Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

4646 County Road 2, Port Hope, Ontario
Formerly Part of Lot 12, Concession 2
Geographic Township of Hope, Durham County
Now in the Municipality of Port Hope, Ontario

Prepared by:

MCM Archaeological Consulting License # P124 (Dr. Helen R. Haines)
MCM P.I.F. # P124-0299-2024

Original Report

15-Aug-24

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. (**AS&G**) was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of lands located at 4646 County Road 2 in Port Hope, Ontario. The Study Area is approximately 4.01 hectares (ha) in size and was historically located on Part of Lot 12, Concession 2, in the Geographic Township of Hope, Durham County, now in the Municipality of Port Hope, Ontario (Appendix A: Figures 1 and 2).

The Study Area consists of an irregularly shaped residential lot that is bound to the north and south by existing residential properties, to the west by County Road 2, and to the east by agricultural lands.

There is one residential structure on the east side of the Study Area, including an addition to rear and a large storage shed, and a compacted gravel driveway with a large parking area. The Study Area contains agricultural lands to the east and the remainder of the Study Area consists of manicured or maintained greenspace with small pockets of trees.

The archaeological assessment was triggered under the Planning Act, prior to demolishing of the current residential structures and development of the Study Area. The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted prior to any construction or development related activities.

The background study concluded that portions of the subject property have archaeological potential and warrant Stage 2 property assessment due to: 1) A small unnamed tributary (Figure 1) is located approximately 100 m southwest of the Study Area; 2)The known presence of 2 archaeological sites within a 1-km radius of the Study Area, one of which is located within 100 m of the Study Area; 3)The presence of a historical settlement road (Guideboard Road) is adjacent to the west end, a second settlement road (Toronto Road [Highway 2]) is within 50 m of the west end, and a third settlement road (Highway 74), is less than 50 m north of the Study Area Study Area; and lastly 4) The historic homestead of Samuel Jacobs is illustrated adjacent to the southwest section of the Study Area on the 1878 historical map (Figure 4).

On the basis of the Stage 1 property inspection and a review of recent land use history, **AS&G** has identified that approximately 4% the Study Area does not require Stage 2 Assessment, given the level of modern developmental impacts, i.e., the footprint of an existing residential structure on the east side of the Study Area, including an addition to rear and a large storage shed, and a compacted gravel driveway with a large parking area. These areas have had earth moving activities, compromising the integrity of the topsoil, subsequently removing any archaeological potential.

Of the remaining 96% of the Study Area, 80% include ploughed agricultural land and 16% is manicured greenspace with pockets of trees, that have visual

characteristics that detailed they should be subjected to Stage 2 assessment. A Stage 2 assessment was conducted to document all archaeological resources on the property, to determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps.

The ploughed field was assessed using pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals and the non-ploughable portion of the Study Area was assessed using a test pit survey at 5 m intervals, as it was not viable to plough and could not be accessed by a plough, meeting the requirements of Section 2.1.2 Standard 1a.

No artifacts or other archaeological resources were recovered during the pedestrian survey portion of the Stage 2 assessment.

During the stage 2 test pitting survey, each test pit was excavated by hand, into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill where possible. AS&G identified a total of 116 Euro-Canadian artifacts in 30 separate test pit locations. As it was not clear following the excavation of the initial 5 metre grid test pit survey that there were enough archaeological resources to make a determination of the culturual heritage value or interest of the site, we excavated a 1x1 metre test unit atop of the test pit with the highest artifact yield (TP29). This test unit reached a depth of ca. 90 cm and yielded a total of 369 artifacts. No additional intensification of test pitting was completed as it was clear from the test unit excavation that the site retains CHVI and would require a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment.

In total, the Stage 2 artifact assemblage consisted of 485 Euro-Canadian artifacts. This newly discovered site is referred to as HI during the field assessment and has been registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as AlGo-64, the Samuel Jacobs Site.

Section 2.2 of the *Standard and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) identifies the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessments found during Stage 2 property assessment. In this case, Site AlGo-64 likely represents a post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological site dating the period of use before 1900, but after 1830; therefore, Standard 1.c is applicable. Standard 1.c states that post-contact sites containing at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900 must be subjected to Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

The test-pitting program in the remainder of the Study Area yielded nothing of cultural heritage and no other archaeological sites were encountered.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of the Samuel Jacobs (AlGo-64) Site. The site retains cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI). **Therefore, this report recommends that the Samuel Jacobs Site (AlGo-64) requires further archaeological assessment in the form of a Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment.**

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director	Dr. Helen R. Haines, Ph.D. (P124)
Project Manager:	Norbert Stanchly, B.A.H (R149)
Field Director:	Alexander Moore, M.A. (R1365)
Field Assistants:	Jackie McCowan Amanda Phillips (A1333) Tyler Besser
Report Preparation:	Jason Seguin, M.A. (P354) Norbert Stanchly
Artifact Analysis:	Carli Perri, M.A.
Graphics:	Pete Demarte, B.A.H Norbert Stanchly, B.A.H

1.0 Project Context

Introduction

The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. 0.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to hold a license from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). All licenses are to file a report with the MCM containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following the *Standards and Guidelines* (MCM 2011) is a condition of a license to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. **AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. (AS&G)** confirms that this report meets the ministry report requirements as set out in the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM) and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions of an archaeological license.

The Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment was carried out under an Ontario Professional Licence to Conduct Archaeological Fieldwork (P124), held by Dr. Helen R. Haines. The project information was acknowledged by the MCM with the issuance of PIF number P124-0299-2024 (Stage 1 & 2).

Development Context

AS&G was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of lands located at 4646 County Road 2 in Port Hope, Ontario. The Study Area is approximately 4.01 hectares (ha) in size and was historically located on Part of Lot 12, Concession 2, in the Geographic Township of Hope, Durham County, now in the Municipality of Port Hope, Ontario (Appendix A: Figures 1 and 2).

The Study Area consists of an irregularly shaped residential lot that is bound to the north and south by existing residential properties, to the west by County Road 2, and to the east by agricultural lands.

There is one residential structure on the east side of the Study Area, including an addition to rear and a large storage shed, and a compacted gravel driveway with a large parking area. The Study Area contains agricultural lands to the east and the remainder of the Study Area consists of manicured or maintained greenspace with small pockets of trees.

The archaeological assessment was triggered under the Planning Act, prior to demolishing of the current residential structures and development of the Study Area. The Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was conducted prior to any construction or development related activities.

Permission to access the property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery and removal of artifacts, if applicable, was given by the landowner and their representative.

Scope of Work

This Stage 1 & 2 assessment was conducted in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists,* set out by the MCM (2011) pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.0.18.

A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment is a systematic qualitative process executed to assess the archaeological potential of a property based on its historical use and its potential for early Euro-Canadian (early settler) and pre-contact Indigenous occupation. The objectives of a Stage 1 Background Study are: 1) to provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition; 2) to evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 property assessment for all or parts of the property if warranted; and 3) to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 property assessment if warranted.

The scope of work for the Stage 1 background study consisted of the following tasks:

- **AS&G** requested a Project Information Number (PIF) from the MCM VIA PastPort.
- Contacted the MCM to determine if recorded archaeological sites exist in the vicinity (1-km radius) of the property, through a search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MCM.
- Contacted the MCM to determine if there are any known reports of previous archaeological fieldwork within a 50 m radius of the Study Area.
- Conducted a desktop review of the Study Area's physical setting to determine its potential for both historic and pre-contact human occupation, including its topography, hydrology, soils, and proximity to important resources and historical transportation routes and settlements.
- Reviewed the potential for historic period occupation as documented in historical atlases and other archival sources.
- Conducted a property inspection; and,
- Formulated appropriate field-testing strategies for areas of purportedly intact archaeological potential.

The scope of work for the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisted of the following tasks:

- Conducted a test-pit survey at 5 metre (m) intervals of unploughable areas of archaeological potential employing strategies that adhere to the technical standards for Stage 2 Archaeological Assessments as prescribed by the MCM (2011).

- Conducted a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals for any ploughable land, employing strategies that adhere to the technical standards for Stage 2 archaeological assessments as prescribed by the MCM (2011).
- Prepared mapping, photography, and other relevant graphics.
- Processed and analyzed artifacts, as applicable; and,
- Prepared a report of findings with recommendations regarding the need for further archaeological work if deemed necessary.

Sites discovered during the Stage 2 assessment that are determined to have cultural heritage value or interest may be recommended for Stage 3 site-specific assessment.

1.1 Stage 1 Background Study

In advance of the Stage 2 field assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the subject property was conducted to document the property's archaeological and land use history and present condition(s). Several sources were referenced to determine if features or characteristics indicating archaeological potential for pre-contact and post-contact resources exist.

To evaluate the general archaeological potential of the Study Area, as part of the background research for this report, **AS&G** contacted the MCM to determine if archaeological sites have been registered within a minimum 1 km of the property (Section 2.1.1), and if previous Archaeological Assessments have been conducted within a 50-m radius (Section 2.1.2). Secondly, the principal determinants of archaeological potential including proximity to water, topography, drainage, soils, and proximity to important resources and early transportation routes and settlements, were examined to evaluate the property's overall archaeological potential (Sections 2.1, 2.1.3, 2.2, and 2.2.1). Thirdly, the potential for historic period archaeological resources was assessed through an examination of available historical maps and other archival sources (Section 2.2).

1.1.1 Archaeological Context

Registered Archaeological Sites

In Ontario, information concerning archaeology sites is stored in the OASD maintained by the MCM. A review of this database (MCM 2024a) conducted indicated that the Study Area is located within the *AlGo and AlGn* Borden Blocks. Based on this search, there are 2 registered archaeological sites within a 1-km radius. None of the sites are located within the Study Area, however all 1 of the sites are located within 300 m of the Study Area. Table 1 provides a summary of these sites.

Sites within 300 m are **bolded** and a summary is provided following Table 1.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within a 1-km Radius				
Borden Number	**Site Name**	**Cultural Affiliation**	**Site Type**	**Development Review Status**
AlGn-10	Fraser	Archaic	Unknown	-[1]
AlGo-24	Canton 2	-	-	No Further CHVI[2]

- Archaeological Site AlGo-24 (Canton 2) is located approximately 100 m northeast from the Study Area (MCM 2004c). Very little information is recorded on the Site Record Form other than a note indicating that a single point was discovered in a garden bed by a local resident. The information was provided during a resident interview. The location of the artifact is not recorded.

History of Archaeological Investigations

AS&G completed a search for previous assessments within 50 m of the Study Area directly on PastPort (MCM 2024b). Based on this search (by address, lot and concession and the above-mentioned archaeological sites), to the best of our knowledge there are no previous Archaeological Assessment which have been conducted within the boundaries, adjacent too, or within 50 m of the Study Area.

1.1.2 Environmental Context

The Study Area lies within the Iroquois Plains physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:192). The Iroquois Plains stretches along the south shore of Lake Ontario from Niagara-on-the-Lake to Hamilton, and then along the north shore of Lake Ontario all the wat to the Trent River. This area used to be under Lake Iroquois and the old shorelines can easily be identified based on unique features such as cliffs, beaches, bars and boulder pavements. Because this region was under a lake, the conditions of the soil and landscape vary greatly, from land smoothed by wave action to cliffs. Soil types range from a sandy base to a clay base, with poor drainage in some areas (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190-196). The balance of the plain, towards the modern lake shore, is dominated by fine sediments of silt and clay overlying till (Chapman and Putnam 1984; Gravenor 1957).

Glacial Lake Iroquois came into existence by approximately 12,000 B.P, as the Ontario lobe of the Wisconsin glacier retreated from the Lake Ontario basin. The isostatic uplift of its outlet, combined with blockage of subsequent lower outlets by glacial ice, produced a water plain substantially higher than modern Lake Ontario. Beginning approximately 12,000 B.P., water levels dropped during the next few centuries in response to still elevations at the changing outlet. By around 11,500 B.P., when the St. Lawrence River outlet became established, the initial phase of Lake Ontario began, and this low water phase appears to have lasted until at least 10,500 B.P. At this time the waters stood as much as 100 m below

[1] Information not recorded on site forms available in PastPort.
[2] Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

current levels. However, isostatic uplift was already raising the outlet at Kingston and by 10,000B.P. the water level had risen to about 80 m below the present level. Uplift since then has continued to tilt Lake Ontario upward to the northeast, propagating a gradual transgressive expansion throughout the basin, flooding the mouths of the creeks and rivers that rim the basin (Anderson and Lewis 1985; Karrow and Warner).

The forests that once stood on this portion of the Lake Ontario shoreline, prior to the 19th century clear cutting, had been established by ca 7,000 B.P. Under median moisture regimes and eco-climates, the climax forest of the region was likely co-dominated by hard maple (*Acer saccharum*) and beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), in association with basswood (*Tilia americana*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*) and bitternut hickory (*C. cordiformis*) (Hills 1958; Burgar 1993).

1.1.3 Current Conditions

The Study Area consists of an irregularly shaped residential lot that is bound to the north and south by existing residential properties, to the west by County Road 2, and to the east by agricultural lands.

There is one residential structure on the east side of the Study Area, including an addition to rear and a large storage shed, and a compacted gravel driveway with a large parking area. The Study Area contains agricultural lands to the east and the remainder of the Study Area consists of manicured or maintained greenspace with small pockets of trees.

It is crucial to consider the proximity of water sources in any evaluation of archaeological potential because the availability of water is arguably the single most important determinant of human land use, past and present. According to the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) lands within 300 m of an extant or formerly mapped river or creek have potential for the presence of early Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological sites. A small unnamed tributary (Figure 1) is located approximately 100 m southwest of the Study Area.

In summary, a review of the archaeological context supports a conclusion of overall archaeological potential and the need for a Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area due to its proximity to a water source and the presence of a previously registered archaeological site within 100 m of the Study Area.

1.2 Historical Context

The Study Area is situated in an area of Ontario that has a rich and diverse cultural history that extends back at least 11,000 years ago. To provide context for this report, the settlement history is summarized below.

Pre-Contact Indigenous Period

Drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990), Table 2 provides a general outline of the pre- and post-contact cultural history of the Geographical Township Cornwall, City of Cornwall, Ontario. The Study Area is situated in an area of Ontario that has evidence of extended periods of human settlement, dating back at least 11,000 years.

Table 2: General Archaeological Chronology for South-Central Ontario

Period	Archeological/Material Culture	Date Range	Comments
PALEO			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield, Fluted Points	11,000-10,500 BP	Big game hunters, i.e., caribou
Late	Holcombe,Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	10,500-9,500 BP	Paleo Point Technology
ARCHAIC			
Early	Bifurcate-base, Nettling, Side Notched	9,800-8,000 BP	Nomadic hunters/gathers
Middle	Stanley, Kirk, Brewerton, Laurentian	8,000-4,000 BP	Focused seasonal resource areas
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Innes, Crawford Knoll	4,500-2,500 BP	Polished/ground stone tools Burial ceremonialism
	Hind	3,000-2,600 BP	
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood, Middlesex	2,800-2,000 BP	Introduction of pottery, elaborate burials
Middle	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula	2,000-950 BP	Long-distance trade, burial mounds, horticulture
Late	Pickering, Uren, Middleport (Anishinabek/Iroquois), Algonkian-Wendat Alliance	950-300 BP	Emergence of agricultural villages Large, palisaded villages Trade, alliances, and warfare
HISTORIC			
	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa, Mississauga	350 BP-Present	Mission villages and Reserves
	Euro-Canadian		European settlement

Paleo

Archaeological evidence demonstrates that people inhabited South-central Ontario, just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period, approximately 11,000 years ago. This early settlement period is known as the Paleo Period (Ellis and Deller 1990). Based upon current archaeological knowledge, Indigenous groups originally living south of the Great Lakes migrated to the area. The settlement patterns of Early Paleo peoples consisting of small bands, i.e., less than 35 individuals, maintained a seasonal pattern of mobility over vast territories. For example, the most studied groups appeared to migrate seasonally between

Chatham, Ontario, to the Horseshoe Valley north of Barrie, Ontario (Ellis and Deller 1990).

These Early Paleo sites are typically located in elevated locations, with well-drained loamy soils, with many known sites found on former beach ridges, associated with glacial lakes (Ellis and Deller 1990). These sites were likely formed when they were occupied for short increments, over the course of many years, possibly as communal hunting camps. Their locations appear conducive to hunting migratory mammals, such as caribou (Ellis and Deller 1990).

During the Late Paleo Period (10,500-9,500 BP), the south-central Ontario environment started to become dominated by closed coniferous forests, with only some minor deciduous elements. The hunting landscape had also changed, as many of the large game species that had been hunted in the early part of the Paleo Period either migrated further north, or in some cases, had become extinct, i.e., mastodons and mammoths (Ellis and Deller 1990). Comparable to the early Paleo peoples, late Paleo peoples covered large territories as a response to seasonal resource fluctuations. In Ontario, Late Paleo Period inhabitation appears more frequently in the archaeological record, comparable to the Early Paleo Period. Thus, it has been suggested that migratory populations had increased in size (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Archaic Period

During the Early Archaic Period (9,800-8,000 BP), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo environment, were replaced by forests of white pine, with a few correlated deciduous trees (Ellis et al. 1990). Based on material culture, the Early Archaic Period is recognized by the shift to side and corner-notched projectile points (Ellis et al. 1990). Other notable innovations, include the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes. These tools suggest that there was a woodworking industry. Additionally, the presence of these, often large and not easily portable tools, suggests that there may have been a reduction in seasonal movement. However, the current understanding of the Period suspects that population densities were still low, and seasonal territories were still large (Ellis et al. 1990).

During the Middle Archaic Period (8,000-4,000 BP), it is speculated that there was an increase in regional population growth, which precipitated a decrease in overall seasonal migration territory. Additionally, as a consequence of population growth, a shift in subsistence patterns occurred, as more people needed to be supported from the resources contained within the smaller area (Ellis et al 1990). Thus, the Middle Archaic is characterized by the diversification of toolkits and diets, with the introduction of net-sinkers and bannerstones, as well as stone tools specifically designed for the preparation of wild plant foods. The appearance of net-sinkers suggests that fishing was becoming an important aspect of the

subsistence economy. In contrast, bannerstones were carefully crafted ground stone devices that served as a counterbalance for *atlatls* or spear-throwers, used in hunting game (Ellis et al 1990).

Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic Period is an increased reliance on local, often poor-quality chert resources, for the manufacturing of projectile points. Unlike earlier periods, when nomadic groups occupied vast territories, at least once in their seasonal migration it was possible for them to visit a primary outcrop of high-quality chert. However, during the Middle Archaic Period, groups inhabited smaller territories, which usually did not contain a source of high-quality raw material, and were forced to use the locally sourced, poorer quality resources (Ellis et al. 1990). It was also during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period, that long-distance trade routes began to develop, which spanned the northeastern part of the continent. For instance, copper tools, which were manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior, were being widely traded (Ellis et al. 1990).

The trend towards a decreasing territory size and a broadening subsistence economy continued during the Late Archaic Period (4,500-2,500 BP). Similarly, archaeologically Late Archaic sites are more numerous than Early or Middle Archaic sites, which is correlated to an increasing population (Ellis et al. 1990). With the trend towards larger groups, the first cemeteries have also been dated to the Late Archaic Period. Prior to this, individuals were interred close to the location where they died. Furthermore, during the Late Archaic Period, if an individual died while away from their home territory, the bones would be kept until they could be placed in the group cemetery. Therefore, it is not unusual to find disarticulated skeletons, and/or skeletons lacking minor elements, i.e., fingers, toes and/or ribs (Ellis et al. 1990).

The appearance of cemeteries during the Late Archaic Period has been interpreted as a response to increased population densities. The increased populations also demonstrated evidence of regionalized variation in Late Archaic projectile point styles (Ellis et al. 1990). The differences were likely indicative of the different relationships the people had to the land and waters they inhabited. Additionally, trade networks established during the Middle Archaic continued to flourish. For instance, copper native to northern Ontario and marine shell artifacts from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast, are frequently encountered as grave goods. Other artifacts such as polished stone pipes and banded slate gorgets, also appear on Late Archaic sites. One of the more unusual and interesting of the Late Archaic artifacts is the *birdstone*. Birdstones are small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate (Ellis et al. 1990).

Woodland Period

For archaeologists, the Early Woodland Period (2,000-2,000 BP) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. The first pots were crudely constructed, had undecorated thick walls, and were friable. Spence et al. (1990) suggests they were used in the processing of nut oils, which required boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil. As these vessels were not easily portable, individual pots were likely not used for extended periods of time. Additionally, as there are many Early Woodland sites where no pottery was recovered, it has been suggested that these poorly constructed vessels were not utilized by all Early Woodland peoples (Spence et al. 1990).

Other than the limited use of ceramics, there were other subtle differences between the Late Archaic and the Early Woodland Periods. For example, 'pop-eyes', a protrusion from the side of the head, was added to birdstones. Similarly, a slight modification was made to the thin, well-made projectile points made during the Archaic Period, i.e. Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched (Spence et al. 1990). The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic Periods, continued to flourish; however, there appeared to be a decrease in the trade of marine shell during the Early Woodland Period. Projectile points crafted from high quality American Midwest materials, began to be found on southwestern Ontario sites, dated towards the end of the Early Woodland Period (Spence et al. 1990).

The Middle Woodland (2,000-950 BP) is characterized by rich, densely occupied sites, which are usually found bordering major rivers and lakes. While these locations were inhabited periodically by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significant as they represent long periods of continuous occupations, i.e., hundreds of years (Spence et al. 1990). The shift in settlement pattern created large deposits of artifacts, as the sites appear to have functioned as home bases that were occupied throughout the year. Numerous smaller Middle Woodland sites have been found inland, and likely functioned as specialized camps, for the exploitation of local resources (Spence et al. 1990).

The shift to a more sedentary lifestyle also resulted in a shift in subsistence patterns, comparable to the Early Woodland Period. Although they still relied on hunting and gathering, fish became a predominant diet staple, to meet their growing subsistence needs (Spence et al. 1990). Additionally, the people of the Middle Woodland relied more on ceramic technology, with many being heavily decorated with impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface, and the upper portion of the interior of vessels (Spence at al. 1990).

Material culture changes that occurred in the early portion of the Late Woodland (950-300 BP), include the appearance of triangular projectile point styles, first seen

with the Levanna form, and a change to more intricate design patterns on ceramics. Designs included cord-wrapped stick decorated ceramics, which were created using the paddle and anvil forming technique (Bursey 1995; Ferris and Spence 1995; Spence et al. 1990; Williamson 1990).

The Late Woodland Period is marked by an increasing reliance on corn (*Zea mays*) horticulture (Crawford et al. 1997; Fox 1990; Martin 2004; Smith 1990; Williamson 1990). Although corn was possibly introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as 2,500 BP, it was not considered a dietary staple until at three to four hundred years later. From there, corn cultivation gradually spread into south-central and southeastern Ontario. Thus, the Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of a reliance on agriculture, for subsistence. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend, which increased the number of frost-free days, was likely a catalyst for the spread of maize into southern Ontario (Stothers and Yarnell 1977). Additionally, sites have been identified in a wider variety of environments, including riverine, lacustrine and wetlands (Dieterman 2001).

In southern Ontario, the first agricultural villages have been dated to approximately 1,200 BP to 700 BP. These sites are typically found on elevated areas, with well-drained sandy soils. These early villages share many characteristics with Iroquoian settlements that were recorded at the time European contact, including longhouses and/or palisades (Dodd et al. 1990; Williamson 1990). However, the scale is much smaller, with early longhouses only averaging 12.4 m in length. Furthermore, the excavation and exposure of cultural features archaeologically indicate that there were possibly overlapping structures. This has been interpreted as evidence of long-term occupation, as it indicates that the structures were present long enough to require them to be re-built (Dodd et al. 1990; Williamson 1990).

Due to soil depletion resulting from farming, and the scarcity of easily accessible firewood, the Jesuits reported that the Huron moved their villages every 10-15 years (Pearce 2010). Since the more sedentary sites were occupied for considerably longer amounts of time, it is hypothesized that the Indigenous communities relied less heavily on corn. Furthermore, small seasonally occupied sites have been documented, which relate specifically to nut collection, deer procurement, and fishing activities. Thus, the smaller demand on resources within close proximity to the settlement, coupled with the smaller reliance on crops, indicates that they maintained a considerably smaller population size (Pearce 2010).

Around 700-600 BP, the size of villages increased from approximately 0.6 hectares, to approximately 1 to 2 hectares. Correspondingly, the size of longhouses also significantly increased in size to an average of 30 m, with some longhouses being

documented as 45 m in length (Dodd et al. 1990; Smith 1990). Although the increase in longhouse size can be explained by the significant increase in overall population within villages, other possible hypotheses include changes to the socio-political and economic structure of the communities (Dodd et al. 1990). For instance, Dodd et al. (1990) has suggested that several smaller communities may have merged to increase protection and defense from neighbouring tribes. This hypothesis is supported by the presence of a few sites with up to seven rows of palisades, which indicates the potential need for strong protective measures (Dodd et al. 1990).

With the increase in population and village sizes, it is postulated that there was increased community planning and organization. Whereas longhouses were originally haphazardly placed, the increase in population required more organization. For instance, archaeologists have documented the organization of two or more discrete groups of parallel, tightly spaced longhouses on several sites. It has been hypothesized that the organization and grouping of different habitations may indicate the initial development of clans, a characteristic historically attributed to the Iroquoian peoples (Dodd et al. 1990).

Towards the end of the Late Woodland (approximately 600 BP), village sizes continued to increase, as did longhouse lengths i.e., an average length of 62 m. However, around approximately 500 BP, longhouse lengths become significantly shorter, with an average length of only 30 m (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990). The significant decrease in the overall length of longhouses in a short amount of time, is not well understood; however, it has been hypothesized that it is directly correlated to introduction of European diseases, i.e., smallpox, which caused a steep reduction in Indigenous population sizes (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

Even with the decrease in the length of longhouses, archaeologists have noted that some village populations continued to grow, with periodic expansions visually documented. With an increase in disease and subsequently a rise in warfare between communities, it is postulated that the expansion was the result of the amalgamation of smaller villages. These sites also appeared to be heavily fortified with many rows of wooden palisades, again supporting the hypothesis that smaller villages united for defensive purposes (Anderson 2009).

Post-Contact History

At the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century, the dispersal of several Iroquoian-speaking peoples by the New York State Iroquois, coupled with the return of the Algonkian-speaking groups from Northern Ontario, formed the post-contact Indigenous occupation landscape of southern Ontario (Schmalz 1991). As European settlers encroached on traditional Indigenous territories, settlement sizes, populations, and material culture shifted. Despite this shift, there remains a continuity from ancient Indigenous groups to the communities written about in

historical accounts (Ferris and Spence 2009). Thus, it should be noted that the Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have deposited archaeologically significant resources throughout the province, demonstrating a shared traditional and continuing history, regardless of whether their presence is recorded in historic Euro-Canadian documents.

The Study Area was included in the Williams Treaties of 1923 and the Johnson-Bulter Purchase of 1787-1788. One of the Johnson-Bulter Purchases, sometimes called the "Gunshot Treaty", was entered into in 1788 by representatives of the Crown and certain Anishinaabe peoples. The treaty covers the north shore of Lake Ontario, beginning at the eastern boundary of the Toronto Purchase and continuing east to the Bay of Quinte, where it meets the Crawford Purchase. The reference to the "Gunshot Treaty" is due to the fact that it covered the land as far back as a person could hear a gunshot. These lands were the subject of a confirmatory surrender in the Williams Treaties of 1923.

The Williams Treaties had broad implications for the First Nation Communities in Ontario. The Treaties were signed on October 31 and November 15, 1923, by: Commissioner Angus Seymour Williams, representing the Dominion of Canada; Robert Victor Sinclair and Uriah McFadden, representing the Province of Ontario; the Anishinaabe Chippewa of Simcoe (First Nation Communities of Beausoleil, Georgina Island, and Rama); and the Anishinaabe Michi Saagig of the north shore of Lake Ontario (First Nation Communities of Alderville, Curve Lake, Hiawatha, and Scugog Island) (Government of Canada 1923). The two treaties encompass 12,944,400 acres of land, separated into three distinct tracts. Tract 1 is between the Etobicoke and Trent Rivers, bounded by Lake Ontario's Northern Shore, which then extends north to Lake Simcoe to create Tract 2. Tract 3 includes the area between the Ottawa River and Lake Huron, which is delineated in the North by the Mattawa River-Lake Nipissing and French Line (Government of Canada 1923; Manners 2022). The Williams Treaties were the culmination of almost sixty years of the Chippewa and Mississauga (Michi Saagig) lobbying the Ontario and Canadian governments for protection and respect of their rights to harvest, hunt, fish, and trap on their traditional lands (Manners 2022).

The Williams Treaties were originally designed by the Crown to quell the complaints put forth by the various First Nation communities regarding settlers interfering and encroaching on their traditional lands. Instead, the Williams Treaties effectively obtained large tracts of unceded lands held by the First Nation communities, and removed their rights to harvest, hunt, fish, and trap outside of Reserve lands. Thus, the Treaties led to long-standing disputes between the First Nation Communities and the government, regarding compensation, land, harvesting, and access to traditional lands used for hunting, fishing, and trapping (Government of Canada 2018ab). In 1992, the Chippewa and the Mississaugas filed a lawsuit against the Crown, under the claim that the Crown had not met

their financial and legal obligations set forth in the Williams Treaties (Manners 2022). The matter would remain before the courts until 2018, when the Canadian and Ontario Governments formally settled the matter with the First Nation Communities, by including a billion dollars in compensation, the ability to add up to 11,000 acres to their respective reserve land base(s), and the recognition of the First Nation Communities to hunt, fish, harvest, and trap on their traditional lands. Additionally, the Honourable Carolyn Bennett, Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations, issued a formal apology on behalf of the Government of Canda, in recognition of the negative impacts the Williams Treaties had on the Chippewas and the Mississaugas (Government of Canada 2018ab; Manners 2022).

Oral History

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, traveling 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 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, and 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 500-1000 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/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, and Neutral 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 on 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."

Oftentimes, 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.

1.3 Review of Historical Records

Historically, the Study Area is located within part of Lot 12, Concession 2, in the geographic Township of Hope, Durham County, now in the Municipality of Port Hope, Ontario.

In 1791, the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada were created from the former Province of Quebec and by an act of British Parliament. At this time, Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and was tasked with governing the new province, directing its settlement and establishing a constitutional government modelled after that of Britain's (Coyne 1895 in Stantec 2015). In 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties consisting of previously settled lands, new lands opened for settlement, and lands not yet acquired by the Crown. The new counites stretched from Essex in the west, to Glengarry in the east. By 1798, the population in Upper Canada had increased, to a point where it was time to create smaller administrative regions, and from this, the Home District comprising of the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, York and Simcoe were created (Coyne 1895 Coyne 1895 in Stantec 2015).

Hope Township

Durham County, established in 1792, was originally comprised of the townships of Cartwright, Manvers, Cavan, Darlington, Clarke and Hope; as well as portions of what is now Peterborough County. In 1850, Durham County was linked administratively with Northumberland County from the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Armstrong 2004). This larger county was subsequently dissolved in 1974 when half of the original Durham County was merged with the Former Ontario County to establish the Regional Municipality of Durham. This municipality realignment transferred the Township of Hope to Northumberland County, where it is now part of the Municipality of Port Hope.

The Municipality of Port Hope is the result of a merger between the Town of Port Hope, incorporated in 1834, and the original Township of Hope, incorporated in 1792. In the 1790s, *Ganaraska,* the original Iroquois name of the area that is now the Town of Port Hope, was a well-established fur trading post and Mississauga village, and in 1792, Governor Simcoe granted a number of land parcels to Elias Smith at the mouth of the Ganaraska River (Leetooze 1997 in Stantec 2015). For a brief period of time, this area became known as Smith's Creek (Leetooze 1997). By 1801, Smith's Creek was populated by 277 British Loyalists (Leetooze 1997) and in 1817, the area was renamed for Colonel Henry Hope, a lieutenant governor of the Province of Quebec from 1875 to 1789 (Leetooze 1997).

Further to early settlement of the area, a plaque has been placed on the grounds of the town hall which commemorates "The Founding of Port Hope." The plaque text reads:

> Peter Smith, a fur trader, occupied a house here at "Smith's Creek" by 1788. The first permanent settlers were loyalists brought to the township by 1793 by a group of associates headed by Jonathan Walton of Schenectady, N.Y. and Elias Smith, formerly of New York City. Walton

> and Smith were granted land after promising to build mills on the creek. The mills were operating by 1797 when smith moved here, and in 1800, he laid out a town plot. The community's name, "Port Hope," was adopted at a public meeting in 1818, despite local pressure to call it "Toronto." A village with a board of police in 1834, it was incorporated as a town in 1850.
>
> (Ontario Heritage Trust 2024)

Historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian use of the project area, including the 1861 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Durham, Upper Canada (*Tremaine, G.R. 1861, Appendix A: Figure 3) and the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (*Belden & Co 1878, Appendix A: Figure 4).

Table 3 lists the historical features illustrated within the project area on these maps, a summary is provided below.

Table 3: Review of Historical Records

Figure No.	Year	Map Title	Historical Feature(s)
3	1861	*Tremaine's Map of the County of Durham, Upper Canada* (G.R. & G.M. Tremaine)	• Lot 12, Concession 2 is listed under the ownership of James Allen. • There are no buildings or historic features illustrated within the Study Area. • GUIDEBOARD is illustrated at the north end of the lot within the Study Area. • A historic transportation road (Guideboard Road) is adjacent to the west end, a second road (Toronto Road [Highway 2]) is within 50 m of the west end, and third road (Highway 74), is less than 50 m north of the Study Area.
4	1878	Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Belden & Co)	• Lot 12, Concession 2 is now listed under the ownership of S T Jacobs. • There are no buildings or historic features illustrated within the Study Area, however there is one structure adjacent to the southwest section of the Study Area (see plate 1 below). • WELCOME PO is illustrated at the north end of the lot within the Study Area now. • A historic transportation road (Guideboard Road) is adjacent to the west end, a second road (Toronto Road [Highway 2]) is within 50 m of the west end, and a third road (Highway 74), is less than 50 m north of the Study Area.

The Study Area is located within the historic community of Welcome, which is located at the crossroads of County Road 10 (heading north to the community

of Canton), County Road 74 (heading east to Dale), and County Road 2 (formerly Ontario Highway 2).

A review of the 1861 Tremaine's Map illustrates James Allen as the owner of the Study Area at that time. Land title records indicate that James Allen was first granted 100 acres of the north ½ of Lot 12 by the Crown in 1845 (Onland 2024). A review of the 1851 Census Records for Canada West indicates that James Allen was 40 years old at the time of the census. His place of birth is Ireland, his religious affiliation is with The Church of England and his occupation is farmer. His wife Mary is 41 years old, and her place of birth is the United States. Her religious affiliation is Presbyterian. She and James had four recorded children, one daughter and three sons all who were born in Canada. In order of birth there is Matilda (age 23), Wellington (age 12), William J (age 9), and Charles W (age 6) (LAC 1851).

A review of the 1878 historical map now illustrates 'S T Jacobs' for Lot 12, Concession II. Samuel T Jacobs first appears on land title documents (Onland 2024) on 17 December 1869 (item 6-3312) as a Bargain and Sale between David Milligan & others Division's (questionable legibility), and Samuel T Jacob's for 122 acres (for a sum of $94,537.00) of the north-half and part of the north-quarter.

A review of the 1871 Census Records for Samual Jacobs (LAC 1871) indicated that he was 53 years old at the time of the census. He resided in the Durham East (district 51) Hope area. He originally came to the Port Hope area in 1857. He was born in 1818 in England. His religious affiliation is recorded a 'Bible Christian', and his occupation is farmer. He is married to Elizabeth, who was 40 years old at the time of the census. She is also from England and has the same religious affiliation as her husband. There are four additional family members recorded. In the same order as they appear; Mary A. (female age 18) born in the United States [New York], Jacob (male age 15) also born in the United States and is noted as attending school, John H. (age 13) born in Ontario, his religious affiliation is recorded a 'Bible Christian' and he is also noted as attending school, lastly there is Ada (female age 1) born in Ontario.

By the time of the 1881 Census (LAC 1881), Samuel T Jacobs is age now 63 and widowed. Further to Lot 12, he also now owns 50 acres of Lot 11, Concession II and all 200 acres of Lot 21, Concession II (Belden & Co 1878). He has two sons recorded now. Jacob A. aged 26 and is also recorded as a widowed farmer. His place of birth is recorded again as the United States. His second son, John E (recorded prior as 'John H') is 23 years old, a farmer and his place of birth is recorded again as Ontario. Plate 1 is a drawing of the "Residence of Samuel Jacobs. Esq. WELCOME HOPE T^{P} Durham. Co. Ont." (Beldon & Co 1878) as indicated on the 1848 Historic Atlas map (Appendix A: Figure 4).

Plate 1. Sameul Jacobs. Esq residence Lot 12, Concession 2 (Belden & Co. 1878)

In summary, a review of the historical context supports a conclusion of overall archaeological potential and the need for a Stage 2 assessment for the following reasons: The presence of a historical settlement road (Guideboard Road) is adjacent to the west end, a second settlement road (Toronto Road [Highway 2]) is within 50 m of the west end, and a third settlement road (Highway 74), is less than 50 m north of the Study Area Study Area. In addition, the historic homestead of Samuel Jacobs is illustrated adjacent to the southwest section of the Study Area on the 1878 historical map (Figure 4).

1.3.1 Historical Plaques and Heritage Structures

There are no registered historical plaques or designated heritage structures within the Study Area (and within 1 km) (Ontario Heritage Trust 2024 and Municipality of Port Hope 2024 Inventory of Designated Properties).

1.3.2 Archaeological Management Plan

The Study Area is located within an area for which there is currently no archaeological management plan. However, the Municipality of Port Hope's Official Plan updated January 10, 2017, Section C11.2 Cultural and Heritage Conservation subsection C11.2.3 outlines the Municipality's policy regarding archaeological resources and archaeological assessments.

Regarding Archaeological Resources:

> *'Council recognizes that there may be terrestrial or marine archaeological resources associated with historic occupation and settlement within the Municipality. Council will, therefore, require the preparation and undertaking of an archaeological assessment conducted by an archaeologist licensed under the Ontario Heritage*

Act for properties with known archaeological sites and/or archaeological potential.

Development and site alteration shall not be permitted on land containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant terrestrial or marine archaeological resources have been conserved.'

Regarding Archaeological Assessments:

'Council shall ensure adequate archaeological assessment, consideration of the interests of the Aboriginal communities and consult the appropriate agencies, when an identified human cemetery, marked or unmarked human burial, is affected by land-use development. The provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002 shall apply.'

1.4 Potential for Archaeological Resources

In Ontario, the framework for determining the presence of archaeological potential is taken from the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011, Sections 1.3.1 & 1.3.2). Characteristics indicating archaeological potential include the near-by presence of previously identified archaeological sites, primary and secondary water sources, features indicating past water sources, accessible or inaccessible shoreline, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations that might have special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns mounds, and promontories and their bases, resource areas, (including food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry), areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site, and property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for the entire property or a part of it when the area under consideration has been subjected to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as 'disturbed' or 'disturbance', and it may include quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and sewage and infrastructure development. Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. When complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.

The Study Area consists of an irregularly shaped residential lot that is bound to the north and south by existing residential properties, to the west by County Road 2, and to the east by agricultural lands.

There is one residential structure on the east side of the Study Area, including an addition to rear and a large storage shed, and a compacted gravel driveway with a large parking area. The Study Area contains agricultural lands to the east and the remainder of the Study Area consists of manicured or maintained greenspace with small pockets of trees.

Several factors can be used to determine the potential for recovery of Indigenous archaeological resources within the Study Area. One of the most important factors is proximity to natural water sources. An unnamed tributary is located approximately 100 m southwest of the Study Area (Figure 1). There are 2 previously registered Indigenous archaeological sites within 1 km of the Study Area, one of which was located approximately 100 m northeast of the Study Area. This increases the potential for Indigenous resources to be present.

As indicated within the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011), any areas within 100 m of early transportation routes and 300 m of early Euro-Canadian settlement have archaeological potential. The west end of the Study Area is located adjacent to a historic roadway, Guideboard Road, a second settlement road (Toronto Road or Highway 2) is within 50 m of the west end, and a third settlement road (Highway 74), is less than 50 m north of the Study Area Study Area. In addition to early settlement roads, the historically illustrated homestead of Samuel Jacobs is adjacent to the southwest section of the Study Area on the 1878 historical map (Figure 4).

Therefore, given the above, background archival research supports the conclusion that the Study Area exhibits general archaeological potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources therefore, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required.

2.0 Field Methods

2.1 Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment

A Stage 1 Property Inspection and Stage 2 Property Assessment were conducted concurrently on May 24, 2024, and June 12, 2024 having obtained advanced permission-to-enter from the Client. This advanced permission included the collection and removal of artifacts as applicable. Fieldwork was directed and conducted by Alexander Moore (R1365). The weather conditions consisted of clear and sunny skies and temperatures of approximately 26° Celsius. Weather conditions did not impede the Assessment in any way.

As such, it is confirmed that the assessment met Section 2.1 Standard 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011) regarding weather and lighting.

The Stage 1 Property Inspection confirmed archaeological site potential and determined the degree to which development and modern landscape alterations have affected that potential. The property inspection included a walk-through of the entire project area.

Archaeological potential has been visibly removed within approximately 4% of the Study Area. These areas include a paved residential driveway, the footprint of the existing residential structure including associated outbuildings. These areas have had earth moving activities, compromising the integrity of the topsoil, subsequently removing any archaeological potential.

The remaining 96% of the Study Area have visual characteristics that detailed that they should be subjected to Stage 2 assessment. Of which 80% include ploughed agricultural land and 16% include manicured greenspace with pockets of trees (Appendix A: Figure X).

A Stage 2 assessment was conducted to document all archaeological resources on the property, to determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps.

Approximately 80% of the Study Area is an actively cultivated agricultural field. Therefore, it was subjected to Stage 2 property survey by means of pedestrian survey, as per Section 2.1.1 Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). This technique involves walking across the entire field in parallel rows at 5 m intervals and surveying the ground for surface artifacts. The agricultural land was prepared for the pedestrian survey by disk harrowing / moulboard ploughing to the depth of previous ploughing. The fields were allowed to weather through one heavy rainfall and several light rains to improve surface visibility. Visibility conditions were excellent, with little to no field debris and at least 80% of the ploughed ground surface was visible after ploughing had been completed, meeting MCM standards for field conditions and visibility. The pedestrian survey was conducted at 5 m intervals.

Approximately 16% of the Study Area is manicured greenspace with pockets of trees. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted by test pit survey as it was not viable to plough and could not be accessed by plough, meeting the requirements of Section 2.1.2 Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines* (MCM 2011). The Stage 2 test pit survey was conducted at 5 m intervals within all areas determined to have archaeological potential during the Stage 1 background study and visual inspection.

All test pits were hand dug a minimum of 30 centimeters (cm) in diameter and the depths of test pits extended a minimum of 5 cm into the subsoil. Soil fills were screened through six-millimeter (mm) mesh screens to facilitate artifact recovery. Test-pit profiles were examined for cultural deposits prior to the test pits being completely backfilled.

As per Section 2.1.3 Standards 1 and 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists,* any artifacts recovered triggered and intensified survey. Upon discovery of cultural materials, the survey was continued to determine whether there were enough archaeological resources to meet the criteria for making a recommendation to carry out a Stage 3 assessment. In the event that insufficient archaeological resources were recovered, eight additional test-pits were dug in a 2.5 m radius around the highest artifact yielding positive test-pit and a 1-m by 1-m test unit was advanced over the same test-pit. All archaeological resources encountered were collected and bagged according to provenience. The locations of all positive test pits was recorded by a Global Positioning System ("GPS") waypoint. GPS coordinates were recorded with a GarminTM GPSMAP 60Cx set to the North American Datum 83 ("NAD 83") with an accuracy of ± 3m. There were no conditions that affected the accuracy of the readings. Locations of fixed reference landmarks were also taken. GPS locational information is provided in the Supplementary Documentation accompanying this report.

3.0 Record of Finds

3.1 Field Conditions within Areas of General Archaeological Potential

As indicated above, the areas deemed to have archaeological potential during the Stage 1 background study and visual assessment were subjected to test-pitting (16%) and a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals (80%).

The agricultural fields were observed to be flat with sandy loam. The field conditions were optimal with over 80% surface visibility and little to no regrowth. The pedestrian survey performed at 5 m intervals did not result in the recovery of artifacts and no archaeological stie were identified.

Each test pit was excavated by hand, into at least the first 5 cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill where possible. Soils were screened through 6 mm mesh. All test pits were backfilled. The topsoil depth was consistent throughout the Study Area (approximately 25 cm to 30 cm).

AS&G identified artifacts in 30 separate test-pit locations, referred to in the field as Locations TP1 to TP30. A summary of each of the positive test-pits is presented in Table 4. All artifacts found during the assessment were mapped, recorded, and all artifacts were removed from the property. In addition, eight test pits and a 1-m by 1-m test unit were placed around and over TP1 which yielded the highest concentrations of artifacts. The eight additional test pits (TP31 to TP38) were placed at 2.5 metre intervals around TP1 to better understand the nature of the artifact assemblage. This test-unit was placed over top of the original positive test-pit location (TP1). A total of 369 additional Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered within additional test pits and excavation unit. This newly discovered site is referred to as HI during the field assessment and had been registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database as AlGo-64, the Port Hope Site.

This report outlines the results of a material culture analysis conducted on the Samuel Jacobs (AlGo-64) Site collections recovered during the Stage 2 assessment conducted by AS&G Archaeological Consulting during the 2024 field season as described herein.

3.2 Historic Artifact Analysis

Methodology

This report outlines the results of a material culture analysis conducted on the Samuel Jacobs Site AlGo-64 (H1) collection recovered during a Stage 2 assessment conducted by AS&G Archaeological Consulting during the 2024 field season. The analysis and cataloguing of the material utilized a series of behavioural and functional categories which address the various aspects of the lifeways of the inhabitant of the site. The devised system employs a hierarchical classificatory system which emphasises object function. The main functional groups are further subdivided into more specified categories referred to as classes which are then further refined into increasingly specific classifications to ensure detailed recording of each artifact and its function. Artifacts were identified, examined in detail and recorded in a catalogue adhering to this behavioural classification system.

Results

In total 485 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment of the Port Hope Site (AlGo-64). This material was recovered from 38 test pits and 1 test unit. Table 1 provides a breakdown of test pit artifact frequency organized in order of ascending artifact yield. Of the test pits, Test Pits 28, 26 and 29 produced the highest artifact yields.

Table 4: Stage 2 Test Pit Yields		
Provenience	**# of artifacts**	**% of total**
TP1	1	0.21%
TP16	1	0.21%
TP18	1	0.21%
TP2	1	0.21%
TP20	1	0.21%
TP23	1	0.21%
TP3	1	0.21%
TP30	1	0.21%
TP4	1	0.21%
TP5	1	0.21%
TP10	2	0.41%
TP11	2	0.41%
TP8	2	0.41%
TP9	2	0.41%
TP25	3	0.62%

Table 4: Stage 2 Test Pit Yields		
Provenience	**# of artifacts**	**% of total**
TP6	3	0.62%
TP21	4	0.82%
TP22	4	0.82%
TP24	4	0.82%
TP14	5	1.03%
TP17	5	1.03%
TP19	5	1.03%
TP12	6	1.24%
TP15	6	1.24%
TP7	6	1.24%
TP27	7	1.44%
TP28	11	2.27%
TP26	13	2.68%
TP29	16	3.30%
Test Unit 1	369	63.71%
Total	**485**	**100%**

Table 5 provides a breakdown of the artifact groups which were recovered from the site. Groups refers to the broadest behavioural/functional categories to which artifacts were assigned. The Architectural group is the most abundant largely comprised of nails and window glass along with small amount of mortar and brick. The second most abundant group is the Foodways group which mainly consists of tablewares. The foodways group refers to the whole system of food procurement, preparation, consumption and distribution. The third most abundant group is Unassigned materials.

Table 5: Artifact distribution by broad functional group		
Artifact Group	**# of artifacts**	**% of total**
Architectural	153	31.55%
Faunal	87	17.94%
Foodways	126	25.98%
Furniture	1	0.21%
Personal	2	0.41%
Unassigned	102	21.03%
Health/Hygiene	7	1.44%
Activities	4	0.82%
Fuel	3	0.62%
Total	**485**	**100%**

The collection was also categorized by material type. Table 6 illustrates artifact frequency according to material. Iron and ceramic materials were the most frequent material type followed by glass and bone.

Table 6: Artifact distribution by material type		
Material Type	**# of artifacts**	**% of total**
Bone	87	17.94
Brick	9	1.86%
Ceramic	139	28.66%
Ferrous	134	27.63%
Glass	94	19.38%
Slate	1	0.21%
Vulcanite	1	0.21%
Mortar	17	3.51%
Coal	3	0.62%
Total	**485**	**100%**

The following discussion will address the collection by functional groups with the exception of ceramic and glass artifacts. This is because glass and ceramics make up the majority of the Foodways group and glass artifacts comprise a number of smaller artifact groups containing a limited number of artifacts each.

Ceramic Artifacts

In total 139 ceramic sherds were identified, comprising 28.66% of the total assemblage. Ceramic artifacts offer an effective diagnostic tool to be implemented in relative dating techniques. This is because ceramics produced in the industrial era follow a chronological progression in terms of ware types, styles, finishes and patterns. Table 4 illustrates the frequency of ware types recovered from the Port Hope Site during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

Table 7: Ceramic waretypes distribution		
Waretype	**# of artifacts**	**% of total**
CSW	2	1.44%
IRO	24	17.27%
POR	2	1.44%
REW	97	69.78%
CEW	14	10.07%
Total	**139**	**100%**

The assemblage of 139 ceramic sherds was found to include: Coarse Earthenwares (n=14); Refined Earthenwares (n=97); Coarse Stonewares (n=2); Ironstone (n=24); and Porcelain (n=2).

Refined Earthenwares

Refined earthenwares (n=121) account for 69.78% of the ceramic assemblage and are the most frequent ceramic waretype recovered at the site. Refined earthenwares discussed in this section will include white bodied refined earthenwares and yellowware but also Ironstone (n=24) as it is a transitionary ware, and its vessels serve functions more closely aligned with that of white bodied refined earthenwares. Table 8 provides a breakdown of refined earthenwares by subtype.

Table 8: Refined Earthenware subtype frequency

REW Subtype	# of sherds	% of total
Ironstone	24	19.83%
Pearlware	2	1.65%
Whiteware	85	70.25%
Yellowware	8	6.61%
UID REW	2	1.65%
Total	**121**	**100%**

Unidentified refined earthenware (abbreviated as UID REW in the catalogue) is used to describe sherds which are too damaged or burnt to further categorize though which have a fabric/paste consistent with that of a refined earthenware. Pearlware (n=2) is the earliest waretype present with production generally dating to 1780 at the earliest and declining by the 1820s when glaze improvements spurred the introduction of what is referred to by archaeologists as Whiteware (Miller 1980). Whiteware (n=85) is the most frequent waretype accounting for 76.25% of the REW assemblage. Whiteware production continued from 1820 throughout the 19th century. Ironstone (n=24) which dates post 1840 (Sussman 1985:7; Miller 1991) accounts for 19.83% of the REW assemblage and was one of the most popular ceramic types of the second half of the 19th century (Sussman 1985). Yellowware (n=8) production and popularity is understood to span from 1840 into the 20th century (Noel Hume 1969; Gallo 1985; Miller et. Al 2000).

Decoration was the main way in which late 18th- and 19th-century ceramic ware types were marketed and sold, therefore identification and organization according to decorative type is a more useful method when analyzing refined earthenwares, especially when employing relative dating techniques (Miller 1980,1991). Table 9 provides the frequency of refined earthenware sherds by

decorative type. This includes both white bodied refined earthenwares and ironstone.

Table 9: Refined Earthenware distribution by decorative type		
REW Decorative Type	**# of sherds**	**% of total**
Dipped Ware, Annular	2	1.65%
Flowware, Blue	2	1.65%
Gold Gilt	1	0.83%
Transfer-Printed, Brown	17	14.05%
Transfer-Printed, Green	2	1.65%
Transfer-Printed, Purple	9	7.44%
Aesthetic Ware	7	5.79%
Painted, Late-Palette	8	6.61%
Transfer-Printed, Black	2	1.65%
Transfer-Printed, Blue	3	2.48%
Shell-Edged, Green	1	0.83%
Moulded Decoration	5	4.13%
Dipped Ware, Marbleized	2	1.65%
Edged, Blue	4	3.31%
Shell-Edged, Blue	2	1.65%
Transfer-Printed, Asiatic Pheasants	2	1.65%
Edged, Chicken Foot	1	0.83%
Spongeware, Blue	1	0.83%
Dipped Ware, Blue Mocha	2	1.65%
Transfer-Printed, Pink	1	0.83%
Flowware, Mulberry	1	0.83%
Dipped Ware	1	0.83%
Undecorated	45	37.19%
Total	**121**	**100%**

31.19% of the sherds fall under the undecorated categorization. This does not necessarily indicate that undecorated vessels were the most common type deposited but rather that these sherds may largely represent undecorated body and base portions from whole decorated vessels. The most frequent decorative type is brown transfer-printed decoration (n=17). Purple transfer-print (n=9), late-palette painted (n=8) and aesthetic ware (n=7) were also frequently recovered while the remaining decorative types were recovered in relatively equal limited quantities.

Table 10 presents a breakdown of ceramic tableware sherds by form. The most abundant classifications are flatware and unidentified tableware representing 38.93%% and 27.68% of the ceramic tablewares respectively.

Table 10: Ceramic vessel form distribution		
Vessel Form	**# of sherds**	**% of total**
Bowl	10	8.93%
Flatware	43	38.93%
Hollowware	18	16.07%
Teaware	1	0.89%
Plate	3	2.68%
Platter	6	5.36%
UID Tableware	31	27.68%
Total	**112**	**100%**

Coarse Earthenwares

A total of 14 coarse earthenware sherds were recovered from the site, accounting for 10.07% of the total ceramic assemblage. These sherds are representative of utilitarian wares including ceramic cooking and storage wares and unassigned vessels. The sherds recovered from the Port Hope Site have red fabric and include unglazed and brown glazed sherds. European coarse earthenware production spans as far back as 1200 and the structural design of vessel types has remained relatively constant over time resulting in a ware that is difficult to properly date without significant vessel portions. Furthermore, distinct coarse earthenware types with specific fabric and glaze markers were more popular prior to the mid 18th-century when coarse earthenwares dominated foodways ceramic vessels. By the 19th century coarse red earthenwares were commonly produced by local potters in the study region (Webster 1969; Newlands 1979).

Coarse Stoneware

Two sherds of coarse stoneware were recovered accounting for only 1.44% of the ceramic assemblage. One of the coarse stoneware vessels is a Derbyshire Stoneware inkwell which was in production from 1800-1875+ (SMU n.d). The second coarse stoneware type present in this assemblage has a buff fabric with white salt-glazed body and small amount of cobalt decoration. The vessel form appears to be the stem portion of a candlestick.

Porcelain

Porcelain artifacts (n=2) account for 1.44% of the ceramic assemblage and include 1 undecorated sherd.

<u>Glass Artifacts</u>

In total 94 glass artifacts were recovered from the Port Hope Site representing 19.38% of the total collection. Glass artifacts span 6 artifact groups including Architectural (n=47); Foodways (n=5); Personal (n=2); Unassigned (n=33); Health/Hygiene (n=6) and Activities (n=1). The most abundant group is

Architectural which includes windowpane glass. The second most abundant group is the Unassigned group which includes container glass pieces which for various reasons could not be classified further as belonging to the Foodways, Health/Hygiene or other artifact groups as well as 1 piece of glass which was too damaged to further identify or categorize. Glass belonging to the Foodways group includes glass containers for alcohol and food storage, as well as a portion of pressed glass tableware with a sunburst pattern. The Health/Hygiene group includes pharmaceutical container glass. The Personal group glass includes 2 marbles. The Activities group includes a portion of a glass inkwell. Table 11 provides a breakdown of the glass artifacts by Group and Class.

Table 11: Glass artifacts by Group and Class		
Artifact Group and Class	**# of artifacts**	**% of total**
Architectural	**47**	**50.00%**
Window Glass	47	
Foodways	**5**	**5.32%**
Glass Containers	3	
Glass Tableware	1	
Glass Bev. Containers	1	
Personal	**2**	**2.13%**
Toys/Leisure	2	
Unassigned	**33**	**35.11%**
Glass Containers	32	
Misc. Material	1	
Health/Hygiene	**6**	**6.38%**
Pharmaceutical	6	
Activities	**1**	**1.06%**
Writing	1	
Total	**94**	**100%**

Architectural

In addition to window glass, the Architectural group includes nails (n=79). The nail types present include machine cut (n=59), wrought (n=5)and wire (n=5). The remaining 10 nail fragments were too corroded to further categorize by manufacturing technique and have been listed as unidentified type in the catalogue. Of the intact nails 20 are machine cut, 3 are wrought and 2 are wire type. Hand wrought nails were most common in construction prior to 1800 (Visser 2000). They were replaced by machine-cut nails with hand finished heads which were manufactured from 1790-1810 which were then in turn replaced by machine cut nails with machine finished heads (Nelson 1968). This type of nail remained popular up to 1880 at which point wire nails were developed (Visser 2000).

Activities

Activities artifacts (n=4) include 1 horseshoe nail, 1 inkwell and 2 slate tablets fragments.

Faunal
Faunal artifacts (n=87) account for 17.94% of the total collection. Faunal remains were not further classified or analyzed at this stage of assessment.

Fuel
Fuel artifacts (n=3) include 3 pieces of coal.

Furniture
The furniture group consists of the stem portion from a salt-glazed stoneware candlestick.

Health/Hygiene
Health and hygiene artifacts include panel bottle fragments and 1 lice comb.

Personal
The personal group consists of 2 glass marbles.

Unassigned
Materials from the Unassigned group which have not already been addressed in earlier sections include iron bolt (n=1); iron cap (n=1); iron scrap (n=39); iron strapping (n=4); iron sheeting (n=3); iron tack (n=1) and iron wire (n=1).

Dating

The following dating method adheres to standard 2.2, S1c as follows: Materials were assessed to determine if the assemblage met the "20 artifact" standard which could date the period of use to before 1900. Datable materials were identified with more specific production and use ranges provided for each datable artifact type. Datable materials are those which have specific associated manufacturing or use ranges based on typologies, maker's marks, manufacturing methods, etc. Materials which were excluded were either too fragmentary or damaged to accurately date based on physical characteristics or had too long a period of availability to be effectively employed in dating methods. Table 12 provides a breakdown of the dating assessment.

Table 12: Port Hope Site (AlGo-64) Datable Material

Datable Artifacts	Qty.	Date Range
Ceramics		
(Ironstone) Undecorated	17	Produced 1840+ (Sussman 1985)
(P. Ware) Undecorated	1	Produced 1780-1820s (Miller 1991)
(W. Ware) Undecorated	28	Produced 1820+ (des Fontaines 1990)
(W.Ware) Shell-Edged, Blue	2	Peak popularity 1840-1860 (Hunter and Miller 1994)
(P.Ware) Shell-Edged, Green	1	Produced 1780-1830 (Miller 1991)

Table 12: Port Hope Site (AlGo-64) Datable Material		
Datable Artifacts	**Qty.**	**Date Range**
(W.Ware) Spongeware, Blue	1	Produced 1820-1900 (Miller 1991; MACL 2002)
(W.Ware) Dipped Ware, Annular	1	Produced 1820-1900+ (Carpentier and Rickard 2001; Miller 1991)
(W. Ware) Dipped Ware, Marbleized	2	1780s – 1820 (MACL 2002: Rickard 2006)
(W.Ware) Painted, Late-Palette	8	Produced 1830-1870s (Miller 1991)
(W. Ware) Transfer-Printed, Blue	3	Produced 1820+ (des Fontaines 1990)
(W. Ware) Transfer-Printed, Green	2	Produced 1818-1859 (Samford 1997)
(W. Ware) Transfer-Printed, Brown	11	Produced 1818-1869 (Samford 1997)
(W. Ware) Transfer-Printed, Pink	1	Produced 1820-1864 (Samford 1997)
(W. Ware) Transfer-Printed, Purple	9	Produced 1814-1867 (Samford 1997)
(W. Ware) Transfer-Printed, Black	2	Produced 1820-1864 (Samford 1997)
(W.Ware) Transfer-Printed, Asiatic Pheasants	2	Peak popularity 1860-1914 (Coysh and Henrywood 1982)
(W. Ware) Flowware, Blue	2	Produced 1840-late 19thC (Miller 1991)
(Ironstone) Flowware, Mulberry	1	Produced 1840+ (Sussman 1985)
Yellowware	5	Produced 1840- early 20th C (Noel Hume 1969)
Yellowware, Blue Mocha	2	Produced 1840- early 20th C (Noel Hume 1969; Gallo 1985)
Aesthetic Ware	7	Produced 1870-1900+ (Blaszczyk 1994; MACL 2002)
Derbyshire Stoneware	1	Produced 1800-1875+ (SMU n.d)
Nails Wrought nail (intact)	3	Pre 1800 (Visser 2000)
Machine Cut nail (intact)	20	1790-1880 (Nelson 1968)
Wire nail (intact)	2	Post 1880 (Visser 2000)
Total	**35**	

The Stage 2 assessment of the Samuel Jacobs Site (AlGo-64) produced 34 artifacts which can date the period of use to before 1900. This includes undecorated and decorated refined earthenware sherds with production ranges ending around the mid-19th century as well as intact wrought and machine cut nails. The remaining datable materials have too long a period of availability or production and use ranges which date into the 20th century. The Samuel Jacobs Site (AlGo-64) therefore meets the 20 artifact standard.

3.3 Documentary Record

This section documents all finds discovered as a result of the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment. Artifacts recovered from the Stage 2 assessment of the Study Area have been washed, catalogued, and analyzed, and are stored in one banker's box at AS&G's office in Markham, Ontario.

Table 13 provides the inventory of documentary records accumulated as part of this Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment. Documentation related to this Archaeological Assessment including artifacts from the site will be curated by AS&G until such time that arrangements for its ultimate transfer to His Majesty the

King in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner, the MCM and any other legitimate interest groups.

Information detailing exact site location and artifact distributions on the property, including the UTM coordinates, is listed in the Supplementary Documentation that accompanies this report separately.

Table 13: Inventory of Documentary Record			
Study Area	**Map and Photo(s)**	**Field Notes**	**Artifact Collections**
4646 County Road 2, Port Hope, Formerly Part of Lot 12, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Hope, Durham County, now in the Municipality of Port Hope, Ontario	Copies of two historical maps, 19 Stage 1 & 2 photographs	This report constitutes the field notes for this project	1 Standard Bankers Box containing all recovered historic Euro-Canadian artifacts

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

One archaeological site (Samuel Jacobs) was identified during the Stage 2 test pit survey.

Artifacts (n = 465) indicative of 19th and 20th century Euro-Canadian domestic occupation were found during test pit survey of an area measuring approximately 120 metres by 60 metres within the area of an existing house in the approximate location where historic mapping illustrates a structure as having been present. The site has been designated as Site AlGo-64. The test pit survey did not reveal any patterns in the distribution of artifacts or groups of artifacts characteristic of a particular activity or use, however the majority of artifacts are concentrated in one test unit placed adjacent to the existing structure.

The Stage 2 assessment of the Samuel Jacobs Site (AlGo-64) produced 34 artifacts which can date the period of use to before 1900. This includes undecorated and decorated refined earthenware sherds with production ranges ending around the mid-19th century as well as intact wrought and machine cut nails. The remaining datable materials have too long a period of availability or production and use ranges which date into the 20th century. The Samuel Jacobs Site (AlGo-64) therefore meets the 20 artifact standard.

5.0 Recommendations

The report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

As a result of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment and in concordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, **AS&G Archaeological Consulting** makes the following recommendation in regards to the study area:

1. The Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of the Samuel Jacobs (AlGo-64) Site has not been completely documented and there is potential for archaeological resources of additional CHVI to be discovered at its location.
2. The site requires Stage 3 Site-specific archaeological assessment to gather further data to determine if Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts will be required.
3. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Samuel Jacobs (AlGo-64) Site must be completed in accordance with the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.
4. The Stage 3 archaeological assessment will begin with archival research in order to establish the details of the occupation and land use history of the rural township lot of which the study area was a part.
5. Given that the site is a small post-contact site where it is not yet evident that the level of CHVI will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4, the Stage 3 test unit strategy will involve the placement of one-metre square test units at five metre intervals across the site on a five by five metre square grid. The grid squares will be referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each test unit will be excavated stratigraphically by hand into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Each unit will be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil will be screened through wire mesh of 6-millimetre width. Following the intial unit excavation at five metre intervals, additional test units will be placed and excavated, amounting to 20% of the grid total and will focus on areas of interest within the site extent, as per Table 3.1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.
6. No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the archaeological site prior to the acceptance of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) of a report recommending that all archaeological concerns for the Samuel Jacobs (AlGo-64) Site have been addressed and that there is no further cultural heritage value or interest for the site.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a

This report is submitted to the Minister Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV 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, Culture and Sport, 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.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b

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 a 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.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c

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.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d

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 corner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 2

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.

Assessor Qualifications

This report was prepared and reviewed by the employees of AS&G. AS&G has combined staff experience of over 40 years in the Archaeological Consulting Industry. Our staff members are licensed by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) to conduct archaeological assessments on sites of all periods throughout the entire Province of Ontario.

Closure

This report has been prepared for the use of the client and is intended to provide a Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Study Area located at 4646 County Road 2, in Port Hope, historically on Part of Lot 12, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Hope, Durham County, now in the Municipality of Port Hope, Ontario.

The report was prepared based on data and information collected during the Stage 1 Background Study (including a visual inspection of the Study Area), and the Stage 2 Property Assessment conducted by AS&G. It is based entirely on a review of available historical information, a property reconnaissance performed, and data obtained by AS&G as described in this report.

AS&G disclaims any obligation to update this report for events taking place, or with respect to information that becomes available to AS&G after the time during which AS&G conducted the Archaeological Assessment.

AS&G makes no other representations whatsoever, including those concerning the legal significance of its findings, or as to other legal matters touched on/in this report, including, but not limited to, ownership of any property, or the application of any law to the facts set forth herein. With respect to regulatory compliance issues, regulatory statutes are subject to interpretation and change. Such interpretations and regulatory changes should be reviewed with legal counsel.

We trust that this report meets your current project requirements. Should you have any questions, or concerns, please contact AS&G directly.

Respectfully Submitted,

AS&G Archaeological Consulting

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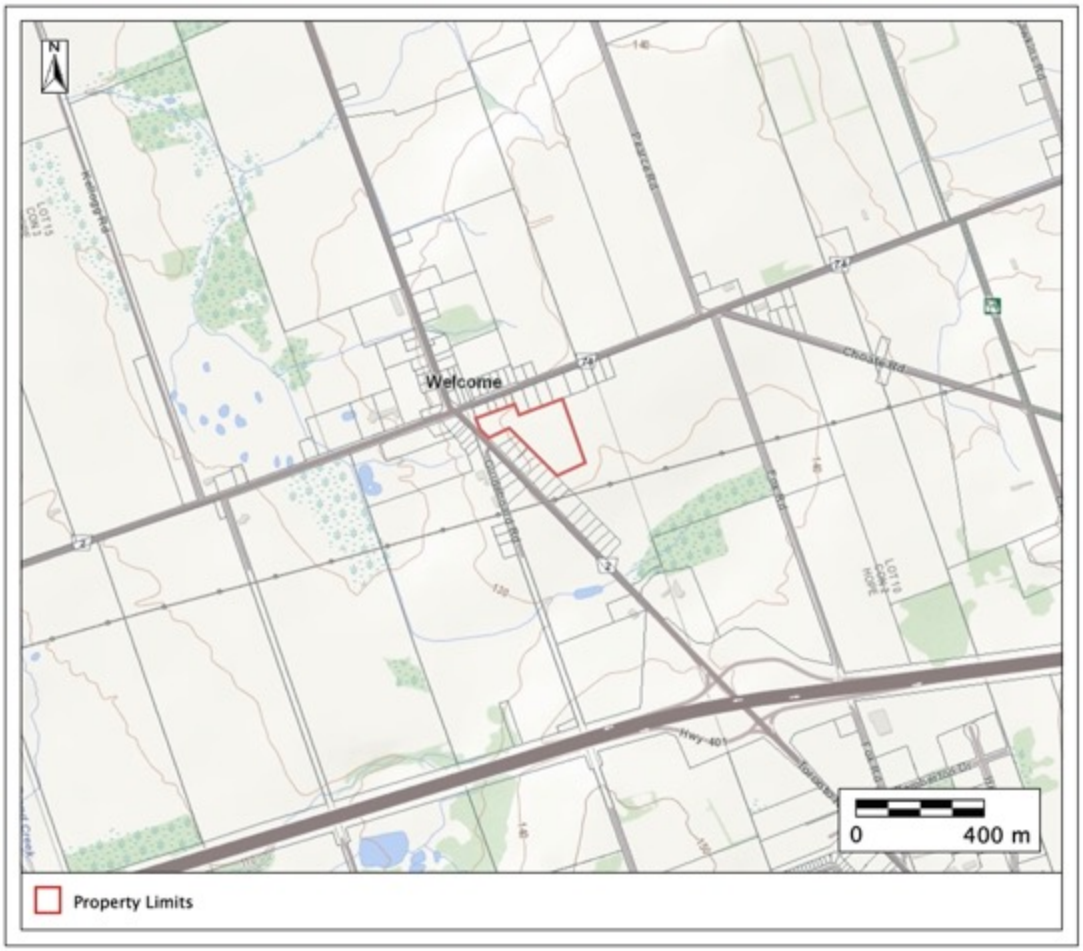
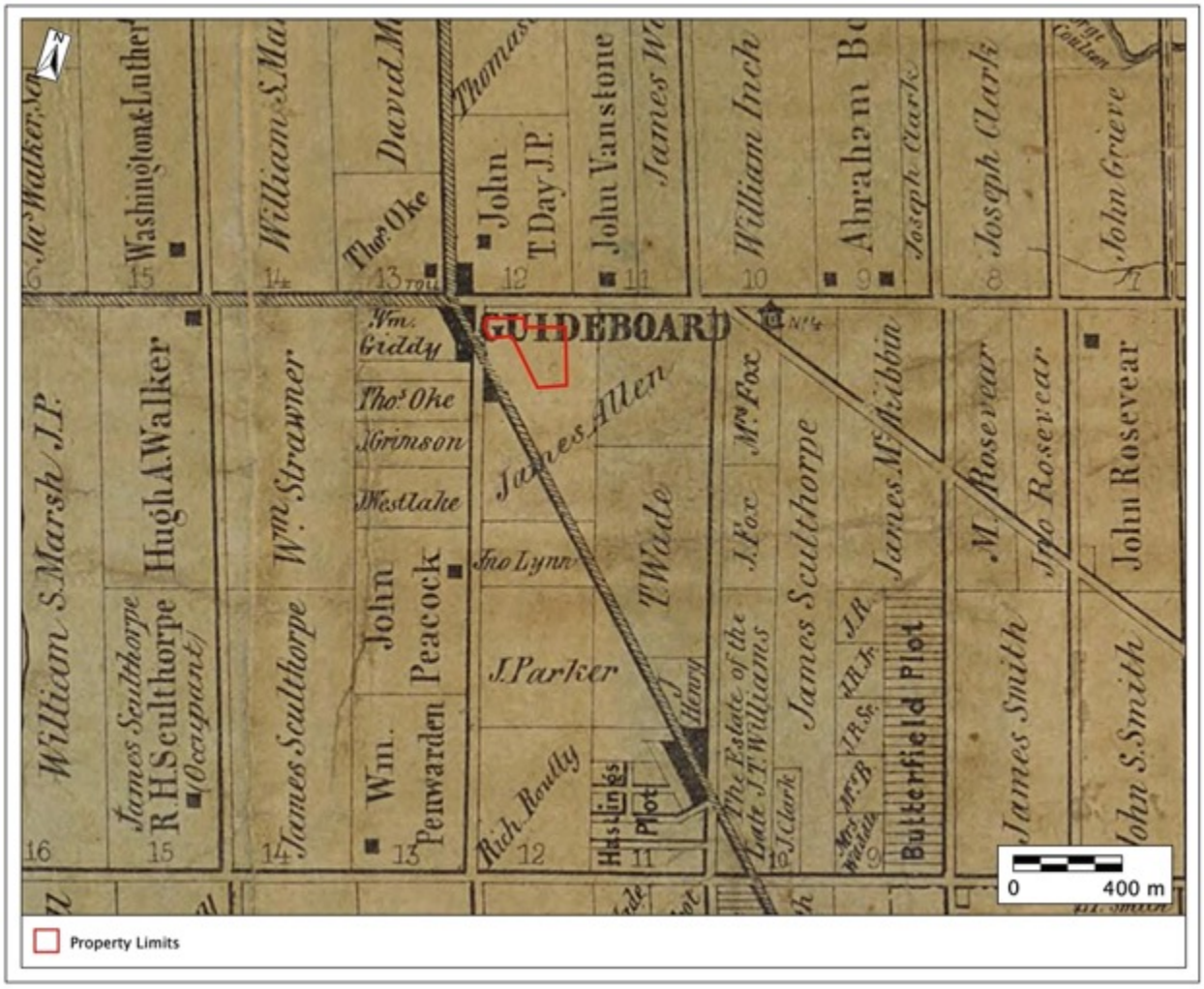
8.0 Maps



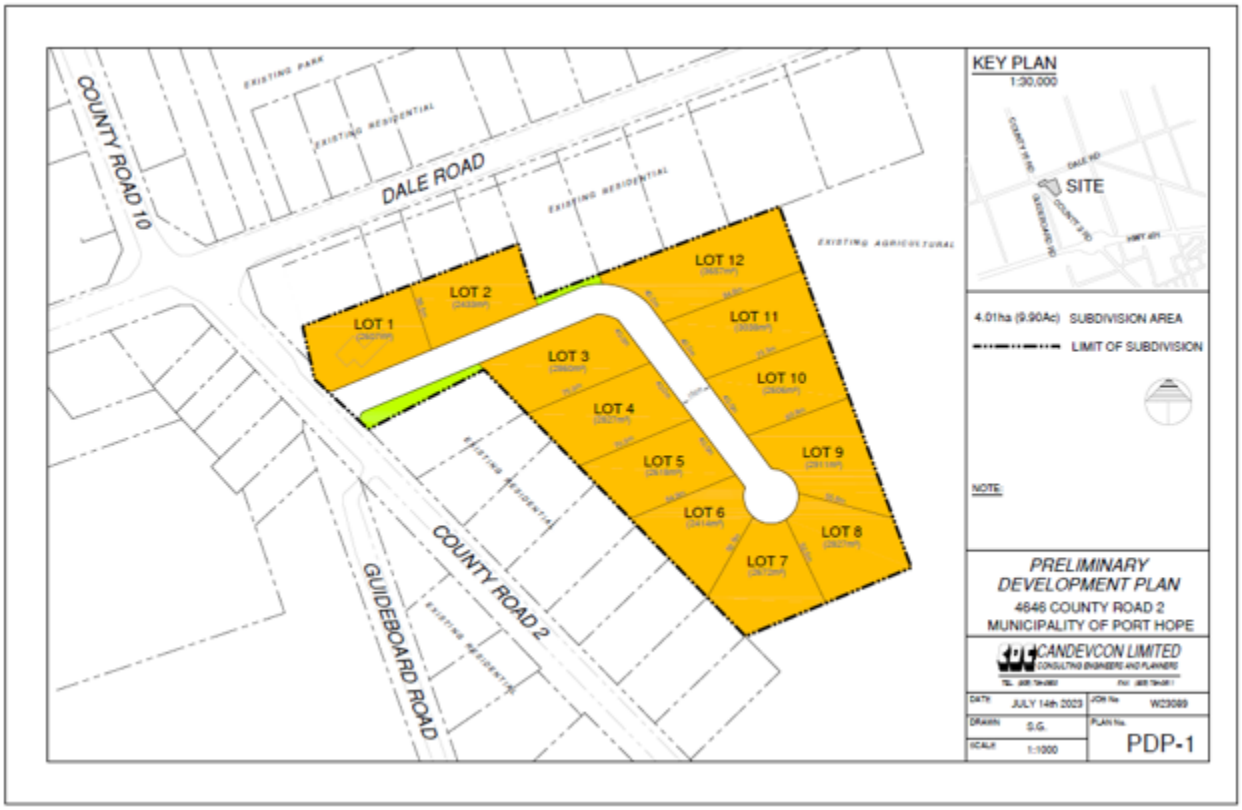
Map 1: General Location of Study Area Limits

Map 2: Aerial Photograph Showing the Study Area (MNFR 2024)

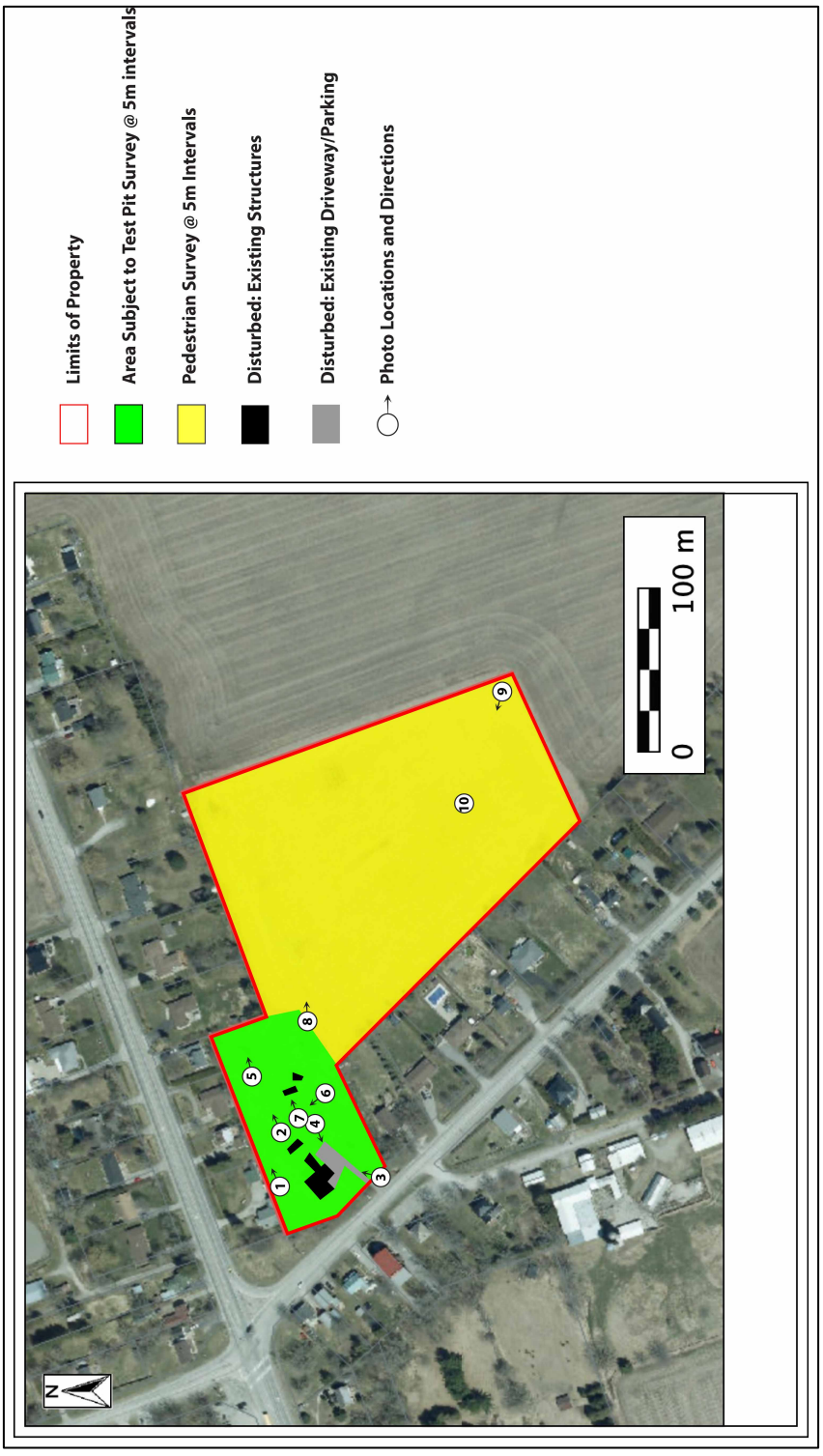


Map 3: 1861 Tremaine Map of the County of Durham, Upper Canada Showing the Study Area

Map 4: 1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas Map of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham Showing the Study Area



Map 5: Preliminary Development Plan



Map 6: Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment overlaid on recent aerial imagery.

Map 7: Shows approximate limits of Samuel Jacobs Site after Stage 2 archaeological assessment. (See Supplementary Documentation)

Map 8: Shows location of positive test pits and limits of the Samuel Jacobs Site after Stage 2 archaeological assessment. See Supplementary Documentation

Map 9: Shows location of positive test pits with test pit number.

9.0 Images

Image 1: Shows conditions for test pit survey.

Image 2: Shows conditions for test pit survey.

Image 3: Shows existing gravel driveway, structure and conditions for test pit survey.

Image 4: Shows existing gravel driveway, structure and conditions for test pit survey.

Image 5: Shows conditions for test pit survey.

Image 6: Shows conditions for test pit survey.

Image 7: Shows existing shed and conditions for test pit survey.

Image 8: Shows conditions for pedestrian survey.

Image 9: Conditions for pedestrian survey.

Image 10: Close up showing excellent visibility and well weathered field conditions for pedestrian survey.

Image 11: Representative glass artifacts.

Image 12: Representative glass artifact.

Image 13: Representative ceramic artifacts.

Image 14: Representative ceramic artifact.

Image 15: Representative ceramic artifact.

Image 16: Representative ceramic artifact.

Image 17: Representative ceramic artifacts.

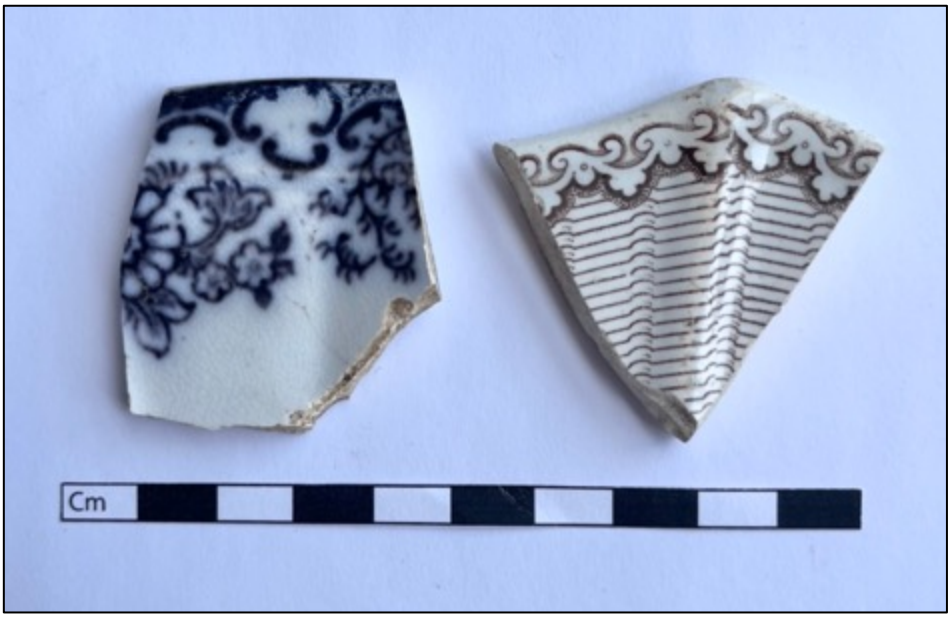


Image 18: Representative ceramic artifacts.

Image 19: Representative ceramic artifacts.

Image 20: Representative ceramic artifacts.

Image 21: Representative ceramic artifacts.

Image 22: Representative metal artifacts.

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE_SITE AlGo-64										
Cat #	**Unit**	**Qty**	**Material**	**Group**	**Class**	**Object Type**	**Object Subtype**	**Datable Attribute**	**Decorative Type**	**Colour**
H2000	TP25	2	Bone	Faunal	Faunal Remains	Bone				
H2001	TP25	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				Clear
H2002	TP30	1	Bone	Faunal	Faunal Remains	Bone				
H2003	TP23	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	REW	Yellowware	Dipped Ware, Annular	Yellow/White
H2004	TP4	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2005	TP20	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2006	TP5	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2007	TP8	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Fasteners	Bolt				
H2008	TP8	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Containers	UID Container Glass				Colourless
H2009	TP3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2010	TP1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Wire Cut		
H2011	TP9	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2012	TP9	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2013	TP16	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2014	TP10	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick				Red
H2015	TP10	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2016	TP24	2	Bone	Faunal	Faunal Remains	Bone				
H2017	TP24	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID Tableware	REW	Whiteware	Undecorated	White
H2018	TP24	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	REW	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Green	Light Green
H2019	TP11	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		UID Type		
H2020	TP6	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2021	TP6	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2022	TP18	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	UID Object				
H2023	TP14	2	Bone	Faunal	Faunal Remains	Bone				
H2024	TP14	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2025	TP14	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	UID Object				

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE_SITE AlGo-64										
Cat #	**Unit**	**Qty**	**Material**	**Group**	**Class**	**Object Type**	**Object Subtype**	**Datable Attribute**	**Decorative Type**	**Colour**
H2026	TP14	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Wire Cut		
H2027	TP7	1	Bone	Faunal	Faunal Remains	Bone				
H2028	TP7	4	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap				
H2029	TP7	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Cap				
H2030	TP21	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	REW	Whiteware	Undecorated	White
H2031	TP21	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				Colourless
H2032	TP21	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Containers	Bottle				Green
H2033	TP12	3	Bone	Faunal	Faunal Remains	Bone				
H2034	TP12	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				Colourless
H2035	TP12	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap				
H2036	TP12	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2037	TP22	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	REW	Whiteware	Undecorated	White
H2038	TP22	1	Bone	Faunal	Faunal Remains	Bone				
H2039	TP22	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2040	TP22	1	Glass	Unassigned	Misc. Material	UID Glass				Colourless
H2041	TP15	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Fasteners	Spike				
H2042	TP15	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2043	TP15	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Sheeting				
H2044	TP15	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2045	TP17	2	Bone	Faunal	Faunal Remains	Bone				
H2046	TP17	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID Tableware	REW	Whiteware	Undecorated	White
H2047	TP17	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		UID Type		
H2048	TP17	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Containers	UID Container Glass	Solarized	Mould Made		Purple/Pink
H2049	TP27	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2050	TP27	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2051	TP27	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Wrought		
H2052	TP27	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Wrought		
H2053	TP27	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Sheeting				

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE_SITE AlGo-64										
Cat #	**Unit**	**Qty**	**Material**	**Group**	**Class**	**Object Type**	**Object Subtype**	**Datable Attribute**	**Decorative Type**	**Colour**
H2054	TP27	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	REW	Whiteware	Undecorated	White
H2055	TP27	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				Colourless
H2056	TP19	2	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap				
H2057	TP19	1	Bone	Faunal	Faunal Remains	Bone				
H2058	TP19	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	POR	Porcelain	Undecorated	White
H2059	TP19	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	REW	Whiteware	Dipped Ware, Annular	White/Blue/Black
H2060	TP28	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2061	TP28	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2062	TP28	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2063	TP28	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2064	TP28	2	Bone	Faunal	Faunal Remains	Bone				
H2065	TP28	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	REW	Whiteware	Undecorated	White
H2066	TP28	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	REW	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Brown	White/Brown
H2067	TP29	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2068	TP29	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				Aqua
H2069	TP29	5	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Containers	UID Container Glass				Colourless
H2070	TP29	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Sheeting				
H2071	TP29	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID Tableware	REW	Whiteware	Flowware, Blue	Blue
H2072	TP29	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	REW	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Purple	Purple
H2073	TP26	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	REW	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Green	Green
H2074	TP26	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	REW	Whiteware	Undecorated	White
H2075	TP26	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail		UID Type		
H2076	TP26	2	Bone	Faunal	Faunal Remains	Bone				
H2077	TP26	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Teaware	REW	Pearlware	Gold Gilt	White
H2078	TP26	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	UID Tableware		Pressed Glass	Sunburst pattern	Colourless
H2079	TP26	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Containers	Bottle		Mould Made		Light Blue
H2080	TP26	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Containers	Bottle	Alcohol			Green
H2081	TP26	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Containers	UID Container Glass		Mould Made		Amber

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE_SITE AlGo-64										
Cat #	**Unit**	**Qty**	**Material**	**Group**	**Class**	**Object Type**	**Object Subtype**	**Datable Attribute**	**Decorative Type**	**Colour**
H2082	TP26	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Containers	UID Container Glass				Colourless
H2083	TP26	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				Aqua
H2084	TP26	1	Glass	Personal	Toys/Leisure	Marble	Milk Glass			White
H2085	TP2	1	Ceramic	Furniture	Lighting Devices	Candlestick	CSW	Salt-Glazed	Cobalt decoration	White/Blue
H2086	Unit 1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	REW	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Purple	White/Purple
H2087	Unit 1	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	REW	Whiteware	Aesthetic Ware	Ivory/Brown
H2088	Unit 1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	REW	Whiteware	Painted, Late-Palette	White/Blue/Pink/Black
H2089	Unit 1	15	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID Tableware	REW	Whiteware	Undecorated	White
H2090	Unit 1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	REW	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Brown	White/Brown
H2091	Unit 1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID Tableware	REW	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Black	White/Black
H2092	Unit 1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID Tableware	REW	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Blue	White/Blue
H2093	Unit 1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	REW	Pearlware	Shell-Edged, Green	White/Green
H2094	Unit 1	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	REW	Yellowware	Moulded Decoration	Yellow
H2095	Unit 1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	REW	UID Rew	Dipped Ware, Marbleized	Burgundy/White
H2096	Unit 1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	POR	Porcelain	Moulded Decoration	White
H2097	Unit 1	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	REW	Whiteware	Edged, Blue	White/Blue
H2098	Unit 1	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Wire				
H2099	Unit 1	2	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping				
H2100	Unit 1	14	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Containers	Bottle				Clear
H2101	Unit 1	2	Glass	Health/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical	Bottle	Panel	Case Mould		Pink/Purple
H2102	Unit 1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Containers	Bottle				Light Green
H2103	Unit 1	1	Ferrous	Activities	Stable/Barn	Horseshoe Nail				

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE_SITE AlGo-64										
Cat #	**Unit**	**Qty**	**Material**	**Group**	**Class**	**Object Type**	**Object Subtype**	**Datable Attribute**	**Decorative Type**	**Colour**
H2104	Unit 1	4	Ceramic	Unassigned	Ceramic Util. Ware	UID Util. Ware	CEW	CREW	Unglazed	Red
H2105	Unit 1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	UID Util. Ware	CEW	CREW	Glazed, Brown	Red/Brown
H2106	Unit 1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Tall Pot	CEW	CREW	Glazed, Brown	Red/Brown
H2107	Unit 1	1	Slate	Activities	Writing	Slate Tablet				Black
H2108	Unit 1	1	Glass	Personal	Toys/Leisure	Marble				Clear/Orange
H2109	Unit 1	1	Ceramic	Activities	Writing	Inkwell	CSW	Derbyshire Stoneware	Salt-Glazed	Buff
H2110	Unit 1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2111	Unit 1	11	Ceramic	Unassigned	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2112	Unit 1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	REW	Whiteware	Shell-Edged, Blue	White/Blue
H2113	Unit 1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	REW	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Asiatic Pheasants	White/Light Blue
H2114	Unit 1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	REW	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Asiatic Pheasants	White/Light Blue
H2115	Unit 1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	REW	Whiteware	Edged, Chicken Foot	White/Blue
H2116	Unit 1	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Platter	IRO	Ironstone	Transfer-Printed, Brown	White/Brown
H2117	Unit 1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	REW	Whiteware	Aesthetic Ware	White/Brown
H2118	Unit 1	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	REW	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Brown	White/Brown
H2119	Unit 1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	REW	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Brown	White/Browm
H2120	Unit 1	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	REW	Whiteware	Painted, Late-Palette	White/Pink/Blue/Green/Black
H2121	Unit 1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	REW	Whiteware	Spongeware, Blue	White/Blue
H2122	Unit 1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID Tableware	REW	Whiteware	Flowware, Blue	White/Blue
H2123	Unit 1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	REW	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Blue	White/Blue
H2124	Unit 1	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	REW	Yellowware	Dipped Ware, Blue Mocha	Yellow/White/Blue

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE_SITE AlGo-64										
Cat #	**Unit**	**Qty**	**Material**	**Group**	**Class**	**Object Type**	**Object Subtype**	**Datable Attribute**	**Decorative Type**	**Colour**
H2125	Unit 1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	REW	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Pink	Pink/White
H2126	Unit 1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	IRO	Ironstone	Flowware, Mulberry	White/Mulberry
H2127	Unit 1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	REW	Whiteware	Dipped Ware	Green/Blue/Orange/Brown
H2128	Unit 1	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID Tableware	REW	Whiteware	Undecorated	White
H2129	Unit 1	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	UID Util. Ware	CEW	CREW	Glazed, Brown	Red/Brown
H2130	Unit 1	1	Ceramic	Unassigned	Ceramic Util. Ware	UID Util. Ware	CEW	CREW	Unglazed	Red
H2131	Unit 1	8	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Containers	UID Container Glass				Clear
H2132	Unit 1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle		Free Blown?		Light Green
H2133	Unit 1	2	Glass	Health/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical	Bottle		Free Blown?		Aqua
H2134	Unit 1	1	Glass	Activities	Writing	Slate Tablet				Black
H2135	Unit 1	1	Vulcanite	Health/Hygiene	Personal Grooming	Lice Comb				Black
H2136	Unit 1	12	Bone	Faunal	Faunal Remains	Bone				
H2137	Unit 1	56	Bone	Faunal	Faunal Remains	Bone				
H2138	Unit 1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2139	Unit 1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2140	Unit 1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2141	Unit 1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2142	Unit 1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2143	Unit 1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2144	Unit 1	13	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2145	Unit 1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Nail		Wrought		

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Cat #	**Unit**	**Qty**	**Material**	**Group**	**Class**	**Object Type**	**Object Subtype**	**Datable Attribute**	**Decorative Type**	**Colour**
H2146	Unit 1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Nail		Wire		
H2147	Unit 1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Nail		Wire		
H2148	Unit 1	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Fasteners	Screw				
H2149	Unit 1	4	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick				Red
H2150	Unit 1	8	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Mortar				White
H2151	Unit 1	3	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Coal				
H2152	Unit 1	10	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				Aqua
H2153	Unit 1	2	Glass	Health/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical	Bottle	Panel	Case Mold		Clear
H2154	Unit 1	4	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Brick				Red
H2155	Unit 1	9	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Mortar				White
H2156	Unit 1	31	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass				Aqua
H2157	Unit 1	32	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Iron Scrap				
H2158	Unit 1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2159	Unit 1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2160	Unit 1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2161	Unit 1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2162	Unit 1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2163	Unit 1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Nail		Wrought		
H2164	Unit 1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Nail		Wrought		
H2165	Unit 1	10	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Nail		Machine Cut		
H2166	Unit 1	6	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Nail		Unidentifiable		

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE_SITE AlGo-64										
Cat #	**Unit**	**Qty**	**Material**	**Group**	**Class**	**Object Type**	**Object Subtype**	**Datable Attribute**	**Decorative Type**	**Colour**
H2167	Unit 1	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Fasteners	Tack				
H2168	Unit 1	2	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Iron Strapping				