STAGE 1 AND 2
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS OF
THE CAVANAGH 10TH LINE ROAD
PLAN OF SUBDIVISION APPLICATION AND
STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT OF THE CAVANAGH
10TH LINE TENANT FARM SITE (BgGa-13)
LOT 11, CONCESSION 10
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF BECKWITH
COUNTY OF LANARK

Past Recovery
Archaeological Services Inc.

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS OF THE CAVANAGH 10TH LINE ROAD PLAN OF SUBDIVISION APPLICATION, AND STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT OF THE CAVANAGH 10TH LINE TENANT FARM SITE (BgGa-13), LOT 11, CONCESSION 10, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF BECKWITH, COUNTY OF LANARK

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Mr. Adam O'Connor, P.Eng., Assistant Vice President, Land Development, McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd., provided project mapping and logistical assistance. Site access permission was provided by Cavanagh Developments.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd., on behalf of Cavanagh Developments, to undertake Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments, as well as the Stage 3 assessment of the Cavanagh 10th Line Tenant Farm site (BgGa-13), in support of a *Plan of Subdivision Application* prepared as per requirements contained under the *Planning Act.* The subject property was located on Lot 11, Concession 10 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 44.3 hectares (109.5 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. The results of this study indicated that almost all of the subject property possessed potential for significant 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 assessment was completed over the course of 23 days, between May 13th and June 25th, 2021. Given that the study area was comprised of a mixture of former pasture that was overgrown and had not been ploughed in many years and extensive wooded areas, the assessment was conducted 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 a cluster of artifacts clearly associated with a mid-nineteenth century tenant farmstead, registered as the Cavanagh 10th Line Tenant Farm site (BgGa-13), which was found to retain cultural heritage value or interest and recommended for a Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

The purpose of the Stage 3 study was to determine the extent of the archaeological site, assess its cultural heritage value or interest and determine the need for mitigation of development impacts. The assessment was undertaken over the course of ten days between the 3rd to 6th, 9th to 11th, and 16th to 18th of August, 2021, resulting in the recovery of 1,854 artifacts indicating a mid-nineteenth century to 1880s and perhaps early twentieth century occupation, as well as the investigation of extensive remains of a large residential foundation, likely that occupied by the Dunlop family in the 1870s. Following the assessment, however, it was determined that the Cavanagh 10th Line Tenant Farm site (BgGa-13) did not merit mitigation of development impacts.

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

1) The cultural heritage value and interest of the Cavanagh 10th Line Tenant Farm site (BgGa-13) has been sufficiently documented with the Stage 3 research conducted to date and no further archaeological assessment of this site is warranted.
2) No further archaeological assessment of the subject area as presently defined on Map 2 is required.
3) In the event that future planning results in the identification of additional areas of impact beyond the limits of the present study area, further archaeological assessment may be required. It should be noted that impacts include all aspects of the proposed development that may cause soil disturbances or other alterations, and that even temporary property needs should be considered.
4) Any future archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011).

The following recommendation has been included as per a request from the Algonquins of Ontario:

5) Since the potential always exists to miss important information in archaeological surveys, if any artifacts of Indigenous interest or human remains are encountered during the development of the subject property, please contact: Algonquins of Ontario Consultation Office, 31 Riverside Drive, Suite 101, Pembroke, ON, K8A 8R6; Tel: 613-735-3759; Fax: 613-735-6307; E-mail: algonquins@tanakiwin.com.

The reader is also referred to Section 9.0 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 Cavanagh Developments, to undertake Stage 1, 2 and 3 archaeological assessments on an approximately 44.3 hectare property in support of a *Plan of Subdivision Application* being prepared as per requirements contained in the *Planning Act*. The subject property was located on Lot 11, Concession 10 of the geographic Township of Beckwith, County of Lanark (Maps 1 to 3). The Stage 1 and 2 assessments resulted in the identification of a scatter of mid- to late nineteenth century artifacts registered as the Cavanagh 10th Line Tenant Farm site (BgGa-13); the Stage 3 assessment was confined to the registered site location.

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, and the confirmation of permission to access the study area for the purposes of the assessment.

2.1 Property Description

The subject property is located within Lot 11, Concession 10 of the geographic Township of Beckwith, County of Lanark, and contains a mixture of forested areas and fallow former pasture (see Maps 1 and 2). The property is approximately 44.3 hectares (109.5 acres) in size, and is bordered to the northwest by Lake Park Road, to the southwest by the Hayshore Estate Subdivision, to the southeast by 10th Line Road, and to the northeast by the Crimson Ridge Subdivision.

2.2 Development Context

McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd. is preparing a *Plan of Subdivision Application* on behalf of the current property owner and proponent, Cavanagh Developments, pursuant to requirements contained within the *Planning Act* (see Map 3). The completion of an archaeological assessment was 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 44.3 hectare (109.5 acre) parcel. The irregular boundary of the overall property excludes two previously severed parcels created for three existing residences fronting on 10th Line Road and Lake Park Road.

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 current property owners, Cavanagh Developments.

2.4 Territorial Acknowledgement

The study area falls within the traditional territory of the Anishinaabeg and forms part of the Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) Settlement Area set out by the current Agreement-in-Principle between the AOO and the federal and provincial governments, signed in 2016.[1]

[1] The Algonquins of Ontario are composed of ten communities: The Algonquins of Pikwakanagan First Nation, Antoine, Kijicho Manito Madaouskarini (Bancroft), Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan (Sharbot Lake), Snimikobi (Ardoch), Whitney and Area.

Federally unrecognized Algonquin communities, including Ardoch First Nation, also live in the territory but do not form part of the AOO (see Lawrence 2012). The Agreement-In-Principle is between the Algonquins of Ontario and the Governments of Ontario and Canada. Algonquins have sought recognition and protection of their traditional territory dating back to 1772 and in 1983 the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation (previously Algonquins of Golden Lake) formally submitted a petition to the Government of Canada, and in 1985 to the Government of Ontario. The claim was accepted for negotiations in 1991 and 1992, an Agreement-In-Principle was signed in 2016, and negotiations are on-going. For further information see www.tanakiwin.com.

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) in Almonte.

3.2 Regional Pre-Contact Cultural Overview

While our understanding of the pre-Contact sequence of human activity in the area is limited, it is possible to provide a general outline of the pre-Contact occupation in the region based on archaeological, historical, and environmental research conducted across what is now eastern Ontario as well as the oral histories of Indigenous communities who have long-standing relationships with the land in the region.[2]

Across the region, glaciers began to retreat around 15,000 years ago (Munson 2013:1). The earliest human occupation began approximately 13,500 years ago with the arrival of small groups of hunter-gatherers referred to by archaeologists as Palaeo-Indians (a.k.a Paleo-Indians and Paleo-Americans; Ellis 2013:35). 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-Indian 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

[2] Most of the common place names used today were not used by the many Indigenous peoples who lived in the region for thousands of years prior to the arrival of Europeans. Throughout this report pre- and early Contact period place names are prefaced with 'what is now' or 'what is now known as.' Ontario was not formed until 1867 A.D.

projectile points, scrapers, burins and gravers. Their sites are extraordinarily rare, and most Palaeo-Indian sites are quite small (Ellis 2013:35-36). Palaeo-Indian peoples tended to camp along shorelines, and because of the changing environment, today many of these areas are dry land. Indigenous settlement of much of the region was late in comparison to other parts of what is now Ontario as a result of the high-water levels associated with the early stages of glacial Lake Iroquois and the St. Lawrence Marine Embayment of the post-glacial Champlain Sea (Hough 1958:204). In what is now eastern Ontario the ridges of old shorelines of Lake Iroquois, the Champlain Sea and emergent St. Lawrence and Ottawa River[3] channels would be the most likely areas to find evidence of Palaeo-Indian occupation.

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 available for occupation as water levels in the glacial lakes dropped (Ellis et al. 1990:69). 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 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 what are now known as 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-Indian occupation.

More extensive Indigenous settlement of the region began during this period, sometime between 7,500 and 6,500 B.P. (Clermont 1999; Kennedy 1970:61; Ellis et al. 1990:93). Artifacts from Archaic sites suggest a close relationship to the Laurentian Archaic stage peoples who occupied the Canadian biotic province transition zone between the deciduous forests to the south and the boreal forests to the north. The region included what is now northern New York State, the upper St. Lawrence Valley (southern Ontario and Quebec) and the state of Vermont (Richie 1969; Clermont 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

[3] The Ottawa River has various different Algonquin names specific to each of its parts. The lower part of the river from Matawang (Mattawa) down to Lake of Two Mountains is traditionally known as the Kichisippi (Morrison 2015:9).

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. 2003:323).

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.). Local populations continued to participate in extensive trade networks that, at their zenith c. 1,700 B.P., spanned much of what is now North America and included the movement of conch shell, fossilized shark teeth, mica, copper and silver. 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 also part of this extensive exchange network, which in this case travelled from what is now the Kentucky-Tennessee region of the United States (Crawford et al. 2019). There is no indication, however, that these seeds were locally grown. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex, with some status differentiation evident in burials. It was in the Middle Woodland period (c. 2,300 B.P. to c. 1,200 B.P.) that increasingly distinctive trends or 'traditions' evolved in different parts of Ontario for the first time. The Middle Woodland tradition found in what is now eastern and south-central Ontario has come to be referred to as 'Point Peninsula'. Investigations of sites with occupations dating to this time period have allowed archaeologists to develop a better picture of the seasonal round followed in order to exploit a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would occupy 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. 1990:157).

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland period (c. 1,200 B.P.) various domesticated plants were introduced in areas south of the Canadian Shield. Initially only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained economic importance for some Late Woodland peoples. Along with this shift in subsistence, settlements located adjacent to corn fields began to take on greater permanency as sites with easily tillable farmland became more important. Eventually, semi-permanent and permanent villages were built, many of which were surrounded by palisades, evidence of growing hostilities between neighbouring groups. Late Woodland peoples in much of the area, however, continued to follow a largely mobile hunter-gatherer lifestyle with small-scale horticulture occurring only where soil conditions were favourable within the general shield environment (Pendergast 1999).

What is now eastern Ontario was occupied by distinct Indigenous communities in the final decades prior to the arrival of Europeans. Agricultural villages, dating to c. 550 B.P., of an Iroquoian people referred to as "proto-Huron" have been recorded in southern Hastings and Frontenac Counties (Pendergast 1972). By c. 450 B.P., however, the easternmost settlements of the Huron were located between what is now known as

Balsam Lake and Lake Simcoe. The St. Lawrence Iroquois occupied the upper St. Lawrence River valley. The material culture and settlement patterns of the fourteenth and fifteenth century Iroquoian sites found along the upper St. Lawrence in Ontario 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). Following Cartier's initial voyages, subsequent journeys by Europeans noted only abandoned settlements along the St. Lawrence River. At this time, there was a significant increase in St. Lawrence Iroquoian ceramic vessel types on Huron sites, and segments of the St. Lawrence Iroquois population may have relocated to the north and west either as captives or refugees (Wright 1966:70-71; Sutton 1990:54). Anishinabeg oral histories, which suggest a homeland extending far to the west of Ontario (traditions vary in where the homeland is placed), also include references to a migration to the Atlantic seaboard, as well as a subsequent return via the St. Lawrence River to the Great Lakes region, with the latter having occurred around 500 B.P. (1400 A.D.; Hessel 1993). Living on the Canadian Shield, these groups maintained a more nomadic lifestyle than their agricultural neighbours to the south, and accordingly their presence is less visible in the archaeological record. Finally, while the Haudenosaunee homeland was initially south of what is now Ontario in New York, their oral histories suggest their original hunting grounds extended along the north side of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence into what is now southeastern Ontario and Quebec (Hill 2017).

The population shifts of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries 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. Control of the lucrative St. Lawrence River trade became a source of contention between neighbouring peoples as the benefits of trading with the Europeans became apparent.

3.3 Regional Post-Contact Cultural Overview

The first Europeans to visit the area arrived in the early seventeenth century, and were predominantly French, including explorers, fur traders and missionaries. Samuel de Champlain and others while exploring what is now eastern Ontario and the Ottawa River watershed between c. 1610 and 1613,[4] documented encounters with groups of people speaking different dialects of the Algonquin language, including the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River, the Kichespirini at Morrison Island, the Otaguottouemin along the Ottawa River northwest of Morrison Island, the Onontchataronon in the South Nation River basin as far west as the Gananoque River basin, and the Weskarini in the Petite Nation River basin. These loosely aligned Anishinaabe bands subsisted by hunting, fishing and gathering, and undertook limited horticulture (Pendergast 1999; Trigger 1987).

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

At the time of Champlain's travels, the Algonquin were already acting as brokers in the fur trade and exacting tolls from those using the Ottawa River waterway 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 Lake Timiskaming and the Rivières des Outaouais to the east. These northern routes avoided the St. Lawrence River and Lower Great Lakes route and its potential conflict with the Haudenosaunee (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:2-3). The St. Lawrence trade route appears to have been largely controlled by the Haudenosaunee until c. 1609-10 when it was re-opened to other Indigenous groups with French assistance. Access to this route and the extent of settlement in the region fluctuated with the state of hostilities (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:3). In the wake of Champlain's travels, the Ottawa River also became the principal route to the interior for French explorers, missionaries, and fur traders. Since 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. 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 communities and the fur traders during this period.

Following the early Contact period, significant changes occurred in the pattern of settlement for Indigenous populations in the region. The endemic warfare of the age and severe smallpox epidemics in 1623-24 and again between 1634 and 1640 brought about drastic population decline among all Indigenous peoples (Hessel 1993:63-65). The French, allied with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and their Anishinaabeg trading partners, refused entreaties by the Haudenosaunee to trade with them directly. Seeking to expand their territory and disrupt the French fur trade, 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 the north shore of what is now Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River.[5] The first recorded Haudenosaunee settlements were two Cayuga villages established at the northeastern end of Lake Ontario (Konrad 1981). Between 1640 and 1650 the success of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy in warfare led to the dispersal of the Anishinaabeg and Huron-Wendat groups who had been occupying much of what is now southern Ontario. Survivors of the various groups often coalesced in settlements to the north and west of what is now known as the Ottawa Valley,[6] and at the French posts of Montreal, Quebec City, Sillery, and Trois Rivières (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:3; Trigger 1987:610, 637-638).

[5] 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 the present site of Napanee.

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

The extent of Indigenous settlement in the Ottawa River watershed through to the end of the seventeenth century is uncertain. The Odawa appear to have been using the river for trade from c. 1654 onward and some Algonquin remained within areas under French influence, possibly having withdrawn to the headwaters of various tributaries in the watershed (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:3). 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 1680 (Edwards 1984:17). What remained of the Haudenosaunee settlements along the north shore of Lake Ontario were destroyed by the French military under Denonville in 1687, after which the Mississauga, or Michi Saagiig Anishinaabe, began to move into the region abandoned by the Haudenosaunee, having a presence and influence in the area through much of the eighteenth century (Edwards 1984:10,17; Ripmeester 1995).

The first half of the eighteenth century is another period for which there is limited settlement information for what is now eastern Ontario. Haudenosaunee occupation appears to have been largely restricted to south of the St. Lawrence River while Mississauga and Chippewa settlement was focussed in what is now southern and central Ontario, generally beyond the Ottawa River watershed (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:3). There appear to have been some Algonquin residing along the Ottawa River and its tributaries with a documented presence along the Gatineau River in the period between 1712 and 1716. There were also Algonquin residing on the Rivière du Lièvre and at Lake of Two Mountains, as well as outside the Ottawa River watershed at Trois-Rivières; Nipissing were located north of Lake Nipissing and at Lake Nipigon. Reports from c. 1752 suggest that Algonquin and Nipissing were trading at Lake of Two Mountains during the summer but returning to hunting grounds "*far up the Ottawa River*" for the winter, and there is some indication that they may have permitted those Iroquois who were also associated with the Lake of Two Mountains mission to hunt in their territory (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:3; 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 Anishinaabe bands fought on behalf of the French. With the French surrender in 1763, Britain gained control over New France. Later that year, the British government issued the *Royal Proclamation of 1763*, creating 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 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*" occupying 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.*" This also

marked the eastern edge of the lands claimed by the Algonquin and Nipissing. Petitions in 1772 and again in 1791 described Algonquin and Nipissing territory as the lands on both sides of the Ottawa River from Long Sault to Lake Nipissing (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:5).

Following the American Revolutionary War, the British sought additional lands on which to settle United Empire Loyalists fleeing the United States, Mohawk who had fought under Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant) and Chief Deserontyon and were therefore displaced from their lands, and disbanded soldiers. To this end, the British government undertook hasty negotiations with Indigenous groups to acquire rights to lands. Initially the focus was the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River and then further inland, resulting in a series of 'purchases' and treaties beginning with the Crawford Purchases of 1783 which covered much of the present eastern Ontario. Notably, these treaties did not include all of the Indigenous peoples with rights to the region, nor did they extinguish Indigenous rights and title to the land once entering into the treaty relationship (Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples 1996). Further, the recording of these purchases – including of the boundaries – and their execution were problematic (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:5). The *Constitution Act* of 1791, which created the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada using the Ottawa River as the dividing line, split administrative authority for the lands claimed by the Algonquins and Nipissings. By 1798, the Algonquin and Nipissing were complaining of squatters encroaching on lands along the Ottawa River (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:5).

Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor General for Canada, began laying out 'purchase' lands in 1784, with such haste that the newly established townships were assigned numbers instead of names. Euro-Canadian settlement along the north bank 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. Furthermore, 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.

In 1815, 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. 1881:16). At the same time, the government was seeking additional land on which to resettle disbanded soldiers from the War of 1812.

Demobilized forces, it was theorized, would act as a force-in-being to oppose any possible future incursions from what is now known as the United States. To this end veterans were encouraged to take up residence within a series of newly created 'military settlements' established at Perth (1816) and Richmond (1818).

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 from the chiefs of the Chippewa and Mississauga Nations. The resulting Rideau Purchase extended from the rear of the earlier Crawford Purchase to the Ottawa River and was signed by the Mississauga in 1819 and confirmed in 1822. The approximately one million hectares acquired corresponded to much of what would become Lanark County, the north-western townships in Carleton County (now part of the City of Ottawa), the southeastern part of Renfrew County as far north as Pembroke, and several townships to the north of the previously acquired lands in the counties of Frontenac, Addington and Hastings (Canada 1891:62; Surtees 1994:115). As this purchase included lands within the Ottawa River watershed, the Algonquin and Nipissing protested in 1836 when they became aware of its terms (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:6).

As Euro-Canadian settlement spread, the Indigenous occupants were increasingly pushed out of the region, 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,[7] store account books and settler's diaries all provide indications of the continued Indigenous settlement in the region, as does Indigenous oral history.

While Algonquin and Nipissing spent part of the summer at Lake of Two Mountains through this period, most of the year appears to have been spent on their traditional hunting grounds, and by the 1830s there were specific claims by individuals such as Mackwa on the Bonnechere River and Constant Pennecy on the Rideau waterway. Records also indicate there was a short-lived Mississauga reserve in what became Bedford Township north of Kingston in the 1830s (Huitema 2001:118; Ripmeester 1995:164-166). Around 1836 some consideration was given to facilitating Algonquin and Nipissing settlement in the Grand Calumet Portage and Allumette Island area, but this was not pursued. In 1842, Shawaniprinessi (who also went by the name of Peter Stephens or Stevens), Chief of an Algonquin group who had long resided near the headwaters of the Rideau and Mississippi Rivers, submitted a petition for a licence of occupation to the Indian Department (Dawber 2000:9; Huitema 2001). A licence of occupation for the

[7] 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 were therefore thought of as being French.

'Bedford Algonquin' was granted in 1844, with, as noted above, Mississauga from Alnwick reportedly also living at Bedford (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:7-8). Eventually, unable to obtain the necessary sustenance from their land, Peter Stephen's group dispersed further north (Huitema 2001:129).

In addition to their interactions with the Algonquin who remained in the area, the nineteenth century settlers found evidence of the former extent of Indigenous occupation, 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. Skeletons of Indians have been several times found, where they had died suddenly or had been killed by accident in the woods.*
>
> (cited in Brown 1984:8)

Indigenous land claims in eastern Ontario continued to be unresolved through the late nineteenth and twentieth century. A licence of occupation for Algonquin and Nipissing in Lawrence Township near the headwaters of the York branch of the Madawaska River was issued in 1866 but then lapsed and repeated attempts to secure another location in the area were finally rejected in 1897. Land for the Golden Lake Reserve was purchased in 1873 (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:9).

Beginning in 1869, the Mississauga and Chippewa had begun petitioning for unceded land north of the 45th parallel, including lands within the Ottawa River watershed. These claims were reiterated in the early twentieth century and, ultimately, led to the signing of the Williams Treaties of 1923. As such, the Williams Treaties covered the reserve already established for the Algonquin at Golden Lake and failed to consider outstanding Algonquin claims for lands in the Ottawa River watershed (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:10).

Through the early twentieth century, off-reserve Algonquin and Nipissing were told to move to established reserves at Golden Lake (Pikwàkanagàn), Maniwaki (Desert River) and at Gibson on Georgian Bay (which had been established for the re-settlement of both Algonquin and Mohawk from Lake of Two Mountains), but many remained in their traditional hunting territories (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:10). There is also evidence to suggest that St. Regis Mohawk trapped and hunted north of their reserve as far as Smiths Falls and Rideau Ferry between c. 1924 and 1948 (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:11). On-going issues with late eighteenth century purchases and nineteenth and

early twentieth century treaties were numerous and have resulted in continued land claims by Indigenous groups.

Beckwith Township and Blacks Corners

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' (H. Belden & Co. 1881:17), which were specifically laid out for British emigrants and demobilized military following the War of 1812. As stated above, the government of Upper Canada and military authorities were so eager to have the land settled that these surveys occurred before a treaty was made with the Indigenous communities in the area (Lockwood 1991:14). 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, having been 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).

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, by which time 54 people were living in the township. In addition to military families arriving through the depots of Perth and Richmond, a large number of Scottish and Irish 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, the township falls within the traditional territory of the Algonquin, who were not involved in the 1819 Rideau Purchase but who were living in the area and navigating the local waterways, including Mississippi Lake, well after settlers arrived (Joan Holmes & Associates, Inc. 1993:6).

The road between Richmond and Perth, located northeast of the study area, was one of the earliest access routes to the township, built in 1818 (Lockwood 1991:18). 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). In 1824, Rev. William Bell wrote of Mississippi Lake, located in the northwest part of Beckwith Township, how "*some of the islands in the lake are still inhabited by Indians, whose*

hunting grounds are on the north side and who are far from being pleased with the encroachments our settlers are making on their territories" (cited in Brown 1984:8).

The study area is located southwest of the hamlet of Blacks Corners, currently found along the highway from Smiths Falls to Carleton Place. It is one of the smallest communities in Beckwith Township, and is named after John Black, an early settler in the area (McGill 1968:217). Knox Presbyterian Church was built in 1845 and in 1857 a municipal hall was erected at the crossroads (Brown 1969:80, 98).

The Brockville and Ottawa Railway was built through Beckwith Township in the late 1850s to join rail and water connections at Brockville with Smith Falls, Perth, Carleton Place, Almonte, and eventually Arnprior by 1864. It crossed the 9th Line Road just west of Black's Corners. Initially, the railway brought high taxes and few benefits to the rural residents of the township and failed to turn a profit. In the 1860s it was taken over by the Canadian Central Railway (CCR), which in 1869 began building a new line to connect the existing line at Carleton Place with Ottawa. Following the purchase of the CCR by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the latter moved their headquarters from Brockville to Carleton Place in 1882 and built a two-storey railway station on the west side of the railway junction. Carleton Place became a railway divisional point in 1884 (Brown 1969:104). The railway contributed to the growth of the village, with the population doubling from 2,000 to 4,000 between 1880 and 1890, when it became incorporated as a town (Brown 1969:62).

Historical maps provide an indication of the growth in development of the 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 national topographic map sheets 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.

3.4 Property History

Lot 11, Concession 10

The Crown patents for Lot 11, Concession 10 were granted in 1826, the 100 acres in the northeast half of the lot to Thomas Connor and the 100 acres on the southwest half to Dennis Gingley (Lanark County Land Registry Office or LCLRO Abstract Index; Map 4). As the study area lies within the southwestern half of the lot, the following account will focus on that part of the property. Both Gingley and Connor were privates who had served in the York Chasseurs, a punishment battalion, as described below by Jeff Fitzgerald:[8]

[8] (https://www.genealogy.com/forum/general/topics/gen/1906/)

> *… the York Chasseurs, a virtually unknown regiment of the British Army that was formed during November 1813 from the 'Better Class of Culprit and Deserters' incarcerated within the military Prison-hulks. This 'Condemned' regiment, recruited from soldiers sentenced to 'Unlimited Military Service within any of His Majesty's Colonies', served throughout its existence within the fever-ridden Islands of the West Indies. Following the cessation of hostilities with Republican France the York Chasseurs became a victim of British military reduction, leaving Jamaica June 1819 to be disbanded at Quebec 24th August 1819. Although over 1500 soldiers were initially sentenced to serve within its ranks, the high mortality rates consistent with service in the West Indies combined with the undoubted aptitude of the York Chasseurs for successful desertion, ensued there remained only 570 Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers and Rank and File to be disbanded in Canada. On discharge these soldiers were provided with the option of either a Bounty of £10 or the 'Offer of Waste Land', with 53 initially opting for the latter. Subsequent research has revealed, however, that the majority of these potential farmers, although allocated land, failed to pursue such a calling.*

Nine former York Chasseurs were assigned land in Beckwith Township through the Perth military settlement in 1819 (although it appears more were initially scheduled to be settled in the area), including Gingley, who was reported at the time as being solitary (Lockwood 1991:577). Gingley apparently worked at meeting the settlement duties for obtaining a Crown patent and thereby ownership of the land, for which he was required to construct a residence of a certain size, clear part of the road allowance, and generally 'improve' the land through creating a modest farm and clearing a few acres. He does not, however, appear to have taken the prospect of farming in Beckwith seriously (after all he had been assigned what was assumed to have been 'waste' land), given that as soon as he had achieved the Crown patent the parcel was immediately sold to Duncan Campbell, a fairly prominent man in the fledgling community[9] (LCLRO Instrument B-347). The 1842 census lists a Duncan Campbell of Scottish origin who had settled in the township in 1819, but was listed as living on Lot 11, Concession 4. While census records can often be conflicting, Campbell was never subsequently listed on Lot 11, Concession 10. It is therefore likely that he was living with his family on the Concession 4 property while using the lot on Concession 10 as additional farmland (LAC microfilm reel M-555). He also acquired the patent for the northeast half of Lot 10, Concession 10 in 1838 (LCLRO Abstract Index).

In 1850 the entirety of the southwest half of the lot was listed in Duncan Campbell's will (LCLRO Instrument 2A-88). The 1851 census indicates that both the northeast half of Lot 10 and the southwest half of Lot 11 were being occupied by Donald, James and Margaret Campbell, though it does not state which property had the log farmhouse; only 36 of the combined 200 acres had been cleared (LAC microfilm C-11731). Seven years later in 1857 John Ferguson and John McEwen, acting as executors of Campbell's estate, granted the

[9] Campbell was the Town Clerk when a census of Beckwith Township was compiled in 1820 (Lockwood 1991:589).

Lot 11 land to Duncan's children Margaret and Daniel Campbell (LCLRO Instrument 2B-66). The second generation of Campbells to own Lot 11 also appear to have lived elsewhere, as the 1863 Walling map depicts only a tenant farm on the southwest half of the lot, next to the road between the ninth and tenth concessions (see Map 4).

The 1871 census appears to be the only record for a tenant family on Lot 11, though it is unclear whether they were in the house on the southwest or the northeast half of the property. It was a fairly small farm, occupied by Andrew Dunlop, a 42-year-old Scottish farmer, his wife Mary, and their eight children. The farm consisted of 12 acres, 10 of which were improved, along with two cows and a pig (LAC microfilm C-10018). Unfortunately, the 1880 Belden atlas only shows the residences of subscribers, which did not include the occupants of Lot 11 (see Map 4). Dunlop was listed later in the 1885 township directory as owning a farm on Lot 13, Concession 11. No-one was listed on Lot 11, Concession 10 in this directory or one published the previous year (Fuller 1884; Union Publishing Co. 1885).

In 1876 Daniel Campbell took out a mortgage from the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company for $700 using the southwest half of the lot as collateral, but must have defaulted on loan repayments as the property was sold by the company in 1881 to William Rattray, who's father had received the Crown patent for the southwest half of Lot 12 in 1827 (LCLRO Instruments 2D-1049 and 2E-1566). The property remained in the Rattray family into the 1970s when parcels along the road frontage began to be severed, though it appears that the family at least initially remained on the farm on Lot 12, just using parts of their Lot 11 land as additional agricultural land (Fuller 1884). A James Rattray is listed as a farmer on Lot 11, Concession 10 in the 1916 township directory, likely the same individual who acquired the property from William's estate in 1899 (LCLRO Instrument 2I-3159; Henry Vernon & Son 1916).

Topographic maps and aerial photographs provide an indication of the changes to the subject property and surrounding areas over the course of the first half of the twentieth century. A one-inch-to-one-mile topographic map of the Carleton Place area dating to 1929 depicts one building to the northeast of the study area in the northeast half of Lot 11 and another building on Lot 10 to the southwest (see Map 4). The study area itself was mostly wooded across the southern end, with the landscape having changed little by the time another edition was published in 1935.

A series of aerial photographs shows little overall change in agricultural land usage through the 1950s and 1960s (Map 5). The northern end of the property consisted of a patchwork of small fields with wooded boundaries, a mixture of tilled land and pasture, likely having changed little from the original field boundaries of the 1800s. A 1964 aerial photograph, however, shows the first appearance of what appears to be a laneway leading to a small area of disturbance on the property, which is more visible on a later 2001 aerial photograph (see Map 5). The area does not appear on geological mapping which depicts other quarries and resource pits in the surrounding area; it may only have

been a small quarry for use on the farm. The area currently contains a small pond. The southern half of the lot consists of a large woodlot which appears to have not changed since the 1920s (see Maps 4 and 5).

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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) was undertaken. To augment these results, a search of the Past Recovery corporate library was also conducted.[10]

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 Lake Mississippi in close proximity to 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).

[10] 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 MHSTCI requirements minimally require the evaluation of the material remains of occupations and or land uses pre-dating 1900.

- Immediately northwest of the study area, Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were undertaken as part of a *Plan of Subdivision Application* for part of Lot 10, Concession 11 (Swayze 1997 – PIF: 97-013). No significant archaeological resources were identified and no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

- Located further to the southwest of the study area, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the Phase 2 and Phase 3 development lands at the Lakeside Drive Subdivision, within Lot 9, Concession 10, was completed by Adams Heritage (2017 - PIF: P003-0435-2017). Previous Stage 1 and Stage 2 studies had been undertaken on adjacent parts of the same development (including Lot 8), during which a small Middle Woodland archaeological site (BgGa-8) was identified close to Mississippi Lake and as a result the boundaries of the proposed development area were changed to remove the archaeological site from the development plan and provide a substantial protective buffer to the area (Adams Heritage 2011 – PIF: P003-078, 2015 - PIF: P003-334-2012).

- Immediately to the north of the study area, Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were undertaken as part of a *Plan of Subdivision Application* for part of Lot 12, Concession 11 (Adams Heritage 2011 – PIF: P003-0423-2016). No significant archaeological resources were identified and no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

- Located to the south of the study area, Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were completed as part of a *Plan of Subdivision Application* covering parts of Lot 8 and Lot 9, Concession 9 (Past Recovery 2020 – PIF: P1201-0051-2020). No significant archaeological resources were identified and no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

- Located immediately to the east of the study area, Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments were undertaken as part of a *Plan of Subdivision Application* for part of Lot 11, Concession 9 (Past Recovery 2020 – PIF: P1201-0020-2019 & P1201-0032-2020). No significant archaeological resources were identified and no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport (MHSTCI). 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 known

archaeological sites within 1 km of the study area, though as stated above, a small Middle Woodland campsite (BgGa-8) lay just beyond this distance on the shore of Mississippi Lake.

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 Properties Database (http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/ hpdsearch/english/default.asp);
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's List of Heritage Conservation Districts (http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/heritage_conserving_list.shtml); and,
- Ontario Heritage Trust website (https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/ index.php/online-plaque-guide).

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:

- The Ontario Heritage Trust Online Plaque Guide (https://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/en/index.php/online-plaque-guide);
- Parks Canada Directory of Federal Heritage Designations (https://www.pc.gc.ca/apps/dfhd/default_eng.aspx); and,

- A listing of historical plaques of Ontario maintained by Sarah J. McCabe (https://ontarioplaques.omeka.net/).

No plaques or monuments associated with historically significant places, persons, or events were noted within or immediately adjacent to the study area. The closest is located 5 km northwest of the study area in Carlton Place.

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);
- Field of Stones website (http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~clifford/);
- Ontario Cemetery Locator website maintained by the Ontario Genealogical Society (https://vitacollections.ca/ogscollections/2818487/data?g=d);
- Ontario Headstones Photo Project website (https://canadianheadstones.ca/wp/cemetery-lookup/); and,
- Available historical mapping and aerial photography.

There are no known cemeteries or isolated burials within or immediately adjacent to the present study area.[11] The closest cemetery is the United Cemeteries, located 6.4 km northeast of the study area on Lot 20, Concession 9.

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

[11] It should be noted that the research undertaken as part of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment is unlikely to identify the potential for the presence of unrecorded burial plots, such as those of individual families on rural properties. See Section 9.0 of this report for information regarding compliance with provincial legislation in the event that human remains are identified during future development.

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 no evidence of any mineral resources located within the study area. A small area of disturbance towards the centre of the property noted in historical aerial photographs, currently a pond, may have been a source of stone for local use. A dolomite mine, known as the F. McEwen Property, was located on the adjacent Lot 11, Concession 9. This appears to have been first opened in 1912 but is no longer in operation.

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), before 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). The surficial geology in the vicinity is largely comprised of Paleozoic bedrock consisting of limestone, dolomite, sandstone and local shale (Map 6). There are low lying bare, tabular outcrops with areas thinly veneered by unconsolidated sediments up to a metre thick (Kettles 1992). Along the southwestern edge of the property are post-Champlain Sea Organic deposits, mainly of muck and peat in bogs, and other poorly drained areas. Immediately to the east at the southeast end are Champlain Sea Nearshore sediments, consisting of gravel, sand, and coarser material. The ground in the study area is fairly flat, ranging between 140 m and 146 m above sea level (asl) from northwest to southeast (see Map 6).

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 southeastern edge, however, contains a small amount of Matilda loam (Mtl), which is an imperfectly drained loam till (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 forests present at the time of initial Euro-Canadian settlement in this region have long since been cleared.

The study area lies within the Mississippi River watershed, with Mississippi Lake lying approximately 850 m to the northwest and 1.3 km to the southwest. Mississippi Lake is the last in a series of lakes before the Mississippi River meets the Ottawa River east of Arnprior. The lake is a warm water fishery whose marine life includes Walleye, Norther Pike, as well as Smallmouth and Largemouth Bass. The area is rich in wildlife. Throughout Lanark County beaver, muskrat, fisher, fox, coyote, mink, otter, and racoon are trapped, and deer and black bear are prevalent.

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 not undertaken as part of the Stage 1 assessment.

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* (MHSTCI 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* (MHSTCI 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-Contact settlement and/or land uses. Specifically:

- Portions of the study are adjacent to nearshore sediment deposits associated with the post-glacial Champlain Sea;
- The study area generally contains well-drained soils, preferred for campsites; and,
- The recovery of pre-Contact artifacts from locations of just over one kilometre from the property suggests the surrounding area has been inhabited for thousands of years.

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

- Portions of the study area lie within 100 metres of Lake Park Road and 10th Line Road, both historical transportation corridors depicted on nineteenth century mapping; and,
- Historical research has indicated that the property was briefly settled as early as 1819 and contained at least one mid-nineteenth century residence/farmstead close to the southeast edge of the study area along 10th Line Road as illustrated on the 1863 Walling map (see Map 4).

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 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. Twentieth century aerial imagery appears to indicate a small area of disturbance present towards the center of the study area which may have been a former small pit; it is now the location of a small pond. The archeological potential for the study area has been illustrated on Map 7.

5.4 Stage 1 Recommendations

The results of the background research discussed above indicate that most of the study area exhibits 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* (MHSTCI 2011). As there are no current or recently active agricultural fields within the study area, all portions identified as exhibiting archaeological potential should be assessed by means of a shovel test pit survey conducted at 5 m 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 23 days, on May 13th, 17th to 21st, 28th and 31st, and June 2nd, 4th, 7th to 11th, 15th to 18th and 22nd to 25th, 2021, by a crew consisting of a licensed field director and up to nine experienced field technicians. All fieldwork was conducted according to criteria outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). Weather conditions were generally consistent over the course of the fieldwork, with clear to overcast skies with light rain, though temperatures fluctuated between 13° and 38° 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 during the Stage 2 property survey, the Past Recovery field crew used GIS software to produce detailed property mapping consisting of property boundaries overlain on recent high-resolution aerial imagery. This map allowed the field crew to accurately determine the limits of the subject property in relation to fixed reference landmarks, as well as to accurately record field conditions. In addition, the limits of the study area were converted to a format that could be displayed on a handheld Geographic Positioning System (GPS) receiver, which allowed the Past Recovery field crew to accurately identify property boundaries and record the location of features of interest. 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 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 on a one metre subscription plan. While in use, the receiver reported accuracies within the range of one to three metres in areas with tree cover. (North American Datum 1983, UTM Grid Zone 18T).

The northwest end of the study area was comprised of a number of inactive former fields which had previously been used as pasture on the property and were partially overgrown with regenerating small shrubs and trees (Image 1). A small pond was located in the center of the property (Image 2). The remainder of the parcel consisted of a mixture of woodlots, rocky outcrops and low wet areas typical of this part of Lanark County, lying on the fringe of the Frontenac Axis (Images 3 to 7). Environmental mapping, aerial photography and visible bedrock outcrops confirmed that much of the farm property had been solely used as pasture and had never been ploughed given the shallow depth of the bedrock. Accordingly, the Stage 2 testing was conducted by test pit survey at 5 m intervals, covering 93% of the property (Table 1; Images 8 to 14; Map 8). In areas where

shovel test pits revealed low-lying and wet areas (approximately 7% of the property), judgemental testing intervals were used to confirm the extent of the saturated soils. This included the small pond in the centre of the property, which was avoided. Other areas of exposed bedrock and areas covered in thick poison ivy were noted and also tested at judgemental intervals; however none of these areas were large enough to result in more than a few test pits being excluded from the survey (Image 15).

Table 1. Estimates of Survey Coverage from the Stage 2 Property Survey.

Survey Type	Area (ha)	Percentage of Property Tested by Survey Type
Shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals	40.807	93%
Low and wet with permanently saturated soils; not tested	3.519	7%

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 additional soil layers (buried topsoil or other meaningful cultural deposits), subsurface features, or deep 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 specific 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 (PTP) number in the order of excavation, and different soil layers found within these test pits were assigned lot numbers as encountered. Artifacts were given the same provenience (positive test pit and lot number) as the soil layers in which they were found. Where warranted, an intensified survey was conducted to assist in determining whether a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment was required. This included the excavation of eight shovel test pits excavated on a 2.5 m grid around the original positive test pits, as well as the excavation of three one-metre-square test units over the scatter of positive test pits found in one location on the property, as per *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011, Section 2.1.3). Test unit excavations were also completed by hand, using shovel and trowel. 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. All test unit profiles and floors were cleaned and examined for the presence of cultural features and at least one profile from each unit was recorded through a scaled drawing and digital photography. All artifacts found were collected and retained, bagged according to their

unit designation and lot number. Excavation was then continued five centimetres into sterile subsoil, where possible. Once excavation and any required recording had been completed, all test units were backfilled. The locations of all positive shovel test pits and any test units excavated were recorded using the GPS receiver. Site boundaries were defined by applying a 2.5 metre buffer to all positive shovel test pits and test units and calculating a minimum bounding geometry using GIS software.

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 2. The complete photographic catalogue is included as Appendix 1, and the locations and orientations of all photographs referenced in this 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 2. Inventory of the Stage 2 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Field notes	Notes on the Stage 2 fieldwork	67 pages	Past Recovery office – file PR21-019
Maps	Field maps	1 page	Past Recovery office – file PR21-019
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the Stage 2 fieldwork	125 photographs	On Past Recovery computer network – file PR21-019

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.

The artifact inventory was compiled in a Microsoft Access database with each entry including an individual inventory number, the full spatial location information (provenience) within the study area, the artifact quantity and the appropriate artifact attributes. A complete inventory of the artifact assemblage is included as Appendix 3. 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 artifact collection from the subject property consisted of 167 artifacts, including 2 pre-Contact and 165 nineteenth century items. The collection is currently housed in one standard sized banker's box.

6.3 Fieldwork Results

The Stage 2 property survey revealed consistent soil profiles across the property, comprised of between 6 cm and 28 cm of dark brown clay loam topsoil over either a pale yellow/grey sandy clay subsoil or an orange/brown sandy clay subsoil (Images 16 to 18). This was consistent with soil mapping for the area which indicated that the entire property consisted of a shallow soil profile over Paleozoic bedrock (see Map 6). In areas where bedrock could be seen in places on the surface, test pits in the vicinity generally consisted of up to 19 cm of dark brown clay loam topsoil over pale grey bedrock (Images 19 and 20). The soil stratigraphy differed slightly in the area surrounding the foundation of the former tenant farmstead (see below), though most test pits in this area consisted of approximately 16 cm of dark brown loam topsoil over pale brown sandy clay subsoil (Image 21).

Testing pitting began at the north end of property in the former fields which covered the northern half of the study area. The soil stratigraphy in this area consisted of a 25 cm thick layer of dark brown sandy loam topsoil over a shallow yellow to orange silty subsoil over bedrock. Judgemental testing was used in the northwestern corner of the study area where a small wetland was encountered (see Map 8). Test pitting returned to 5 m intervals as the field crew moved south in the central former field where the soil stratigraphy remained consistent with that encountered in the other regenerating fields.

There were small patches of exposed bedrock in the area between two fence lines running north-south in the centre of the northern portion of the study area; however testing intervals were not lengthened beyond 5 metres. Further to the south the soil stratigraphy alternated between shallow topsoil directly over bedrock and the typical natural soil layers encountered elsewhere. The soil stratigraphy remained consistent within a small woodlot along the western border of the study area. Judgemental testing was used in the area surrounding the small pond near the centre of the study area in order to confirm the extent of associated saturated soils (see Map 8; see Images 2 and 3).

Once the northern former fields had been completed, testing was conducted within the large woodlot covering the southern portion of the property. The presence of patches of exposed bedrock and several low lying and wet areas led to test pit locations being more selective, though as stated above there were no large areas where testing was avoided. The soil stratigraphy through this area remained consistent with that in the northern half of the property though the topsoil and subsoil were generally shallower.

6.4 Record of Finds

The property survey resulted in the identification of one findspot associated with the former nineteenth century tenant farmstead located in close proximity to 10th Line Road.

6.4.1 Findspot 1

Findspot 1 was located immediately adjacent to 10th Line Road along the southeastern border of the study area (Map 9).[12] The findspot consisted of the rectangular foundations of the former tenant farmstead (a former cellar pit with a deep depression surrounded by wall mounds and a rock-filled platform or area to the northwest), a second deep depression to the north of the foundations, 11 positive shovel test pits and three positive intensification units (Images 22 and 23). The foundation itself consisted of 1 m wide walls forming a 17.5 m (northwest to southeast) by 12.5 m (northeast to southwest) rectangle. The deepest open part of the former cellar depression within the foundation extended to approximately 1 m below grade. The southeastern wall of the building lay within one metre of the split rail fence denoting the 10th Line Road right-of-way.

Though there was fairly extensive surface refuse dating to the second half of the twentieth century, a number of nineteenth century Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from the topsoil. As stated above, the results were augmented through test pit intensification including a combination of eight shovel test pits excavated on a 2.5 m grid around each of the original positive test pits and three test units dug within clusters of positive test pits (Images 24 and 25). One hundred and sixty-seven artifacts were recovered from the

[12] More accurate GPS readings were taken during the subsequent Stage 3 assessment and thus the site co-ordinates will not be presented here (see Section 7.1).

test pits and test units in addition to the modern artifacts present on the surface in the surrounding area, which were left *in situ*.

The soil stratigraphy at the findspot varied based on the proximity of the test pit or unit to the farmstead foundation. The five positive shovel test pits and one test unit completed to the northeast of the foundation (PTP001, PTP002, PTP003, PTP010 and TU1) contained soil stratigraphy consistent with the remainder of the study area: between 19 cm and 27 cm of dark brown silty loam topsoil over orange/brown sandy loam subsoil or bedrock (Image 26). Test pits/units PTP004, PTP008, PTP009, PTP011 and TU2 were excavated along the mounded northeastern wall of the foundation. The soil stratigraphy reflected this placement: while each had a thin layer of dark brown sandy loam topsoil and accumulated forest debris, the underlying deposit contained a significant number of large stones. These were not accompanied by mortar and did not seem to be purposefully cut and shaped, instead appearing to have been placed rather haphazardly, perhaps in a dug trench, to form the foundation wall. The soil layers in TU2 reflected this, consisting of approximately 10 cm of dark grey/brown silty loam topsoil over 30 cm of grey/brown silty loam which contained many rocks and rounded stones, over 20 cm of orange/brown sandy loam which continued to contain many large stones, over orange/brown sandy loam subsoil (Images 27 and 28). Test pits/units PTP005, PTP006, PTP007 and TU3 were completed either along the southwest side or within the northwestern part of the farmstead foundations. The soil stratigraphy in this area was similar to that in TU2, but contained a slightly lower percentage of large stones and the layers were generally shallower. The strata in TU3 consisted of 15 cm of brown silty loam topsoil over 20 cm of light brown silty loam which contained numerous stones, over yellow/brown sandy loam subsoil (Images 29 and 30). The orange/brown rock-filled sandy loam deposit was not present in this area. The results of the intensified survey defined the area of the findspot as approximately 415 m².

The 167 artifacts collected were distributed amongst the positive test pits, with TU3 containing 101 items or 60% of the assemblage. Looking at the collection as a whole, the most prevalent functional artifact group was the *Foodways* class (51.5%), followed by the *Architectural* class (32.3%), the *General Function* class (8.4%), the *Floral/Faunal* class (3.0%) and the *Clothing* and the *Indigenous* classes at (1.2% each); the remaining classes each consisting of one item (Table 3; Image 31). The *Foodways* portion of the assemblage included a variety of *Ceramic Tableware* sherds, including 19 fragments of refined white earthenware (which post-dates 1820), 13 pieces of vitrified white earthenware (which post-dates 1840), and two pieces of yellowware (which post-dates 1830), as well as 36 sherds of mixed plain refined white earthenware and vitrified white earthenware (Kenyon 1991; Miller et al. 2000). The decoration styles on the refined white earthenware sherds all dated to the nineteenth century, and included a blue sponged fragment (1843 to 1875), two stamped pieces (1841 to 1875), one late palette painted fragment (1830 to 1872) and six additional painted pieces likely dating to the same period. The vitrified

Table 3. Artifacts Recovered from Findspot 1 by Class and Group.

Class/Group	Total	Percentage of Total
Activities	**1**	**0.60%**
Hand Tools	1	100.00%
Architectural	**54**	**32.34%**
Construction Materials	1	1.85%
Nails	10	18.52%
Window Glass	43	79.63%
Clothing	**2**	**1.20%**
Fasteners	2	100.00%
Faunal/Floral	**5**	**2.99%**
Bone	5	100.00%
Foodways	**86**	**51.50%**
Ceramic Tableware	70	81.40%
Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	7	8.14%
Glass Beverage Containers	2	1.16%
Unidentifiable Glass Containers	7	8.14%
Furnishings	**1**	**0.60%**
Lighting Devices	1	100.00%
General Function	**14**	**8.38%**
Miscellaneous Material	14	100.00%
Indigenous	**2**	**1.20%**
Chipped Stone	2	100.00%
Smoking	**1**	**0.60%**
Smoking Pipes	1	100.00%
Unidentifiable	**1**	**0.60%**
Unidentifiable	1	100.00%
Total	**167**	**100%**

white earthenware decoration styles consisted of two moulded (post-1840), one blue sponged (1843 to 1875) and two polychrome painted (1830 to 1872) pieces (Kenyon 1991, 1985a,b,c; Majewski and O'Brien 1987).

The *Architectural* class was comprised of 10 nails, 43 sherds of window glass, and one piece of mortar. Seven of the nails were machine cut, two were wrought and one was wire drawn. Other artifacts of note were two pressed porcelain buttons in the *Clothing* class post-dating 1840 (Sprague 2002), a white clay smoking pipe stem manufactured by Murray of Glasgow (1830-1861; Bradley 2000), and a 15 cm long steel bowie knife from

the *Activities* class engraved with the words "CUTLERY/MADE IN/SHEFFIELD" (mid-nineteenth century into the twentieth century).[13]

The remaining two artifacts formed a small assemblage of pre-Contact Indigenous material consisting of two chipped stone artifacts made of Kitchissipi chert (Image 32). In the Ottawa valley Kitchissipi chert was a widely used local resource (Fox 2009). One of the lithic artifacts (#009) was a worked secondary flake, identified as such given the percentage of cortex on its dorsal surface and platform and the numerous small retouch scars along the edge of the flake. Worked flakes were tools of expedience that were typically used to quickly process animal remains or wooden artifacts and were then promptly discarded afterwards. The second lithic artifact (#045) was a small broken secondary flake made during the thinning phase of lithic reduction process. As stated above with the worked example, secondary flakes are typified by the percentage of cortex on the dorsal surface and platform, as well as by their general shape and size. As both flakes were recovered from deposits which generally date to the mid-nineteenth century it is unlikely that these artifacts represented a discrete pre-Contact deposit and were likely discarded prior to the occupation of the homestead and had become intermixed with the later deposit.

6.5 Analysis and Conclusions

6.5.1 Findspot 1

The documentary research undertaken as part of the Stage 1 assessment indicates that apart from initial activity on the part of Dennis Gingley to meet settlement duties to obtain the Crown patent which he immediately sold, the southwest half of Lot 11, Concession 10 was owned by a succession of individuals who did not establish homesteads on the property. By 1863, however, a small tenant farm had been established at the southeast end of the lot fronting on what would become 10th Line Road, which the 1871 census indicates was likely occupied by the Andrew Dunlop family at that time. Though the census does not indicate on which half of the lot the Dunlop farm was situated, it was likely the southwest as this portion of Lot 11 was sold to William Rattray in 1881 following defaulted tax payments by the current owner, and Dunlop was reported by 1885 to be residing elsewhere. A member of the Rattray family may have inhabited the tenant farm soon after the turn of the twentieth century, though it appears to have been abandoned shortly thereafter, though the fields in the north half were maintained through most of the twentieth century.

Findspot 1 appears to have been the remnants of the tenant farmstead, with was likely a fairly large residence foot-print consisting of low mounded foundation walls surrounding a deep depression representing a former cellar pit with a built-up platform

[13] http://www.steelcitycutlery.com/jimbowie.html

at the northwest end and a second deep depression to the north that may have been the remnants of a well. The intensified test pit survey across this area found 165 mostly nineteenth century artifacts, the majority of which dated to the mid-nineteenth century, contemporary with the residence illustrated on the 1863 Walling map (see Map 4). Findspot 1 therefore meets criteria set by MHSTCI for archaeological sites requiring a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment (Section 2.2; Standard 1a(ii) of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* 2011) given the presence of more than 20 diagnostic artifacts pre-dating 1900 and the structural remains corroborating the historical record. It also met criteria for registration in the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* as the Cavanagh 10th Line Tenant Farm site (BgGa-13).

6.6 Stage 2 Recommendations

This report forms the basis for the following recommendations:

1) Findspot 1 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 Maps 8 and 9). Any further Stage 3 assessment at Findspot 1 should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), by means of the controlled excavation of one-metre-square test units across the area of the site on a five metre grid, with an additional 20% of the grid total placed so as to investigate areas of interest.

2) No further archaeological assessment of the remainder of the subject area as presently defined on Map 2 is required.

3) In the event that future planning results in the identification of additional areas of impact beyond the limits of the present study area, further archaeological assessment may be required. It should be noted that impacts include all aspects of the proposed development causing soil disturbances or other alterations, including additional temporary property needs (i.e. access roads, staging/lay down areas, associated works etc.).

7.0 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE CAVANAGH 10TH LINE TENANT FARM SITE (BgGa-13)

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 Historical Research

Please see Section 3.4 for the detailed property history.

7.2 Stage 3 Field Methods

The Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment of the Cavanagh 10th Line Tenant Farm site (BgGa-13) was completed over the course of ten days – the 3rd to 6th, 9th to 11th, and 16th to 18th of August, 2021 – with a crew of between two and nine experienced field technicians. Fieldwork was conducted according to standards outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 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 25° to a high of 30° Celsius) and good natural lighting, ideal for the identification, documentation, and recovery of archaeological resources.

Stage 3 fieldwork was focused to the area surrounding the mounded remnants of the foundation walls of the tenant farmstead. A site datum was established at the southwest corner of Test Unit N300E500. Grid lines were laid out from the datum, with grid north running perpendicular to 10th Line Road. As it was not clear from the results of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment whether the site would require Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts, it was determined that a five-metre grid would be used for the Stage 3 assessment. Testing proceeded outwards at five metre intervals from the N300 baseline, with grid excavations first covering the area of the positive test pits found during the Stage 2 assessment, and then extending as suggested by the Stage 3 results. An additional number of 'off-grid' units, amounting to 20% of the total grid units, were placed in areas of particular interest to either obtain a larger sample of artifacts or gain more information related to the structural remains. All one-metre-square units, both those placed on the five-metre grid and the requisite 'in-fill' units, were positioned as closely as possible to actual grid points, though this was not always possible given the many natural obstacles in the area. All unit designations were assigned using the southeast corner, measured from N300E500. A total of 29 one-metre-square units were completed and recorded on a site plan (Map 10).

The excavation of each one-metre-square unit was carried out by hand, using shovels and trowels (Images 33 to 35). Stratigraphic soil deposits were assigned unit-specific lot

numbers in order of appearance. All excavated material was screened through six-millimetre (1/4 inch) hardware mesh. Test unit excavation was continued five centimetres 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/or digital photography, and possible cultural features observed in unit floors were illustrated in plan drawings at the same scale as the profiles. Where it was deemed necessary to further investigate subsurface features to inform Stage 3 recommendations, features were sectioned to the extent investigated and at least one profile was recorded through a scaled drawing and/or 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 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 on a one metre subscription plan. While in use, the receiver reported accuracies within the range of three metres given the tree cover. Coordinates for the site are reproduced below in Table 4 (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 records generated through the fieldwork is included below in Table 5. The complete Stage 3 photographic catalogue is included as Appendix 2, and the locations and directions of all photographs used as illustrations in this report are depicted on Map 11.

Table 4. UTM Co-ordinates for the Cavanagh 10th Line Tenant Farm Site (BgGa-13).

Feature Recorded	Latitude	Longitude	EPE
Site centroid	410561	4995267	<300 cm
North site limit	410557	4995281	<300 cm
West site limit	410578	4995280	<300 cm
East site limit	410541	4995254	<300 cm
South site limit	410552	4995245	<300 cm
Site datum	410555	4995253	<300 cm

Table 5. 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	131 digital photographs	On Past Recovery computer network – file PR21-037
Field Maps	Illustrated site plan, plan and profile drawings	5 pages	Past Recovery office - file PR21-037
Field Notes	Notes on the Stage 3 assessment and test unit record forms	70 pages	Past Recovery office - file PR21-037

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 4. 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 1,854 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 29 one-metre-square units in the area containing the positive test pits and test units identified during the previous Stage 2 assessment as constituting the Cavanagh 10th Line Tenant Farm site (BgGa-13; see Map 10). Twenty-four were placed on the 5-metre grid, with the remaining five being the required infill units placed in areas of interest. Four of these were placed in a contiguous row in an attempt to determine both the nature of and construction techniques used for the residence foundation walls. Soil profiles encountered in the test units varied slightly across the site, resulting from their placement in proximity to the tenant farmstead foundation walls. Units placed within or directly next to the foundation walls contained distinct soil layers reflecting their location; the rest of the units completed across the site had the same basic soil stratigraphy, consisting of 10 cm to 30 cm of dark brown sandy loam topsoil, which in some units overlay up to 23 cm of mottled dark brown and orange/brown sandy loam transition, over an orange/brown silty sand, red/brown sand, pale grey beige silty sand, or mottled orange/brown and yellow/grey sand subsoil (Images 37 and 38). Of note, a number of the units completed in close proximity to the remains of the residence contained mottled orange/brown and yellow/grey sand subsoil, with the latter likely being a C-horizon subsoil churned up during the course of the construction of this feature. Test units N310E510, N305E504, N303E509, and N305E510-513 all contained this subsoil (Image 39). The varying orange/brown and red/brown subsoil appearing throughout the site was likely the result of the property lying on the border of two different soil types (see Map 6). Several units were excavated past the required 5 cm in order to confirm both soils in fact were sterile subsoil.

The Stage 3 investigation of the Cavanagh 10th Line Tenant Farm site (BgGa-13) resulted in the recovery of 1,854 artifacts, which, combined with the 167 found during the previous Stage 2 study, amounted to a total of 2,021 items. The material was typical of rural mid-nineteenth century domestic farmstead sites in Ontario, with the exception of one pre-Contact artifact found in Test unit N315E500 (see below). The distribution of the material was very confined, with larger artifact counts found within and in immediate proximity to the remains of the residence, but decreasing rapidly away from the structure (see Map 12). The artifacts have been assigned to nine contexts[14] for analysis purposes below in Table 6. The assessment also resulted in the discovery of three features. Feature 1 was assigned to the mounded embankment deposits denoting the locations of the foundation walls of the residence, Feature 2 consisted of the cellar pit dug into the subsoil within the residence foundation, and Feature 3 was assigned to a deep depression

[14] 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.

Table 6. Stage 3 Artifact Assemblage by Context and Test Unit.

Context	Description	Unit and Corresponding Lot	Artifacts
1	Topsoil	N299E504:1, N300E494:1, N300E500:1, N300E510:1, N300E515:1, N305E509:1, N305E495:1, N305E500:1, N305E504:1, N305E510:1, N305E511:1, N305E512:1 & 1/2, N305E513:1, N305E515:1, N305E520:1 & 2, N305E525:1, N305E530:1, N309E495:1, N310E500:1 & 2, N310E505:1, N310E510:1, N310E515:1, N310E520:1, N315E495:1, N315E499:1 & 2, N315E500:1 & 2, N315E505:1, N315E510:1; N316E515:1 & 2	993
2	Subsoil	N299E504:3, N300E494:2, N300E500:2, N300E510:2, N300E515:2, N303E509:4 & 5, N305E495:2, N305E500:2, N305E504:4 & 6, N305E510:4, N305E511:4, N305E512:4, N305E513:5, N305E515:2, N305E520:3, N305E525:2, N305E530:2, N309E495:2, N310E500:3, N310E510:6 & 7, N310E515:2, N310E520:2, N315E495:2, N315E499:3, N315E500:3, N315E505:2, N315E510:2, N316E515:3	0
3	Feature 1: South, East and West Embankment Construction Fill	N305E504:2, N305E510:2, 3 & 5, N305E511:2, 3 & 5, N305E512:2, 3 & 5, N305E513:2, 3 & 5	327
4	Feature 1: South, East and West Embankment Occupation Layer	N299E504:2, N305E504:3	161
5	Feature 1: Northern Platform Foundation Cobble Layer	N310E505:4, N310E510:3	15
6	Feature 1: Northern Platform Construction Fill	N301E505:2, N310E510:5	14
7	Feature 1: North Embankment Foundation Structural Beams	N310E505:3, N310E510:2, N310E510:4	5
8	Feature 1: Cellar Pit Occupation Layer	N303E509:2	121
9	Feature 1: Cellar Pit Construction Fill	N303E509:3	66

immediately north of the foundation walls. All three are further described below. Apart from low artifact yields, the site boundaries were defined by a cedar farm fence which

ran along the southeastern edge of the site next to the 10th Line Road right-of-way. The site thus measured approximately 0.07 ha in area.

7.4.1 Context 1: Topsoil

The topsoil was consistent across the entire site as dark brown sandy loam between 10 cm and 30 cm in thickness. As the site was located in a wooded area, the topsoil in every unit had numerous roots and rootlets, as well as numerous stones and pebbles which ranged from 5 percent of the soil composition to 60 percent depending on the proximity of the unit to the foundation walls.

Context 1 contained a total of 993 artifacts, dominated by the *Architectural* (50.05%) and *Foodways* classes (37.97%; Table 7; Images 40 and 41). Within the *Architectural* class, window glass (68.61%) and nails (29.78%) featured prominently. Of these materials, the nails can be used to shed light on the duration of an occupation, the *Nails* group in the assemblage including a variety of types with machine cut, wrought and wire 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 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 nails consisted of 129 machine cut, 18 wrought and one unidentifiable as to manufacturing technique (Table 8). Thus, the nail assemblage was typical of an archaeological site with an occupation period spanning the nineteenth century, with the lack of wire nails suggesting that it did not continue very long into the twentieth, if at all.

The *Foodways* 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*, with ware types being mostly refined white

Table 7. Context 1 Artifact Assemblage by Class and Group.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Architectural	**497**	**50.05%**	**50.05%**
Construction Materials	7	1.41%	0.70%
Door/Window Hardware	1	0.20%	0.10%
Nails	148	29.78%	14.90%
Window Glass	341	68.61%	34.34%
Clothing	**5**	**0.50%**	**0.50%**
Fasteners	5	100.00%	0.50%
Faunal/Floral	**49**	**4.93%**	**4.93%**
Bone	48	97.96%	4.83%
Floral	1	2.04%	0.10%
Foodways	**377**	**37.97%**	**37.97%**
Ceramic Tableware	246	65.25%	24.77%
Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	54	14.32%	5.44%
Glass Beverage Containers	40	10.61%	4.03%
Glass Storage Containers	7	1.86%	0.70%
Glass Tableware	2	0.53%	0.20%
Metal Containers	1	0.27%	0.10%
Unidentifiable Glass Containers	25	6.63%	2.52%
Utensils	2	0.53%	0.20%
Furnishings	**5**	**0.50%**	**0.50%**
Lighting Devices	5	100.00%	0.50%
General Function	**31**	**3.12%**	**3.12%**
Miscellaneous Hardware	2	6.45%	0.20%
Miscellaneous Material	29	93.55%	2.92%
Indigenous	**1**	**0.10%**	**0.10%**
Chipped Stone	1	100.00%	0.10%
Medical/Hygiene	**6**	**0.60%**	**0.60%**
Pharmaceutical Containers	6	100.00%	0.60%
Smoking	**4**	**0.40%**	**0.40%**
Smoking Pipes	4	100.00%	0.40%
Unidentifiable	**18**	**1.81%**	**1.81%**
Unidentifiable	18	100.00%	1.81%
Total	**993**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

earthenware or vitrified white earthenware, with a smattering of ironstone. Decoration styles appearing on these ware types varied; an analysis by style is provided below. As detailed later, many of the ware types and decoration styles present in the overall assemblage were common throughout the latter half of the nineteenth century, and there

Table 8. Context 1 Nail Assemblage.

Manufacturing Technique	#	% of Total
Cut	129	87.16%
Unidentifiable	1	0.68%
Wrought	18	12.16%
Total	**148**	**100.00%**

was a general cluster with periods of production and popular use that began in the mid-nineteenth century. Notably absent were ware types typical of sites dating prior to the 1830s, including creamware and pearlware, though there were a fragment of a scalloped blue edged refined white earthenware that typically spanned the 1820s to 1850 (Miller 1988).

As stated above, the *Foodways* class included mostly *Ceramic Tableware* (24.77%; Table 9). Many of the sherds in this group were plain refined white earthenware, though notable decoration styles included: blue sponged (dating between 1843-1875), hand-painted (dating between 1820-1872), slipped (dating between 1820-1920), blue edged with a straight rim (dating between 1841-1857) and stamped (dating between 1843-1875; Kenyon 1991, 1985a,b,c; Majewski and O'Brien 1987). Another 16% of the *Ceramic Tableware* assemblage consisted of vitrified white earthenware, the majority of which was plain but included moulded, edged with a straight rim but no colour (dating between 1841-1857), and polychrome hand-painted, all of which post-dated 1840 (Miller et al. 2000). One vitrified fragment bore the black transfer printed maker's mark "IRONSTONE CHINA W&E CORN BURSLEM" and had therefore been manufactured between 1864 and 1891 (#509, Godden 1964; 175).

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 (Jones and Sullivan 1989). Particularly telling is the fact that machine made glass bottle and container sherds (39) made up a significant portion of the overall assemblage, given that the manufacturing of machine made glass began after 1889 (Jones and Sullivan 1989). Thus much of the glass appears to have been deposited into the twentieth century. There were also, however, 28 mould blown container and two pressed tableware sherds. The pressed glass items could also have been twentieth century in date, though this manufacturing technique began in the early nineteenth century (Miller et al. 2000:8). One item clearly dating to the early twentieth century was a fragment from a machine made storage container manufactured by the Consumers Glass Co. after 1917 (#593; King 1987:247). Other items of interest within the *Foodways* class were two utensil fragments: a knife with a broken blade and part of a handle.

Table 9. Context 1 Ceramic Tableware and Ceramic Utilitarian Ware by Ware Type and Decoration Style.

Ware and Decoration	#	Date Range	Reference
CRW	**53**		
CRW	1	1796+	Newlands 1979
CRW, glazed	34	1796-1920	Newlands 1979
CRW, unglazed	18	1796-1920	Newlands 1979
CSW	**1**		
CSW	1	1847-1900+	Kenyon 1991
IRO	**3**	1842-1930	Miller et al. 2000
IRO, plain	3	1842-1930	Miller et al. 2000
RCE	**1**		
RCE, Jackfield-like	1	1796+	Jouppien 1980
RWE	**171**		
RWE, banded	2	1820+	Burke 1982
RWE, black transfer	1	1823-1845	Kenyon 1991
RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim	1	1820-1850	Miller 1988
RWE, blue edged, straight rim	3	1841-1857	Miller et al. 2000
RWE, blue edged, straight rim, incised curved lines	8	1841-1857	Miller et al. 2000
RWE, blue sponged	1	1843-1875	Majewski and O'Brien 1987
RWE, other decoration	10	1820+	Burke 1982
RWE, painted (unknown palette)	16	1820-1872	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
RWE, plain	123	1820+	Burke 1982
RWE, slipware	1	1820-1920	Bure 1982
RWE, stamped	5	1843-1875	Kenyon 1991
RWE or VWE	**23**		
VWE	**40**		
VWE, edged, straight rim, incised curved lines	9	1841-1857	Miller et al. 2000
VWE, moulded	4	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
VWE, plain	24	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
VWE, polychrome painted	3	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
YEW	**8**		
YEW	7	1830+	Kenyon 1991
YEW, slipware	1	1830+	Burke 1982

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 manufactured. All of the *Smoking* class artifacts were white clay pipe fragments, with one manufactured by Bannerman or R. Bannerman of Montreal between 1858 and 1907 (#268;), and a second by Henderson of Montreal between 1849 and 1876 (#584; 1849-1876); there were also two fragments from a white clay pipe bowl moulded with embossed designs (Bradley 2000:117).

The entire *Clothing* class consisted of four buttons, manufactured of porcelain (2), shell (1) or rubber (1), and one boot or shoe grommet (#317). The porcelain buttons had been pressed using the Prosser process, patented in 1840 (Sprague 2002). Additional artifacts of note included a lone chert secondary flake possibly resulting from the manufacture of a tool during the pre-Contact period but likely natural (#654; see Image 32), as well as several sherds from pharmaceutical bottles that had either been machine made or mould blown. A second test unit (N315E499) was placed immediately adjacent to the one containing the potential chert flake (N315E500), with no further chert encountered.

7.4.2 Context 2: Subsoil

As stated above, the subsoil varied in colour across site though the soil type remained the same, consisting of silty sand or sand. The orange/brown silty sand or red/brown sand subsoil did not appear to follow a pattern and was encountered in units both in close proximity to the foundation and further into the surrounding area. A number of units completed within the main feature, however, contained mottled orange/brown and yellow/grey sand, the latter likely the C-horizon disturbed during the construction of the house. Pale grey/beige silty sand encountered elsewhere may also have been part of the C-horizon. All of the subsoil layers contained pebbles and cobbles, though in a very low density. No artifacts were recovered from this context.

7.4.3 Feature 1 – Residence Structural Remains

Feature 1 was assigned to the rectangular area of mounded earth that was clearly the remains of the historical residence known to have been on the property in the mid-nineteenth century. It began at the former cedar rail fence denoting the southeastern property boundary and extended northwest in a perpendicular direction. The east, south and west walls of the structure were defined by low mounds approximately 1.2 m to 1.4 m in width surrounding a central depression, with the east and west walls measuring approximately 9 m (30 feet) in length and the south wall 8.5 m (28 feet) in length. The area containing the northern wall, though also 8.5 m in length, was much wider, consisting of a raised platform 5.5 m (18 feet) in width. This extended the overall north-south length of the structure to approximately 14.5 m (48 feet), the opposite dimensions to most mid-nineteenth century residences which were usually constructed parallel to the nearest road.

Several units on the five-metre grid lay within these foundation walls, with Test unit N299E504 within the southwest corner, Test unit N305E504 in the western wall, Test unit N300E510 near the southeast corner, Test unit N305E510 abutting the interior of the eastern wall and Test units N310E505 and N310E510 within the northern platform, close to the west and east sides respectively (see Map 10). Test unit TU3 during the Stage 2 excavation had also been placed within the northern platform. Both Test units N310E505 and N310E510 contained north-south running wooden joists below the topsoil, potentially remnants of a former floor. That in Test unit N310E505 was decayed but was

approximately 10 cm in width and 10 cm in depth, located 25 cm west of the east profile and traversing the unit. That in Test unit N310E510 was consistently 12 cm in width and 14 cm in depth, found 13 cm below grade and 10 cm east of the western edge of the unit, again traversing the excavation. This unit contained a second, smaller beam encountered at 34 cm below grade, also running north-south through the entire unit but measuring 7 cm in width by 9 cm in thickness. A fourth north-south running wooden beam, this time 18 cm to 20 cm in width and 16 cm in thickness, was found in Test unit N305E504 at 22 cm below grade, perhaps a sleeper for a wall.

The walls themselves were not solid structures constructed of shaped stones placed in an orderly fashion held together by mortar, but instead consisted of roughly piled rocks, cobbles, boulders and angular fragments heaped in a disorderly fashion. Test unit N310E510 appeared to contain the northeastern corner of the structure, with extensive cobble and rock-filled soil found along the east and north sides of the unit and a layer of fill to the interior (Lot N310E510:5; Image 42; see Image 36). Four contiguous units were excavated eastwards from Test unit N305E510 in order to investigate the nature of and obtain a cross-section of the eastern foundation wall (Image 43; see Image 36). The resulting trench indicated that the subsoil appeared to have been cut into to the west and east of a central rise, exposing the C-horizon, and that earth and rocks had been piled on the rise to provide a rough footing for a wooden superstructure. The greater volume of rock to the west of the wall location appeared to have been to the exterior of the building, and perhaps was a portion of the structure or a former chimney that had collapsed onto the exterior ground surface following the abandonment of the farmstead, accounting for the large number of artifacts in the underlying occupation surface in Test units N305E512 and N305E513. The rocks on the west side of the building were sparser, but also sloped down away from the mounded earth associated with the foundation wall (Image 44). Very few rocks were encountered in a deliberately level position, with very few at all in the southernmost units within the structure. Test unit N299E504 had been deliberately off-set from the grid in order to attempt to locate the southwest corner of the building – no rocks that could have formed this part of the feature were encountered.

7.4.3.1 Context 3: Feature 1 South, East and West Embankment Construction Fill

Soils from Context 3 generally consisted of brown silty loam and a high density of rocks ranging from 40 to 90 percent of the deposit. In Test unit N305E504 this context contained a small amount of mortar and sat below the wooden beam noted above (see Image 44). In Test units N305E510, N305E511, N305E512 and N305E513 there was a steadily increasing density of stones from west to east.

A total of 479 artifacts were found in the soil deposits forming Context 3 (Table 10; Images 45 and 46). These were dominated by the *Architectural* class (71.40%) and consisted mainly of window glass and nails. The *Nails* group included mainly machine cut examples (21), with a few being wrought (1), wire (2) or machine cut with a hand-made head (1; Table 11).

Table 10. Context 3 Artifact Assemblage by Class and Group.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Activities	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.21%**
Writing	1	100.00%	0.21%
Architectural	**342**	**71.40%**	**71.40%**
Construction Materials	12	3.51%	2.51%
Nails	25	7.31%	5.22%
Window Glass	305	89.18%	63.67%
Clothing	**1**	**0.21%**	**0.21%**
Fasteners	1	100.00%	0.21%
Faunal/Floral	**21**	**4.38%**	**4.38%**
Bone	18	85.71%	3.76%
Shell	3	14.29%	0.63%
Foodways	**87**	**18.16%**	**18.16%**
Ceramic Tableware	78	89.66%	16.28%
Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	6	6.90%	1.25%
Glass Beverage Containers	2	2.30%	0.42%
Utensils	1	1.15%	0.21%
General Function	**15**	**3.13%**	**3.13%**
Miscellaneous Material	15	100.00%	3.13%
Medical/Hygiene	**3**	**0.63%**	**0.63%**
Pharmaceutical Containers	3	100.00%	0.63%
Smoking	**4**	**0.84%**	**0.84%**
Smoking Pipes	4	100.00%	0.84%
Unidentifiable	**5**	**1.04%**	**1.04%**
Unidentifiable	5	100.00%	1.04%
Total	**479**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Table 11. Context 3 Nail Assemblage.

Manufacturing Technique	#	% of Total
Cut	21	84.00%
Cut with handmade head	1	4.00%
Wire	2	8.00%
Wrought	1	4.00%
Total	**25**	**100.00%**

The *Foodways* class was predominantly comprised of *Ceramic Tableware* (Table 12). Most of the sherds in this group were plain refined white earthenware but notable decoration styles included: blue edged with crow's feet impressions (dating between 1840-1850), sponged (dating between 1843-1875) and painted (dating between 1820-1872; Kenyon 1985a,b,c; Jouppien 1980; Majewski and O'Brien 1987).

All of the *Smoking* class artifacts were white clay smoking pipe fragments, with one stem having been manufactured by Henderson of Montreal between 1849 and 1876 (#552; Bradley 2000), and also including a fragment of a glazed pipe stem (#527) and two plain bowl fragments (#528, #529). Additional artifacts of note included a bone button (#460), a slate writing pencil (#471), and two mould blown panel bottle sherds (#549, #562).

Table 12. Context 3 Ceramic Tableware and Ceramic Utilitarian Ware by Ware Type and Decoration Style.

Ware and Decoration	#	Date Range	Reference
CRW	**6**		
CRW	1	1796+	Newlands 1979
CRW, glazed	5	1796-1920	Newlands 1979
RWE	**56**		
RWE, blue edged, crow's feet	11	1840-1850	Jouppien 1980
RWE, blue sponged	1	1843-1875	Majewski and O'Brien 1987
RWE, flown blue	1	1870-1920s	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
RWE, painted (unknown palette)	3	1820-1872	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
RWE, plain	40	1820+	Burke 1982
VWE	**12**		
VWE, plain	5	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
VWE, polychrome painted	7	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
YEW	**10**		
YEW	10	1830+	Kenyon 1991

7.4.3.2 Context 4: Feature 1 South Embankment Occupation Layer

This deposit consisted of beige/brown sandy loam with a smaller percentage of stones than in the layer above, in this instance ranging from 10 to 20 percent. The layer also included a notable amount of mortar, likely related to the construction fill above it. The deposit was moderately compact and was 10 cm thick in Test unit N305E504 but ranged up to 22 cm in thickness in Test unit N299E504.

Context 4 contained 161 artifacts, dominated by the *Foodways* (57.76%) and *Architectural* (26.09%) classes (Table 13). The *Foodways* class was predominantly comprised of *Ceramic Tableware* (83.87%; Table 14; see Images 40 and 41). Many of the sherds in this group were either plain refined white earthenware or plain vitrified white earthenware, but notable

Table 13. Context 4 Artifact Assemblage by Class and Group.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Activities	**2**	**1.24%**	**1.24%**
Hand Tools	2	100.00%	1.24%
Architectural	**42**	**26.09%**	**26.09%**
Nails	15	35.71%	9.32%
Window Glass	27	64.29%	16.77%
Arms/Military	**1**	**0.62%**	**0.62%**
Ammunition	1	100.00%	0.62%
Clothing	**1**	**0.62%**	**0.62%**
Fasteners	1	100.00%	0.62%
Faunal/Floral	**17**	**10.56%**	**10.56%**
Bone	5	29.41%	3.11%
Other Organic	2	11.76%	1.24%
Shell	10	58.82%	6.21%
Foodways	**93**	**57.76%**	**57.76%**
Ceramic Tableware	78	83.87%	48.45%
Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	14	15.05%	8.70%
Glass Beverage Containers	1	1.08%	0.62%
General Function	**4**	**2.48%**	**2.48%**
Miscellaneous Hardware	1	25.00%	0.62%
Miscellaneous Material	3	75.00%	1.86%
Smoking	**1**	**0.62%**	**0.62%**
Smoking Pipes	1	100.00%	0.62%
Total	**161**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

decoration styles on the former ware type included late palette painted (dating between 1830-1872), blue edged with a straight rim (1841-1857), flown blue transfer printed (1845-1920s) and stamped (1843-1875). Decoration styles on the vitrified white earthenware pieces included edging with no colour and moulded (both post-1840). The *Ceramic Tableware* assemblage also contained sherds of ironstone (5), yellowware (2) and Jackfield-like fine earthenware (1), all generally post-dating 1840 (Kenyon 1991, 1985a,b,c; Miller et al. 2000).

All but one of the 15 nails in the *Architectural* class were machine cut, the exception having been wrought. Other artifacts to note included a pressed porcelain button (#251), a copper-alloy .22 short cartridge base (#253), a white clay smoking pipe bowl with an impressed "T" (#252) and a small hammer head (#254).

Table 14. Context 4 Ceramic Tableware and Ceramic Utilitarian Ware by Ware Type and Decoration Style.

Ware and Decoration	#	Date Range	Reference
CRW	**14**		
CRW	1	1796+	Newlands 1979
CRW, red glazed	12	1796-1920	Newlands 1979
CRW, unglazed	1	1796-1920	Newlands 1979
IRO	**5**		
Ironstone, moulded	5	1842-1930	Miller et al. 2000
RCE	**1**		
RCE, Jackfield-like	1	1796+	Jouppien 1980
RWE	**33**		
RWE, blue edged, straight rim, incised curved lines	3	1841-1857	Miller et al. 2000
RWE, blue edged, straight rim, incised straight lines	3	1841-1857	Miller et al. 2000
RWE, flown blue	1	1845-1920s	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
RWE, painted (late palette)	1	1830-1872	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
RWE, painted (unknown palette)	6	1820-1872	Kenyon 1985a,b,c
RWE, plain	14	1820+	Burke 1982
RWE, stamped	5	1843-1875	Kenyon 1991
RWE or VWE	**34**		
VWE	**3**		
VWE, edged	1	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
VWE, moulded	2	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
YEW	**2**		
YEW	1	1830+	Kenyon 1991
YEW, slipware	1	1830+	Burke 1982

7.4.3.3 Context 5: Feature 1 Northern Platform Foundation Cobble Layer

Context 5 consisted of brown silty sandy loam with a high density of foundation stones ranging in content from 20 to 90 percent. The deposit ranged between 5 cm and 30 cm in width in unit N310E510 and 20 cm in width in unit N305E510, and in both cases extended beyond the limits of excavation. In both units the cobble deposit had associated wooden beams.

A total of 15 artifacts were recovered from Context 5 (Table 15; Image 47). These included eight *Architectural* class items, all window glass apart from a single machine cut nail. All of the *Foodways* artifacts belonged to the *Ceramic Tableware* group, and consisted of several plain refined white earthenware fragments and one painted refined white earthenware fragment (dating between 1820-1872; Kenyon 1985a,b,c).

Table 15. Context 5 Artifact Assemblage by Class and Group.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Architectural	**7**	**46.67%**	**46.67%**
Nails	1	14.29%	6.67%
Window Glass	6	85.71%	40.00%
Foodways	**5**	**33.33%**	**33.33%**
Ceramic Tableware	5	100.00%	33.33%
General Function	**1**	**6.67%**	**6.67%**
Miscellaneous Material	1	100.00%	6.67%
Unidentifiable	**2**	**13.33%**	**13.33%**
Unidentifiable	2	100.00%	13.33%
Total	**15**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

7.4.3.4 Context 6: Feature 1 Northern Platform Construction Fill

Context 6 consisted of pale brown silty sand with a lower density of cobbles (10%) and wood pieces (5%). The soil contained a notable amount of mortar and was 51 cm thick in Test unit N310E510 and 65 cm thick in Test unit N305E510.

The 14 artifacts recovered from Context 6 consisted mainly of *Architectural* (50.00%) class items (Table 16; see Image 47). These were mainly mortar samples but included a single sherd of window glass. The remining artifacts consisted of plain refined white earthenware (dating to 1820+) and painted refined white earthenware (dating between 1820-1872; Kenyon 1985a,b,c; Burke 1982).

Table 16. Context 6 Artifact Assemblage by Class and Group.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Architectural	**7**	**50.00%**	**50.00%**
Construction Materials	6	85.71%	42.86%
Window Glass	1	14.29%	7.14%
Faunal/Floral	**4**	**28.57%**	**28.57%**
Bone	3	75.00%	21.43%
Shell	1	25.00%	7.14%
Foodways	**3**	**21.43%**	**21.43%**
Ceramic Tableware	3	100.00%	21.43%
Total	**14**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

7.4.3.5 Context 7: Feature 1 Northern Platform Structural Beams

These features are described above in Section 7.4.3. Artifacts recovered from Context 7 consisted of five samples of wood.

7.4.4 Feature 2: Cellar Pit

Feature 2 was assigned to the central depression within the residence foundation walls where there had clearly been a cellar. Some evidence of the amount of material removed during the construction of the cellar had been noted in Test unit N305E510 where some of the subsoil had been cut away (see Section 7.4.3), but from the observed depth of the depression it appeared obvious that the functional cellar had been much deeper. It was also possible that the interior had been removed by later disturbance or had been reused and the cellar added at a later date; thus it was decided to place an 'off-grid' test unit in the centre of the depression at N303E509 to verify the nature of the depression (see Map 10). There was a clear north-south running cut into the subsoil c. 25 cm west of the eastern edge of the unit at 20 cm below grade, which had been lined on the interior (west) side with wooden boards, fragments of which were still *in situ* (Images 48 to 50; see Image 36). The cut marked the eastern edge of a cellar pit, which had been continued to compact light grey silty sand C-horizon subsoil, with a level surface encountered at c. 45 cm below grade.

7.4.4.1 Context 8: Cellar Pit Occupation Layer

Context 8 consisted of dark brown sandy loam (Lot N303E509:2) with a low density of roots and pebbles found in the western 32 cm to 38 cm of the unit. It was approximately 8 cm thick and was part of the occupation layer associated with this feature, containing numerous artifacts, though little organic material.

The 121 artifacts recovered from Context 8 consisted mainly of *Architectural* (42.98%) and *Foodways* (26.45%) class items (Table 17; Image 51). The former consisted overwhelmingly of nails (84.62%), including 40 machine cut and 4 wrought examples. The *Foodways* class was predominantly comprised of *Ceramic Tableware* (96.88%), with most of the artifacts in this group being plain refined white earthenware but notable decoration styles included blue flown (dating between 1845-1920s), late palette painted (dating between 1830-1872), blue edged with a straight rim (dating between 1841-1857), and stamped (dating between 1843-1875; Kenyon 1991, 1985a,b,c; Miller et al. 2000). The entire *Clothing* class consisted of 8 buttons, manufactured of shell (4), bone (2), pressed porcelain (1) or glass (1). Other notable artifacts included a ferrous metal spoon (#340) and a slate pencil (#352).

Table 17. Context 8 Artifact Assemblage by Class and Group.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Activities	**1**	**0.83%**	**0.83%**
Writing	1	100.00%	0.83%
Architectural	**52**	**42.98%**	**42.98%**
Construction Materials	3	5.77%	2.48%
Nails	44	84.62%	36.36%
Window Glass	5	9.62%	4.13%
Clothing	**8**	**6.61%**	**6.61%**
Fasteners	8	100.00%	6.61%
Faunal/Floral	**21**	**17.36%**	**17.36%**
Bone	20	95.24%	16.53%
Other Organic	1	4.76%	0.83%
Foodways	**32**	**26.45%**	**26.45%**
Ceramic Tableware	31	96.88%	25.62%
Utensils	1	3.13%	0.83%
General Function	**3**	**2.48%**	**2.48%**
Miscellaneous Material	3	100.00%	2.48%
Unidentifiable	**4**	**3.31%**	**3.31%**
Unidentifiable	4	100.00%	3.31%
Total	**121**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

7.4.4.2 Context 9: Cellar Pit Construction Fill

Context 9 consisted of brown sandy loam (Lot N303E509:3) found along the eastern edge of the cellar pit and was approximately 30 cm thick, located between Lot N303E509:2 and the cut into the subsoil. It consisted of soil that had slumped into the cellar following construction while it was still in use, sealing the wooden boards lining the feature.

This context contained a total of 66 artifacts, as elsewhere predominantly belonging to the *Foodways* (43.94%) and *Architectural* classes (30.30%; Table 18; see Image 51). The *Ceramic Tableware* consisted of all refined white earthenware with notable decoration styles including black transfer printed, painted (dating between 1820-1872), blue edged with a straight rim (dating between 1841-1857) and industrial slipware (dating between 1820-1920; Kenyon 1985a,b,c; Burke 1982; Miller et al. 2000). Within the *Architectural* class 14 of the artifacts were nails – 13 being machine cut and 1 wire – with the remaining items being window glass (6). Additional artifacts of note recovered from Context 9 included three pressed porcelain buttons (#385 & #386), a black rubber comb (#388), a plated metal spoon (#390) and a fragment of slate writing board (#391).

Table 18. Context 9 Artifact Assemblage by Class and Group.

Class/Group	#	% of Class	% of Total
Activities	**1**	**1.52%**	**1.52%**
Writing	1	100.00%	1.52%
Architectural	**20**	**30.30%**	**30.30%**
Nails	14	70.00%	21.21%
Window Glass	6	30.00%	9.09%
Clothing	**3**	**4.55%**	**4.55%**
Fasteners	3	100.00%	4.55%
Faunal/Floral	**9**	**13.64%**	**13.64%**
Bone	9	100.00%	13.64%
Foodways	**29**	**43.94%**	**43.94%**
Ceramic Tableware	25	86.21%	37.88%
Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	2	6.90%	3.03%
Utensils	2	6.90%	3.03%
General Function	**3**	**4.55%**	**4.55%**
Miscellaneous Hardware	2	66.67%	3.03%
Miscellaneous Material	1	33.33%	1.52%
Medical/Hygiene	**1**	**1.52%**	**1.52%**
Grooming/Hygiene	1	100.00%	1.52%
Total	**66**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

7.4.5 Feature 3 – Deep Depression

Feature 3 was assigned to the deep depression to the north of the foundation noted during the Stage 2 assessment (see Map 10; see Image 23). Though not evident from the field photographs, it extended over a metre below the surrounding grade. No structure was evident; the roughly oval depression measured approximately 3 m (north-south) by 2.5 m (east-west). It was postulated that this may have been remnants of a partially filled well, thus no units were placed in this area out of safety concerns.

7.5 Analysis and Conclusions

The results of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Cavanaugh 10th Line Tenant Farmstead site (BgGa-13) confirm that this was the location of a rural nineteenth century farmstead, occupied through the 1860s and the 1870s (as a tenant farmstead is depicted close to this location on the 1863 Walling map and the 1871 census suggests that it was occupied by the Dunlop family at that time, though they had moved elsewhere by the early 1880s) and perhaps reoccupied in the early twentieth century (as the 1916 rural directory placed James Rattray on the southwest half of Lot 11). The artifacts recovered reflect an occupation date beginning in the late 1840s or 1850s and extending into the 1870s, given the lack of pre-1830 material such as creamware or pearlware tableware.

Most of the refined white earthenware decoration styles were clustered in the mid- to third quarter of the nineteenth century, and while there was not an abundance of ironstone that became the predominant ware type by the 1870s and 1880s, there was a healthy component of vitrified white earthenware dating to the second half of the nineteenth century. While almost all of the nails were machine cut or wrought, there were also three wire examples, including within Context 9 that represented slumped soil within the cellar while still in use, appearing the indicate that the residence was still being occupied into the last quarter of the nineteenth century, or was indeed briefly reoccupied in the early twentieth. Some of the glass artifacts had clearly been manufactured around the time James Rattray was listed on the property. These were nevertheless sparse, indicating that Rattray had not remained on the property for long. The lack of a residence on the 1929 first edition one-inch-to-one-mile topographic map indicates that it had been removed by this time.

The distribution of the artifacts indicates that the site was very confined, with most of the artifacts recovered from within or in close proximity to the residence, and numbers falling off dramatically moving away from the foundation. Beyond the residence, apart from the possible well (Feature 3), there were no spatially discrete mid-nineteenth century deposits or features to indicate other structures or activity areas. The structural remains of the residence were also ill-defined. While there was a clear cellar pit lined with remnant wooden boards (Feature 2), the foundation walls (Feature 1) were amorphous, consisting for the most part of low mounds containing scattered rocks and boulders, with occasional remnants of wooden sills or flooring. The north end of the building consisted of an artificially raised relatively level platform within the foundation walls that capped the area and contained relatively few artifacts in comparison to the more open section to the south. The one chert flake, if cultural material, was an isolated find.

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* (MHSTCI 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 Cavanaugh 10th Line Tenant Farmstead site (BgGa-13) have revealed that the site is not of sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to warrant the mitigation of development impacts. Considered in arriving at this determination were:

- Less than 80% of the time span of the occupation of the site dates to before 1870 (Section 3.4.2; Standard 1a) as from the artifact and historical evidence it appears that the farmstead did not predate 1850 and was inhabited through the 1870s and perhaps in the early twentieth century;
- Through the artifact distribution it was found that the site is fairly restricted to the main residential structure;

- The site is not associated with the first generation of settlement of a pioneer or cultural group (Section 3.4.2; Standard 1b) given the patent was first awarded in 1826 and parts of Beckwith Township were allocated during the initial years of the Perth military settlement; and,
- Further archaeological investigation at the site would be unlikely to 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).

7.6 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 recommendation:

1) The cultural heritage value or interest of the Cavanagh 10th Line Tenant Farm site (BgGa-13) has been sufficiently documented with the Stage 3 research conducted to date and no further archaeological assessment of this site is warranted.

8.0 FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The combined results of the Stage 1 to 3 archaeological assessments documented above form the basis for the following recommendations:

1) The cultural heritage value or interest of the Cavanagh 10th Line Tenant Farm site (BgGa-13) has been sufficiently documented with the Stage 3 research conducted to date and no further archaeological assessment of this site is warranted.

2) No further archaeological assessment of the subject area as presently defined on Map 2 is required.

3) In the event that future planning results in the identification of additional areas of impact beyond the limits of the present study area, further archaeological assessment may be required. It should be noted that impacts include all aspects of the proposed development that may cause soil disturbances or other alterations, and that even temporary property needs should be considered.

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

The reader is also referred to Section 9.0 below to ensure compliance with relevant provincial legislation and regulations as may relate to this project.

9.0 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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.

10.0 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.

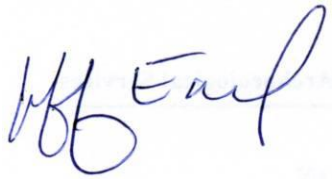
This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose prescribed in the client proposal and subsequent agreed upon changes to the contract. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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.



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National Map Collection (NMC):

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Microfilm Reel:

C-11731	1851 census of Beckwith Township
C-1042 & C1043	1861 census of Beckwith 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

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Forest Resource Inventory (FRI) Aerial Photography

Year	*Flight Line and Film Roll#*	*Photo*	*Scale*
1953	4504-0008	44	35,000

National Air Photo Library (NAPL):

Year	*Roll#*	*Photo*	*Scale*
2001	A31835	149	35,000
1964	A18641	36	35,000

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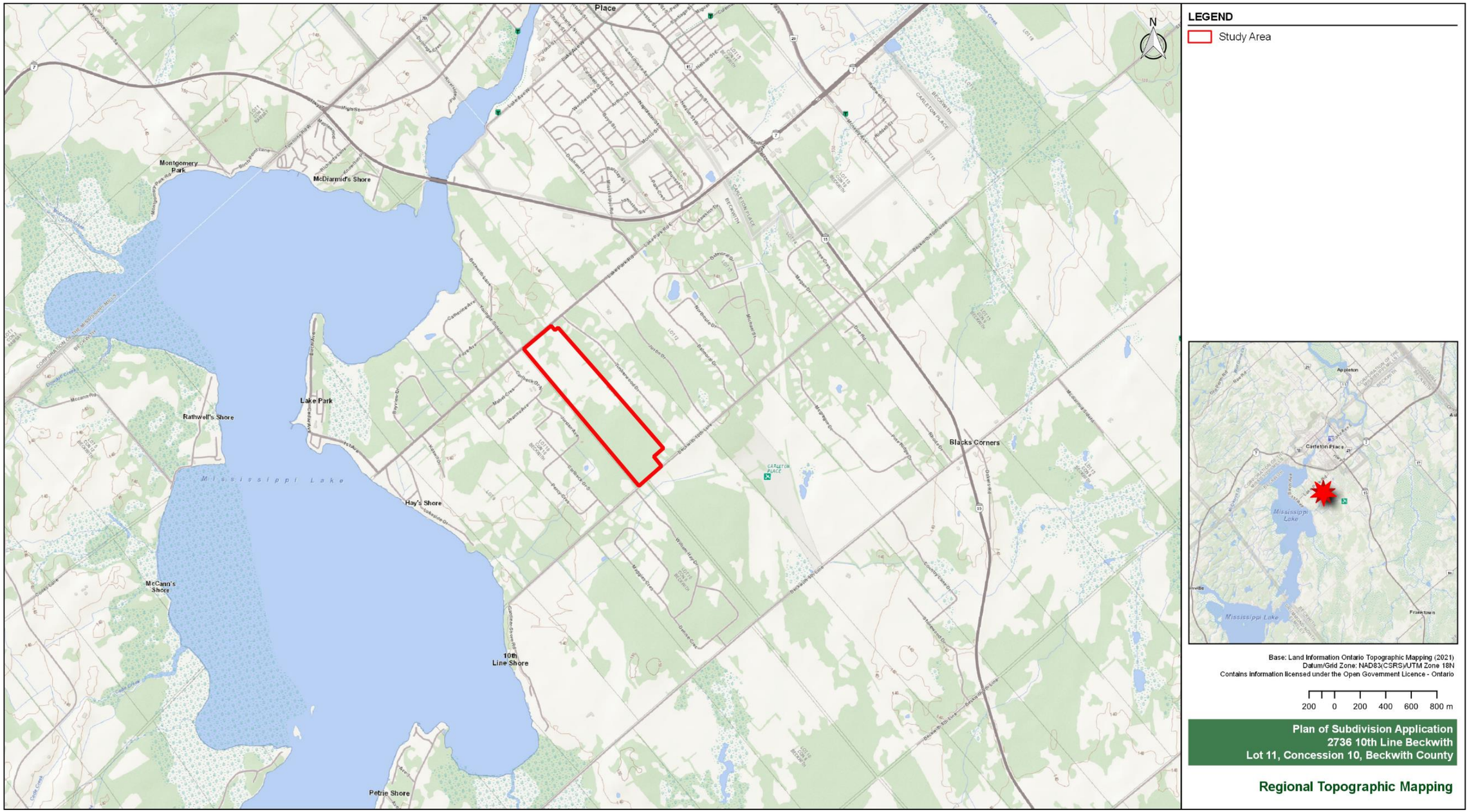
National Topographic System (NTS) Map Sheets

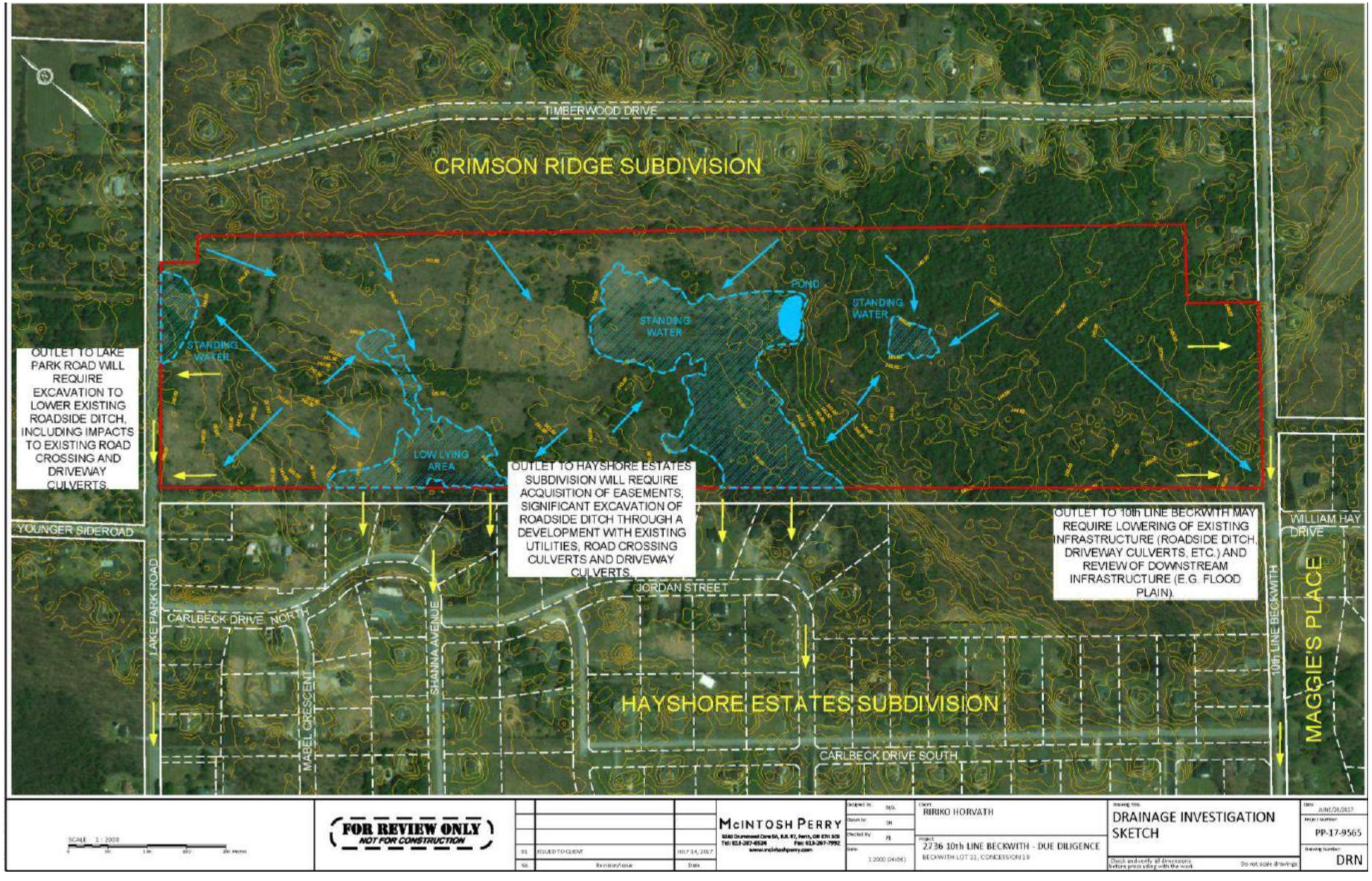
31F01	Carleton Place Sheet	1929	1:63,360

12.0 MAPS

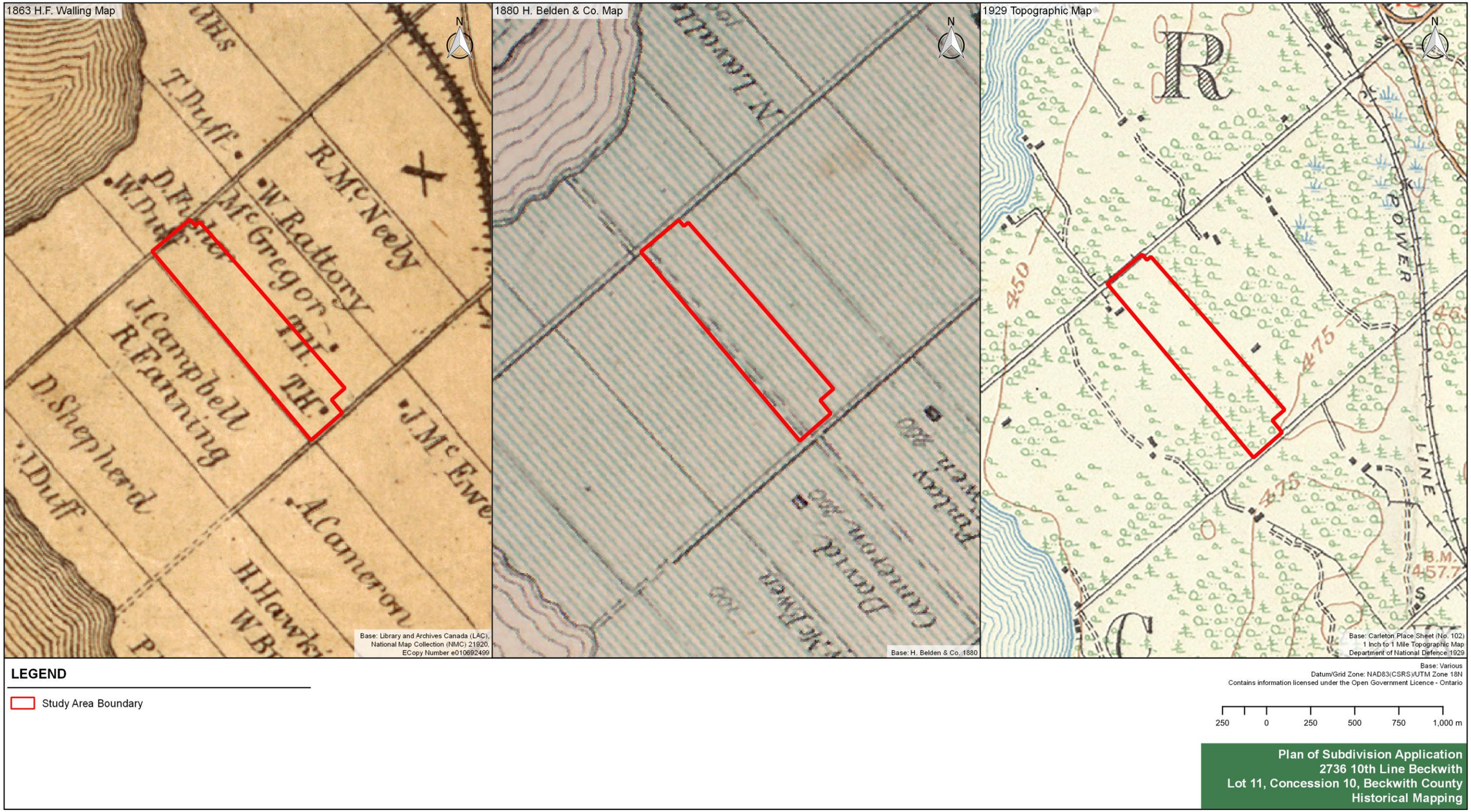


Map 1. Regional topographic mapping showing the location of the study area.

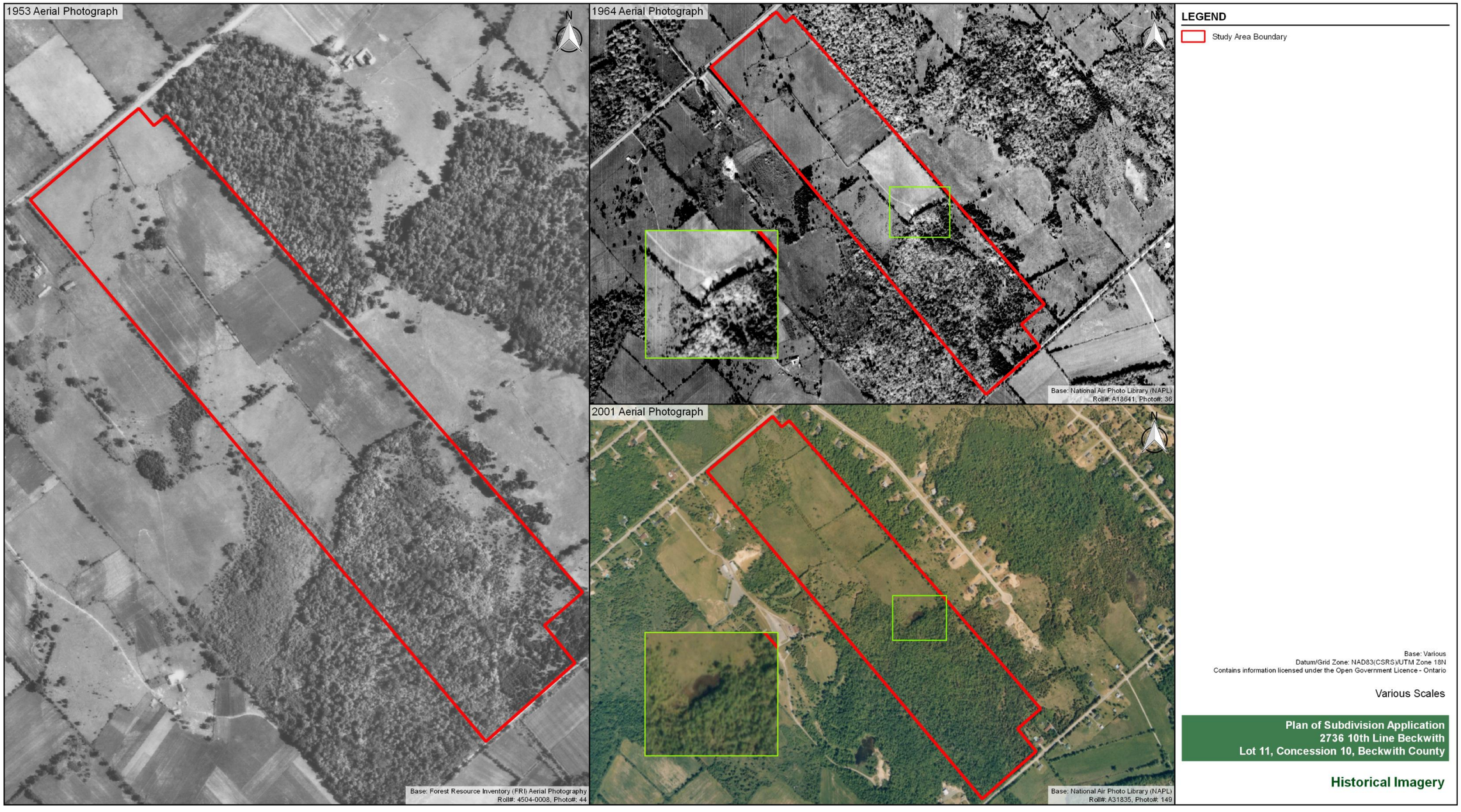
Map 2. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing the location and limits of the study area.



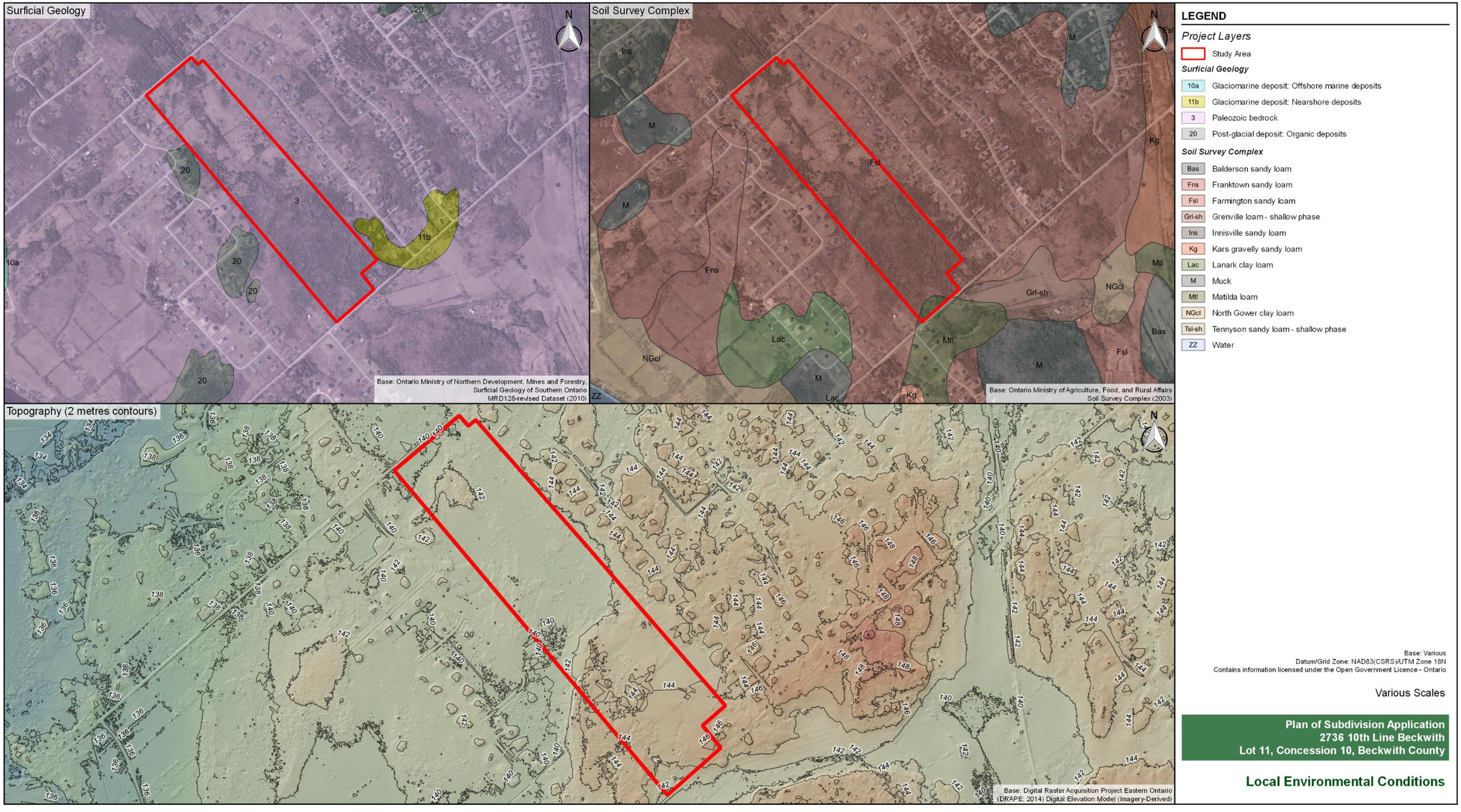
Map 3. Drainage plan showing the study area and current conditions. (courtesy of McIntosh Perry Consulting Engineers Ltd.)



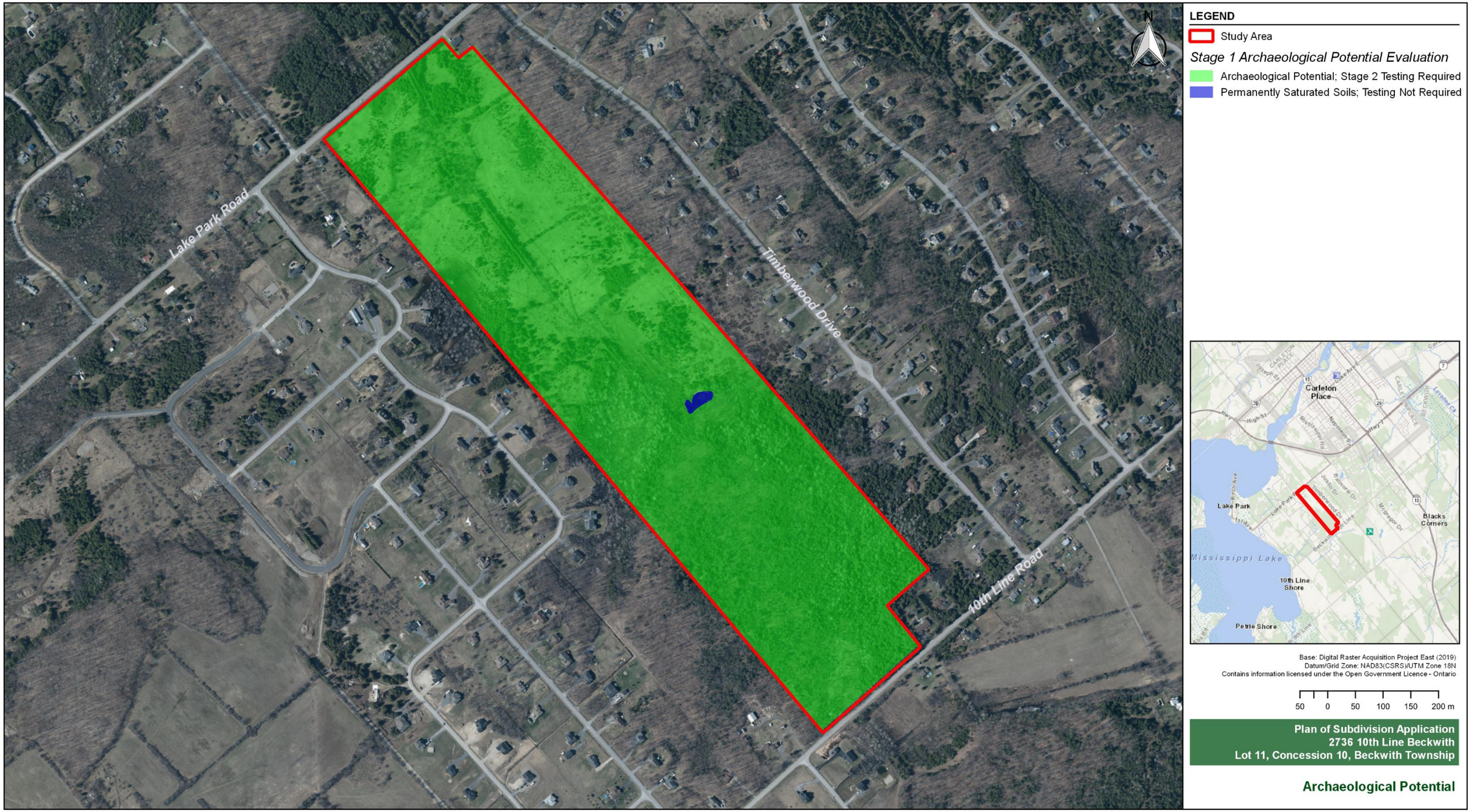
Map 4. Historical mapping showing the location and limits of the study area.



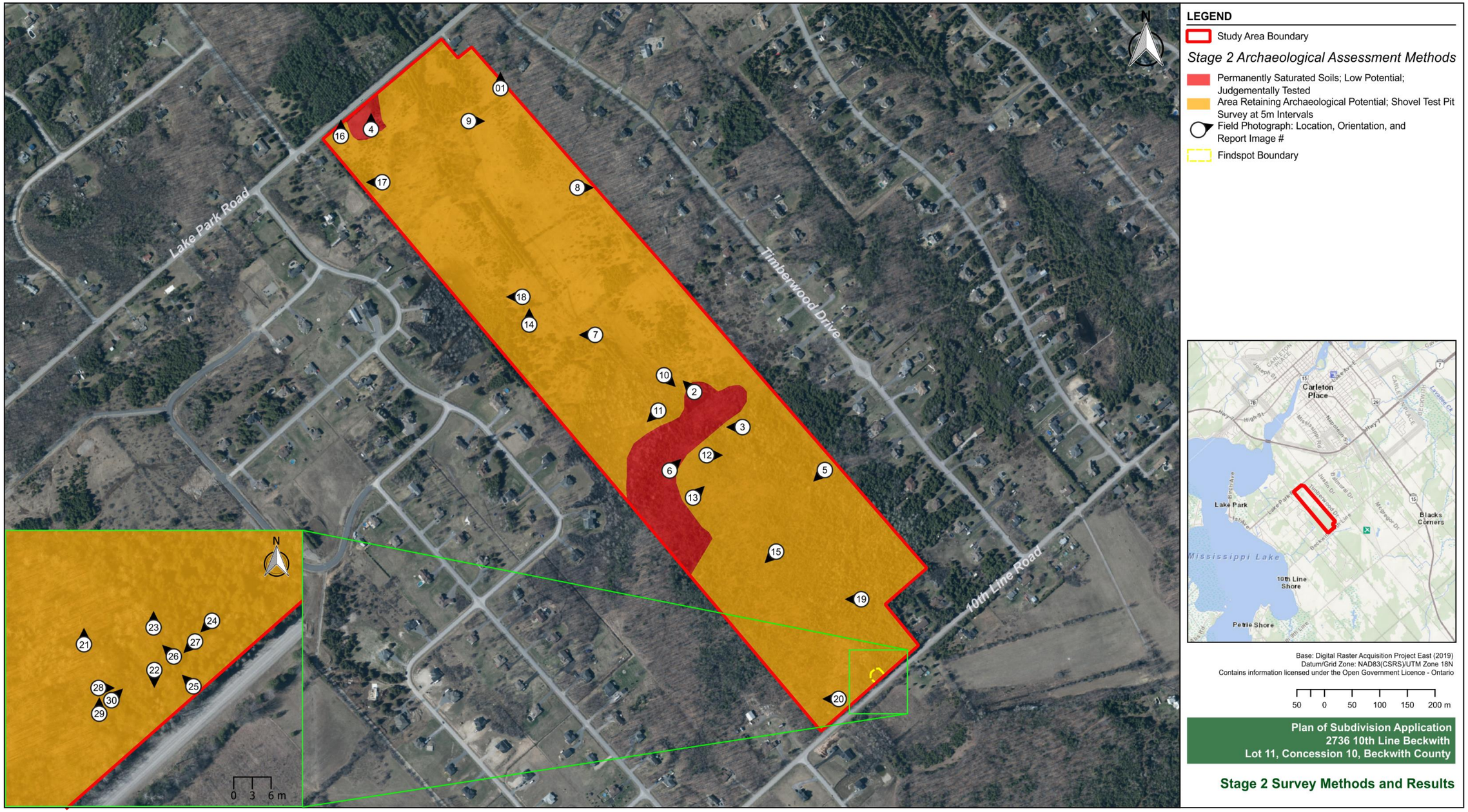
Map 5. Historical aerial photography showing the location and limits of the study area.



Map 6. Environmental mapping showing the study area.



Map 7. Recent (2019) orthophotographic imagery showing areas of archaeological potential in the study area.



Map 8. Recent (2019) orthophotographic imagery showing the Stage 2 survey methodology and results, as well as the locations and orientations of Stage 2 field photographs.

Map 9. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing the Stage 2 survey results at Find Spot 1.

Map 10. Recent (2019) orthophotographic imagery showing the Stage 3 site plan.

Map 11. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing the locations and orientations of Stage 3 field photographs.

Map 12. Recent (2019) orthographic imagery showing the results of the Stage 3 site specific excavation.

13.0 IMAGES

Image 1. View of former fields in the northern portion of the property, looking north. (PR21-019D004)

Image 2. View of the small pond in the centre of the property, facing northwest. (PR21-019D005)

Image 3. View of the low lying and wet area southeast of the pond, facing west. (PR21-019D021)

Image 4. View of the low lying and wet area in the northwest corner of the property, facing north. (PR21-019D018)

Image 5. Representative image of the dense forest found in the southern portion of the study area, facing southwest. (PR21-019D008)

Image 6. View of exposed bedrock typical within the large woodlot covering the southern portion of the study area, facing west. (PR21-019D015)

Image 7. View of a large area of exposed bedrock towards the center of the study area, facing east. (PR21-019D016)

Image 8. View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals in the former fields in the northeastern corner of property, facing northeast. (PR21-019D024)

Image 9. View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals along the eastern border of the study area, facing east. (PR21-019D035)

Image 10. View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals in a former field in the northern portion of the study area, facing east. (PR21-019D030)

Image 11. View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals on a dirt pathway through the dense brush towards the centre of the study area, facing southeast. (PR21-019D076)

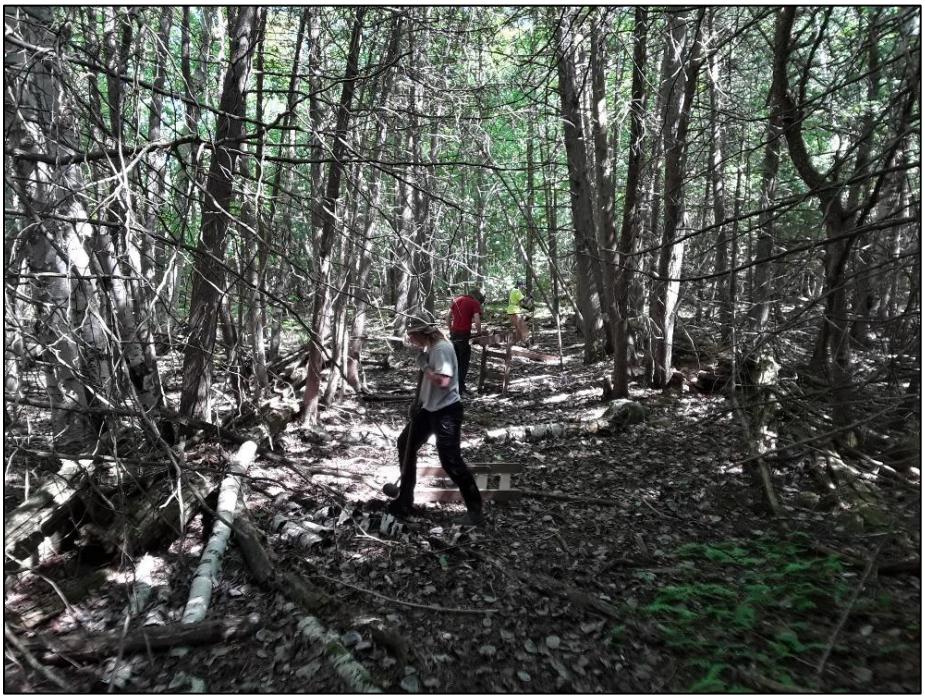


Image 12. View of field crew testing at 5m intervals between fences in the centre of the property, facing southwest. (PR21-019D083)

Image 13. View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals along the northern edge of the woodlot which covers the southern portion of the study area, facing east. (PR21-019D085)

Image 14. View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals along the edge of the woodlot in the central west portion of the study area, facing north. (PR21-019D044)

Image 15. View of a patch of poison ivy found across the southern woodlot, facing southwest. (PR21-019D097)

Image 16. Representative test pit in the northwestern corner of the study area showing the soil stratigraphy, facing north. (PR21-019D023)

Image 17. Representative test pit in the northwestern corner of the study area showing the soil stratigraphy, facing west. (PR21-019D031)

Image 18. Representative test pit in the northwestern corner of the large southern woodlot showing the soil stratigraphy, facing west. (PR21-019D092)

Image 19. Representative test pit along the southern edge of the southwestern former field showing the soil stratigraphy, facing west. (PR21-019D043)

Image 20. Representative test pit in the centre of the southern edge of the southern woodlot showing the soil stratigraphy, facing west. (PR21-019D108)

Image 21. Representative test pit in the general area of the foundation at Find Spot 1 showing the soil stratigraphy, facing north. (PR21-019D114)

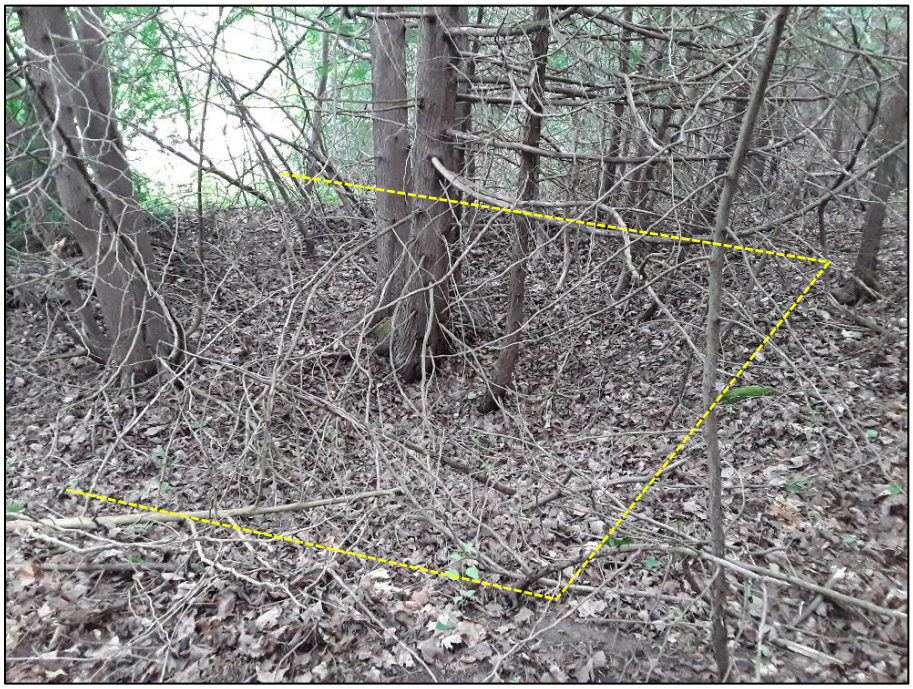


Image 22. View of the rectangular foundation depression related to the nineteenth century tenant farm with some later surface artifacts present, facing south. (PR21-019D113) The yellow line shows the general outline of the cellar depression.

Image 23. View of the deep depression northeast of the foundation, facing north. (PR21-019D116)

Image 24. View of field crew intensifying around positive test pits at 2.5 m intervals, facing southwest. (PR21-019D115)

Image 25. View of field crew excavating intensification units TU1 and TU2, facing northwest. (PR21-019D117)

Image 26. Plan view of test unit TU1, facing northwest. (PR21-019D122)

Image 27. Plan view of test unit TU2 showing the rock concentration, facing southwest.
(PR21-019D120)

Image 28. East profile of test unit TU2 showing the rock concentration, facing east.
(PR21-019D121)

Image 29. North profile of test unit TU3, facing north. (PR21-019D124)

Image 30. Plan view of test unit TU3, facing northeast. (PR21-019D125)

Image 31. Sample miscellaneous artifacts from Find Spot 1.

a: steel and wood bowie knife, stamped "CUTLERY MADE IN SHEFFIELD," FS1 PTP009:1 (#0011); b: ferrous wrought nail, TU1:1 (#0014); c: ferrous machine cut nail, FS1 TU3:1 (#0043); d: late palette painted vitrified white earthenware teacup, FS1 TU3:1 (#0052); e: porcelain button, FS1 TU3:1 (#0036); f: white clay smoking pipe stem manufactured by Wm. Murray & Co Glasgow dating to 1830-1861, FS1 TU3:1 (#0037); g: painted refined white earthenware hollowware, FS1 PTP002:1 (#0002); h: painted refined white earthenware tableware, FS1 TU2:1 (#0027); i: late palette painted refined white earthenware hollowware, FS1 TU3:1 (#0054); j: plain refined white earthenware tableware, FS1 PTP004:1 (#0005); k: plain yellowware tableware, FS1 TU3:1 (#0051); l: dark olive green mould blown wine bottle, FS1 TU3:1 (#0046); m: blue sponged refined white earthenware hollowware, FS1 TU2:1 (#0025); n: stamped refined white earthenware hollowware, FS1 TU3:1 (#0057)

Image 32. Stage 2 and Stage 3 lithic artifacts.

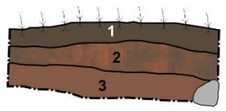
a: chert worked secondary flake, FS1 PTP007:1 (#9); b: chert chipped stone, FS1 TU3:1 (#45); c: chert chipped stone secondary flake, N315E500:2 (#654)

Image 33. View of field crew excavating Test unit N310E510, facing northeast. (PR21-037D013)

Image 34. View of field crew excavating Test unit N303E509, facing southeast. (PR21-037D046)

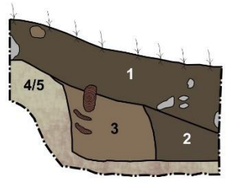
Image 35. View of field crew excavating Test unit N299E504, facing southeast. (PR21-037D049)

North Profile of Test Unit N316E515



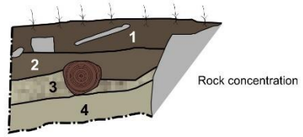
1 Dark brown sandy loam topsoil
2 Dark brown sandy loam mottled with orange/ brown sandy loam with rocks and roots
3 Orange/brown silty sand subsoil

South Profile of Test Unit N303E509



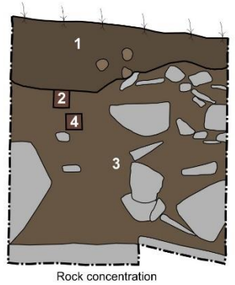
1 Dark brown sandy loam topsoil
2 Dark brown sandy loam occupation layer
3 Brown sandy loam fill layer which surrounds wooden boards
4/5 Red/beige silty sand mottled with light grey silty sand subsoil with pebbles

North Profile of Test Unit N305E504



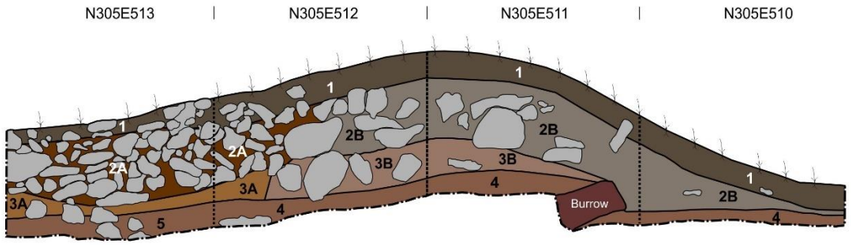
1 Dark brown sandy loam topsoil with cobbles
2 Brown silty loam fill overlying wood beam with mortar and rocks
3 Light brown sandy loam mottled with beige silty loam fill surrounding wooden beam
4 Beige silty loam subsoil

North Profile of Test Unit N310E510



1 Brown sandy loam topsoil with root inclusions
2 Red brown decaying wood beam
3 Brown sandy loam with foundation wall cobbles
4 Red brown decaying wood beam

South Profile of Test Units N305E510 to N305E513

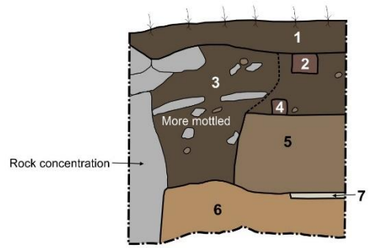


1 Dark grey/brown silty loam topsoil
2A Mostly rock-filled demolition debris
2B Grey/brown silty loam construction fill with foundation wall rocks and cobbles
3A Brown silty loam buried occupation layer
3B Orange/brown silty sandy loam with foundation wall rocks and cobbles
4 Orange/brown silty sand subsoil
5 Orange/brown silty sand subsoil

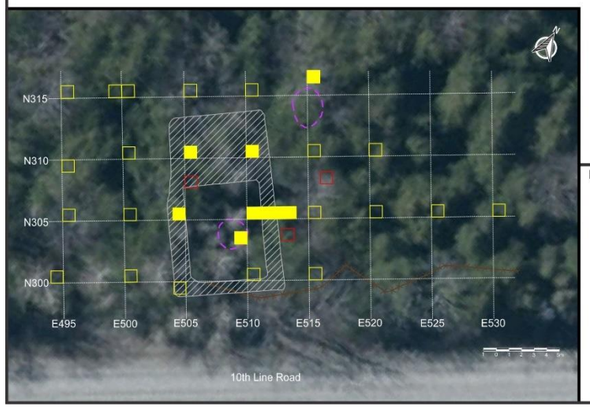
East Profile of Test Unit N310E505

1 Dark brown sandy loam topsoil with roots and rocks
2 Yellow/brown silty sand occupation layer
5 Yellow/orange silt subsoil

South Profile of Test Unit N310E510



1 Brown sandy loam topsoil with roots
2 Red/brown decaying wood beam
3 Brown sandy loam with foundation wall cobbles
4 Red/brown decaying wood beam
5 Pale brown sandy loam construction fill
6 Yellow/orange silt subsoil
7 Pale grey fine silt lens



Legend:
- Limit of excavation
- Rock
- Root
- Wood

Scale: 0 100 cm

Project: Cavanaugh 10th Line Tenant Farmstead Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

Title: Test Unit Profile Drawings

Image 36. Selected test unit soil profiles.

Image 37. Plan view of Test unit N315E510 at close showing the typical red/brown sandy subsoil, facing east. (PR21-037D006)

Image 38. Plan view of Test unit N300E494 at close showing the typical orange/brown sandy subsoil, facing north. (PR21-037D097)

Image 39. Plan view of Test units N305E510-N305E513 at close showing mottled orange/brown sand 'B'-horizon subsoil and pale grey/beige sand 'C'-horizon subsoil, facing west. (PR21-037D074)

Image 40. Sample Context 1 and Context 4 miscellaneous artifacts.

a: ferrous machine cut nail, N299E504:2 (#258); b: ferrous wrought nail, N305E504:1 (#411); c: copper-alloy cartridge base, N299E504:2 (#253); d: porcelain button, N299E504:2 (#251); e: white clay smoking pipe bowl impressed "T", N299E504:2 (#252); f: decorated white clay smoking pipe bowl, N305E512:1/2 (#506)

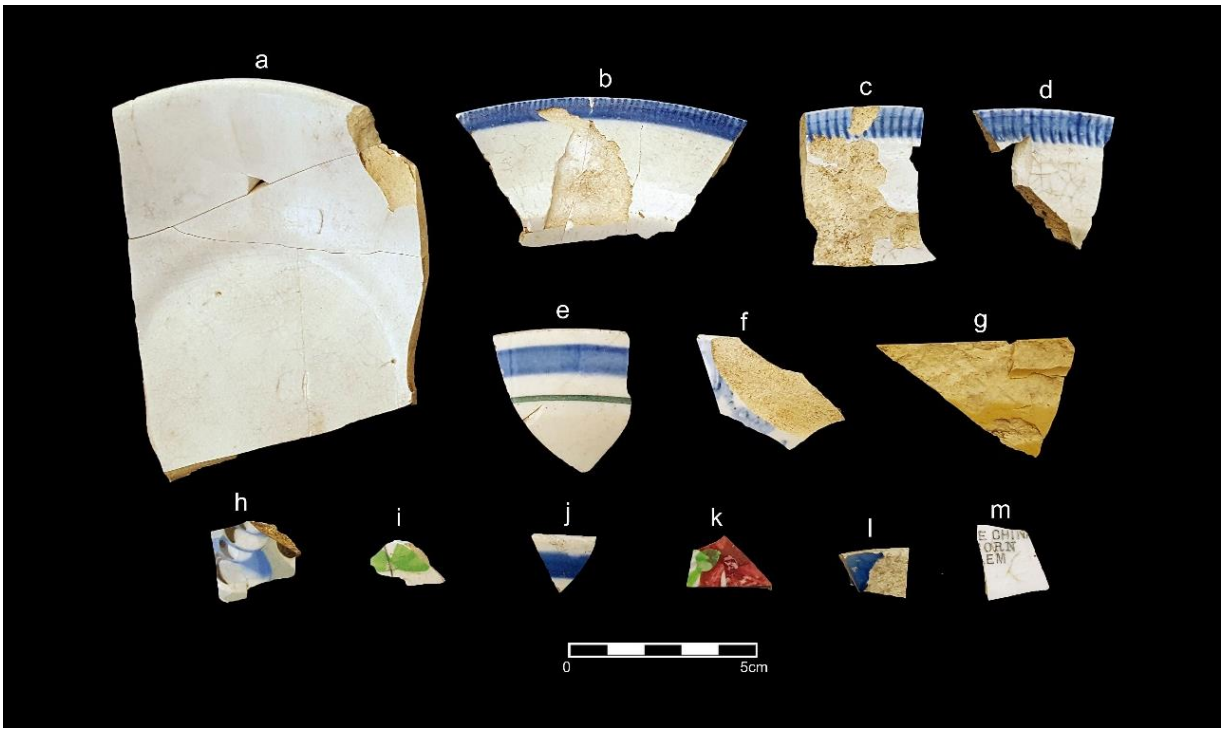


Image 41. Sample Context 1 and Context 4 ceramic artifacts.

a: moulded ironstone plate, N299E504:2 (#232); b: blue edged refined white earthenware plate with a simple band, straight rim and incised straight lines, N299E504:2 (#221); c: blue edged refined white earthenware plate with a simple band, straight rim and incised curved lines, N300E500:1 (#279); d: blue edged refined white earthenware plate with a simple band, straight rim and incised curved lines, N305E504:1 (#424); e: painted vitrified white earthenware hollowware, N305E504:1 (#421); f: stamped refined white earthenware hollowware, N299E504:2 (#224); g: plain yellowware hollowware, N305E504:3 (#440); h: slipped refined white earthenware hollowware, N305E504:1 (#422); i: late palette painted refined white earthenware hollowware, N299E504:2 (#229); j: painted refined white earthenware hollowware, N299E504:2 (#227); k: painted refined white earthenware hollowware, N299E504:2 (#228); l: blue flown refined white earthenware tableware, N305E504:3 (442); m: plain vitrified white earthenware flatware with a black transfer printed maker's mark indicating manufacture by W. & E. Corn of Burslem dating to 1864-1891, N305E512:1/2 (#509)

Image 42. Plan view of Test unit N310E510 showing Feature 1 foundation wall cobbles, facing north. (PR21-037D020)

Image 43. South profile of Test units N305E510-N305E513 illustrating the mounded Feature 1 foundation wall and foundation wall cobbles, facing south. (PR21-037D090)

Image 44. North profile of Test unit N305E504 showing Feature 1 foundation wall cobbles, facing north. (PR21-037D011)

Image 45. Sample Context 3 miscellaneous artifacts.

a: ferrous machine cut nail, N305E510:2 (#464); b: ferrous wrought nail, N305E511:2 (#489); c: slate pencil, N305E510:2 (#471); d: dark green mould blown bottle, N305E511:2 (#495); e: bone button, N305E510:2 (#460); f: glazed white clay smoking pipe stem, N305E512:3 (#527)

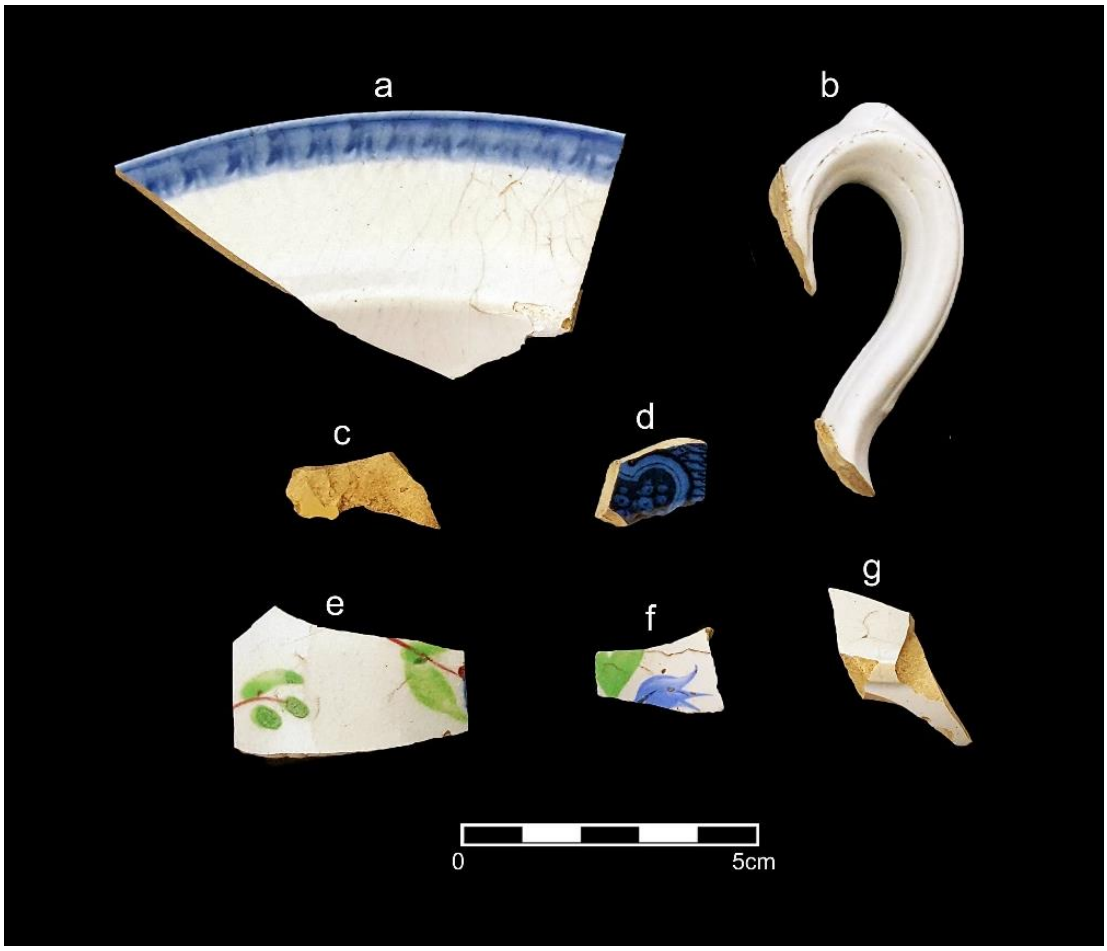


Image 46. Sample Context 3 ceramic artifacts.

a: blue edged refined white earthenware plate with a straight rim, simple band and incised crow's feet, N305E512:3 (#530) & N305W513:3 (#553); b: moulded vitrified white earthenware handle, N305E512:1/2 (#508); c: plain yellowware tableware, N305E512:3 (#538); d: blue flown refined white earthenware tableware, N305E511:2 (#494); e: late palette painted vitrified white earthenware hollowware, N305E512:3 (#531); f: late palette painted vitrifed white earthenware hollowware, N305E512:3 (#532); g: plain refined white earthenware tableware, N305E511:3 (#497)

Image 47. Sample Context 5 and Context 6 miscellaneous artifacts.

a: ferrous machine cut nail, N310E510:3 (#624); b: white fine grain mortar, N310E510:3 (#626); c: painted refined white earthenware hollowware, N310E505:2 (#613); d: plain refined white earthenware hollowware, N310E505:2 (#612); e: painted refined white earthenware tableware, N310E510:5 (#629); f: painted refined white earthenware tableware, N310E510:3 (#621)

Image 48. Plan view of Test unit N303E509 in progress, with Lot 2 removed, facing north. (PR21-037D099)

Image 49. South profile of Test unit N303E509 showing the hard 'C'-horizon subsoil, facing south. (PR21-037D101)

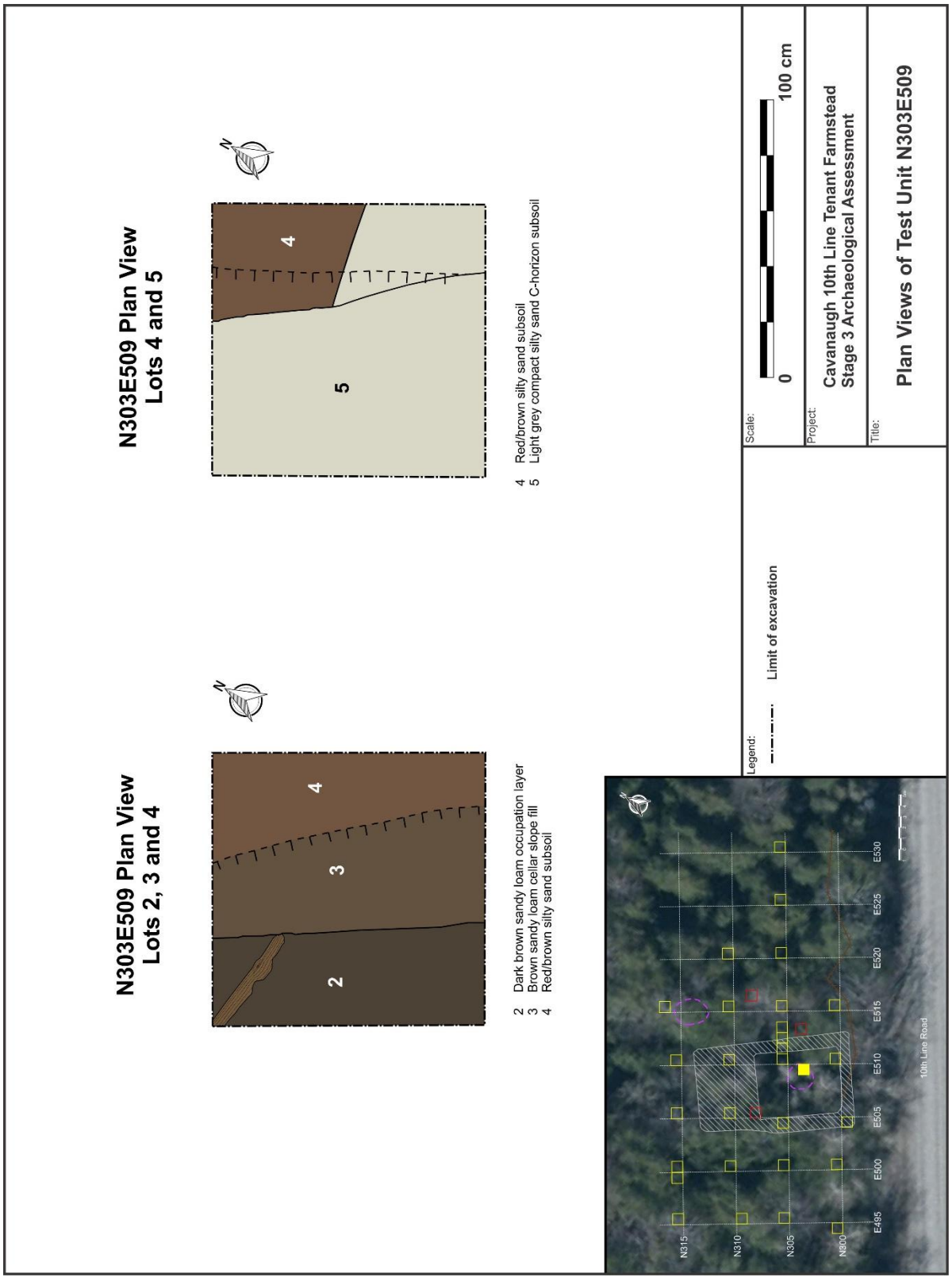


Image 50. Plan views of Feature 2 in Test unit N303E509.

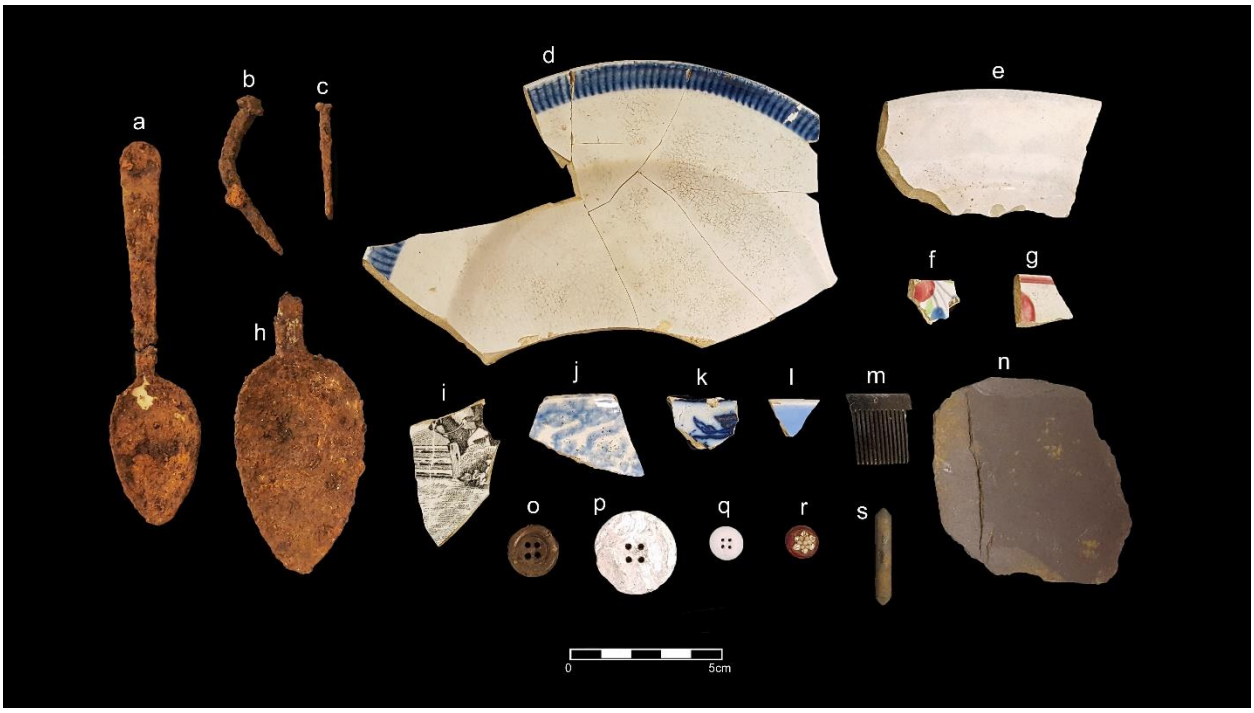


Image 51. Sample Context 8 and Context 9 miscellaneous artifacts.

a: plated metal spoon, N303E509:3 (#390); b: ferrous wrought nail, N303E509:2 (#373); c: ferrous machine cut nail, N303E509;3 (#399); d: blue edged refined white earthenware plate with straight rim and incised curved lines, N303E509:2 (#356) & N303E509:3 (#381); e: plain vitrified white earthenware plate, N303E509:2 (#363); f: late palette painted refined white earthenware tableware, N303E509:2 (#359); g: red painted refined white earthenware flatware, N303E509:2 (#361); h: plated metal serving spoon, N303E509:2 (#340); i: black transfer printed refined white earthenware flatware, N303E509:3 (#380); j: blue stamped refined white earthenware hollowware, N303E509:2 (#357); k: blue flown refined white earthenware tableware, N303E509:2 (#362); l: blue slipped refined white earthenware hollowware, N303E509:3 (#377); m: black rubber comb, N303E509:3 (#388); n: slate board, N303E509:3 (#391); o: bone button, N303E509:2 (#349); p: shell button, N303E509:2 (#347); q: porcelain button, N303E509:2 (#350); r: glass and ceramic button, N303E509:2 (#351); s: slate pencil, N303E509:2 (#353)

APPENDIX 1: Stage 2 Photographic Catalogue

Camera: Samsung Galaxy Active Tab 2

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-019D001	View of field crew test pitting at 5m intervals along the northeastern boundary of the study area	E
PR21-019D002	View of the condition of fields in the northern portion of the property	SE
PR21-019D003	View of fallow fields in the northern portion of the property	NW
PR21-019D004	View of fallow fields in the northern portion of the property	N
PR21-019D005	View of small pond in the center of the property	NW
PR21-019D006	View of low lying and wet area to the east of the pond	W
PR21-019D007	View of low lying and wet area southeast of the pond	W
PR21-019D008	Representative image of the dense forest found in the southern portion of the study area	SW
PR21-019D009	View of low lying and wet area in the southeastern corner of the study area	S
PR21-019D010	Representative image of the dense forest found in the southern portion of the study area	E
PR21-019D011	View of stones marking former field boundary in the southwestern corner of the study area	N
PR21-019D012	View of the exposed bedrock in the southwestern portion of the property	S
PR21-019D013	Low lying and wet area in the southwestern portion of the property	N
PR21-019D014	View of low lying and wet area towards the center of the wood lot in the southern portion of the study area	NE
PR21-019D015	View of exposed bedrock step	W
PR21-019D016	View of a large area of exposed bedrock towards the center of the study area	E
PR21-019D017	View of a fallow field in the northern portion of the study area	SW
PR21-019D018	View of a low lying and wet area along the northern boundary of the study area	N
PR21-019D019	Representative test pit 1 dug along the northern border of the study area	N
PR21-019D020	Representative test pit 1 dug along the northern border of the study area	NE
PR21-019D021	Flags indicating the presence of a gas line running east west in the northeastern corner of the study area	N
PR21-019D022	Representative test pit 2 dug in the northeastern corner of the study area	NW
PR21-019D023	Representative test pit 3 dug in the northwestern corner of the study area	N
PR21-019D024	Crew testing at 5 m intervals in the fallow fields in the northeastern corner of property	NE
PR21-019D025	Representative test pit 4 dug along the western boundary of the study area in the northwestern corner of the study area	N
PR21-019D026	Crew testing within dense forest at 5m intervals close to bedrock shelf in the northern portion of the study area	NW
PR21-019D027	View of exposed bedrock in the northern fallow field	N
PR21-019D028	Crew testing along edge of forest in open field at 5m intervals near exposed bedrock in the northern portion of the study area	E
PR21-019D029	Representative test pit 5 dug in the northern portion of the study area	S
PR21-019D030	Crew testing in open field at 5m intervals in the northern portion of the study area	E
PR21-019D031	Representative test pit 6 dug in the northwestern corner of the study area	W
PR21-019D032	View of field crew testing at 5m intervals in the northern most fallow field	E
PR21-019D033	Crew testing area of low brush at 5m intervals just north of fallow fields along the western edge of the study area	W

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-019D034	Representative test pit 7 dug in the northern most fallow field along the eastern border of the study area	N
PR21-019D035	View of field crew testing pitting in at 5m intervals along the eastern border of the study area	E
PR21-019D036	Crew testing clear land with low brush at 5m towards the center of the study area	N
PR21-019D037	Crew testing at 5 m intervals in open field towards the center of the study area	SE
PR21-019D038	Crew testing in dense cedar forest at 5 m intervals along field edge in the center west of the study area	NE
PR21-019D039	Representative test pit 8 dug in northwestern fallow field	N
PR21-019D040	Representative test pit 9 dug in northwestern fallow field	N
PR21-019D041	Crew testing at 5 m intervals in southwestern fallow field	SE
PR21-019D042	View of exposed bedrock along southern edge of the southwestern fallow field	NE
PR21-019D043	Representative test pit 10 dug along southern edge of the southwestern fallow field	W
PR21-019D044	View of field crew testing at 5m intervals along the edge of wood lot in the center west portion of the study area	N
PR21-019D045	View of exposed bedrock in southern most fallow field towards the center of the study area	NE
PR21-019D046	View of crew testing at 5 metre intervals moving southwest from clear pasture to forest	SW
PR21-019D047	Representative test pit 11 towards the center of the study area	W
PR21-019D048	Representative test pit 11 towards the center of the study area	W
PR21-019D049	Representative test pit 11 towards the center of the study area	W
PR21-019D050	Representative test pit 11 towards the center of the study area	W
PR21-019D051	Representative test pit 11 towards the center of the study area	W
PR21-019D052	View of possible property edge marker to the southwest	SW
PR21-019D053	View of exposed bedrock in center easter fallow field	S
PR21-019D054	View of field crew testing at 5m intervals in dense woodlot in the center west portion of the study area	N
PR21-019D055	View of field crew testing at 5m intervals in dense woodlot in the center west portion of the study area	N
PR21-019D056	View of field crew testing at 5m intervals in dense woodlot in the center west portion of the study area	N
PR21-019D057	View of field crew testing at 5m intervals in dense woodlot in the center west portion of the study area	N
PR21-019D058	View of field crew testing at 5m intervals in dense woodlot in the center west portion of the study area	N
PR21-019D059	Representative test pit 12 dug at the southern edge of the center west woodlot	NW
PR21-019D060	Representative test pit 12 dug at the southern edge of the center west woodlot	NW
PR21-019D061	Representative test pit 12 dug at the southern edge of the center west woodlot	NW
PR21-019D062	Representative test pit 12 dug at the southern edge of the center west woodlot	NW
PR21-019D063	Representative test pit 12 dug at the southern edge of the center west woodlot	NW
PR21-019D064	Representative test pit 12 dug at the southern edge of the center west woodlot	NW
PR21-019D065	Representative test pit 13 dug in southeastern fallow field	N
PR21-019D066	Representative test pit 13 dug in southeastern fallow field	N
PR21-019D067	Representative test pit 13 dug in southeastern fallow field	N
PR21-019D068	Representative test pit 13 dug in southeastern fallow field	N
PR21-019D069	Representative test pit 13 dug in southeastern fallow field	N

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-019D070	Representative test pit 13 dug in southeastern fallow field	N
PR21-019D071	View of field crew testing at 5m intervals in field north of large woodlot in the southern portion of the study area	N
PR21-019D072	View of field crew testing at 5m intervals in field north of large woodlot in the southern portion of the study area	N
PR21-019D073	View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals north of forest in southern portion of the study area	NW
PR21-019D074	View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals north of forest in southern portion of the study area	NW
PR21-019D075	View of unknown marker and pin in along the eastern edge of the study area in the center of the property	E
PR21-019D076	View of field crew testing on dirt pathway through dense brush towards the center of the study area	SE
PR21-019D077	Representative test pit 14 dug towards the center of the study area	N
PR21-019D078	Representative test pit 14 dug towards the center of the study area	N
PR21-019D079	View of pond in the center of the study area	SE
PR21-019D080	View of field crew testing at 5m intervals in close proximity to pond in the center of the study area	N
PR21-019D081	View of field crew testing at 5m intervals in close proximity to pond in the center of the study area	N
PR21-019D082	View of field crew testing at 5m intervals in close proximity to pond in the center of the study area	N
PR21-019D083	View of field crew testing between fences in the center of the property	SW
PR21-019D084	Representative test pit 15 dug along the northern edge of the woodlot which covers the southern portion of the study area	S
PR21-019D085	View of field crew testing at 5m intervals along the northern edge of the woodlot which covers the southern portion of the study area	E
PR21-019D086	View of field crew testing in final fenced area in northern half of the study area at 5m intervals	E
PR21-019D087	View of field crew testing in final fenced area in northern half of the study area at 5m intervals	E
PR21-019D088	View of field crew testing at 5 m intervals on the edge of a dense forest which covers the southern portion of the study area	E
PR21-019D089	View of field crew testing at 5m intervals in towards the center of woodlot which covers the southern portion of the study area	N
PR21-019D090	View of field crew testing at 5m intervals in towards the center of woodlot which covers the southern portion of the study area	N
PR21-019D091	Representative test pit 16 dug in northwestern corner of the large southern woodlot	W
PR21-019D092	Representative test pit 16 dug in northwestern corner of the large southern woodlot	W
PR21-019D093	View of field crew testing in dense southern woodlot at 5m intervals	N
PR21-019D094	View of field crew testing in dense southern woodlot at 5m intervals	N
PR21-019D095	Representative test pit 17 dug along the northwestern edge of the southern woodlot	W
PR21-019D096	Representative test pit 17 dug along the northwestern edge of the southern woodlot	W
PR21-019D097	View of a patch of poison ivy which covered a large portion of the southern woodlot	SW
PR21-019D098	Representative test pit 18 dug in the center east of the large southern woodlot	W

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-019D099	View of field crew test pitting at 5m intervals in the center of the southern woodlot	N
PR21-019D100	View of standing water in the center of the southern woodlot which impeded testing	S
PR21-019D101	View of field crew testing at 5m intervals in dense forest towards the southeast corner of the southern woodlot	W
PR21-019D102	View of field crew testing at 5m intervals in dense forest towards the southwest corner of the southern woodlot	E
PR21-019D103	View of field crew testing at 5m intervals in dense forest towards the southeast corner of the southern woodlot	E
PR21-019D104	View of exposed bedrock towards the center of the southern woodlot	SE
PR21-019D105	View of crew testing near exposed bedrock	SE
PR21-019D106	Representative test pit 19 dug in the southwestern corner of the southern woodlot	E
PR21-019D107	View of exposed bedrock in the southwestern corner of the southern woodlot	SE
PR21-019D108	Representative test pit 20 dug along the centre of the southern edge of the southern woodlot	W
PR21-019D109	Representative test pit 21 dug in the southwestern corner of the study area	E
PR21-019D110	Representative test pit 21 dug in the southwestern corner of the study area	E
PR21-019D111	View of exposed bedrock shelf in the centre of the property leading into the large forest	SE
PR21-019D112	View of field crew testing near foundation depression at 5 m intervals	E
PR21-019D113	View of rectangular foundation depression of previous tenant farm with some artifacts present	S
PR21-019D114	Representative test pit 22 dug in the general area of the foundation	N
PR21-019D115	View of field crew intensifying around positive test pits at 2.5 m intervals	SW
PR21-019D116	View of deep depression northeast of the foundation	N
PR21-019D117	View of crew excavating intensification units 1 & 2	NW
PR21-019D118	View of field crew excavating test unit 3	S
PR21-019D119	Plan view of test unit 2	SW
PR21-019D120	Plan view of test unit 2	SW
PR21-019D121	East profile of test unit 2	SE
PR21-019D122	Plan view of test unit 1	NW
PR21-019D123	West profile of test unit 1	NW
PR21-019D124	North profile of test unit 3	NE
PR21-019D125	Plan view of test unit 3	NE

APPENDIX 2: Stage 3 Photographic Catalogue

Camera: Samsung Galaxy Active Tab 2

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-037D001	Plan view of unit N305E520 at close	N
PR21-037D002	North profile of unit N305E520 at close	N
PR21-037D003	North profile of unit N305E520 at close	N
PR21-037D004	South profile of unit N300E510 at close	S
PR21-037D005	South profile of unit N300E510 at close	S
PR21-037D006	East profile of unit N315E510 at close	E
PR21-037D007	East profile of unit N315E510 at close	E
PR21-037D008	North profile of unit N310E520 at close	N
PR21-037D009	North profile of unit N310E520 at close	N
PR21-037D010	Plan view of unit N305E504 at close showing layer of foundation wall cobbles	N
PR21-037D011	North profile of unit N305E504 at close showing layer of foundation wall cobbles and sill beam remnants	N
PR21-037D012	View of field crew excavating N305E510-513 trench	N
PR21-037D013	View of field crew excavating N310E510	NE
PR21-037D014	View of field crew excavating	NE
PR21-037D015	North profile of unit N300E500 at close	N
PR21-037D016	Plan view of unit N300E500 at close	N
PR21-037D017	Plan view of lot 3 and 5 in unit N310E510	N/A
PR21-037D018	Plan view of lot 3 and 5 in unit N310E510	N/A
PR21-037D019	Plan view of lot 3 and 5 in unit N310E510	N/A
PR21-037D020	Plan view of lot 3 and 5 in unit N310E510	N/A
PR21-037D021	Plan view of lot 3 and 5 in unit N310E510	N/A
PR21-037D022	View of field crew excavating	NW
PR21-037D023	View of field crew excavating	NW
PR21-037D024	View of field crew excavating N305E510-513 trench	S
PR21-037D025	View of field crew excavating N310E510	NE
PR21-037D026	West Profile of unit N305E500	W
PR21-037D027	West profile of unit N305E500	W
PR21-037D028	Plan view of unit N305E500	W
PR21-037D029	Plan view of unit N305E500	W
PR21-037D030	Plan view of unit N310E500 at close	W
PR21-037D031	Plan view of unit N310E500 at close	W
PR21-037D032	West profile of unit N310E500 at close	W
PR21-037D033	Plan view of unit N310E510 at close	N/A
PR21-037D034	Plan view of unit N310E510 at close	N/A
PR21-037D035	Plan view of unit N310E510 at close	N/A
PR21-037D036	North profile of unit N310E510	N
PR21-037D037	North profile of unit N310E510	N
PR21-037D038	North profile of unit N310E510	N
PR21-037D039	North profile of unit N310E510	N
PR21-037D040	South profile of unit N310E510	S
PR21-037D041	South profile of unit N310E510	S
PR21-037D042	South profile of unit N310E510	S
PR21-037D043	South profile of unit N310E510	S
PR21-037D044	West profile of unit N315E505	W
PR21-037D045	Plan view of unit N315E505	W

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-037D046	View of field crew excavating N303E509	SW
PR21-037D047	View of field crew excavating N305E510-513 trench	S
PR21-037D048	View of field crew clearing brush surrounding units	W
PR21-037D049	View of field crew excavating	SW
PR21-037D050	View of field crew excavating N305E510-513 trench	S
PR21-037D051	View of field crew excavating western border of site	W
PR21-037D052	Overall view of the eastern half of site with crew excavating south embankment of foundation walls	SE
PR21-037D053	South profile of unit N315E500	S
PR21-037D054	Plan view of unit N315E500	S
PR21-037D055	North profile of unit N315E499	N
PR21-037D056	Plan view of unit N315E499	N
PR21-037D057	Plan view of unit N305E510-513 trench	N
PR21-037D058	Plan view of unit N305E510-513 trench	N
PR21-037D059	North profile of unit N305E510-513 trench	N
PR21-037D060	North profile of unit N305E510-513 trench	N
PR21-037D061	North profile of unit N305E510-513 trench	N
PR21-037D062	North profile of unit N305E510-513 trench	N
PR21-037D063	North profile of unit N305E510-513 trench	N
PR21-037D064	North profile of unit N305E510-513 trench	N
PR21-037D065	North profile of unit N305E510-513 trench	N
PR21-037D066	South profile of unit N305E510-513 trench	S
PR21-037D067	South profile of unit N305E510-513 trench	S
PR21-037D068	Overall plan view of the N305E510-513 trench looking east	E
PR21-037D069	Overall plan view of the N305E510-513 trench looking east	E
PR21-037D070	Overall plan view of the N305E510-513 trench looking west	W
PR21-037D071	Overall plan view of the N305E510-513 trench looking west	W
PR21-037D072	Overall plan view of the N305E510-513 trench looking west	W
PR21-037D073	Overall plan view of the N305E510-513 trench looking west	W
PR21-037D074	Overall plan view of the N305E510-513 trench looking west	W
PR21-037D075	Plan view of unit N315D495 at close	N
PR21-037D076	Plan view of unit N315E495 at close	N
PR21-037D077	North profile of unit N315E495 at close	N
PR21-037D078	North profile of unit N315E495 at close	N
PR21-037D079	North profile of unit N315E495 at close	N
PR21-037D080	Plan view of unit N315E495 at close	N
PR21-037D081	North profile of unit N314E495	N
PR21-037D082	South profile of unit N305E510-513	S
PR21-037D083	South profile of unit N305E510-513	S
PR21-037D084	South profile of unit N305E510-513	S
PR21-037D085	South profile of unit N305E510-513	S
PR21-037D086	South profile of unit N305E510-513	S
PR21-037D087	South profile of unit N305E510-513	S
PR21-037D088	South profile of unit N305E510-513	S
PR21-037D089	South profile of unit N305E510-513	S
PR21-037D090	South profile of unit N305E510-513	S
PR21-037D091	Plan view of unit N305E510-513	E
PR21-037D092	Plan view of unit N305E510-513	E
PR21-037D093	Plan view of unit N305E510-513	W
PR21-037D094	North profile of unit N305E510	N
PR21-037D095	North profile of unit N305E510	N

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR21-037D096	West profile of unit N305E495	W
PR21-037D097	North profile of N300E494	N
PR21-037D098	Plan view of unit N303E509 in progress	N
PR21-037D099	Plan view of unit N303E509 in progress, lot 2 removed	N
PR21-037D100	Plan view of unit N303E509 at close	W
PR21-037D101	South profile of unit N303E509	S
PR21-037D102	South profile of unit N303E509	S
PR21-037D103	East profile of unit N299E504	E
PR21-037D104	North profile of unit N299E504	N
PR21-037D105	Plan view of unit N299E504	E

APPENDIX 3: Stage 2 Artifact Inventory

Inv	Loc	Prov	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
1	FS1	PTP001	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete		complete, 7 cm length
2	FS1	PTP002	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	blue painted band on exterior surface
3	FS1	PTP003	1	1	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp	Unidentifiable			N/A		colourless, small sherd
4	FS1	PTP004	1	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
5	FS1	PTP004	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small body sherd
6	FS1	PTP004	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			N/A		large piece of sheet metal
7	FS1	PTP005	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small body sherd
8	FS1	PTP006	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Body	small body sherd
9	FS1	PTP007	1	1	Chert	Indigenous	Chipped Stone	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A		
10	FS1	PTP008	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partial
11	FS1	PTP009	1	1	Steel	Activities	Hand Tools	Knife/Knife Part	Unidentifiable			76% - 99%		"CUTLERY/MADE IN/SHEFFIELD" bowie knife blade is 15 cm long and engraved, handle is made of wood with cross hatching and three nails, mass production beginning in mid-19th century
12	FS1	PTP010	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
13	FS1	PTP011		5	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
14	FS1	TU1	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete		complete, 8cm length
15	FS1	TU1	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		fragment
16	FS1	TU1	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		B	N/A		calcined fragment
17	FS1	TU1	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Machine made			<25%	Body	light green, body sherd
18	FS1	TU1	1	3	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Machine made			<25%	Body	colourless, small body sherds, likely one vessel
19	FS1	TU1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	red painted flower on exterior surface, small body sherd
20	FS1	TU1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Rim	rim sherd

Inv	Loc	Prov	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
21	FS1	TU1	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small body sherd
22	FS1	TU2	1	14	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
23	FS1	TU2	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Bird Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		long bone fragment
24	FS1	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VWE, blue sponged	VWE		<25%	Rim	light blue sponged on interior surface
25	FS1	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue sponged	RWE		<25%	Body	blue sponged on exterior surface
26	FS1	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Base	blue painted line along exterior base, possibly an eggcup
27	FS1	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	red painted flower
28	FS1	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Teacup	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Rim	rim sherd
29	FS1	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body	light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior
30	FS1	TU2	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Mould blown			<25%	Body	green, small body sherd with patination
31	FS1	TU2	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partials, various lengths
32	FS1	TU2	1	9	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			N/A		large pieces of sheet metal, slightly curved, possibly a bucket
33	FS1	TU2	1	4	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			N/A		sheet metal with edge folded over
34	FS1	TU2	1	1	Ferrous	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Ferrous			N/A		possibly blade from a knife, thicker on one side and tapers to a sharp edge, broken on both ends
35	FS1	TU3	1	21	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
36	FS1	TU3	1	2	Ceramic	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Porcelain	POR		Complete		four-hole, 1.1 cm diameter
37	FS1	TU3	1	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Stem	Wm. Murray & Co., Glasgow			25% - 50%		impressed "MURRAY GLASGOW" stem
38	FS1	TU3	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		fragment
39	FS1	TU3	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		B	N/A		calcined fragment
40	FS1	TU3	1	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable			N/A		white fine grain mortar

Inv	Loc	Prov	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
41	FS1	TU3	1	1	Ferrous	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Closure	Crown cap			76% - 99%		crown cap
42	FS1	TU3	1	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partials, various lengths
43	FS1	TU3	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		complete, 7 cm length
44	FS1	TU3	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		complete, 3.8 cm length with washer and wire spool attached
45	FS1	TU3	1	1	Chert	Indigenous	Chipped Stone	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A		
46	FS1	TU3	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Wine Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body	dark olive green
47	FS1	TU3	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Mould blown			<25%	Body	green, very small sherd
48	FS1	TU3	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Machine made			<25%	Body	colourless
49	FS1	TU3	1	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body	light brown glazed with dark brown specks, unglazed exterior, one vessel
50	FS1	TU3	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Yellowware	YEW		<25%	Rim	rim sherd, mostly delaminated
51	FS1	TU3	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Yellowware	YEW		<25%	Body	body sherds, multiple vessels
52	FS1	TU3	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Teacup	VWE, painted (late palette)	VWE		25% - 50%	Rim	painted black stem with blue and red flowers and green leaves
53	FS1	TU3	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Teacup	VWE, painted (late palette)	VWE		<25%	Body	painted blue flower and green leaf, likely one vessel
54	FS1	TU3	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	painted black stem with red flower and green leaves
55	FS1	TU3	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	green painted leaf
56	FS1	TU3	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	red painted flower
57	FS1	TU3	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, stamped	RWE		<25%	Body	stamped blue with purple stamped over, possibly one vessel

Inv	Loc	Prov	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
58	FS1	TU3	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, edged	RWE		<25%	Brim	blue edged with incised curved lines, missing rim
59	FS1	TU3	1	36	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE or RWE, plain	XWE		<25%	Body	multiple vessels
60	FS1	TU3	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Base	small base sherd
61	FS1	TU3	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Teacup	VWE, moulded	VWE		<25%	Rim	moulded line below interior rim, faint blue line along exterior rim, one vessel
62	FS1	TU3	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Rim	small rim sherd
63	FS1	TU3	1	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	IRO, plain	IRO		<25%	Body	one vessel
64	FS1	TU3	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Body	slightly burnt body sherds, one vessel
65	FS1	TU3	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	IRO, plain	IRO		<25%	Body	small, short, impressed line on exterior surface

Key:

#	Quantity
Alt	Alteration
B	Burnt
CRW	Coarse red earthenware
FS	Findspot
Inv	Inventory number
Loc	Location
POR	Porcelain
Prov	Provenience
PTP	Positive test pit
RWE	Refined white earthenware
TU	Test unit
VWE	Vitrified white earthenware
YEW	Yellowware

APPENDIX 4: Stage 3 Artifact Catalogue

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
200	N299E504	1	7	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
201	N299E504	1	3	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Machine made			<25%	Body	bright green, likely one vessel
202	N299E504	1	1	Galvanized Metal	General Function	Miscellaneous Hardware	Screw	Slot			N/A		partial
203	N299E504	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete		7 cm length
204	N299E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body	body sherd
205	N299E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body	light brown glazed with red specks, unglazed exterior
206	N299E504	1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red unglazed	CRW		<25%	Body	small sherds
207	N299E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Yellowware, slipware	YEW		<25%	Rim	white slipped rim, mostly delaminated sherd
208	N299E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Serving Tableware	Yellowware	YEW		<25%	Rim	rim sherd
209	N299E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, straight rim, incised curved lines	RWE		<25%	Rim	blue edge with a simple band, straight rim and incised curved lines
210	N299E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, straight rim	RWE		<25%	Rim	blue edge with straight rim, mostly delaminated
211	N299E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, scalloped rim	RWE		<25%	Rim	blue edge with scalloped rim, mostly delaminated
212	N299E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim	brown painted band along exterior rim with brown painted decoration below
213	N299E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	VWE, edged	VWE		<25%	Rim	straight rim with incised curved lines, no colour
214	N299E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	unidentifiable red painted pattern
215	N299E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim	red painted band along interior rim
216	N299E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Rim	small rim sherd
217	N299E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Base	small base sherd

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
218	N299E504	1	20	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	multiple vessels
219	N299E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Rim	small rim sherd
220	N299E504	2	23	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
221	N299E504	2	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue edged, straight rim, incised straight lines	RWE		<25%	Rim	blue edge with simple band, straight rim and incised straight lines, one vessel
222	N299E504	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue edged, straight rim, incised curved lines	RWE		<25%	Rim	blue edge with simple band, straight rim and incised curved lines
223	N299E504	2	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, straight rim, incised curved lines	RWE		<25%	Rim	blue edge with feathering, straight rim and incised curved lines
224	N299E504	2	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, stamped	RWE		<25%	Rim	blue stamped exterior, mostly delaminated
225	N299E504	2	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, stamped	RWE		<25%	Body	brown stamped, likely one vessel
226	N299E504	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim	red painted band along interior rim, red painted flower on exterior
227	N299E504	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	painted red flower and green band on exterior
228	N299E504	2	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	painted red flower and green leaf, likely one vessel
229	N299E504	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	painted black stem and green leaves on exterior
230	N299E504	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	painted blue flower?
231	N299E504	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, stamped	RWE		<25%	Body	blue stamped
232	N299E504	2	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Ironstone, moulded	IRO		<25%	Rim	slightly moulded vertical lines on interior, one vessel
233	N299E504	2	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	VWE, moulded	VWE		<25%	Rim	similar to Sydenham shape moulded pattern, one vessel
234	N299E504	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim	painted red band along interior rim

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
235	N299E504	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	VWE, edged	VWE		<25%	Rim	edged with incised curved lines, no colour and missing rim
236	N299E504	2	7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Base	base sherds, multiple vessels
237	N299E504	2	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Rim	rim sherds, multiple vessels
238	N299E504	2	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Body	slightly burnt sherds
239	N299E504	2	34	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE or VWE, plain	XWE		<25%	Body	small body sherds, some mend, multiple vessels
240	N299E504	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		<25%	Body	Jackfield like
241	N299E504	2	9	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body	brown glazed with black specks on interior, unglazed exterior, some sherds mend, rim and body
242	N299E504	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Rim	light brown glazed rim with marbled light brown and red glazed interior
243	N299E504	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body	light brown glazed with red specks, other surface unglazed, small sherd
244	N299E504	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body	light brown glazed
245	N299E504	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	Coarse red earthenware	CRW		<25%	Body	delaminated on both surfaces
246	N299E504	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red unglazed	CRW		<25%	Body	unglazed surface other surface delaminated
247	N299E504	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Yellowware, slipware	YEW		<25%	Rim	white slip on rim, mostly delaminated
248	N299E504	2	5	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		various fragments
249	N299E504	2	2	Dentition	Faunal/Floral	Other Organic	Tooth/Teeth	Unidentifiable			N/A		molar fragments
250	N299E504	2	10	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Shell	Shell	Unidentifiable			N/A		
251	N299E504	2	1	Ceramic	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Porcelain	POR		Complete		four-hole, raised dots along edge, 1.1 cm diameter
252	N299E504	2	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Bowl	Unidentifiable			<25%	Bowl	Impressed "T" bowl fragment
253	N299E504	2	1	Copper-alloy	Arms/Military	Ammunition	Cartridge Base	.22 short			Complete		1 cm long, 0.5 cm diameter

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
254	N299E504	2	1	Ferrous	Activities	Hand Tools	Hammer	Cast			Complete		missing handle, cross and straight pein hammer, one face is flat, the other is a wedge
255	N299E504	2	2	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			N/A		
256	N299E504	2	1	Ferrous	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Closure	Crown cap			Complete		crown cap with plastic seal inside, 21 crimps
257	N299E504	2	1	Galvanized Metal	General Function	Miscellaneous Hardware	Screw	Slot			N/A		partial
258	N299E504	2	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		10.5 cm length
259	N299E504	2	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		7 cm length
260	N299E504	2	9	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partials, various lengths
261	N299E504	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete		5.5 cm length
262	N299E504	2	1	Ferrous	Activities	Hand Tools	Unidentifiable	Cast			N/A		rod with very faint threading at one end, other end is flattened
263	N300E494	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A		partial
264	N300E494	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		B	N/A		small calcined fragment
265	N300E494	1	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Body	slightly burnt small body sherds
266	N300E500	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Rim	brown glazed with dark brown specks on interior, unglazed exterior, one vessel
267	N300E500	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body	light brown glazed, mostly delaminated
268	N300E500	1	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Stem	Bannerman, Montreal			<25%	Stem	impressed stem "[BAN]NER[MAN]/[MONT]REAL]"
269	N300E500	1	7	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
270	N300E500	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		7.2 cm length
271	N300E500	1	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partials, various lengths
272	N300E500	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A		partial
273	N300E500	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim	red painted line along interior rim, multiple vessels
274	N300E500	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, other decoration	RWE		<25%	Body	unidentifiable brown decoration

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
275	N300E500	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, other decoration	RWE		<25%	Body	unidentifiable purple/blue decoration, mostly delaminated
276	N300E500	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue sponged	RWE		<25%	Body	blue sponged on interior surface
277	N300E500	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim	blue painted band along exterior rim
278	N300E500	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, other decoration	RWE		<25%	Body	unidentifiable blue decoration, small sherds, multiple vessels
279	N300E500	1	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue edged, straight rim, incised curved lines	RWE		<25%	Rim	blue edge with simple band, straight rim and incised curved lines, some mend
280	N300E500	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Body	burnt body sherd
281	N300E500	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Rim	rim sherds
282	N300E500	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Base	base sherds, one vessel
283	N300E500	1	23	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE or VWE, plain	XWE		<25%	Body	body sherds, multiple vessels
284	N300E500	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, plain	IRO		<25%	Body	body sherds, multiple vessels
285	N300E500	1	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Containers	Panel Bottle	Solarized/manganese			<25%	Body	purple, panel, machine made
286	N300E500	1	1	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp	Unidentifiable			N/A		colourless, small sherd
287	N300E500	1	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Hollowware	Machine made			<25%	Body	colourless, pressed curved lines
288	N300E510	1	24	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
289	N300E510	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red unglazed	CRW		<25%	Body	unglazed exterior, delaminated interior
290	N300E510	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	Coarse red earthenware	CRW		<25%	Body	delaminated on both surfaces
291	N300E510	1	1	Flora	Faunal/Floral	Floral	Seed/Pit	Unidentifiable			N/A		pumpkin seed?
292	N300E510	1	1	Rubber	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Rubber			Complete		two-hole, 1.8 cm diameter
293	N300E510	1	1	Plastic	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	20th century			N/A		brown plastic lid or base "MADE IN CANADA/4"
294	N300E510	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Body	small body sherd
295	N300E510	1	5	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable			N/A		white fine grain mortar

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
296	N300E510	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		fragment
297	N300E510	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		8.2 cm length
298	N300E510	1	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partials, various lengths
299	N300E510	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Wine Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body	dark olive green, large body sherd
300	N300E510	1	4	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Containers	Panel Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body	light green, panel bottle likely one vessel
301	N300E510	1	7	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Mould blown			<25%	Body	light green, likely one vessel
302	N300E510	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Mould blown			<25%	Neck	colourless, faint ribs
303	N300E515	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete		6 cm length
304	N300E515	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partials, various lengths
305	N300E515	1	3	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			N/A		
306	N300E515	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		small fragment
307	N300E515	1	8	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
308	N300E515	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Wine Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Base	dark olive green, slight orange peel texture on exterior
309	N300E515	1	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body	dark olive green, small sherds
310	N300E515	1	2	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Mould blown			<25%	Body	light green, multiple vessels
311	N300E515	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	green painted, small sherd
312	N300E515	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small sherds, multiple vessels
313	N300E515	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Body	small sherd
314	N300E515	1	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
315	N303E509	1	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Beer Bottle	Machine made			Complete	Finish	amber, crown finish, embossed "2259" near base, 20.5 cm tall, base is 5.5 cm diameter, one vessel
316	N303E509	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
317	N303E509	1	1	Composite	Clothing	Fasteners	Grommet	Copper-alloy			Complete		copper alloy grommet with textile attached
318	N303E509	1	2	Ceramic	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Porcelain	POR		Complete		four-hole, 1cm diameter
319	N303E509	1	1	Ferrous	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Closure	Crown cap			Complete		plastic seal inside, 21 crimps, painted blue label "LABATT/BLUE/LIGHT/21"
320	N303E509	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Beer Bottle	Machine made			<25%	Neck	amber
321	N303E509	1	8	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body	dark green, likely one vessel
322	N303E509	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, banded	RWE		<25%	Body	light blue band, likely one vessel
323	N303E509	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	green painted leaf and red painted spot
324	N303E509	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small body sherd
325	N303E509	1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Body	small body sherds
326	N303E509	1	11	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		various fragments
327	N303E509	1	4	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Sawn			N/A		various sawn fragments
328	N303E509	1	1	Wood	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A		
329	N303E509	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			N/A		
330	N303E509	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Door/Window Hardware	Hinge	Cast			N/A		door hinge, three screw holes
331	N303E509	1	3	Plastic	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	20th century			N/A		clear plastic pieces
332	N303E509	1	1	Plated Metal	Foodways	Utensils	Handles/ Pulls	Ferrous			N/A		utensil handle
333	N303E509	1	64	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partials, various lengths
334	N303E509	1	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		7.4 cm length
335	N303E509	1	8	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		4 cm length
336	N303E509	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		5.8 cm length

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
337	N303E509	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete		5 cm length
338	N303E509	1	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A		partials, various lengths
339	N303E509	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Hardware	Screw	Slot			N/A		partial
340	N303E509	2	1	Ferrous	Foodways	Utensils	Spoon	Ferrous			25% - 50%		large serving spoon
341	N303E509	2	17	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		various fragments
342	N303E509	2	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Bird Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		long bone fragment
343	N303E509	2	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Sawn			N/A		sawn fragment
344	N303E509	2	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		B	N/A		calcined fragment
345	N303E509	2	1	Dentition	Faunal/Floral	Other Organic	Tooth/Teeth	Unidentifiable			N/A		bone with dentition attached
346	N303E509	2	4	Wood	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A		
347	N303E509	2	1	Shell	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Shell			Complete		large four-hole, 2.6 cm diameter
348	N303E509	2	3	Shell	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Shell			25% - 50%		fragments from a four-hole button
349	N303E509	2	2	Bone	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Bone			Complete		four-hole, 1.6 cm diameter
350	N303E509	2	1	Ceramic	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Porcelain	POR		Complete		four-hole, 1 cm diameter
351	N303E509	2	1	Glass	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Glass			76% - 99%		pink glass dome shaped with white glass and ceramic flower on top, missing shank
352	N303E509	2	1	Slate	Activities	Writing	Slate Pencil	Unidentifiable			N/A		use marks on both ends
353	N303E509	2	2	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable			N/A		white fine grain mortar
354	N303E509	2	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Not applicable			N/A		red brick fragment
355	N303E509	2	5	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
356	N303E509	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue edged, straight rim, incised curved lines	RWE		<25%	Rim	blue edge with simple band, straight rim and incised curved lines, cross mends
357	N303E509	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, stamped	RWE		<25%	Rim	blue stamped design on exterior
358	N303E509	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	blue and green painted flower
359	N303E509	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	painted black stem, green leaves and blue and red flowers

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
360	N303E509	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (late palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	painted black stem, blue flower and green leaves
361	N303E509	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim	red painted band and flower on interior surface
362	N303E509	2	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, flown blue	RWE		<25%	Body	blue flown leaf pattern, one vessel
363	N303E509	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Rim	large rim sherd
364	N303E509	2	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, moulded	RWE	B	<25%	Base	moulded ribs, one vessel
365	N303E509	2	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Rim	rim sherds, one vessel
366	N303E509	2	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Base	base sherds, one vessel, cross mends
367	N303E509	2	14	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE or VWE, plain	XWE		<25%	Body	body sherds, multiple vessels
368	N303E509	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Fine earthenware	RCE		<25%	Rim	brown glazed
369	N303E509	2	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Unidentifiable	Ferrous			N/A		flat tapered piece, possibly a cover
370	N303E509	2	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Unidentifiable	Ferrous			N/A		hollow tube, narrower at one end
371	N303E509	2	38	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partials, various lengths
372	N303E509	2	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		6.5 cm length
373	N303E509	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete		6.5 cm length
374	N303E509	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete		5.8 cm length
375	N303E509	2	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A		partials, various lengths
376	N303E509	2	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Ferrous			N/A		
377	N303E509	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE		<25%	Rim	blue slip on exterior
378	N303E509	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim	red painted line along interior rim with blue painted flower
379	N303E509	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim	red painted line along interior rim
380	N303E509	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, black transfer	RWE		<25%	Base	black pattern of man riding a horse behind a fence with bushes

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
381	N303E509	3	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue edged, straight rim, incised curved lines	RWE		25% - 50%	Rim	blue edge with simple band, straight rim and incised curved lines, cross mends
382	N303E509	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Base	base, cross mends
383	N303E509	3	10	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small body sherds, multiple vessels
384	N303E509	3	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Rim	small rim sherds, some mend
385	N303E509	3	1	Ceramic	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Porcelain	POR		Complete		four-hole, 1.3 cm diameter
386	N303E509	3	2	Ceramic	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Porcelain	POR		Complete		four-hole, 1 cm diameter
387	N303E509	3	6	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
388	N303E509	3	1	Rubber	Medical/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	Comb	Rubber			N/A		black comb, very small hole near the top
389	N303E509	3	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	Coarse stoneware	CSW		<25%	Body	brown glazed interior and exterior, one vessel
390	N303E509	3	2	Plated Metal	Foodways	Utensils	Spoon	Unidentifiable			N/A		one spoon
391	N303E509	3	1	Slate	Activities	Writing	Slate Board	Unidentifiable			N/A		large piece of slate board
392	N303E509	3	1	Galvanized Metal	General Function	Miscellaneous Hardware	Screw	Slot			Complete		2.6 cm length
393	N303E509	3	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Hardware	Screw	Unidentifiable			N/A		partial, missing head
394	N303E509	3	7	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		various fragments
395	N303E509	3	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		B	N/A		calcined fragments
396	N303E509	3	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Strapping	Ferrous			N/A		0.7 cm wide
397	N303E509	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		10.8 cm length
398	N303E509	3	12	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partials, various lengths
399	N303E509	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		3.8 cm length
400	N305E495	1	1	Ferrous	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Closure	Crown cap			Complete		crown cap with an aluminum seal inside

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
401	N305E495	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Rim	brown and red marbled glaze
402	N305E495	1	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Body	small body sherds, multiple vessels
403	N305E495	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Machine made			<25%	Body	amber, orange peel texture
404	N305E495	1	5	Glass	Foodways	Glass Storage Containers	Jug	Machine made			25% - 50%	Finish	colourless, threaded external finish with glass handle and metal carrying handle
405	N305E495	1	7	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Machine made			<25%	Body	colourless, ribs on exterior, likely one vessel
406	N305E500	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE	B	<25%	Rim	red painted band along interior rim, slightly burnt
407	N305E500	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Rim	rim sherds, slightly burnt
408	N305E500	1	12	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Body	small body sherds, multiple vessels, slightly burnt
409	N305E504	1	134	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
410	N305E504	1	12	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		various fragments
411	N305E504	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete		5.2 cm length
412	N305E504	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A		partial
413	N305E504	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body	dark olive green, thick sherd
414	N305E504	1	2	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Mould blown			<25%	Neck	aqua, likely one vessel
415	N305E504	1	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body	light brown glaze, likely one vessel
416	N305E504	1	10	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body	brown glazed, some sherds mend, likely one vessel
417	N305E504	1	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body	light brown with red specks, likely one vessel

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
418	N305E504	1	12	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red unglazed	CRW		<25%	Body	unglazed, mostly delaminated sherds
419	N305E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	Coarse stoneware	CSW		<25%	Rim	brown glazed
420	N305E504	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Rim	red painted line along exterior rim, one vessel
421	N305E504	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, painted (late palette)	VWE		<25%	Rim	green painted line along interior rim, blue band and green line painted on exterior rim, one vessel
422	N305E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE		<25%	Body	light green/grey slip with blue, white and black cable slip
423	N305E504	1	8	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	VWE, edged	VWE		25% - 50%	Rim	edge with straight rim and incised curved lines, no colour, some sherds mend
424	N305E504	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue edged, straight rim, incised curved lines	RWE		<25%	Rim	blue edge with simple band, straight rim and incised curved lines, one vessel
425	N305E504	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue edged, straight rim	RWE		<25%	Rim	blue edge with straight rim, mostly delaminated
426	N305E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, other decoration	RWE	B	<25%	Rim	unidentifiable red decoration on exterior surface
427	N305E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	blue and green painted, mostly delaminated
428	N305E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	green painted
429	N305E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, painted (late palette)	VWE		<25%	Body	blue painted
430	N305E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, black transfer	RWE		<25%	Body	unidentifiable black pattern, possibly marmalade jar? "WE…"
431	N305E504	1	10	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Rim	rim sherds, some mend
432	N305E504	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Base	base sherd
433	N305E504	1	40	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	multiple vessels
434	N305E504	2	1	Wood	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A		
435	N305E504	2	3	Charcoal	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A		

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
436	N305E504	2	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
437	N305E504	2	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable			N/A		white fine grain
438	N305E504	2	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small body sherds, multiple vessels
439	N305E504	3	4	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint/colourless
440	N305E504	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Yellowware	YEW		<25%	Rim	exterior mostly delaminated
441	N305E504	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small body sherd
442	N305E504	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, flown blue	RWE		<25%	Body	flown blue
443	N305E504	3	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			N/A		
444	N305E504	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		3.7 cm length
445	N305E510	1	3	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Sawn			N/A		various sawn fragments
446	N305E510	1	5	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		various fragments
447	N305E510	1	39	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
448	N305E510	1	4	Composite	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Light Bulb	Unidentifiable			N/A		light bulb marked "57"
449	N305E510	1	1	Shell	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Shell			Complete		four-hole, 0.9 cm diameter
450	N305E510	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Base	base sherd
451	N305E510	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, plain	IRO	B	<25%	Base	burnt base sherd
452	N305E510	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	body sherd
453	N305E510	1	1	Plastic	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	20th century			N/A		clear and blue plastic
454	N305E510	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			N/A		
455	N305E510	1	5	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partials, various lengths
456	N305E510	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		5 cm length
457	N305E510	1	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		3.5 cm length
458	N305E510	2	9	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		various fragments
459	N305E510	2	25	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
460	N305E510	2	1	Bone	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Bone			Complete		four-holes, 1.5cm diameter
461	N305E510	2	5	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable			N/A		white fine grain

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
462	N305E510	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Rim	small rim sherd
463	N305E510	2	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			N/A		
464	N305E510	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		9.5 cm length
465	N305E510	2	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		8.2 cm length
466	N305E510	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		7.2 cm length
467	N305E510	2	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partials, various lengths
468	N305E510	2	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			Complete		4.2 cm length
469	N305E510	3	5	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		various fragments
470	N305E510	3	5	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
471	N305E510	3	1	Slate	Activities	Writing	Slate Pencil	Unidentifiable			N/A		worn at both ends
472	N305E510	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		3cm length
473	N305E510	3	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partials, various lengths
474	N305E511	1	2	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable			N/A		fine white grain mortar
475	N305E511	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partial
476	N305E511	1	2	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			N/A		
477	N305E511	1	6	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint/colourless
478	N305E511	1	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		various fragments
479	N305E511	1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Yellowware	YEW		N/A		small sherds
480	N305E511	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Base	base sherd
481	N305E511	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small body sherd
482	N305E511	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Rim	small rim sherd
483	N305E511	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body	brown glazed on one surface, other surface unglazed
484	N305E511	2	110	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint/colourless
485	N305E511	2	6	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable			N/A		white fine grain mortar
486	N305E511	2	1	Charcoal	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A		

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
487	N305E511	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		complete, bent
488	N305E511	2	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		4 cm length
489	N305E511	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete		4.3 cm length
490	N305E511	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut with handmade head			Complete		7 cm length
491	N305E511	2	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Strapping	Ferrous			N/A		2.5 cm wide, puncture hole at one end
492	N305E511	2	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Unidentifiable	Ferrous			N/A		possibly large ferrous lid with 3 small holes
493	N305E511	2	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small sherds, multiple vessels
494	N305E511	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, flown blue	RWE		<25%	Body	unidentifiable blue flown pattern
495	N305E511	2	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body	dark green, small sherd
496	N305E511	3	8	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint/colourless
497	N305E511	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Base	base sherd
498	N305E511	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small body sherd
499	N305E512	1/2	11	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			N/A		
500	N305E512	1/2	5	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		various fragments
501	N305E512	1/2	9	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partials, various lengths
502	N305E512	1/2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		3.5 cm length
503	N305E512	1/2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		10.5 cm length
504	N305E512	1/2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			Complete		round head and shank with shank flattened at the point, wire and cut?, 6cm length
505	N305E512	1/2	71	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint/colourless
506	N305E512	1/2	2	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Bowl	Unidentifiable			76% - 99%	Bowl	bowl with moulded dots bordering intricate flower, stem and leaf pattern with a scalloped line moulded above, spur attached
507	N305E512	1/2	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate, Small	VWE, moulded	VWE		<25%	Rim	moulded wheat pattern, one vessel
508	N305E512	1/2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Handles/ Pulls	VWE, moulded	VWE		<25%	Handle	large handle possibly from a jug or tea pot

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
509	N305E512	1/2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Body	black transfer mark "[IRONSTO]E CHIN[A]/[W & E C]ORN/[BURS]LEM"
510	N305E512	1/2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Body	black transfer mark royal arms, "…DROIT" cross mends
511	N305E512	1/2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, other decoration	RWE		<25%	Rim	unidentifiable blue decoration, very small sherd, mostly delaminated
512	N305E512	1/2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Rim	mostly delaminated
513	N305E512	1/2	7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Body	small sherds, multiple vessels
514	N305E512	1/2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Yellowware	YEW		<25%	Body	body sherd
515	N305E512	1/2	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body	light brown glazed with red specks, likely one vessel
516	N305E512	1/2	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Mould blown			<25%	Body	light aqua, patination, thin sherd
517	N305E512	3	105	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint/colourless
518	N305E512	3	1	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Shell	Shell	Unidentifiable			N/A		
519	N305E512	3	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		various fragments
520	N305E512	3	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		B	N/A		calcined fragment
521	N305E512	3	9	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			N/A		
522	N305E512	3	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partials
523	N305E512	3	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		3.8 cm length
524	N305E512	3	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Ferrous			N/A		thin flexible wire, bent, possibly a staple
525	N305E512	3	1	Plated Metal	Foodways	Utensils	Knife/Knife Part	Ferrous			76% - 99%		knife missing part of the blade and handle, drill holes on handle
526	N305E512	3	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Body	dark green, small sherd
527	N305E512	3	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Glazed Mouth	Unidentifiable			<25%	Stem	brown/orange glazed mouthpiece

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
528	N305E512	3	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl	Unidentifiable			<25%	Bowl	plain bowl fragment
529	N305E512	3	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl	Unidentifiable			<25%	Bowl	plain bowl with spur attached
530	N305E512	3	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue edged, crow's foot	RWE		25% - 50%	Rim	blue edge with simple band, straight rim and crow's feet, some sherds mend, cross mends
531	N305E512	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, painted (late palette)	VWE		<25%	Body	painted red stem, green leaves and blue flower on exterior surface
532	N305E512	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, painted (late palette)	VWE		<25%	Body	painted black stem, blue bell flower and green leaf
533	N305E512	3	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, painted (late palette)	VWE		<25%	Rim	painted blue flower and green leaf on exterior, red painted band along interior rim, one vessel
534	N305E512	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, painted (unknown palette)	VWE		<25%	Rim	green painted leaf on exterior, red painted band along interior rim
535	N305E512	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	painted red, small sherd
536	N305E512	3	13	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small body sherds, multiple vessels
537	N305E512	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Base	base sherd
538	N305E512	3	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Yellowware	YEW		<25%	Body	small sherds
539	N305E513	2	12	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint/colourless
540	N305E513	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partial
541	N305E513	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Base	mostly delaminated interior
542	N305E513	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Body	black transfer mark royal arms, cross mends
543	N305E513	2	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Body	small sherds
544	N305E513	2	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body	light brown glazed with red specks
545	N305E513	2	7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Yellowware	YEW		<25%	Body	some sherds mend
546	N305E513	3	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		long bone fragment
547	N305E513	3	2	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Shell	Shell	Unidentifiable			N/A		

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
548	N305E513	3	37	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint/colourless
549	N305E513	3	2	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Containers	Pharmaceutical Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Finish	light aqua, possible flanged finish, one vessel
550	N305E513	3	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partials, various lengths
551	N305E513	3	2	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			N/A		
552	N305E513	3	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Stem	Henderson ('s), Montreal			<25%	Stem	impressed stem "HENDER]SON/MO[NTREAL]"
553	N305E513	3	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue edged, crow's foot	RWE		25% - 50%	Rim	blue edge with simple band, straight rim and crow's feet, some sherds mend, cross mends
554	N305E513	3	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	painted green leaf, multiple vessels
555	N305E513	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, painted (late palette)	VWE		<25%	Body	painted black stem and green leaves
556	N305E513	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, painted (late palette)	VWE		<25%	Body	painted black stem, green dot and red flower
557	N305E513	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue sponged	RWE		<25%	Body	blue sponged exterior
558	N305E513	3	14	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	multiple vessels
559	N305E513	3	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Base	light brown glazed with red specks
560	N305E513	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	Coarse red earthenware	CRW		<25%	Body	completely delaminated
561	N305E513	3	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
562	N305E513	3	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Containers	Pharmaceutical Bottle	Mould blown			<25%	Neck	light aqua, cross mends
563	N305E513	3	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue edged, crow's foot	RWE		<25%	Rim	blue edge with simple band, straight rim and crow's feet, some sherds mend, likely cross mends to 530 & 553
564	N305E513	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	body sherd
565	N305E515	1	10	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			N/A		

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
566	N305E515	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
567	N305E515	1	2	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Mould blown			<25%	Body	light aqua, small thin sherds
568	N305E515	1	1	Wood	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A		
569	N305E515	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		8 cm length
570	N305E515	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		3.8 cm length
571	N305E515	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partials, various lengths
572	N305E515	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete		5.8 cm length
573	N305E515	1	5	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A		partials, various lengths
574	N305E513	1	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		3.9 cm length
575	N305E513	1	9	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partials, various lengths
576	N305E513	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			Complete		4 cm length
577	N305E513	1	29	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint/colourless
578	N305E513	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Body	black transfer mark royal arms, cross mends
579	N305E513	1	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, stamped	RWE		<25%	Rim	blue stamped exterior, one vessel
580	N305E513	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Rim	small rim sherd
581	N305E513	1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small sherds
582	N305E513	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body	light brown glazed with red specks
583	N305E520	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		colourless
584	N305E520	2	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Stem	Henderson ('s), Montreal			<25%	Stem	impressed stem "[HEN]DERSON/MONTR[EAL]"
585	N305E520	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Rim	light brown glazed with red specks
586	N305E520	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	mostly delaminated interior
587	N305E525	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small sherd
588	N305E530	1	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Strapping	Ferrous			N/A		curved piece of strapping, small hole on one side

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
589	N305E530	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue edged, straight rim, incised curved lines	RWE		<25%	Rim	blue edge featured with straight rim and incised curved lines
590	N305E530	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	multiple vessels
591	N309E495	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
592	N309E495	1	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Containers	Panel Bottle	Machine made			Complete		colourless, embossed "3" with horizonal lines on either side, external threading on finish with plastic lid with synthetic seal on inside, 9.5cm tall
593	N309E495	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Machine made			<25%	Base	colourless, embossed "C/230" C in upright triangle with mould number
594	N309E495	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Storage Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Machine made			<25%	Finish	colourless, external threads
595	N309E495	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Pop Bottle	Machine made			<25%	Body	colourless red and white label, possibly a Pop Shoppe Bottle "POP S"
596	N309E495	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Machine made			<25%	Body	colourless, red label
597	N309E495	1	14	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Machine made			<25%	Body	colourless, multiple vessels
598	N309E495	1	1	Ferrous	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Closure	Crown cap			Complete		coke bottle crown cap, 21 crimps "COKE KING SIZE"
599	N309E495	1	1	Ferrous	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Closure	Crown cap			Complete		crown cap, 21 crimps "BLACK L…"
600	N309E495	1	1	Ferrous	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Closure	Crown cap			Complete		7-Up crown cap, 21 crimps
601	N309E495	1	1	Ferrous	Foodways	Metal Containers	Can	Ferrous			N/A		rim is folded over
602	N309E495	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red unglazed	CRW		<25%	Body	unglazed
603	N310E500	1	1	Ferrous	Foodways	Utensils	Fork	Ferrous			76% - 99%		three prong form, missing handle cover, two drill holes in handle
604	N310E500	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body	brown glazed on one surface, other surface unglazed

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
605	N310E500	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		colourless
606	N310E500	2	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Body	possibly one vessel
607	N310E505	1	5	Wood	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A		
608	N310E505	1	5	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint/colourless
609	N310E505	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, plain	VWE		<25%	Body	multiple vessels
610	N310E505	2	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		small fragment
611	N310E505	2	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint
612	N310E505	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Base	slight burnt, teacup or bowl base
613	N310E505	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	black painted line
614	N310E505	2	4	Wood	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A		
615	N310E505	4	1	Ferrous	General Function	Miscellaneous Material	Sheet Metal	Ferrous			N/A		
616	N310E505	4	1	Ferrous	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Cast			N/A		large cast object, heavy unfinished
617	N310E510	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small sherd
618	N310E510	1	1	Charcoal	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A		
619	N310E510	2	1	Wood	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A		
620	N310E510	3	6	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		slight blue tint/colourless
621	N310E510	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	painted blue flower and green leaves
622	N310E510	3	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small sherds
623	N310E510	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	<25%	Body	small burnt sherd
624	N310E510	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partial
625	N310E510	3	1	Wood	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A		
626	N310E510	5	6	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Not applicable			N/A		white fine grain
627	N310E510	5	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		various fragments
628	N310E510	5	1	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Shell	Shell	Unidentifiable			N/A		
629	N310E510	5	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	painted green

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
630	N310E515	1	1	Ferrous	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Wrought			N/A		impressed mark "DEA…", curved at one end, both ends are pointed
631	N310E515	1	1	Charcoal	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A		
632	N310E515	1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, other decoration	RWE	B	<25%	Body	unidentifiable blue decoration, mostly delaminated, one vessel
633	N310E515	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	red painted dot
634	N310E515	1	2	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/ Container Glass	Machine made			<25%	Body	colourless
635	N310E520	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			N/A		partial
636	N310E520	1	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		various fragments
637	N310E520	1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		<25%	Body	brown/orange glaze
638	N310E520	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small sherds
639	N315E495	1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	small sherds
640	N315E499	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Rim	small sherd, mostly delaminated
641	N315E499	2	3	Unidentifie d	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			N/A		possibly clinker or slag
642	N315E500	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	blue painted band
643	N315E500	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, other decoration	RWE		<25%	Body	unidentifiable blue decoration, mostly delaminated
644	N315E500	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		colourless
645	N315E505	1	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			N/A		colourless
646	N315E510	1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, plain	RWE		<25%	Body	body sherds
647	N315E510	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		<25%	Body	painted green leaf
648	N315E510	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Yellowware	YEW		<25%	Body	delaminated on one surface
649	N316E515	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partial
650	N316E515	2	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			N/A		fragment

Inv	Unit	Lot	#	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	%Complete	Fragment	Comments
651	N316E515	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Yellowware	YEW		<25%	Body	delaminated on one surface
652	N316E515	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			Complete		7 cm length
653	N316E515	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			N/A		partial
654	N315E500	2	1	Chert	Indigenous	Chipped Stone	Secondary Flake	Unidentifiable			N/A		

Key:

#	Total
Alt	Alteration
B	Burnt
CEW	Coarse earthenware
CSW	Coarse stoneware
Inv	Inventory No.
POR	Porcelain
RCE	Refined coloured earthenware
RWE	Refined white earthenware
VWE	Vitrified white earthenware
XWE	Unidentified white earthenware
YEW	Yellowware

APPENDIX 5: 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).