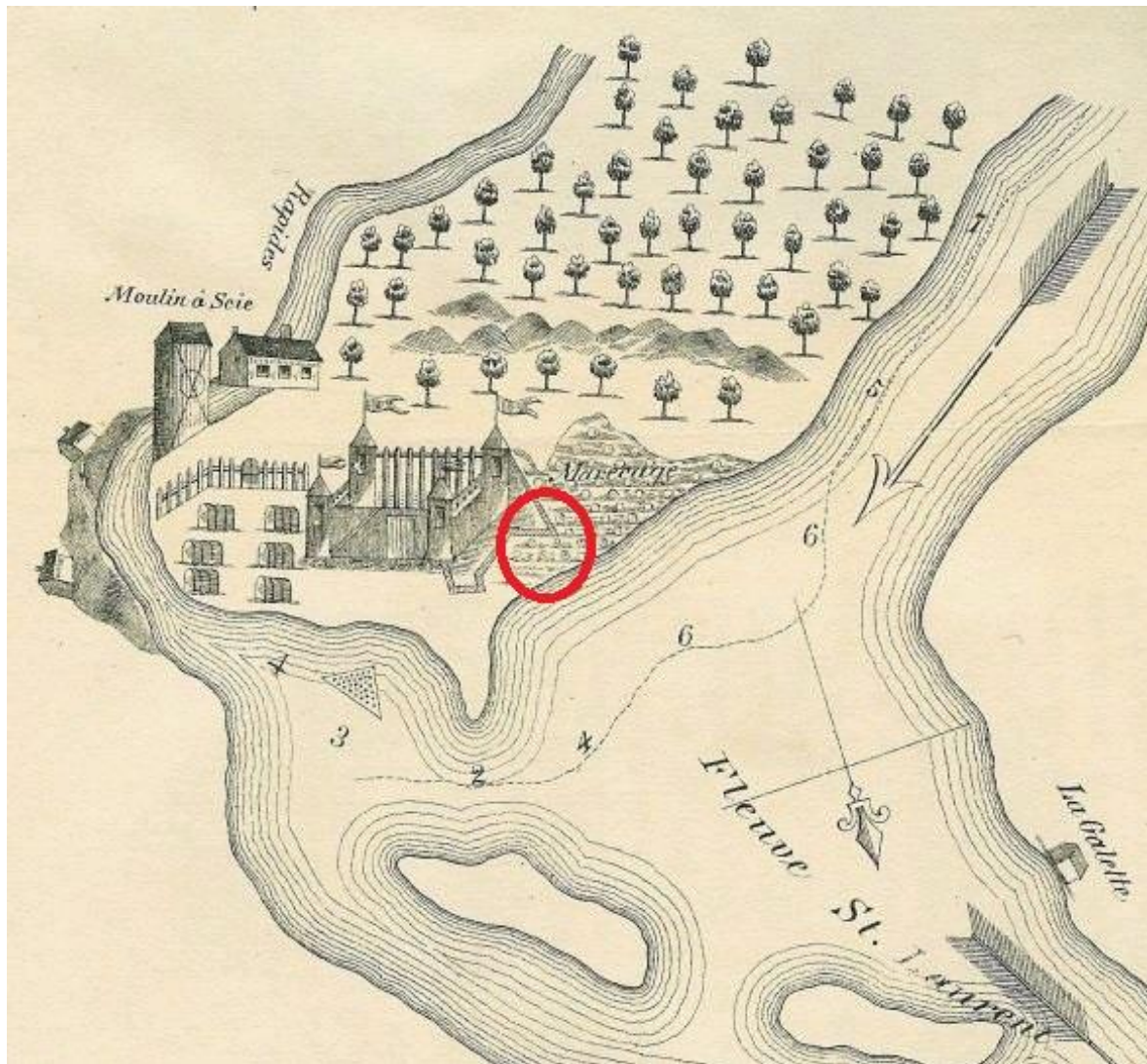


Figure 8: 1838 map depicting Fort de la Présentation in the late 1750s. Note the trench/moat on the north side of the fort, as well as the *marécage* or “marsh” (Chartrand 2008). The Phase III project area lies roughly within the red circle.

Other visitors had a more lethal impact on the settlement. Smallpox broke out among the Native Americans settled at the fort in September of 1755 and by December when the disease left, 32 men, women, and children had died (Reagan 1999).

It is clear that Abbé Picquet was a guiding force at Fort de la Présentation from its beginning and proved to be a key figure in the war against the British. It is reported that a British officer “offered a prize” for his death in November of 1756 (Boyesen 1990a; Reagan 1999). In 1757, however, Picquet’s dominance was disrupted. Late in the year, after a protracted power struggle for authority at the fort with its sixth commandant, Claude Nicolas Guillaume de Lormier de la Rivière, Picquet left the mission, retiring to his old post at Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes. As a testament to his popularity and ability, however, Picquet’s exile would be short-lived. He returned in the spring of 1758, shortly before Lormier was recalled and replaced by Captain Antoine-Gabriel-Francois Benoist. Benoist and Picquet had worked well together in the past, the former having served as commandant at Fort de la Présentation in 1754 and 1755 (Reagan 2014; Boyesen 1990b).

While Picquet won his personal battle at the mission-fort, French forces were faring less well. By the late 1750s the tide of the war began to turn. Despite a dramatic but short-lived French victory at Fort Ticonderoga in

1758, the British captured the Champlain Valley and won victories at Louisburg, Forts Duquesne and Frontenac, and recaptured Oswego in 1758 and 1759. In the face of these losses the French rightly began to fear a British campaign down the St. Lawrence toward Montréal and Quebec. In April 1759 Captain Pierre Pouchot, commandant of Fort Niagara, visited Fort de la Présentation. There he concluded that the fortifications were not sufficient to withstand a concerted attack and recommended abandonment of the mission-fort. The mission's fortifications had largely been constructed to withstand small arms fire and impress the Native Americans. Its location on the low, marshy ground of the peninsula, despite having practically all of its cannon facing the St. Lawrence, could be easily dominated should artillery be placed on the higher eastern bank of the Oswegatchie River (a tactic the British would use to great effect during the Battle of Ogdensburg in February 1813). In short, Fort de la Présentation was vulnerable. Working in concert Benoist and Picquet made the painful decision to abandon the mission-fort on the Oswegatchie, transferring the goods of value or importance a few miles downriver to Ile-aux-Galops, or Ile Royale, (today Chimney Island) just below where the Ogdensburg- Prescott International Bridge now spans the St. Lawrence (Boyesen 1990a; Reagan 1999). Fort Niagara fell to the British in July 1759 granting the British complete control of Lake Ontario. In September, Quebec fell leaving Montréal as the only major settlement in New France in French hands. The British now controlled both ends of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

On Ile Royale, a significantly more defensible location, Pouchot built a fortification named Fort Lévis in a last ditch attempt to slow or stop a British advance down the St. Lawrence River against Montréal. To his credit the fortification was formidable (Figures 9 and 10). On 14 July of 1760 Pouchot ordered a detachment to the site of Fort de la Présentation, not to garrison but rather to scavenge useable boards and ironwork. What remained was to be destroyed so as to deny shelter to British should they occupy the peninsula (Durant and Pierce 1878; Reagan 1999).

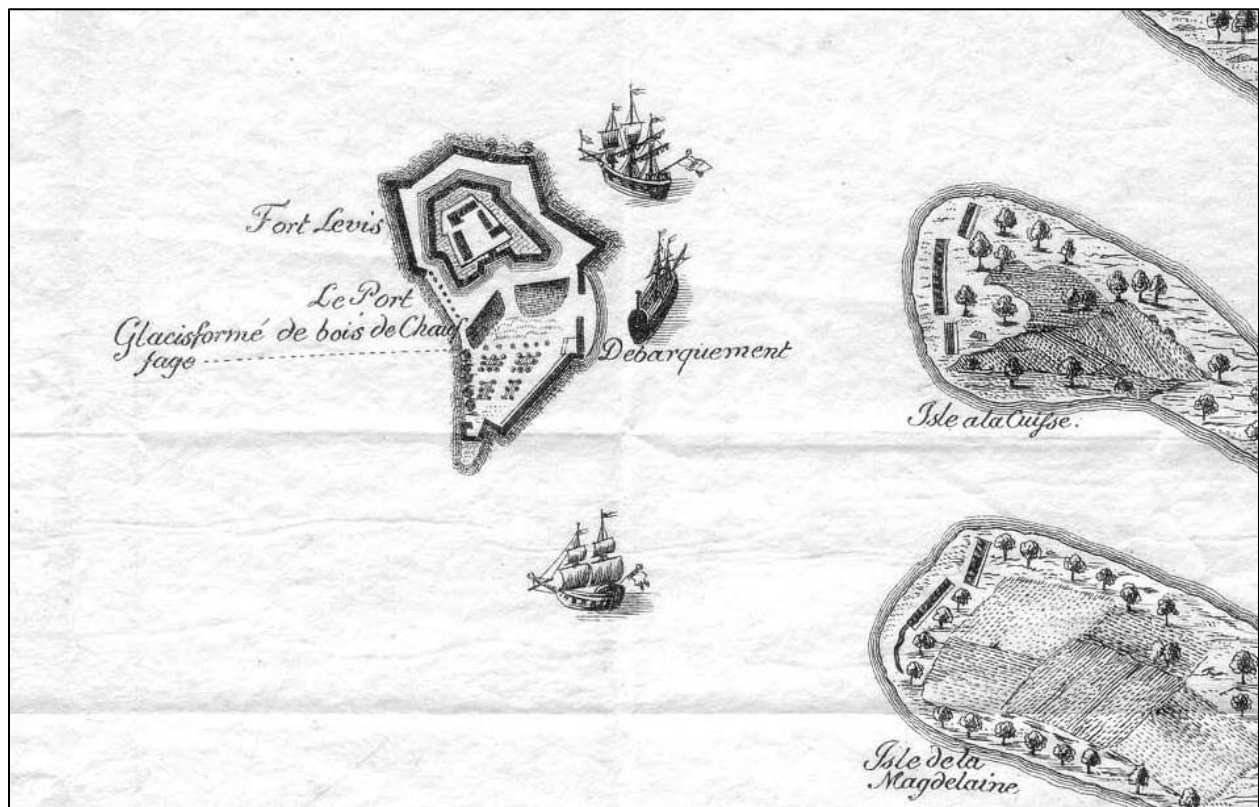


Figure 9: 1759 French map depicting Fort Lévis (King 2014).

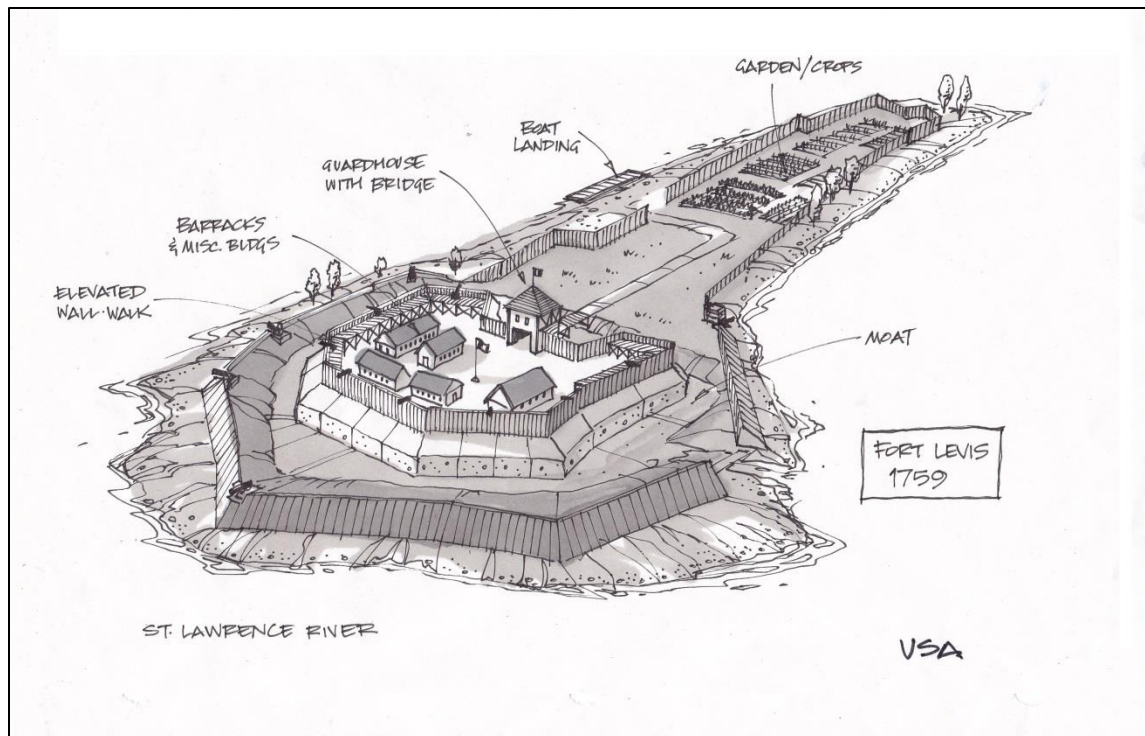


Figure 10: Artist's rendition of Fort Lévis (King 2014).

British Occupation: 1760- 1796

By the summer of 1760 General Jeffery Amherst had entered the St. Lawrence River and was steadily advancing downriver at the head of a roughly 15,000 man army. After a brief battle with the French gunboat *Outaouaise*, British soldiers under Amherst's command arrived to occupy the abandoned Fort de la Présentation, which they renamed Fort Oswegatchie, on 16 August 1760. The condition of the fortifications was not ideal but not entirely hopeless. A provincial soldier with Amherst's army, Colonel Nathan Whiting said "the Enemy had some time since deserted this place had taken the Roofs off the Houses but not Intirely (sic) destroyed them and had hurt the fort but a little. Though it Never was much strength being stockade only, And a blockhouse at each angle of the square." Another soldier on the scene, Captain Hervey, noted it was "old fort made against small arms only" In addition two saw mills left by the French were to be found on the banks of the Oswegatchie (Cubbison 2014).

There was little time wasted. Preparations for an assault on Fort Lévis began almost at once. After a day and a half of regrouping and repairing and refitting the damaged *Outaouaise*, rechristened the *Williamson*, Amherst and his forces reembarked and set off to lay siege of Fort Levis. Whiting's and two other Connecticut Provincial Regiments were left to garrison Fort de la Présentation, with Whiting in overall command. Amherst commanded that Whiting set to work on "...Repairs and making of Ovens, and the Establishing a brewerie (sic) to supply the Army with Spruce Beer." In addition, a Colonel Woodhull established a hospital at the site for soldiers wounded during the siege of Fort Lévis. Whiting was also charged with forwarding supplies to the besieging army during the siege (Cubbison 2014).

The siege of Fort Lévis, a struggle in which Pouchot's men stood against overwhelming odds, nearly 40-1 for nearly a week, ended in a French defeat and marked the end of the war in the St. Lawrence Valley. In less than one month Montréal would be in British hands and Quebec had fallen the previous spring. In the 1763 Treaty of Paris that marked an official end to the war, France ceded practically all territory in North America to the British.

Between the capitulation of the French in 1763 and the outbreak of the American Revolution life at Fort Oswegatchie was likely somewhat dull. The Native Americans dwelling on the peninsula adjacent to the fort during the French period were gone, most having left with Picquet in 1759, but had not left the general area. While the precise timeline of British units garrisoning Fort Oswegatchie between the two wars has yet to be established, the

10th Regiment garrisoned forts in the Great Lakes and possibly Oswegatchie as well. In any instance the fort continued a logistical role, although under a different flag, and served largely as a link in the great chain of British forts and outposts that stretched from the Maritimes to the Great Lakes and beyond. Any significant movement of troops and/or goods along the St. Lawrence would pass through or by Fort Oswegatchie.



Figure 11: Watercolor of Fort Oswegatchie circa 1765 (British Library 2015).

During the American Revolution Fort Oswegatchie was quite active. The fort continued to serve the transportation and logistical role it had prior to the war but it reprised the role it played so well in the French and Indian War, that of a staging area for raids and scouting parties seeking intelligence on fortifications and settlements to the south. Now the enemy was Revolutionary America. For instance, Captain George Forster of the 8th Regiment, commandant of Fort Oswegatchie, led a mixed body of regulars, Canadian militia, and Oswegatchie and St. Regis Iroquois from the fort to defeat numerically superior American forces led by Isaac Butterfield, Henry Sherburne, and Benedict Arnold at the Battle of the Cedars in May of 1776. Numerous smaller raids and harrying attacks in the Mohawk Valley, including on Canada Creek, Fort Stanwix, and Dayton, between 1779 and 1781 culminated in a very successful raid on Ellice's mill in Little Falls in June of 1782, where soldiers of the 84th Regiment under the command of Captain Daniel Robertson and Native American allies destroyed large quantities of wheat, flour, and corn belonging to the United States Congress, before laying a brief and unsuccessful siege against Fort Herkimer (Reagan 2014; Fort de la Presentation Association 2010). These actions are in addition to the numerous smaller scouting expeditions that originated at the fort.

This activity brought unwanted attention to the fort on the Oswegatchie. There were two attacks by American forces and their allies, both in 1779. The first of these was ordered by Colonel Goose Van Schaik, commandant of Fort Stanwix, who sent a force of 32 men, largely allied Native Americans led by Lieutenants McLennan and Hardenburgh of the 1st New York Regiment to reconnoiter the Oswegatchie and determine the strength of its post. On April 25 1779 this small force surprised the garrison at Fort Oswegatchie, capturing four soldiers who had been fishing in the Oswegatchie River and killing two others. The commander of the fort, Ensign Davis of the 31st Regiment, was outside its walls when the attack occurred. He and his companions narrowly escaped capture by the attackers who pursued him to about 100 yards from the fort before being driven away by cannon and musket fire. Davis's lack of preparedness cost him. He received a strongly worded rebuke from General

Haldimand, lost his command at Fort Oswegatchie, and was recalled to Quebec under guard (Reagan 2005; Brymner 1888).

The second attack on Fort Oswegatchie was made in June of 1779, shortly after the arrival of Captain Robertson of the 84th who had been sent with a company to relieve Captain Alexander Fraser of the 34th in temporary command after the recall of Ensign Davis. This attack was of little consequence. A “rebel scout” of 60 to 80 Native Americans fell on the fort, fired two volleys of musket fire and retreated, not before capture a soldier who just “three minutes before in his barrack” and had gone outside the fort despite orders to the contrary. An attempt to follow this war party the following day was fruitless (Reagan 2005).

The end of the American Revolution and the signing of the Treaty of Paris in September of 1783 had a limited impact on life at Fort Oswegatchie. Although the fort would cease functioning as a staging area for British raids in to the Mohawk Valley and there would be generally less traffic at the fort resulting from troop movements, the little fort at the confluence of the Oswegatchie and St. Lawrence Rivers would remain in British hands for more than a decade. The official justification for the British refusal to evacuate Fort Oswegatchie (and several other frontier forts) was based on British claims that the Americans had not met their treaty requirements. The particular sticking point concerned American repayment on properties seized from Loyalists by Revolutionary government (Benn 1993). Other less morally minded reasons for Britain failure to withdraw is the impact it would have not only with their Native American allies but also on the fur trade. Scottish-born fur trader, businessman, and politician, James McGill reported in 1785 that the fur trade in the Americas was worth 180,000 British pounds, approximately 100,000 coming from lands lost to the United States as a result of the Treaty of Paris (Rose 1930). Needless to say continued occupation of Fort Oswegatchie by British regulars stymied American intent to settle the area.

The history of the military occupation of Fort Oswegatchie in the post-war period is somewhat sporadic although several pieces of information do provide some insight into this period. On 31 May 1785, Major Monsell of the 2nd Division of the 29th Regiment was dispatched to relieve the posts at Cataragui, Carleton Island, and Oswegatchie (David Library of the American Revolution 2011). It is also known that 60th and 24th Regiments were posted to garrisons in Canada between 1787-1799 and 1789-1800, respectively and these units likely spent some time at Fort Oswegatchie.

It is clear that in the post-war period the military function of the fort at the mouth of the Oswegatchie was on the decline. In August of 1782 General Haldimand, Commander-in-Chief of Québec, issued orders for the reduction of the post at Oswegatchie to a “small command” (Brymner 1884). By the mid-1790s the war with the United States was over a decade old and in 1794 some of the “old, condemned” guns at Fort Oswegatchie were removed, to be installed in the new Fort York in modern day Toronto (Benn 1993). Without war there was little need for military readiness. Instead, activities at Fort Oswegatchie were heading in a more commercial direction.

In the meantime, the land upon which the Fort de la Présentation Site is located had become the legal property of Samuel Ogden, a New Jersey businessman, developer, and Colonel in the New Jersey Militia during the Revolution. In 1785 the State of New York passed a resolution for the creation of a land commission to dispose of ‘...Unappropriated Lands of the State.’ In 1791 a large portion of the available lands was bought by a group of investors headed by Alexander Macomb at bargain prices. One of the investors was Samuel Ogden and a large portion of this, including the site of the future City of Ogdensburg, became his possession (Sakolski 1932). Owning land and making money from it, however, proved to be two very different things.

Someone was making money from Ogden’s land but it wasn’t him. Apparently a brisk business was going on at Oswegatchie under the watchful eye of soldiers stationed at Fort Oswegatchie. In August of 1793 Ogden wrote to John G. Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, regarding his tract at Oswegatchie of “many persons calling themselves subjects of your government... daily committing trespass” and “cutting and transporting to Montréal large quantities of timber.” Simcoe responded by stating that in the absence of the United States honoring the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris “there is no treaty line” (Hough 1853).

1794 Samuel Ogden dispatched Nathan Ford, a New Jersey-born veteran of the American Revolution to travel north to inspect Ogden’s new purchase in northern New York. Ford was then to travel to Montréal to hopefully learn from British authorities when they intended to evacuate their frontier post so that Ogden to get the business of settling and/or selling these lands. Ogden’s instructions to Ford were very specific in regards to his

inspection of the lands. Ford was instructed to carefully note the waterways, distances, natural resources, and so forth and to construct a saw mill in advance of building structures the following year (Hough 1853).

Ford, although dutiful in his observations, was not able to solve the problem. In fact by 1795 conditions were even worse at Oswegatchie. In a letter dated 29 September of the year, Ogden complained to Guy Carlton, Governor-General of Canada, about a large saw mill operating on the Oswegatchie a few hundred yards from the fort “owned” by a half-pay British captain Vernes Francis Lormier. When Ford produced Ogden’s title to the land was produced Lormier was unimpressed, stating he had a claim based on a previous agreement with Oswegatchie Indians. If Lormier wasn’t stopped he would “destroy the most valuable timber tract in the country” (Hough 1853).

The following year saw a victory for Ogden. On June 3 of 1796 Adjutant General George Beckwith wrote from headquarters in Quebec to James McHenry, the United States Secretary of War, that British soldiers in important “frontier posts” would not leave until American soldiers arrived to take possession. Fort Oswegatchie however did not warrant “similar ideas of importance” and “our Parties will be withdrawn from those places in a few days” without an official hand-over to an American military officer (Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society 1896). Beckwith passed on the order to evacuate Fort Oswegatchie to Major Richard Dodgson of the 60th Regiment of Royal Americans, stationed at Montreal with the 1st Battalion, on 6 June. As Major Dodgson was the officer in charge of issuing the fort’s evacuation order it stands to reason that an element of the 60th was serving as garrison at Fort Oswegatchie at the time of the British finally withdrawal. With British forces gone Ogden and his agent Ford could begin to settle in earnest.

American Occupation I: 1796- 1812

Shortly after the British departure Ford engaged a Mr. Tuttle to move into the barracks of the abandoned military post with his family to manage the structures until he could himself arrive. On 11 August Ford with a small party including a carpenter and Dick, Ford’s slave, disembarked from two boats. Ford established himself in the former sergeant’s quarters. He immediately set to work on acquiring some supplies and livestock from Canada and repairing the saw mill and dam still owned by the Lormier family (Fell 1929). The old fort would serve as the basis of the new settlement.

By 1800 much had changed at the little settlement at the confluence of the Oswegatchie and St. Lawrence Rivers. In September of 1798 Ford at long last resolved the Lormier issue with a financial pay-off (Evert 1878). A grist mill had been completed in 1798 and plots and streets on the eastern bank of the Oswegatchie River were organized (Fell 1929). It would be there that development and settlement would focus in the near future. To Ogdens’s frustration the settlement was only slowly growing and the opportunities offered by the timber and easy access to water transportation still exuded a powerful lure. In December of 1797 Ford wrote to Ogden of “several persons” cutting timber in the area while pretending to settle but only interested in selling the timber. If not stopped, “great destruction will arise” (Fox 1902). The 1800 Census, below, lists a total of 144 people residing in Oswegatchie, but at this time this included what would later be Morristown, NY as well.

Table 2: Town of Oswegatchie Demographics 1800

| Free white males <10 | Free white males 10-16 | Free white males 16-26 | Free white males 26-45 | Free white males 45+ | Free white females | Free white males <10 | Free white males 10-16 | Free white males 16-26 | Free white males 26-45 | All other free persons | Slaves |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 23 | 11 | 15 | 24 | 2 | 24 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

(United States Census Bureau 1800)

In the first decade of the 19th century the development hoped for by Ford and Ogden began in earnest at the little settlement on the St. Lawrence. The first few years saw the establishment of a nascent governmental center at Oswegatchie. St. Lawrence County was created in 1802 with Ogdensburg, the settlement on the eastern bank of the Oswegatchie River, designated its county seat. One of Fort Oswegatchie’s stone garrison buildings was converted into a county courthouse and another, a jail (Ogdensburg Republican Journal 1921). Nathan Ford became Judge Ford, a position he held until 1820.

The famed American author Washington Irving visited the site of the future city of Ogdensburg twice, with a 50 year span of years in between. The first of these visits occurred in the early years of the new century, in August of 1803. He stayed with Judge Ford in one of the old fort buildings and described Lighthouse Point as:

“...a long point of land on which stood a few houses called the Garrison, which had formerly been a fortified place built by the French to keep the Indians in awe. They were now tumbling in ruins except for two or three, which were kept in tolerable order by Judge Ford, who resided in one of them, and used the others as stores and outhouses.” (Irving 1864)

By this time settlement at the confluence of the Oswegatchie and St. Lawrence Rivers was shifting to the eastern side of the Oswegatchie. New structures for housing the county courthouse and jail were built there in 1803 (Ogdensburg Republican Journal 1921). By the following year four families had settled in Ogdensburg, one of which established a hotel. Louis Hasbrouck, another notable in Ogdensburg's early history, moved his family there that year as well. By contrast only two small dwellings associated with the saw mill and garrison buildings stood on the west side of the Oswegatchie River (Ogdensburg Republican Journal 1921).

In the early years of the new century Ford began work on a new house himself (converted to an orphanage in later years) on the western side of the Oswegatchie but not on the fort site. After Ford moved his new mansion, in 1808 the garrison building was used as school house. One of the former students, Henry Plumb, noted that there were six to eight students receiving instruction there, remembering:

“...many a memento of its former warlike use did the children disinter from the grounds around the building, such as grape-shot, musket-balls, and pieces of the mountings of muskets. The portion occupied for this purpose was low and poorly lighted, erected more for protection from a foe and the inclemencies (sp) of a northern winter, than a proper place for young ideas to shoot, but they were thankful to obtain such a place...The stockade, or old French fortification, covered not far from an acre of ground. In form it was nearly a square; on the eastern side, and fronting the Oswegatchie, were the two-story stone buildings, with an opening of some sixteen feet between them, occupied by a couple of massive oaken gates about fifteen feet high. The remainder of the eastern or southeastern portion was a high, heavy stone wall; indeed this may be said to have enclosed the whole. The stone buildings had gone to decay, but the long, low one-story building on the south side was in tolerable repair, and this was the building used as a residence by Judge Ford and afterward a school building.” (Ogdensburg Republican Journal 1921)

In 1808, German-born developer, industrialist, and businessman, David Parish bought all unsold village plots on the east side of the river, which were many, beginning a long and close relationship between the Parish family, their agents, and Ogdensburg. Parish and his chief agent, Joseph Rosseel, actively promoted development in the village, building dams and mills, clearing lands, and supplying loans to farmers and businesses (Lahey 1959).. In addition to a large home for himself, Parish had constructed a large stone warehouse on the eastern banks of the Oswegatchie, both of which still stand today, opposite the ruins of Fort Oswegatchie. By 1811 there were fifty houses in the village and three more under construction (Lahey 1959)..

In 1807 and 1809 the Embargo Act and Non-Intercourse Acts were passed. These forbade waterborne and overland trade between the United States and foreign nations. As cross-river trade with Canadian neighbors was common in Ogdensburg and an important part of the local economy this was largely ignored by local residents and smuggling thrived. The young scholars ensconced in the garrison buildings were forced to relocate when the site of Fort Oswegatchie was re-occupied by two companies of United States soldiers under the command Captains Samuel Cherry and Thomas Anderson, in February 1809 to enforce the trade prohibition. The citizens of Ogdensburg were not happy. Not only was there a bad harvest but the ban prohibition on trade was causing a scarcity of food in the village. Furthermore residents complained about the soldiers' drunkenness, bad behavior, thievery, and strain on the dwindling food supply. When the soldiers left on 31 May of the year the citizenry cheered as this “thievish,

scampish set” departed. (Ogdensburg Republican Journal 1921; Austin 2013) The school did not return to the garrison after the soldiers’ left and it would be several years until these structures were occupied again.

Despite this, the population of the settlement had increased dramatically since the turn of the century. As Table 3 below illustrates the Town of Oswegatchie was home to over 1200 individuals by 1810, nearly times ten times its population in 1800.

Table 3. Town of Oswegatchie Demographics 1810

| Free white males <10 | Free white males 10-16 | Free white males 16-26 | Free white males 26-45 | Free white males 45+ | Free white females <10 | Free white females 10-16 | Free white females 16-26 | Free white females 26-45 | Free white females 45+ | All other free persons |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 178 | 72 | 251 | 228 | 27 | 179 | 62 | 93 | 104 | 27 | 2 |

(United States Census Bureau 1810)

American Occupation II: The War of 1812

By 1812 the village of Ogdensburg was home to roughly 1,200. With American soldiers posted to enforce the embargo gone and the students moved into another structure on the eastern side of the Oswegatchie River, the old garrison on Lighthouse Point appears to have been left vacant. Ogdensburg’s inhabitants were once again free to engage in a close, if illicit trade with their Canadian neighbors under the encouraging eye of David Parish (Lahey 1958). This commerce, essentially open smuggling, and the attitude of inhabitants on both sides of the border was neatly summed up by a sign posted on the north bank of the St Lawrence opposite Ogdensburg depicting an eagle, symbolizing the United States, and a lion, symbolizing Great Britain, with a caption reading “If you don’t scratch, I won’t bite” (WCNY 2015).

The old fort structures on Lighthouse Point must been in an advanced state of decay by this time as when 86 men of St Lawrence County militia under the command of Lt. Colonel Thomas Benedict was sent to Ogdensburg in in May of 1812, in the face of rising tensions between the United States and Great Britain, they we billeted in the courthouse on the eastern side of the Oswegatchie River rather than the fort site until more suitable housing could be constructed. A few hundred more militia would arrive in 1812, along with the 1st United State Rifles under Benjamin Forsyth in July of that year. Although some of the ruins of Fort Oswegatchie still stood they were in no condition to garrison soldiers. As a short-term solution a militia officer leased property near the fort site from David Parish and had constructed a “ropewalk” or a long, narrow open-sided building for temporary housing (Austin 2013). The posting of soldiers at Ogdensburg was as much to discourage the illegal trade across the St Lawrence as it was to establish a military presence on the St Lawrence. The citizens of the village were no doubt unhappy to have their livelihood again restricted.

War against Great Britain was declared on 18 June 1812 and in July Major General Stephen Van Rensselaer of the New York State militia arrived in Ogdensburg. While there he ordered the construction of a new earthwork fortification on the eastern side of the Oswegatchie and a rebuilt garrison and barracks on the Fort Oswegatchie. Confusingly, the new fortification would be called Fort Oswegatchie and the rebuilt encampment on the former site of Fort de la Présentation was named Fort Rensselaer (Austin 2013).

While several naval minor actions, skirmishes, and cannonades took place in the area throughout the summer and early autumn, it wasn’t until October of 1812 that Ogdensburg itself became the target of a British attack. After a two-day sporadic, ineffective artillery bombardment, on 4 October a British flotilla consisting of approximately 700 soldiers British soldiers and two gun boats attempted a crossing of the St. Lawrence to land at Ogdensburg. This attempt was half-hearted and short lived however. After a display of the 1,200 or so militia and Rifles under command of General Jacob Brown, who arrived in Ogdensburg only three days prior to the abortive attack, and a brisk fire from two cannons positioned on Lighthouse Point the assault was repulsed (Lossing 1869). Figure 12 below depicts Fort Oswegatchie or Fort Rensselaer in 1812.



Figure 12: Benson Lossing map of Ogdensburg shortly before the outbreak of the War of 1812 (Lossing 1869).

In December, their terms of service being expired, most to the militia returned to their home leaving Forsyth's rifles, Captain Giles Kellogg's Company of Volunteer Artillery, and some militia to garrison Ogdensburg (St Lawrence County Historical Association 2015). Forsyth's troops at Ogdensburg kept busy raiding and harassing both riverine commerce and targets in Canada, most notably plundering Elizabethtown (modern day Brockville, Ontario) on 6 February of 1813, seizing arms, ammunition, and other plunder and freeing political prisoners from Elizabethtown's jail.

Just over two weeks later Ogdensburg would be punished by Forsyth's predations. Sir George Prevost, Governor General of Canada, had recently visited Prescott, the Canadian village directly opposite Ogdensburg, and had given the British officer in command there at Fort Wellington explicit instructions. Lieutenant Colonel "Red" George MacDonell was anxious to revenge the attack on Elizabethtown but was only to attack Ogdensburg if the "imbecile conduct of your enemy should offer you an opportunity for his destruction and that of the shipping, batteries and public stores" (Pollack 1848). On 22 February MacDonell made his move. After a display of maneuvers on the frozen St. Lawrence River, MacDonell led soldiers of the King's 8th Regiment, Glengarry Light Infantry, Royal Newfoundland Fencibles, and local Canadian militia across the St. Lawrence in force. MacDonell's force consisted of roughly 800 soldiers and would advance in two columns. The Light Infantry and a group of militia sought to "land" on the western side of Lighthouse Point, not far from the newly rebuilt fortifications there. A larger body led by MacDonell made landfall on the eastern side of the village, not far from the unfinished and unmanned Fort Oswegatchie. Although American forces, roughly 250 men in total, stationed on largely on

Lighthouse Point were able to drive off the western column, MacDonell's column worked its way through the village, meeting and defeating any resistance. MacDonell reached the eastern bank of the Oswegatchie River overlooking Forsyth's position and began to set up artillery pieces. Forsyth ordered a retreat, eventually making their way to Sackett's Harbor. Losses were not heavy, the British suffering 8 killed and 52 wounded and the American five killed and 15 wounded. In addition, 75 Americans soldiers were made prisoner. Figure 13 below depicts the key places and troop movements in this second Battle of Ogdensburg.

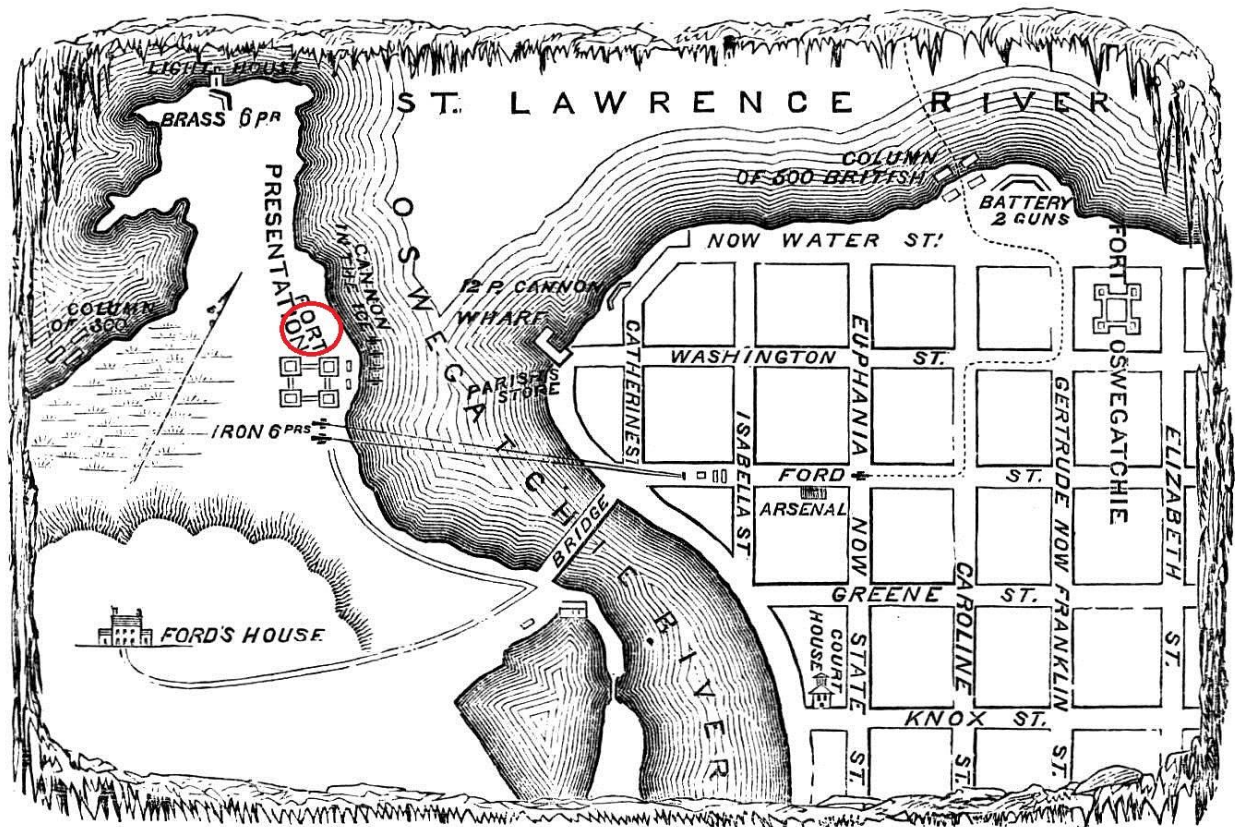


Figure 13: The Battle of Ogdensburg on 22 February 1813. (Lossing 1869)

In the brief British occupation of Ogdensburg that followed the battle the village was extensively pillaged, with every house in the village plundered save three. Parish's home and storehouse (a popular retailer for British officers in Canada) and Ford's home were spared, protected by British soldiers. Military assets in the village fared less well with the "...barracks, old garrison... and Fort Rensselaer destroyed" (St. Lawrence Republican 27 Feb. 1878; WCNY 2015) Two schooners, the *Niagara* and the *Dolphin*, and two gun boats trapped in the ice in the Ogdensburg harbor were burned and prisoners were released from the jail. Of private property it is difficult to determine the loss but public property stolen consisted of "1400 stand of arms, with accoutrements, 12 pieces of artillery, 2 stands of colors, 300 tents, a large quantity of ammunition and camp equipage, with some beef, pork, flour, and other stores" (Lossing 1869). The British returned to Canada later that same day. After the British departure the destroyed fort site would remain unoccupied during the remainder of the war and Ogdensburg would be a sort of no-man's land avoided by both British and American forces.

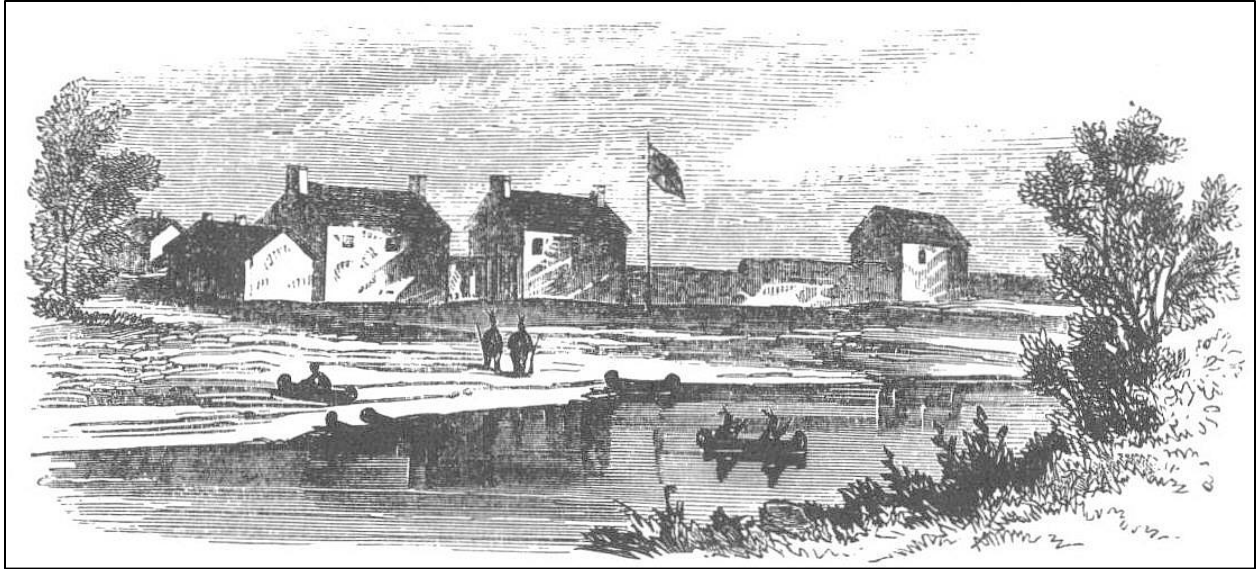


Figure 14: Lossing's depiction of Fort Oswegatchie, facing the east side of the fort. It is important to remember that Lossing never saw the fort standing (Lossing 1869).

American Occupation III: 1815- 1860

The post-War of 1812 period saw a boom in the development of the village of Ogdensburg, not so on Lighthouse Point, however. As has been previously noted the main focus of 19th century development of the community was taking place on the eastern side of the Oswegatchie River. Much of what was recorded about the early history of the village was destroyed by an 1839 fire which razed several buildings in Ogdensburg including one housing the town records from 1802 to 1839 (Advance 1976). As development went on around it, relatively little is known of the activities on the Fort de la Présentation site.

It is known that most of the land on the Lighthouse Point, including the Fort de la Présentation site and the charred ruins of the fort there, remained part of the Nathan Ford estate after his death in 1829 and well into the 1830s, as can be seen on Figure 15 below. Also, by 1829 George N. Seymour, a local businessman and former agent of Parish had built an ashery on the peninsula, not far north of the site of forts. Several mid-19th century maps depict this structure (see Figures 15-21 below,) and the 1829 by-laws of the village of Ogdensburg state:

“10. No person shall butcher any animal within the bounds of said village, between the first of March and the first day of November, unless on the banks of the river St. Lawrence below the ashery of George N. Seymour, under the penalty of 5 dollars for each offence to be recovered with costs” (St. Lawrence Gazette, 2 June 1829).

“21. If any person shall go into the Oswegatchie river to bathe, at any place between the sawmill dam of T. Denny, Esq. and G. N. Seymour's ashery, within the limits of said village, shall forfeit the sum of two dollars to be recovered with costs (St. Lawrence Gazette, 16 June 1829).

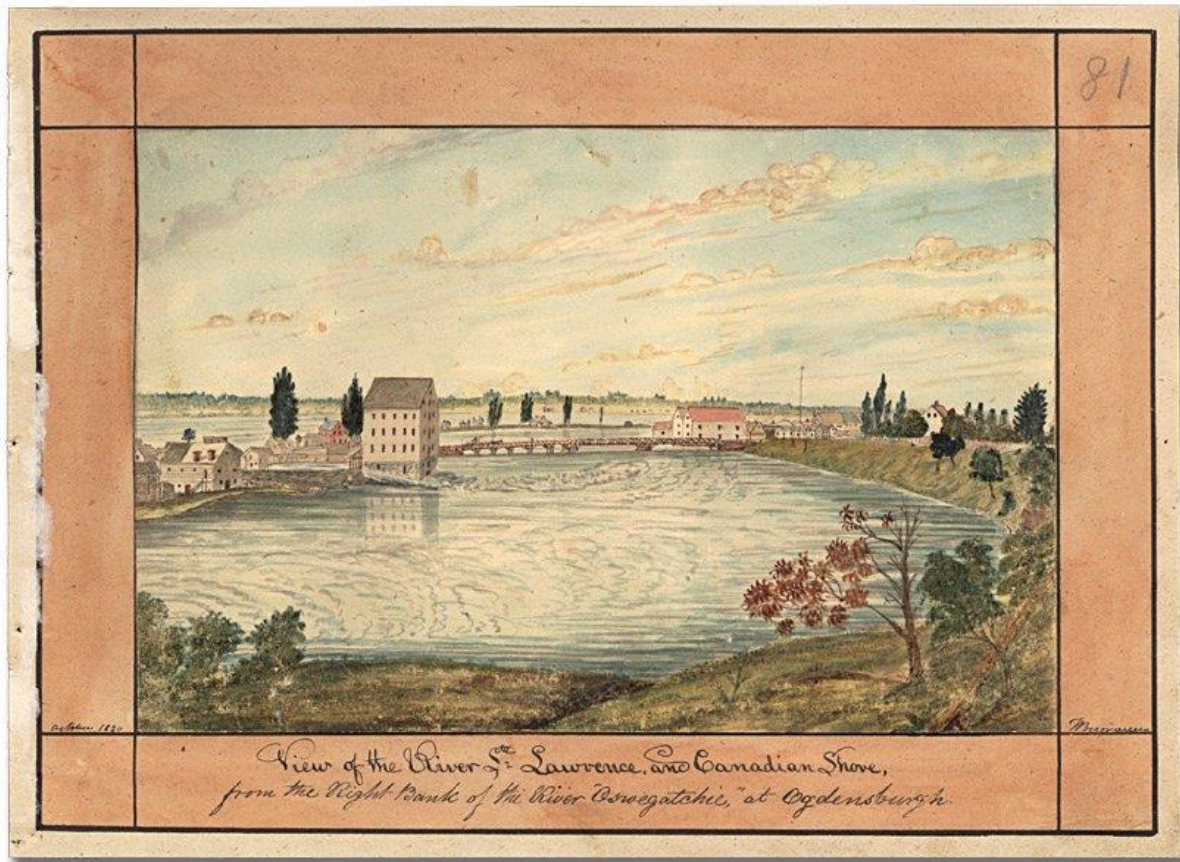


Figure 15: An 1830 watercolor by Thomas Burrowes depicting of the confluence of the Oswegatchie and St. Lawrence Rivers. The view point of this image is from a right bank of the Oswegatchie at a bend. Lighthouse Point is the narrow strip of land just above the bridge and the Seymour ashery is likely depicted among the three trees in the center. (Archives of Canada 2015). The large four-story building on the center left is likely the Denny mill which an 1830 advertisement lists as “four stories high, with an additional high attic story, the lower one of stone.” (St. Lawrence Gazette, 9 March 1830)

In the 1830s several notable developments transpired place on Lighthouse Point. First, in 1830 construction began on a steamboat on the Fort de la Présentation site. This 450 ton vessel, christened the *United States*, was built for the Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat Company. It was large for its time, being one of the first two-engine steamers on the Great Lakes, with a hull dimensions of 142' by 26' by 11' deep and an overall width of 55' (Mansfield 1899; Heyl 1956). This vessel was later to achieve notoriety during the 1838-1839 Patriot War in Upper Canada when it was commandeered and used for transport by Patriots in November 1838. The vessel was completed in 1831. The building of this vessel shed some light into the location of the original French fort on the site. During its construction remnants of the fortification on the site were identified. In the early phases of construction, in 1830, Nathaniel H. Lytle remembered:

“On the road the Lighthouse Point, were the ruins of the fort la Presentation, which was erected prior to the American Revolutionary War, and which was a military post during the war of 1812. The masons who put up the stone walls of that old work possessed secrets in relation to the manufacture of mortar which appear now to be numbered among the lost arts. In 1830, when the workmen commenced to build the steamer *United States*, an effort was made to demolish a chimney, for fear it might fall with fatal results. After several days unsuccessful effort the attempt was abandoned and the old thing stood for many years thereafter.” (Ogdensburg Republican Journal 1921)

In addition, while constructing a foundation upon which to lay the keel of this vessel, roughly 142' in length, workmen discovered an important artifact of the Abbé Picquet's Fort de la Présentation at the base of the remnants of a stone building (Baxter 1995). This suggests, as does the passage above, that workmen at the site were actively dismantling remnants of the fort and perhaps using the stones to aid in the construction of the steamboat. The stone was the cornerstone of the chapel, complete with an engraved Latin inscription commemorating its foundation. The stone was removed and given to Louis Hasbrouck, a noted lawyer and prominent Ogdensburg citizen. The stone is located in Ogdensburg City Hall today, and is depicted on Photo 1 below. The Latin inscription roughly translates as "In the name of All Mighty God this habitation was founded by Frans Picquet, 1749."

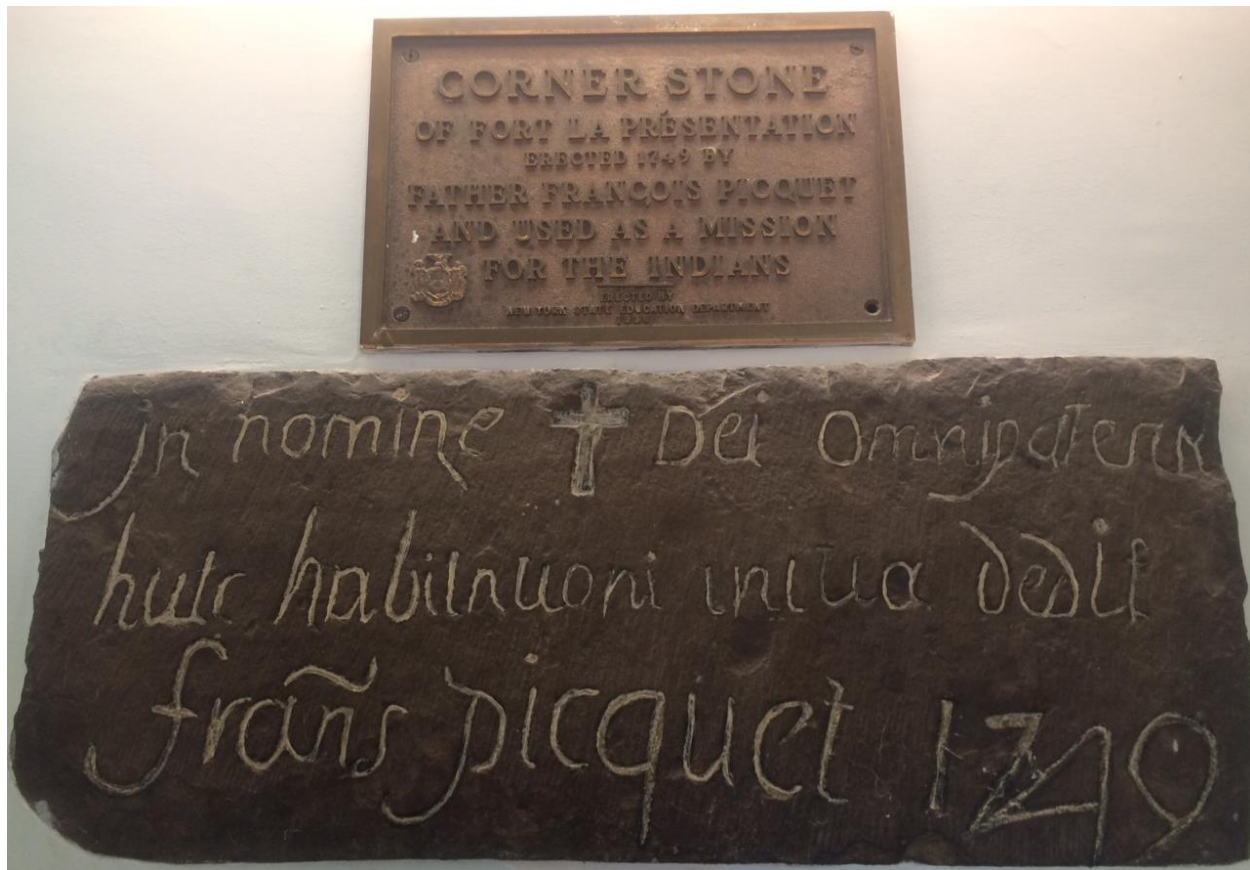


Photo 1: Cornerstone of Abbé Picquet's Fort de la Présentation now built into Ogdensburg City Hall.

The following year, a second and very different development was to transpire on Lighthouse Point. On 8 June 1832, the ship Carrick arrived in Quebec from Dublin carrying Irish immigrants. With these immigrants came Asiatic cholera. Fifty-nine passengers died *en route* and another 113 disembarked with the illness. Within a week the disease had reached Montreal and on 17 June 1832 the first case of was reported in the village of Ogdensburg. The first fatality in the village was reported four days later. In response, the village established a Board of Health and the trustees imposed a 15 day quarantine on arrivals to the Ogdensburg who were not allowed the enter without a clearance from the Board of Health. The quarantine grounds were located at the mouth of the Oswegatchie River, and given the relatively dense settlement along the eastern side of the river by this time this could only mean Lighthouse Point, which was significantly less settled. It was later relocated to Mile Point below the village of Ogdensburg (Samaritan Medical Center 2009). Ultimately 160 cases were reported in Ogdensburg in 1832 of which 49 proved fatal (The Journal 6 June 1976).

In 1834 the heirs of the estate of Nathan Ford sold one and one-half acre of land at the north tip of the Lighthouse Point peninsula to the United States government. Here was built lighthouse to aid in riverine navigation and commerce. This early structure was fairly rudimentary, consisting of a dwelling with a lantern room. When Lieutenant Charles Platt came to inspect the lighthouse in 1838 he observed that the peninsula was too low, the St. Lawrence's waters had flooded the garden associated with the lighthouse and made the lighthouse inaccessible

without a boat (Lighthousefriends.com 2015). It should be noted that the lighthouse property was not located in the boundaries of the Fort de la Présentation but gives the peninsula the name Lighthouse Point. Figure 16 below depicts an artist's rendition of the area in 1841.



Figure 16: View of Lighthouse Point from the Oswegatchie River. The lighthouse is the building just left of the center of this image and the peninsula extends to its left side. The structure on the extreme left, just behind a sailboat is likely Seymour's ashery. Drawing by William Bartlett 1841 (Snetsinger 2012).

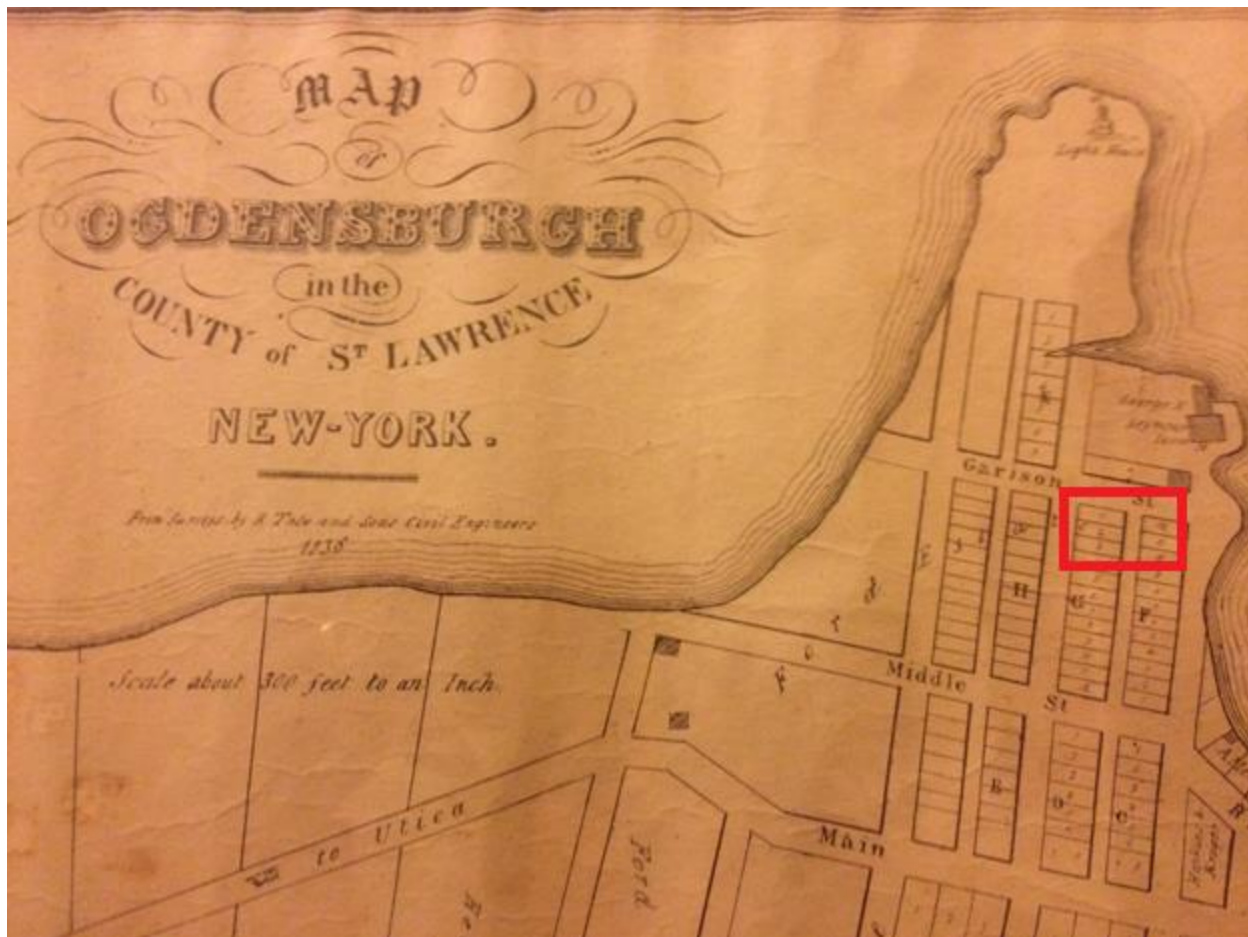


Figure 17: Detail of the Lighthouse Point section of the 1838 map depicting Ogdensburg. Note the lighthouse, the “store” owned by George N. Seymour, “Garison Street,” and the extent of the “Ford Estate” on the peninsula. (Tate 1838)

The 1838 Tate map depicted above shows several streets laid out on Lighthouse Point and the Ford Estate subdivided into small lots for sale. Other than Commerce Street, shown but not labelled on this map but apparent on later maps, none of the streets north of Main Street were fully realized. Also, of the many small lots north of the paper Middle Street only two had sold by this point, the lighthouse property and the site of the Seymour store. The small building on this map in the upper right hand corner of the Phase III survey area only appears on this map and is likely part of the ashery complex.

Of life and activities on the site in the 1840s there is little information. The ashery owned by George Seymour near the site remained and is depicted on the 1841 image (Figure 16). It likely operated continuously throughout the decade as it appears on maps in the 1850s (Figures 18 and 19).

By 1850, changes were afoot on Lighthouse Point. As depicted on Figure 18 below, many of the lots on Lighthouse Point formerly part of the Ford Estate had been sold, a number to an Anastasia Bogart. Even more interestingly, this map shows not only the paper streets and lots discussed above but what appears to be plans for a newly configured Lighthouse Point with significant amounts of land along the eastern side of the peninsula to be created from fill. This plan must have been a fairly solid one as some lots in this newly created land had already been sold. The existing shoreline can be faintly seen on this image but is more visible on Figure 19 that follows.



Figure 19: Rough location of the Phase III project area in 1853 (Wall and Forrest 1853).

As noted above, the 1853 Wall and Forrest map shows the proposed plan to drastically alter the western bank of the Oswegatchie River on Lighthouse Point. J. S. Kelly then owned the property on which much of the Fort de la Présentation site is located, but not much of the current project area, and the G. S. Seymour store/ashery was still standing.

That the plan to rework the shore was not complete by September of 1853 when Washington Irving returned to Ogdensburg and could help but note the great changes to the community that had transpired in the 50 years since his last visit. He found:

“...a populous city occupying both banks of the Oswegatchie, connected by bridges. It was the Ogdensburg, of which a village plot had been planned at the time of our visit. I sought the old French fort, where we had been quartered- not a trace of it was left. I sat under a tree and looked round upon what I had known as a wilderness- now teeming with life- crowded with habitations- the Oswegatchie River damned up and encumbered by vast stone-mills- the broad St. Lawrence ploughed by steamers. I walked to the point where, with the two girls, I used to launch forth in the canoe...it was now a landing place for steamers.” (Irving 1864)

Irving waxed poetic about life, death, and change and stated, “I don’t think any thing has made a stronger impression on me than this second visit to Ogdensburg” (Irving 1864). He failed to mention the massive filling and reclamation project suggested by the 1850 and 1853 maps.

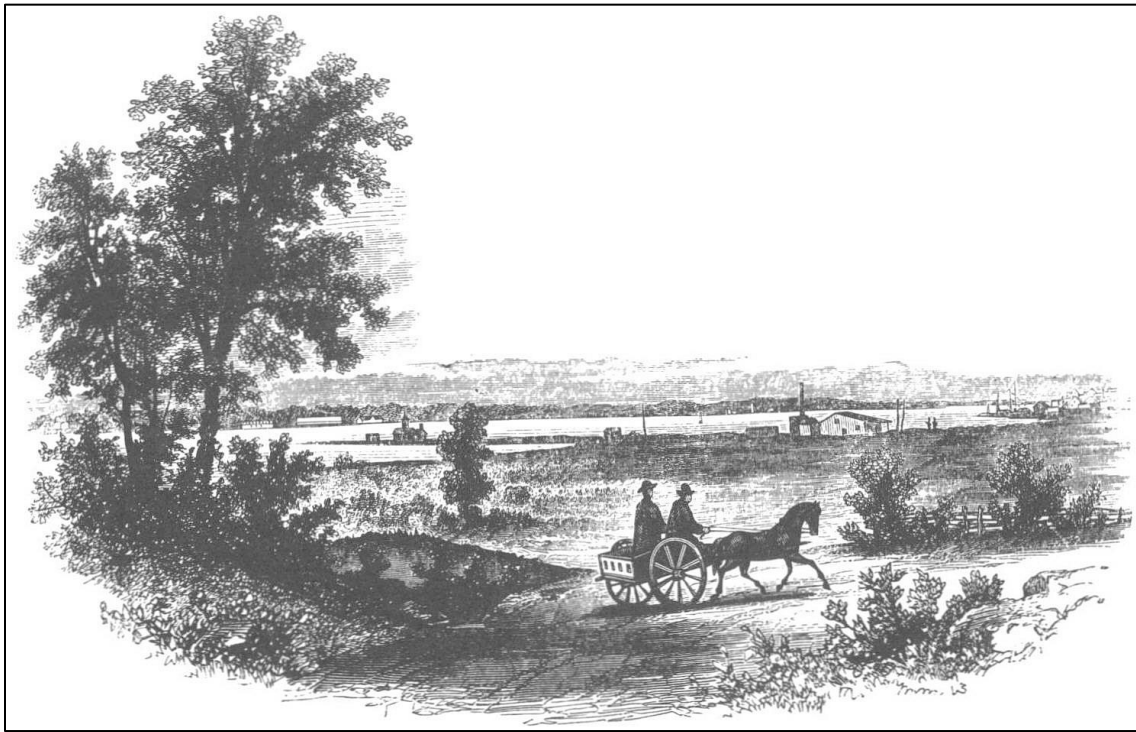


Figure 20: Drawing of the location of the fort site in the 1850s. The lighthouse can be seen on the center-left and the ashery on the center-right. The Phase III project area is located to the right of the ashery (Lossing 1869).

Another traveler made a return to Ogdensburg in the 1850s. Benson Lossing, while touring and researching for his *Pictorial History of the War of 1812* visited Ogdensburg in 1855 and again in 1860. Lossing had first visited in 1847 while researching an earlier work, *Pictorial History of the American Revolution* (Lossing 1852).. He made this image, Figure 20 above, during his 1860 visit depicting the vicinity of Lighthouse Point. Lossing says that the location of the stone buildings of the War of 1812 fort were located where the two small figures stand to the right of the low one-story building in this image. The one-story building is the Seymour ashery and the lighthouse can be seen at the end of the peninsula. Of the fort itself Lossing said, “Nothing now remains of these old works but a few traces of the foundation” (Lossing 1868). These few traces would not be visible if the proposed filling had taken place.

American Occupation IV: 1860- the present

The 1865 and 1869 maps showing Lighthouse Point depict a few interrelated developments on the Fort de la Présentation site in the 1860s. The first of these is the disappearance of the Seymour’s store/ashery between 1865 and 1869. The second is the appearance of a railroad depot on the site. In the early 1850s the Northern Railroad was established with the western terminus at Ogdensburg on the eastern side of the village. This railroad, with its eastern terminus at Rouse’s Point did not serve the village need for a connector to the southern New York State, however, and 1861 the Potsdam & Watertown Railroad merged with the Rome & Watertown Rail Road to form the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad to meet this need. The Ogdensburg rails and depot were finished on Lighthouse Point by September 1862 (Curtis 1894). The R, W, and O depot is depicted on Figures 21-30.

The third development on the site in the 1860s concerns the filling plan suggested in the 1850s maps (Figures 18 and 19). The 1865 map shows the landscape as it was then, leaving off the proposed development, showing Lighthouse Point and the Fort de la Présentation site with some landscape modifications. On this map, the western bank of the Oswegatchie River immediately adjacent to the site where the “Freight Depot” is located has been straightened. It is also likely that much of the filling on top of the site occurred prior to this construction of the depot to stabilize the historically low, marshy ground. The 1869 map (Figure 22) depicts the minor modifications as well as the proposed large-scale reclamation project.

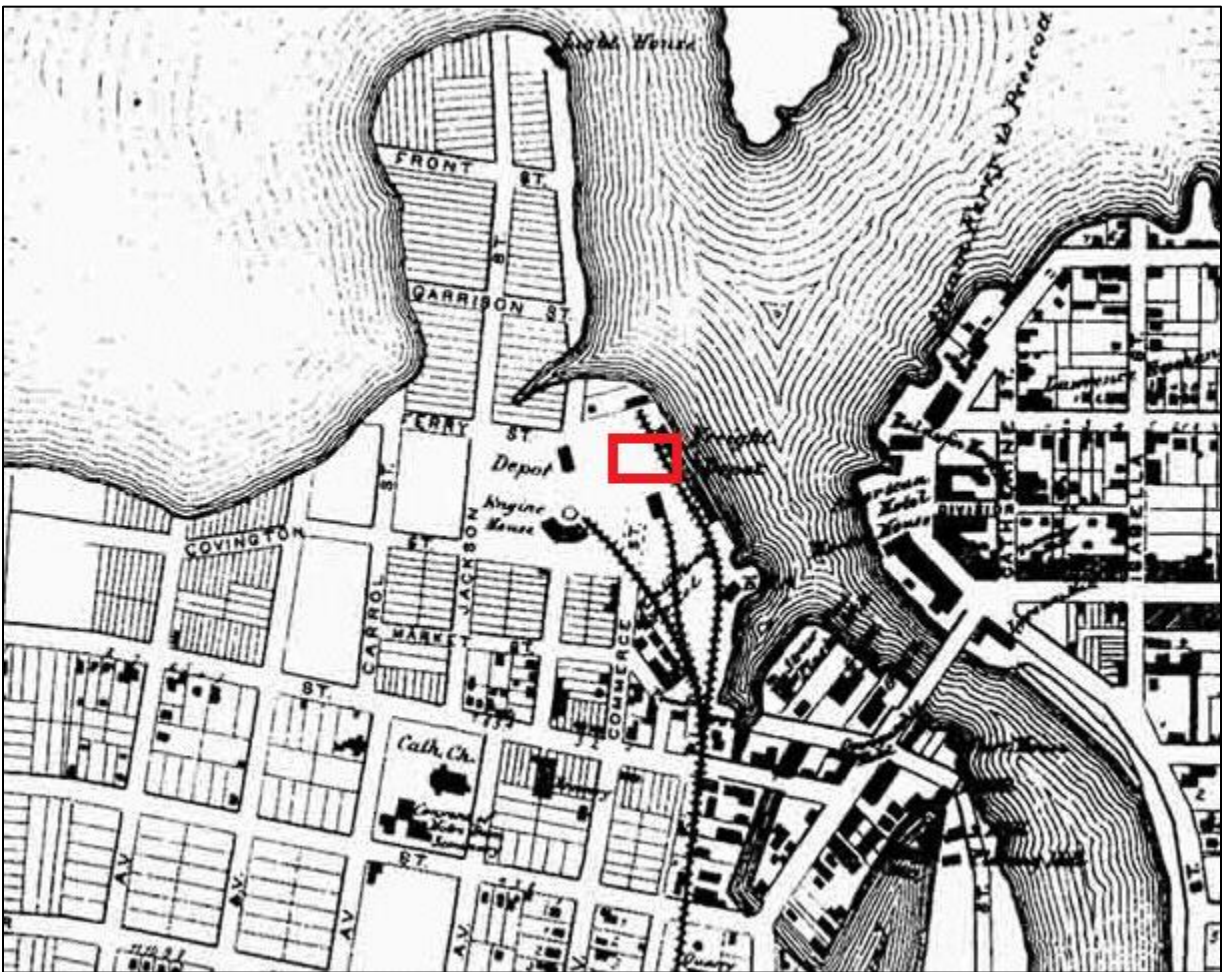


Figure 21: Rough location of the Phase III project area on the early Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburgh Railroad depot (Beers 1865).

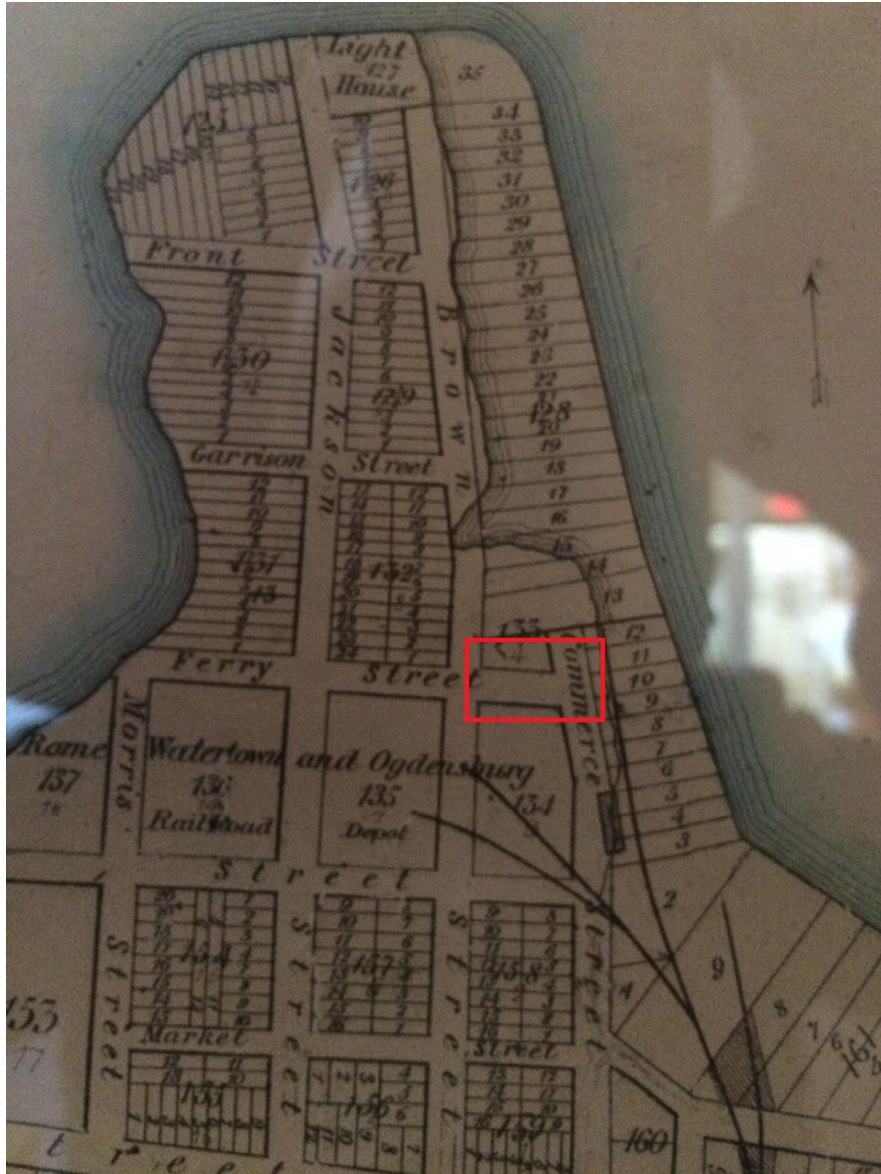


Figure 22: 1869 map depicting the rough location of the Phase III survey area on the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad depot (Tate 1869).

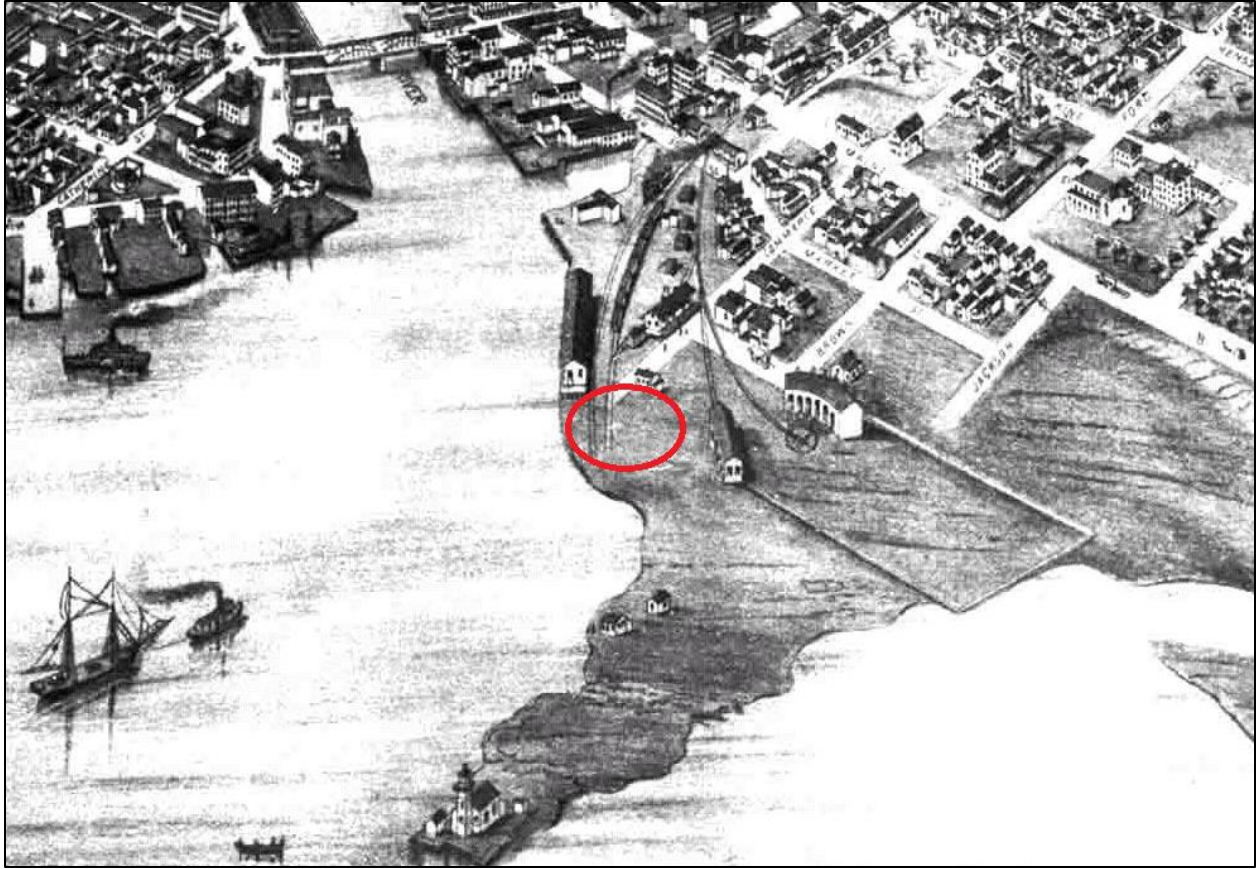


Figure 23: Birds-eye image of a section of the City of Ogdensburg depicting Lighthouse Point. This map is important as it is the first to depict the structure currently owner by Thomas Duffy just above the red circle outlining the approximate area of the Phase III survey (Brosius and Pearce 1874).

The above 1874 "bird's eye" drawing of the section of the Ogdensburg containing Lighthouse Point nicely contrasts the vicinity of the Fort de la Présentation site whereupon sat the R., W., and O. Railroad depot with the extremity of Lighthouse Point where a new lighthouse, built in 1870, stood. The western bank of the Oswegatchie River and area of the Fort de la Présentation site looks modified, filled, almost geometric, whereas the point upon which the lighthouse stood appears more pristine, with natural contours and low spots. Also of interest in this image is the appearance of a small dwelling on Commerce Street immediately opposite the long freight house. This is the structure currently standing on the site owned by Thomas Duffy.

Subsequent Sanborn Insurance maps of the next 50 years (Figures 24-26, 28-30) continue to show the site occupied by the railroad depot, although in the 1913 it was incorporated into the New York Central Railroad. Also, the Duffy house mentioned above is present on these maps.

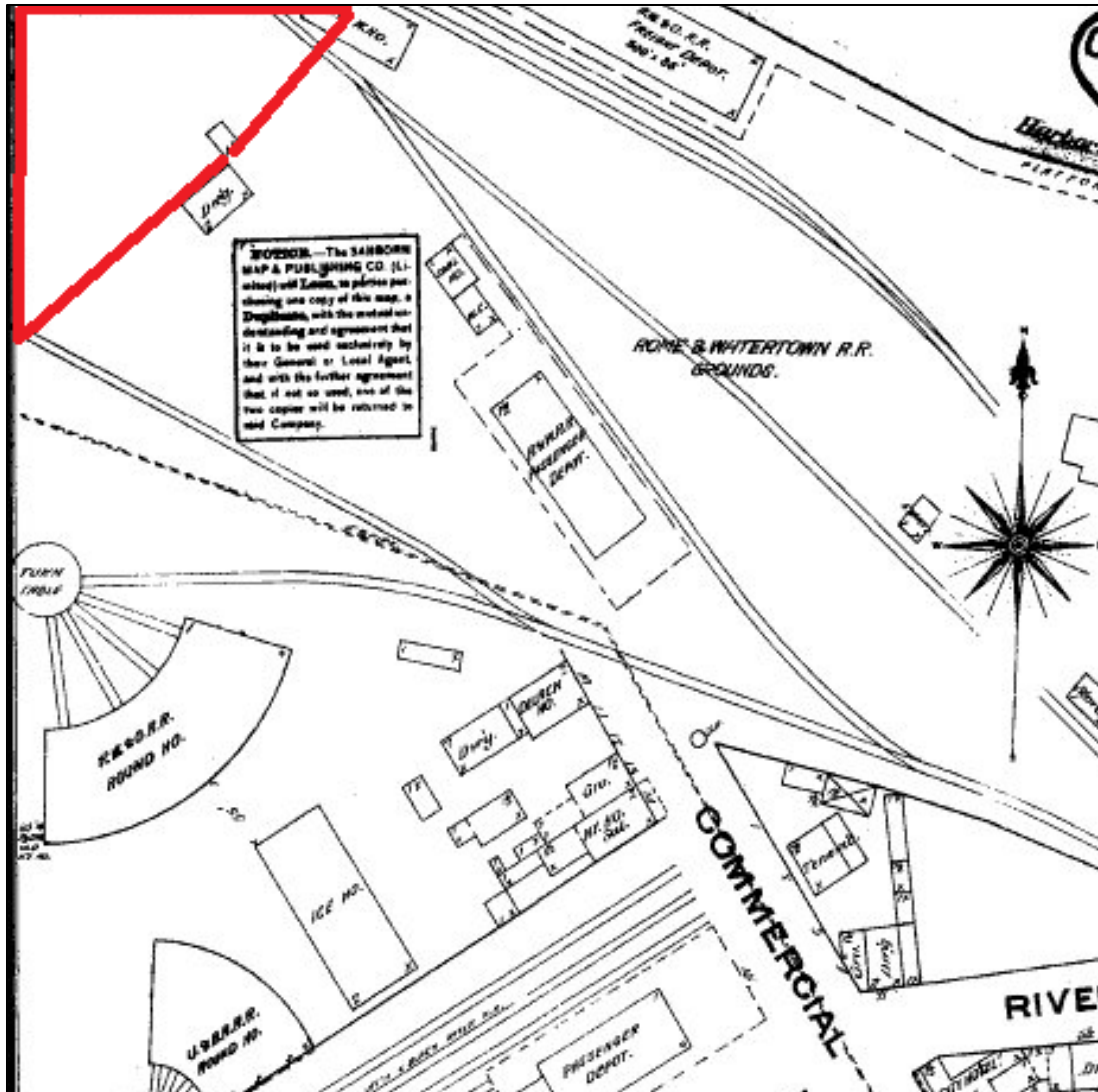


Figure 24: Sanborn map depicting a portion of the project area in 1884, located within the triangle. The Duffy house can be seen on the hypotenuse of the triangle. The archaeological excavation area is in the upper left corner, in the area of the “Lime W Ho” and the railroad track may be that found during initial excavation of that area (see Photo 39) (Sanborn 1884).

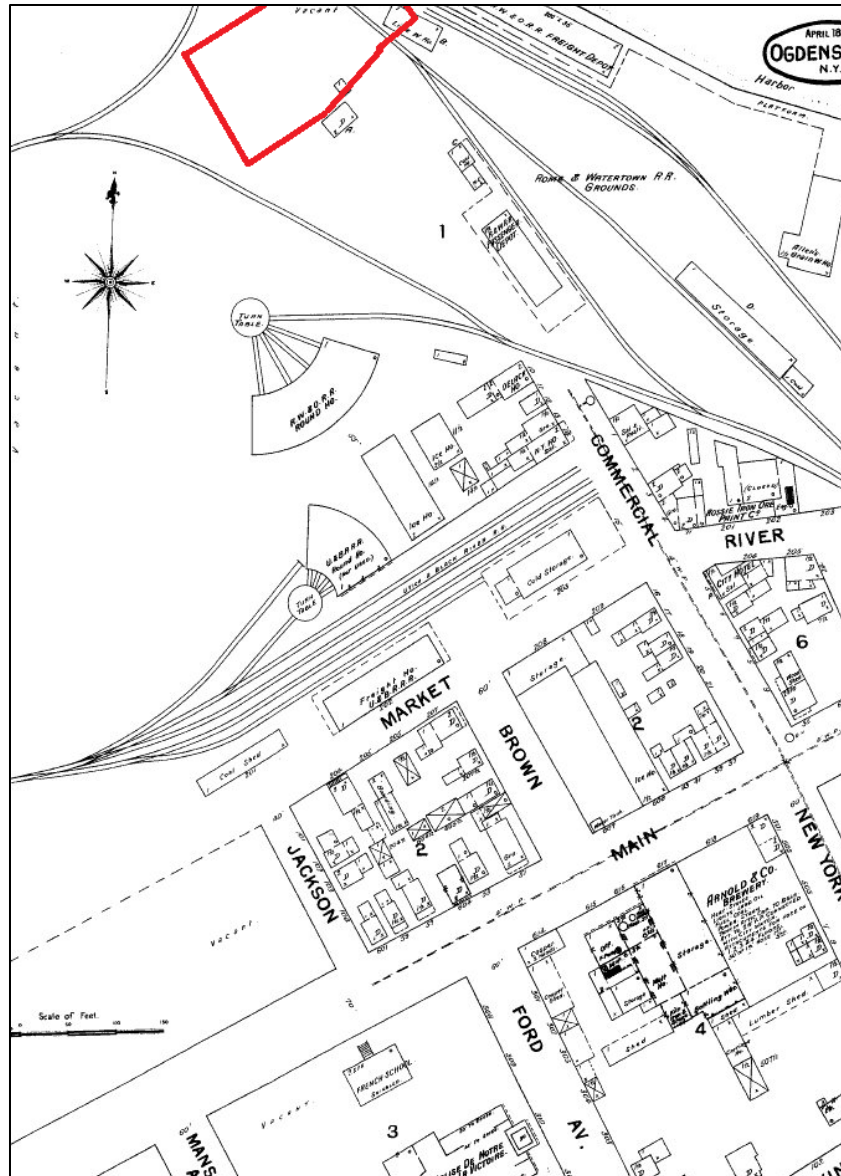


Figure 25: 1892 Sanborn map similar to the 1884 map above. Phase III survey area lays within the irregular red area outlined (Sanborn 1892)..

The 1898 map (Figure 26) depicts a new development on Lighthouse Point, the construction of Standard Oil (later ExxonMobil) oil storage facility just north of the Duffy house. This facility changed somewhat over time as can be seen on Figures 28-30 and was operative into the 1980s. At its greatest extent the facility was fairly extensive including of 7 above-ground storage tanks, a truck loading rack, 1,500 feet of subsurface piping, and a barge docking facility (North Country Now 22 November 2013).

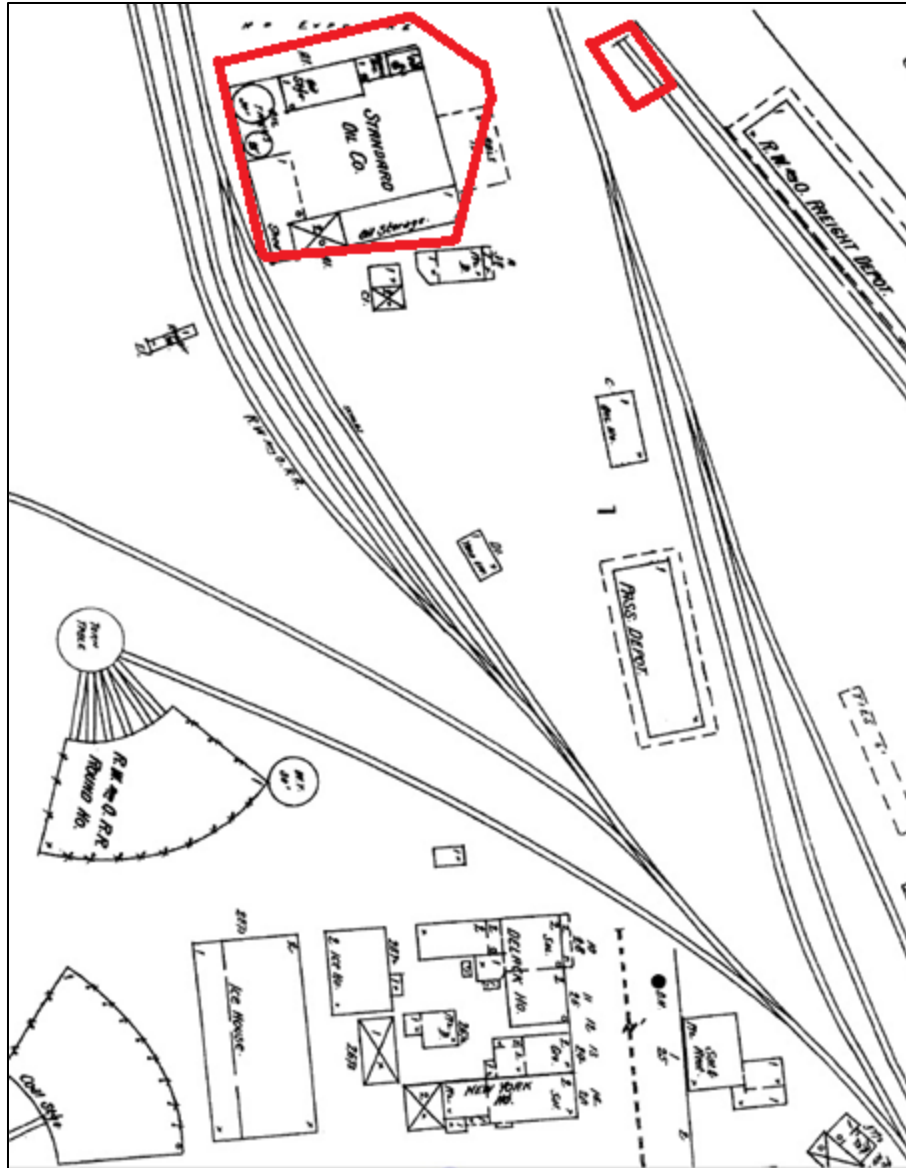


Figure 26: First map to depict the Standard Oil Co. complex on Lighthouse Point. The area outlined in red on the left is the approximate location the archaeological monitoring area and that on the right is the archaeological excavation area (Sanborn 1898).

In 1899, perhaps in reaction to the massive changes taking place on the site of Forts de la Présentation and Oswegatchie, the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution thought it proper to mark the site of the first settlement in Ogdensburg. On 6 October they dedicated an obelisk commemorating the fort and early founders, most notably Abbé Picquet. The Daughters wanted to place the monument on the site of the early forts and called on Thomas Tate, City Engineer and producer of several of the maps referenced in this report, to assist with placement. Mr. Tate had “vivid” recollections of the location of the ruins and with his help the obelisk was placed just east of the Duffy house. Figure 27 below depicts the ceremony dedicating the monument (Cook 1990). The monument also appears on Sanborn maps into the 1920s (Figures 28-30).



Figure 27: 1899 ceremony dedicating the DAR monument to Fort de la Présentation. The structure on the left is the Duffy house and the structure on the right is a 19th century railroad building.

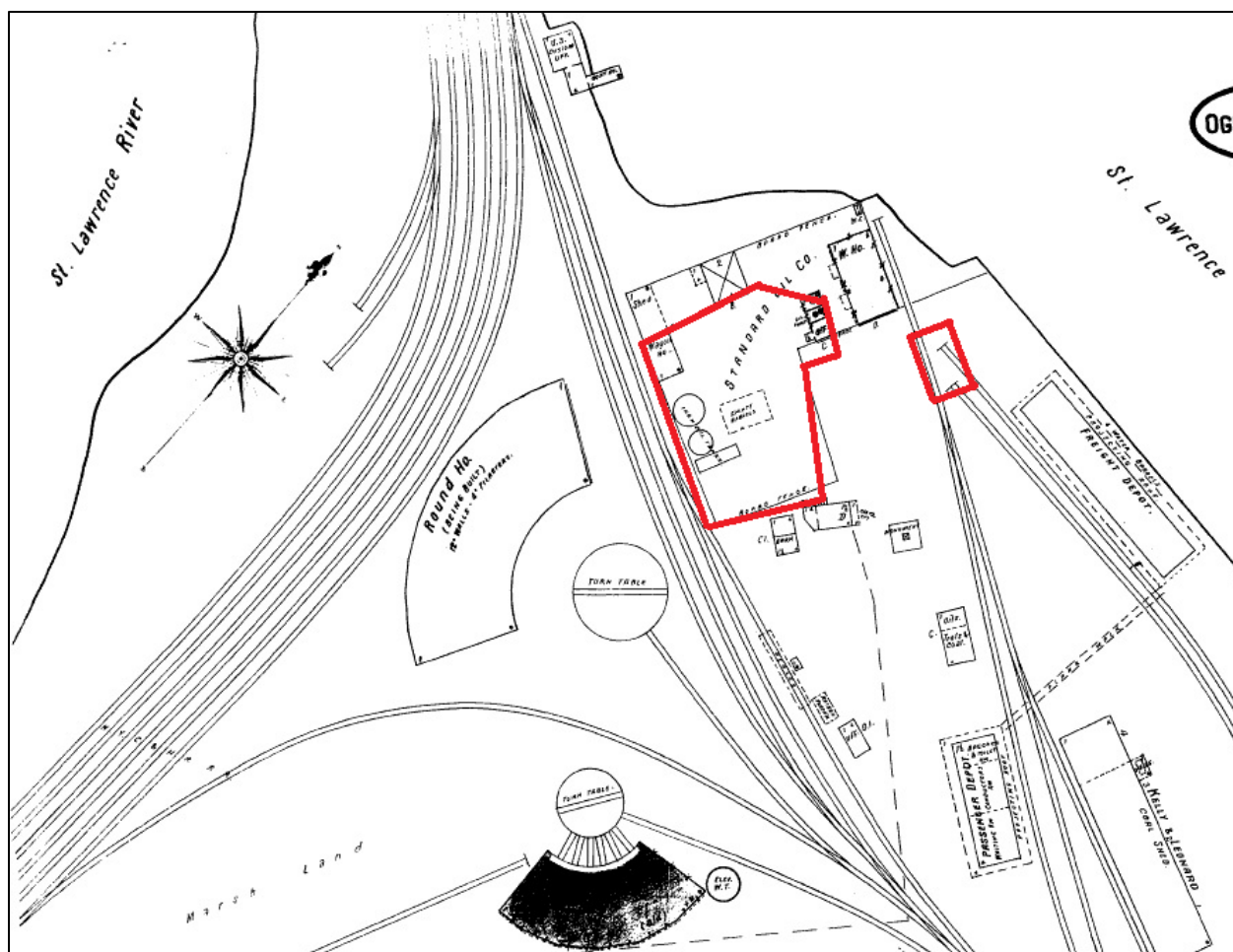


Figure 28: Early 20th century depiction of the area of the Phase III survey (Sanborn 1904). As in Figure 26 above the monitoring area is that outlined in red on the left and the excavation area on the right. The Duffy house can be found on the lower right hand corner of the monitoring area and just to the lower right of the house is the DAR monument built in 1899.

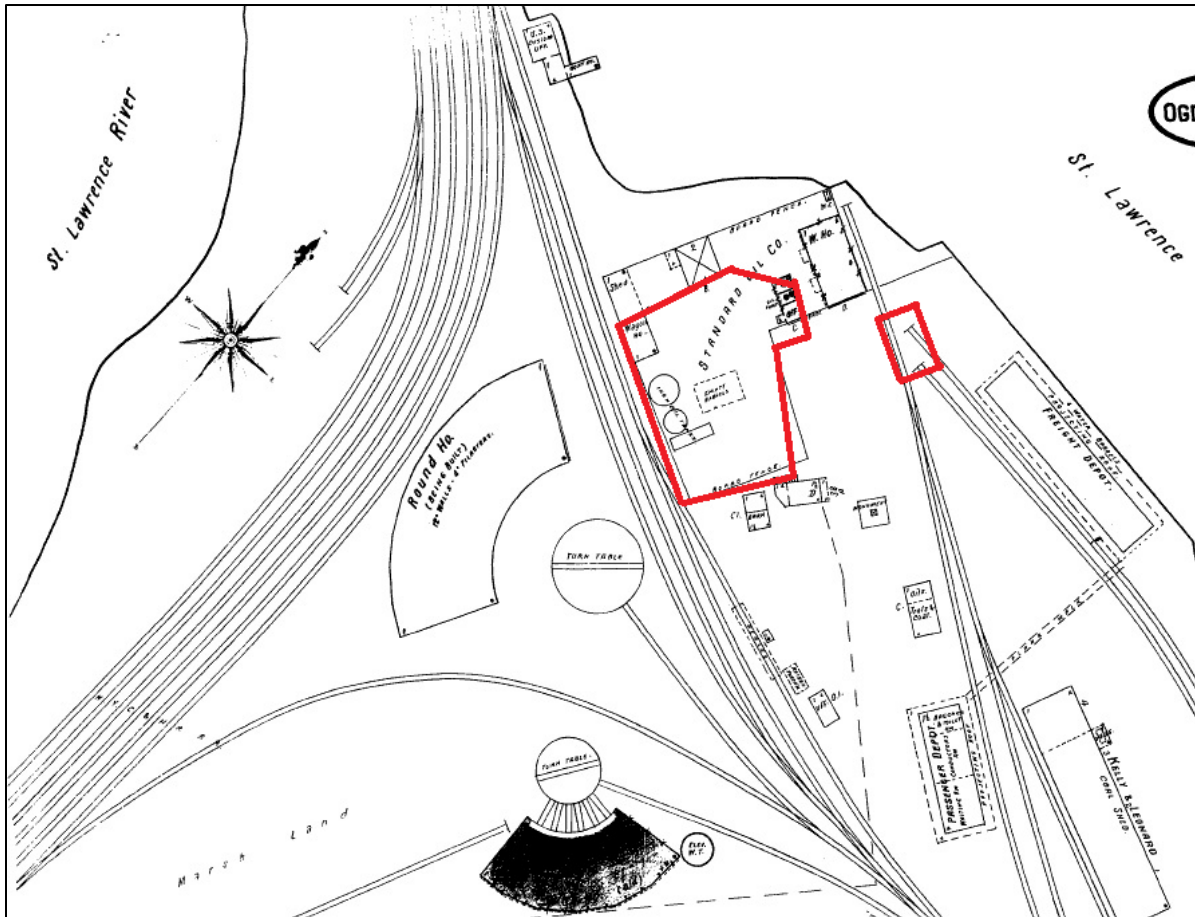


Figure 29: Post World War I map of the Phase III project area on Lighthouse Point (Sanborn 1918).

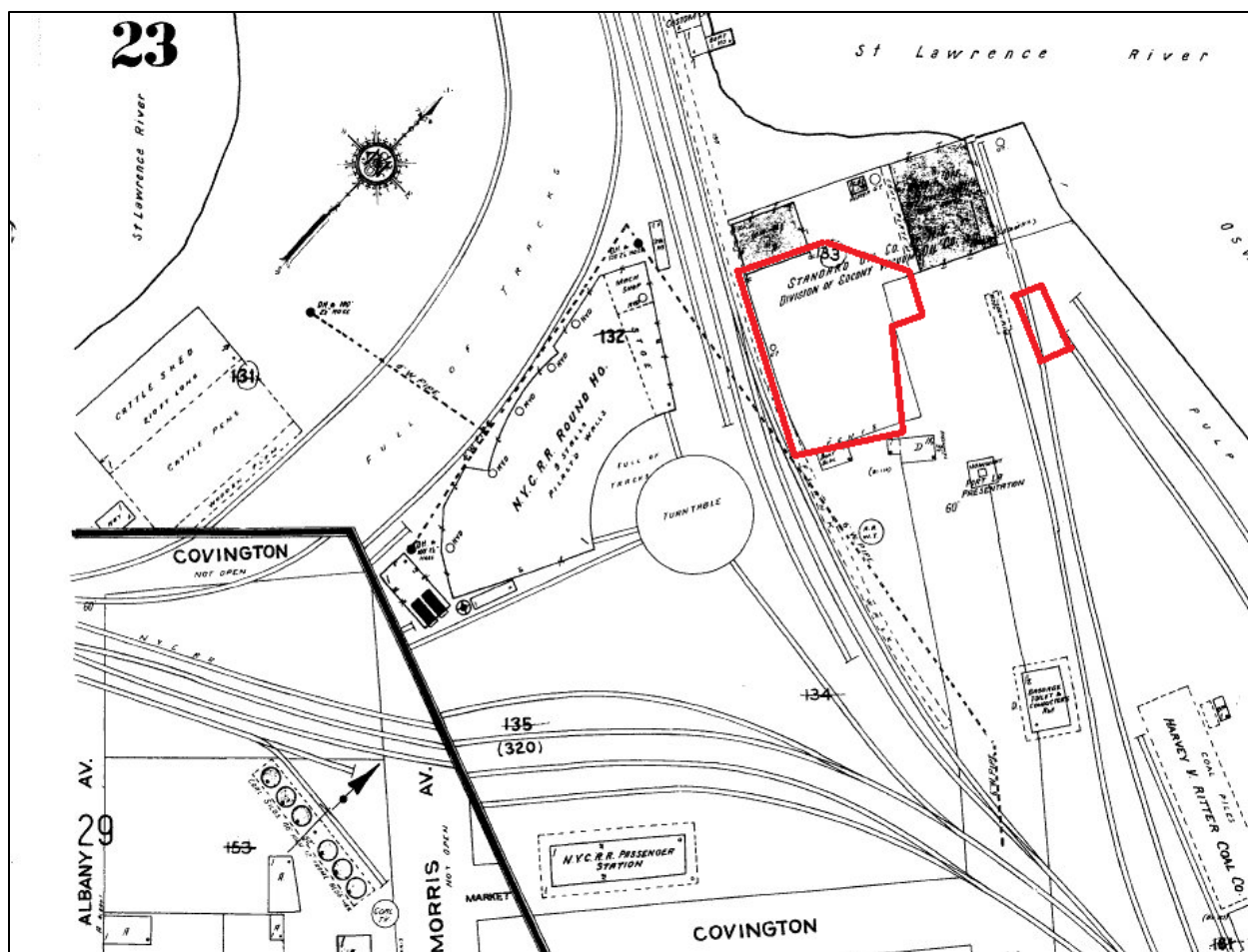


Figure 30: Sanborn map from the 1920s depicting the Phase III project area on Lighthouse Point (Sanborn 1925). As above, the Archaeological Monitoring area is outlined in red on the left and the Archaeological Excavation area in red on right. The DAR monument that first appeared on Figure 27 above is more visible here, labelled “Fort La Presentation.”

The mid and late 20th century saw use of the site shift from industrial to residential. The railroad yard declined and despite a slight bump during World War II, in 1961 the station closed (Whitaker 2014). In 1984, the Exxon Mobil complex ceased operations and within two years the above ground structures were demolished (Gore 2008a). Even the DAR monument was moved off-site in mid-century (although it has since been moved to a location near the site, see Photos 13, and 21). All that remained in the immediate area was the Duffy house. Just a few years after the closing of the ExxonMobil facility SUNY Potsdam conducted the first of its two summers of archaeological fieldwork on the site that set the current project in motion.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

As has been previously discussed, the primary impact to the site by the current work scope is the physical removal, by backhoe, of contaminated soil. The portion of the site to be impacted was divided into two parts: one large irregularly-shaped western area and a smaller, nearly rectangular eastern section. Management of these areas by the Phase III survey also consisted of two parts, archaeological monitoring of backhoe excavation of the western section due to the presence of concentrated polluted soils and archaeological hand excavation in the eastern section of the site made possible by a lesser degree of contamination in this area. In each instance, impact to the site was driven entirely by physical remediation of pollutants in the soil as determined and documented by NYSDEC (Domago 2012). Each of these aspects of the Phase III survey will be discussed in detail below.

Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring was conducted between 9 and 24 October 2012. The remediation project entailed the physical removal of contaminated soils with backhoe, loading these soils into trucks, and removal of the soils from the site to be disposed of at an off-site facility. The 2012 *Remedial Action Plan* indicated that mechanical excavation in the archaeological monitoring section of the Phase III project area would require removal of approximately 1.5 m (5 ft) in the northeastern section of the archaeological monitoring area and approximately 1.8 m (6 ft) of soils in the archaeological excavation area. In any instance the final depth of excavation would be dependent on “laboratory analytical results of bottom samples and endorsement from the NYSDEC” (Domago 2012).

Phase III Archaeological Excavation

In the southern corner of the area to be impacted by the remediation work scope, previous archaeological testing conducted in 2007 revealed that the level of contamination, although significant enough to be remediated, was not so severe as to prevent hand excavation. As a result, HAZWOPR trained NYSM staff equipped with job-appropriate safety equipment excavated 11 units within a larger 14.5 m by 6 m (48 ft by 20 ft rectangle in which contractors had removed by the backhoe the majority of the 19th and 20th century fill deposited atop the earlier ground surface. The backhoe excavation was itself monitored by NYSM staff.

The first units in this rectangle were to be initially placed in the center and extremities of the excavation rectangle. If subsurface features were identified in these units additional excavations would be placed adjacent to explore these further. In the absence of features the remaining units would be placed evenly throughout the rectangle.

Laboratory Methodology

Processing

Upon excavation cultural material was pre-washed in the field by a mixture of soap and water to remove the majority of the soil and contaminants. 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 III 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.

PHASE III RESULTS

Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring was conducted by NYSM staff on the larger western section of the project area between 9 and 24 October 2012. The area of impact subject to archaeological monitoring of mechanical excavation and soil removal of contaminated soil is visible on the project map in Appendix E. No archaeological hand excavation was conducted in this area given the extent of pollution as observed in the 2007 Phase II survey although a limited GPR survey was conducted on a small section of the monitoring area. This survey identified no additional features and yielded no additional information beyond what is included on Figure 3. Mechanical excavation was conducted by an operator from GES.

As described above, the final depth of mechanical excavation of contaminated soils varied somewhat in the archaeological monitoring area based on the presence/absence of contaminants. This excavation was documented by a series of photographs taken by NYSM staff during excavation. These can be found below along with comments and observations (Photos 2-37). The first set of photos (Photos 2-9) will depict the various stages of the soil

remediation process and the second group (Photos 10-37) will be more concerned with documenting the extent of excavation, soils, possible features, and other aspects of the archaeological monitoring area.



Photo 2: View of the main portion of the archaeological monitoring area prior to remediation impact, facing west.



Photo 3: Excavation of contaminated fill soils by backhoe in the central portion of the monitoring area.



Photo 4: East-central portion of the monitoring area partially excavated. Note covered piles of excavated soil awaiting removal from site.



Photo 5: Loading contaminated soils into truck for removal from site.



Photo 6: Clean fill deposited in excavation area after removal of contaminated soils. This is in the eastern section of the monitoring area.



Photo 7: Placement of clean fill in excavated area along the southern edge of the monitoring area.



Photo 8: Clean fill atop crushed stone layer in the north-central portion of the archaeological monitoring area. Crushed stone was added as base in particularly wet areas. Note the concrete feature on right side of photo.



Photo 9: Southwestern corner of the monitoring area nearly backfilled with clean soils.



Photo 10: Entrance to the site from south of the Duffy house. The archaeological monitoring area is to the left of the house and the archaeological excavation is just to the right of the four piles of clean fill in the center of this image.



Photo 11: Western edge of the archaeological monitoring area after initial 0.9 m (3 ft) excavation, facing northwest from its southwestern corner.



Photo 12: Continued excavation below the 0.9 m (3 ft) initial excavation in the southwestern corner of the archaeological monitoring area.



Photo 13: Southwestern corner of the archaeological monitoring area. Clean fill can be seen in the foreground and in the distance on the right-center of the image can be seen the new location of the DAR monument to Abbé Picquet.



Photo 14: Filling the northwestern corner of the archaeological monitoring area, facing northwest.



Photo 15: Evidence of the foundation of 20th century structure along the western edge of the archaeological monitoring area after initial excavation to a depth of 0.9 m (3 ft) below the surface, facing southeast.



Photo 16: Mechanical remediation in the northwestern section of the archaeological survey area facing northwest. The final depth of excavation is depicted here. Its depth is suggested by the position of the backhoe, sitting atop the initial excavation surface 0.9 m (3 ft) below the ground surface, and its relation to the clean fill.



Photo 17: Southern edge of the archaeological monitoring area post-initial excavation. Facing west from near the northwest corner of the Duffy house.



Photo 18: Southeastern corner of the archeological monitoring area with exposed subsurface utilities. A small porch and back steps of the Duffy house can be seen on the upper right.



Photo 19: Deeper excavation in the southern end of the archaeological monitoring area facing northwest. Note the depth of the clean fill relative to the grey-brown subsoil visible at the base of the unexcavated soil in the center of the photo.



Photo 20: Mechanical remediation along the southern end of the archaeological monitoring area depicting excavation into the grey-brown subsoil.



Photo 21: Central and western end of the archaeological monitoring area facing west after initial excavation. Note utility pipes on right side of the image. This surface is approximately 0.9 m (3 ft) below ground surface.



Photo 22: View of the central and southern section of the archaeological monitoring area after initial 0.9 m (3 ft) below the surface, facing south.



Photo 23: Filling the central and northern section of the archaeological monitoring area facing west.



Photo 24: 20th century concrete feature along the northern edge of the archaeological monitoring area facing north. This photo depicts the base of remediation excavation in this area as evidenced by the clean fill placed in the foreground.



Photo 25: Close up view of Photo 24 above showing the soil profile along the north-central edge of the archaeological monitoring area facing north. Trench 26 from the 2007 survey conducted on the site was excavated in the vicinity of this feature and revealed another concrete feature sitting atop what was identified as the cultural level approximately 1.2 m (4 ft) below the surface.



Photo 26: Initial excavation in the central section of the archaeological monitoring area. The broken concrete fragments visible on the center-left of the image are remnants of a late 19th century structure illustrated on Figure 26.



Photo 27: Central section of the archaeological monitoring area facing north. Note the subsoil present at the base of the unexcavated section indicating total excavation depth exceeding 1.5 m (5 ft).



Photo 28: Northeastern corner of the archaeological monitoring area facing southeast. Note the 2007 trench (Trench 34) visible on the left of the soil profile. The fenced-in area is the archaeological excavation rectangle.



Photo 29: Northeastern corner of the archaeological monitoring area facing north. The black band of soil that contains the mid-18th to 19th century cultural level can be seen as well as the grey-brown subsoil.



Photo 30: Utilities visible just below the surface along the eastern edge of the archaeological monitoring area, facing southeast.



Photo 31: The archaeological monitoring area facing northeast after initial soil removal. The excavated surface here is 0.9 m (3 ft). Note covered piles of contaminated soils awaiting removal from the site.



Photo 32: Eastern edge of excavation in the archaeological monitoring area showing one of the deeper areas, approximately 1.5 m (5 ft) of excavation.



Photo 33: Close of the stratigraphy in the deepest excavation in the archaeological monitoring area along its east edge. Note what appears to be the base of a utility pole in the black soil.



Photo 34: Eastern end of the archaeological monitoring area nearly filled with clean material, facing northeast. Note the depth of final excavation depicted by the east wall profile and grey-brown subsoil at its base.



Photo 35: Central and northwestern sections of the archaeological monitoring area after depositing clean fill, facing northwest.



Photo 36: Broken concrete slabs excavated by backhoe in the archaeological monitoring area.



Photo 37: Some of the utilities and debris removed by backhoe during archaeological monitoring.

As can be seen on the above photos, remediation of the contaminated soils in the archaeological monitoring section of the Phase III survey area was of variable depth. While measured hand excavation in this area was not conducted during the Phase III survey, several trenches were excavated in this area during the Phase II survey in 2007 (Trenches 16, 19, 26, 27, 31, 32, and 34). In these, the buried black cultural layer representing mid-18th to mid-19th century occupation on the site described as Occupation Level A below was clearly visible in two of these, Trench 16 and 27. Trench 19 was too shallow to identify this soil, and although the other trenches were excavated deep enough to encounter subsoil, this cultural level was not identifiable. Complicating factors that prevented identification include standing water, the thinness of the level itself, previous disturbance, instability of the trenches that prevent access to the trenches, and often soil staining thought to have been caused by contaminants in the soil. This is discussed in more detail in the Phase II report describing the survey (Gore 2008a). In the two trenches where this level was identified it was encountered as an approximate depth of 1.2 m (4 ft) below the surface. Incidentally this roughly corresponds with the depth at which the soil was encountered in the archaeological excavation section of the Phase III project area described in detail below.

Given that the depth range for remediation was generally estimated to be between 1.2 to 1.8 m (4 to 6 ft) below the surface (Domago 2007) it was anticipated that the cultural level impacted during remediation, at least in some sections of the monitoring area. In practice the depth of impact appears to have generally conformed to expectation. As can be seen in the various photos above, grey-brown subsoil was encountered at the base of excavation throughout the monitoring survey area. A good example of the depth of excavation along the eastern edge of the monitoring area can be seen in the profile of the eastern wall on Photo 33 above. Unfortunately the thin black cultural level is not readily identifiable in this profile. Instead, given its previously identified general depth, about 1.2 m (4 ft) below the surface, and the presence of the grey-brown subsoil at the base of this photo it is likely that the cultural layer constitutes the very bottom of the thicker black band of soil, just above the subsoil. As such, it appears that at least in the eastern end of the archaeological monitoring area the mid-18th to mid-19th century cultural level was impacted by remediation. Similar photos depict similar depth of impact in the southwestern (Photos 7) northwestern (Photos 16) southern (Photos 19) central (Photos 27) and northern (Photos 25) portions of the western remediation area.

No subsurface features were identified in the archaeological monitoring area as belonging to the mid-18th to mid-19th century occupation of the Fort de la Présentation site. The other subsurface features were relatively low in number and were exclusively associated with later 19th or 20th century railroad or Standard Oil occupation of the site. As seen in Photos 18, 21, and 27 a number of utilities wires and pipes were identified. Relatively intact features of only two structures were encountered, one in the western end of the monitoring area and one along its northern edge. These are visible in Photos 15 and 24 respectively. The remains on the northern edge likely represent one of the building shown in this area on Figures 26, 28, and 30. Broken slabs of concrete were identified approximately 7.5 m (25 ft) northwest of the Duffy house area remnants of another late 19th -early 20th century structure depicted on Figure 26 above. Other smaller structural concrete fragments were found scattered throughout the monitoring area that clearly represent later occupation of the site.

Unit Excavations:

The second portion of the Phase III survey entailed hand excavation of eleven units within the rough rectangle that defines the Archaeological Excavation area. This measured 14.5 m by 6 m (48 ft by 20 ft,) and formed the eastern section of the Phase III project area. The archaeological excavation map in Appendix E depicts the location, shape, and size of the rectangle and the units. Given the amount of 19th and 20th century fill previously identified and documented in Gore 2008a much of this overburden was mechanically removed by backhoe under direction of NYSM staff to facilitate hand excavation. To this end a GES operated backhoe removed soils approximately 1.2 m (4 ft) in depth from this rectangle and provided adequate “stepping” or sloping to provide a safe working environment. In addition, a datum point was established at Monitoring Well 8 near the southeastern corner of the survey rectangle to serve as a reference point by which the individual units could be located. Photo 38 below depicts this survey rectangle prior to excavation.



Photo 38: Archaeological excavation survey area outlined in white prior to backhoe “pre-excitation.”



Photo 39: Removal of railroad track and tie section in upper portion of the archaeological excavation area during initial mechanical excavation.

As noted above eleven units (Units 1-11) were excavated during this part of the Phase III survey. These units generally measured 1 m x 1 m (3.3 ft x 3.3 ft) in size, unless otherwise noted, and were laid out in a basic grid within the machine excavated rectangle for maximum coverage of the area. Each unit will be described in detail below.

UNIT 1

Unit 1 was located in the southeast corner of the trench, revealing three stratigraphic levels and producing 502 artifacts. The unit measured 1 m x 1 m (3.3 ft x 3.3 ft) in size and was located at a depth of 1.6 m (5.2 ft) below site datum. Table 4 below lists the soils identified in Unit 1. Photo 40 and Figure 31 depict the profile of this unit post excavation.

Table 4: Soils, depths and artifact totals by level for Unit 1 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Level | Soil Description | Depth | Number of Artifacts |
|-------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Dark greenish gray sandy clay | 0-78 cm (31 in) | 0 |
| 2 | Black clay with sand inclusions | 78 – 82 cm (31-32 in) | 44 |
| 3 | Very dark gray coarse sand loam | 82-124 cm (32-49 in) | 458 |

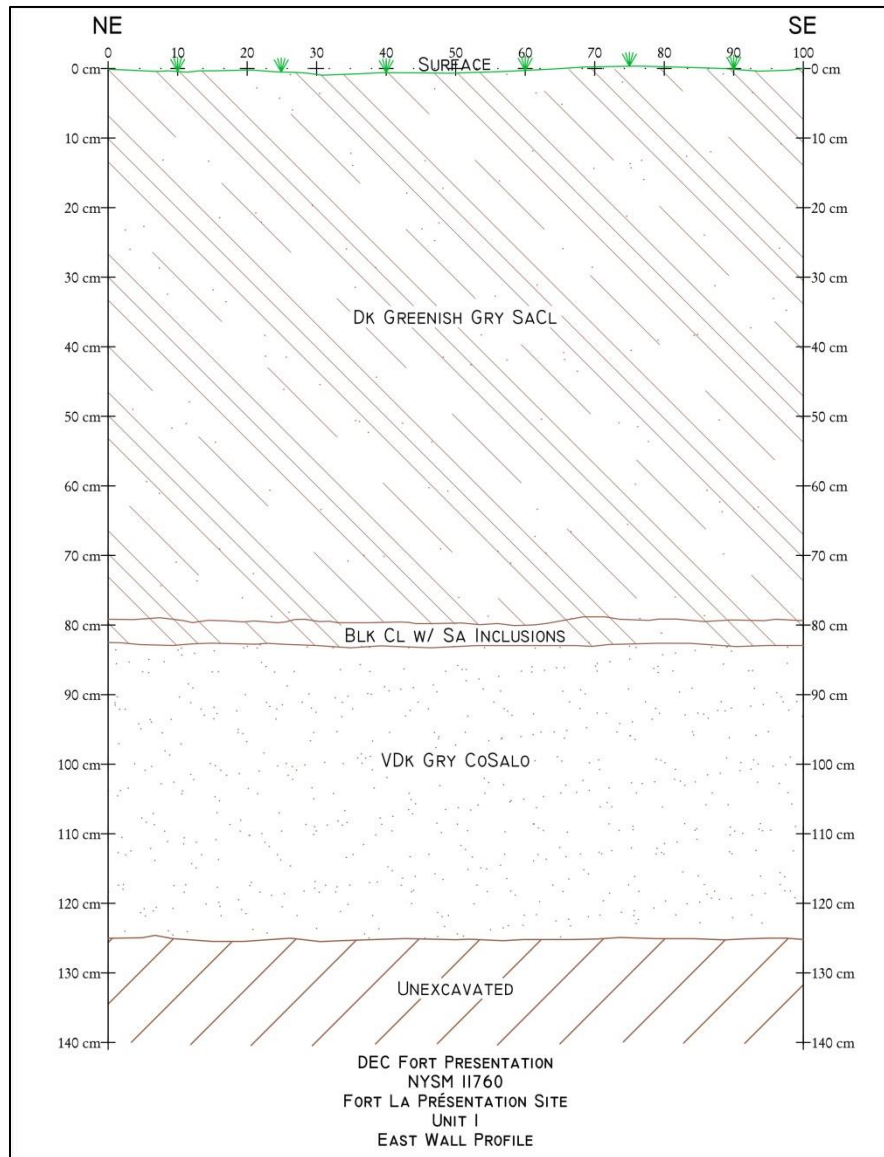


Figure 31: Profile of the east wall of Unit 1 of the Phase III survey at the base of excavation.

Level 1 of Unit 1 was described dark greenish gray sandy clay. This soil had been previously identified as 19th-20th century fill by previous surveys (Cook and Marqusee 1990; Gore 2008a) and as such was not screened and therefore no cultural material was collected from within. The average ending depth of Level 1 was 78 cm (31 in).

Black clay with sand inclusions, wood, sawdust, and other organics was identified below the Level 1 overburden. This shallow level, with an average depth range of 78 cm (31 in) to 82 cm (32 in) below the ground surface, was identified in previous surveys (Cook and Marqusee 1990; Gore 2008a) as the buried 18th-19th century cultural level, i.e., the ground surface immediately before the filling episode of the 19th and 20th centuries. A total of 44 artifacts were recovered from Level 2. More than half of these (27 artifacts or 61%) were architectural objects, mostly wrought and square nails and pieces of deteriorating sawn wood. Fewer artifacts associated with domestic occupation were recovered from Level 2 soil, a scattering of ceramic, glass, and shell totaling of 10 objects. Some large cobbles and rocks were present in this level, some of which could potentially be structural, but were neither worked nor found intact. Table 5 below lists the artifacts found in Level 2.

Table 5: Cultural material from Unit 1, Level 2 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Bark (sample) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Bone, fish | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Brick, handmade | architectural | 1 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 1 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 1 |
| Glass, clear curved | domestic | 1 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 4 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 5 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 9 |
| Nail, wrought "T" head | architectural | 1 |
| Pearlware, underglaze blue hand-painted | domestic | 1 |
| Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese | domestic | 1 |
| Redware, black-glazed | domestic | 1 |
| Shell, oyster | domestic | 2 |
| Shell, snail | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Tooth, animal | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 9 |
| Total Architectural | | 27 |
| Total Domestic | | 10 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 7 |
| Total Personal | | 0 |
| Total Artifacts | | 44 |

Level 3 of Unit 1 was very dark gray coarse sand loam with rocks, gravel, and cobbles. The average depth of Level 3 was 82 cm (32 inches) to 115 cm (45 in) below the surface. This level produced the largest amount of cultural material from Unit 1 with 458 artifacts recovered. It is notable that the vast majority of this material was recovered from the first 10 cm (4 in) of Level 3.

As in Level 2 above, architectural debris was the largest artifact type found within the assemblage of material from Level 3 (48% or 222 objects,) and again the majority being wrought and square nails. Domestic material was less well represented in this level, comprising only 7% of the Level 2 assemblage and contained a similar collection of assorted ceramic and bottle glass. Notable in this assemblage and absent from Level 2 above is the presence of some older domestic artifacts such as 18th century delft fragments. Level 3 also contained a quantity of military artifacts not present in upper soils including a variety of muskets balls, three British military uniform buttons (two from the Revolutionary period and one from the War of 1812,) British and French gunflints, two cannon fuse gimlets fragments, and a piece of a musket hardware, likely a musket frisson fragment. Similarly, Level 3 also contained a number of personal artifacts, largely kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragments. Among these personal

objects, however, was an artifact suggestive of Native American trade activity, a copper “tinkler.” Miscellaneous material such as bone, some of which could be food-related, bark samples, and unidentified metallic objects, were also found. The full list of artifacts recovered from Level 3 of Unit 1 can be found on Table 6 below.

Table 6: Cultural material from Unit 1, Level 3 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Arms/military metal (cannon iron fuse gimlet) | military | 2 |
| Bark (sample) | miscellaneous | 14 |
| Bone, fish | miscellaneous | 9 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 54 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 17 |
| Buttons, metal military (1= King’s 8 th regiment, 1= ”24,” 1=”31”) | military * | 3 |
| Buttons, metal undecorated dome | personal* | 4 |
| Cast iron, unidentified | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Charcoal | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 5 |
| Cuprous metal, unidentified (thin sheets) | miscellaneous | 6 |
| Delftware, monochrome | domestic | 1 |
| Delftware, undecorated | domestic | 4 |
| Glass, aqua curved | domestic | 1 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 10 |
| Glass, clear curved | domestic | 1 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 14 |
| Gunflints (3 British, 1 French) | military | 4 |
| Gun/bullet related material, other (musket frisson) | military | 1 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified (thin sheets) | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified (prob. wire) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Jewelry, other (“tinklers”) | personal * | 2 |
| Kaolin pipe stems, various bores | personal | 28 |
| Knife (non-tableware cutlery) fragments | personal | 3 |
| Lead, unidentified (half coin or token) | personal | 1 |
| Lead, unidentified (melted) | miscellaneous | 4 |
| Nail, cut, early machine-made head | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 4 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 58 |
| Nail, wrought “rose” head | architectural | 115 |
| Nail, wrought “L” head | architectural | 21 |
| Nail, wrought “T” head | architectural | 8 |
| Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese | domestic | 2 |
| Redware, brown-glazed | domestic | 1 |
| Redware, slip-decorated | domestic | 1 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 3 |
| Shell, snail | miscellaneous | 7 |
| Shot, musket (various calibers) | military | 9 |
| Slag | miscellaneous | 7 |
| Spike, cut | miscellaneous | 4 |
| Tack, hand wrought | domestic | 1 |
| Wire fragment | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 21 |
| Total Architectural | | 258 |
| Total Domestic | | 34 |
| Total Military | | 19 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 108 |
| Total Personal | | 38 |

Excavation of Level 3 and Unit 1 as a whole, ceased at 124 cm (49 inches) below the surface. This was the result of the diminishing ability to excavate resulting from the presence of standing water in the unit, first encountered approximately 1 m (3.3 ft) below the surface. As previously noted, cultural material was becoming increasingly scarce at this depth.



Photo 40: Unit 1 facing north at base of excavation.

UNIT 2

Unit 2 measured 1 x 1 m (3.2 x 3.2 ft) in size and was located in the northeast corner of the excavation rectangle. This unit contained 5 stratigraphic levels and produced 294 artifacts. The unit datum, its northeast corner, was located at a depth of 97 cm (38 in) below site datum. Table 7 lists the soils, depths, and the amount of cultural material within. Figure 32 depicts the profile of this unit post excavation.

Table 7: Soils, depths and artifact totals by level for Unit 2 from Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Level | Soil Description | Depth | Number of Artifacts |
|-------|--|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Dark greenish gray sandy clay | 0-75 cm (0-30 in) | 0 |
| 2 | Dark grayish green clay with sand inclusions | 75-79 cm (30-31 in) | 24 |
| 3 | Very dark grayish brown Sand | 79-94 cm (31-37 in) | 107 |
| 4 | Black sand | 94-108 cm (37-43 in) | 161 |
| 5 | Dark yellow brown coarse sand | 108-111 cm (43-44 in) | 2 |

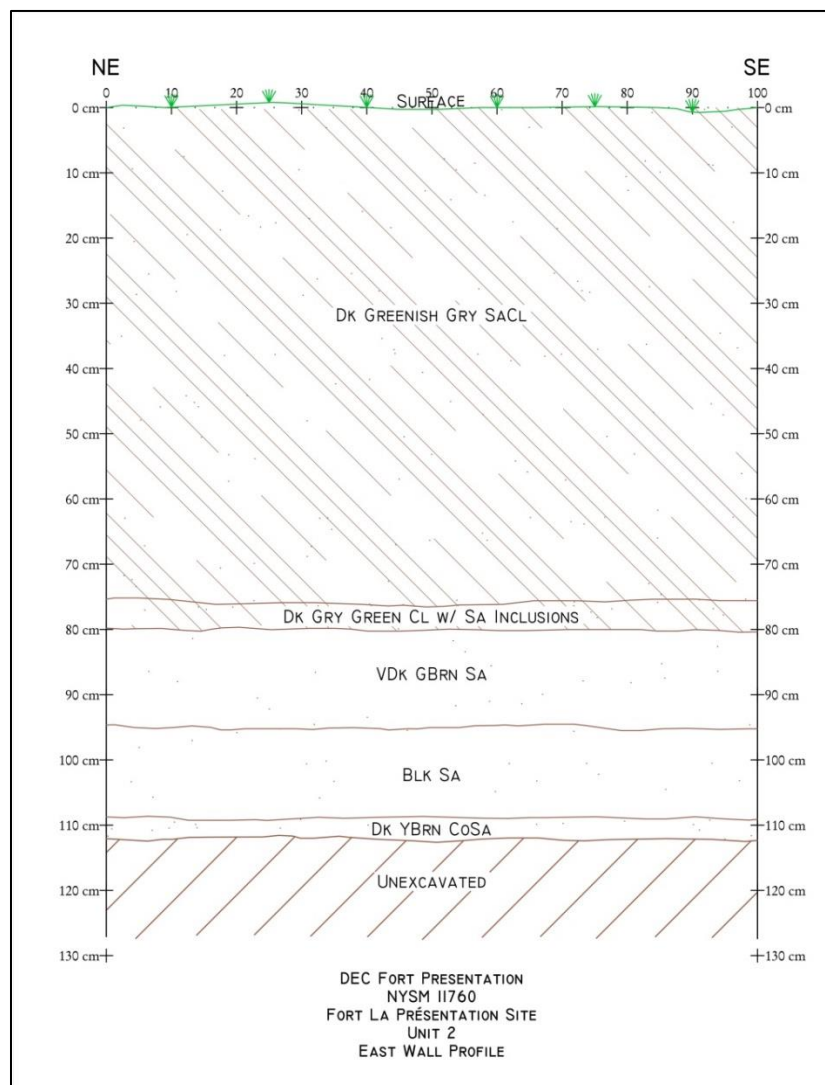


Figure 32: Profile of the east wall of Unit 2 of the Phase III survey at the base of excavation.

Level 1 was dark greenish gray sandy clay which was removed without screening as it was considered 19th-20th century fill as has been previously discussed in Unit 1. As such no cultural material was recovered from this level. The average depth of Level 1 was 75 cm (30 in) below its opening depth.

Level 2 consisted of dark grayish green clay similar to that above but also contained decomposing wood and sand inclusions. This was present between 79 cm (31 in) to 83 cm (33 in) below the unit datum. Given the wood material within, Level 2 was initially mistaken for potentially natural soil and as such was screened and artifacts collected. Level 2 now appears to be a deposit of fill material. A total of 24 artifacts were recovered from this level mostly brick and wood. One clam shell was also recovered from this level.

Table 8: Cultural material from Unit 2, Level 2 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 19 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 1 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 4 |
| Total Architectural | | 23 |
| Total Domestic | | 1 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 0 |
| Total Personal | | 0 |
| Total Artifacts | | 24 |

A layer of very dark greyish brown sand was found below Level 2 soil. This deposit, was located between 83 cm (33 in) and 95 cm (37 in) below the unit datum, and was characterized by concentrations of pulverized brick in the unit's southern end. A total of 107 artifacts were recovered from this level, roughly three-quarters of which were architectural objects, namely brick, mortar, and wood fragments, wrought nails, machine cut, and square nails, and a few cut spikes. Domestic artifacts, largely pieces of green, aqua, and olive-green glass, a few sherds of creamware and whiteware, and a few clam shell fragments, were much less common. Three personal objects, two of which were kaolin pipe stem fragments, one of them labelled "Henderson/Montreal," were also recovered. The third personal artifact was a very interesting object, a scrap of brass bearing the broad arrow of the Tower of London, thus demarking British government property repurposed into an awl/scrapper. This pipe stem fragment is one of the most recent diagnostic artifacts recovered on the site, dating between 1847 and 1876 (Walker 1970). Water began seeping into the unit and a concentration of jumbled stones was encountered at the base of this level. Table 9 below lists the cultural material from Level 3.

Table 9: Cultural material from Unit 2, Level 3 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Brick, other (yellow) | architectural | 1 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 50 |
| Creamware, clouded | domestic | 1 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 1 |
| Glass, green flat | architectural | 1 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 5 |
| Gun part (possible) | military | 1 |
| Ironstone, undecorated | domestic | 2 |
| Kaolin pipe stem, decorated ("Henderson/Montreal") | personal | 1 |
| Kaolin pipe stem, undecorated | personal | 1 |
| Mortar | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 3 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, wrought "T" head | architectural | 1 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 3 |

| | | |
|---|---------------|------------|
| Shell, snail | miscellaneous | 4 |
| Spike, cut | miscellaneous | 5 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed | domestic | 1 |
| Tool, small (repurposed metal fragment) | personal | 1 |
| Tooth, animal | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 15 |
| Total Architectural | | 75 |
| Total Domestic | | 12 |
| Total Military | | 1 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 13 |
| Total Personal | | 3 |
| Total Artifacts | | 104 |

Level 4 was a layer of black sand between 95 cm (37 in) and 108 cm (43 in) below the unit datum. This level likely represents the buried “A” horizon and 158 artifacts were collected from this soil. Nearly half of these objects (77 artifacts) were pieces of architectural debris namely brick and wood fragments, wrought machine cut, and square nails, a pair of cut spikes and a hinge. Green, aqua, and olive-green bottle glass fragments, sherds of redware, stoneware, creamware, pearlware sherds, and porcelain, fragments of clam shell, and a butter knife comprise the assemblage of domestic material from this level. The small collection of personal artifacts collected includes two pipe stems, a brass “tinkler,” and wire clothing fastener. One military artifact was found, a British gunflint. This level also contained one of the few chert flakes found during the Phase III survey. Table 10 below lists the complete collection of artifacts from Level 4 of Unit 2.

Table 10: Cultural material from Unit 2, Level 4 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, fish | miscellaneous | 6 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 13 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 7 |
| Creamware, annular | domestic | 1 |
| Creamware, molded | domestic | 2 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 13 |
| Domestic/activity-related metal object (wire clothing fastener) | personal | 1 |
| Flake, tertiary (dark grey chert) | prehistoric | 1 |
| Glass, aqua curved | domestic | 1 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 5 |
| Glass, green flat | architectural | 6 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 18 |
| Gunflint (British) | military | 1 |
| Hinge | architectural | 1 |
| Jewelry, other (“tinklers”) | personal * | 1 |
| Kaolin pipe stem, undecorated | personal | 2 |
| Knife, butter (possible) | domestic | 1 |
| Lead, unidentified (thin strip) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Nail, cut, wrought “L” head | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 11 |
| Nail, wrought “rose” head | architectural | 34 |
| Nail, wrought “L” head | architectural | 2 |
| Nail, wrought “T” head | architectural | 2 |
| Pearlware, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Porcelain, undecorated | domestic | 3 |
| Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese | domestic | 1 |
| Redware, clear glazed | domestic | 1 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Redware, unglazed | domestic | 1 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 4 |
| Stoneware, engine-turned fine red | domestic | 1 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed | domestic | 1 |
| Spike, cut | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Tooth (3 horse, 1 beaver) | miscellaneous | 4 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 7 |
| Total Architectural | | 77 |
| Total Domestic | | 49 |
| Total Military | | 1 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 26 |
| Total Personal | | 4 |
| Total Prehistoric | | 1 |
| Total Artifacts | | 158 |

Level 5 was dark yellow brown coarse sand excavated to a depth of 1.1 m (44 in) below the unit datum. Two artifacts were recovered from this level, wrought nail and a shard of olive green bottle glass. As this level was excavated below the water table it is possible that the cultural material may have been knocked out of the wall of a previous level during excavation.

Table 11: Cultural material from Unit 2, Level 5 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 1 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 1 |
| Total Domestic | | 1 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 0 |
| Total Personal | | 0 |
| Total Artifacts | | 2 |



Photo 41: Unit 2 facing north at base of excavation.

UNIT 3

Unit 3 was located along the east side of the excavation area approximately 3 meters (9.8 ft) north of unit 1 and 4.2 m (13.8 ft) northwest of the site datum. Excavation began at a depth of 1.3 cm (4.3 ft) below the site datum at the unit datum in its northeastern corner. This unit measured 1 m x 50 cm (3.3 x 1.6 ft) in size and contained three stratigraphic levels producing a total of 442 artifacts. Table 12 below lists the soils identified in Unit 3. Photo 42 and Figure 33 depict the profile of this unit post excavation.

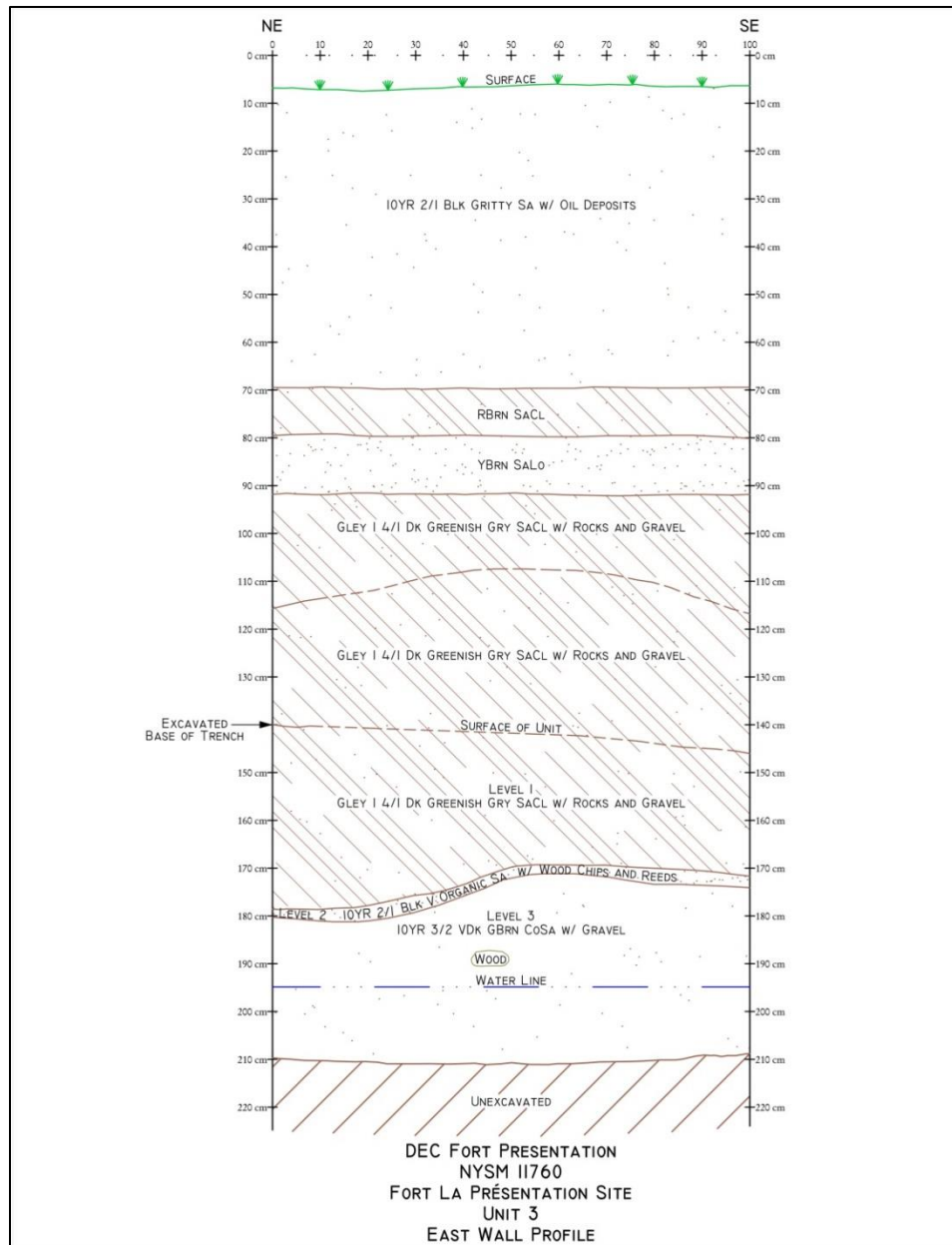


Figure 33: Profile of the east wall of Unit 3 of the Phase III survey at the base of excavation.

Table 12: Soils, depths and artifact totals by level for Unit 3 from Fort Presentation.

| Level | Soil Description | Depth | Number of Artifacts |
|-------|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Dark greenish gray sandy clay with rocks and gravel | 0-39 cm (0-15 in) | 0 |
| 2 | Black, very organic sand with wood chips and grass reeds | 39-42 cm (15-17 in) | 23 |
| 3 | Very dark gray brown coarse sand loam | 42-52 cm (17-20 in) | 333 |
| 4 | Very dark gray brown coarse sand loam | 52-60 cm (20-24 in) | 82 |
| 5 | Very dark gray brown coarse sand | 60-73 cm (24-29 in) | 4 |

As in previous units, Level 1 of Unit 3 consisted of dark greenish gray sandy clay with rocks and gravel throughout. The average depth of level 1 was 39 cm (15 in) and since the level was considered fill it was not screened for cultural material and therefore produced no artifacts.

Below the fill, Level 2 was described as was black, very organic sand containing wood chips and grass reeds and had a depth range of 39-42 cm (15-17 in) below the opening of unit. It should be noted that the depth measurements indicate a sloping downward to the north and east, which is consistent with a likely downward slope to the pre mid-19th century shore of the St. Lawrence and Oswegatchie Rivers.

Relatively few artifacts were found in Level 2 soil. In total 23 artifacts were collected, the majority of which (17 objects or 74%) of which are architectural in nature. While some earlier, likely 18th century, cultural material was found, the most recent cultural material is a collection of six machine cut nails deposited sometime after 1835. It is also notable the presence of ash and cinder in this level suggests burning. A full list of the artifacts from this level can be found on Table 13 below.

Table 13: Cultural material from Unit 3, Level 2 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|---------------|-----------|
| Bark (sample) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Button, metal undecorated dome | personal | 1 |
| Nail, cut, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 2 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 6 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 5 |
| Nail, wrought "L" head | architectural | 2 |
| Shell, snail | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 17 |
| Total Domestic | | 0 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 5 |
| Total Personal | | 1 |
| Total Artifacts | | 23 |

Level 3 was described as very dark gray brown coarse sand loam with an average depth of 52 cm (20 in) below the Unit 3 opening depth. Given the overall thickness of this soil type, Level 3 excavated the uppermost 10 cm (4 in,) the remainder of this soil was removed as Level 4 below. Three hundred and thirty artifacts were collected from this 10 cm level nearly three-quarters (243 objects or 73%) of which were architectural in nature, mostly wrought and square nails. Objects associated with domestic activities account for a much smaller proportion of the assemblage (24 objects or 7%) although much of the unidentified bone fragments that are part of the miscellaneous collection may also be representative of domestic use of the site. A few military objects were recovered as well, a .31 caliber piece of lead shot, a piece of ornamental jewelry, and British uniform button from the King's 8th Regiment of Foot, present on Lighthouse Point during the War of 1812. A small variety of personal items includes kaolin pipe stem and bowl fragments, brass clothing pins, a thin gold hoop, and a button. A significant number of machine cut nails (24 objects) suggest that Level 3 is an early-mid 19th century deposit but most of the diagnostic

artifacts found within are somewhat older, including the War of 1812-era uniform button, the large number of wrought nails, and British coin, c. 1733. The complete assemblage from Level 3 is listed on Table 14 below.

Table 14: Cultural material from Unit 3, Level 3 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Buckle fragment (brass) | Personal | 1 |
| Bone, unidentified | Miscellaneous | 19 |
| Brick, unidentified | Architectural | 2 |
| Buttons, metal (British, King's 8 th regiment) | military * | 1 |
| Buttons, metal decorated (rope edge design) | personal* | 1 |
| Charcoal | Miscellaneous | 4 |
| Chain links | Miscellaneous | 2 |
| Coin (British, c. 1733) | Miscellaneous | 1 |
| Creamware, undecorated | Domestic | 3 |
| Cuprous metal, unidentified (thin trimmings) | Miscellaneous | 3 |
| Cutlery, unidentified (silverware cutlery handle) | Domestic | 1 |
| Domestic/activity-related metal object (fish hook) | Domestic | 1 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 1 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | Domestic | 8 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified | Miscellaneous | 5 |
| Ironstone/white ware, undecorated | Domestic | 1 |
| Jewelry (thin gold hoop) | personal * | 1 |
| Jewelry (coiled gold pendant/medal) | military* | 1 |
| Kaolin pipe bowl, undecorated | Personal | 2 |
| Kaolin pipe stems, undecorated | Personal | 2 |
| Lead, unidentified (trimming) | Miscellaneous | 1 |
| Metal, other (prob. brass) | Miscellaneous | 1 |
| Nail, cut, wrought "L" head | Architectural | 13 |
| Nail, cut, wrought "T" head | Architectural | 6 |
| Nail, machine cut | Architectural | 24 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | Architectural | 55 |
| Nail, unidentified wrought | Architectural | 1 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | Architectural | 106 |
| Nail, wrought "L" head | Architectural | 7 |
| Nail, wrought "T" head | Architectural | 4 |
| Pin (brass) | Personal | 13 |
| Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese | Domestic | 1 |
| Redware, other (white tin glaze) | Domestic | 1 |
| Shell, clam | Domestic | 6 |
| Shell, snail | Miscellaneous | 2 |
| Shot, musket (.31 caliber) | Military | 1 |
| Spike, cut | Miscellaneous | 12 |
| Stoneware, unglazed fine red | Domestic | 1 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed (barley pattern) | Domestic | 1 |
| Trimmings/scrap (metal) | Miscellaneous | 2 |
| Wood fragment | Architectural | 12 |
| Total Architectural | | 231 |
| Total Domestic | | 24 |
| Total Military | | 3 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 52 |
| Total Personal | | 20 |
| Total Artifacts | | 330 |

As discussed above, Level 4 was the lower section of the very dark gray brown coarse sandy loam identified in Level 3 above. The average depth range of this level was 52-60 cm (20-24 in) below its opening depth. Despite the fact that this level was of the same soil and was only 2 cm (0.8 in) on average shallower than Level 3, a significantly smaller amount of cultural material was collected. In total 82 artifacts were recovered. The proportion of architectural artifacts, largely wrought and square nails and brick, was roughly similar to Level 3 (57 objects or 70%). Unidentified bone fragments comprised the next largest group (13 objects). No militaria was found in Level 4 and only a single clearly domestic artifact, a creamware fragment, was recovered. A single pin, a chisel, and a kaolin pipe bowl fragment comprise the entirety of the personal artifacts. The cultural material From Level 4 can be seen on Table 15 below. Standing water was encountered at the base of this level, approximately 60 cm (24 in) below the unit datum.

Table 15: Cultural material from Unit 3, Level 4 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Bark (very thin birch) | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 13 |
| Brick, handmade | architectural | 1 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 7 |
| Chain link | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 2 |
| Hardware, other (hook) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Kaolin pipe bowl, undecorated | personal | 1 |
| Nail, cut, wrought "L" head | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 3 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 13 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 24 |
| Nail, wrought "T" head | architectural | 2 |
| Pin (brass) | personal | 1 |
| Slag | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Spike, cut | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Tool, small (chisel/screwdriver bit) | personal | 1 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 4 |
| Total Architectural | | 57 |
| Total Domestic | | 1 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 21 |
| Total Personal | | 3 |
| Total Artifacts | | 82 |

The deepest soil level in Unit 3, Level 5 was described as very dark gray brown or black coarse sand loam with cobbles and gravel, although the darker soil coloration may in part be due to this level being completely below the water table. Despite this excavators removed this soil down to a depth of 73 cm (29 in) below the unit datum. Tellingly only four artifacts, all wrought or square nails, were found in this soil. Given the imperfect excavation conditions resulting from ground water it is also possible that these four artifacts, listed on Table 16 below, represent "wall fall" from upper levels.

Table 16: Cultural material from Unit 3, Level 5 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 2 |
| Nail, wrought “rose” head | architectural | 2 |
| Total Architectural | | 4 |
| Total Domestic | | 0 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 0 |
| Total Personal | | 0 |
| Total Artifacts | | 4 |

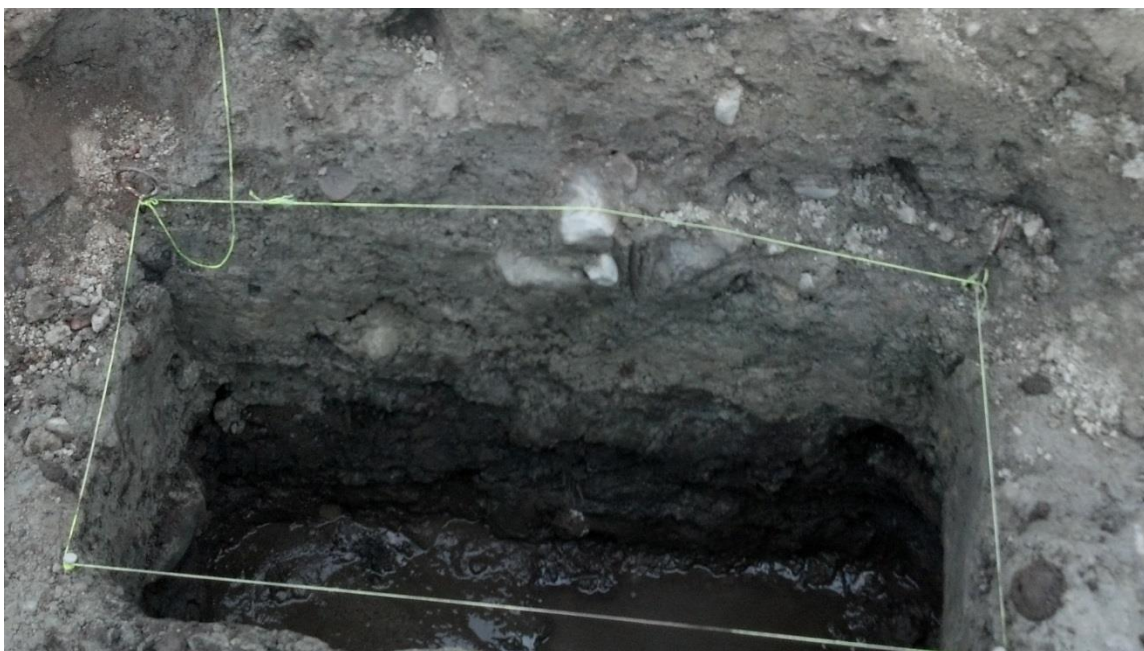


Photo 42: Unit 3 facing east at base of excavation.

UNIT 4

Unit 4 was located along the east wall of the larger excavation rectangle, approximately 3.5 m (11.5 ft) from the south wall of Unit 2. It measured 1 m x 50 cm (3.2 x 1.6 ft) in size and consisted of four stratigraphic levels. A total of 191 artifacts recovered from Unit 4. The unit's datum, its southeastern corner, was located approximately 1.3 m (52 in) below the site datum. Table 17 below list the soils found in Unit 4, their depths, and the amount of cultural material found within each.

Table 17: Soils, depths and artifact totals by level for Unit 4 from Fort Presentation.

| Level | Soil Description | Depth | Number of Artifacts |
|-------|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Dark greenish gray sandy clay | 0-39 cm (0-15 in) | 0 |
| 2 | Dark grayish brown coarse sand w/ pulverized brick and decomposing wood | 39-49 cm (15-19 in) | 26 |
| 3 | Dark grayish brown coarse sand | 49-58 cm (19-23 in) | 119 |
| 4 | Very dark brown coarse sand | 58-69 cm (23-27 in) | 45 |
| 5 | Dark gray brown sand | 69-78 cm (27-31 in) | 1 |

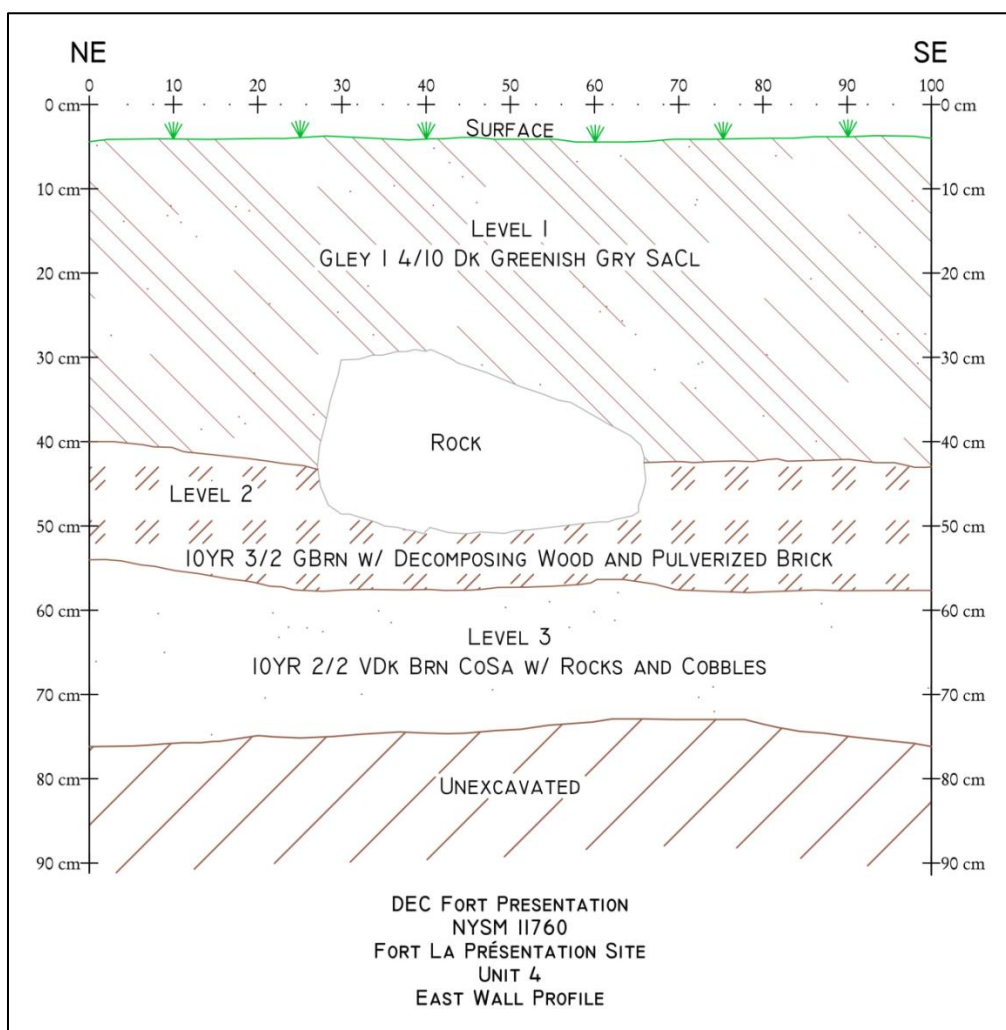


Figure 34: Profile of the east wall of Unit 4 of the Phase III survey at the base of excavation.

As with the other units excavated during the Phase III survey, Level 1 consisted of the remainder of the 19th and 20th century fill not fully removed by the backhoe. It was described as dark greenish gray sandy clay and was excavated to a depth of depth of 39 cm (15 in) below the unit datum. This soil was not screened during excavation and no cultural material was collected.

Dark grayish brown coarse sand with pulverized brick and decomposing wood comprised Level 2, believed to represent the buried 18th- mid 19th century ground surface. The excavation of Level 2 removed the top 10 cm (4 in). of this soil type (the remainder comprising Level 3 below) to a depth of 49 cm (19 in) below unit datum. It is also notable that this unit slope downward to the east, likely representing the slope to the former western bank Oswegatchie River, now buried under fill but believed to be approximately 12 m (39 ft) to the east. Twenty-six artifacts were recovered from Level 2, not including the quantity of decaying, splinted wood and very small brick fragments. Small quantities of domestic artifacts (10 objects), namely olive-green and aqua bottle glass and fragments of creamware, stoneware, and redware, comprise the largest category of artifacts. These are followed closely by architectural debris (9 artifacts) such as machine cut nails, brick, and wood fragments. While no military artifacts were recovered from Level 2, four personal artifacts, three pieces of kaolin pipe and a stoneware marble fragment were found. These artifacts are listed on Table 18 below.

Table 18: Cultural material from Unit 4, Level 2 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Brick, handmade | architectural | 2 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Glass, aqua curved | domestic | 1 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 6 |
| Kaolin pipe bowl fragment, decorated ("D") | personal | 1 |
| Kaolin pipe stem, undecorated | personal | 2 |
| Marble, stoneware (1/2 marble) | personal | 1 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 4 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 2 |
| Redware, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed | domestic | 1 |
| Spike, cut | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 9 |
| Total Domestic | | 10 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 3 |
| Total Personal | | 4 |
| Total Artifacts | | 26 |

Although its soil color and texture was identical to Level 2 above and brick fragments continued to be fairly concentrated, Level 3 did not contain the quantity of wood debris found in Level 2. Level 3 was slightly shallower, 8 cm (3.1 in) in depth, yet it contained more than four times the amount of cultural material, totaling 119 artifacts. As with most deposits of cultural material on the site, structural debris dominated this assemblage (80 objects or 67%). The majority of this material was brick, wood fragments, wrought and square nails, with smaller quantities of machine cut nails and aqua window glass also present. Interestingly the relatively small assemblage of domestic debris (18 objects) contained five different types of ceramic sherds including delft, creamware, pearlware, redware, and white salt-glazed stone. As in Level 2 above, no military artifacts were found and personal objects were few, two buckle fragments, a plain metal button, and a kaolin pipe fragment. Table 19 below lists the cultural material recovered from Level 3.

Table 19: Cultural material from Unit 4, Level 3 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Bark (sample) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 6 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 46 |
| Buckles | personal | 2 |
| Button, metal | personal | 1 |
| Creamware, molded | domestic | 1 |
| Creamware, overglaze enameled polychrome | domestic | 1 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 10 |
| Delftware, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 6 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 1 |
| Kaolin pipe stem, undecorated | personal | 1 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 4 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 5 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 16 |
| Nail, wrought "T" head | architectural | 2 |
| Pearlware, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Redware, brown-glazed | domestic | 2 |
| Shell, snail | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Spike, cut | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed | domestic | 1 |
| Wire fragment | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 5 |
| Total Architectural | | 84 |
| Total Domestic | | 18 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 13 |
| Total Personal | | 4 |
| Total Artifacts | | 119 |

Level 4 was a layer of very dark brown coarse sand with non-structural rock and cobbles that was excavated to a depth of 69 cm (27 in) below datum. A total of 45 artifacts were found within this soil, nearly half of which were architectural artifacts typical to the site, such as brick fragments and wrought and square nails. Ten creamware fragments and single pieces of pearlware, redware, olive-green bottle glass, and clamshell comprise the assemblage of material associated with domestic activities on the site. No military material was recovered but two personal artifacts were found. These were a fragment of chain, like that from a pendant, and a single white glass trade bead. This last object is one of the few artifacts associated with European-Native American relations found during the Phase III survey. A complete list of the Level 4 material is found on Table 20 below. Standing water was encountered near the base of Level 4.

Table 20: Cultural material from Unit 4, Level 4 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Bead, glass trade (white) | personal | 1 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 5 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 12 |
| Creamware, molded | domestic | 1 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 9 |
| Domestic/activity related metal object (fragment of chain or pendant) | personal | 1 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 1 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 1 |

| | | |
|---|---------------|-----------|
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 2 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 6 |
| Pearlware, underglaze blue hand-painted | domestic | 1 |
| Redware, other, tin glaze | domestic | 1 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 1 |
| Tooth | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Trimmings/scrap (thin copper) | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Total Architectural | | 21 |
| Total Domestic | | 14 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 8 |
| Total Personal | | 2 |
| Total Artifacts | | 45 |

As indicated above, the water table was encountered at the base of Level 4 and thus Level 5 was entirely underwater, to a depth of 78 cm (27-31 in) below the unit datum. As in Unit 3 above this deepest level in Unit 4 was comprised of dark gray brown sand and non-structural rocks and cobbles. Only 1 artifact recovered, a bone fragment, most likely knocked loose from the wall of a previous level.

Table 21: Cultural material from Unit 4, Level 5 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 0 |
| Total Domestic | | 0 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 1 |
| Total Personal | | 0 |
| Total Artifacts | | 1 |



Photo 43: Unit 4 facing east at base of excavation.

UNIT 5

Unit 5 measured 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) was located along the east wall of the excavation area approximately 1.5 m (59 in) south of Unit 4. The unit datum, its northeastern corner, was located 1.2 m (4 ft) below the site datum. Four soil strata were identified in this level, three of which contained a total of 215 artifacts. Table 22 below provides a summary of the soil stratigraphy and quantity cultural material in each level.

Table 22: Soils, depths and artifact totals by level for Unit 5 from Fort Presentation.

| Level | Soil Description | Depth | Number of Artifacts |
|-------|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Dark greenish gray sandy clay | 0-27 cm (0-11 in) | 0 |
| 2 | Very dark grayish brown coarse sand | 27-41 cm (11-16 in) | 93 |
| 3 | Very dark brown coarse sand with rocks | 41-50 cm (16-20 in) | 113 |
| 4 | Dark grayish brown sand | 50-57 cm (20-22 in) | 9 |

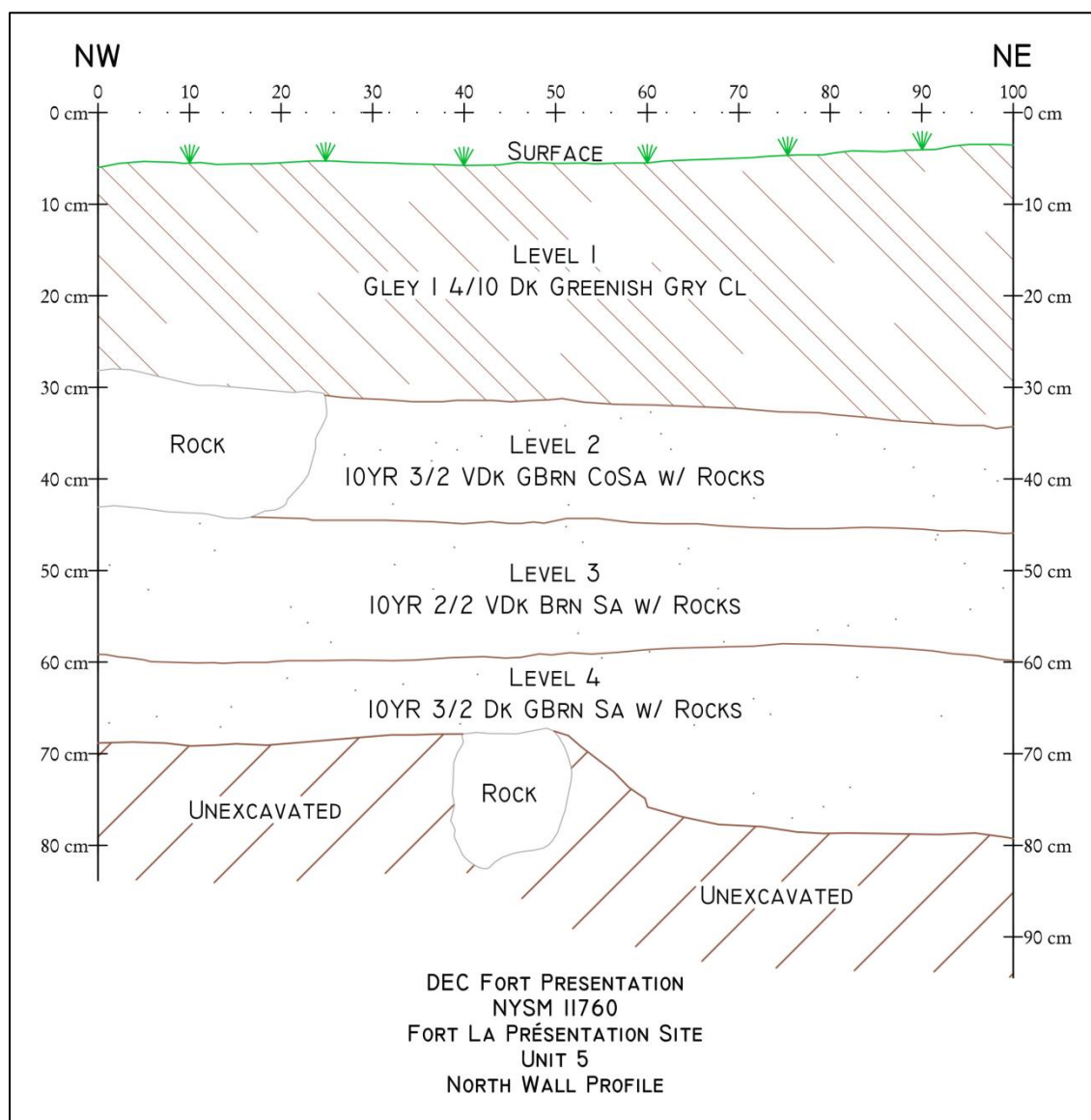


Figure 35: Profile of the north wall of Unit 5 of the Phase III survey at the base of excavation.

As elsewhere the remnant of the 19th and 20th century fill not excavated by backhoe, a layer of dark greenish grey sandy clay, constitutes Level 1 of Unit 5. In this unit it was 27 cm (11 in) deep before the buried topsoil was encountered. No cultural material was recovered from Level 1 of Unit 5.

Level 2, the buried 18th-mid 19th century surface, consisted of very dark grayish brown coarse sand with a depth range of 27-41 cm (11-16 in) below unit datum. It was noted that this unit contained more rock and cobbles at this level than in previous units and as with nearby Units 3 and 4 this level reveals a downward slope towards the east. Both of these factors are likely the result of proximity to the original shoreline of the Oswegatchie River. Of the 93 recovered artifacts, 60 of them were architectural such as brick, mortar, wrought, square, and cut nails, and wood fragments. Domestic artifacts, mostly olive-green bottle glass and creamware fragments but also pieces of porcelain, shell, cutlery (knife,) and a small brass pull, account for 18 of the collected artifacts. A single military artifact, a British-style gunflint, was recovered as well as a single personal artifact, a bone button. Table 23 below lists the sum of material from Level 2.

Table 23: Cultural material from Unit 5, Level 2 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Bark (sample) | miscellaneous | 4 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 8 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 23 |
| Button, bone | personal | 1 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 3 |
| Cuprous metal, unidentified (thin strip) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Cutlery, unidentified (possible knife) | domestic | 1 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 9 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 4 |
| Gunflints (British) | military | 1 |
| Hardware, other (brass pull handle) | domestic | 1 |
| Ironstone/whiteware, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Leather, unidentified (scraps) | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Mortar | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 7 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 8 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 5 |
| Nail, wrought "T" head | architectural | 1 |
| Porcelain, undecorated | domestic | 2 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 1 |
| Shell, snail | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 6 |
| Total Architectural | | 60 |
| Total Domestic | | 13 |
| Total Military | | 1 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 18 |
| Total Personal | | 1 |
| Total Artifacts | | 93 |

Non-structural rocks and cobbles continued into the very dark brown sand that constitutes Level 3 of Unit 5. In addition, many smaller rocks and pockets of lighter yellowish sand were identified in the northern and western parts of Unit 5 at this depth. These did not appear the result of human agency but rather appear to have been deposited by water. Cultural material collected from Level 3 amounted to 108 artifacts. In addition to the wood and brick fragments, wrought, square, and cut nails, commonly that comprised rough three-quarters of the Level 3 assemblage, a smaller collection (14 artifacts) of creamware, porcelain, stoneware, olive-green bottle glass, and oyster shell, representing domestic activities was also found. The five personal artifacts include three brass clothing pins and two pipe stem fragments. A single .69 caliber lead musket shot is the only military artifact recovered from Level 3. Excavation of this level ended at a depth of 50 cm (20 in) below the unit datum and encountered standing water at its base. Table 24 below lists the cultural material recovered from Level 3 of Unit 5.

Table 24: Cultural material from Unit 5, Level 3 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 7 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 11 |
| Chain link | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 4 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 2 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified (brass strips, copper and zinc sheeting) | miscellaneous | 5 |
| Kaolin pipe stem fragments | personal | 2 |
| Nail, cut, wrought "L" head | architectural | 2 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 12 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 23 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 16 |
| Nail, wrought "L" head | architectural | 2 |
| Nail, wrought "T" head | architectural | 3 |
| Pin (brass) | personal | 3 |
| Porcelain, hand painted | domestic | 2 |
| Shell, oyster | domestic | 1 |
| Shot, musket (.69 caliber) | military | 1 |
| Stoneware, grey salt-glazed tan slip | domestic | 1 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed | domestic | 3 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed scratch blue | domestic | 1 |
| Strapping, metal | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 5 |
| Total Architectural | | 74 |
| Total Domestic | | 14 |
| Total Military | | 1 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 14 |
| Total Personal | | 5 |
| Total Artifacts | | 108 |

The deepest soil encountered in Unit 5 was Level 4, dark grayish brown sand marked by non-structural rocks and cobbles. This soil was completely below the water table and was excavated to 57 cm (22 in) below unit datum. Given the presence of standing ground water this level was excavated as a 1m x 50 cm (3.3 x 1.6 ft) in the northern half of the unit. A large, non-structural rock was present in the center and northwest corner of the unit making excavation impossible in those areas thus ending excavation. Only nine artifacts were recovered from this level, seven wrought and square nails and two animal bone fragments. This material is listed on Table 25 below.

Table 25: Cultural material from Unit 5, Level 4 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 3 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 4 |
| Total Architectural | | 7 |
| Total Domestic | | 0 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 2 |
| Total Personal | | 0 |
| Total Artifacts | | 9 |



Photo 44: Unit 5 facing north at base of excavation.

UNIT 6

Unit 6 was excavated near the southwest corner of the excavation trench, approximately 75 cm (30 in) northwest of Unit 1. This unit measured 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) in size; its datum was its southwestern corner, 1.3 m (50 in) below the site datum. Six discrete soil levels were identified in Unit 6 and 311 artifacts were recovered from five of these stratigraphic levels. Table 26 below presents a summary of the soil levels and the number of artifacts found in each.

Table 26: Soils, depths and artifact totals by level for Unit 6 from Fort Presentation.

| Level | Soil Description | Depth | Number of artifacts |
|-------|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Dark gray coarse sand | 0-30 cm (0-12 in) | 0 |
| 2 | Black sand with wood bits, saw dust and non-structural stone | 30-34 cm (12-13 in) | 39 |
| 3 | Very dark gray coarse sand | 34-44 cm (13-17 in) | 207 |
| 4 | Very dark gray brown sand with very dark gray sand with black silt loam and yellow brown san | 44-48 cm (17-19 in) | 47 |
| 5 | Very dark gray brown sand with gravel and cobbles | 48-61 cm (19-24 in) | 18 |
| 6 | Dark gray sandy silt with gravel and cobbles | 61-72 cm (24-28 in) | 0 |

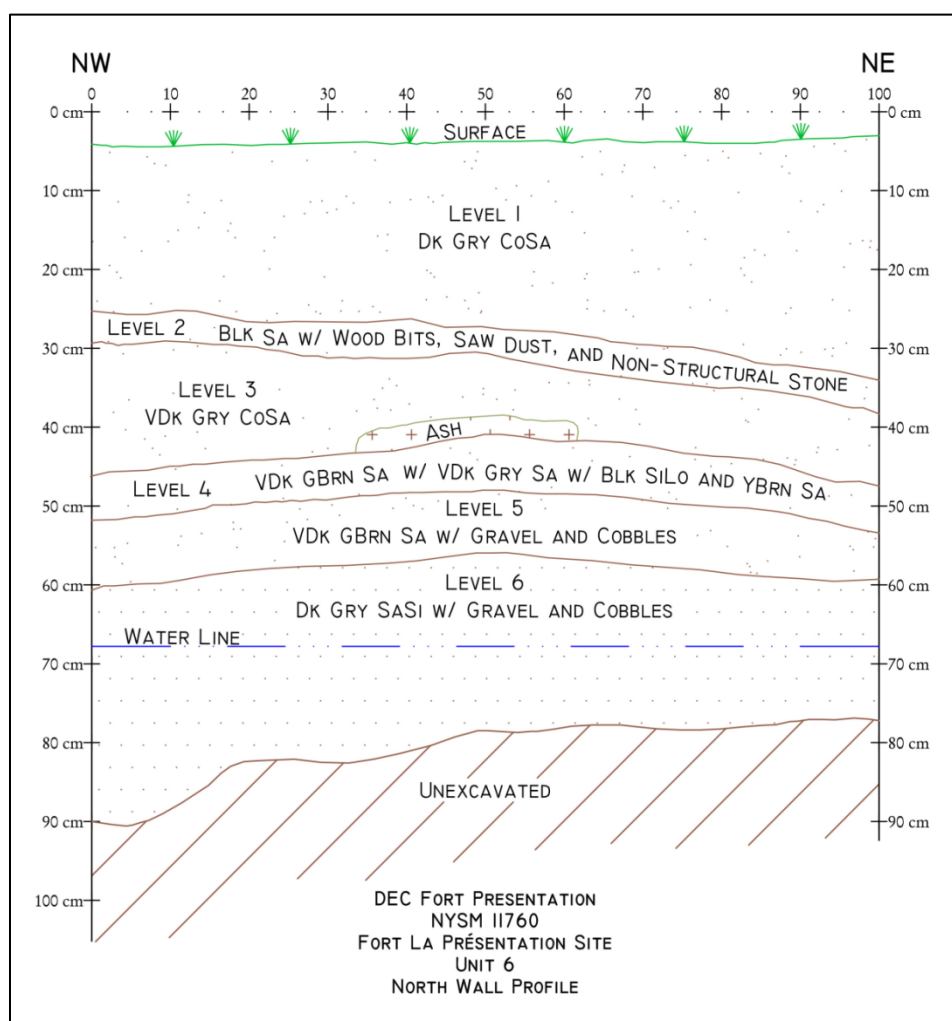


Figure 36: Profile of the north wall of Unit 6 of the Phase III survey at the base of excavation.

The remnant of the 19th and 20th century filled not excavated by the backhoe during the establishment of the survey rectangle formed Level 1 of Unit 6. Here it was described as dark gray coarse sandy clay and was present to a depth of 30 cm (12 in) below the unit datum. The soil was removed without screening as it was considered to be post-occupation fill thus no cultural material was collected from this level.

Level 2 of Unit 6, the buried mid-18th-19th century cultural level, was black sand with wood bits, saw dust and non-structural stone. This level was markedly shallower here than it was in units on the eastern of the trench, only about 4 cm (1.6 in) thick. A total of 39 artifacts recovered from this level, mostly (23 objects or 77%) architectural debris such as pieces of brick, wood fragments, and wrought, square, and cut nails. The nine domestic artifacts collected from Level 2 were olive green bottle glass fragments, creamware, porcelain, and stoneware sherds, and pieces of clam and oyster shell. A British gunflint was the only military artifact. The total assemblage of material from Level 2 can be seen on Table 27 below.

Table 27: Cultural material from Unit 6, Level 2 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 4 |
| Brick, other | architectural | 1 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 10 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 2 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 2 |
| Gunflint (British) | military | 1 |
| Nail, cut, early machine-made head | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 3 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 4 |
| Porcelain, blue hand-painted | domestic | 2 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 1 |
| Shell, oyster | domestic | 1 |
| Shell, snail | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Slag | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed | domestic | 1 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 4 |
| Total Architectural | | 23 |
| Total Domestic | | 9 |
| Total Military | | 1 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 6 |
| Total Personal | | 0 |
| Total Artifacts | | 39 |

Beneath the black soil described in Level 2 above, Level 3 was described as very dark gray coarse sand with natural stones, cobbles, and gravel. It also contained, in addition to 207 pieces of cultural material, a notable quantity of wood debris and evidence of burning, such as ash, cinder, and slag was found within. A fair amount of the cultural material likewise has been subject to fire, especially some of the nails and bone fragments. The burnt material does not, however, appear to represent a discrete feature, such as a hearth or fire pit, but perhaps a general episode of burning in the area. Level 3 was excavated to a depth of 44 cm (17 in) below the unit datum.

Level 3 contained a total of 207 artifacts. Consistent with the assemblages from elsewhere on the site,, architectural artifacts account for the majority of the collection from Level 3. Structural debris, the typical wrought, square, and machine cut nails, and wood, window glass, and bricks fragments, comprised 148 (74%) of the collected artifacts. Porcelain, creamware, and stoneware sherds, combined with a small amount of olive-green bottle glass and clam shell comprise represent domestic activity in Level 3 (12 artifacts). Personal artifacts numbered six and include metal buttons, pipe stem fragments, and a buckle. Three pieces of lead musket shot, two .56 caliber and one .63 caliber, and a British gunflint make up the small assemblage of military material. Table 28 below presents the complete assemblage from Level 3.

Table 28: Cultural material from Unit 6, Level 3 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Bark (sample) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 19 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 11 |
| Buckle | personal | 1 |
| Buttons, metal undecorated dome | personal* | 2 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 2 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 6 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 4 |
| Gunflint (British) | military | 1 |
| Kaolin pipe stems | personal | 3 |
| Nail, cut wrought "L" head | architectural | 2 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 5 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 47 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 65 |
| Nail, wrought "L" head | architectural | 9 |
| Nail, wrought "T" head | architectural | 3 |
| Porcelain, overglaze enameled China trade | domestic | 1 |
| Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese | domestic | 2 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 1 |
| Shell, oyster | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Shot, musket (2-.56 caliber, 1- .63 caliber) | military | 3 |
| Slag | miscellaneous | 5 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed | domestic | 2 |
| Spike, cut | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Tooth, animal | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 6 |
| Total Architectural | | 154 |
| Total Domestic | | 12 |
| Total Military | | 4 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 31 |
| Total Personal | | 6 |
| Total Artifacts | | 207 |

The decaying and burnt wood fragments, natural cobbles, and gravel present in Level 3 above continued into Level 4 soil. The soil itself a relatively thin 4 cm (2 in) layer of very dark gray brown sand mottled with very dark gray sand mottled with black silt loam and yellow brown sand with no discernable pattern or cause. The amount of cultural material in Level 4 was markedly less than above, with only 47 artifacts recovered. As is typical throughout the site, structural debris, such as brick, aqua window glass, wood fragments, and wrought nails, comprised the majority of the assemblage (30 objects or 64%). Only six domestic artifacts were found in this soil namely olive-green bottle and aqua curved glass fragments and a single piece of delft. The small collection of personal artifacts includes two kaolin pipe stem fragments and a cast iron awl punch. A single .63 caliber lead musket ball, a caliber consistent with a British "Brown Bess" musket, is the sole military artifact. The complete list of cultural material from Level 4 can be seen on Table 29 below.

Table 29: Cultural material from Unit 6, Level 4 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | Miscellaneous | 4 |
| Brick, unidentified | Architectural | 2 |
| Delftware, undecorated | Domestic | 1 |
| Glass, aqua curved | Domestic | 1 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 2 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | Domestic | 3 |

| | | |
|--|---------------|-----------|
| Hardware, other (cast iron awl punch or spoon auger) | Personal | 1 |
| Kaolin pipe bowl, undecorated | Personal | 1 |
| Kaolin pipe stem, undecorated | Personal | 1 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | Architectural | 10 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | Architectural | 12 |
| Nail, wrought "L" head | Architectural | 3 |
| Nail, wrought "T" head | Architectural | 1 |
| Ring (hardware) | Miscellaneous | 1 |
| Shot, musket (.63 caliber) | Military | 1 |
| Tack, hand wrought | Domestic | 1 |
| Wood fragment | Architectural | 2 |
| Total Architectural | | 32 |
| Total Domestic | | 6 |
| Total Military | | 1 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 5 |
| Total Personal | | 3 |
| Total Artifacts | | 47 |

Level 5 was excavated to a depth of 61 cm (24 in) below the unit datum and consisted of very dark gray brown sand with a fairly large amount of gravel and non-structural cobbles. Eighteen artifacts were collected, most of which were architectural objects namely brick fragments, wrought and square nails and a single piece of lumbered wood. One domestic artifact was recovered, an aqua glass shard, as well as a single personal artifact, a brass clothing pin. The cultural material is listed on Table 30 below. The water table was encountered near the base of this level.

Table 30: Cultural material from Unit 6, Level 5 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 3 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 1 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified (spike fragment) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 4 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 6 |
| Pin (brass) | personal | 1 |
| Trimmings/scrap (metal) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 15 |
| Total Domestic | | 0 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 2 |
| Total Personal | | 1 |
| Total Artifacts | | 18 |

Level 6 consisted of dark gray sandy silt with gravel and natural cobbles and was excavated to a depth of 72 cm (28 in) below unit datum. As standing water was encountered in Level 5 above, Level 6 of this unit was excavated to confirm the presence of sterile subsoil. As a result excavation of this level was only conducted in the northern half of the unit and measured 1m x 50 cm (3.3 x 1.6 ft). Also notable was a petroleum sheen to the standing water at this depth. No artifacts were recovered from Level 6, suggesting that this soil does represent sterile subsoil.



Photo 45: Unit 6 facing north at base of excavation.

UNIT 7

Unit 7 was located approximately 5 m (16 ft) south of the north wall of the excavation rectangle on its west side and 2 m (6.6 ft) west of Unit 4. It measured 1 x1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) and its unit datum, the southwestern corner, was located 1.3 m (54 in) below the site datum. Four of the six soil levels identified contained cultural material, a total of 298 artifacts. Table 31 below depicts the basic stratigraphic profile of Unit 7 and the number artifacts found within each.

Table 31: Soils, depths and artifact totals by level for Unit 7 from Fort Presentation.

| Level | Soil Description | Depths | Number of Artifacts |
|-------|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Dark greenish gray sandy clay | 0-19 cm (0-7 in) | 0 |
| 2 | Very dark grayish brown coarse sand with rocks | 19-30 cm (7-12 in) | 16 |
| 3 | Black coarse sand | 30-32 cm (12-13 in) | 0 |
| 4 | Gray coarse sand | 30-39 cm (12-15 in) | 39 |
| 5 | Black sand | 39 -49 cm (15-19 in) | 152 |
| 6 | Black sand | 49-56 cm (19-22 in) | 75 |
| 7 | Dark brown coarse sand | 56-65 cm (22-26 in) | 16 |

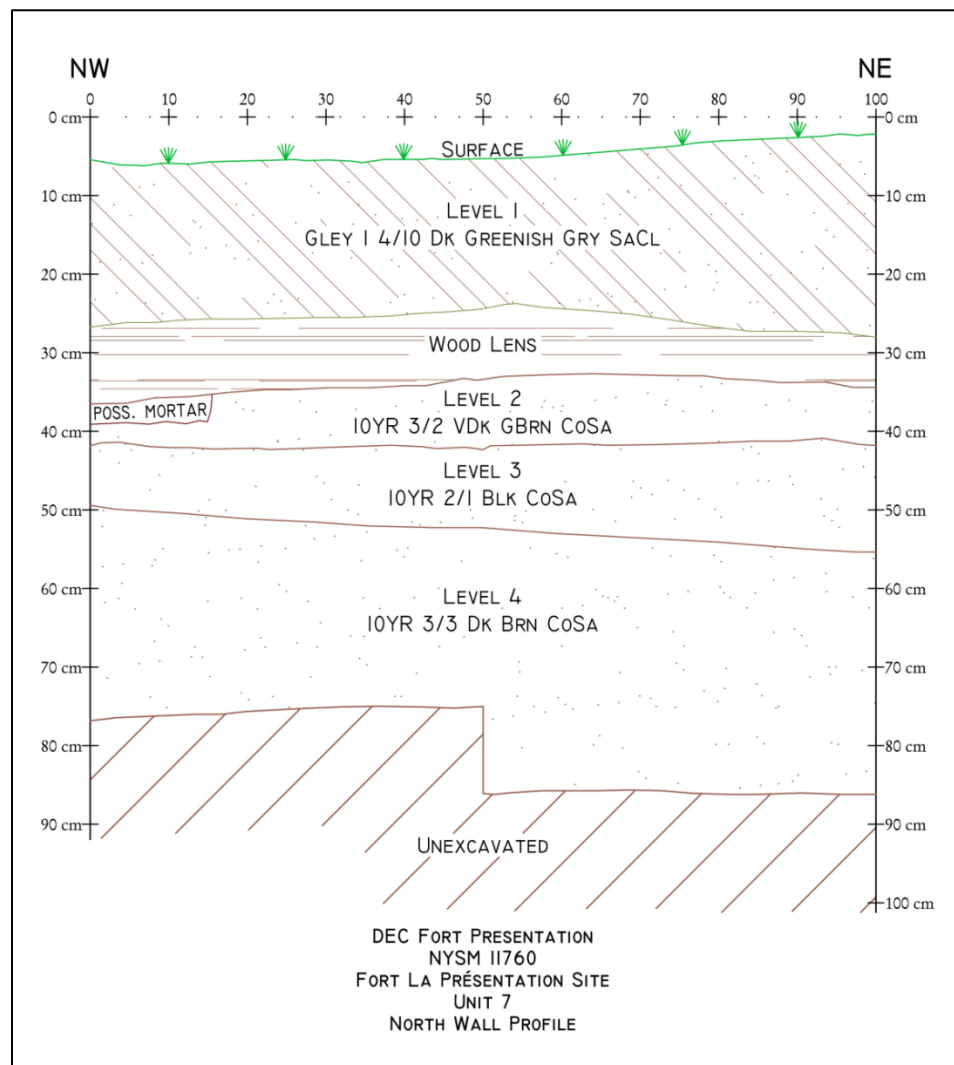


Figure 37: Profile of the north wall of Unit 7 of the Phase III survey at the base of excavation.

Level 1 of Unit 7, as in other units on the site was dark greenish gray sandy clay fill deposited in the late 19th and 20th centuries. The end depth of this level was 19 cm (7 in) below the unit datum. This level was removed without screening and no cultural material was collected. There were many rocks in this level.

Beneath Level 1 was a very dark brown coarse sand with natural, non-structural rocks. The average depth range of level 2 was 19 cm (7 in) to 30 cm (12 in) below the unit datum. It was initially believed that this soil represented the intact buried mid-18th-mid 19th century ground surface and thus this soil was screened and artifacts collected. Continued excavation of Unit 7, however, proved that the original topsoil lay deeper below. As a result, Level 2 likely represents a filling episode or perhaps a 19th century disturbance to this surface, as the few diagnostic artifacts, three machine cut nails, found in the small collection of artifacts found here indicate deposition post 1835. Table 32 below list the cultural material found in Level 2.

Table 32: Cultural material from Unit 7, Level 2 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | Miscellaneous | 3 |
| Charcoal | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 3 |
| Shell, snail | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Spike, cut | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 4 |
| Total Architectural | | 8 |
| Total Domestic | | 0 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 8 |
| Total Personal | | 0 |
| Total Artifacts | | 16 |

Level 3 was not an actual soil level but rather a thin, 2 cm (1 in,) black coarse sand lens only present in the northeast corner of the unit. As with Level 2 above this deposit likely represents a fill deposit or 19th century disturbance. No artifacts were recovered from this lens.

The last of these disturbed or fill deposits, Level 4, was described as gray coarse sand. Unlike Level 3 above, this soil was found through the full extent of the unit and was excavated to a depth of 39 cm (15 in) below the unit datum. Thirty nine artifacts were collected from this level, once again with architectural artifacts, namely machine cut and wrought nails, and brick and mortar fragments, comprising the majority of assemblage. The few domestic and personal objects from this here suggest that this soil may have been redeposited after a disturbance. Among the single pieces of creamware, olive-green bottle glass, shell, and pipe stem fragments, was a single brass pin like those found in number in the buried 18th-19th century horizon, Levels 5 and 6, below. Table 33 below lists the material from Level 4.

Table 33: Cultural material from Unit 7, Level 4 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 6 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 8 |
| Cinder | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 1 |
| Kaolin pipe stems, undecorated | personal | 1 |
| Mortar | architectural | 3 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 3 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 3 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 6 |
| Nail, wrought "L" head | architectural | 3 |
| Pin (brass) | personal | 1 |

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Shell, clam | domestic | 1 |
| Wire fragment | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 26 |
| Total Domestic | | 3 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 8 |
| Total Personal | | 2 |
| Total Artifacts | | 39 |

Levels 5 and 6 of Unit 7 represented the buried 18th-19th century ground surface. Soils in this level were black sand with rocks in the upper 10 cm (3 in). Given its thickness here this stratum was excavated in two levels. The uppermost of these, Level 5, was an arbitrary level excavated to a depth of 49 cm (19 in) below the unit datum. The cultural material from this upper level totaled 152 objects. The assemblage of architectural material from Level 5 was dominated by nails, largely wrought or square with only two machine-made. The domestic assemblage (28 objects) is made up of creamware, porcelain, redware, and stoneware sherds, as well as olive-green bottle glass shards and a few pieces of clam shell. Notable in the assemblage is the relatively large number of personal artifacts (24 artifacts) especially brass pins (18 objects). One military artifact, a .63 caliber lead musket ball likely from a British "Brown Bess," was also found. Table 34 below lists the cultural material found in the upper portion of the buried mid-18th-mid 19th century horizon. It also be noted that standing water was encountered near the base of this level.

Table 34: Cultural material from Unit 7, Level 5 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Bark (sample) | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 14 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 1 |
| Button, metal decorated (yellow glass domed face) | personal* | 1 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 13 |
| Cuprous metal, unidentified (thin strips) | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 3 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 9 |
| Jewelry, ring (thin gold hoop) | personal * | 1 |
| Jewelry, other (1 loop, 1 hook) | personal | 2 |
| Kaolin pipe bowl, undecorated | personal | 1 |
| Nail, cut, wrought "L" head | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, cut early machine-made head | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 14 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 37 |
| Nail, wrought "L" head | architectural | 5 |
| Nail, wrought "T" head | architectural | 2 |
| Clothing-related metal object, other (brass clothing fastener) | personal | 1 |
| Pin (brass) | personal | 18 |
| Porcelain, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese | domestic | 2 |
| Redware, black glazed | domestic | 1 |
| Rock/stone, unmodified (possible architectural) | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 2 |
| Shell, snail | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Shot, musket (.63 caliber) | military | 1 |
| Spike, cut | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed (barley pattern) | domestic | 3 |
| Wire fragments (brass) | miscellaneous* | 4 |

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Wood fragment | architectural | 3 |
| Total Architectural | | 68 |
| Total Domestic | | 31 |
| Total Military | | 1 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 28 |
| Total Personal | | 24 |
| Total Artifacts | | 152 |

The second level of the mid-18th to mid-19th century horizon, Level 6, was excavated in standing water as a 50 cm by 50 cm (1.6 ft by 1.6 ft) pit in the northeast corner of Unit 7 to depth of 56 cm (22 in) below the unit datum. As in Level 5 above its soil was described as black sand. Despite the fact that “level” was only a quarter of the size of Level 5 above a relatively large amount of cultural material was collected from within. In total 76 artifacts were recovered most of which (43 objects) were structural in nature, namely brick fragments and wrought and square nails. Domestic artifacts, fragments of creamware, delft, olive-green bottle glass, and clam shell, account for nine of the artifacts collected. As in Level 5 above, a relatively large number of brass pins (10 objects) were found as well as a buckle and two pipe stem fragments. No military material was found in this level. Table 35 below lists the cultural material from Level 6.

Table 35: Cultural material from Unit 7, Level 6 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 8 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 35 |
| Buckle (possible) | personal | 1 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 5 |
| Delftware, undecorated | domestic | 2 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 1 |
| Hardware, other (loop fastener) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Kaolin pipe stem fragments, undecorated | personal | 2 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 4 |
| Nail, wrought “L” head | architectural | 4 |
| Pin (brass) | personal | 10 |
| Rock/stone, unmodified (possible architectural) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 1 |
| Shell, snail | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 43 |
| Total Domestic | | 9 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 11 |
| Total Personal | | 13 |
| Total Artifacts | | 75 |

The bottommost soil level identified in Unit 7 was dark brown coarse sand excavated as a continuation of the 50 cm by 50 cm (1.6 ft by 1.6 ft) pit in the northwestern corner of the unit. As with Level 6 above it was excavated in standing water and extended to a depth of 65 cm (26 in) below the unit datum where water and deteriorating walls of the unit prevented further excavation. A significantly smaller amount of cultural material was found in Level 7, an assemblage of 16 artifacts similar to those found in Level 6 above. It is notable that among this small amount of material were two brass pins. Table 36 below lists the cultural material found in Level 7 of Unit 7.

Table 36: Cultural material from Unit 7, Level 7 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 9 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 3 |
| Nail, wrought "L" head | architectural | 1 |
| Pin (brass) | personal | 2 |
| Total Architectural | | 10 |
| Total Domestic | | 3 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 1 |
| Total Personal | | 2 |
| Total Artifacts | | 16 |



Photo 46: Unit 7 facing north at base of excavation.

UNIT 8

Unit 8 is located in the northwest corner of the excavation area about 1 m (3.3 ft) south of the north wall and approximately 1.2 m (3.9 ft) west of Unit 2. The southern wall of this unit also abuts the northern edge of a previous trench excavated during 2007 (Trench35). The size of Unit 8 is 1 x 1m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) and its northeastern corner was 1.14 m (3.7 ft) below the site datum. Six distinct soil strata were identified in Unit 8, listed on Table 37 below.

Table 37: Soils, depths and artifact totals by level for Unit 8 from Fort Presentation.

| Level | Soil Description | Depth | Number of Artifacts |
|-------|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Gray sandy clay | 0-24 cm (0-9 in) | 0 |
| 2 | Very dark gray coarse sand with wood | 24-27 cm (9-11 in) | 3 |
| 3 | Very dark gray with dark brown coarse sand with gravel | 27-37 cm (11-15 in) | 87 |
| 4 | Dark gray silty sand with dark brown coarse sand with gravel and cobbles | 37-45 cm (15-18 in) | 15 |
| 5 | Dark gray silty sand with dark brown coarse sand with gravel and cobbles | 45-59 cm (18-23 in) | 55 |
| 6 | Dark yellow brown coarse sand | 59-81 cm (23-32 in) | 2 |

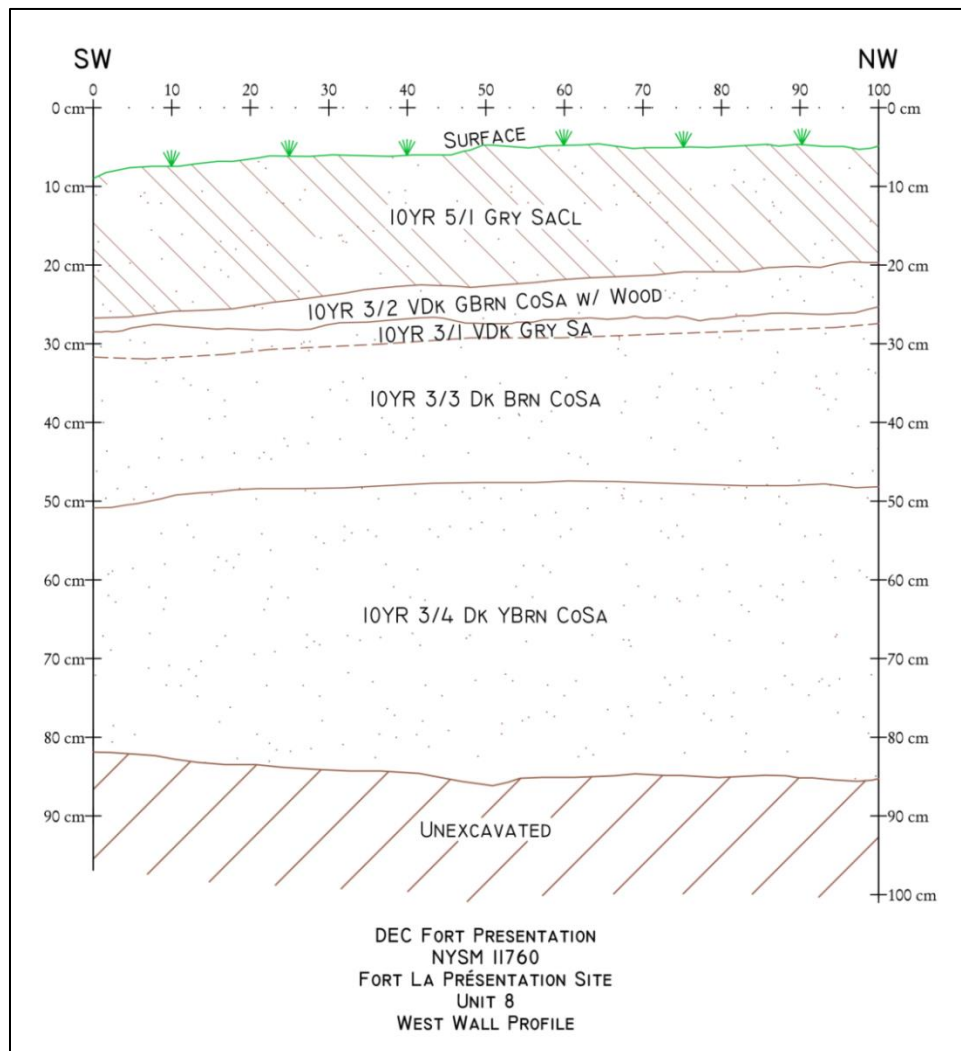


Figure 38: Profile of the west wall of Unit 8 of the Phase III survey at the base of excavation.

As in the other units on the site, Level 1 was comprised of a layer of 19th-20th century fill deposited atop the buried 18th-19th century ground surface. This level was approximately 24 cm (9 in) in thickness at the unit datum. This soil was not screened and no artifacts were collected within.

Level 2 was very dark gray coarse sand characterized by decaying wood splinters, chips, and sawdust. This level contained wood splinters, chips and saw dust. This level was relatively shallow, roughly 3 cm (2 in) deep. Only three artifacts were collected in Level 2 soil, one brick fragment, one cut spike and a piece of bark. These are listed on Table 38 below.

Table 38: Cultural material from Unit 8, Level 2 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Bark (sample) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Brick, handmade | architectural | 1 |
| Spike, cut | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 1 |
| Total Domestic | | 0 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 2 |
| Total Personal | | 0 |
| Total Artifacts | | 3 |

Level 3 was comprised of a thin lens of very dark gray atop dark brown coarse sand. It was excavated to an average depth of 37 cm (15 in) below the unit datum. Large rocks and gravel throughout were found throughout. In total 87 artifacts were recovered from Level 3. Of these, the majority (60% or 52 pieces) were architectural objects. As is usual throughout the site, this assemblage included brick wrought, square, and machine cut nails, wood fragments, and a several cut spikes. It is interesting to note that unlike most the assemblages of material from the various soil levels and units throughout the site machine cut nails were found in equal numbers to the earlier wrought and square nails. Domestic artifacts account for 16 of the total assemblage of material from Level 3, including clam shell, olive green and aqua bottle glass fragments, and sherds of whiteware, creamware, and yellowware. The 11 personal artifacts were fragments of kaolin pipes, and a single brass pin. Two of the pipe fragments possess makers' marks, the first from Henderson in Montreal and the second from McDougal in Glasgow. Each of these manufactures began producing in the late 1840s, the latter in 1846 and the former in 1847. This would suggest that Level 3 was deposited sometime after this. The complete list of material from Level 3 can be found on Table 39 below.

Table 39: Cultural material from Unit 8, Level 3 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Brick, hand made | architectural | 1 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 2 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 2 |
| Glass, aqua curved | domestic | 1 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 3 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified (spiral wrought metal, possible corkscrewed nail) | architectural | 1 |
| Ironstone/whiteware, blue edge-decorated | domestic | 3 |
| Ironstone/whiteware, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Ironstone/whiteware, underglaze blue hand-painted | domestic | 1 |
| Ironstone/whiteware, underglaze polychrome hand-painted | domestic | 1 |
| Kaolin pipe stems, decorated ("D," "TD" pipe bowl) | personal | 1 |
| Kaolin pipe bowl fragment, undecorated | personal | 1 |
| Kaolin pipe stems, decorated (1-"Henderson/Montreal," 1- "...E," 1- with glaze "MacDougal...Glasgow," | personal | 3 |

| | | |
|---|---------------|-----------|
| Kaolin pipe stems, undecorated | personal | 5 |
| Leather, unidentified | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Nail, cut, early machine-made head | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, cut wrought "L" head | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, cut wrought "T" head | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 18 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 12 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 5 |
| Pin | personal | 1 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 3 |
| Shell, snail | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Strapping | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Spike, cut | miscellaneous | 6 |
| Tooth, animal | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 5 |
| Yellowware, annular | domestic | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 47 |
| Total Domestic | | 16 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 13 |
| Total Personal | | 11 |
| Total Artifacts | | 87 |

Levels 4 and 5 were both comprised of dark gray coarse sand mottled with dark brown coarse sand. Large rocks, cobbles and gravel were found throughout. Level 4, the uppermost of these, was excavated to a depth of 45 cm (18 in) below the unit datum and contained 15 artifacts. This assemblage was a mixture of six architectural objects, such as brick and wood fragments and wrought and machine cut nails, two domestic artifacts, namely whiteware and stoneware sherds, three personal artifacts, pieces of undecorated kaolin pipe, and four unidentified animal bone fragments. The complete assemblage of material from Level 4 is listed on Table 40 below.

Table 40: Cultural material from Unit 8, Level 4 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 4 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 2 |
| Ironstone/whiteware, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Kaolin pipe bowl fragment, undecorated | personal | 1 |
| Kaolin pipe stem fragments, undecorated | personal | 2 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 1 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed | domestic | 1 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 2 |
| Total Architectural | | 6 |
| Total Domestic | | 2 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 4 |
| Total Personal | | 3 |
| Total Artifacts | | 15 |

The deeper section of the soil described in the level above, Level 5 was excavated to a depth of 59 cm (23 in) below the unit datum. Notable in this level was a concentration of decomposing mortar in the northwestern corner of the unit. Water with petroleum sheen began seeping in the southwest corner and a bark concentration was noted in the west wall. In total 55 artifacts were recovered from Level 5, 31 of which were usual assemblage of brick, mortar, wrought and square nails, and wood. Only three domestic artifacts accounts were found, sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware and porcelain. A single pin and a piece of musket strap hardware were found as well, in

addition to bone fragments and metallic strapping. It is notable that this deposit of material contained no machine cut nails, a diagnostic 19th century artifact type, and the stoneware fragments found here were of the “dot, diaper, and basket” type popular and often associated with British occupation between 1750 and 1770. These factors suggest that this deposit may represent occupation of the site in the mid-late 18th century. Table 41 below lists the material from Level 5.

Table 41: Cultural material from Unit 8, Level 5 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, fish | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 14 |
| Brick, hand made | architectural | 1 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 2 |
| Gun part (musket strap swivel) | military | 1 |
| Mortar | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, other | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 10 |
| Nail, wrought “rose” head | architectural | 8 |
| Nail, wrought “L” head | architectural | 6 |
| Nail, wrought “T” head | architectural | 1 |
| Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese | domestic | 1 |
| Pin | personal | 4 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed “dot, diaper, and basket” pattern | domestic | 2 |
| Strapping | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 31 |
| Total Domestic | | 3 |
| Total Military | | 1 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 16 |
| Total Personal | | 4 |
| Total Artifacts | | 55 |

Level 6 was the deepest excavated in Unit 8 and was a 1 m x 30 cm (3.3 x 1 ft) pit dug in the west side of the unit due to large rocks and the water table. It was excavated almost entirely underwater and the walls of Unit 8 were beginning to collapse at this depth. The soils in this level were dark yellow brown coarse sand and the level had an average depth of 81 cm (32 in) in the excavated area. Only two artifacts were recovered from this level, a machine cut nail and a single bone fragment. These artifacts, however, were likely the result of “wall fall” from an higher soil level given the collapsing walls and are listed on Table 42 below.

Table 42: Cultural material from Unit 8, Level 6 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 1 |
| Total Domestic | | 0 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 1 |
| Total Personal | | 0 |
| Total Artifacts | | 2 |



Photo 47: Unit 8 facing west at base of excavation.

UNIT 9

Unit 9 was located 3.5 m (11 ft) from the south wall of the excavation rectangle on the western side and 60 cm (24 in) west of Unit 3. The unit size measured 1 x1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) its datum, the southwestern corner, was located 1.3 m (4.3 ft) below the site datum. This unit is notable in that it contained the largest amount of cultural material in any of the units excavated during the Phase III survey, a total of 530 from six of the seven soil levels found within. Table 43 below depicts the stratigraphic profile of Unit 9 and the amount of cultural material found within.

Table 43: Soils, depths and artifact totals by level for Unit 9 from Fort Presentation.

| Level | Soil Description | Depth | Number of Artifacts |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Greenish gray sandy compact clay loam | 0-27 cm (0-11 in) | 0 |
| 2 | Black sandy loam | 27-32 cm (11-13 in) | 8 |
| 3 | Very dark grayish brown sandy loam | 32-39 cm (13-15 in) | 315 |
| 4 | Very dark gray sand | 39-47 cm (15-19 in) | 169 |
| 5 | Dark gray sand with gravel | 47-83 cm (19-33 in) | 9 |
| 6 | Dark gray brown sandy loam | 47-56 cm (19-22 in) | 28 |
| 7 | Dark gray brown sandy loam | 56-70 cm (22-28 in) | 1 |

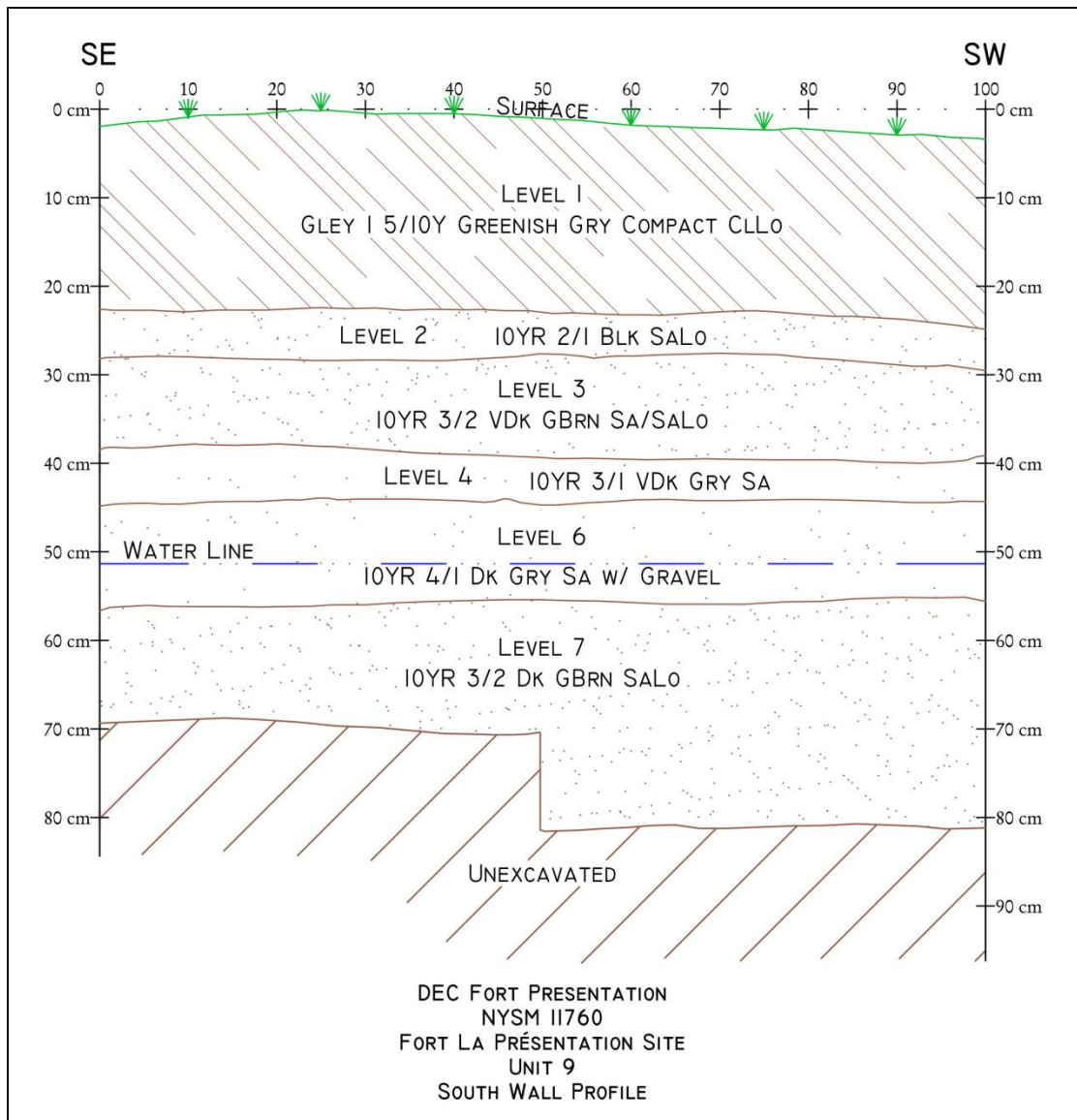


Figure 39: Profile of the south wall of Unit 9 of the Phase III survey at the base of excavation.

Level 1 was the remnant of the 19th and 20th century fill that was not fully removed by backhoe. As elsewhere, it was described as greenish gray sandy compact clay loam. This level was removed without screening, produced no artifacts, and was excavated to a depth of 27 cm (11 in) below the unit datum.

Immediately below the fill was Level 2, black sandy loam characterized by a charred or burned appearance with wood chunks at the top of the level. It was excavated to a depth of 32 cm (13 in) below the unit datum, near which point many irregular cobbles appeared at its interface with Level 3. Eight artifacts were collected from this level, three of which were architectural artifacts, single wrought and square nails and a wrought spike. The sole domestic artifact was a sherd of Rhenish stoneware. No personal or military artifacts were found in Level 2. The complete list of material from Level 2 can be found on Table 44 below. It is also notable that water began to seep into the unit from the east side near the base of this level.

Table 44: Cultural material from Unit 9, Level 2 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Bark (sample) | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, wrought “rose” head | architectural | 1 |
| Shell, snail | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Spike, cut | architectural | 1 |
| Stoneware, grey salt glazed blue decorated Rhenish | domestic | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 3 |
| Total Domestic | | 1 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 4 |
| Total Personal | | 0 |
| Total Artifacts | | 8 |

Level 3 was a dark grayish brown sandy loam excavated to a depth of 39 cm (15 in) below the unit datum. Not surprisingly, given the presence of water in Level 2 above, this was very wet and contained many rocks of various sizes, none of which appeared to represent an intact structural feature. From among these stones 315 artifacts were recovered. As is typical on the site, the majority (180 artifacts or 57%) of the material recovered from this level was structural debris including the usual wrought and square nails, and brick and wood fragments, but also a few other objects such as two metal hinges and a bracket. Creamware, pearlware, porcelain, and stoneware fragments, shards of olive-green and aqua bottle glass, and a small collection of oyster and clam shell comprised the domestic material from this level (52 objects or 17%) although some of the 32 fish and unidentified bone fragments also recovered from Level 3 may be related to food consumption. A fairly large collection of personal artifacts was recovered (23 objects) including kaolin pipe stem fragments, metal buttons, brass pins, a buckle, a British coin c. 1717 or 1727, and a jaw harp. The six military artifacts recovered include a British gunflint, a piece of flintlock mechanism, a uniform button from the King’s 8th Regiment of Foot, and two pieces of lead shot. Table 45 below lists the cultural material recovered from Level 3 of Unit 9.

Table 45: Cultural material from Unit 9, Level 3 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Bark (sample) | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Bone, fish | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 30 |
| Bracket | architectural | 1 |
| Buckle fragment | personal | 1 |
| Buttons, metal (British, King’s 8 th regiment) | military * | 2 |
| Buttons, metal decorated (1- domed face with loop fastener, 1- concave face with loop fastener) | personal* | 2 |
| Coin, cut (“Piece of Eight,” 1717 or 1727) | personal | 1 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 11 |
| Cuprous metal, unidentified (thin trimming) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Domestic/activity-related metal object (clothing pin/fastener wire) | personal | 1 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 12 |
| Glass, clear curved | domestic | 2 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 20 |
| Gun part (part of flintlock mechanism) | military | 1 |
| Gunflint (British) | military | 1 |
| Hinge | architectural | 2 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified (thin scraps) | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified (possible knife blade) | domestic | 1 |
| Jaw harp (musical instrument) | personal | 1 |

| | | |
|--|---------------|------------|
| Kaolin pipe stem fragments, undecorated | personal | 5 |
| Lead, unidentified (thin lead tang/scrap) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Metal, other (possible pewter fragments) | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Nail, cut early machine made head | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 52 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 89 |
| Nail, wrought "L" head | architectural | 14 |
| Nail, wrought "T" head | architectural | 6 |
| Nut (botanical) | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Pin (1- brass) | personal | 12 |
| Pearlware, mocha or finger-painted | domestic | 1 |
| Porcelain, undecorated | domestic | 2 |
| Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese | domestic | 4 |
| Rock/stone, unmodified (possible burned flint) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Rivet (copper) | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 1 |
| Shell, oyster | domestic | 4 |
| Shell, snail | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Shot, musket (1-.50 caliber, 1- .56 caliber) | military | 2 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed | domestic | 6 |
| Strapping | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Tooth | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Wire | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 3 |
| Total Architectural | | 180 |
| Total Domestic | | 52 |
| Total Military | | 6 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 54 |
| Total Personal | | 23 |
| Total Artifacts | | 315 |

Excavated to a depth of 47 cm (19 in) below the unit datum, the very dark gray sand that comprised Level 4 contained a total of 169 artifacts. Just over half of these (91 objects or 54%) were the typical architectural artifacts found throughout the site, including brick, mortar, and wood fragments, and a collection of wrought, square, and machine cut nails. It is notable that although machine cut nails were not found in Level 3 above, two were recovered from Level 4. A small assemblage of creamware, delft, porcelain, redware, and stoneware fragments, combined with a half-dozen sherds of aqua and olive-green bottle glass, a piece of clam shell, and perhaps some of the fish and unidentified bone fragments, constitute the collection of material reflecting domestic activities in Level 4. Four personal artifacts, two brass clothing pins, a button, a small copper "tinkler," were also collected as well as single military artifact, a .44 caliber lead musket ball. Table 46 below lists the complete collection of material from Level 4. Although water had been filtering into Unit 9 since Level 2, standing water had been encountered by the base of Level 4.

Table 46: Cultural material from Unit 9, Level 4 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Bar (trimmed) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Bone, fish | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 32 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 6 |
| Button, metal (domed w/looped fastener) | personal | 1 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 7 |
| Cuprous metal, unidentified (1- thin sheet, 1- thin sheet with copper rivet/nail head) | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Delftware, undecorated | domestic | 3 |

| | | |
|--|---------------|------------|
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 10 |
| Glass, clear curved | domestic | 5 |
| Glass, olive green bottle | domestic | 1 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified (thin strips/trimmings) | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Jewelry (brass cone shaped “tinkler”) | personal * | 1 |
| Lead, unidentified (trimming) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Material, unidentified (gum-like) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Metal, other (brass copper, possible rivet head) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Mortar | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 2 |
| Nail, other (folded copper) | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 21 |
| Nail, wrought “rose” head | architectural | 42 |
| Nail, wrought “L” head | architectural | 2 |
| Nail, wrought “T” head | architectural | 2 |
| Pin (brass) | personal | 2 |
| Porcelain, hand-painted | domestic | 1 |
| Porcelain, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese | domestic | 3 |
| Redware, brown glazed | domestic | 2 |
| Rivet, copper | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Rock/stone, unmodified (possibly carved) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 1 |
| Shell, snail | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Shot, musket (.44 caliber) | military | 1 |
| Slag | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed | domestic | 4 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 4 |
| Total Architectural | | 91 |
| Total Domestic | | 28 |
| Total Military | | 1 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 45 |
| Total Personal | | 4 |
| Total Artifacts | | 169 |

Level 5 of Unit 9 did not represent a soil layer *per se* but rather the excavation of its southwestern corner to a depth of 47 cm to 83 cm (19 to 33 in) below the unit datum. This was done in an attempt to provide a sump for the unit to drain off some of the water to enable continued excavation of Unit 9. The soil was described as dark gray sand with gravel and measured 50 x 50 cm (20 x 20 in). Relatively few artifacts were found in this soil, including brick and wood fragments, and wrought nails, as well as a sherd of creamware, a kaolin pipe bowl, two small pieces of cuprous metal, and a bone fragment. Table 47 below list this material. Needless to say, this level was excavated completely below the water level.

Table 47: Cultural material from Unit 9, Level 5 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 1 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Cuprous metal, unidentified (1- thin strip, 1- small dome) | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Kaolin pipe bowl, decorated | personal | 1 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 2 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 4 |

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Total Domestic | 1 |
| Total Military | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | 3 |
| Total Personal | 1 |
| Total Artifacts | 9 |

Level 6 was excavated throughout the unit save in the southwest corner where a sump pit (Level 5) had been previously excavated. The sump did help control water to a degree and enabled this level of dark gray brown sandy loam to be dug to a depth of 56 cm (22 in) below the unit datum. A total of 28 artifacts were recovered from this soil, the majority (23 objects or 82%) being architectural in nature such brick fragments and wrought nails. The single domestic artifact was a sherd of black-glazed redware. Three pieces of animal bone and a small strip of copper were also recovered. Table 48 below lists the material from Level 6.

Table 48: Cultural material from Unit 9, Level 6 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 1 |
| Cuprous metal, unidentified (thin trimming/strip) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 5 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 17 |
| Redware, black-glazed | domestic | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 23 |
| Total Domestic | | 1 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 4 |
| Total Personal | | 0 |
| Total Artifacts | | 28 |

The deepest level in Unit 9 was dark gray brown sandy loam excavated to a depth of 70 cm (28 in) below the unit datum. This level was completely under the water table and had a very low artifact density. A single artifact, a bone fragment, was collected from this level.

Table 49: Cultural material from Unit 9, Level 7 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 0 |
| Total Domestic | | 0 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 1 |
| Total Personal | | 0 |
| Total Artifacts | | 1 |



Photo 48: Unit 9 facing south at base of excavation.

UNIT 10

Unit 10 was located approximately 7.25 m (24 ft) from the north wall of the excavation area on its west side and 50 cm (20 in) west of Unit 5. This unit measured 1 m x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) and it contained four distinct soil types excavated in seven soil levels. Excavation of Unit 10 began 1.25 m (49 in) below the site datum in the northwestern corner of the unit. A total of 189 artifacts were collected from this unit from five of the seven levels. Table 50 below lists the soils, levels, and number of artifacts in each in Unit 10.

Table 50: Soils, depths and artifact totals by level for Unit 10 from Fort Presentation.

| Level | Soil Description | Depth | Number of Artifacts |
|-------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Greenish gray sandy clay | 0-20 cm (0-8 in) | 0 |
| 2 | Dark gray sand | 20-29 cm (8-11 in) | 8 |
| 3 | Dark gray sand | 29-39 cm (11-15 in) | 59 |
| 4 | Black sand | 39-48 cm (15-19 in) | 115 |
| 5 | Dark grayish brown sand | 48-58 cm (19-23 in) | 15 |
| 6 | Dark grayish brown sand | 58-67 cm (23-26 in) | 1 |
| 7 | Dark grayish brown sand | 67-83 cm (26-33 in) | 0 |

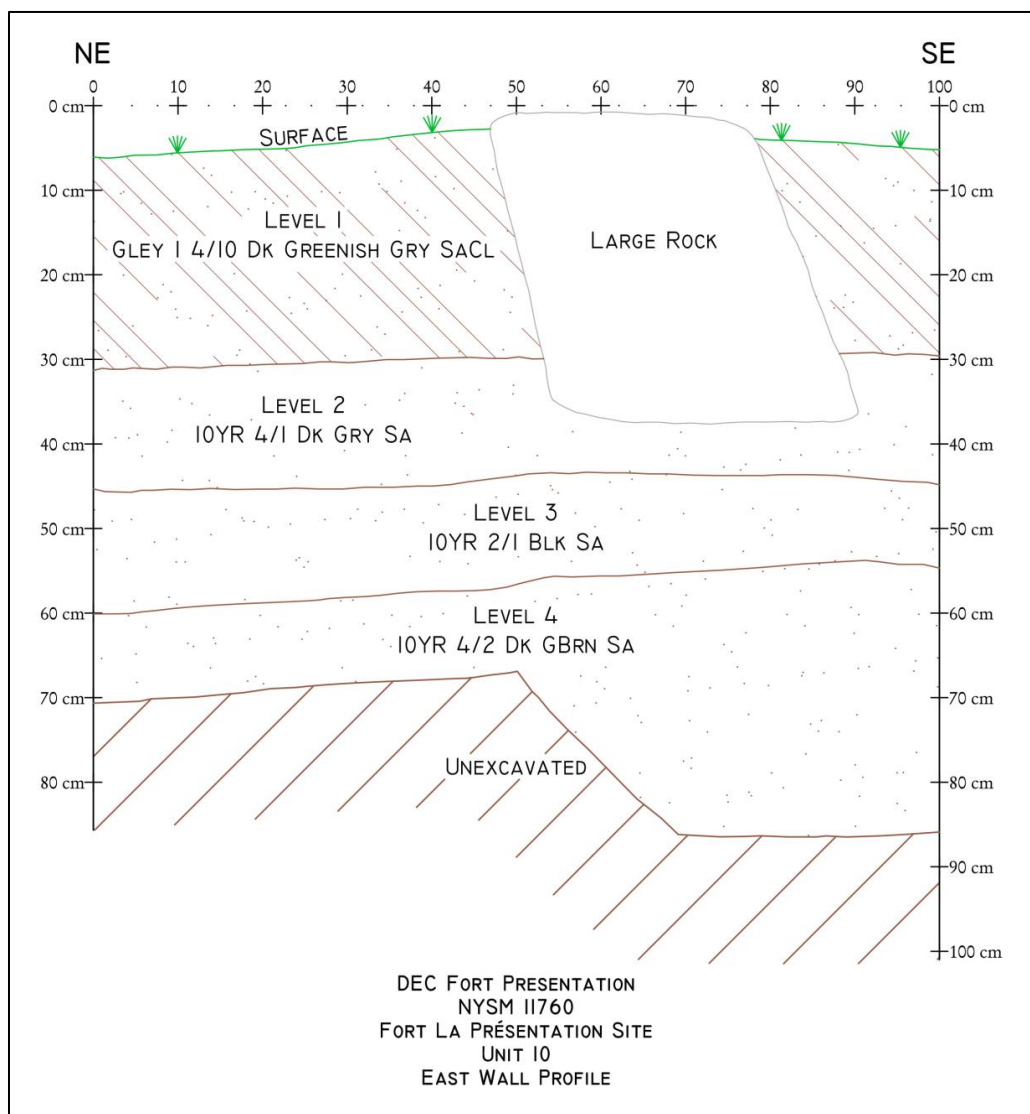


Figure 40: Profile of the east wall of Unit 10 of the Phase III survey at the base of excavation.

Level 1 was dark greenish gray sandy clay with an average depth range of 0-20 cm (0-8 in) at the unit datum in its northwestern corner. As this soil represented 19th-20th century fill, this level was removed without screening and produced no cultural material.

Beneath the fill in Level 1 above, was a stratum of dark gray sand. Given its thickness it was excavated in two separate levels, Levels 2 and 3. The upper portion of this soil, Level 2 was excavated to a depth of 29 cm (11 in) below the unit datum and was characterized by a thin lens of decaying wood debris at the interface of Levels 1 and 2 and rocks found throughout this level. Only eight artifacts were collected from this Level 2 including, single machine cut and wrought nails, pieces of brick, mortar, bark, and bone, and a sherd of black transfer-printed whiteware. This material is also listed on Table 51 below.

Table 51: Cultural material from Unit 10, Level 2 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Bark (sample) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Brick, hand made | architectural | 1 |
| Ironstone/whiteware, black transfer printed | domestic | 1 |
| Mortar | architectural | 2 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 5 |
| Total Domestic | | 1 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 2 |
| Total Personal | | 0 |
| Total Artifacts | | 8 |

Level 3, the lower portion of the dark gray sand identified in Level 2 above, was excavated to a depth of 39 cm (15 in) below the unit datum. A total of 59 artifacts were recovered from this level. Of these, the majority (80% or 48 objects) were architectural in nature. These include brick and mortar fragments, wrought, square, and machine cut nails, and a cut spike. Only two domestic, creamware and redware sherds, and two personal artifacts, brass pins, were found in Level 3. Pieces of charcoal, small thin copper sheeting, and unidentified bone were also recovered. This material is listed on Table 52 below.

Table 52: Cultural material from Unit 10, Level 3 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 5 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 1 |
| Charcoal | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Cuprous metal, unidentified (thin sheeting) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Mortar | architectural | 4 |
| Nail, cut early machine made head | architectural | 2 |
| Nail, cut wrought "L" head | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 7 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 13 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 17 |
| Nail, wrought "L" head | architectural | 2 |
| Pin (brass) | personal | 2 |
| Redware, mottled or spotted brown-glazed | domestic | 1 |
| Spike, cut | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 47 |
| Total Domestic | | 2 |
| Total Military | | 0 |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Total Miscellaneous | 8 |
| Total Personal | 2 |
| Total Artifacts | 59 |

A level of black sand 9 cm (4 in) thick constituted Level 4 soil. The water table was encountered in this level and 115 artifacts collected. As is typical on the site architectural debris, namely wrought, square, and machine cut nails, brick and wood fragments, comprised the bulk of the assemblage (63% or 73 objects). Creamware, porcelain, redware, and stoneware sherds, and half a dozen clam shell fragments made up the domestic assemblage. The personal artifacts were eight brass pins and single kaolin pipe stem fragment. One military artifact was recovered, a musket spring fragment. The complete list of material from Level 4 is found on Table 53 below.

Table 53: Cultural material from Unit 10, Level 4 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Arms/military metal, other (possible cannon fuse gimlet) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 11 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 17 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 6 |
| Cuprous metal, unidentified (thin sheeting) | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Hardware, other (clip/chain link, musket spring) | military | 1 |
| Kaolin pipe stem fragment, undecorated | personal | 1 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 3 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 16 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 35 |
| Pin (brass) | personal | 8 |
| Porcelain, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Redware, brown glazed | domestic | 1 |
| Rivet (copper) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 6 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed | domestic | 2 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 2 |
| Total Architectural | | 73 |
| Total Domestic | | 16 |
| Total Military | | 1 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 16 |
| Total Personal | | 9 |
| Total Artifacts | | 115 |

The black sand described above was underlain by a stratum of dark grayish brown sand. This soil was excavated in two levels, Levels 5 and 6, below the level of standing water. The uppermost of these, Level 5, was excavated to a depth of 58 cm (23 in) below the unit datum. There was a noticeable quantity of non-structural stone in this level including a large rock in the southwest corner. In total 15 artifacts were collected from this level. Roughly half of the material (8 objects) architectural, namely wood fragments and a single wrought nail. Other material recovered included a single brass pin, and fragments of clam shells and unidentified bone

Table 54: Cultural material from Unit10, Level 5 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 1 |
| Pin (brass) | personal | 1 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 3 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 7 |
| Total Architectural | | 8 |
| Total Domestic | | 3 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 3 |
| Total Personal | | 1 |
| Total Artifacts | | 15 |

Level 6 was the lower section of the dark grayish brown sand identified in Level 5 above. It was excavated completely below standing water, as with the level above, to a depth of 67 cm (26 in) below the unit datum. A single artifact was recovered here, a single bone fragment.

Table 55: Cultural material from Unit 10, Level 6 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 0 |
| Total Domestic | | 0 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 1 |
| Total Personal | | 0 |
| Total Artifacts | | 1 |

Level 7 was the deepest excavated in Unit 10 and extended to a depth of 83 cm (33 in) below the unit datum. It measured 50 x 50 cm (20 x 20 in) and was placed in the southeast corner of the unit. This level was completely under the water table and contained no cultural material.



Photo 49: Unit 10 facing north at base of excavation.

UNIT 11

Unit 11 was located 1.2 m (47 in) north of the south wall on the east side of the excavation are and 40 cm (16 in) north of Unit 1. It measured 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft). The unit datum, its southeastern corner, was located at a depth of 1.28 m (50 in) below site datum. This unit contained four distinct soils excavated in six levels and produced 434 artifacts. Table 56 below lists the soils, their depths, and the number of artifacts found in each level.

Table 56: Soils, depths and artifact totals by level for Unit 11 from Fort Presentation.

| Level | Soil Description | Depth | Number of Artifacts |
|-------|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Greenish gray clay loam | 0-42 cm (0-16 in) | 0 |
| 2 | Black silt loam | 42-44 cm (16-17 in) | 0 |
| 3 | Very dark gray brown coarse sand with gravel and cobbles | 44-55 cm (17-22 in) | 325 |
| 4 | Very dark gray brown coarse sand with gravel | 55-66 cm (22-26 in) | 103 |
| 5 | Dark gray sandy loam | 66-80 cm (26-31 in) | 6 |
| 6 | Dark gray sandy loam | 80-93 cm (31-37in) | 0 |

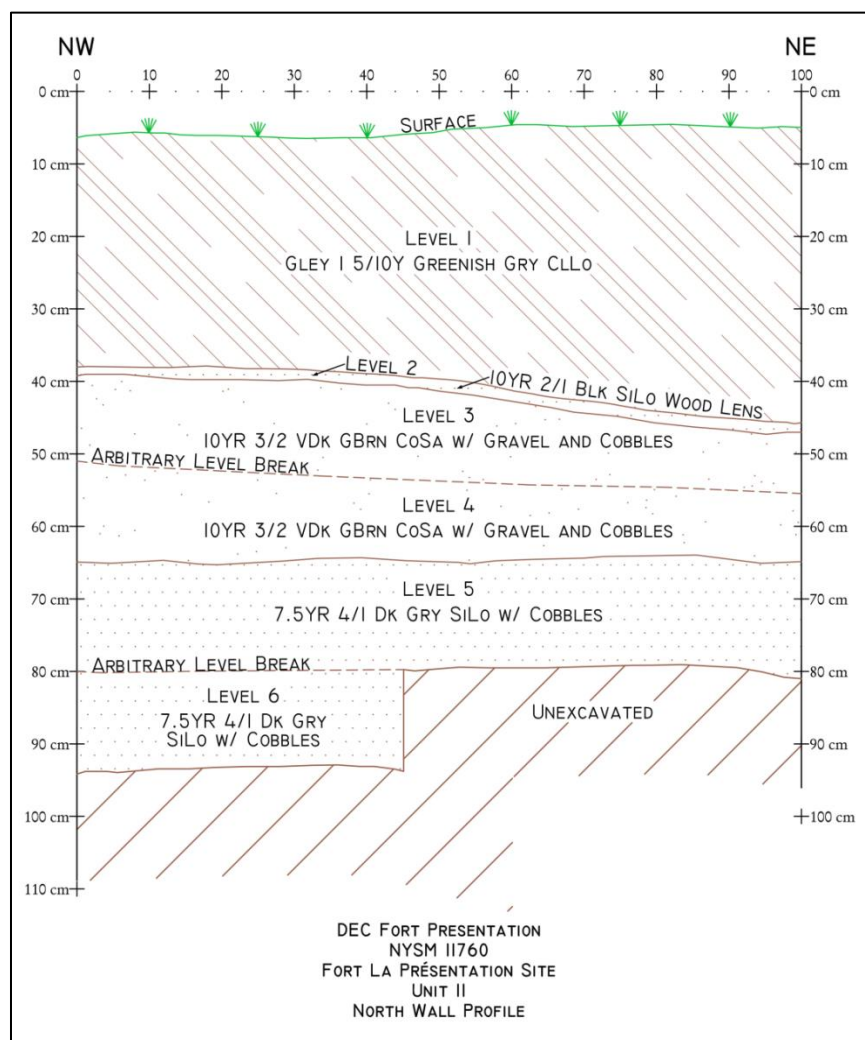


Figure 41: Profile of the north wall of Unit 11 of the Phase III survey at the base of excavation.

Level 1 was the greenish grey clay loam overburden found throughout the site and identified as the remainder of the 19th and 20th century fill not mechanically removed by backhoe. In Unit 11 it was 42 cm (16 in) deep. Its soil was not screened and no cultural material was collected from Level 1.

Immediately below the fill, Level 2 was described as black silt loam containing saw dust and wood splinters. It was rather shallow, only 2 cm (1 in) deep and contained no cultural material.

By contrast, a large amount of cultural material was recovered from the very dark gray brown coarse sand of Level 3. This soil contained a substantial quantity of gravel and natural cobbles and was excavated to a depth of 55 cm (22 in) below the unit datum. In total 325 artifacts were collected from this level. Nearly three-quarters of this material (72% or 234 objects) is architectural in nature. The great majority of this assemblage is a collection of 188 nails. It is notable that of these only 6 (or 3% of the nails) were machine cut, the reminder being wrought/square nails. Other structural material included a screw, a door latch, and brick, window glass, and wood fragments. Twenty-five domestic artifacts, largely assorted ceramics such as creamware, delft, ironware/whiteware, majolica, porcelain, and stoneware sherds, but also including clear and olive-green bottle glass fragments, a cutlery (knife) fragment, and pieces of clam shell. Kaolin pipe fragments, four brass pins, a buckle, a knife fragment, and four buttons comprise the collection of personal artifacts from Level 3. Of the buttons, two were identifiably from British military uniforms, one marked “10” from the 10th Regiment doing garrison duty at various posts on the Great Lakes in the 1770s and the second a King’s 8th Regiment button, from the unit that seized the fort from the Americans during the War of 1812. Other artifacts were bark, unidentified metal, and unidentified lead fragments, a chert flake, an animal tooth, pieces of charcoal and metal sheeting, a washer, a small metal bar fragment, and two horseshoe nails. This material is listed on Table 57 below.

Table 57: Cultural material from Unit 11, Level 3 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Arms/military metal, other (musket worm?) | military | 1 |
| Arms/military metal, other (bayonet clip?) | military | 1 |
| Arms/military metal, other (bayonet/sword blade fragment?) | military | 1 |
| Bar (beveled to edge on one side) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Bark (sample) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Bone, fish | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 22 |
| Brick | architectural | 34 |
| Buckle fragment (brass) | personal | 1 |
| Buttons, brass (1- British, King’s 8 th regiment, 1- “10,” 1- hollow dome with looped back, 1- concaved face with loop back) | Military/personal | 4 |
| Charcoal | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Clothing-related metal object, other (brass fastener/cuff link) | military? | 1 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 2 |
| Cuprous metal, unidentified (1- thin sheet, 1 folded clip) | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Cutlery, unidentified (possible fork handle) | domestic | 1 |
| Delftware, monochrome | domestic | 1 |
| Delftware, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Domestic/activity-related metal object (thin gold/brass chain) | military | 2 |
| Door latch (hooked) | architectural | 1 |
| Flake, tertiary | prehistoric | 1 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 9 |
| Glass, clear curved | domestic | 2 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 5 |
| Hardware, other (anvil stake?) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Hardware, other (wrought spike head?) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Hardware, other (slightly wedge shaped) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Ironstone/whiteware, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Jackknife (jackknife blade) | personal | 1 |
| Kaolin pipe bowl fragments, undecorated | personal | 3 |

| | | |
|--|---------------|------------|
| Kaolin pipe stem fragment, undecorated (1 with glazed tip) | personal | 2 |
| Lead, unidentified (3- thin sheets, 1- thin wire/seal, 1- thick oval disk) | miscellaneous | 5 |
| Majolica (green glazed redware) | domestic | 1 |
| Nail, cut early machine made head | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, cut wrought "L" head | architectural | 2 |
| Nail, cut wrought "rose" head | architectural | 2 |
| Nail, horse shoe | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 6 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 58 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 101 |
| Nail, wrought "L" head | architectural | 10 |
| Nail, wrought "T" head | architectural | 6 |
| Pin | personal | 4 |
| Porcelain, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese | domestic | 1 |
| Rivet (possible rose head) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Screw (wood, straight slot) | architectural | 1 |
| Sheeting/sheathing, metal (folded metal sheet) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 6 |
| Spike, cut | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed | domestic | 2 |
| Tack, upholstery (brass with domed head) | domestic | 1 |
| Tooth | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Washer (hand wrought) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 3 |
| Total Architectural | | 234 |
| Total Domestic | | 25 |
| Total Military | | 10 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 44 |
| Total Personal | | 11 |
| Total Prehistoric | | 1 |
| Total Artifacts | | 325 |

Level 4 consisted of very dark gray brown coarse sand with gravel with an average end depth of 66 cm (26 in) below the unit datum. At this level water with petroleum sheen was encountered along with natural cobbles and gravel. This level was marked by a sharp decrease in artifact density with 103 artifacts collected. Of these nearly half were architectural objects such as brick and mortar fragments, wrought and square nails and a hinge. Domestic artifacts were relatively few (7 pieces), consisting of clam shells, clear, olive-green, and aqua bottle glass fragments, and two delftware sherds, although some of the 29 bone fragments may also be associated with domestic activity. A buckle, a jaw harp, six brass pins, and two buttons comprised the collection of personal artifacts. Three military artifacts were collected, a British gunflint, a fragment of lead musket shot, and a bear or lion-head decorated bayonet clip fragment. It is notable that no diagnostic artifacts clearly associated with the post 1812 period of occupation on the site were found in Level 4. Table 58 below lists the complete assemblage of material from this level.

Table 58: Cultural material from Unit 11, Level 4 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Arms/military metal, other (bayonet clip with lion face design) | military | 1 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 29 |
| Brick | architectural | 12 |
| Buckle fragment (decorative brass) | personal | 1 |
| Buttons, metal (brass 1- dome face with loop fastener, 1- hollow semi-spherical button back) | personal | 2 |
| Delftware, undecorated | domestic | 2 |
| Domestic/activity-related metal object (brass loop fastener, button) | personal | 1 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 2 |
| Glass, clear curved | domestic | 1 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 3 |
| Gunflint (British) | military | 1 |
| Hardware, other (latch bar catch) | architectural | 1 |
| Hinge | architectural | 1 |
| Jaw harp (musical instrument) fragment | personal | 1 |
| Mortar | architectural | 2 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 5 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 25 |
| Nail, wrought "L" head | architectural | 3 |
| Nail, wrought "T" head | architectural | 1 |
| Pin (brass) | personal | 6 |
| Rock/stone, unmodified (sandstone) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 1 |
| Shot, lead musket (cut in half) | military | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 52 |
| Total Domestic | | 7 |
| Total Military | | 3 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 30 |
| Total Personal | | 11 |
| Total Artifacts | | 103 |

Level 5 soil, dark gray brown coarse sand with gravel, was very wet, being largely underwater, and required bailing before excavation. The end depth of this level was 80 cm (31 in) below the unit datum. Only six artifacts were collected from this level, all wrought nails, listed on Table 59 below.

Table 59: Cultural material from Unit 11, Level 5 from the Fort de la Présentation Site.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 4 |
| Nail, wrought "L" head | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, wrought "T" head | architectural | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 6 |
| Total Domestic | | 0 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 0 |
| Total Personal | | 0 |
| Total Artifacts | | 6 |

Level 6 was excavated as a 50 x 50 cm (20x 20 in) square in the northwestern corner of the unit and was completely underwater. Soils contained in this level were the same as the previous level, dark gray brown coarse sand with gravel. The end depth of this level, and Unit 11 as a whole, was 93 cm (3.1 ft) below the unit datum. No cultural material was recovered from Level 5 of Unit 11.



Photo 50: Unit 11 facing north at base of excavation.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Personal Artifacts

A fairly large assemblage of personal artifacts representing historic occupation of the Fort de la Présentation Site was recovered during the Phase III survey. This includes a variety of artifact types including personal military objects, jewelry, buttons and buckles, and coins, to name a few. These are discussed in detail below.

Arms and Ammunition

Gunflints

As seen on Table 60 below, a total of ten gunflints were recovered during the Phase III survey. Not surprisingly, given the relatively short period of French occupation of the site, only one honey-colored French gunflint was found, in comparison to the nine grey flints associated British and American military occupation. Interestingly, the opposite was true of the assemblage gunflints from the Phase II survey, in which eight French flints were recovered, compared to only two Anglo-American (Gore 2008a). Photo 51 below depicts some of the gunflints collected during the Phase III survey.



Photo 51: Some of the gunflints collected during the Phase III survey.

Musket balls

Musket shot of six different calibers was recovered from the site by the Phase III survey. The most recognizable are the .69 and .63 caliber balls. The British Long Land Pattern “Brown Bess” musket was the standard issue military weapon from British infantry from the 1720s to the 1790s. This muzzle-loading smoothbore had a .75 caliber barrel and while the official ammunition caliber was listed as .71 caliber more often .69 caliber balls used for ease of loading and to prevent fouling. Two balls of this caliber were recovered during the Phase III survey.

Slightly more numerous were .63 caliber balls. The four balls of this caliber are likely from 1728 Model Charleville muskets used by the French soldiers in French and Indian War. As with most firearms of its time the Charleville possessed a larger bore barrel, .69 caliber, but used smaller balls. Generally .63 and .64 caliber balls are associated with the Charleville on sites where this musket was employed such as Forts Stanwix (Hanson 1975) and Crown Point (Sopko 2008). Shot associated with both the Brown Bess and Charleville muskets were also found during the Phase II survey conducted on the site (Gore 2008a).

The U.S. Model 1803 flintlock rifle had .54 caliber barrel, and given the its history in Ogdensburg it is very likely that the .50 caliber balls are associated with Forsyth’s 1st Regiment of Rifles who were known to use the Model 1803 (Tucker 2012). The four balls of this size are likely associated with the presence of the Rifles at the site. The American long rifle, commonly known as the Pennsylvania or Kentucky Long Rifle, was civilian weapon often brought into service with American militia units in the War of 1812. Its non-standard production, often made by small-scale gunsmiths, resulted in a variety of calibers from .25 to .75 with the .40 to .50 caliber range being most common. It’s likely that the .44 caliber and .56 caliber balls were produced for American made rifles (Hanson 1975). The final ball size was represented by two .31 caliber balls. While these fall well within the range of American long rifle ammunition they would be on the small side and could very likely be pistol ammunition as well.

Other Arms and Ammunition

The Phase III survey collected a total of 14 artifacts identified as military hardware. Unfortunately, not only are these objects metallic and rather rusted, but many represent components general to all contemporary muskets, making distinguishing between American, British, and French muskets difficult. Of particular interest, however, is a decorative bayonet clip with an animal head design. Two cannon fuse gimlet were also found and represent the presence of artillery on the site. These and examples of other military hardware and shot can be seen in Photo 52 below.



Photo 52: Assortment of militaria collected during the Phase III survey.

Table 60: Arms and Ammunition from the Phase III survey on the Fort de la Présentation Site

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|---------------|--------|
| Arms/military metal, other (bayonet clip?) | military | 2 |
| Arms/military metal, other (bayonet clip with lion face design) | military | 1 |
| Arms/military metal, other (bayonet/sword blade fragment?) | military | 2 |
| Arms/military metal (cannon iron fuse gimlet) | military | 2 |
| Arms/military metal, other (clip/chain link, musket spring) | military | 1 |
| Arms/military metal, other (musket worm?) | military | 2 |
| Gun/bullet related material, other (musket frisson) | military | 1 |
| Gun part (musket strap swivel) | military | 1 |
| Gun part (part of flintlock mechanism) | military | 1 |
| Gunflint (British) | military | 9 |
| Gunflints (French) | military | 1 |
| Shot, lead musket (cut in half) | military | 1 |
| Shot, musket (.31 caliber) | military | 2 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| Shot, musket (.44 caliber) | military | 1 |
| Shot, musket (.50 caliber) | military | 4 |
| Shot, musket (.56 caliber) | military | 6 |
| Shot, musket (.63 caliber) | military | 4 |
| Shot, musket (.69 caliber) | military | 2 |
| Total Arms and Ammunition | | 53 |

Jewelry

As is apparent on Table 61 below, six fragments of jewelry were collected during the Phase III survey. Given the fragmentary nature of the pieces found, however, it is currently not possible to determine if these pieces are of military or civilian nature, or even what the item was. It is notable that several of these fragments were gold. Photo 53 below depicts some of the jewelry fragments.

Table 61: Jewelry objects from the Phase III survey on the Fort de la Présentation Site

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Domestic/activity related metal object (fragment of chain or pendant) | personal | 1 |
| Jewelry (coiled gold pendant/medal) | military* | 1 |
| Jewelry, ring (thin gold hoop) | personal * | 1 |
| Jewelry, other (1 loop, 1 hook) | personal | 2 |
| Jewelry (thin gold hoop) | personal * | 1 |
| Total | | 6 |



Photo 53: Jewelry, buckle, and decorative wire fragments collected during the Phase III survey.

Coins

As illustrated on Table 62 below only three pieces of specie were recovered on the Fort de la Présentation Site during the Phase III survey. While two of the coins have dates corresponding the early 18th century, only one, the 1733, depicts King George II of Great Britain. The second dated coin is a cut quarter of a coin broken to make a smaller denomination. The quarter of the coin collected shows the date, 1717 or 1727, but provides no indication of nation of production. The third “coin” is a half of a plain circular token. These are depicted on Photo 54 below.

Table 62: Coins collected from the Phase III survey on the Fort de la Présentation Site

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|---------------|----------|
| Coin, cut (“Piece of Eight,” 1717 or 1727) | personal | 1 |
| Coin (British, 1733) | personal | 1 |
| Lead, unidentified (half coin or token) | personal | 1 |
| Total | | 3 |



Photo 54: Coins and fragments collected during the Phase III survey.

Native American trade objects

Six artifacts believed to be associated with trade between the Europeans (French and British) and Native American were collected during Phase III survey on the site. The first is a small white glass bead like that found on the site during the Phase II survey. In addition, four small conical brass “tinklers” were recovered. These are pieces of thin sheet brass rolled to a cone shape and attached to clothing not only to enhance a garment visually but also to produce a tinkling sound with motion (Quimby 1966). The last object of this sort is a thicker irregular triangle of brass. At its point an awl punch has been fashioned and at its base its edge has been sharpened to form a scraper. The object is marked with a faint broad head arrow shape etched into it, a symbol associated with British Crown property. These can be seen in Photos 55 and 56 below.

Table 63: Native American trade objects collected from the Phase III survey on the Fort de la Présentation Site

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|---------------|----------|
| Bead, glass trade (white) | personal | 1 |
| Jewelry (brass cone shaped “tinkler”) | personal | 4 |
| Tool, small (repurposed metal fragment) scraper/awl, brass with Tower of London Broad Arrow) | personal | 1 |
| Total | | 6 |



Photo 55: Items associated with Native American trade recovered during the Phase III survey.



Photo 56: Brass fragment scraper fashioned into a scraper and awl recovered during the Phase III survey.

Tools

A small assemblage of tools was collected during the Phase III survey. These are listed on Table 64 below and some can be seen on Photo 63. These would have been useful on the site for a variety of purposes.

Table 64: Tools collected from the Phase III survey on the Fort de la Présentation Site

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|---------------|----------|
| Hardware, other (cast iron awl punch/spoon auger) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Jackknife (knife blade fragments) | personal | 2 |
| Knife (non-tableware cutlery) fragments | personal | 3 |
| Tool, small (chisel/screwdriver bit) | personal | 1 |
| Total | | 7 |

Clothing-related artifacts

As can be seen on Table 65 below, a total of 141 clothing-related artifacts were collected during the Phase III survey conducted the Fort La Présentation Site. These can be broken into four main categories: buckles, buttons, pins, and other. It is also notable that while some of this material, 18 artifacts appear clearly associated with military uniform clothing and adornment, the majority, 123 artifacts, are relatively non-descript and may be associated with either military or civilian garb.

Table 65: Clothing-related artifacts collected from the Phase III survey on the Fort de la Présentation Site

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|---------------|------------|
| Buckles/buckle fragments | personal | 5 |
| Buckle fragments (brass) | personal | 4 |
| Button, bone | personal | 2 |
| Buttons, brass (hollow dome with looped back) | military * | 2 |
| Buttons, brass (concaved face with loop back) | military * | 2 |
| Buttons, metal decorated (concave face with loop fastener) | personal | 1 |
| Buttons, metal decorated (rope edge design) | personal | 1 |
| Button, metal decorated (yellow glass domed face) | personal | 2 |
| Button, metal undecorated | personal | 1 |
| Buttons, metal undecorated (brass- dome face with loop fastener) | personal | 3 |
| Buttons, metal undecorated (dome) | personal | 8 |
| Buttons, metal undecorated (hollow semi-spherical button back) | personal | 1 |
| Buttons, metal military (British, “10”) | military* | 1 |
| Buttons, metal military (British, King’s 8 th regiment) | military | 5 |
| Buttons, metal military (British, “24”) | military | 1 |
| Buttons, metal military (British, “31”) | military* | 1 |
| Clothing-related metal object, other (brass fastener/cuff link) | military* | 2 |
| Clothing-related metal object, other (brass clothing fastener) | personal | 1 |
| Domestic/activity-related metal object (wire clothing fastener) | personal | 1 |
| Domestic/activity-related metal object (clothing pin/fastener wire) | personal | 1 |
| Domestic/activity-related metal object (brass loop fastener, button fragment) | personal | 1 |
| Domestic/activity-related metal object (thin gold/brass chain) | military | 2 |
| Pin | personal | 24 |
| Pin (brass) | personal | 66 |
| Total Buckles | | 9 |
| Total Buttons | | 31 |
| Total Pins | | 90 |
| Total clothing-related artifacts | | 141 |

Buckles

Nine buckles/buckle fragments had been collected by the Phase III survey. These were generally of two types, brass and iron/steel. Some of these can be seen above in Photo 53.

Buttons

The assemblage contained thirty-one buttons. They appear to represent a combination of military, as clearly distinguished by regimental designations on the buttons themselves, and civilian buttons. Given the general lack of adornment of French and Indian War-era military buttons and the non-standard buttons of the War of 1812 period, many of those plainer by design may be also be associated with military occupation.

The eight buttons clearly associated with military occupation of the site are from four British military units. Each is discussed briefly below along with its association with the site.

A) (The King's) 8th Regiment of Foot.

The 8th Regiment of Foot has a close association with the Fort Oswegatchie phase of the site's history. Formed in the late 17th century the 8th Regiment of Foot was posted to the Americas in the 1768 and was set to garrisoning posts in the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes region until 1785. An element of the 8th was stationed at Fort Oswegatchie when Captain George Forster led a contingent of troops against an American force at the Battle of the Cedars (1776). After brief service in the West Indies in 1809, the 8th was recalled to British North America in the face of rising tensions between Britain and the United States and was stationed in Canada throughout the War of 1812. Led by Lieutenant Colonel "Red" George Macdonell, the 8th marched across the frozen St. Lawrence to defeat American troops and pillage Ogdensburg in Feb. 1813 (Cannon 1844).

B) 24th Regiment.

Formed in 1689 and sent to Quebec during the American Revolution, the 24th participated in the Burgoyne Campaign of 1777 that ended in failure at Saratoga. Returned to Great Britain after the end of the war, it was later reposted to Canada from 1789 to 1800 to help guard the frontier from Revolutionary America (Griffin 2012). In 1793 it was sent from Montreal, where it had been garrisoned to Detroit, no doubt passing through Fort Oswegatchie *en route*. Again assigned garrison duty in Canada in 1829, elements of the 24th were sent from posts in Kingston and Toronto sent to Lower Canada to suppress the 1838 Patriot War rebellion (Paton 1892).

C) 31st Regiment-

The 31st was formed in 1702 and arrived in North America to garrison posts in Quebec in 1776. Some may have to have posted at Fort Oswegatchie until elements of the regiment went with General John Burgoyne in his 1777 campaign that ended at Saratoga in October of the year. The regiment remained posted in Canada until 1787 when it returned to Britain (National Army Museum 2015). It is most likely that the button recovered from Fort Oswegatchie is related to this garrison duty.

D) 10th Regiment of Foot

Formed in 1685, the 10th Regiment of Foot arrived in Canada in August of 1767. Between this date and 1774 it was assigned to garrison posts on Great Lakes. In November 1774 it was sent to the Boston area and would soon see action at Lexington-Concord. The 10th was very active throughout the American Revolution, taking part in battles at Bunker Hill, Long Island, New York City, Monmouth, and elsewhere until 1778 when it was recalled to England (Cheshire Group 2014). Given its location as a link in the chain of forts stretching from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Great Lakes it is certain that the elements of 10th Regiment would have at least passed through Fort Oswegatchie.

The remaining 23 buttons are a variety of ten different types with various characteristics including loop fasteners, dome-faces, edge decoration, etc. Only two were made of bone, the remainder being brass and iron/steel. Photo 57 below depicts a variety of the buttons recovered during the Phase II survey.

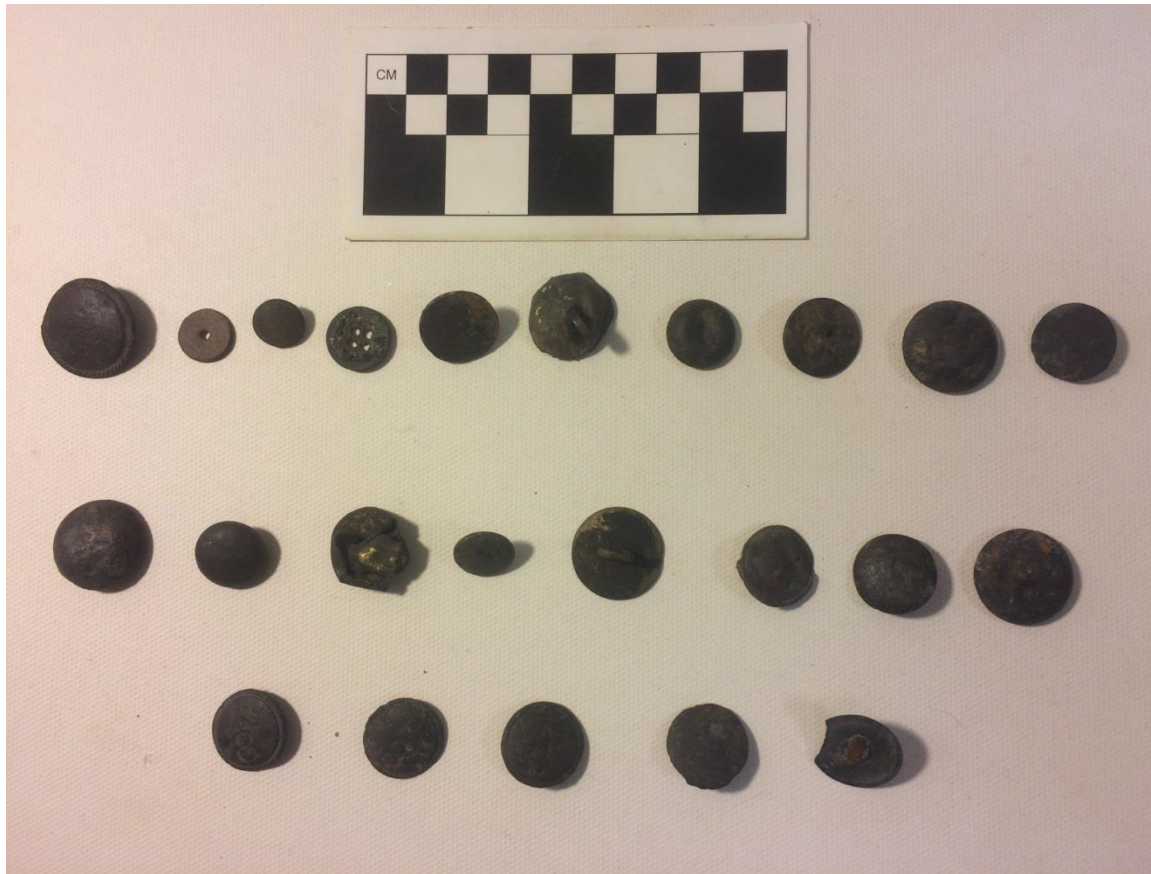


Photo 57: Some of the buttons collected during the Phase III survey.

Pins

The largest type of clothing-related artifact in the assemblage is a collection of 90 pins. The pins found on the site were generally of two material types, iron/steel (24 pins) and brass (66 pins). In the 18th century straight pins were an essential part of dressing as they were used not as decoration themselves but rather to affix a wide variety of accessories to both men's and women's wear, such as "ruffles, veils, pleats, hems, and neckties" (Kephart 2012a). The brass pins found on the site were likely of this sort. Pins were often so prevalent in a person's attire that care needed to be taken to avoid accidentally being pricked (Kephart 2012b). It is likely that the pins found without points, i.e. a flat end, were likely produced this way intentionally, to hold in place an accessory but dulled to prevent accidental injury. Several dull-tipped examples were found during the Phase III survey.

The iron/steel pins were less decorative. Rather than being used for affixing decorative clothing accessories these were more likely used in clothing manufacture and/or repair. It is notable that none of these are of the shortened, flat-head variety suggesting a more utilitarian function. Photo 58 below depicts a selection of the pins found during the Phase III survey.



Photo 58: Assortment of some of the pins collected during the Phase III survey.

Recreation and leisure

Pipe fragments

As can be seen on Table 66 below 80 fragments of kaolin pipes were recovered during the Phase III survey. The majority of these were undecorated stem and bowl fragments. Of the decorated stems, those with the makers' marks are the most recent temporally diagnostic artifacts in the Phase III assemblage. Both the Henderson and MacDougal pipes in the collection were produced no earlier than the late 1840s. Henderson of Montreal produced kaolin pipes between 1847 and 1876 and MacDougal of Glasgow between 1846 and 1891 (Walker 1970). While the unmarked and unadorned fragments of stems and bowls may represent any period of historic occupation prior to its filling in the 1860s the Henderson and MacDougal stems are representative of activity on the site between the mid-1840s and the filling episode. Photo 59 depicts a selection of kaolin pipe fragments.

Table 66: Kaolin pipe fragments collected from the Phase III survey on the Fort de la Présentation Site

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|---------------|-----------|
| Kaolin pipe bowl/ fragments, undecorated | personal | 13 |
| Kaolin pipe stems, decorated (2- "D," ["TD" pipe bowl,] 2- "Henderson/Montreal," 1- "...E," 1- with glaze "MacDougal...Glasgow") | personal | 7 |
| Kaolin pipe stems fragments, undecorated | personal | 58 |
| Kaolin pipe stem fragment, undecorated (glazed tip) | personal | 2 |
| Total | | 80 |



Photo 59: Some kaolin pipe and bowl fragments collected during the Phase III survey.

Toys and Musical Instruments

As seen on Table 67 below, only three toys or musical instruments were recovered during the Phase III survey, pieces of two jaw harps and half a stoneware marble. Jaw harps were popular simple musical instruments often found on 18th century military sites such as Fort William Henry and Fort Stanwix (Starbuck 2002, Hanson and Hsu 1975). These instruments were also traded or gifted in relations with Native Americans groups as evidenced by the inclusion of twenty in the gift package associated with 1781 Treaty of Fort Niagara (Hemmings 2012). The marble fragment may represent to only clear evidence of children's activity identified by the Phase III survey. Photo 60 depicts these objects.

Table 67: Toys and musical instruments collected from the Phase III survey on the Fort de la Présentation Site

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|---------------|----------|
| Jaw harp (musical instrument) | personal | 1 |
| Jaw harp (musical instrument) fragment | personal | 1 |
| Marble, stoneware (1/2 marble) | personal | 1 |
| Total | | 3 |



Photo 60: Recreational artifacts found during the Phase III survey.

Architectural Artifacts

Architectural material comprised the largest category of material collected from the eleven units excavated during the Phase III survey conducted on the Fort La Présentation Site. A total of 2216 artifacts associated with structural or architectural aspects of occupation were recovered. This material represents roughly a century of structures and building at the site, ranging from the earliest French Fort La Présentation in the late 1740s, through the British and later American Fort Oswegatchie from the 1760s to 1815, and up to the governmental, civilian, mercantile, and shipbuilding use in early-mid 19th century, up until the filling of the area in advance of the construction of the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad depot circa 1861.

Nails

A total of 1666 nails were recovered from the Fort de la Présentation Site during the Phase III survey, constituting roughly three-quarters of the total architectural collection. As can be seen on Table 68 below the majority of the nail assemblage (61%) was comprised of hand wrought nails, and nearly another third (30%) have square bodies that are most likely wrought but due to poor condition cannot be identified with certainty. Less than 10% of the nails possess machine-made elements.

Table 68: Nails collected from the Phase III survey on the Fort de la Présentation

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Nail, cut early machine-made head | architectural | 7 |
| Nail, cut wrought “L” head | architectural | 25 |
| Nail, cut, wrought “rose” head | architectural | 6 |
| Nail, cut wrought “T” head | architectural | 7 |

| | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 107 |
| Nail, other | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, other (folded copper) | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 492 |
| Nail, wrought “L” head | architectural | 101 |
| Nail, wrought “rose” head | architectural | 868 |
| Nail, wrought “T” head | architectural | 51 |
| Total cut/machined nails | | 152 |
| Total square (prob. wrought) nails | | 492 |
| Total wrought nails | | 1022 |
| Total nails | | 1666 |

The proportion of wrought to machine-made nails is consistent with the period of occupation to site. The wrought nails pre-date 1835 and represent building activity on Lighthouse Point from the earliest French occupation in the late 1740s, through British and later American occupation of Fort Oswegatchie, into American post-War of 1812 civilian occupation of the site, to the popularization of machine cut nails post 1835, perhaps even beyond. The “L” and “T” head wrought nails were generally used for finishing work. The machine cut nails, by contrast, reflect a shorter period of occupation being deposited on the site no earlier than 1835 and represent construction on the site between then and when the area was filled for the railroad in the early 1860s.

Other architectural artifacts

The remaining architectural material consists of 550 pieces of cultural material types as depicted on Table 69. The great majority of these were brick fragments. No accounts of French Fort de la Présentation or British and later American Fort Oswegatchie suggest that the fortifications or associated structures were constructed of brick, although it is possible that these fragments were the remains of chimneys or ovens from these structures. It is also possible that the brick are associated with post War of 1812 civilian occupation of the site. The brackets, hinges, and lumbered/sawn wood fragments could represent nearly any period in the site’s history.

Table 69: Other architectural artifacts collected from the Phase III survey on the Fort de la Présentation

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Bracket | architectural | 1 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 320 |
| Brick, handmade | architectural | 6 |
| Brick, other | architectural | 1 |
| Hardware, door latch (hooked) | architectural | 2 |
| Hardware, hinge | architectural | 4 |
| Hardware, other (latch bar catch) | architectural | 1 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 83 |
| Glass, green flat | architectural | 6 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified (spiral wrought metal, corkscrewed nail?) | architectural | 1 |
| Mortar | architectural | 5 |
| Screw (wood, straight slot) | architectural | 2 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 118 |
| Total | | 550 |

Domestic Artifacts

A variety of artifacts associated with domestic activities was recovered from Fort de la Présentation Site during the Phase III survey. These artifacts eating, drinking, cooking, and other mundane aspects of daily life on the site between the mid-18th and mid-19th century and are discussed in detail below.

Ceramics

As seen on Table 70 the 239 pieces of ceramic recovered during the Phase III survey on the Fort La Présentation Site were comprised of nine distinct types. Each is discussed below. The sherds from the ceramic assemblage were also described based on function such, as flatware (representative of plates, saucers, and perhaps wide shallow bowls) and hollowware (such as cups and standard bowls,) and sherd type, such as body, rim, or base.

Table 70: Ceramics collected from the Phase III survey on the Fort de la Présentation Site

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Creamware, annular | domestic | 1 |
| Creamware, molded | domestic | 4 |
| Creamware, overglaze enameled polychrome | domestic | 1 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 105 |
| Delftware, monochrome | domestic | 3 |
| Delftware, undecorated | domestic | 15 |
| Ironstone/whiteware, black transfer-printed | domestic | 1 |
| Ironstone/whiteware, blue edge-decorated | domestic | 3 |
| Ironstone/whiteware, undecorated | domestic | 6 |
| Ironstone/whiteware, underglaze blue hand-painted | domestic | 1 |
| Ironstone/whiteware, underglaze polychrome hand-painted | domestic | 1 |
| Majolica (green glazed redware) | domestic | 2 |
| Pearlware, mocha or finger-painted | domestic | 1 |
| Pearlware, undecorated | domestic | 2 |
| Pearlware, underglaze blue hand-painted | domestic | 2 |
| Porcelain, blue hand-painted | domestic | 2 |
| Porcelain, hand-painted | domestic | 3 |
| Porcelain, overglaze enameled China trade | domestic | 1 |
| Porcelain, undecorated | domestic | 13 |
| Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese | domestic | 19 |
| Redware, black-glazed | domestic | 2 |
| Redware, brown-glazed | domestic | 6 |
| Redware, clear glazed | domestic | 1 |
| Redware, mottled/spotted brown-glazed | domestic | 1 |
| Redware, other (tin glaze) | domestic | 1 |
| Redware, other (white tin glaze) | domestic | 1 |
| Redware, slip-decorated | domestic | 1 |
| Redware, unglazed | domestic | 1 |
| Stoneware, engine-turned fine red | domestic | 1 |
| Stoneware, grey salt-glazed blue decorated Rhenish | domestic | 1 |
| Stoneware, grey salt-glazed tan slip | domestic | 1 |
| Stoneware, unglazed fine red | domestic | 1 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed | domestic | 26 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed (barley pattern) | domestic | 4 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed (“dot, diaper, and basket” pattern) | domestic | 2 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed (scratch blue) | domestic | 1 |
| Yellowware, annular | domestic | 1 |
| Total creamware | | 112 |
| Total delftware | | 18 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Total ironstone/whiteware | 13 |
| Total majolica | 2 |
| Total pearlware | 5 |
| Total porcelain | 38 |
| Total redware | 15 |
| Total stoneware | 35 |
| Total yellowware | 1 |
| Total ceramics | 239 |

Creamware

Sherds of creamware comprised the largest category of ceramic, constituting nearly half of the assemblage (47%). Most of these were undecorated sherds produced between 1762 and 1820. The few pieces of molded creamware have an identical date range. The single pieces of annular and over-glazed enamel polychrome creamware have a shorter date range, 1780 to 1815 and 1765 to 1810 respectively.

Table 71: Creamware assemblage collected during the Phase III survey.

| Creamware type | Sherd type I | Sherd type II | Date range |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Annular | Flatware | Rim- 1 | 1780-1815 |
| Molded | Flatware | Rim- 2 | 1762-1820 |
| | Hollowware | Body- 2 Rim- 1 | |
| Overglaze enameled polychrome | Flatware | Body- 1 | 1765-1810 |
| Undecorated | Flatware | Base- 2 Body- 98 Rim- 4 | 1762-1820 |
| | Hollowware | Body- 1 | |

As seen on Table 71 above, the majority of the creamware assemblage was undecorated flatware sherds. This was in fact the largest ceramic category found in the entire ceramic collection from the Phase III survey. This material likely represents functional dinnerware, associated with British and American occupation of the site in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The more decorative sherds, such as the annular, molded, and polychrome fragments may be more representative of higher status and were found in much smaller numbers (only 5% of the creamware assemblage). These sherds are associated with British (post-French and Indian War) and/or American military occupation or American civilian occupation in the early post-War of 1812 period.

Delftware and Majolica

These two ceramics types were found in very small quantities on the site during the Phase III survey. Delftware sherds constituted less than 7% of the ceramic assemblage and only a single piece of majolica was recovered. Both of these types were largely (or entirely) comprised of flatware sherds, likely from plates or saucers and each was a ceramic more commonly imported to the Americas prior to the popularization of creamware in the 1780s (Miller 1990). As such, these sherds likely represent French and/or British military occupation of the Fort La Présentation Site.

Table 72: Delft and majolica sherds recovered by the Phase III survey

| Ceramic type | Sherd type I | Sherd type II | Date range |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Delftware, monochrome | Flatware | Body- 1 | 1600-1802 |
| | Hollowware | Body- 1 | |
| Delftware, undecorated | Flatware | Body- 12 Rim- 1 | 1640-1800 |
| | Hollowware | Body- 1 | |
| Majolica | Flatware | Body- 1 | - |

Pearlware

Relatively few pearlware sherds (n= 5) were recovered during the Phase III survey, less than 2% of the total ceramic assemblage, and the five sherds represent three distinct pearlware types. Pearlware, like creamware was increasingly popular by the 1780s was steadily replacing earlier ceramics (Miller 1990) and possess date ranges spanning the British military occupation of the site to the post-War of 1812 period of American civilian use. Most of the pearlware sherds (80%) are flatware.

Table 73: Pearlware assemblage collected during the Phase III survey.

| Pearlware type | Sherd type I | Sherd type II | Date range |
|---|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Pearlware, mocha or finger-painted | Flatware | Body- 1 | 1790-1830 |
| Pearlware, undecorated | Flatware | Body- 2 | 1780-1830 |
| Pearlware, underglaze blue hand-painted | Flatware | Body- 1 | 1780-1830 |
| | Hollowware | Body- 1 | 1780-1830 |

Pearlware, often one of the most common ceramic types to be found on early 19th century sites was found in low quantities Fort de la Présentation Site during the Phase III survey. First produced as an imitation of Chinese porcelain in the British world, pearlware was growing to replace porcelain as the availability of the foreign import declined circa 1800 (Miller 1990). The turn of the 19th century also roughly corresponds with the date that the British were forced to evacuate Fort Oswegatchie as a result of the Jay Treaty (1796) and in less than a decade the early civilian inhabitants of Ogdensburg moved from the fort site elsewhere. The paucity of pearlware on the site is likely the result of absence of domestic activity on the site in the early 19th century.

Porcelain

The assemblage of porcelain sherds from the site consisted of 35 sherds of five distinct types. Not only does the porcelain assemblage contain evidence of both flatware and hollowware vessels, but it also appears to contains examples of both Chinese porcelain and domestic British porcelain.

Table 74: Porcelain assemblage collected during the Phase III survey.

| Porcelain type | Sherd type I | Sherd type II | Date range |
|---|--------------|------------------------------|------------|
| Porcelain, blue hand-painted | Flatware | Body- 2 | - |
| Porcelain, hand-painted | Hollowware | Body- 2 Rim- 1 | - |
| Porcelain, overglaze enameled China trade | Hollowware | Body- 1 | 1790-1825 |
| Porcelain, undecorated | Flatware | Base- 1 Body- 8 Rim- 2 | - |
| Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese | Flatware | Base- 2 Body- 7 Rim- 3 | 1660-1800 |
| | Hollowware | Body- 5 Rim- 1 | |

Both the domestic British porcelains, produced in the 1750s and 1760s, and the Chinese porcelain sherds are most likely representative of British occupation of the Fort La Présentation Site. The size of the porcelain assemblage is indicative of the type of occupation and/or the site relationships to the outside world.

First, as a high status ceramic, porcelain vessels were not likely to be the property of the average British soldier garrisoning Fort Oswegatchie. Rather these sherds represent vessels owned and utilized by a select few, the the British officers of the fort. This explains the smaller number of sherds compared to the more popular contemporary creamware (112 pieces) and stoneware (39 pieces) vessels. Also, comparison of the proportion of the porcelain assemblage to the pearlware assemblage expresses the impact of British occupation on the Fort La Présentation Site and the area inclusion in the larger network of trade. As discussed above, by 1800 trade

restrictions had seriously curtailed the availability Chinese porcelain in the British world and porcelain had been increasingly replaced by the growing popularity of pearlware (Miller 1990). However, that the porcelain assemblage found on the site is far larger (7x) than the pearlware assemblage suggests a far greater degree of inclusion within the larger network of trade during British military occupation than after the British evacuation in the late 1790s.

Redware

Despite the relatively small size of the collection (15 artifacts,) eight distinct varieties of redware were collected during the Phase III survey as illustrated on Table 75 below. The assemblage contains equally quantity of hollowware and flatware sherds. Given its wide range of use and production, redware, though historical a utilitarian ceramic, is difficult to associate with specific periods of occupations and/or use. This is particularly true of small assemblages like that found here.

Table 75: Redware assemblage collected during the Phase III survey.

| Redware type | Sherd type I | Sherd type II | Date range |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|
| Black-glazed | Flatware | Body- 1 Rim- 1 | - |
| Brown-glazed | Hollowware | Body- 5 Rim- 1 | - |
| Clear glazed | Hollowware | Body- 1 | - |
| Mottled/spotted brown-glazed | Flatware | Body- 1 | - |
| Other (tin glaze) | Flatware | Body- 2 | - |
| Other (white tin glaze) | Flatware | Body- 1 | - |
| Slip-decorated | Flatware | Rim- 1 | - |
| Unglazed | Hollowware | Body- 1 | - |

Stoneware

Five distinct types were identified among the assemblage of 39 stoneware sherds. Interestingly, in four of these five types, the sherds collected were hollowware, albeit only one piece was recovered from each. Even in the white salt-glazed stoneware collection hollowware was better represented than in creamware, whiteware, and other ceramic assemblages. In total, nearly as many hollowware sherds were recovered as flatware.

Table 76: Stoneware sherds recovered by the Phase III survey

| Stoneware type | Sherd type I | Sherd type II | Date range |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| Engine-turned fine red | Hollowware | Body- 1 | 1763-1775 |
| Grey salt-glazed blue decorated Rhenish | Hollowware | Body- 1 | - |
| Grey salt-glazed tan slip | Hollowware | Body- 1 | - |
| Unglazed fine red | Hollowware | Body- 1 | 1690-1775 |
| White salt-glazed | Flatware | Base- 1 Body- 14 Rim- 3 | 1720-1780 |
| | Hollowware | Base- 1 Body- 11 Rim- 1 | |
| White salt-glazed (barley pattern) | Flatware | Body- 1 | 1720-1780 |
| White salt-glazed (“dot, diaper, and basket” pattern) | Flatware | Body- 2 | 1720-1780 |
| White salt-glazed (scratch blue) | Hollowware | Body- 1 | 1744-1775 |

Generally speaking, the stoneware types found during the Phase III survey represent British military occupation of the site. The engine-turned fine red stoneware almost perfectly coincides with British occupation of the site between the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars. The Rhenish and unglazed fine red sherds also predate the Revolutionary War period and also were likely deposited during British, rather than French, occupation.

The most numerous of the stonewares, white salt-glazed, is commonly found and associated with British military occupation during the French and Indian War period and after. The sherds found here are likely from that occupation as well.

Whiteware and Yellowware

The whiteware and yellowware sherds recovered during the Phase III survey are clear evidence of American, post-military occupation of the site. The date ranges on these artifacts, when considered with the site history, indicate deposition between 1820s and the early 1860s when the landscape of the Lighthouse Point began to be modified in preparation of the construction of the railroad complex. As with most of the ceramics assemblages collected during the Phase III survey, the majority (82%) of the whiteware and yellowware sherds are flatware, representative of plates, saucers, and low, wide bowls.

Table 77: Whiteware assemblage collected during the Phase III survey.

| Whiteware type | Sherd type I | Sherd type II | Date range |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Black transfer-printed | Flatware | Rim- 1 | 1825-1875 |
| Blue edge-decorated | Flatware | Rim- 3 | 1830-1860 |
| Undecorated | Flatware | Body- 7 | 1820-1900 |
| Underglaze blue hand-painted | Hollowware | Body- 1 | 1825-1835 |
| Underglaze polychrome hand-painted | Hollowware | Body- 1 | 1830-1860 |

Table 78: Yellowware assemblage collected during the Phase III survey.

| Yellowware type | Sherd type I | Sherd type II | Date range |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Annular | Hollowware | Body- 1 | 1830-1940 |

It is interesting to note, however, the relatively small size of the whiteware and yellowware assemblage compared to other, earlier ceramic types such as creamware (112 pieces,) porcelain (35 pieces,) and stoneware (38 pieces). Although some whiteware was popular as early as the 1820s, only 13 pieces were recovered. As has been suggested in the discussion of pearlware and porcelain above, this likely is evidence of marked decrease in domestic activities on the site in the post War of 1812 period compared to the period of British military occupation.

Table 79: Other domestic artifacts collected during the Phase III survey.

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Hardware, other (brass pull handle) | domestic | 1 |
| Cutlery (possible butter knife) | domestic | 1 |
| Cutlery, unidentified (possible fork handle) | domestic | 2 |
| Cutlery, unidentified (possible knife) | domestic | 1 |
| Cutlery, unidentified (silverware cutlery handle) | domestic | 1 |
| Domestic/activity-related metal object (fish hook) | domestic | 1 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 47 |
| Shell, oyster | domestic | 10 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified (possible knife blade) | domestic | 1 |
| Glass, aqua curved | domestic | 5 |
| Glass, clear curved | domestic | 14 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 115 |
| Tack, hand wrought | domestic | 2 |
| Tack, upholstery (brass with domed head) | domestic | 2 |

In addition to ceramics, a variety of other objects associated with domestic activities on the site were collected by the Phase III survey amounting to 203 artifacts. More than half of this collection (119 objects) is bottle glass fragments, the great majority (115 pieces) being thick, sometimes patina-marked, olive-green fragments often associated with 18th and early 19th century wine bottles (Harris 2006). Clear curved and aqua glass fragments were found in significantly smaller quantities, 14 and 5 pieces respectively. All of the glass fragments collected were body pieces save two olive-green base fragments.

The largest category of material in the non-ceramic assemblage is shells. The Phase III collection contained 57 pieces in total, primarily clam but with roughly one out of six being oyster. These are included in the domestic assemblage as they could likely represent foodstuffs consumed by inhabitants Lighthouse Point. They are naturally occurring resource that could have supplemented added variety to the diet any period of occupation on the site. It should also be noted, however, that as native species to the St. Lawrence their presence on Lighthouse Point may not be the result of human agency but could be the result of natural deposition. The fish hook also found is strong evidence of the inhabitants of the site taking advantage of local riverine resources.

Five of the objects on Table 79 above represent pieces of tableware cutlery, specifically three possible knife blades and two handles. A selection of these domestic artifacts is depicted on Photo 61 below.



Photo 61: Selection of domestic artifacts recovered during the Phase III survey.

Miscellaneous Artifacts

As is illustrated on Table 80 below a large number and wide variety of cultural material was recovered during the Phase III survey that does not fit well into the other categories. In total 556 artifacts are in this grouping.

Table 80: Miscellaneous Artifacts from the Phase III survey

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|----------------|--------|
| Bar (beveled to edge on one side) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Bar (trimmed) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Bark (samples) | miscellaneous | 33 |
| Bone, fish | miscellaneous | 24 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 231 |
| Cast iron, unidentified | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Chain link | miscellaneous | 4 |
| Charcoal | miscellaneous | 7 |
| Cuprous metal, unidentified (2- folded clip, 1- small dome, 12- thin sheets, 1- thin sheet w/copper rivet head, 5- thin strips, 4- thin trimmings) | miscellaneous | 25 |
| Hardware, other (anvil stake?) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Hardware, other (hook) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Hardware, other (loop fastener) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Hardware, other (slightly wedge-shaped) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Hardware, other (wrought spike head) | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified | miscellaneous | 5 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified (brass strips, copper/zinc sheeting) | miscellaneous | 5 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified (spike fragment) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified (thin strips/trimmings) | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified (prob. wire) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified (thin scraps) | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified (thin sheets) | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Lead, unidentified (4- melted blobs, 6- thin sheets, 2- thin wire/seal, 1- thick oval disk, 2 trimming, 1- thin tang/scrap, 1- thin strip, 1- thick oval disk) | miscellaneous | 18 |
| Leather, unidentified (scraps) | miscellaneous | 4 |
| Material, unidentified (gum-like) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Metal, other (brass copper, possible rivet head) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Metal, other (possible pewter fragments) | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Metal, other (prob. brass) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Nail, horseshoe | miscellaneous | 4 |
| Nut (botanical) | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Ring (hardware) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Rivet, copper | miscellaneous | 4 |
| Rivet (possible rose head) | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Rock/stone, unmodified (4- possible architectural, 4- possible burned flint, 1- sandstone, 1- possibly carved) | miscellaneous | 10 |
| Sheeting/sheathing, metal (folded metal sheet) | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Shell, snail | miscellaneous | 26 |
| Slag | miscellaneous | 16 |
| Spike, cut | miscellaneous | 35 |
| Strapping, metal | miscellaneous | 4 |
| Tooth (3- horse, 1- beaver, 9- unknown) | miscellaneous | 13 |
| Trimmings/scrap (metal) | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Trimmings/scrap (thin copper) | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Washer (hand wrought) | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Wire fragment | miscellaneous | 8 |
| Wire fragments (brass) | miscellaneous* | 5 |

A number of the artifacts collected during the Phase III survey are likely naturally occurring and are most likely not associated with human occupation of Lighthouse Point. These include a nut, 26 snail shells, 33 bark samples, and very likely several of the pieces of unmodified rock/stone.

By far the largest category of the miscellaneous artifacts, nearly half of the collection (45%) is the assemblage of fish (n=24) and other animal bone (n=231) recovered from the site. In the absence of cut marks on each bone makes it difficult to determine if these remains were naturally deposited or were the result of consumption by the various inhabitants of the Fort de la Présentation Site. It is very likely that the faunal remains found during this phase of the archaeological fieldwork represent both types deposition. A study of the faunal remains collected by the SUNY Potsdam excavations in the late 1980s also revealed very little evidence of butchering in the faunal collection from those excavations; only 16 cut or hacked fragments of the total assemblage of 807 total bone fragments (Allen and Nelson 2007).

Conversely, the relatively smaller number of animal teeth in the collection is somewhat less difficult to consider as the result of human occupation rather than natural deposition. Of the 13 teeth collected, three are horse teeth and when considered with the four horseshoe nails found during the Phase III survey represent use of horses at the site. It is notable that the above-mentioned study of the SUNY Potsdam faunal assemblage hadn't a single identifiable fragment of horse bone in the 807 bone fragments collected (Allen and Nelson 2007). Three beaver teeth were also found and while they could be the result of natural deposition they may be evidence of the brisk trade in beaver furs that thrived between European and Native American inhabitants of the region in the 18th century.

A significant portion of the miscellaneous assemblage was a number of pieces of metallic bar fragments, chain links, scraps, sheeting, strappings, strips, blobs, trimmings, clips, wire, etc. These various fragments are made of a several types of metals including brass, cast iron, cupreous metal, lead, iron/steel, and pewter. These pieces, numbering a total of 95 artifacts, likely represent a number of activities, including jewelry and ornamentation, gun components, architectural hardware, and trade items to name a few, but based on their fragmentary nature it is currently not possible to identify use or function. A sampling of these types of artifacts is can be seen on Photo 62 below.



Photo 62: An assortment of miscellaneous objects collected during the Phase III survey.

Other pieces of hardware collected suggest artisanal activities at the site but again, due to their fragmentary nature are difficult to identify with certainty. These include a possible stake fragment from an anvil and a metallic wedge. The an anvil at the site would not be out of place, certainly metalworking would be a useful skill to have on a military site, especially during the early years of the site's history when access to outside goods and commodities was less available. A metallic wedge, would have a variety of uses particularly woodworking. A tool such as this would be very useful in a fort largely made of wood or in the construction of a ship.

Similarly, remains of a variety of fasteners were collected. Some were whole and easily identifiable such as the assemblage of cut spikes, while others were more fragmentary and of less obvious function, including possible wrought spike heads and copper and iron rivet fragments. The iron ring, washer, loop fastener, and hook also fall within this category of items most likely architectural in nature with a function difficult to determine with certainty. The rivets are possibly associated with furniture construction. Cut spikes were not popularized until the early 1830s. The presence of a fairly large number of them in the archaeological record (n=35) suggests work on a fairly large project, possibly the construction of the steamship *United States* on Lighthouse Point in the early 1830s. Also, the cast iron spoon auger and other tools found on site may also be representative of this aspect of the site's history. Photo 63 below depicts some of these spikes, the spoon auger, and other tool fragments.



Photo 63: Assortment of spikes, tool, and lumbered wood fragments collected during the Phase III survey.

A small assortment of miscellaneous artifacts fall outside the categories described above. These include a collection of ten unmodified stones, four of which could potentially be architectural, four unidentified scraps of leather, and pieces of charcoal and slag.

SITE STRUCTURE AND INTERPRETATION

Stratigraphy

Phase III archaeological fieldwork conducted on the Fort de la Présentation Site reveals a site possessing a somewhat complex stratigraphic sequence. This is not surprising given the dynamic history of the site, especially between the late 1740s and the mid-19th century. In this time period structures and fortifications had been built and burned at least four times no doubt resulting in modification of the landscape. In addition, 19th century shipbuilding operations produced significant disturbance to the original soil stratigraphy, as evidence by the unearthing of the commemorative cornerstone of the original mission, during the laying of the keel of the steamboat *United States* in the early 1830s.

Despite this, there are some commonalities of the units' soil profile. Four relatively uniform and consistent soils appear in the soil stratigraphy throughout the Phase III excavation area. The first and most obvious of these is the fill soil deposited in 19th and 20th century. This soil, as it was observed in each of the eleven Phase III units, was generally described as dark grey or dark greenish grey sandy clay and was identified as Level 1 soil. Note that this soil does not represent the entirety of the fill found atop the 18th and 19th century cultural layer but rather the oldest, that placed immediately atop this former surface and not excavated by backhoe prior to hand excavation. Level 1 soil was generally not subject to close archaeological excavation given its fill status. It should be noted, however, that in several units excavated during the Phase III survey soil deposits that appeared to be natural, only to prove to be overburden as excavation continued were carefully excavated, screened, and the cultural material within

collected. These deposits include Levels 2 and 3 of Unit 2, Levels 2-4 of Unit 7, and Levels 2 and 3 of Unit 10. These will be discussed further below.

Secondly, while not always representing a stratum of its own, the Phase III units identified a layer of decaying wood saw dust and decaying organic material immediately below this bottommost layer of fill. In the units excavated on the eastern side of the excavation area (Units 6-10) this was generally found between 1.7 and 1.8 m (5.6 and 5.9 ft) below ground surface with Unit 5 being the exception where it was found at approximately 1.5 m (5 ft) below the surface. In the eastern units (Units 1-5 and 11) the wood deposit was encountered a bit shallower, between roughly 1.4 m and 1.6 m (4.6 and 5.2 ft) below the surface. This no doubt is the result of the eastward down sloping toward the historic Oswegatchie River bank, believed to be roughly 12 m (39 ft) to the east as depicted on the project map in Appendix E.

This wood and saw dust combined with a dark soil stratum intermingled with it marks the beginning of the buried occupation surface. In the majority of the units this was clearly visible (Units 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11) and was generally described as black sand, sandy clay, or sandy loam. In three of the units (Units 4, 5, and 8) it was less distinct yet was generally identifiable through the concentration of wood and saw dust and its relationship to the overburden. In these units it was described as most often very dark grey brown sand. This soil/sawdust matrix is referred to as Occupation Level A. Table 81 below lists the units, levels, soil description, and depth of the constituent soils below site datum.

Table 81: Soils levels in Occupation A on the Fort de la Présentation Site

| Unit | Level(s) | Description | Depth below site datum |
|------|----------|--|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | Black clay with sand inclusions | 178 –182 cm (70-72 in) |
| 2 | 4 | Black sand | 191-205 cm (75-81 in) |
| 3 | 2 | Black, very organic sand with wood chips and grass reeds | 166-169 cm (65-67 in) |
| 4 | 2 | Dark grayish brown coarse sand w/pulverized brick and decomposing wood | 170-180 cm (67-71 in) |
| | 3 | Dark greyish brown coarse sand | 180-189 cm (71-74 in) |
| 5 | 2 | Very dark grayish brown coarse sand | 148-162 cm (58-64 in) |
| 6 | 2 | Black sand with wood bits, saw dust and non-structural stone | 157-161 cm (62-63 in) |
| 7 | 5 | Black sand | 175 -185 cm (69-73 in) |
| | 6 | Black sand | 185-192 cm (73-76 in) |
| 8 | 2 | Very dark gray coarse sand w/ wood | 165-168 cm (65-66 in) |
| | 3 | Very dark grey coarse sand w/gravel | 168-178 cm (66-70 in) |
| 9 | 2 | Black sandy loam | 152-157 cm (60-62 in) |
| 10 | 4 | Black sand | 164-173 cm (65-68 in) |
| 11 | 2 | Black silt loam w/saw dust and splintered wood | 170-172 cm (67-68 in) |

Beneath the uppermost portion of the buried soil described above as Occupation Level A, the soils were less uniform, generally a variation of dark grey/grey brown/dark brown sand. It should be noted that these soils was somewhat more uniform in the units located in the southern end of the survey rectangle (Units 1, 3, 6, 9, and 11,) farther away from the riverbank. This soil, referred to as Occupation Level B ranged from 3 cm to 42 cm (1.2 to 16.5 inches) in thickness as observed in the Phase III units. In several instances, however, especially in the units with shallower Occupation B deposits such as Units 2 and 7 the base of this soil was not identified due to standing water or other conditions that prevented deeper excavation. Generally speaking Occupation Level B was between 15 cm and 31 cm (5.9 and 12.2 inches) thick. Table 82 below lists the units, levels, soil description, and depth of the constituent soils below site datum.

Table 82: Soils levels in Occupation B on the Fort de la Présentation Site

| Unit | Level(s) | Description | Depth below site datum |
|------|----------|--|------------------------|
| 1 | 3 | Very dark gray coarse sand loam | 182-224 cm (72-88 in) |
| 2 | 5 | Dark yellow brown coarse sand | 205-208 cm (81-82 in) |
| 3 | 3 | Very dark gray brown coarse sand loam | 169-179 cm (67-70 in) |
| | 4 | Very dark gray brown coarse sand loam | 179- 187 cm (70-74 in) |
| | 5 | Very dark gray brown coarse sand loam | 187-200 cm (74-79 in) |
| 4 | 4 | Very dark brown coarse sand | 189-200 cm (74-79 in) |
| 5 | 3 | Very dark brown coarse sand with rocks | 162-171 cm (64-67 in) |
| 6 | 3 | Very dark gray coarse sand | 161-171 cm (62-67 in) |
| | 4 | Very dark gray brown sand w/gravel and cobbles | 171-175 cm (67-69 in) |
| | 5 | Very dark gray brown sand w/gravel and cobbles | 175-188 cm (69-74 in) |
| 7 | 7 | Dark brown coarse sand | 192-201 cm (76-79 in) |
| 8 | 4 | Dark gray silty sand with dark brown coarse sand with gravel and cobbles | 178-186 cm (70-73 in) |
| | 5 | Dark gray silty sand with dark brown coarse sand with gravel and cobbles | 186-200 cm (73-79 in) |
| 9 | 3 | Very dark grayish brown sandy loam | 157-164 cm (62-64 in) |
| | 4 | Very dark gray sand | 164-172 cm (64-68 in) |
| 10 | 5 | Dark grayish brown sand | 173-183 cm (68-72 in) |
| 11 | 3 | Very dark gray brown coarse sand w/ gravel and cobbles | 172-183 cm (67-72 in) |
| | 4 | Very dark gray brown coarse sand with gravel | 183-194 cm (72-76 in) |

Natural subsoil, the deepest soil encountered by the Phase III excavation units as noted previously, was generally described as dark greyish brown sand or sandy loam. Given the relatively high water table on Lighthouse Point, combined with other temporary conditions, such as rain fall amounts, presence/absence of pollutants, etc., not every units excavated in the course of the Phase III survey encountered this soil. Subsoil was reached in the majority, however, in seven of the eleven units excavated (Units 4-6, and 8-11,) generally between 1.71 m and 2.08 m (5.6 and 6.8 ft) below the site datum. Subsoil was observed at its deepest at a depth of 2.21 m (7.3 inches) below the site datum in Unit 11. In each unit cultural material was recovered from the uppermost portion of the soil but generally decreased in concentration and/or disappeared with depth. This could represent early occupation, “wall fall” of cultural material dislodged during excavation from soils above, or a combination of these two. In four units (Units 1-3 and 7) standing water prevented excavators from reaching this soil. It is notable, however, that this soil was encountered in all parts of the greater excavation area rather than being concentrated in just one portion of the survey rectangle. Table 83 below lists the units, levels, soil description, and depth of the constituent soils below site datum.

Table 83: Subsoil levels on the Fort La Présentation Site

| Unit | Level(s) | Description | Depth below site datum |
|------|----------|--|------------------------|
| 4 | 5 | Dark gray brown sand | 200-209 cm (79-82 in) |
| 5 | 4 | Dark grayish brown sand | 171-178 cm (67-70 in) |
| 6 | 6 | Dark gray sandy silt with gravel and cobbles | 188-199 cm (74-78 in) |
| 8 | 6 | Dark yellow brown coarse sand | 200-222 cm (79-87 in) |
| 9 | 5 | Dark gray sand with gravel | 172-213 cm (67-84 in) |
| | 6 | Dark gray brown sandy loam | 172-181 cm (19-71 in) |
| | 7 | Dark gray brown sandy loam | 181-195 cm (22-77 in) |
| 10 | 6 | Dark grayish brown sand | 183-192 cm (72-76 in) |
| | 7 | Dark grayish brown sand | 192-208 cm (76-82 in) |
| 11 | 5 | Dark gray sandy loam | 194-208 cm (76-82 in) |
| | 6 | Dark gray sandy loam | 208-221 cm (82-87 in) |

INTERPRETATION

As indicated in SOIL STRATIGRAPHY, Phase III excavation on the Fort La Présentation Site revealed a generally recognizable stratigraphy comprised of four soils: 1) a thick deposit of fill placed during the 19th and 20th centuries underlain by 2) a blackish sandy soil often intermingled with wood/saw dust, 3) a lighter dark grey/grey brown/dark brown sand, all underlain by 4) a dark greyish brown subsoil. Slight variations in the descriptions of these soils from unit to unit, while sometimes reflecting actual difference in soil texture and color, are often the result of differing moisture levels, the presence/absence of pollutants, and differing interpretations of the excavators.

The cultural material recovered from these soils was divided into four identifiable levels that largely correspond with the stratigraphic profile described above: a fill layer, Occupation Level A, Occupation Level B, and Subsoil. Note that these appellations do not necessarily denote distinctly different periods of occupation of the Fort de la Présentation Site, as discussed below, but rather groups of artifacts recovered from similar soil types at similar depths from the eleven excavation units. No cultural material was recovered from the thick fill deposit above Occupation Level A. The three others are discussed in detail below.

Occupation Level A

Occupation Level A represents the topmost of the buried soils that lay beneath the 19th and 20th century fill discussed above. As such it temporally represents the most recent occupation of the Fort La Présentation Site immediately prior to the filling of the area in advance of the construction of the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad in the early 1860s. It is comprised of a thin layer of decomposing wood and saw dust atop, and often intermingled with, black sandy soil, ranging between 2 and 19 cm (0.8 and 7.5 inches) in thickness, averaging 9.5 cm (3.7 inches). It is notable that this level is generally thicker in the central and northern units, especially in Units 2, 4-5, 7, and 10. This may relate to use and activity on Lighthouse Point prior to the filling episode in the mid-19th century and will be discussed in greater detail below.

A total of 939 artifacts were recovered from Occupation Level A soil. Not surprisingly, given the greater thickness of these soils in the central and northern units listed above, most of this material came from some of these same units (Units 2, 5, 7, and 10) although material was recovered from Occupation Level A in each unit excavated during the Phase III survey save Unit 11. These artifacts are listed on Table 84 below.

Table 84: Cultural material associated with Occupation Level A on the Fort de la Présentation Site

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|---------------|--------|
| Arms/military metal, other (possible cannon fuse gimlet) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Bark (sample) | miscellaneous | 12 |
| Bone, fish | miscellaneous | 7 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 68 |
| Brick, handmade | architectural | 5 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 142 |
| Brick, other | architectural | 1 |
| Buckles | personal | 3 |
| Button, bone | personal | 1 |
| Button, metal | personal | 1 |
| Button, metal undecorated dome | personal | 1 |
| Button, metal decorated (yellow glass domed face) | personal* | 1 |
| Clothing-related metal object, other (brass clothing fastener) | personal | 1 |
| Creamware, annular | domestic | 1 |
| Creamware, molded | domestic | 3 |
| Creamware, overglaze enameled polychrome | domestic | 1 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 55 |
| Cuprous metal, unidentified (3=thin sheeting, 4=thin strips) | miscellaneous | 7 |
| Cutlery, unidentified (possible knife) | domestic | 1 |
| Delftware, undecorated | domestic | 3 |
| Domestic/activity-related metal object (wire clothing) | personal | 1 |

| | | |
|---|---------------|-----|
| fastener) | | |
| Flake, tertiary (dark grey chert) | prehistoric | 1 |
| Glass, aqua curved | domestic | 3 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 24 |
| Glass, clear curved | domestic | 1 |
| Glass, green flat | architectural | 6 |
| Glass, olive-green bottle | domestic | 49 |
| Gunflint (British) | military | 3 |
| Hardware, other (brass pull handle) | domestic | 1 |
| Hardware, other (clip/chain link, musket spring) | military | 1 |
| Hardware, other (loop fastener) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Hinge | architectural | 1 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified (spiral wrought metal, possible corkscrewed nail) | architectural | 1 |
| Ironstone/whiteware, blue edge-decorated | domestic | 3 |
| Ironstone/whiteware, undecorated | domestic | 2 |
| Ironstone/whiteware, underglaze blue hand-painted | domestic | 1 |
| Ironstone/whiteware, underglaze polychrome hand-painted | domestic | 1 |
| Jewelry, ring (thin gold hoop) | personal * | 1 |
| Jewelry, other (1= loop, 1= hook, 1= "tinkler") | personal | 3 |
| Knife, butter (possible) | domestic | 1 |
| Kaolin pipe bowl, undecorated | personal | 2 |
| Kaolin pipe stems, decorated (2= "D," 1= "Henderson/Montreal," 1= "...E," 1= with glaze 1= "MacDougal...Glasgow") | personal | 6 |
| Kaolin pipe stem, undecorated | personal | 13 |
| Leather, unidentified (4= scraps, 1= thin strip) | miscellaneous | 5 |
| Marble, stoneware (1/2 marble) | personal | 1 |
| Mortar | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, cut, early machine-made head | architectural | 3 |
| Nail, cut wrought "L" head | architectural | 16 |
| Nail, cut, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 2 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 44 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 82 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 151 |
| Nail, wrought "T" head | architectural | 9 |
| Pin (brass) | personal | 37 |
| Pearlware, underglaze blue hand-painted | domestic | 1 |
| Pearlware, undecorated | domestic | 2 |
| Porcelain, blue hand-painted | domestic | 2 |
| Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese | domestic | 4 |
| Porcelain, undecorated | domestic | 7 |
| Redware, black glazed | domestic | 2 |
| Redware, brown glazed | domestic | 3 |
| Redware, clear glazed | domestic | 1 |
| Redware, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Redware, unglazed | domestic | 1 |
| Rivet (copper) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Rock/stone, unmodified (possible architectural) | miscellaneous | 4 |
| Shell, oyster | domestic | 3 |
| Shell, snail | miscellaneous | 13 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 18 |
| Shot, musket (.63 caliber) | military | 1 |
| Slag | miscellaneous | 1 |

| | | |
|--|----------------|------------|
| Spike, cut | architectural | 14 |
| Stoneware, engine-turned fine red | domestic | 1 |
| Stoneware, grey salt glazed blue decorated Rhenish | domestic | 1 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed | domestic | 5 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed (barley pattern) | domestic | 3 |
| Strapping | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Tooth (3= horse, 1= beaver, 2= unidentified) | miscellaneous | 6 |
| Wire fragments (4= brass) | miscellaneous* | 6 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 43 |
| Yellowware, annular | domestic | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 545 |
| Total Domestic | | 183 |
| Total Military | | 5 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 133 |
| Total Personal | | 72 |
| Total Prehistoric | | 1 |
| Total Artifacts | | 939 |

As noted above, in addition to the assemblage of cultural material collected, this Occupation Level A was characterized by quantities of wood chips, splinters and sawdust. While it is not possible to determine with certainty at this point, this wooden debris is likely the byproduct of the construction of the steamboat *United States* in the early 1830s.

Architectural artifacts

Architectural debris comprised roughly 58% of the assemblage (n= 545 artifacts,) most of it being wrought and/or square nails and brick fragments (n=389 artifacts). Not surprisingly given the sawdust and wood chips, a significant amount of hewn and sawn wood fragments were also collected (n= 43 pieces). Cut nails totaled 63 artifacts. While fewer in absolute numbers than in Occupation Level B below, where 82 cut nails were collected, cut nails, post-dating 1835, constitute a significantly larger proportion of the total nail assemblage in Occupation A, 21%, than in Occupation B where cut nails only comprise 7% of the nails. Cut spikes (n=14) were similarly represented. It is also notable that even in absolute numbers more brick was found in Occupation A than in Occupation B.

Domestic artifacts

Domestic remains constituted the next largest category of cultural material from Occupation Level A, representing 19% (n= 183 artifacts) of the total assemblage. Of the material associated with domestic activities, ceramics made up the largest type, amounting to 105 sherds. Twenty-four different types of creamware, delft, pearlware, porcelain, redware, stoneware, and whiteware were represented. Creamware sherds dating from the late 18th to early 19th century were most common, comprising almost 60% (n= 60 artifacts) of the ceramic assemblage. Older ceramics, such as porcelain, white salt-glazed stoneware, pearlware, and delft were significantly less common, amounting to 30 sherds combined, suggesting that Occupation A is a more recent deposit. Only eight pieces of whiteware and yellowware, associated with the mid-19th century and later, were found. The generally paucity of ceramic sherds that postdate the 1830s supports our understanding of the history of the Lighthouse Point and the marked decline of domestic activity on the site at that time.

Bottle glass fragments (n= 53) comprise most of the non-ceramic domestic material, largely the olive-green (n=49) variety commonly associated with 18th and early 19th century occupation. Only four other pieces of bottle glass pieces we found in Occupation A soil, three aqua and one clear. The remaining domestic material from Occupation A consists of an assortment of clam and oyster shell that may or may not be naturally occurring rather than the result of human agency, a brass pull from a cabinet or other piece of furniture, and a possible cutlery fragment.

Militaria

Very few military objects were recovered from Occupation Level A (n=6,) especially when compared to Occupation Level B below, and it comprises less than 1% of the total cultural material from this soil. These include three “British” grey gunflints, a .63 caliber musket ball consistent with the British Brown Bess musket, a fragment of musket hardware, and a cannon fuse gimlet. This material is likely associated with War of 1812 era occupation of the Fort Oswegatchie, either by American or British forces.

Personal objects

A variety of personal object were recovered from Occupation Level A of the Fort La Présentation Site (n=74). Most of this material is clothing related, namely brass pins (n=37,) a small assortment of metal and bone buttons (n= 4,) buckles (n=3), and other clothing fasteners (n=2). These objects are largely genderless in association. Three of the four pieces of jewelry from this soil are too fragmentary in nature to determine function or association but could be part of military or civilian decoration. The fourth is a brass conical “tinkler,” most commonly associated with Native American clothing decoration as has been previous discussed. A broken stoneware marble was found in Occupation Level A, perhaps the only artifact that reflects the presence of children on the site, possibly dropped by a student of the school housed on the site between 1808 and 1809.

The remaining personal objects in the Occupation Level A assemblage consists of an assortment of kaolin pipe stem and bowl fragments. While most of these are plain and undecorated, six of the stems possess some distinguishing features. One it glazed and another has a fragment of a word with only the letter “E” remaining. Two of stems have a letter “D” embossed upon them, generally associated with production between the mid- 18th and late 19th centuries. The last two have maker’s marks which identify these as not only the most recent diagnostic artifacts from Occupation Level A but also from the entire Phase III assemblage. As has been previously discussed these “Henderson” and “MacDougal” pipe stems were produced between the mid- late 19th century.

Miscellaneous artifacts

The assemblage of miscellaneous artifacts from Occupation Level A is a collection of cultural material that is too fragmentary or indistinct to determine function or does not fit well in the other artifact categories. For instance the animal (n= 68) and fish bones (n= 7,) too deteriorated and fragmentary to determine identify evidence of butchering or modification, and beaver tooth may represent human occupation or may be naturally occurring. The twelve bark samples and four stone may be architectural in nature or the result of natural agency. The small pieces of leather (n=5) and copper (n=7,) as well as wire fragments (n=4,) metal strapping (n=1,) slag (n= 1,) and a copper rivet are undoubtable of human manufacture but of unidentifiable function. Twelve snail shells collected during the survey, by contrast, are most likely natural. Finally, the three horse teeth that complete the assemblage of miscellaneous artifacts from Occupation Level A represent the only evidence of the presence of these animal from any of the archaeological surveys, a point expressly made by Allen and Nelson in their analysis of the faunal remains of the SUNY Potsdam collections in from the late 1980s.

Occupation Level B

Occupation Level B, as noted above, was comprised of a variation of dark grey/grey brown/dark brown sand. It ranged in thickness between 3 and 42 cm (1 and 16 in.) with an average of 18.5 cm (7.3 in). It is notable that unlike Occupation Level A, this soil deposit was generally thicker in the southern units (Units 1, 3, 6, 9, and 11,) averaging a depth of 27.4 cm (10.8 inches) than in the northern units (Units 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 10,) where this soil averaged 10.6 cm (4.2 inches) in thickness. This is possibly the result of the slight slope and closer proximity to the St. Lawrence River of the northern units.

As would be expected the units in which Occupation Level B was thickest, those in the southern end of the survey rectangle, contain significantly larger concentrations of cultural material, with four of the five containing in excess of 400 artifacts. In fact of the 2,358 artifacts found associated with Occupation B, 2,061 were recovered from the southern units (1, 3, 6, 9, and 11) and only 294 from the six northern units (Units 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 10). It is also interesting to note that although Occupation Level B is on average less than twice as thick as Occupation Level A, being 192% larger it contained 250% the cultural material found in the upper level. This is most likely the result of

different, more concentrated occupation represented in Occupation B. The artifacts found in Occupation Level B are listed on Table 85 below.

Table 85: Cultural Material from Occupation B on the Fort de la Présentation Site

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| Arms/military metal (1= bayonet clip, 1= bayonet clip with lion face design, 1= bayonet/sword blade fragment, 2= cannon iron fuse gimlet, 1= musket worm) | military | 6 |
| Bar (1= trimmed, 1= beveled to edge on one side) | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Bark (sample) | miscellaneous | 20 |
| Bead, glass trade (white) | personal | 1 |
| Bone, fish | miscellaneous | 15 |
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 256 |
| Bracket | architectural | 1 |
| Brick, handmade | architectural | 2 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 130 |
| Buckle (4= brass, 1= iron/steel) | personal | 5 |
| Buttons (5= "8" King's 8 th regiment, 1= "24," 1= "31," 1= "10," 3= dome face w/loop fastener, 1= hollow dome w/looped back, 1= hollow semi-spherical back 2= concaved face w/loop back, 1= rope edge design, 6= dome) | personal/military | 22 |
| Cast iron, unidentified | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Chain links | miscellaneous | 4 |
| Charcoal | miscellaneous | 6 |
| Clothing-related metal object, other (brass fastener/cuff link) | military | 1 |
| Coin (British, c. 1733) | personal | 1 |
| Coin, cut ("Piece of Eight," 1717 or 1727) | personal | 1 |
| Creamware, molded | domestic | 1 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 47 |
| Cuprous metal, unidentified (1= folded clip, 8= thin sheets, 1= thin sheet with copper rivet/nail head, 11= thin trimmings) | miscellaneous | 21 |
| Cutlery, unidentified (1= cutlery handle, 1= possible fork handle) | domestic | 2 |
| Delftware, monochrome | domestic | 2 |
| Delftware, undecorated | domestic | 11 |
| Domestic/activity-related metal object (1= brass loop fastener, 1= clothing pin/fastener wire, 1= fish hook, 1= fragment of chain or pendant, 2= thin gold/brass chain) | domestic | 3 |
| Door latch (hooked) | architectural | 1 |
| Flake, tertiary | prehistoric | 1 |
| Glass, aqua curved | domestic | 2 |
| Glass, aqua flat | architectural | 56 |
| Glass, clear curved | domestic | 11 |
| Glass, olive green bottle | domestic | 62 |
| Gunflints (6= British, 1= French) | military | 7 |
| Gun part (1= musket frisson 1= musket strap swivel, 1= part of flintlock mechanism) | military | 3 |
| Hardware, other (hook) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Hardware, other (latch bar catch) | architectural | 1 |
| Hardware, other (anvil stake?) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Hardware, other (wrought spike head?) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Hardware, other (slightly wedge shaped) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Jaw harp (musical instrument) fragment | personal | 1 |
| Hardware, other (cast iron awl punch or spoon auger) | personal | 1 |

| | | |
|--|---------------|-----|
| Hinge | architectural | 3 |
| Iron/steel, unidentified (1= possible knife blade fragment, 1= spike fragment, 5= thin scraps, 3= thin sheets, 2= thin strips/trimmings, 1= wire scrap) | miscellaneous | 18 |
| Ironstone/whiteware, undecorated | domestic | 3 |
| Jackknife (jackknife blade) | personal | 1 |
| Jaw harp (musical instrument) | personal | 1 |
| Jewelry (3= brass cone-shaped "tinklers," 1= coiled gold pendant/medal , 1= thin gold hoop) | personal * | 5 |
| Kaolin pipe bowl fragment, undecorated | personal | 7 |
| Kaolin pipe stems, undecorated (1= with glazed tip) | personal | 44 |
| Knife (non-tableware cutlery) fragments | personal | 3 |
| Lead, unidentified (1= half coin or token, 1= melted blob, 3= thin sheets, 1= thin lead tang/scrap, 1= thin wire/seal, 1= thick oval disk, 2= trimming) | miscellaneous | 10 |
| Majolica (green glazed redware) | domestic | 1 |
| Material, unidentified (gum-like) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Metal, other (1= brass/copper, possible rivet head, 1= prob. brass, 1= possible pewter fragments) | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Mortar | architectural | 4 |
| Nail, cut, early machine-made head | architectural | 3 |
| Nail, cut, wrought "L" head | architectural | 20 |
| Nail, cut, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 2 |
| Nail, horseshoe | miscellaneous | 2 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 57 |
| Nail, other (folded copper) | architectural | 2 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 361 |
| Nail, unidentified wrought | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, wrought "L" head | architectural | 78 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 619 |
| Nail, wrought "T" head | architectural | 43 |
| Nut (botanical) | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Pins (30= brass, 19= iron/steel) | personal | 49 |
| Pearlware, mocha or finger-painted | domestic | 1 |
| Pearlware, underglaze blue hand-painted | domestic | 1 |
| Porcelain, hand-painted | domestic | 3 |
| Porcelain, overglaze enameled China trade | domestic | 1 |
| Porcelain, undecorated | domestic | 4 |
| Porcelain, underglaze blue Chinese | domestic | 14 |
| Redware, brown-glazed | domestic | 3 |
| Redware, other (1= tin glaze, 1= white tin glaze) | domestic | 2 |
| Redware, slip-decorated | domestic | 1 |
| Ring (hardware) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Rivet (3= copper, 1= possible rose head) | miscellaneous | 4 |
| Rock/stone, unmodified (1= possible burned flint, 1= possibly carved, 1= sandstone) | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Screw (wood, straight slot) | architectural | 1 |
| Sheeting/sheathing, metal (folded metal sheet) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Shell, clam | domestic | 23 |
| Shell, oyster | domestic | 7 |
| Shell, snail | miscellaneous | 13 |
| Shot, musket (2= .31 caliber, 1= .44 caliber, 4= .50 caliber, 6= .56 caliber, 3= .63 caliber, 2= .69 caliber, 1= cut in half) | military | 19 |
| Slag | miscellaneous | 15 |

| | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| Spike, cut | architectural | 20 |
| Stoneware, grey salt-glazed tan slip | domestic | 1 |
| Stoneware, unglazed fine red | domestic | 1 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed | domestic | 18 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed (barley pattern) | domestic | 1 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed (“dot, diaper, and basket”) | domestic | 2 |
| Stoneware, white salt-glazed scratch blue | domestic | 1 |
| Strapping, metal | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Tack, hand wrought | domestic | 2 |
| Tack, upholstery (brass with domed head) | domestic | 1 |
| Tool, small (chisel/screwdriver bit) | personal | 1 |
| Tooth, animal (unidentified) | miscellaneous | 6 |
| Washer (hand wrought) | miscellaneous | 1 |
| Wire fragment | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 71 |
| Total architectural | | 1476 |
| Total domestic | | 232 |
| Total military | | 43 |
| Total miscellaneous | | 416 |
| Total personal | | 190 |
| Total prehistoric | | 1 |
| Total artifacts | | 2358 |

Architectural artifacts

As in Occupation Level A above, architectural artifacts dominate the assemblage of cultural material from this soil accounting for roughly 62% of the cultural material from Occupation Level B. Of the 1,476 artifacts in this category 1,188 are nails. An assortment of wrought nails, including the “L” head, “T” head, and rose head varieties, constitutes the bulk of the nails (n= 1,102). Machine cut nails, produced after 1835, were also found but in significantly lesser quantities, comprising less than 7% of the total nail assemblage. Brick fragments were also collected in number, however of the 132 pieces recovered only two were identifiable as handmade, the remainder being too fragmentary to properly identify. Several pieces of door hardware were found including a door latch and bar catch, a bracket and three hinges. Fifty-six pieces of flat window glass were found in Occupation Level B. The 71 fragments of sawn wood highlight an interesting aspect of the architectural material. Many of these artifacts, especially the wood, nail, bracket, and such, could just as easily be related to the ship construction activities that took place on the site after the 1830s as to the structural elements of Fort Oswegatchie and de la Présentation.

Domestic artifacts

In total 232 domestic artifacts were collected from this soil, half of which were ceramic sherds. While in absolute numbers the Occupation Level A and B ceramic assemblages were similar in size, (n= 105 and n= 119) respectively, the proportions of the ceramics types is somewhat different, suggesting a slightly earlier period of occupation. Late 18th to early 19th century creamware sherds were slightly less represented in the Occupation B ceramic assemblage (44%) whereas older types such as delft, porcelain, and most notably white salt-glazed stoneware, was markedly more common. The white salt-glazed stone sherds are commonly associated with mid-late 18th century military occupation and suggest that Occupation Level B includes the British Period of occupation (1760-1796) on the Fort La Présentation Site. The single piece of early green-glazed redware “Majolica” recovered from the site was found in this soil.

Pieces of curved and bottle glass comprised a significant portion (n= 75) of the assemblage of domestic artifacts. As is common on 18th and early 19th century sites olive green wine bottle fragment constitute the majority of this collection (83%). The aqua and clear curved glass remnants were much less common and were too fragmentary to determine if they were pieces of bottles or table glass vessels.

As has been previously discussed the clam and oyster shell fragments found in Occupation Level B may or may not be associated with domestic activities but may possibly be present at the site as a result of natural deposit. The fish hook recovered from this soil, however, clearly indicates at least a partial reliance on local riverine food resources. The remaining domestic objects including two cutlery fragments and two tacks too small to be architectural but are most likely pieces of furniture hardware.

Militaria

Seven times more cultural material (n= 43) associated with military activities were found in Occupation Level B than Occupation Level A. As can be seen on Table 85 above, lead musket shot was the largest category of this material with a combination of French, British, American calibers represented from units active at the site during the French and Indian War, the American Revolution, and War of 1812. Uniform buttons with regimental designation similarly represent military presence during these three conflicts although all of the identifiable uniform buttons from Occupation Level B were British: the King's 8th, the 24th, the 31st, and the 10th regiments. The seven gunflints recovered in this soil were of French and British origin. The remaining military objects are an assortment of largely pieces of musket and bayonet hardware, although two cannon fuse gimlets were also recovered.

Personal objects

As with Occupation Level A above the majority of the personal artifacts from this soil were associated with clothing. This includes: 49 brass and/or steel pins, an assortment of 14 buttons (some of which may be military,) five buckles (four of which are brass,) two wire fasteners, and a cuff link. Kaolin pipe fragments were nearly as well represented in the collection, yet in Occupation Level B all the recovered pieces were plain and unadorned save a stem fragment with a glazed tip.

Several tools fragments were also found, four of which were non-tableware cutlery knife fragments. The remaining were a chisel head and spoon auger. Both of these items were used for woodworking, with applications in architectural construction, furniture making, and ship-building functions, to name a few.

Interestingly artifacts representing personal adornment were slightly more common in Occupation Level B. These include four thin chain fragments, likely for medals or pendants, a thin gold hoop, and three brass "tinklers." As has been discussed previously these last three objects are most often associated with Native American personal decoration as is the single white glass trade bead found in this soil.

The remaining four objects are somewhat unique to the site. A jaw harp and a fragment of a second harp were found in this soil. These could represent any type of occupation, military, civilian, adult, or children, but in any case is one of the few artifacts recovered from the site by the Phase III survey associated with leisure activities. The final two personal objects were coins, the only two identifiable examples found during the current survey. As has been discussed previously, one was intact and dated 1733 and British in origin. The second is a cut quarter of a coin of unknown national origin but the date reading "1717" or "1727."

Miscellaneous artifacts

As has been addressed in the discussion of Occupation Level A, the miscellaneous material recovered from the site generally, with some exceptions, falls into one of three categories: material that is possibly not associated with human occupation of the site, material that is too fragmentary to properly identify function, and material not easily placed in other categories. The majority of the miscellaneous artifacts from this soil fall into the first category, including bark fragments, animal and fish bones, nuts (botanical,) pieces of unmodified stone, snail shells, and unidentified animal teeth.

A significant number and variety of material are of clearly human manufacture but as a result of their very small size and/or fragmentary nature their function cannot be confidently identified. These include pieces of metal bars, chain links, iron/steel, lead, and cuprous sheets, clips, trimmings, strapping, strips, and wire fragments. In the third grouping are objects like charcoal and slag fragments, bits of hardware that may be tools, industrial, or architectural in nature, and two horseshoe nails.

Subsoil

Though culturally sterile at its lower depths, this soil did contain some cultural material in its uppermost portions, generally within its first 10 cm (3.9 inches). A total of 52 artifacts were recovered from this portion of the subsoil from Units 4-6, and 8-11. These are listed in detail on Table 86 and discussed in greater detail below.

Table 86: Cultural material from subsoil on the Fort de la Présentation Site

| Cultural material | Artifact type | Number |
|--|----------------------|---------------|
| Bone, unidentified | miscellaneous | 9 |
| Brick, unidentified | architectural | 2 |
| Creamware, undecorated | domestic | 1 |
| Cuprous metal, unidentified (2= thin strip, 1= small dome) | miscellaneous | 3 |
| Kaolin pipe bowl, decorated | personal | 1 |
| Nail, machine cut | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, unidentified square (prob. wrought) | architectural | 14 |
| Nail, wrought "L" head | architectural | 1 |
| Nail, wrought "rose" head | architectural | 21 |
| Nail, wrought "T" head | architectural | 1 |
| Redware, black-glazed | domestic | 1 |
| Wood fragment | architectural | 1 |
| Total Architectural | | 41 |
| Total Domestic | | 1 |
| Total Military | | 0 |
| Total Miscellaneous | | 12 |
| Total Personal | | 1 |
| Total Artifacts | | 55 |

As is apparent on Table 86 above the great majority (75%) of the artifacts from this level are architectural. Most of these are wrought nails, or unidentified square nails that were likely wrought. The remaining architectural material consists of two brick fragments, a wood fragment, and machine cut nail, although the presence of the this nail, a mid-19th century artifact, in this soil suggests, as is indicated in the field notes, that this last artifact was likely recovered as "wall fall" dislodged from the upper levels of Unit 8 during excavation. Other artifacts from the subsoil include nine unidentified animal bone fragments, a small strip of copper, and a single piece of black-glazed redware. Unfortunately, given the limited variety of cultural material found within, the only diagnostic cultural material from the subsoil stratum consists of nails. Discounting the machine cut nail, the date and number of wrought nails, combined with a general absence of later material suggests deposition prior to 1820.

While this cultural material was found in the northern, southern, and central units in the Phase III survey rectangle, the bulk of it was found in the southern section in Units 3, 5, 9, and 11 with only four artifacts, three animal bone fragments and the aforementioned machine cut nail, found outside of these four units. Unit 9 contained the highest concentration, 29 artifacts or 56% of the subsoil assemblage.

Its location within the stratigraphic profile of the soils, the deepest of the soils containing cultural material, combined with the nature and date of the cultural material within, suggests that these artifacts represent the earliest occupation of the Fort La Présentation Site. Hand wrought nails are consistent in time and nature with the earliest known activities on the site, construction on the first mission in 1749 and Fort La Présentation in the early 1750s.. Furthermore, the concentration of architectural debris, and the cultural material in general, in the southern section of the Phase III survey rectangle is also consistent with the location of the Fort de la Présentation feature as identified in the NYSM survey in 2007. The northeastern bastion of the fort, as determined by this previous survey, lay approximately 19 m (62.3 ft) southeast of the Phase III survey rectangle. Unfortunately the limited variety and nature of the remaining material provides very little additional information regarding activity on the site at this time.

As can be seen in the discussion of Occupation Level A, Occupation Level B, and the Subsoil above, the Phase III survey conducted in the excavation rectangle did not reveal the presence of temporally discrete cultural levels representing well-defined periods of occupation. Early to mid- 19th century diagnostic cultural material,

specifically machine cut nails (post 1835 artifacts) were recovered in numbers from both Occupation Levels, and even a single nail in the subsoil. Whiteware sherds, though few in number, are also present in both of these levels. This suggests an indistinct, not entirely intact stratigraphic setting, at least in terms of the deposition of cultural material.

There are two possible primary reasons for this mixing/migration of cultural material. The first of these is the result of human agency. As discussed Historic Context, structures and fortifications have been built, destroyed, rebuilt, abandoned and plundered numerous times in the site's history. Another aspect of this is that early inhabitants of the Ogdensburg scavenged building materials for new structures from the remnants Fort Oswegatchie. In addition, the construction of the steamboat *United States* on the site in the early 1830s clearly had a substantial impact on the site as during the excavation for the laying of its keel the cornerstones of Abbé Picquet's Fort de la Présentation was unearthed and removed. It should be noted here that the structure from which this was removed, the chapel which was located in the northeastern corner of the fort, was located and lay a short distance to the southeast as described above.

The second possible cause for artifact migration is the wet, riverine setting of the site. The Fort de la Présentation Site is located on a historically low-lying peninsula that prior to the 19th and 20th century filling of the area, was very near the banks of both the St. Lawrence and Oswegatchie Rivers. The wet marshy nature of the peninsula is evident on historic maps as early as the 1750s (Figure 8) where the word "marecage," French for "marsh," describes the setting. Its low, wet elevation is given as one of the reasons it was abandoned by the French in 1759 in the face of an approaching British army to build an entirely new fort on an island downriver more suitable for defense. Lastly, the marshy soil necessitated the placement of several feet of fill on the site in the 19th and 20th centuries to provide stability for the railroad and other structures that would be built here. The close proximity to the water no doubt had, and continues to have, a significant effect on the distribution of the artifacts on the site. Changing water levels, seasonal and otherwise, have resulted in the vertical movement of soils and artifacts over the past 250 years. This could generally result in the blurring, obscuring, and/or altering the soil stratigraphy and cause cultural material from higher soils to potentially migrate to lower soils.

There is, however, evidence of some sense of increasing antiquity with depth below the ground level on the site. As noted above, the Subsoil contained no diagnostic 19th century material other than a single nail. Also, Occupation Level B appears to represent an older occupation than Occupation Level A. First, the proportion of the diagnostic machine cut nails to the other nails is considerably less in this soil, representing less than 7% in Occupation Level B compared to Occupation Level A where they are three times better represented (21%). Similarly, despite the fact that Occupation Level B contained more than twice the amount of cultural material, only three whiteware fragments (post 1820s) were found here compared with seven from Occupation A. By contrast older ceramic types such as delft, porcelain, and most notably white salt-glazed stoneware, was markedly more common and the sole piece of early green-glazed redware "Majolica" recovered from the site was found in Occupation Level B. Lastly, the amount of military cultural material, associated with military activities on the site between French fortification of on the Fort de la Présentation and the British withdrawal from a razed Fort Oswegatchie in 1813 was significantly greater in Occupation Level B than in Occupation Level A (n=43 to n=5, respectively).

RESEARCH QUESTIONS ADDRESSED

The Phase III Data Recovery Plan (Gore 2008b) prepared prior to the Phase III fieldwork outlined three possible avenues of research that Phase III fieldwork could explore. Each of these is described in brief below along with a discussion of the current survey's ability or inability to address these questions.

Physical Structure and Function of Site

The first research theme discussed concerned establishing a better understanding of the physical structure of the site. It sought to answer questions regarding the confirmation of the location of the French, British, and American fort structures, the presence of outbuildings, and the physical aspects of 19th century civilian occupation of the site.

Simply stated, beyond the presence of foundation walls on the extreme western and northern edges of the monitoring area associated with a late 19th or early 20th century structure, no intact structural features were identified during the Phase III survey. This, however, does not necessarily reflect a failure of the Phase III survey. As has been previously noted the area impacted during the survey, and thus subject to archaeological testing or monitoring, were determined by need for remediation rather than where we believed the fort to be located. The absence of structural remains to the north of the cobblestone floor feature discovered during the 2007 Phase II survey supports the theory that this floor was located of the northeastern bastion of Fort Oswegatchie. Thus it is still most likely that the footprint of the fort lay to the south and west of the 2007 cobblestone feature and as a result remains a subsurface feature on the modern landscape.

Also while no fort-related features were found, the older cultural material recovered by the Phase III survey is indicative of the activities, occupations, and proximity to structures within archaeological excavation survey area. For purposes distribution the excavation rectangle and these eleven units can be divided into three sections with Units 1, 3, 6, 9, and 11 located in the southern section, Units 4, 5, 7, and 10 in the central section, and Units 2 and 8 in the northern section. Figure 42 below depicts this division and the relative location of the units. As no well-defined, temporally discrete occupation levels were identified the discussion of artifact distribution below includes overall numbers of material within each unit.

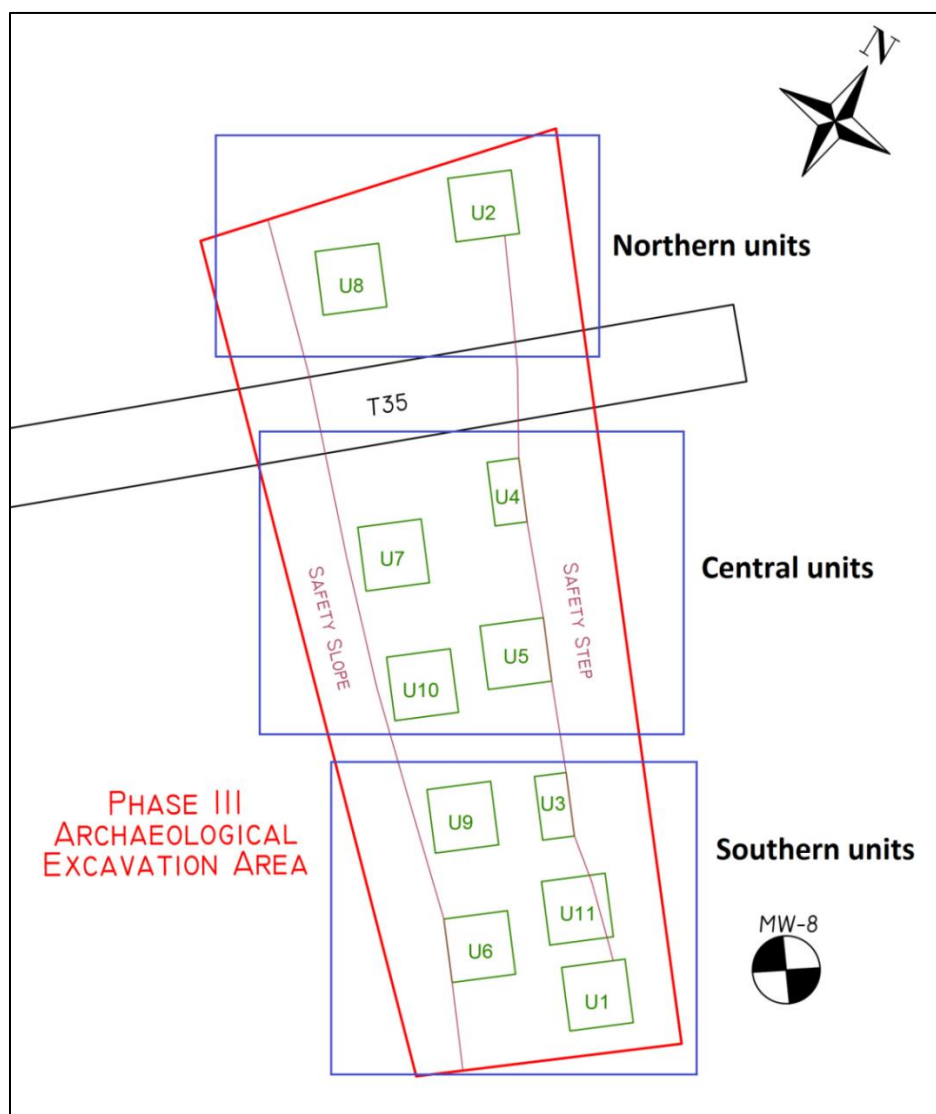


Figure 42: Distribution of the eleven units in the Archaeological Excavation area.

The distribution of architectural debris on the site, as collected in the eleven excavation units, is telling. In overall terms architectural debris was found in much greater concentrations in the five southernmost units than in the central or northern units. Each of the southern units has in excess of 200 architectural artifacts, with Units 3 and 9 containing more than 300, averaging 286 structural objects per unit. None of the central or northern units contained even 200 architectural artifacts averaging less than half of the architectural material per unit ($n=135$). Unit 8 in the north had only 86 architectural objects. While the distribution machine cut nails collected during the Phase III survey showed only a slight concentration in the southern units, older wrought nails were far more common in the south. Four of the five southern units contained more than 200 wrought nails (average $n=202$). None of the central or southern units had even 100 of this type (average $n=62$). Unit 4 contained only 28 wrought nails. By contrast, brick fragments, although found in quantity ($n=46$) in Unit 11 in the south, were more than twice as common in the central and northern units (average $n=42$) than the southern (average $n=17.5$).

None of what we know of Forts de la Présentation or Oswegatchie indicate brick used in their construction. Being largely wooden fortification the distribution of older wrought nails are better indications of the relative location of their structural features. As a result the architectural material supports what previous scholarship and archaeological fieldwork has determined that the fort structures lay to the south of the Phase III excavation area. Although it is not known if the Seymour ashery was a brick structure it is likely that brick at the very least used in the construction of ovens and chimneys used in the ash-producing process. The mid-19th century ashery according to historic maps (Figures 16-21) was located north of the survey area.

While the overall distribution of domestic debris was fairly uniform in the southern (average =42 artifacts,) central (average =34 artifacts,) and northern (average $n=42$ artifacts,) certain types of domestic material are suggestive of certain aspects of occupation of the site. For instance of the 13 sherds of whiteware and single piece of yellowware collected during the Phase III survey ten were found in the northern two units and a total of four in the nine southern and central units. This material is likely associated with Seymour's ashery to the north of the site. By contrast all but two of the oldest ceramic types from the site, delft sherds and the single fragment of majolica, were found in the southern units. These pieces are likely associated with earlier settlement at the site, possibly during the period of French occupation. Again, as the fort was believed to lay to the south it is reasonable that the earlier cultural material would be concentrated there. Interestingly there is only a slight concentration of white salt-glazed stoneware in the southern units, where 16 of the 32 examples of this ceramic type were collected during the Phase III survey. While found in each of the 11 units, creamware sherds were more concentrated in the central and north units (average $n=15$) than in the southern (average $n=6.8$) suggesting these pieces might be more related to the occupation of the Seymour ashery than the later days of the fort.

As might be expected the opposite is true of the militaria recovered by the Phase III survey. Military artifacts, such as musket balls, gun flints, pieces of musket hardware, and buttons with military unit designations, were densely concentrated in the southern units where they were nearly 10 times more likely to be encountered (average 9.6) than in the central (average $n=1$) or northern (average $n=1.5$) units. This clearly suggests that the fort structures lay to the south of the excavation area rather than the north.

Other personal artifacts such as clothing pins also suggest earlier occupation to the south. These objects were more common in the southern and central units (average $n=7.8$ and $n=11.3$ respectively) than in the north (average $n=2.5$). The distribution of kaolin pipe fragments are interesting, being more concentrated in the south ($n=9.8$) and northern units (average $n=10$) than in the central four units (average $n=2.8$). Might this central section reflect a division between tobacco consumption by occupants of the fort to the south and later workers at the ashery to the north?

In addressing questions regarding 19th century civilian occupation of the site, the location of the cholera "pesthouse," and shipyard where the *United States* was built the Phase III survey was at least partially successful. Additional historical research has confirmed the theory that at least the school, public stores, courthouse, and jail occupied existing, though likely to some extent renovated, remnants of Fort Oswegatchie. Although no definitive subsurface features were found that clearly identify the location of the shipyard, the presence of layer of saw dust immediately below the oldest deposit of 19th century fill combined with some of the cultural material recovered during the survey, may suggest that this shipbuilding took place in the vicinity of the Phase III survey rectangle. This material includes quantities of sawn wood, cut nails and spikes, and several woodworking tools.

Lastly, a very small (but interesting) assemblage of material clearly associated with Native American life on the site was found during the Phase III survey, including several brass “tinklers,” a scrap of British brass that was repurposed into a scraper/awl, a single white trade bead, and a few chert flakes. The relative paucity of clearly identifiable Native American cultural material in the assemblage of Phase III cultural material confirms that as is indicated on the French maps from the 1750s, (Figures 4-7) historic Native American presence on the Fort La Présentation Site was concentrated to south of the fort, well south the Phase III project area.

Settlement History

The second avenue of potential research concerned the history of early settlement of the Fort de la Présentation Site. As has been discussed at length in the Historic Context portion of this report, the site has had a long and relatively dynamic history. Although much is known about the French, British, and to a lesser extent American military occupation of the site, our understanding of the Native American presence and 19th century civilian occupation is fragmentary. It was hoped the Phase III survey could provide some additional information regarding these aspects of the site’s history as well as bolstering our understanding of the site military history.

In this regard the Phase III archaeological fieldwork had limited success. The Phase III survey did provide some additional information regarding the history of military occupation on the site by providing physical evidence of the British units present at Fort Oswegatchie between 1760 and 1813. The assemblage of uniform buttons recovered from the site with regimental designations while not large is somewhat varied, consisting of ten buttons from four regiments. Of the ten buttons with unit designations eight are from British military units with documented history at the Fort La Présentation Site.

Best represented among these are buttons the King’s 8th Regiment of Foot. Six of the ten buttons belonged to soldiers of the 8th a unit well acquainted with the site. The 8th was posted to garrison forts along the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes in 1768. In 1775, during the American Revolution, when Captain George Forster led troops from Fort Oswegatchie to defeat American forces under Isaac Butterfield, Henry Sherburne, and Benedict Arnold at the Battle of the Cedars, it was regulars from the 8th along with some Canadian militia and Iroquois allies which he led. It departed Britain in 1785 and after seeing much action in the Napoleonic Wars returned to the Americas by the outbreak of the War of 1812. It was the 8th that Lieutenant-Colonel “Red” George MacDonnell led across the frozen St. Lawrence River from Fort Wellington in February of 1813 to punish Forsyth’s Rifles, stationed at Fort Oswegatchie for its depredations on Canadian territory. This action, which culminated in the destruction of Fort Oswegatchie and the looting of the village of Ogdensburgh would mark the last time British troops occupied the Fort La Présentation Site.

Similarly the 31st Regiment has a documented history at Fort Oswegatchie. An Ensign Davis of the 31st assumed command of Fort Oswegatchie in 1778 from Captain Forster of the 8th and there were elements still in place in April 1779 when Captain Alexander Fraser of the 34th Regiment arrived to assume command. In addition, it is known that the 31st after being defeated with Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777 returned to and remained posted in Canada for a decade before returning to England. It is quite possible that elements of the unit were stationed at Fort Oswegatchie at this time.

Three of the buttons belonged to soldiers from British units without clear previously known association with Fort Oswegatchie. Two of the buttons bear the mark of the 10th Regiment. This unit arrived in Canada and was posted to garrison Great Lakes forts in August of 1767 until 1774, when it was called southward to serve in the Boston and see action at Lexington and Concord. It would later take part in campaigns in the New York area (Cheshire Group 2014). Fort Oswegatchie, though not on the Great Lakes *per se*, may have been garrisoned by elements of the 10th between the late 1760s and mid-1770s. The two buttons found during the Phase III survey provides some evidence that this is true.

The last of the buttons belonged to a soldier of the 24th Regiment, a regiment like the 10th above without a clear previous history at Fort Oswegatchie. This unit was formed the late 17th century and sent to Quebec during the American Revolution, where it participated in the Burgoyne Campaign of 1777 that ended in failure at Saratoga. It remained in captivity for the remainder of the war. Returned to Great Britain after the end of the war, it was later reposted to Canada from 1789 to 1800 to guard the frontier against Revolutionary America. In 1793 it was sent from Montreal area, where it had been headquartered, to Detroit, no doubt passing through Fort Oswegatchie *en route*.

Again assigned garrison duty in Canada in 1829, elements of the 24th were sent from posts in Kingston and Toronto sent to Lower Canada to suppress the 1838 Patriot War rebellion (Paton 1892). The single button from the 24th may be evidence of this unit presence at Fort Oswegatchie between 1789 and 1793.

Regarding the history of civilian occupation of the site from the early settlement of the Ogdensburg between the late 1790s and 1860s, the Phase III survey was able to provide some information. This is a difficult question to address given that based on the cultural material recovered and its location within the soil profile it was not possible to establish well-defined temporally discrete occupation levels. As a result, there was not one particularly soil deposit that could be clearly identified as representative 19th century civilian occupation. Consequently, beyond the temporally diagnostic artifacts such as machine cut nails, certain ceramics, or pipe stems with makers' marks determining which material was associated with life on the site at this time.

Despite this, however, there are a few observations that can be made that provide some additional information about the site's role in the early history of the (then) village of Ogdensburg. The first was introduced in the discussion of the Phase III work and its relationship to the *Physical Structure and Function of Site*. As noted there, at or very near the top of the buried, pre-1860s soil (Occupation Level A) a layer of sawdust, often marked by bits of decaying sawn wood, was noted. Given its location at the top of this soil, suggesting late deposit this likely represents shipbuilding activity on the site in the 1830s

Perhaps more interesting is the relatively small amount of temporally diagnostic domestic cultural material recovered from the site by the Phase III survey. While large amounts of earlier, 18th and early 19th century ceramics were recovered during the site relatively few early-mid 19th century ceramics were recovered during the Phase III survey. As a type whiteware vessels were produced and popularized beginning in the 1820s. If the filling of the site began in the 1860s with the construction of the R, W, and O Railroad, this would indicate roughly 40 years of occupation in which whiteware vessels were available. Despite this, only 13 sherds of whiteware were recovered by the Phase III survey, representing just 5% of the ceramic assemblage. Only yellowware, another mid-19th century ceramic, pearlware, and majolica were found in smaller amounts. Similarly, the survey recovered very little 19th century bottle or curved glass from the site. Only 19 pieces of aqua or clear glass are in the assemblage compared to 115 olive-green fragments generally associated with 18th century and early 19th century occupation.

The paucity of these objects on the site suggests very little domestic activity occurring on the site between the late 1820 and early 1860s. This makes sense knowing that Seymour's "store," located on very near the site at this time was an ashery and not a commercial outlet retailing domestic goods.

External Relations

The third research area that the Phase III survey on the Fort La Présentation Site sought to address was the site's relationship to local, regional, and international markets and trade networks during the various occupation periods of the site's history. Specifically the quantity and quality of the trade between the site's inhabitants and Native American groups, New France, British Canada, American and international markets were to be examined. As with the other research areas discussed above, addressing this question effectively was stymied by the absence of temporally discrete occupation levels with clearly defined periods of occupation. Most of the cultural material is non-diagnostic and impossible to associate with specific periods of occupations given the stratigraphic profile of the site. Another difficulty proved to be the above-mentioned paucity of temporally diagnostic domestic cultural material on the site from the period roughly between 1820 and 1860.

There are, however, some lesser observations regarding this aspect of the site that can be made that support what was already known about the Fort La Présentation Site and its external relations. For instance, among the cultural material collected from the site during the Phase III survey are six objects clearly associated with Native American trade. These include four conical brass "tinklers," a white glass trade bead, and a triangular scrap of brass bearing the broad arrow of British government property, repurposed into a scraper and awl. Given the presence of so many Native Americans on the site during French occupation of the Fort La Présentation Site and the close relationship between the British and Native Americans during the American Revolution it is not surprising that these objects would be found here.

The cultural material collected from the site, particularly some of the ceramics, point to a close connection between the site and trends in Britain and British Canada during the British and early American periods of occupation. For instance, creamware sherds were the most common type of ceramic found on the site during the Phase III survey, comprising nearly half of the total ceramic assemblage. This ceramic, introduced in 1762 became very popular in the late 1700s in Britain and in America, steadily replacing older salt-glazed stonewares and other earlier ceramics toward the turn of the century and becoming common in most households in Britain and America (Krill 2010; Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum 2012). Given the relative quantity of creamware found on the site it appears that its British and American occupants in the late 18th and early 19th century were right on trend.

Interestingly, while creamware is well-represented on the site its immediate descendant, pearlware was markedly less represented in the Phase III assemblage. Only 5 sherds of pearlware were found the 11 Phase III units. This ceramic was introduced in the 1780s and has been referred to as the “most common ceramic item found on sites of the early nineteenth century” (Hume 1969). That very little was found here speaks not to a disconnect to the existing trade networks but rather the limited period of domestic occupation in the 19th century, particularly after Judge Ford quit occupation of the “garrison” buildings in favor of his new mansion in 1808. Indeed historical sources maintain that the village had close commercial ties to British Canada. Inhabitants of the village of Ogdensburg were so closely tied by trade to British Canada that they relied heavily on it in defiance of the 1807 and 1809 Embargo Act and Non-Intercourse Acts expressly forbidding it. It took the arrival of Federal troops to suppress this relationship and when they did the populace suffered greatly.

From the post war period up through the arrival of the railroad in the 1850s and 1860s, which connected Ogdensburg to Boston and southern New York reliance on St. Lawrence River and its connection to the markets of Montreal and the greater British trade network are obvious. The two most recent temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered from the site during the Phase III survey are indicative of this connection. Both are pipe stems fragments with makers’ marks produced not earlier than the later 1840s. The first reads “Henderson/Montreal” and the second “MacDougal...Glasgow.”

CONCLUSION

The results of the Phase III cultural resource survey conducted on the NYSM 11760, Fort de la Présentation Site in October of 2012 were somewhat mixed. Neither archaeological monitoring nor field excavations in their respective portions of the project area revealed intact subsurface features associated with early occupation of the site, c. 1749 to 1861, yet the archaeological fieldwork produced a large amount of cultural material, all of it consistent with this time period. A relatively clear and distinct stratigraphic profile was revealed in the course of the archaeological excavations and sense of increasing antiquity with soil depth was identified, yet temporally discrete occupation levels, clearly associated with specific periods of occupation, were not recognizable. This was likely the result of historic disturbance during the history of the site and/or environmental conditions, specifically the marshy location of the site so close to the banks of two major rivers. Despite this, the material itself was able to partially address the various research questions posed prior to the survey.

Any impact intended on the site by the DEC-led remediation project was performed concurrently in the course of the archaeological fieldwork and is complete. Based on results of the archaeological fieldwork any future impacts to the site should be preceded by additional archaeological fieldwork. This opinion supports, and is supported by, the inclusion of the site on the National Register of Historic Places in November of 2010.

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APPENDIX B: UPDATED SITE INVENTORY FORM

APPENDIX C: ARTIFACT CATALOG

APPENDIX D: UNIT NOTES

APPENDIX E: MAPS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Fort la Presentation Site
Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New York

Boundary overlay



Map depicting the National Register of Historic Places boundary of Fort la Presentation Site with the area of the Phase III survey and remediation in the red circle.