STAGE 1 AND 2
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS FOR A PROPOSED
PLAN OF SUBDIVISION APPLICATION
AND STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARLES CAMPBELL SITE (BgGa-14)
PART OF LOT 18, CONCESSION 3
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF BECKWITH
COUNTY OF LANARK

Past Recovery
Archaeological Services Inc.

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS FOR A PROPOSED PLAN OF SUBDIVISION APPLICATION, AND STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARLES CAMPBELL SITE (BgGa-14), PART OF LOT 18, CONCESSION 3, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF BECKWITH, COUNTY OF LANARK

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd., on behalf of 13126102 Canada Inc., to undertake Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments in support of a Plan of Subdivision Application prepared as per requirements contained under the *Planning Act*, as well as the Stage 3 assessment of the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14). The subject property was located on Part Lot 18, Concession 3 of the geographic Township of Beckwith, County of Lanark (see Maps 1 to 3). The area covered by the proposed *Plan of Subdivision* was approximately 33.73 hectares (or 83.34 acres) in size.

The purpose of the Stage 1 investigation was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the study area and present recommendations for the mitigation of any significant known or potential archaeological resources. To this end, historical, environmental and archaeological research was conducted in order to make a determination of archaeological potential. A site visit was conducted on August 24th, 2021. The results of this study indicated that large portions of the subject property possessed potential for pre-Contact and post-Contact archaeological resources.

The purpose of the Stage 2 assessment was to determine whether the property contained archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and if so to recommend an appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategy. The Stage 2 fieldwork was completed over the course of seven days, between August 27th and September 7th, 2021, by means of a shovel test pit survey at five metre intervals across all portions of the study area determined to exhibit archaeological potential. The property survey resulted in the identification of two discrete artifact clusters, including one pre-Contact (Findspot 2) and one early nineteenth century (Findspot 1). The cultural heritage value or interest of Findspot 2 was deemed to have been sufficiently documented during the Stage 2 work such that no further archaeological assessment was required. Findspot 1, however, was found to retain high

cultural heritage value or interest requiring a Stage 3 archaeological assessment and was registered as the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14).

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14) was completed over the course of ten days – on the 27th to the 29th of October, and the 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 15th and 16th of November 2021. The fieldwork, completed on a 10 m grid with in-fill units, confirmed the findings of the Stage 2 assessment, including that two mounds present at the site were the remains of two separate buildings, occupied by Charles Campbell and his family between 1818 and c. 1840. Given the early, relatively short occupation of this site, together with the fact that it has remained undisturbed from its abandonment to the present, the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14) was found to retain a high level of cultural heritage value or interest requiring Stage 4 mitigation of the development impacts. As the project proponent has expressed that the outstanding archaeological concerns would be addressed through avoidance and protection, the recommendations presented below must be followed in order to meet this goal.

The results of the Stage 1 to 3 archaeological assessments documented in this report form the basis for the following recommendations:

1) The Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14) is of sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to warrant Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

2) As the proponent has opted to address outstanding concerns for the site through the implementation of an avoidance and protection strategy, a strategy incorporating both short and long term measures to ensure the protection of the site has been formulated. The approach will include the following short term avoidance measures in the event that grading or other soil disturbing activities associated with the development will extend to the edge of the edge of the 10 m protective buffer around the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14; see Map 10):

a. A temporary barrier (snow fencing) must be erected around the protected area through to the completion of the development-related activities.

b. "No go" instructions to avoid the protected area must be issued to all on-site construction crews, engineers, architects, or others involved in day-to-day decisions during construction.

c. The location of the protected area must be added to all contract drawings, when applicable, including explicit instructions or labelling to avoid that area.

d. Any grading or soil disturbing activities approaching the protective fencing must be monitored by a licensed consultant archaeologist to verify the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy. If impacts to the site are observed at any time, the MCM is to be notified immediately.

e. After the completion of any grading or soil disturbing activities, the area must be inspected by a licensed consultant archaeologist and a report (Stage 4 monitoring report) must be submitted to the MCM, documenting the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy in ensuring that the area to be avoided remains intact.

The approach will also include the following long term protection mechanisms:

f. A Restrictive Covenant will be placed on title advising future owners of the existence of the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14) and its 10 metre protective buffer including language limiting the uses of the area to exclude any form of soil disturbance.

g. Prohibitive zoning will be applied to the area of the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14) and its 10 metre protective buffer formally prohibiting any form of soil disturbance.

3) In the event that future development plans would involve impacts to the area of the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14) and its protective buffer, Stage 4 mitigative excavation of the area to be impacted would be required. Any future excavation should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) and must minimally include:

a. The controlled and systematic hand excavation of one metre square units over the area of the site using the existing site grid.

b. As the occupation of the site appears to partly date to the period before 1830 (c. 1818 – 1841), excavation can not be considered to have been completed until there are yields of fewer than 10 artifacts from units at the edge of block excavation, and should extend a minimum of 2 metres beyond any subsurface cultural features, with no further high-artifact-yielding units in a 5 m buffer zone beyond the limit of block excavation.

c. All subsurface cultural features encountered should be excavated by hand.

d. Excavated soils should be screened through six millimetre hardware mesh and all artifacts should be bagged and tagged by provenience.

e. All exposed subsoil surfaces should be carefully cleaned by shovel or trowel to aid in identifying any additional subsurface cultural features that may be present.

f. Following this, all excavations should be continued to a depth of at least 10 cm below the subsoil interface.

g. Soil samples should be collected from each root cellar quadrant, privy, or similar feature by stratum.

4) The cultural heritage value and interest of Findspot 2 has been sufficiently documented by the Stage 2 research conducted to date and no further archaeological assessment of this findspot, or the remainder of the proposed subdivision property as defined on Map 2, apart from the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14), is warranted.

The reader is also referred to Section 8.0 below to ensure compliance with relevant provincial legislation and regulations as may relate to this project.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. (Past Recovery) was retained by McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. on behalf of 13126102 Canada Inc. to undertake Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessments in support of a *Plan of Subdivision Application* to be prepared as per requirements contained in the *Planning Act*. The subject property was located on the southwest half of Lot 18, Concession 3 of the geographic Township of Beckwith, County of Lanark (Maps 1 to 3). The Stage 1 and Stage 2 assessments resulted in the identification of a scatter of early nineteenth century artifacts registered as the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14). A Stage 3 assessment of this site was also completed as part of the archaeological work.

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment were as follows:

- To provide information concerning the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition of the study area;
- To evaluate the potential for the subject property to contain significant archaeological resources; and,
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the event further assessment is warranted.

The objectives of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment were as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- In the event that an archaeological site requiring further assessment is discovered, to recommend an appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategy.

The objectives of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment were as follows:

- To determine the extent of the archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifacts;
- To collect a representative sample of artifacts from the archaeological site;
- To assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the archaeological site; and
- To determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation.

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological work undertaken, including a description of the study area, the related legislation or directives triggering the assessment, any additional development-related information, the confirmation of permission to access the study area for the purposes of the assessment, and Indigenous territorial acknowledgement.

2.1 Property Description

The subject property comprised the southwest half of Lot 18, Concession 3 of the geographic Township of Beckwith, County of Lanark, and measured approximately 33.73 hectares (or 83.34 acres) in size. The study area contained a mixed forest flanking regenerating former clearings with low brush or grass, and low and wet areas at either end of the property (see Map 2). The parcel was bordered to the northwest by Richmond Road, to the southeast by the Concession 2 road allowance (not currently open), and to the northeast and southwest by private land (see Map 3).

2.2 Development Context

McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. is preparing a *Plan of Subdivision Application* on behalf of the client pursuant to requirements contained within the *Planning Act*. The completion of an archaeological assessment has been identified as a required component of the subdivision application package, and Past Recovery was retained to complete the assessment(s). As noted above, the study area consisted of a 33.73 ha (or 83.34 acre) parcel.

2.3 Access Permission

Permission to access the subject property and complete all aspects of the archaeological assessment, including photography, test excavation and the collection of artifacts, was granted by the proponent.

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This section of the report is comprised of an overview of human settlement in the region using information derived from background historical research. The purpose of this research is to describe the known settlement history of the local area, with the intention of providing a context for the evaluation of known and potential archaeological sites, as well as a review of property-specific information presenting a record of settlement and land use history.

3.1 Previous Historical Research

There are numerous histories of Lanark County which offer some insights into the development of the study area. The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Lanark & Renfrew Counties* provides a nineteenth century description of the county's geography and settlement, and also includes information on Beckwith Township (H. Belden & Co. 1881). Relatively recent histories of Lanark County include *A Pioneer History of the County of Lanark* (McGill 1968), *Whiskey and Wickedness Vol. V* (Cotton 2016) and *Lanark Legacy* (Brown 1984). More relevant to the study area are two accounts of early settlers to Beckwith Township - *Beckwith: Irish and Scottish Identities in a Canadian Community* (Lockwood 1991) and *Founding Families of Beckwith Township 1816-1846* (McCuaig 2007). Research was supplemented by a search of on-line census records held at Library and Archives Canada (LAC) and land records for Beckwith Township from the Lanark County Land Registry Office (LCLRO).

3.2 Regional Pre-Contact Cultural Overview

While our understanding of the pre-Contact sequence of human activity in the region is limited, it is possible to provide a general outline of pre-Contact relationships with the land based on archaeological, historical, and environmental research conducted across what is now eastern Ontario.[1] Archaeologists divide the long sequence of Indigenous history into both temporal periods and regional groups based primarily on the presence and/or style of various artifact types. While this provides a means of discussing the past, it is an archaeological construct and interpretation based only on a few surviving artifact types; it does not reflect the generally gradual nature of change over time, nor the complexities of interactions between different Indigenous groups. It also does not reflect Indigenous world views and histories as detailed in the oral traditions of Indigenous communities who have long-standing relationships with the land. The following summary uses the generally accepted archaeological chronology for the pre-Contact period while recognizing its limitations.

[1] Current common place names are used throughout this report while recognizing that the many Indigenous peoples who have lived in the region for thousands of years had, and often maintain, their own names for these places and natural features.

Across the region, glaciers began to retreat around 15,000 years ago (Munson 2013:21). Archaeological evidence indicates that humans have inhabited what is now called Ontario for at least 13,500 years, beginning with the arrival of small groups of hunter-gatherers referred to by archaeologists as Palaeo-Indigenous (Ellis 2013:35; Ellis and Deller 1990:39). These groups gradually moved northward as the glaciers and glacial lakes retreated. While very little is known about their lifestyle, it is likely that Palaeo-Indigenous groups travelled widely relying on the seasonal migration of caribou as well as small animals and wild plants for subsistence in a sub-arctic environment. They produced a variety of distinctive stone tools including fluted projectile points, scrapers, burins and gravers. Their sites are rare, and most are quite small (Ellis 2013:35-36). Palaeo-Indigenous peoples tended to camp along shorelines, and because of the changing environment, many of these areas are now inland. Indigenous settlement of much of eastern Ontario was late in comparison to other parts of Ontario as a result of the high-water levels associated with glacial Lake Algonquin, the early stages of glacial Lake Iroquois and the St. Lawrence Marine Embayment of the post-glacial Champlain Sea. In eastern Ontario, the old shoreline ridges of Lake Algonquin, Lake Iroquois, the Champlain Sea and of the emergent St. Lawrence and Ottawa river channels and their tributaries would be the most likely areas to find evidence of Palaeo-Indigenous presence in the landscape (Ellis 2013; Ellis and Deller 1990; Watson 1999).

During the succeeding Archaic period (c. 10,000 to c. 3,000 B.P.), the environment of the region approached modern conditions and more land became habitable as water levels in the glacial lakes dropped. Populations continued to follow a mobile hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy, although there appears to have been a greater reliance on fishing and gathered food (e.g. plants and nuts) and more diversity between regional groups. The tool kit also became increasingly diversified, reflecting an adaptation to environmental conditions more similar to those of today. This included the presence of adzes, gouges and other ground stone tools believed to have been used for heavy woodworking activities such as the construction of dug-out canoes, grinding stones for processing nuts and seeds, specialized fishing gear including net sinkers, and a general reduction in the size of projectile points. The middle and late portions of the Archaic period saw the development of trading networks spanning the Great Lakes, and by 6,000 years ago copper was being mined in the Upper Great Lakes and traded into southern Ontario. There was increasing evidence of ceremonialism and elaborate burial practices and a wide variety of non-utilitarian items such as gorgets, pipes and 'birdstones' were being manufactured. By the end of this period populations had increased substantially over the preceding Palaeo-Indigenous period (Ellis 2013; Ellis et al. 1990).

More extensive Indigenous settlement of the region began during this period, sometime between 7,500 and 6,500 B.P. Artifacts from Archaic sites suggest a close relationship between these communities and what archaeologists refer to as the Laurentian Archaic stage peoples who inhabited the Canadian biotic province transition zone between the deciduous forests to the south and the boreal forests to the north. This region included

northern New York State, the upper St. Lawrence Valley across southern Ontario and Quebec, and the state of Vermont (Clermont et al. 2003). The 'tradition' associated with this period is characterized by a more or less systematic sharing of several technological features, including large, broad bladed, chipped stone and ground slate projectile points, and heavy ground stone tools. This stage is also known for the extensive use of cold-hammered copper tools including "*bevelled spear points, bracelets, pendants, axes, fishhooks and knives*" (Kennedy 1970:59). The sharing of this set of features is generally perceived as a marker of historical relatedness and inclusion in the same interaction network (Clermont et al. 2003). Cemeteries also appear for the first time during the Late Archaic. Evidence of Archaic inhabitation has been found across eastern Ontario (see Clermont 1999; Clermont et al. 2003; Ellis 2013; Kennedy 1962, 1970; Laliberté 2000; Watson 1990).

Archaeologists use the appearance of ceramics in the archaeological record to mark the beginning of the Woodland period (c. 3,000 B.P. to c. 350 B.P.). Ceramic styles and decorations suggest the continued differentiation between regional populations and are commonly used to distinguish between three periods: Early Woodland (2,900 to 2,300 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2,300 to 1,200 B.P.), and Late Woodland (1,200 to 400 B.P.). The introduction of ceramics to southern Ontario does not appear to have been associated with significant changes to lifeways, as hunting and gathering remained the primary subsistence strategy throughout the Early Woodland and well into the Middle Woodland. It does, however, appear that regional populations continued to grow in size, and communities continued to participate in extensive trade networks that, at their zenith c. 1,750 B.P., spanned much of the continent and included the movement of conch shell, fossilized shark teeth, mica, copper and silver; a large number of other items that rarely survive in the archaeological record would also have been exchanged, as well as knowledge.[2] Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex, with some status differentiation evident in burials. In southeastern Ontario, the first peoples to adopt ceramics are identified by archaeologists as belonging to the Meadowood Complex, characterized by distinctive biface preforms, side-notched points, and Vinette I ceramics which are typically crude, thick, cone-shaped vessels made with coils of clay shaped by cord-wrapped paddles. Meadowood material has been found on sites across southern Ontario extending into southern Quebec and New York State (Fox 1990; Spence et al. 1990).

In the Middle Woodland period increasingly distinctive trends or 'traditions' continued to evolve in different parts of Ontario (Spence et al. 1990). Although regional patterns are poorly understood and there may be distinctive traditions associated with different watersheds, the appearance of more refined ceramic vessels decorated with dentate or pseudo-scallop impressions have been used by archaeologists to distinguish the Point

[2] For example, the recent discovery of a cache of charred quinoa seeds, dating to 3,000 B.P. at a site in Brantford, Ontario, indicates that crops were part of this extensive exchange network, which in this case travelled from the Kentucky-Tennessee region of the United States. Thus far, there is no indication that these seeds were locally grown (Crawford et al. 2019).

Peninsula Complex. These ceramics are identified as Vinette II and are typically found in association with evidence of distinct bone and stone tool industries. Sites exhibiting these traits are known from throughout south-central and eastern Ontario, northern New York, and northwestern Vermont, and are often found overlying earlier site components. Some groups appear to have practiced elaborate burial ceremonialism that involved the construction of large earthen mortuary mounds and the inclusion of numerous and often exotic materials in burials, construed as evidence of influences from northern Ontario and the Hopewell area to the south in the Ohio River valley. Archaeological evidence suggests that during this time period groups utilized a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would coalesce at an inland 'family' hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest, and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored up for the approaching winter (Spence et al. 1990).

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland period (1200 B.P.), groups living in southern Ontario included horticulture in their subsistence strategy. Available archaeological evidence, which comes primarily from the vicinity of the Grand and Credit rivers, suggests that this development was not initially widespread. The adoption of maize horticulture instead appears to be linked to the emergence of the Princess Point Complex which is characterized by decorated ceramics combining cord roughening, impressed lines, and punctate designs; triangular projectile points; T-based drills; steatite and ceramic pipes; and ground stone chisels and adzes (Fox 1990).

Archaeologists have distinguished the Late Woodland period by the widespread adoption of maize horticulture by some Indigenous groups primarily across much of southern Ontario and portions of the southeast with favourable soils. Initially only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers, and tobacco radically altered subsistence strategies and gained economic importance in the region over time. This change is associated with increased sedentarism, and with larger and more dense settlements focused on areas of easily tillable farmland. In some areas, semi-permanent villages, with communal 'longhouse' dwellings, appeared for the first time. These villages were inhabited year-round for 12 to 20 years until local firewood and soil fertility had been exhausted. Many were surrounded by defensive palisades, evidence of growing hostilities between neighbouring groups. Associated with these sites is a burial pattern of individual graves occurring within the village. Upon abandonment, the people of one or more villages often exhumed the remains of their dead for reburial in a large communal burial pit or ossuary outside of the village(s) (Wright 1966; Williamson 2014). More temporary habitations such as small hamlets, agricultural cabin sites, and hunting and fishing camps were also used. Throughout the parts of what is now Ontario situated on the Canadian Shield, however, the terrain limited horticulture and Indigenous groups continued to move frequently across their territories hunting, fishing, and gathering (Pilon 1999).

Along the St. Lawrence River valley from the east end of Lake Ontario to the Quebec City region and beyond, archaeologists have identified a distinctive material culture associated with what they refer to as the St. Lawrence Iroquoians. The material culture and settlement patterns of the fourteenth and fifteenth century St. Lawrence Iroquoian sites are directly related to the Iroquoian-speaking groups that Jacques Cartier and his crew encountered in 1535 at Stadacona (Quebec City) and Hochelaga (Montreal Island) (Jamieson 1990:386). Like those peoples inhabiting what would become southern and southcentral Ontario, the St. Lawrence Iroquoians practised horticulture and supplemented their diet with fishing, hunting and gathering. They lived in large semi-permanent villages as well as smaller camps. Numerous discrete settlement clusters have been identified across this large territory; however, the political and social relationships between these populations is unclear (Tremblay 2006).

By the late sixteenth century all of the St. Lawrence Iroquoian settlements appear to have been abandoned. Long characterized by archaeologists as a 'mysterious disappearance,' recent scholarship instead highlights several lines of evidence that suggest a series of planned migrations by St. Lawrence Iroquoian groups to other Indigenous populations, including the Huron-Wendat, during a period of coalescence and social realignment (Micon et al. 2021; Lesage and Williamson 2020).[3] Horticultural villages have also been recorded along the north shore of Lake Ontario and up the Trent River dating to c. 550 B.P. (c. 1400 C.E.). By c. 450 B.P. (c. 1500 C.E), the easternmost of these settlements were located between Balsam Lake and Lake Simcoe in the region that would become historic Huronia. While this significant population movement is not fully understood, it undoubtedly involved complex interactions between different cultural groups including the Anishinabeg, the Huron-Wendat and, as noted above, may also have included St. Lawrence Iroquoians. As such, there are conflicting interpretations of the archaeological and historical records related to this period (see Gaudreau and Lesage 2016; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015; Lainey 2006; Richard 2016; Pendergast 1972).

Those who became known as the Anishinabe Algonquin settled along the Ottawa River or Kichi-Sibi and its tributaries in eastern Ontario and western Quebec; the Ojibwa, Ottawa and Potawatomi inhabited the regions surrounding the Great Lakes; and the Nipissing were centred upon the lake now bearing their name. Living on and around the Canadian Shield, all Anishinabeg maintained a more nomadic lifestyle than their agricultural neighbours to the south, and accordingly their presence is less visible in the archaeological record (Morrison 2005; Sherman 2015:28). Finally, while the Iroquois or

[3] This period also saw the coalescence of horticultural communities associated with a northward territorial expansion and a concomitant abandonment of the north shore of Lake Ontario, changes that have been suggested to have been driven, in large part, by an increase in conflict with the Haudenosaunee over control of trade routes and access to European trade goods.

Haudenosaunee[4] homeland was initially south of Ontario in New York state, at times their hunting grounds extended along the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River into southeastern Ontario and Quebec (Hill 2017). Archaeological data indicates some Haudenosaunee were living year-round in Ontario by the early seventeenth century (Konrad 1981).

The Indigenous population shifts and relationships of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries through the period of initial contact with Europeans were complex and are not fully understood. They were certainly in part a result of the disruption of traditional trade and exchange patterns among all Indigenous peoples brought about by the arrival of the French, Dutch and British along the Atlantic seaboard the subsequent emergence of the lucrative St. Lawrence River trade route.

3.3 Regional Post-Contact Cultural Overview

The first Europeans to travel into eastern Ontario arrived in the early seventeenth century; predominantly French, they included explorers, fur traders and missionaries. While exploring eastern Ontario and the Ottawa River watershed between c. 1610 and 1613,[5] Samuel de Champlain and others documented encounters with different Indigenous groups speaking Anishinabemowin, including the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River, the Kichespirini at Morrison Island on the Ottawa River, the Otaguottouemin along the river northwest of Morrison Island, the Weskarini in the Petite Nation River basin,[6] and the Onontchataronon[7] living in the South Nation River basin as far west as the Gananoque River basin (Hanewich 2009; Hessel 1993; Sherman 2015:29). These extended family communities subsisted by hunting, fishing, and gathering, and undertook some horticulture (see also Pendergast 1999; Trigger 1987). The Anishinabeg living in the Upper Ottawa Valley and northeastward towards the headwaters of the Ottawa River included the Nipissing, Timiskaming, Abitibi (Wahgoshig), and others. As the French moved inland, however, they referred to all these groups who spoke different dialects of Anishinabemowin as 'Algonquin' (Morrison 2005:18).

At the time of Champlain's travels, the Anishinabe Algonquin were already acting as brokers in the fur trade and exacting tolls from those using the Ottawa River waterway

[4] Sometime between A.D. 1142 and A.D. 1451 the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca united to form the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, also known as the League of Five Nations, and called the Iroquois by the French. When the Tuscarora Nation joined the confederacy in 1722, it became the League of Six Nations.

[5] From this section onwards all dates are presented as A.D.

[6] The Petite Nation River is in Quebec, with its mouth on the north side of the Ottawa River between Ottawa and Hawkesbury. It is sometimes confused with the South Nation River in eastern Ontario which empties into the south side Ottawa River opposite the Petite Nation River. Consequently, the Weskarini territory is sometimes associated with the South Nation River, but this appears to be an error (*cf.* Hessel 1993).

[7] This is a Haudenosaunee term and is, therefore, thought to be an Anishinabe Algonquin community that adopted Iroquoians who had been displaced from their territory along the St. Lawrence River near Montreal (Fox and Pilon 2016).

which served as a significant trade route connecting the Upper Great Lakes via Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay to the west and the St. Maurice and Saguenay via the Rivières des Outaouais (the portion of the Ottawa River extending eastward into Quebec from Lake Timiskaming). These northern routes avoided the St. Lawrence River and Lower Great Lakes route and, therefore, potential conflict with the Haudenosaunee (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:2-3). Access to this southern route and the extent of settlement in the region fluctuated with the state of hostilities (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3). By the time Champlain arrived in the Quinte region while exploring the Trent watershed in 1615, for example, he encountered few Indigenous peoples (Gervais 2004:182). As the fur trade in New France was Montreal-based, Ottawa River navigation routes were of strategic importance in the movement of goods inland and furs down to Montreal and, in the wake of Champlain's travels, the Ottawa River became the principal route to the interior for the French. The recovery of European trade goods (e.g., iron axes, copper kettle pieces, glass beads, etc.) from sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin provides some evidence of the extent of interaction between Indigenous groups and the French during this period (Kennedy 1970).

With Contact, major population disruptions were brought about by the introduction of European diseases against which Indigenous populations had little resistance; severe smallpox epidemics in 1623-24 and again between 1634 and 1640 resulted in drastic population decline among all Indigenous peoples living in the Great Lakes region (Konrad 1981). The expansion of hunting for trade with Europeans also accelerated decline in the beaver population, such that by the middle of the seventeenth century the centre of the fur trade had shifted northward from what became the northeastern states into southern Ontario.

Seeking to expand their territory and disrupt the French[8] fur trade, the Haudenosaunee launched raids into the region and established a series of winter hunting bases and trading settlements near the mouths of the major rivers flowing into what is now the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River.[9] The first recorded Haudenosaunee settlements were two Cayuga villages established at the northeastern end of Lake Ontario (Konrad 1981). Between 1640 and 1650 conflict with the Haudenosaunee Confederacy culminated in the near complete abandonment of what is now southern Ontario by Anishinabeg and Huron-Wendat groups. In the face of continued harassment, resident Indigenous communities appear to have dispersed further afield or joined other communities, settling to the north and west of the Ottawa Valley,[10] and at the French posts of Montreal, Quebec City, Sillery, and Trois Rivières

[8] The French appear to have been allied with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and the Anishinabeg as trading partners at this time.

[9] These settlements included: Quinaouatoua near present day Hamilton, Teiaiagon on the Humber River, Ganatswekwyagon on the Rouge River, Ganaraske on the Ganaraska River, Kentsio on Rice Lake, Kente on the Bay of Quinte, and Ganneious, near Napanee (Adams 1986).

[10] Some Nipissing, for example, re-located to the Lake Nipigon region (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3).

(Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3; Trigger 1987:610, 637-638).[11] It should be noted, however, that available evidence suggests that segments of these populations either remained in the region or returned seasonally to hunt, fish and trap.

In spite of traditional enmity since the arrival of Champlain, following French raids into Mohawk territory in 1666-1667, the Cayuga occupying the settlement at Kente (now Carrying Place near the narrows separating the western end of what is now Prince Edward County from the Hastings County mainland) approached the French to ask for missionaries, and a Sulpician mission was established in 1668. The mission was short-lived, being abandoned by 1680, but it had both extended French influence into the area and become the first settlement on the north shore of Lake Ontario to have both Indigenous and European members (Edwards 1984:17).

Fort Frontenac was established by the French at the present site of Kingston in 1673, and another fort was constructed at La Presentation (Ogdensburg, New York) in 1700, resulting in a sporadic European presence at the eastern end of what is now Lake Ontario during the late seventeenth century and throughout the eighteenth century. These forts served to solidify control of the fur trade, storing supplies intended for the interior military and trading posts on the Niagara, Detroit, Illinois, and (American) Mississippi rivers. Though the French military garrison readily abandoned Fort Frontenac whenever disputes with the Haudenosaunee seemed to escalate, the secondary function of this and other posts were to enhance ties with local Indigenous populations. To this end, the French encouraged the establishment of Indigenous villages near their settlements; extensive European settlement was not undertaken (Adams 1986).

The full extent of Indigenous settlement in eastern Ontario through to the end of the seventeenth century, however, is uncertain, with not enough archaeological evidence having yet been procured. Apart from the population movements described below, the Odawa appear to have been using the Ottawa River for trade from c. 1654 onward and some Anishinabe Algonquin remained within the area under French influence, possibly having withdrawn to the headwaters of various tributaries in the watershed. In 1677 the Sulpician Mission of the Mountain was established near Montreal where the Ottawa River empties into the St. Lawrence River. While it was mostly a Mohawk community that became known as Kahnawake, some Anishinabe Algonquin who had converted to Christianity settled at the mission for part of the year and were known as the Oka Algonquin (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993).

As a result of increased tensions between the Haudenosaunee and the French, and declining population from disease and warfare, the Cayuga villages were abandoned in

[11] In the case of the 1649-1650 move of a group of Huron-Wendat from Gahoendoe (Christian) Island to the area of Quebec City, the relocation was the result of careful consideration and was planned well in advance, with a diplomatic mission having been sent in advance to discuss the move with their French allies (see Lesage and Williamson 2020).

1680 (Edwards 1984:17). Around this time, the Anishinabeg began to mount an organized counter-offensive against the Haudenosaunee who were pushed further south, leading once again to an increased Michi Saagiig presence in southern and central Ontario. This change saw Anishinabeg gain wider access to European trade goods and allowed them to use their experience and strategic position to act as intermediaries in trade between the British and Indigenous communities to the north (Edwards 1984:10,17; Ripmeester 1995).

Following almost a century of warfare, the Great Peace was signed in Montreal in 1701 between New France and 39 Indigenous Nations, including the Anishinabeg, Huron-Wendat and Haudenosaunee. This led to a period of relative peace and stability. During the first half of the eighteenth century, the Haudenosaunee appear to have been largely centred south of the St. Lawrence River, while Michi Saagiig and Ojibwa were living in southern and central Ontario, generally beyond the Ottawa River watershed (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3). Anishinabe Algonquin were residing along the Ottawa River and its tributaries, as well as outside the Ottawa River watershed at Trois-Rivières; Nipissing were located around Lake Nipissing and at Lake Nipigon. Reports from c. 1752 suggest that some non-resident Anishinabe Algonquin and Nipissing were trading at the mission at Lake of Two Mountains during the summer but returning to their hunting grounds "*far up the Ottawa River*" for the winter, and there is some indication that they may have permitted Haudenosaunee residents of the mission to hunt in their territory (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:3-4; Heidenreich and Noël 1987:Plate 40).

In 1754, hostilities over trade and the territorial ambitions of the French and British led to the Seven Years' War, in which many Anishinabeg fought on behalf of the French. With the French surrender in 1760, Britain gained control over New France, though in recognition of Indigenous title to the land the British government issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763. This created a boundary line between the British colonies on the Atlantic coast and the 'Indian Reserve' west of the Appalachian Mountains. This line then extended from where the 45th parallel of latitude crossed the St. Lawrence River near present day Cornwall northwestward to the southeast shore of Lake Nipissing and then northeastward to Lac St. Jean. The proclamation specified that "*Indians should not be molested on their hunting grounds*" (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:4) and outlawed the private purchase of Indigenous land, instead requiring all future land purchases to be made by Crown officials "*at some public Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians*" living upon the land in question (cited in Surtees 1982: 9). In 1764, the post at Carillon on the Ottawa River was identified as the point beyond which traders could only pass with a specific licence to trade in "*Indian Territory.*" Nevertheless, settlers continued to trespass into this territory, cutting trees and driving away game vital to Indigenous lifeways (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:5). Akwesasne, within the Haudenosaunee hunting territory near what is now Cornwall, became a permanent settlement towards the middle of the eighteenth century.[12]

[12] www.firstbatuibs.info/akwesasne.html

At first, the end of the French Regime brought little change to eastern Ontario. Between 1763 and 1776 some British traders traveled to the Kingston area, but the British presence remained sporadic until 1783 when Fort Frontenac was officially re-occupied. With the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War (1775 to 1783), however, the British sought additional lands on which to settle United Empire Loyalists fleeing the United States, disbanded soldiers, and the Mohawk who had fought with the British under Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant) and Chief Deserontyon and were, therefore, displaced from their lands in New York State. To this end, the British government undertook hasty negotiations with Indigenous groups to acquire rights to lands; however, these negotiations did not include Anishinabe Algonquin and Nipissing who were continuously ignored, despite much of the area being their traditional territory (Lanark County Neighbours for Truth and Reconciliation 2019). Initially the focus for settlement was the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, resulting in a series of 'purchases' and treaties beginning with the Crawford Purchase of 1783. As noted, these treaties did not include all of the Indigenous groups who lived and hunted in the region and the recording of the purchases – including the boundaries – and their execution were problematic; they also did not extinguish Indigenous rights and title to the land (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:5; Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples 1996). The *Crown Grant to the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte* was issued in 1784 in recognition of the Six Nations' support during the American Revolutionary War. It included lands on the Bay of Quinte, originally part of the Crawford Purchase, on which Chief Deserontyon and other Haudenosaunee settled.[13]

Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor General for Canada, began laying out the land within the Crawford Purchase in 1784 with such haste that the newly established townships were assigned numbers instead of names. Euro-Canadian settlement along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and the eastern end of Lake Ontario began in earnest about this time. By the late 1780s the waterfront townships were full and more land was required to meet both an increase in the size of grants to all Loyalists and grant obligations to the children of Loyalists who were now entitled to 200 acres in their own right upon reaching the age of 21 (H. Belden & Co. 1880:16). In 1792 John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, offered free land grants to anyone who would swear loyalty to the King, a policy aimed at attracting more American settlers. As government policy also dictated the setting aside of one seventh of all land for the Protestant Clergy and another seventh as Crown reserves, pressure mounted to open up more of the interior. As a result, between 1790 and 1800 most of the remainder of the Crawford Purchase was divided into townships (H. Belden & Co. 1880:16).

A number of other purchases during the late eighteenth century between representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinabe covered lands immediately west of the Crawford Purchase, from the north shore of Lake Ontario northward to Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay/Lake Huron. These included the John Collins Purchase of 1785, the Johnson-Butler

[13] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

Purchase[14] of 1787-88, and the 1798 Penetanguishene Purchase (Treaty 5) aimed at acquiring a harbour on Lake Huron for British vessels.[15] The lands purportedly covered by these purchases were often poorly defined and were thus included in the later Williams Treaties of 1923 (see below).

The *Constitution Act* of 1791, which created the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (later Ontario and Quebec) used the Ottawa River as the boundary between the two. This effectively divided the Anishinabe Algonquin and Nipissing territories, both of which straddled the river. European settlement continued to expand up the river, with continued disruption to local Indigenous community lifeways. In the early 1800s, a few Anishinabe Algonquin and Nipissing settled on the shores of Golden Lake, known to them as 'Peguakonagang;' they called themselves 'Ininwezi,' which they translated as 'we people here alone' (Johnson 1928; MacKay 2016).[16] The Golden Lake band, as they initially came to be known, resided in this area for at least part of the year, with various band members maintaining traplines, hunting territories, and sugar bushes.[17]

The War of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain (along with its colonies in North America and its Indigenous allies) brought another period of conflict to the region. In 1815, at the conclusion of the war, the British government issued a proclamation in Edinburgh to further encourage settlement in British North America. The offer included free passage and 100 acres of land for each head of family, with each male child to receive his own 100 acre parcel upon reaching the age of 21 (H. Belden & Co. 1880:16). At the same time, the government was seeking additional land on which to resettle disbanded soldiers from the War of 1812. Demobilized forces could thereby act as a 'force-in-being' to oppose any possible future incursions from the United States. Veterans were encouraged to take up residence within a series of newly created 'military settlements' including those at Perth (1816) and Richmond (1818). The pressure to find more land was exacerbated by the sheer number of settlers moving into the region as a result of these initiatives, which began to push settlement beyond the acquired territory into what had formally been protected as 'Indian Land.'[18]

Additional 'purchases' were signed in the early nineteenth century between the Crown and certain Anishinabe communities including the Lake Simcoe Purchase (Treaty 16) signed in 1815 and covering lands between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay, the

[14] Sometimes referred to as the 'Gunshot Treaty' as it reportedly covered the land as far back from the lake shore as a person could hear a gunshot (https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves).
[15] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves
[16] The Algonquin of River Desert identified The Golden Lake Band using the name "Nozebi'wininiwag," translated as "Pike-Water People" (Speck in Johnson 1928:174).
[17] The 'Golden Lake Reserve' or Pikwàkanagàn was created by the federal government in 1873 (Joan Holmes & Associates Inc. 1993:9).
[18] Between 1815 and 1850 over an estimated 800,000 Euro-Canadian settlers moved into the region (https://www. lanarkcountyneighbours.ca/the-petitions-of-chief-shawinipinessi.html).

Nottawasaga Purchase (Treaty 18) of 1818 to the south and west of the Lake Simcoe Purchase, and the Rice Lake Purchase or Treaty 20 of 1818 which covered a large area around Rice Lake.[19]

Further east, with the settlement of the region underway, Lieutenant Governor Gore ordered Captain Ferguson, the Resident Agent of Indian Affairs at Kingston, to arrange the purchase of additional lands extending from the rear of the earlier Crawford Purchase to the Ottawa River. The resulting Rideau Purchase (Treaty 27 and 27¼), signed by the Michi Saagiig in 1819 and confirmed in 1822, was just as problematic in its terms and exclusions as the earlier Crawford Purchase had been (Canada 1891:62).

As Euro-Canadian settlement spread, Indigenous groups were increasingly pushed out of southern and eastern Ontario, generally moving further to the north and west, although some families remained in their traditional lands, at least seasonally. Records relating to the Hudson's Bay Company, the diaries of provincial land surveyors, the reports of geologists sent in by the Geological Survey of Canada, census returns,[20] store account books and settler's diaries all provide indications of the continued Indigenous settlement in the region, as does Indigenous oral history. In addition to their interactions with Indigenous families who remained in the area, nineteenth century settlers found evidence of the former extent of Indigenous inhabitation, particularly as they began to clear the land. In 1819, Andrew Bell wrote from Perth:

> *All the country hereabouts has evidently been once inhabited by the Indians, and for a vast number of years too. The remains of fires, with the bones and horns of deers (sic) round them, have often been found under the black mound... A large pot made of burnt clay and highly ornamented was lately found near the banks of the Mississippi, under a large maple tree, probably two or three hundred years old. Stone axes have been found in different parts of the settlement.*
>
> (cited in Brown 1984:8)

Other treaties signed in the mid-nineteenth century included the St. Regis Purchase (Treaty 57) signed in 1847 between the Crown and the Mohawk and covering a narrow parcel of land, known as the 'Nutfield Tract' extending north of the St. Lawrence River at Cornwall towards the Ottawa River, and the Robinson-Huron Treaty (Treaty 61) of 1850 between the Crown and certain Anishinabeg for lands east of Georgian Bay and the northern shore of Lake Huron eastward to the Ottawa River.[21]

[19] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves
[20] While Indigenous peoples were clearly still residing in the area and making use of the land, they often do not appear in the 1851 to 1871 census records. Huitema (2001:129) notes that 'Algonquin' were sometimes listed in these records as 'Frenchmen' or 'halfbreeds' because they had utilized the mission at Lake of Two Mountains as their summer gathering place and, therefore, were thought of as being French.
[21] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

The Williams Treaties of 1923 were signed between the Crown and seven Anishinabe First Nations[22] to address lands that had not been surrendered via a formal treaty process (see above).[23] These lands covered a large area from the north shore of Lake Ontario to Lake Nipissing and overlapped with a number of other treaties and 'purchases.' To address further issues with a number of the pre-confederation purchases and treaties, the Williams Treaties First Nations ratified the Williams Treaties Settlement Agreement with Canada and Ontario in June, 2018. This agreement recognized harvesting rights in Treaties 5, 16, 18, 20, 27 and 27¼, the Crawford Purchase, the Johnson-Butler Purchase and Lake Simcoe Purchase.[24]

As noted above, lands considered traditional Anishinabe Algonquin territory were included in various nineteenth century purchases from which they were excluded. Anishinabe Algonquin claims to these lands include a series of petitions to the Crown going back to 1772 that asserted rights to land and resources. An official land claim was made in the 1980s and, in 2016, an Agreement-in-Principle was signed by Ontario, Canada and the Algonquins of Ontario, a step towards a treaty recognizing Anishinabe Algonquin rights across much of eastern Ontario.[25]

Beckwith Township, Franktown and Prospect

The area that became known as Beckwith Township was first surveyed between 1815 and 1816, along with Bathurst and Drummond and the 'Military Colony of Perth,' which were specifically laid out for British emigrants and demobilized military following the War of 1812 (H. Belden & Co. 1881:17). As stated above, the government of Upper Canada and military authorities were so eager to have the land settled that these surveys occurred before it was officially 'purchased' from the Indigenous occupants. The hastily surveyed land also resulted in unequal lot sizes and meandering concession lines. Much of the land was not suitable for farming, particularly the southwest corner of Beckwith, which was covered in "*swamps, beaver meadows, low lands and stony patches of ground.*" In addition, the remoteness of the township made it difficult to access supplies, together contributing to slow settlement (Lockwood 1991:12-14).

The township was named after Sir Sidney Beckwith, the quartermaster-general for Canada from 1815 to 1823 (Lockwood 1991:12). The first Euro-Canadian settler, a Mr. McNaughton, arrived in 1817 and remained the only permanent resident until the following year, when the population rose to 54. In addition to military families arriving through the depots of Perth and Richmond, a large number of Scottish and Irish

[22] These First Nations include the Chippewas of Beausoleil, Georgina Island and Rama, and the Mississaugas of Alderville, Curve Lake, Hiawatha and Scugog Island.
[23] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves
[24] www.williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca
[25] https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves

immigrants made Beckwith Township their home. The east side of the township was chiefly occupied by Perthshire Scots who settled on eighty 100-acre farmsteads (Brown 1984:20). These settlers were transported across the Atlantic aboard the *Jane*, the *Sophia* and the brig *Curlew* which arrived in Quebec City during August and September of 1818, and eventually reached Beckwith Township after eight to ten weeks of travel. Immigrants from southeastern Ireland also arrived in Beckwith during this time. Initially the Scots outnumbered the Irish, but by 1822 there were an equal number of Irish Episcopalian and Scottish Presbyterian farms in the township (Brown 1984:26). By 1820, approximately 223 Euro-Canadian families had settled in Beckwith, growing to 274 families two years later (Lockwood 1991:589-593). As stated above, Algonquin families were still living in the area and navigating the local waterways well after settlers arrived (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:6).

The road between Richmond and Perth, running through the southern half of Beckwith, was one of the earliest access routes to the township, completed in 1818 (Lockwood 1991:18). A storehouse was constructed on the 600 acre townsite of the future village of Franktown, situated on Lots 10 to 13 in the third concession, 4 km west of the study area (Brown 1984:20). Franktown, established in 1819, was named in honour of Colonel Francis Cockburn; however as late as 1826 it was still referred to as 'the village of Beckwith.' The few houses and taverns constructed in Franktown were concentrated in Lots 10 and 11, and 25 acre park lots were granted around the core with the idea that trade would be the main source of income for its residents, supplemented by small family farms. Throughout Beckwith, clearing the land for agriculture also yielded small profits through potash and timber, though there was limited waterpower to attract mills (Lockwood 1991:117).

By 1820 Franktown included the King's storehouse, Thomas Wickham's inn and Patrick Nowlan's tavern, with both establishments licenced (Lockwood 1991:134). The following year Archibald Gillies built a hotel on his property just west of the village (McGill 1968:39). The first schoolhouse in the area was erected on the road between Beckwith and Ramsey Township in 1825 and a potash works was established. A post office was opened in the 1820s, with Ewen McEwen serving as the postmaster, and the St. James United Church of England and Ireland was built in 1827 (Lockwood 1991:136, 207). Unlike neighbouring townships where stone houses were common, throughout the 1830s and 1840s log houses predominated in Franktown and were said to have given travellers a poor impression of the village. A few professionals lived in the area and serviced the nearby settlements, including a surgeon, a surveyor, and a schoolteacher, and by 1842 there were also blacksmiths, shoemakers, merchants, a tailor, coopers, a carpenter, and a weaver. Ten years later the village continued to grow with the promise of a railway connection in the near future, reaching its largest population in the 1850s (Belden 1881:20).

The Brockville & Ottawa Railway (later the Canada Central Railway), running north to south just west if the village, eventually made Beckwith the ideal location for husbandry

(Belden 1881:20). A station was located on the west side of Franktown, though the promise of the railway appeared to have more of an impact on the growth of the town than its actual construction in 1859 (Lockwood 1991; McGill 1968). Prior to the completion of the railway, in addition to the road from Perth to Richmond, the Jock River was an important transportation route in the township as it provided a canoe route for traders (Riedel 1990). The Jock, previously known as the Goodwood River, originated at the Goodwood Marsh, one of the most important wetlands in Ontario.

Historical maps provide an indication of the growth in development of Beckwith Township through the latter half of the nineteenth century, with an 1863 map of Lanark and Renfrew Counties by H. F. Walling showing the names of owner/occupants on approximately three quarters of the available lots. By the time the first edition of the one-inch-to-one-mile topographic map sheet covering the area was published in 1929, the increase in population can been seen reflected in the farmsteads scattered over most of the lots in the township (LAC NMC 21920; NTS 31F01 1929).

The hamlet of Prospect, located 4 kilometres east of the study area along the Perth to Richmond road, was one of the smallest communities in Beckwith Township, located on Lots 25 and 26 of Concessions 3 and 4. Settlers first arriving to the area were met with swamp, shallow soils and exposed bedrock. Thomas Rothwell of Prospect wrote of the timber in the area as being a "*useless description unless for firewood*[*,*] *it being chiefly composed of dwarf Tamarac, Water Elm, and Ash, with scarcely a Pole exceeding 9 inch[e]s in diameter*" (cited in Lockwood 1991:77). The lack of large timber and good soil posed a significant problem, discouraging some settlers from building log homes and sowing crops. Despite these hardships, by the 1850s Prospect was a small but booming community. It boasted a school, a post office, two stone churches, a sawmill, a tavern, a hotel, several carpenters, a blacksmith, shoemakers, a tailor and a tanner. By 1871, the hamlet had a peak population of 100 people. Its prosperity, however, was short lived. Beginning in the 1880s and continuing into the early twentieth century, the lure of better agricultural land in the Canadian and American west led to a population decline by more than a third (Lockwood 1991:345-346, 421).

3.4 Property History

Lot 18, Concession 3

As the study area consists of the southwest half of Lot 18, Concession 3, the following property history will focus solely on this half of the lot. The Crown patent for the 100 acres of the southwest half of Lot 18 was granted in 1824 to Charles Campbell, who was added as the owner on the township patent plan surveyed in 1817 (Map 4; Lanark County Land Registry Office or LCLRO). Campbell, a civilian, was provided with a location ticket for this property through the Richmond military settlement office in 1818, and though his home parish was not recorded, he is listed as being of Scottish origin. The 1820 township census lists Campbell as a single occupant; however his place of residence

is not indicated. In 1821 he married Christina Ferguson, a Scottish immigrant from Comrie, in Perth.[26] The 1822 census corroborates this as a woman is recorded in his household. He is again included in a list of township occupants agreeable to a property assessment in 1841, but does not appear in the census taken the following year. As a result, the nature of the Campbell home in Beckwith is unknown, though it can be presumed to have been log (Lockwood 1991:581-603).

In 1839, Charles Campbell purchased part of Lot 28, Concession 7 in Montague Township and is listed in the 1841 Montague census as the head of household (LCLRO instrument 390). As he also appeared in the 1841 Beckwith assessment list, he was likely in the process of transitioning his family to their new home (Lockwood 1980:590). By 1851, the Campbell family had built a one-storey log house on Lot 28 in Montague, and the family consisted of Charles, now 63 who worked as a labourer, his wife Christina, aged 60, and their four children, Alexander (29), Christina (25), Mary (23) and Daniel (22; LAC microfilm reel C-11732). In 1853, Daniel Campbell and his wife purchased the remaining portion of Lot 28 (LCLRO instrument 2A-277).

By 1861, the Campbell family had built a one-story frame home. Charles and Christina continued to live with two of their adult children, Mary and Daniel. Daniel was also married to a woman named Anne J., with whom he had a son named Charles. Daniel appears to have taken over as head of household, working as a farmer with the elder Charles helping out as a labourer (LAC microfilm reels C-1042 and C-1043). The 1863 Walling map of Montague Township shows D. Campbell on the south half of Lot 28 (LAC NMC 21920). After Charles' death in 1871,[27] the Montague property was left to his wife Christina and son Daniel (LCLRO instrument 2D-594).

The southwest half Lot 18, Concession 3 in Beckwith was included in Richard Fleming's will registered in 1856, though the property was not formally sold to his son John until 1861 (LCLRO instruments 2B-21 and 2B-469). The 1851 census lists Richard Fleming as a 45-year-old Scottish farmer whose household consisted of his wife Mary and 7 children, including John who was 18 at the time, and places the family on Lot 15, Concession 4 (LAC microfilm reel C-11731). By the 1861 census, following the death of his father, John Fleming was described as a 27-year-old yeoman who was living in a one-storey log cabin with his mother and the rest of his siblings. This census placed the family on Lot 15, Concession 5 (for which his father had received the Crown patent in 1850), though the Walling map of 1863 conforms with the earlier census showing the J. Fleming farm on Lot 15, Concession 4, with an additional tenant house on this lot and a second tenant house on the southwest half of Lot 15, Concession 3, which the Flemings had acquired in 1861 (see Map 4; LCLRO instrument 2C-95; LAC microfilm reels C-1042 and C-1043). No landowner is depicted on Lot 18, Concession 3 on the Walling map. By 1871 John Fleming

[26] https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSJD-M9V1-4?i=1286
[27] The land registry abstract index indicates that Charles Campbell's will was drawn up in 1857, though as it was not registered until 1871 this was likely the date of his death.

had a family of his own and was living on the Lot 15, Concession 3 property (LAC microfilm reel C-10018). The Lot 18 property was transferred to Mary Fleming in 1864, though she appears to have passed away three years later and as a result of her will and agreements with the remainder of the family it reverted to John in 1874 (LCLRO instruments 2C-111, 2D-911 and 2D-913). He then sold the entire southwest half of the lot to Robert Ferguson in 1886 (LCLRO Instrument 2F-1984). The Fleming family thus appears never to have established a homestead on the southwestern half of Lot 18, acquiring this property and other abandoned land in the vicinity solely for agricultural purposes.

Robert Ferguson was listed on the 1881 census as a 49-year-old farmer, whose household consisted of his wife Ann, 39, and his 8 children. His family was placed on Lot 22, Concession 5 in the 1884 farmers' directory and no occupant is depicted on Lot 18 on the 1880 Belden map of Beckwith Township, though this is unsurprising as this map was subscription based, with the only farms illustrated belonging to those who paid for the privilege (see Map 4; Fuller 1884:105). Robert unfortunately passed away in 1890, as Lot 18 was transferred that year to Ann and Mary Ann Ferguson by the administrators of his estate, and the following year Robert's wife Ann was listed as a widow in the personal census (LCLRO Instrument 2G-2437; LAC microfilm reel T-6349). Ann's will, drawn up in 1904 but probated in 1922 following her death, left Lot 18 to her son Peter but it was immediately transferred to her younger son Hugh with all of the other family members relinquishing their interest in the property (LCLRO instruments 2003 and 2L-4674).

The 1916 farmers' directory places Hugh Ferguson on Lot 18 at that time (Vernon 1916). The 1921 census indicates that he was a single 41-year-old farmer living with his sister and a female lodger, but states that his house was stone and had ten rooms. It unfortunately does not provide a location (LAC digital file e002938310). Historical topographic one-inch-to-one-mile mapping published in 1929 does depict a residence on Lot 18 but only one - the possible Ferguson farm appeared to stand just beyond the northeastern border of the study area on the adjacent part of the lot, though the Fergusons did not own it (see Map 4). The southwest half of Lot 18 remained with the Ferguson family until 1954 when it was sold to Wilbert McLaren for $700.00 (LCLRO instrument 2P-6776). The low value confirms that there were no structures on this part of the property and that the land itself was of poor quality. Both halves of Lot 18 were purchased by Cesare Ierullo and Vittorio Santaguida in 1968, with Ierullo and his wife selling their interest in the property to Santaguida in 1998 (LCLRO instruments 35419 and 163988).

Topographic maps and aerial photographs provide an indication of the nature of the subject property and surrounding areas over the course of the twentieth century (Map 5; see Map 4). The 1929 first edition one-inch-to-one-mile topographic map depicts the northwestern edge of the study area as covered in a wetland as it is at present, with a large wood lot covering the southeastern half of the property. This remained consistent through 1935 (see Map 5). An aerial photograph taken in 1953 shows a similar land use

pattern, with much of the northwest half of the lot consisting of cleared fields being used as pasture (divided by a fence that is still present on the property), with a large woodlot with some clearings comprising the southeast half and another woodlot next to Richmond Road. The residence on the adjacent half of the lot can be seen not far from the road. The southern woodlot had become more dense by 1991 and the former fields were starting to become overgrown. The residence on the northeast half of Lot 18 had been removed.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

This section describes the archaeological context of the study area, including known archaeological research, known cultural heritage resources (including archaeological sites), and environmental conditions. In combination with the historical context outlined above, this provides the necessary background information to evaluate the archaeological potential of the property.

4.1 Previous Archaeological Research

In order to determine whether any previous archaeological fieldwork has been conducted within or in the immediate vicinity of the present study area, a search of the titles of reports in the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* maintained by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) was undertaken. To augment these results, a search of the Past Recovery corporate library was also conducted.[28]

A prime source for unregistered archaeological finds is the initial series of *Annual Archaeological Reports for Ontario* (AARO), which were published as appendices to the report of the Minister of Education in the *Ontario Sessional Papers*. In these reports, dating between 1887 and 1928, staff of the provincial museum (which eventually became the Royal Ontario Museum) published articles by several of Ontario's most prominent collectors, amateur archaeologists, and museum staff. The articles provide a record of some of the earliest archaeological fieldwork to have taken place in the province, as well as documentation of the private collections that were donated to the museum. These articles report on extensive artifact collecting in Lanark County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, especially around the Rideau Lakes (cf. Beeman 1894). Specifically, Dr. T. Beeman lists two artifacts, a celt and gouge respectively, having been recovered from the shore of Mississippi Lake to the northwest of the study area (Beeman 1894: 16).

Known cultural resource management assessments in the vicinity include the following:

- An archaeological survey of the Mississippi River was completed in 1977 and 1978 (Wright and Engelbert 1978).

[28] In compiling the results, it should be noted that archaeological fieldwork conducted for research purposes should be distinguished from systematic property surveys conducted during archaeological assessments associated with land use development planning (generally after the introduction of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in 1974 and the *Environmental Assessment Act* in 1975), in that only those studies undertaken to current standards can be considered to have adequately assessed properties for the presence of archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest. In addition, it should be noted that the vast majority of the research work undertaken in the area has been focussed on the identification of pre-Contact Indigenous sites, while current MCM requirements minimally require the evaluation of the material remains of occupations and or land uses pre-dating 1900.

- Located 2 km northeast of the study area, Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were undertaken by Adams Heritage in 2012 as part of a Plan of Subdivision Application for the eastern half of Lot 23, Concession 3 (Adams Heritage 2012 – PIF: P003-353-2012). No significant archaeological resources were identified, and no further work was recommended for the proposed subdivision. Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were also undertaken three years later by Adams Heritage as part of a Plan of Subdivision Application on Lot 24, Concession 3 (Adams Heritage 2015 – PIF: P003-0416-2015). Three archaeological sites were found as part of these assessments: BgFx-1 (a late nineteenth century artifact scatter), BgFx-2 (a Meadowood projectile point), and BgFx-3 (a nineteenth century lime kiln). None of these sites were recommended for further work.
- Located north and west of the study area, Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were undertaken in anticipation of three culvert replacements along Highway 15 on part of Lot 11, Concession 5 and part of Lot 11, Concession 3 (Central Archaeology Group 2018 – PIF: P248-0327-2018). No significant archaeological resources were identified, and the area was cleared of archaeological concerns.
- Located northeast of the study area, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken as part of a Plan of Subdivision Application on part of Lot 20, Concession 4 (Stantec 2017 – PIF: P415-0109-2016). The area was recommended for a Stage 2 assessment; however it is unclear whether or not this additional work was completed.
- Located southwest of the study area, Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were undertaken as part of a Plan of Subdivision Application on parts of Lot 11 and Lot 12, Concession 4 (Past Recovery 2019 – PIF: P336-0253-2019). No significant archaeological resources were identified, and the area was cleared of archaeological concerns.

4.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

The primary source for information regarding known archaeological sites in Ontario is the *Archaeological Sites Database* maintained by the Ontario by the MCM. The database largely consists of archaeological sites discovered by professional archaeologists conducting archaeological assessments required by legislated processes under land use development planning (largely since the late 1980s). A search of the *Sites Database* indicated that there are no registered sites located within a one-kilometre radius of the study area.

4.3 Cultural Heritage Resources

The recognition or designation of cultural heritage resources (here referring only to built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes) may provide valuable insight into aspects of local heritage, whether identified at the local, provincial, national, or international level. As some of these cultural heritage resources may be associated with significant archaeological features or deposits, the background research conducted for

this assessment included the compilation of a list of cultural heritage resources that have previously been identified within or immediately adjacent to the current study area. The following sources were consulted:

- Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office online Directory of Heritage Designations (http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/progs/beefp-fhbro/index.aspx);
- Canada's Historic Places website (http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/home-accueil.aspx);
- Ontario Heritage Act Register (https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/pages/tools/ontario-heritage-act-register); and,
- Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's List of Heritage Conservation Districts (http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/heritage_conserving_list.shtml).

A search of the on-line databases identified no designated built heritage properties within or adjacent to the study area.

4.4 Heritage Plaques and Monuments

The recognition of a place, person, or event through the erection of a plaque or monument may also provide valuable insight into aspects of local history, given that these markers typically indicate some level of heritage recognition. As with cultural heritage resources (built heritage features and/or cultural heritage landscapes), some of these places, persons, or events may be associated with significant archaeological features or deposits. Accordingly, this study included the compilation of a list of heritage plaques and/or markers in the vicinity of the study area. The following sources were consulted:

- A plaque database maintained by the Ontario Heritage Trust (http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/online-plaque-guide); and,
- An extensive listing of Ontario's Heritage Plaques maintained by Alan Brown (archived version of http://www.ontarioplaques.com/ on https://archive.org/web/).

No plaques were located within or in the immediate vicinity of the current study area.

4.5 Cemeteries

The presence of historical cemeteries in proximity to a parcel undergoing archaeological assessment can pose archaeological concerns in two respects. First, cemeteries may be associated with related structures or activities that may have become part of the archaeological record, and thus may be considered features indicating archaeological potential. Second, the boundaries of historical cemeteries may have been altered over time, as all or portions may have fallen out of use and been forgotten, leaving potential for the presence of unmarked graves. For these reasons, the background research

conducted for this assessment included a search of available sources of information regarding historical cemeteries. For this study, the following sources were consulted:

- A complete listing of all registered cemeteries in the province of Ontario maintained by the Consumer Protection Branch of the Ministry of Consumer Services (last updated 06/07/2011);
- CanadaGenWeb's Cemetery Project website http://cemetery.canadagenweb.org /ON/index.html); and,
- Available historical mapping and aerial photography.

No known cemeteries were located within or adjacent to the study area. It should be noted, however, that there is always the possibility of unrecorded burial plots on rural properties.

4.6 Mineral Resources

The presence of scarce mineral resources on or near to a property may indicate potential for archaeological resources associated with both pre-Contact and post-Contact exploration and exploitation. For this reason, the background research conducted for the assessment includes a search of available sources of information on the locations of outcrops of rare and highly valued minerals, such as quartz, chert, ochre, copper, and soapstone, as well as minerals sought out by post-Contact prospectors and miners for more industrial-scale exploitation (i.e. gold, copper, iron, mica, etc.). Useful tools in this search are provided by databases maintained by the Ontario Geological Survey and the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, including:

- *Abandoned Mines Information System* which contains a list of all known abandoned and inactive mine sites and associated features in the Province;
- *Mining Claims* which contains a list of all active claims, alienations, and dispositions;
- *Mineral Deposits Inventory* which contains a list of known mineral occurrences of economic value in the Province;
- *Bedrock Geology Data Set*, which shows the distribution of bedrock units and illustrates geologic rock types, major faults, iron formations, kimberlite intrusions, and dike swarms.

A review of the above-mentioned databases uncovered a peat deposit just south of the study area on the border of Concession 2 and Concession 3. Historical mapping does not, however, indicate that there was any large-scale disturbances that would impact the archaeological potential within the study area.

4.7 Local Environment

The assessment of present and past environmental conditions in the region containing the study area is a necessary component in determining the potential for past occupation as well as providing a context for the analysis of archaeological resources discovered during an assessment. Factors such as local water sources, soil types, vegetation associations and topography all contribute to the suitability of the land for human exploitation and/or settlement. For the purposes of this assessment, information from local physiographic, geological and soils research has been compiled to create a picture of the environmental context for both past and present land uses.

The physiography and distribution of surficial material in this area are largely the result of glacial activity that took place in the Late Wisconsinan and Holocene periods. The Late Wisconsinan, which lasted from approximately 23,000 to 10,000 years before present, was marked by the repeated advance and retreat of the massive Laurentide Ice Sheet (Barnett 1992 in Lee 2013). As the ice advanced, debris from the underlying sediments and bedrock accumulated within and beneath the ice. The debris, a mixture of stones, sand, silt, and clay, was deposited over large areas as till and associated stratified deposits. During deglaciation, as the Late Wisconsinan ice margin receded to the north and with much of the region isostatically depressed below sea level, proglacial freshwater lakes developed at the ice margin. Glacial meltwaters in the Lake Ontario basin expanded into the Ottawa River valley, almost as far north as Ottawa, forming a body of water called glacial Lake Iroquois. Following the melting of an ice dam along the St. Lawrence River by approximately 13,000 B.P., water levels in the Lake Ontario basin dropped are thought to have dropped rapidly (Lewis and Anderson 2020). The retreat and deterioration of the ice sheet in the St. Lawrence River valley allowed the waters of the Atlantic Ocean to extend up the isostatically-depressed upper St. Lawrence and Ottawa valleys. By c. 12,800 B.P., the waters had reached the Lake Ontario basin and become confluent with the Early Lake Ontario water level (Lewis and Anderson 2020:445). This marine incursion, which flooded significant parts of eastern Ontario, is referred to as the Champlain Sea. Its waters wave-washed and eroded existing landforms, and deposited thin layers of sand, silt, and clay in many low-lying areas. By 9,600 B.P., the salinity of the Champlain Sea is thought to have dropped to the point that these waters could support a variety of freshwater species (during a period where this body of water is referred to as Lampsilis Lake). Continued isostatic uplift resulted the gradual retreat of the marine waters down the St. Lawrence valley, departing the Ottawa Valley by c. 10,000 years ago. Continued isostatic uplift resulted in the establishment of the modern drainage pattern by about 4,700 B.P. (Lee 2013:13).

The study area is located within the Smiths Falls Limestone Plain physiographic region, an extensive tract of shallow soils over Palaeozoic limestone bedrock centred around Smiths Falls. Much of this plain is level, with low ledges and shallow depressions in the rock providing some local relief. As a result, bogs are prevalent (Chapman & Putnam

1984:196). Surficial geology mapping indicates that the northwestern edge and the center of the study area contain Champlain Sea organic sediments, consisting mainly muck and peat bogs, fens, swamps and poorly drained deposits indicating a former shoreline position associated with recessional post-glacial marine waters. The remainder of the property is largely comprised of Paleozoic bedrock consisting of limestone, dolomite, sandstone and local shale (Map 6). These areas contain a mixture of low-lying, bare, tabular outcrops and areas thinly veneered by unconsolidated sediments up to a metre in thickness (Kettles 1992).

Two different soil types are contained within the study area (see Map 6). The property is largely covered by Farmington sandy loam (Fsl), which is a shallow well-drained soil. The northern edge and the center of the study area consist of Muck soils (M), which are poorly drained and typically associated with wetlands (Hoffman et al. 1967).

The study area lies within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Forest Region. This region is characterized by a mix of coniferous and deciduous tree species. The dominant cover type is composed of sugar maple and beech, with red maple, yellow birch, basswood, white ash, largetooth aspen, and red and bur oaks, with local occurrences of white oak, red ash, grey birch, rock elm, blue-beech, and bitternut hickory. Poorly-drained depressions frequently carry a hardwood swamp type, in which black ash is prominent. The general character of the forest cover is broadleaved on deep calcareous soils, while on shallow, acidic or eroding materials a representation of conifers is usual, particularly the eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce, and balsam fir. Coarse-textured soils commonly support stands of eastern white pine and red pine, and wet sites may bear black spruce or eastern white cedar (Rowe 1972:94). The majority of the original forests present at the time of initial Euro-Canadian settlement in this region have long since been cleared.

The Jock River subwatershed encompasses the entirety of the study area with the river lying within 2.8 km of the western boundary of the property. Branches of King's Creek can be found within 500 m and 1.2 km of the property to the north and southeast respectively. The headwaters of the Jock River consist of wetlands in Beckwith Township near Franktown; it flows through a mixture of swamp and rich agricultural lands, entering the Rideau River just north of Manotick.

5.0 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

This section of the report includes an evaluation of the archaeological potential within the study area, in which the results of the background research described above are synthesized to determine the likelihood of the property to contain significant archaeological resources.

5.1 Optional Property Inspection

An optional site inspection was undertaken as part of the Stage 1 assessment on August 24th, 2021. The weather was sunny and humid with a high of 34° C. This inspection via random spot checking according to the archaeological fieldwork standards outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), with field conditions and features influencing archaeological potential documented through digital photography.[29] The property inspection has been used to supplement the background information to help inform the archaeological potential model developed below.

An inventory of the records generated by the assessment is provided below in Table 1. The complete Stage 1 photographic catalogue is included as Appendix 1 and the locations and orientations of all photographs used in this report are shown on Map 7. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all photographs generated during the Stage 1 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery pending the identification of a suitable repository.

The site visit confirmed the current conditions visible in recent satellite images of the property (see Map 2) and any disturbances within the study area. An overgrown laneway led from Richmond Road into the property, terminating at an area that had been scraped to bedrock (Images 1 and 2). The extreme northwestern end of the property, bordering Richmond Road, contained areas that were permanently wet despite the area being heavily wooded (Images 3 to 6). The ground in this location became drier to the southeast as the deciduous trees next to the road gradually changed to cedar with areas of exposed bedrock (Images 7 and 8). Further to the southeast the wood lot thinned and opened up, with the central part of the property consisting of open, grassed former fields with low brush and shallower soil (Images 9 to 11). A decaying cedar farm fence was encountered towards the southeast side of this area confirming the former use as pasture (Image 12). The southeastern half of the property again became a woodlot consisting of dense coniferous trees with a few smaller clearings and larger permanently wet areas surrounded by crops of poison ivy (Images 13 to 18). The southeastern edge of the study area consisted of a multi-use pathway running between Concession 2 and Concession 3, bordered by two sets of cedar-rail farm fencing (Image 19). Another cedar-rail fence

[29] Additional photographs taken at the time of the Stage 2 assessment (see Section 6.0) have been used to supplement the photographs taken during this site inspection.

marked the eastern edge of the study area on this part of the property (Image 20). There were no obvious structural remains within the study area.

Table 1. Inventory of the Stage 1 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the subject property and conditions at the time of the property survey	28 digital photographs	On Past Recovery computer network -file PR21-010

5.2 Evaluation of Archaeological Potential

The evaluation of the potential of a particular parcel of land to contain significant archaeological resources is based on the identification of local features that have demonstrated associations with known archaeological sites. For instance, archaeological sites associated with pre-Contact settlements and land uses are typically found in close physical association with environmental features such as sources of potable water, transportation routes (navigable waterways and trails), accessible shorelines, areas of elevated topography (i.e. knolls, ridges, eskers, escarpments, and drumlins), areas of sandy and well-drained soils, distinctive land formations (i.e. waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases), as well as resource-rich areas (e.g. migratory routes, spawning areas, scarce raw materials, etc.). Similarly, post-Contact archaeological sites are often found in association with many of these same environmental features, though they are also commonly connected with known areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes (e.g. roads, trails, railways, etc.), and areas of early Euro-Canadian industry (i.e. the fur trade, logging and mining). For this reason, assessments of the potential of a particular parcel of land to contain post-Contact archaeological sites rely heavily on historical and archival research, including reviews of available land registry records, census returns and assessment rolls, historical maps, and aerial photographs. The locations of previously discovered archaeological sites can also be used to shed light on the chances that a particular location contains an archaeological record of past human activities.

Archaeological assessment standards established in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) specify which factors, at a minimum, must be considered when evaluating archaeological potential. Licensed consultant archaeologists are required to incorporate these factors into potential determinations and account for all features on the property that can indicate the potential for significant archaeological sites. If this evaluation indicates that any part of a subject property exhibits potential for archaeological resources, the completion of a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is

commonly required prior to the issuance of approvals for activities that would involve soil disturbances or other alterations.

The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) also establish minimum distances from features of archaeological potential that must be identified as exhibiting potential for sites. For instance, this includes all lands within 300 metres of primary and secondary water sources, past water sources (i.e. glacial lake shorelines), registered archaeological sites, areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, or locations identified as potentially containing significant archaeological resources by local histories or informants. It also includes all lands within 100 metres of early historic transportation routes (e.g. roads, trails, and portage routes). Further, any portion of a property containing elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soils, distinctive land formations, resource-rich/harvesting areas, and/or previously identified cultural heritage resources (i.e. built heritage properties and/or cultural heritage landscapes that may be associated with significant archaeological resources) must also be identified as exhibiting archaeological potential.

5.3 Analysis and Conclusions

The background research undertaken for this assessment indicates that the subject property exhibits potential for the presence of significant archaeological resources associated with pre- and post-Contact settlement and/or land uses. Specifically:

- The southeast end of the study area lies within 150 m or less of provincially significant wetlands, and additional wetlands extend into the northwestern end. Margins of wetlands, which are areas of increased biotic productivity and environmental diversity, could have served as suitable locations for the winter camps of pre-Contact hunter-gatherer populations; and,
- Portions of the study area contain sandy soils surrounding the wetlands which may have provided ideal conditions for seasonal campsites in the drier months.

The study area also exhibits characteristics that indicate potential for the presence of archaeological resources associated with Euro-Canadian settlement and/or land uses. Specifically:

- Portions of the study area lie within 100 metres of Richmond Road and the 2nd Concession road (the surviving sections now Whippoorwill Road), both historical transportation corridors depicted on nineteenth century mapping, with Richmond Road constructed in 1818; and,
- Portions of the study area lie within 300 metres of the site of Euro-Canadian settlement, as historical research has indicated that Charles Campbell and his family were living within the study area as early as 1818.

The evaluation of archaeological potential also included a review of available sources of information (i.e. high resolution aerial photographs and satellite imagery) to determine if part or all of the study area had been subject to deep and intensive soil disturbance (i.e. quarrying, road construction, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, former building footprints, sewage and infrastructure development, etc.) in the recent past, as these activities would have severely damaged the integrity of or removed any archaeological resources that might have been present. Aerial imagery appears to indicate that apart from the area scraped for the creation of the entrance lane, there has been no extensive disturbance on the property beyond its former use as pasture. The archaeological potential within the study area has been illustrated on Map 7.

5.4 Stage 1 Recommendations

The results of the background research discussed above indicate that portions of the study area exhibit potential for the presence of significant archaeological resources. Accordingly, it is recommended that:

1) The portions of the study area that have been determined to exhibit archaeological potential should be subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to the initiation of below-grade soil disturbances or other alterations (see Map 7).

2) Any future Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). There is currently a mixture of former pasture and other non-agricultural lands within the study area; all portions identified as exhibiting archaeological potential should be assessed by means of a pedestrian survey or shovel test pit survey conducted at 5 metre intervals.

6.0 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

This section of the report describes the methodology used and results of the Stage 2 property survey conducted to determine whether the subject property contains significant archaeological resources.

6.1 Field Methods

The archaeological fieldwork for the Stage 2 property survey was completed over the course of seven days, between August 27th and September 7th, 2021, by a crew consisting of a licensed field director and up to eight experienced field technicians. All fieldwork was conducted according to criteria outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). Weather conditions were generally consistent over the course of the fieldwork, with clear to overcast skies, though temperatures fluctuated between 18° and 36 °C. At all times during the assessment lighting, temperature, and soil conditions were conducive to the identification, documentation, and recovery of archaeological resources.

In order to ensure full coverage of the study area, the Past Recovery field crew used printed 2019 high-resolution orthographic imagery overlain with the limits of the study area. This map allowed the field crew to accurately identify the subject property in relation to fixed reference landmarks, as well as to accurately record field conditions. In addition, the field crew used 'Mapit Pro' GIS software on a tablet loaded with detailed satellite imagery overlain with the study area. This digital mapping interface, along with a high accuracy, GIS-mapping-grade Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver, allowed the field crew to accurately delimit the study area in relation to their 'real time' position. The GNSS unit employed for this purpose was a Trimble Catalyst DA1 antennae connected to a Samsung tablet running Trimble Mobile Manager software and receiving Trimble RTX corrections. While in use, the receiver reported accuracies within the range of plus or minus 2 m. A higher accuracy package, which reported accuracies within the range of plus or minus 2 cm, was used for recording the locations of positive test pits and test units; no fixed landmarks were available.

The study area consisted of a mixture of woodlots, low brush, and low wet areas typical of this part of Lanark County. Environmental mapping and aerial photography confirmed that a much the farm property had been solely used as pasture and had not been ploughed since attempts were made in the early nineteenth century given the shallow bedrock. Accordingly, the Stage 2 testing was conducted by test pit survey at 5 m intervals, where possible (Map 8; Images 21 and 22). Areas excluded from testing were those low-lying and wet (judgementally tested to define limits), small areas with dense crops of poison ivy (not mapped), and areas with clear evidence of recent extensive and deep land alteration - the existing farm laneway and the area that had been stripped to bedrock. Table 2 below provides details of the extent of the property subjected to each survey method.

Table 2. Estimates of Survey Coverage during the Stage 2 Property Survey.

Survey Type	Area (ha)	Percentage of the Study Area
Shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals	22.57	66.7%
Low and wet with permanently saturated soils; judgmentally tested	10.895	32.3%
Visually assessed as disturbed; not tested	0.273	1%

All test pits were excavated by shovel and trowel, and were at least 30 centimetres in diameter. Excavated materials were screened through six millimetre (1/4 inch) hardware mesh and carefully examined for artifacts. The sides and bottoms of test pits were visually inspected for evidence of occupation surfaces or other meaningful cultural deposits, subsurface features, or deep and intensive disturbance or fill deposits. Excavation continued five centimetres into sterile subsoil, where possible. Once excavation and any required recording had been completed, all test pits were backfilled. Descriptions and measurements of the soil stratigraphy in sample test pits were maintained in a field log. Representative test pits were also digitally photographed.

In the event archaeological resources were encountered during the shovel test pit survey, each positive test pit was assigned a positive test pit or PTP number in the order of excavation, and different soil layers found within these test pits were assigned lot numbers as encountered. Artifacts were assigned the same provenience (PTP number and lot number) as the soil layers in which they were found. At Findspots 1 and 2, intensified survey was conducted to assist in determining whether a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment was required. At Findspot 1, the intensified survey consisted of the excavation of an additional eight shovel test pits in a 2.5 metre grid surrounding the each positive test pit; this method was sufficient to determine that Stage 3 would be required so no additional intensification was undertaken. At Findspot 2, the intensified shovel test pit survey method described above was supplemented by the excavation of a one-metre-square test unit overtop of the initial positive test pit location. The test unit was excavated by hand using shovel and trowel, and stratigraphic soil deposits were assigned unit-specific lot numbers in order of excavation. All excavated material was screened through six millimetre (1/4 inch) hardware mesh and carefully examined for artifacts. The test unit profiles and floor were cleaned and examined for the presence of cultural features and one profile was recorded through a scaled drawing and digital photography. Excavation was then continued five centimetres into sterile subsoil, where possible. Once any required recording had been completed, the test unit was backfilled. No additional artifacts were found at Findspot 2. The locations of all positive shovel test pits and any test units excavated were recorded using the GNSS unit described above. Site boundaries were defined by applying a 2.5 metre buffer to all positive shovel test pits

in the findspot location and calculating a minimum bounding geometry using GIS software. So defined, the site measured approximately 24 m east-west by 20 m north-south (314 m^2; see Map 8).

Field activities were recorded through field notes, digital photographs and notes on field maps. A catalogue of the material generated during the Stage 2 property survey is included below in Table 3. The complete photographic catalogue is included as Appendix 2, and the locations and orientations of all photographs referenced in this section of the report are shown on Map 8. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all photographs and field notes generated during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery pending the identification of a suitable repository.

Table 3. Inventory of the Stage 2 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Field notes	Notes on the Stage 2 fieldwork	22 pages	Past Recovery office – file PR21-010
Maps	Field maps	2 pages	Past Recovery office – file PR21-010
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the Stage 2 fieldwork	66 photographs	On Past Recovery computer network – file PR21-010

6.2 Laboratory Methods

Following the completion of the Stage 2 fieldwork, all artifacts recovered were cleaned, catalogued with their full provenience, and inventoried. For post-Contact materials, the inventory used was based on a version of a database designed for post-Contact period sites by staff at Parks Canada. The *Parks Canada Database* and associated *Artifact Inventory Guide* (Christianson and Plousos n.d.) identifies artifacts according to functional *Classes* intended to allow specific types of activities and behaviours to be separated for analysis. The '*Foodways*' class, for example, is used to identify types of artifacts associated with all aspects of food preparation, storage, and consumption. In a similar way, the '*Architectural*' class is a catch-all category for items such as bricks, nails, window glass, etc. These *Classes* are further subdivided into *Groups*, reflecting more specialized activities/behaviours. Artifacts are further categorized by *Object* and *Datable Attribute*, which are either functionally or temporally diagnostic. This type of artifact inventorying method facilitates the recognition of general trends in the timing and use of a site by allowing the assemblage to be conveniently organized for analysis. The pre-Contact artifact assemblage was catalogued using a modified version of the same Parks Canada database. Changes to the database included alterations to the artifact categories and

types to better reflect meaningful categories of analysis for pre-Contact archaeological sites.

A complete inventory of the artifact assemblage is included as Appendix 4. Representative artifacts were photographed for inclusion in this report and are identified in photographs using their inventory number. Artifacts were packaged for storage by provenience and inventory number using transparent, re-sealable polyethylene bags labelled with archival ink. Artifacts were then placed in an appropriately labelled standard banker's box. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all artifacts collected during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is being provided at the Past Recovery office pending the identification of a suitable repository. The Stage 2 artifact assemblage from the subject property consists of 49 artifacts, including one pre-Contact artifact and 48 post-Contact artifacts. The collection is housed in one standard size banker's box.

6.3 Fieldwork Results

The Stage 2 property survey was completed across the subject property, with the test pit survey revealing consistent soil conditions, generally corresponding to previous soil survey mapping and associated published descriptions (see Maps 6 and 8; Hoffman et al. 1967). Judgmental test pit intervals were used to confirm disturbance along the laneway leading into the study area from Richmond Road (see Image 1). Test pits dug in the laneway revealed compact disturbed gravel soils which were impenetrable (Image 23). Test pitting in the area immediately southeast of the wetland and to the northeast and southwest of the laneway was begun at 5 m intervals once dry, intact natural soils had been located (see Map 8). Test pits in this part of the property consisted of 15 cm of dark brown sandy loam topsoil over approximately 15 cm of orange-brown sand subsoil overlying grey-beige bedrock (Image 24). Seasonal fluctuations of soil saturation associated with the wetland resulted in muck wetland soils and dense wood fall in low lying areas and stretching further into the study area along the southwestern border (see Image 15).

The laneway led to the area that had been stripped to bedrock which was not tested where this was obvious, with judgemental testing used until undisturbed soil was located, whereupon testing at 5 m intervals was resumed (see Image 2). The stripped area was not obvious in the historical mapping or older aerial photographs used in this report and was thus likely the result of more recent activity; as already stated this was probably the source for the fill used to build up the laneway into the property, providing access across the low, wet portion at the northwest end. Within the large clearing / former fields to the southeast of the northern woodlot, typical test pits consisted of approximately 20 cm of dark brown sandy loam topsoil over up to 10 cm of orange-brown sand subsoil, over grey-beige bedrock (Image 25). There was some variation, however: occasionally test pits would consist of a mere 20 cm of dark brown sand topsoil directly over grey-beige

bedrock. Test pit intervals continued to be maintained at 5 m intervals despite dense juniper bush coverage over parts of this area (see Images 9 and 11).

A cluster of 14 positive test pits, identified as Findspot 1, was found within the open part of the property towards the centre of Lot 18, just to the south of several apple trees. These test pits lay in proximity to two low mounds, the southerly measuring approximately 11 m north-south by 10 m east-west and the northerly approximately 9 m north-south by 8 m east-west; they were situated circa 5 m apart (Images 26 and 27). A test pit dug within the northernmost mound revealed soil stratigraphy which consisted of 10 cm of dark brown sandy loam topsoil over a 5 cm thick layer of mid-sized stones and sand, over 15 cm of orange sand mottled with beige sand (likely displaced subsoil), over what appeared to be orange-brown sand subsoil (Image 28). It was thus initially uncertain whether the mounds were cultural features related to the artifacts in the nearby positive test pits (see Section 6.4.1 below), or the result of later landscaping in the form of bull-dozer push-piles. The soil stratigraphy within the positive test pits surrounding the mounds consisted of 25 cm to 30 cm of dark brown sandy loam topsoil over orange/brown sand subsoil (Image 29).

A stone-lined well was encountered approximately 85 m south of Findspot 1 and 20 m south of a collapsed cedar farm fence (Images 30 and 31; see Map 8). The well measured 180 cm north-south by 210 cm east-west and was at least 210 cm deep. Findspot 2 was identified 10 m to the west of this feature, but was not associated with Findspot 1 as it was pre-Contact in origin. This consisted of one positive test pit, and though eight additional test pits were excavated around it on a 2.5 m grid and a one-metre-square test unit was also completed in the same location as the artifact, only the lithic flake found in the initial test pit was recovered (Image 32; see Section 6.4.2 below). The soil stratigraphy consisted of 20 cm of dark brown sandy loam topsoil over orange-brown sand subsoil.

The large woodlot comprising the southeastern half of the study area contained varied natural soils. Typical test pits in the densely wooded sections of the woodlot yielded soils consistent with the majority of the study area: 25 cm of dark brown sandy loam topsoil over approximately 5 cm of orange-brown sand subsoil which overlay the beige-grey bedrock. The woodlot contained two large clearings where the soil stratigraphy differed, consisting of between 12 cm to 23 cm of medium brown clay loam topsoil over 5 cm of yellow sandy clay subsoil, overlying grey-beige bedrock (Image 33). The two seasonal wetlands identified along the eastern and western borders of the study area supported dense crops of poison ivy, thus the borders of the wetlands were judgementally tested (see Image 17).

A small potential quarry was identified towards the northwestern edge of the large southern woodlot, consisting of a depression measuring 4 m north-south by 8.5 m east-west (Images 34 and 35). A cedar former farm fence was located along the eastern edge of the small depression (Image 36). Despite the presence of large stones in the area, a test pit dug at the center of the depression revealed some natural soil accumulation, which

consisted of 10 cm of dark brown sandy loam topsoil over 5 cm of grey sandy loam subsoil, overlying beige-grey bedrock (Image 37). A possible drill mark was located in one of the rocks, but there was not enough evidence to confirm that the depression was not a natural feature (Image 38). It is probable that the fence was simply used to prevent domestic farm animals from falling into the sizable depression.

6.4 Record of Finds

The property survey resulted in the identification of two previously unrecorded potential archaeological sites, identified as Findspots 1 and 2. Findspot 1 contained early nineteenth century material, while Findspot 2 contained pre-Contact material. The complete artifact inventory for these findspots is provided as Appendix 4.

6.4.1 Findspot 1 (BgGa-14)

Findspot 1 was located towards the centre of the large clearing in the central portion of the study area (see Map 8). Forty-eight artifacts were recovered from fourteen positive shovel test pits. Five of these test pits were on the 5 m grid excavated through the area, with the additional nine the result of intensification on a 2.5 m grid around each of the original positive test pits. Given the volume and nature of the artifacts recovered from these test pits, which indicated that the site had enough cultural heritage value or interest to merit a Stage 3 site-specific assessment, additional intensification in the form of test units was deemed unnecessary. The distribution of artifacts by positive test pit number has been summarized in Table 4, with the limits of the site defined as 314 m^2 following the completion of the Stage 2 survey.

As stated above, a total of 48 artifacts were identified and retained for laboratory analysis (Image 39). The most prevalent functional artifact class was *Foodways* (35), followed by *Architectural* (5), *General Function* (5), *Clothing* (1) and *Smoking* (1). The *Foodways* portion of the assemblage contained a variety of *Ceramic Tableware* sherds, including 16 refined white earthenware sherds, 8 fragments of creamware, 7 pieces of Jackfield-like black glazed fine red earthenware and a single sherd of moulded vitrified white earthenware. Creamware was generally most prevalent prior to 1820 and vitrified white earthenware was not common until after 1840 (Miller et al. 2000). The decoration styles present on the refined white earthenware sherds present included blue edging with a scalloped rim and incised curved lines (generally produced between 1820 and 1845), painted (produced between 1820 and 1872), blue sponged (produced between 1843 and 1875) and blue transfer printed (Miller et al. 2000; Kenyon 1985a,b,c; Majewski and O'Brien 1987). The *Ceramic Utilitarian Ware* item was a piece of coarse red earthenware from a cooking or food preparation vessel. The remaining two *Foodways* class artifacts were both mould blown olive green glass beverage container fragments.

The *Architectural* class was comprised of three wrought nails, a small red brick fragment, and a blue tinted fragment of window glass. The *Clothing* class included a ferrous metal

button, and the *Smoking* class a fragment from a white clay smoking pipe bowl. The *General Function* class assemblage consisted of one piece of ferrous metal wire, and four pieces of ferrous sheet metal.

Table 4. Findspot 1 Artifact Distribution.

Provenience	Artifact	Quantity	Inventory #
PTP001	White clay pipe bowl	1	0001
PTP001	Moulded vitrified white earthenware tableware	1	0002
PTP001	Plain refined white earthenware tableware	1	0003
PTP001	Blue edged refined white earthenware tableware with a scalloped rim	1	0004
PTP001	Edged refined white earthenware tableware	1	0005
PTP001	Coarse red earthenware hollowware	1	0006
PTP002	Plain creamware tableware	1	0007
PTP002	Painted refined white earthenware tableware	1	0008
PTP002	Blue sponged refined white earthenware tableware	1	0009
PTP003	Brick	1	0010
PTP003	Plain creamware tableware	1	0011
PTP004	Jackfield fine red earthenware tableware	1	0012
PTP005	Wrought nail	1	0013
PTP005	Jackfield fine red earthenware tableware	1	0014
PTP005	Plain refined white earthenware tableware	1	0015
PTP005	Mould blown container glass	1	0016
PTP005	Ferrous sheet metal	4	0017
PTP006	Plain creamware tableware	3	0018
PTP007	Painted refined white earthenware tableware	1	0019
PTP009	Jackfield fine red earthenware tableware	1	0020
PTP010	Plain creamware tableware	1	0021

Provenience	Artifact	Quantity	Inventory #
PTP011	Ferrous metal	1	0022
PTP011	Wrought nail	1	0023
PTP011	Window glass	1	0024
PTP011	Charcoal	1	0025
PTP011	Green edged refined white earthenware tableware with a scalloped rim	2	0026
PTP011	Plain refined white earthenware tableware	2	0027
PTP011	Plain creamware tableware	2	0028
PTP012	Jackfield fine red earthenware tableware	3	0029
PTP012	Painted refined white earthenware tableware	1	0030
PTP012	Plain refined white earthenware tableware	2	0031
PTP012	Mould blown container glass	1	0032
PTP013	Jackfield fine red earthenware tableware	1	0033
PTP013	Plain refined white earthenware tableware	1	0034
PTP013	Blue transfer printed refined white earthenware tableware	1	0035
PTP014	Wrought nail	1	0036
PTP014	Metal button	1	0037

6.4.2 Findspot 2

Findspot 2 was located just north of the large woodlot covering the southern half of the study area (see Map 8). As stated above, one pre-Contact artifact was recovered from the initial test pit, with intensification failing to yield additional material. The single artifact found was a small secondary flake made of till chert (Table 5; Image 40). Secondary flakes are created during the thinning stage of the lithic reduction process and are identifiable by their size and the percentage of cortex on the platform and distal face of the flake. The raw material used was an unidentifiable, lower quality till chert that was likely gathered from a secondary source cobble.

Table 5. Findspot 2 Artifact Distribution.

Provenience	Artifact	Quantity	Inventory #

PTP001	Secondary chert flake	1	0038

6.5 Analysis and Conclusions

6.5.1 Findspot 1 (BgGa-14)

Analysis of the artifacts recovered from Findspot 1 suggested that as these items generally dated to the early to mid-nineteenth century, and that they were related to the known occupation of the lot by Charles Campbell after 1818. The material represented domestic refuse, generally of a type associated with a cabin or small farmstead location. The stone-lined well and the conspicuous mounds corroborated that Findspot 1 was an early nineteenth century occupation site with at least one building; architectural items recovered including fragments of brick, pane glass and wrought nails provided further proof. The ceramic ware types and decoration styles and other artifacts all fit within a pre-1840 occupation period, consistent with the Campbell family relocating to Montague Township at about this time. Given that no homestead is depicted on the 1863 Walling map (see Map 4) it appears that the property remained abandoned after c. 1840 apart perhaps from continued agricultural use; it was not formally sold to John Ferguson until 1861. That Christina Campbell was originally a Ferguson suggests that the southwest half of Lot 18 remained within the extended family. There is no historical evidence of a later residence on this part of Lot 18 (see Maps 4 and 5). The site, therefore, appears to have been the location of the Campbell farmstead, occupied for approximately 22 years (a relatively short time) by one of the initial wave of families settling in Beckwith Township through the Perth military depot. As such, Findspot 1 was determined to have a high degree of cultural heritage value or interest, meeting criteria set by MCM for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment (Section 2.2; Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* 2011). Findspot 1 was also registered in the MCM site registry as the Charles Campbell site (BbGa-14).

6.5.1 Findspot 2

Although the lithic artifact at Findspot 2 can be identified as pre-Contact in origin, the original source of this material is unknown. It was the probable result of hunting activity in the area, as there are several water sources within and around the property. As no other lithic artifacts where found it is possible this flake was made from a tool that needed some retouch while it was being used. The study area included or was near to several wetlands that would have been sources of a rich variety of sustenance, and was therefore likely in use long before it was occupied by European settlers; however the lack of other pre-Contact artifacts in the vicinity suggests that the area surrounding Findspot 2 was not intensively used. As no additional material was found during the intensified survey of the surrounding area, Findspot 2 did not meet criteria set by MCM for archaeological

sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment (Section 2.2; Standard 1a(ii) of *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* 2011).

6.6 Stage 2 Recommendations

This report forms the basis for the following recommendations:

1) Findspot 1 or the Charles Campbell site (BbGa-14) is of sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to warrant further archaeological investigation in the form of a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment (see Map 8). As it appears that the site will likely have a high degree of cultural heritage value or interest meriting Stage 4 mitigation in advance of development impacts, the field strategy should begin with the excavation of one-metre-square test units on a ten metre grid with an additional 40% of units placed in areas of interest, as per *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).

2) Any future Stage 3 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).

3) The cultural heritage value or interest of Findspot 2 has been sufficiently documented by the Stage 2 assessment conducted to date and no further archaeological assessment of this findspot is warranted.

4) The remainder of the proposed subdivision property as defined on Map 2 has been found to contain no additional archaeological resources requiring further assessment.

7.0 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARLES CAMPBELL SITE (BgGa-14)

This section of the report relates the results of detailed documentary research into the land use and occupation history, and describes the methodology used and results of the Stage 3 site-specific assessment conducted in order to determine the cultural heritage value or interest of the archaeological site identified during the Stage 2 assessment.

7.1 Detailed Documentary Research

Please see Section 3.4 for a detailed history of the property.

7.2 Stage 3 Field Methods

The Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment of the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14) was completed over the course of 10 days – on the 27th to the 29th of October, and the 4th, 5th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 15th and 16th of November, 2021 – with a crew of between two and seven experienced field technicians. Fieldwork was conducted according to standards outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). Weather and lighting conditions were variable, ranging from bright and clear to overcast skies with some light rain, with cool to warm temperatures (ranging between a low of -2° to a high of 13° Celsius) and good natural lighting, ideal for the identification, documentation, and recovery of archaeological resources.

Stage 3 fieldwork was focused on the area surrounding the two mounds and cluster of positive test pits at FS001 assumed to be the remnants of the Charles Campbell farmstead. As it appeared from the results of the Stage 2 assessment that Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts would be required, the Stage 3 site specific assessment at Findspot 1 (BgGa-14) began with the placement of a 10 m grid over the presumed site limits and including the two surrounding mounds. A site datum was established at the northeast corner of a test unit designated S500E300, and all unit designations were assigned using the northeast corner. Grid lines were laid out from the datum, with grid north running perpendicular to County Road 10. Nine (9) one-metre-square test units were laid out at ten metre intervals, or as close as possible given natural obstacles, and an additional 13 'off-grid' units were placed in areas of particular interest to either obtain a larger sample of artifacts or to further investigate potential structural remains, for a total of 22 one-metre-square units (Map 9). The site limits were defined by the excavation of repetitive low artifact yields around the periphery of the site, but were extended to include the visible limits of the two mounds which represent buried structural features. Site boundaries were refined by applying a 1 m metre buffer to the outside test units plus the mound features and calculating a minimum bounding geometry using GIS software. So defined, the site measured approximately 32 m east-west by 32 m north-south (595 m2).

The excavation of each one-metre-square unit was carried out by hand, using shovels and trowels (Images 41 to 43). Stratigraphic soil deposits were assigned unit-specific lot numbers in order of appearance. All excavated material was screened through 6 mm (1/4 inch) hardware mesh, with test unit excavation continued 5 cm into the subsoil to confirm this was a natural deposit. All test unit profiles and floors were carefully cleaned and examined for the presence of cultural features prior to excavation into the subsoil. At least one profile from each unit was recorded through a scaled drawing and digital photography, and possible cultural features observed in unit floors were illustrated in plan view drawings at the same scale as the profiles. Where it was deemed necessary to further investigate subsurface features to inform a determination of the cultural heritage value or interest of the site, features were sectioned and recorded to the extent investigated, with at least one cross-section recorded through a scaled drawing and digital photographs. All artifacts found were collected and retained, with the exception of some classes of materials such as brick and mortar, which were sampled. Artifacts were bagged according to their grid unit designation and lot number.

A GIS mapping grade Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver was used to record the locations of the site datum, site limits, test units and other features of interest. The device employed for this purpose was a Trimble Catalyst DA1 antennae connected to a Samsung tablet running Trimble Mobile Manager software and receiving Trimble RTX corrections on an on demand one centimetre subscription plan. While in use, the receiver reported accuracies within the range of two centimetres (North American Datum 1983, UTM Grid Zone 18T).

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was documented through detailed fieldnotes, plan and profile drawings of test units, a site plan, and digital photographs. A catalogue of the documentary record generated through the fieldwork is included below in Table 6. The complete Stage 3 photographic catalogue can be found as Appendix 3, and the

Table 6. Inventory of the Stage 3 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the site-specific assessment and conditions at the time of the Stage 3 fieldwork	68 digital photographs	On Past Recovery computer network – file PR21-050
Field Maps	Site plan and test unit plan view and profile drawings	7 pages	Past Recovery office - file PR21-050
Field Notes	Digital notes on the Stage 3 assessment and test unit record forms	77 pages	On Past Recovery computer network – file PR21-050

locations and directions of all photographs used as illustrations in this section of the report are depicted on Map 9.

7.3 Stage 3 Laboratory Methods

Following the completion of the Stage 3 archaeological fieldwork, all artifacts recovered were cleaned, catalogued with their full provenience, and inventoried. For the nineteenth century material, the inventory used was based on a version of a database designed for post-Contact period sites by staff at Parks Canada. The *Parks Canada Database* and associated *Artifact Inventory Guide* (Christianson and Plousos n.d.) identifies artifacts according to functional *Classes* intended to allow specific types of activities and behaviours to be separated for analysis. The 'Foodways' class, for example, is used to identify types of artifacts associated with all aspects of food preparation, storage, and consumption. In a similar way, the 'Architectural' class is a catch-all category for items such as bricks, nails, window glass, etc. These *Classes* are further subdivided into *Groups*, reflecting more specialized activities/behaviours. Artifacts are further categorized by *Object* and *Datable Attribute*, which are either functionally or temporally diagnostic. This type of artifact inventorying method facilitates the recognition of general trends in the timing and use of a site by allowing the assemblage to be conveniently organized for analysis. The pre-Contact artifact assemblage was catalogued using a modified version of the same Parks Canada database. Changes to the database included alterations to the artifact categories and types to reflect more meaningful categories of analysis for pre-Contact archaeological sites, while following a similar organizational structure.

A complete inventory of the Stage 3 artifact assemblage is included as Appendix 5. Sample artifacts were photographed for inclusion in this report. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. pending the identification of a suitable repository. The artifact assemblage resulting from this archaeological assessment, a total of 1,903 items, is housed in two standard-sized banker's boxes.

7.4 Stage 3 Record of Finds

As stated above, the Stage 3 fieldwork involved the excavation of 22 one-metre-square units in the area containing the positive test pits identified during the previous Stage 2 assessment as constituting the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14; see Map 9). This included both of the mounds observed during the completion of the test pits. Given the lack of artifacts found in the vicinity of the stone-lined well further to the south, this feature was deemed to have been adequately recorded during the Stage 2 work and was not included as part of the Stage 3 assessment. The soil stratigraphy within most test units not excavated within or immediately adjacent to the two mounds was fairly consistent, and included 15 cm to 35 cm of dark brown sandy loam topsoil over orange/brown silty clay

sand or orange-yellow sand subsoil (Image 44). Several test units contained very little subsoil over the bedrock, reflective of the shallow soil profile in the area (Image 45).

The Stage 3 investigation of the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14) resulted in the recovery of 1,903 artifacts, which, combined with the 49 found during the previous Stage 2 assessment amounted to a total of 1,952 items. This material was typical of rural early nineteenth century farmsteads in Ontario, and did not appear to extend beyond 1850 in date. Following the completion of the Stage 3 fieldwork, soil layers or lots in individual test units were assigned 'context' numbers representing activities or temporal events that had occurred on the site over time to allow a more meaningful analysis of the material (Table 7). The mounds were indeed found to be the remains of structures related to the farmstead; these and the test units excavated within and immediately adjacent to them will be discussed individually below. Each had a post-demolition topsoil, a demolition episode and a buried occupation layer (Contexts 2 to 4 and 5 to 7 respectively). As well, Test units S499E316 and S500E315 contained parts of a small sheet midden (Context 8) below a later topsoil layer. All other units consisted of an indistinguishable topsoil / occupation deposit (Context 1) over subsoil. Most of the artifacts were concentrated within or within 5 m of the two mounds, with densities decreasing rapidly away from the structures, such that the site was confined to approximately 0.07 ha in area (see Map 9).

7.4.1 General Site

Context 1: Topsoil / Occupation Layer

Context 1 consisted of the topsoil described above, found in Test units S490E300, S490E320, S500E300, S500E305, S500E310, S500E320, S510E300 and S510E320 (see Map 9. This context contained a total of 102 artifacts, dominated by the *Foodways* class (90.20%; Table 8; Image 46). This class is one of the most temporally diagnostic groupings in a material culture assemblage recovered from sites within a nineteenth century domestic component, owing in a large part to well-documented trends in the popularity and availability of different types of ceramic ware types and decoration styles, as well as to the frequency with which these items were replaced. The *Foodways* class artifacts were dominated by *Ceramic Tableware* (96.74%), with ware types including refined white earthenware, creamware, pearlware and fine red earthenware, with creamware and pearlware typical on sites dating prior to the 1830s (Table 9). Most of the sherds in this group were plain refined white earthenware; however there were also several decoration styles present in the refined white earthenware assemblage common to the first half of the nineteenth century. These included a variety of edged pieces in either blue or green with a scalloped rim and either incised straight lines (1809-1831; Miller et al. 2000) or incised curved lines (1820-1845; Miller et al. 2000), sherds with negative blue transfer printing (1819-1835; Miller et al. 2000), blue sponging (1843-1875; Majewski and O'Brien 1987), or hand-painting in late palette colours (1830-1872; Kenyon 1991) or unknown palette colours (1820-1872; Kenyon 1985a,b,c).

Table 7. Stage 3 Artifact Assemblage Distributed by *Context*.

Context	Description	Test Unit and Corresponding Lot(s)	Artifacts
1	Topsoil / Occupation Layer	S490E300:1, S490E320:1, S500E300:1, S500E305:1, S500E310:1, S500E320:1, S510E300:1, S510E320:1	102
2	Southern Mound: Topsoil	S503E312:1, S504E312:1, S505E310:1, S510E310:1, S510E311:1	113
3	Southern Mound: Demolition Deposits	S503E312:3, S504E312:3, S505E315:1, S505E315:3, S507E315:1	100
4	Southern Mound: Occupation Deposits	S504E312:4, S504E312:5, S505E315:4, S507E315:3, S507E315:4, S510E311:3	152
11	Southern Mound: Construction Deposits	S505E310:3, S505E310:4, S510E311:4	27
5	Northern Mound: Topsoil	S490E310:1, S492E312:1, S495E310:1, S495E315:1, S496E310:1	104
6	Northern Mound: Occupation Deposits	S490E310:3, S492E312:3, S495E310:3, S495E310:4, S495E310:5, S496E310:3, S496E310:10	208
7	Northern Mound: Construction Deposits	S495E310:6. S496E310:6, S496E310:9	2
8	Midden: Topsoil	S499E316:1, S500E315:1	717
9	Midden	S499E316:3, S500E315:3	219
10	Midden: Buried Topsoil / Interface	S499E316:4, S500E315:4	102
12	Subsoil	S500E300:2, S510E300:2, S490E300:2, S500E310:2, S490E320:2, S510E310:2, S490E310:2, S500E320:2, S495E310:2, S500E315:2, S510E320:2, S505E310:2, S495E315:2, S500E305:2, S505E315:2, S499E316:2, S510E311:2, S492E312:2, S503E312:2, S496E310:2, S507E315:2, S504E312:2	0

Up to a quarter of the remaining *Ceramic Tableware* assemblage (including all sherds that may fall into this category) consisted of pearlware, which as stated above is generally found on sites dating to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Pearlware was popular between 1780 and 1840, with blue painted vessels tending to fade in use c. 1830 (Miller et al. 2000). The assemblage also contained sherds of plain light-coloured creamware, which was manufactured from 1775 to 1820, as well as sherds of fine red earthenware with a 'Jackfield' style glaze popular after 1796 but continuing in use through much of the nineteenth century (Miller et al. 2000; Jouppien 1980).

Table 8. Context 1 Artifact Assemblage by *Class* and *Group*.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Foodways	**92**	**90.20%**	**90.20%**
Ceramic Tableware	89	96.74%	87.25%
Glass Beverage Containers	3	3.26%	2.94%
Architectural	**5**	**4.90%**	**4.90%**
Window Glass	4	80.00%	3.92%
Construction Materials	1	20.00%	0.98%
General Function	**2**	**1.96%**	**1.96%**
Miscellaneous Material	2	100.00%	1.96%
Faunal/Floral	**1**	**0.98%**	**0.98%**
Bone	1	100.00%	0.98%
Unidentifiable	**1**	**0.98%**	**0.98%**
Unidentifiable	1	100.00%	0.98%
Indigenous	**1**	**0.98%**	**0.98%**
Chipped Stone	1	100.00%	0.98%
Total	**102**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Table 9. Context 1 *Foodways* Ceramic Ware Types and Decoration Styles.

Ware and Decoration	#	% of Ware	Date Range	Reference
Refined White Earthenware	**54**			
Plain	33	61.11%	1820+	Burke 1982
Blue sponged	8	14.81%	1843-1875	Majewski and O'Brien 1987
Painted (late palette)	3	5.56%	1830-1872	Kenyon 1991
Blue edged, incised straight lines	2	3.70%	1809-1831	Miller et al. 2000
Negative blue transfer printed	2	3.70%	1819-1835	Miller et al. 2000
Blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	2	3.70%	1820-1845	Miller et al. 2000
Painted (unknown palette)	2	3.70%	1820-1872	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Green edged, scalloped rim	1	1.85%	<1850	Miller et al. 2000
Green edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	1	1.85%	1820-1845	Miller et al. 2000
Unidentifiable White Earthenware	**15**			
Pearlware or RWE	15	100.00%		
Pearlware	**8**			
Plain	6	75.00%	1780-1840	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Painted	2	25.00%	1780-1830	Miller et al. 2000
Fine Earthenware	**8**			
Jackfield-like	8	100.00%	1796+	Jouppien 1980
Creamware	**4**			
Plain	4	100.00%	1775-1820	Miller et al. 2000
Total	**89**			

Glass bottles and containers can also be a useful temporal indicator on historical sites, where changes in production over time as well as the frequency of loss from breakage can shed light on the timing and duration of an occupation. These changes resulted from a revolution in the glass industry, as makers sought to standardize and automate more of the process of commercial production. All three of the glass beverage container sherds were from mould blown dark olive green wine or beer bottles likely manufactured using 3-piece moulds and therefore post-dating 1821 (Jones and Sullivan 1989).

Very few other artifacts were recovered from the Context 1 deposit: a few sherds of pane glass, a small fragment of red brick, a large piece of cast iron (possibly from a stove), a mammal bone and some scrap metal, all of which were undiagnostic. An additional artifact of note was a secondary flake made of chert (#475), potentially a remnant from the creation or refining of a pre-Contact tool. No additional chert flakes were found during the assessment. Given that the Context 1 deposit lay directly above the sterile subsoil, the artifacts recovered from this deposit represent the full occupation range for the site, generally extending to the 1840s.

7.3.2 The Southern Mound

A total of seven test units were excavated within or in the immediate vicinity of the southern mound (Test units S503E312, S504E312, S505E310, S505E315, S507E315, S510E310 and S510E311; see Map 9). Several of these units contained structural remains from a former building, including foundation walls and wooden beams (Image 47). Perimeter foundation walls appear to have been present in Test units S505E315 and S510E310/S510E311. In the latter double unit this took the form of a line of roughly shaped relatively flat limestone rocks running in a north-south direction at the junction of the two units (Images 48 and 49). The wall was approximately 40 cm wide near the top when encountered at c. 10 cm below grade, but had been built up on a jumble of loose rocks that continued to bedrock for a total height of 40 cm to 50 cm. The bedrock consisted of natural shelves at different heights through this area, resulting in crevasses such as the one crossed by the wall, with the shelves further to the east in Test unit S510E311 and further to the west in Test unit S510E310 being higher. A roughly north-south running partial wooden beam or sill was found c. 20 cm to the east of the wall in the former unit, though it was slightly angled suggesting at least some displacement. The beam was c. 14 cm wide by 6 cm in thickness, and was found at approximately the same height as the top of the foundation wall.

Test unit S505E315, however, appeared to contain several walls, though these had to be investigated around a very large slab of limestone angling down from south to north, having appeared to have been pushed into the area of the unit from further to the south (Image 50). Almost at the ground surface, rough limestone walls were encountered along the south and west profiles, preserving a 90 degree turn to the north. The rocks in both walls had been roughly shaped and laid in irregular coursing, but appeared to be more carefully worked than the rocks in Test units S510E310/S510E311. In both cases the walls

extended to 30 cm to 40 cm below grade, where they had been placed on hard-packed soil. The wall in the southern profile extended eastwards across most of the unit, with a few loose rocks spilling further to the east, while that in the west profile only extended 40 cm to the north. A third wall was found running north-south from the south profile at a depth of approximately 50 cm below grade and consisted of a single course of roughly flat rocks on average 20 cm in width (Image 51). The purpose of all three walls was uncertain given the small size of the unit, though the upper two appear to have been part of the same hearth foundation found in Test unit S507E315. The lower wall rested on bedrock, and may have been part of the residence footing or an entrance to a small cellar.

The foundation discovered in Test unit S507E315 was much more substantial (Image 52). The wall was found along the north edge of the unit, with rocks clearly continuing just below the sod further to the north to join that along the southern edge of Test unit S505E315. The wall extended from grade to bedrock at a depth of 76 cm, and consisted of several courses of better shaped limestone rocks. It extended at least 80 cm eastwards across the unit, appearing to form a corner and turning northwards at this point, though it appeared to continue further to the east at a depth of 50 cm. The main part of the wall was clearly part of the foundation for a stone chimney given its substantial mass; the continuing wall to the east may have been part of the footing for the north wall of the residence or a continuation of the chimney support with the upper part having collapsed; this could not be verified without further excavation. Though it was not as substantial, the shallow foundation along the south edge of Test unit S505E315 was likely part of the same feature, and the displaced large limestone slab may have been a hearthstone within the chimney.

Another structural feature was noted in the combined Test units S503E312 and S504E312, which took the form of a shallow ditch or drain appearing to run in an east-west direction through the intersection of the two units (Image 53). This had been filled with demolition debris but still had created a low spot in the topography. The ditch or drain was approximately 60 cm wide by 20 cm deep, and had been cut through the subsoil to the underlying bedrock.

The soil deposits within these test units were organized into four general groups related to the construction, occupation and demolition of the building and the subsequent topsoil accumulation.

Context 2: Topsoil above the Southern Mound

Context 2 consisted of the dark brown sandy loam topsoil associated the southern mound found in Test units S503E312, S504E312, S505E310, S510E310 and S510E311 (see Map 9Map 9). There was also some grassed sod in Test units S505E315 and S507E315, but was right above what was clearly demolition material (see below). The topsoil ranged from 2 cm to 29 cm in thickness and around the fringes of the mound extended mostly to the subsoil, but within it overlay distinct fill deposits. A total of 113 artifacts were collected

from this context, though there was a more even distribution between the *Foodways* (38.05%) and *Architectural* (30.09%) classes (Table 10; see Image 46). The *Foodways* items belonged mostly to the *Ceramic Tableware* group, with ware types including refined white earthenware, pearlware and fine red earthenware (Table 11). Decoration styles on the refined white earthenware consisted of blue sponging (1843-1875; Majewski and O'Brien 1987), hand-painting (1820-1872; Kenyon 1985a,b,c) or sherds with negative blue transfer printing (1819-1835; Miller et al. 2000). The pearlware included hand-painted (1780-1840; Kenyon 1985a,b,c) and blue edged with a scalloped rim (1800-1835; Miller et al. 2000). As elsewhere on the site, all of the fine red earthenware was decorated with a black Jackfield-like glaze popular after 1796 (Jouppien 1980). All of the container glass in this class consisted of sherds from mould blown olive green wine or beer bottles, at least three of which were from the same vessel manufactured using a 3-piece mould (post-1821; Jones and Sullivan 1989).

The *Architectural* class items included window glass and nails. Of these materials, the nails can be used to shed light on the duration of an occupation, the *Nails* group in the assemblage included a variety of types with machine cut and wrought represented. Hand wrought nails began to be replaced by mass-produced machine cut varieties in the period between 1820 and 1840, with British sites lagging behind their American contemporaries. In the early years of the changeover, while the nail shanks could be cut from blanks by machines, the heads were added by hand. By c. 1835, new machines allowed the process to be fully automated, and machine-headed nails dominated the market. Although the technology required to produce wire nails appeared in the early

Table 10. Context 2 Artifact Assemblage by *Class* and *Group*.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Foodways	**43**	**38.05%**	**38.05%**
Ceramic Tableware	38	88.37%	33.63%
Glass Beverage Containers	5	11.63%	4.42%
Architectural	**34**	**30.09%**	**30.09%**
Nails	24	70.59%	21.24%
Window Glass	10	29.41%	8.85%
Faunal/Floral	**24**	**21.24%**	**21.24%**
Bone	13	54.17%	11.50%
Other Organic	10	41.67%	8.85%
Shell	1	4.17%	0.88%
Fuel	**7**	**6.19%**	**6.19%**
Cooking/Heating	7	100.00%	6.19%
Unidentifiable	**4**	**3.54%**	**3.54%**
Unidentifiable	4	100.00%	3.54%
Clothing	**1**	**0.88%**	**0.88%**
Fasteners	1	100.00%	0.88%
Total	**113**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Table 11. Context 2 *Foodways* Ceramic Ware Types and Decoration Styles.

Ware and Decoration	#	% of Ware	Date Range	Reference
Refined White Earthenware	**23**			
Plain	15	65.22%	1820+	Burke 1982
Blue sponged	4	17.39%	1843-1875	Majewski and O'Brien 1987
Blue transfer printed	2	8.70%	1825+	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Painted (unknown palette)	1	4.35%	1820-1872	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Negative blue transfer printed	1	4.35%	1819-1835	Miller et al. 2000
Pearlware	**11**			
Edged	5	45.45%	1800-1835	Miller et al. 2000
Painted	3	27.27%	1780-1840	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Plain	3	27.27%	1780-1840	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Fine Earthenware	**4**			
Jackfield-like	4	100.00%	1796+	Jouppien 1980
Total	**38**			

nineteenth century in Europe, it was only in the 1850s that this type of nail was available in Canada, and the early examples of wire nails were small, intended for such uses as cigar boxes, furniture, or upholstering. Larger sizes were not widely available or used in building construction until the last quarter of the nineteenth century, though given the perceived superiority of the clinching power of cut nails, the latter remained popular in building construction well into the twentieth century. In a textbook entitled *Builders' Hardware* published by the International Textbook Company in 1932, it is stated that machine cut nails were still in wide use at that time, and it infers that in many places cut nails were still preferred to cheaper wire nails as they were not as prone to rust and had more holding power, particularly for roofing (Adams 2002:70; I.C.S. Staff 1932:2-7). The nail assemblage included 8 wrought and 16 machine cut examples.

Another artifact of interest from the topsoil over the southern mound included a one-hole polished bone or horn button (#313). Horn buttons were made from slices of antler, soaked, and stamped or molded; a process which was patented in 1830 (Marcel 1995).

Context 3: Demolition Layers within the Southern Mound

Context 3 consisted of mottled demolition deposits found in Test units S503E312, S504E312, S505E315, and S507E315, which included dark brown clay loam mixed with orange-brown clay loam and many fragments of limestone and numerous flecks of charcoal (see Map 9). In most areas these deposits were found immediately below the sod, and ranged in thickness from 15 cm to 35 cm.

A total of 100 artifacts were collected from this context, with over half (55.00%) belonging to the *Foodways* class and almost one third (32.00%) to the *Architectural* class (Table 12;

Table 12. Context 3 Artifact Assemblage by *Class* and *Group*.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Foodways	**55**	**55.00%**	**55.00%**
Ceramic Tableware	47	85.45%	47.00%
Glass Beverage Containers	8	14.55%	8.00%
Architectural	**32**	**32.00%**	**32.00%**
Nails	25	78.13%	25.00%
Window Glass	7	21.88%	7.00%
Faunal/Floral	**12**	**12.00%**	**12.00%**
Bone	8	66.67%	8.00%
Other Organic	4	33.33%	4.00%
Clothing	**1**	**1.00%**	**1.00%**
Ornamentation	1	100.00%	1.00%
Total	**100**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Image 54). Once again the majority of the *Foodways* class consisted of *Ceramic Tableware* (85.45%) with almost all of the sherds being refined white earthenware, some with distinctive decoration styles including blue edged with a scalloped rim and incised curved lines (1820-1845; Miller et al. 2000), blue edged with an impressed 'crow's foot' design (1841-1857; Miller et al. 2000), blue transfer printed (post-1825; Kenyon 1985a,b,c), negative blue transfer printed (1819-1835; Miller et al. 2000), blue sponged (1843-1875; Majewski and O'Brien 1987), or hand-painted (1820-1872; Kenyon 1985a,b,c; Table 13). Some of the sherds cross-mended with fragments in other deposits within the southern mound. There were also limited sherds of pearlware (either plain or blue transfer printed; 1780-1840; Kenyon 1985a,b,c), light-coloured creamware (either plain or moulded; 1775-1820; Miller et al. 2000) and fine red earthenware with a Jackfield-like glaze (post-1796; Jouppien 1980). The remainder of the *Foodways* items consisted of mould blown dark olive green wine or beer bottles likely blown in a 3-piece mould (post-1821; Jones & Sullivan 1989). There were just as many nails in this context as in the topsoil above it, with 12 wrought, 11 machine cut and 2 cut with wrought head examples. The only other item of note was an ornate metal broach (#402).

Context 4: Occupation Layers within the Southern Mound

Context 4 consisted of occupation deposits found in Test units S504E312, S505E315, S507E315 and S510E311, which included dark brown sandy loam mixed with orange-brown sandy loam and fragments of limestone and flecks of charcoal, or dark brown silty loam (see Map 9). In most areas these deposits were found immediately above subsoil or bedrock, and ranged in thickness from 3 cm to 35 cm. Though their exact purpose was unknown, most of these deposits appear to have been placed during the use of the building given that all contained artifacts. Several of the deposits were found next to the

Table 13. Context 3 *Foodways* Ceramic Ware Types and Decoration Styles.

Ware and Decoration	#	% of Ware	Date Range	Reference
Refined White Earthenware	**40**			
Plain	14	35.00%	1820+	Burke 1982
Blue transfer printed	10	25.00%	1825+	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Blue sponged	8	20.00%	1843-1875	Majewski and O'Brien 1987
Painted (unknown palette)	4	10.00%	1820-1872	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Blue edged, impressed crow's foot design	2	5.00%	1841-1857	Miller et al. 2000
Blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	1	2.50%	1820-1845	Miller et al. 2000
Negative blue transfer printed	1	2.50%	1819-1835	Miller et al. 2000
Pearlware	**3**			
Blue transfer printed	2	66.67%	1780-1840	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Plain	1	33.33%	1780-1840	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Creamware	**2**			
Moulded	1	50.00%	1775-1820	Miller et al. 2000
Plain	1	50.00%	1775-1820	Miller et al. 2000
Unidentifiable White Earthenware	**1**			
Pearlware or RWE	1	100.00%		
Fine Earthenware	**1**			
Jackfield-like	1	100.00%	1796+	Jouppien 1980
Total	**47**			

chimney foundation, and may have been related to shoring and bracing this structure during its construction, though if so given the artifacts it may be an indication that the chimney was a later addition.

A total of 152 artifacts were collected from this context, with the *Foodways* class being the largest by percentage (40.79%), but almost one third (31.58%) belonging to the *Faunal/Floral* class and one sixth (15.13%) belonging to the *Architectural* class (Table 14; Image 55). As elsewhere the majority of the *Foodways* class consisted of *Ceramic Tableware* (88.71%) with over half of the sherds being refined white earthenware, some with distinctive decoration styles including blue edged with a scalloped rim and incised curved lines (1820-1845; Miller et al. 2000), blue transfer printed (post-1825; Kenyon 1985a,b,c), blue sponged (1843-1875; Majewski and O'Brien 1987), or hand-painted in either unknown palette (1820-1872) or early palette (pre-1830) colours (Kenyon 1985a,b,c; Table 15). There were also sherds of pearlware (either plain, blue transfer printed, hand painted or blue edged; 1780-1840; Kenyon 1985a,b,c), a few pieces of light-coloured creamware (either plain or moulded; 1775-1820; Miller et al. 2000) and fine red earthenware with a Jackfield-like glaze (post-1796; Jouppien 1980). As with Context 3, some of the ceramic sherds cross-mended with sherds from other deposits within the mound. *Ceramic Utilitarian Ware* vessels included sherds of glazed coarse red

Table 14. Context 4 Artifact Assemblage by *Class* and *Group*.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Foodways	**62**	**40.79%**	**40.79%**
Ceramic Tableware	55	88.71%	36.18%
Glass Beverage Containers	5	8.06%	3.29%
Utensils	1	1.61%	0.66%
Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	1	1.61%	0.66%
Faunal/Floral	**48**	**31.58%**	**31.58%**
Bone	39	81.25%	25.66%
Other Organic	9	18.75%	5.92%
Architectural	**23**	**15.13%**	**15.13%**
Nails	13	56.52%	8.55%
Window Glass	10	43.48%	6.58%
Unidentifiable	**12**	**7.89%**	**7.89%**
Unidentifiable	12	100.00%	7.89%
Smoking	**5**	**3.29%**	**3.29%**
Smoking Pipes	5	100.00%	3.29%
Fuel	**2**	**1.32%**	**1.32%**
Cooking/Heating	2	100.00%	1.32%
Total	**152**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

earthenware, which were undiagnostic. Other *Foodways* items consisted of mould blown dark olive green wine or beer bottles likely all blown in a 3-piece mould (post-1821; Jones & Sullivan 1989), and a complete small ferrous metal spoon (#418). There were nails in this context which together with window glass formed the *Architectural* class, with 10 wrought and 2 machine cut examples. Most of the bone in the *Faunal/Floral* class appears to have been food refuse. The only other items of interest were sherds from white clay smoking pipes. Clay tobacco smoking pipes are one of the most common artifacts recovered from nineteenth century sites, and are important dating tools given that by this time most were being mass-produced and from the 1830s onwards many included impressed or embossed marks stating both the manufacturing company and place of origin. As well, these items tended to have short use time-spans before being replaced, and were thus usually discarded within a short period of being made. Unfortunately, none of the clay pipe fragments recovered had been marked.

Context 11: Construction Layers within the Southern Mound

Context 11 consisted of construction deposits found in Test units S505E310 and S510E311 (see Map 9). As stated above, some of the soil deposits grouped as occupation layers in Context 4 may instead have been construction deposits given their positioning next to structural features, though this seems unlikely given the artifacts contained within them. The construction deposits were therefore quite limited in distribution, and consisted of

Table 15. Context 4 *Foodways* Ceramic Ware Types and Decoration Styles.

Ware and Decoration	#	% of Ware	Date Range	Reference
Refined White Earthenware	**31**			
Plain	16	51.61%	1820+	Burke 1982
Blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	5	16.13%	1820-1845	Miller et al. 2000
Blue sponged	3	9.68%	1843-1875	Majewski and O'Brien 1987
Painted (unknown palette)	3	9.68%	1820-1872	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Painted (early palette)	3	9.68%	<1830	Miller et al. 2000
Blue transfer printed	1	3.23%	1825+	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Pearlware	**12**			
Painted (unknown palette)	7	58.33%	1780-1840	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Plain	2	16.67%	1780-1840	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Edged	2	16.67%	1800-1835	Miller et al. 2000
Blue transfer printed	1	8.33%	1780-1840	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Unidentifiable White Earthenware	**5**			
Pearlware or RWE	5	100.00%		
Fine Earthenware	**5**			
Jackfield-like	5	100.00%	1796+	Jouppien 1980
Creamware	**2**			
Moulded	1	50.00%	1775-1820	Miller et al. 2000
Plain	1	50.00%	1775-1820	Miller et al. 2000
Coarse Red Earthenware	**1**			
Glazed	1	100.00%	1796-1920	Newlands 1979
Total	**56**			

c. 10 cm to 35 cm of mottled brown orange-brown clay loam with large patches of charcoal 1 cm to 6 cm thick. The amount of charcoal was likely a product of tree clearing, with the mottled soil produced from mounding up subsoil for use as levelling fill during the erection of the residence.

As might be expected, only 27 artifacts were recovered from the lots within this context, with most being quite small, possibly having filtered down from the deposits above. There were ten small sherds of refined white earthenware or pearlware, all plain apart from one hand-painted refined white earthenware piece (1820-1872; Kenyon 1985a,b,c). The only other potentially diagnostic item was a machine cut nail.

7.3.3 The Northern Mound

A total of five test units were excavated within or in the immediate vicinity of the northern mound (Test units S490E310, S495E310, S496E310, S492E312 and S495E315; see Map 9). As with the southern mound, at least one unit contained structural remains from a former building in the form of a wooden post, though this building was clearly much less substantial (Image 56). The post was found in the southwest corner of Test unit

S495310, adjacent to the west profile at approximately 16 cm below grade, and appeared to have collapsed (Image 57). It was approximately 10 cm in diameter and 30 cm in length, and had been contained within a small pit c. 30 cm in width that had been excavated to bedrock at 40 cm below grade. The pit had been backfilled with orange-brown silty loam with occasional charcoal flecks, as well as lenses of white ash from the surrounding occupation deposits, indicating that the post was a later addition to the structure. There were also several red brick fragments noted in Test unit S490E310 indicating that the structure may have had a brick chimney, though no indication for the location of this feature was found.

The soil deposits within these test units were organized into three general groups related to the construction and occupation of the building and the subsequent topsoil accumulation.

Context 5: Topsoil above the Northern Mound

Context 5 consisted of the dark brown sandy loam topsoil associated the northern mound found in Test units S490E310, S492E312, S495E310, S495E315 and S496E310 (see Map 9). As with the southern mound, this deposit ranged from 10 cm to 24 cm in thickness and around the fringes of the mound extended mostly to the subsoil, but within it overlay distinct fill deposits. A total of 104 artifacts were collected from this context, once again dominated by the *Foodways* class (79.81%; Table 16; see Image 46). These mostly belonged to the *Ceramic Tableware* group, though the sherds within it were more evenly balanced between pearlware and refined white earthenware, together comprising three-quarters of the group (Table 17). Datable decoration styles on the refined white earthenware included negative blue transfer printed (1819-1835; Miller et al. 2000) and green edged

Table 16. Context 5 Artifact Assemblage by *Class* and *Group*.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Foodways	**83**	**79.81%**	**79.81%**
Ceramic Tableware	74	89.16%	71.15%
Glass Beverage Containers	7	8.43%	6.73%
Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	2	2.41%	1.92%
Architectural	**11**	**10.58%**	**10.58%**
Window Glass	5	45.45%	4.81%
Nails	5	45.45%	4.81%
Construction Materials	1	9.09%	0.96%
Fuel	**9**	**8.65%**	**8.65%**
Cooking/Heating	9	100.00%	8.65%
Unidentifiable	**1**	**0.96%**	**0.96%**
Unidentifiable	1	100.00%	0.96%
Total	**104**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Table 17. Context 5 *Foodways* Ceramic Ware Types and Decoration Styles.

Ware and Decoration	#	% of Ware	Date Range	Reference
Refined White Earthenware	**32**			
Plain	24	75.00%	1820+	Burke 1982
Blue transfer printed	5	15.63%	1825+	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Negative blue transfer printed	2	6.25%	1819-1835	Miller et al. 2000
Green edged, scalloped rim	1	3.13%	<1850	Miller et al. 2000
Pearlware	**25**			
Painted	14	56.00%	1780-1840	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Plain	8	32.00%	1780-1840	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Edged	3	12.00%	1800-1835	Miller et al. 2000
Yellowware	**8**			
Mocha	6	75.00%	1830+	Kenyon 1991
Plain	2	25.00%	1830+	Kenyon 1991
Creamware	**7**			
Lustre	5	71.43%	1775-1820	Miller et al. 2000
Plain	2	28.57%	1775-1820	Miller et al. 2000
Coarse Red Earthenware	**2**			
Glazed	2	100.00%	1796-1920	Newlands 1979
Fine Earthenware	**2**			
Jackfield-like	2	100.00%	1796+	Jouppien 1980
Total	**76**			

with a scalloped rim (pre-1850; Miller et al. 2000), while on pearlware included hand-painted (1780-1840; Kenyon 1985a,b,c) and blue edged with a scalloped rim (1800-1835; Miller et al. 2000). Other ware types present included light-coloured creamware (1775-1820; Miller et al. 2000), yellowware (post-1830; Kenyon 1991) and fine red earthenware with a Jackfield-like dark glaze (post-1796; Jouppien 1980). There were also two sherds of glazed coarse red earthenware in the *Ceramic Utilitarian Ware* group. All of the sherds in the *Glass Beverage Containers* group were from mould blown dark olive green wine or beer bottles, potentially all part of the same vessel.

The *Architectural* class comprised slightly more than 10% of the assemblage, and was composed of fragments of window glass, a small sample of red brick and nails, four of which were wrought and a fifth machine cut. No other diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the topsoil over the northern mound, though occasional pieces of charcoal were noted throughout the soil layer.

Context 6: Occupation Layers within the Northern Mound

Context 6 was assigned to various deposits associated with the occupation of the northern mound found in Test units S490E310, S492E312, S495E310 and S496E310 (see Map 9). The soil stratigraphy within this mound was complex and difficult to interpret given that it was riddled with burrows and rodent tunnels extending to the bedrock; nevertheless

there appeared to be layers related to the use of the structure that survived in places above the subsoil (see Image 56). Most of these consisted of mottled brown and orange-brown silty clay loam with charcoal flecks and lenses, degraded red brick pieces, lenses of white wood ash and occasional wood fragments, though some had a higher rock content or were more consistently brown silty clay (Images 58 to 60). The layers ranged from 14 cm to 52 cm in thickness, though as stated there was extensive upheaval in the form of burrows throughout the mound that may have distorted the thickness. The ash lenses appeared to have been deliberately discarded waste rather than remnants of a burnt structural feature.

A total of 208 artifacts were collected from this context, with just under half (46.15%) belonging to the *Foodways* class (79.81%; Table 18; Images 61 and 62). These mostly belonged to the *Ceramic Tableware* group (89.58%), though by concentrations of ware types the sherds within it were generally earlier than elsewhere on the site. Further, many of them were much larger fragments than those found elsewhere, particularly within Test

Table 18. Context 6 Artifact Assemblage by *Class* and *Group*.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Foodways	**96**	**46.15%**	**46.15%**
Ceramic Tableware	86	89.58%	41.35%
Glass Beverage Containers	8	8.33%	3.85%
Utensils	1	1.04%	0.48%
Glass Tableware	1	1.04%	0.48%
Architectural	**62**	**29.81%**	**29.81%**
Window Glass	58	93.55%	27.88%
Nails	4	6.45%	1.92%
Fuel	**29**	**13.94%**	**13.94%**
Cooking/Heating	29	100.00%	13.94%
Faunal/Floral	**8**	**3.85%**	**3.85%**
Bone	8	100.00%	3.85%
Unidentifiable	**7**	**3.37%**	**3.37%**
Unidentifiable	7	100.00%	3.37%
Medical/Hygiene	**2**	**0.96%**	**0.96%**
Pharmaceutical Containers	2	100.00%	0.96%
Smoking	**1**	**0.48%**	**0.48%**
Smoking Pipes	1	100.00%	0.48%
Clothing	**1**	**0.48%**	**0.48%**
Fasteners	1	100.00%	0.48%
Furnishings	**1**	**0.48%**	**0.48%**
Decorative Furnishings	1	100.00%	0.48%
General Function	**1**	**0.48%**	**0.48%**
Miscellaneous Hardware	1	100.00%	0.48%
Total	**208**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

unit S496E310, with numerous sherds mending to form more intact vessels. Ware types were dominated by pearlware, followed by light-coloured creamware, refined white earthenware, fine red earthenware and yellowware (Table 19). Decoration styles on the pearlware included hand-painting (1780-1840; Kenyon 1985a,b,c) or edging (1800-1835; Miller et al. 2000), while the creamware was either plain or moulded (1775-1820; Miller et al. 2000). Several sherds from the same creamware plate (#082) was found in Test unit S496E310, bearing an impressed anchor indicating that it had been manufactured by Davenport between 1793 and 1805 (Godden 1991:190).

There was more variety in the refined white earthenware, with decoration styles consisting of blue edged with a scalloped rim, incised curved lines and a moulded bud (1820-1845; Miller et al. 2000), lustre, negative blue transfer printed (1819-1835; Miller et al. 2000), or hand-painted in either unknown palette (1820-1872) or early palette (pre-1830) colours (Kenyon 1985a,b,c). The blue edged plate sherds with the moulded bud pattern (#086), also found in Test unit S496E310, had been manufactured by Enoch Wood & Sons between 1820 and 1830 (Godden 1991:686). As elsewhere across the site the fine red earthenware had a Jackfield-like glaze (post-1796; Jouppien 1980) and the yellowware

Table 19. Context 6 *Foodways* Ceramic Ware Types and Decoration Styles.

Ware and Decoration	#	% of Ware	Date Range	Reference
Pearlware	**46**			
Painted	32	69.57%	1780-1840	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Plain	7	15.22%	1780-1840	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Edged	7	15.22%	1800-1835	Miller et al. 2000
Creamware	**18**			
Plain	17	94.44%	1775-1820	Miller et al. 2000
Moulded	1	5.56%	1775-1820	Miller et al. 2000
Refined White Earthenware	**11**			
Negative blue transfer printed	3	27.27%	1820+	Burke 1982
Plain	2	18.18%	1825+	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines, moulded bud pattern	2	18.18%	1820-1845	Miller 1988
Lustre	1	9.09%		
Painted (unknown palette)	1	9.09%	1820-1872	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Green edged	1	9.09%	1820+	Burke 1982
Painted (early palette)	1	9.09%	<1830	Miller et al. 2000
Fine Earthenware	**6**			
Jackfield-like	6	100.00%	1796+	Jouppien 1980
Unidentifiable White Earthenware	**3**			
Pearlware or RWE	3	100.00%		
Yellowware	**2**			
Plain	2	100.00%	1830+	Kenyon 1991
Total	**76**			

was undecorated (post-1830; Kenyon 1991). The *Glass Beverage Containers* group consisted of sherds of mould blown olive-green wine or beer bottle, possibly part of the same vessel, and the other *Foodways* class items of interest was a ferrous metal knife blade (#009) with a portion of the handle still attached and a sherd from a pressed glass tableware item.

The *Architectural* class comprised almost 30% of the assemblage, and was mostly composed of fragments of window glass, but also contained three wrought nails and one machine cut nail. Other items of interest included a bone button (#027), part of a decorated white clay smoking pipe bowl (#091), the top of a pressed glass vase (#043) and a small aqua-coloured hand-made pharmaceutical bottle finish with a prescription lip (#095).

Context 7: Construction Layers within the Northern Mound

Context 7 consisted of construction deposits related to site clearing found in Test units S495E310 and S496E310 (see Map 9). These consisted of 1 cm to 10 cm thick lenses of dark grey-brown to black silty loam and ash with charcoal flecks found overlying the subsoil and were likely a product of brush clearing prior to the erection of the building. Only two artifacts could be securely placed in this context: a very small sherd of plain creamware (1775-1820; Miller et al. 2000) and a fragment of calcined mammal bone.

7.3.4 Sheet Midden

Context 8: Topsoil above the Midden

Context 8 consisted of the dark brown sandy loam topsoil above the midden found in Test units S499E316 and S500E315 (Image 63; see Map 9). This layer of approximately 10 cm in thickness and contained a total of 717 artifacts, though some of these were likely actually part of the midden deposit below (Table 20; see Image 46). Most of the friable material was quite small, having been very broken up. Almost all of the assemblage belonged to the *Foodways* class (97.35%), and almost all of this consisted of *Ceramic Tableware* (97.42%; Table 21). Ware types included refined white earthenware, pearlware, creamware and fine red earthenware, all 53 sherds of the last having a dark Jackfield-like glaze and potentially being from the same vessel (post-1796; Jouppien 1980). Most of the tableware sherds were refined white earthenware, with decoration styles including late palette hand-painted (1830-1872; Kenyon 1991), unknown palette hand-painted (1820-1872; Kenyon 1985a,b,c), blue transfer printed, negative blue transfer printed (1819-1835; Miller et al. 2000), blue or green edged with scalloped rims and either straight (1809-1831; Miller et al. 2000) or curved impressed lines (1820-1845; Miller et al. 2000), or slipped 1820-1920; Burke 1982). There were also numerous pearlware sherds, with decoration styles consisting of hand-painted (1780-1840; Kenyon 1985a,b,c) or blue edged with a

Table 20. Context 8 Artifact Assemblage by *Class* and *Group*.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Foodways	**698**	**97.35%**	**97.35%**
Ceramic Tableware	680	97.42%	94.84%
Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	16	2.29%	2.23%
Glass Beverage Containers	2	0.29%	0.28%
Faunal/Floral	**6**	**0.84%**	**0.84%**
Bone	5	83.33%	0.70%
Other Organic	1	16.67%	0.14%
Fuel	**5**	**0.70%**	**0.70%**
Cooking/Heating	5	100.00%	0.70%
Architectural	**4**	**0.56%**	**0.56%**
Nails	4	100.00%	0.56%
General Function	**4**	**0.56%**	**0.56%**
Miscellaneous Material	4	100.00%	0.56%
Total	**717**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

scalloped rim (1800-1835; Miller et al. 2000). The two sherds of light-coloured creamware were both plain (1775-1820; Miller et al. 2000). The *Foodways* class also included sherds of glazed or unglazed coarse red earthenware from utilitarian vessels and two small sherds from a mould blown olive green wine or beer bottle, though these items were undiagnostic.

The *Architectural* items were all nails; three were machine cut and one was wrought. There were no other diagnostic items in the assemblage.

Context 9: Midden

Context 9 was assigned to a deposit of very dark brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks found below the topsoil in the northeastern quadrant of Test unit S500E315 and the southwestern quadrant of Test unit S499E316, noted in particular from the increased number of artifacts (Image 64; see Image 63). This deposit was approximately 5 cm to 10 cm in thickness (though it lensed out towards the edges) and measured approximately 120 cm north-south by 160 cm east-west. A total of 219 artifacts were recovered which, as stated above, likely also originally would have been augmented by some of the items excavated as part of the topsoil layer above (Context 8; Table 22; Image 65). As with the topsoil layer above, the assemblage was dominated by Foodways class artifacts (87.21%), of which 94.76% were sherds of ceramic tableware (Table 23). The ware types were also the same, with over half of the collection being refined white earthenware, but also with significant amounts of pearlware and fine red earthenware (all of the latter once again consisting of a vessel or vessels with a dark Jackfield-

Table 21. Context 8 *Foodways* Ceramic Ware Types and Decoration Styles.

Ware and Decoration	#	% of Ware	Date Range	Reference
Refined White Earthenware	**540**			
Plain	405	75.00%	1820+	Burke 1982
Painted (late palette)	51	9.44%	1830-1872	Kenyon 1991
Painted (unknown palette)	46	8.52%	1820-1872	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Negative blue transfer printed	8	1.48%	1819-1835	Miller et al. 2000
Blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	8	1.48%	1820-1845	Miller et al. 2000
Blue edged, scalloped rim	5	0.93%	1820-1850	Miller 1988
Blue edged, scalloped rim, incised straight lines	5	0.93%	1809-1831	Miller et al. 2000
Slipware	5	0.93%	1820-1920	Burke 1982
Green edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	2	0.37%	1820-1845	Miller et al. 2000
Blue edged, incised straight lines	2	0.37%	1809-1831	Miller et al. 2000
Blue transfer printed	2	0.37%	1825+	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines, moulded bud pattern	1	0.19%	1820-1845	Miller 1988
Pearlware	**77**			
Plain	49	63.64%	1780-1840	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Painted	21	27.27%	1780-1840	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Edged	7	9.09%	1800-1835	Miller et al. 2000
Fine Earthenware	**53**			
Jackfield-like	53	100.00%	1796+	Jouppien 1980
Coarse Red Earthenware	**16**			
Glazed	11	68.75%	1796-1920	Newlands 1979
Unglazed	5	31.25%	1796-1920	Newlands 1979
Unidentifiable White Earthenware	**8**			
Pearlware or RWE	8	100.00%		
Creamware	**2**			
Plain	2	100.00%	1775-1820	Miller et al. 2000
Total	**696**			

like glaze (post-1796; Jouppien 1982). There was also a small amount of light coloured creamware (1775-1820; Miller et al. 2000).

Decoration styles on the refined white earthenware included scalloped blue or green edging with either impressed straight (1809-1831; Miller et al. 2000) or curved (1820-1845; Miller et al. 2000) lines – sometimes with 'bud' motifs, late palette (1830-1872; Kenyon 1991) or unknown palette (1820-1872; Kenyon 1985a,b,c) hand-painting, negative blue transfer printing (1819-1835; Miller et al. 2000), blue transfer printing (post-1825; Kenyon 1985a,b,c) or slipped (1820-1920; Burke 1982). As elsewhere on the site, decorated pearlware sherds were either hand-painted (1780-1840; Kenyon 1985a,b,c) or blue edged with a scalloped rim (1800-1835; Miller et al. 2000). The *Foodways* class also included sherds of glazed or unglazed coarse red earthenware from utilitarian vessels and a small

Table 22. Context 9 Artifact Assemblage by *Class* and *Group*.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Foodways	**191**	**87.21%**	**87.21%**
Ceramic Tableware	181	94.76%	82.65%
Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	9	4.71%	4.11%
Glass Beverage Containers	1	0.52%	0.46%
General Function	**18**	**8.22%**	**8.22%**
Miscellaneous Material	18	100.00%	8.22%
Architectural	**4**	**1.83%**	**1.83%**
Nails	4	100.00%	1.83%
Faunal/Floral	**2**	**0.91%**	**0.91%**
Shell	1	50.00%	0.46%
Other Organic	1	50.00%	0.46%
Fuel	**2**	**0.91%**	**0.91%**
Cooking/Heating	2	100.00%	0.91%
Unidentifiable	**1**	**0.46%**	**0.46%**
Unidentifiable	1	100.00%	0.46%
Smoking	**1**	**0.46%**	**0.46%**
Smoking Pipes	1	100.00%	0.46%
Total	**219**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

fragment from a mould blown olive green wine or beer bottle, though as stated above for the topsoil layer these items were undiagnostic. Other items in the collection included two wrought and two machine cut nails in the *Architectural* class and a fragment from a white clay smoking pipe bowl in the *Smoking* class.

Context 10: Buried Topsoil and Subsoil Interface

Context 10 was assigned to a deposit of earlier topsoil around the edges of the midden in Test units S500E315 and S499E316 and extending slightly below it where it transitioned into the subsoil (Image 66; see Image 63). This layer consisted of mottled very dark brown sandy clay and orange-brown sandy clay subsoil, and was approximately 5 cm thick, though it lensed out beneath the midden deposit. It contained a total of 102 artifacts, with the *Foodways* class and *Ceramic Tableware* group comprising over 90% of the assemblage (Table 24; see Image 65). The ware types encountered belonging to the *Ceramic Tableware* group were identical to those found within the midden, though in this instance pearlware was dominant (with most of the plain sherds nevertheless appearing to come from the same vessel; Table 25). Decoration styles on the pearlware consisted solely of edging (1780-1840; Kenyon 1985a,b,c), while those on the refined white earthenware sherds included edging with impressed curved lines (1820-1845; Miller et al. 2000), hand painting (1820-1872; Kenyon 1985a,b,c) and negative blue transfer printing (1819-1835;

Table 23. Context 9 *Foodways* Ceramic Ware Types and Decoration Styles.

Ware and Decoration	#	% of Ware	Date Range	Reference
Refined White Earthenware	**112**			
Plain	85	75.89%	1820+	Burke 1982
Blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	7	6.25%	1820-1845	Miller et al. 2000
Painted (unknown palette)	5	4.46%	1820-1872	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Green edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	5	4.46%	1820-1845	Miller et al. 2000
Blue edged, scalloped rim	3	2.68%	1820-1850	Miller 1988
Painted (late palette)	2	1.79%	1830-1872	Kenyon 1991
Blue edged, scalloped rim, incised straight lines, moulded bud pattern	2	1.79%	18 09-1831	Miller et al. 2000
Slipware	1	0.89%	1820-1920	Burke 1982
Blue edged, scalloped rim, incised straight lines	1	0.89%	1809-1831	Miller et al. 2000
Green edged, scalloped rim	1	0.89%	1820-1845	Miller et al. 2000
Fine Earthenware	**31**			
Jackfield-like	31	100.00%	1796+	Jouppien 1980
Pearlware	**30**			
Plain	22	73.33%	1780-1840	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Painted	4	13.33%	1780-1840	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Edged	4	13.33%	1800-1835	Miller et al. 2000
Coarse Red Earthenware	**9**			
Glazed	5	55.56%	1796-1920	Newlands 1979
Unglazed	4	44.44%	1796-1920	Newlands 1979
Creamware	**8**			
Plain	8	100.00%	1775-1820	Miller et al. 2000
Total	**696**			

Table 24. Context 10 Artifact Assemblage by *Class* and *Group*.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Foodways	**96**	**94.12%**	**94.12%**
Ceramic Tableware	95	98.96%	93.14%
Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	1	1.04%	0.98%
Faunal/Floral	**4**	**3.92%**	**3.92%**
Bone	4	100.00%	3.92%
Architectural	**2**	**1.96%**	**1.96%**
Nails	2	100.00%	1.96%
Total	**102**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Table 25. Context 10 *Foodways* Ceramic Ware Types and Decoration Styles.

Ware and Decoration	#	% of Ware	Date Range	Reference
Pearlware	**74**			
Plain	69	93.24%	1780-1840	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Blue edged	4	5.41%	1780-1840	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Edged	1	1.35%	1780-1840	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Refined White Earthenware	**18**			
Plain	9	50.00%	1820+	Burke 1982
Negative blue transfer printed	6	33.33%	1819-1835	Miller et al. 2000
Painted (unknown palette)	2	11.11%	1820-1872	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
Blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	1	5.56%	1820-1845	Miller et al. 2000
Fine Earthenware	**2**			
Jackfield-like	2	100.00%	1796+	Jouppien 1980
Coarse Red Earthenware	**1**			
Glazed	1	100.00%	1796-1920	Newlands 1979
Creamware	**1**			
Plain	1	100.00%	1775-1820	Miller et al. 2000
Total	**96**			

Miller et al. 2000). There was also a sherd of plain light-coloured creamware (1775-1820; Miller et al. 2000) and two fragments from a fine red earthenware vessel with a dark Jackfield-like glaze (post-1796; Jouppien 1982). The other diagnostic items in the collection were two partial wrought nails.

What was evident within the overall artifact assemblage related to the two units containing the midden was that there was a substantial number of cross-mends between ceramic sherds not only within all three artifact-bearing deposits but with sherds in other units as well. This indicated that the midden concentration was not an isolated deposit contained within a deliberate feature such as an excavated pit, but likely filled a convenient hollow in the ground. It was typical during the early nineteenth century to dispose of refuse by throwing it into a pit or depression located just outside the door of the homestead (Macdonald 1997).

7.4 Analysis and Conclusions

The results of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14) confirm that this was the location of a small rural nineteenth century farmstead situated on land initially allocated during the establishment of the Perth military settlement. The southwest half of Lot 18, Concession 3 in Beckwith was awarded to Charles Campbell in 1818 with the Crown patent officially transferred in 1824, but the Campbell family appears to have relocated to Montague Township c. 1841 where they established a new farm closer to other family (Charles' wife Christina was originally a Ferguson, and there were other Ferguson farms in Montague). By the 1851 census the

household included four adult children; therefore all of these children would have been teenagers at the time of the relocation. The subsequent historical record for the southwest half of Lot 18 indicates that while it remained in use for agriculture by the new owners, likely just as pasture, the former Campbell farmstead was never reoccupied. As no farmstead is shown on the 1863 Walling map (see Map 4), it appears to have been removed by that time. Subsequent historical topographic maps and aerial photographs depict little change to the area where the remains were found, which indicates that the site of the farmstead likely remained untouched after it had been abandoned.

The artifacts recovered certainly reflected the Campbell occupation of the property, given both the presence pre-1830 ceramic ware types such as creamware or pearlware tableware and the lack of ceramic decoration styles post-dating the early 1840s, later nineteenth century ware types such as ironstone, vitrified white earthenware or semi-porcelain, marked smoking pipes, common pressed porcelain buttons patented in 1840 or glass containers manufactured using other than 2- or 3-piece moulds. The presence of a few refined white earthenware vessels with decoration styles that did not become popular until the early 1840s, such as blue sponging (1843) or blue edging with a straight rim and impressed 'crow's feet' (1841) indicates that there may have been some continued occupation of the farmhouse for a few years by one of the older children following the main family relocation. If this was the case, it does not appear to have been for more than a few years.

Of note, there were no artifacts recovered that could have been definitely attributed to children, such as clay marbles or porcelain doll parts, even though at least four children were born there and remained until at least their teen years. This may speak to the economic status of the Campbell family, with many of the artifacts recovered being functional and not extravagant. The land on the southwest half of Lot 18 was certainly not conducive to a prosperous farm with shallow limestone and many permanently wet areas, which may have been the main reason for the relocation in the early 1840s.

The features visible in the landscape at the Charles Campbell site (BbGa-14) were proven to be the remains of structural elements of the Campbell farmstead, and not later disturbances. The included the stone-lined well discovered during the Stage 2 assessment, which was not re-investigated as part of the Stage 3 assessment.

The Southern Mound

The southern mound, which contained the more substantial structural elements, was the main Campbell homestead. Though its exact dimensions are unknown, what appears to have been part of the limestone footing for the western wall was found in Test units S510E310 and S510E311, and perhaps part of the northern wall or a projection from it in Test unit S505E315. These were both fairly crude, and likely supported a log superstructure. Some did not extend as far as the bedrock, instead resting on redeposited soil added as leveling. A more substantial limestone chimney foundation that extended

to bedrock, together with a displaced large flat stone that had possibly been used as a hearthstone, were found in Test units S505E315 and S507E315, with surface evidence indicating that the feature continued between the two units. As the farmhouse likely faced southeast, the chimney would have been at the rear, perhaps incorporated into the structure, though most chimneys for early log cabins were along one of the shorter side walls. There had also clearly been a ditch or drain dug to the northwest of the homestead to channel water around it. The presence of the midden just beyond the rear door of the farmstead is typical for early to mid-nineteenth century sites, though the lack of 1840s-introduced ceramic decoration styles in the artifact assemblage indicates that it was being used for refuse disposal while the entire family was still present. As many of the later-dating ceramic sherds were recovered from contexts within the southern mound, this structure appears to have been the last occupied part of the site.

The Northern Mound

The function of the structure forming the northern mound remains elusive without additional excavation, though it likely consisted of the remains of a summer kitchen, and possibly the site of the initial cabin erected by Campbell when he first arrived at the property. It was common practice in the initial year of settlement to erect a crude shanty on a property in anticipation of winter, in order to take more time and care to build a log homestead, particularly one with a large stone chimney. Once the homestead was ready, the shanty was abandoned or converted into another use such as a farm outbuilding for livestock or a summer kitchen. In the summer months it was customary for cooking to occur in a building separate from the main homestead to avoid the heat. Unfortunately the only structural feature found was a collapsed wooden post, perhaps used to help brace the building, though there was also some degraded brick suggesting there may have been a chimney attached to the building.

What is certain is that the artifacts recovered from the northern mound were generally earlier in date than those found elsewhere on the site, with higher concentrations of pre-1830 creamware and pearlware. These included several vessels that could be partly reformed from large sherds, indicating a primary deposit with minimal later trampling or redeposition resulting in much small sherds such as those found within the midden. The reason for this is unclear, but supports that it may also have been the location of the original shanty. Several of the occupation deposits also contained white ash lenses, possibly residue from prolonged cooking in certain locations.

Assessing the cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) of an archaeological site, which directly relates to a determination of whether mitigation of development impacts is warranted, is the key objective of a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment. Criteria for addressing CHVI are provided in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) and are to be considered in evaluating the potential of a site for further work. The results of the Stage 3 assessment of the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14) have revealed that the site is of sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to

warrant the mitigation of development impacts. Considered in arriving at this determination were:

- All the of the time span of the occupation of the site dates to before 1870 (Section 3.4.2; Standard 1a);
- The site is associated with the first generation of settlement of a pioneer or cultural group (Section 3.4.2; Standard 1b); and,
- Further archaeological investigation at the site would likely serve as a valuable source of information, better define or protect an intrinsic value to a particular community, or serve as a significant public resource (Section 3.4.3; Standard 1: Table 3.2).

Given that the Campbell family likely left the property in the early 1840s, verified by both the historical record and the artifact evidence, that Campbell drew land in Beckwith Township in the initial years of the Perth military settlement, that structural features remain intact, and that the farmstead site has lain undisturbed since its abandonment, the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14) meets all of these criteria. It also has the added importance of having a relatively short (c. 25 year) occupation by a single family before being abandoned. The Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14), therefore, will require Stage 4 archaeological mitigation through either avoidance and protection or complete recording through archaeological excavation in advance of any soil disturbance activities.

7.5 Stage 3 Recommendations

On the basis of the results of the Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment discussed above, this report concludes with the following recommendations:

1) The Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14) is of sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to warrant Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

2) As the proponent has opted to address outstanding concerns for the site through the implementation of an avoidance and protection strategy, a strategy incorporating both short and long term measures to ensure the protection of the site has been formulated. The approach will include the following short term avoidance measures in the event that grading or other soil disturbing activities associated with the development will extend to the edge of the edge of the 10 m protective buffer around the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14; see Map 10):

    a. A temporary barrier (snow fencing) must be erected around the protected area through to the completion of the development-related activities.

    b. "No go" instructions to avoid the protected area must be issued to all on-site construction crews, engineers, architects, or others involved in day-to-day decisions during construction.

c. The location of the protected area must be added to all contract drawings, when applicable, including explicit instructions or labelling to avoid that area.

d. Any grading or soil disturbing activities approaching the protective fencing must be monitored by a licensed consultant archaeologist to verify the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy. If impacts to the site are observed at any time, the MCM is to be notified immediately.

e. After the completion of any grading or soil disturbing activities, the area must be inspected by a licensed consultant archaeologist and a report (Stage 4 monitoring report) must be submitted to the MCM, documenting the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy in ensuring that the area to be avoided remains intact.

The approach will also include the following long term protection mechanisms:

f. A Restrictive Covenant will be placed on title advising future owners of the existence of the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14) and its 10 metre protective buffer including language limiting the uses of the area to exclude any form of soil disturbance.

g. Prohibitive zoning will be applied to the area of the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14) and its 10 metre protective buffer formally prohibiting any form of soil disturbance.

3) In the event that future development plans would involve impacts to the area of the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14) and its protective buffer, Stage 4 mitigative excavation of the area to be impacted would be required. Any future excavation should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) and must minimally include:

a. The controlled and systematic hand excavation of one metre square units over the area of the site using the existing site grid.

b. As the occupation of the site appears to partly date to the period before 1830 (c. 1818 – 1841), excavation can not be considered to have been completed until there are yields of fewer than 10 artifacts from units at the edge of block excavation, and should extend a minimum of 2 metres beyond any subsurface cultural features, with no further high-artifact-yielding units in a 5 m buffer zone beyond the limit of block excavation.

c. All subsurface cultural features encountered should be excavated by hand.

d. Excavated soils should be screened through six millimetre hardware mesh and all artifacts should be bagged and tagged by provenience.

e. All exposed subsoil surfaces should be carefully cleaned by shovel or trowel to aid in identifying any additional subsurface cultural features that may be present.

f. Following this, all excavations should be continued to a depth of at least 10 cm below the subsoil interface.

g. Soil samples should be collected from each root cellar quadrant, privy, or similar feature by stratum.

4) The cultural heritage value and interest of Findspot 2 has been sufficiently documented by the Stage 2 research conducted to date and no further archaeological assessment of this findspot, or the remainder of the proposed subdivision property as defined on Map 2, apart from the Charles Campbell site (BgGa-14), is warranted.

The reader is also referred to Section 8.0 below to ensure compliance with relevant provincial legislation and regulations that may relate to this project.

8.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

In order to ensure compliance with relevant Provincial legislation as it may relate to this project, the reader is advised of the following:

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

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

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

4) The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

5) Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

9.0 LIMITATIONS AND CLOSURE

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

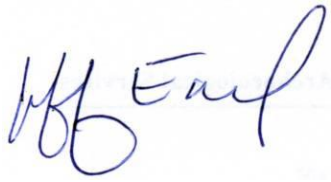
This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose prescribed in the client proposal and subsequent agreed upon changes to the contract. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sample and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to an approved and suitable repository can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism and any other legitimate interest group.

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions or if we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.



Jeff Earl, M.Soc.Sc.
Principal
Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc.

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Lanark County Land Registry Office (LCLRO)

Land Registry Abstract Index: Lot 18, Concession 3, geographic Township of Beckwith

Lot 28, Concession 7, geographic Township of Montague

Library and Archives Canada (LAC):

Digital File:

e002938310	1921 census of Beckwith Township

National Map Collection (NMC):

NMC 21920	Map of the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew Canada West: from actual surveys under the direction of H.F. Walling (1863)

Microfilm Reel:

M-555	1842 census of Beckwith Township
C-11731	1851 census of Beckwith Township
C-11732	1851 census of Montague Township
C-1042 & C1043	1861 census of Beckwith Township
C-1042 & C1043	1861 census of Montague Township
C-10018	1871 census of Beckwith Township
C-13233	1881 census of Beckwith Township
T-6349	1891 census of Beckwith Township
T-6477	1901 census of Beckwith Township
T-20381	1911 census of Beckwith Township

Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF):

Forest Resource Inventory (FRI) Aerial Photography

Year	*Flight Line and Film Roll#*	*Photo*	*Scale*
1953	4504-0008	44	35,000
1991	4506-0019	15	30,000
1991	4507-0014	173	30,000

Ontario Archives (OA) Visual Database:

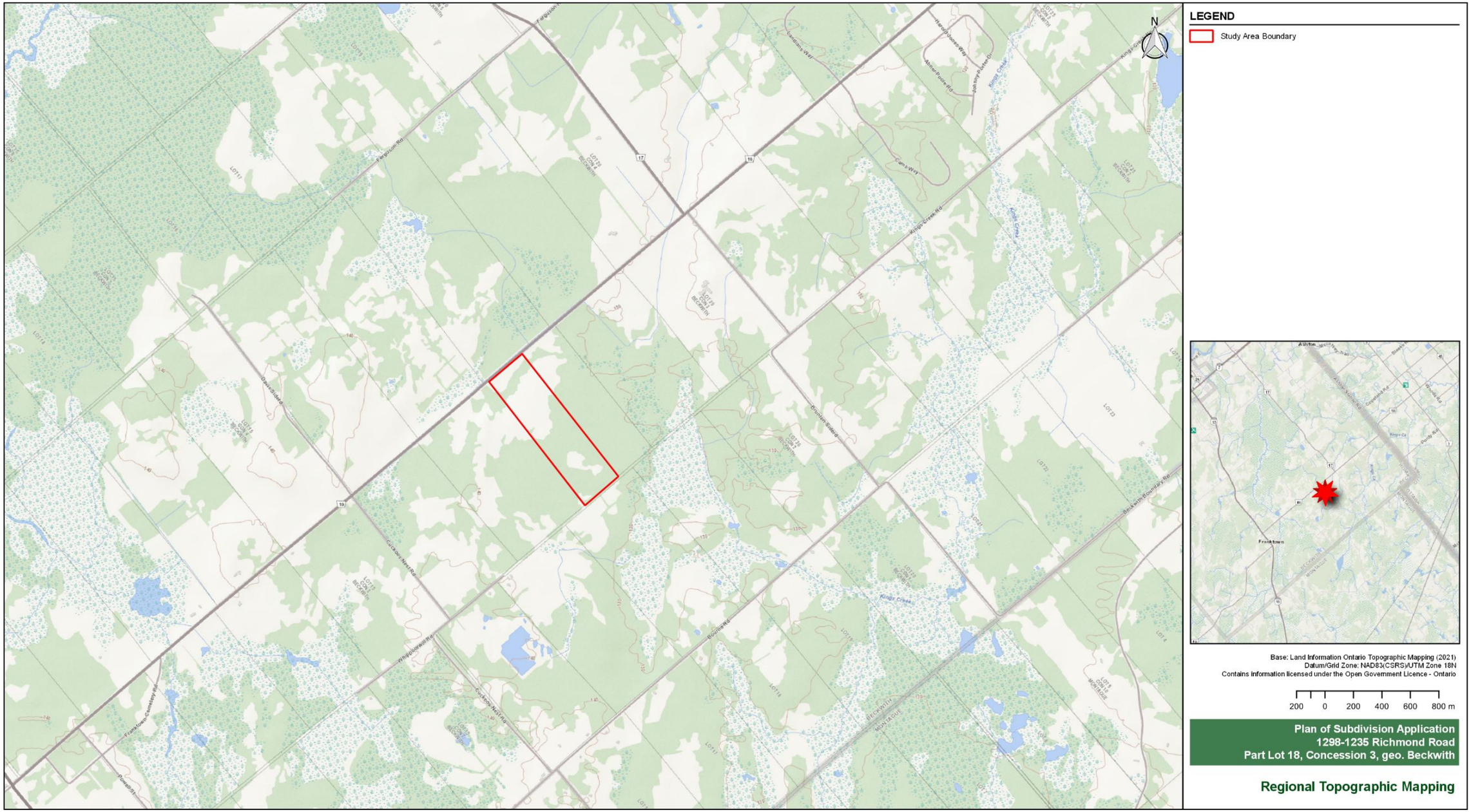
Item Reference Code	*Title*	*Digital Image Number*
RG 1-100-0-0-130	Beckwith	I0041802

Ontario Council of University Libraries – Historical Topographic Map Digitization Project (https://ocul.on.ca/topomaps/):

National Topographic System (NTS) Map Sheets

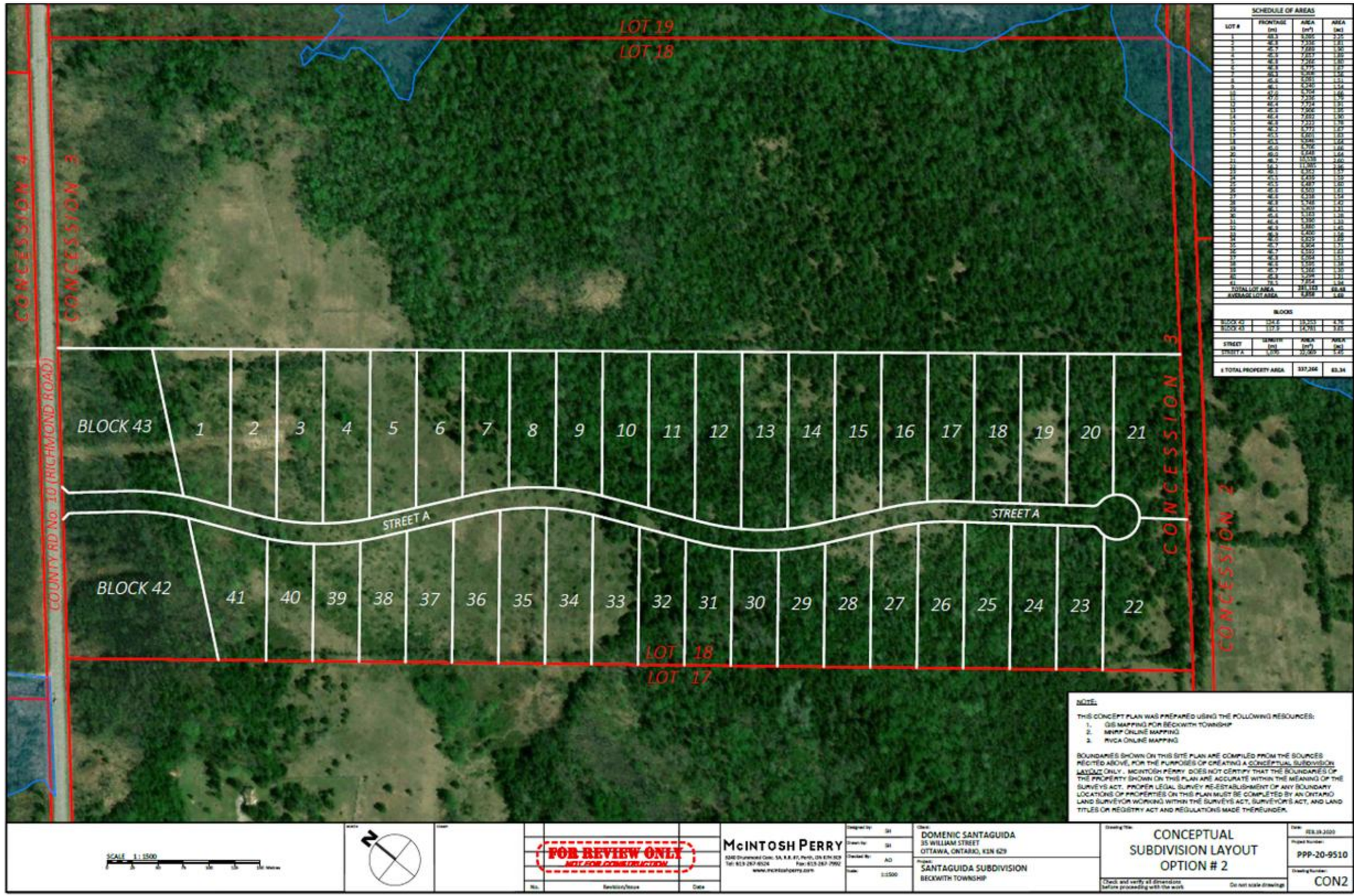
31F01	Carleton Place Sheet	1929	1:63,360
31F01	Carleton Place Sheet	1935	1:63,360

11.0 MAPS

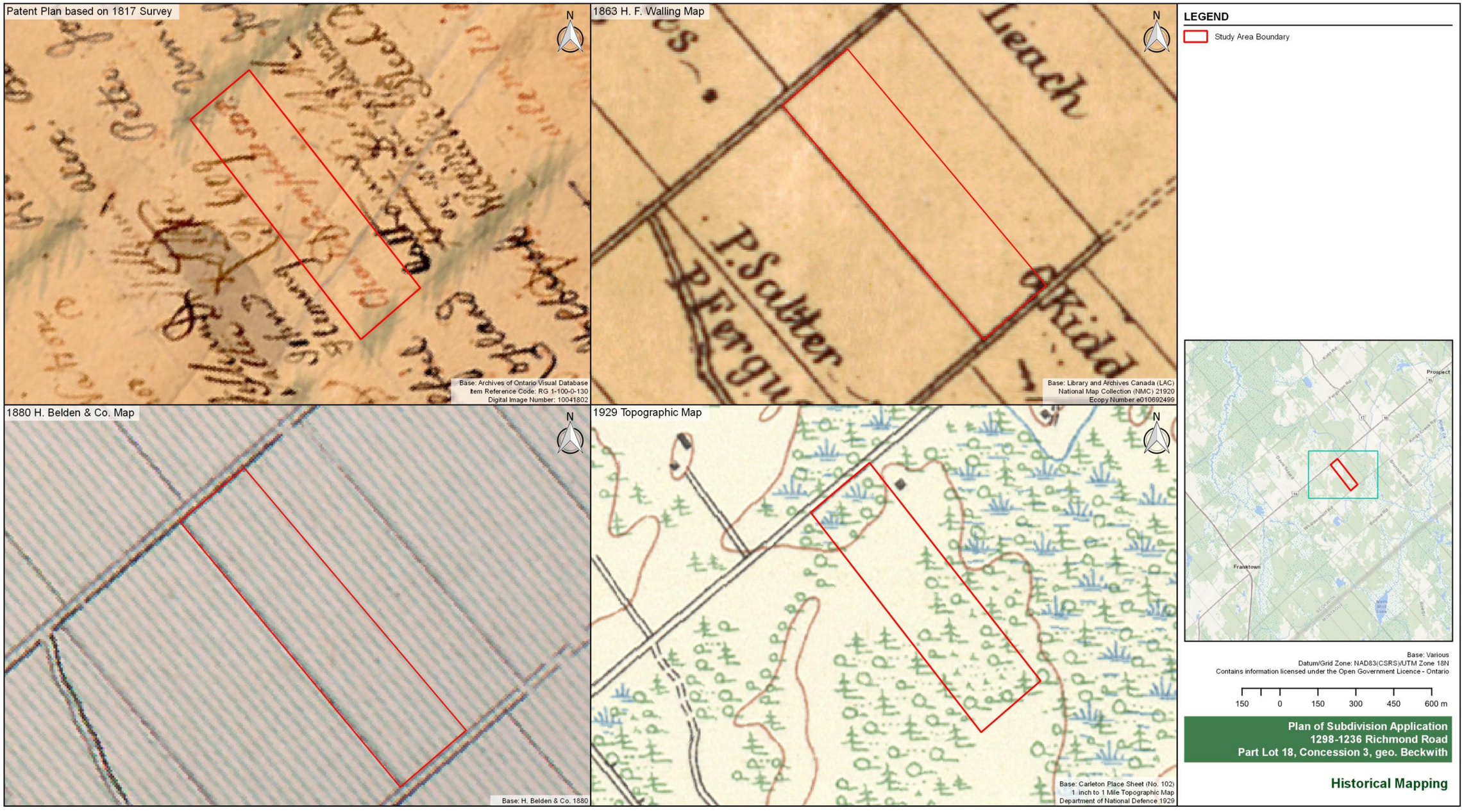


Map 1. Regional topographic mapping showing the location of the study area.

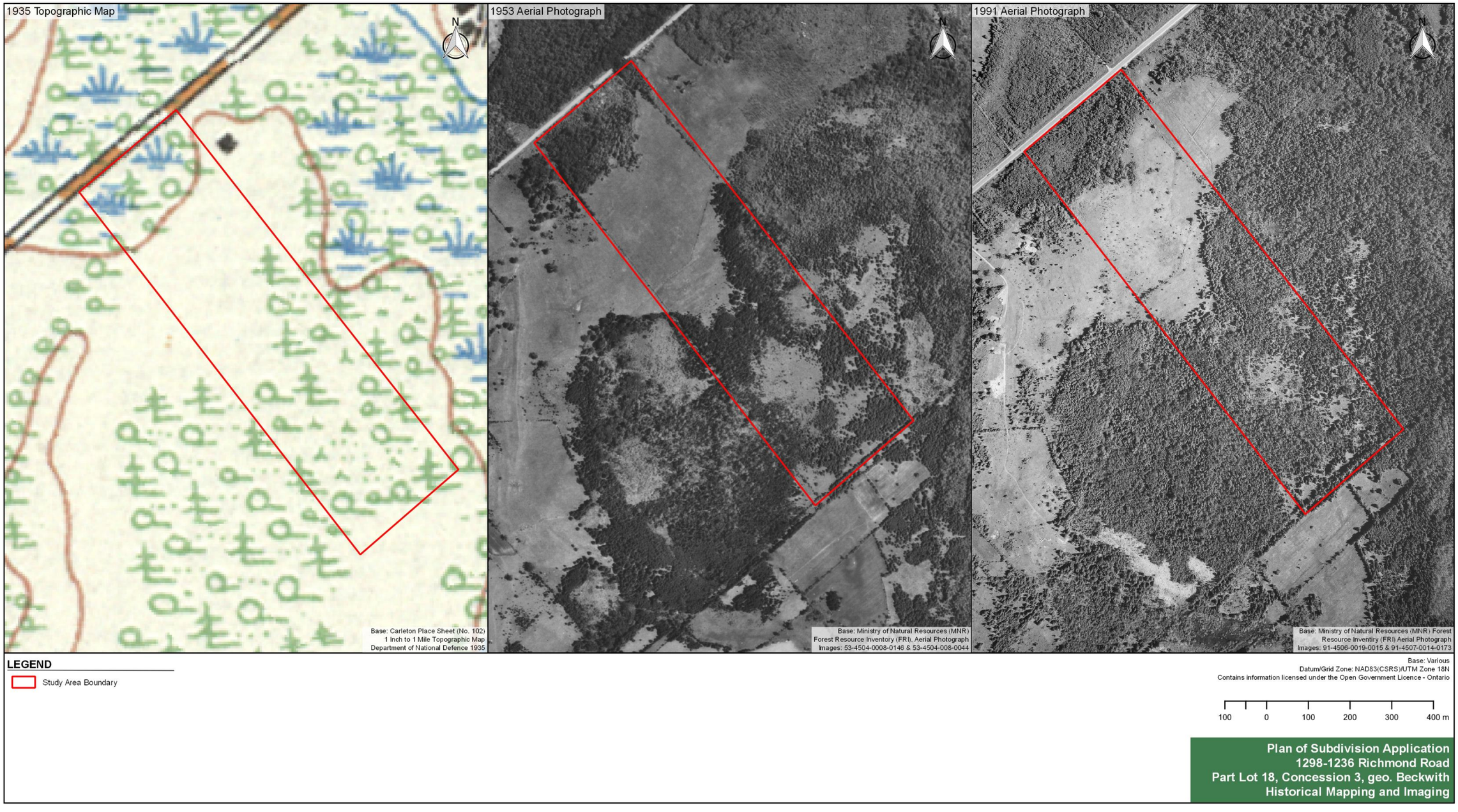
Map 2. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing the location and limits of the study area.



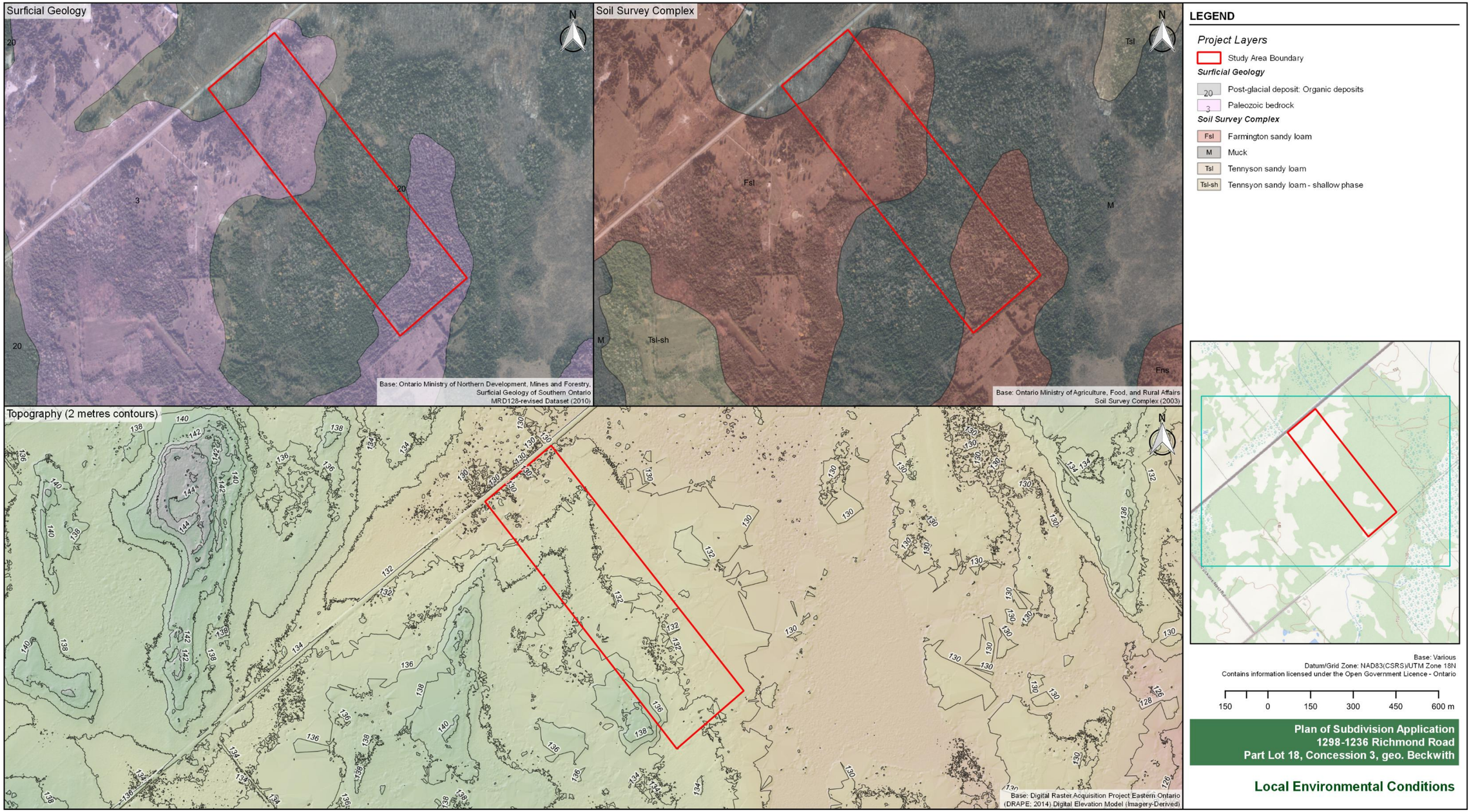
Map 3. Conceptual subdivision layout plan. McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. 2020



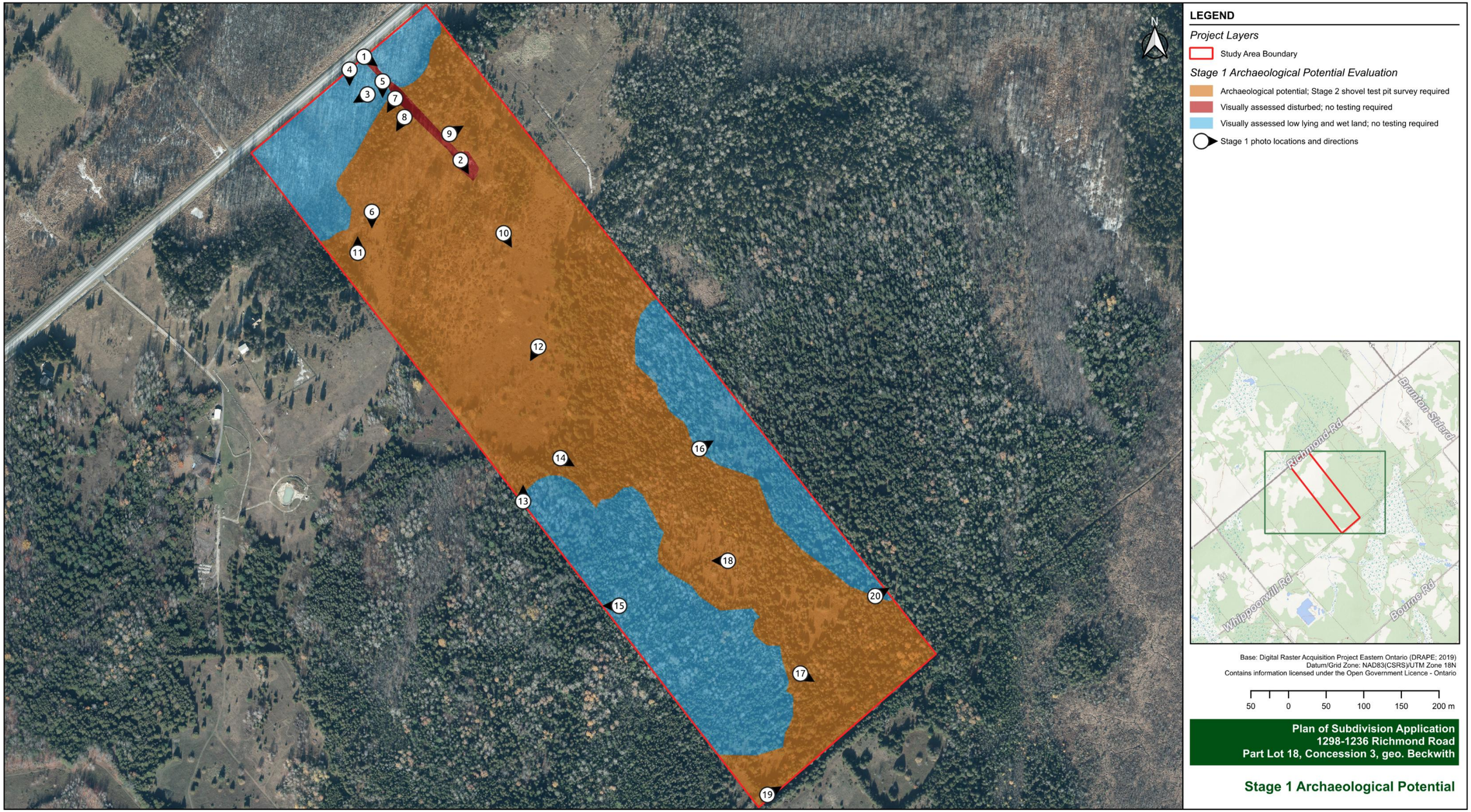
Map 4. Historical mapping showing the approximate location and limits of the study area.



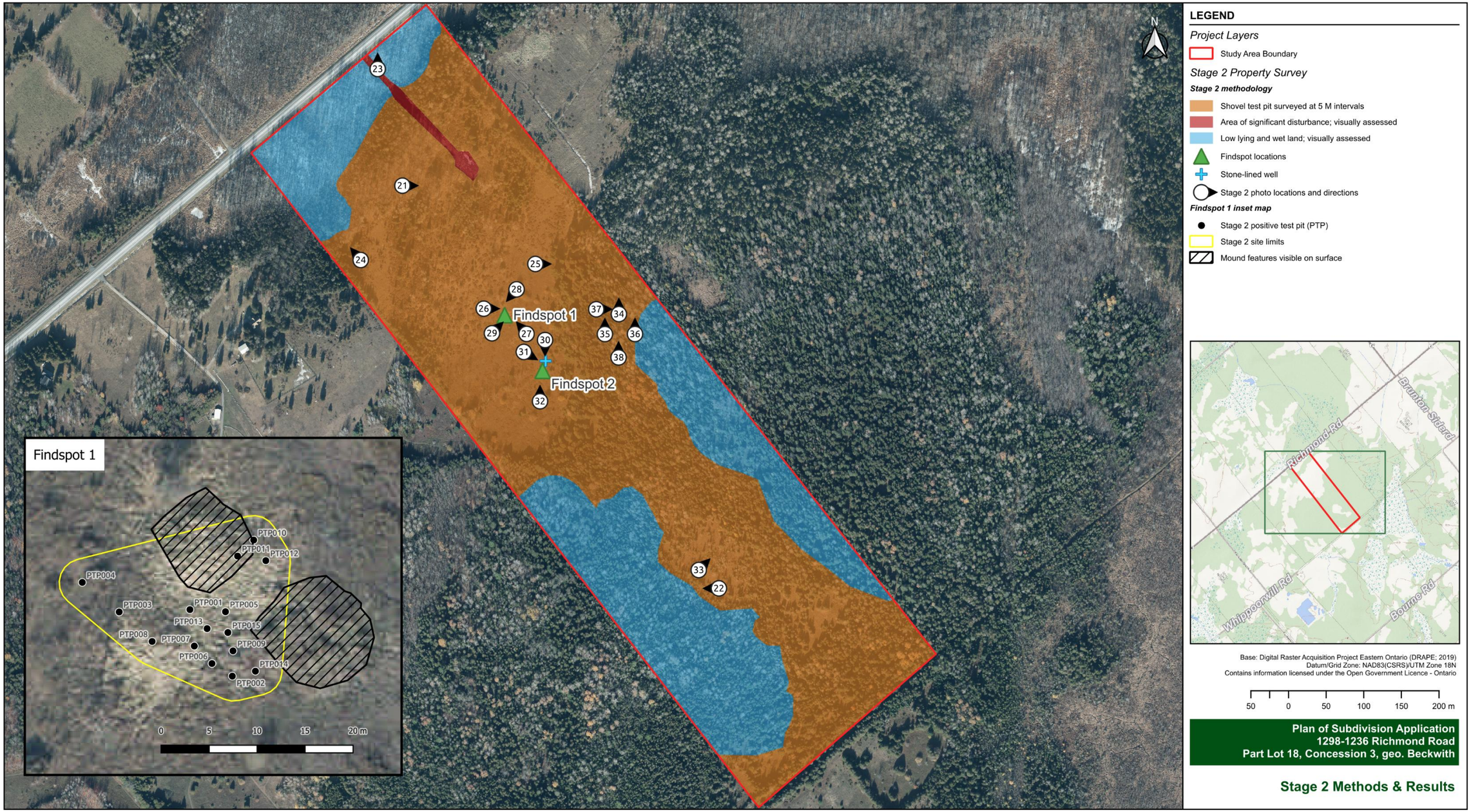
Map 5. Historical mapping and aerial photography showing the location and limits of the study area.



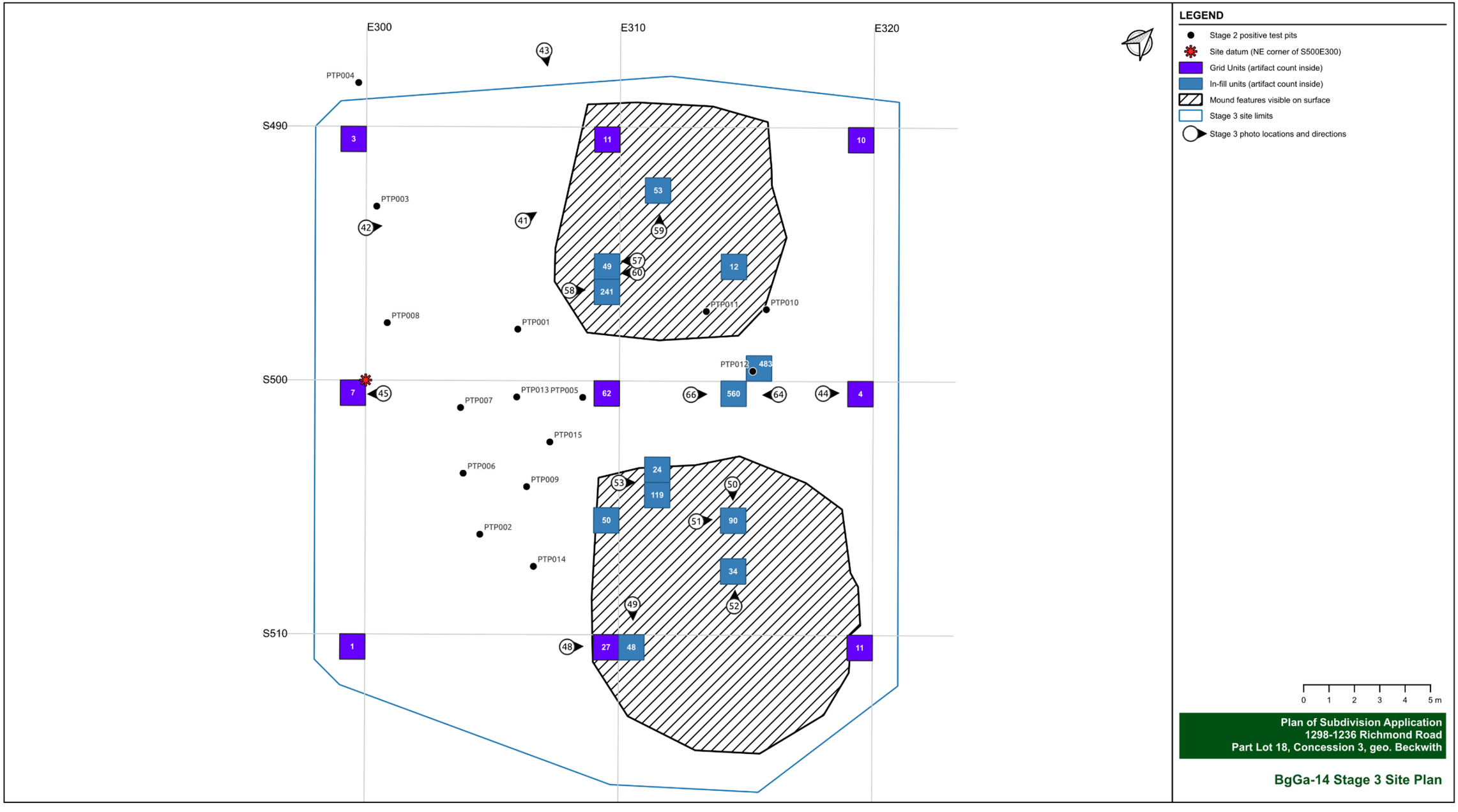
Map 6. Local environmental conditions, including surficial geology, elevation and soil survey mapping, showing the location and limits of the study area.



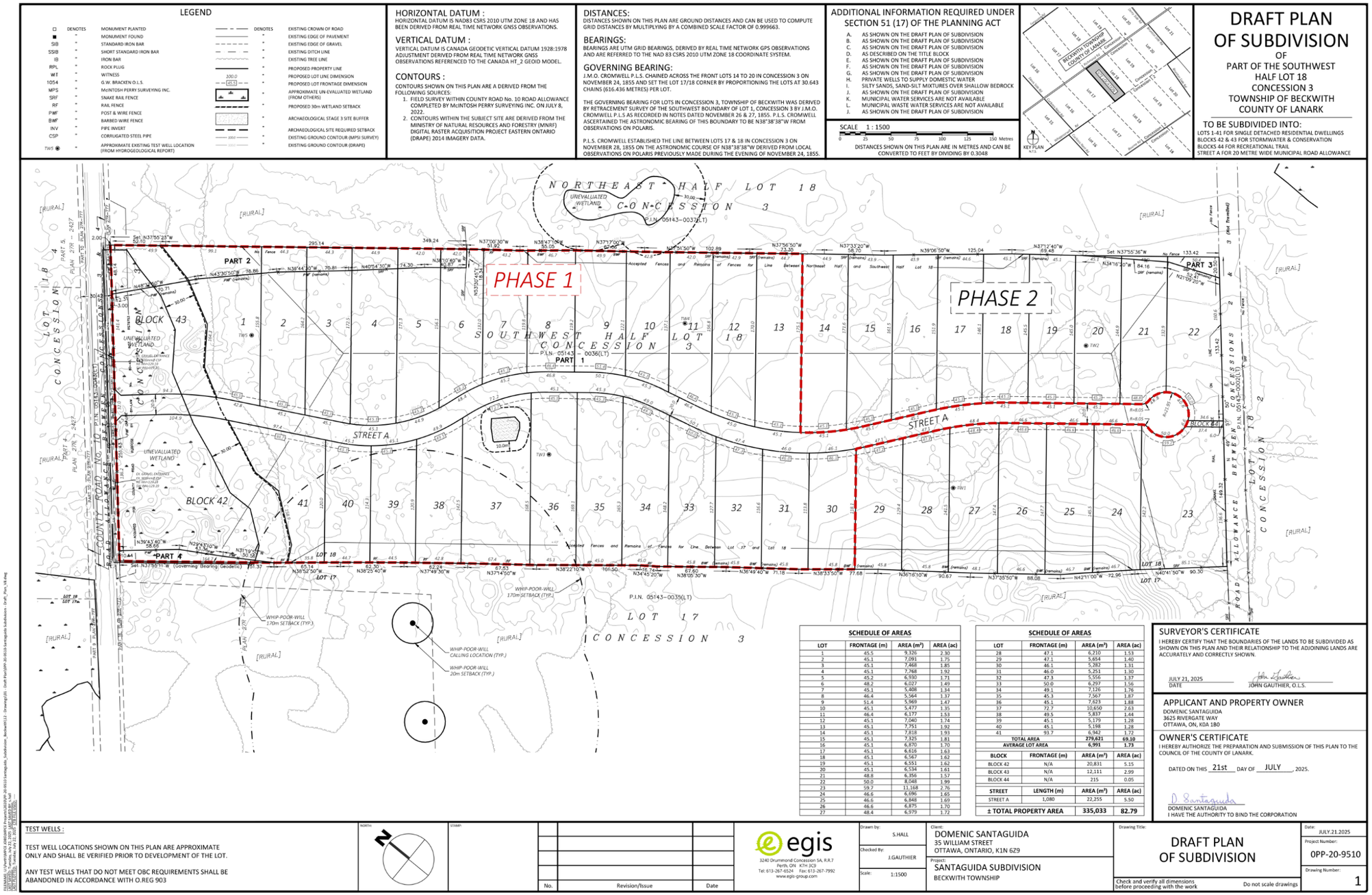
Map 7. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing areas of archaeological potential and locations and directions of Stage 1 photographs referenced in this report.



Map 8. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing the Stage 2 survey methodology, results, and the locations and directions of Stage 2 photographs referenced in this report.



Map 9. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing the Stage 3 site plan including the Stage 3 test unit artifact counts, Stage 2 positive test pit locations, and the locations and directions of Stage 3 photographs referenced in this report.



LOT	FRONTAGE (m)	AREA (m²)	AREA (ac)
1	45.5	9,326	2.30
2	45.1	7,091	1.75
3	45.1	7,468	1.85
4	45.1	7,768	1.92
5	45.2	6,930	1.71
6	48.2	6,027	1.49
7	45.1	5,408	1.34
8	46.4	5,564	1.37
9	51.4	5,969	1.47
10	45.1	5,477	1.35
11	46.4	6,177	1.53
12	45.1	7,040	1.74
13	45.1	7,751	1.92
14	45.1	7,818	1.93
15	45.1	7,325	1.81
16	45.1	6,870	1.70
17	45.1	6,616	1.63
18	45.1	6,567	1.62
19	45.1	6,551	1.62
20	45.1	6,534	1.61
21	48.8	6,356	1.57
22	50.0	8,048	1.99
23	59.7	11,168	2.76
24	46.6	6,696	1.65
25	46.6	6,848	1.69
26	48.6	6,875	1.70
27	48.4	6,979	1.72

LOT	FRONTAGE (m)	AREA (m²)	AREA (ac)
28	47.1	6,210	1.53
29	47.1	5,654	1.40
30	46.1	5,282	1.31
31	46.0	5,251	1.30
32	47.3	5,556	1.37
33	50.0	6,297	1.56
34	49.1	7,126	1.76
35	45.3	7,567	1.87
36	45.1	7,623	1.88
37	72.7	10,650	2.63
38	49.5	5,837	1.44
39	45.1	5,179	1.28
40	45.1	5,198	1.28
41	93.7	6,942	1.72
TOTAL AREA		279,621	69.10
AVERAGE LOT AREA		6,991	1.73

BLOCK	FRONTAGE (m)	AREA (m²)	AREA (ac)
BLOCK 42	N/A	20,831	5.15
BLOCK 43	N/A	12,111	2.99
BLOCK 44	N/A	215	0.05
STREET	LENGTH (m)	AREA (m²)	AREA (ac)
STREET A	1,080	22,255	5.50
± TOTAL PROPERTY AREA		335,033	82.79

Map 10. Draft Plan of Subdivision with the location and extent of BgGa-14 site limits and 10 m protective setback clearly identified.

12.0 IMAGES

Image 1. View of the laneway which leads into the property from County Road 10, facing southeast. (PR21-010D001)

Image 2. View of scraped bedrock at the end of the laneway, visible on mapping, facing southeast. (PR21-010D008)

Image 3. View of waterlogged wetlands to the northeast of the north end of the laneway, facing east. (PR21-010D003)

Image 4. View of wetlands along the northwestern border of the study area, facing southwest. (PR21-010D031)

Image 5. View of wetland and deciduous trees along the northern edge of the study area, facing southwest. (PR21-010D004)

Image 6. View of tree deadfall and seasonal wetland soils in the northwestern woodlot, facing southwest. (PR21-010D036)

Image 7. View of cedar forest in the northwestern corner of the study area, facing southwest. (PR21-010D005)

Image 8. View of exposed bedrock associated with the northwestern corner of the study area, facing southwest. (PR21-010D006)

Image 9. View of dense juniper bushes along the northern edge of the large central clearing, facing northeast. (PR21-010D007)

Image 10. View of low brush and short grass typical of the large central clearing, facing east. (PR21-010D009)

Image 11. View of dense juniper bushes in the large central clearing, facing northeast. (PR21-010D037)

Image 12. View of farm fencing which runs east-west through the center of the study area with apple trees, facing north. (PR21-010D010)

Image 13. View of the dense forest cover and tree fall in the southeastern half of the study area along the western edge property, facing east. (PR21-010D017)

Image 14. View of the forest cover in the southeastern half of the study area along the western edge property, facing northwest. (PR21-010D018)

Image 15. View of the low, wet area and dense tree fall along the western edge of the southern woodlot, facing northwest. (PR21-010D020)

Image 16. Southern edge of the low, wet area visible in mapping along the eastern edge of the southern woodlot, facing northwest. (PR21-010D029)

Image 17. View of part of the low-lying seasonal wet area within the southern woodlot showing poison ivy cover, facing south. (PR21-010D074)

Image 18. View of a small clearing towards the centre of the southern woodlot, facing northwest. (PR21-010D027)

Image 19. View of the Concession 2 road allowance at the southern edge of the study area, as well as cedar rail farm fencing, facing east. (PR21-010D024)

Image 20. View of farm fencing marking the northeastern edge of the study area, facing northeast. (PR21-010D026)

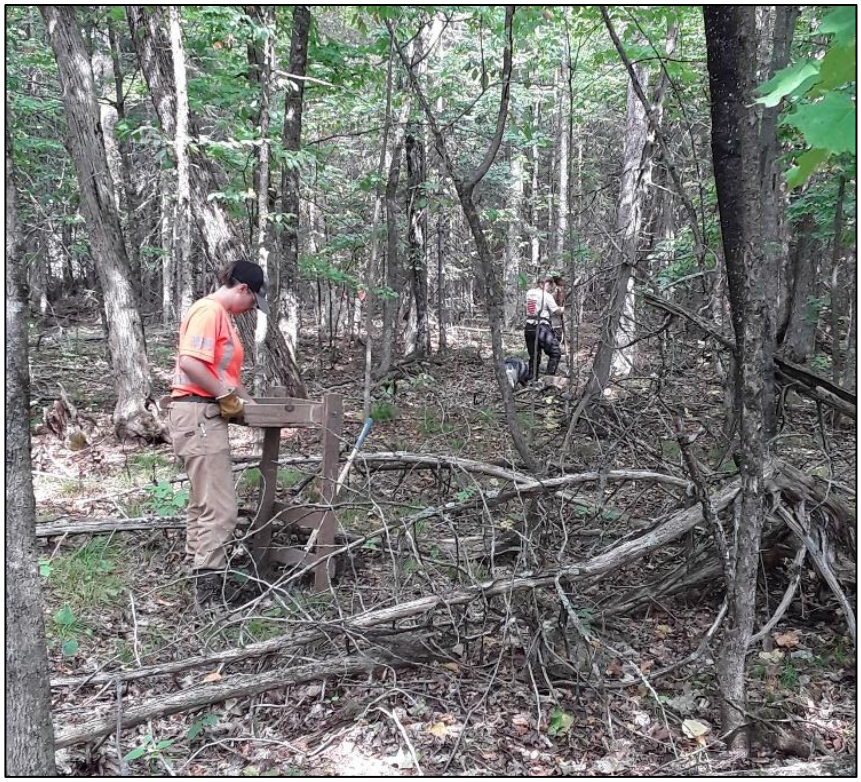


Image 21. View of field crew conducting test pit survey at 5 m intervals in a forested section of the study area, facing west. (PR21-010D040)

Image 22. View of field crew conducting test pit survey at 5 m intervals in a clearing in the southern woodlot, facing east. (PR21-010D070)

Image 23. View of a representative test pit excavated within the laneway illustrating disturbed soils, facing north. (PR21-010D032)

Image 24. View of a representative test pit excavated in the northern woodlot showing shallow soils over bedrock, facing east. (PR21-010D038)

Image 25. View of a representative test pit excavated in the large clearing / former fields in the centre of the property showing the soil stratigraphy, facing east. (PR21-010D083)

Image 26. View of the southern mound associated with FS001, facing southeast. (PR21-010D048)

Image 27. View of the northern mound associated with FS001, facing north. (PR21-010D049)

Image 28. View of a test pit excavated within the northern mound illustrating complex soil stratigraphy and a deep soil profile, facing northwest. (PR21-010D050)

Image 29. View of a representative test pit excavated in the vicinity of the mounds showing the soil stratigraphy, facing east. (PR21-010D084)

Image 30. View of the stone-lined well located northeast of FS002 and southeast of FS001, facing south. (PR21-010D081)

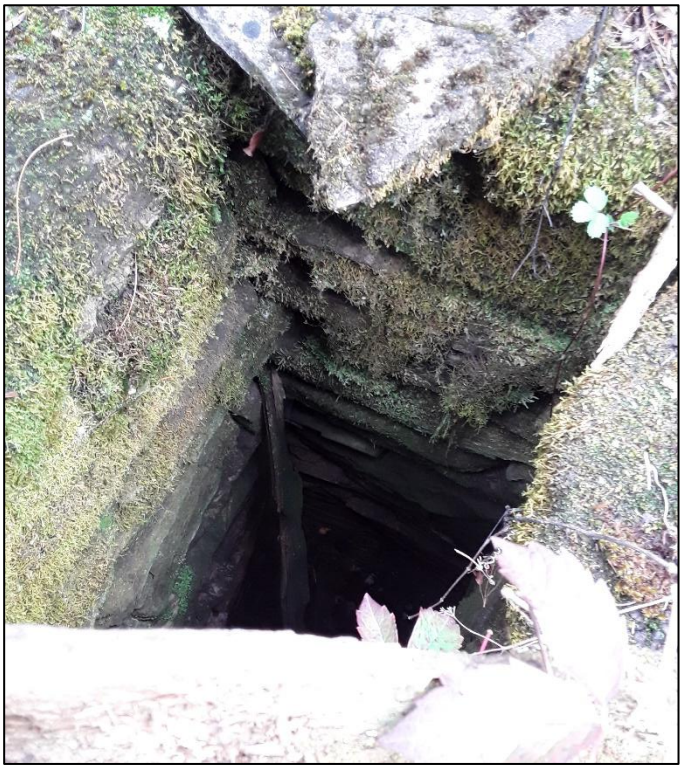


Image 31. Interior of the stone-lined well, facing southeast. (PR21-010D082)

Image 32. Oblique view of TU1 excavated at FS002 showing natural soil profiles, facing north. (PR21-010D056)

Image 33. View of a representative test pit excavated within a clearing in the southern woodlot, facing north. (PR21-010D068)

Image 34. View of the possible quarry just south of cedar rail fence running east-west across the property within the large central clearing, facing north. (PR21-010D058)

Image 35. View of the possible quarry just south of cedar rail fence running east-west across the property within the large central clearing, facing north. (PR21-010D059)

Image 36. View of the remnants of a cedar rail fence to the east of the possible quarry, facing north. (PR21-010D077)

Image 37. View of a representative test pit excavated within the possible quarry showing shallow soil accumulation, facing east. (PR21-010D080)

Image 38. View of what appears to be a drill mark in a rock within the possible quarry, facing north. (PR21-010D079)

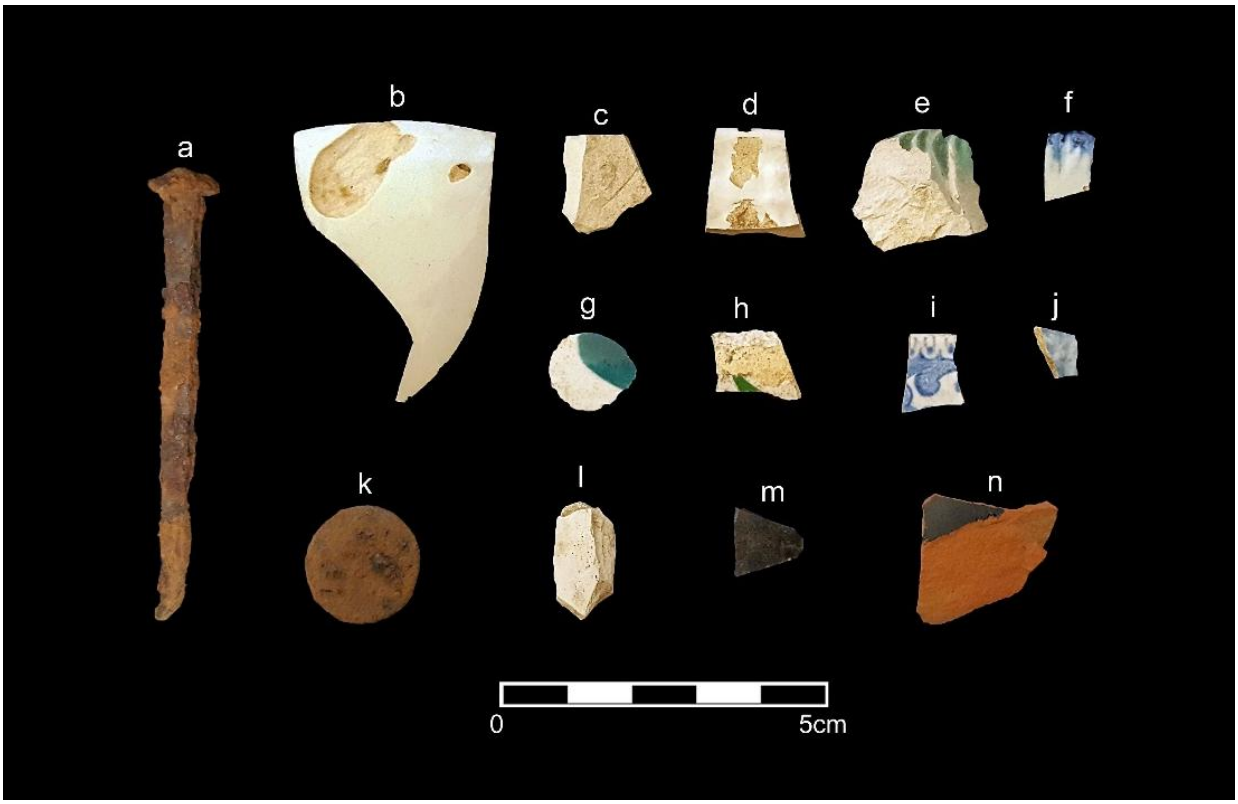


Image 39. Sample miscellaneous artifacts from FS001.

a: ferrous wrought nail, FS001 PTP005 (#13); b: plain creamware hollowware, FS001 PTP011 (#28); c: plain creamware tableware, FS001 PTP002 (#7); d: moulded vitrified white earthenware flatware, FS001 PTP001 (#2); e: green edged refined white earthenware flatware with scalloped rim and incised curved lines, FS001 PTP011 (#26); f: blue edged refined white earthenware flatware with a scalloped rim and incised curved lines, FS001 PTP001 (#4); g: green painted refined white earthenware tableware, FS001 PTP007 (#19); h: green painted refined white earthenware tableware, FS001 PTP002 (#8); i: blue transfer printed refined white earthenware hollowware, FS001 PTP013 (#35); j: blue sponged refined white earthenware tableware, FS001 PTP002 (#9); k: ferrous button, FS001 PTP014 (#37); l: plain white clay smoking pipe bowl, FS001 PTP001 (#1); m: olive green mould blown bottle, FS001 PTP005 (#16); n: Jackfield fine earthenware teapot/coffee pot, FS001 PTP004 (#12)

Image 40. Lithic flake from TU1 at FS002 (showing both sides).

a: chert chipped stone, FS002 PTP001 (#38)

Image 41. View of field crew excavating Stage 3 test units, facing grid northeast. (PR21-050D007)

Image 42. View of field crew excavating Stage 3 test units, facing grid east. (PR21-050D010)

Image 43. View of field crew excavating Stage 3 test units, facing grid southeast. (PR21-050D056) The crew in the foreground are within the west side of the northern mound; those in the distance are at the north end of the southern mound.

Image 44. Test unit S500E320 at close showing the typical soil profile found across the site, facing grid east. (PR21-050D016)

Image 45. Test unit S500E300 at close showing the typical shallow soil profiles found across site, facing grid west. (PR21-050D001)

Image 46. Sample miscellaneous artifacts from the various topsoil layers across the site (Contexts 1, 2, 5 and 8).

a: mocha slipped yellowware bowl, S495E315:1 (#59); b: overglaze lustre creamware plate, S496E310:1 (#67); c: cobalt blue painted pearlware hollowware, S504E312:1 (#319); d: late palette painted refined white earthenware tableware, S500E315:1 (#204); e: slipped refined white earthenware hollowware, S500E315:1 (#199); f: blue edged refined white earthenware flatware with a scalloped rim and incised curved lines, S500E315:1 (#188); g: green edged refined white earthenware tableware with a scalloped rim and incised curved lines, S499E316:1(#138); h: late palette painted refined white earthenware tableware, S500E315:1 (#206); i: blue transfer printed refined white earthenware tableware, S495E315:1 (#61); j: Jackfield-like fine red earthenware teapot/coffee pot, S496E310:1 (#74); k: cobalt blue painted pearlware saucer, S500E315:1 (#193); l: painted refined white earthenware hollowware, S499E316:1 (#144); m: painted refined white earthenware hollowware, S499E316:1 (#148); n: cobalt blue painted pearlware hollowware, S496E310:1 (#70); o: late palette painted refined white earthenware hollowware, S499E316:1 (#128); p: white clay smoking pipe bowl impressed "TD" S496E310:11 (#109); q: plain white clay smoking pipe stem, S496E310:11 (#108); r: polished bone or horn button, S504E312:1 (#313)

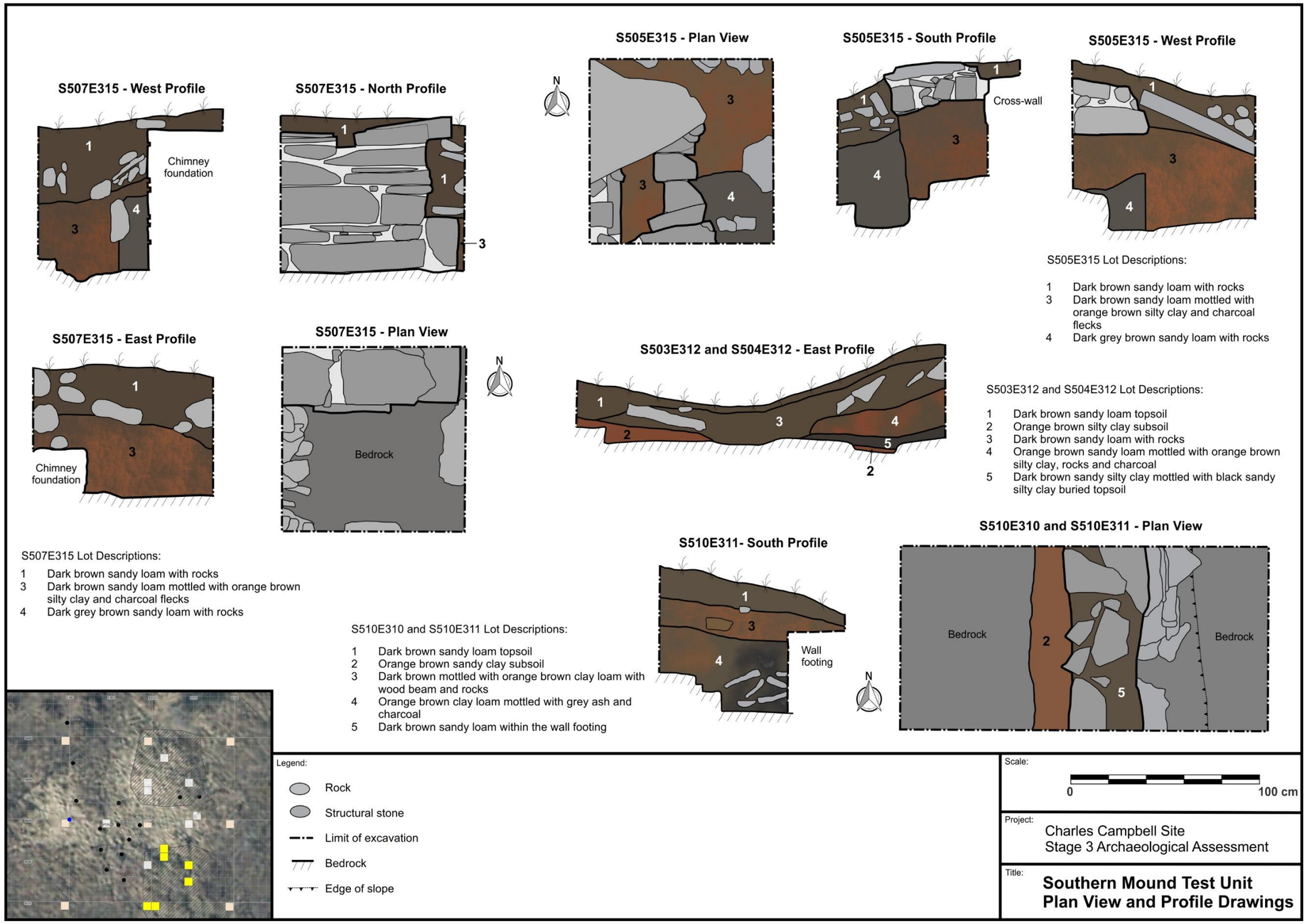


Image 47. Plan view and profile drawings of units associated with the southern mound showing structural remains and soil stratigraphy.

Image 48. Test units S510E310 and S510E311 showing the limestone foundation wall and the interior wooden beam, facing grid east. (PR21-050D033)

Image 49. Test units S510E310 and S510E311 showing the limestone foundation wall / footing overlapping a bedrock ledge, facing grid south. (PR21-050D043)

Image 50. Test unit S505E315 at close showing the shallow foundation related to the hearth in the south profile and the displaced large limestone slab, facing grid south. (PR21-050D066)

Image 51. Test unit S505E315 showing the lower north-south running foundation wall, facing grid east. (PR21-050D049)

Image 52. View of the chimney foundation in Test unit S507E315, facing grid north. (PR21-050D060)

Image 53. View of east profile of Test units S503E312 and S504E312 showing the drain or ditch filled with demolition debris, facing grid east. (PR21-050D068)

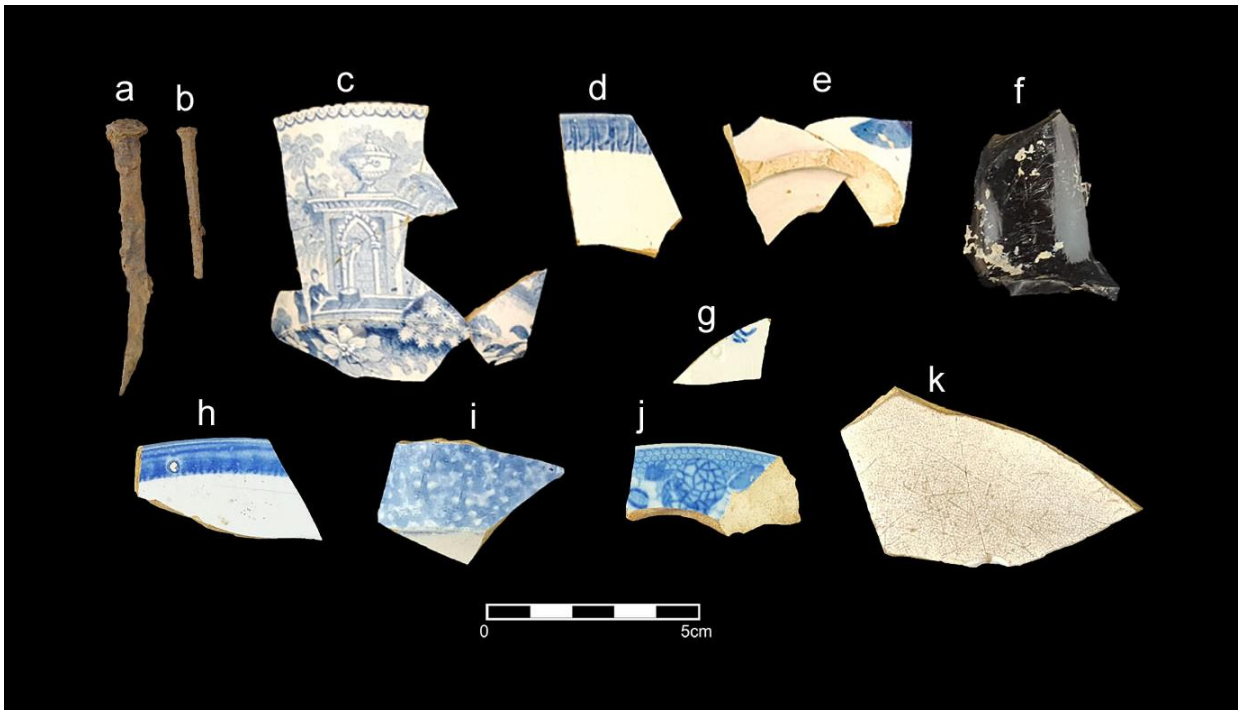


Image 54. Sample miscellaneous artifacts from the demolition deposits in the southern mound (Context 3).

a: ferrous wrought nail, S505E315:1 (#376); b: ferrous machine cut nail, S504E312:3 (#327); c: blue transfer printed refined white earthenware teacup, S505E315:3 (#377) & S505E315:4 (#404); d: blue edged refined white earthenware flatware with a simple band, straight rim and incised crow's feet, S505E315:3 (#382); e: painted refined white earthenware hollowware, S505E315:3 (#385); f: dark green mould blown bottle, S505E315:3 (#394); g: painted refined white earthenware tableware with impressed mark, S505E315:3 (#392); h: blue edged refined white earthenware plate with a simple band, straight rim and moulded crow's feet, S507E315:1 (#420); i: blue sponged refined white earthenware hollowware, S505E315:3 (#379); j: blue transfer printed pearlware lid, S505E315:3 (#393); k: plain refined white earthenware flatware, S507E315:1 (#421)

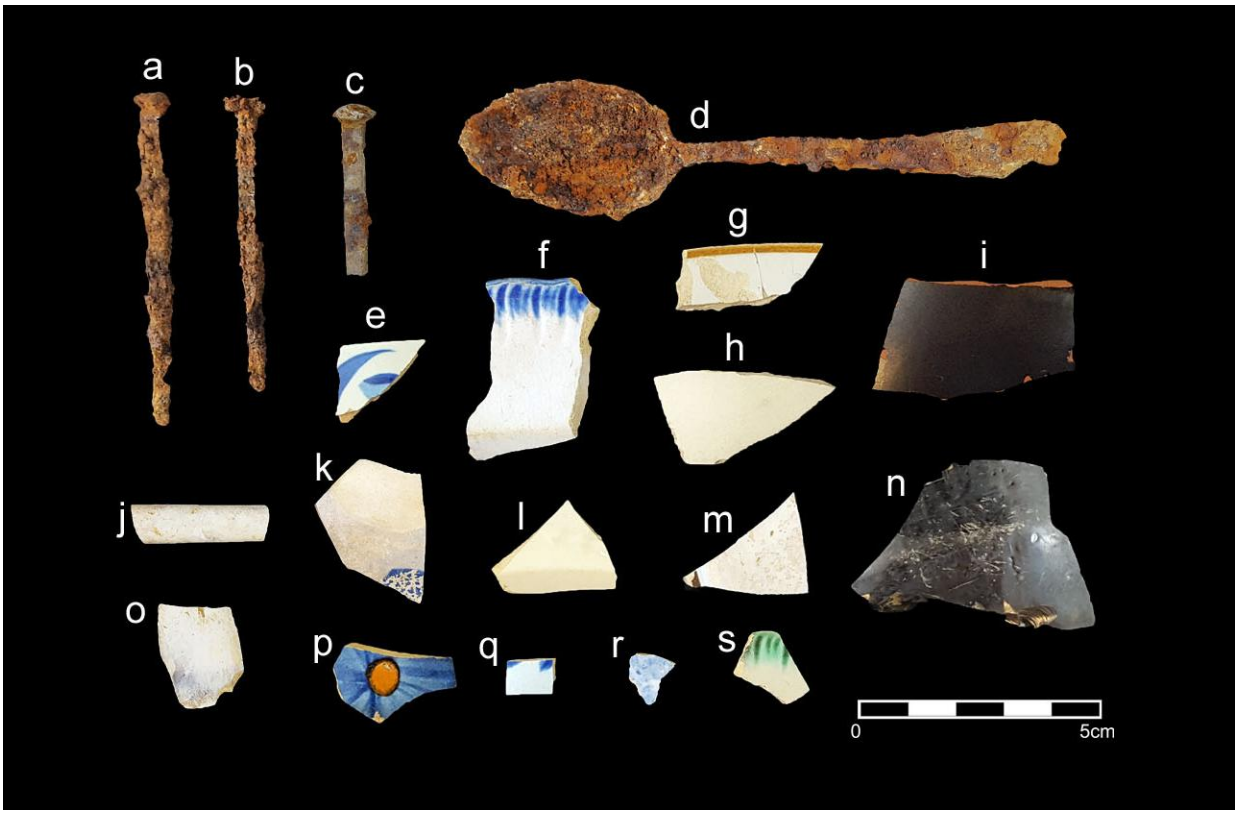


Image 55. Sample miscellaneous artifacts from the occupation deposits in the southern mound (Context 4).

a: ferrous wrought nail, S504E312:4 (#340); b: ferrous wrought nail, S504E312:4 (#341); c: ferrous wrought nail, S510E311:3 (#454); d: ferrous teaspoon, S505E315:4 (#418); e: cobalt blue painted pearlware hollowware, S504E312:4 (#332); f: blue edged refined white earthenware flatware with a scalloped rim and incised curved lines, S505E315:4 (#403); g: painted pearlware tableware, S504E312:4 (#335); h: plain creamware tableware, S504E312:4 (#330); i: Jackfield-like fine earthenware teapot/ coffeepot, S504E312:4 (#328); j: plain white clay smoking pipe stem, S510E311:3 (#456); k: painted refined white earthenware or pearlware hollowware, S505E315:4 (#410); l: moulded creamware plate, S504E312:4 (#331); m: painted pearlware hollowware, S505E315:4 (#412); n: dark green 3-piece mould blown bottle, S504E312:4 (#337); o: plain white clay smoking pipe bowl, S510E311:3 (#457); p: early palette painted refined white earthenware tableware, S507E315:3 (#429); q: painted pearlware tableware, S505E315:4 (#406); r: blue sponged refined white earthenware tableware, S505E315:4 (#409); s: green edged pearlware flatware with a scalloped rim and incised curved lines, S504E312:4 (#334)

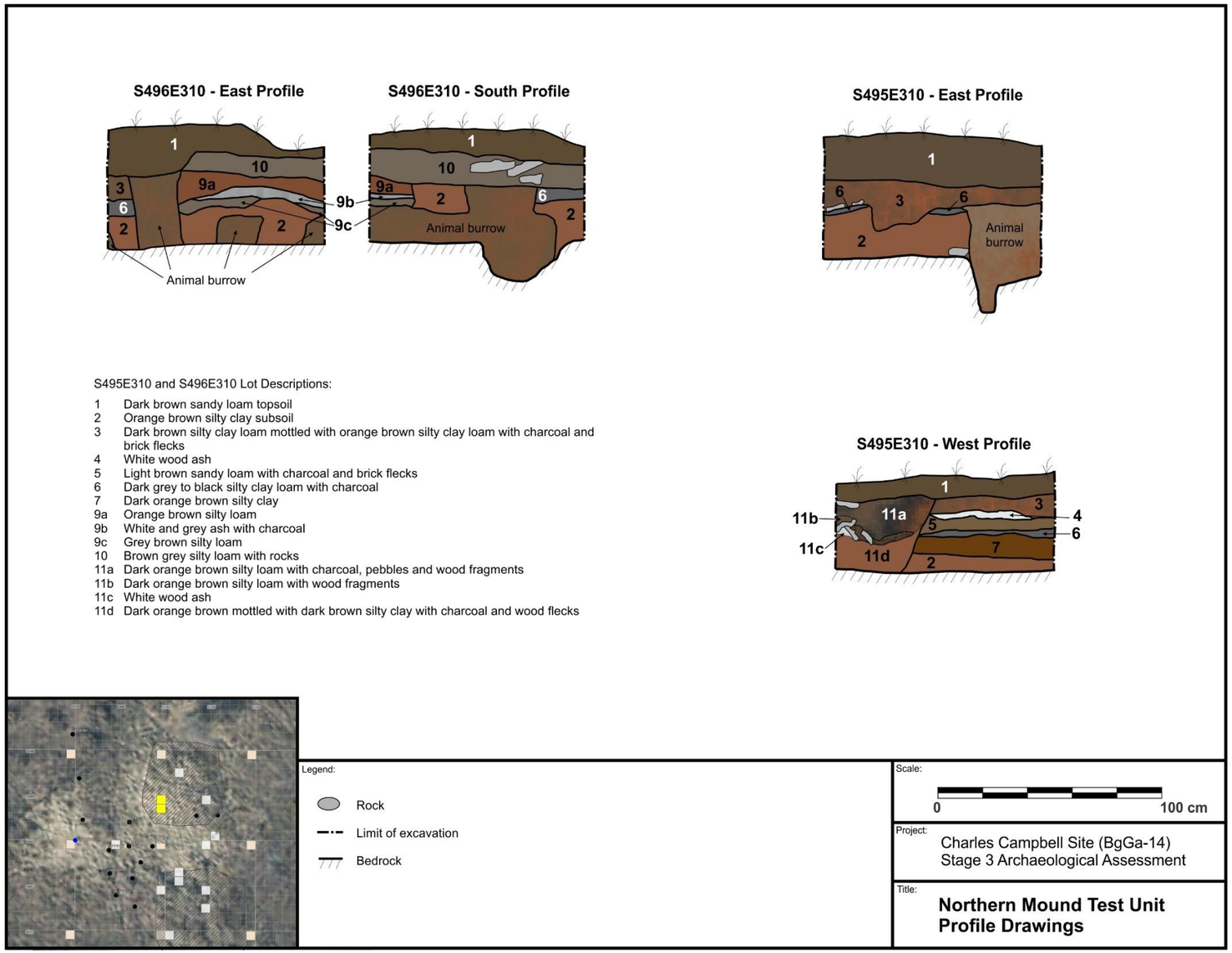


Image 56. Profile drawings of units associated with the northern mound showing structural remains and soil stratigraphy.

Image 57. View of Test unit S495E310 showing the remnants of the wooden post in the southwestern corner of the unit, facing grid west. (PR21-050D019)

Image 58. East profile of Test unit S496E310 showing a wood ash lens in the occupation deposits above various burrows and remnant subsoil layers, facing grid east. (PR21-050D063)

Image 59. North profile of Test unit S492E312 showing mixed occupation deposits and burrows below the topsoil with remnant pockets of subsoil, facing grid north. (PR21-050D038)

Image 60. West profile of Test unit S495E310 showing wood ash lenses in the occupation deposits and the pit for the post in the southwest corner, facing grid west. (PR21-050D022)

Image 61. Sample miscellaneous artifacts from the occupation deposits in the northern mound (Context 6).

a: ferrous knife, S490E310:3 (#9); b: aqua mould blown pharmaceutical bottle, S496E310:3 (#95); c: colourless mould blown vase with cut panels, S495E310:3 (#43); d: moulded white clay smoking pipe bowl, S496E310:3 (#91)

Image 62. Sample ceramic artifacts from the occupation deposits in the northern mound (Context 6).

a: plain creamware plate manufactured by Davenport dating 1793-1805, S496E310:3 (#82); b: cobalt blue painted pearlware saucer, S496E310:3 (#80); c: negative blue transfer printed refined white earthenware tableware, S495E310:3 (#48); d: blue edged pearlware plate with a scalloped rim and incised straight lines, S460E310:3 (#87); e: moulded creamware plate, S495E310:3 (#54); f: cobalt blue painted pearlware saucer, S496E310:3 (#81); g: blue edged refined white earthenware plate with a scalloped rim incised curved lines and moulded bud pattern manufactured by Wood dating 1820-1830, S460E310:3 (#86); h: Jackfield-like fine earthenware teapot/ coffee pot, S496E310:3 (#92)

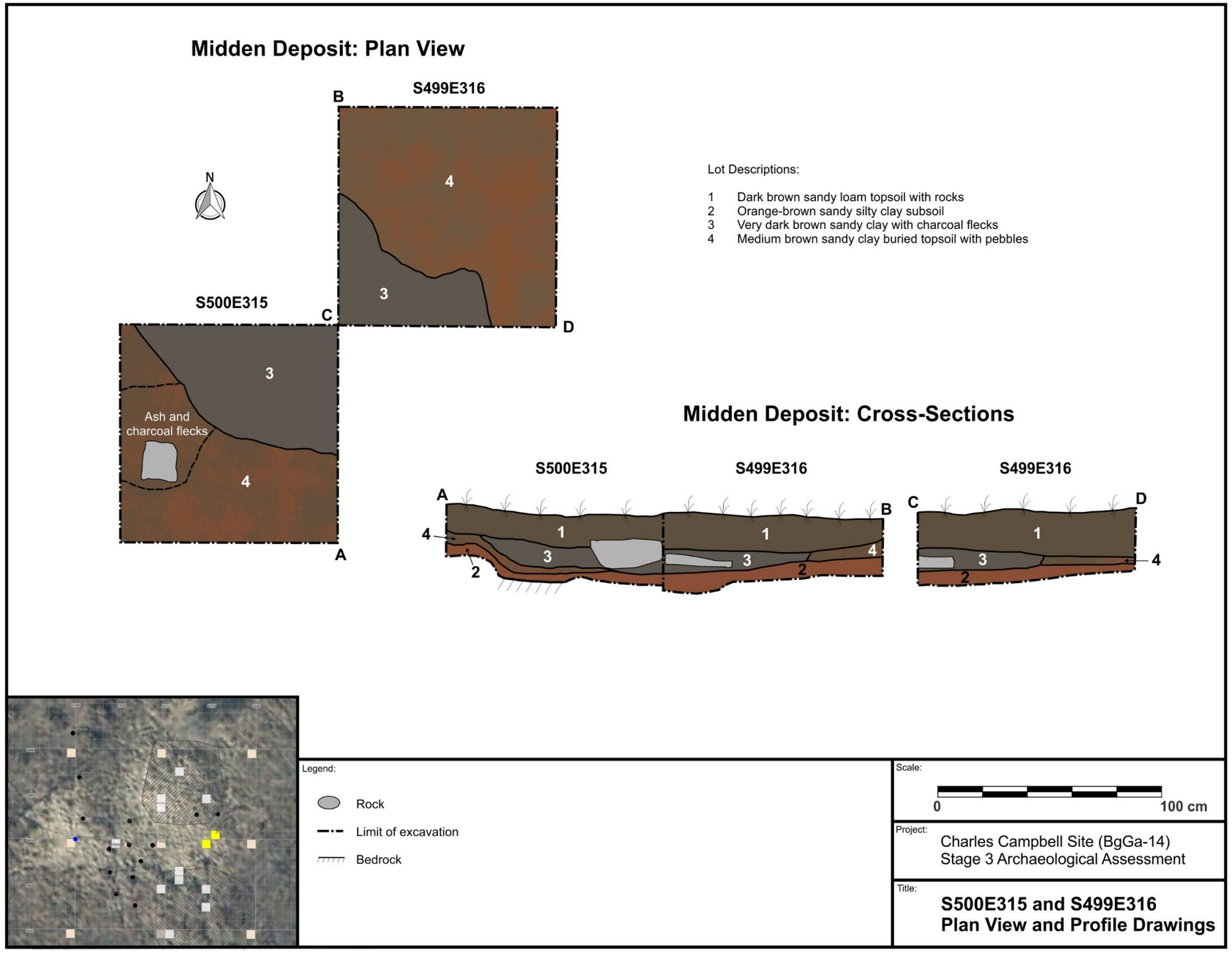


Image 63. Plan view and profile drawings of units associated with the midden deposit in Test units S499E316 and S500E315 showing soil stratigraphy.

Image 64. Test unit S500E315 showing the midden deposit in the northeast half, facing grid west. (PR21-050D017)

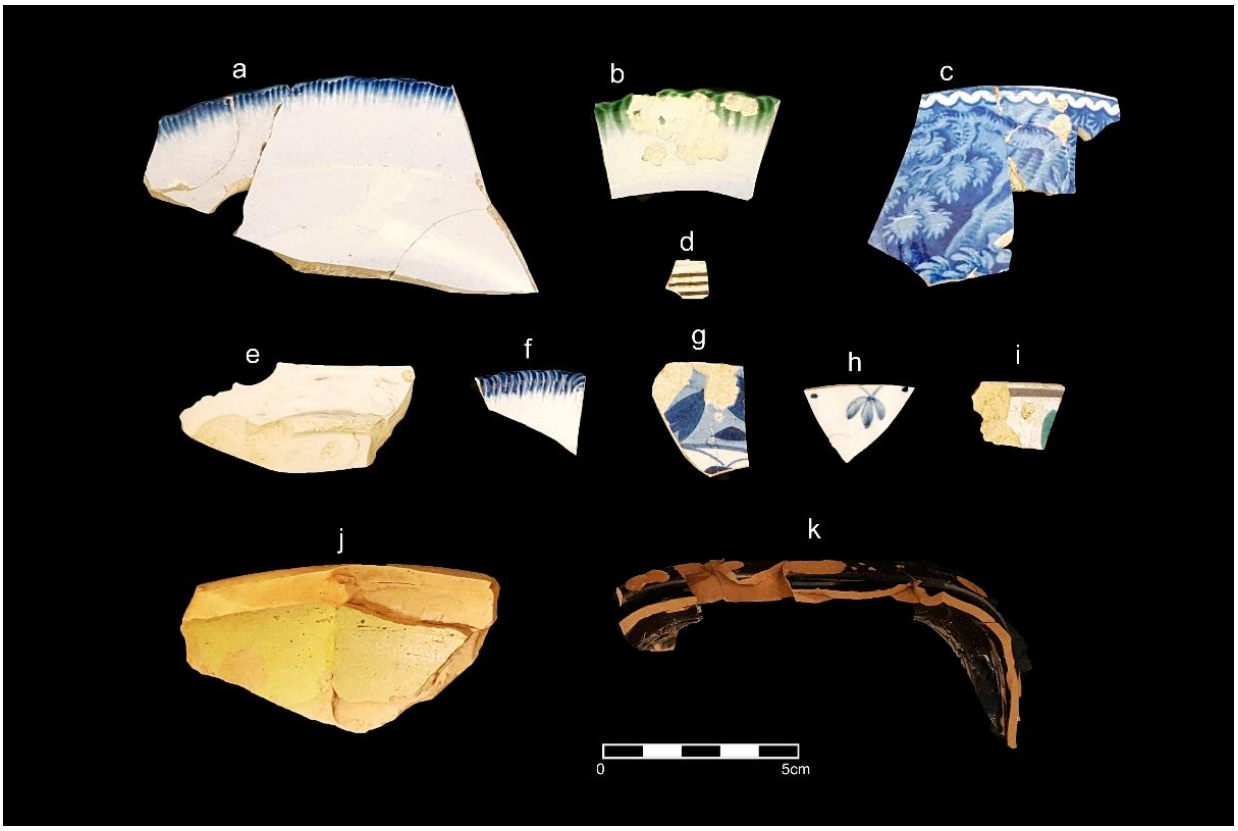


Image 65. Sample ceramic artifacts from the sheet midden (Context 9) and buried topsoil layer below it (Context 10).

a: blue edged pearlware plate with a scalloped rim and incised straight lines, S499E316:4 (#161) & S496E310:3 (#87); b: green edged pearlware plate with a scalloped rim and incised curved lines, S500E315:4 (#266); c: negative blue transfer printed refined white earthenware hollowware, S500E315:4 (#270), S500E315:1 (#194) & S499W316:1 (#143); d: banded refined white earthenware hollowware, S500E315:3 (#225); e: plain creamware tableware, S500E315:3 (#243); f: blue edged pearlware plate with a scalloped rim and incised curved lines and moulded bud pattern, S500E315:4 (#267); g: cobalt blue painted pearlware saucer, S500E315:3 (#233); h: cobalt blue painted pearlware hollowware, S500E315:3 (#234); i: late palette painted refined white earthenware hollowware, S500E315:3 (#237); j: glazed coarse red earthenware hollowware, S499E316:3 (#154); k: Jackfield-like fine earthenware teapot/coffeepot, S500E315:3 (#249)

Image 66. Test unit S500E315 following the removal of the midden layer showing the underlying buried topsoil, facing grid east. (PR21-050D018)

APPENDIX 1: Stage 1 Photographic Catalogue

Camera: Samsung Galaxy Active Tab 2

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-010D001	View of laneway which leads into the property from County Road 10	S
PR21-010D002	View of waterlogged culverts on either side of the northern end of the laneway.	SE
PR21-010D003	View of waterlogged culverts on either side of the northern end of the laneway.	SE
PR21-010D004	View of wetland along the northern edge of the study area.	W
PR21-010D005	View of cedar forest in the northwestern corner of the study area	W
PR21-010D006	View of exposed bedrock associated with the northwestern corner of the study area	W
PR21-010D007	View of dense juniper berry bushes north of the large central clearing	E
PR21-010D008	View of exposed bedrock directly south of the laneway, visible on mapping	S
PR21-010D009	View of low brush and short grass typical of the large clearing towards the center of the study area	SE
PR21-010D010	View of farm fencing which runs east-west in roughly the center of the study area	NE
PR21-010D011	View of farm fencing which runs east-west in roughly the center of the study area	N
PR21-010D012	View of the northern border of the large southern woodlot	SW
PR21-010D013	View of the northern border of the large southern woodlot	SE
PR21-010D014	View of dense low brush where the large central clearing meets the large southern woodlot	W
PR21-010D015	View of dense cedar forest at the northern edge of the southern woodlot	SW
PR21-010D016	View of assorted foliage which covers forest floor, including some noxious plants like poison ivy.	S
PR21-010D017	View of dense forest and tree fall along the western border of the property.	W
PR21-010D018	Orange marker indicating hunting path which roughly follow the western border of the property.	N
PR21-010D019	View of tree fall in the western half of the southern woodlot	N
PR21-010D020	View of wetland soils and dense tree fall along the western border of the southern woodlot.	N
PR21-010D021	Evidence of maintained hunting trail along the western border of the study area	E
PR21-010D022	View of wire fencing which marks the western border of the study area	E
PR21-010D023	View of maintained trail along the western border of the study area	S
PR21-010D024	View of Concession 2 roadway at the southern edge of the study area, as well as wooden farm fencing	SE
PR21-010D025	View of typical clearing along the southern edge of the study area which may be tested	W
PR21-010D026	View of farm fencing which marks the eastern edge of the study area	E
PR21-010D027	View of clearing towards the center of the southern woodlot, illustrating tall grass which is testable	W

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-010D028	View of mossy cedar forest along the eastern edge of the study area as it transitions back into wet soils	W
PR21-010D029	Southern edge of wetland visible in mapping along the eastern border of the large southern woodlot	N
PR21-010D030	View of former stream in seasonally wet area along the eastern border of the southern woodlot	N

APPENDIX 2: Stage 2 Photographic Catalogue

Camera: Samsung Galaxy Active Tab 2

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-010D031	Wetlands along northern border	W
PR21-010D032	Photograph of a representative disturbed test pit in the laneway	N
PR21-010D033	Photograph of sample test pit	E
PR21-010D034	Photograph of test pit showing bedrock	N
PR21-010D035	Photograph of TP02 in seasonal wetland soils	N
PR21-010D036	Photograph of deadfall and seasonal wetland soils	W
PR21-010D037	Photograph of juniper bush cover	E
PR21-010D038	Photograph of TP03	N
PR21-010D039	Photograph of field crew test pitting at 5m intervals in a clearing	N
PR21-010D040	Photograph of field crew test pitting in the forest	N
PR21-010D041	Photograph of field crew test pitting at 5m intervals in the forest	N
PR21-010D042	Photograph of TP04	E
PR21-010D043	Photograph of a deer blind found within the study area	N
PR21-010D044	Photograph of field crew test pitting dense underbrush at 5m intervals	SW
PR21-010D045	Photograph of field crew test pitting at 5m intervals	E
PR21-010D046	Photograph of TP05	N
PR21-010D047	Photograph of field crew test pitting at 5m intervals	N
PR21-010D048	Photograph of mounds in a field associated with PTP	SE
PR21-010D049	Photograph of mounds in a field associated with PTP	N
PR21-010D050	Photograph of TP06 on top of the mound	W
PR21-010D051	Photograph of exposed bedrock south of farm fence which runs east west across the study area.	NW
PR21-010D052	Photograph of stones piled adjacent to laneway	NE
PR21-010D053	Photograph of field crew testing at 5m intervals	S
PR21-010D054	Photograph of stone lined well approximately 10 m south of farm fencing which runs east-west of the study area.	S
PR21-010D055	Photograph of stone lined well approximately 10 m south of farm fencing which runs east-west of the study area.	S
PR21-010D056	Photograph of TU01 plan view	N
PR21-010D057	Photograph of TU01 profile	N
PR21-010D058	Photograph of possible quarry just south of the farm fence which goes east to west.	NE
PR21-010D059	Photograph of possible quarry just south of the farm fence which goes east to west	NE
PR21-010D060	Photograph of extensive coverage by poison ivy	E
PR21-010D061	Photograph of extensive coverage by poison ivy	E
PR21-010D062	Photograph of typical view of dense woodlot at the south end of the property	E
PR21-010D063	Photograph of a depression with raised roots and exposed bedrock	SE
PR21-010D064	Photograph of a depression with raised roots and exposed bedrock	SW
PR21-010D065	Photograph of wetland	E
PR21-010D066	Photograph of stones piled in the forest	NE
PR21-010D067	Photograph of TP07	E

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-010D068	Photograph of TP08	W
PR21-010D069	Photograph of field crew testing in dense forest	E
PR21-010D070	Photograph of field crew testing in a small opening at 5 m intervals	SE
PR21-010D071	Photograph of TP09	W
PR21-010D072	Photograph of field crew testing at 5m intervals in the forest	SW
PR21-010D073	Photograph of dense poison ivy ground cover	N
PR21-010D074	Photograph of low-lying seasonal wetland with dense poison ivy cover	SW
PR21-010D075	Photograph of dense poison ivy ground cover	N
PR21-010D076	Photograph of exposed bedrock along southern border	W
PR21-010D077	Photograph of fence surrounding potential quarry	N
PR21-010D078	Photograph of rock face in quarry	N
PR21-010D079	Photograph of possible drill mark	NE
PR21-010D080	Photograph of TP10	NE
PR21-010D081	Photograph of stone lined well approximately 10 m south of farm fencing which runs east-west of the study area.	S
PR21-010D082	Photograph of interior of the stone lined well	E
PR21-010D083	Photograph of a sample test pit in the central clearing	E
PR21-010D084	Photograph of a sample positive test pit at FS001	E

APPENDIX 3: Stage 3 Photographic Catalogue

Camera: Samsung Galaxy Active Tab 2

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-050D001	Test unit S500E300 at close	W
PR21-050D002	Test unit S500E310 at close	W
PR21-050D003	View of field crew excavating Stage 3 test units	E
PR21-050D004	View of field crew excavating Stage 3 test units	N
PR21-050D005	Test unit S490E300 at close	W
PR21-050D006	Test unit S500E310 at close	S
PR21-050D007	View of field crew excavating Stage 3 test units	NE
PR21-050D008	View of field crew excavating Stage 3 test units	SE
PR21-050D009	View of field crew excavating Stage 3 test units	SE
PR21-050D010	View of field crew excavating Stage 3 test units	E
PR21-050D011	Test unit S510E310 showing Feature 1 in the eastern wall	E
PR21-050D012	Test unit S490E320 at close	E
PR21-050D013	Test unit S510E320 at close	N
PR21-050D014	Test unit S510E310 at close	E
PR21-050D015	Test unit S490E310 at close	E
PR21-050D016	Test unit S500E320 at close	E
PR21-050D017	Test unit S500E315 at the opening of Feature 2	W
PR21-050D018	Test unit S500E315 showing Lot 4	E
PR21-050D019	Test unit S495E310 showing pit feature	W
PR21-050D020	Test unit S500E315 at close	N
PR21-050D021	Test unit S505E310 showing Feature 3	E
PR21-050D022	Test unit S495E310 at close	W
PR21-050D023	Plan view of Test unit S495E310 at close	W
PR21-050D024	Test Unit S495E315 at close	W
PR21-050D025	Test unit S500E305 at close	N
PR21-050D026	Test unit S505E310 at close	N
PR21-050D027	Test unit S505E315 at opening of Feature 3	W
PR21-050D028	Test unit S499E316 at opening of Feature 3	W
PR21-050D029	Test unit S499E316 at close	W
PR21-050D030	West profile of Test unit S499E316	W
PR21-050D031	South profile of Test unit S499E316	S
PR21-050D032	Lot 3 in Test unit S503E312	N
PR21-050D033	Feature 1 in Test unit S510E311	E
PR21-050D034	Test unit S492E312 showing Lot 3	N
PR21-050D035	Plan view of burning in Lot 3 in Test unit S492E312	S
PR21-050D036	South profile of Test unit S492E312 at close	S
PR21-050D037	Plan view of Test unit S492E312 at close	S
PR21-050D038	North profile of Test unit S492E312 at close	N
PR21-050D039	Top of Lot 4 in Test unit S510E311	W
PR21-050D040	West profile of Test unit S495E310 at close	W
PR21-050D041	Test unit S510E311 at close	W

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-050D042	Test units S510E310 and S510E311 at close	N
PR21-050D043	Test unit S510E311 at close	S
PR21-050D044	Test unit S505E315 showing the top of feature 4	N
PR21-050D045	Test unit S503E312 at close	E
PR21-050D046	West profile of Test unit S503E312 showing feature 3	W
PR21-050D047	North profile of Test unit S503E312	N
PR21-050D048	Lot 3 in Test unit S507E315	E
PR21-050D049	Test unit S505E315 mid-excavation of feature 3	E
PR21-050D050	Lots 3 and 9 in Test unit S496E310	N
PR21-050D051	Top of Lot 3 in Test unit S504E312	S
PR21-050D052	Top of Lot 4 in Test unit S504E312	S
PR21-050D053	Feature 6 in Test unit S496E310	S
PR21-050D054	View of field crew excavating Stage 3 units	SE
PR21-050D055	View of field crew excavating Stage 3 units	SE
PR21-050D056	View of field crew excavating Stage 3 units	SE
PR21-050D057	Test unit S496E310 at close	N
PR21-050D058	Test unit S507E315 at close	W
PR21-050D059	West profile of Test unit S507E315 at close	W
PR21-050D060	North profile of Test unit S507E315 at close	N
PR21-050D061	South profile of Test unit S504E312 at close	S
PR21-050D062	Test unit S496E310 at bedrock	N
PR21-050D063	East profile of Test unit S496E310 at close	E
PR21-050D064	South profile of Test unit S496E310 at close	S
PR21-050D065	West profile of Test unit S496E310 at close	W
PR21-050D066	Test unit S505E315 at close	S
PR21-050D067	South profile of Test unit S505E315	S
PR21-050D068	East profile of Test units S503E312 and S504E312	E

APPENDIX 4: Stage 2 Artifact Inventory

Inv. #	Findspot	Provenience	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
0001	FS1	PTP001	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl	Unidentifiable			<25%	Bowl	bowl fragment
0002	FS1	PTP001	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VWE, moulded	VWE		<25%	Rim	unidentifiable moulded pattern
0003	FS1	PTP001	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small body sherd
0004	FS1	PTP001	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	RWE		<25%	Rim	blue edge with scalloped rim and incised curved lines
0005	FS1	PTP001	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, edged	RWE		<25%	Brim	missing rim possibly incised straight lines
0006	FS1	PTP001	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	Coarse red earthenware	CRW		<25%	Body	completely delaminated
0007	FS1	PTP002	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware	CCE		<25%	Body	small body sherd
0008	FS1	PTP002	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	painted green, mostly delaminated
0009	FS1	PTP002	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue sponged	RWE		<25%	Body	blue sponged
0010	FS1	PTP003	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable			N/A		small red brick fragment
0011	FS1	PTP003	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware	CCE		<25%	Body	small body sherd
0012	FS1	PTP004	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body	dark brown/black glaze
0013	FS1	PTP005	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete		7.2cm length
0014	FS1	PTP005	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body	dark brown/black glaze
0015	FS1	PTP005	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small body sherd
0016	FS1	PTP005	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body	olive green
0017	FS1	PTP005	4	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			N/A		
0018	FS1	PTP006	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware	CCE		<25%	Body	body sherds
0019	FS1	PTP007	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	dark green painted
0020	FS1	PTP009	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body	dark brown/black glaze
0021	FS1	PTP010	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Creamware	CCE		<25%	Body	body sherd
0022	FS1	PTP011	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Ferrous			N/A		
0023	FS1	PTP011	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A		partial
0024	FS1	PTP011	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
0025	FS1	PTP011	1	Charcoal	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A		
0026	FS1	PTP011	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, green edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	RWE	B	<25%	Rim	green edge with scalloped rim and incised curved lines, one vessel
0027	FS1	PTP011	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small body sherds
0028	FS1	PTP011	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Creamware	CCE		<25%	Body	one vessel
0029	FS1	PTP012	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body	dark brown/black glazed
0030	FS1	PTP012	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	painted blue, small body sherd
0031	FS1	PTP012	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	body sherds
0032	FS1	PTP012	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Neck	dark olive green
0033	FS1	PTP013	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body	dark brown/black glazed, very small sherd
0034	FS1	PTP013	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Body	very small sherd, slightly burnt and mostly delaminated
0035	FS1	PTP013	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Rim	blue geometric pattern along rim with foliage pattern below on interior and exterior surfaces
0036	FS1	PTP014	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete		complete, 7.5 cm length
0037	FS1	PTP014	1	Ferrous	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Ferrous			Complete		self-shanked, 1.9cm diameter

Key:

#	Quantity	RWE	Refined white earthenware
CCE	Creamware (Cream Coloured Earthenware)	VWE	Vitrified white earthenware
CRW	Coarse red earthenware		
Inv. #	Inventory number		
RCE	Refined Coloured Earthenware		

APPENDIX 5: Stage 3 Artifact Inventory

Inventory Number	Sub-operation	Lot	Context	Quantity	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Mark	Comments	Cross-mends
1	S490E300	1	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE		<25%	Body		painted black, red and green, likely one vessel	
2	S490E300	1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherd, mostly delaminated on exterior surface	
3	S490E310	1	5	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable			N/A			small red brick fragment	
4	S490E310	1	5	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, negative blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Rim		unidentifiable pattern, one vessel	
5	S490E310	1	5	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Body		cobalt blue, some sherds mend	
6	S490E310	1	5	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Body		small sherds, mostly delaminated	
8	S490E310	3	6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body		painted green	
7	S490E310	3	6	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A			partial	
9	S490E310	3	6	1	Ferrous	Foodways	Utensils	Knife/Knife Part	Ferrous			<25%	Blade		blade with portion of handle, choil and bolster	
11	S490E320	1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, negative blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Body		mostly delaminated	
12	S490E320	1	1	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
13	S490E320	1	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Body		mostly delaminated	
10	S490E320	1	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body		dark green, small sherd	
19	S492E312	1	5	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body			
20	S492E312	1	5	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, green edged, scalloped rim	RWE		<25%	Rim		green edged with scalloped rim, mostly delaminated	
21	S492E312	1	5	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Body		cobalt blue, mostly delaminated sherds	
22	S492E312	1	5	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
14	S492E312	1	5	6	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			N/A				
16	S492E312	1	5	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete			6.5cm	
17	S492E312	1	5	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A			partial	
18	S492E312	1	5	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body		olive green	
15	S492E312	1	5	1	Wood	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A				
27	S492E312	3	6	1	Bone	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Bone		B	25% - 50%			burnt bone button	
31	S492E312	3	6	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			small rodent skull with dentition attached	
23	S492E312	3	6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (early palette)	RWE		<25%	Body		painted brown, green and butterscotch yellow florals	
24	S492E312	3	6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Body		cobalt blue	
25	S492E312	3	6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		very small sherd	
26	S492E312	3	6	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware or RWE	UWE	B	<25%	Body		slightly burnt, one vessel	
30	S492E312	3	6	5	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			N/A				

Inventory Number	Sub-operation	Lot	Context	Quantity	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Mark	Comments	Cross-mends
28	S492E312	3	6	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A			partial	
29	S492E312	3	6	2	Wood	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A				
32	S492E312	4	B	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		B	N/A			calcined fragment	
33	S492E312	4	B	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			small rodent skull with dentition attached	
34	S492E312	4	B	18	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			various fragments	
35	S495E310	1	5	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW	B	<25%	Body		light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, one vessel	
39	S495E310	1	5	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Yellowware	YEW		<25%	Body		small sherd	
40	S495E310	1	5	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Base		cobalt blue, florals?, one vessel	
41	S495E310	1	5	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
42	S495E310	1	5	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherds, one base sherd	
38	S495E310	1	5	3	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			N/A				
37	S495E310	1	5	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete			6.7cm	
36	S495E310	1	5	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A			slight blue tint	
48	S495E310	3	6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, negative blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Body		floral pattern	
49	S495E310	3	6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, negative blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Rim		scalloped line pattern	
50	S495E310	3	6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherd	
51	S495E310	3	6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, green edged	RWE		<25%	Brim		green edged, mostly delaminated	
52	S495E310	3	6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Body		cobalt blue florals, possibly London shaped teacup	
53	S495E310	3	6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Rim		painted blue, mostly delaminated	
54	S495E310	3	6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Creamware, other decoration	CCE		<25%	Rim		moulded festoon with bow and leaf pattern along interior rim, possibly same vessel as inv 295, 331	
55	S495E310	3	6	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Yellowware	YEW		<25%	Body		small sherds	
56	S495E310	3	6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body			
45	S495E310	3	6	5	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			N/A				
46	S495E310	3	6	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A			partial	
43	S495E310	3	6	1	Glass	Furnishings	Decorative Furnishings	Vase	Mould blown			<25%	Finish		colourless, cut panels	
44	S495E310	3	6	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A			slight blue tint	
47	S495E310	3	6	5	Wood	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A				
57	S495E310	8	B	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Bird Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			long bone fragment	
58	S495E310	8	B	5	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			various fragments	
59	S495E315	1	5	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	Yellowware, mocha	YEW		25% - 50%	Rim		white slip with blue mocha pattern and blue lines bordering slip, London shaped, one vessel	
60	S495E315	1	5	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue geometric pattern on interior with building pattern on exterior, some sherds mend	

Inventory Number	Sub-operation	Lot	Context	Quantity	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Mark	Comments	Cross-mends
61	S495E315	1	5	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Body		blue foliage pattern on exterior, floral pattern on interior	
62	S495E315	1	5	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherd	
67	S496E310	1	5	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Creamware, lustre	CCE		<25%	Rim		ribbon like lustre pattern over glaze along interior rim, one vessel	
68	S496E310	1	5	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware, edged	PWE		<25%	Rim		green edged with scalloped rim and incised curved lines, cross mends	089
69	S496E310	1	5	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Yellowware	YEW		<25%	Body		small sherd	
70	S496E310	1	5	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Body		cobalt blue, florals	
71	S496E310	1	5	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Body		small sherd	
72	S496E310	1	5	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Rim		rim sherd	
73	S496E310	1	5	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware	CCE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
74	S496E310	1	5	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body		moulded dots on exterior	
75	S496E310	1	5	9	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Base		most mend, one sherd cross mends	110
76	S496E310	1	5	9	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body			
77	S496E310	1	5	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Base		cobalt blue, florals, painted curved line on base, crossmends	081
78	S496E310	1	5	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware, painted	PWE		25% - 50%	Body		cobalt blue, large floral on base with smaller florals and lines surrounding brim, larger florals on rim with painted curved lines on base, cross mends	079
63	S496E310	1	5	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete			3.5cm	
64	S496E310	1	5	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete			3.8cm	
65	S496E310	1	5	4	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A			slight blue tint	
66	S496E310	1	5	6	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body		dark olive green, likely one vessel	
96	S496E310	3	6	6	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		B	N/A			calcined fragments	
79	S496E310	3	6	14	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware, painted	PWE		25% - 50%	Body		cobalt blue, large floral on base with smaller florals and lines surrounding brim, larger florals on rim with painted curved lines on base, cross mends	078
80	S496E310	3	6	7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware, painted	PWE		76% - 99%	Body		cobalt blue, large floral on base with smaller florals and lines surrounding brim, larger florals on rim, with two very small painted lines on the footring	
81	S496E310	3	6	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Rim		cobalt blue, florals, painted curved line on base, crossmends	077
82	S496E310	3	6	17	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Creamware	CCE		76% - 99%	Body	"DAVENPORT"	impressed anchor and marker on base, 21cm diameter	
83	S496E310	3	6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Body		cobalt blue, floral, London shaped	
84	S496E310	3	6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Body		cobalt blue, floral	
85	S496E310	3	6	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Body		cobalt blue line, likely one vessel	
86	S496E310	3	6	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines,	RWE		<25%	Rim	"WOOD"	blue edged with scalloped rim, incised curved lines and moulded bud pattern, impressed flower and maker on base	

Inventory Number	Sub-operation	Lot	Context	Quantity	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Mark	Comments	Cross-mends
									moulded bud pattern							
87	S496E310	3	6	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware, blue edged	PWE		25% - 50%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim and incised straight lines, most sherds mend	161
88	S496E310	3	6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, negative blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Body		floral pattern? mostly delaminated, possibly a teacup	
89	S496E310	3	6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware, edged	PWE		<25%	Rim		green edged with scalloped rim and incised curved lines, cross mends	068
90	S496E310	3	6	7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
91	S496E310	3	6	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Bowl	Unidentifiable			<25%	Bowl		raised vertical lines with small dots between the lines	
92	S496E310	3	6	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body		some sherds mend	
94	S496E310	3	6	17	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			N/A				
97	S496E310	3	6	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A			partial	
98	S496E310	3	6	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Hardware	Rod	Ferrous			N/A				
93	S496E310	3	6	54	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A			slight blue tint	
95	S496E310	3	6	2	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Containers	Pharmaceutical Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Finish: prescription		aqua, prescription lip finish, one vessel	
99	S496E310	3	6	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Hollowware	Pressed			<25%	Body		colourless, pressed panels	
100	S496E310	3	6	6	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body		olive green	
101	S496E310	3	6	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body		dark olive green, thick sherds	
102	S496E310	9	7	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		B	N/A			burnt partially calcined fragment	
103	S496E310	9	7	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware	CCE		<25%	Body		very small sherd	
107	S496E310	10	6	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			large mammal rib fragment	
105	S496E310	10	6	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, lustre	RWE		<25%	Body		lustre over glaze is worn off, remnants of a flower	
106	S496E310	10	6	2	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			N/A				
104	S496E310	10	6	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A			slight blue tint	
113	S496E310	11	B	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		B	N/A			calcined fragment	
117	S496E310	11	B	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			mandible bone with dentition attached	
118	S496E310	11	B	3	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Bird Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			various fragments	
119	S496E310	11	B	10	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			various fragments	
108	S496E310	11	B	2	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem	Unidentifiable			25% - 50%	Stem		plain stem fragment with spur, mends	
109	S496E310	11	B	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Bowl	Unidentifiable			25% - 50%	Bowl	"TD"	impressed TD surrounded by a circle, raised TD on spur	
110	S496E310	11	B	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Base		cross mends	075

Inventory Number	Sub-operation	Lot	Context	Quantity	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Mark	Comments	Cross-mends
111	S496E310	11	B	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body			
112	S496E310	11	B	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Body		small sherd	
114	S496E310	11	B	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, negative blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherd	
115	S496E310	11	B	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body			
116	S496E310	11	B	2	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			N/A				
152	S499E316	1	8	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			various fragments	
120	S499E316	1	8	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Rim		brown glazed	
121	S499E316	1	8	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Rim		unglazed rim with light brown glazed interior, one vessel	
122	S499E316	1	8	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	Coarse red earthenware	CRW		<25%	Body		completely delaminated sherd	
123	S499E316	1	8	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Rim		brown red glazed interior with brown glazed exterior, mostly delaminated	
124	S499E316	1	8	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body		light brown glazed	
125	S499E316	1	8	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red unglazed	CRW		<25%	Rim			
127	S499E316	1	8	39	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body		body and rim sherds	
128	S499E316	1	8	25	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim		painted black line along interior and exterior rim, black stem with red and green florals	
129	S499E316	1	8	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE		<25%	Body		orange slipped with brown and blue slipped decoration	
130	S499E316	1	8	252	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Body		small sherds	
131	S499E316	1	8	14	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Rim		rim sherds, some mend	
132	S499E316	1	8	13	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Brink		brink sherds	
133	S499E316	1	8	11	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Base		base sherds	
134	S499E316	1	8	7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Base		base sherds, one vessel likely a teacup or bowl	
135	S499E316	1	8	8	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Base		small base sherds	
136	S499E316	1	8	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Rim		one vessel	
137	S499E316	1	8	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware	CCE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
138	S499E316	1	8	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, green edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	RWE		<25%	Rim		green edged with scalloped rim, incised curved lines and moulded bud pattern	
139	S499E316	1	8	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Body		blue cherub pattern	

Inventory Number	Sub-operation	Lot	Context	Quantity	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Mark	Comments	Cross-mends
140	S499E316	1	8	15	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Body			
141	S499E316	1	8	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim, delaminated	
142	S499E316	1	8	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim and incised curved lines	
143	S499E316	1	8	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, negative blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue floral pattern and wavy line on interior and foliage pattern on exterior, cross mends	194, 270, 360
144	S499E316	1	8	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue painted band along exterior rim, some sherds mend	
145	S499E316	1	8	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue painted band along interior rim, likely one vessel	
146	S499E316	1	8	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Base		blue painted florals	
147	S499E316	1	8	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Body		unidentifiable blue pattern, small sherd	
148	S499E316	1	8	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body		blue painted florals, possibly London shaped	
149	S499E316	1	8	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Rim		cobalt blue florals	
150	S499E316	1	8	17	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body		blue painted, small sherds	
151	S499E316	1	8	1	Dentition	Faunal/Floral	Other Organic	Tooth/Teeth	Unidentifiable			N/A				
126	S499E316	1	8	3	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			N/A				
153	S499E316	1	8	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A			partial	
154	S499E316	3	9	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Rim		light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, one vessel	
155	S499E316	3	9	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim and incised curved lines	
156	S499E316	3	9	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim, incised straight lines	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim and incised straight lines	
157	S499E316	3	9	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Creamware	CCE		<25%	Body			
158	S499E316	3	9	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body		painted green	
159	S499E316	3	9	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body			
160	S499E316	4	10	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Rim		unglazed exterior, brown glazed rim and mostly delaminated exterior	

Inventory Number	Sub-operation	Lot	Context	Quantity	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Mark	Comments	Cross-mends
161	S499E316	4	10	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware, blue edged	PWE		25% - 50%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim and incised straight lines, most sherds mend	087
162	S499E316	4	10	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body			
164	S499E316	5		1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A				
163	S499E316	5		1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body		light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior	
165	S499E316	5		2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
166	S499E316	5		1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Base		dark green	
285	S500E300	1	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Handles/Pulls	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Handle		jug handle, one vessel	
287	S500E300	1	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
288	S500E300	1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Body		small sherd	
475	S500E300	1	1	1	Chert	Indigenous	Chipped Stone	Secondary Flake	Unidentifiable		B	N/A			burnt, broken secondary flake	
286	S500E300	1	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A			slight blue tint	
167	S500E305	1	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
168	S500E305	1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherd	
169	S500E305	1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, incised straight lines	RWE		<25%	Brim		blue edged with incised straight lines, missing rim	
174	S500E310	1	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			rib fragment	
175	S500E310	1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, green edged, scalloped rim	RWE		<25%	Rim		green edged with scalloped rim, mostly delaminated	
176	S500E310	1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, green edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	RWE		<25%	Rim		green edged with scalloped rim and incised curved lines	
177	S500E310	1	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim and incised curved lines	
178	S500E310	1	1	8	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue sponged	RWE		<25%	Body		blue sponged, rim and body sherds	
179	S500E310	1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim		painted black line along interior rim	
180	S500E310	1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim		painted black line along interior rim with red floral?	
181	S500E310	1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, negative blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Rim		unidentifiable blue pattern	
182	S500E310	1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, incised straight lines	RWE		<25%	Brim		blue edged with incised straight lines, missing rim	
183	S500E310	1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Body		cobalt blue, florals, small sherd	

Inventory Number	Sub-operation	Lot	Context	Quantity	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Mark	Comments	Cross-mends
184	S500E310	1	1	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware	CCE		<25%	Rim		rim and body sherds	
185	S500E310	1	1	15	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware or RWE	UWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
186	S500E310	1	1	18	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		body and base sherds	
170	S500E310	1	1	1	Ferrous	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Cast			N/A			large cast piece, possibly part of a stove?	
171	S500E310	1	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			N/A				
172	S500E310	1	1	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A			slight blue tint	
173	S500E310	1	1	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			N/A			dark olive green	
210	S500E315	1	8	3	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			various fragments	
187	S500E315	1	8	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines, moulded bud pattern	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim, incised curved lines and moulded bud pattern	
188	S500E315	1	8	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim and incised curved lines	
189	S500E315	1	8	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim, incised straight lines	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim and incised straight lines	
190	S500E315	1	8	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim, mostly delaminated	
191	S500E315	1	8	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, incised straight lines	RWE		<25%	Brim		blue edged with incised straight lines, missing rim	
192	S500E315	1	8	7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware, edged	PWE		<25%	Rim		green edged with scalloped rim and incised curved lines, some sherds mend	
193	S500E315	1	8	13	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Rim		cobalt blue, large floral on base with smaller florals and lines surrounding brim, larger florals on rim, possibly same vessel as 079 or 080	
194	S500E315	1	8	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, negative blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue floral pattern and wavy line on interior and foliage pattern on exterior, cross mends	143, 270, 360
195	S500E315	1	8	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Handles/Pulls	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Handle		teacup handle, painted blue, cross mends	240, 268
196	S500E315	1	8	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Body		cobalt blue, impressed anchor	
197	S500E315	1	8	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Base		cobalt blue floral	
198	S500E315	1	8	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Body		cobalt blue floral, possibly London shaped teacup or bowl	
199	S500E315	1	8	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE		<25%	Rim		green slipped band with a yellow and brown bands below on exterior surface	
200	S500E315	1	8	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim		painted blue on exterior surface	

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201	S500E315	1	8	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim		painted blue with scalloped rim	
202	S500E315	1	8	8	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware or RWE	UWE		<25%	Body		painted blue, small body sherds	
203	S500E315	1	8	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim		painted black line along interior and exterior rim with green painted leaf on exterior, likely one vessel	
204	S500E315	1	8	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim		painted black line along interior rim with black and green painted florals, some sherds mend	
205	S500E315	1	8	11	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE		<25%	Body		painted black and green florals, likely part of inv 203 or 204	
206	S500E315	1	8	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body		painted red	
207	S500E315	1	8	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE		<25%	Body		painted black and red florals	
208	S500E315	1	8	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE		<25%	Body		painted black, green and red florals	
212	S500E315	1	8	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body		brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim and body sherds	
213	S500E315	1	8	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red unglazed	CRW		<25%	Body		small sherds	
214	S500E315	1	8	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body		moulded dots	
215	S500E315	1	8	10	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
218	S500E315	1	8	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Base		likely one vessel	
219	S500E315	1	8	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Base		one vessel, possibly a plate	
220	S500E315	1	8	29	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Body		some sherds mends, cross mends	242, 265
221	S500E315	1	8	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Base		likely one vessel	
222	S500E315	1	8	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Body		body and rim sherd, slightly burnt	
223	S500E315	1	8	90	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
224	S500E315	1	8	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body		painted black small flower	
209	S500E315	1	8	5	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			N/A				
216	S500E315	1	8	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A			partials	
217	S500E315	1	8	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			N/A			possibly rim of a bucket	
211	S500E315	1	8	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body		dark green, small sherds	
225	S500E315	3	9	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, banded	RWE		<25%	Body		thin brown bands on exterior surface	
226	S500E315	3	9	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, straight rim, incised lines, bud pattern	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim, incised straight lines and moulded bud pattern	

Inventory Number	Sub-operation	Lot	Context	Quantity	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Mark	Comments	Cross-mends
227	S500E315	3	9	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware, blue edged	PWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim and incised straight lines	
228	S500E315	3	9	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware, blue edged	PWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim, incised curved lines and moulded bud pattern, one vessel	
229	S500E315	3	9	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim and incised curved lines	
230	S500E315	3	9	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim, mostly delaminated	
231	S500E315	3	9	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, green edged, scalloped rim	RWE		<25%	Rim		green edged with scalloped rim, mostly delaminated	
232	S500E315	3	9	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, green edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	RWE		<25%	Rim		green edged with scalloped rim and incised curved lines, some mend	
233	S500E315	3	9	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Rim		cobalt blue, large floral on base with smaller florals and lines surrounding brim, larger florals on rim, possibly same vessel as 079 or 080	
234	S500E315	3	9	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Body		cobalt blue florals and dots on exterior surface	
235	S500E315	3	9	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware, painted	PWE	B	<25%	Body		cobalt blue, floral	
236	S500E315	3	9	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body		painted blue florals, cross mends	272
237	S500E315	3	9	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim		painted black line along interior and exterior rim with green floral on exterior, possibly same vessel as 203	
238	S500E315	3	9	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE		<25%	Body		painted black and green	
239	S500E315	3	9	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body		painted red	
240	S500E315	3	9	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Handles/Pulls	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Handle		teacup handle, painted blue, cross mends	195, 268
241	S500E315	3	9	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware	CCE		<25%	Body			
242	S500E315	3	9	21	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Body		some sherds mend, cross mends	220,265
243	S500E315	3	9	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware	CCE		<25%	Base		one vessel	
244	S500E315	3	9	7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Base		one vessel	
245	S500E315	3	9	8	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	N/A	Body		slightly burnt sherds, likely one vessel	
246	S500E315	3	9	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Base		possibly a plate	
247	S500E315	3	9	67	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
248	S500E315	3	9	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Body		impressed mark, unidentifiable	
249	S500E315	3	9	17	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Base		rectangular	

Inventory Number	Sub-operation	Lot	Context	Quantity	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Mark	Comments	Cross-mends
250	S500E315	3	9	14	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
254	S500E315	3	9	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl	Unidentifiable			<25%	Bowl		plain bowl fragment	
263	S500E315	3	9	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Rim		brown glazed exterior, delaminated interior	
264	S500E315	3	9	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red unglazed	CRW		<25%	Body		unglazed or delaminated sherds	
258	S500E315	3	9	2	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			N/A				
257	S500E315	3	9	1	Dentition	Faunal/Floral	Other Organic	Tooth/Teeth	Unidentifiable			N/A				
251	S500E315	3	9	17	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			N/A				
252	S500E315	3	9	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Ferrous			N/A				
253	S500E315	3	9	1	Ferrous	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Cast			N/A			large flat cast object	
259	S500E315	3	9	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A			partial	
260	S500E315	3	9	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete			3.8cm	
261	S500E315	3	9	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete			7.2cm	
262	S500E315	3	9	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete			4.5cm	
255	S500E315	3	9	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body		olive green, small sherd	
256	S500E315	3	9	1	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Shell	Shell	Unidentifiable			N/A				
279	S500E315	4	10	3	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		B	N/A			burnt and calcined fragments	
280	S500E315	4	10	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			small fragment	
265	S500E315	4	10	69	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware	PWE		51% - 75%	Base		most sherds mend, cross mends	220, 242
266	S500E315	4	10	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware, edged	PWE		<25%	Rim		green edged with scalloped rim and incised curved lines	
267	S500E315	4	10	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware, blue edged	PWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim, incised curved lines and moulded bud pattern	
268	S500E315	4	10	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Handles/Pulls	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Handle		teacup handle, painted blue, cross mends	195, 240
269	S500E315	4	10	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware	CCE		<25%	Body		small sherd	
270	S500E315	4	10	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, negative blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue floral pattern and wavy line on interior and foliage pattern on exterior, cross mends	143, 194, 360
271	S500E315	4	10	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
272	S500E315	4	10	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Base		painted blue florals, cross mends	236
273	S500E315	4	10	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim and incised curved lines	

Inventory Number	Sub-operation	Lot	Context	Quantity	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Mark	Comments	Cross-mends
274	S500E315	4	10	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, negative blue transfer	RWE	B	<25%	Body		unidentifiable blue pattern, burnt	
275	S500E315	4	10	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Base		burnt base and body sherds	
276	S500E315	4	10	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, negative blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
277	S500E315	4	10	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware, blue edged	PWE		<25%	Brim		blue edged with incised lines, missing rim	
278	S500E315	4	10	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Base		large base	
281	S500E315	4	10	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A			partials	
282	S500E320	1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Body		painted blue	
283	S500E320	1	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
284	S500E320	1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body		painted red	
291	S503E312	1	2	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A				
294	S503E312	1	2	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	B	<25%	Base	"0"	blue foliage pattern on interior and exterior, blue mark "0" on footring, one vessel, bell shaped	
290	S503E312	1	2	1	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			N/A				
292	S503E312	1	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A			partial	
293	S503E312	1	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A			partial	
289	S503E312	1	2	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body		dark green	
301	S503E312	3	3	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			various fragments	
295	S503E312	3	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Creamware, other decoration	CCE		<25%	Rim		moulded festoon with bow and leaf pattern along interior rim, possibly same vessel as inv 054, 331	
296	S503E312	3	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue sponged	RWE		<25%	Body		blue sponged on exterior surface	
297	S503E312	3	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware or RWE	UWE		<25%	Body		small sherd	
298	S503E312	3	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body			
302	S503E312	3	3	6	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A			partials	
303	S503E312	3	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete			4.5cm	
304	S503E312	3	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete			3.6cm	
299	S503E312	3	3	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body		dark green	
300	S503E312	3	3	1	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Other Organic	Eggshell	Not specified			N/A				
308	S504E312	1	2	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Sawn			N/A			sawn rib bone	
309	S504E312	1	2	10	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			various fragments	
310	S504E312	1	2	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Bird Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A				
315	S504E312	1	2	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body			

Inventory Number	Sub-operation	Lot	Context	Quantity	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Mark	Comments	Cross-mends
316	S504E312	1	2	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
317	S504E312	1	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Body		small sherd	
318	S504E312	1	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Body		painted blue and green on exterior surface	
319	S504E312	1	2	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Body		cobalt blue florals, one vessel, likely a bowl	
307	S504E312	1	2	1	Dentition	Faunal/Floral	Other Organic	Tooth/Teeth	Unidentifiable			N/A				
311	S504E312	1	2	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete			7.2cm, corroded	
312	S504E312	1	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A			partial	
314	S504E312	1	2	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body		olive green	
313	S504E312	1	2	1	Ivory/Horn	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Not specified			Complete			one-hole, 1.6cm diameter	
305	S504E312	1	2	9	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Other Organic	Eggshell	Not specified			N/A				
306	S504E312	1	2	1	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Shell	Shell	Unidentifiable			N/A				
322	S504E312	3	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware	CCE		<25%	Body		small sherd	
323	S504E312	3	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherd	
324	S504E312	3	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A			partial	
325	S504E312	3	3	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A			partials	
326	S504E312	3	3	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete			4cm	
327	S504E312	3	3	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete			3.5cm	
320	S504E312	3	3	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A			slight blue tint	
321	S504E312	3	3	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body		dark green	
344	S504E312	4	4	11	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			various fragments	
328	S504E312	4	4	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body			
329	S504E312	4	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Handle		tea pot handle	
330	S504E312	4	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Creamware	CCE		<25%	Body			
331	S504E312	4	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Creamware, other decoration	CCE		<25%	Brim		moulded festoon, possibly same vessel as inv 054, 295	
332	S504E312	4	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Rim		cobalt blue florals on exterior surface	
333	S504E312	4	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware, blue edged	PWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim and incised curved lines	
334	S504E312	4	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware, edged	PWE	B	<25%	Rim		green edged with scalloped rim and incised curved lines	
335	S504E312	4	4	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Rim		brown/yellow painted line along interior rim, one vessel	
336	S504E312	4	4	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware or RWE	UWE		<25%	Body		small sherds, some mend	
340	S504E312	4	4	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete			7cm, corroded	
341	S504E312	4	4	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete			6cm, corroded	

Inventory Number	Sub-operation	Lot	Context	Quantity	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Mark	Comments	Cross-mends
342	S504E312	4	4	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A			partials	
343	S504E312	4	4	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A			partial	
337	S504E312	4	4	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	3 or more piece mould			<25%	Shoulder		dark green, likely same vessel as inv 356	
338	S504E312	4	4	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body		dark green, small sherds	
339	S504E312	4	4	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A			slight blue tint	
349	S504E312	5	4	12	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			various fragments	
345	S504E312	5	4	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
346	S504E312	5	4	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		rim and body sherds	
350	S504E312	5	4	1	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			N/A				
348	S504E312	5	4	1	Dentition	Faunal/Floral	Other Organic	Tooth/Teeth	Unidentifiable			N/A				
352	S504E312	5	4	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete			6.5cm, corroded	
353	S504E312	5	4	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A			partial	
354	S504E312	5	4	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A			partial	
355	S504E312	5	4	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			N/A			corroded	
347	S504E312	5	4	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A			slight blue tint	
351	S504E312	5	4	5	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Other Organic	Eggshell	Not specified			N/A				
359	S505E310	1	2	9	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
360	S505E310	1	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, negative blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue wavy line on interior, cross mends	143, 194, 270
361	S505E310	1	2	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue sponged	RWE		<25%	Body		blue sponged	
362	S505E310	1	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE	B	<25%	Body			
358	S505E310	1	2	6	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			N/A				
363	S505E310	1	2	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A			partials	
364	S505E310	1	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete			4.6cm	
365	S505E310	1	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A			partial	
366	S505E310	1	2	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete			3.2cm	
356	S505E310	1	2	3	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	3 or more piece mould			<25%	Shoulder		dark green, likely same vessel as inv 337	
357	S505E310	1	2	8	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A			slight blue tint	
368	S505E310	3	11	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body		painted blue	
369	S505E310	3	11	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
370	S505E310	3	11	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Base			
367	S505E310	3	11	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A			slight blue tint	
372	S505E310	4	11	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Body		small sherd	

Inventory Number	Sub-operation	Lot	Context	Quantity	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Mark	Comments	Cross-mends
373	S505E310	4	11	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware or RWE	UWE	B	<25%	Body			
374	S505E310	4	11	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
375	S505E310	4	11	2	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			N/A				
371	S505E310	4	11	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A			slight blue tint	
376	S505E315	1	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete			7cm	
378	S505E315	3	3	5	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			various fragments	
377	S505E315	3	3	10	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		25% - 50%	Rim		two women in front of a mausoleum? With foliage and florals patterns on exterior, floral pattern on interior, London shape, one vessel	404
379	S505E315	3	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue sponged	RWE		<25%	Body		blue sponged, London shaped bowl or teacup	
380	S505E315	3	3	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue sponged	RWE		<25%	Body		blue sponged, one vessel	
381	S505E315	3	3	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue sponged	RWE	B	<25%	Rim		blue sponged, one vessel, cross mends	408
382	S505E315	3	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, crows foot	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with a simple band, straight rim and incised crow's foot	
383	S505E315	3	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim and incised curved lines	
384	S505E315	3	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, negative blue transfer	RWE		<25%	Body		floral pattern on interior, foliage pattern on exterior surface	
385	S505E315	3	3	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Base		painted blue florals, one vessel, teacup or bowl	
386	S505E315	3	3	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Footring		one vessel, possibly a teacup footring	
387	S505E315	3	3	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Base		missing footring, likely one vessel	
388	S505E315	3	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE	B	<25%	Base		slightly burnt	
389	S505E315	3	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE	B	<25%	Body		painted green floral	
390	S505E315	3	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Body			
391	S505E315	3	3	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
392	S505E315	3	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	"Q or O"	impressed Q or O with blue painted mark	
393	S505E315	3	3	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Lid	Pearlware, blue transfer	PWE		<25%	Rim		blue possibly field dot pattern with floral and geometric sphere, cross mends	407
399	S505E315	3	3	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A			partials	

Inventory Number	Sub-operation	Lot	Context	Quantity	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Mark	Comments	Cross-mends
400	S505E315	3	3	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut with handmade head			N/A			partials	
401	S505E315	3	3	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete			3.5cm	
394	S505E315	3	3	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Neck		dark green	
395	S505E315	3	3	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body		dark green thick sherds	
396	S505E315	3	3	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body		dark green, thin sherds	
398	S505E315	3	3	5	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A			slight blue tint	
402	S505E315	3	3	1	Metal	Clothing	Ornamentation	Broach	Unidentifiable			N/A			circle with raised dot in the centre, oval on either side surrounded by dots and holes in the centre, rod on the back	
397	S505E315	3	3	3	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Other Organic	Eggshell	Not specified			N/A				
415	S505E315	4	4	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			wish bone	
403	S505E315	4	4	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim, incised curved lines	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with scalloped rim and incised curved lines, some sherds mend	
404	S505E315	4	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		25% - 50%	Body		two women in front of a mausoleum? With foliage and florals patterns on exterior, floral pattern on interior, London shape, one vessel	377
405	S505E315	4	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Body		early palette painted, blue, butterscotch yellow and green florals	
406	S505E315	4	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Body		blue florals?	
407	S505E315	4	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Lid	Pearlware, blue transfer	PWE		<25%	Rim		blue possibly field dot pattern with floral and geometric sphere, cross-mends	393
408	S505E315	4	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue sponged	RWE	B	<25%	Body		blue sponged, cross-mends	381
409	S505E315	4	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue sponged	RWE		<25%	Body		blue sponged, small sherd	
410	S505E315	4	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware or RWE	UWE	B	<25%	Body		painted blue, burnt	
411	S505E315	4	4	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (early palette)	RWE	B	<25%	Body		painted brown stem with green leaves	
412	S505E315	4	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Base		painted brown line along footring	
413	S505E315	4	4	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
418	S505E315	4	4	1	Ferrous	Foodways	Utensils	Spoon	Ferrous			Complete			small spoon, 13cm long	
414	S505E315	4	4	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A			slight blue tint	
417	S505E315	4	4	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body		dark green, very small sherd	
416	S505E315	4	4	2	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Other Organic	Shell	Unidentifiable			N/A				
419	S507E315	1	3	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Bird Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			long bone	
420	S507E315	1	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, crows foot	RWE		<25%	Rim		blue edged with a simple band, straight rim and incised crow's foot	
421	S507E315	1	3	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Base		one vessel	

Inventory Number	Sub-operation	Lot	Context	Quantity	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Mark	Comments	Cross-mends
423	S507E315	3	4	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		B	N/A			calcined fragment	
428	S507E315	3	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue sponged	RWE	B	<25%	Body		blue sponged, burnt	
429	S507E315	3	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (early palette)	RWE	B	<25%	Body		painted blue and butterscotch yellow, burnt	
430	S507E315	3	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE	B	<25%	Body		painted green	
431	S507E315	3	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherd	
424	S507E315	3	4	1	Dentition	Faunal/Floral	Other Organic	Tooth/Teeth	Unidentifiable			N/A				
426	S507E315	3	4	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A			partial	
422	S507E315	3	4	6	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A			slight blue tint	
427	S507E315	3	4	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Finish		dark green	
425	S507E315	3	4	1	Wood	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A				
433	S507E315	4	4	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Bird Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			long bone fragment	
435	S507E315	4	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body		painted black line	
436	S507E315	4	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim		painted blue along exterior rim	
437	S507E315	4	4	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		base and body sherd, likely one vessel	
438	S507E315	4	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		<25%	Rim		painted blue line on rim	
434	S507E315	4	4	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete			bent	
432	S507E315	4	4	8	Wood	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A				
439	S510E300	1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Rim		burnt rim sherd	
441	S510E310	1	2	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware, edged	PWE		<25%	Rim		green edged with scalloped rim and incised curved lines, one vessel	
443	S510E310	1	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Body		small sherd	
444	S510E310	1	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE	B	<25%	Body		painted blue, burnt	
445	S510E310	1	2	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Body		small burnt sherds	
446	S510E310	1	2	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherds	
447	S510E310	1	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue sponged	RWE		<25%	Body		blue sponged	
448	S510E310	1	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete			bent	
449	S510E310	1	2	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete			3.8cm	
450	S510E310	1	2	9	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A			partials	
440	S510E310	1	2	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A			slight blue tint	
442	S510E310	1	2	1	Wood	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A			partially burnt	
452	S510E311	1	2	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A			slight blue tint	
451	S510E311	1	2	3	Wood	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A				
460	S510E311	3	4	8	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			various fragments	

Inventory Number	Sub-operation	Lot	Context	Quantity	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Mark	Comments	Cross-mends
461	S510E311	3	4	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		B	N/A			burnt fragment	
462	S510E311	3	4	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Bird Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			long bone fragment	
463	S510E311	3	4	3	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			bone with dentition attached	
455	S510E311	3	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body		light brown glazed	
456	S510E311	3	4	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem	Unidentifiable			<25%	Stem		plain stem fragment	
457	S510E311	3	4	4	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl	Unidentifiable			<25%	Bowl		plain bowl fragments	
458	S510E311	3	4	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Body		small burnt sherds	
459	S510E311	3	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherd	
464	S510E311	3	4	1	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			N/A				
454	S510E311	3	4	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A			partial	
453	S510E311	3	4	3	Wood	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A				
465	S510E311	4	11	9	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Bird Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A			various fragments	
467	S510E311	4	11	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Base			
468	S510E311	4	11	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body		small sherd	
469	S510E311	4	11	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A			partial	
466	S510E311	4	11	2	Wood	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A				
474	S510E320	1	1	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable		B	N/A			burnt construction block	
471	S510E320	1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE		<25%	Body		small sherd	
472	S510E320	1	1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Lid		moulded stem and leaf pattern, one vessel	
473	S510E320	1	1	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body		some sherds mend	
470	S510E320	1	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			N/A				

Key:

B	Burnt
CCE	Creamware
CRW	Coarse red earthenware
PWE	Pearlware
RCE	Fine coloured earthenware (red)
RWE	Refined white earthenware
UWE	Unidentifiable white earthenware
YEW	Yellowware

APPENDIX 6: Glossary of Archaeological Terms

Archaeology:
The study of human past, both prehistoric and historic, by excavation of cultural material.

Archaeological Sites:
The physical remains of any building, structure, cultural feature, object, human event or activity which, because of the passage of time, are on or below the surface of the land or water.

Archaic:
A term used by archaeologists to designate a distinctive cultural period dating between 8000 and 1000 B.C. in eastern North America. The period is divided into Early (8000 to 6000 B.C.), Middle (6000 to 2500 B.C.) and Late (2500 to 1000 B.C.). It is characterized by hunting, gathering and fishing.

Artifact:
An object manufactured, modified or used by humans.

B.P.:
Before Present. Often used for archaeological dates instead of B.C. or A.D. Present is taken to be 1951, the date from which radiocarbon assays are calculated.

Backdirt:
The soil excavated from an archaeological site. It is usually removed by shovel or trowel and then screened to ensure maximum recovery of artifacts.

Chert:
A type of silica rich stone often used for making chipped stone tools. A number of chert sources are known from southern Ontario. These sources include outcrops and nodules.

Contact Period:
The period of initial contact between Native and European populations. In Ontario, this generally corresponds to the seventeenth and eighteen centuries depending on the specific area. See also Protohistoric.

Cultural Resource / Heritage Resource:
Any resource (archaeological, historical, architectural, artifactual, archival) that pertains to the development of our cultural past.

Cultural Heritage Landscapes:
Cultural heritage landscapes are groups of features made by people. The arrangement of features illustrate noteworthy relationships between people and their surrounding environment. They can provide information necessary to preserve, interpret or reinforce the understanding of important historical settings and changes to past patterns of land use. Cultural landscapes include neighbourhoods, townscapes and farmscapes.

Diagnostic:
An artifact, decorative technique or feature that is distinctive of a particular culture or time period.

Disturbed:
In an archaeological context, this term is used when the cultural deposit of a certain time period has been intruded upon by a later occupation.

Excavation:
The uncovering or extraction of cultural remains by digging.

Feature:
This term is used to designate modifications to the physical environment by human activity. Archaeological features include the remains of buildings or walls, storage pits, hearths, post moulds and artifact concentrations.

Flake:
A thin piece of stone (usually chert, chalcedony, etc.) detached during the manufacture of a chipped stone tool. A flake can also be modified into another artifact form such as a scraper.

Fluted:
A lanceolate shaped projectile point with a central channel extending from the base approximately one third of the way up the blade. One of the most diagnostic Palaeo-Indian artifacts.

Historic:
Period of written history. In Ontario, the historic period begins with European settlement.

Lithic:
Stone. Lithic artifacts would include projectile points, scrapers, ground stone adzes, gun flints, etc.

Lot:
The smallest provenience designation used to locate an artifact or feature.

Midden:
An archaeological term for a garbage dump.

Mitigation:
To reduce the severity of development impact on an archaeological or other heritage resource through preservation or excavation. The process for minimizing the adverse impacts of an undertaking on identified cultural heritage resources within an affected area of a development project.

Multicomponent:
An archaeological site which has seen repeated occupation over a period of time. Ideally, each occupation layer is separated by a sterile soil deposit that accumulated during a period when the site was not occupied. In other cases, later occupations will be directly on top of earlier ones or will even intrude upon them.

Operation:
The primary division of an archaeological site serving as part of the provenience system. The operation usually represents a culturally or geographically significant unit within the site area.

Palaeo-Indian:
The earliest human occupation of Ontario designated by archaeologists. The period dates between 9000 and 8000 B.C. and is characterized by small mobile groups of hunter-gatherers.

Prehistoric:
Before written history. In Ontario, this term is used for the period of Native occupation up until the first contact with European groups.

Profile:
The profile is the soil stratigraphy that shows up in the cross-section of an archaeological excavation. Profiles are important in understanding the relationship between different occupations of a site.

Projectile Point:
A point used to tip a projectile such as an arrow, spear or harpoon. Projectile points may be made of stone (either chipped or ground), bone, ivory, antler or metal.

Provenience:
Place of origin. In archaeology this refers to the location where an artifact or feature was found. This may be a general location or a very specific horizontal and vertical point.

Salvage:
To rescue an archaeological site or heritage resource from development impact through excavation or recording.

Stratigraphy:
The sequence of layers in an archaeological site. The stratigraphy usually includes natural soil deposits and cultural deposits.

Sub-operation:
A division of an operation unit in the provenience system.

Survey:
To examine the extent and nature of a potential site area. Survey may include surface examination of ploughed or eroded areas and sub-surface testing.

Test Pit:
A small pit, usually excavated by hand, used to determine the stratigraphy and presence of cultural material. Test pits are often used to survey a property and are usually spaced on a grid system.

Woodland:
The most recent major division in the prehistoric sequence of Ontario. The Woodland period dates from 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1550. The period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics and the beginning of agriculture in southern Ontario. The period is further divided into Early (1000 B.C. to A.D. 0), Middle (A.D. 0 to A.D. 900) and Late (A.D. 900 to A.D.1550).