



Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment (original)

Part of the South Half of Lot 2, Concession 4 in Calvert Township, Town of Iroquois Falls, District of Cochrane, Ontario

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Executive Summary

Woodland Heritage Northeast Ltd. was retained by EXP Services Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment prior to the proposed development of part of the south half of Lot 2, Concession 4 in Calvert Township, in the Town of Iroquois Falls, District of Cochrane, Ontario. All of the work detailed in this report conforms to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Additionally, this work has been undertaken and described without prejudice, and in conformance to the ethical principles of the Society for American Archaeology, the Canadian Archaeological Association, and the Ontario Archaeological Society.

The Stage 1 portion of the assessment included background research as well as a property inspection to evaluate the existing ground conditions within the study area. Steep areas were encountered along several deep ravines draining into the small creek to the west of the study area, at the bottoms of these ravines, and sporadically elsewhere saturated soils were encountered. The remainder of the study area, sufficiently distant from the creek, was considered to lie beyond the limits of northern testing. At the conclusion of the assessment, it was determined that several level and well-drained areas with archaeological potential were identified to the east of the small creek, in the southwest corner of the study area.

The initial Stage 2 work included a test pit survey across all areas determined to have archaeological potential during the Stage 1 assessment. Archaeological material was found in several test pits, and included in this material were fragments of a 19th Century glass bottle. This unexpected find prompted additional research which led to an understanding that the area where the material came from was the former site of the 1919-1928 farmstead of the Shisko family. As the entire house was relocated to a new site outside of the study area in 1928, the later date of construction of the Shisko residence, and that the majority of the test pits were negative, correspondence with MCM was initiated to explore the next steps. After a discussion, the ministry agreed that as most of the material encountered was from a secondary depositional context (hill slope refuse), and that there were no features, structural or otherwise, an augmented Stage 2 study focussing on the concentration of material to retrieve a representative sample of artifacts to more completely understand the nature of the former residence, and the potential of 19th Century occupation. At the conclusion of the augmented Stage 2 work, it was determined that all the cultural material with the exception of a spoon dating to the 19th Century were from the early mid-part of the 20th Century, and were of low cultural heritage value or interest.



Following discussions with the proponent and the Iroquois Falls Museum, it was decided that the material recovered would be offered to the museum for their use.

No additional archaeological resources were recovered during the Stage 2 survey of the study area.

Recommendation excerpted from sub-section 4.4.3:

As a result of the Stage 1 and 2 assessment of the study area, the recommendation is as follows:

1. No further archaeological work is recommended prior to the proposed development of part of Lot 2, Concession 4 in Calvert Township, in the Town of Iroquois Falls, District of Cochrane, Ontario (Maps 9 and 10).



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Woodland Heritage Northeast would like to acknowledge the assistance of EXP for providing maps, background information and overall project support throughout the development of this report. We would also like to acknowledge the assistance of the Iroquois Falls Pioneer Museum for providing valuable background information regarding the Shisko family and the history of Iroquois Falls and Ansonville.

We acknowledge multiple complimentary ways of understanding the past, two of which are Indigenous-based knowledge and archaeologically-based knowledge. The archaeological knowledge of the past is informed by material culture, where sufficient deposits of material culture are detectable through archaeological methods. This report does not attempt to replace or minimise Indigenous knowledge of the study area, but instead focusses on the archaeological knowledge of the past.

Whenever archaeological work is initiated by Woodland Heritage Northeast, it begins with an understanding that Indigenous people have occupied the landscape since time immemorial; this is, the human settlement of the uncovered and emergent lands began soon after the



recession of the Laurentide Ice Sheet. The history of the area begins with the ancestors of modern First Nations people.

Disclaimer on Word Usage from Outside Texts

Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited recognises that some historical sources, which may have been excerpted and presented in this report, may contain terms and descriptions of Indigenous individuals or groups which are influenced by the original author's temporal context and potential biases, and / or society's view on Indigenous people. Woodland does not excuse or condone the use of hurtful terms or descriptions in these historical texts, or the opinions they may represent. This disclaimer is intended to notify the reader that the quotations and excerpts used in this text are included as they may offer beneficial descriptions of the study area or provide important historical context, and although Woodland does not censor the original text, it recognises that it may be incorrect, offensive, or potentially harmful.



List of Terms and Abbreviations

ABM – Automated Bottle Manufacturing

CHVI – Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

MCM – Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

OASD – Ontario Archaeological Sites Database

OGS – Ontario Geological Survey

S&Gs – 2011 MCM Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

WHNE – Woodland Heritage Northeast Ltd.

WHS – Woodland Heritage Services Ltd.



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1.0 Project Context

This report is intended to provide the reader with an overview of the project area, the requirement for undertaking the work, and the context of the project under the Ontario Heritage Act.

1.1 Location of Project

1.1.1 Geographic Description of the Location

The study area is located in part of the south half of Lot 2, Concession 4 in Calvert Township, in the Town of Iroquois Falls, District of Cochrane, Ontario (Map 1). The study area is a roughly 24-hectare parcel of land on the north side of Oil Tank Road. Generally, the limits of this assessment are bounded by a polygon with the following corners:

Table 1. Approximate coordinates of the bounding box for the study area.

Corner	UTM Coordinate (NAD 83 UTM17N)
NW	521820 m E, 5401000 m N
NE	522475 m E, 5401000 m N
SE	522475 m E, 5400120 m N
SW	521820 m E, 5400120 m N

1.2 Development Information

Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited (WHNE) was retained by EXP Services Inc. (EXP) to complete a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of part of the south half of Lot 2, Concession 4 in Calvert Township (Map 2).

1.2.1 Proposed Development

According to the proponent, the Town of Iroquois Falls is proposing to develop 24 hectares (18 hectares within setbacks) into an M2 zoned heavy industrial park. The park will include an 800-metre-long industrial road, orientated in a north to south direction, along the east boundary of the development with lots extending to the west. The project will include road upgrades to Oil Tank Road and its intersection with Ambridge Drive, along with connection to the municipal water and sanitary services.

1.2.2 Legislative Prompt

This archaeological work was required by the Town of Iroquois Falls as part of their planning process.



1.2.3 Heritage Act Requirements

Under the Ontario Heritage Act, (R.S.O. 1990) anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario must have a licence from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM), file a report with the MCM containing details of the fieldwork undertaken for each project, and file information with the MCM about any archaeological sites documented for each project.

Under Ontario Regulation 8/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act, “consultant archaeologist” means “an archaeologist who enters into an agreement with a client to carry out or supervise archaeological fieldwork on behalf of the client, produce reports for or on behalf of the client and provide technical advice to the client”.

Please refer to the section entitled “Legal Considerations” for more description of the limitations of this report, and additional information on the legal requirements once this report has been accepted by MCM.

1.2.4 Stages of Archaeological Assessments (MCM 2011 S&Gs)

The following text describes the four stages of archaeological assessments in the Province of Ontario as administered by MCM. This section has been provided to the reader for information purposes, and it should be recognised that not all stages of archaeological assessment described here apply to this report. Additional technical information concerning all four stages of assessment are available in Sections 1-4 of the 2011 MCM S&Gs.

Four stages of archaeological assessment exist in Ontario. They are regulated by the MCM by way of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S&Gs)*, under the authority of the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990). Generally, the assessments begin with the Stage 1 assessment of potential, proceeding onto the Stage 2 survey to identify any archaeological resources, through to the mitigation of those sites through Stage 3 and 4 work. Below are brief descriptions of the four stages of archaeological assessments in the province.

1.2.4.1 Stage 1 Assessment Background

A Stage 1 archaeological resource assessment is a comprehensive review of the geographic and historical characteristics of a property in order to determine how they contribute to the subject property’s past suitability of for human use. This review and analysis serve to form the basis for an evaluation of archaeological potential on and around the property, with greater detail and accuracy than a determination of archaeological potential done by a non-specialist, or by way of the MCM Checklist for Archaeological Potential. The results of the Stage 1 may be used in place of a determination of archaeological potential by provincial or municipal approval



authorities, and to determine whether the property requires a Stage 2 property survey, and to recommend legally compliant assessment strategies.

1.2.4.2 Stage 2 Assessment Background

A Stage 2 archaeological property survey tests the areas of archaeological potential identified during the Stage 1 assessment. This survey generally is comprised of the systematic sub-surface excavation of test pits along a five-metre grid, with all soils screened and the contents examined for any artifacts, or a pedestrian survey which surveys former agricultural areas through examining recently prepared and weathered ground. When archaeological resources have been identified, both forms of survey are intensified in order to both gain insight into the depth and complexity of the potential archaeological site, as well as to determine initial estimates of the site boundary.

A secondary goal of the Stage 2 when artifacts are found, is to determine the relative cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) of the deposit. If it is determined through intensification of testing that the archeological resource has limited CHVI, the survey is terminated and the assessment process ends. However, if the CHVI is considered to be unknown or high, recommendations will be made to carry out a Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

1.2.4.3 Stage 3 Assessment Background

The goal of the Stage 3 site-specific assessment is to determine the maximal extent of the archaeological site, as well as to evaluate the cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) of the archaeological site. This is generally accomplished through the excavation of 1x1 metre units at 5 or 10 metre intervals across and beyond the limits of the archaeological site as determined by the Stage 2 survey.

Depending on the results of the test excavation and the corresponding level of CHVI, recommendations will be made to either terminate the assessment process or to proceed with Stage 4 assessment work.

1.2.4.4 Stage 4 Assessment Background

The Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts generally involves either the protection of the identified archaeological site, or its excavation. The MCM holds the position that avoidance and protection is the preferred approach and, when feasible, often presents the most cost-effective option. When the Stage 4 avoidance and protection of an archaeological site is not possible, the complete or partial excavation of the site may be required.



When excavation is required, the archaeologists are responsible for the careful stratigraphic excavation of the site, recording the locations of all artifacts and features to be analysed in the lab, as well as collecting samples. The reporting requirements for Stage 4 work are sufficient to document all significant aspects of the archaeological site excavated, and generally are more stringent than the reporting requirements for Stage 1 to 3 assessments.



2.0 Historical Overview

As a result of the archaeological work undertaken during the 1900s and recent times, it has become clearly understood from an archaeological perspective that in pre-contact times Indigenous People were active in the study area, although the depth and complexity of this activity remains poorly understood. As archaeological work continues to be undertaken in northern Ontario, certain elements of pre-contact culture and settlement are becoming better understood.

2.1 Pre-Contact Historical Environment

Archaeologists generally divide the historic sequence in Ontario into pre-European contact and post-European contact. The pre-contact historical sequence is further subdivided into temporal/cultural periods based on material culture traits and settlement patterns derived from archaeological data, and historical records. The pre-contact sequence is divided as follows:

- Terminal Pleistocene and Initial Holocene Cultural Periods (before 8,500 B.P.)
- Mid-Holocene Cultural Periods (circa 8,500–2,500 B.P.)
- Late Holocene Cultural Periods (circa 2,500–350 B.P.)
- Near Post-Contact Cultural Periods (Laurel / Blackduck / Selkirk; circa 350–150 B.P.)

2.1.1 Terminal Pleistocene and Initial Holocene Cultural Periods

As a result of recent archaeological work in northeastern Ontario, it is suspected that there is an Initial Holocene Cultural (>8,500 B.P.) component of human occupation in this part of Ontario. This contrasts with earlier interpretations, which seemed to suggest that it was not until the mid-Holocene which recorded the first peopling of the area. At this time, very little is known about the details of the Initial Holocene Cultural Period of Northeastern Ontario, although if similar to those reports outside of the region, the period may be characterised by finely worked projectile point forms (e.g. Agate Basin), and the predation of large game such as Barren Land Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*). Elsewhere, Initial Holocene people predated the ancient Bison (*Bison antiquus*), though its presence in Northeastern Ontario has yet to be confirmed.

Initial Holocene peoples may have also supplemented their diets with locally-available boreal subsistence resources such as woodland caribou, moose, beaver, hare, fish, and waterfowl. Faunal data from archaeological sites in the upper Great Lakes region suggests that Late Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic populations had already developed a generalized foraging strategy,

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employing a broad variety of faunal resources from a range of ecological settings, including large and small mammals, waterfowl, and fish (Kuehn 1988, Jackson and Hinshelwood 2004, Fidel 2007).

2.1.2 Mid-Holocene Cultural Periods

Formerly believed to be the earliest known inhabitants of Northeastern Ontario some 2,500–8,500 years ago were the Shield Archaic Peoples. Up until recently, Paleo-Indian materials were seen to be “largely restricted to the northwest, suggest[ing] that the major penetration into Ontario and eastward took place after the transition from an Agate Basin culture to a Shield Archaic [sic.] culture,” (Wright 1981:88).

In northern Ontario, this period represents about 6,000 years of occupation in an area stretching from Manitoba to Quebec. The mid-Holocene cultural expressions may have evolved directly out of the preceding initial Holocene cultural period, although there are several key differences in material culture. Mid-Holocene quarry/workshop and habitation sites demonstrate a shift from higher quality toolstone toward the exploitation of greater percentages of metasediments such as greywacke. Additionally, it is considered that during the mid-Holocene Cultural Period the first groundstone tools were produced. During this time, the flaking of the tools appears to drop in quality as the period progresses, a change that can be seen from the highly-refined corner notched points through to the smaller side notched points of the later part of the Period. That said, this changing projectile point technology yielded a wider variety of projectile point styles in contrast to the terminal Pleistocene and initial Holocene, including various forms of stemmed and notched points. Of interest in northern Ontario is the rise in the use of native copper (found in its natural metal form), in the production of tools and decorative items (Wright 1972a; Pollock 1975, 1976, 1984).

Similar to the earlier cultural expressions, the mid-Holocene groups appear to have been wide ranging big game hunters. As the environment stabilised following the glacial retreat, these people shifted to an economy of smaller game and fishing which required smaller tools and a more local, territorial seasonal round to exploit resources at different times of the year. This trend from big game to more diverse, local resources appears to have continued through the Shield Archaic period to about 2,000 years ago.

Depending on the location, some mid-Holocene sites may be more closely associated with post glacial landscape features such as relict shorelines. As the environment stabilised, sites became more widely distributed, and associated with suitable occupation locations on modern lakes and rivers.



2.1.3 Late Holocene Cultural Periods

Earlier interpretations of archaeology in the northeast suggested that a true early Ceramic period was absent, with the exception of some artifacts located sporadically and seldom featured at archaeological sites in the northeast. Recent excavations in northeastern Ontario and northwestern Quebec challenge this earlier interpretation and suggest that northern cultures formed part of the Meadowood Interaction Sphere (WHS 2011; WHS 2017; Taché 2008). It is now believed that an early Ceramic Period presence persisted in the north as evidenced by a number of Meadowood artifacts and habitation sites, one of the markers of this period. Vinette 1 ceramics are strongly associated with this period, but not all sites with Meadowood points or cache blades feature ceramics. Generally, ceramics are less commonly found on areas of the Canadian Shield than in more southerly areas.

2.1.4 Near Post-Contact Cultural Periods (Laurel Period)

In terms of material culture, the Middle Ceramic Period was similar to the preceding Shield Archaic, but with the addition of fired clay pottery. As clay is a more plastic and malleable material than stone, distinct surface variations in decoration and structural variations in vessel construction allow archaeologists to develop refined distinctions between different ceramic types. Middle Ceramic vessels are characteristically thin-walled, with straight sided rims and pointed bases and decorations made using plain tool impressions (Wright 1967).

The Middle Ceramic Period economy appears to have been similar to the preceding period, with seasonal exploitation of a variety of subsistence resources the norm. Based on the distribution of sites, it is understood that extended family groups traversed hunting, fishing or gathering territories in pursuit of large and small game, and fish for subsistence during most of the year. In the summer, these groups may have come together into larger bands on larger lakes or rivers. The presence of a series of large ceremonial mounds containing burials, centred on the Rainy River in northwestern Ontario, also suggests that during some years, larger ceremony based gatherings also occurred (Arthurs 1986; Reid and Rajnovich 1991).

Other than the summer group campsites, Laurel sites are generally small, possibly reflecting the establishment of a seasonal round which saw the Laurel people break up into individual families during the fall, winter and spring periods of the year to more effectively exploit available resources. Laurel site distribution and settlement patterns differ from the inland site pattern noted for the mid-Holocene cultural period and set the pattern for settlement in the following late ceramic period. Laurel peoples showed a preference for large lakes and rivers with preferred campsites on sandy bays, portage ends, points, peninsulas, and locations near



waterfalls, below rapids and at river mouths. These locations served for the establishment of small, seasonal hunting and fishing camps.

2.1.5 Near Post-Contact Cultural Periods (Blackduck and Selkirk Periods)

The Middle Ceramic (Laurel) material culture appears to have gradually evolved into the late Ceramic. This transition is not as evident in the lithic and copper artifacts, but the pottery makes a notable change to thin walled, globular pots with constricted necks and widened lips decorated using a combination of plain and ‘cord-wrapped’ object impressions. Two main pottery types are noted by archaeologists who have speculated that a more southerly type (Blackduck) represents early Ojibwe culture, while the more northerly type (Selkirk) represents a Cree culture (Wright 1972b; MacNeish 1958).

Data from northern Ontario suggests a trend toward a growth in population during the late Ceramic period reflected in an increased frequency of sites recovered during archaeological surveys. Archaeological evidence suggests that a seasonal cycle of travelling to resource exploitation areas may have been well established during this era. Site locations follow an established pattern with preference given to level places on islands, peninsulas, narrow parts of lakes, sandy beaches and portage ends, as well as rapids and waterfalls on rivers. These people were the ancestors of present day regional cultural/social groups.

2.2 Post-Contact Historical Environment

Archaeologists’ understanding of the post-European contact period is based in both archaeological and documentary research. The post-contact historical sequence can be described in terms of significant themes relating to the consecutive waves of influence from, primarily, eastern Canada. The post-contact historic sequence is generally subdivided according to the main Euro-Canadian economic or political trends. The major post-contact periods in northeastern Ontario are divided as follows:

- Early post-contact (circa 350–85 B.P.)
- Survey and Development (circa 85–10 B.P.)



2.2.1 Indigenous Land Use

It should be noted that one or more First Nation or Métis populations may live, and use the land in, and around the study area. It is not within the scope of a technical archaeological report to comment on the various First Nations and their respective involvement, land-use, and traditional territories. Recent and modern First Nation histories are best addressed by the First Nations themselves.

Traditional knowledge regarding the historical use of the land by Indigenous people is often curated and passed down by Indigenous Elders and Knowledge Keepers. Areas of cultural and historical importance to Indigenous communities are best identified by the communities and members themselves. We encourage communities' participation in the archaeological process as several Indigenous Values have overlap with archaeological values, but Indigenous Values can also include ephemeral values which elude archaeologists (e.g. spiritual sites etc.).

2.2.1.1 The Effect of Early Post-Contact Period on Indigenous People

European contact in northern Ontario was disruptive to the natural evolution of material culture, traditional land use, and subsistence practice among indigenous populations. It is understood that traditional material cultural items were supplanted quite rapidly by corresponding trade items imported from Europe. As the pursuit of furs became increasingly important to the purchase and replacement of trade items, subsistence practices became displaced by exploitation of fur resources. Gradually, settlement patterns also changed, trading trips to fur trade posts were introduced, and in some cases settlement occurred at or near fur trade posts or, later, near the railways.

Historical documents also begin to name the indigenous occupants of the region. The northern interior shield areas were inhabited by *Anishinaabeg* (Ojibwe, Odawa, Mississauga, Nipissing, Algonquin, and Potawatomi), while farther north in Ontario was the traditional territory of the *Néhinaw/Ililiw/Ininiw* (Cree). Further south, the traditional Indigenous groups settled near Georgian Bay include the *Wendat* (Huron) and the *Tionontati* (Petun/Tobacco), with later additions of *Haudenosaunee* peoples (Iroquois). The first contact between Europeans and Indigenous people in the area was with the Recollects and Jesuit missionaries and other French explorers and traders during the early and middle part of the 17th century (Lytwyn 2002).

2.2.1.2 Indigenous Land Use Specific to the Study Area

No specific Indigenous land use information was sought out prior to the development of this report. For additional information on Indigenous land use, local First Nation and Métis communities should be contacted.



2.2.1.3 Existing Treaties

It is not within the scope of a technical archaeological report to comment on the social implications, intent, or fulfillment of the conditions of the various treaties which have been established in the province. First Nations should be consulted directly should additional information be sought on the following commentary on the Treaties.

The study area is located within an area covered by Treaty 9.

In 1905 and 1906, treaty commissioners operating on behalf of the Canadian government visited various Anishinaabe and Cree communities located north of the height of land in northern Ontario. With the signature of Treaty 9, these communities ceded their traditional land and reserves were set aside. Additional adhesions to Treaty 9 were made in 1929 and 1930, extending the treaty area from the Albany River to Hudson's Bay.

2.2.2 Euro-Canadian Land Use

Calvert Township was first surveyed in 1904 by a crew led by Ontario Land Surveyor Alexander Baird (Maps 3 and 4). According to Baird, no settlers were present in the township, which was described as "comparatively level, except where traversed by small streams that have cut the land through which they flow into deep narrow ravines," (1904:3).

During the early decades of the 1900s, northeastern Ontario gained the attention of prospectors nationwide. The discovery of vast mineral reserves in northeastern Ontario, including gold in the Nighthawk Lake area in 1907 and the Porcupine area in 1909, caused a flood of settlers into the region. Especially during the early years of the Survey and Development Period, prospectors flocked to the area and rapidly staked hundreds of claims, closely followed by logging and agricultural ventures. By 1909, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway was constructed through the township, closely followed by the development of the planned town of Iroquois Falls.

Around 1912, the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company (later called the Abitibi Power and Paper Company) was founded by Frank Harris Anson, who commenced planning the construction of several dams for pulp and paper milling as well as hydroelectric purposes, including one at Twin Falls and another at Iroquois Falls. A planned community influenced by the "New Towns Movement" was built at Iroquois Falls, "reserved for the upper class, tradesmen, engineers and company executives of the Abitibi Company, who were mostly English", paired with an unplanned community across the tracks, whose inhabitants were "a curious and interesting mix of cultures that included Chinese, French, Irish, Italian, Jewish, Polish, Russian, and Ukrainian" people (LeBelle 2010:35).



This area was initially known as “The Wye” as it was located at the head of the rail siding towards the mill, with its own complimentary rail stop named Jacinto (Map 5), built around 1916. Although the Jacinto station was shut down shortly before 1920 due to its proximity to the Iroquois Falls station (The Porcupine Advance, 20 July 1921), development continued at The Wye, later becoming known as the communities of Ansonville and Montrock:

Ansonville and Montrock developed haphazardly, with second-rate housing and tarpaper shacks around the more affluent and engineered community of Iroquois Falls. The company town boasted a huge Hudson Bay store, a police station, a restaurant, a mercantile building which housed shops, and a gymnasium to cater to the more privileged workers at Abitibi. However, it was in Ansonville that all the action really took place.

LeBelle 2010:35

In 1915, the family of Andro and Sophie Shisko moved to Ansonville, having initially emigrated to Canada from modern Belarus several years prior. Having previously worked along the railway during its construction northwards, Andro took a job with the Abitibi Power and Paper Company for the construction of its new newsprint mill and power plants around Iroquois Falls. He first worked as a carpenter at Twin Falls, several kilometres east of Iroquois Falls, followed by work as millwright-carpenter at the Abitibi newsprint mill (LeBelle 2010).

In 1919, the family purchased a farm on the south half of Lot 2, Concession 4 in Calvert Township, and a house (Historical images 1 and 2) was designed and constructed by Andro on the south portion of the property:

Like a few homes in the old town of Iroquois Falls, it has some strong Queen Anne (1890-1910) Revival features. The octagonal turret, bay window and decorative columns in the verandah (and the verandah itself) are all very Victorian. The turrets were often circular in design, but octagonal ones are more common in later versions (post-1900), and especially in the ones around here. By the turn of the century (post-1900), much of the elaborate decoration was abandoned, and columns and turrets became simpler, and much more linear/box-like. This style is mostly in modified farm-house designs.

LeBelle 2010:18

An additional portion of land immediately adjacent to the property was purchased, making a total of 140 acres. Around 1924, the “Shisko subdivision” on the north part of the property was surveyed and subdivided (Rorke 1926), and the house was moved to the north half of the property in 1928 “to obtain the utility services of Ansonville, where the house is now located [as of the early 2000s],” (LeBelle 2010:18). According to son Steve Shisko, Sophie’s expert farm management during the Great Depression helped the family keep food on the table. The family had three cows, a horse, pigs, hens, a veggie garden, and a large grain field (LeBelle 2010).

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Part of the South Half of Lot 2, Concession 4 in Calvert Township, Town of Iroquois Falls, District of Cochrane, Ontario. MCM PIF # P208-0303-2023



An air photo from 1951 shows no traces of the original homestead location on the south half of Lot 2, Concession 4, which appears to be used as agricultural land, although the relocated house is instead visible at its new location (Map 6).

No additional details are readily available for the settlement history of the study area.

2.2.3 Results of Land Title Search

A land title search was carried out using the Ontario Land Property Records Portal, although records pertaining to the initial patenting of Lot 2, Concession 4 in Calvert Township are not readily available.



3.0 Archaeological Assessment Background (Stage 1)

3.0.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Before the initiation of fieldwork, WHNE undertook a review of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) through the MCM's PastPortal to determine the number and nature of archaeological sites registered on or in the immediate vicinity of the subject property. The site files and catalogued reports at the WHNE office were also checked to confirm the database results and include updates which have not yet been entered into the database.

- Two archaeological sites have been registered within three kilometres of the study area (Table 2)

Table 2. OASD listing of archaeological sites within three kilometres of the study area.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
DeHd-1	Iroquois Falls	Other	n/a	Other; Findspot
DeHe-1	Iroquois Falls	Archaic, Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	Unknown

3.0.2 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

In 2018, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken by Horizon Archaeology under Dayle Andrew Elder (P335), entitled "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of Mining Claim 4288336, Part Lots 8 & 9, Concession 4, Township of Calvert Town of Iroquois Falls District of Cochrane". At the conclusion of the report, it was determined that no features of archaeological potential were present in the study area. They recommended that no further work be required within the proposed study area (Horizon Archaeology 2018).

In 2021, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken by Northwest Archaeological Assessments under Andrew Hinshelwood (P236), entitled "Circuit A8K/A9K Line, between Val Gagne and Kirkland Lake in Geographic Townships of Teck, Bernhardt and Maisonville, District of Timiskaming, and Geographic Townships of Benoit, Cook, Playfair, Hislop, Bowman, Carr and Taylor, District of Cochrane, Ontario". While features of archaeological potential were identified in the study area during the Stage 1 assessment, the Stage 2 sub-surface did not confirm any areas of potential. They recommended that, as no archaeological resources were



identified, no further work be required prior to the proposed project development (Northwest Archaeological Assessments 2022).

In 2022, a second Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken by Northwest Archaeological Assessments, entitled “Circuit A8K/A9K Line, between Iroquois Falls and Val Gagne in the Town of Iroquois Falls, Geographic Townships of Calvert, Teefy, Clergue, Walker and Taylor, District of Cochrane, Ontario. Stage 1 – 2 archaeological assessment”. At the conclusion of the report, it was determined that features of archaeological potential were present in the study area, but were found to be largely disturbed, saturated, or had overall poor soil conditions. They recommended that no further archaeological assessment work be required for the areas assessed for the proposed development (Northwest Archaeological Assessments 2023).

According to the available information, no additional archaeological assessments have been carried out within three kilometres of the study area.

3.1 Assignment of Archaeological Potential

According to Section 1.3.1 of the S&Gs, a number of landforms are considered to be features of archaeological potential. MCM considers these features to include previously identified archaeological sites, past and present primary (i.e. lakes, rivers, streams, etc.) and secondary (i.e. springs, marshes, swamps, etc.) water sources, elevated topography (e.g. hills, eskers, knolls, etc.), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations (e.g. potentially spiritual places such as waterfalls, caverns, mounds, etc.), resource-gathering areas, areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early transportation routes (e.g. portages, overland routes along eskers, colonization roads, and railways), and properties with historic landmarks or which have been identified with historic sites and events.

It is important to note that the features suggesting archaeological potential described in Section 1.3.1 of the S&Gs must be evaluated based on their geographic and physiographic context. For example, an esker with good contiguity rising above a saturated terrain would have archaeological potential whereas a low-lying esker in an otherwise well-drained terrain at the same elevation as the esker would not. This principle applies to all features of archaeological potential, and to determine the overall archaeological potential of a study area, these factors must be considered.



While these characteristics are important in assessing the archaeological potential of the study area, the S&Gs also note that current land conditions must be considered. Section 1.3.2 notes that disturbances and deep land alterations may have removed the archaeological potential of an area. These disturbances include pipeline installation, quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and sewage and infrastructure development. As such, these areas can be considered to have no archaeological potential. That said, farming, forestry, and minor surface site preparation activities may not necessarily affect archaeological potential, and therefore must be assessed on their own merit.

3.1.1 Considerations of Archaeological Potential Specific to the Study Area

During the background research, a single unnamed watercourse was identified as a feature of archaeological interest. Based on the National Topographic System (NTS) map of the area and the early township survey, this watercourse appears to be a minor intermittent watercourse originating a short distance to the south (Maps 1 and 4). Additionally, while historical maps and air photographs do not indicate the original location of the former Shisko house (Maps 5 and 6), the background research suggests it was located on the south side of the property. Naturally, these early homesteads would be located in the vicinity of the nearest source of clean water, in this case, the minor intermittent stream passing through the southwest corner of the study area. As such, it is suspected that the early Shisko house would have been located along the road near this small stream.

No features indicating the presence of relict water sources were not identified as part of the background research through the examination of the surficial geology of the study area (Map 7). If present, this evidence would have taken the form of beaches or scarps associated with proglacial lakes, or alluvial terraces associated with former rivers,

Finally, the study area is made up of forested land located in the Canadian Shield physiographic region (Map 8). On the Canadian Shield and in northern Ontario, archaeological potential is usually restricted to the areas within 50 metres of modern water sources and 150 metres of other features of archaeological potential, reflecting the typical settlement patterns exhibited by pre- and post-contact peoples in the region. As such, the recommended survey strategies will follow the standards outlined in Section 2.1.5 of the S&Gs.



4.0 Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1)

This property inspection and archaeological survey was undertaken to locate features of potential identified during the background research. The inspection also documented any landscape characteristics that would affect assessment strategies such as saturated soils, steep slopes, and exposed bedrock. Efforts were also made to identify and document additional features not visible on available mapping such as ridges or berms associated with relict shorelines, pockets of well-drained soil in otherwise saturated environments, pockets of level ground along steep slopes, pit features or conspicuous historical remains, as well as former clearings which may have hosted historical settlement.

4.1 Fieldwork Overview

4.1.1 Permission to Enter, Access, and Timing

The Stage 1 on-ground property inspection was carried out concurrently with the Stage 2 survey on July 13, 2023, with an additional day of Stage 2 work on October 3, 2023. David Gadzala (P1040) was the designated field director.

The study area was accessed by way of Oil Tank Road, accessed by way of Highway 11.

Prior to the fieldwork, WHNE received permission to enter onto the property to carry out all activities related to archaeological assessments.

4.1.2 Technical and Safety Equipment Used

When working in the study area, the archaeological field crew used standard safety equipment and PPE including hi-visibility vests and CSA-certified work boots. A first aid kit was available, and light first aid supplies were carried on person during field activities.

Maps depicting the study area were produced in advance of field activities and used for both navigation purposes and to record field observations. Additional navigation devices used were Suunto magnetic compasses and Garmin 64s GPS receivers with WAAS and GLONASS enabled.

Aerial imagery was obtained using a DJI Mini 2 drone. The DJI Mini 2 drone is under the Transport Canada limit of 250 grams, and as such does not require the operator to be licenced.

4.1.3 Spatial Control

For the purposes of ensuring spatial control through data collection, GPS coordinates were collected to document property assessment and particular landscape features, photographs, or areas of archaeological potential. GPS coordinates were taken using two Garmin GPSmap 64s GPS and GLONASS receivers with an error rated (with WAAS) to \pm five metres on average. All coordinates are in UTM17N using NAD 83.

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Resource Assessment of Part of the South Half of Lot 2, Concession 4 in Calvert Township, Town of Iroquois Falls, District of Cochrane, Ontario. MCM PIF # P208-0303-2023



4.2 Archaeological Assessment Fieldwork

4.2.1 Current Land Use

The study area is currently forested and does not appear to be currently associated with any significant economic, transportation, or settlement activities.

4.2.2 Weather and Lighting Conditions During Assessment

The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken under appropriate weather and lighting conditions. Weather conditions included temperatures between 10 and 35 degrees Celsius, sunny to overcast skies, good visibility, and no precipitation. Fieldwork would have been suspended when weather and lighting conditions reduced the ability to identify and document any part of the subject lands, although no adverse weather conditions impeded the fieldwork activities.

4.2.3 Property Inspection

The property inspection involved both an on-ground assessment as well as an aerial examination of the property with the use of a DJI Mini 2 drone, obtaining high-resolution, near-ground imagery of the study area (Images 1 and 2). This drone at 249 grams is below the threshold for licencing and regulation by Transport Canada.

The on-ground inspection began at the southern extent of the study area, near the unnamed creek identified as the only feature of archaeological potential on the property, all portions of the study area were subjected to an on-ground assessment. The creek was confirmed as a minor watercourse with a maximum width of 30 centimetres, although a beaver dam constructed near the edge of the study area has flooded a steep, narrow valley (Images 3 and 4). Generally, the lands within the study area consist of deep, steep-walled ravines hosting swampy, saturated soils cutting at their bases, which had previously cut down into the expansive level clay plain (Images 5 to 12). Level areas were identified within 50 metres of the small creek, including one which contains an overgrown clearing bounded by steep terrain to the north, east, and west, and Oil Tank Road to the south (Images 13 to 17). Along the ravine to the north of this overgrown clearing, several bottles were observed on the ground surface and protruding from an animal burrow (Image 18).

4.2.4 Disturbances Observed

While minor, localised disturbances were observed in the vicinity of Oil Tank Road, associated with the construction of the road and a natural gas pipeline (Images 19 to 22), no intensive or extensive ground disturbances were observed over the remainder of the study area.



4.2.5 Conclusions from Fieldwork

Several discrete areas with level, well-drained ground were identified within 50 metres of the small creek, separated from the watercourse by steep ravine walls (Map 9). The remaining areas beyond 50 metres of the creek are considered to lie beyond the limits of northern testing.

In areas of northern Ontario, defined by the S&Gs as being from the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound north, and in areas underlain by pre-Cambrian rock (Canadian Shield), a modified approach to testing is provided in Section 2.1.5 of the S&Gs. Based on statistical analyses and over 50 years of archaeological prospecting, this modified approach serves to restrict the Stage 2 survey work to areas within 50 metres of modern water sources, 150 metres of relict water features, and 150 metres of structures (if nothing is found). If archaeological resources are located, the survey must continue. These areas are generally referred to as “Areas beyond the limit of northern testing,” on the associated archaeological potential mapping.

4.2.6 Stage 1 Recommendation for Stage 2 Fieldwork

As areas with archaeological potential were confirmed during the on-ground assessment work (Sub-section 4.2.5), Stage 2 archaeological survey work at five-metre intervals is recommended for those areas depicted in Map 9.

As the remaining areas were determined to have low archaeological potential due to the presence of steep ravines containing saturated terrain, or due to their distance from features with archaeological potential, no Stage 2 survey is recommended for the remainder of the study area.



4.3 Archaeological Survey (Stage 2 Fieldwork)

This section of the project report provides the details of the archaeological testing. The Stage 2 section covers three topics: field methods, field documentation, and the record of finds.

4.3.1 Field Methods

This sub-surface testing is in conformance with the 2011 MCM S&Gs and the recommendation made in sub-section 4.2.6. The test pits were dug to a minimum width of 30 centimetres and were dug to a sufficient depth to expose and intrude into sterile mineral soil. After excavation, the pit profiles were inspected to identify archaeological features and to be able to determine the nature of the soils. All soils were screened through six-millimetre hardware mesh and inspected for archaeological materials. Once excavated and examined, all test pits were backfilled.

4.3.2 Inventory of Field Documentation

Field maps were drawn on-site and subsequently digitised. Field notes were collected to record the assessment process, to document the archaeological potential of the area, and to record photographic information.

Representative photographs were taken of the areas of potential, of the study area landforms and vegetation, of the areas to be impacted, the survey process, and the field conditions encountered at the time of the assessment (Map 11 and Images 1 to 26). Additionally, photographs in the report are referenced by site or locale, but also carry the photographic record number that is embedded in the digital file. Thus, an Image in this report may be indicated as “Image 1”, and include a reference to “Photograph 389”, indicating both the position of the photograph in the report and the number designating the photograph (assigned by the camera), and maintained within the documentation generated during fieldwork and analysis.

The project record documentation includes photographs, maps, field notes, GPS location data, and this report (Table 3).

The digital records relating to this project are stored at the WHNE office in New Liskeard and are backed up periodically from the source drive to ensure long term stability. Digital records will be maintained in contemporary software formats, updated as WHNE updates software or storage media.



Table 3. *Documentary records for this project.*

<i>Documentation</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Photographs	695	Digital images	Digital storage
GPS readings (Tracks and Waypoints)	>2000	Context, property survey	Digital storage
Field notes	1	Pages of notes	Digital storage
Report	1	Copy (.pdf)	Digital storage

4.3.3 Record of Finds

During the initial Stage 2 survey, cultural materials were encountered in two positive test pits and along the south face of the ravine bounding the north side of the level area near Oil Tank Road (Map 10, Table 4, and Plates 1 to 11). These included fragments of a glass bottle dating to the 19th Century. A total of 90 items were recovered from the test pits, all of which were non-diagnostic, including fragments of bottle glass (n=68), sherds of plain refined white earthenware (n=9), cut mammalian bone fragments (n=4), pieces of post-1850 window pane glass (n=3), wire-drawn nails (n=3), a broken drinking glass (n=1), a short length of wire (n=1), and an unidentified metal object (n=1).

The odd encountering of the 19th Century bottle prompted a visit to the museum, as well as additional research. Based on the location of the cultural materials and the information gleaned from the museum it became understood that the refuse was likely associated with the former Shisko residence between 1919-1928. As the bulk of the material was collected from a downslope refuse pile, and it was confirmed that the Shisko residence was moved to a different location in Iroquois Falls, it was decided that MCM should be engaged to determine the next steps. After a discussion with MCM, it was agreed that a Stage 3 site-specific assessment was not warranted as it was suspected at the time that the early bottle was curated and not associated with the lived occupation of the study area. Instead, an augmented Stage 2 field program was decided upon. This augmented Stage 2 focussed on the diagnostic artifacts in the downslope refuse area (where the original 19th Century bottle was found).

An additional 114 diagnostic or otherwise informative items were collected from these initial and augmented efforts within the ravine. These include various items of tableware such as ceramic sherds of refined white earthenware, porcelain, and stoneware from several plates, mugs, shallow bowls, an egg cup, and a candle holder, many of which bear maker's marks dating to ca. 1910 and later. One interesting sherd belongs to a decorative plate or saucer



featuring a faded overglaze decal centrepiece underlined with the text “PULP AND PAPER MILL”, likely a commemorative plate produced for the local Abitibi pulp and paper mill, where Shisko was employed. Other tableware items include utensils, glass and enamelled sugar bowls, an enamel tea kettle, a solarized glass drinking glass, a saltshaker lid, and a piece of a Carnival glass item with a “grape and cable” pattern. A teaspoon bearing the mark of the William Rogers Manufacturing Company and dated to the 1865-1898 period likely represents a curated item.

The numerous bottles, jars, and glass items collected during the Stage 2 work typically include automated bottle manufacturing (ABM) bottles with Owens’ suction scars, dating them to the post-1919 period, although a smaller fraction are mould formed mouth-blown medicine bottles with tooled finishes, also dating to the described occupation period. The glass items can be classed into several categories, namely Crown-capped drink bottles (beer, tonic water, and soda), medicine bottles, ketchup bottles, milk bottles, wine bottles, perfume bottles, ink bottles, jars, vials, and glass stoppers. Of special interest are four bottles locally produced in Northern Ontario: a milk bottle fragment embossed with the partial details of Hillcrest Dairy in Iroquois Falls (ca. 1920s-1955), a bottle of “C&T” produced by the Haileybury Bottling Works (ca. 1923-1932), and two bottles with a large “EL” embossed on the base. These latter two may have been produced by E. Laflamme, who had bottling works in Timmins (ca. 1917-1922), Cochrane (ca. 1922-1923), and Iroquois Falls (ca. 1922) (Phillips 1987). Another notable bottle is a broken bottle of the Kuebeler Stang brewery dating between 1896 and 1898, also likely a curated item.

Personal items recovered during the Stage 2 work include part of a leather boot with the eyelets, a four-hole milk glass button, a safety razor, and celluloid hair comb with the partial inscription “QUEEN MA-”.

Two wood stove components were also recovered, one of which is an wood ash door produced in London, Ontario by McClary’s. A light bulb socket and a ceramic insulator produced by General Electric Canada were also collected along with a threaded brass endcap for a pipe.

Tools collected from the ravine include a triangular file, a Victor leg hold trap manufactured after 1910 by the Newhouse/Oneida company, and the action of a Winchester Model 1894 lever-action rifle.



Faunal recoveries include cut mammalian bone and two oyster shells, the latter is an unexpected find for a 1920s farmstead in rural Northern Ontario. Additional samples of red brick, anthracite coal, and slag (probably introduced from the nearby railway) were collected.

All cultural materials recovered during the Stage 2 work date to the 20th century except for two curated objects produced near the end of the 19th century. Due to the recent ages of the cultural materials (dating to the Shisko family's occupation between 1919 and 1928), they were not considered archaeological in nature. Furthermore, no structural features were identified as the entire house was relocated to the north part of the lot in 1928. No additional cultural materials were recovered during the completion of the Stage 2 survey of the surrounding area. Therefore, the cultural materials are not considered to have CHVI and do not represent an archaeological site. As such, the intensification of the test pit survey was not required.

Table 4. Catalogue of the cultural materials recovered during the archaeological survey of the study area.

SITE BORDEN NUMBER	ARTIFACT #	TEST PIT # / GPS	QUANTITY	OBJECT	COMMENTS	TOTAL WEIGHT (g)	WEIGHT (AVERAGE ARTIFACT WEIGHT)	AGE
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:001	DUMP	1	CERAMIC SHERD, RWE, EGG CUP			0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:002	DUMP	1	CERAMIC SHERD, RWE, PLATE, BASE	"SOL" VERSION OF "J&G MEAKIN" MAKERS MARK. GODDEN (1964) MARK # 2605		0	POST-1912
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:003	DUMP	2	CERAMIC SHERD, RWE, PLATE, BASE	MAKER'S MARK OF "DEANS (1910) LTD" FROM THE NEWPORT POTTERIES IN BURSLEM.		0	POST-1910
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:004	DUMP	1	CERAMIC SHERD, RWE, PLATE, BASE	MAKERS MARK OF "MERCER HOTEL WARE" / "VITRUS".		0	1905 - 1920S
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:005	DUMP	2	CERAMIC SHERD, RWE, MUG, BASE	TWO BASES WITH THE MARK OF "WOOD & SONS" / "ENGLAND"		0	POST-1907
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:006	DUMP	1	CERAMIC SHERD, RWE, PLATE, BASE	ONE HAS THE COMPLETE MARK. THE MARK IS IDENTICAL TO MARK # 4286 IN GODDEN (1964)		0	POST-1910
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:007	DUMP	1	CERAMIC SHERD, RWE, PLATE, BASE	UNIDENTIFIED PARTIAL MAKER'S MARK		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:008	DUMP	1	CERAMIC SHERD, RWE, PLATE, BASE	UNIDENTIFIED PARTIAL MAKER'S MARK		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:009	DUMP	1	CERAMIC SHERD, PORCELAIN, CANDLE HOLDER			0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:010	DUMP	1	CERAMIC SHERD, RWE, PLATE, RIM	GILDED, MOULDED		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:011	DUMP	1	CERAMIC SHERD, RWE, PLATE, RIM AND BASE	HAND PAINTED MULTICHROMATIC		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:012	DUMP	1	CERAMIC SHERD, PORCELAIN, PLATE, RIM AND BASE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:013	DUMP	1	CERAMIC SHERD, PORCELAIN, PLATE, RIM AND BASE	DECORATIVE PLATE WITH MOULDED PERFORATED RIM, GILDED, AND AN OVERGLAZE CENTREPIECE WITH THE FADED LETTERS "PULP AND PAPER MILL". PROBABLY A DECORATIVE/COMMEMORATIVE PLATE FROM THE LOCAL PULP AND PAPER MILL		0	POST-1912
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:014	DUMP	1	CERAMIC SHERD, STONWARE, JAR LID	SALT GLAZED STONWARE LID		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:015	DUMP	1	CUTLERY, TEASPOON	INCLUDES MARK OF THE WILLIAM ROGERS MANUFACTURING CO OF HARTFORD CONNETTICUT. READS "ROGERS NICKEL SILVER" ON HANDLE. LIKELY A CURATED ITEM		0	1865-1898
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:016	DUMP	1	CUTLERY, UNKNOWN HANDLE	RUSTED CUTLERY HANDLE		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:017	DUMP	1	SALT SHAKER LID	BRASS		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:018	DUMP	2	FAUNAL, OYSTER SHELL			0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:019	DUMP	1	BRASS CAP	FUNCTION UNKNOWN. THREADED PIPE CAP.		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:020	DUMP	1	ELECTRICAL COMPONENT, LIGHT BULB SOCKET	BULB SOCKET FOR AN EARLY LIGHT BULB. BRASS SIDE MARKED "C G E CO", MEANING THE CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.		0	1892-1989
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:021	DUMP	1	ELECTRICAL COMPONENT, INSULATOR	CERAMIC COMPONENT WITH "CGE 786" IN THE BASE. MADE BY CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO		0	1892-1989
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:022	DUMP	1	HYGIENE, SAFETY RAZOR	FERROUS HANDLE AND NON-FERROUS GUARD.		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:023	DUMP	1	HYGIENE, HAIR COMB	CELLULOID OR EARLY PLASTIC HAIR COMB. SPINE MARKED "QUEEN MA-"		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:024	DUMP	1	CLOTHING, FOUR-HOLE BUTTON	MILK GLASS BUTTON		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:025	DUMP	1	CLOTHING, BOOT PART, EYELET	BOOT LEATHER WITH TWO EYELETS		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:026	DUMP	1	TRIANGULAR FILE			0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:027	DUMP	1	FAUNAL, SCAPULA	CUT/BUTCHERED PELVIS FROM A LARGE MAMMAL (COW, MOOSE, HORSE, ETC)		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:028	DUMP	1	FIREARM, RIFLE ACTION	RIFLE ACTION FOR A WINCHESTER MODEL 1894 RIFLE.		0	POST-1894
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:029	DUMP	1	LEG HOLD TRAP	VICTOR LEG HOLD TRAP MANUFACTURED BY NEWHOUSE/ONEIDA. THE BAIT PLATE HAS THE "V" CUT INTO IT, MEANING POST 1910.		0	POST-1910
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:030	DUMP	1	COAL SAMPLE	ANTRACITE COAL		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:031	DUMP	1	BRICK SAMPLE	BROKEN RED BRICK		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:032	DUMP	1	SLAG SAMPLE	PIECE OF SLAG, PROBABLY BROUGHT IN FROM THE RAILWAY NEARBY.		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:033	DUMP	1	WOOD STOVE COMPONENT	McCLARY STOVE COMPONENT (SOOT DOOR?), CAST IRON. MARKED "McCLARY / LONDON". INTERIOR MARKED "T 5 H 48", PROBABLY THE PART NUMBER. THERE'S NO " S " IN "McCLARY", MEANING IT PRE-DATES MID-1920S		0	1847-1920s
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:034	DUMP	1	WOOD STOVE COMPONENT	DECORATIVE COMPONENT		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:035	DUMP	1	TEA KETTLE	ENAMELED STEEL TEA KETTLE. SIMILAR OR IDENTICAL TO THE FLAT-BOTTOMED TEA KETTLES PRODUCED BY McCLARY		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:036	DUMP	1	SOUP LADLE	ENAMELED STEEL SOUP LADLE, SIMILAR OR IDENTICAL TO THOSE PRODUCED BY McCLARY		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:037	DUMP	1	SUGAR BOWL	ENAMELED SUGAR BOWL, SIMILAR OR SAME AS THE McCLARY ENAMELED SUGAR BOWL.		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:038	DUMP	1	SUGAR BOWL	GLASS SUGAR(?) BOWL WITH A GREEK MEANDER DESIGN		0	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:039	DUMP	2	GLASS JAR	SCREW TOP JARS WITH THE BASES EMBOSSED WITH "DESIGN PATENTED AUG 5TH 1919"		0	POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:040	DUMP	1	GLASS JAR	AQUA COLOURED GLASS JAR WITH FOUR-LUG CLOSURE. ABM AND OWENS SCAR		0	POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:041	DUMP	1	GLASS JAR	GLASS JAR WITH SCREW CLOSURE. ABM AND OWENS SCAR		0	POST-1919

Table 4 (cont.). Catalogue for the cultural materials recovered during the Stage 2 survey.

SITE BORDEN NUMBER	ARTIFACT #	TEST PIT # / GPS	QUANTITY	OBJECT	COMMENTS	TOTAL WEIGHT (g)	WEIGHT (AVERAGE ARTIFACT WEIGHT)	AGE
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:042	DUMP	1	GLASS JAR	GLASS JAR EMBOSSED WITH "IMPROVED / GEM / MADE IN CANADA". SCREW TOP. ABM AND OWENS SCAR			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:043	DUMP	1	GLASS JAR	TALL GLASS JAR, MISSING BASE. SIDE MOLD SEAMS TO LIP. ABM			20TH CENTURY
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:044	DUMP	1	MILK BOTTLE	GLASS MILK BOTTLE WITH A SIDE MOLD SEAM TO THE LIP AND OWENS SCAR. NO EMBOSHING OTHER THAN A LABEL PANEL			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:045	DUMP	1	GLASS JAR	GLASS JAR WITH SIDE MOLD TO THE LIP AND OWENS SCAR			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:046	DUMP	1	GLASS JAR	GLASS JAR WITH SIDE MOLD TO THE LIP AND OWENS SCAR			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:047	DUMP	1	KETCHUP BOTTLE	OCTAGONAL BOTTLE BASE EMBOSSED WITH A "O" IN A SQUARE, AS WELL AS "865". HAS OWENS SCAR. ACCORDING TO Briggs (N.D.) THIS IS A KETCHUP BOTTLE OF THE OWENS BOTTLE CO.			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:048	DUMP	1	COCA COLA BOTTLE	BODY AND BASE FRAG. OF A COCA COLA BOTTLE, WITH A "19" INSIDE A DIAMOND AT THE HEEL. THE BOTTLE IS THE HOBBLE-SKIRT DESIGN PATENTED 1916 (Lockhart 2010)			0 POST-1916
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:049	DUMP	1	GLASS BOTTLE	SCREW TOP AND SEAM TO THE LIP, OWENS SCAR.			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:050	DUMP	1	KETCHUP BOTTLE	SCREW TOP AND SEAM TO THE LIP, OWENS SCAR. BASE EMBOSSED "244" IN A DIAMOND. ACCORDING TO MILLER AND JORGENSEN (1986), THIS IS A 16oz KETCHUP BOTTLE FROM THE DOMINION BOTTLE CO.			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:051	DUMP	1	GLASS BOTTLE	SCREW TOP AND SEAM TO THE LIP, OWENS SCAR.			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:052	DUMP	1	GLASS BOTTLE	SCREW TOP AND SEAM TO THE LIP, OWENS SCAR. BASE EMBOSSED "308"			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:053	DUMP	1	GLASS BOTTLE	SEAM TO THE LIP, OWENS SCAR. HEEL EMBOSSED "2"			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:054	DUMP	1	GLASS BOTTLE	SEAM TO THE LIP, OWENS SCAR.			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:055	DUMP	1	GLASS BOTTLE	SEAM TO THE LIP, OWENS SCAR. BASE EMBOSSED WITH A "C" IN A SQUARE.			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:056	DUMP	1	GLASS BOTTLE	SEAM TO THE LIP, OWENS SCAR. BASE EMBOSSED WITH A "C" IN A SQUARE.			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:057	DUMP	1	GLASS BOTTLE	AMBER BOTTLE, SEAM TO THE LIP, OWENS SCAR.			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:058	DUMP	1	GLASS BOTTLE	AMBER BOTTLE, SEAM TO THE LIP, OWENS SCAR. BODY EMBOSSED WITH "CONTENTS 16 OZ" AND "NET WEIGHT OF"			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:059	DUMP	1	GLASS BOTTLE	SMALL MELTED BOTTLE. SEAM TO THE LIP, OWENS SCAR.			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:060	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	SMALL BOTTLE FRAG. OWENS SCAR, BASE EMBOSSED WITH TRIANGLE-C AND "3"			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:061	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	SMALL BOTTLE FRAG. OWENS SCAR, BASE EMBOSSED WITH A DIAMOND-D OF THE DOMINION BOTTLE CO. BODY EMBOSSED WITH "CONTENTS / 2 FL OZ". MAY BE EARLY DIAMOND-D BOTTLE PREDATING 1928 (Lockhart et al., n.d.:146) OR ONE OF THE LAST BOTTLES THROWN OUT BEFORE MOVING THE HOUSE IN 1928			0 POST-1928
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:062	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	SMALL BOTTLE FRAG. OWENS SCAR, BASE EMBOSSED WITH TRIANGLE-C, BODY EMBOSSED WITH "CONTENTS / 2 FLUID OUNCES"			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:063	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	GLASS MEDICINE BOTTLE WITH VOLUMETRIC GRADATIONS. SEAM TO LIP AND OWENS SCAR			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:064	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	PANEL MEDICINE BOTTLE, NO EMBOSHING. SEAM TO LIP AND OWENS SCAR			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:065	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	PANEL MEDICINE BOTTLE, BASE EMBOSSED "4 OZ. D." SEAM TO LIP AND OWENS SCAR			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:066	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	PANEL MEDICINE BOTTLE, SIDE EMBOSSED "CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM", BASE EMBOSSED WITH DIAMOND-D. SEAM TO LIP AND OWENS SCAR. MAY BE EARLY DIAMOND-D BOTTLE PREDATING 1928 (Lockhart et al., n.d.:146) OR ONE OF THE LAST BOTTLES THROWN OUT BEFORE MOVING THE HOUSE IN 1928			0 POST-1928
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:067	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	PANEL MEDICINE BOTTLE. DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER. SEAM TO LIP AND OWENS SCAR			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:068	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	PANEL MEDICINE BOTTLE, BASE EMBOSSED WITH DIAMOND-D. MAY BE EARLY DIAMOND-D BOTTLE PREDATING 1928 (Lockhart et al., n.d.:146) OR ONE OF THE LAST BOTTLES THROWN OUT BEFORE MOVING THE HOUSE IN 1928			0 POST-1928
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:069	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	PANEL MEDICINE BOTTLE, EMBOSSED WITH THE INFO OF "NORTHROP & LYMAN CO. LIMITED, / TORONTO, ONT", "DR. S. N. THOMAS/ ECLECTRIC OIL", AND "INTERNAL" AND "EXTERNAL" ON SIDES. SEAM TO LIP AND OWENS SCAR			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:070	DUMP	2	MEDICINE BOTTLE	MINARD'S LINIMENT BOTTLES WITH SEAMS TO LIP AND OWENS SCARS. BASES EMBOSSED "119"			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:071	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	AMBER MEDICINE BOTTLE BASE WITH THE INITIALS OF THE UNITED DRUG CO. EMBOSSED "U. D. CO. / 16". OWENS SCAR PRESENT			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:072	DUMP	2	GLASS BOTTLE	AQUA. CROWN CAP BOTTLE WITH THE BASE EMBOSSED WITH A LARGE "EL". NO OTHER EMBOSHING. SEAM TO LIP AND OWENS SCAR			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:073	DUMP	1	GLASS BOTTLE	AQUA. CROWN CAP BOTTLE, "1" ON HEEL, BUT NO OTHER EMBOSHING. SEAM TO LIP AND OWENS SCAR			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:074	DUMP	1	GLASS BOTTLE	"C&T" BOTTLE FROM THE "HAILEYBURY BOTTLING WORKS". OWENS SCAR			CA. 1923-1932
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:075	DUMP	1	GLASS BOTTLE	TWO AQUA BOTTLE FRAGS WHICH MEND. BODY EMBOSSED WITH "[TOR]ONTO", BASE EMBOSSED "O'K". PROBABLY AN O'KEEFE'S BREWERY BOTTLE FROM TORONTO.			0 POST-1919

Table 4 (cont.). Catalogue for the cultural materials recovered during the Stage 2 survey.

SITE BORDEN NUMBER	ARTIFACT #	TEST PIT # / GPS	QUANTITY	OBJECT	COMMENTS	TOTAL WEIGHT (g)	WEIGHT (AVERAGE ARTIFACT WEIGHT)	AGE
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:076	DUMP	1	GLASS BOTTLE	TWO AQUA BOTTLE FRAGS WHICH DON'T MEND BUT ARE FROM THE SAME BOTTLE. BODY EMBOSSED WITH LOGO OF KUEBELER STANG COMPANY, BASE EMBOSSED "THE KUEBELER STANG / SANDUSKY, O."			CA. 1896-1898
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:077	DUMP	1	GLASS BOTTLE	A CROWN CAP CLOSURE BOTTLE WITH SEAM TO THE LIP AND OWENS SCAR. EMBOSSED WITH "GUND / CLEVELAND, O." THIS IS THE GUND BREWING CO.			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:078	DUMP	1	GLASS BOTTLE	AQUA BOTTLE EMBOSSED WITH THE NAME AND TRADEMARK OF "VOIGT / DETROIT". SEAM TO LIP AND OWENS SCAR.			0 CA. 1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:079	DUMP	3	WINE BOTTLE	THREE GREEN GLASS SHARDS FROM AT LEAST 2 WINE BOTTLES.			0 UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:080	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	GRADUATED MEDICINE BOTTLE, BASE EMBOSSED WITH "LYMAN / OVAL".			0 CA. 1854-1980
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:081	DUMP	1	GLASS BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT EMBOSSED WITH "P. SCHOENHOFEN BREWING CO" / "TABLE BEER" / "CHICAGO".			0 PRE-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:082	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	AMBER MEDICINE BOTTLE, BASE EMBOSSED "C". SEAM TO LIP BUT NO OWENS SCAR			20TH CENTURY
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:083	DUMP	1	KETCHUP BOTTLE	OCTAGONAL BOTTLE WITH THE BASE EMBOSSED WITH "H. J. HEINZ CO. / 57 / PATd". SEAM TO LIP, NO OBVIOUS OWENS SCAR			20TH CENTURY
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:084	DUMP	1	GLASS BOTTLE	AMBER BEER BOTTLE EMBOSSED WITH "HARVARD/ BREW. CO. / LOWELL, MSS. / REGISTERED" ON BODY, "843" ON BASE.			CA. 1898-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:085	DUMP	1	MILK BOTTLE	MILK BOTTLE FRAGMENT EMBOSSED WITH THE INFO OF "[HILLCR]EST / FARM / [IROQUOIS FALLS] ONT." FARM OPERATED FROM 1920s TO 1955 (LEBELLE 2010:102)			0 1920s - 1955
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:086	DUMP	1	PERFUME BOTTLE	SIDE MOLD SEAM AND A TOOLED FINISH			CA. 1880s-1920s
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:087	DUMP	2	MEDICINE BOTTLE	PANEL BOTTLE WITH SIDE MOLD SEAMS AND A TOOLED FINISH. BASE EMBOSSED WITH "135"			CA. 1880s-1920s
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:088	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	PANEL BOTTLE WITH THE SIDE PANELS EMBOSSED "NEVILLE" AND "MONTREAL". SIDE MOLD SEAM AND OWENS SCAR			0 POST-1919
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:089	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	MEDICINE BOTTLE WITH A TOOLED FINISH AND SIDE MOLD SEAMS. NO EMBOSSE			CA. 1880s-1920s
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:090	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	MEDICINE BOTTLE WITH A TOOLED FINISH AND SIDE MOLD SEAMS. NO EMBOSSE			CA. 1880s-1920s
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:091	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	PANEL BOTTLE WITH SIDE MOLD SEAMS AND A TOOLED FINISH. BASE EMBOSSED WITH "C"			CA. 1880s-1920s
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:092	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	MEDICINE BOTTLE WITH A TOOLED FINISH AND SIDE MOLD SEAMS. BASE EMBOSSED WITH "1293"NO EMBOSSE			CA. 1880s-1920s
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:093	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	JUST THE NECK AND LIP OF A TALL MEDICINE BOTTLE. TOOLED FINISH			CA. 1880s-1920s
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:094	DUMP	1	MEDICINE BOTTLE	SMALL BOTTLE WITH SIDE MOLD SEAMS AND A TOOLED FINISH. SIDE EMBOSSED WITH A LARGE HOLLOW "D.D.D.", WHICH AN ONLINE SEARCH SHOWS TO BE "DeHAVEN'S DYSPEPSIA DESTROYER", AN INDIGESTION REMEDY FROM THE LATE 1800s AND EARLY 1900s			CA. 1880s-1920s
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:095	DUMP	1	GLASS VIAL	SMALL GLASS VIAL			0 UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:096	DUMP	1	GLASS STOPPER	GLASS STOPPER FOR A MEDICINE BOTTLE			0 UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:097	DUMP	1	DRINKING GLASS	THE BOTTOM/BASE OF A SOLARIZED GLASS DRINKING GLASS. SOLARIZED GLASS INDICATES CA. MID-1870s-1920 (LOCKHART 2006)			MID-1870s TO 1920
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:098	DUMP	1	CARNIVAL GLASS	A PIECE OF CARNIVAL GLASS WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN FROM A BOWL OR LAMPSHADE			0 POST-1908
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:099	DUMP	1	INK BOTTLE	BASE EMBOSSED WITH "WATERMAN'S / INK"			0 UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:100	DUMP	1	INK BOTTLE	COBALT BLUE INK BOTTLE WITH A SCREW TOP. MISSING BASE. NO EMBOSSE			0 UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:101	DUMP	1	INK BOTTLE	INK BOTTLE WITH BROKEN BASE. PARTIAL BASE EMBOSSED WITH "LIMITED."			0 UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:102	DUMP	1	PRODUCT JAR	MILK GLASS PRODUCT JAR. NO EMBOSSE			0 UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:103	DUMP	1	PRODUCT JAR	MILK GLAS PRODUCT JAR WITH A SCREW TOP. NO EMBOSSE			0 UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:104	DUMP	2	PRODUCT JAR	2 MILK GLAS PRODUCT JARS WITH SCREW TOPS. ONE JAR IS BROKEN INTO SEVERAL PIECES. EMBOSSED WITH "POND'S"			0 UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:105	TP1191	53	BOTTLE GLASS	SHARDS OF GLASS FROM AN AQUA AND A CLEAR BOTTLE. 141.0g	141	2.66	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:106	TP1192	8	BOTTLE GLASS	MELTED AQUA BOTTLE GLASS	202.61	25.33	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:107	TP1192	7	BOTTLE GLASS	BORKEN WINE BOTTLE	233.54	33.36	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:108	TP1192	3	WINDOW PANE GLASS	THICK (POST-1850) PANE GLASS	14.46	4.82	POST-1850
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:109	TP1192	9	CERAMIC SHERDS	CERAMIC SHERDS FROM MUGS AND PLATES. ALL PLAIN WHITE RWE	60.22	6.691	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:110	TP1192	1	DRINKING GLASS	CLEAR GLASS DRINKING GLASS	172.82	172.8	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:111	TP1192	3	WIRE-DRAWN NAILS		8.88	2.96	POST-1890
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:112	TP1192	1	WIRE FRAGMENT		2.83	2.83	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:113	TP1192	1	INDETERMINATE METAL	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	8.19	8.19	UNKNOWN
SHISKO HOMESTEAD (NOT A SITE)	N/A:114	TP1192	4	FAUNAL, BONE	BONE SAMPLE CONTAINING SOME BURNED, UNBURNED, AND BUTCHERED BONE	29.03	7.258	UNKNOWN



4.4 Analysis and Conclusions

4.4.1 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 assessment was carried out in all areas identified as having archaeological potential during the Stage 1 property inspection (Map 9 as well as Images 23 and 24). The remainder of the study area is steep, saturated, or situated beyond the limits of northern testing and was not recommended for Stage 2 survey.

The sub-surface test pitting typically uncovered fine silty soils underlain by clay, with the upper stratum appearing to be a plough zone with a depth of approximately 20 centimetres (Images 25 and 26). Cultural materials were encountered in two positive test pits and along the side of a ravine, resulting in the recovery of 204 items including numerous diagnostic or otherwise informative objects (Table 4 and Plates 1 to 11). All cultural materials were dated to the 20th century, typically post-dating 1919, with the exception of a late 19th century teaspoon and a bottle which likely represent curated objects. Based on the background research and cultural materials recovered, this undoubtedly represents the original location of the Shisko family homestead prior to its relocation in 1928. Of special interest are locally manufactured objects such as a sherd of a commemorative plate produced for the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Mill, a milk bottle shard from the Hillcrest Dairy in Iroquois Falls, as well as three drink bottles from Cochrane and Haileybury. Due to the recent age of the cultural materials recovered during the Stage 2 work, combined with the fact that the entire homestead was relocated in 1928, they are not considered to have CHVI.

Overall, no archaeological sites were identified during the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological resource assessment of the study area in part of Lot 2, Concession 4 in Calvert Township (Maps 9 and 10). No other cultural materials were recovered during the Stage 1 and 2 assessment.

4.4.2 Support of Recommendations

As stated in by Section 7.8.4(3) of the 2011 S&Gs, if the Stage 2 archaeological assessment concluded that no archaeological sites were identified, the licensee may then recommend that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.



4.4.3 Recommendations

As a result of the Stage 1 and 2 assessment of the study area, the recommendation is as follows:

1. No further archaeological work is recommended prior to the proposed development of part of Lot 2, Concession 4 in Calvert Township, in the Town of Iroquois Falls, District of Cochrane, Ontario (Maps 9 and 10).



5.0 Legal Considerations

The following sections are designed to describe the limit of information and representation available in the archaeological assessment report, and to inform the reader of the ongoing legal obligations, as required by MCM.

5.1 Limitations of this Report

Some information in this report may be confidential, including any photos, maps, texts of narrative information concerning First Nation communities and / or private informants. The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act requires that this information be kept secure and not be distributed to unauthorized parties. Further, the MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 7.3.3 requires that such information is not contained in reports which may be entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports. As such, this information, although available to the report author, may not be transmitted as part of the report package except as required for MCM review.

Some information in this report may be sensitive, including the location of registered archaeological sites. Policy developed under the Ontario Heritage Act requires that this information be kept secure and not be distributed to unauthorized parties. Further, the MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Section 7.6.1, standard 1 requires that any information that identifies the location of an archaeological site be presented only in the supplementary documentation to the report. The supplementary documentation is excluded from the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports. As such, this information, although available to the report author, may not be transmitted as part of the report package except as required for MCM review.

While this document is believed to contain correct information, neither Woodland Heritage Northeast Limited, nor its affiliates makes any warranty, either expressed or implied, or assumes any legal responsibility for the completeness or usefulness of any results or any information disclosed. The interpretation of this and any other data related to this report is solely the responsibility of the client.

As set out in the Ontario Heritage Act and associated Regulations, archaeological assessment has as its focus only material remains of past human use and occupation of landscapes. Archaeological assessments completed under the terms and conditions of a licence issued under the authority of the Ontario Heritage Act do not directly involve documenting Indigenous values, traditional land use, traditional ecological knowledge or traditional territories. While



this information is at times valuable in evaluating archaeological potential or interpreting archaeological sites, the use of such information does not render it part of the archaeological record. Control over the recording and use of this information rests solely with the individuals and communities wherein the knowledge resides.

5.2 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

1. Advice on compliance with legislation is not part of the archaeological record. However, for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process, the report must include the following standard statements:

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

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

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

d. The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human

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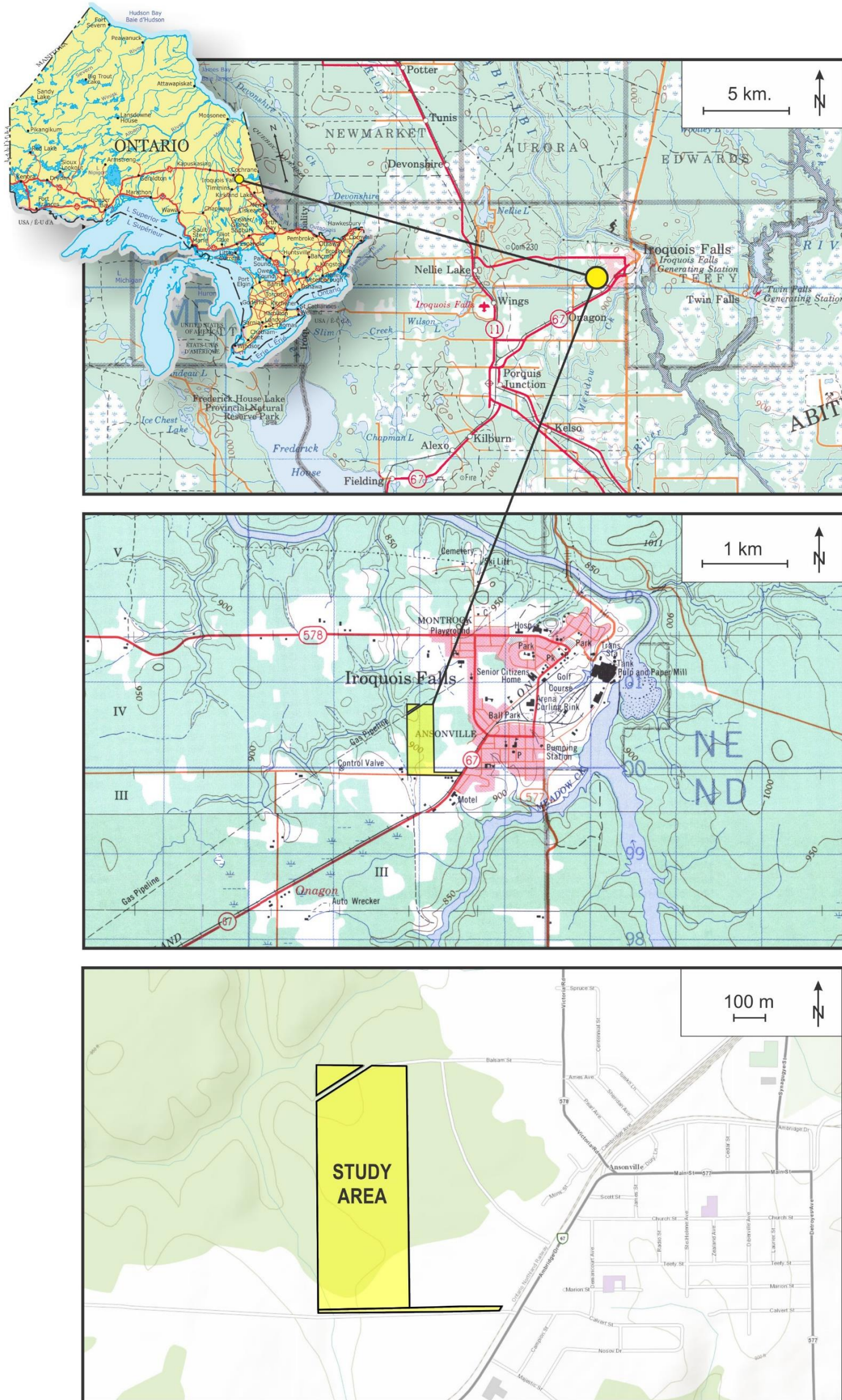


remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

2. Reports recommending further archaeological fieldwork or protection for one or more archaeological sites must include the following standard statement: "Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence."



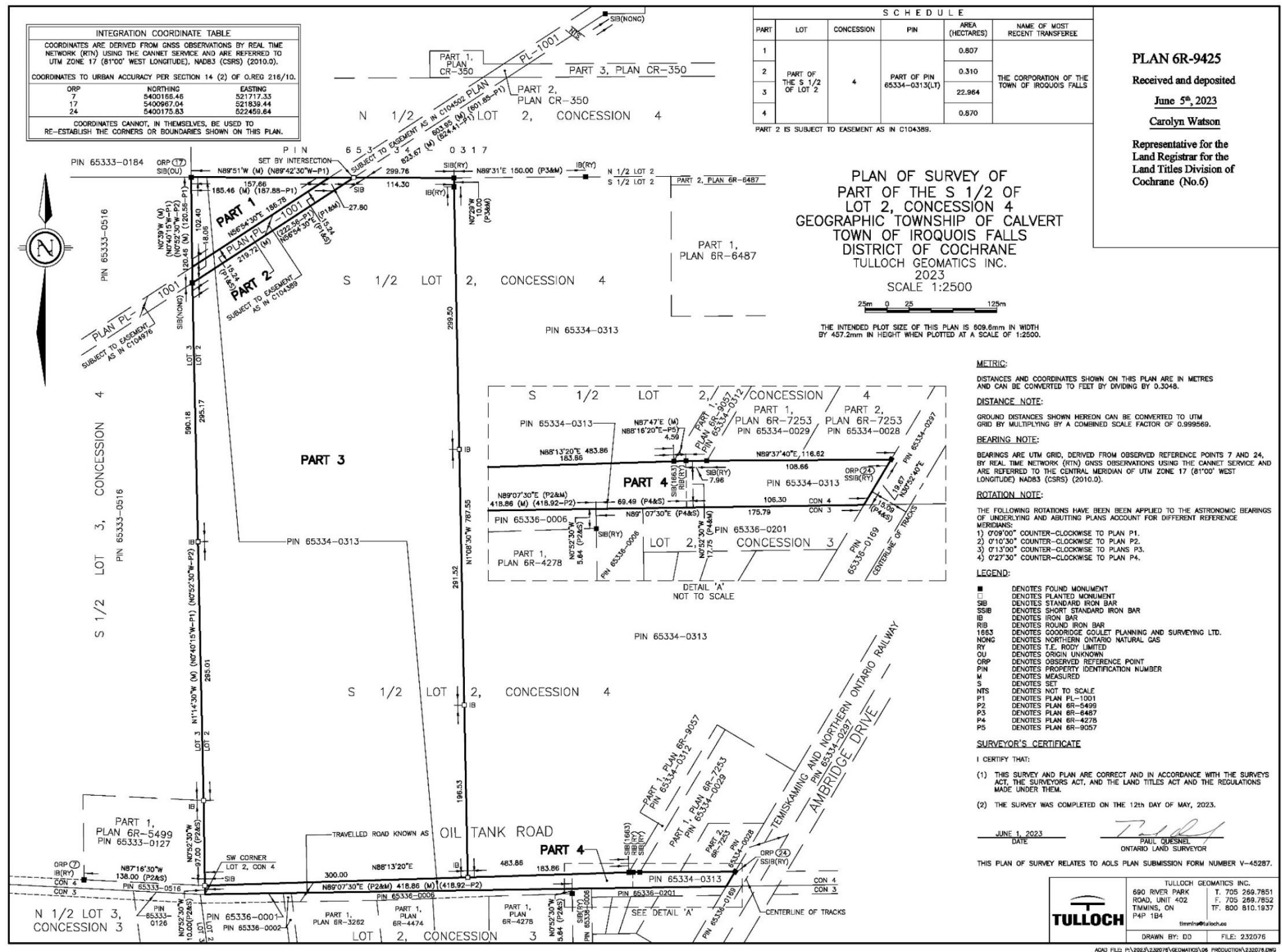
6.0 Maps



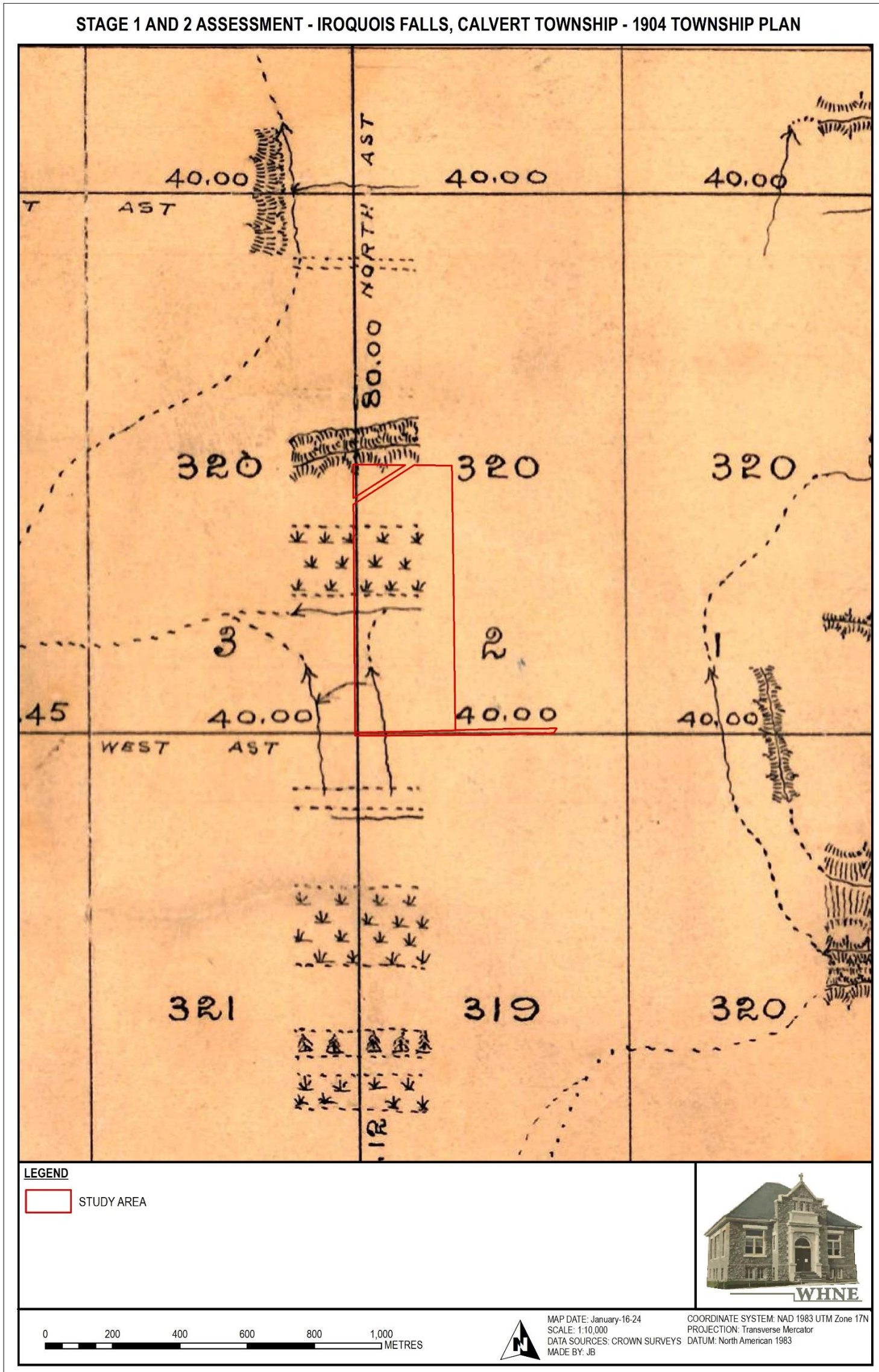
Map 1. Project location map.



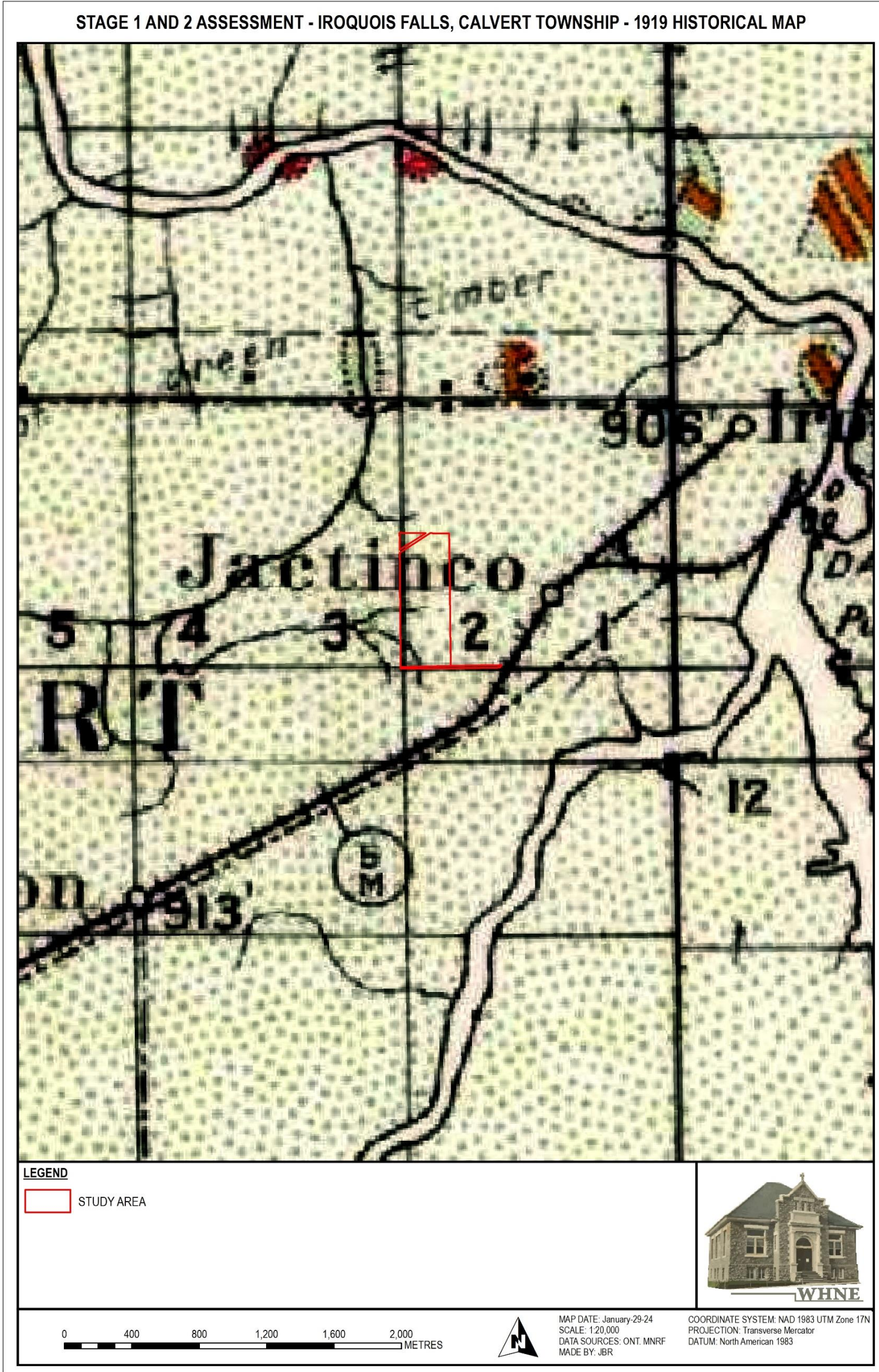
Woodland Heritage Northeast
Archaeological and Heritage Consulting Services



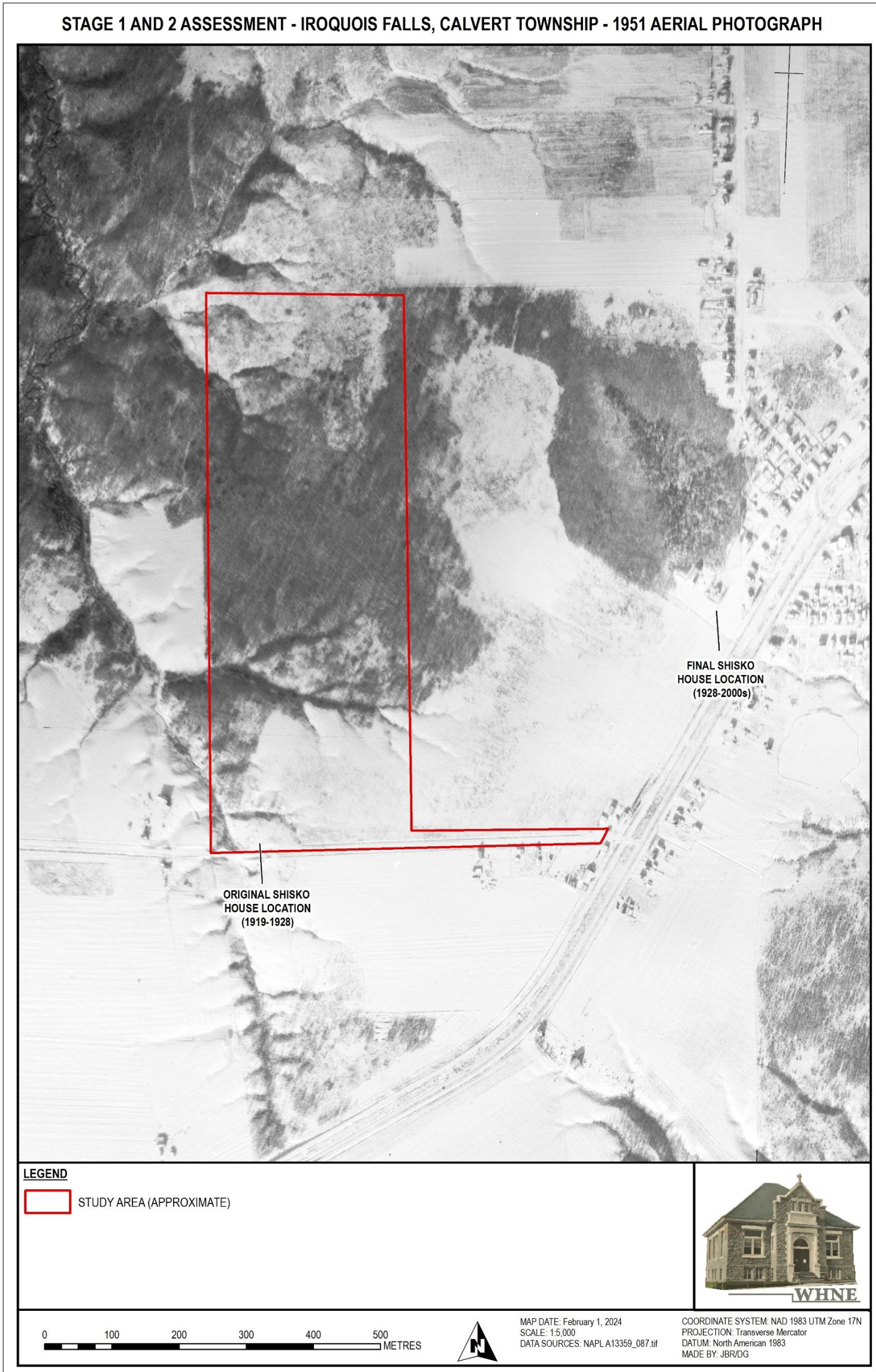
Map 2. Unmodified map provided by the proponent.



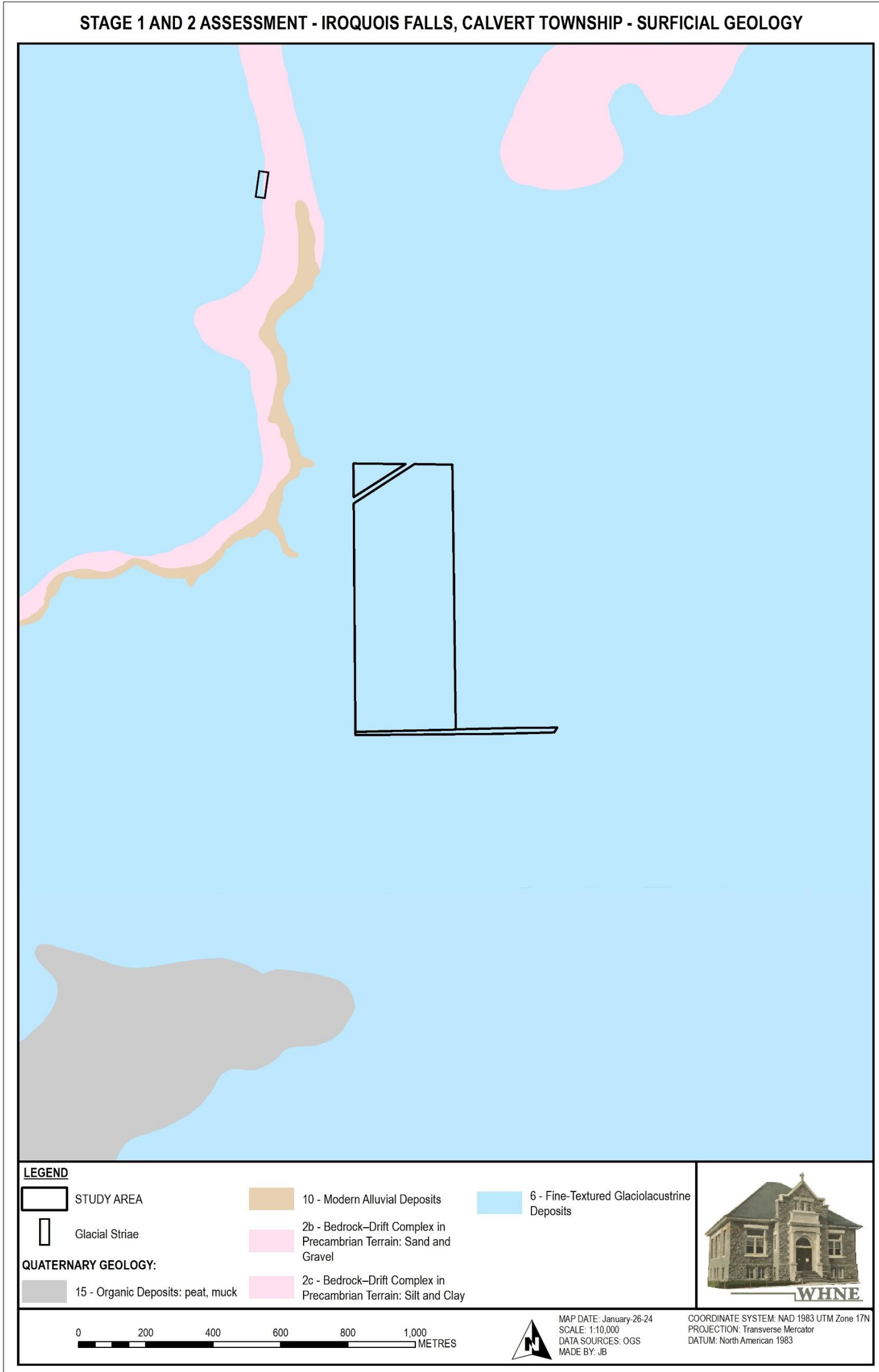
Map 4. Historical township plan from 1904 showing the terrain conditions in the vicinity of the study area.



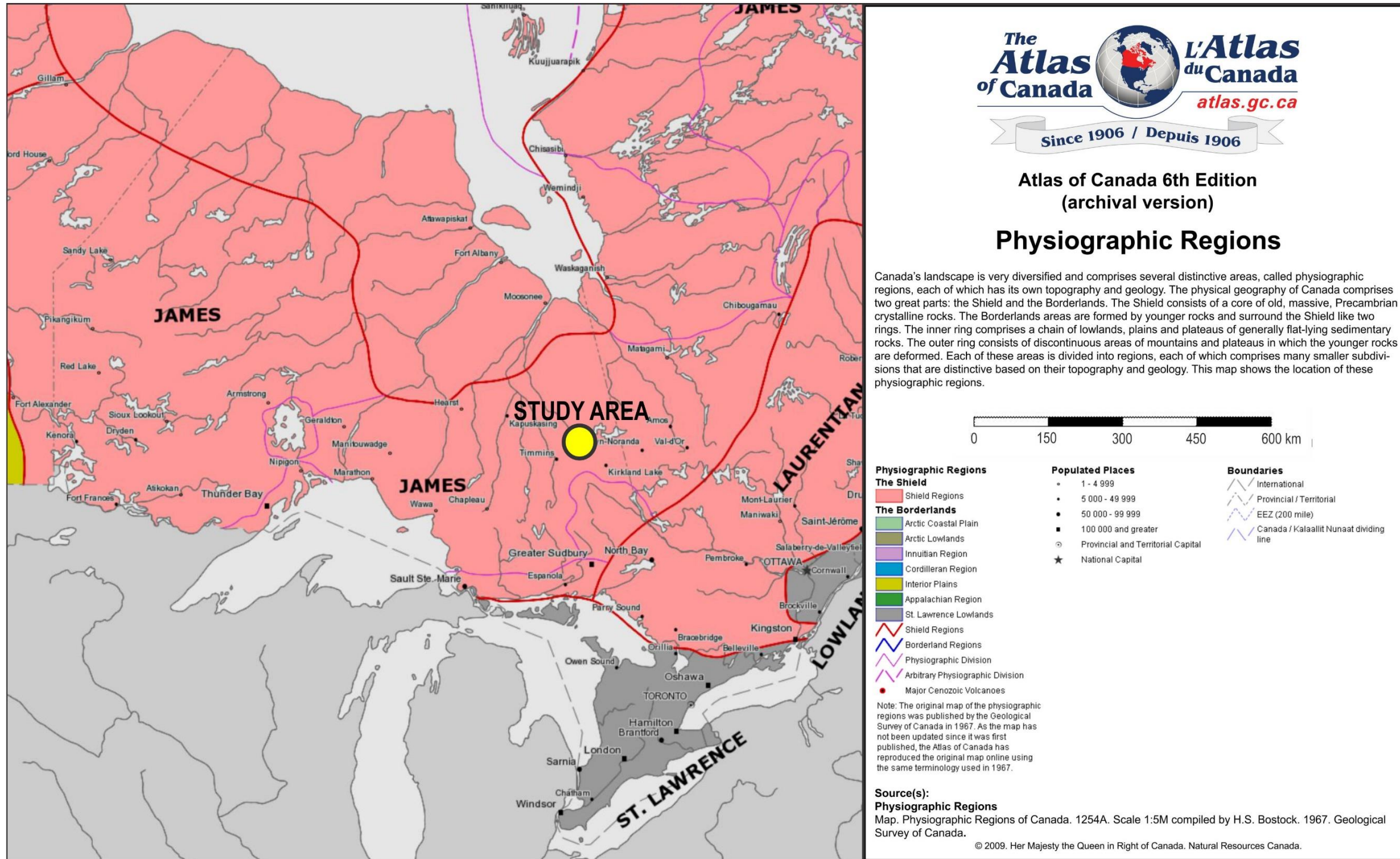
Map 5. Historical map from 1919 showing the study area located near the Jacinto rail station (here misspelled as Jactinco), one of the first names of Ansonville. While structures are indicated on the concession road to the north, none are noted along modern Oil Tank Road at this time.



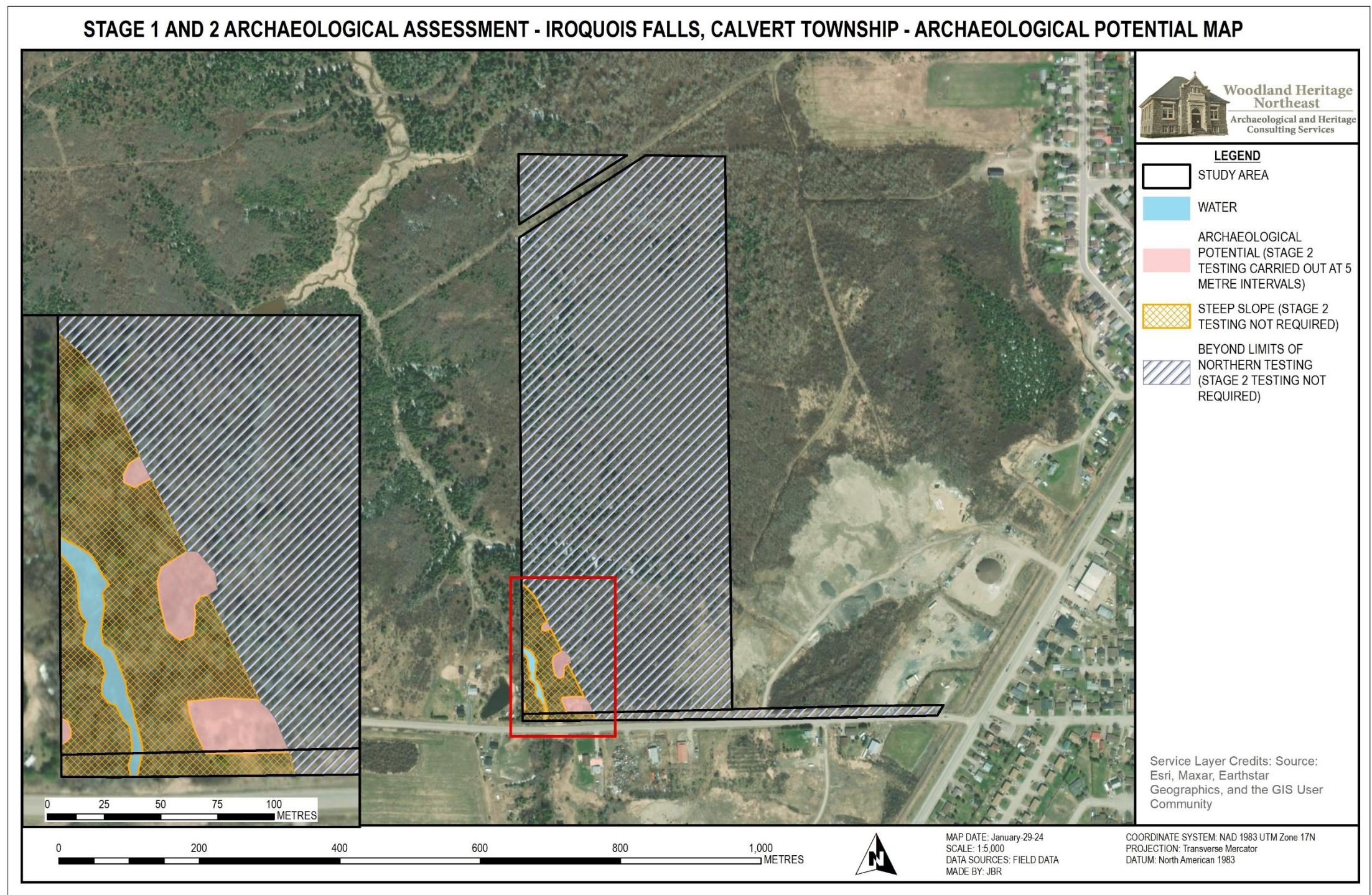
Map 6. Aerial photograph taken in 1951 showing the extent of development in the study area. At this time, the Shisko house had been moved from the southwestern corner of the study area to its final location on Mons Street.



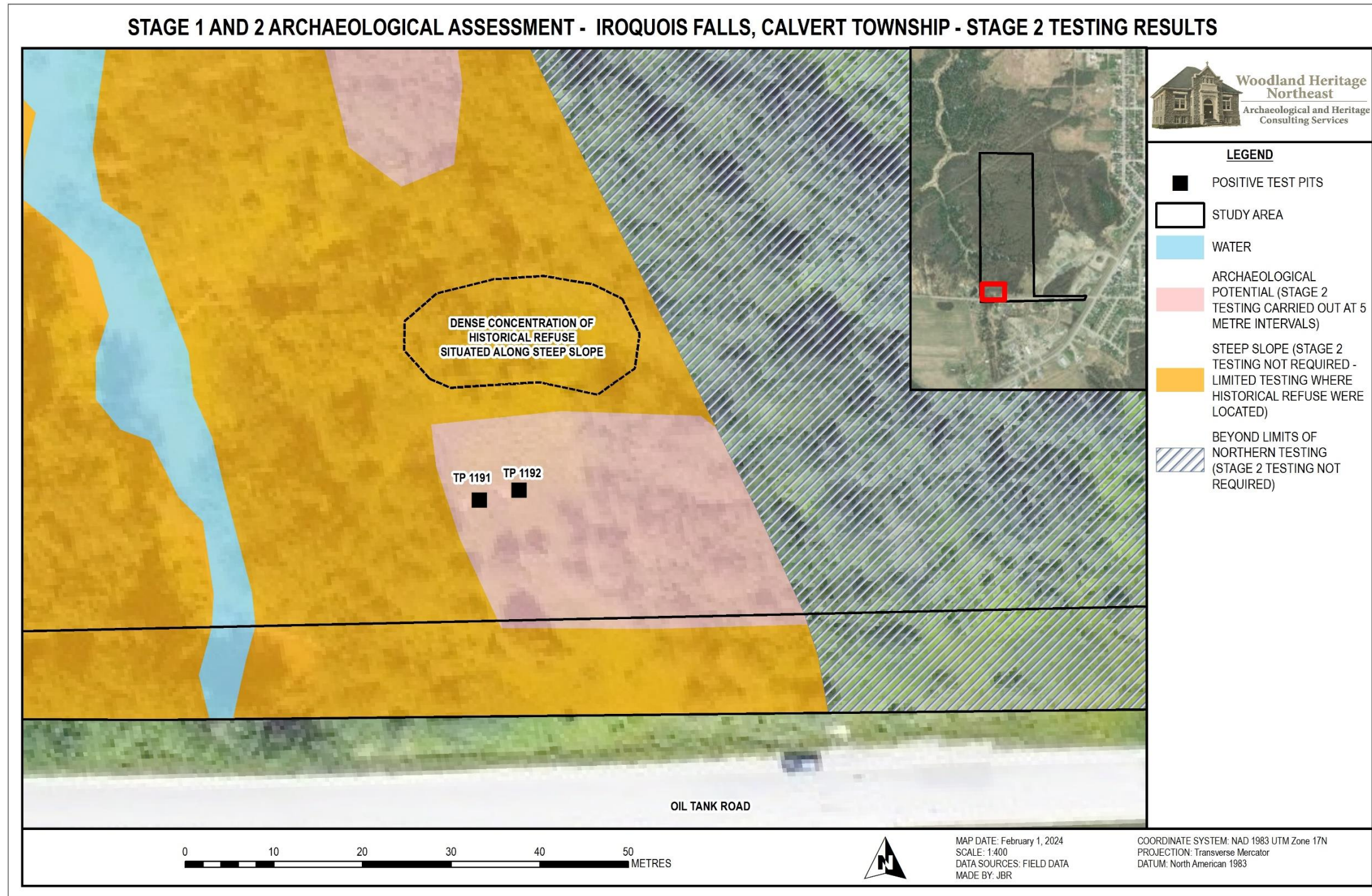
Map 7. Surficial geological map indicating the various surficial landforms in the vicinity of the study area.



Map 8. Physiographic map showing the study area located within the Canadian Shield physiographic region (pink).



Map 9. Map showing the archaeological potential ascribed to the study area during the property inspection and the Stage 2 survey strategies employed.



Map 10. Map showing the results of the Stage 2 testing in the vicinity of the former Shisko house.

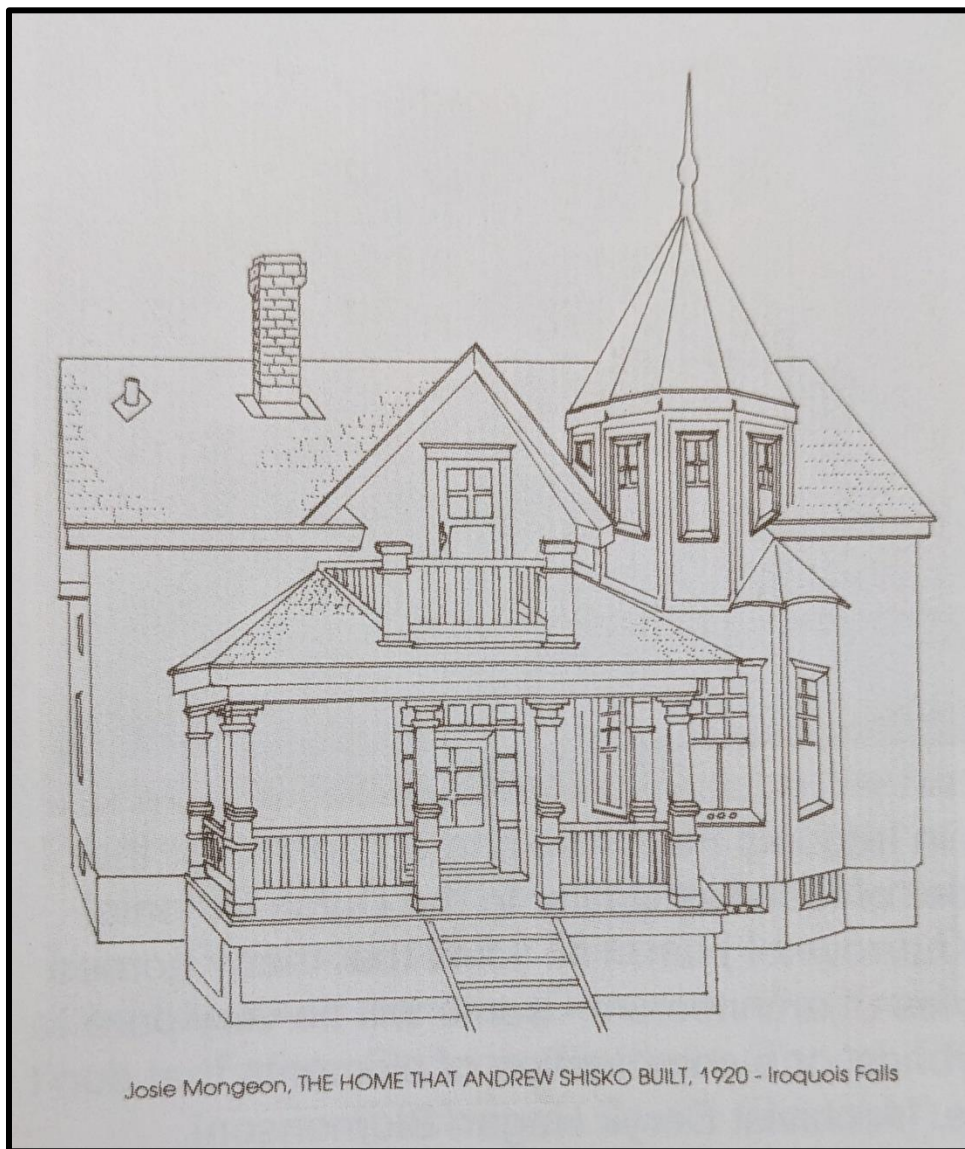


Map 11. Map showing the locations and directions of photographs included in this report.

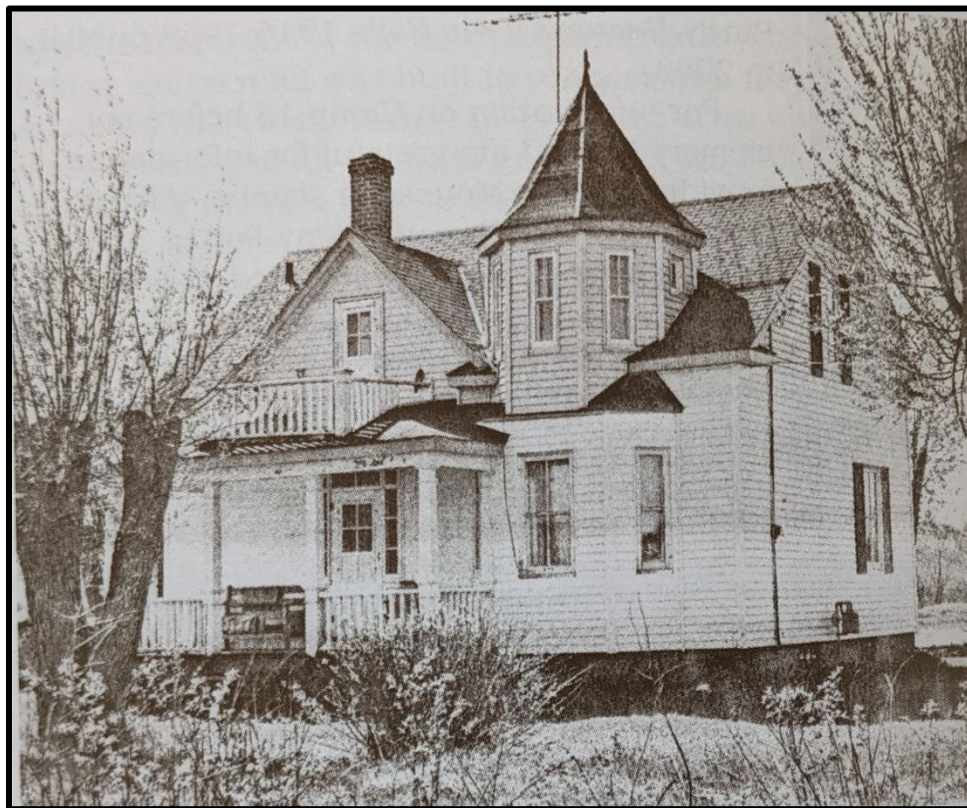


7.0 Images

7.1 Historical Images



Historical image 1. Excerpt from LeBelle (2010:18) showing the Shisko house. Refer to section 2.2.2 for the associated description provided in the text.



Historical image 2. Excerpt from LeBelle (2010:18) showing the Shisko house several decades after it was moved from its original position on Oil Tank Road.



7.2 Field Photographs



Image 1. Photograph 6751 overlooking the study area, facing north.



Image 2. Photograph 0226 overlooking the study area, facing south.

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Image 3. Photograph 0150 of a beaver dam restricting the flow of water at the bottom of a steep gulley on the southwestern corner of the study area.



Image 4. Photograph 2785 of the creek downstream of the beaver dam.



Image 5. Photograph 9674 of a steep slope in the study area.



Image 6. Photograph 8163 looking across a deep, narrow gully dissecting the clay plain composing the study area. Note the large tree resting on either side of the gully and the 3+ metre drop to the base of the gully.

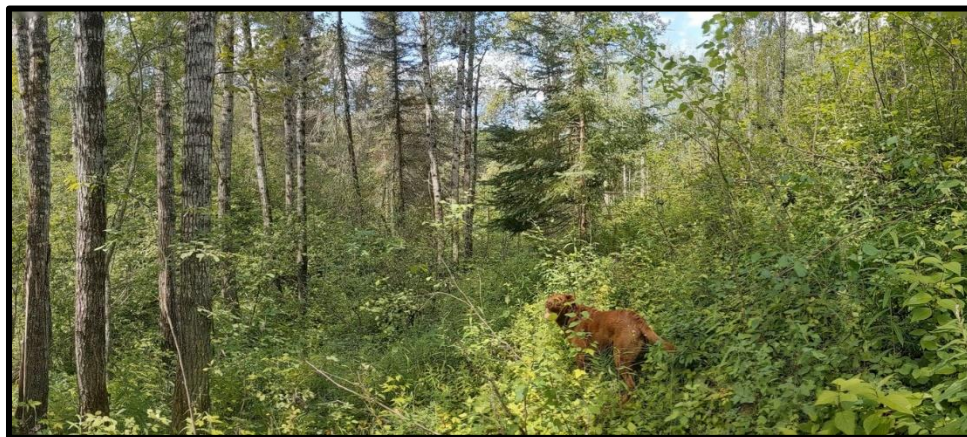


Image 7. Photograph 8546 of a steep slope observed in the north side of the study area.

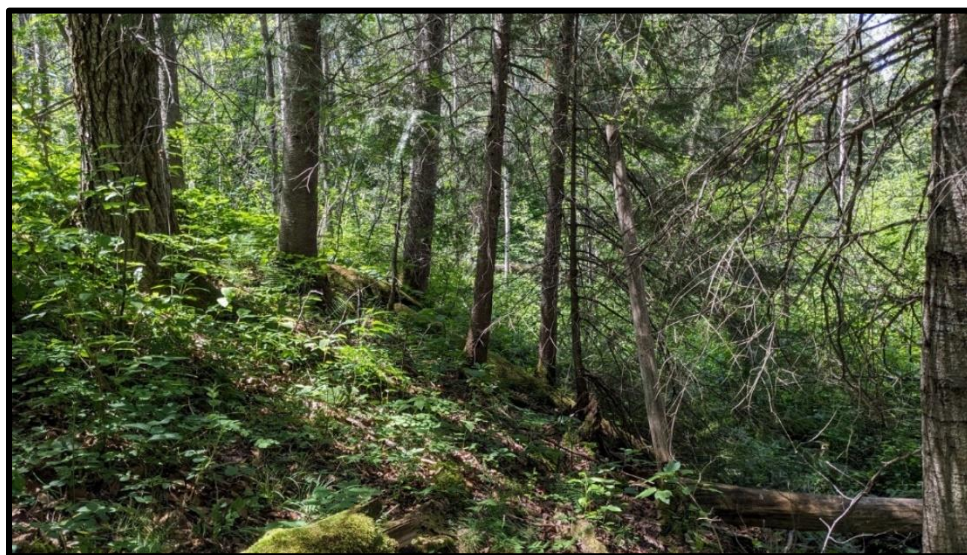


Image 8. Photograph 3199 taken near the edge of a steep gully.



Image 9. Photograph 6259 facing uphill along an unused transmission line corridor on the north side of the study area.



Image 10. Photograph 7506 of saturated organic terrain thickly vegetated with alder.

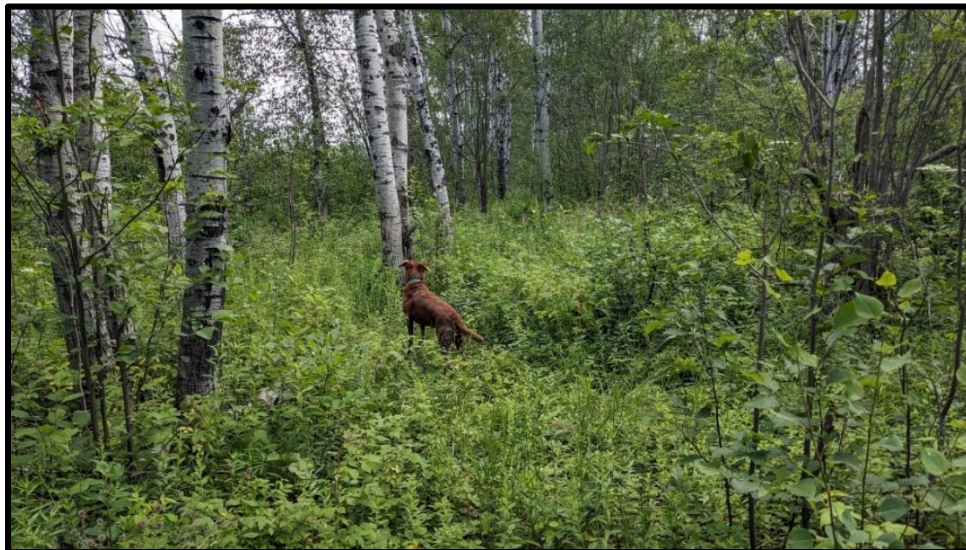


Image 11. Photograph 1618 of level terrain observed in the inland parts of the study area.



Image 12. Photograph 5860 of level terrain and a young poplar forest.



Image 13. Photograph 9549 overlooking the overgrown clearing containing the former Shisko homestead.



Image 14. Photograph 1650 of an overgrown clearing containing cultural materials associated with the former Shisko homestead.

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Image 15. Photograph 1200 of the overgrown clearing containing the former Shisko homestead.



Image 16. Photograph 4423 of the overgrown clearing containing the former Shisko homestead.



Image 17. Photograph 3822 looking across the beaver pond towards the ravine bordering the north side of the former Shisko homestead.



Image 18. Photograph 0261 of an animal burrow on the side of the steep ravine north of the former Shisko homestead. Note the bottles lying on the ground surface and protruding from the burrow.



Image 19. Photograph 5129, facing west along Oil Tank Road.



Image 20. Photograph 7724 of Oil Tank Road near the southwestern corner of the study area.



Image 21. Photograph 5639, looking west along the drainage ditch on the north side of Oil Tank Road.



Image 22. Photograph 2892 of a marker indicating the presence of a buried natural gas pipeline along the north side of Oil Tank Road.



Image 23. Photograph 0536 of an archaeologist sub-surface testing an area with archaeological potential.



Image 24. Photograph 1438 of a typical sub-surface test pit excavated in the areas of archaeological potential.



Image 25. Photograph 4914 of a test pit with a ~20-centimetre thick plough zone.



Image 26. Photograph 1443 of a test pit with a ~20-centimetre thick plough zone.



7.3 Cultural Material Plates



Plate 1 Plate showing various ceramic items recovered from the dump north of the former Shisko house. Note the decorative plate sherd with the perforated edges containing a faded overglaze decal containing the words "PULP AND PAPER MILL", a likely reference to the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Mill located in Iroquois Falls.



Plate 2 Plate showing a large flat-bottomed enamel tea kettle and an enamel sugar bowl recovered from the dump north of the former Shisko house.



Plate 3 Plate of ABM beer, soda, and tonic water bottles recovered from the dump north of the former Shisko house. All except the rightmost bottle have distinct Owens scars, identifying them as having been made after 1919. Note the fourth and fifth bottles from the left, possibly produced by the bottling works of E. Laflamme in Iroquois Falls, Timmins, or Cochrane, as well as the eighth bottle produced by the Haileybury Bottling Works in Haileybury.



Plate 4 Plate showing various ABM milk, wine, and ketchup bottles recovered from the dump north of the former Shisko house. Note the small shard of glass embossed with the partial information of the Hillcrest Dairy in Iroquois Falls.



Plate 5 Plate showing various ABM bottles and jars recovered from the dump.



Plate 6 Plate of ABM medicine bottles recovered from the dump north of the former Shisko house.



Plate 7 Plate of mouth-blown medicine bottles and a perfume bottle (far right) with tooled finishes recovered from the dump north of the former Shisko house.



Plate 8 Plate showing additional glass objects recovered from the dump, including ink bottles, product jars, drinking glasses, a vial, a glass stopper, a fragment of a Carnival glass item with a "grape and cable" pattern, and a broken sugar bowl.



Plate 9 Plate showing various personal, domestic, and electrical items recovered from the dump north of the former Shisko house.



Plate 10 Plate showing various tools and wood stove components recovered from the dump north of the former Shisko house, including a triangular file, a Victor leg-hold trap, the action of a Winchester Model 1894 lever action rifle, a McClary wood stove soot door, and another unidentified wood stove component.



Plate 11 Plate showing several material and faunal samples, including a brick fragment, anthracite coal, slag, a sawn pelvis, and two oyster shells.



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