



Baie-D'Urfé

Baie-D'Urfé City Hall Renovation Project

Archaeological Inventory and Supervision, Spring 2023



APRIL 2024

PATRIMONIA

ARCHÉOLOGIE



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Report submitted to the City of Baie-D'Urfé and the Ministry of Culture and Communications of Quebec.

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Cover Page: Photograph of the city hall under renovation (BiFI-18-23-N2-63).

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Summary

This report presents the results of the archaeological inventory conducted as part of the renovation and expansion project of the Baie-D'Urfé City Hall, located at 20410 Lakeshore Road (lot 1 557 424 of the Quebec cadastre).

The completion of an archaeological assessment by *Patrimonia Archéologie* (2022) initially revealed a high potential for Indigenous occupation in the study area, dating back to approximately 5,000 years ago (BP), during the Archaic period. The study mentioned that this space could have been used by Indigenous populations as a portage site, rest stop, or temporary camp, or even as a site of confrontations with European settlers during the 17th century. The study area also had a potential for Euro-Canadian domestic occupation, notably due to the land being granted to settlers at the beginning of the 18th century and by the presence of a foundational road nearby, which is the current Lakeshore Road.

In January 2022, the City of Baie-D'Urfé received authorization from the Ministry of Culture and Communications (MCCQ) to begin the planned redevelopment works without archaeological intervention, despite the recommendations issued in the archaeological report. Given the strong archaeological potential mentioned, the municipality decided to act as an exemplary owner by commissioning *Patrimonia Archéologie* to supervise the excavation works and to carry out a simultaneous archaeological inventory through mechanical trenching and manual soundings. These interventions were thus intended to document the potentially buried archaeological remains under the study area.

The archaeological interventions were carried out in two phases over a total of 19 days. The supervision and initial inventory took place from April 19 to May 12, 2023, while a supplementary inventory was conducted on May 25 and 26. Finally, an archaeological supervision of the demolition works of an old septic tank was added on July 11, 2023.

The works have led to the discovery of exceptional indigenous witness objects, including a projectile point, a fragment of an adze, and flakes from stone work indicating human occupation from the Late Archaic period (5,500 to 3,000 years BP). Archaeological objects and contexts associated with the 17th century were also found, mainly in the western portion of the site. These evoke exchanges, notably the fur trade, that occurred between indigenous populations and Euro-

Canadian settlers, who passed through this place to reach, for example, the old mission of Saint-Louis-du-Haut-de-l'Île. Finally, this intervention allowed the unprecedented discovery and documentation of the stone masonry remains of an old farmhouse and an adjacent bread oven, dating from the mid-18th century (ca 1740–1760). Several occupation contexts associated with them, covering the second half of the 18th century as well as the 19th century, were also able to be documented. Given these discoveries, the Borden Code BiFl-18 has been assigned to this new archaeological site, the second only to be listed in the territory of Baie-D'Urfé.¹

¹The cardinal points used in this report refer to Montreal North. North, here, corresponds to Lakeshore Road.

Table of contents

Summary.....	ii
List of figures	vi
List of plans.....	viii
List of photographs.....	ix
List of Tables	xi
List of Participants	xii
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Mandat	1
1.2 Presentation of the Study Area	2
1.3 Structure of the Report	2
2. METHODOLOGY.....	5
2.1 Documentary research	5
2.2 Field Intervention Strategy.....	5
2.3 Field Recording Mode.....	6
2.4 Post-Field Data Processing	7
3. ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK.....	8
4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT.....	10
4.1 Indigenous Presence.....	10
4.2 The mission of Saint-Louis-du-Haut-de-l'île	11
4.3 Arrival of the first European settlers (XVII ^e and XVIII ^e centuries).....	12
4.4 Industrial Development (19th century).....	15
4.5 Creation of the city of Baie-D'Urfé (20th century)	19
4.6 Previous Archaeological Research.....	23
4.6.1 Indigenous Archaeological Sites	23

4.6.2	Euro-Canadian Archaeological Sites	25
5.	RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS.....	26
5.1	The Natural Soils.....	34
5.2	An indigenous presence from the Late Archaic period (5,500 to 3,000 years BP).....	36
5.3	The Contact Period (end of the 17 th century—beginning of the 18 th century).....	39
5.4	A first-generation farmhouse (mid-18 th century to 1877)	41
5.4.1	Construction and remains of the main body (18 th century)	42
5.4.2	The bread oven (ST-8, ST-9, ST-10).....	45
5.4.3	Occupation of the 1 st generation farmhouse (XVIII and XIX centuries).....	48
5.4.4	Demolition of the farmhouse (circa 1877)	49
5.5	The Saint-Denis House (1877–1912) and the City Hall (1912 to today).....	51
5.5.1	Construction (circa 1877)	51
5.5.2	Domestic occupation by the Saint-Denis (Ca 1877 to 1912).....	54
5.5.3	The rear annexes (XX ^e century)	55
5.5.4	Recent Developments and Disturbances (20 th —21 st centuries)	56
6.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	58
6.1	Residual Archaeological Potential	59
6.2	Recommendations.....	59
	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	62
	ANNEX 1. Stratigraphic Sections.....	66
	ANNEX 2. Inventory of Artifacts and Ecofacts	87
	ANNEX 3. Catalogue of photographs.....	118

List of figures

Figure 1. Topographic moisture index and potential flow beds of the study area. Data from LiDAR. Ministry of Natural Resources and Forests, Government of Quebec	8
Figure 2. Excerpt from the pedological map of the agro-environmental research and development institute, 2008.	9
Figure 3. Terrier plan of the seigneurie of Montreal (reproduction of an original created in 1834). Land 114 intersects in its southern part the land under study (Archives of the City of Montreal, VM66-3-P043).	12
Figure 5. Excerpt from the terrier plan of 1702, attributed to François Vachon de Belmont. This plan includes the names of the tenants as well as the approximate location of the corresponding tenures. It also mentions the “Coste St. Louis”, the “church or parish of Saint-Louis” on Caron point, which is here named “pointe D’Urfé”	13
Figure 4. Excerpt from the “plan of the Magdelaine prairie”, drawn up by Jacques-René Brisay de Denonville in November 1686. It briefly illustrates near Point Saint-Louis (red arrow), the presence of the first buildings, which probably includes the first chapel as well as the rectory.	13
Figure 6. Excerpt from the plan commissioned by James Murray, drawn up between 1761 and 1763. It shows, in the area under study (encircled), the location of several buildings along the old Chemin du Roy, as well as the extent of the lands then under cultivation.	15
Figure 7. Excerpt from an 1834 map made by André Jobin. The area under study (red arrow) was then part of the parish of Sainte-Anne.	16
Figure 8. Excerpt from a map drawn by Henri W. Hopkins, in 1879. It notably shows the name of the owner of lot 319 overlapping the study area, “C. St. Denis”, as well as the location of his residence (red arrow) which corresponds to the current building, on the south side of the road.	17
Figure 9. Excerpt from the contract established on August 13, 1877, between Charles Saint-Denis and Moïse Aquin, carpenter, for the construction of a new house (Library and National Archives of Quebec: 06M, CN601, S401)	18
Figure 10. Photograph by an unknown author, circa 1910, of the former summer residence of James Morgan, then rented to an inspector of the Hochelaga Bank, Oscar-Émile Dorais. This house was transferred two years later to the City of Baie-D’Urfé. It shows the house as it appeared before the 1913 renovations.	19
Figure 11. Excerpt from an aerial photograph taken in 1949. It shows the city hall building, the land with its natural shoreline, and the existence of a small stream, now channelled, whose mouth is still visible at the eastern end of the study area.....	20
Figure 12. Excerpt from an aerial photograph from 1954. It features several new buildings, as the surroundings of the study area become urbanized. It should be noted that the city hall’s land still retains its natural shoreline.....	21
Figure 13. Excerpt from an aerial photograph from 1962. It shows new constructions along the current Morgan road and what appears to be the first fillings along the shore of the Saint Lawrence River.....	21

Figure 14. Excerpt from a 1964 aerial photograph. It notably shows the continuation of landscaping and backfilling work on the banks. It should be noted that the mature trees visible in the 1948 aerial photograph, immediately adjacent to the city hall, are still visible, indicating that no major backfilling had been done at this location by that date.	22
Figure 15. Excerpt from a 1969 aerial photograph. The riverbank backfilling work is now completed. Note, the row of mature trees behind the city hall building and along the current Lakeshore Road, witnesses of the former shoreline location.	22
Figure 16. Stratigraphic section C1, west wall of sub-operation 1A and of soundings 2A and 2B	67
Figure 17. Stratigraphic section C4, north wall of sub-operation 1A	69
Figure 18. Stratigraphic section C5, north wall of operation 1B and of soundings 2G and 2K	71
Figure 19. Stratigraphic section C7, south wall of operation 3E and of soundings 2N and 2P	73
Figure 20. Stratigraphic section C10, northwest wall of operation 3D and of soundings 2S, 4G, and 4R.....	75
Figure 21. Stratigraphic section C11, southeast wall of operation 3C, soundings 2Y and 2Z	77
Figure 22. Stratigraphic section C22, east and south wall of sub-operation 2U	79
Figure 23. Stratigraphic section C23, north wall of operation 3F and survey 4P	81
Figure 24. Stratigraphic section C24, south wall of operation 3D and survey 4N.....	83
Figure 25. Stratigraphic section C27, south wall of operation 3H and survey 4Q.....	85

List of plans

Plan 1. General location of the study area.	3
Plan 2. Map of the study area boundaries on a satellite image background.....	4
Plan 3. Map showing archaeological sites near the study area.	24
Plan 4. General plan of archaeological sub-operations, BiFI-18.....	27
Plan 5. Detailed plan of sub-operations in the city hall area, BiFI-18.	28
Plan 6. Detailed plan of sub-operations and remains in the farmhouse area, BiFI-18.	29

List of photographs

Photo 1. Sub-operation 1A. The sterile natural soil, yellowish-brown in colour, is clearly visible. View towards the northwest (BiFI-18-23-N1-300).	34
Photo 2. Sub-operation 4E. Surface of the upper horizon of the natural soil. View towards the north (BiFI-18-23-N1-396).	35
Photo 3. Sub-operation 2S. Triangular projectile point with stem found in lot 2S3 (Photo L. Bolduc).	36
Photo 4. Sub-operation 4G. Adze fragment unearthed in lot 4G4 (Photo L. Bolduc).	37
Photo 5. Sub-operation 4E. Reddened soils and charcoal, on the north and east walls. View towards the northeast (BiFI-18-23-N1-457).	38
Photo 6. Sub-operation 2K. Aqua blue, dark blue (opaque), and white (translucent) glass beads unearthed in 2K3 and brass cauldron cut-out from 2K1 (Photo L. Bolduc).	39
Photo 7. Cauldron cut-out (4Q2) and trade knife blade (3H1). (Photo L. Bolduc)	40
Photo 8. Sub-operation 3D. Segment of the building's west wall (ST-3), significantly wider than elsewhere. The blue arrow indicates the residual outline of the exterior facing (BiFI-18-23-N1-541).	42
Photo 9. Sub-operation 3D. Top of the partition wall ST-2 (in the centre), of the west wall ST-3 (in the foreground), of a part of the chimney base ST-6 (to the right). View to the east (BiFI-18-23-N1-548).	43
Photo 10. Sub-operation 2U. Overview of the stones forming the base of chimney ST-6 (at the top) as well as the arranged surface made of small stones and mortar (BiFI-18-23-N1-298).	44
Photo 11. Sub-operations 3D and 3H—Overview of the foundation walls of the bread oven (ST-8 to 10), interlocked with the west wall (ST-1) of the old house (to the right). View to the south (BiFI-18-23-N3-25)	46
Photo 12. Sub-operation 4T. Post hole uncovered in the northwest portion of this excavation area (BiFI-18-23-N3-20).	47
Photo 13. Selection of objects from lots 2T2 and 3D2: fragments of earthenware, pins, and coarse local terracotta (Photo L. Bolduc).	48
Photo 15. Selection of objects from lot 4E5: brass decorative appliqué, pin with coiled head, polychrome bead, and carpenter's plane (Photo L. Bolduc).	49
Photo 14. Terrine or bowl in coarse local terracotta. Conjoining fragments from lots 4R1 and 4Q3 (Photo L. Bolduc).	49
Photo 16. Sub-operation 2U. Stratigraphic section C22, south wall. Overview of the demolition debris filling the interior of the building (BiFI-18-23.-N1-490).	50
Photo 17. Rear view of the current building, during the refurbishment works. It shows the structure made of wooden planks (BiFI-18-23-N2-43).	51
Photo 18. Sub-operation 1A. Imposing natural-origin rock, leaning against the east wall of the City Hall building. View towards the north (BiFI-18-23-N2-6).	52

Photo 19. Detail of the interior facing of the west wall of the building. It shows one of the western red cedar beams as well as the old opening leading to the outside, now sealed. View towards the west. (BiFI-18-23-N2-25).	53
Photo 20. Overview of the exterior facing of the west foundation wall of the City Hall building. The distinction between the above-ground and the substructure (unjoined) portions are very clear. View towards the northeast (BiFI-18-23-N2-71).	53
Photo 21. Overview of the recent annexes at the back of the City Hall, before their demolition. View towards the northeast (BiFI-18-23-N2-18).	55
Photo 22. Overall view of the foundation walls of the annexes. It shows the opening made in the rear wall of the building. View towards the northwest (BiFI-18-23-N2-57).	55
Photo 23. Sub-operation 2Q. Example of a plastic pipe uncovered on the site, at the base of a recent embankment. View towards the north (BiFI-18-23-N1-213).	56
Photo 24. Sub-operation 1B. Overview of the trench for the installation of automatic sprinkler water supply. View towards the southeast (BiFI-18-23-N1-98).	56

List of Tables

Table 1. BiFl-18-23. Summary of Archaeological Records.....	30
Table 2. BiFl-18-23. Summary of Unearthed Remains.	31
Table 3. Lot-layer Associations and Proposed Event Sequence for the BiFl-18 Site	32
Table 4. BiFl-18-23. Flakes Unearthed During the 2023 Intervention.....	37
Table 5. Description of the Layers in Stratigraphic Section C1.....	68
Table 6. Description of the Layers in Stratigraphic Section C4.....	70
Table 7. Description of the Layers in Stratigraphic Section C5.....	72
Table 8. Description of the Layers in Stratigraphic Section C7.....	74
Table 9. Description of the stratigraphic section layers C10.....	76
Table 10. Description of the stratigraphic section layers C11.....	78
Table 11. Description of the stratigraphic section layers C22.....	80
Table 12. Description of the stratigraphic section layers C23.....	82
Table 13. Description of the stratigraphic section layers C24.....	84
Table 14. Description of the stratigraphic section layers C27	86

List of Participants

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the archaeological inventory conducted as part of the renovation and expansion project of the Baie-D'Urfé City Hall, located at 20410 Lakeshore Road (lot 1,557,424 of the Quebec cadastre).

The completion of an archaeological assessment by *Patrimonia Archéologie* (2021) initially revealed a high potential for Indigenous occupation in the study area, dating back to approximately 5,000 years ago (BP), during the Archaic period. The study mentioned that this space could have been used by Indigenous populations notably as a portage site, rest stop, or temporary camp, or even as a site of confrontations with European settlers during the XVII e century. The study area also had a potential for Euro-Canadian domestic occupation, due notably to the land being granted to settlers at the beginning of the XVIII e century and by the presence of a foundational road nearby, namely the current Lakeshore Road.

The work to be carried out as part of this project required the demolition of the current annexes attached to the south of the existing city hall building. The work also involved excavating the exterior perimeter of the building to install a French drain as well as removing the existing septic tank for the installation of an “Ecoflo” type septic system. Ultimately, this redevelopment project aimed at constructing a new annex slightly extending beyond the footprint of the demolished structures, adding parking spaces, and building a garbage shelter with a stone wall.

All these works required carrying out deep mechanical excavations, reaching or surpassing the estimated depth of the natural soils. Given the scale of the planned excavations and the high archaeological potential identified on this site, the archaeological advice recommended conducting an archaeological inventory prior to the planned works, followed by supervision of the demolition works of the old annex by an archaeologist.

1.1 Mandat

In January 2022, the City of Baie-D'Urfé received authorization from the Ministry of Culture and Communications (MCCQ) to begin the planned redevelopment works without archaeological intervention, despite the recommendations issued in the archaeological report. Given the strong archaeological potential mentioned, the municipality decided to act as an exemplary owner by commissioning *Patrimonia Archéologie* to supervise the excavation works and to simultaneously

carry out an archaeological inventory through mechanical trenching and manual soundings. These interventions were thus intended to document the potentially buried archaeological remains under the study area.

1.2 Presentation of the Study Area

The area under study, corresponding to lot 1 557 424 of the Quebec cadastre, is located on a small piece of land by the shores of Lake Saint-Louis, in the municipality of Baie-D'Urfé (Plan 1). The land is bordered to the north by Lakeshore Road, to the east by a residential lot, and to the west by the Baie-D'Urfé Yacht Club, including a boat launch ramp. It includes the main building housing the Baie-D'Urfé City Hall (which has a more recent annex at the back), a paved parking and entrance, as well as a small shed. Besides the buildings, the land features a grassy area with some mature trees, an artificial water basin, and a descent leading to the lake (Plan 2).

The general topography is slightly inclined towards the river, located to the south. The city hall is situated on a flat area between 23 m and 27 m above mean sea level (MSL). The land is bordered to the south and east by a slight drop that formed the old riverbank. At the bottom of this slope, there is an artificial riparian strip 5 to 20 metres wide that forms the current bank of Lake Saint-Louis.

1.3 Structure of the Report

This report is divided into six parts. The introduction includes a presentation of the intervention context, the mandate, and the study area. Chapter 2 then describes the work methodology used in the field, while chapter 3 places the study area in its ancient environmental setting. The following chapter traces the history of human occupation of the study area and presents nearby archaeological sites. The results of the intervention are presented chronologically in chapter 5, incorporating interpretations of the findings. Chapter 6 concludes this report and offers a summary of significant discoveries, an overview of the residual archaeological potential, as well as recommendations for the protection and documentation of the unearthed archaeological heritage.

Plan 1. General location of the study area.

Plan 2. Map of the study area boundaries on a satellite image background.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Documentary research

The primary historical sources consulted include old maps and plans, aerial photographs, and archive photographs. Reports of archaeological interventions carried out near the study area (Archéocène 2004, 2005), historical syntheses, heritage studies, and other relevant scientific articles were also consulted as a secondary source of information.

The archaeological opinion (Patrimonia 2021) allowed for the examination of all these documents, a better understanding of the human occupation of the study area, and the characterization of the archaeological potential of the study area (possibility of finding buried archaeological contexts and remains).

2.2 Field Intervention Strategy

The first phase of this intervention is the preparation phase. At this stage, an application for an archaeological permit is submitted to the Ministry of Culture and Communications. While waiting for the permit to be received, the logistics of the field are planned in concert with all stakeholders (archaeologists, municipality, contractor, architects, etc.).

The second phase, the field intervention, was completed in several sequences. As the intervention could not be carried out before the construction work, the archaeologists were forced to follow the schedule of the contractor responsible for the renovation work. In this case, some archaeological discoveries made during the work led to multiple modifications to the initial construction plans. This inventory thus constituted a rescue archaeological intervention.

The archaeological interventions were carried out in two phases over a total of 19 days. The supervision and initial inventory took place from April 19 to May 12, 2023, while a supplementary inventory was conducted on May 25 and 26. Finally, an archaeological supervision of the demolition works of an old septic tank was added on July 11, 2023.

Two types of archaeological activities were conducted as part of this project. Operation 1 consisted of the archaeological supervision of various mechanical excavation works, located around the perimeter of the City Hall building as well as in the area of the annex at the back. It

should be noted that the gallery as well as the underlying surface soils had already been removed upon the archaeologists' arrival. Several trenches were subsequently mechanically excavated with the aim of removing the surface backfill and accessing the level of remains and soils deemed of archaeological interest.

Twelve trenches were thus excavated using a mechanical shovel, corresponding to sub-operations 1A to 1C and 3A to 3H (Table 2). These were implemented considering the scope of the planned works, the infrastructures and buried services that had disturbed the soils, the topography, and the geotechnical surveys carried out beforehand. The planned location of some trenches sometimes had to be modified due to construction site equipment (trailer, containers, access roads) already in place upon the archaeologists' arrival. During the intervention, new sub-operations were set up in order to expose and document as best as possible the vestiges and archaeological contexts encountered, some of which were threatened with demolition.

Finally, operations 2 and 4 represent the inventory portion of the intervention, involving the manual excavation of multiple exploratory soundings of various dimensions. In total, forty-three sub-operations were implemented and excavated using manual tools (Table 2).

At the end of all archaeological interventions, the exposed portions of masonry vestiges were covered with a geotextile membrane in order to protect them and facilitate their location during future archaeological research.

2.3 Field Recording Mode

The recordings were made using the Tikal system, which consists of an alphanumeric identification composed of a number (operation), a letter (sub-operation or sounding) followed by numbers (lot). The operation identifies the type of archaeological activity carried out in a given sector. Each sub-operation and sounding carried out are subsequently identified using a letter. Finally, the lots designate stratigraphic levels. These generally correspond to a real soil layer, but can also be divided arbitrarily. All vestiges were identified using a structure number, composed of the letters "ST" followed by a continuous numbering (e.g., ST-1). These were described in the notebook kept by the intervention manager.

Each sub-operation underwent photographic recordings as well as planimetric and altimetric surveys. Stratigraphic surveys were conducted in each of them on the walls deemed pertinent,

generally incorporating a segment of the encountered masonry vestiments. The majority of trenches, remains, and sub-operations were surveyed using a surveyor's GPS equipped with a GNSS antenna and an electronic notebook. Due to the urgency of continuing construction work, some trenches and soundings could not be surveyed and were therefore manually positioned on a plan. Two temporary altimetric references (benchmarks or BM) were placed near Lakeshore Road to carry out, with a tripod level, the altimetric recordings during the intervention.

2.4 Post-Field Data Processing

Once the field intervention was completed, the archaeological process continued with the processing of data and artifacts in the laboratory and office. Data processing includes the digitization of recording sheets, the infographic representation of stratigraphic profiles, the transcription of the photo catalogue, etc. Artifact processing includes the steps of cleaning, drying, bagging, inventorying, and, if relevant, cataloguing the collection.

In the laboratory, artifacts were cleaned according to the type of materials. Glass, ceramics, plastic, and bones were cleaned with water, while metal was dry brushed. The inventory of artifacts was carried out in Excel format following the model and categories created by Parks Canada. The artifacts were finally bagged in polyethylene bags indicating their origin, which were then stored in cardboard boxes.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK

The study area is located in the Lower St. Lawrence lands, a large plain bordering portion of the St. Lawrence River and the Ottawa River Valley. These lands, resulting from the erosion of the underlying sedimentary rocks by glaciers, were covered by sediment deposits inherited from the Champlain Sea, Lake Lampsilis, and the Proto-St. Lawrence. The available exon datation data reveal that the St. Lawrence Valley was buried under the waters of Lake Champlain 10,000 years ago from today (BP)². The study area presents elevation levels varying between 23 and 27 metres relative to the average sea level (ASL). According to hydrological regression models, the riparian zones of Lake Saint-Louis located between 20 and 30 m (ASL) would have emerged starting from 8,400 years BP, during the St-Barthélemy shoreline phase (Richard 2018; Transit Analyse 1990).

The area is located in an open landscape at the junction of major watercourses, namely the Saint Lawrence River and the Ottawa River, which meet at Lake Saint-Louis. No stream or secondary river is visible today near the site. However, an analysis of topographic and hydrographic data from the

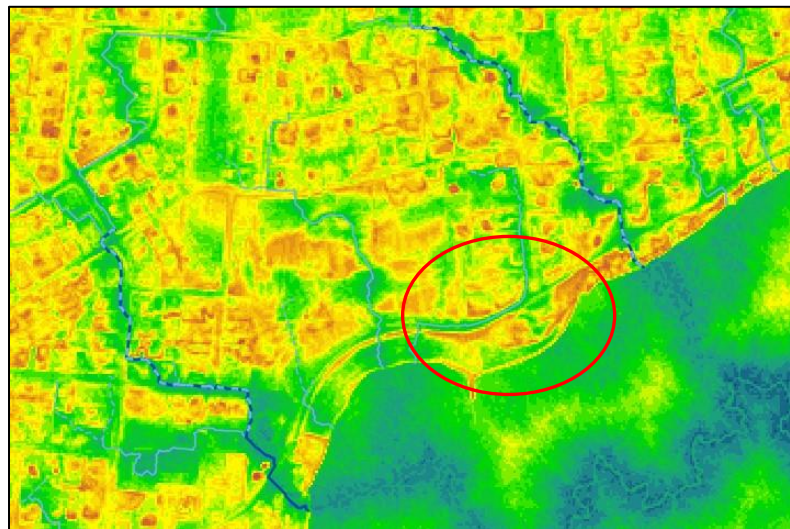


Figure 1. Topographic moisture index and potential flow beds of the study area. Data derived from LiDAR. Ministry of Natural Resources and Forests, Government of Quebec

LiDAR, including the topographic wetness index and potential flow paths (Figure 1), suggests that two streams (dotted blue on the image) may have been present on either side of the study area in ancient times and subsequently filled in or channelled. One of them, to the northeast of the study area, is furthermore visible on old aerial photographs of the sector (see section 4.1.5). This stream could correspond to the route of the channel that nowadays flows into the Saint Lawrence River in the northeast part of the site.

²By convention, the term “before today” or BP refers to the number of years before 1950.

The terrain is predominantly composed at this location of a Dorval type clay loam, resulting from till deposits, omnipresent along the shores of Lake Saint-Louis between Beaconsfield and Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue (IRDA 2008; Figure 2). Even though this type of soil is less conducive to the

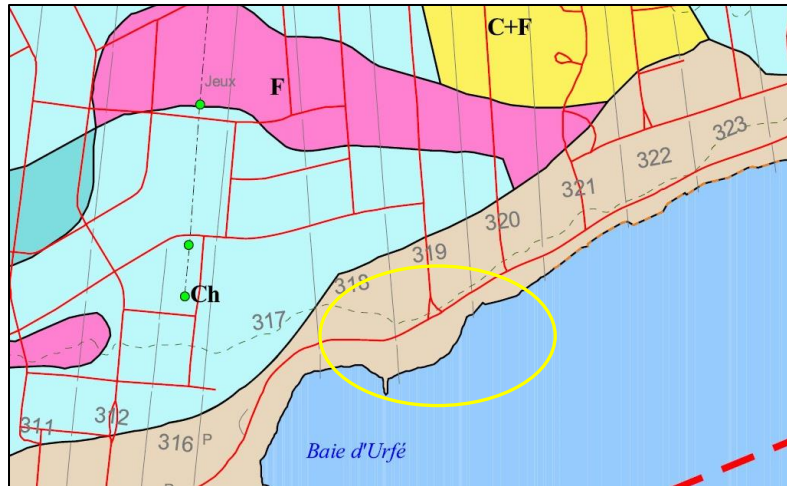


Figure 2. Extract from the pedological map of the Institute for Research and Development in Agri-Environment, 2008.

establishment of campsites due to its sometimes-deficient drainage, it remains welcoming in the summer, during the drier periods.

The Montreal area is part of the sugar maple-bitternut hickory climatic zone, which can also include other species such as the bicolor oak, shagbark hickory, western hackberry, sugar maple, fir, and spruce. In certain places at higher altitudes, one can also find oaks, western red cedar, or ash. According to the study by Richard (1995), the type of vegetation cover 6,000 years ago in southern Quebec was substantially the same as today. Thus, the place must have been extremely rich in plant and animal species (fish, birds, amphibians, and mammals) (Tardif et al. 2005).

4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

4.1 Indigenous Presence

The prehistory of southern Quebec is subdivided by archaeologists into three major periods, namely the Paleo-Indian (11,200 to 8,000 years BP), the Archaic (9,500 to 3,500 years BP), and finally the Woodland (3,500 to 400 years BP). These periods are distinguished by certain material attributes, for example, characteristic tools, or differences in settlement patterns, subsistence, or mobility. Although no evidence of indigenous occupation has been reported to date on the city hall site, several geographical, environmental, and historical factors suggest a potential indigenous presence on the shores of Lake Saint-Louis.

The habitability of the area by human groups is the first factor to consider when assessing the potential for Indigenous archaeological sites. We know that the Saint Lawrence Valley was submerged under the waters of Lake Champlain around 10,000 years ago and that the area under study, located between 23 and 27 m AMSL. According to hydrological regression models, the lakeshore zones of Lake Saint-Louis situated between 20 and 30 m relative to the mean sea level (AMSL) would have been conducive to human occupation starting from 8,400 years ago. However, it should be noted that the oldest known occupations in the region date back only to 5,000 years ago. The Indigenous settlements listed nearby are all located at about 23 m AMSL: this is the case of the Caron Point archaeological site, located approximately 500 metres west of the study area (Plan 3).

The proximity of the Saint Lawrence River and the Ottawa River has undoubtedly had a pivotal influence on the ancient human occupation of the area. Indeed, these tributaries constitute essential routes of circulation for human populations, allowing access to the heart of the American continent towards the north, west, and south. These axes are thus part of the traditional network of exchanges used for millennia by different indigenous groups moving towards the Great Lakes (Archaeocene 2005). The islands of the Montreal Archipelago, especially the numerous points and bays that punctuate their shores, have on many occasions served as stopover places, portage zones, or settlement sites. In the present case, the presence of the Lachine Rapids to the east and the Sainte-Anne Rapids to the west makes the shores of Lake Saint-Louis particularly suitable locations for portaging and temporary camping by travellers. The lot

under study would have been conducive to subsistence activities such as agriculture, gathering, fishing, and hunting.

Finally, Baie-D'Urfé, due to its strategic location downstream from the confluence of the Ottawa, Prairies, and Thousand Islands rivers, was also used as early as the arrival of Europeans in the 16th century in the context of the fur trade. At that time, "the shores of Lake Saint-Louis were likely dotted with numerous Native American encampments and French outposts" (Archéocène, 2005:64).

4.2 The mission of Saint-Louis-du-Haut-de-l'île

The first historical indication of Euro-Canadian occupation of the Baie-D'Urfé territory dates back to the 1680s when the first settler, Jean-Baptiste de la Londe, established himself there. In his work, Girouard (1893) records the first baptism in 1683 on the territory of Baie-D'Urfé by Pierre Remy, priest of Lachine in 1683. This baptism took place in the residence of the said de la Londe, "place where I usually say mass for this mission". This outpost located at Baie D'Urfé was indeed then a simple Sulpician mission, lacking places of worship and a cemetery.

According to research conducted by Girouard, a first chapel known as Saint-Louis was erected on Saint-Louis Point (today Caron) somewhere between 1683 and 1685. In the summer of 1685, the parish of Saint-Louis-du-Haut-de-l'île was established. Jean-Baptiste de la Londe was then appointed as churchwarden. The boundaries of this parish, the then furthest upstream outpost on the Island of Montreal, started at those of Pointe-Claire to the east and "beyond the tip of the island" to the west (Girouard, 1893). From the beginning, the parish rectory was administered by Abbé François-Saturnin Lascaris d'Urfé, a Sulpician missionary (Pronovost and St-Georges 1989). At the same time, Abbé D'Urfé had a rectory built and dedicated the first cemetery of the parish of Saint-Louis-du-Haut-de-l'île.

The existence of such a mission likely implies a historical Indigenous presence in Baie-D'Urfé by the end of the 17th century. This mission indeed welcomed several groups of Algonquins for evangelization purposes (Pronovost and St-Georges 1989). Given its proximity to the mission, it is possible that the area under study was frequented by various Indigenous or Euro-Canadian groups passing through. Moreover, with the Iroquois wars raging at the same time, the Baie-D'Urfé area could very well have been the scene of some of these confrontations, just as Pointe Saint-Louis

was (Duguay 1992). Indeed, the fur trade having generated conflicts among the Iroquois groups seeking to take control of this market, the shores of the Saint Lawrence River, an essential waterway for this trade, become perilous.

4.3 Arrival of the first European settlers (XVII^e and XVIII^e centuries)

The western part of the Island of Montreal was part of the seigneurie of Montreal. The Gentlemen of Saint-Sulpice had the right to grant lands to settlers and merchants, which they did from the end of the XVII^e century. According to the land register of the seigneurie of Montreal from 1685 (drawn up at the beginning of the XIX^e century), the territory is subdivided into rows facing Lake Saint-Louis (Figure 3).

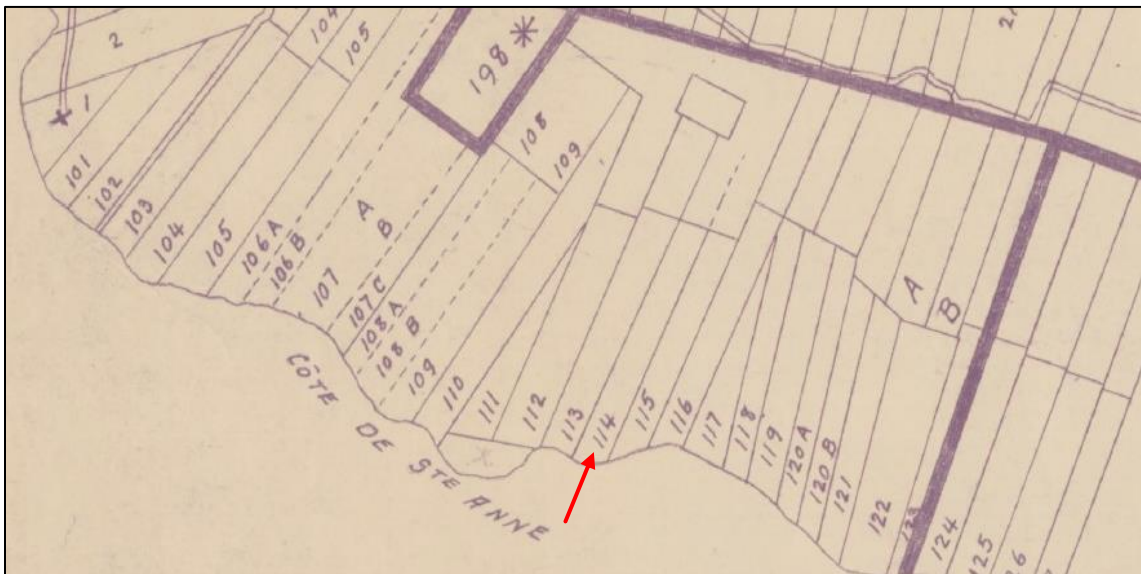


Figure 3. Land register of the seigneurie of Montreal (reproduction of an original created in 1834). Land 114 overlaps in its southern part of the land under study (Archives of the City of Montreal, VM66-3-P043).

This plan shows the Saint-Louis point, corresponding to the seigneuries 111 and 112, granted as early as 1685 to a certain Jean-Baptiste de La Londe, known as Lespérance, while the land 113, just to the east, was granted to Guillaume Daoust, son-in-law of Lalonde. The seigneurie 114, which intersects the study area, was granted as early as 1686 to Jean Dutartre known as Des Rosiers, a resident, a former soldier of the Carignan-Salières regiment (Girouard, 1892).

The plan drawn up by Denonville in 1686 (Figure 5) shows the presence of buildings at Côte Saint-Louis, which at the time was the westernmost outpost on the island of Montreal.



Figure 5. Excerpt from the “plan of the Magdelaine prairie”, drawn up by Jacques-René Brisay de Denonville in November 1686. It briefly illustrates near the Saint-Louis point (red arrow), the presence of early buildings, which probably includes the first chapel as well as the rectory.



Figure 4. Excerpt from the land register of 1702, attributed to François Vachon de Belmont. This plan includes the names of the tenants and the approximate location of the corresponding tenures. It also mentions the “Coste St. Louis”, the “church or parish of Saint-Louis” on Caron point, which is here named “pointe D’Urfé”.

In the autumn of 1687, several men were killed during raids conducted by the Iroquois, leading notably to the destruction of the Saint-Louis chapel. This attack prompted Abbot D'Urfé to abandon the parish, then to return to France, where he would die a few years later, in 1701. The parish register of Saint-Louis parish was then repatriated to Lachine. In July 1696, a lawsuit filed by Dutartre said Desrosiers informs us that he was then a “domestic of Sir Soumande” and a “resident of Ville-Marie”³: it can be deduced that the seigneurie granted to him remained unoccupied at that date.

The west of the Island of Montreal remained sparsely populated until the beginning of the 18th century. From 1698, negotiations took place between indigenous nations and European settlers, which led to the signing of the Great Peace of Montreal in 1701 between the Five Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Nations and the French. Several lands were then gradually re-conceded. The land register dated October 1702 and attributed to Vachon de Belmont (Figure 4) details the number and approximate location of the tenants of the time. The seigneurie 114, which measures 3 arpents in front by twenty in depth, was then granted to a certain Morin. However, it is not known whether the land was occupied or if there was already a dwelling on it. Several tenants, then owners, succeeded each other over the course of the 18th and 19th centuries. According to Girouard (1892), François Saint-Denis followed by his son Charles, who would later sell the family land to James Morgan at the beginning of the 20th century, would settle there. Was it the Saint-Denis family who lived on the land since the middle of the 18th century? Only a reconstruction of the chain of titles of seigneurie 114, then of the corresponding lot 319, could clarify this question.

Around 1711, a few years after the parish register was reopened in 1703, the decision was made to build a new church closer to Fort Senneville⁴. This new parish would take the name of Sainte-Anne-du-Bout-de-l'Île (today Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue) in 1714. The Saint-Louis point as well as the area of study were from then on located on the outskirts of what would become the village heart of Sainte-Anne and would retain a primarily agricultural vocation for more than a century. Few archival documents mention the area during the 18th century and the first half of the 19th

³ *Trial between Jean Dutartre dit Desrosiers, former Carignan soldier, employee of Sir Soumande, plaintiff, and Jacques Morand, cart driver, accused of beating the plaintiff*, July 21, 1696—July 23, 1696, BANQ Old Montreal, Royal Jurisdiction of Montreal Funds, (06M, TL4, S1, D160).

⁴ *The urban journey. Heritage destination: Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue*, Heritage Division, City of Montreal (online)
https://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=8817,99657679&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

century. However, the plan drawn up by James Murray between 1761 and 1763 (Figure 6) is an exception. This document, very detailed for its time, illustrates in the study area the presence of several dwellings along the old Chemin du Roy connecting the parish of Sainte-Anne to Montreal. These buildings are mostly located on the north side of the old road, which at that point runs along the top of the slight slope forming at that time the shore of the Saint Lawrence River.



Figure 6. Excerpt from the map commissioned by James Murray, drawn between 1761 and 1763. It shows, in the study area (encircled), the location of several buildings along the old Chemin du Roy, as well as the extent of the lands then under cultivation.

4.4 Industrial Development (19th century)

It was in 1832 that Pointe Saint-Louis, or seigneurie 111, was sold to Antoine Caron, hence its current name of Pointe Caron. At that time, the southern part of the point was subdivided into two cadastral lots (314 and 315), then granted to a certain Saint-Denis.

The Jobin map dated 1834 (Figure 7) shows the west of the Island of Montreal bearing the name of the parish of Sainte-Anne. The map illustrates the village cores of Pointe-Claire and Sainte-Anne, as well as the Lakeshore Road. However, it does not seem to show any major development at the location of what would become Baie-D'Urfé. These maps, however, represented the village

cores and not the isolated farmhouses. The mid-19th century marks the development of the timber trade. The west of the island was then marked by the development of transport networks. Among other things, the appearance of the railway and the construction of locks facilitating boat transport are noted.



Figure 7. Excerpt from a 1834 map made by André Jobin. The area under study (red arrow) was then part of the Sainte-Anne parish.

The first cartographic source illustrating a construction on the site under study is the Hopkins plan dated 1879 (Figure 8). On this plan, it can be seen that the land bearing the cadastral number 319 was then owned by Charles Saint-Denis, who is well known for having been the first owner of the current city hall building. This plan clearly locates the farmhouse by the water, south of Lakeshore Road. As the Hopkins plan shows, the Baie-D'Urfé area becomes increasingly densely populated at the end of the 19th century, as several residences are built along Lakeshore Road. During this period of industrialization, the Montreal elite is in search of space and fresh air, seeking to distance themselves from the dense and polluted neighbourhoods of the big city. Baie-D'Urfé, like the South Sainte-Anne coast, becomes a refuge and a resort for the Anglophone bourgeoisie.

this contract indicates that some woods could be reused, namely “*ninety planks, rafters, and wood of healthy and suitable thickness from the old house*”. Finally, a mortgage deed drawn up in October 1885 between Pierre Brisebois and Charles Saint-Denis, still the owner of the land at the time, mentions the presence on the site of a “*wooden house, a barn, and other outbuildings erected thereon*”⁶. This house corresponds to the current building of the City Hall.

From what era could this old house, presumably demolished around 1877, date? Our research in the archives, far from exhaustive, has not been able to trace many notarial deeds mentioning it. However, we know that the Saint-Denis family has lived in Sainte-Anne-du-Bout-de-l’Isle for several generations. Have they always lived on the land in question? Louis Denis dit Saint-Denis, the 4th generation ancestor of Charles, is likely the first to go there, probably following his marriage to Marie-Charlotte Charlebois in February 1736, whose family was already established there. He dies in Sainte-Anne-du-Bout-de-l’Isle in January 1756, at the age of 42. Was it this couple who built a first home there? In which case we could suppose that the construction took place before the birth of their first child, in 1738. Or is it their eldest son Jacques Denis and his first wife Josèphe Ranger, who married in 1767?

Upon the death of Jacques Denis and his second wife Catherine Neveu, their minor children were placed under guardianship. In April 1794, among the exchanges surrounding the division of the deceased’s property, there is mention of a “land of three arpents in front by twenty-five in depth”

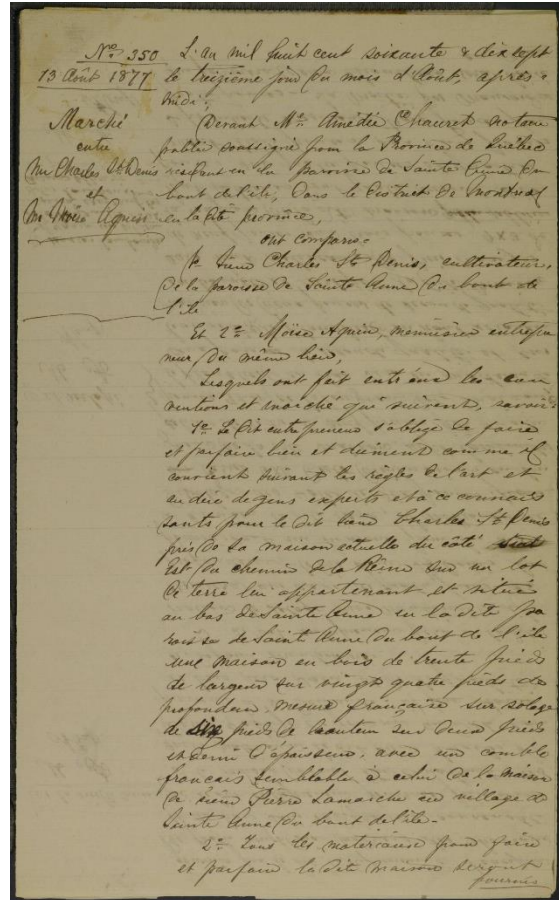


Figure 9. Excerpt from the contract established on August 13, 1877, between Charles Saint-Denis and Moïse Aquin, carpenter, for the construction of a new house (Library and National Archives of Quebec: 06M, CN601, S401)

⁶ Exchange [mortgage deed] between Pierre Brisebois and Charles Saint-Denis, recorded on April 13, 1886, before notary Amédée Chauret (No. 1297), BAnQ Old Montreal, Superior Court Funds, Judicial District of Montreal, Notaries’ Records, (06M, CN601, S401).

with a “house of piece on piece construction and other dependent buildings, bordering in front on the Chemin du Roy, behind to Jean-Baptiste Cadieu, on one side to Joseph Robillard and on the other side to Joseph Berthe.”

4.5 Creation of the city of Baie-D’Urfé (20th century)



Figure 10. Photograph by an unknown author, circa 1910, of the former summer residence of James Morgan, then rented to an inspector of the Hochelaga Bank, Oscar-Émile Dorais. This house was transferred two years later to the City of Baie-D’Urfé. It shows the house as it appeared before the 1913 renovations.

At the turn of the 20th century, the Saint-Denis family still owned the lot under study and probably lived in the house. According to this photograph (Figure 10), the original house must have been a single rectangular building with a summer kitchen at the back, featuring a mansard roof and a small front gallery.

This house of Charles Saint-Denis was purchased by James Morgan in 1909, who was then the president of Henry Morgan & Co. In 1912, following the departure of its tenant, he offered the house to the City of Baie-D’Urfé, which had been established only a few months prior, to house

the city hall (Lee 1977). The following year, the City began renovations of the house, which then took on the appearance it is known for today, with its large veranda and decorated portico.

The analysis of the evolution of the land over the course of the 20th century can continue with the help of aerial photographs. In the aerial photographs taken in 1948 and 1949 (Figure 11), the land still retains its natural shoreline as well as several mature trees. The city hall building appears intact and retains its old summer kitchen at the back.



Figure 11. Excerpt from an aerial photograph taken in 1949. It shows the city hall building, the land with its natural shoreline, and the existence of a small stream, now channelled, whose mouth is still visible at the eastern end of the study area.

The aerial photograph taken in 1954 (Figure 12) illustrates an environment in full urbanization. Agricultural lands are gradually giving way to single-family homes. The banks of the area still retain their natural appearance at that time. It is not until the aerial surveys of 1962 (Figure 13) and then those of 1964 and 1969 (Figure 14, Figure 15) that we can observe the significance of the modifications that will be made to the shoreline. In these images, there are indeed blatant signs of transformation of the banks, notably the presence of backfill that resulted in a significant land gain on the river.



Figure 12. Excerpt from a 1954 aerial photograph. It shows several new buildings, while the surroundings of the study area are becoming urbanized. It should be noted that the city hall's land still retains its natural shoreline.



Figure 13. Excerpt from a 1962 aerial photograph. New constructions are observed along the current Morgan Road as well as what appears to be initial fillings along the shore of the Saint Lawrence River.



Figure 14. Excerpt from a 1964 aerial photograph. It notably shows the continuation of the landscaping and filling works on the shores. It should be noted that the mature trees visible in the 1948 aerial photograph, immediately adjacent to the city hall, are still visible, indicating that no major fill was applied to this location at that date.



Figure 15. Excerpt from a 1969 aerial photograph. The work on backfilling the riverbank is now completed. It is worth noting the row of mature trees behind the city hall building and along the current Lakeshore Road, witnesses to the former location of the shoreline.

4.6 Previous Archaeological Research

Research conducted in the west of the Island of Montreal as well as in the surrounding areas, in Montérégie, has led to the discovery of several Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites (Plan 3). Within a 10 km radius of the study area, there are thus 49 sites listed in the Quebec Archaeological Sites Inventory (ISAQ). It is important to remember that this is only a directory of archaeological sites that have been uncovered and therefore cannot be considered representative of the ancient human occupation of this large area. The great diversity of human occupations listed, briefly presented in the following paragraphs, however, allows us to see the extent of the archaeological potential that the west of the Island of Montreal and more specifically, the territory of the city of Baie-D'Urfé presents.

It should be noted that an evaluation of the urban heritage of Baie-D'Urfé was carried out as early as 2005 by the Service de la mise en valeur du territoire et du patrimoine de la Ville de Montréal, when Baie-D'Urfé and Beaconsfield formed the same borough. This study had previously identified the entire shores of Lake Saint-Louis, south of Lakeshore Road, as an area of archaeological interest, sometimes with high potential.

4.6.1 Indigenous Archaeological Sites

It is known that indigenous groups frequented the region at least since the Middle Woodland period (2,400 to 1,000 years BP) as well as during the Late Woodland period (1,000 to 500 years BP). The potential for ancient human occupation presented by the shores and islands of Lake Saint-Louis has thus attracted the attention of many archaeologists (Cossette and Laroche 1993; Pendergast 1965; Transit Analyse 1990). Among the known archaeological sites, let us mention in particular the Caron Point site (BiFI-3), located a few hundred metres west of the study area, which yielded some shards of indigenous pottery dated to the Woodland period (Archéocène, 2005:40) as well as a side-notched projectile point collected out of context, dating from the Late Woodland period. These discoveries confirm the hypothesis of an ancient indigenous presence at Caron Point.

Plan 3. Location plan of archaeological sites near the study area.

The archaeological site of Pointe du Moulin (BiFI-01), located on the southeast tip of Île Perrot and just over seven kilometres from the study area, has yielded several artifacts from the Woodland period, including pottery fragments as well as flakes and a chert scraper (Agin, 1994 and Archéotec, 2010 and 2012). About ten kilometres southwest of the study area is also the site of Pointe-du-Buisson (BhFI-1), classified as a heritage site and designated as a National Historic Site of Canada for its great historical and archaeological value, witnessing Indigenous occupations spanning several millennia, from the Laurentian Archaic period (5,500-4,200 years BP). Finally, the Île-aux-Tourtes site (BiFI-5), located 6 kilometres northwest as the crow flies, is also classified as a heritage site. This site contains traces of Indigenous occupation from the Laurentian Archaic period (5,500-4,200 years BP) to the 18th century, at the time of the establishment of a Sulpician mission on the site.

4.6.2 Euro-Canadian Archaeological Sites

The only archaeological site recorded on the territory of Baie-D'Urfé is that of the Sulpician Mission of Saint-Louis-du-Haut-de-L'Île (BiFI-3), located about 500 metres west of the study area. An initial inventory conducted on the site in the fall of 1989 led to the discovery of 17th century remains associated with this mission, namely two wooden buildings with stone chimneys and a depression containing traces of combustion. These remains were accompanied by objects mainly dated from the 17th century (Duguay, 1990).

In May 2004, a new inventory was conducted by Archéocène (2005), during which the remains of a 19th century residence were uncovered, as well as some evidence of the occupation of Pointe Caron in the 17th century, including a previously exhumed burial pit. During the construction of a residence in 1865, 23 ancient graves were indeed uncovered, subsequently exhumed and then buried in the new cemetery of Sainte-Anne. According to the priest of the time, they were likely victims of Iroquoian raids in the year 1687, then buried in the cemetery of the old Saint-Louis mission. Finally, the replacement of electrical poles by Hydro-Québec in the fall of 2004 (Archéocène, 2004) led to an inventory that uncovered some late 17th century objects associated with the Saint-Louis mission, as well as from the 19th and 20th centuries.

5. RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The following section presents a synthesis of the archaeological sub-operations carried out during the 2023 intervention (Plan 4, Table 1) as well as the remains uncovered (Table 2).

Given the simultaneous progress of archaeological activities and development works, the intervention essentially took place according to the needs of the City of Baie-D’Urfé and the contractor. First, the mechanical excavation works targeting the perimeter of the City Hall building were subject to archaeological supervision (operation 1) in addition to manual soundings (operation 2). Then, some exploratory trenches were made with a mechanical shovel (operation 3) at various targeted locations on the site. Operations 2 and 4 represent the inventory portion, involving the performance of manual soundings at locations deemed relevant on the site (or inside the trenches). Given the discovery of significant archaeological remains and contexts in the southwest portion of the study area, new sub-operations were carried out there as part of a supplementary inventory.

The results of the intervention are presented following a chronological framework based on archaeological data, but also taking into account the listed historical documentation. Table 3 below presents a proposed event sequence for the site, associating the various documented stratigraphic levels and the lots excavated during the inventory. The material culture inventory, presented in Annex 2, counts a total of 1630 witness objects unearthed during this intervention.

Plan 4. General plan of archaeological sub-operations, BiFl-18.

Plan 5. Detailed plan of sub-operations in the city hall sector, BiFI-18.

Plan 6. Detailed plan of sub-operations and remains in the farmhouse sector, BiFI-18.

Table 1. BiFI-18-23. Summary of archaeological records.

Sub-operations		Stratigraphic section	Plan	Unearthed relic	
Mechanical excavation	Manual excavation				
1A	2A	C1	P1, P2	Foundations of the City Hall	
	2B				
	2C	C3			
	2D				
1B	2E	C5			
	2F	C6			
	2G	C5			
	2H	C6			
	2J	-			
	2K	C5			
	2L	C6			
	2M	C5			
1C	-	C9			
3A	-	C2		-	
3B	2X	C17		-	
3C	2Y	C11		-	
	2Z				
3D	2R	C10		Foundations of the farmhouse (1 st gen.): ST-1, ST-2, ST-3, ST-4, ST-5, ST-6, ST-7, ST-8, ST-9	
	2S				
	2T	C26			
	2U	C22			
	2V	C25			
	2W	-			
	4G	C19			
	4N	C24			
	4R	-			
	4S	-			
3E	2N	C7			-
	2P				-
	2Q	C8			-
3F	4P	C23		-	
3G	4D	C18		-	
	4E	C15		ST-8 (west wall)	
	4F	C16		-	
	4T	-		ST-11	
-	4A	C12		-	
-	4B	-		-	
-	4C	C12		-	
-	4H			-	
-	4J	C14		-	
-	4K	C13		-	
-	4L	C14		-	
-	4M	C20		-	
3H	4Q	C27		ST-1, ST-8, ST-10	

Table 2. BiFI-18-23. Summary of unearthed remains.

Structure Number	Type of Remains	Location	Plan	Brief Description
ST-1	Masonry Wall	To the southwest of the City Hall	P1, P3	Masonry wall made of stone (limestone, sandstone, granite, quartz) rough-hewn and rubble, double facing with blocking, oriented north-south. Corresponds to the east wall of the building.
ST-2	Masonry Wall		P1	Masonry wall made of stone (limestone, sandstone, granite, quartz) rough-hewn and rubble, double facing with blocking, oriented east-west. Corresponds to the building's interior partition wall.
ST-3	Masonry Wall		P1	Masonry wall made of stone (limestone, sandstone, granite, quartz) rough-hewn and rubble, double facing with blocking, oriented north-south. Features a base considerably wider than elsewhere on this construction. Corresponds to the west wall of the building.
ST-4	Masonry Wall		P1	Masonry wall in stone (limestone, sandstone, granite, quartz) rough-hewn and rubble, double facing with blocking, oriented east-west. Corresponds to the south wall (rear) of the building.
ST-5	Masonry Wall		P1	Masonry wall in stone (limestone, sandstone, granite, quartz) rough-hewn and rubble, double facing with blocking, oriented east-west. Corresponds to the north wall (facade) of the building.
ST-6	Masonry Wall		P1	Chimney base in stone masonry (limestone, sandstone, granite) rough-hewn and rubble, formed of three facings with blocking. Interlocked with the west wall (ST-3), located in the southwest portion of the building.
ST-7	Drainage Pipe	To the west of the City Hall	P1	Terracotta drainage pipe consisting of several segments of 12 cm (5 inches) in diameter and about 30 cm (12 inches) in length. Cuts through the upper portion of the west and north walls (ST-3 and ST-5). Associated with the occupation of the building housing the City Hall, mid-20th century.
ST-8	Masonry Wall	To the southwest of the City Hall	P1, P3	Masonry wall made of stone (limestone, sandstone, granite) rough-hewn and rubble, double facing with blocking, oriented north-south. Annex nested within the building, likely a semi-outdoor bread oven.
ST-9	Masonry Wall		P1, P3	Masonry wall made of stone (limestone, sandstone, granite) rough-hewn and rubble, double facing with blocking, oriented east-west. Leaning against the exterior facing of the building's old eastern wall. Annex nested within the building, likely a semi-outdoor bread oven.
ST-10	Masonry Wall		P1, P3	Masonry wall made of stone (limestone, sandstone, granite) rough-hewn and rubble, double facing with blocking, oriented east-west. Leaning against the exterior facing of the building's old eastern wall. Annex nested within the building, likely a semi-outdoor bread oven.
ST-11	Post hole		-	Post hole filled in after its removal. Associated with an old wooden lean-to that covered the bread oven.

Table 3. Lot-layer associations and proposed event sequence for the BiFI-18 site

Event			Type of occupation	Associated lots	Stratigraphic layers	Approximate dating
Baie-D'Urfé City Hall / Maison Saint-Denis, second generation	Recent levelling fill Topsoil		Institutional	2P1, 2Q1, 2W1, 4A1, 4C1, 4H1, 4J1, 4K1, 4L1, 4M1	C2-1, C7-1, C10-1, C11-1, C12-1, C14-1, C16-1, C17-1, C19-1, C20-1, C21-1, C23-1, C27-1	Late 20th—21st century
	Asphalt Levels		Institutional	-	C9-1, C9-2, C9-3, C9-4	Late 20th—21st century
	Backfill for filling, trench for sprinkler conduits		Institutional	-	C5-1	Late 20th—21st century
	Backfill for filling, water main trench		Institutional	2A1	C1-1	Late 20th—21st century
	Various backfills (levelling, raising)		Institutional	2P2, 2Q2, 2W1, 2Z1, 4E1, 4G1	C2-2, C7-2, C9-5, C10-2, C11-2, C15-1, C17-2, C19-2, C23-2, C27-2	Mid 20th—21st century
	Recent levelling backfill (irrigation and electrical conduits)		Institutional	2P3, 2Q3, 2V1, 2W1, 4N1	C7-3, C13-1, C24-1, C25-1	Late 20th—21st century
	Levelling, excavation spoil (Millenium Pond)		Institutional	2V2, 4N1	C24-2, C25-2	Around 2000
	Backfill and occupation level		Institutional	2G1, 2K1, 2R1, 2X1, 2Z2, 4D1 (upper portion), 4E1, 4P1	C1-2, C5-2, C10-3, C11-3, C11-4, C15-2, C16-2, C18-1, C18-2, C17-3, C17-4, C23-3, C27-2	20th century
	Excavation waste/debris	Refurbishment of the exterior wall cladding	Institutional	2F1, 2G1, 2K2	C5-3	Early 20th century
	Traffic levels		Institutional	2R2, 4E2, 4H2 (upper portion), 4P1	C10-4, C15-3, C21-2, C23-4, C27-2	Late 19th—mid 20th century
	Surface and occupation levels		Domestic, agricultural, resort	2D1, 2F2 (upper portion), 2H1, 2R3, 2S1, 4D1 (lower portion), 4D2, 4D3 (upper portion), 4E3, 4F1 (upper portion), 4G2, 4H2 (lower portion), 4T1	C3-1, C4-1, C6-1, C10-5, C15-4, C15-5, C16-3, C18-3, C18-4, C19-3, C21-3, C27-2	1878 to 1909/1909 to 1912/1912 to present
	Backfill, construction of the first annex		Domestic, agricultural	4D3 (lower portion)	C18-5	1878 - 1912
	Backfill and excavation related to construction	Excavation debris from the square	Domestic, agricultural	2B1, 2C1, 2D1 (lower portion), 2E1, 2G1, 4F1 (lower portion), 4H3, 4T2	C1-3, C3-2, C4-2, C16-4, C21-4	Around 1877

		Excavation spoil from the square and/or waterproofing	Domestic, agricultural	2B1	C1-4, C5-4	Around 1877
Farmhouse, first generation	Excavation waste/debris	Demolition/levelling of the building	Domestic, agricultural	2R4, 2S2, 2T1, 2U1, 2W1, 4E4, 4F2, 4G3, 4H4, 4Q1, 4S1, 4T3	C10-6, C15-6, C16-5, C19-4, C21-5, C22-1, C26-1, C27-3	Around 1877
	Filling of the posthole	Demolition of a lean-to	Domestic, agricultural	4T4	-	Early 19th century
	Occupation levels	Inside the building	Domestic, agricultural	2T2, 2U2	C22-2, C26-2	18th and 19th centuries
		Exterior of the building		4E5	C15-7	
	HSSN backfill	Backfilling of the bread oven	Domestic, agricultural	2R5 (upper portion), 2S3, 4E6, 4F3, 4G4, 4H5, 4Q2, 4R1, 4S2	C10-7, C16-6, C19-5, C21-6, C27-4	18th and 19th centuries
		Construction of the building				18th century
Upper horizon of the natural ground (HSSN)	Domestic occupation surface		Domestic, agricultural	2B2, 2C2, 2D2, 2E2, 2F2 (lower portion), 2G2, 2H2, 2K3, 2L1, 2M1, 2N1, 2P4, 2Q4, 2R5 (lower portion), 2X2, 2Y1, 2Z3, 4A1, 4C1, 4D4, 4E6, 4H6, 4J2, 4L2, 4M1, 4P1, 4Q3, 4R2, 4T5	C2-3, C3-3, C4-3, C5-5, C6-2, C7-4, C10-8, C11-5, C12-2, C14-2, C15-8, C16-7, C17-5, C18-6, C20-2, C21-7, C23-5, C27-5	18th and 19th centuries
	Mission Saint-Louis: Transit		Transit Zone			End of the 17th—Beginning of the 18th Century
	Indigenous Occupation: Transit		Transit Zone			Archaic (8000 BP)—Beginning of the 18th Century
Sterile Natural Soil	Sterile Natural Soil (Horizon B)		-	2B3, 2C3, 2D3, 2E3, 2F3, 2G3, 2H3, 2K4, 2L2, 2M2, 2N2, 2P5, 2Q5, 2R6, 2S4, 2T3, 2U3, 2V3, 2X3, 2Y2, 2Z4, 4A3, 4E7, 4F4, 4C1, 4D5, 4H7, 4J3, 4K1, 4L3, 4M1, 4N1, 4P1, 4Q4, 4R3, 4S3, 4T6	C1-6, C2-4, C3-4, C4-4, C5-6, C6-3, C7-5, C10-9, C11-6, C12-3, C13-2, C14-3, C15-9, C15-10, C16-9, C17-6, C18-7, C20-3, C21-8, C22-3, C23-6, C24-3, C25-3, C26-3, C27-6	Prior to 8,000 BP

5.1 The Natural Soils

The archaeological intervention carried out on the grounds of Baie-D'Urfé City Hall has led to the uncovering of natural soils in most of the inventoried spaces. These were indeed observed in all the sub-operations, with the exception of 2A, carried out in a recent trench, and 2J, arranged in the backfill forming the bedding of the asphalt surfaces. The stratigraphy of trench 1C has led to the conclusion that the upper horizon of the natural soil had been completely stripped under the majority of the asphalt surfaces located on the north and east sides of the City Hall building. Thus, with few exceptions, no archaeological context would remain in these spaces.

The natural sterile soil appears, in the study area, as a slightly loamy brownish-yellow to orange, rarely reddish, moderately compact, homogeneous sand containing several pebbles and subrounded stones (0 to 0.40 m) fragmented (Photo 1). This description corresponds to a till, a loose deposit made of rock debris deposited during the glacial



Photo 1. Sub-operation 1A. The sterile natural soil, yellowish-brown in colour, is clearly visible. View towards the northwest (BIFI-18-23-N1-300).

period. Since no human occupation is considered possible at the site during this period, this deposit thus constitutes the level at which archaeological excavations are generally halted. In certain cases, if for example excavations suspected to have been made by indigenous groups (stakes, pits, or burial, for example) are suspected, this deposit can be excavated further, which was not the case here.



Photo 2. Sub-operation 4E. Surface of the upper horizon of the natural ground. View towards the north (BiFI-18-23-N1-396).

The upper horizon of the natural soil essentially corresponds to the humic soil that accumulated while the place still had its forest cover and is therefore directly above the glacial till. This level constituted the ground surface in the periods before the construction of buildings. It is made of a slightly sandy dark brown loam, moderately

compact, homogeneous, and containing a few pebbles and small subrounded stones (≤ 15 cm), rare charcoals and wood fibres as well as small lime nodules (Photo 2). The portions deemed intact of this deposit have a thickness that varies from 0.14 to 0.28 m and are located at altitudes between 27.66 m ASL (sub-operation 3A) to 24.95 m ASL (sub-operation 4L). Generally, the natural surface of the soils was at a higher altitude in the northeast portion of the site, while its lowest part is found at the other end, in the southwest. The central portion of the site, including the southern half of the current building and the remains uncovered to the west, have a surprisingly low amplitude, ranging from 26.24 m to 25.48 m ASL. These data suggest that this sector, then bordering the Saint Lawrence River, formed a terrace with gentle slopes, punctuated by slight depressions. It should be mentioned that this natural level was also uncovered in the sub-operations carried out at the northeast (sub-operation 4P), south (4A, 4B, and 4C) as well as northwest (sub-operations 2X, 2Y, and 2Z) extremities, although at these locations it seems to have been partially reworked in more recent times.

This surface will have been occupied by human groups for several millennia, remaining exposed until it was covered by various deposits and backfill from the 19th century onwards. These ancient occupations, with more subtle traces, however, have yielded several significant witnesses of their passage in the study area, presented in the following paragraphs.

5.2 An indigenous presence from the Late Archaic period (5,500 to 3,000 years BP)

Photo 3 - Recall that the archaeological report (Patrimonia, 2021) hypothesized that the first human populations could have frequented the site as early as 5,000 years BP, during the Late Archaic period (5,500 to 3,000 years BP). This hypothesis was confirmed during the archaeological intervention. Thus, a projectile point (Photo 3) was uncovered in sub-operation 2S, in the backfill of natural soils (lot 2S3) placed in the 19th century following the construction of the farmhouse.



Photo 3. Sub-operation 2S. Triangular stemmed projectile point found in lot 2S3 (Photo L. Bolduc).

This point is made of chert from southern Ontario, most likely of the “Bois blanc” type⁷. It is triangular in shape and ends in a diverging tang with a straight base. Removals starting from the base create a thinned tang. One of the edges is rather straight while the other is convex. The point is rather thin, with a thickness of 0.64 cm, a total length of 4.88 cm, and a width of 2.58 cm. It is complete, but has at least one break at one shoulder. This tool bears resemblances to the Innes type points dating from the Late Archaic. This type falls into the category of Small Point from southern Ontario and could be more precisely dated between 3,900 and 3,300 years cal. BP. Alternatively, the point could also be of the “Lamoka” type and date from the post-Laurentian Late Archaic (4,200 to 3,000 years BP).

⁷ Comm. pers. Adrian L. Burke and Cherts of Southern Ontario, Betty E. Eley and Peter H. von Bitter, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, 1989

Photo 4 - The discovery of this point led to additional soundings nearby, which notably led in the adjacent sub-operation 4G, to the uncovering of a fragment of a polished stone tool. This is the mesial (central) fragment of a fine-grained sandstone adze, both ends of which have been fractured (Photo 4). The object has a residual length of 5.12 cm, a total width of 4.54 cm, and a total



Photo 4. Sub-operation 4G. Adze fragment unearthed in lot 4G4 (Photo L. Bolduc).

thickness of 2.55 cm. Apart from the inside of the breaks, the entire surface is polished, except for a hollow on one of the lateral faces. This adze, bush hammered and polished, presents an asymmetrical biconvex profile along its longitudinal axis. One side is flat, while the other curves towards the edge. This tool could date from the Archaic period, but it cannot be diagnosed with this single fragment since adzes are also used during the Woodland period. The adze is a tool used for working wood by removing chips. Unlike the axe, its curved blade is fixed in a perpendicular axis to the handle, which allows for digging, squaring, rounding, or even planing wood pieces.

In addition to these two tools, some flakes resulting from stone cutting were also unearthed during this intervention (Table 4). The four flakes whose anthropogenic origin is proven come from the same sector where the two aforementioned tools were found, namely sub-operations 2S and 4S. All are made of coarse quartzite. Two other flakes unearthed in 2E2 and 2F2, made of quartzite and chert, could however be of natural origin.

Table 4. BiFI-18-23. Flakes unearthed during the 2023 intervention.

Lot	Quantity	Type	Material
2E2	1	Possible flake	Quartzite
2F2	1	Possible flake	Chert
2S3	2	Flakes	Coarse Quartzite
4S2	2	Flakes	Coarse Quartzite

These objects are of local origin and come from ancient archaeological contexts, but were reworked in the 18th and/or 19th century. Indeed, the lots 2R5 (upper portion), 2S3, 4E6, 4G4, 4Q2, and 4S2 form a single deposit (layer C10-7, Appendix 3, Figure 20), which likely constitutes a backfill of natural soils placed there in the 18th century during the excavation of the building's square. These soils were probably spread over the areas surrounding the building to fill in natural depressions and thus level the ground. Later, between the end of the 18th and the middle of the 19th century, the small stone annex attached to the house was deconstructed, and the adjacent soils were likely reused to fill the voids caused by the removal of the stones. Indeed, no new soil contribution was observed. This means that the initial location of the indigenous nature witness objects found could be nearby or within the very footprint of the ancient building uncovered.

Finally, it should be mentioned that slightly reddened soils (Photo 5) containing charcoal were uncovered in the northeast portion of sub-operation 4E.

No similar soil was observed elsewhere on the site, except for a sterile natural soil horizon consisting of brown-orange silty sand in sub-operation 4F, located a little more than 2 metres to the south. These are likely residues of combustion related to stump burning,



Photo 5. Sub-operation 4E. Reddened soils and charcoal, on the north and east walls. View towards the northeast (BiFI-18-23-N1-457).

evidence of land clearing by European settlers who occupied the site. The hypothesis of soil reddening due to the presence of an indigenous hearth remains possible: however, the absence of any diagnostic artifact or ecofact, with the exception of charcoal, does not allow for a conclusion on this matter. These pieces of charcoal were collected (batch 4E6) and remain available for possible radiocarbon dating analyses.

The discovery of these objects thus demonstrates a very ancient human presence on the site, dating back to the Late Archaic period and possibly continuing during the Woodland period. Indigenous peoples undoubtedly continued to frequent the study area over the centuries, if not millennia, that followed this documented passage during the Late Archaic period, whether it was simply to pass through, or for fishing, hunting, or temporary encampment. The ephemeral nature of these incursions, however, leaves very little, if any, trace in the soils, and it therefore remains difficult for archaeologists to confirm their presence.

5.3 The Contact Period (end of the 17th century—beginning of the 18th century)

Historical documentation indicates that Indigenous presence near the site extends at least to the establishment and occupation of the Sulpician Mission of Saint-Louis-du-Haut-de-l'Île. This lasted a bit more than thirty years (even if sporadically), between the end of the 17th century and the beginning of the 18th century.

The archaeological intervention has

uncovered a few objects and archaeological contexts evidencing Indigenous presence and exchanges with the Euro-Canadian population at those times. Thus, three cutouts of “trade kettles” were found in ancient archaeological contexts (lots 2E2, 2K1, and 4Q2). These kettles, made of brass, could be used for cooking food, but were primarily valued objects for Indigenous groups, who used the cut-outs for making decorative items and ornaments. They thus long served as an item of exchange in the fur trade with the French.



Photo 6. Sub-operation 2K. Aqua blue, dark blue (opaque), and white (translucent) glass beads unearthed in 2K3 and a brass cauldron fragment from 2K1 (Photo L. Bolduc).

One of the kettle cutouts unearthed comes from lot 2K1. It presents a dimpled surface as well as two small perforations near one of the edges, which could correspond to rivet holes or to a later modification (Photo 6). Its rolled edge is evidence of the cutting technique known as 'scoring and bending'⁸. This object comes from a stratigraphic level associated with the occupation of the second Saint-Denis house (current city hall building), between the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Given



Photo 7. Cauldron cut-out (4Q2) and trade knife blade (3H1). (Photo L. Bolduc)

the antiquity of the object, it is very likely that the deposit consists, at least in part, of old occupation soils previously present on the site. A small strip of coppery metal measuring barely 1 cm was also uncovered in 2E2, in what constitutes the original humic surface of the site (layer C5-5, Annex 3, Figure 18). This level has long formed the surface of the terrain under study, having in places never been covered until the end of the 19th century. Finally, in 4Q2, a third kettle cut-out was found in the excavation debris related to the construction of the first-generation house on the site (Photo 7). This kettle cut-out features a rolled edge and demonstrates the technique of 'scoring and folding'. The deposit from which it comes is partly formed of the old upper horizon of the natural soils that formed the surface at that location, from the beginnings of human occupation until the construction of the building, in the 18th century.

Some glass beads dating from the 17th and 18th centuries also come from ancient archaeological contexts uncovered on the site. Lot 2K3 yielded the largest number, with a total of six circular beads (Photo 6). One of them is quite large (diameter of 8 mm) and aqua blue in colour

⁸ The scoring and bending method involves making a groove in a piece of metal (to facilitate and direct the bending location), then bending it slightly to create an angle or bumpy surfaces on its surface. The alternative scoring and folding method is similar, but involves a complete fold, where the metal is doubled.

(type IIa37⁹). The other five are small (3 mm) and made of opaque glass, one being purple in colour (called shadow blue, type IIa47) while the other four are white (type IIa12). Another small circular bead of this last type was also found in the adjacent sub-operation, in lot 2E2.

Finally, a folding knife blade (Photo 7), known as a trade knife, was also uncovered in the debris of the mechanical excavation 3D1. It measures 8.5 cm in length, despite a broken tip, and 2 cm at its widest point. It has a rivet hole for attaching the handle as well as a tang (portion of the blade that fits into the handle) that is foldable. This type of knife, with its very varied functions, corresponds to the periods from the end of the 17th century to the beginning of the 18th century.

5.4 A first-generation farmhouse (mid-18th century to 1877)

The excavation of trenches to the west of the City Hall (sub-operation 3D) led to the discovery of the stone masonry foundations of an ancient building. This construction appears to be a rural farmhouse, predating the current building housing the City Hall. This house is not listed on any historical plan and its existence was unknown to the local history society at the time of the inventory.

Due to this discovery, additional excavations were carried out with a mechanical shovel to uncover and thus allow the documentation of the remains (ST-1 to ST-6) associated with this construction (Plan 5; Table 2). These trenches are all grouped in sub-operation 3D, which also includes the soundings 2R to 2W, 4G, 4N, 4R, and 4S. The mechanical excavation of an additional small trench (3H), which includes the manual sub-operation 4Q, subsequently proved necessary in order to document the remains (ST-8 to 10) of the foundations of a small annex construction, nestled against the east wall of the farmhouse. This small annex will be the subject of a separate paragraph later on. Finally, sub-operations were carried out outside the building with the aim of documenting the soils and collecting as many witness objects as possible in a sensitive area (mechanical excavation 3G, sub-operations 4D, 4E, 4F, 4H, and 4T), which had to be excavated for the continuation of the landscaping work.

⁹ The classification of the beads unearthed at this site was carried out using the "Kidd and Kidd" system, published in 1970 (Kidd, Kenneth E. and Kidd, Martha Ann (2012). "A Classification System for Glass Beads for the Use of Field Archaeologists." BEADS: Journal of the Society of Bead Researchers 24: 39-61.)

5.4.1 Construction and remains of the main body (18th century)

The uncovered building has an almost square floor plan of about 11 x 11.5 metres (Plan 5. Detailed plan of sub-operations in the city hall sector, BiFI-18.



Photo 8. Sub-operation 3D. Segment of the building's west wall (ST-3), significantly wider than elsewhere. The blue arrow indicates the residual layout of the exterior facing (BiFI-18-23-N1-541).

Its exterior walls (ST-1, 3, 4, and 5), which are 0.80 to 0.90 metres wide, are made of rough-hewn stones and roughly shaped limestone, featuring double facings with blocking. These stones are bound with a yellowish-white to whitish lime mortar. The west wall, however, is supported by a base that is presumably considerably wider than elsewhere (Photo 8), reaching up to 1.50 m. Could it be that this wide base was placed there due to the instability of the ground at that location, or because of the prevailing west winds?

The remains of this building also include a partition wall (ST-2; Photo 9). This one, oriented east-west, measures an average width of 0.65 m. Its ends are not interlocked, but rather rest on the interior facing of the east and west foundation walls. It should be mentioned that this partition wall does not divide the building into two equal parts, being slightly offset in its northern half.



Photo 9. Sub-operation 3D. Top of the partition wall ST-2 (in the centre), of the west wall ST-3 (in the foreground), of a part of the chimney base ST-6 (to the right). View towards the east (BiFI-18-23-N1-548).



Photo 10. Sub-operation 2U. Overview of the stones forming the base of chimney ST-6 (at the top) as well as the arranged surface made of small stones and mortar (BiFI-18-23-N1-298).

Embedded in the west wall, on the inside of the building, is the foundation of a stone chimney (ST-6). Its plan dimensions, excluding the adjoining wall, measure 1.05 m by 2.0 m. This chimney was located in the southwest portion of the house. An excavation area was carried out in front of its base (sub-operation 2U), at the junction of the wall ST-2. This sub-operation allowed the uncovering of an arranged surface, formed of a coarse paving of small stones (0.02 to 0.15 m) bound with yellowish lime mortar (Photo). This surface rested on the surface of the sterile natural ground, indicating that the interior of the building was partially, if not entirely excavated, although at shallow depths, the occupation levels remained intact outside.

It should finally be mentioned that the top of all these remains is located at a shallow depth, ranging from 0.10 to 0.35 m under the current grass-covered surface (24.11 to 25.81 m NMM). The above-ground portion of the walls was probably razed during the demolition of the building at the end of the 19th century, and then during land redevelopment works in the 20th and 21st centuries.

The initial excavation of this building's square generated a large amount of soil, which was used to level the ground. These backfills, made of local natural soils, were only observed in the portion

of land southeast of the remains of the old house (sub-operations 2R, 2S, 4E, 4F, 4G, 4H, 4Q, 4R, and 4S). They are mainly composed of dark brown sandy loam, moderately compact and fairly homogeneous, containing numerous lime nodules and lime mortar, masonry chips, and small stones (0 to 0.15 m). Some of these deposits are relatively poor in artifacts in that they precede the Euro-Canadian domestic settlement in this area.

In some cases, their summit was later used as an occupation surface, hence the artifacts found do not allow for a reliable dating of the building's construction. In addition to the majority of indigenous objects found during this intervention, there are notably fragments of French faïence (late 17th century—1760), of bowl or terrine in coarse local earthenware (ca 1780–1830), of fine white earthenware (post-1820), creamware (1760–1820) and also forged nails (before 1820). Lot 4Q2, located in the inner portion of the stone foundations of a small annex construction, possibly represents the only stratigraphically isolated example of these excavation debris. It contains coarse local earthenware, a fragment of a fine earthenware pipe, and pieces of a bucket or kettle. A very large number of mammal bones, primarily rodents (number: 108), were also uncovered in this deposit. Could this be an indication of a food preparation area nearby?

5.4.2 The bread oven (ST-8, ST-9, ST-10)

The discovery, at the end of the inventory, of stone remains in sub-operations 4E and 4G led to the mechanical shovel removal of the surface backfill and the uncovering of the entirety of this arrangement. Three wall segments (ST-8, 9, and 10) made of masonry stones and forming a square of approximately 2.10 x 2.10 m (exterior) were thus uncovered. This construction (Photo), embedded in the building's eastern exterior wall, was located about 2.4 m from its southeast corner. It was subject to an additional inventory, carried out on May 25 and 26, 2023, in order to uncover and document it in its entirety in view of its partial demolition. Indeed, it was located within the footprint of facilities to be constructed as part of the project.



Photo 11. Sub-operations 3D and 3H—Overview of the bread oven foundation walls (ST-8 to 10), interlocked with the west wall (ST-1) of the old house (to the right). View towards the south (BiFI-18-23-N3-25)

This small annex construction has very modest dimensions, especially in its interior portion. Various interpretations have been raised as the inventory work progressed, suggesting that it could be a latrine, a small dairy, or even the base of a bread oven. The excavation of the interior floors of this construction (sub-operation 4Q) has ruled out the hypothesis of a latrine since these were no different from the deposits found outside. Moreover, stone masonry would have represented a somewhat excessive arrangement for such a work in a rural setting. Due to its small size and especially its location to the southeast of the building, the hypothesis of a dairy seems implausible, as these are generally built on the north sides of a building to avoid excessive sunlight and thus reduce heat accumulation.

Thus remained the proposal of the bread oven. This hypothesis appears plausible in light of the structure's location on one side of the building, facing the base of the chimney uncovered on the west side of the house. Its square plan of 2.10 m (6.5 French feet) is also representative of this type of construction. Could it be that a chimney was also present on the east side of the house? The place where this structure could be found was, at the time of the intervention, occupied by a mature tree that had to be preserved and therefore could not be inventoried.

If we accept the hypothesis of the bread oven, it would have been of a “semi-interior” type, in that the oven itself was annexed to the building, but its access was through the hearth of one of the side chimneys. Traditional bread ovens were systematically covered with a wooden structure to retain heat in case of bad weather. No trace of such a shelter has been unearthed, except for a post hole (Photo) found in the neighbouring sub-operation (4T). Due to its location in the southern extension of the ST-8 wall and its stratigraphic positioning, it



Photo 12. Sub-operation 4T. Post hole uncovered in the northwest portion of this excavation area (BiFI-18-23-N3-20).

could have served to support a wooden lean-to attached to the house. The top of this post hole indeed appears at 25.27 m NMM¹⁰, which is just at the surface of the soils associated with the building’s construction. However, nearly 1.40 metres separate this post from the remains of the bread oven, a distance that leaves us perplexed as to their association. Only three objects were found in the post hole’s backfill, namely a fragment of a white clay fine terracotta pipe, a mammal bone, and a cut nail. While they do not allow for precise dating of the event, the presence of a cut nail indicates that the post could have been removed from 1820 onwards, a decade when these nails became more prominent in the markets.

The demolition of this bread oven thus took place while the farmhouse was still occupied, probably in the early decades of the 19th century. At that time, large fireplace hearths and traditional bread ovens were gradually replaced by cast-iron stoves, which could produce up to four times more heat (Moussette, 1995:23). The hearth itself and the chimney could not be demolished, as they were structural elements of the building, especially since the chimney was still used for smoke extraction. However, this was not the case for the cumbersome outdoor bread

¹⁰ The base of this post hole was located at 24.93 m NMM.

ovens, which fell victim to modernity. The archaeological contexts encountered suggest that this structure could have been deconstructed, rather than simply demolished, and therefore its stones could have been reused for new purposes. Indeed, no distinction was observed between the soils that filled the void left by the removal of the stones from the south wall of the bread oven (ST-9) and the adjacent deposit, documented in several neighbouring sub-operations.

5.4.3 Occupation of the 1st generation farmhouse (XVIII and XIX centuries)

In sub-operation 2U, above the paving, there was a thin deposit (lot 2U2) consisting of dark brown sandy loam, slightly to moderately compact, rather homogeneous and containing nodules and fragments of lime mortar, masonry chips, and a few scattered pebbles. A similar level (lot 2T2) was also found in the neighbouring sub-operation 2T, at about 25.30 m NMM. This was mainly composed of decomposed wood powder, probably indicating the decomposition of an old floor. The building thus had to include a space under the ground floor or crawl space. These deposits are both associated with the building's occupation. Some objects uncovered in 2T2 and 3D2 (mechanical excavation in this area) reveal a domestic occupation dating from the XVIII h\ century and continuing until the XIX h\ century. Indeed, fragments of coarse local terracotta, polychrome faience from Rouen (ca 1730) painted, as well as several pins (Photo 13) were found there. A small bead made of opaque white glass (type Ia5 or IIa14), dated from the late XVII to XVIII century is also part of the assembly as well as a fragment of fine stoneware with salt glaze, dated from the mid-XVIII century.



Photo 13. Selection of objects from lots 2T2 and 3D2: fragments of earthenware, pins, and coarse local terracotta (Photo L. Bolduc).

Outside the building, most of the archaeological contexts related to the occupation of this house intersect, in the upper portion of the natural soil, those of older occupations. The majority of objects that testify to the domestic activities of this house in the 18th and 19th centuries (Photo 15) are therefore found mixed together with all previous occupations (Table 3). The stratigraphic arrangement of certain deposits, however, allows them to be more specifically associated with this period. This is the case for lot 4E5, which forms a level of occupation in which several objects dated from the 18th and 19th centuries were found. We report notably several fragments of pottery such as coarse terracotta, fine stoneware with salt glaze, and creamware. A polychrome glass tubular bead (type Ib23 or IIIbb7), dated from



Photo 15. Terrine or bowl in coarse local earthenware. Adjoining fragments from lots 4R1 and 4Q3 (Photo L. Bolduc).



Photo 14. Selection of objects from lot 4E5: decorative brass scone, coiled head pin, polychrome bead and carpenter's plane (Photo L. Bolduc).

the late 17th or 18th century, is also part of the assembly, in addition to a decorative brass appliqué with a feather or fern motif, a plane or carpenter's knife (Photo 14), forged and cut nails, fragments of window glass, and multiple mammal bones.

5.4.4 Demolition of the farmhouse (circa 1877)

Sub-operations 2T and 2U are the only ones documenting the archaeological contexts located inside the main body of the building. There, mainly debris from the demolition of the building is

found (Photo 16), namely fragments of lime mortar, plaster with multiple lime coatings (one of which is reddish) as well as several rounded or subrounded stones (0.05 to 0.60 m), fragmented or whole. These debris contained several materials and elements of architectural



Photo 16. Sub-operation 2U. Stratigraphic section C22, south wall. Overview of the demolition debris filling the interior of the building (BiFI-18-23.-N1-490).

hardware, notably forged and cut nails, a piece of an iron plate, or fragments of green tinted window glass. However, this deposit contained no, or very rare, wood fragments. Yet, if we rely on archival documents, the above-ground portion of this house would have been primarily built using wooden planks. Could it have been completely deconstructed for reuse, perhaps to erect the new house? This reuse is, as we have seen, what Charles Saint-Denis proposes in the agreement he offers to the carpenter who is to build his new house.

The stratigraphic surveys conducted in the southeast portion of the building (see C10-6, Appendix 1, Figure 20) allow for the connection between the aforementioned deposits and the demolition debris found outside the building. It should be mentioned right away that only the lower portion of this deposit remains in the inventoried sectors, the rest having been razed during earthworks carried out on the site in the 20th and 21st centuries. The matrix is similar to the soils encountered in the building, except for a lesser proportion of large stones. The objects found there are relatively numerous and mostly testify to the occupation of the house (see the material culture inventory in appendix 2). Some are more diagnostic and allow for the obtaining of a relative dating for the demolition, or terminus post quem. Thus, we note the presence in 4F2 of an American coin dated 1805 as well as a fragment of a smoking pipe with an inscription from the Montreal-based Henderson factory, active from 1847 to 1876. These dates coincide with the historical documentation, which indicates that the building was still standing in 1877.¹¹

¹¹ Earliest date at which an event could have occurred.

5.5 The Saint-Denis House (1877–1912) and the City Hall (1912 to today)

5.5.1 Construction (circa 1877)

The sub-operations carried out in trenches 1A and 1B, adjacent to the current building of the City Hall (Photo), led to the discovery of certain archaeological contexts associated with the construction of the house by the Saint-Denis family. However, most of the deposits related to its occupation were removed in the days preceding the archaeological intervention, at the time of the removal of the gallery and therefore could not be recorded.



Photo 17. Rear view of the current building, during the refurbishment works. It shows the structure made of wooden planks (BiFI-18-23-N2-43).

The works carried out around 1877 for the excavation of the basement and the installation of the foundation walls generated a significant amount of spoil, part of which was placed around the building. These spoils, sometimes mixed with construction debris, were observed in some of the sub-operations carried out near the house (lots 2B1, 2C1, 2D1, 2E1, 2G1 as well as in 4F1, 4H3, and 4T2). Firstly, thin strips of heterogeneous and moderately compact greenish-grey silty clay can be distinguished, containing some fragments of lime mortar as well as small disintegrated

pebbles. This soil, placed on the surface of the upper horizon of the natural soil, would be one of the rare witnesses of the excavation carried out for the building. Above, there is a deposit of brown to yellowish-brown sandy loam, homogeneous and rather loose, containing fragments of yellow-brown lime mortar, subangular pebbles (0.02 to 0.07 m), a few nodules of red brick as well as charcoal. These soils are not particularly rich in material culture, but nevertheless contain some domestic objects. This characteristic assembly of the 19th century includes notably fragments of coarse local terracotta, fine white terracotta, pins including one with a flat head (post 1835), cut nails, window glass, and mammal bones.

We previously discussed some details of the agreement made in 1877 between Charles Saint-Denis and Moïse Aquin regarding the construction of the current building of the City Hall. This document indicates that the new residence could be erected using some materials from the old farmhouse. A visit to the City Hall building, conducted during the intervention, had indeed raised the hypothesis that reused wood could have been integrated, especially in terms of the beams supporting the ground floor.

The archive document also details the method used for the construction of the foundations, which were raised directly from an excavation 6 feet deep made by the carpenter. This construction method had been proposed by the team of archaeologists following the first excavations carried out during the inventory, on the east side of the building. Indeed, no layout trench had been observed there (stratigraphic section C4, Appendix 3, Figure). Moreover, the presence under the ground of a large rock (Photo), leaning against the exterior facing of the east wall of the building, would not have allowed any other way to proceed at this location.

Finally, the clearing and cleaning of the building's west exterior facing, carried out with the aim of jointing the foundation stones with mortar, allowed us to observe the clear distinction between the portion of the foundation wall that is below ground as well as



Photo 18. Sub-operation 1A. Imposing natural rock, leaning against the east wall of the City Hall building. View towards the north (BiFI-18-23-N2-6).

the part intended to be above ground (Photo).

The walls of this building were thus erected by leaning the stones directly against the walls of an excavation, and the underpinning facings were never jointed. The interior facings, visible from the building's basement, have, for their part, been fully jointed. Moreover, an opening allowing direct access to the outside had also been arranged in the west wall from the time of the building's construction. No fittings or archaeological context relating to it has been documented. However, this opening is still visible today from inside the house (Photo 19).

We should also mention the discovery of a terracotta drainage pipe (ST-7) in the western part of the intervention area, whose installation between the end of the 19th century and the middle of the 20th century led to the truncation of the west wall (ST-3) and most likely the north wall (ST-5) of the building of the old farmhouse (Plan 5. Detailed plan of sub-operations in the city hall sector, BiFI-18.



Photo 20. Overview of the exterior facing of the west foundation wall of the City Hall building. The distinction between the above-ground portions and the underpinning (unjoined) is very clear. View towards the northeast (BiFI-18-23-



Photo 9. Detail of the interior facing of the west wall of the building. Here, one can see one of the western red cedar beams as well as the old opening leading outside, now sealed. View towards the west. (BiFI-18-23-N2-25).

This work consisted of several segments about 30 cm (12 inches) long and 12 cm (5 inches) in diameter. At its eastern end, its top is located at an altitude of 25.58 m AMSL.

5.5.2 Domestic occupation by the Saint-Denis (Ca 1877 to 1912)

On the front and west side of the building, fragments of floors remained on the surface of deposits related to the construction of the building. This soil was made of dark grey-brown to blackish-brown sandy loam, sometimes speckled with grey-green, loosely compact and homogeneous. This stratigraphic level (layers C3-1, C4-1, C5-2), which also contained some subangular limestone pebbles and small wood fragments, was interpreted as the residual portion of the occupation floor related to the house. Among other things, it contained fragments of coarse earthenware, fine stoneware with salt glaze, but especially fine white earthenware, colourless and green tinted bottle glass, window glass, a button made of coppery metal, forged and cut nails, as well as mammal and bird bones.

In 2R and 2S (southwest of the building), this level of occupation is situated at an altitude ranging from 25.69 to 25.85 m AMSL and is located just above the debris related to the demolition of the first house. In 2R, two of these levels (2R1 and 2R3; sections C10-3 and 5) were found, interspersed with a circulation surface (2R2; C10-4) of a similar matrix, but containing a large quantity of subangular pebbles (0 to 0.03 m) as well as slag and mineral coal. In front and to the west of the current City Hall, the surface of this level of occupation was levelled by the works carried out in 2023. Its residual summit is situated at an altitude ranging from 26.35 (sub-operation 2H) to 26.81 m AMSL (sub-operation 2K). At the northwest (sub-operation 2Z) and northeast (sub-operation 4P) ends of the site, similar deposits were also observed. Indeed, a gravelly level containing many pebbles (layers C11-4 and C23-4) topped by a brown to dark brown sandy loam, interpreted as being an ancient level of occupation (layers C11-3 and C23-3), is found there.

5.5.3 The rear annexes (XX^e century)

It is known that as early as 1912, when the house was sold to the City of Baie-D'Urfé, the house had an annex attached to the back of the building (Erreur ! Source du renvoi introuvable.) Subsequent expansions were carried out as the municipality's need for space grew. These recent buildings have not been the subject of detailed documentation in the context of the archaeological intervention. No archaeological context is directly associated with them, except for the presence of recent backfill in the adjacent sub-operations. These deposits were, with few exceptions, removed with a mechanical shovel. To the southwest of the City Hall, this deposit consisted

of a brownish-grey clayey silt with lenses of brownish-yellow sand on the surface, moderately compact and heterogeneous.

Their demolition as part of the building refurbishment works, however, allowed privileged access to the various foundation walls. All are thus made of concrete. At the time of their layout, an opening was also made in the rear foundation wall of the City Hall to connect the old vault, located in one of the annexes, and the basement of the main building (Photo 22).



Photo 21. Overview of the recent annexes at the back of the City Hall, before their demolition. View towards the northeast (BiFI-18-23-N2-18).



Photo 2210. Overall view of the foundation walls of the annexes. It shows the opening made in the rear wall of the building. View towards the northwest (BiFI-18-23-N2-57).

5.5.4 Recent Developments and Disturbances (20th—21st centuries)

Near the building, two recent trenches have been documented during the archaeological inventory. These were used on one hand for the installation of water pipes (see layer C1-1, Appendix 1, Figure 16) and, on the other hand, for the water supply of automatic sprinklers (see layer C5-1, Figure 18; Photo 24). These trenches have truncated, within their scope, the entirety of the archaeological contexts down to the sterile natural soils. Trench 2A was carried out directly within the scope of the first trench and was consequently abandoned during the excavation. The construction of an access road in front of the building from the



Photo 24. Sub-operation 1B. Overview of the trench for the installation of automatic sprinkler water supply. View to the southeast (BiFI-18-23-N1-98).



Photo 23. Sub-operation 2Q. Example of a plastic pipe uncovered on site, at the base of a recent fill. View to the north (BiFI-18-23-N1-213).

first half of the 20th century as well as parking on either side of the property towards the middle of the 20th century caused a significant rearrangement of the archaeological contexts at these locations. Thus, Trench 2J, conducted under the front access road, and the stratigraphic survey C9, which crosses from east to west the asphalted area located to the east of the City Hall, did not reveal any residual archaeological remains or contexts.

Various recent fills have also been applied over most, if not all, of the study area during the second half of the 20th century as well as at the beginning of the 21st century. In fact, several segments

of plastic piping for irrigation (Photo 23) or for the passage of electrical wires have been uncovered in a recent fill (sub-operations 2P, 2Q, 4J, and 4K) that has razed or disturbed the levels of ancient occupation. This fill is generally located directly under a black topsoil, which forms the current grassy surface. Finally, at the western end of the intervention area, recent excavations have truncated the soils as well as the upper portion of the remains of the old house. The subsequently applied fills (Stratigraphic Section C24, Appendix 3, Figure 24) consist of local soils and contain objects testifying to the occupation of the land in the 18th century. It is possible that these disturbances are the result of excavation work carried out a little over twenty years ago, during the development of the adjacent pond (Millenium Pond) by the municipality.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological intervention carried out by Patrimonia Archaeology on lot 1 557 424 owned by the City of Baie-D'Urfé was part of a renovation and expansion project of the City Hall. This report aimed to present the results of this inventory combined with archaeological supervision of the works, conducted over 19 days, from April 19 to May 12 as well as May 25–26 and July 11, 2023, following the granting of the archaeological research permit 23-PATA-03 by the Ministry of Culture and Communications of Quebec.

This intervention led to the excavation of eight trenches using a mechanical shovel. These aimed initially at removing surface soils and recent backfills, as well as exposing the surface of encountered archaeological remains. Furthermore, 42 sub-operations of various dimensions were also manually excavated to verify the possible presence of archaeological evidence.

The work has led to the discovery of exceptional indigenous witness objects, including a projectile point, a fragment of an adze, and flakes from stone work indicating human occupation from the Late Archaic period (5,500 to 3,000 years ago). Archaeological objects and contexts associated with the 17th century were also found, mainly in the western part of the site. These evoke exchanges, notably the fur trade, that occurred between indigenous populations and eurocanadian settlers, who passed through this place to go, for example, to the old mission of Saint-Louis-du-Haut-de-l'Île. Finally, this intervention allowed the discovery and documentation of the stone masonry remains of an old farmhouse and its adjacent bread oven, whose construction would date back to the mid-18th century (ca 1740–1760). Several occupation contexts associated with them, covering the second half of the 18th century as well as the 19th century, were also able to be documented. Given these discoveries, the Borden Code BiFI-18 has been assigned to this new archaeological site, the second only to be listed in the territory of Baie-D'Urfé.

6.1 Residual Archaeological Potential

The trenches and soundings carried out confirm the persistence of natural soils and therefore of ancient archaeological contexts over almost the entire study area. However, these soils have been considerably reworked at the northern and southern ends of the site. These disturbances are due to several developments carried out on the site during the 20th and 21st centuries, notably the creation of traffic and parking areas, the installation of a septic tank, the excavation of a pond in the western portion of the study area, and the laying of underground irrigation and electrical wiring.

In these disturbed areas, the residual archaeological potential is considered to be low or nonexistent. Finally, the location of the new septic tank and the annex buildings constructed as part of this project will have eradicated all archaeological contexts, although their location needs to be specified in order to understand the extent of the disturbances. However, it should be noted that the surroundings of some of these developments have not been inventoried (e.g., pond, septic tank) while others will have only superficially disturbed the surface soils (earthworks, irrigation conduits, and electrical wiring). This allows us to delineate a few sectors with residual potential.

6.2 Recommendations

Considering the nature and scope of the work carried out and planned on lot 1 557 424, we believe that the majority of the archaeological contexts and remains encountered, notably the stone masonry foundations of the farmhouse dating back to the mid-18th century as well as the occupation soils evidencing a multi-millennial indigenous occupation on the site, are at risk of being partially destroyed. It should be mentioned that part of the remains of the ancient building corresponding to the bread oven have already been demolished during the intervention to make way for the planned developments.

In light of this observation, several measures are proposed to preserve, document, and highlight the archaeological remains and contexts encountered:

6.2.1 Preservation of archaeological remains and contexts

In order to preserve the physical integrity of the remains of the old farmhouse as well as the occupation contexts, especially those evidencing the indigenous presence on the site, it is recommended:

- To adapt all future development plans (installation of services, piping, or other construction) in such a way as to not affect the remains of the farmhouse and its immediate surroundings (protection zone of about 2 metres);
- To avoid as much as possible the passage of heavy machinery or the storage of materials and equipment above the footprint of the old farmhouse.

6.2.2 Documentation of archaeological remains and contexts

To complete the documentation of the unearthed remains, an open-area excavation is recommended within the footprint of the 18th century farmhouse (walls ST-1 to 9), located in the western and southwest portion of the study area. These works may include, but are not limited to:

- The mechanical stripping, supervised by an archaeologist, of the building's footprint until reaching the residual top of the masonry walls;
- The manual cleaning of the surface of the remains in order to clear all the limits of the foundation as well as any new possible structure;
- The partial and targeted excavation of the debris present inside the building until reaching the base of the foundation walls as well as the sterile natural ground;
- The targeted excavation of archaeological contexts and soils adjacent to the building, especially on its southern, western, and northern outskirts where few excavations have so far been carried out;

Should additional excavations be planned within the archaeological site BiFl-18, the presence of an archaeologist is recommended to supervise **the work** and document any new possible archaeological data.

6.2.3 Preservation and enhancement

Once the preservation of the archaeological contexts and residual remains is ensured and their archaeological documentation is completed, recommendations can be issued for their long-term preservation, as part of an in situ enhancement of the unearthed remains and witness objects.

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ANNEX 1. Stratigraphic Sections

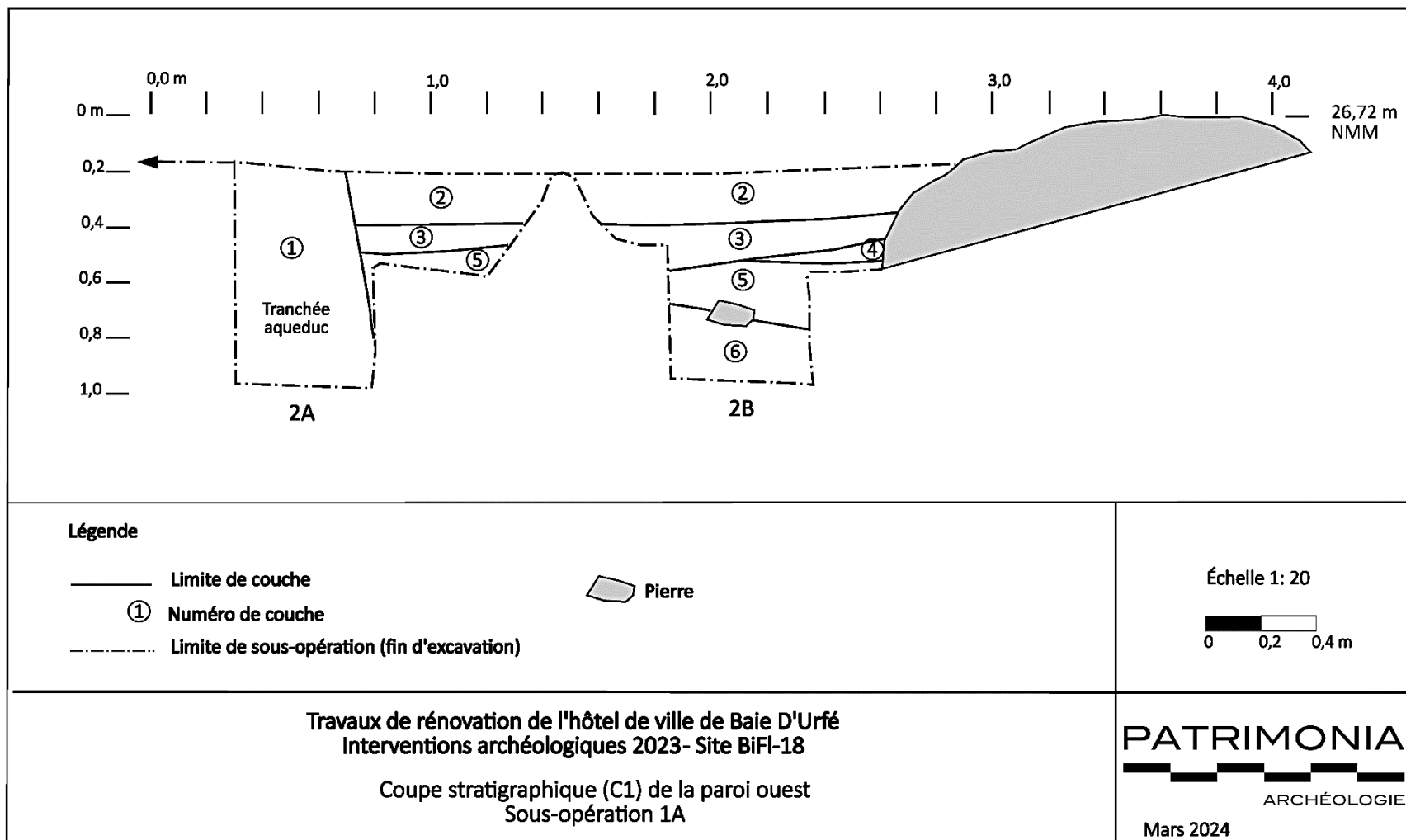


Figure 16. Stratigraphic Section C1, west wall of sub-operation 1A and soundings 2A and 2B

Table 5. Description of the layers of stratigraphic section C1

Layer No	Description	Identification
1	No description.	Trench filling of water main.
2	Slightly sandy loam, brown, homogeneous rather loose. Inclusions: fragments of lime mortar, wood splinters, subangular pebbles (2–7 cm),	Recent development backfill.
3	Yellowish-brown sandy loam, heterogeneous and moderately compact. Inclusions: fragments of light brown lime mortar, charcoal, subangular pebbles (1–2 cm), red brick nodules.	Deposit related to the construction or renovation of the building at the end of the 19th century.
4	Greenish-brown silty clay, heterogeneous and moderately compact. Inclusions: fragments of lime mortar, small disintegrated pebbles (0–2 cm).	Debris related to the excavation of the building's basement, late 19th century.
5	Dark brown to blackish sandy loam, homogeneous and not very compact. Inclusions: surface charcoal, subangular pebbles (0–3 cm).	Upper horizon of the natural ground (occupation level).
6	Homogeneous and moderately compact yellowish-brown silty clay loam. Inclusions: subrounded stones (2–25 cm).	Sterile natural soil (horizon B).

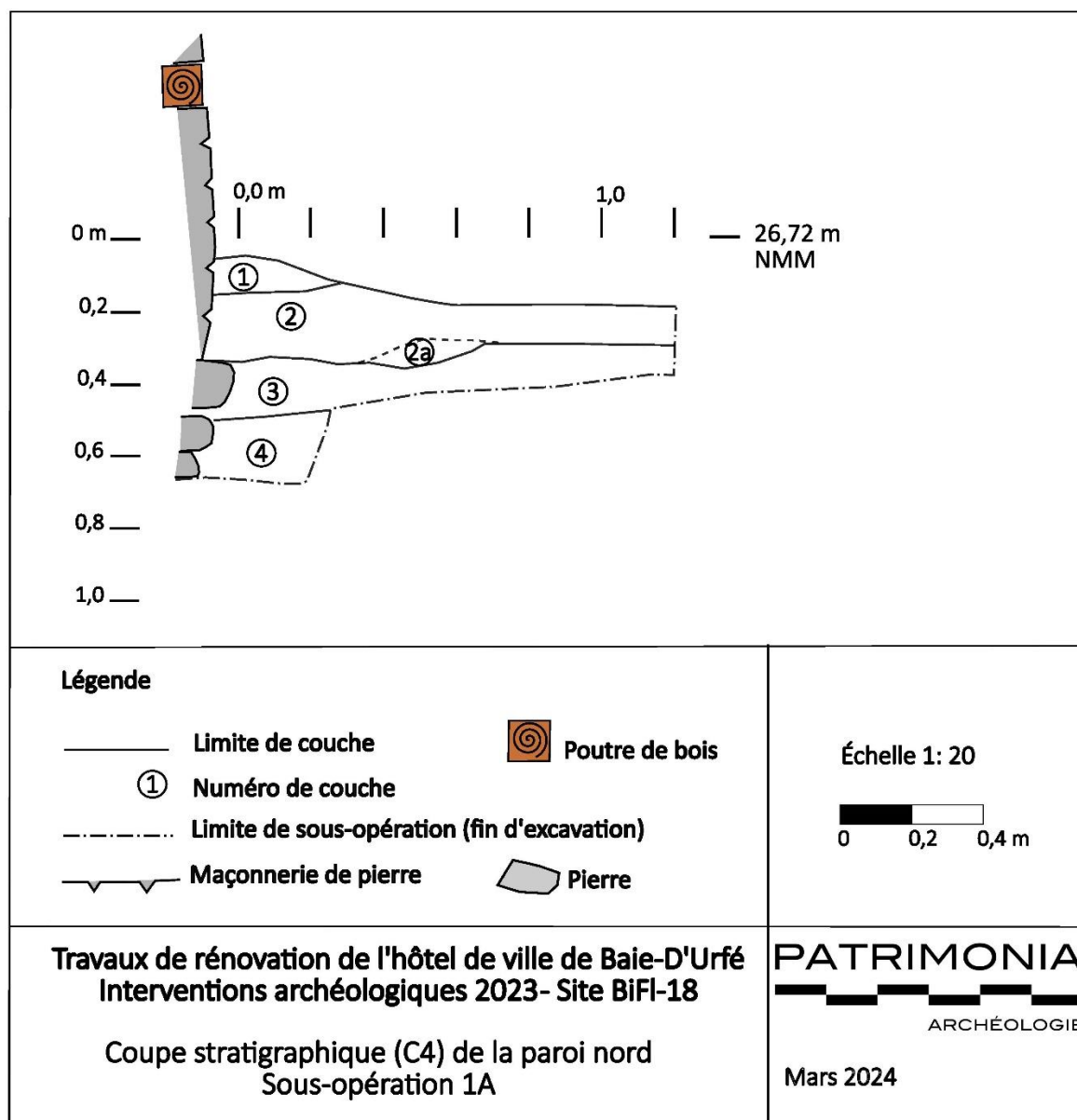


Figure 17. Stratigraphic section C4, north wall of sub-operation 1A

Table 6. Description of the layers of the stratigraphic section C4

Layer No	Description	Identification
1	Dark brown sandy loam speckled with greenish-gray-brown, heterogeneous and moderately compact. Inclusions: lime mortar fragments, fragments of common red brick, charcoal, and subangular pebbles (0–6 cm).	Recent development backfill.
2	Yellowish-brown sandy loam, heterogeneous and moderately compact. Inclusions: fragments of light brown lime mortar, charcoal, subangular pebbles (1–2 cm), red brick nodules.	Deposit related to the construction or renovation of the building at the end of the 19th century.
3	Dark brown to blackish sandy loam, homogeneous and not very compact. Inclusions: surface charcoal, subangular pebbles (0–3 cm).	Upper horizon of the natural soil (occupation level).
4	Yellowish-brown silty sandy loam, homogeneous and moderately compact. Inclusions: subrounded stones (2–25 cm).	Sterile natural soil (horizon B).

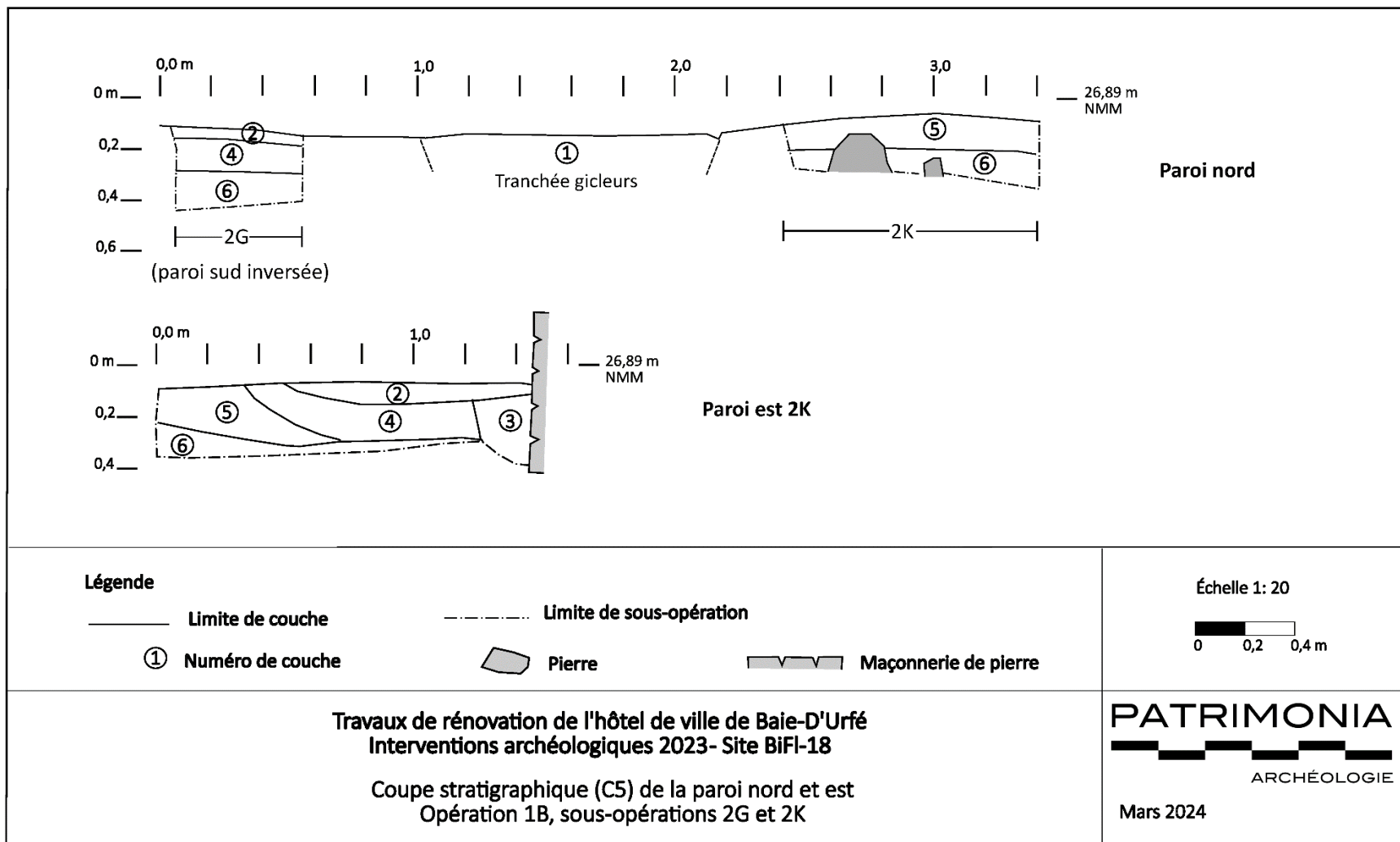


Figure 18. Stratigraphic section C5, north wall of operation 1B and of soundings 2G and 2K

Table 7. Description of the layers of the stratigraphic section C5

Layer No	Description	Identification
1	Crushed limestone gravel (0–1/2 ") gray, compact and homogeneous.	Trench backfill for sprinklers.
2	Dark brown homogeneous and loosely compacted silty sand. Inclusions: subangular limestone pebbles (0–5 cm), wood fragments.	20th century occupation level, razed by gallery works.
3	Dark grey heterogeneous and moderately compacted silty sand. Inclusions:	Filling of the trench for the construction of the north wall (ca 1870).
4	Greenish-brown clayey silt, homogeneous and compact. Inclusions: blunted limestone pebbles.	Excavation debris associated with the building's construction (ca 1870).
5	Dark brown slightly sandy silt, homogeneous and moderately compact. Inclusions: subrounded pebbles (0–15 cm), charcoal, wood fiber, yellowish lime nodules.	Upper horizon of the natural soil (occupation level).
6	Orange-brown silty sand, homogeneous and moderately compact. Inclusions: pebbles and fragments of blunted stone.	Sterile Natural Soil

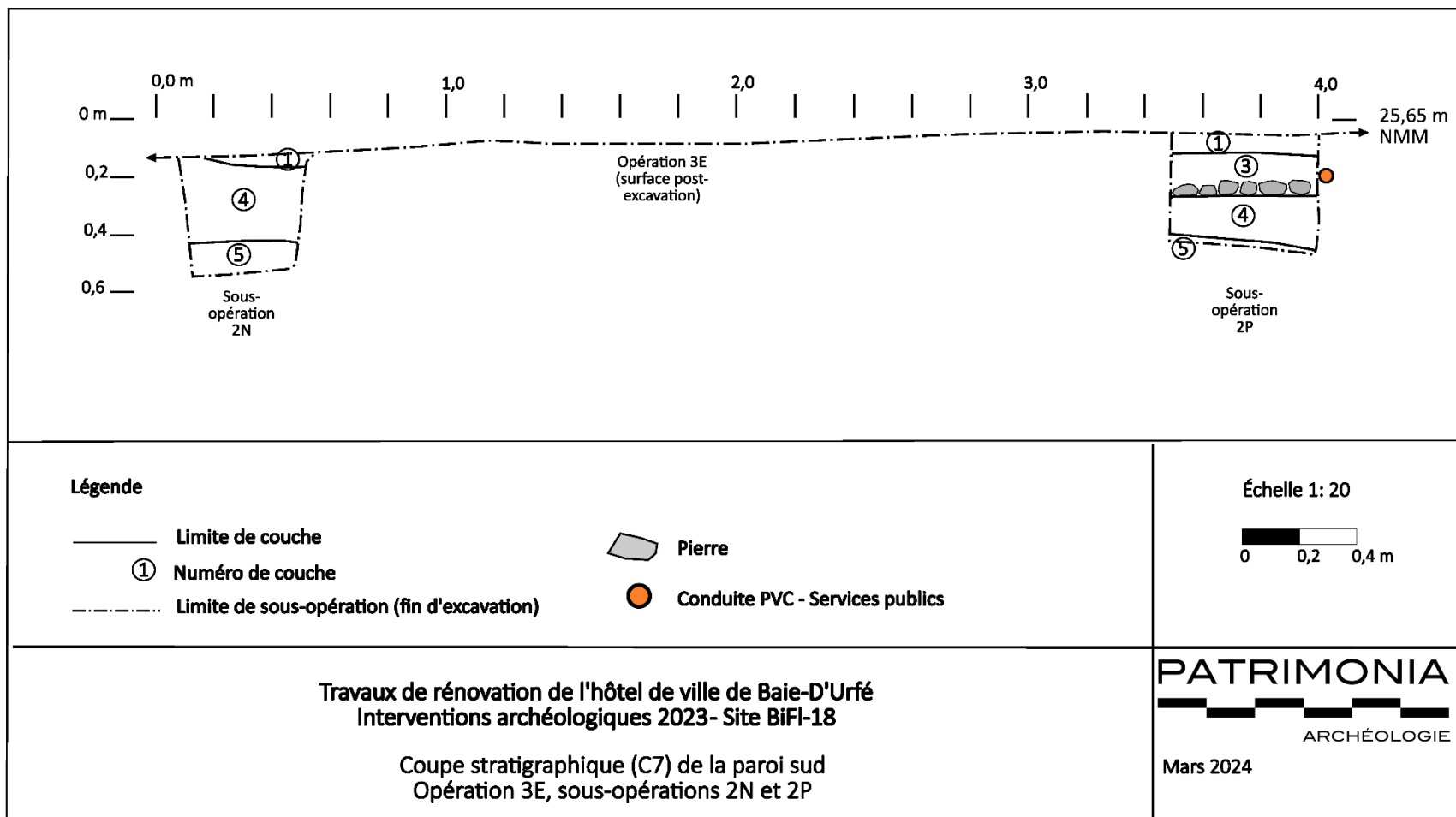


Figure 19. Stratigraphic section C7, south wall of operation 3E and surveys 2N and 2P

Table 8. Description of the layers of the stratigraphic section C7

Layer No	Description	Identification
1	Dark brown sandy loam, homogeneous and moderately compact.	Topsoil under the current grass.
2	Yellowish-brown gravelly silty sand, heterogeneous and moderately compact.	Backfill related to the annex, 20th century.
3	Dark brown sandy loam, homogeneous and not very compact with subangular pebbles.	Backfill related to the installation of electrical services and irrigation (20th-21st centuries).
4	Dark brown slightly sandy loam, homogeneous and moderately compact. Inclusions: subrounded pebbles (0–15 cm), charcoal, wood fiber, yellowish lime nodules.	Upper horizon of the natural soil (occupation level).
5	Speckled gray and orange-brown silty sand, homogeneous and moderately compact. Inclusions: gray-blue schist pebbles.	Sterile Natural Soil

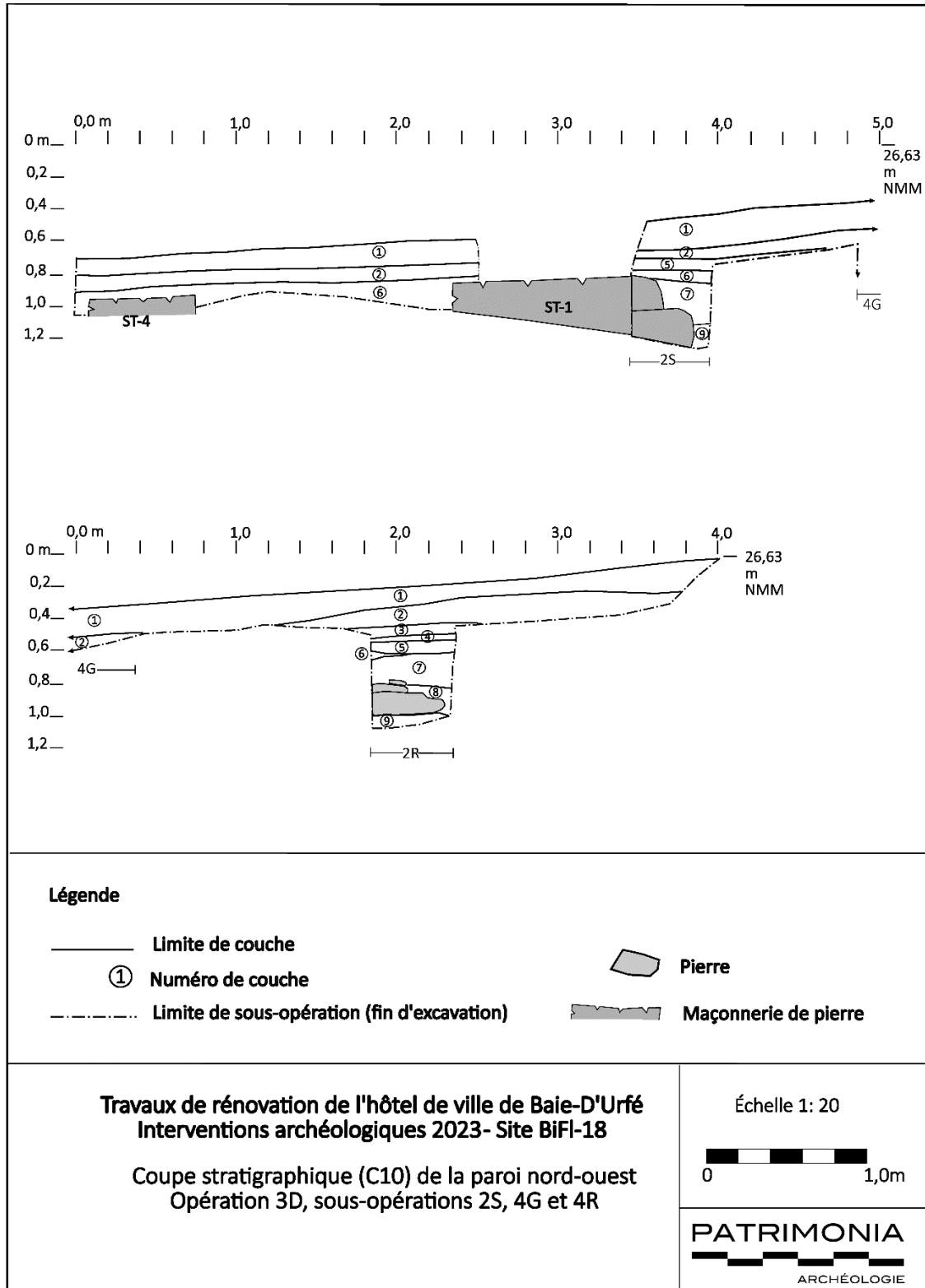


Figure 20. Stratigraphic section C10, northwest wall of operation 3D and surveys 2S, 4G, and 4R.

Table 9. Description of the layers of the stratigraphic section C10

Layer No	Description	Identification
1	Dark brownish-black sandy loam, homogeneous and slightly compact.	Topsoil under the current grass.
2	Brownish-gray clayey loam with lenses of yellowish-brown sand on the surface, heterogeneous and moderately compact. Inclusions: subangular pebbles (0–5 cm), lime nodules.	Backfill related to the construction of the annex, 20th century.
3	Dark brownish-black sandy loam, homogeneous and not very compact with scattered pebbles.	Occupation surface level 20th century?
4	Dark brownish-black silty sand, gravelly, heterogeneous and moderately compact. Inclusions: subangular pebbles, slag, mineral coal.	Traffic surface level, late 19th-20th century?
5	Dark grey-brown sandy loam, homogeneous and compact. Inclusions: brown-yellow clay lenses, subangular pebbles (0–1 cm).	Former vegetal surface, late 19th-early 20th century.
6	Concentration of beige lime mortar fragments intermixed with dark brown sandy loam, heterogeneous and compact. Inclusions: limestone chips.	Demolition debris from the old building, late 19th century (circa 1877)
7	Dark brown silty sand, homogeneous and moderately compact. Inclusions: lime nodules and beige lime mortar, limestone chips (0–15 cm) including some large flat stones	deposit related to the construction of the old building, mid-18th century.
8	Dark brown sandy loam, homogeneous and moderately compact. Inclusions: lime nodules and grayish lime mortar, pebbles (0–15 cm), charcoal, roots.	Upper horizon of the natural soil, remodeled.
9	Homogeneous and moderately compact orange-brown silty sand with subrounded and subrounded stones (5–40 cm).	Sterile natural soil.

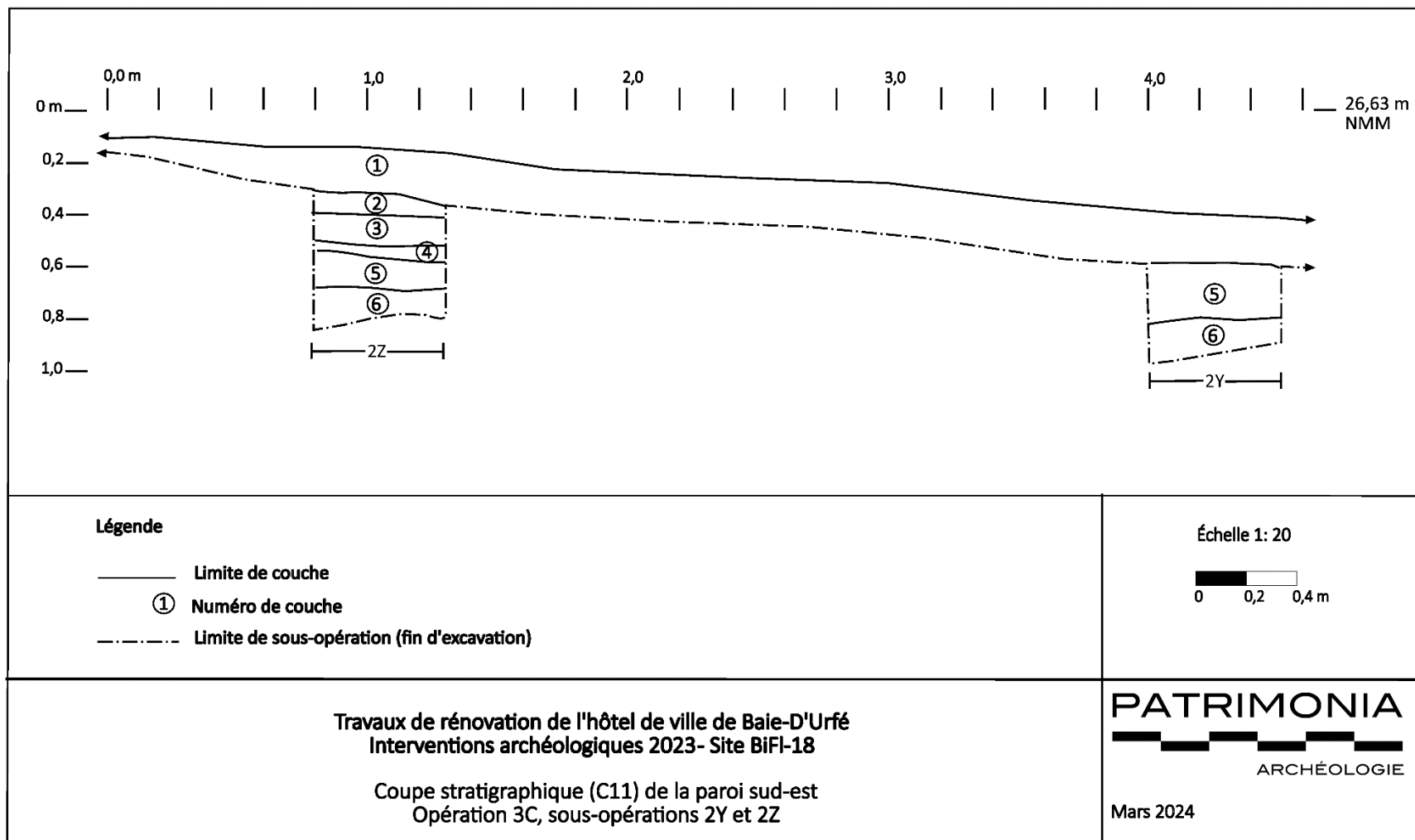


Figure 21. Stratigraphic section C11, southeast wall of operation 3C, soundings 2Y and 2Z

Table 10. Description of the layers of the stratigraphic section C11

Layer No	Description	Identification
1	Brownish black sandy loam, homogeneous and loose.	Topsoil under the current grass.
2	Yellowish brown sandy loam, homogeneous and moderately compact. Inclusions: lime mortar dust, charcoal, roots.	20th century landscaping backfill.
3	Yellowish spotted brown sandy loam, heterogeneous and moderately compact. Inclusions: slag, mineral coal, mortar dust, brick fragments, subangular pebbles (1–2 cm).	Fill for landscaping or excavation spoil from the 20th century.
4	Deposit of slag and coarse blackish sand, homogeneous and compact. Inclusions: large quantity of slag, mineral coal, lime dust, brick fragments, subangular pebbles (0–2 cm).	Levelling fill?
5	Brown sandy loam, homogeneous and compact. Inclusions: lime nodules, charcoal, brick dust.	Upper horizon of the natural soil, remodeled.
6	Brownish-orange sandy loam, homogeneous and moderately compact with subangular stones.	Sterile natural soil.

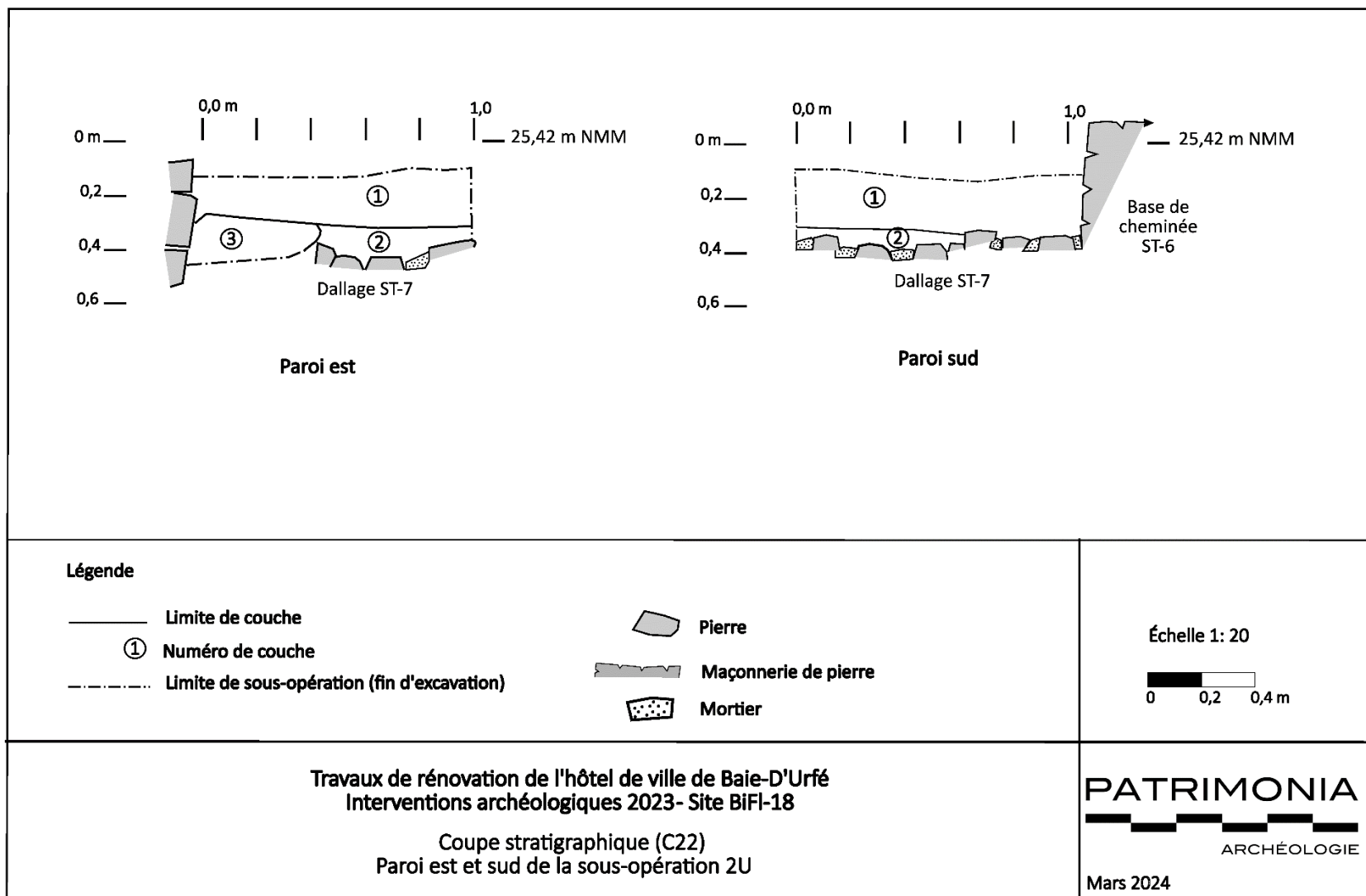


Figure 22. Stratigraphic section C22, east and south wall of sub-operation 2U

Table 11. Description of the layers of the stratigraphic section C22

Layer No	Description	Identification
1	Concentration of demolition debris: lime mortar fragments, plaster fragments with reddish lime coating, subrounded stones (0–50 cm), stone chips, forged nails.	Demolition backfill of the building, late 19th century.
2	Heterogeneous and moderately compact sandy loam with lime mortar fragments, lime nodules, limestone chips, scattered pebbles.	Surface level of the crawl space? Late 18th-early 19th century.
3	Slightly loamy yellowish-brown sand, heterogeneous and compact with blunted subrounded pebbles.	Sterile natural soil.

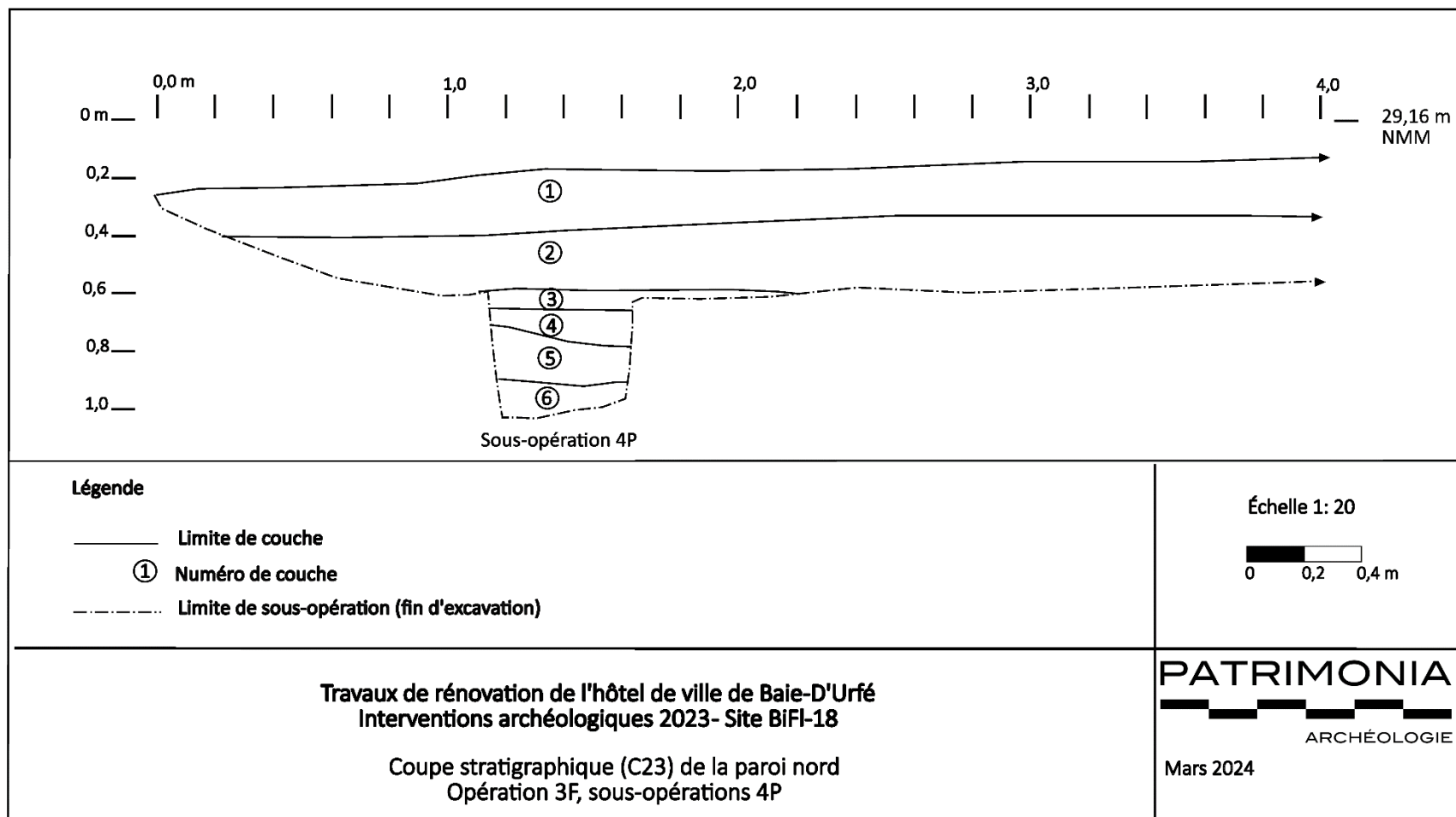


Figure 23. Stratigraphic section C23, north wall of operation 3F and survey 4P

Table 12. Description of the stratigraphic section C23 layers

Layer No	Description	Identification
1	Dark brownish-black sandy loam, homogeneous and not very compact.	Topsoil under the current grass.
2	Dark brown-grey silty clay loam, heterogeneous and compact. Inclusions: scattered pebbles, cement fragments.	Levelling backfill for parking, XX-XXI centuries.
3	Dark brown sandy loam, homogeneous and moderately compact.	Former vegetated surface, XX century.
4	Dark grey-brown silty sandy gravel, heterogeneous and moderately compact. Inclusions: small stones (0–6 cm), fragments of grey lime mortar.	Undetermined backfill late XIX-XX centuries.
5	Dark brown sandy loam, homogeneous and moderately compact. Inclusions: gravel, fragments of common red brick.	Upper horizon of the natural, reworked soil?
6	Homogeneous and compact yellowish-brown silty sand with blunted stones.	Sterile natural soil.

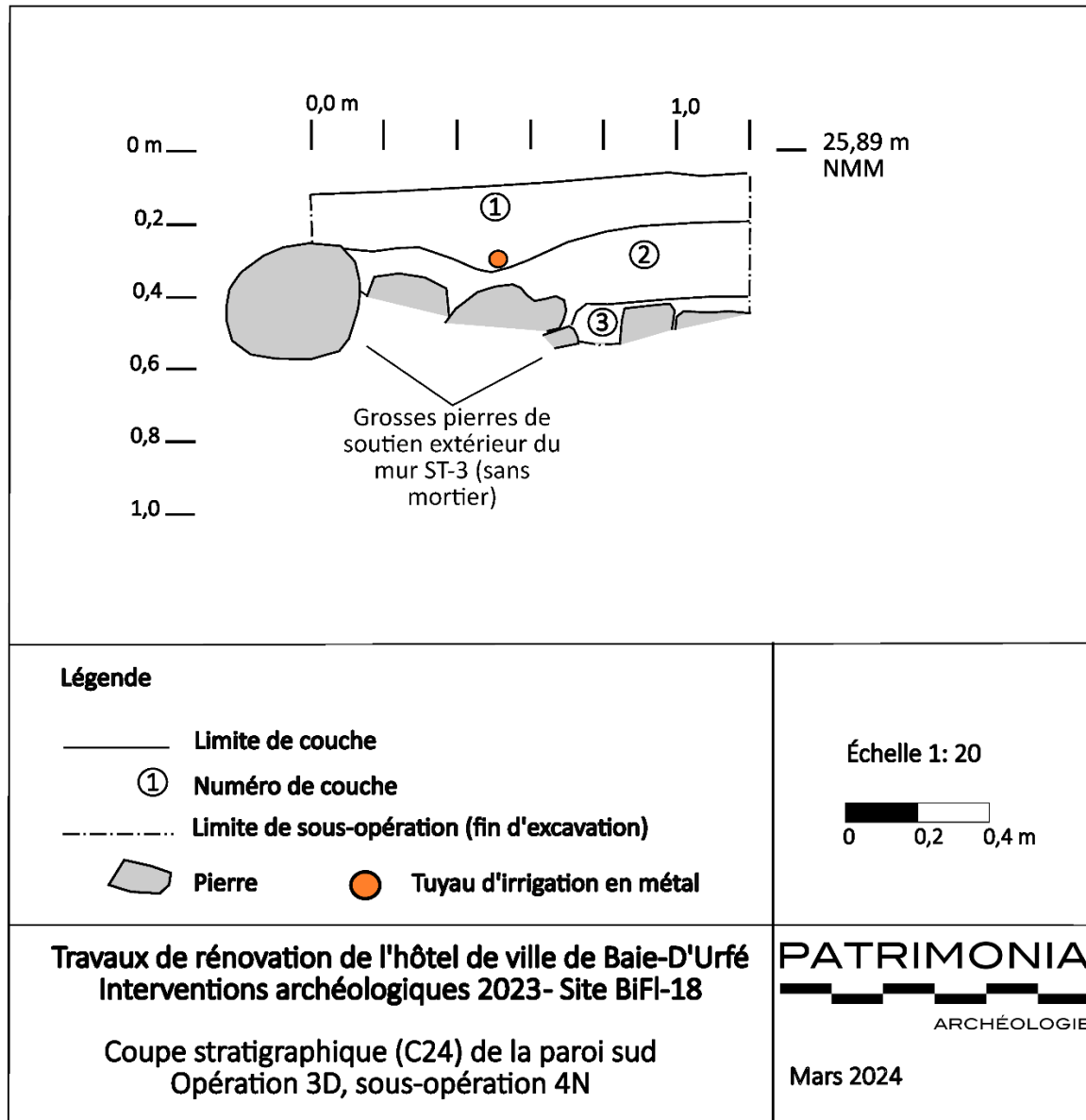


Figure 24. Stratigraphic section C24, south wall of operation 3D and survey 4N

Table 13. Description of the layers of the stratigraphic section C24

Layer No	Description	Identification
1	Dark brownish-black sandy loam, homogeneous and not very compact.	Topsoil under the current grass.
2	Coarse silty sand to sandy loam brown, homogeneous and moderately compact. Inclusions: gray and beige lime mortar, pebbles, stone chips (2–15 cm),	Upper horizon of the natural, reworked soil. Level of demolition of the remains.
3	Slightly silty yellowish-brown sand, heterogeneous and compact with blunted subrounded pebbles.	Sterile natural ground.

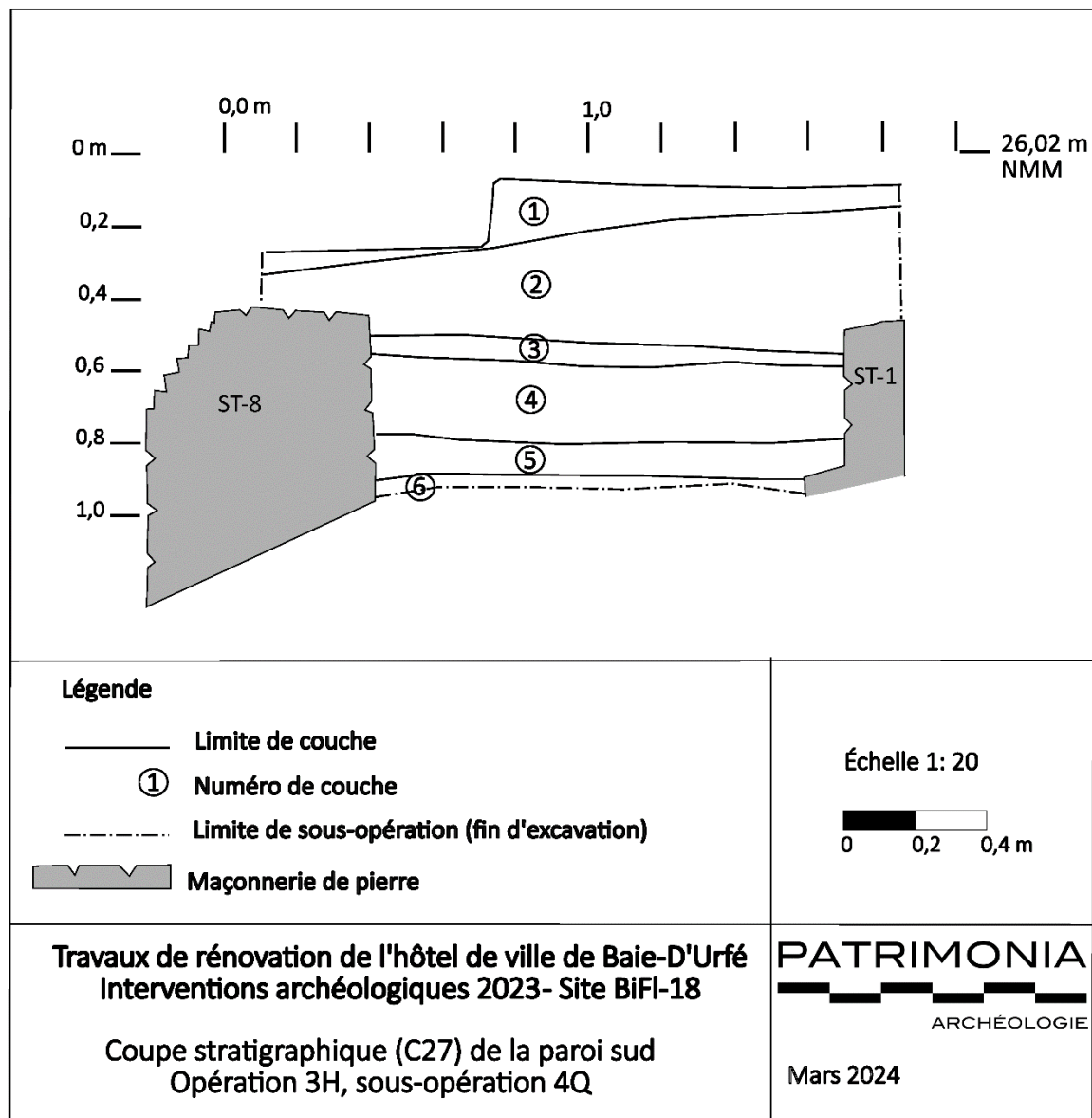


Figure 25. Stratigraphic section C27, south wall of operation 3H and test pit 4Q

Table 14. Description of the layers of the stratigraphic section C27

Layer No	Description	Identification
1	Dark brownish-black sandy loam, homogeneous and not very compact.	Topsoil under the current grass.
2	Mixture of various backfills.	Landscaping backfill from the late 19th-20th century.
3	Demolition debris	Demolition backfill. Levelling layer of the remains.
4	Sandy loam with mortar inclusions.	Undetermined backfill from the late 19th-20th century.
5	Brown sandy loam, homogeneous and compact. Inclusions: lime nodules, charcoal, brick dust.	Upper horizon of the natural soil, reworked.
6	Homogeneous and compact yellowish-brown silty sand with blunted stones.	Sterile natural ground.

ANNEX 2. Inventory of Artifacts and Ecofacts

Inventory of Artifacts and Ecofacts											
Site: BiFI-18			Archaeologist			Alex Lefrançois-Leduc			Date : June 2023		
Project: Baie-D'Urfé City Hall Inventory			Analyst			Laurence Bolduc			Collection: BiFI-18-23		

Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
1A1	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe	1	1	Inc	4.2.2	Tobacco	1898	Pipe bowl (2.5 cm in diameter) and part of the stem. Molded decoration on both sides: Clover branch topped with a harp crowned by a star, with inscription ERIN/Inscription WOLFE 98 TONE with a clover leaf underneath. On the stem, the letters: (SCOTL) AND” are noticeable. Commemorative pipe of the 1798 rebellions in Ireland by Wolfe Tone. See info: http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=22586		1
1A1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Post 1815	Frag of undecorated body		
1A1	1.1.2.71	Vitrified white TCF	Plate?	1	1	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Post 1840	Frag of undecorated rim		
1A1	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Sickle	1	1	Comp	3.1	Agriculture/horticulture		Semicircular piece 30 cm long by 2 cm wide.		
1A1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	1	1	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820	Small nail, missing the tip		
1A1	3.1.2.2	Brass	Pin	1	1	Comp	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified	Post 1835	Straight pin with flat head (machine-made), broken tip. (Moussette 2006)		
2A1	1.1.1.3	TCG without glaze	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Frag of body without glaze (altered surface)		
2A1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	1	1	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
2A1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	1	1	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820	Small nail, missing the tip		
2A1	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	1	1	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
2A1	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Strip	1	1	Frag	4.7.2.99	Architectural hardware ind.		Strip of 8 cm long by 4 cm wide.		
2B1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	1	1	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
2B1	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	2	2	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		Part of a tooth		
2B2	1.1.1.11	TCG chamois with green glaze	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Pre 1760	Frag of a body type “green glazed from France” with dark green glaze on one side.		

Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
2B2	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	2	2	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		Includes a small bone whitened by fire		
2B2	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Fastener	1	1	Frag	4.7.2.1	Closure systems		Fastener or cattle shackles (on the legs)		
2C1	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	2	2	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Two frag of body with orange paste and brownish glaze inside		
2C1	3.1.2.2	Brass	Pin	1	1	Ent	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified	17th-18th centuries	Straight brass pin with a coiled head, 3cm long. (Moussette 2006)		
2C1	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	2	2	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		Small mammal fragments		
2D1	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	2	2	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Two frag of body with orange paste and brownish glaze on the inside and outside		
2D1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Bowl?	2	1	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Post 1820	Adjoining fragments of a circular base without decoration, possibly a bowl or chamber pot?		
2D1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	1	1	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated body		
2D1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	3	3	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
2D1	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Nail	3	3	Frag	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails		Too corroded for identification		
2D2	1.1.1.32	Local TCG green glaze	Container	14	14	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Body fragments with greenish glaze on the inside		
2D2	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	1	1	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of body with brown glaze on the inside		
2D2	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	1	1	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		Mammal		
2D2	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Nail	1	1	Frag	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails		Too corroded for identification		
2D2	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Strip	1	1	Frag	4.7.2.99	Architectural hardware ind.		Metal strip 9 cm long and 4 cm wide		
2E1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	2	2	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
2E1	3.1.2.2	Brass	Pin	2	1	Comp	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified	Post 1835	Straight brass pin with a flat head (machine-made). Broken into two parts		
2E2	1.1.1.32	Local TCG green glaze	Container	1	1	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Rim shard with glaze on the lip		

Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
2E2	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	5	5	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
2E2	2.3.1.13	V Coul transp other	Bead	1	1	Ent	4.4.6	Ornaments and jewelry	17th-18th centuries	Small circular bead of transparent white colour (oyster white) 4 mm in diam. Type Ila12 from the Kidd and Kidd classification system		
2E2	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Nail	3	3	Frag	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails		Too corroded for identification		
2E2	3.1.2	Metals and copper alloys	Cauldron cutout?	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	17th century?	Small strip of 1 cm of coppery metal (brass?). Could be remains of a part of a cauldron cut out?		
2E2	4.1.18	Quartzite—Flake of knapping?		1	1	Frag	1.1.1.4	Hard stone, techno-indicator		Flake of anthropic stone?		
2F1	1.2.1.72	GG Derbyshire 1	Jar or pot	1	1	Frag	4.10	Indeterminate storage	Ca 1800–1875	Body shard of a jar or pot with chamois paste, brown salt glaze on the outside		
2F1	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	1	1	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
2F1	3.1.1.13	Drawn iron	Drawn nail	1	1	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Post 1890			
2F1	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Nail	2	2	Frag	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails		Too corroded for identification		
2F2	1.2.1.72	GG Derbyshire 1	Jar or pot	1	1	Frag	4.10	Indeterminate storage	Ca 1800–1875	Frag joint with frag similar from lot 2F1		
2F2	1.2.1.79	GG gl brown salt glaze	Container	1	1	Frag	4.10	Indeterminate storage	Ca 1800–1875	Frag of body with chamois paste and orange-brown glaze on the outside, unglazed on the inside		
2F2	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	1	1	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of body with brown glaze on the inside		
2F2	3.1.2.2	Brass	Pin	2	2	Comp	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified	19th century (straight) 17th-18th century (coiled)	A straight pin with a straight head 3.5 cm long (19th c.); a straight pin with a coiled head 2.7 cm long (17th-18th c.)		
2F2	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	1	1	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
2F2	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Button	1	1	Comp	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified		Circular button 2 cm in diameter with loop attachment		
2F2	4.1.16	Chert?—natural flake	Flake from knapping	1	1	Frag	1.1.1.4			Small fragment (chip) of chert? Most likely natural.		
2G1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	2	2	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1815	Frag of rim with blue printed decoration; frag of body without decoration		
2G1	1.1.1.3	TCG without glaze	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Could be a fragment of t.c.c local pottery that has lost its glaze		
2G1	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	3	3	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			

Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
2G2	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	2	2	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Small frag of body		
2G2	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	2	2	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Post 1820	1 small frag of body with engobe brown stripes decoration, 1 small frag of body without decoration		
2G2	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	2	2	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		Mammal		
2G2	5.1.1	Bone	Toothbrush	1	1	Frag	4.5.2	Hygiene	From the first third of the 19th century	Small fragment (2,2 cm X 0.5 cm) of a bone toothbrush with a row of perforations for bristle insertion.		
2G2	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	1	1	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
2G2	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Nail	1	1	Frag	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails		Too corroded for identification		
2H1	1.1.1.3	TCG without glaze	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Frag of body without glaze		
2H1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	1	1	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated body		
2H1	2.3.1.1	V Coul transp dark green	Bottle	1	1	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Base shard of a wine bottle.		
2H1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	6	6	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
2H1	2.1	Colourless Glass	Bottle	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Body shard of a small bottle (medicine?) with elongated bubbles in the glass		
2H1	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	2	2	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
2H1	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	1	1	Frag	6.1.1.2	Birds				
2H1	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	1	1	Ent	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
2H1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	1	1	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820	Square-section rod without head		
2H1	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Bolt	1	1	Ent	4.7.2.4	Fixings—various		Large bolt 13.5 cm long with threaded end		
2H2	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	2	2	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Rim shard with brownish glaze on the lip; 1 body shard with brownish glaze on the inside.		
2H2	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	5	5	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated body		
2H2	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Bowl	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Body shard with a flower (painted?) in purple on the inside		

Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
2H2	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	2	2	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Unmarked; one end with glaze		
2H2	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	2	2	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
2H2	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	19	19	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		Includes a jawbone with teeth; 4 teeth		
2H2	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	1	1	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
2H2	3.1.1.13	Drawn iron	Drawn nail	2	2	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Post 1890	A nail head		
2K1	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	3	3	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Body shard with red paste and remains of brown glaze		
2K1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	2	2	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Base shard with manufacturers' mark: "IRONSTONE"; shard of body without decoration		
2K1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	1	1	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
2K1	3.1.2.2	Brass	Cauldron cutout	1	1	Frag	7.6	Reuse	17th century/Contact	Brass piece cut from a cauldron (trade). Measures 2.5 cm by 2.5 cm. The surface is dimpled and has two small perforations near one of the edges (cauldron rivet holes or modification?). The edges are curled, indicating the "scoring and bending" cutting technique. Evidence of the modification of trade cauldrons by Indigenous peoples		2
2K1	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	5	5	Frag	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890	Incomplete and corroded nails		
2K1	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Nail	3	3	Frag	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails		Too corroded for identification		
2K1	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Indeterminate rod	1	1	Inc	4.7.2	Architectural hardware		"L" shaped metal rod 7 cm long and 1 cm wide. Unknown function		
2K1	3.1.2.2	Brass	Spring pin	1	1	Ent	4.7.2.4	Fixings—various	Post 1850	Safety Pin		
2K2	1.1.1.3	TCG without glaze	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Frag of body without glaze		
2K3	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	8	8	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
2K3	2.3.2.6	V Coul opaque blue	Bead	1	1	Comp	4.4.6	Ornaments and jewelry	17th-18th centuries	Large circular bead of 8 mm in diameter, opaque aqua blue in colour. Type Kidd and Kidd: Ila37 . Bead cut into two parts		
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.

2K3	2.3.2.6	V Coul opaque blue	Bead	1	1	Ent	4.4.6	Ornaments and jewelry	17th-18th centuries	Small circular bead of 3 mm in diameter, dark blue/purple in colour (referred to as shadow blue). Type Kidd and Kidd: Ila47 (small circular opaque shadow blue)		
2K3	2.3.1.13	V Coul transp other	Bead	4	4	Ent	4.4.6	Ornaments and jewelry	17th-18th centuries	Small circular beads of 3 mm in diameter, in transparent white colour (translucent). Type Kidd and Kidd: Ila12 (oyster white). The four beads have irregular shapes (not standardized)		
2K3	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	3	3	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
2K3	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Nail	4	4	Frag	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails		Too corroded for identification		
2L1	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	1	1	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of body with red paste and brown glaze inside		
2L1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	2	2	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Post 1820	Frag of body without decoration; frag of edge with remains of shell edge green decoration		
2L1	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	5	5	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
2L1	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Nail	1	1	Frag	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails		Too corroded for identification		
2L1	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Strip	1	1	Frag	4.7.2.99	Architectural hardware ind.		Metal strip 5 cm long by 3 cm wide		
2L1	4.1.1	Limestone—Flake from knapping		2	1	Frag	1.1.1.2	Hard stone, residues	Historical	Historical stone knapping flake. One of the flakes appears complete while the other does not.		
2M1	1.1.1.3	TCG without glaze	Container	2	2	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Frag of body without glaze		
2M1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Bowl	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of edge with blue slip decoration on the inside		
2M1	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—bowl	2	2	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Frag without decoration		
2M1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	1	1	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
2M1	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	2	2	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
2N1	1.1.1.3	TCG without glaze	Brick?	1	1	Frag	4.7.1.4	Cladding materials		Frag of decorative brick?		
2N1	1.1.1.106	TCG n-e England 2	Container	1	1	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Second half of the 18th century and 19th century.	Frag of body with red paste, white slip and glaze on the inside.		
2N1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	1	1	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated body		
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.

2N1	2.1	Colourless Glass	Bottle	2	2	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Frag of neck with ring; frag of body. Medicine bottle?		
2N1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Bottle	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Frag of base without mark.		
2N1	2.2.1.5	Regular pink tinted V	Bottle	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Frag of neck closure with stopper. Medicine bottle type. Pink tint		
2N1	3.1.2	Metals and copper alloys	Rivet?	1	1	Inc	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified		Small circular coppery piece of 0.9 cm. Button or rivet?		
2N1	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	1	1	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		With trace of cutting		
2N1	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Scissors	2	1	Comp	1.3.2.1	Iron, tools		Pair of scissors 13 cm long in total, fixed with rivet, broken rings. Blades 8 cm long.		
2N1	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	1	1	Frag	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890	Headless rod		
2N1	3.1.1.13	Drawn iron	Drawn nail	3	3	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Post 1890			
2P1	3.1.1.13	Drawn iron	Drawn nail	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Post 1890			
2P3	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	1	1	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated body		
2P3	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	1	1	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		Bleached bone		
2P3	3.1.1.13	Drawn iron	Drawn nail	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Post 1890			
2P3	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	1	1	Frag	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890	Headless rod		
2P3	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820			
2P4	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	2	2	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of red body with brown glaze inside		
2P4	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	3	3	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated body		
2P4	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Bowl	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of body with slip decoration, motif of blue stripes on the outside		
2P4	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	2	2	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Frag without decoration		
2P4	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—heel	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Frag without decoration		
2P4	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	1	1	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
2Q3	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	6	6	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	1 frag of rim with blue floral print decoration; 1 frag of rim with traces of brown lines; 4 frag of body without decoration		
2Q3	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Cup	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated rim		
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.

2Q3	1.1.2.31	Creamware	Container	1	1	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	1760–1820	Frag of body (cup?) in cream beige colour		
2Q3	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Bottle	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Frag of base of rectangular bottle (medicine?)		
2Q3	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	1	1	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
2Q3	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	3	3	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
2Q3	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	4	4	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
2Q3	3.1.1.13	Drawn iron	Drawn nail	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Post 1890			
2Q3	3.1.1.13	Drawn iron	Roofing nail	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Post 1890			
2Q4	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Bowl or tureen	2	1	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food		Two adjoining rim fragments		
2Q4	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	2	2	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of rim and body without decoration		
2Q4	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	3	3	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		A tooth		
2Q4	3.1.1.13	Drawn iron	Drawn nail	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Post 1890			
2R2	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	1	1	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
2R2	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	1	1	Ent	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820	3-inch nail bent at the end (forms a hook)		
2R3	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Bowl	2	2	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Two adjoining rim fragments with purple slip decoration geometric pattern (diagonal lines forming diamonds)		
2R3	1.2.2.31	White GF homogeneous saline glaze	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Production 1720–1780	Frag of body		
2R3	2.1	Colourless Glass	Drinking glass	1	1	Frag	4.2.1.1	Drinks, absorption		Frag of body with moulded diamond band decoration		
2R3	2.3.1.1	V Coul transp dark green	Bottle	4	4	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Frag of body		
2R3	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	2	2	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
2R3	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	1	1	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
2R4	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	1	1	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of body		
2R4	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	1	1	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
2R5	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	1	1	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of body		

2R5	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of body with blue printed fence motif		
2R5	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	2	2	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Frag without decoration		
2R5	2.3.1.1	V Coul transp dark green	Bottle	3	1	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage	18th-19th centuries	Three adjoining fragments forming the neck and mouth of a “wine” bottle blown. Mouth shaped with finishing tongs and ring added by glass addition. Cork opening, V-shaped lip and ring in sausage form, on a swollen cylindrical neck		
2R5	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	4	4	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
2R5	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	2	2	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820			
2R5	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Strip	1	1	Frag	4.7.2.99	Architectural hardware ind.		Metal strip of 7 cm by 4 cm		
2R5	3.1.2	Metals and copper alloys	Button	1	1	Ent	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified		Domed circular button of 1 cm in diameter with a small ring attachment at the back		
2S1	3.1.2	Metals and copper alloys	Button	1	1	Ent	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified		Circular button of 1.5 cm in diameter		
2S3	1.1.2.31	Creamware	Container	1	1	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	1760–1820	Frag of cream beige coloured body		
2S3	1.2.2.31	White GF homogeneous saline glaze	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Production 1740–1780	Frag of scalloped edge with moulded “barley grain” pattern on the marli.		
2S3	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	3	3	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				

Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
2S3	4.1.16	Southern Ontario chert—projectile point	Arrowhead	1	1	Comp	3.3	Hunting		Complete projectile point made of chert from southern Ontario, most likely of the Bois Blanc type (comm. pers. Adrian L. Burke and Cherts of southern Ontario, Betty E Eley and Peter H. von Bitter, ROM, Toronto, 1989). Triangular stem point. Complete, the object has at least one break at the level of a shoulder and a convexo—convex profile. Quite thin, the point has a thickness of 0.64 cm, a total length of 4.88 cm, and a width of 2.58 cm. It has a main triangular shape that ends on a diverging stem with a straight base. Removals starting from the base create a thinned stem. One edge is rather straight while the other is convex. The stem narrower than the blade gives marked shoulders that point slightly downwards. It has similarities with the Innes type points dating from the Late Archaic period (5,500 to 3,000 years BP). This type falls into the category of Small Points from southern Ontario and could be dated more precisely between 3900 to 3300 years cal. BP. Otherwise, it could also be placed in the category of “Lamoka” type dating from the post-Laurentian Late Archaic (4,200 to 3,000 years BP).		3
2S3	4.1.16	Chert—Natural Fragment		1	1	Ent				Natural fragment of black chert most likely coming from a recent limestone quarry in the region.		
2S3	4.1.18	Coarse Quartzite—Knapping Flake		2	1	Comp	1.1.1.4	Hard stone, techno-indicator	Prehistory	Two complete fragments of knapping flake in coarse quartzite, probably local.		
2S3	4.1.4	Quartzite? —Knapping Flake		1	1	Comp				Coming from a medium quality quartzite, certainly from a pebble collected in the region. A cortical surface is visible. Not certain that it is anthropogenic.		
2S3	4.1.1	Limestone—Flake from knapping		1	1	Comp	1.1.1.2	Hard stone, residues	Historical	Historic stone knapping flake. Limestone in which a nice little fossil can be seen.		
2T1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	10	10	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
2T1	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	5	5	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890	Very corroded, could it be forged?		

2T1	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Handle	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.5	Supports		Cauldron handle?		
2T1	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.7.2.99	Architectural hardware ind.		Rectangular piece 8.5 cm long (broken) and 3.5 cm wide. Includes two 1 cm perforations for rivet or nails. Function undetermined.		
2T2	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Deep dish?	2	2	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Fragments of rim with orange paste and brownish-green glaze inside and on the lip. Wide opening, could be a deep dish, a tureen?		
2T2	1.2.2.31	White GF homogeneous saline glaze	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Production 1740–1780	Frag of multilobed (scalloped) rim with moulded scroll motif part of the “basket weave, diaper and scroll” type on the flange.		
2T2	1.1.2.1	White earthenware	Bowl?	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Late 17th to around 1760	Frag of body with bluish base, polychrome painted decoration: interior with blue stripe motif; exterior with blue and orange (manganese) floral motif. French (Nevers) or British origin?		4
2T2	2.3.2.1	V Coul opaque white	Bead	1	1	Ent	4.4.6	Ornaments and jewelry	17th-18th centuries	Small tubular (or circular) bead of 2–3 mm in diam and 3 mm in length, opaque white in colour. Type Kidd and Kidd: Ia5 (tubular) or IIa14 (circular).		
2T2	3.1.2.2	Brass	Pin	15	15	Ent	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified	17th-18th centuries	2 straight pins with flat brass heads (post 1835) and 11 straight pins with 3 cm long coiled heads (17th-18th centuries) and 2 headless rods. (Moussette 2006)		
2T2	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	1	1	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		A bleached bone		
2T2	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	3	3	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
2T2	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Nail	3	3	Frag	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails		Too corroded for identification		
2U2	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Large nail	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.4	Fixings—various		Large spike, 34 cm long; square section of 2 cm on each side. Flattened point and flat square head.		
2V1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	8	8	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820	7 small roofing nails? Of 1 and a half inches and 1 nail of 4 inches		
2V1	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	3	3	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
2V1	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Nail	2	2	Frag	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails		Too corroded for identification		
2V1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Hammerhead	1	1	Inc	4.7.2.4	Fixings—various		Cobbler’s hammerhead. Metal piece consisting of a bar bent at one end, 10 cm long and 4 cm wide with a large flattened head. Perforation in the centre of the bar with two rectangular nails inserted (for hammer handle)		
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.

2V2	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	1	1	Frag	4.1.99	Indeterminate food	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of body		
2V2	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	5	5	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	1 frag of body with blue printed decoration; 1 frag of base; 3 frag of body without decoration		
2V2	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	1	1	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
2V2	2,1	Colourless Glass	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Frag of body		
2V2	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	1	1	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
2V2	3.1.2.2	Brass	Pin	1	1	Frag	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified	17th-18th centuries	Head of a pin with a coiled head		
2W1	1.1.1.3	TCG without glaze	Container	2	2	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Frag of body without glaze		
2W1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated body		
2W1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	4	4	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
2W1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Bottle	11	11	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Two frag of adjoining necks of a medicine bottle, cork opening (2.5 cm in diameter); 9 frag of body		
2W1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	2	2	Ent	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820	A large nail of 5 inches; a nail of 3.5 inches		
2W1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Rod?	1	1	Ent	4.7.2.4	Fixings—various		Metal rod in “L” shape, 12 cm long and 1 cm wide. Indeterminate architectural hardware		
2W1	3.1.1.3	Cast iron	Gear	1	1	Frag	4.7.2.2	Rotating fittings		Part of a toothed gear wheel (8 teeth (
2X2	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	3	3	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Post 1820	Two frag of body without decoration; 1 frag of body with pink line decoration		
2X2	1.1.2.1	White earthenware	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Late 17th to around 1760	Small frag of body with pinkish-beige paste and bluish-white glaze		
2X2	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Bottle	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Frag of body		
2X2	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	4	4	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
2X2	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	1	1	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
2Z1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	2	2	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
2Z1	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	1	1	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
2Z1	3.1.1.13	Drawn iron	Drawn nail	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Post 1890			

2Z3	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated body		
2Z3	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	1	1	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
2Z3	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Nail	1	1	Frag	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails		Too corroded for identification		
3D1	1.1.1.3	TCG without glaze	Flower pot	2	2	Frag	4.8	Landscaping (environment)				
3D1	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	5	5	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of body with missing brownish glaze on several fragments		
3D1	1.1.2.31	Creamware	Container	4	4	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	1760–1820	Frag of body		
3D1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	14	14	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	1 frag of base; 2 frag joint pieces of rim with moulded decor wheat motif; 3 frag of rim without decor; 1 frag of bottom with “ENGLAND” mark and moulded letter “M”; 1 frag of bottom with “NEW WARF POTT (ER) / ENGLAND” green printed mark; 3 frag of body with blue and black printed decor; 3 frag of body without decor		
3D1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Cup	2	2	Frag	4.2.1.1	Drinks, absorption	Post 1820	Two frag joint pieces of a cup base (tea?) with moulded decor		
3D1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Bowl	2	2	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Shard with slip decoration, pattern of horizontal brown and blue stripes		
3D1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Saucer?	2	2	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Shard of rim with blurred blue printed decoration; shard of rim without decoration		
3D1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	4	4	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Post 1820	Two shards of body without decoration; 1 shard of body with blue printed floral decoration; 1 shard of body with blue painted vegetal motif		
3D1	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	5	5	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Shard without decoration, two ends		
3D1	1.2.1.72	GG Derbyshire 1	Inkwell?	1	1	Frag	5.3	Writings	19th century	Shard of body (from base to shoulder) measuring 3.5 cm in height. Could be an inkwell		
3D1	1.2.1.991	GG salt glaze — general	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Shard of body with dark grey paste and shiny surface appearance		
3D1	1.3.2	Hard-paste porcelain (PF)	Saucer?	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware		Small shard of rim with blue and manganese painted decoration on the inside		
3D1	1.1.2.1	White earthenware	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Late 17th to around 1760	Small frag of body with beige paste, bluish glaze on the outside and blue painted decor (landscape scene with tree?). Unidentifiable type		

Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
3D1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	1	1	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
3D1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Bottle	2	2	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Frag of neck with striations in the glass; frag of body		
3D1	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	5	5	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
3D1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	3	3	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820	A large nail of 4 inches, a small nail of 1.5 inches.		
3D1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Hinge	1	1	Frag	4.7.2.1	Closure systems		Door hinge broken at the rivet. Measures 15 cm long by 2.5 cm wide		
3D2	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	14	14	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	2 frag of rim; 12 frag of body. Glaze missing on several.		
3D2	1.1.2.1	White earthenware	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	ca 1730	Frag of body with salmon paste, bluish-white glaze. Polychrome decor painted on the inside: manganese-coloured grid pattern (basket weave) surrounded by a blue frame, yellow scrolls and blue grape clusters with green grape leaf. French origin from Rouen. Copy of green family porcelain		5
3D2	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	3	3	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated body		
3D2	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	3	3	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Post 1820	1 frag of body with blue printed decoration; 2 frag without decoration		
3D2	1.1.2.31	Creamware	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	1760–1820	Frag of body with brown slip decoration		
3D2	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	2	2	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Frag without decoration		
3D2	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	2	2	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
3D3	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	9	9	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of body		
3D3	1.1.2.31	Creamware	Bowl	2	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	1760–1820	Two frag joint pieces of base and body with brown slip decoration (same as 3D1)		
3D3	1.1.2.31	Creamware	Container	2	2	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	1760–1820	Frag of rim with moulded decoration (grain texture), small frag of rim with moulded decoration type “feather”		
3D3	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	8	8	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	8 frag of body without decoration; 1 frag of base with black printed decoration; 1 frag of body with blue printed decoration		

Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
3D3	1.1.2.13	TCF Jackfield	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Frag of body with thin reddish paste and shiny black glaze		
3D3	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	1876–1900	Small frag of body with white paste and green glaze on the outside and yellowish glaze on the inside. Type “Victorian majolica”		
3D3	1.2.2.31	White GF homogeneous saline glaze	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Production 1740–1780	Base frag without decoration		
3D3	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	3	3	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Frag without decoration		
3D3	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—bowl	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco				
3D3	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	24	24	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
3D3	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	29	29	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		Includes 2 teeth, 3 bleached bones		
3D3	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	10	10	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820	Small flat-headed nails (for roofing?)		
3D3	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	2	2	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890	A large 4-inch nail		
3D3	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Strip	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		A folded strip of 12 cm by 2 cm; a broken metal strip of 4.5 cm by 2.5 cm		
3D3	3.1.4.1	Lead	Cast iron waste	1	1	Frag	1.3.7.2	Lead, residues		Heap of melted lead		
3H1	2.3.1.1	V Coul transp dark green	Bottle	4	4	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage	19th century	Two base frags and two body frags of a square gin-type bottle, dark olive-green colour		
3H1	5.1.1	Bone	Button	1	1	Ent	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified	19th century	Four-hole bone button, concave centre, convex exterior.		
3H1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Folding knife	1	1	Comp	1.3.2.1	Iron, tools	17th-early 18th century	Folding knife blade with rivet hole (for the handle) and foldable tang. Measures 8.5 cm long (tip broken) and 2 cm at the widest part of the blade. Type trade knife		6
3H1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820			
3H1	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	3	3	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
3H1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Rail spike	1	1	Frag	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails		Head of a large railway rail spike		
4A	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	2	2	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated base		
4A	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	1	1	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
4A	2.3.1.1	V Coul transp dark green	Bottle	2	2	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Frag of body in dark green and olive green		
4A	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	2	2	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			

Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
4A	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Bolt	1	1	Ent	4.7.2.4	Fixings—various		Large bolt 8 cm long with threaded end		
4B	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	3	3	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of rim with black printed decoration, frag of body, frag of base.		
4B	1.1.2.31	Creamware	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	1760–1820	Small frag of body		
4B	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	13	13	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
4B	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
4B	3.1.1.13	Drawn iron	Drawn nail	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Post 1890			
4B	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Cartridge	1	1	Ent	3.3	Hunting		Small rifle cartridge 1.5 cm long, 0.6 cm in diameter		
4B	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	1	1	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		Bleached bone		
4C	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	2	2	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated rim		
4C	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	1	1	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
4C	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Bell	1	1	Inc	4.4.5	Accessories		Possible bell? Spherical piece 3 cm in diameter made in two parts with a joint in the middle. Opening at the base (broken). Maybe a decorative piece?		
4D1												
4D1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of base with remains of manufacturer's mark printed in black.		
4D1	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	1	1	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of rim with remains of brownish glaze		
4D1	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Frag without decoration		
4D1	2.1	Colourless Glass	Bottle	1	1	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Base shard of a round bottle with the number 3 moulded into the bottom		
4D1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Bottle	1	1	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Frag of body		
4D1	2.3.1.1	V Coul transp dark green	Bottle	4	4	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Shard of base and body of a square gin bottle; 2 shard of round bottle body		
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.

4D1	2.2.1.8	Regular amber tint	Bottle	1	1	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Shard of the neck of a bottle in yellow amber brown colour, with stretched bubbles in the glass		
4D1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	1	1	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
4D1	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	11	11	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
4D1	3.1.1.13	Drawn iron	Drawn nail	3	3	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Post 1890			
4D2	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	5	5	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Two shard joined with black printed geometric pattern decoration; 3 shard of undecorated body		
4D2	1.1.1.3	TCG without glaze	Marble	1	1	Ent	5.7	Games and Entertainment		Clay playing marble of 1.5 cm in diameter		
4D2	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Bottle	3	3	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Frag of body		
4D2	2.3.1.1	V Coul transp dark green	Bottle	6	6	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		3 shard of base and 3 shard of round alcohol bottle body		
4D2	2.2.1.8	Regular amber tint	Bottle	1	1	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Shard of yellowish amber body		
4D2	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	7	7	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
4D2	2.3.2.1	V Coul opaque white	Button	1	1	Ent	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified		Small 4-hole button		
4D2	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	3	3	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		Including a long bone with saw cut marks		
4D2	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	3	3	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
4D2	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Bolt	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.4	Fixings—various		4.5 cm long bolt with a wide head		
4D2	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Hinge?	1	1	Inc	4.7.2.1	Closure systems		Metal piece in the shape of a trapezoid that could be a door hinge		
4D3	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	4	4	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of body with missing glaze on the majority		
4D3	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated body		
4D3	2.3.1.1	V Coul transp dark green	Bottle	1	1	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Frag of body		
4D3	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	3	3	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.

4D3	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820			
	1.1.1.33											
4D4		Local TCG glaze inc	Container	6	6	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	2 frag of rim; 4 frag of body with greenish-brown glaze		
4D4	1.1.2.31	Creamware	Plate	3	3	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	1760–1820	Two frag jointed from the base of a plate, 1 frag of body		
	1.1.2.61											
4D4		White TCF	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated rim		
4D4	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Frag without decoration		
4D4	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—heel	1	1	Inc	4.2.2	Tobacco		Molded letters on both sides of the heel: W/C		
			Bottle									
4D4	2.3.1.1	V Coul transp dark green		1	1	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Frag of body		
4D4	1.1.2.1	White earthenware	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Late 17th century-1760	Small frag of body with beige paste and bluish-white glaze, polychrome decoration: horizontal blue band, crossed orange lines, green band. French origin?		
	5.1.1											
4D4		Bone	Bone fragment	7	7	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
	1.1.2.61						4.99					
4E3		White TCF	Container	9	9	Frag		Indeterminate consumption	Post 1820	Two frag pieces with brown engobe decoration of crossed lines; 7 frag body pieces without decoration		
	1.1.2.61											
4E3		White TCF	Saucer?	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of rim with blue printed decoration and moulded volutes on the edge		
							4.99					
4E3	1.1.2.91	Yellow TCF with clear glaze	Container	4	4	Frag		Indeterminate consumption	1850-early 20th century	Frag of body		
4E3	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	2	2	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Frag without decoration		
	2.2.1.1											
4E3		Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	7	7	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
			Bottle									
4E3	2.3.1.1	V Coul transp dark green		1	1	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Frag of body		
	5.1.1											
4E3		Bone	Bone fragment	8	8	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		Includes a rodent maxilla (groundhog?) with teeth		
4E3	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	6	6	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
4E3	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Hinge	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.2	Rotating fittings		Hinge (door hardware) in L shape, 8 cm long and 4 cm high (rounded piece that fits into the hinge).		
4E3	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Sickle	1	1	Ent	3.1	Agriculture/horticulture		Metal sickle 30 cm long and 2 m wide		
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.

4E4	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	2	2	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of body with greenish-brown glaze; frag of body with red clay dark brown glaze		
4E4	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	2	2	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Frag without decoration		
4E4	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	15	15	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
4E4	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	3	3	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
4E4	3.1.1.3	Cast iron	Piece	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.4	Fixings—various		Rectangular cast-iron piece measuring 5 cm by 2 cm with perforations at the ends (to attach to an object?)		
4E4	4.1.1	Limestone—Flake from knapping		1	1	Comp	1.1.1.2	Hard stone, residues	Historical	Historic stone flake.		
4E5	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	7	7	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Fragment missing glaze		
4E5	1.1.2.31	Creamware	Plate	3	3	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	1760–1820	Small frag of body		
4E5	1.2.2.31	White GF homogeneous saline glaze	Container	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Production 1740–1780	Small frag of body		
4E5	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	10	10	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane		Highly altered surface		
4E5	2.4	Polychrome Glass	Bead	1	1	Ent	5.7	Games and Entertainment	17th-18th centuries	Tubular bead 1.3 cm long and 0.5 cm in diameter (average). Navy-blue colour with longitudinal red and white lines. Kidd and Kidd type: Ib23 or IIIbb7		7
4E5	3.1.2.2	Brass	Pin	1	1	Frag	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified	17th-18th centuries	Head of a pin with a coiled head		
4E5	3.1.2.2	Brass	Ornament?	1	1	Frag	4.8.5	Decoration		Semicircular decorative piece or appliqué moulded with a feather (or fern?) motif.		
4E5	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	9	9	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		Includes a bleached (calcified?) bone		
4E5	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
4E5	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	9	9	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820	Various sizes, 2 headless rods		
4E5	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Plane	1	1	Inc	1.2.1.1	Wood, tools		Carpenter's tool known as a drawknife. Blade 8 cm long and 1.5 cm wide with small missing teeth. Presence of bristles at each end for wooden handles. Used for cutting, peeling, or shaping wood by pulling towards oneself.		
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
4E6	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	6	6	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		Includes a bleached bone		
4E6	5.1.6	Charcoal	Sample	1	1	Frag	7.1	Undetermined		Charcoal sample (hearth?)		

4E6	4.1.1	Limestone—Flake from knapping		1	1	Comp	1.1.1.2	Hard stone, residues		Historic stone flake.		
4F1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Saucer?	4	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of rim with 3 adjoining pieces without decoration		
4F1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Saucer?	5	5	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	2 frag of rim and 3 frag of body with mauve floral painted decoration		
4F1	1.1.2.31	Creamware	Handle	7	1	Frag	4.1.3.4	Food, serving dishes	1760–1820	Adjoining fragments of a teapot handle?		
4F1	1.3.2	Hard-paste porcelain (PF)	Cup?	1	1	Frag	4.2.1.1	Drinks, absorption		Frag of undecorated rim		
4F1	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Frag without decoration		
4F1	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—bowl	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Frag with moulded decoration		
4F1	2.3.1.1	V Coul transp dark green	Bottle	1	1	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Frag of body		
4F1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Bottle	1	1	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Frag of body		
4F1	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	2	2	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
4F1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	5	5	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820			
4F1	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	7	7	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
4F1	3.1.1.13	Drawn iron	Drawn nail	2	2	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Post 1890			
4F1	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Thread	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption				
4F2	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	4	4	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of body with orange paste and brownish interior glaze		
4F2	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	12	12	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Post 1820	3 Frag of rim and 8 frag of body without decoration		
4F2	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Saucer?	2	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of cord with blue printed vegetal motif decoration		
4F2	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Ca 1830	Frag of rim with moulded decoration type shell edge green neoclassical		
4F2	1.2.2.51	GF Black basalt without glaze	Container	2	2	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Late 18th-Early 19th century.	Frag of a teapot or cup?		
4F2	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	3	3	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco	1846–1876	A frag with moulded inscription “NTREAL/HENDER”		
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
4F2	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	10	10	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
4F2	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	24	24	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		Including 4 teeth		

4F2	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820	Nail rod		
4F2	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Knife	2	1	Comp	4.1.3.1	Food., table utensil	Late 18th-Early 19th century.	Metal knife blade broken in two (tip) 15 cm long and 2 cm wide. Rounded tip. Broken tang. Knife		
4F2	3.1.2.2	Brass	Pin	1	1	Frag	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified	17th-18th centuries	Head of a pin with a coiled head		
4F2	3.1.2.2	Brass	Button	1	1	Ent	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified		Flat circular button of 1.2 cm in diameter with a small attachment ring at the back. Edge decorated with fine diagonal lines		
4F2	3.1.2	Metals and copper alloys	Coin	1	1	Ent	5.2	Trade	1805	1 cent coin from 1805 with moulded inscription. One side with: “ONE CENT at the centre surrounded by a loop/ UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the edge” other side: LIBERTY at the top/1805 at the bottom/draped bust in profile at the center		8
4F2	4.1.4	Fine sandstone—Natural fragment		1	1	Frag				Is not anthropogenic		
4G2	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—bowl	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Frag without decoration		
4G2	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Bottle	3	3	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Frag of body		
4G2	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	3	3	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
4G2	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	3	3	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
4G3	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Bowl or tureen	1	1	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of edge		
4G3	2.3.1.1	V Coul transp dark green	Bottle	2	2	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Frag of square gin bottle body		
4G3	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	1	1	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
4G3	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	2	2	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
4G3	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	2	2	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820	Nail rod		
4G3	3.1.2.2	Brass	Pin	1	1	Frag	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified	17th-18th centuries	Head of a pin with a coiled head		
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
4G3	4.1.7.1	Slate	Roofing tile	1	1	Frag	4.7.1.4	Cladding materials		Slate tile sample		

4G4	4.1.4	Fine sandstone—adze fragment	Adze?	1	1	Frag			Prehistory	L: 5.12 cm, W: 4.54 cm, H: 2.55 cm. Mesial fragment of an adze in fine sandstone. It only presents the central part, both ends being fractured. With a residual length of 5.12 cm, the adze fragment has a total width of 4.54 cm and a total thickness of 2.55 cm. Apart from the inside of the breaks, the entire surface is polished, except for a hollow on one lateral face. It could date from the Archaic period, but cannot be diagnosed with this single fragment. Adzes are also used during the Woodland period. The adze is a tool used for working wood by removing chips. Fixed at a perpendicular angle to the handle, the curved blade of the adze allows for digging, squaring, rounding, or even smoothing pieces of wood. The adze, bush hammered and polished, presents a longitudinally asymmetrical biconvex profile. One face is flat, while the other is curved towards the cutting edge.		9
4H2	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—heel	1	1	Inc	4.2.2	Tobacco				
			Bottle									
4H2	2.1	Colourless Glass		1	1	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Shard of a bottle body (soda drink?)		
4H2	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Plate?	1	1	Frag	7.1	Undetermined		Right-angled metal plate (corner of a square room)		
4H3	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Bowl or tureen	5	4	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Two joined shards of orange paste with light brown-orange glaze; 1 shard of body with dark brown-marron glaze inside and outside; 2 shards of body with brown marron glaze		
4H3	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Bottle	2	2	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Shard of the base of a rectangular bottle (medicine type?) with the number 11 moulded at the bottom; 1 shard of bottle neck with cap opening		
4H3	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	5	5	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
4H3	2.3.2.1	V Coul opaque white	Button	1	1	Ent	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified		Small button with 2 holes and convex sides		
4H3	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	5	5	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		A tooth		
4H3	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	5	5	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			

4H3	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	3	3	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820			
4H3	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Leaf	1	1	Frag	7.1	Undetermined		Metal leaf folded in half		
4H4	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	10	10	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	3 frag of rim and 7 frag of body with beige-orange paste. The majority lacks glaze		
4H4	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	8	8	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated body		
4H4	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—bowl	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Frag without decoration		
4H4	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	3	3	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco				
4H4	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	5	5	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
4H4	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	3	3	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820	1 whole nail, two headless rods		
4H4	3.1.5.1	Silver	Button	1	1	Ent	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified		Flat button of 1.8 cm in diameter with small ring for attachment on the back		
4H4	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	23	23	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		1 tooth; one bone with cut marks		
4H4	4.1.4	Sandstone—fragment of natural pebble		1	1	Frag				Fragment of naturally polished sandstone pebble.		
4H5	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	4	4	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of body with orange paste and brown or maroon glaze		
4H5	1.1.2.31	Creamware	Plate	3	3	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	1760–1820	Frag of body		
4H5	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	2	2	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Post 1820	Frag of body		
4H5	1.1.2.1	White earthenware	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	17th century-1760	Frag of body with salmon paste (broken in two) with bluish glaze inside and outside without decoration. Glaze that flakes off.		
4H5	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	12	12	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Without decoration, varied size		
4H5	2.3.1.1	V Coul transp dark green	Bottle	2	2	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Frag of round alcohol bottle body		
4H5	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	4	4	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
4H5	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	22	22	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
4H5	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	1	1	Ent	6.1.1.5	Fishes		Fish vertebra		
4H5	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	3	3	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820			

4H5	3.1.2.2	Brass	Pin	3	3	Frag	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified	17th-18th centuries	Straight pins with coiled head		
4H5	3.1.2.2	Brass	Clasp?	1	1	Comp	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified		Bent brass wire in Ω shape. Could it be a clothing fastener?		
4K1	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	2	2	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of body with orange paste and brown or maroon glaze		
4K1	2.3.1.1	V Coul transp dark green	Bottle	1	1	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Frag of body		
4K1	5.3.1	Plastic	Other	1	1	Frag	7.1	Undetermined		Frag of light beige plastic material.		
4L1	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	3	3	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of edge and frag of body with red paste and brown glaze		
4L1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	2	2	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated body		
4L1	1.1.2.91	Yellow TCF with clear glaze	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	1850-early 20th century	Frag of body		
4L1	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—bowl	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Frag without decoration		
4L1	5.3.1	Plastic	Other	1	1	Frag	7.1	Undetermined		Small piece of light green plastic (part of a comb?)		
4L2	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Bowl or tureen	1	1	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of base with orange paste and greenish glaze		
4L2	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	9	9	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of body with orange paste and brownish or brown glaze		
4L2	1.1.1.32	Local TCG green glaze	Container	1	1	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of body with orange paste and green glaze		
4L2	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	9	9	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	1 frag of edge with moulded shell edge decoration in blue; 1 frag of body with printed blue decoration; 7 frag of body without decoration		
4L2	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—bowl	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Frag without decoration		
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
4L2	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	1	1	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
4L2	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	11	11	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		3 teeth		
4L2	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	1	1	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820			

4M1	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	4	4	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Shard of body with orange paste and brownish-green glaze		
4M1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	5	5	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated body		
4M1	1.1.2.31	Creamware	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware		Frag of body		
4M1	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—bowl	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Frag without decoration		
4M1	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	3	3	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco				
4M1	2.3.1.1	V Coul transp dark green	Bottle	5	5	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Frag of round alcohol bottle body		
4M1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	2	2	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
4M1	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	7	7	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		A shard of bleached bone		
4M1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	1	1	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820			
4M1	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	5	5	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
4N1	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	3	3	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	2 shards of rim, one shard of body with orange paste and brown glaze		
4N1	1.1.1.32	Local TCG green glaze	Container	4	4	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Shard of body with orange paste and dark green glaze		
4N1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	3	3	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated body		
4N1	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Part of the pipe and heel (with letter C)		
4N1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	3	3	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
4N1	2.3.1.1	V Coul transp dark green	Bottle	1	1	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Frag of body		
4N1	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	7	7	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		A tooth		
4N1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	2	2	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820	Headless nail shaft; 1 complete nail		
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
4N1	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	1	1	Ent	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890	3.5 inch nail with large head (handcrafted?)		
4N1	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Button	1	1	Comp	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified		Metal button with domed face and hole in the centre		

4P	1.1.1.3	TCG without glaze	Container	4	4	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Shard of body with orange-salmon paste, without glaze		
4P	3.2.2.1	Tinplate	Strip	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Thin strip of silver-coloured metal (tinplate?) with embossed inscriptions: Trademark/Regis. Pat. Off/Lawngond (?)/Made in BEL...		
4Q1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	2	2	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated body		
4Q1	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—bowl	2	2	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Frag without decoration		
4Q1	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	18	18	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		Small rodent bones; 1 tooth		
4Q1	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	9	9	Ent	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
4Q1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	2	2	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820			
4Q1	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Lamp burner	1	1	Inc	4.8.2	Lighting		Upper part of an oil lamp burner (to insert the wick)		
4Q2	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Bowl or tureen	1	1	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of rim with orange paste and brownish-green glaze		
4Q2	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Pipe with moulded line and small dots decoration wrapping around the pipe		
4Q2	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	8	8	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
4Q2	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Bucket?	11	11	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Parts of a bucket or kettle, frag of rim and body		
4Q2	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	2	2	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820			
4Q2	3.1.2.2	Brass	Cauldron cutout	1	1	Frag	7.6	Reuse	17th-18th centuries	Piece (blank) probably cut from a brass cauldron for reuse by the natives. Turned-up edge indicating the “scoring and folding” cutting technique.		10
4Q2	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	20	20	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
4Q2	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	108	108	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		Concentration of rodent bones		
4Q3	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Bowl or tureen	8	8	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Large frag of rim joined with 4R1 ; frag of base; 6 frag of body with orange paste and brownish-green glaze on the inside.		
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
4Q3	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	14	14	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
4Q3	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	2	2	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			

4Q3	4.1.14	Marble	Sample	1	1	Frag	4.7.1	Building materials		Small frag of a white stone (marble?) presenting a polished/glazed surface		
4R1	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Bowl or tureen	7	7	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of edge; 2 frag of base joined with 4Q3 ; 4 frag of body. May be the same object as 4Q3		
4R1	1.1.2.31	Creamware	Container	4	4	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	1760–1820	Frag of edge (bowl?) with moulded decor of small beads		
4R1	1.2.2.31	White GF homogeneous saline glaze	Plate	4	3	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Production 1740–1780	4 frag of plate edge, 2 of which are joined with moulded barley grain decor and scalloped edge		
4R1	1.3.2	Hard-paste porcelain (PF)	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Frag of body with painted decor, very altered surface		
4R1	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	2	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Pipe broken into two parts		
4R1	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	5	5	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		2 teeth, vertebra, rib		
4R1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	1	1	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820			
4R1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Undetermined	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.4	Fixings—various		Hardware piece forming a ring of 3 cm in diameter then a rod of 6 cm in length. Part of a tool or piece of architecture (wall attachment?)		
4R2	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	1	1	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Frag of body		
4R2	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco				
4R2	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	4	4	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		1 tooth		
4S1	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	5	5	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Shard of body with orange paste and remains of pale green glaze		
4S1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated body		
4S1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Saucer or cup	2	2	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Shard of rim with blue painted vegetal motif; shard of body painted blue		
4S1	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco				
4S1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	2	2	Comp	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820			
4S1	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Strip	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Small strip of metal of undetermined function		
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
4S2	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	2	2	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Shard of body that has lost its glaze		

4S2	1.1.2.31	Creamware	Saucer or cup	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	1760–1820	Frag of undecorated rim		
4S2	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Post 1820	Shard of body with blue printed decoration on the outside		
4S2	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	3	3	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Without decoration, varied size		
4S2	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	1	1	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
4S2	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	4	4	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
4S2	3.1.2.2	Brass	Pin	1	1	Frag	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified	17th-18th centuries	Straight pins with coiled head		
4S2	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Leaf	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Circular metal sheet		
4S2	4.1.18	Coarse Quartzite—Knapping Flake		2	1	Comp	1.1.1.4	Hard stone, techno-indicator	Prehistory	Two complete flakes of coarse quartzite that could be local.		
4T1	1.1.1.35	Local TCG gl multi-coloration	Container	4	4	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption		Shard of body with orange paste and brown (almost black) glaze inside and out		
4T1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Post 1820	Frag of undecorated body		
4T1	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—bowl	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco	19th century	Shard with “TD” mark on the bowl		
4T1	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	2	2	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		1 tooth		
4T1	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	14	14	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
4T1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	9	9	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820			
4T1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.7.2.4	Fixings—various		Metal plate of 11 cm by 3 cm with two holes at the ends and rivets (or forged nails). Used to attach to another object		
4T2	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	5	5	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Shard of body with orange paste and greenish glaze		
4T2	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	4	4	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Shard of rim type Shell edge blue with wavy edge and moulded lines; 3 shard of undecorated body		
4T2	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Cup	1	1	Frag	4.2.1.1	Drinks, absorption	Post 1820	Shard of cord with blue painted floral motif		
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
4T2	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Saucer or cup	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Shard of rim with blue painted vegetal and floral motif (similar to 4S1)		
4T2	1.2.2.31	White GF homogeneous saline glaze	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Production 1740–1780	Shard of rim with moulded “barley grain” motif		

4T2	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	2	2	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Without decoration, varied size		
4T2	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	1	1	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
4T2	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	3	3	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
4T3	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	5	5	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	Shard of body with orange paste and brownish-green glaze		
4T3	1.1.1.108	TCG Staff slip with red engobe	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Late 17th century to 1780	Shard of body in fawn-pink paste with red engobe background and a layer of white engobe with yellowish transparent glaze. Comb-decorated with semicircle motif		
4T3	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Plate	11	4	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Shard of body with blue printed decoration		
4T3	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco				
4T3	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	5	5	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		1 bone with cut marks		
4T4	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco				
4T4	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	1	1	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
4T4	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	1	1	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		1 tooth		
4T5	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	8	8	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	1 frag of rim (bowl or tureen); 7 frag of body		
4T5	1.2.2.31	White GF homogeneous saline glaze	Plate	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Production 1740–1780	Small frag of body		
4T5	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Pipe with heel with moulded letter “H”		
4T5	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	5	5	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				
4T5	3.1.1	Metals and ferrous alloys	Handle	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.2	Rotating fittings		Metal bar 15 cm long and 1.2 cm wide with a hole at one end with a nail (for rotation) and the other end bent for gripping (crank or handle)		
5A1	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	6	6	Frag	4.1.1	Food, preparation	Popular between 1780 and 1830	1 frag of rim (bowl or tureen); 5 frag of body with brownish glaze inside		
Lot	Material Code	Material	Object	Nb. frag.	Nb. obj.	Integrity	Function Code	Function	Dating	Comments	Box No	Cat. No.
5A1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	14	14	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Post 1820	4 frag of rim (including 2 adjoining) of a cup (?); 9 frag of body; 1 frag of base without decoration		

5A1	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Bowl	1	1	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Post 1820	Frag of body with painted green leaves		
5A1	1.1.2.91	Yellow TCF with clear glaze	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Ca 1850–1920	Frag of body		
5A1	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	1	1	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco				
5A1	1.2.1.72	GG Derbyshire 1	Bottle or jar	1	1	Frag	4.10	Indeterminate storage	19th century	Frag of ink bottle (or jar) base?		
5A1	2.3.1.1	V Coul transp dark green	Bottle	2	2	Frag	4.2.1.2	Drinks, preservation/storage		Frag of square gin bottle base and body		
5A1	2.2.1.1	Regular green tinted glass	Glass pane	4	4	Frag	4.7.1.1	Basic materials—glass pane				
5A1	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	7	7	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks		2 teeth		
5A1	3.1.1.12	Rolled iron	Cut nail	3	3	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	1820–1890			
5A1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Forged nail	8	8	Inc	4.7.2.3	Fixings—nails	Pre 1820			
5A1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Sickle	1	1	Frag	3.1	Agriculture/horticulture		Sickle blade		
5A1	3.1.1.11	Wrought iron	Hinge	1	1	Comp	4.7.2.2	Rotating fittings		Broken door hinge		
5A1	3.1.5.1	Silver	Button	1	1	Ent	4.4.2.3	Fastenings—unidentified		Flat button of 1.8 cm in diameter with small ring for attachment on the back		
3J	1.1.1.33	Local TCG glaze inc	Container	3	3	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Popular between 1780 and 1830	1 frag of rim; 2 frag of body	Pruned on site	
3J	1.2.2.31	White GF homogeneous saline glaze	Plate	3	3	Frag	4.1.3.3	Food, tableware	Production 1740–1780	Frag of rim with moulded barley grain type decoration	Pruned on site	
3J	1.1.2.31	Creamware	Container	1	1	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	1760–1820	Frag of undecorated body	Pruned on site	
3J	1.1.2.61	White TCF	Container	14	14	Frag	4.99	Indeterminate consumption	Post 1820	Frag of rim type shell edge blue with straight edge moulded lines; 2 frag of rim type chell edge green with wavy edge and moulded lines; 1 frag of body with brown slip decoration type mocha; 2 frag of body with blue floral print decoration; 3 frag of rim without decoration; 1 frag of rim with brown linen decoration on inner edge; 2 frag of body without decoration; 1 frag of base without decoration	Pruned on site	
3J	1.1.2.41	White Clay TCF	Pipe—tube	8	8	Frag	4.2.2	Tobacco		Without decoration, varied size	Pruned on site	
3J	5.1.1	Bone	Bone fragment	4	4	Frag	6.1.1	Animals except mollusks				

ANNEX 3. Catalogue of photographs

Project: Archaeological Inventory—Renovation of Baie D’Urfé City Hall			Intervention: April—May 2023		
Type of film: BiFI-18-23-N1					
No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
1	1A1	Mechanical excavation	NO	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
2	1A1	Mechanical excavation	NO	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
3	2B	Location	O	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
4	2B	Location	NO	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
5	2B1	Base 1A1, surface 2B1	S	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
6	2C	Location	O	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
7	2C	Location	SW	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
8	2C1	Base 1A1, surface 2C1	O	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
9	2B2	Base 2B1, surface 2B2 (HSSN)	O	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
10	2B2	Base 2B1, surface 2B2 (HSSN)	S	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
11	2C2	Base 2C1, surface 2C2 (HSSN)	O	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
12	2C2	Base 2C1, surface 2C2 (HSSN)	NO	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
13	2B3	Base 2B2, surface 2B3 (SNS)	S	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
14	2B3	Base 2B2, surface 2B3 (SNS)	O	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
15	1A	Ambiance	SW	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
16	1A	Ambiance	O	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
17	2B3 (end)	Base 2 B3—arbitrary end	O	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
18	2B3 (end)	Base 2 B3—arbitrary end	O	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
19	2B	North wall	NO	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
20	2A	Location	NO	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
21	2A1	Base 1A1, surface 2A1	O	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
22	2C3	Base 2C2, surface 2C3 (SNS)	O	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
23	2C3	Base 2C2, surface 2C3 (SNS)	N	19-04-2023	A. L.-L.
24	2A1	Base 2A1 (arbitrary)—SNS not reached—Aqueduct trench	O	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
25	2A1	Base 2A1 (arbitrary)—SNS not reached—Aqueduct trench	S	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
26	2A	West wall	O	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
27	2D	Location	O	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
28	2D	Location	S	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
29	2D1	Base 1A1, surface 2D1	S	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
30	2D1	Base 1A1, surface 2D1	O	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
31	2C3 (base)	Base 2 C3—arbitrary end	O	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
32	2C3 (base)	Base 2 C3—arbitrary end	S	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
33	2 C—C3	South wall—Section C3	S	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
34	3A	South wall, trench 3A	S	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
35	3A	South wall, trench 3A	S	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
36	2D2	Base 2D1, surface 2D2 (HSSN)	S	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
37	2D2	Base 2D1, surface 2D2 (HSSN)	O	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
38	3A	Location	SE	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
39	3A	Location	O	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
40	3A	Location, plan view	S	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
41	2D3	Base 2D2, surface 2D3 (SNS)	S	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
42	2D3	Base 2D2, surface 2D3 (SNS)	O	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
43	2D3 (base)	Base 2D 3—arbitrary end	S	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
44	2D3 (base)	Base 2D 3—arbitrary end	S	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
45	2D3 (base)	Base 2D 3—arbitrary end	O	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
46	2D—C 3	South wall—Section C3	S	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
47	1 A—C4	North wall	N	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
48	1 A—C4	North wall	NO	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
49	1 A—C4	North wall—detail	N	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
50	1 A—C4	North wall—detail	N	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
51	2 C—2D—C3	Overview—Section C3—South walls of sondages 2C and 2D	S	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
52	1A	Overview	S	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
53	1A	Overview	O	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
54	1A	Overview	O	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
55	2H	Location	SE	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
56	2H	Location	NE	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
57	2H1	Base 1B1, surface 2H1	E	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
58	2E2	Base 2E1 (no photos), surface 2E2	N	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
59	2E2	Base 2E1 (no photos), surface 2E2	N	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
60	2H2	Base 2H1, surface 2H2 (HSSN)	O	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
61	2H2	Base 2H1, surface 2H2 (HSSN)	O	20-04-2023	A. L.-L.
62	2E3	Base 2E2, surface 2E3 (SNS)	N	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
63	2E3	Base 2E2, surface 2E3 (SNS)	N	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
64	2E3	Base 2E2, surface 2E3 (SNS)	E	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
65	1A	Rock leaning against the building	SE	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
66	1A	Rock leaning against the building	S	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
67	2E3 (base)	Base 2 E3—arbitrary end	E	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
68	2E3 (base)	Base 2 E3—arbitrary end	N	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
69	2H3	Base 2H2, surface 2H3 (SNS)	O	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
70	2H3	Base 2H2, surface 2H3 (SNS)	O	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
71	2J	Location	SE	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
72	2J	Location	S	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
73	2J	Location	E	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
74	2J	East wall (crushed 0–1/2")	E	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
75	2H3 (base)	Base 2H3—arbitrary end	O	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
76	2H3 (base)	Base 2H3—arbitrary end	O	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
77	2 E—C5	North wall—Section C5	N	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
78	2 E—C5	North wall—Section C5	N	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
79	2H—C 6	East wall—Section C6	E	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
80	2H—C 6	East wall—Section C6	E	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
81	2F	Location	E	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
82	2F	Location	SE	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
83	2F1	Base 1B1, surface 2F1	N	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
84	2G	Location	SW	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
85	2G	Location	NE	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
86	2G1	Vase 1B1 surface 2G1	N	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
87	2F2	Base 2F1, surface 2F2	N	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
88	2F1	Detail, bird's-eye view, surface 2F2	NE	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
89	2F1	Detail, bird's-eye view, surface 2F2	NE	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
90	2G2	Base 2G1, surface 2G2	N	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
91	2F3	Base 2F2, surface 2F3 (SNS)	S	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
92	2F3	Base 2F2, surface 2F3 (SNS)	N	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
93	2G3	Base 2G2, surface 2G3 (SNS)	N	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
94	2G3	Base 2G2, surface 2G3 (SNS)	E	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
95	2F3 (base)	Base 2 F3—arbitrary end	S	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
96	2F3 (base)	Base 2 F3—arbitrary end	N	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
97	1B	Utility trench (sprinklers) filled with crushed 0–1/2"	S	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
98	1B	Utility trench (sprinklers) filled with crushed 0–1/2"	SE	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
99	1B	Utility trench (sprinklers) filled with crushed 0–1/2"	E	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
100	2G3 (base)	Base 2G 3—arbitrary end	N	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
101	2G3 (base)	Base 2G 3—arbitrary end	E	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
102	2G3 (base)	Base 2G 3—arbitrary end	NE	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
103	2K	Location	S	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
104	2K	Location	SE	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
105	2K1	Base 1B1, surface 2K1	E	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
106	2K1	Base 1B1, surface 2K1	S	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
107	2K2	Base 2K1, surface 2K2	E	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
108	2K2	Base 2K1, surface 2K2	O	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
109	2K3	Base 2K2, surface 2K3 (HSSN)	E	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
110	2K3	Base 2K2, surface 2K3 (HSSN)	S	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
111	2K4	Base 2K3, surface 2K4 (SNS)	E	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.
112	2K4	Base 2K3, surface 2K4 (SNS)	O	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.
113	2K4 (base)	Base 2 K4—arbitrary end	E	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.
114	2K4 (base)	Base 2 K4—arbitrary end	W	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.
115	2 K—C5	East wall—Section C5	E	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.
116	2 K—C5	East wall—Section C5	E	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.
117	2 K—C5	East wall—Section C5	N	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.
118	2 K—C5	East wall—Section C5	N	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.
119	2L1	Location, area 2L1 (HSSN)	E	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.
120	2L1	Location, area 2L1 (HSSN)	N	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.
121	2M1	Base 1B1, area 2M1 (HSSN)	N	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.
122	2M1	Base 1B1, area 2M1 (HSSN)	O	27-04-2023	A. L.-L.
123	2L2	Base 2L1, area 2L2 (SNS)	E	27-04-2023	A. L.-L.
124	2L2	Base 2L1, area 2L2 (SNS)	O	27-04-2023	A. L.-L.
125	2L2	Base 2L1, area 2L2 (SNS)	O	27-04-2023	A. L.-L.
126	2L2 (base)	Base 2 L2—arbitrary end	E	27-04-2023	A. L.-L.
127	2L2 (base)	Base 2 L2—arbitrary end	N	27-04-2023	A. L.-L.
128	2N1	Location and area 2N1	N	27-04-2023	A. L.-L.
129	2N1	Base 3E1, area 2N1 (HSSN)	N	27-04-2023	A. L.-L.
130	2N1	Base 3E1, area 2N1 (HSSN)	O	27-04-2023	A. L.-L.
131	2M2	Base 2M1, area 2M2 (SNS)	NO	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
132	2M2	Base 2M1, area 2M2 (SNS)	SE	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
133	2M2	Base 2M1, area 2M2 (SNS)	N	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
134	2M2 (base)	Base 2 M2—arbitrary end	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
135	2M2 (base)	Base 2 M2—arbitrary end	O	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
136	2 F—C6	West wall—Section C6	O	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
137	2 F—C6	West wall—Section C6	O	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
138	2F	North wall	N	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
139	2F	North wall	N	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
140	2F	North wall	N	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
141	2 L—C6	East wall—Section C6	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
142	2 L—C6	East wall—Section C6	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
143	2H—C 6	East wall—Section C6	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
144	2H—C 6	East wall—Section C6	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
145	2N2	Base 2N1, area 2N2 (SNS)	N	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
146	2N2	Base 2N1, area 2N2 (SNS)	O	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
147	-	Ambiance, sieving	NE	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
148	3E	Overview	SW	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
149	3E	Overview	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
150	3D	Overview—Remains ST-1 to ST-6	O	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
151	3D	Overview—Remains ST-1 to ST-6	SW	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
152	3D	Overview—Remains ST-1 to ST-6	O	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
153	3D	Overview—Remains ST-1 to ST-6	NO	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
154	3D	Overview—Remains ST-1 to ST-6	NE	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
155	3D	Overview—Remains ST-1 to ST-6	NE	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
156	3D	Overview—Remains ST-1 to ST-6	N	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
157	3D	Overview—Remains ST-1 to ST-6		28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
158	3D	Overview—Remains ST-1 to ST-6	S	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
159	3D	Overview—Remains ST-1 to ST-6	NE	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
160	3D	Overview—Remains ST-1 to ST-6	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
161	3D	Overview—Remains ST-1 to ST-6	O	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
162	3D	Overview—Remains ST-1 to ST-6	NO	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
163	3D	Overview—Remains ST-1 to ST-6	O	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
164	3D	Overview—Remains ST-1 to ST-6	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
165	3D	Overview—Remains ST-1 to ST-6	SE	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
166	3D	Overview—Remains ST-1 to ST-6	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
167	3D	Overview—Remains ST-1 to ST-6	S	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
168	3D	Overview—Remains ST-1 to ST-6	S	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
169	1B	Overview of Mechanical Excavations	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
170	1B	Overview of Mechanical Excavations	S	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
171	1B	Overview of Mechanical Excavations	S	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
172	1B	Overview of Mechanical Excavations	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
173	1B	Overview of Mechanical Excavations	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
174	3B	Overview	SW	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
175	3B	Overview	S	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
176	3B	Overview	N	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
177	3C	Overview	SW	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
178	3C	Overview	NE	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
179	3F	Overview	O	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
180	3F	Overview	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
181	3E	Ambiance	SW	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
182	3D	Sequential Views of Sub-operation 3D	O	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
183	3D	Sequential Views of Sub-operation 3D	O	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
184	3D	Sequential Views of Sub-operation 3D	NO	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
185	3D	Sequential Views of Sub-operation 3D	NO	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
186	3D	Sequential Views of Sub-operation 3D	N	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
187	3D	Sequential Views of Sub-operation 3D	N	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
188	3D	Sequential Views of Sub-operation 3D	NE	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
189	3D	Sequential Views of Sub-operation 3D	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
190	3D	Sequential Views of Sub-operation 3D	SE	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
191	3D	Sequential Views of Sub-operation 3D	S	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
192	3D	Sequential Views of Sub-operation 3D	S	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
193	3D	Sequential Views of Sub-operation 3D	SW	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
194	3D	Sequential Views of Sub-operation 3D	SW	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
195	2N2 (base)	Base 2 N2—arbitrary end	O	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
196	2N2 (base)	Base 2 N2—arbitrary end	N	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
197	2Q	Location	N	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
198	2Q	Location	SE	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
199	2Q1	Surface 2Q1	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
200	2Q1	Surface 2Q1	NE	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
201	2P1	Base 3E1, surface 2P1	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
202	2P1	Base 3E1, surface 2P1	O	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
203	2Q2	Base 2Q1, surface 2Q2	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
204	2Q2	Base 2Q1, surface 2Q2	N	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
205	2Q3	Base 2Q2, surface 2Q3	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
206	2Q3	Base 2Q2, surface 2Q3	N	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
207	2P2	Base 2P1, surface 2P3	N	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
208	2P2	Base 2P1, surface 2P3	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
209	2P3	Base 2P2, surface 2P3	O	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
210	2P3	Base 2P2, surface 2P3	N	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
211	2Q4	Base 2Q3, surface 2Q4	N	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
212	2Q4	Base 2Q3, surface 2Q4	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
213	2Q5	Base 2 Q4—surface 2Q5 (SNS)	N	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
214	2Q5	Base 2 Q4—surface 2Q5 (SNS)	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
215	2P3 (base)	Base 2 P3—arbitrary end	N	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
216	2P3 (base)	Base 2 P3—arbitrary end	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
217	2 P—C7	South wall—Section C7	S	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
218	2 P—C7	South wall—Section C7	S	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
219	2 N—C7	South wall—Section C7	S	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
220	2 N—C7	South wall—Section C7	S	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
221	2 Q—C8	East wall—Section C8	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
222	2 Q—C8	East wall—Section C8	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
223	3E	Overview	O	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
224	3E	Overview	E	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
225	3E	Overview	NE	28-04-2023	A. L.-L.
226	2S	Location	NE	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
227	2S	Location	NO	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
228	2S1	Base 3D1, surface 2S1	NO	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
229	2S1	Base 3D1, surface 2S1	NE	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
230	2R	Location	NE	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
231	2R	Location	O	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
232	2R1	Base 3D1, surface 2R1	NO	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
233	2R1	Base 3D1, surface 2R1	NE	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
234	2S2	Base 2S1, surface 2S2	N	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
235	2S2	Base 2S1, surface 2S2	E	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
236	2R2	Base 2R1, surface 2R2	NO	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
237	2R2	Base 2R1, surface 2R2	NE	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
238	2S3	Base 2S2, surface 2S3	NO	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
239	2S3	Base 2S2, surface 2S3	NE	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
240	2R3	Base 2R2, surface 2R3	NO	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
241	2R3	Base 2R2, surface 2R3	NE	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
242	2R4	Base 2R3, surface 2R4	NO	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
243	2R4	Base 2R3, surface 2R4	NE	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
244	2R5	Base 2R4, surface 2R5	NO	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
245	2R5	Base 2R4, surface 2R5	NE	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
246	2R6	Base 2R5, surface 2R6	NE	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
247	2R6	Base 2R5, surface 2R6 (SNS)	NO	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
248	2R6	Base 2R5, surface 2R6 (SNS)	NE	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
249	1C	General view	E	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
250	1C	General view	SW	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
251	1C	General view	NO	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
252	1C	General view	O	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
253	1 C—C9	South wall—Section of cut C9	SW	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
254	1 C—C9	South wall—Detail of cut C9	S	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
255	1 C—C9	South wall—Detail of cut C9	S	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
256	2S4	Base 2S3, surface 2S4	NO	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
257	2S4	Base 2S3, surface 2S4	NE	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
258	2R6 (base)	Base 2 R6—arbitrary end	NO	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
259	2R6 (base)	Base 2 R6—arbitrary end	NE	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
260	2 R—C10	North wall—Section C10	N	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
261	2 R—C10	North wall—Section C10	N	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
262	2S4 (base)	Base 2 S4—arbitrary end	NO	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
263	2S4 (base)	Base 2 S4—arbitrary end	NE	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
264	2 S—C10	North wall—Section C10	N	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
265	2 S—C10	North wall—Section C10	N	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
266	2T	Location	S	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
267	2T1	Base 3D1, surface 2T1	N	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
268	2T1	Base 3D1, surface 2T1	E	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
269	2T2	Base 2T1, surface 2T2	N	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
270	2T2	Base 2T1, surface 2T2	S	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
271	2U	Location	SW	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
272	2U	Location	N	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
273	2U1	Base 3D1, surface 2U1	O	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
274	2U1	Base 3D1, surface 2U1	E	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
275	2T3	Base 2T2, surface 2T3 (SNS)	N	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
276	2T3	Base 2T2, surface 2T3 (SNS)	S	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
277	2U1 (continued)	Base 2U1 (west expansion) and surface 2U1 (east portion)	N	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
278	2U1 (continued)	Base 2U1 (west expansion) and surface 2U1 (east portion)	S	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
279	2U1 (continued)	Base 2 U1—stone paving summit	O	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
280	2T3 (base)	Base 2 T3—arbitrary end	N	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
281	2T3 (base)	Base 2 T3—arbitrary end	S	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
282	2U2	Base 2U1, surface 2U2	O	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
283	2U2	Base 2U1, surface 2U2	E	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
284	2U3	Base 2U2, surface 2U3	E	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
285	2U3	Base 2U2, surface 2U3	N	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
286	1B	Supervision of mechanical excavation on the west side of the building	N	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
287	1B	Supervision of mechanical excavation on the west side of the building	N	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
288	1B	Supervision of mechanical excavation on the west side of the building	N	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
289	1B	Supervision of mechanical excavation on the west side of the building	N	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
290	1B	Supervision of mechanical excavation on the west side of the building	N	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
291	1B	Supervision of mechanical excavation on the west side of the building	NE	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
292	-	Back of the City Hall, after demolition of annexes	NE	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
293	-	Back of the City Hall, after demolition of annexes	E	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
294	-	Back of the City Hall, after demolition of annexes	NE	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
295	2U3	Base 2U3 (SNS)—continuation of the top of the paving	E	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
296	2U3	Base 2U3 (SNS)—continuation of the top of the paving	S	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
297	2U3	Base 2U3 (SNS)—continuation of the top of the paving	O	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
298	2U3	Base 2U3 (SNS)—continuation of the top of the paving	SW	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
299	1A	Supervision of the mechanical excavation in front of the building	SW	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
300	1A	Supervision of the mechanical excavation in front of the building	SW	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
301	1A	Supervision of the mechanical excavation in front of the building	SW	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
302	1A	Supervision of the mechanical excavation in front of the building	SW	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
303	3D	General view of the excavations and ST-1 to ST-7 remains	SW	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
304	3D	General view of the excavations and ST-1 to ST-7 remains	SW	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
305	3D	General view of the excavations and ST-1 to ST-7 remains	SW	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
306	3D	General view of the excavations and ST-1 to ST-7 remains	SW	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
307	3D	General view of the excavations and ST-1 to ST-7 remains	S	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
308	3D	General view of the excavations and ST-1 to ST-7 remains	SE	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
309	2V	Location	NO	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
310	2V	Location	SE	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
311	2V2	Base 2V1, surface 2V2	N	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
312	2V2	Base 2V1, surface 2V2	O	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
313	2W	Location	NE	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
314	2W	Location	SW	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
315	2W1 (base)	Base 2W1, surface remains ST-1 and ST-4	SE	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
316	2W1 (base)	Base 2W1, surface remains ST-1 and ST-4	NO	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
317	2V3	Base 2V2, surface 2V3 (SNS)	N	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
318	2V3	Base 2V2, surface 2V3 (SNS)	S	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
319	2V3 (base)	Base 2 V3—arbitrary end	N	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
320	2V3 (base)	Base 2 V3—arbitrary end	S	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
321	2X	Location	NO	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
322	2X	Location	NE	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
323	2X1	Base 3B1, surface 2X1	O	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
324	2X1	Base 3B1, surface 2X1	E	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
325	2Y	Location	NE	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
326	2Y	Location	SE	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
327	2Y1	Base 3C1, surface 2Y1	O	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
328	2Y1	Base 3C1, surface 2Y1	N	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
329	2Y2	Base 2Y1, surface 2Y2 (SNS)	N	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
330	2Y2	Base 2Y1, surface 2Y2 (SNS)	E	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
331	2Y2 (base)	Base 2 Y2—arbitrary end	N	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
332	2Y2 (base)	Base 2 Y2—arbitrary end	O	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
333	2Z	Location	S	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
334	2Z1	Base 3C1, surface 2Z1	E	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
335	2Z1	Base 3C1, surface 2Z1	S	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
336	2Z2	Base 2Z1, surface 2Z2	N	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
337	2Z2	Base 2Z1, surface 2Z2	E	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
338	2Z3	Base 2Z2, surface 2Z3	O	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
339	2Z3	Base 2Z2, surface 2Z3	S	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
340	1B	General view of the mechanical excavations, west side of the city hall	NE	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
341	1B	General view of the mechanical excavations, west side of the city hall	E	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
342	1B	General view of the mechanical excavations, west side of the city hall	NE	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
343	2Z4	Base 2Z3, surface 2Z4 (SNS)	E	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
344	2Z4	Base 2Z3, surface 2Z4 (SNS)	S	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
345	2Z4 (base)	Base 2 Z4—arbitrary end	E	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
346	2Z4 (base)	Base 2 Z4—arbitrary end	N	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
347	2 Z—C11	East wall—Section C11	E	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
348	2 Z—C11	East wall—Section C11	E	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
349	2 Y—C11	East wall—Section C11	E	05-05-2023	A. L.-L.
350	2X2	Base 2X1, surface 2X2	NE	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
351	2X2	Base 2X1, surface 2X2	NO	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
352	4F	Location 4F	NE	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
353	4F1	Base 3G1, surface 4F1	E	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
354	4F1	Base 3G1, surface 4F1	S	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
355	3G—4E 1	Base 3G1, surface 4E1 (under excavation)	S	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
356	3G—4E 1	Base 3G1, surface 4E1 (under excavation)	E	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
357	4E	Location	SW	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
358	4E	Location	NE	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
359	4G	Location	N	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
360	4G1	Base 3D1, surface 4G1	NO	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
361	4G1	Base 3D1, surface 4G1	NE	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
362	4E1	Base 3G1, surface 4E1 (under excavation)	S	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
363	4E1	Base 3G1, surface 4E1 (under excavation)	E	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
364	4G2	Base 4G1, surface 4G2	NO	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
365	4G2	Base 4G1, surface 4G2	NE	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
366	4G3	Base 4G2, surface 4G3	NO	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
367	4G3	Base 4G2, surface 4G3	NE	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
368	4F2	Base 4F1, surface 4F2	N	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
369	4F2	Base 4F1, surface 4F2	E	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
370	4D1	Base 3G1 and cleaning, surface 4D1	O	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
371	4D1	Base 3G1 and cleaning, surface 4D1	S	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
372	4D	Location	NO	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
373	4E2	Base 4E1, surface 4E2	S	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
374	4E2	Base 4E1, surface 4E2	E	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
375	4G4	Base 4G3, surface 4G4— In situ adze fragment	NE	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
376	4G4	Base 4G3, surface 4G4— In situ adze fragment (detail)	NE	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
377	4G4	Base 4G3, surface 4G4	NO	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
378	4G4	Base 4G3, surface 4G4	NE	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
379	4D2	Base 4D1, surface 4D2	O	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
380	4D2	Base 4D1, surface 4D2	S	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
381	4 A—C12	North wall—Section C12	N	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
382	4 A—C12	North wall—Section C12	N	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
383	4 B—C12	North wall—Section C12	N	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
384	4 C—C12	North wall—Section C12	N	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
385	C12	Overall view, section C12	O	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
386	4E2	In the process of excavation	O	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
387	4E2	In the process of excavation	S	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
388	4D3	Base 4D2, surface 4D3	O	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
389	4D3	Base 4D2, surface 4D3	S	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
390	4F3	Base 4F2, surface 4F3	S	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
391	4F3	Base 4F2, surface 4F3	O	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
392	4E3	Base 4E2, surface 4E3	O	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
393	4E3	Base 4E2, surface 4E3	S	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
394	4F4	Base 4F3, surface 4F4 (SNS)	S	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
395	4F4	Base 4F3, surface 4F4 (SNS)	O	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
396	4E4	Base 4E3, surface 4E4	N	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
397	4E4	Base 4E3, surface 4E4	S	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
398	4F4	Base 4F4 (SNS)—arbitrary end	N	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
399	4F4	Base 4F4 (SNS)—arbitrary end	S	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
400	4D4	Base 4D3, surface 4D4 (SNS?)	N	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
401	4D4	Base 4D3, surface 4D4 (SNS?)	E	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
402	4H	Location 4H—base 4H1 (soil and grass surface—no photo)	NE	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
403	4H2	Base 4H1, surface 4H2	N	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
404	4H2	Base 4H1, surface 4H2	S	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
405	4H3	Base 4H2, surface 4H3	N	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
406	4H3	Base 4H2, surface 4H3	E	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
407	4E5	Base 4E4, surface 4E5	O	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
408	4E5	Base 4E4, surface 4E5	S	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
409	4H4	Base 4H3, surface 4H4	N	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
410	4H4	Base 4H3, surface 4H4	E	09-05-2023	A. L. -L.
411	4J2	Base 4J1 (surface soil—no photo), surface 4J2	NE	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
412	4J2	Base 4J1 (surface soil—no photo), surface 4J2	SW	09-05-2023	A. L. -L.
413	4J	Location	NE	09-05-2023	A. L. -L.
414	4L2	Base 4L1 (surface soil—no photo), surface 4L2	O	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
415	4L2	Base 4L1 (surface soil—no photo), surface 4L2	N	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
416	4L	Location	NO	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
417	4J3	Base 4J2, surface 4J3	NO	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
418	4J3	Base 4J2, surface 4J3	NO	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
419	4H5	Base 4H4, surface 4H5	N	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
420	4H5	Base 4H4, surface 4H5	O	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
421	4L3	Base 4L2, surface 4L3	NE	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
422	4L3	Base 4L2, surface 4L3	NO	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
423	4J3 (base)	Base 4 J3—arbitrary end	NE	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
424	4J3 (base)	Base 4 J3—arbitrary end	NO	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
425	4K1 (base)	Base 4K1 and 4 K2—arbitrary end	NE	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
426	4K1 (base)	Base 4K1 and 4 K2—arbitrary end	NO	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
427	4 K—C13	Northwest wall—Section C13	NO	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
428	4 J—C14	Northeast wall—Section C14	NE	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
429	4 L—C14	Northeast wall—Section C14	NE	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
430	4H6	Base 4H5, surface 4H6	N	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
431	4H6	Base 4H5, surface 4H6	E	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
432	4E6	Base 4E5, surface 4E6	O	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
433	4E6	Base 4E5, surface 4E6	N	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
434	4 E—C15	North wall—Section C15	N	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
435	4 E—C15	North wall—Section C15	N	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
436	4 E—C15	East wall—Section C15	E	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
437	4 E—C15	East wall—Section C15	E	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
438	4E6	Reddened soil at the northwest corner	NE	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
439	4E6	Reddened soil at the northwest corner	E	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
440	4H6	Base 4H5, surface 4H6	N	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
441	4H6	Base 4H5, surface 4H6	E	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
442	4H7	Base 4H6, surface 4H7	N	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
443	4H7	Base 4H6, surface 4H7	E	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
444	2X (base)	Base 2 X—arbitrary end	N	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
445	2X (base)	Base 2 X—arbitrary end	E	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
446	3 B—2X	West wall—Section C17	O	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
447	3 B—2X	West wall—Section C17	O	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
448	3 B—2X	West wall—Section C17	O	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
449	4F	West wall—Section C16	O	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
450	4F	West wall—Section C16	O	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
451	4N	Location	N	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
452	4N	Location	O	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
453	4D5	Base 4D4, surface 4D5 (SNS)—partial excavation	O	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
454	4D5	Base 4D4, surface 4D5 (SNS)—partial excavation	S	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
455	4 D—C18	South wall—Section C18	S	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
456	4 D—C18	South wall—Section C18	S	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
457	4 E—C15	North and east walls—Detail of reddened floor	NE	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
458	4 E—C15	North and east walls—Detail of reddened floor	NE	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
459	4 E—C15	North and east walls—Detail of reddened floor	NE	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
460	4 E—C15	East wall—Section C15	E	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
461	4E	West wall—exterior facing of wall ST-8	O	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
462	4E	West wall—exterior facing of wall ST-8	O	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
463	4G	Base of the 4G sounding—Truncated top of wall ST-9	N	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
464	4G	Base of the 4G sounding—Truncated top of wall ST-9	E	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
465	4G—C 10	North wall—Section C10 (continued)	N	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
466	4G—C 10	North wall—Section C10 (continued)	N	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
467	4 Q1—ST-8, 10	Base of mechanical excavation—surface 4Q1 (northern portion)—Top of ST-8 and 10	N	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
468	4 Q1—ST-8, 10	Base of mechanical excavation—surface 4Q1 (northern portion)—Top of ST-8 and 10	S	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
469	4 Q1—ST-8, 10	Base of mechanical excavation—surface 4Q1 (northern portion)—Top of ST-8 and 10	S	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
470	4 Q1—ST-8, 10	Base of mechanical excavation—surface 4Q1 (northern portion)—Top of ST-8 and 10	N	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
471	4 Q1—ST-8, 10	Base of mechanical excavation—surface 4Q1 (northern portion)—Top of ST-8 and 10	NE	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
472	4M1	Base of the 4M sounding	NE	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
473	4M1	Base of the 4M sounding	NO	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
474	4M	North-east wall	NE	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
475	4H—C 21	North wall—Section C21	N	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
476	4H—C 21	North wall—Section C21	N	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
477	4H—C 21	East wall—Section C21	E	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
478	4H—C 21	East wall—Section C21	E	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
479	4H	Location	NE	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
480	4Q2	Base 4Q1, surface 4Q2	N	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
481	4Q2	Base 4Q1, surface 4Q2	N	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
482	4Q2	Base 4Q1, surface 4Q2	S	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
483	4Q3	Base 4Q2, surface 4Q3	S	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
484	4Q3	Base 4Q2, surface 4Q3	S	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
485	4Q4	Base 4Q3, surface 4Q4	S	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
486	4Q4	Base 4Q3, surface 4Q4	S	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
487	4Q4	Base 4Q3, surface 4Q4	S	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
488	2 U—C22	Location	NE	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
489	2 U—C22	East wall—Section C22	E	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
490	2 U—C22	South wall—Section C22	S	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
491	2 U—C22	South wall—Section C22—Detail of demolition debris	S	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
492	4N	Base 4 N1—Summit ST-3 and adjacent stones	N	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
493	4N	Base 4 N1—Summit ST-3 and adjacent stones	N	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
494	3 F—4P—C23	Location	O	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
495	4 P—C23	North wall—survey 4 P—Section C23	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
496	4 P—C23	North wall—survey 4 P—Section C23	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
497	4Q4 (base)	Base 4 Q4—arbitrary end	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
498	4Q4 (base)	Base 4 Q4—arbitrary end	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
499	4 Q—C27	South wall—Section C27	S	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
500	4 Q—C27	South wall—Section C27	S	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
501	4 N—C24—ST-3	South wall—Section C24—Summit ST-3	S	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
502	4 N—C24—ST-3	South wall—Section C24—Summit ST-3	S	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
503	4 Q—ST-8, 10	Summit of walls ST-8 and ST-10	E	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
504	4 Q—ST-8, 10	Summit of walls ST-8 and ST-10	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
505	4 Q—ST-1	East facing of wall ST-1	O	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
506	4 Q—ST-1	East facing of wall ST-1	O	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
507	4 Q—ST-10	South facing of wall ST-10	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
508	4 Q—ST-10	South facing of wall ST-10	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
509	4 Q—ST-8	West facing of wall ST-8	E	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
510	4 Q—ST-8	West facing of wall ST-8	E	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
511	3D—ST-1	Top of wall ST-1	S	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
512	3D—ST-1	Top of wall ST-1	E	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
513	3D—ST-1	Top of wall ST-1	E	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
514	3D—ST-1	Top of wall ST-1	S	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
515	3D—ST-1	West facing of wall ST-1	E	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
516	3D—ST-1	West facing of wall ST-1	E	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
517	3D—ST-1	West facing of wall ST-1	E	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
518	3D — 2 S—ST-1	East facing of wall ST-1	O	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
519	3D — 2 S—ST-1	East facing of wall ST-1	O	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
520	3D — 2 W—ST-1, 4	Top of walls ST-1 and 4, southeast corner of the building	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
521	3D — 2 W—ST-1, 4	Top of walls ST-1 and 4, southeast corner of the building	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
522	3D — 2 W—ST-1, 4	Top of walls ST-1 and 4, southeast corner of the building	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
523	3D — 2 W—ST-1, 4	Top of walls ST-1 and 4, southeast corner of the building	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
524	3D — 2 W—ST-1, 4	Top of walls ST-1 and 4, southeast corner of the building	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
525	3D—ST-4	Trimmed top of wall ST-4	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
526	3D—ST-4	Trimmed top of wall ST-4	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
527	3D—ST-4	Trimmed top of wall ST-4	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
528	3D—ST-4	Trimmed top of wall ST-4	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
529	3D—ST-4	Trimmed top of wall ST-4, west end	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.

530	3D—ST-4	Trimmed top of wall ST-4, west end	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
531	3D—ST-4	Trimmed top of wall ST-4, west end	S	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
532	3D—ST-3	East facing of wall ST-3, south end	NO	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
533	3D—ST-3	East facing of wall ST-3, south end	O	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
534	3D—ST-3	East facing of wall ST-3, south end	O	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
535	3D—ST-6	Top base of chimney ST-6	SE	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
536	3D—ST-6	Top base of chimney ST-6	E	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
537	3D—ST-6	Top base of chimney ST-6	S	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
538	3D—ST-6	Detail, east facing, disassembled—Base of chimney ST-6	O	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
539	3D—ST-6	Detail, east facing, disassembled—Base of chimney ST-6	O	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
540	3D—ST-3	Top of wall ST-3	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
541	3D—ST-3	Top of wall ST-3	S	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
542	3D—ST-3	Top of wall ST-3	S	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
543	3D — 2 T—ST-3	Detail of the east facing of wall ST-3	O	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
544	3D — 2 T—ST-3	Detail of the east facing of wall ST-3	O	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
545	3D—ST-5	Top of wall ST-5, west end	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
546	3D—ST-5	Top of wall ST-5, west end	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
547	3D—ST-5	Top of wall ST-5, west end	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
548	3D—ST-2	Top of the partition wall ST-2	E	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
549	3D—ST-2	Top of the partition wall ST-2	E	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
550	3D—ST-2	Top of the partition wall ST-2	E	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
551	3D—ST-2	North facing of the partition wall ST-2	S	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
552	3D—ST-2	North facing of the partition wall ST-2	S	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
553	2 V—C25	Location	SW	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
554	2 V—C25	South wall—Section C25	S	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
555	2 V—C25	South wall—Section C25	S	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
556	2 T—C26	Location	NE	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.

557	2 T—C26	North wall—Section C26	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
558	2 T—C26	North wall—Section C26	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
559	2T	East wall	E	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
560	2T	East wall	E	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
561	3D—ST-7	Conduit ST-7	NE	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
562	3D—ST-7	Conduit ST-7	S	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
563	3D—ST-7	Conduit ST-7	E	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
564	2 U—ST-2	South facing of the partition wall ST-2	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
565	2 U—ST-2	South facing of the partition wall ST-2	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
566	2 U—ST-2	South facing of the partition wall ST-2	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
567	3D—ST-3, 5	Levelled top of walls ST-3 and 5, northwest interior corner of the building	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
568	3D—ST-3, 5	Levelled top of walls ST-3 and 5, northwest interior corner of the building	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.
569	3D—ST-3, 5	Levelled top of walls ST-3 and 5, northwest interior corner of the building	N	12-05-2023	A. L.-L.

Project: Archaeological Inventory—Renovation of Baie D’Urfé City Hall			Intervention: April—May 203		
Type of film: BiFI-18-23-N2					
No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
1	1B	Stone flake possibly anthropogenic	-	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
2	1B	Stone flake possibly anthropogenic	-	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
3	1B	Stone flake possibly anthropogenic	-	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
4	1B	Stone flake possibly anthropogenic	-	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
5	1A	Overview of rock against the east facing of the city hall	S	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
6	1A	Overview of rock against the east facing of the city hall	N	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
7	1A	Mechanical excavations	NO	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
8	1B	Assembly of ancient objects	-	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
9	1B	Assembly of ancient objects	-	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
10	1A	Overview of rock against the east facing of the city hall	S	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
11	1A	Overview of rock against the east facing of the city hall	SW	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
12	-	Opening in the rear wall of the city hall	NE	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
13	-	South facing, south wall of the city hall	E	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
14	1B	Overview, sub-operation 1B	S	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
15	1B	Overview, sub-operation 1 B—Recent trench for sprinklers	S	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
16	3D—ST-1	Mechanical excavation—Outcropping of wall ST-1	SW	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
17	3D—ST-1	Mechanical excavation—Outcropping of wall ST-1	NE	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
18	3D	Overview, partial clearance of sub-operation 3D	NE	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
19	3D	Overview, partial clearance of sub-operation 3D	SE	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
20	3D—ST-2	Mechanical excavation—Outcropping of wall ST-2	E	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
21	3D—ST-1	Mechanical excavation—Outcropping of wall ST-1	S	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
22	3D	Overview, partial clearance of sub-operation 3D	S	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.

23	3D—ST-2	Mechanical excavation—Outcropping of wall ST-2	SE	25-04-2023	A. L.-L.
24	2K	Bead from sub-operation 2K	-	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.
25	-	Detail of the opening in the west wall, basement of the city hall	O	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.

No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
26	-	Detail of the opening in the west wall, basement of the city hall	O	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.
27	3D	Overview, clearing of sub-operation 3D	SE	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.
28	3D	Overview, clearing of sub-operation 3D	S	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.
29	3D—ST-2, 6	Exposure of wall ST-2 and base of chimney ST-6	E	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.
30	3D—ST-4	Exposure of wall ST-4, west end	E	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.
31	3D	Overview, clearing of sub-operation 3D	NE	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.
32	3D	Overview, clearing of sub-operation 3D	NO	26-04-2023	A. L.-L.
33	-	General view of the slope marking the old riverbank	O	27-04-2023	A. L.-L.
34	-	General view of the slope marking the old riverbank	O	27-04-2023	A. L.-L.
35	-	General view of the slope marking the old riverbank	E	27-04-2023	A. L.-L.
36	-	General view of the slope marking the old riverbank	SE	27-04-2023	A. L.-L.
37	-	General view of the slope marking the old riverbank	O	27-04-2023	A. L.-L.
38	2S	Projectile point coming from 2S	-	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
39	2S	Projectile point coming from 2S	-	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
40	-	Overall view of the city hall during demolition works	SW	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
41	-	Overall view of the city hall during demolition works	SW	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
42	-	Overall view of the city hall during demolition works	SW	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
43	-	Overall view of the city hall during demolition works	NO	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
44	-	Overall view of the city hall during demolition works	N	03-05-2023	A. L.-L.
45	3D	General view of the excavations	O	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
46	3D — 2W	Top of walls ST-1 and ST-4	E	04-05-2023	A. L.-L.
47	3D — 2W	Top of walls ST-1 and ST-4	E	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
48	4F2	American coin from 4F2, obverse	-	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
49	4F2	American coin from 4F2, reverse	-	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.

50	3D	Atmosphere—excavation of the southeast sector of sub-operation 3D	E	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
51	3D	Atmosphere—excavation of the southeast sector of sub-operation 3D	E	08-05-2023	A. L.-L.
52	3d	Atmosphere—excavation of the southeast sector of sub-operation 3D	E	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
53	-	General view of the foundations, annexes of the city hall	E	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
54	-	General view of the foundations, annexes of the city hall	SE	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
55	-	General view of the foundations, annexes of the city hall	NE	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
56	-	General view of the foundations, annexes of the city hall	N	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
57	-	General view of the foundations, annexes of the city hall	NO	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
58	-	General view of the foundations, annexes of the city hall	NO	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
59	-	General view of the foundations, annexes of the city hall	SW	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
60	-	General view of the foundations, annexes of the city hall	NO	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
61	-	General view of the foundations, annexes of the city hall	NO	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
62	-	General view of the foundations, annexes of the city hall	O	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
63	4E5	Decorative brass appliqué	-	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
64	4E5	Decorative brass appliqué	-	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
65	4E5	Decorative brass appliqué	-	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
66	4E5	Decorative brass appliqué	-	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
67	4E5	Polychrome bead	-	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
68	4E5	Polychrome bead	-	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
69	3D	Atmosphere—excavation of the southwest sector of sub-operation 3D	NE	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
70	3D	Atmosphere—excavation of the southwest sector of sub-operation 3D	NE	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
71	3G	Overview, exterior facing of the west wall of the city hall	NE	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
72	3G	Overview, exterior facing of the west wall of the city hall	NE	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
73	3G	Overview, exterior facing of the west wall of the city hall	NE	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
74	-	Overview of the floors following the removal of recent foundations, annex	SE	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
75	4E	Floors at the northeast corner	NE	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.
76	4E	Floors at the northeast corner	NE	09-05-2023	A. L.-L.

77	3D	Atmosphere—excavation of the southeast sector of sub-operation 3D	NE	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
78	3D	Atmosphere—excavation of the southeast sector of sub-operation 3D	E	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
79	4 E—ST-8	East facing, wall ST-8	O	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
80	4 E—ST-8	East facing, wall ST-8	O	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
81	4 E—ST-8	East facing, wall ST-8	O	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
82	3D	Atmosphere—excavation of the southeast sector of sub-operation 3D	NE	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
83	3D	Atmosphere—excavation of the southeast sector of sub-operation 3D	NE	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
84	3D	Atmosphere—excavation of the southeast sector of sub-operation 3D	NE	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
85	3D	Atmosphere—excavation of the southeast sector of sub-operation 3D	SE	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
86	3D	Atmosphere—excavation of the southeast sector of sub-operation 3D	E	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
87	3H—4Q	Mechanical clearing of recent soils (3H) above 4Q	E	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
88	3H—4Q	Mechanical clearing of recent soils (3H) above 4Q	NO	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
89	3H—4Q	Mechanical clearing of recent soils (3H) above 4Q	NO	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
90	3H—4Q	Mechanical clearing of recent soils (3H) above 4Q	NO	10-05-2023	A. L.-L.
91	3H	Atmosphere—Cleaning the top of ST-8 and ST-10	NO	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
92	3H	Atmosphere—Cleaning the top of ST-8 and ST-10	NO	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
93	3H	Atmosphere—Cleaning the top of ST-8 and ST-10	NO	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
94	3H	Atmosphere—Cleaning the top of ST-8 and ST-10	NO	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
95	3D	Atmosphere—southeast sector of sub-operation 3D	NE	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
96	3D	Atmosphere—southeast sector of sub-operation 3D	NE	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
97	4Q	Atmosphere—excavation of 4Q	NE	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
98	4Q	Atmosphere—excavation of 4Q	N	11-05-2023	A. L.-L.
99	1 B—2E	Atmosphere—excavation of 2E	E	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
100	1B	Ambiance—Screening	S	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
101	1B	Ambiance—Screening	SE	21-04-2023	A. L.-L.
102	2S	Projectile point coming from 2S	-	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.
103	2S	Projectile point coming from 2S	-	02-05-2023	A. L.-L.

Project: Additional Inventory—Renovation of Baie D'Urfé City Hall			Intervention: May 203		
Type of film: BiFl-18-23-N3			No page: 1		
No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
1	3D/4 R	In the process of excavation—surface cleaning	O	25-05-2023	L.B.
2	4R	Survey 4R, Lot surface 4R2	N	25-05-2023	L.B.
3	ST-8, 9 and 10	Cleaning of annex vestige (ST-8, ST-9, ST-10)	E	25-05-2023	L.B.
4	ST-8, 9 and 10	Cleaning of annex vestige (ST-8, ST-9, ST-10)	S	25-05-2023	L.B.
5	ST-8, 9 and 10	Cleaning of annex vestige (ST-8, ST-9, ST-10)	O	25-05-2023	L.B.
6	ST-8, 9 and 10	Cleaning of annex vestige (ST-8, ST-9, ST-10)	N	25-05-2023	L.B.
7	4S	Survey 4S, lot surface 4S1	S	26-05-2023	L.B.
8	4S	Survey 4S, lot surface 4S1 (with extension)	N	26-05-2023	L.B.
9	4S	Survey 4S, lot surface 4S2	N	26-05-2023	L.B.
10	4S	Survey 4S, lot surface 4S3	E	26-05-2023	L.B.
11	4T	Survey 4T, beginning of excavation lot 4T1	S	26-05-2023	L.B.
12	General	Mechanical backfilling operation of the remains of an ancient house	S-W	26-05-2023	L.B.
13	General	During excavation, team	S	26-05-2023	L.B.
14	4T	Survey 4T, lot surface 4T2	S	26-05-2023	L.B.
15	4T	Survey 4T, lot surface 4T3 (with mortar)	N	26-05-2023	L.B.
16	4T	Detail of a post hole boundary	S	26-05-2023	L.B.
17	4Q	Manual excavation extension 4Q (in annex); lot 4Q1	N	26-05-2023	L.B.
18	4S	End of excavation survey 4S (natural soil)	N	26-05-2023	L.B.
19	4T	Excavation inside the post hole (lot 4T4)	N	26-05-2023	L.B.
20	4T	Overview of survey 4T with posthole 4T4	O	26-05-2023	L.B.
21	4Q	Survey 4Q (extension in annex), lot surface 4Q2	O	26-05-2023	L.B.
22	4T	Lot surface 4T5, with posthole 4T4	S	26-05-2023	L.B.
23	ST-8, 9 and 10	Overview of the annex (after excavation 4Q)	O	26-05-2023	L.B.
24	ST-8, 9 and 10	Close-up plan view of the annex remains (ST-8, ST-9, ST-10, ST-1)	O	26-05-2023	L.B.

25	ST-8, 9 and 10	Overall view of the annex remains (ST-8, ST-9, ST-10, ST-1)	S	26-05-2023	L.B.
Type of film: BiFI-18-23-N3			No page: 2		
No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
26	ST-8, 9 and 10	Overall view of the annex remains (ST-8, ST-9, ST-10, ST-1)	E	26-05-2023	L.B.
27	ST-8, 9 and 10	Overall view of the annex remains (ST-8, ST-9, ST-10, ST-1)	N-E	26-05-2023	L.B.
28	ST-8, 9 and 10	Overall view of the annex remains (ST-8, ST-9, ST-10, ST-1)	N	26-05-2023	L.B.
29	ST-10	Cross-sectional view of structure 10 (north wall annex)	N	26-05-2023	L.B.
30	ST-1	Cross-sectional view of structure 1 (west wall annex/east wall house)	O	26-05-2023	L.B.
31	ST-8	Cross-sectional view of structure 8 (east wall annex)	E	26-05-2023	L.B.
32	ST-8	Plan view of wall ST-8 and its footing	N	26-05-2023	L.B.
33	ST-10	View in plan of wall ST-10	O	26-05-2023	L.B.
34	ST-1	Detail of wall ST-1	N	26-05-2023	L.B.
35	ST-1	General view of wall ST-1 (west wall annex/east wall house)	N	26-05-2023	L.B.
36	4T	Surface of lot 4T6 (with posthole bottom)	S	26-05-2023	L.B.
37	General	Overall view of the area (annex, survey 4T)	N	26-05-2023	L.B.
38	ST-8	Exterior facing of wall ST-8 (east wall annex set for demolition)	O	26-05-2023	L.B.
39	ST-8	Exploratory trench along the exterior facing ST-8	N	26-05-2023	L.B.
40	ST-8	Overview ST-8, east wall of the annex slated for demolition	O	26-05-2023	L.B.
41	ST-8	Demolition of the ST-8 wall in progress	N	26-05-2023	L.B.
42	ST-8	After mechanical demolition of the annex's east wall	O	26-05-2023	L.B.
43	ST-8	After mechanical demolition of the annex's east wall	N	26-05-2023	L.B.
44	General	Overview after demolition of the annex's east wall	S-W	26-05-2023	L.B.
45	General	Overview of the area, remains covered with geotextile	N	26-05-2023	L.B.

Project: Supervision of septic tank demolition—Baie D'Urfé City Hall			Intervention: July 2023		
Type of film: BiFl-18-23-N4			No page: 1		
No.	Location	Description	View	Date	Resp.
1	3J	Start of mechanical excavations for septic tank removal	N-E	11-07-2023	L.B.
2	3J	Surface mechanical excavation	E	11-07-2023	L.B.
3	3J	Appearance of the concrete septic tank	N-E	11-07-2023	L.B.
4	3J	Mechanical clearing of the concrete septic tank	N	11-07-2023	L.B.
5	3J	Mechanical clearing of the concrete septic tank	E	11-07-2023	L.B.
6	3J	Mechanical clearing of the concrete septic tank	E	11-07-2023	L.B.
7	3J	End of mechanical clearing, west concrete wall	E	11-07-2023	L.B.
8	3J	End of mechanical clearing, overview of the septic tank	S	11-07-2023	L.B.
9	3J	End of mechanical clearing, overview of the septic tank	E	11-07-2023	L.B.
10	3J	Septic tank demolition operation, in progress	E	11-07-2023	L.B.
11	3J	Demolition in progress	O	11-07-2023	L.B.
12	3J	Removal of the concrete structure	S-W	11-07-2023	L.B.
13	3J	End of demolition works	S-W	11-07-2023	L.B.
14	3J	End of demolition works, cross-sectional view of the walls	S	11-07-2023	L.B.