

STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF SITE AIGn-28, THE MASON
HOMES PORT HOPE PHASE 4 & 5a, PORT HOPE, PART LOTS 9 and 10,
CONCESSION 1, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF HOPE, MUNICIPALITY OF

PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

Associated Borden AIGn-28
Associated PIF# P025-0552-2016

Revised Report

For:
Mason Homes

From:
Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.
Licenced to: Lawrence Jackson
PIF# P025-0585-2017

November 08, 2018

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the autumn of 2016, Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited was contacted by a representative of Mason Homes requesting that, in compliance with the requirements outlined by the MTCS, a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment be conducted at a property in Part Lots 9 and 10, Concession 1, in the Municipality of Port Hope, geographic Township of Hope, Clarington, Ontario. This property is located on the western edge of the town of Port Hope. The subject property of 22.25 hectares which is accessed from Victoria Street on the East, and the newly constructed subdivision Strachan Street on the west. Stage 1 research indicated that the property is of high archaeological potential, as outlined by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport*, due to its proximity to water sources, as well as areas of historic development, historic transportation corridors, and registered archaeological sites. Stage 2 testing on this property in November and December of 2016 (P025-0552-2016) at a 5 meter interval resulted in the relocation of site AlGn-28, a historic Euro-Canadian scatter. This site met the requirements for further assessment under the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, and it was recommended that further archaeological assessment be required in the study area in the form of a stage 3 CSP and Unit Excavation.

The proposed development lands consist of an irregular shaped parcel of land which had been mostly ploughed. Wooded patches, fringes and lawn areas were also present.

A Stage 3 assessment of the site was undertaken in November and December of 2017 and April and May of 2018. Stage 3 assessment consisted of a controlled Surface pickup (CSP) and the excavation of 50 1m² units arranged in a 5 meter grid, as well as 10 additional 1m² units in areas of specific interest and five more to investigate outlying artifacts identified during the CSP for a total of 65 units. This assessment resulted in the recovery of 513 historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts representative of the 19th and early 20th centuries, 48 from the CSP and 465 from excavation units. Based on age and nature of the material recovered, as well as the observed damage to site integrity, it was found that the site possesses no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.



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1.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director:	Dr. Lawrence Jackson (P025) -Report Preparation
Field Directors:	Tom Ballentine (P005) Justin Tighe (R421) -Report Preparation -Graphics
Field Technicians:	Darci CLayton Dave LaMarche Michael Obie Josh Garrett Julie Bazeley

Table 1: Project Personnel and Breakdown of Relevant Duties

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

2.1 Development Context

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Sport (MTCS). All licensees are to file a report with the MTCS containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the MTCS is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. *Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.* confirms that this report meets ministry report requirements as set out in the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions an archaeological license.

In compliance with the requirements outlined by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sports, and Municipality of Port Hope in accordance with the Ontario Planning Act, a pre-development Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the site AlGn-28 on the property located in part Lots 9 and 10, Concession 1 of the geographic Township of Hope was awarded to Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited by Mason Homes in November of 2017. The study area is located on the western edge of the community of Port Hope west Victoria Street and South of Ridout Street/Lakeshore Road (see Map 10.1, 10.2), and is within the Municipality of Port Hope, Ontario. The study area consists of approximately 22.25 hectares of residential and farm land (lot 9) and a portion of the Port Hope Golf and Country Club (lot 10) (see Maps 10.3-10.5). The proposed development would create a new subdivision (Phases 4 and 5a) with internal roadways and associated infrastructure (Map 10.3). This would link the newly constructed subdivision in the west to Victoria Street and provide a continuation of Strachen Street. Phase 5b (Map 10.3) is to be assessed at a later date. Two homes visible on the aerial imagery were present at the time of assessment. The property at the time of assessment was



in a state of active use. Permission to enter the property was granted by the proponent and property owners. Stage 2 assessment was undertaken between November 22 and December 08, 2016. Any documentation generated in relation to this property is shown in this report.

2.2 Historical Context

Pre-contact Period

The Precontact period began with the arrival of nomadic peoples after the gradual retreat of the glaciers approximately 12,000 years ago (Karrow and Warner 1990).

Palaeo-Indian Period (12,000-10,000 BP) - The Palaeoindian period was characterized by people that lived in small family groups, using a highly distinctive stone tool technology (fluted and lanceolate points) to hunt large Late Pleistocene and other fauna associated with the cooler environments of the period (Ellis and Deller 1990; Jackson 1998). Small group mobility is believed to have ranged up to 200 km annually.

Archaic Period (10,000-3000 BP) - As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, indigenous populations adapted to these new environments. New technologies and subsistence strategies were introduced and developed. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that Archaic groups were involved in long distance exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this time were to persist between indigenous groups until European contact. Archaic peoples became seasonal hunters and gatherers to exploit seasonably available resources in differing geographic areas. As the seasons changed, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources that were available during the fall and winter such as deer, rabbit, squirrel and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas (Ellis et al. 1990).

Woodland Period (3000 BP to European contact) – This period saw the gradual establishment of important technological and subsistence changes, initially the appearance of clay pots (Jackson 1982; Spence et al. 1990) in the Early Woodland period among Algonkian speaking populations. Population increases also led to the establishment of larger camps and villages during the Middle Woodland. Elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased distinguish the Early and Middle Woodland. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was taking place. During the late Middle Woodland, there were two major subsistence innovations, the harvesting of wild rice throughout south-central and northern Ontario and the introduction of maize agriculture which prelude the archaeological Late



Woodland period. Algonkian speaking (Anishinabek) peoples relied heavily on wild rice and Iroquoian speaking peoples on maize (Jackson n.d). The Late Woodland is known for large sedentary villages in south-central and southwestern Ontario after about 1000 A.D. and increasing development of trade and warfare just prior to European contact. Both Algonkian and Iroquoian speaking peoples occupied the landscape of southern Ontario during this period. Although it is widely assumed that Iroquoian speaking peoples were sedentary in southern Ontario, populations did shift regionally, for unknown and likely socio-political reasons, and locally due to soil depletion from maize horticulture requiring regular relocation of villages. Anishinabek peoples had extensive hunting and gathering territory ranges throughout southcentral Ontario even into the recent historic period.

Indigenous Treaty History

The area in which the subject property is located on Part of the Rice lake Treaty No. 20 area of the Williams Treaties, signed by “...Buckquaquot, Chief of the Eagle Tribe; Pishikinse, Chief of the Reindeer Tribe, Patosh, Chief of the Crane Tribe, Cahgahkishinse, Chief of the Pike Tribe; Cahgagewin, of the Snake Tribe; and Pininse, of the Whiteoak Tribe, principal men of the Chippewa nation of Indians.” and the British Crown in 1818 (n.d 1818). The subject property is in lands which, under the Williams Treaties (1923), recognized a prior surrender to the government of Upper Canada, known as Rice Lake Treaty #20. The geographically closest First Nation to the subject property is Alderville First Nation.. A statement released by the consultation office of Curve Lake First Nation regarding Anishinabek presence in south-central Ontario is provided as Appendix A. Ontario Treaty maps and Treaty details are published by the Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (2018).

Post-contact History of Hope Township and the Town of Port Hope

The subject property is in part of Lot 6, Concession 1, in the Geographic Township of Hope, United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, and is within the Town of Port Hope (now Municipality of Port Hope), (Belden, 1978). The Town of Port Hope began as a trading post constructed in 1778, at which time a small Mississauga village called Cochingomink existed at the mouth of the Ganaraska. The residents of Cochingomink traded furs with a European named Peter Smith, who built a log cabin near the mouth of the Ganaraska. The first permanent residence in the area is attributed to Myndert Harris, a United Empire Loyalist from Nova Scotia. The Crown patent for the land representing present day Port Hope was granted in 1797 to Elias Smith and Jonathan Walton, who constructed grist and lumber mills and laid out the first village plan. The first post office was constructed in 1817, and the village was at that time officially named Smith’s Creek. Prior to this the village had been referred to by a variety of names including ‘Toronto’ for a number of years. The name Port Hope was suggested by a man named G.S. Bolton, and was officially changed in 1834 (Belden 1878). The two railways which served the town of Port Hope and are visible in Maps 10.4 and 10.5 were the Grand Trunk Railway and the Port Hope, Lindsey and Beaverton Railway, both constructed in 1857. The latter, which was renamed the Midland Railway, was immediately adjacent to the study area as



shown in Map 10.5. Port Hope at one time was home to at least five distilleries and two breweries (Belden 1878).

In 1831 an English immigrant named William Barrett dammed the Ganaraska River and built a grist mill on the east bank just upstream from the present day bridge. By the 1850's Barrett owned property on both sides of the river and had constructed a carriage works, flouring mill, saw mill and planing mill on the west bank. William Barrett's son, also named William, joined his father's business and invested heavily in real estate. In the early 1850s the Barretts constructed Barrett's Terrace, a block of ten row houses. An eleventh house, constructed at 42 Barrett Street by Harold Barrett has been granted historic status by the Town of Port Hope under the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990. Floods in 1858 and 1878 destroyed the dam and then both the dam and bridge. A fire in 1885 destroyed the large flour mill and brought an end to the Barrett's industry in the area.

Land Use Summary of Lot 10, Concession 1

The subject property is located in Lots 9 and 10, Concession 1, in the geographic Township of Hope, Northumberland County as shown in Maps 10.6-10.10 with the location of the study area shaded red. Lot 10 in Concession 1 was originally patented to James Robins in 1804.

As illustrated in Map 10.6, 10.8 and 10.9, The portion of Lot 10 making up the western part of the subject property consists of a portion of farm property severed into three parcels. Maps 10.6 (1853) and 10.8 (1861) show the same names for these parcels. J.B. Hall is listed on the western and eastern parcels, and R.N. Waddell is listed for the central parcel. Map 10.9, from the 1878 Illustrated Historic Atlas, does not list names for these parcels, but does illustrate a home in the eastern parcel in the same location as the existing farmhouse at 375 Lakeshore Road. This home was occupied as a farm residence until recently. Map 10.9 also shows a road between the central and eastern portions. This may represent a farm lane as there is no record of a municipal road in this location.

Land Use Summary of Lot 9, Concession 1

The eastern portion of the subject property is composed of a portion of the Port Hope Golf and Country Club. This property was originally known as Penryn Park. The original lot of 200 acres was granted to Mrs. Ann Ridout in 1804. Ann Ridout was the wife of the current Surveyor-General at the time.

The lot was purchased in 1823 by John Tucker Williams, a retired commander from the Royal Navy and veteran of the War of 1812. J.T. Williams constructed a homestead in the southern part of Lot 9 which still stands, although heavily renovated, as a private residence. John Tucker became the first Mayor of Port Hope in 1850, and served as the first member of the Union Parliament for the Durham District.

One of John Tuckers sons, Arthur T.H. Williams also earned local fame as a politician and military officer. He can be seen pictured with his regiment in Image 9.24. Known as "the hero of Batoche", Arthur T.H. Williams is commemorated with a statue in front of the Port Hope Town Hall. Arthur T.H. Williams served in the Durham Legislature from 1867-1875, and was a Conservative MP in Ottawa from 1875-1885. During his residence in Lot 9, A.T.H. Williams



constructed a large estate home in the gothic revival style from red brick. Construction of the original structure took place between 1859 and 1861. This structure is still standing and is used by the Country Club for events. Penryn Park was purchased by an American lawyer following Arthur Williams death from pneumonia in 1885.

Both the original homestead and larger estate are still are located well to the south of the subject property.

Lot 9 is south of the Williams Subdivision, which became part of Port Hope in 1849. This portion of the subject property is therefore visible in the town plans which do not show the western half (lot 10). Map 10.6 from 1853 gives the name Williams for the lower portion of Lot 9, while Map 10.7 illustrates original Williams homestead. The 1861 Tremaine Map (Map 10.8) gives the name Mr. Williams for the southern portion of Lot 9. Mapping from 1878 refers to the property as Penryn Park, and gives the name A.T.H. Williams (Map 10.9). Map 10.10 gives a closer look and continues to illustrate the original homestead. It does not illustrate the newer estate constructed by Arthur Williams, which would be south of the Base Line road allowance.

The entrance lane opposite Strachen Street is still used as the main entrance off of Victoria Street. The small home adjacent to this Victoria Street entrance does not appear on any historic maps or illustration of the area and would appear to be 20th century construction.



2.3 Archaeological Context

The subject property is located in the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1973). The Iroquois Plain consists of sediments laid down as near-shore deposits in glacial Lake Iroquois which formed after retreat of the Ontario lobe of the Northern Ice Sheet from the Lake Ontario basin. This lake was relatively short-lived, from about 11,600 to 10,600 B.P., and drained to Lake Ontario low levels with retreat of ice from the St. Lawrence outlet. Typically, Iroquois Plain lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario - one to six km inland from the present Lake Ontario shore - are made up of bedded sand or clay deposits. The subject property sits atop a clay plain which is separated from the relic beaches of the South Slope to the north by a long narrow sand plain.

Locally the subject property is an irregular parcel of former residential property, farm fields and the northern portion of the Port Hope Golf and Country Club; including fairways. Wooded areas, and a portion of the neighbouring park. The property sits on the south side of Ridout Street / Lakeshore Drive, and west of Victoria Street. The property is bordered by other residential lots where it does not front a road or other part of the golf course. Lake Ontario lies approximately 360m to the south, and two water hazard ponds are drained by a small unnamed waterway approximately 240m to the south-east.

The subject property contains a 19th century farmhouse at 375 Lakeshore Road as illustrated in Map 10.6 and discussed in Section 2.2 of this report. This home has been heavily renovated and now serves as the site office for Mason Homes.

Both Victoria Street and Ridout Street which border the property represent historic roadways of Port Hope. Ridout Street / Lakeshore Road was the first through street constructed in this district (1800).

A portion of Penryn Park makes up the eastern portion of the subject property. Now part of the Port Hope Golf and Country Club, this estate was the home of Port Hope's first Mayor John Tucker Williams, and later his son Col. Arthur T.H. Williams, a military officer and politician. The original homestead and large gothic revival structures are still standing and are located to the south of the subject property.

A search of the archaeological sites data base of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture by data co-ordinator Robert von Bitter revealed two registered sites within a 1 km radius of the subject.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AlGo-5	Otty Point	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AlGn-6	Clarke	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AlGn-5	Monk	Archaic	Aboriginal	Unknown
AlGn-28		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	agricultural
AlGn-21	Ferguson Farms 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
AlGn-20	Ferguson Farms 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead



AlGn-10	Fraser	Archaic	Aboriginal	unknown
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Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within a 1km Radius

A previous Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment was undertaken in 2005 which included the two main fields in the centre of the subject property. This report “**A Stage I-II Archaeological/Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Redner Subdivision: Part Lot 10, Concession 1, Town of Port Hope, (Former Township of Hope), County of Northumberland, Ontario**”, was undertaken under PIF P054-047 by York North Archaeological Services. Due to the overlapping subject property areas, different development project, and the fact that the previous assessment was done prior to the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, the decision was made to re-assess these areas. The previous assessment had identified a scatter of Historic Euro-Canadian material on the subject property, which was recommended not to require any further assessment.

Subsequent to the YNAS assessment and years prior to this assessment buried water-main infrastructure was installed through the property and impacted the site area. A fire hydrant was noted during Northeastern Archaeological Stage 2 and 3 pedestrian surveys. This disturbance removed several fencerows which were mapped by York North. Despite this disturbance to the area this site was re-located during this assessment.

Stage 1 assessment found the entire property to have high archaeological potential for First Nations and Euro-Canadian sites based on the following identified features of archaeological potential:

- Proximity to primary water sources
- Proximity to areas of historic development/settlement, and historic transportation routes
- Proximity to registered archaeological sites

A general timeline of archaeological periods and associated cultural groups in Central Ontario is provided as Table 2 below.

Period	Group(s)	Date Range	Culture/Technology
Palaeo-Indian			
	Fluted Point	11000-10400 B.P.	Big Game Hunters
	Hi-Lo	10400-9500 B.P.	Small Nomadic Groups
Archaic			
Early	Side Notched Corner Notched Bifurcate Point	10000-9700 B.P. 9700-8900 B.P. 8900-8000 B.P.	Nomadic Hunters and Gatherers
Middle	Early Middle Archaic Laurentian	8000-5500 B.P. 5500-4000 B.P.	Transition to Territorial Settlements



Late	Narrow Point Broad Point Small Point Glacial Kame	4500-3000 B.P 4000-3500 B.P 3500-3000 B.P ca. 3000 B.P	Polished and Groundstone Tools, River/Lakeshore Settlement, Burial Ceremonialism
Woodland			
Early	Meadowood Middlesex	2900-2400 B.P 2400-2000 B.P	Introduction of Pottery Elaborate Burials
Middle	Point Peninsula Sandbanks/Princess Point	2300-1300 B.P 1500-1200 B.P	Long-Distance Trade Burial Mounds, Agriculture
Late	Pickering Middleport Huron/Iroquois	1100-700 B.P 670-600 B.P 600-350 B.P	Transition to Fortified Villages, Horticulture, Large Village Sites Tribal Organization, Warfare
Historic			
Early	Mississauga	300-present	Southward Migration
Late	Euro-Canadian	225-present	European Settlement

Table 3: General Archaeological Timeline of Central Ontario

Stage 2 assessment resulted in the relocation of AlGn-28 in 2016 under P025-0552-2016. Analysis of the artifact collection under MTCS 2011 Standards and Guidelines and the 2014 “THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF RURAL HISTORICAL FARMSTEADS” technical bulletin (MTCS 2014) found the site to possess further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest sufficient to recommend Stage 3 assessment.



3.0 FIELD METHODS

GPS coordinates for reference points, Datum, CSP collection points, outer perimeter units and an approximate centre point unit for the assessment of BaGr-62 are provided in table form as part of the Supplementary Documentation Package. Also provided as part of the Supplementary Documentation are maps showing the excavation grid in relation to the subject property, and the location and orientation of all fieldwork photos.

Stage 3 assessment of AlGn-28 included an initial controlled surface pickup (CSP) of the site as per Section 3.2.1 of the 2011 S&Gs (MTCS, 2011). The area was re-ploughed and allowed to weather, then re-surveyed as per Standard 1 of Section 3.2.1 (MTCS, 2011). Twenty-one surface collection points were located during CSP. These were marked, collected and recorded according to Standards 2-6, Section 3.2.1 (MTCS, 2011). The artifacts were recorded by using a handheld GPS unit; co-ordinates and an aerial map (Map 2) are provided in the Supplementary Documentation Package.

Following the CSP a Stage 3 Unit Excavation of the site AlGn-28 was undertaken as per Section 3.2.2 of the Standards and Guidelines. A datum to be left in place (N200E200) was placed on the western site edge just south of the disturbed area. A base-line was measured east through the centre of the site area along the sort east-west axis. The transit was then moved to N200E215 and back-sighted, then rotated north and south to site a second baseline through the long north-south axis of the site. 1m² units were initially excavated along the baselines working north/south and east/west and then extending to cover the site area. Unit placement and excavation limits were determined based on the presence of high-count excavation units and shape of the CSP and Stage 2 surface scatter.

Fifty initial 1m² units were excavated in a 5m grid as per Table 3.1, Section 3.2.3 (MTCS, 2011). Ten additional units (20%) were excavated in the areas around units of particularity high artifact counts and a further five units (10%) were excavated in the periphery of the site where outlying artifacts had been located by CSP for a total of 65 1m² Stage 3 excavation units (Map 10.7). All units were excavated by hand by 10cm layers into the first 5cm of subsoil. Images 9.3-9.5 show excavation in progress. No natural stratigraphy was observed beyond the transition from plough-zone to subsoil. Heavy disturbance was observed in and around the area disturbed by infrastructure installation. Plough zone was a brown loam; subsoil transition was marked by a shift from well mixed plough-zone topsoil to orange, tan or grey mottled sand subsoil at a depth ranging from approximately 20-46cm. Subsoil in the disturbed area was a mixed rocky clay at similar depths. All soil excavated was processed using 6mm mesh screens as per Standard 7, Section 3.2.2. Units were cleaned and recorded by photograph and drawing (Image 9.6-9.9, Appendix A), and examined for cultural features. No subsoil features were observed during Stage 3 unit excavations. All artifacts were cleaned and recorded by respective excavation unit as per Standard 8, Section 3.2.2, (Appendix A). All units were recorded with a GPS unit and mapped in relation to the transit and permanent datum as shown in Map 10.2, as well as Map 2 of the Supplementary Documentation.

Historic Euro-Canadian artifact types and concentrations at AlGn-28 were not found to be substantially different from other registered sites of this date range in the central Lake Ontario region. Household goods such as ceramics, glass, pipes and butchered fauna, as well as



moderate quantities of iron fasteners recovered during Stage 3 excavations are common on 19th - early 20th century household sites in south-central Ontario. Taking this into consideration excavations of additional units on the periphery of the site were ceased when artifact counts were repeatedly low and coverage of the Stage 2 area and recovery of an adequate artifact sample were achieved as per Guideline 1, Section 3.2.3 (MTCS, 2011).

Stage 3 testing was undertaken under clear and temperate conditions on November 22, 23, 24, 29, 30 and December 02, 07, 08, 2017, and April 26, 27, 30, May 01, 02 and May 08 of 2018. All fieldwork was undertaken when lighting and unseasonably mild weather conditions which were ideal for fieldwork as shown in report images.

At the request of the proponent, the buffer zones usually utilized for partial clearance after stage 2 were measured from the perimeter of final stage 3 excavation limits. Lines of stakes at 20m were installed and labelled "20m No Machine Access" which were accompanied by fencing, and stakes at 70m labeled "50m Archaeological Buffer". A small northern portion of this outer buffer zone was stripped by the developer on August 22 of 2018. Field director Justin Tighe (R421) was on site to monitor for any subsoil features or artifacts. Neither of these was observed.



4.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Stage 3 assessment resulted in the recovery of 513 historic Euro-Canadian Artifacts representative of the 19th and early 20th centuries, 48 from the CSP and 465 from excavation units. All artifacts recovered were post-contact historic material from the mid to late 19th century or early 20th century. A full artifact catalog with artifact weights is provided as Appendix A of this report. Representative artifacts from each class are pictured in Images 9.11-9.16

Artifacts recovered from stage 3 assessment consisted mainly of fragmented household items such as ceramic vessels and bottle glass, with small amounts of personal items and building materials. Artifacts are stored in a single box at Northeastern Archaeological Associates offices labelled "Port Hope AlGn-28, Stage 3, P025-0585-2018, 1 of 1".

4.1 Ceramics

Refined White Earthenware

Shell Edge Decoration

Blue shell edge decoration on refined white earthenware included a single examples of blue repetitive impressed patterns with an un-scalloped edge.

Hand-Painted

Hand painted refined white earthenware recovered included a single example of a grey green and red floral in chrome colours.

Slip Decorated

Slip decorated wares included a single example of annular blue banding.

Sponge Decorated

A single example of bright red (pink) sponge decorated refined white earthenware was recovered.

Flow Blue

Stage 3 excavations recovered one fragment of refined white earthenware decorated with flown blue transfer

Transfer Ware

Transfer decorated refined white earthenware totalled 14, and included six examples of blue transfer patterns, four examples of black transfer patterns, and a single green transfer pattern. Also recovered were a single blue transfer maker's mark fragment and two black transfer makers mark fragments.

Moulded Decoration



White earthenware fragments with moulded decorations totaled 14 and included a single fragment of wheat or “Ceres” pattern, five fragments of unidentifiable moulded patterns, and eight moulded fragments with green or pink glaze.

Undecorated

Refined white earthenware fragments without any visible decoration included totalled 50.

Other

Other refined white earthenware ceramics included a body fragment with a brown interior glaze.

Ironstone

Twenty-seven fragments of ironstone were recovered during stage 3 assessment. These included seven fragments with a green transfer pattern, one fragment with a blue transfer pattern, one fragment with a black transfer makers mark, four fragments with moulded decoration including one wheat pattern piece, four fragments with a mustard yellow glaze, and 11 fragments with no visible decoration

Vitrified White Earthenware

Fragments of white earthenware fired at temperatures high enough to cause vitrification totalled 13. These included nine porcelain fragments with blue willow transfer decoration, a porcelain fragment with a red overglaze decal, a single porcelain fragment with painted line decoration, and six porcelain fragments without visible decoration.

Also recovered was a portion of a porcelain dolls face and a porcelain “white agate” style button.

Other Ceramic Types

Stoneware

Stoneware artifacts included 18 vessel fragments with brown or grey paste, and ranging in glaze colour from black to mustard yellow. Also recovered were two drainage tile fragments.

Coarse Earthenware

A single fragment of course red earthenware of the sort used for crockery was recovered.

Terra-Cotta

Five fragments of unglazed terra-cotta were recovered during stage 3.



4.2 Pipe Fragments

Kaolinite Stem Fragments

Three undecorated pipe stem fragments were recovered, as well as a single undecorated bowl fragment.

4.4 Glass

Bottle/Vessel Glass

Dark Olive Green

Seven curved body fragments of dark green olive bottle glass were recovered, including multiple mould seams.

Green

Eight curved fragment of green bottle glass was recovered, including fragments with moulded lettering, mould seams, and a bottle base with a kick-up.

Amber

Nine fragments of amber bottle glass were recovered, including a fragment with an applied colour label

Solarized

Glass tinted pink or purple by the exposure of manganese to UV radiation included four fragments of bottle or vessel glass.

Milk Glass

Three fragments of opaque white glass vessel were recovered, including one with a blue decal.

Aqua

Recovered aqua bottle fragments totalled 13, and included one complete club-sauce style bottle stopper, one jar seal with a moulded crown, ten fragments from jars and bottles, and one melted glass mass.

Colourless

Recovered glass with no discernable colour totalled 69, and included fragments of condiment bottles, mason-type jars, jars with Owens Suction scars, mould seams, and tooled finishes. These also included jars and bottle fragments with moulded lettering.



Window Glass

Recovered from stage 3 excavations were 22 fragments of flat colourless window glass. None of these bear any distinctive or diagnostic markings.

4.6 Fauna

Mammalian

Recovered mammalian bone totalled 37, and consisted identifiable specimens consisted entirely of domestic species. Many of these shown evidence of butchering and included cow, pig, and horse.

Mammalian Teeth

Recovered mammalian teeth included two cow molars, one cow pre-molar, one pig incisor, one pig pre-molar, and a single dog canine.

Avian

Three avian bone fragments were recovered, including one tibiotarsus proximal fragment, and two longbone shaft fragments.

Mollusc

Two freshwater bivalve shell fragments were recovered.

4.7 Metal

Iron Fasteners

Nails

Nails recovered from stage 3 excavations included five hand wrought square nails, 31 machine cut nails or nail fragments, which ranged from small lathe nails to large framing nails, and 24 wire nails.

Other Fasteners

Other recovered fasteners included four four wire fencing staples, two slot headed wood screws, one robinson wood screw, one phillips wood screw, two large threaded bolts with attached hardware, one hexagonal nut, and one washer.



Miscellaneous Iron/Steel

Other ferrous metal artifacts recovered included a S-hook, bottle cap, can fragment, piping caps, fragments of cast-iron plate, a section of pipe wrapped in rubber, sections of fencing wire, and other miscellaneous objects.

Non-Ferrous Metal

Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous

Other non-ferrous metal artifacts included a brass harmonica component, a shell casing, a bottle cap with a cork insert, and four other miscellaneous fragments.

4.1.8 Building Materials

Building materials recovered during Stage 3 excavations included 26 fragments of red clay brick, one fragment of grey brick, one fragment of tan brick, three fragments of building mortar, four fragments of glazed red clay drainage tile, four fragments of flooring tile, one fragment of roofing slate, one fragment of linoleum countertop, a fragment of roofing shingle, and one insulator from knob & tube wiring.

4.1.9 Miscellaneous

Other artifacts recovered during stage 3 included six samples of anthracite coal, one carbon battery core, one indeterminate fragment of plastic casing, and one fragment of burnt rubber tire.

4.2 Field Documentation

Stage 2 fieldwork produced 108 fieldwork and field condition photos, one grid plan, one modified aerial photo/subject property map, and fourteen pages of field notes; all documents are on file at Northeastern Archaeological offices.



5.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Ceramics recovered from BaGr-62 included small amounts of diagnostics from the 19th century. These included:

- Shell-edge decoration including simple repetitive impressed patterns on unscaloped rims (ca.1849) (Miller, 2000).
- Sponge-decorated whiteware, popular from 1845 into the 20th century (Miller, 2000).
- Flow-Blue decoration was first introduced to North America in 1845.
- Industrial slip decorated ceramics which have experienced a very long run of popularity. The three chambered slip cup enabling tri-coloured cabling and cat's eye decoration was introduced in 1811 (Miller, 2000).
- Hand-painted ceramics have a longer history than transfer printing and were generally more expensive. The example recovered from AlGn-28 excavation appears to be a latter (post-1830) colour palette characterized by darker more vibrant colours and black stems (Miller, 2000).
- A significant number of transfer decorated ceramics were recovered, this technique for blue coloured patterns was widely adopted in the early 19th century, with other colours following by 1828 (Miller, 2000).
- Wheat-pattern, also known as Ceres. This moulded pattern generally found on whiteware and ironstone vessels and table ware was first registered in 1848 by Minton and Company (Sussman, 1985).

The majority of ceramics included undecorated white earthenware, ironstone and stoneware which lacked any diagnostic characteristics. Fragmentation of ceramics was very high and prevented identification of object function beyond a general level in many cases as listed in the artifact catalogue Appendix A.

Pipe fragments did not bear any identifying marks. These types of clay pipe were produced during a very large timespan, and were at their most popular from the early-19th century through the early 20th century, when they were produced in the millions.

Glass recovered was generally non-diagnostic and highly fragmented. Other glass recovered bore mould seams and marks of mould blown and automated production consistent with late 19th and early 20th century technology. Bottle finishes recovered included both applies finishes (1820-1890), and tooled finishes (ca.1880) (Jones and Sullivan 1989). As well as several later mold formed finishes.

Solarized, or amethyst, glass; Solarization of glass occurs when UV radiation from sunlight reacts with manganese dioxide in the glass to give the vessel a distinctive pink-amethyst tint. Miller and Pacey (1985) date the use of manganese as a decolourizing agent in glass making to circa1880, although it is widely accepted as a diagnostic of the turn o the 20th century.



Nails recovered from AlGn-28 included machine-cut steel nails with square machine made heads; this type of nail was popular from 1835 until the 1890s. (Adams, 2002).

Fauna recovered was generally from domestic species such as pig and cow, and bore marks consistent with butchering. Some other species such as horse were recovered. Saw striations are consistent with both hand and electric saw butchering.

A single carbon core fragment matches those from zinc solid state battery patents filed in 1917 by Herbert R. Palmer.

Site AlGn-28 does not match the location of any known historic structures and likely represents a midden or demolition dump site in use during the later part of the 19th century and early 20th century. stage 3 unit excavations found no sign of subsoil features.

Prior to this assessment a water-main was installed through the site area, removing several fence-rows visible in past satellite imagery and mapping from the 2005 YNAS assessment. This activity has resulted in heavy subsoil disturbance in the eastern portion of the site, and appears to have facilitated wide dispersal of material across the plough-zone.



6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Historic Euro-Canadian site AlGn-28 is suspected to have a mean occupation date in the mid to late 19th century and has been thoroughly disturbed by past infrastructure installation and ploughing, severely impacting the sites integrity and cultural heritage value. This site does not match the location of any known historic structures. No evidence was recovered that the historic component represents any events of local cultural significance, and it is unlikely that further assessment would contribute significantly to our understanding of the cultural history of the Port Hope area. The site does not meet the requirements for further mitigation as outlined in Sections 3.4 and 3.4.2 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Nor does the site AlGn-28 meet the requirements for further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest as outlined in “THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF RURAL HISTORICAL FARMSTEADS” technical bulletin (MTCS 2014). It is therefore the recommendation of Northeastern Archaeological Associates that no further archaeological work be required on this component of the site.



7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licencing 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 Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- c. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- d. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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.



8.0 REFERENCES CITED

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Section 9.0: Stage 2 Assessment Images

Image 9.1: Oriented N, Measuring in North-South Baseline along Long Site Axis.



Image 9.2: Oriented NE, Excavation of Grid Unit along Baseline



Image 9.3: Oriented SE, Excavation of Subsoil Interface in Grid Unit



Image 9.4: Oriented NE, Excavation of Grid Unit in Northern portion of the Site





Image 9.5: Oriented W, Excavation of Grid Unit on South-West Side of Site



Image 9.6: Oriented SE, Excavation of Grid Units in Southern End of Site





Image 9.7: Oriented N, Plan View of Unit N200E225



Image 9.8: Oriented N, Plan View of Unit N205E215



Image 9.9: Oriented E, Flagged Stake on Western Edge of 20m “No-Go” Buffer Limit





Image 9.10: Oriented E, Machine Stripping Approximately 30m into 50m Monitoring Buffer Zone North of Site AIGn-28





Image 9.12: Representative Coarse Earthenware and Stoneware Ceramics from AlGn-28

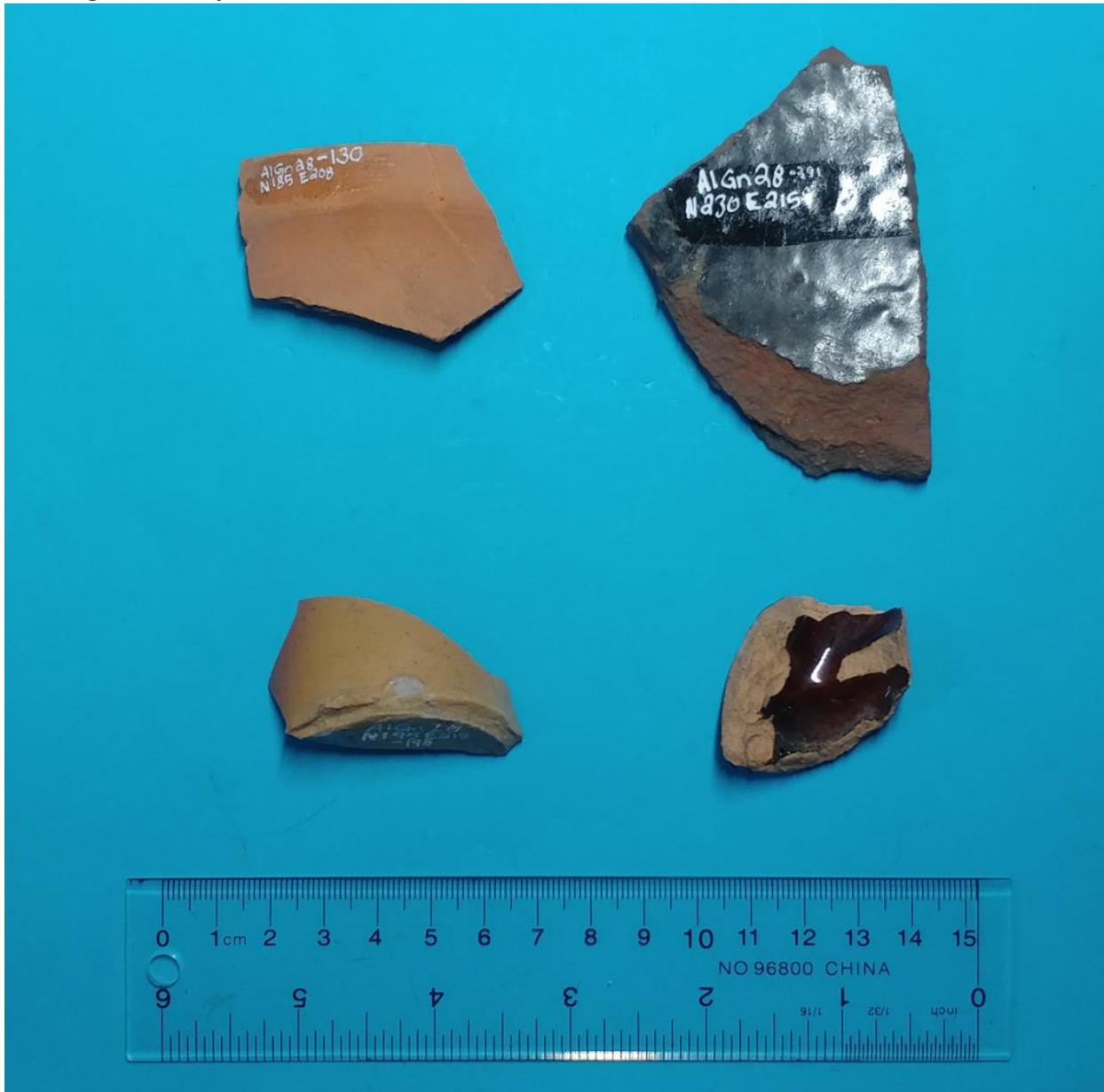


Image 9.13: Representative Glass from AlGn-28





Image 9.14: Representative Fauna from AlGn-28





Image 9.15: Representative Metal from AlGn-28





Image 9.16: Representative Building Materials and Miscellaneous from AlGn-28



Image 9.23: Portraits of J.T. Williams (centre) and Col. Arthur T.H. Williams (lower right)

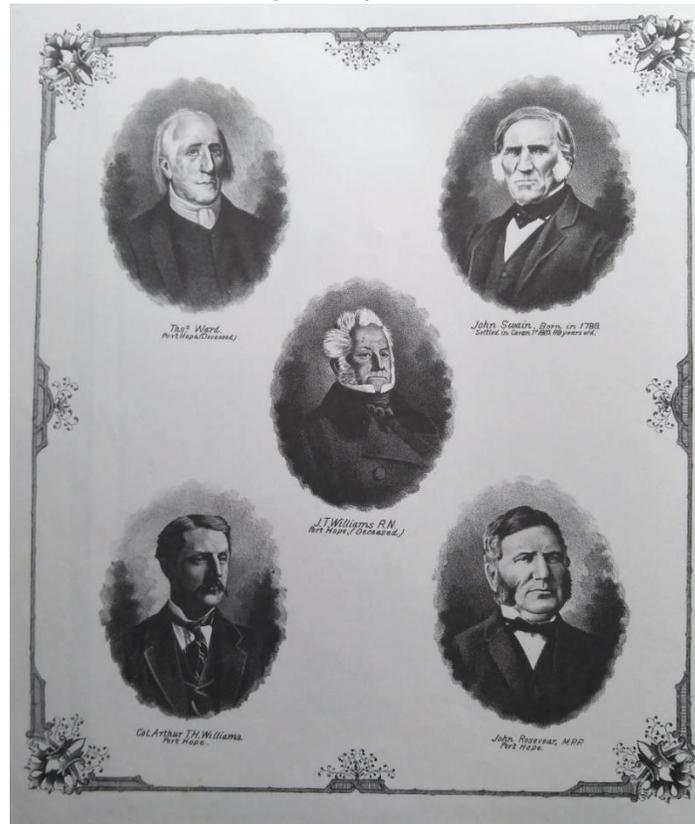


Image 9.24: Photo of the 46th Regiment and Col. Arthur T.H. Williams (seated center) Taken in Port Hope Park (from porthopehistory.com/1883colsmen/46thbattalion1883.htm)

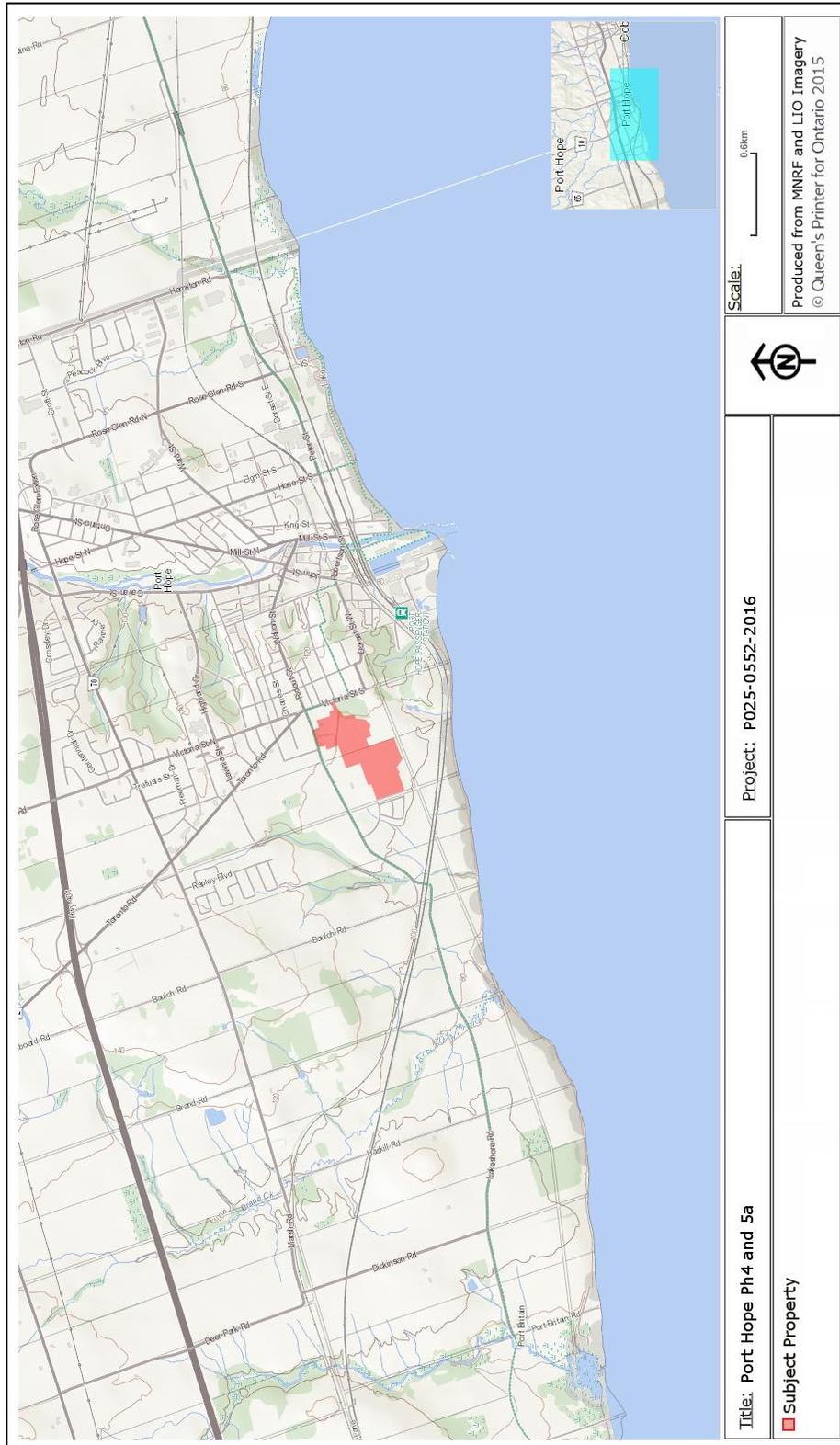




Section 10.0: Mapping and Graphics

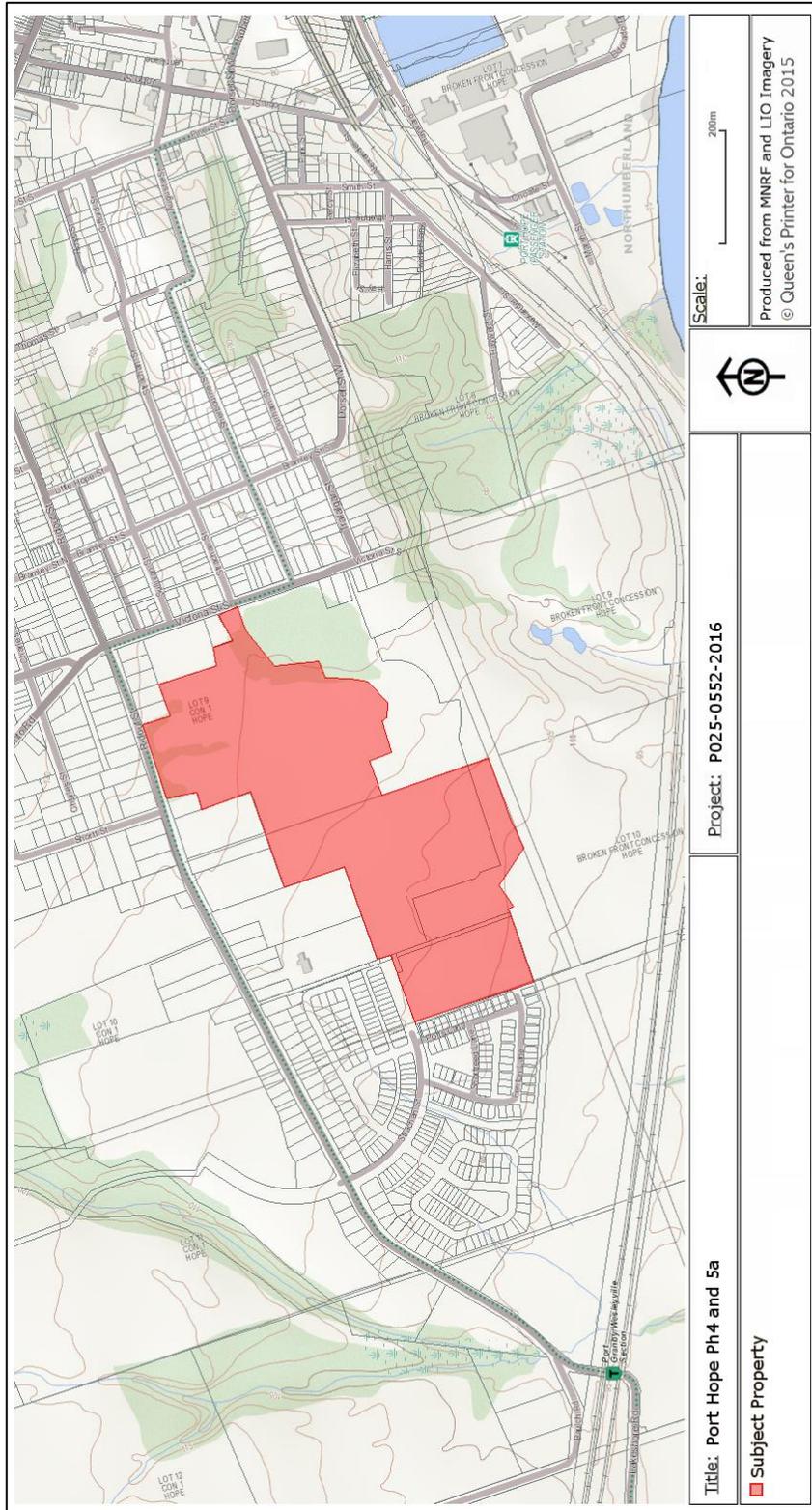


Map 10.1: Location of Study Area



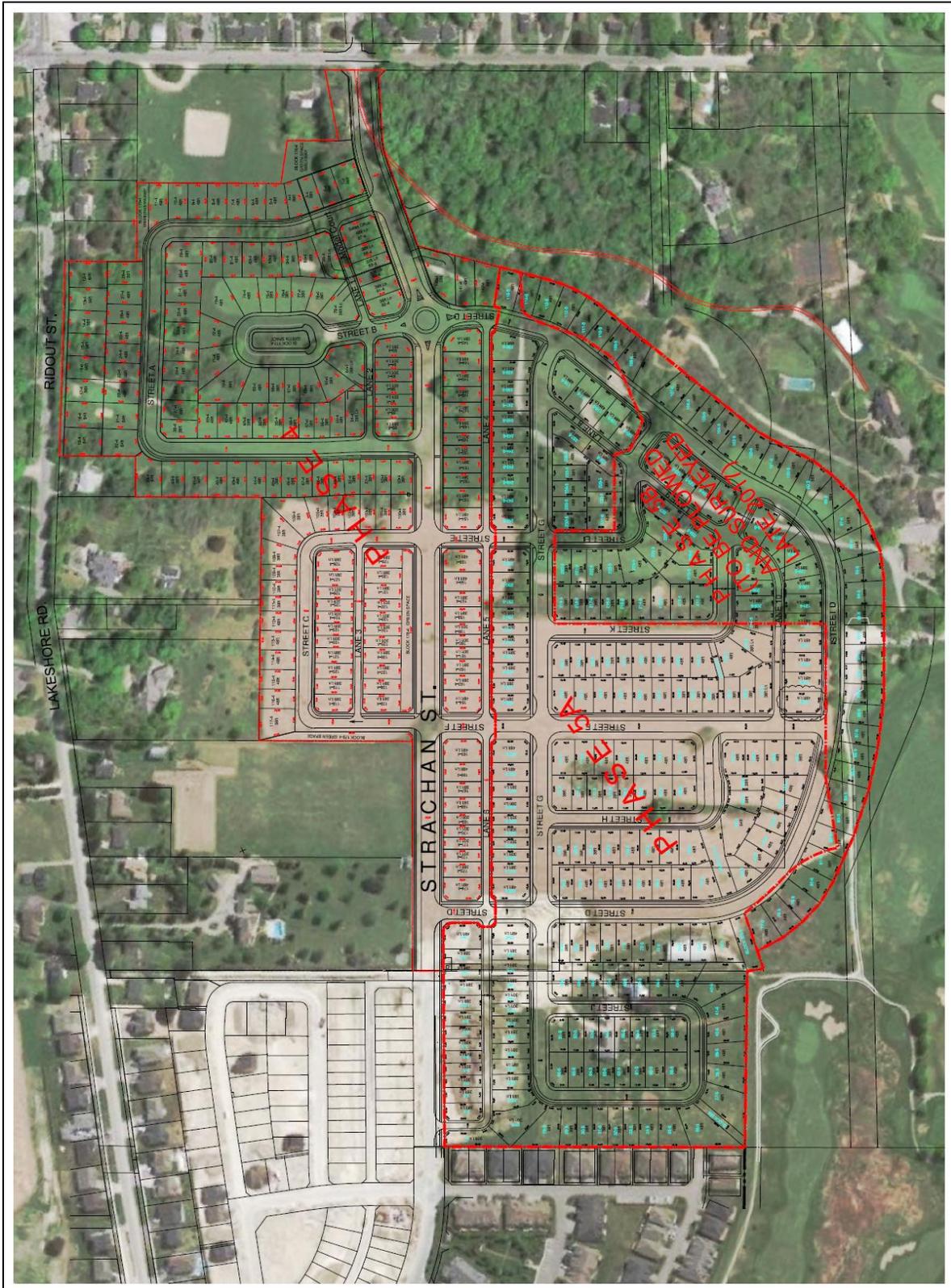


Map 10.2: Topographic Map of Study Area



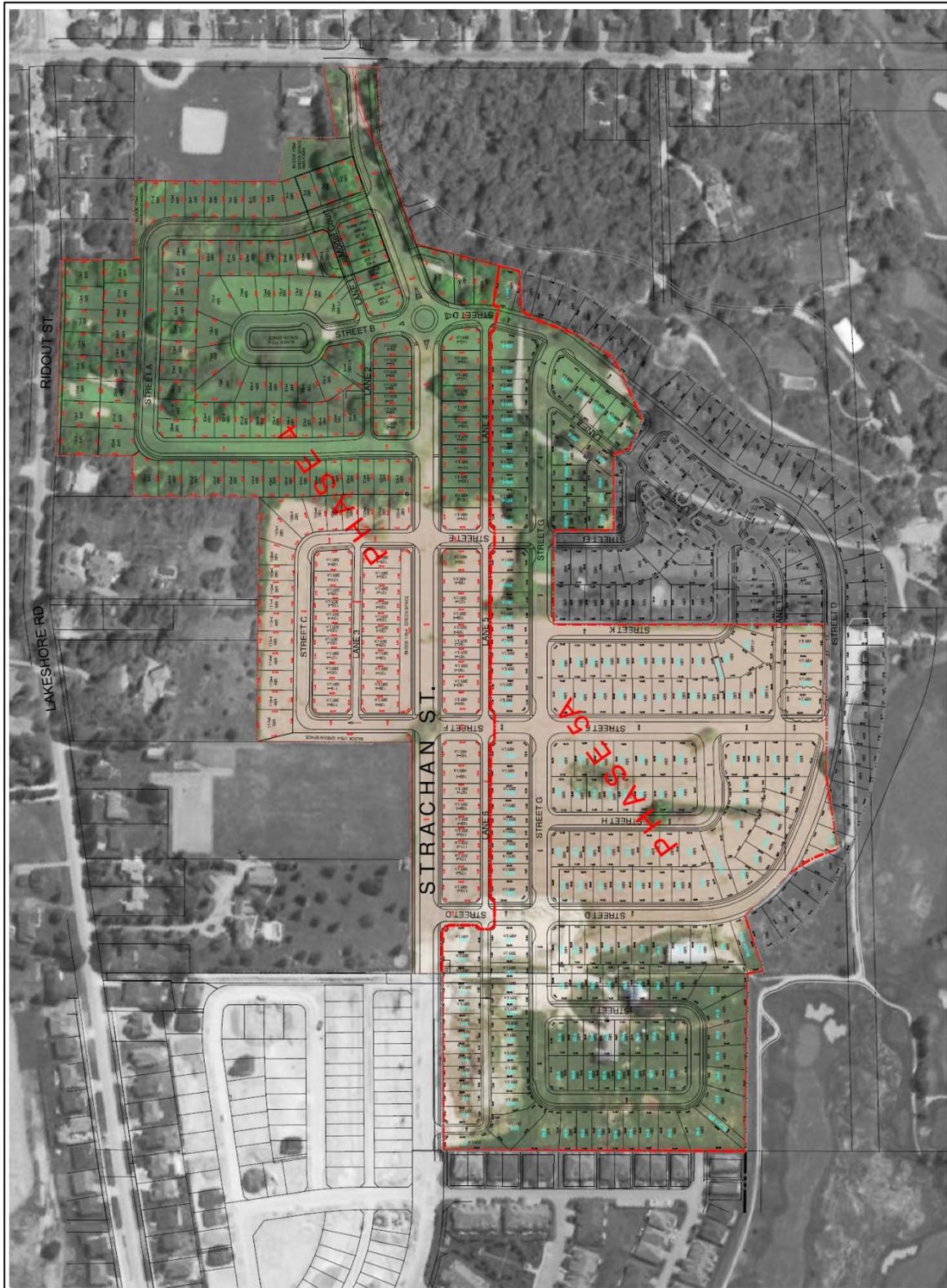


Map 10.3: Development Plan, Courtesy of Proponent



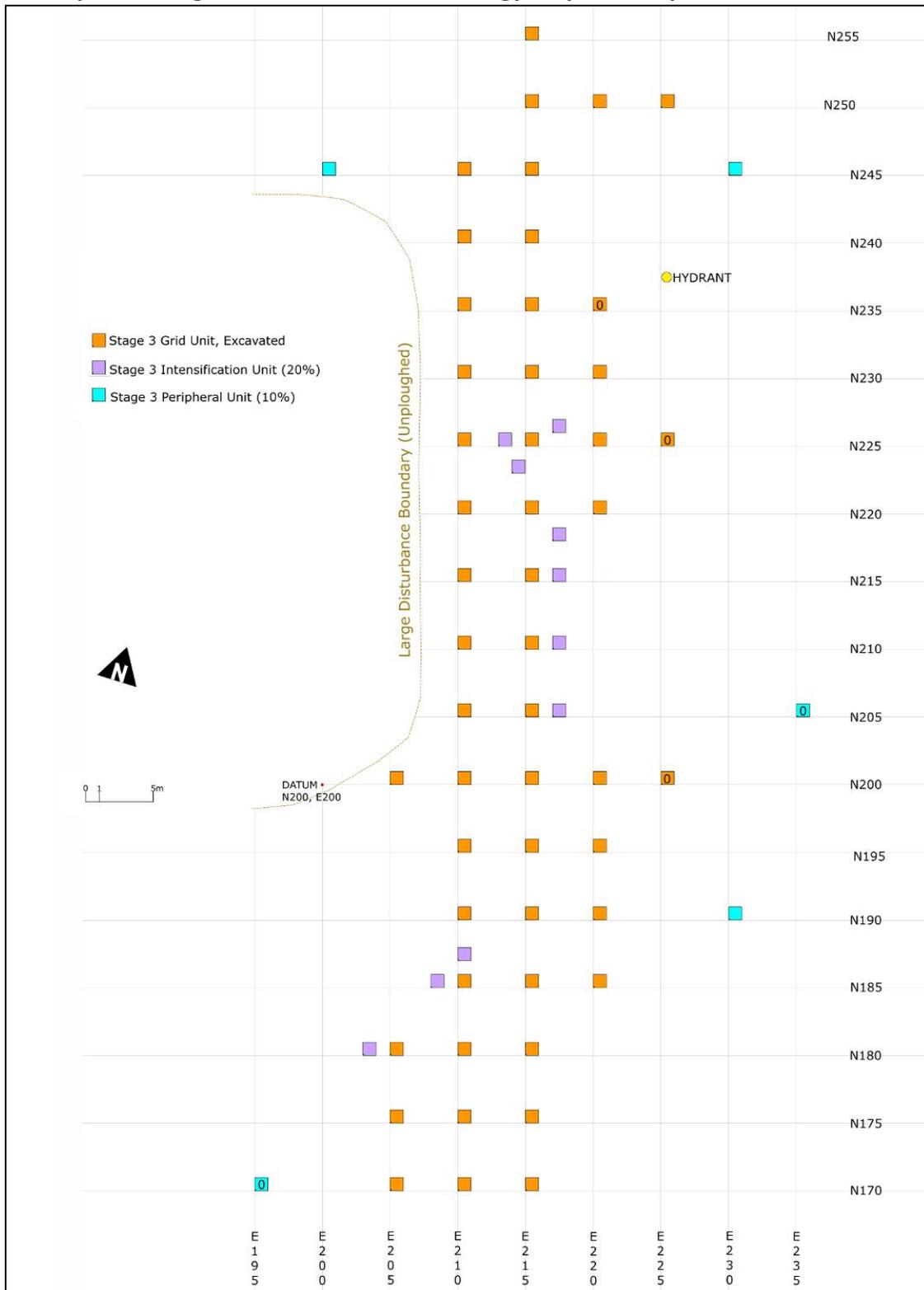


Map 10.4 Development Map Illustrating Phases 4 and 5a, the Subject Property of this Assessment



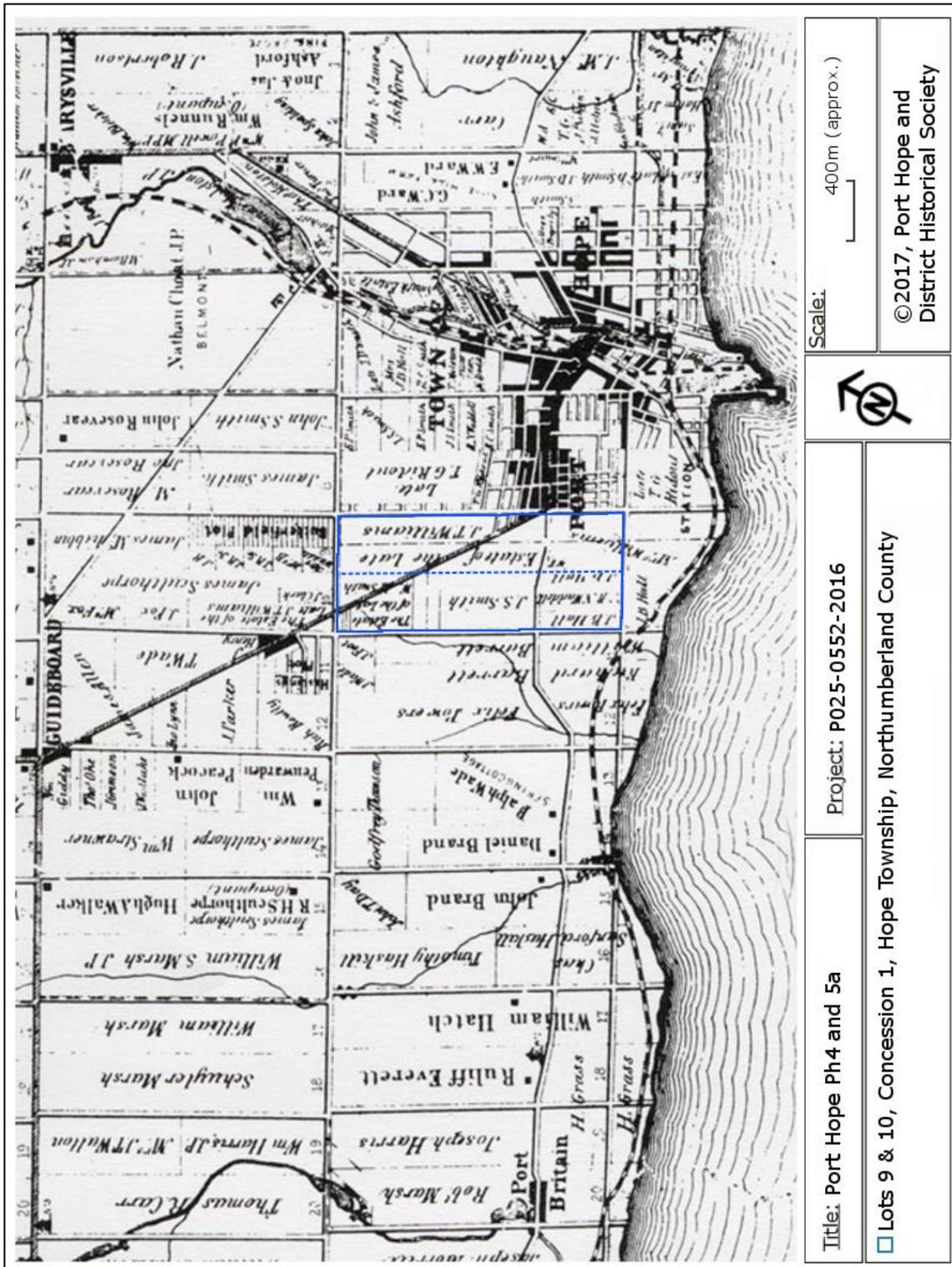


Map 10.5: Stage 2 Assessment Methodology Map with Report Photo Locations



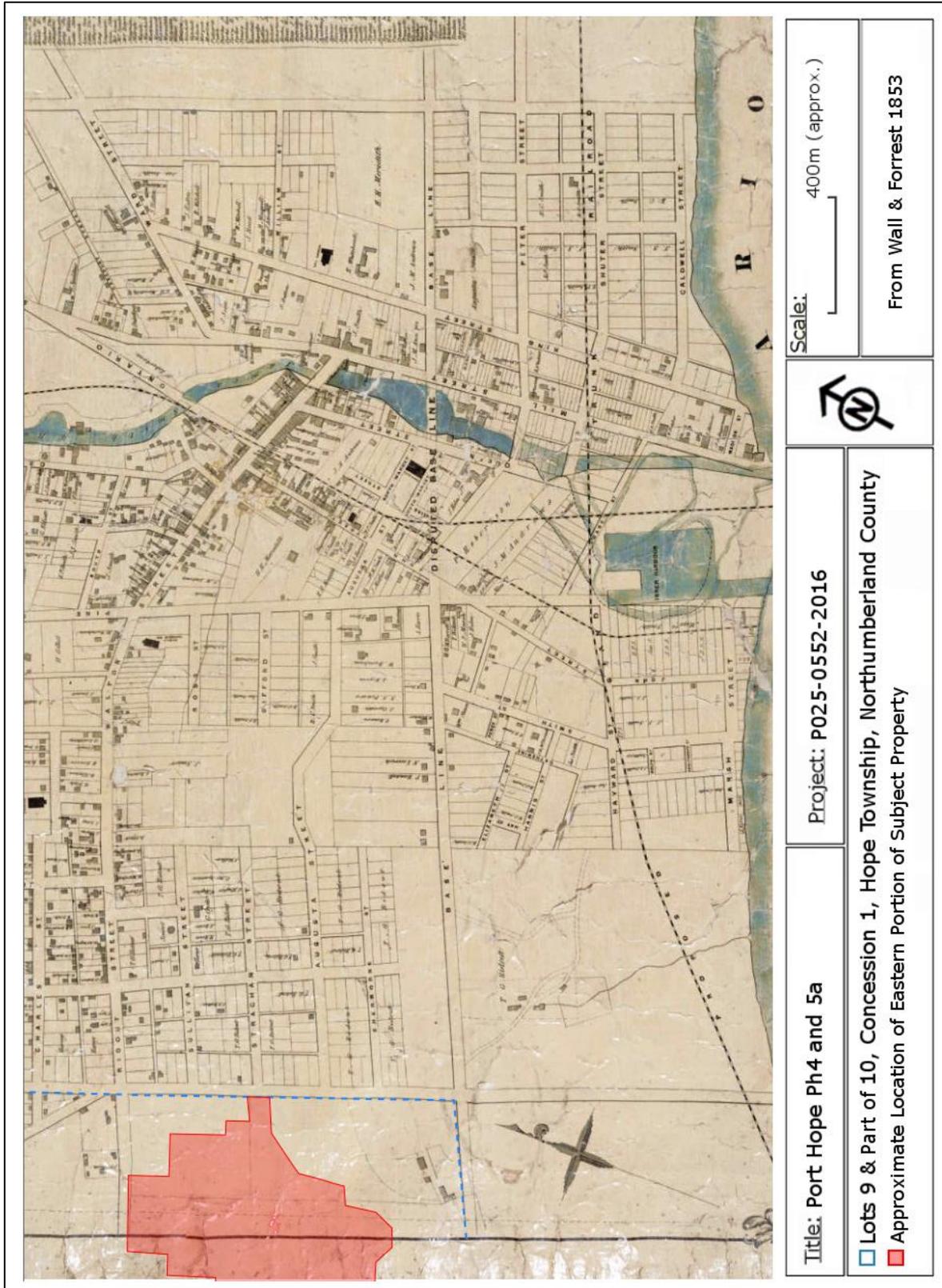


Map 10.6: Section of 1853 Map of Hope Township (from http://www.porthopehistorical.ca/map_hope1853.htm)



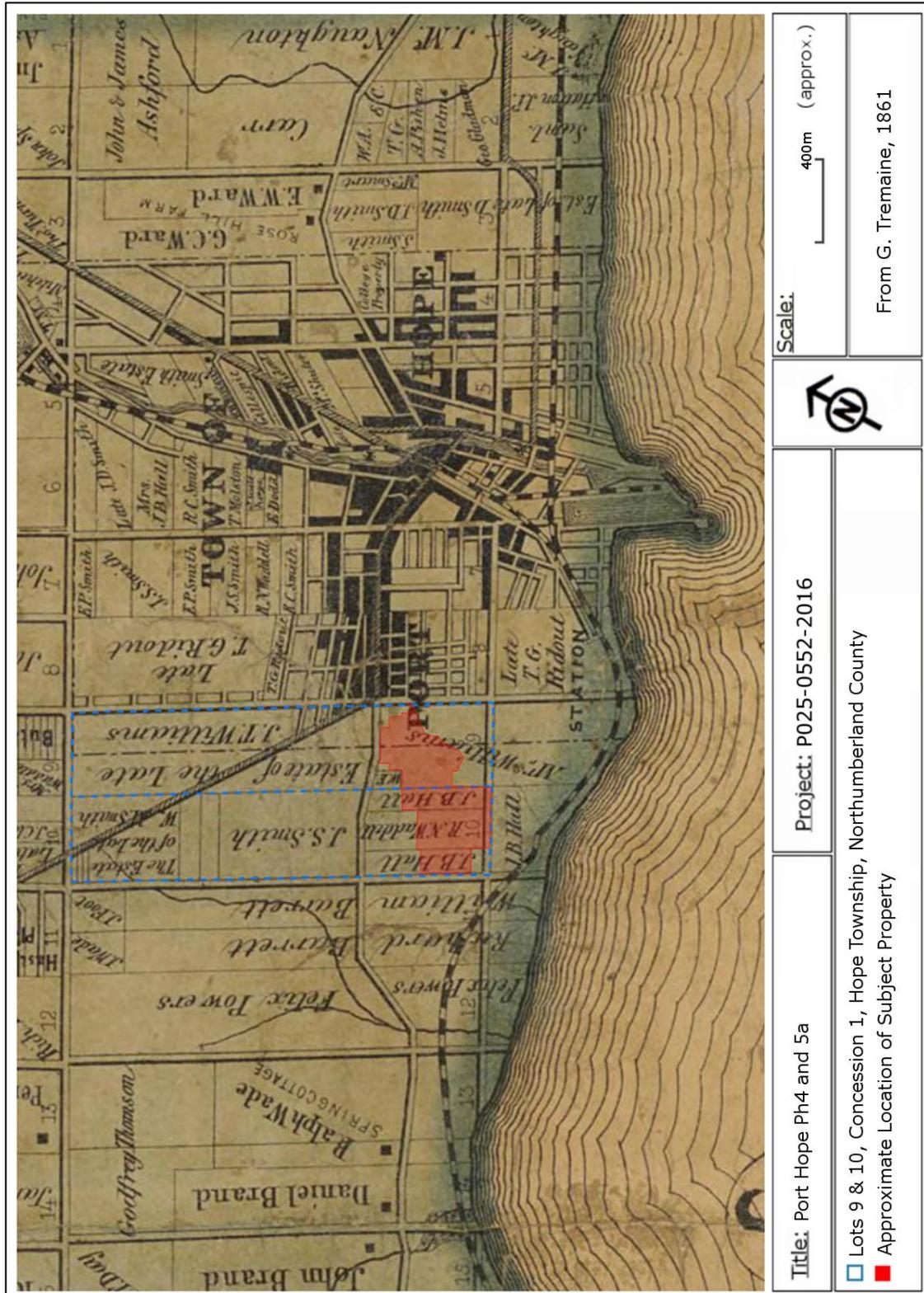


Map 10.7: Section of 1853 Map of Port Hope showing Portion of Subject Property





Map 10.8: Section of George Tremaine's 1861 Map of Hope Township





Map 10.10: Section of 1878 Map of Port Hope showing Portion of Subject Property (from H. Belden & Co)





Appendix A: Stage 2 Surface Collection Catalogue from AIGn-28

Port Hope Stage 3 Catalog						
Cat #	Qty.	Material	Description	Prov.	Lot	Wgt.
1	1	Ironstone	Vessel Body Fragment, blue stamped	SC1	na	17.94
2	1	Ironstone	Tea Cup Handle: Undecorated	SC1	na	10.81
3	1	terra-cotta	Terracotta Tile: Undecorated	SC1	na	4.98
4	1	colourless glass	rectangular bottle base fragment, mould seam	SC1	na	5.52
5	1	Porcelain	Doll face, Molded, Burnt	SC2	na	7.58
6	1	Rubber	Stamped, Burnt	SC2	na	6.53
7	1	Porcelain	Vessel Body Fragment: Blue willow Transfer print	SC3	na	6.89
8	1	Aqua Glass	Curved base fragment, Mould seam	SC3	na	13.75
9	1	Green Glass	Bottle Neck, Mould Seam	SC3	na	20.64
10	1	Porcelain	Small White Agate 4 hole button	SC3	na	0.37
11	1	ironstone	Vessel Lip, undecorated	SC4	na	10.98
12	1	Porcelain	Doll teapot spout: Undecorated	SC4	na	1.85
13	1	Iron	Cut Nail	SC4	na	7.91
14	1	Aqua Glass	Rectangular Bottle Shoulder Fragment; blister	SC5	na	14.48
15	1	ironstone	Plate Base Fragment, Undecorated	SC5	na	13.32
16	1	Bone	Sus scrofa Long bone, machine cut	SC5	na	102.54
17	2	ironstone	Plate Base Fragments, Undecorated	SC6	na	3.43
18	1	ironstone	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	SC7	na	7.79
19	1	Teeth	<i>Bos taurus</i> , molar	SC7	na	7.61
20	1	ironstone	Plate Base Fragment, black MM ``-L_Y & Co``, ``-AND``	SC8	na	4.16
21	1	Bone	Unidentified Medallion phalange fragment	SC8	na	3.27
22	1	Refine White Earthenware	Unidentified Vessel Fragment, Moulded	SC9	na	6.21
23	1	Refine White Earthenware	Unidentified Vessel Fragment, Moulded	SC10	na	15.75
24	1	ironstone	Vessel Base Fragment, burnt	SC11	na	15.49
25	2	ironstone	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	SC12	na	4.12
26	1	colourless glass	pain glass	SC12	na	7.3
27	1	Bone	Unidentified Bone Fragment, hand cut	SC12	na	2
28	1	Bone	<i>Bos taurus</i> Long bone Fragment,	SC12	na	13.78



			Machine cut			
29	1	Solarized Glass	Round vessel body fragment, Mould seam	SC13	na	13.57
30	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body fragment, Mould decorated	SC14	na	9.52
31	1	colourless glass	vessel body fragment	SC14	na	7.21
32	1	Aqua Glass	Round cup bottom base fragment, mould seam	SC15	na	10.82
33	1	Refine White Earthenware	vessel Rim fragment, undecorated	SC15	na	8.35
34	1	Bone	Sus scrofa Long bone, machine cut	SC15	na	7.99
35	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, Blue transfer print	SC16	na	4.99
36	1	Bone	<i>Bos taurus</i> , rib fragment	SC16	na	6.55
37	1	Refine White Earthenware	Base fragment, Blue Stamped, MM ``_OM``	SC17	na	0.66
38	1	Milk Glass	Vessel Body Fragment, Undecorated	SC17	na	11.18
39	1	Dark Olive Glass	Body fragment, undecorated	SC17	na	6.9
40	1	Porcelain	Body fragment, painted lines	SC18	na	4.39
41	1	Green Glass	Bottle Heel fragment, mold blown	SC18	na	30.26
42	1	bone	Sus scrofa Long bone Fragment, machine cut	SC18	na	17.13
43	1	Refine White Earthenware	Plate Edge Fragment, Shell edge	SC19	na	9.95
44	1	Dark Olive Glass	Bottle Shoulder Fragment, Undecorated	SC19	na	37.49
45	1	Refine White Earthenware	Plate Edge Fragment, Wheat pattern	SC20	na	5.06
46	1	Green Glass	Bottle kick up	SC21	na	81.42
47	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N30 E210	1	1.5
48	1	Red Clay	Brick Fragment: Red	N30 E210	1	29.96
49	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body fragment	N30 E210	1	1.43
50	1	Shell	Bivalve Shell fragment	N30 E210	1	1.46
51	1	Coal	Coal Fragment	N30 E210	1	6.91
52	1	Iron	Fence Staple	N30 E210	1	6.69
53	1	Iron	Cut Nail	N30 E210	1	4.13
54	1	Stoneware	Vessel Body Fragment, Red paste, Brown Glaze	N170 E205	1	1.79



55	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N170 E205	1	1.06
56	1	Aqua Glass	Vessel Mouth Fragment, non-tooled Mouth, seeded	N170 E205	1	14.3
57	1	colourless glass	Window Glass	N170 E205	1	2.57
58	1	Amber Glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N170 E205	1	2.19
59	1	Bone	Mammalian Unknown fragment	N170 E205	1	2.04
60	1	Iron	Robinson Screw, machine made	N170 E205	1	3.63
61	3	Iron	hand wrought Rose head nails	N170 E205	1	35.19
62	1	Refine White Earthenware	vessel Rim fragment, undecorated	N170 E210	1	2.77
63	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N170 E210	1	0.99
64	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body fragment	N170 E210	1	4.64
65	2	Iron	Wire Nail	N170 E210	1	5.25
66	1	Iron	Hand Wrought Nail	N170 E210	1	9.78
67	1	Stoneware	Vessel Rim Fragment, Brown Glaze, red paste	N170 E210	1	6.43
68	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N170 E210	1	1.01
69	1	Red Clay	Brick Fragment: Red	N170 E210	1	4.6
70	1	Dark Olive Glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N170 E210	1	10.17
71	1	colourless glass	Window Glass	N170 E210	1	3.1
72	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, Slip Banded (Blue)	N170 E215	1	0.88
73	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N170 E215	1	1.31
74	1	Red Clay	Brick Fragment: Red	N170 E215	1	3.28
75	1	Solarized Glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N170 E215	1	5.5



76	3	colourless glass	Window Glass	N170 E215	1	4.1
77	1	Iron	Cut Nail	N170 E215	1	5.73
78	1	Stoneware	Vessel Body Fragment, Brown Glaze	N175 E210	1	4.66
79	1	Red Clay	Brick Fragment: Red	N175 E210	1	48.5
80	1	colourless glass	Window Glass	N175 E210	1	9.52
81	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body fragment, Embossed Lettering "_Co"	N175 E210	1	14.17
82	1	Iron	Wire Nail	N175 E210	1	10.57
83	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, Undecorated	N175 E215	1	4.76
84	1	Stoneware	Vessel Body Fragment, Cream Glaze	N175 E215	1	3.9
85	1	Aqua Glass	Vessel Bod fragment	N175 E215	1	3.72
86	1	Bone	Mammalian Unknown fragment	N175 E215	1	3.73
87	1	Teeth	Bos taurus Molar	N175 E215	1	15.76
88	1	Tan Clay	Drainage Tile	N180 E203	1	6.95
89	1	Stoneware	Vessel Body Fragment, Brown Glaze	N180 E203	1	3.03
90	1	Iron	Large Bolt with square washer	N180 E203	1	26.66
91	1	Iron and Porcelain	Porcelain Electric fence segment with Iron nail	N180 E203	1	53.49
92	1	Tan Clay	Drainage Tile	N180 E205	1	6.02
93	1	colourless glass	Window Glass	N180 E205	1	0.81
94	1	Bone	Mammalian Scapula(?)	N180 E205	1	1.19
95	3	Stoneware	Vessel Base Fragment, Brown Glaze (Meld)	N180 E210	1	93.37
96	1	Ironstone	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N180 E210	1	1.46



97	1	colourless glass	Window Glass	N180 E210	1	2.56
98	1	Bone	Mammalian Long bone fragment, machine cut	N180 E210	1	4.17
99	1	Iron	Buckle	N180 E210	1	21.77
100	1	Iron	Cut Nail	N180 E210	1	8.39
101	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N180 E215	1	6.12
102	1	Red Clay	Brick Fragment: Red	N180 E215	1	16.33
103	1	Plastic	Kitchen countertop	N180 E215	1	1.19
104	1	colourless glass	Window Glass	N180 E215	1	1.75
105	1	colourless glass	Vessel Rim fragment, seeding	N180 E215	1	4.51
106	1	Bone	Mammalian Unknown fragment	N180 E215	1	4.13
107	1	Iron	Wire Fragment	N180 E215	1	6.03
108	1	Iron	twisted Wire	N180 E215	1	14.34
109	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, transferware (Black)	N180 E220	1	2.13
110	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, transferware (Black), Burnt	N180 E220	1	1.3
111	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N180 E220	1	4.65
112	1	colourless glass	Window Glass	N180 E220	1	5.33
113	1	colourless glass	Glass fragment Unknown, seeding	N180 E220	1	4.18
114	1	Green Glass	Vessel Neck fragment	N180 E220	1	6.49
115	1	Iron	Metal Strapping	N180 E220	1	9.06
116	1	Iron	Roofing nail	N180 E220	1	1.51
117	1	Iron	Cut Nail	N180 E220	1	4.79



118	3	Ironstone	Plate Rim Fragment, Transferware (Green), same vessel as Catno. 119	N185 E208	1	20.06
119	2	Ironstone	Plate Base Fragment, Transferware (Green), same vessel as Catno. 118 (Meld)	N185 E208	1	14.8
120	6	porcelain	Cup, Blue Willow Pattern, MM "S 7x C" Myotts England" "Royal car__on China" (Meld)	N185 E208	1	67.25
121	1	Ironstone	Cup Handle, undecorated	N185 E208	1	5.9
122	1	Stoneware	Vessel Body Fragment, Brown Glaze	N185 E208	1	8.35
123	1	Glass and Metal	Lightbulb Thread and wiring	N185 E208	1	3.73
124	1	colourless glass	Small bottle, 3-Part Mould, Owens Suck-and-Blow, "CARTER'S" "MADE IN" "CANADA"	N185 E208	1	78.18
125	1	colourless glass	Canning Jar Base fragment, Embossed lettering "ADJUSTABLE", Owens Suck-and-Blow scar, minimum 3-Part mould	N185 E208	1	93.99
126	1	colourless glass	Canning Jar Body Fragment, Embossed Lettering "The Perfect Seal" "Wide Mouth" "Adjust_"	N185 E208	1	40.06
127	1	colourless glass	Crown Canning Jar Body fragment, Embossed lettering "CRO_", Crown insignia	N185 E208	1	13.2
128	1	colourless glass	Vessel Mouth Fragment, Embossed Lettering "_HT_"	N185 E208	1	15.18
129	1	Iron	Pop Bottle cap	N185 E208	1	3.3
130	1	terra-cotta	Vessel Rim Fragment	N185 E208	1	13.86
131	1	terra-cotta	Vessel Body fragment	N185 E208	1	5.09
132	1	Ironstone	Plate Base Fragment, Transferware (Green), burnt	N185 E208	1	49.25
133	2	Ironstone	Base fragment of Tureen, Moulded decoration, Moulded lettering "A_" (Meld)	N185 E208	1	53.91
134	1	Ironstone	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N185 E208	1	2.62



135	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N185 E208	1	3.37
136	1	Iron	Large Bolt with square nut	N185 E208	1	34.05
137	1	Iron	Wire nail	N185 E208	1	4.7
138	1	porcelain	Vessel Rim fragment, Moulded decoration, Decal: Red	N185 N210	1	5.45
139	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body fragment, transferware (dark Blue)	N185 N210	1	6.63
140	1	Ironstone	Plate Body Fragment, Transferware (Green)	N185 N210	1	6.12
141	1	Ironstone	vessel Rim fragment, undecorated	N185 N210	1	16.05
142	3	colourless glass	Cup Base Fragment, Moulded decoration, Base has a moulded "9" or "6" (Meld)	N185 N210	1	55.91
143	1	colourless glass	Cup Rim Fragment, moulded ribbing (3 Rows)	N185 N210	1	13.28
144	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body Fragment, mould seam	N185 N210	1	12.8
145	1	Amber Glass	Vessel Body fragment	N185 N210	1	2.71
146	1	colourless glass	Glass fragment Unknown	N185 N210	1	5.24
147	1	Green Glass	Vessel Body fragment	N185 N210	1	4.04
148	1	Coal	Coal Fragment	N185 N210	1	16.72
149	1	Composite Artifact	Metal pipe wrapped in vulcanized rubber wrapped in wire	N185 N210	1	222.21
150	1	Iron	"S" hook	N185 N210	1	6.82
151	1	Iron	Wrought nail, Rose Head	N185 N210	1	11.92
152	1	Iron	Cut Nail	N185 N210	1	6.9
153	1	Red Clay	Brick Fragment: Red	N185 E215	1	12.59
154	1	porcelain	Vessel Base Fragment, undecorated	N185 E215	1	10.04
155	1	Refine White	Vessel rim fragment, Navy glaze	N185	1	3.6



		Earthenware		E215		
156	1	colourless glass	Burnt glass	N185 E215	1	4.03
157	1	colourless glass	vessel body fragment	N185 E215	1	7.46
158	1	colourless glass	Window Glass	N185 E215	1	2.91
159	1	Iron	Fence Staple	N185 E215	1	5.25
160	1	Red Clay	Brick Fragment: Red	N185 E220	1	26.8
161	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N185 E220	1	1.2
162	1	slate	Slate Fragment	N185 E220	1	3.68
163	1	Bone	Bos taurus Unknown Fragment	N185 E220	1	11.12
164	1	Iron	Cut Nail	N185 E220	1	3.32
165	1	Refine White Earthenware	Plate rim Fragment, moulded decoration	N187 E210	1	4.52
166	1	White Clay	Drainage Tile	N187 E210	1	88.89
167	1	Iron	Cut Nail	N187 E210	1	1.34
168	1	White Clay	Tile fragment	N190 E210	1	3.6
169	1	Refine White Earthenware	vessel Rim fragment, undecorated	N190 E210	1	4.15
170	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Base Fragment, undecorated	N190 E210	1	2.12
171	1	colourless glass	Window Glass	N190 E210	1	1.63
172	1	Aqua Glass	vessel body Fragment, mould seam	N190 E210	1	1.48
173	2	Tin	Harmonica blow reed plate	N190 E210	1	6.32
174	1	porcelain	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N190 E215	1	1.23
175	1	White Clay	Tile fragment, tan glaze	N190 E215	1	0.72
176	1	White Clay	Pipe stem fragment	N190	1	1.71



				E215		
177	1	coal	Coal Fragment	N190 E215	1	7.37
178	1	Amber Glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N190 E215	1	5.46
179	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N190 E215	1	0.88
180	1	Iron	Wire nail	N190 E215	1	3.52
181	2	Iron	Roofing nail	N190 E215	1	5.93
182	1	Iron	Cut Nail	N190 E215	1	16.38
183	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N190 E220	1	1.69
184	1	Tooth	Bos taurus pre-molar	N190 E220	1	4.79
185	1	Iron	Flat-Head Screw	N190 E220	1	4.83
186	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel base Fragment, sponge ware (Pink)	N195 E215	1	1.78
187	1	Stoneware	Vessel body fragment, exfoliated	N195 E215	1	1.87
188	1	Stoneware	vessel Body Fragment, moulded decoration	N195 E215	1	1.92
189	1	colourless glass	Window Glass	N195 E215	1	4.04
190	1	colourless glass	Vessel Handle Fragment	N195 E215	1	4.04
191	1	Bone	Avian Long bone Fragment	N195 E215	1	0.52
192	1	Iron	Cut Nail	N195 E215	1	7.86
193	1	Red Clay	Brick Fragment: Red	N195 E215	1	37.49
194	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Rim Fragment, undecorated	N195 E215	1	2.78
195	1	Ironstone	Cosmetics Jar Base Fragment, Dijon Glaze	N195 E215	1	16.3
196	1	colourless glass	vessel body Fragment, mould seam	N195 E215	1	3.4
197	1	colourless	Window Glass	N195	1	7.73



		glass		E215		
198	1	Milk Glass	Vessel body Fragment, blue decal	N195 E215	1	1.35
199	1	Coal	Coal Fragment	N195 E215	1	10.69
200	2	Bone	Bos taurus medial metatarsal	N195 E215	1	16.96
201	1	Bone	Bos taurus Long bone Fragment, Machine cut	N195 E215	1	6.91
202	1	Iron	Cut Nail	N195 E215	1	3.97
203	1	Iron	Fence Staple	N195 E215	1	8.88
204	1	Iron	Unknown Cast Iron "cap" with base threads open top	N195 E215	1	191.35
205	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N195 E220	1	0.86
206	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Base Fragment, undecorated	N195 E220	1	1.88
207	1	Ironstone	Vessel body Fragment, Dijon glaze	N195 E220	1	3.35
208	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Rim Fragment, transferware (Black)	N195 E220	1	0.89
209	1	Carbon	battery core	N195 E220	1	2.97
210	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body fragment	N195 E220	1	2.03
211	1	Milk Glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N195 E220	1	2.06
212	1	Red Clay	Brick Fragment: Red	N200 E205	1	11.22
213	1	Ironstone	Vessel body Fragment, Dijon glaze	N200 E205	1	0.59
214	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N200 E205	1	1.39
215	1	colourless glass	Vessel mouth Fragment	N200 E205	1	3.65
216	1	Tooth	Canis familiaris canine	N200 E205	1	4.08
217	1	Iron	Iron plate fragment	N200 E205	1	13.6
218	1	Iron	Wire nail (6")	N200	1	35.55



				E205		
219	2	Red Clay	Brick Fragment: Red	N200 E205	1	131.27
220	1	Ironstone	Vessel Rim Fragment	N200 E205	1	5.19
221	1	Stoneware	Vessel Body fragment	N200 E205	1	1.48
222	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body fragment	N200 E205	1	1.81
223	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body fragment	N200 E205	1	3.52
224	1	Bone	Unknown long bone fragment, machine cut	N200 E205	1	2.78
225	1	Iron	Cut Nail	N200 E205	1	7.05
226	1	Red Clay	Brick Fragment: Red	N200 E215	1	6.56
227	1	Mortar	Brick Mortar	N200 E215	1	15.65
228	1	Tan Clay	Brick fragment: Tan	N200 E215	1	3.3
229	1	Ironstone	Vessel Mouth Fragment, undecorated	N200 E215	1	8.75
230	1	Tar	Tar shingle	N200 E215	1	1.69
231	1	Coal	Coal Fragment	N200 E215	1	7.98
232	1	Amber Glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N200 E215	1	17.75
233	2	colourless glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N200 E215	1	1.86
234	1	Iron	Iron plate fragment	N200 E215	1	14.03
235	1	Red Clay	Brick Fragment: red	N200 E220	1	5.07
236	1	Mortar	Brick Mortar	N200 E220	1	5.79
237	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Base Fragment, undecorated	N200 E220	1	2.15
238	1	Amber Glass	Vessel body fragment	N200 E220	1	2.69
239	1	colourless	Vessel Body Fragment	N200	1	1.33



		glass		E220		
240	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body fragment	N200 E220	1	0.75
241	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Rim Fragment, undecorated	N205 E210	1	2.34
242	1	colourless glass	Window Glass	N205 E210	1	1.21
243	1	Bone	Sus scrofa proximal rib fragment, machine cut	N205 E210	1	3.79
244	1	Iron	Wire nail	N205 E210	1	3.56
245	1	Iron	Cut Nail	N205 E210	1	5.74
246	1	Red Clay	brick fragment: red	N205 E215	1	5.69
247	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N205 E215	1	0.59
248	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, transferware (Black)	N205 E215	1	0.65
249	1	White Clay	Pipe stem fragment	N205 E215	1	0.43
250	1	colourless glass	Window Glass	N205 E215	1	1.46
251	1	Dark Olive Glass	Vessel Base Fragment, mould seams	N205 E215	1	9.25
252	1	Bone	Bos taurus Long bone Fragment, Machine cut	N205 E215	1	6.4
253	1	Iron	Wire nail	N205 E215	1	1.04
254	1	Iron	Cut Nail	N205 E215	1	2.92
255	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Base Fragment, undecorated	N205 E217	1	16.07
256	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, transferware (Blue), burnt	N205 E217	1	6.04
257	1	Ironstone	Teapot spout fragment	N205 E217	1	3.9
258	1	Stoneware	Vessel body fragment, exfoliated	N205 E217	1	6.46
259	1	White Clay	Pipe stem fragment	N205 E217	1	1.89
260	1	colourless	Vessel Base Fragment	N205	1	65.69



		glass		E217		
261	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N205 E217	1	1.49
262	1	Dark Olive Glass	Vessel shoulder Fragment, seeded	N205 E217	1	5.29
263	1	terra-cotta	Drainage Tile	N210 E210	1	8.71
264	1	Solarized Glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N210 E210	1	1.01
265	1	colourless glass	Window Glass	N210 E210	1	2.27
266	1	colourless glass	Vessel Neck fragment, mould seam covering the mouth	N210 E210	1	4.54
267	1	Brass	Winchester Model 1892 lever action rifle casing	N210 E210	1	3.68
268	1	Iron	Cut Nail	N210 E210	1	9.12
269	1	Grey Clay	Brick Fragment: Grey	N210 E215	1	29.82
270	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Rim Fragment, transferware (Blue)	N210 E215	1	4.83
271	1	Unknown	Unknown Fragment	N210 E215	1	13.44
272	1	Amber Glass	Vessel shoulder Fragment, seeded	N210 E215	1	6.37
273	1	Green Glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N210 E215	1	1.5
274	1	colourless glass	Vessel Rim Fragment	N210 E215	1	4.46
275	1	Bone	Mammalian Fragment, machine cut	N210 E215	1	6.26
276	1	Coarse earthenware	Crockery body Fragment, exterior grey glaze, interior Brown Glaze	N210 E215	1	7.24
277	1	White Clay	Pipe Bowl Fragment	N210 E215	1	0.43
278	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body fragment	N210 E215	1	4.97
279	1	Iron	Lathe Cut Nail	N210 E215	1	2.45
280	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Base Fragment, undecorated	N210 E215	1	4.15
281	1	colourless	Vessel Body Fragment, mould seam,	N210	1	9.25



		glass	Ghost seam	E215		
282	1	colourless glass	Vessel body Fragment	N210 E215	1	4.31
283	1	colourless glass	Window Glass	N210 E215	1	5.1
284	1	Bone	Avian Tibia	N210 E215	1	0.64
285	1	Bone	Mammalian vertebra Fragment, machine cut	N210 E215	1	9.93
286	1	Iron	Iron plate fragment	N210 E215	1	6.3
287	1	Iron	Cut Nail	N210 E215	1	6.96
288	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N215 E215	1	5.56
289	2	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N215 E215	1	3.85
290	1	Iron	Cut Nail	N215 E215	1	2.55
291	1	Iron	Wire Nail	N215 E215	1	4.53
292	1	Stoneware	Drainage Tile	N215 E217	1	3.48
293	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body fragment	N215 E217	1	8.24
294	1	colourless glass	Vessel Mouth Fragment, mould seams over threading	N215 E217	1	16.63
295	1	Bone	Mammalian Long bone Fragment	N215 E217	1	2.88
296	1	Iron	Wire Fragment	N215 E217	1	3.85
297	1	Aluminum	Bottle cap with cork inset, moulded	N215 E217	1	15.4
298	1	Red Clay	Drainage Tile, Burnt	N218 E217	1	57.08
299	1	Grey Clay	Tile Fragment	N218 E217	1	10.53
300	2	Aqua Glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N218 E217	1	18.59
301	1	colourless glass	vessel Body Fragment, moulded decoration	N218 E217	1	9.52
302	1	Dark Olive	vessel Body Fragment	N218	1	23.88



		Glass		E217		
303	1	Multi-composite metal artifact	Outer Iron Cap with Interior Non-Ferrous Plate Screwed to the Cap	N218 E217	1	127
304	1	Red Clay	brick fragment: red	N220 E215	1	3.35
305	1	Stoneware	Vessel Body Fragment, red interior glaze	N220 E215	1	25.73
306	1	Ironstone	vessel Body Fragment, moulded decoration	N220 E215	1	4.36
307	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment	N220 E215	1	5.37
308	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N220 E215	1	6.74
309	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N220 E215	1	2.29
310	1	Bone	Bos taurus Long bone Fragment, Machine cut	N220 E215	1	26.68
311	1	Bone	Mammalian scapula fragment, machine cut	N220 E215	1	5.31
312	1	Bone	Small Mammalian long bone fragment, machine cut	N220 E215	1	1.47
313	1	Bone	Mammalian vertebra Fragment, machine cut	N220 E215	1	6.92
314	2	Iron	Wire Nail	N220 E215	1	15.51
315	1	Stoneware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N220 E220	1	1.88
316	1	colourless glass	Rectangular vessel, mould seam	N220 E220	1	3.58
317	1	colourless glass	Window Glass	N220 E220	1	1.39
318	1	Bone	Burnt Bone Fragment	N220 E220	1	5.38
319	1	Iron	Iron Bearing	N220 E220	1	4.38
320	1	Iron	Roofing nail	N220 E220	1	2.27
321	2	Iron	Cut Nail	N220 E220	1	8.09
322	2	Red Clay	brick fragment: red	N225 E210 (a)	1	10.05



323	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Base Fragment, undecorated	N225 E210 (a)	1	2.58
324	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, interior brown glaze, exterior white glaze	N225 E210 (a)	1	6.5
325	1	Stoneware	Vessel Body Fragment, exterior Dijon Glaze, interior Brown glaze	N225 E210 (a)	1	2.6
326	1	Amber Glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N225 E210 (a)	1	1.79
327	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N225 E210 (a)	1	4.45
328	1	colourless glass	Ketchup Bottle fragment, mould seams, moulded decoration	N225 E210 (a)	1	9.44
329	1	Aqua Glass	Burnt Glass	N225 E210 (a)	1	15.62
330	1	Iron	Cut Nail	N225 E210 (a)	1	7.91
331	1	Red Clay	brick fragment: red	N225 E210 (b)	1	12.37
332	1	Grey Clay	Tile Fragment	N225 E210 (b)	1	1.04
333	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N225 E210 (b)	1	2.99
334	1	Ironstone	Vessel Rim fragment, wheat pattern	N225 E210 (b)	1	3.03
335	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Base Fragment, MM "HNSON" "ENGLA"	N225 E210 (b)	1	0.73
336	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body Fragment, frosted Glass	N225 E210 (b)	1	7.1
337	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, exterior moulded leaf Pattern green, interior red pattern	N223 E214	1	4.22
338	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N223 E214	1	16.48
339	1	colourless glass	Vessel Mouth Fragment, mould seams, tooled finish	N223 E214	1	24.12
340	1	Aluminum	Plate Fragment	N223 E214	1	4.27
341	1	Iron	Philips head screw	N223 E214	1	4.98
342	1	Red Clay	brick fragment: red	N225 E213	1	3.32
343	1	Ironstone	Vessel body Fragment, Dijon glaze	N225	1	1.81



				E213		
344	1	Tooth	Sus Scrofa incisor	N225 E213	1	1.46
345	1	Tooth	Sus Scrofa pre-molar	N225 E213	1	4.25
346	1	Non-Ferus Metal	Unknown Fragment	N225 E213	1	5.94
347	1	Iron	Roofing nail	N225 E213	1	2.39
348	1	Iron	Wire nail	N225 E213	1	4.73
349	1	Red Clay	brick fragment: red	N225 E215	1	8.92
350	1	Refine White Earthenware	Cup Fragment, Polychrome (Grey, Green, Red) Floral pattern	N225 E215	1	6.63
351	2	porcelain	Saucer Fragment, Blue Willow (Meld)	N225 E215	1	21.17
352	3	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Rim Fragment, Pink Gradient glaze, Moulded decoration	N225 E215	1	20.7
353	4	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, Pink Gradient glaze, Moulded decoration	N225 E215	1	16.83
354	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, Pink Gradient glaze, transferware (Green)	N225 E215	1	1.05
355	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Base Fragment, Pink Gradient glaze, Moulded decoration	N225 E215	1	3.34
356	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Base Fragment, MM "ROYAL" "WOOD & S" "ENGLAN"	N225 E215	1	16.47
357	1	Porcelain	Vessel Rim Fragment, undecorated	N225 E215	1	11.52
358	1	porcelain	Vessel Base Fragment, undecorated	N225 E215	1	3.62
359	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N225 E215	1	10.77
360	3	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Base Fragment, undecorated	N225 E215	1	21.85
361	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Base Fragment, undecorated	N225 E215	1	8.47
362	4	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N225 E215	1	17.15
363	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Rim Fragment, undecorated	N225 E215	1	4.43
364	1	Refine White	Terrine Base Fragment	N225	1	13.8



		Earthenware		E215		
365	1	Mortar	Brick Mortar	N225 E215	1	6.6
366	1	colourless glass	Bottle Body Fragment	N225 E215	1	41.81
367	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N225 E215	1	8.27
368	1	colourless glass	Window Glass	N225 E215	1	14.22
369	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body Fragment, Moulded lettering "Wide M_ " "_USTABLE"	N225 E215	1	9.29
370	1	Aqua Glass	Moulded Canning Jar Lid, Crown Insignia, seeded	N225 E215	1	30.72
371	1	colourless glass	Vessel Mouth Fragment, tooled Finish	N225 E215	1	2.77
372	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body fragment, mould seam, pitted	N225 E215	1	11.52
373	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body fragment, seeded	N225 E215	1	7.64
374	1	colourless glass	Vessel shoulder Fragment, Mould seams	N225 E215	1	9.62
375	1	colourless glass	Vessel mouth Fragment	N225 E215	1	4.36
376	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N225 E215	1	11.62
377	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N225 E215	1	13.34
378	1	colourless glass	Vessel Shoulder Fragment, mould seams	N225 E215	1	4.93
379	3	colourless glass	Rectangular Bottle Base fragment, mould seams	N225 E215	1	90.05
380	1	Bone	Mammalian Proximal Rib Fragment	N225 E215	1	1.68
381	1	Bone	Bos taurus Pedal Bone	N225 E215	1	62.92
382	1	Iron	Cast Iron Pot Fragment	N225 E215	1	282.1
383	1	Iron	Metal Strapping	N225 E215	1	10.39
384	1	Iron	Can Rim Fragment	N225 E215	1	2.36
385	5	Tin	Metal Strapping	N225	1	8.45



				E215		
386	1	Iron	Flat Head Screw	N225 E215	1	6.29
387	1	Iron	Roofing nail	N225 E215	1	1.8
388	2	Iron	Lathe Cut Nail	N225 E215	1	3.35
389	4	Iron	Cut Nail	N225 E215	1	20.76
390	1	Red Clay	brick fragment: red	N225 E220	1	10.37
391	1	Stoneware	Crockery body Fragment, exterior grey glaze, interior Brown Glaze	N225 E220	1	56.16
392	1	Stoneware	Vessel Body Fragment, exterior Brown glaze, red paste	N225 E220	1	8.72
393	1	Bone	Mammalian Long bone Fragment, machine Cut	N225 E220	1	2.08
394	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel base Fragment, Transferware (Green)	N226 E217	1	2.32
395	1	Stoneware	Drainage Tile Fragment	N226 E217	1	3.07
396	1	colourless glass	Vessel Mouth Fragment, mouth composed of 2-part mould, likely 5-part mould	N226 E217	1	14
397	1	Solarized Glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N226 E217	1	6.3
398	1	Green Glass	Vessel Body Fragment, seeded	N226 E217	1	5.47
399	1	Bone	Avian Proximal Tibia Fragment	N226 E217	1	1.14
400	1	Iron	Fence Staple	N226 E217	1	6.67
401	1	Iron	Large Cut Nail Fragment	N226 E217	1	11.49
402	1	Red Clay	brick fragment: red	N230 E215	1	16.19
403	1	Amber Glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N230 E215	1	3.69
404	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N230 E215	1	2.69
405	2	Bone	Unknown Burnt Bone Fragment	N230 E215	1	5.55



406	1	Lead	malleable Metal Strip	N230 E215	1	17.61
407	1	Iron	Cut Nail	N230 E215	1	8.04
408	2	Iron	Wire Nail	N230 E215	1	16.36
409	1	Iron	Hexagonal Nut	N230 E220	1	13.85
410	1	Iron	Wire Nail	N230 E220	1	7.52
411	1	Ironstone	Vessel Body Fragment, transferware (Blue), burnt	N235 E210	1	3.46
412	1	Ironstone	Vessel Rim Fragment, undecorated	N235 E210	1	2.55
413	1	porcelain	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N235 E210	1	1.37
414	2	Iron	Wire Nail	N235 E210	1	7.75
415	1	Red Clay	brick fragment: red	N235 E215	1	44.2
416	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, Moulded decoration	N235 E215	1	4.47
417	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N235 E215	1	4.46
418	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, Flow Blue	N235 E215	1	1.12
419	1	Aqua Glass	Vessel Stopper, moulded lettering on the top "LEA & PRRINS"	N235 E215	1	13.34
420	1	colourless glass	Vessel Shoulder Fragment	N235 E215	1	3.19
421	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N235 E215	1	3.14
422	1	Amber Glass	Vessel Body Fragment, Decal: Blue "_S_" with white outline	N235 E215	1	0.63
423	2	Bone	Mammalian Long bone Fragment	N235 E215	1	6.66
424	1	Red Clay	brick fragment: red	N240 E210	1	4.85
425	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N240 E210	1	2.07
426	1	colourless glass	Vessel Mouth Fragment, tooled Finish	N240 E210	1	21.27



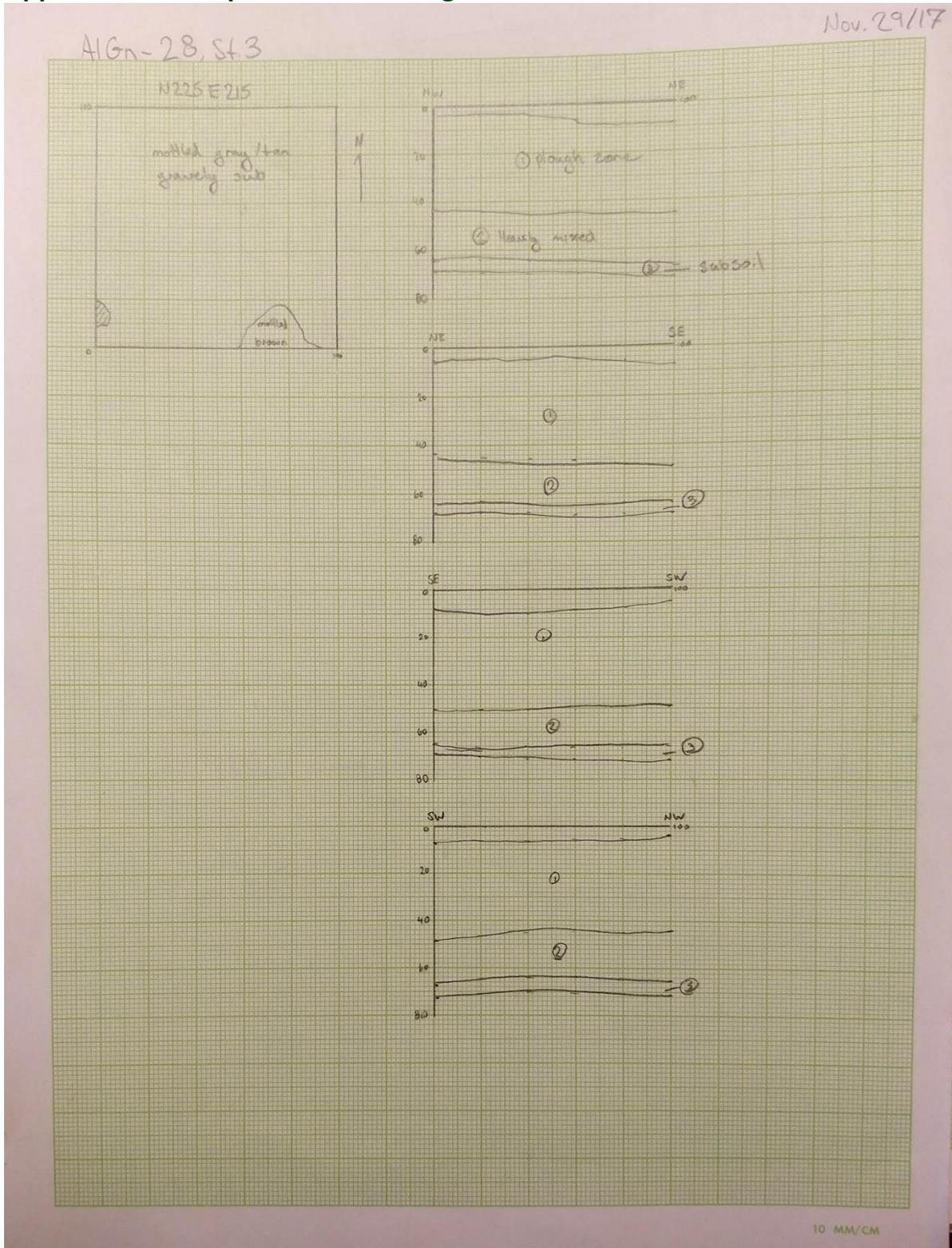
427	1	Iron	Wire Fragment	N240 E210	1	6.8
428	1	Red Clay	brick fragment: red	N240 E215	1	6.99
429	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, Transferware (Blue)	N240 E215	1	3.15
430	2	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N240 E215	1	9.77
431	1	colourless glass	Window Glass	N240 E215	1	1.88
432	1	Coal	Coal Fragment	N240 E215	1	19.03
433	1	Iron	Cast Iron strip with holes for attachment	N240 E215	1	24.75
434	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N245 E210	1	0.67
435	1	Plastic	Plastic Case Fragment	N245 E210	1	1.57
436	1	Iron	Iron Washer	N245 E210	1	12.78
437	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, Transferware (Navy)	N245 E215	1	7.77
438	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Base Fragment	N245 E215	1	13.76
439	1	Iron	Cut Nail	N245 E215	1	5.27
440	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Rim Fragment, undecorated	N245 E245	1	1
441	1	Green Glass	Vessel Body Fragment, moulded lettering "_E" "SP_", Seeded, likely same vessel as 442	N245 E245	1	5.13
442	1	Green Glass	Vessel Body Fragment, moulded lettering "_ER_", Seeded, likely same vessel as 441	N245 E245	1	5.82
443	1	Bone	Unknown Long bone Fragment	N245 E245	1	2.05
444	1	Iron	Hook with a loop for other material attachment	N245 E245	1	22.43
445	1	terra-cotta	Vessel Rim Fragment	N250 E215	1	2.76
446	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Rim Fragment, undecorated	N250 E215	1	2.16



447	1	Refine White Earthenware	Vessel Body Fragment, undecorated	N250 E215	1	1
448	1	colourless glass	Vessel Body Fragment, moulded lettering "THE A"	N250 E215	1	0.55
449	1	Aqua Glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N250 E215	1	0.94
450	1	Dark Olive Glass	Vessel Body Fragment	N250 E215	1	3.03
451	1	Shell	Bi-Valve shell Fragment	N250 E215	1	1.4
452	1	Bone	Unknown Bone Fragment	N250 E220	1	1.2
453	1	Iron	Cut Nail, splitting	N250 E220	1	13.83
454	1	Iron	Wire nail	N250 E220	1	4.68
455	1	Red Clay	brick fragment: red	N255 E215	1	18.93
456	1	Aqua Glass	Vessel Base Fragment, moulded	N255 E215	1	25.7
457	1	Bone	Unknown Bone Fragment	N255 E215	1	2.68



Appendix B: Example Unit Recordings





Appendix C: Michi Saagiig Historical/Background Statement

Michi Saagiig Historical/Background context:

The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as “the people of the big river mouths” and were also known as the “Salmon People” who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months. The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the “Peacekeepers” among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations. Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the “Old Ones” who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.

The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie. Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 800-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun, and Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig. The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, Neutral, and Tobacco Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people. Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life

was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated. The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear. Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2017) recounts:

“We weren’t affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.

There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people, we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario. We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony. Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, and we still continued to have some wampum, which doesn’t mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis.”

Often times, southern Ontario is described as being “vacant” after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation. The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation.

The Michi Saagiig have been in Ontario for thousands of years, and they remain here to this day.

****This historical context was prepared by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig Nation. ****

Publication reference:

Gitiga Migizi and Julie Kapyrka

2015 Before, During, and After: Mississauga Presence in the Kawarthas. In *Peterborough Archaeology*, Dirk Verhulst, editor, pp.127-136. Peterborough, Ontario: Peterborough Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.