

**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Location 1
(AfHg-377) at 83 Christie Drive, in Part of Lot 20,
Concession B South of Thames River, Geographic
Township of North Dorchester, Middlesex County,
Ontario**

Submitted to

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and

The Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries

Prepared by

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Report Type: Revised

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PIF P344-0429-2020

August 2022

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STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: LOCATION 1 (AFHG-377)

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Executive Summary

Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp. (LEC) was retained by Doug Tarry Homes Ltd. to conduct a Stage 3 site specific assessment for a Euro-Canadian archaeological site known as Location 1 (AfHg-377). The assessments were undertaken to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of site plan approval. The study area is located at 83 Christie Drive, in Part of Lot 20, Concession B South of Thames River, in the Geographic Township of North Dorchester, Middlesex County, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement that is informed by the Planning Act (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger Ontario Heritage Act (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.”

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted from November 26th 2019, to January 15th, 2020 under PIF number P348-0074-2019. The Stage 2 consisted of a test pit survey at 5 meter intervals and pedestrian survey at 5m intervals. A total of 17 archaeological locations were identified during the Stage 2 survey, including 5 previously registered archaeological sites.

Locations 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, and 14, do not meet provincial criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessments, as listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries’ *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). These locations were deemed to have little cultural heritage value or interest and were considered sufficiently assessed during Stage 2. As such, no additional fieldwork or assessments were recommended for these Locations.

Location 5 (AfHg-2) was identified as a Late Woodland Glen Meyer Village Site with cultural heritage value or interest according to Section 2.2 Standard 1.a.i(1) and (3) of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries’ *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). Location 5 (AfHg-2) was recommended for a Stage 3 site specific assessment followed by Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

Location 10 (AfHg-375) was identified as a Woodland Period Aboriginal site with cultural heritage value or interest according to Section 2.2 Standard 1.a.i(1) and (3) of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries’ *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). Location 10 (AfHg-375) was recommended for a Stage 3 site specific assessment followed by Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

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Location 15 (AfHg-17) was identified as a Late Woodland Campsite with cultural heritage value or interest according to Section 2.2 Standard 1.a.i(1) and (3) of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). Location 15 (AfHg-17) was recommended for a Stage 3 site specific assessment followed by Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

Location 16 (AfHg-18) was identified as a multi-component site with a pre-contact aboriginal component and a Euro-Canadian domestic component. The Euro-Canadian component was found to not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). As such the Euro-Canadian component was deemed to have little cultural heritage value or interest and were considered sufficiently assessed during Stage 2. As such, no additional fieldwork or assessments were recommended for the Euro-Canadian component.

The pre-contact component was identified as a Late Archaic site that meets the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). Location 16 (AfGh-18) was recommended for a Stage 3 site specific assessment.

Location 17 (AfHg-184) was identified as a Woodland Period Aboriginal site with cultural heritage value or interest according to Section 2.2 Standard 1.a.i(1) and (3) of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). Location 17 (AfHg-184) was recommended for a Stage 3 site specific assessment followed by Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts.

Location 1 (AfHg-377) was identified as a multi-component site, with a pre-contact Aboriginal component and a Euro-Canadian domestic component. Location 1 was found to consist of 75 artifacts in a 41m by 42m area.. The assemblage consisted of 74 Euro-Canadian artifacts and on pre-contact Onondaga flake. The Euro-Canadian assemblage was comprised mainly of ceramic fragments (54), and also included 10 bottle glass fragments, 5 window glass fragments, 4 clay pipe fragments and a button. The assemblage was said to indicate a mid-19th through late 19th century occupation. The following conclusions and recommendations were made;

- a. The pre-contact Aboriginal component at Location 1 represents a single findspot that is not temporally diagnostic. This component of Location 1 does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). Therefore, the Aboriginal component of Location 1 has no further cultural heritage value or interest and it is considered sufficiently assessed at Stage 2. No additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for the Aboriginal component of Location 1.

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- b. Stage 3 Investigations are warranted for the Euro-Canadian component of Location 1. This site represents a Euro-Canadian domestic site with cultural heritage value or interest according to the criteria listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). Specifically, 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900 were found at the site. Location 1 (AfHg-377) is a small post-contact site where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 excavations. Therefore, Stage 3 fieldwork will involve the hand excavation of 1-m square units in a 5-m grid across the site. Grid unit excavation should be followed by excavation of additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (such as distinct areas of higher concentrations of artifacts or adjacent to high-yield units) as per Section 3.2.2 and Table 3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. If any features are encountered, they will be addressed as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 where their profile will be recorded, be covered in geotextiles and backfilled.

The Stage 3 site specific assessment of Location 1 (AfHg-377) conducted by LEC consisted of a CSP followed by the excavation of 108 one-meter by one-meter test units across the extent of the site. A total of 1,288 artifacts were recovered from test unit excavation, distributed over roughly the same area as the Stage 2 site. The assemblage is similar to the Stage 2 assemblage by breakdown of artifact class and type, as well as time period. The ceramics are diagnostic and date mainly to the Late 19th century though some start in the mid-19th century and significant amount are from the early 20th century. No high concentrations of artifacts were noted from test units that would suggest the presence of any subsurface cultural features, nor were any cultural features identified. Test units revealed a thoroughly homogenized assemblage, spread throughout the area, while surrounding agricultural fields were devoid of artifacts on the surface, which is consistent with the Stage 2 mapping. Location 1 (AfHg-29) has been interpreted as a late-19th century through early 20th century Euro-Canadian refuse scatter associated with the Peter Smith occupation of study area. **As such, Location 1 (AfHg-377) is not deemed to retain cultural heritage value or interest according to section 3.4 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for the site.**

The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries is asked to review the information presented herein, issue comment and offer written confirmation of their acceptance of this report into the provincial registry.

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Project Personnel

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Acknowledgements

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Lincoln Environmental Consulting Corp. (LEC) was retained by Doug Tarry Homes Ltd. to conduct a Stage 3 site specific assessment for a Euro-Canadian archaeological site known as Location 1 (AfHg-377). The assessments were undertaken to meet the requirements of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 2014) in advance of site plan approval. The study area is located at 83 Christie Drive, in Part of Lot 20, Concession B South of Thames River, in the Geographic Township of North Dorchester, Middlesex County, Ontario.

This assessment was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement that is informed by the Planning Act (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger Ontario Heritage Act (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, “development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved.”

Permission to enter the study area and document archaeological resources was provided by Martha Saucier of Doug Tarry Homes Ltd.

1.1.1 Objectives

The objectives of the Stage 3 archaeological assessments are to assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the sites through controlled collection of material. This information will be used to support the determination of whether the site has been sufficiently documented or if further measures are required to protect or document the site fully. The objectives of a Stage 3 site-specific assessment are:

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

The Stage 3 assessments have been conducted to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries’ (MHSTCI) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The entire Stage 2 study area comprises 42.56 hectares, consisting mainly of agricultural field, with small meadow and Woodlots in the east, and a residential structure with associated barn complex. Location 1 (AFHG-377) exists in the Western portion of the study area, in a flat agricultural field, in the vicinity of a structure depicted in the *1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Middlesex*. Location 1 (AFHG-429) is located at 83 Christie Drive, in Part of Lot 20, Concession B South of Thames River, in the Geographic Township of North Dorchester, Middlesex County, Ontario.

1.2.1 Pre and early Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

Our knowledge of past First Peoples settlement and land use in Middlesex County is incomplete. Nonetheless, using province-wide (MCCR 1997) and region-specific archaeological data, a generalized cultural chronology for native settlement in the area can be proposed. The following paragraphs provide a basic textual summary of the known general cultural trends and a tabular summary appears in Table 1.

The Paleoindian Period

The first human populations to inhabit Ontario came to the region between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, coincident with the end of the last period of glaciation. Climate and environmental conditions were significantly different than they are today; local environs would not have been welcoming to anything but short-term settlement. Termed Paleoindians by archaeologists, Ontario first peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups (i.e., bands or family units) searching for food, particularly migratory game species. In the area, caribou may have provided the staple of the Paleoindian diet, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds and fish. Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleoindian sites are small and ephemeral. They are usually identified by the presence of fluted projectile points and other finely made stone tools.

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Native Settlement within Middlesex County

Period			Time Range (circa)	Diagnostic Features	Complexes
Paleoindian	Early		9000 – 8400 B.C.	fluted projectile points	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield
	Late		8400 – 8000 B.C.	non-fluted and lanceolate points	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate
Archaic	Early		8000 – 6000 B.C.	serrated, notched, bifurcate base points	Nettling, Bifurcate Base Horizon
	Middle		6000 – 2500 B.C.	stemmed, side & corner notched points	Brewerton, Otter Creek, Stanly/Neville
	Late		2000 – 1800 B.C.	narrow points	Lamoka
			1800 – 1500 B.C.	broad points	Genesee, Adder Orchard, Perkiomen
			1500 – 1100 B.C.	small points	Crawford Knoll
	Terminal		1100 – 850 B.C.	first true cemeteries	Hind

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Woodland	Early		800 – 400 B.C.	expanding stemmed points, Vinette pottery	Meadowood
	Middle		400 B.C. – A.D. 600	thick coiled pottery, notched rims; cord marked	Couture
	Late	Western Basin	A.D. 600 – 900	Wayne ware, vertical cord marked ceramics	Riviere au Vase-Algonquin
			A.D. 900 – 1200	first corn; ceramics with multiple band impressions	Young- Algonquin
			A.D. 1200 – 1400	longhouses; bag shaped pots, ribbed paddle	Springwells-Algonquin
			A.D. 1400-1600	villages with earthworks; Parker Festoon pots	Wolf- Algonquin
Contact		Aboriginal	A.D. 1600 – 1700	early historic native settlements	Neutral Huron, Odawa, Wenro
		Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1700-1760	fur trade, missionization, early military establishments	French
			A.D. 1760-1900	Military establishments, pioneer settlement	British colonials, UELs

Archaic

The archaeological record of early native life in Southern Ontario indicates a change in lifeways beginning circa 10,000 years ago at the start of what archaeologists call the Archaic Period. The Archaic populations are better known than their Paleoindian predecessors, with numerous sites found throughout the area. The characteristic projectile points of early Archaic populations appear similar in some respects to early varieties and are likely a continuation of early trends. Archaic populations continued to rely heavily on game, particularly caribou, but diversified their diet and exploitation patterns with changing environmental conditions. A seasonal pattern of warm season riverine or lakeshore settlements and interior cold weather occupations has been documented in the archaeological record. Since the large cold weather mammal species that formed the basis of the Paleoindian subsistence pattern became extinct or moved northward with the onset of a warmer climate, Archaic populations had a more varied diet, exploiting a range of plant, bird, mammal and fish species. Reliance on specific food resources like fish, deer and nuts becomes more pronounced through time and the presence of more hospitable environs and resource abundance led to the expansion of band and family sizes. In the archaeological record, this is evident in the presence of larger sites and aggregation camps, where several families or bands would come together in times of resource abundance. The change to more preferable environmental circumstances led to a rise in population density. As a result, Archaic sites are more abundant than those from the earlier period. Artifacts typical of these occupations include a variety of stemmed and notched projectile points, chipped stone scrapers, ground stone tools (e.g. celts, adzes) and ornaments (e.g. bannerstones, gorgets), bifaces or tool blanks, animal bone and waste flakes, a by-product of the tool making process.

Woodland Period

Significant changes in cultural and environmental patterns are witnessed in the Woodland Period (circa 950 B.C. to historic times). The coniferous forests of earlier times were replaced by stands of mixed and deciduous species. Occupations became increasingly more permanent in this period, culminating in major semi-permanent villages by 1,000 years ago. Archaeologically, the most significant changes by Woodland times are the appearance of artifacts manufactured from modeled clay and the construction of house

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structures. The Woodland Period is often defined by the occurrence of pottery, storage facilities and residential areas similar to those that define the incipient agricultural or Neolithic period in Europe. The earliest pottery was rather crudely made by the coiling method and house structures were simple enclosures.

Iroquoian Period

The primary Late Woodland occupants of the area were the Neutral Nation, an Iroquoian speaking population described by European missionaries. Like other known Iroquoian groups including the Huron (Wendat) and Petun, the Neutral practiced a system of intensive horticulture based on three primary subsistence crops (corn, beans and squash). Neutral villages incorporated a number of longhouses, multi-family dwellings that contained several families related through the female line. The Jesuit Relations describe several Neutral centers in existence in the 17th century, including a number of sites where missions were later established. While pre-contact Neutral sites may be identified by a predominance of well-made pottery decorated with various simple and geometric motifs, triangular stone projectile points, clay pipes and ground stone implements, sites post-dating European contact are recognized through the appearance of various items of European manufacture. The latter include materials acquired by trade (e.g., glass beads, copper/brass kettles, iron axes, knives and other metal implements) in addition to the personal items of European visitors and Jesuit priests (e.g., finger rings, stoneware, rosaries, glassware). The Neutral were dispersed and their population decimated by the arrival of epidemic European diseases and inter-tribal warfare.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The study area historically existed in the Township of North Dorchester, County of Middlesex. Like much of Southwestern Ontario, mostly European immigrants arrived throughout the nineteenth century and cleared Dorchester's coniferous and deciduous mixed forests for settlement and agriculture. The agriculturally fertile and rich Middlesex similarly shares a history with places like London and Woodstock: it was settled in the wake of John Graves Simcoe's visits and surveys of the region in 1793, when he also indicated his thoughts of making the Thames River the site of the capital of Upper Canada (Wood, 2020). The study area retained the primary purpose of agriculture from then on.

Middlesex incorporated in 1849, united with Elgin County in 1852, and split in 1853, with the earliest Euro-Canadian settlement being the village of Delaware (Carter, 1984). Middlesex County hosts some historically salient locations, such as Longwoods Road, which connects Delaware to Chatham and acted as a key supply route in the War of 1812.

North Dorchester Township's namesake is Sir Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, who acted as Canada's Governor General throughout the late eighteenth century (Wood, 2020). In 1794, William Reynolds built Middlesex County's first log cabin near what is now Dorchester. As a Township, Dorchester owes its development to Colonel Thomas Talbot, an early land speculator from whom the majority of the area's early Euro-Canadian settlers acquired their property. Dorchester Township's first road was Hamilton

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Road, formed in 1831, while the village came into existence around James Lane's smithy and Joseph Hardy's lumber mill in 1844 (Wood, 2020). Hardy was also the village's first postmaster after the first post office was sanctioned in 1856. A few years earlier (1852), the Great Western Railway invested in North Dorchester's first rail line – often a precondition of a post office at the time (Mika & Mika, 1983).

Use of the study area on Part of Lots 19 and 20, Concession A, and Part of Lots 19 and 20, Concession B, South of the River Thames, Geographic Township of North Dorchester, County of Middlesex, Ontario in the nineteenth century is determinable through historical records. According to the 1861 Census, Mrs. Orlow Mabee occupied the western parcel of Lot 20, Concession A (Library and Archives Canada, 2019a). James Cartwright, a 21-year-old bachelor farmer born in Upper Canada, occupied Lot 19 of Concession A with his family. The Cartwright family entailed James' father William (aged 56), his mother Caroline (aged 53), and their three children all under 18 together living in a single-story frame house (Library and Archives Canada, 2019a). On the Northern parcel of Lot 20, Concession B, 38-year-old England-born farmer Peter Smith lived with his wife Elisia (aged 38) and their six children in a single-story frame house (Library and Archives Canada, 2019a). Hugh Madole held the eastern side of that same Concession, while James Eagen held the western parcel.

Ten years later in 1871, the Census indicates Mrs. Mabee still held her property, though a W.T. Cartwright possessed the Cartwright family land on Lot 19, Concession A (Library and Archives Canada, 2019b). Peter Smith continued to hold land on the northwest parcel of Lot 20 Concession B, while R. Smith held the northeast section. The Smiths held other parcels in the study area – S. Smith held Lot 19, Concession B's northwest parcel, while M. Smith held the northeast portion (Library and Archives Canada, 2019b).

Also extant is the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Middlesex, which shows the study area's occupation in 1878 (H.R. Page & Co., 1878). Corroborating the early census, Mabee still held her parcel, W.T. Cartwright held the same, and Peter Smith, R. Smith, S. Smith, and M. continued to own their respective parcels from the 1871 census. Fortunately, the map also details some structures/features, including: a homestead and agricultural field on lot 20, Concession B, where Location 1 (AfHg-429) lies, and a homestead and agricultural field on Lot 19, Concession B (Figure 3). Around 60 metres east and northeast of the study area, the map also indicates two homesteads and more fields belonging to Mrs. Mabee. There was one homestead and field 120 metres to the east, a cemetery roughly 300 metres to the northeast, and an east-west roadway transecting the centre of the study area between Concessions A and B. Finally, the Atlas indicates a roadway running north-south just west of the study area, in addition to the Great Western Railway line 1 kilometre north of it.

Location 1 (AfHg-429) lies in the Peter Smith owner parcel of Lot 20, Concession B, with the adjacent parcel to the East, same lot and concession, being owned by Rob Smith.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.3.1 Existing Conditions

The entire Stage 2 study area comprises 42.56 hectares, consisting mainly of agricultural field, with small meadow and Woodlots in the east, and a residential structure with associated barn complex. Location 1 (AfHg-377) exists in the Western portion of the study area, in a flat agricultural field, in the vicinity of a structure depicted in the *1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Middlesex*. Location 1 (AfHg-429) is located at 83 Christie Drive, in Part of Lot 20, Concession B South of Thames River, in the Geographic Township of North Dorchester, Middlesex County, Ontario.

1.3.2 The Natural Environment

The project area is located in the Mount Elgin Ridges physiographic region as identified by Chapman and Putnam (1984:144).

The Mount Elgin Ridges region spans an area of approximately 145,686 hectares (360,000 acres) between the Thames Valley and the Norfolk Sand Plain. Geologically, this area consists of a succession of vales and ridges with elevations ranging from 245 m to 300 m asl. The ridges are moraines that consist mostly of a brown silty clay, while the vales are mostly alluvial gravel or silty sand (Chapman and Putnam 198:145). The ridges are well drained due to their soil composition while the vales are often poorly drained, resulting in the formation of a number of undrained basins that contain peat and muck soils.

(Chapman and Putnam 1984:144-145)

The soils here are comprised of sandy loam, ideal for agricultural practices and aboriginal settlement.

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in southwestern Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site location in Ontario. The Thames River flows less than a kilometre to the North of the study area, while a tributary flows 490metres to the East.

1.3.3 Previously Known Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MHSTCI were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB is maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 kilometers east to west and approximately 18.5 kilometers

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north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area under review is within Borden Block AfHg.

An examination of the ASDB has shown that there are 35 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometer radius of the study area, including seven which lie within 250m of the Stage 2 study area, five of which, including Location 1 (AfHg-429), lie within in (Sites Data Search, Government of Ontario, June 22nd, 2020); Table 2 summarizes the registered archaeological sites within one-kilometer of the study area.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometer of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
AfHg-30	Puff	-	-
AfHg-1	Calvert	Village	Late Woodland (Iroquoian)
AfHg-142	James O'Brien	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AfHg-143	-	Findspot	Pre-Contact
AfHg-144	-	Scatter	Pre-Contact
AfHg-145	-	Scatter	Pre-Contact
AfHg-146	Dorchester Mill Pond Dam	Dam, Mill	Euro-Canadian
AfHg-17	Larch Lookout	Camp/Campsite/Hamlet	Archaic/Late Woodland/Euro-Canadian
AfHg-170	Szucs 1	Camp/Campsite	Pre-Contact
AfHg-171	Szucs 2	Findspot	Pre-Contact
AfHg-172	Szucs 4	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AfHg-173	Szucs 5	Scatter	Pre-Contact
AfHg-174	Szucs 6	Scatter	Pre-Contact
AfHg-175	Szucs 7	Scatter	Pre-Contact
AfHg-176	Szucs 9	Camp/Campsite	Pre-Contact
AfHg-177	Szucs 11	Camp/Campsite	Pre-Contact
AfHg-178	Szucs 12	Scatter	Pre-Contact
AfHg-179	Szucs 13	Camp/Campsite	Pre-Contact
AfHg-18	Andrew	Homestead	Euro-Canadian/Late Woodland (Iroquoian)
AfHg-180	Szucs 14	Camp/Campsite	Pre-Contact
AfHg-181	Szucs 15	Camp/Campsite	Pre-Contact
AfHg-182	Szucs 16	House	Euro-Canadian
AfHg-183	Szucs 17	House	Euro-Canadian
AfHg-184	Szucs 18	Camp/Campsite	Pre-Contact
AfHg-19	Kieth	Homestead	Euro-Canadian/Late Woodland (Iroquoian)
AfHg-2	Mustus	Hamlet, Village	Late Woodland (Iroquoian)
AfHg-206	Cromarty Site	Camp/Campsite	Late Woodland (Iroquoian)
AfHg-25	Thinly	-	-
AfHg-26	Creek Bend	Camp/Campsite	Pre-Contact
AfHg-27	Jackle	-	-
AfHg-28	Northmuck	-	-
AfHg-29	Gunk	Cabin	Euro-Canadian
AfHg-32	Cedar Ravine	-	Archaic
AfHg-36	Celery	Cabin/Dump	Euro-Canadian
AfHg-99	AfHg-99	Findspot	Pre-Contact

1.3.4 Summary of Past Archaeological Investigations within 50m

Prior to Woods stage 2 assessment of the study area, three previous studies had been conducted within 50m of the study area.

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In 2008, Archaeologix conducted a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment on lands directly south and east of the current study area. The work was documented in a report titled *Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1 & 2) Szucs Property Part of Lots 18 and 19, Concession B, Geographic Township of North Dorchester, Municipality of Thames Centre, Middlesex County, Ontario* and conducted under PIF P001-448-2008.

Nineteen locations were recorded during this survey, including 16 Aboriginal sites and three Euro-Canadian sites. Nine of the Aboriginal sites and all three Euro-Canadian sites were recommended for Stage 3 site-specific assessment (Archaeologix 2008: 34).

Of note is the Szucs 18 Site (AfHg-184), which according to the OASD is located within the current study area. Mapping within the report itself, however, indicates that the site is 70 m to the south (Archaeologix 2008: Figure 3). Fifty-nine precontact artifacts were collected within a 50m x 40m scatter, and further Stage 3 assessment was recommended.

None of the remaining 18 sites are located within 50 m of the current study area, and there is no overlap between Archaeologix' study area and the current study area, so it appears likely that AfHg-184 is not actually within the current study area boundary.

In 1983, James Keron conducted a pedestrian survey on lands throughout Westminister and North Dorchester Townships, including a portion of the present study area. The work was documented in a report titled *Archaeological Survey of the Townships of Westminister and North Dorchester*.

The Gunk Site (AfHg-29), located within the current study area, was discovered during this assessment. The Euro-Canadian artifacts collected at the Gunk Site were found within a light scatter measuring 60 m in diameter. The surface collection was completed on a 10-m transect. Keron interpreted this site as a short duration occupation, likely around the 1860's (Keron 1983: 76).

Between 1981 and 1982 William Fox conducted an excavation on the previously identified Calvert Site (AfHg-1), an Early Iroquoian Glen Meyer Village occupied between the 12th and 13th centuries (Timmins 1997: 1). The excavation was conducted prior to the development of a subdivision immediately east of the current study area. Between 1981 and 1982, Fox and his team excavated 70% of the 0.28-ha village. Their excavation documented some 5,000 post moulds and 333 features. The total assemblage includes 31,847 artifacts and an additional 655,779 ecofacts. The total artifact assemblage was narrowed down to the following categories: ceramic, lithic and bone, antler and shell (Timmins 1997: 32–33). Of the 46 bone artifacts recovered from the 1981–82 excavation, a single human bone was recovered in one of the refuse pits. The Calvert Site village consisted of 14 house structures and four rows of palisades. The overlapping features indicated that the village had been in use over the course of 50 to 60 years with four primary phases of occupation (Timmins 1997: 35).

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William Fox also documented three other registered sites within the current study area: AfHg-17, AfHg-18, and AfHg-2. These three sites are likely associated with the Calvert Village Site (Fox personal communication).

There have been no other documented archaeological investigations within 50 meters of the subject property. However, it should be noted that the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries currently does not provide an inventory of archaeological assessments carried out within 50 meters of a property, so a complete inventory of assessments on lands adjacent to the subject property cannot be provided.

1.3.5 Summary of Previous Investigations

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted from November 26th 2019, to January 15th, 2020 under PIF number P348-0074-2019. The Stage 2 consisted of a test pit survey at 5 meter intervals and pedestrian survey at 5m intervals. A total of 17 archaeological locations were identified during the Stage 2 survey. Four of the identified sites, four sites had been previously registered in the OASD, and an additional four sites were newly registered. Recommendations were made as follows below (Wood 2020).

1) The archaeological site identified as Location 1 (AfHg-377) in this report is a multicomponent site, with a pre-contact Aboriginal component and a Euro-Canadian domestic component.

a. The pre-contact Aboriginal component at Location 1 represents a single findspot that is not temporally diagnostic. This component of Location 1 does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). Therefore, the Aboriginal component of Location 1 has no further cultural heritage value or interest and it is considered sufficiently assessed at Stage 2. No additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for the Aboriginal component of Location 1.

b. Stage 3 Investigations are warranted for the Euro-Canadian component of Location 1. This site represents a Euro-Canadian domestic site with cultural heritage value or interest according to the criteria listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). Specifically, 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900 were found at the site. Location 1 (AfHg-377) is a small post-contact site where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 excavations. Therefore, Stage 3 fieldwork will involve the hand excavation of 1-m square units in a 5-m grid across the site. Grid unit excavation should be followed by excavation of additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (such as distinct areas of higher concentrations of artifacts or adjacent to high-yield units) as per Section 3.2.2 and Table 3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. If any features are encountered, they will be addressed as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 where their profile will be recorded, be covered in geotextiles and backfilled.

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2) The Euro-Canadian findspot identified in this report as Location 2 does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). Location 2 is deemed to have little cultural heritage value or interest and it is considered sufficiently assessed at Stage 2. As such, no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for Location 2.

3) The Euro-Canadian scatter identified in this report as Location 3 does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). Location 3 is deemed to have little cultural heritage value or interest and it is considered sufficiently assessed at Stage 2. As such, no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for Location 3.

4) The Late Archaic Aboriginal findspot identified in this report as Location 4 (AfHg-373) does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). Location 4 is deemed to have little cultural heritage value or interest and it is considered sufficiently assessed at Stage 2. As such, no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for Location 4.

5) Stage 3 investigations are warranted for the site identified in this report as Location 5 (AfHg-2). This site represents a Late Woodland Glen Meyer village site with cultural heritage value or interest according to Section 2.2 Standard 1.a.i(1) and (3) of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). It is evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 excavations. This site is in an agricultural field. Therefore, Stage 3 fieldwork will involve a controlled surface artifact collection after the field on which it is located has been ploughed and allowed to appropriately weather as per Section 3.2.1. This will be followed by the hand-excavation of 1-m square units in a 10-m grid across the site. Grid unit excavation should be followed by excavation of additional test units, amounting to 40% of the grid unit total, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (such as distinct areas of higher concentrations of artifacts or adjacent to high-yield units) as per Section 3.2.2 and Table 3.2.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. If any features are encountered, they will be addressed as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 where their profile will be recorded, be covered in geotextiles and backfilled.

6) The Aboriginal findspot identified in this report as Location 6 does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). Location 6 is deemed to have little cultural heritage value or interest and it is considered sufficiently assessed at Stage 2. As such, no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for Location 6.

7) The Late Archaic findspot identified in this report as Location 7 (AfHg-374) does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage,

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Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). Location 7 is deemed to have little cultural heritage value or interest and it is considered sufficiently assessed at Stage 2. As such, no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for Location 7.

8) The Aboriginal findspot identified in this report as Location 8 does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). Location 8 is deemed to have little cultural heritage value or interest and it is considered sufficiently assessed at Stage 2. As such, no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for Location 8.

9) The Aboriginal findspot identified in this report as Location 9 does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). Location 9 is deemed to have little cultural heritage value or interest and it is considered sufficiently assessed at Stage 2. As such, no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for Location 9.

10) Stage 3 investigations are warranted for the site identified in this report as Location 10 (AfHg-375). This site represents a Woodland period Aboriginal site with cultural heritage value or interest according to Section 2.2 Standard 1.a.i(1) and (3) of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). It is evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 excavations. This site is in an agricultural field. Therefore, Stage 3 fieldwork will involve a controlled surface artifact collection after the field on which it is located has been ploughed and allowed to appropriately weather as per Section 3.2.1. This will be followed by the hand-excavation of 1-m square units in a 10-m grid across the site. Grid unit excavation should be followed by excavation of additional test units, amounting to 40% of the grid unit total, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (such as distinct areas of higher concentrations of artifacts or adjacent to high-yield units) as per Section 3.2.2 and Table 3.2.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. If any features are encountered, they will be addressed as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 where their profile will be recorded, be covered in geotextiles and backfilled.

11) The Aboriginal findspot identified in this report as Location 11 does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant

Archaeologists (2011). Location 11 is deemed to have little cultural heritage value or interest and it is considered sufficiently assessed at Stage 2. As such, no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for Location 11.

12) The Aboriginal findspot identified in this report as Location 12 does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). Location 12 is

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deemed to have little cultural heritage value or interest and it is considered sufficiently assessed at Stage 2. As such, no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for Location 12.

13) The Aboriginal lithic scatter identified in this report as Location 13 does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). Location 13 is deemed to have little cultural heritage value or interest and it is considered sufficiently assessed at Stage 2. As such, no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for Location 13.

14) The Aboriginal findspot identified in this report as Location 14 does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). Location 14 is deemed to have little cultural heritage value or interest and it is considered sufficiently assessed at Stage 2. As such, no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for Location 14.

15) Stage 3 Investigations are warranted for the site identified in this report as Location 15 (AfHg-17). This site represents a Late Woodland campsite with cultural heritage value or interest according to Section 2.2 Standard 1.a.i(1) and (3) of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). It is evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 excavations. This site is in an agricultural field. Therefore, Stage 3 fieldwork will involve a controlled surface artifact collection after the field on which it is located has been ploughed and allowed to appropriately weather as per Section 3.2.1. This will be followed by the hand-excavation of 1-m square units in a 10-m grid across the site. Grid unit excavation should be followed by excavation of additional test units, amounting to 40% of the grid unit total, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (such as distinct areas of higher concentrations of artifacts or adjacent to high-yield units) as per Section 3.2.2 and Table 3.2.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. If any features are encountered, they will be addressed as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 where their profile will be recorded, be covered in geotextiles and backfilled.

16) The archaeological site identified as Location 16 (AfHg-18) in this report is a multicomponent site, with a pre-contact Aboriginal component and a Euro-Canadian domestic

component.

a. The pre-contact Late Archaic component of Location 16 meets the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). Location 16 (AfHg-18) is a pre-contact site where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 excavations. Therefore, Stage 3 fieldwork will involve the hand excavation of 1-m square units in a 5-m grid across the site. Grid unit excavation should be followed by excavation of additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, focusing on areas of interest

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within the site extent (such as distinct areas of higher concentrations of artifacts or adjacent to high-yield units) as per Section 3.2.2 and Table 3.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. If any features are encountered, they will be addressed as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 where their profile will be recorded, be covered in geotextiles and backfilled.

b. The Euro-Canadian scatter identified in this report as Location 16 does not meet the criteria for requiring Stage 3 assessment listed in Section 2.2. Standard 1 of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). Location 16 is deemed to have little cultural heritage value or interest and it is considered sufficiently assessed at Stage 2. As such, no additional fieldwork or assessment is recommended for Location 16.

17) Stage 3 investigations are warranted for the site identified in this report as Location 17 (AfHg-184). This site represents a Woodland period Aboriginal site with cultural heritage value or interest according to Section 2.2 Standard 1.a.i(1) and (3) of the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011). It is evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 excavations. This site is in an agricultural field. Therefore, Stage 3 fieldwork will involve a controlled surface artifact collection after the field on which it is located has been ploughed and allowed to appropriately weather as per Section 3.2.1. This will be followed by the hand-excavation of 1-m square units in a 10-m grid across the site. Grid unit excavation should be followed by excavation of additional test units, amounting to 40% of the grid unit total, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (such as distinct areas of higher concentrations of artifacts or adjacent to high-yield units) as per Section 3.2.2 and Table 3.2.1 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. If any features are encountered, they will be addressed as per Section 3.2.2 Standard 6 where their profile will be recorded, be covered in geotextiles and backfilled.

18) The balance of the study area does not require further archaeological assessment.

(Wood 2020:4-9)

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The entire Stage 2 study area comprises 42.56 hectares, consisting mainly of agricultural field, with small meadow and Woodlots in the east, and a residential structure with associated barn complex. Location 1 (AfHg-377) exists in the Western portion of the study area, in a flat agricultural field, in the vicinity of a structure depicted in the *1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Middlesex*. Location 1 (AfHg-429) is located at 83 Christie Drive, in Part of Lot 20, Concession B South of Thames River, in the Geographic Township of North Dorchester, Middlesex County, Ontario.

Upon arrival at the site, geographic reference markers that were documented during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment were relocated using a Top Con FC-5000 Network Rover using the North American Datum 1983 (NAD83).

A five-meter by five-meter grid was established across the extent of the sites according to the Stage 1-2 property assessment and current CSP's as per Section 3.2.3 of the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). This grid was established using a Top Con Fc-5000 Network Rover, using the NAD83.

The Stage 2 report is unclear as to whether a CSP was conducted or not, in the Field Methods section the report states *Enough artifacts were left in place to relocate the site in the event that further work was deemed necessary* (Wood 2020: 31) while in the Record of Finds section it states that *All artifacts found during the assessment were mapped, recorded, and all artifacts were removed from the property* (Wood 2020:32). The report does not state whether a CSP was conducted, however it also does not recommend one during Stage 3 site specific assessment. As such, a CSP was conducted as part of this Stage 3 site specific assessment.

The field was ploughed and disced and allowed to weather sufficiently and a CSP was conducted according to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and met all conditions set out in section 3.2.1, including Standard 5, whereas all artifacts were collected, including all refined ceramic sherds. All artifacts were collected since the overall amount was not tremendous. Visibility at the time of assessment was greater than 90%. The CSP consisted of accurately mapping the location of all artifacts on the field surface with a Top Con FC-5000 Network Rover, using NAD83, tying the data to the overall site. All coordinates taken during the Stage 3 assessment are listed in the Supplementary Documentation to this report. All artifacts identified were mapped and collected.

Stage 3 testing was undertaken starting at 5-meter intervals across the extent of the site with an additional 20% infill in areas of interest. Test unit placement followed Section 3.2.3 and Table 3.1 Numbers 1 and 2 of MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Test unit strategy was also informed by the MHSTCI's technical bulletin *The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads* (Government of Ontario 2011).

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In total, the Stage 3 site specific assessment of Location 1 (AfHg-377) conducted by LEC consisted of the excavation of 108 one-meter by one-meter test units across the extent of the site. A total of 1,288 artifacts were recovered from test unit excavation. The subsoil surface of each unit was shovel shined, troweled and examined for any evidence of subsurface cultural features prior to backfilling, none of which were identified. The test units ranged in depth from 37 centimeters to 46 centimeters. Each test unit contained a single stratigraphic layer (ploughzone) and was excavated into the first five centimeters of subsoil.

The five-meter units in the grid are referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each five-meter square was divided into 25 one-meter units, with sub-square number one located in the southwest corner of the five-meter unit, number five in the southeast corner, number six located immediately north of number one, and so on. All test units were excavated in systematic levels. Each one-meter unit contained a single stratigraphic layer (topsoil) and was excavated into the first five centimeters of subsoil. All soil from the units was screened through six-millimeter hardware cloth. All artifacts recovered during Stage 3 archaeological assessment were retained for laboratory analysis and description. Artifacts recovered during Stage 3 excavation were recorded and catalogued regarding their corresponding one meter sub-square unit number.

During the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 1 (AfHg-377) the weather ranged from warm and sunny to cold and overcast. At no time were field or weather conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Lighting and soil conditions were suitable, and visibility was excellent. Photos 1-6 illustrate field conditions during the Stage 3 test unit excavations. Tables 3 provides a summary of the weather and field conditions.

Table 3: Location 1 (AfHg-377) Weather and Field Conditions

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
June 22 nd , 2020	Controlled Surface Pick-up	Sunny, warm	90% visibility
August 1 st 2020	Test Unit Excavation	Sunny, warm	Dry friable soils; screens well
August 2 nd 2020	Test Unit Excavation	Sunny, hot	Dry friable soils; screens well
August 3 rd 2020	Test Unit Excavation	Sunny, hot	Dry friable soils; screens well
August 4 th 2020	Test Unit Excavation	Sunny, hot	Dry friable soils; screens well
August 5 th 2020	Test Unit Excavation	Sunny, hot	Dry friable soils; screens well
August 6 th 2020	Test Unit Excavation	Sunny, hot	Dry friable soils; screens well
August 7 th 2020	Test Unit Excavation	Sunny, hot	Dry friable soils; screens well

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3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 3 site specific assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0 of this report. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 4 and the results of the Stage 3 assessments are discussed in greater detail below. Maps indicating the exact site location and all UTM coordinates recorded during the assessment are included in the Supplementary Documentation to this report.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record: Stage 3 Assessment of Location 1 (AfHg-377)

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
8 Pages of Field Notes	LEC office in London	Photocopied and stored digitally in project file
1 Map Provided by Client	LEC office in London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
32 Digital Photographs	LEC office in London	Stored digitally in project file
1 hand drawn map	LEC office in London	In original field book and photocopied in project file
1,278 Euro-Canadian Artifacts	LEC office in London	Stored in individual bags in 1 banker's box
10 Precontact Artifacts	LEC office in London	
Artifact Catalogue	LEC office in London	Stored digitally in project file

All the material culture collected during the Stage 3 site specific assessment of Location 1 (AfHg-377) is contained in one Bankers boxes. It will be temporarily housed at the LEC London office until formal arrangements can be made for a transfer to an MHSTCI collections facility.

3.1 CULTURAL MATERIAL

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 1 (AfHg-377) consisted of the hand of excavation of 108 one-meter by one-meter test units strategically placed across the site in accordance with Table 3.1 from the MHSTCI' 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and resulted in the recovery of 1,278 Euro-Canadian artifacts and 10 pieces of pre-contact chipping detritus. Figure 5 (and Figure 5 of the Supplementary Documentation) provides the results of the Stage 3 assessment. No subsurface features were observed during Stage 3 investigation. A sample of artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 assessment of Location 1 (AfHg-377) is depicted in Section 8.2. Table 5 summarizes the artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of Location 1 (AfHg-377) and a full catalogue is provided in Appendix A.

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Table 5: Location 1 (AfHg-377) Artifact Breakdown

Artifact Class	Frequency	%
Ceramic	656	50.93
Household	283	21.97
Faunal	9	<1
Structural	255	19.79
Metal	67	5.2
Personal	8	<1
Pre-Contact	10	<1
Total	1,288	100

3.1.1.1 Non-Ceramic Artifacts

Structural Artifacts

A total of 255 structural artifacts were recovered from Location 1 (AfHg-377), consisting of 62 cut nails, 19 wire nails, an indeterminate nail, 17 brick fragments, and 155 pieces of window glass, and a cabinet door handle. A sample is depicted in Plate 1 in Section 8.2 of this report.

Machine cut nails were cut from a flat sheet of iron and as a result their shanks have a rectangular cross-section. The head is usually rectangular and was often welded into place. Invented about 1790, cut nails saw common use from the 1830s until the 1890s (Adams 1994). Wire nails are still in widespread use today, with a round cross-section and round head. First developed in the 1850s, they began to replace the cut nail in the 1890's (Adams 1994). The nail assemblage is consistent with the late 19th century through early 20th century date assigned to the site.

Window glass can be temporally diagnostic. In the 1840s and 1850s window glass thickness changed dramatically in a large part due to the lifting of the English import tax on window glass in 1850, which taxed glass by weight and encouraged manufacturers to produce thin panes. Thus, most window glass manufactured before 1850 tends to be less than 1.6 millimeters (mm) thick, while later glass is thicker (Kenyon 1980a). Among the 155 pieces of window glass recovered from Location 1 (AfHg-377) all are thicker than 1.6 millimeters. Thus, the window glass assemblage suggests a site period of use after 1850.

Household Artifacts

A total of only 283 household artifacts were recovered from Location 1 (AfHg-377), all consisting of broken bottle glass fragments, as well as four glass dishware fragments. Plate 1 in Section 8.2 depicts a sample of the household artifacts recovered from Location 1 (AfHg-377).

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Bottle glass is generally not diagnostic and often is simply categorized according to color. Finishes and closures can be assigned a temporal affiliation, though the majority of the assemblage here is fragmentary with only discernable finishes. The majority of the bottle glass recovered from Location 1 (AfHg-377) consists of colorless fragments, though various shades of green, aqua and violet were also recovered. An aqua prescription lip finish was recovered, as well as a green ring top finish, and a colourless screw top finish, with long thin neck. A violet round bottle base fragment was also recovered, possibly form a medicine bottle. The three finish fragments are all indicative of a late 19th century occupation date (Historic Glass Bottle Identification Website 2021). The glass assemblage is consistent with the dates thus far assigned to the site.

Metal Artifacts

A total of 67 metal artifacts and fragments were recovered from Location 1 (AfHg-377), consisting of mainly of corroded iron fragments. Some fence staples, tool, and equipment components were recovered as well as farm machine pieces, and modern metal alloys. These items are temporally non-diagnostic, though none of the metal recovered suggests a pre-20th century date and indicate the deposit spans well into the 20th century. Plate 1 in Section 8.2 depicts a sample of the metal artifacts recovered from Location 1 (AfHg-377).

Faunal

A total of 10 fragmentary faunal remains were recovered from Location 1 (AfHg-377). Four of the faunal remains consist of tooth fragments, 3 identified as pig and one as medium sized mammal. Four indeterminate corticle fragments were also recovered as well as a large saw cut femur fragment, from a large farm animal. There was no concentration of faunal remains recovered and they were distributed throughout the site. The faunal remains are relatively undiagnostic, though are considered to be associated with the late 19th century domestic scatter. Plate 1 in Section 8.2 depicts a sample of the faunal remains recovered from Location 1 (AfHg-377).

Personal

A total of 8 personal artifacts were recovered from Location 1 (AfHg-377). These included 4 white clay pipe fragments, 3 stems and a bowl. No makers marks were seen on the pipe fragments and they cannot be dated beyond being form the mid-late 19th century. Two glass marbles and two ceramic buttons were also recovered, and the Late 19th dates suggested are consistent with the dates thus far assigned to the site.

3.1.1.2 Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 656 fragments of hollowwares and flatware were recovered from the Stage 3 site specific assessment of Location 1 (AfHg-377), including: 284 ironstone fragments, 188 whiteware fragments, 69 stoneware fragments, 67 utilitarian ware fragments, 17 yellowware fragments, and 31 semi-porcelain

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fragments. Ironstone was by far and large the most abundant type of ceramics recovered from Location 1 (AfHg-377). Table 6 provides a summary of the ceramic assemblage from Location 1 (AfHg-377) by ware type while Table 7 provides a breakdown by decorative style. A sample of the ceramic assemblage is depicted in Plate 1 in Section 8.2.

Table 6: Ceramic Assemblage by Ware Type

Ceramic Ware Type	Frequency	%
Whiteware	188	28.66
Stoneware	69	10.52
Ironstone	284	43.29
coarse red earthenware	67	10.21
Yellowware	17	2.59
semi-porcelain	31	4.73
Total	656	100

Table 7: Ceramic Assemblage by Decorative Style

Ceramic Decorative Style	Frequency	%
Coarse red earthenware	67	10.21
ironstone, banded	6	<1
ironstone, dipped	2	<1
ironstone, moulded	23	3.51
ironstone, sponged	2	<1
ironstone, transfer print	13	1.98
ironstone, undecorated	238	36.28
semi-porcelain, decal transfer print	3	<1
semi-porcelain, gilt	10	1.52
semi-porcelain, undecorated	11	1.67
semi-porcelain, moulded	7	1.06
Stoneware	52	7.92
Stoneware, painted	13	1.98
Stoneware, salt-glazed	4	<1
whiteware, banded	1	<1
whiteware, moulded	12	1.83
whiteware, sponged	4	<1
whiteware, transfer print	19	2.89

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whiteware, undecorated	152	2.32
Yellowware	17	2.59
Total	656	100

Ironstone

Ironstone, also known as white granite and stone china, was manufactured beginning about 1815 and particularly from 1900 onward. It was used for tablewares, kitchenwares as well as toiletwares and was manufactured in large quantities in the late 19th century. Undecorated ironstone was at its peak after 1850 (Saint Mary's University 2014). Ironstone is a ceramic classified between earthenware and porcelain with thick vitrified white paste, a background colour of white to bluish gray tint and has a thick clear glasslike glaze (Florida Museum of Natural History 2014). In total, 284 pieces of ironstone were recovered from Location 1 (AfHg-377), 238 of which were undecorated fragments. The ironstone fragments recovered from Location 1 (AfHg-377) are indicative of a late 19th to early 20th century occupation.

Early transfer printed ironstone often has thicker lines because of the paper using during the transfer of pattern from paper to ceramic. Later transfer printed ironstone was done using tissue paper, which allowed for shading and finer line details or the use of oil and a sheet of glue were used to create a design with little dots (Stelle 2001). Transfer printing was popular throughout the 19th century. Before the 1830s, blue was the most common colour used; during the 1830s and 1840s other colours like brown, black, red, green and purple became popular. Between 1850 and 1890 only blue, black and brown were popular with a variety of colour becoming popular again in the late 19th century (Adams 1994). 13 transfer printed fragments were recovered from Location 1 (AfHg-377), being mainly blue with some black.

Stoneware

Stoneware has vitrified stone-like paste due to the high temperatures used to fire the pottery. The paste colours vary from white, gray and tan and are generally quite thick and durable. Stoneware was made in Ontario from 1849 onwards (Adams 1994). Sixty-nine fragments of stoneware were recovered. The stoneware fragments recovered from Location 1 (AfHg-377) are indicative of a mid-to-late 19th 20th century occupation.

Whiteware

Whiteware is a variety of refined earthenware with a near-colourless glaze. By the 1830s it had replaced earlier, near-white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware. Early whiteware paste tends to be porous but becomes more vitrified later in the 19th century (Adams 1994). A total of 188 pieces of whiteware were recovered from Location 1 (AfHg-377), all of which were vitrified. The whiteware fragments recovered from Location 1 (AfHg-377) are indicative of a late 19th century occupation.

Semi-Porcelain

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Porcelain wares are produced with very high firing temperatures which result in a partial vitrification of the paste. Vessel bodies tend to be translucent and can be very thin. Because of its prohibitive cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario but becomes relatively common by the 20th century as less expensive production techniques were developed in Europe (Kenyon 1980b). Thirty-one pieces of semi-porcelain were recovered from the Location 1 (AfHg-377). The porcelain recovered suggests a Late 19th-early 20th century date for the site. Much of the whiteware recovered is also highly vitrified and may represent a cheaper alternative to the semi-porcelain, but from the same later date.

Utilitarian

A total of 67 utilitarian ceramic fragments were recovered from Location 1 (AfHg-377), all of coarse red earthenware. Earthenware vessels are red or buff coloured and were often lead glazed. In Ontario, earthenware's were manufactured in the early 19th century with a decline by the end of the 19th century as other material, such as glass, became more popular (Adams 1994). Of the red earthenware fragments in this assemblage, all are unglazed or have a colourless glaze.

Yellowware

Only 17 pieces of yellowware were recovered from the Location 1 (AfHg-377). Yellowware is partially vitrified earthenware used mostly for food preparation, storage and toilet wares. It is made from naturally buff coloured clay and generally has a clear glaze (Sussman 1997). Yellowware was manufactured circa 1840 to present and was at its peak from 1870-1900 (Saint Mary's University 2013). The yellowware fragments recovered from Location 1 (AfHg-377) are indicative of a mid to late 19th century occupation

3.1.1.3 Ceramic Form and Function

All ceramic sherds were examined in order to describe the function of the item from which the ceramic sherd originated. However, for those sherds that were too fragmentary for a functional assignment, an attempt was made to at least provide a formal description, such as to which portion of an item the sherd belonged. For example, what used to be a porcelain teacup but now found in an archaeological context could be classified archaeologically in the artifact catalogue in a descending order of specificity depending on preservation and artifact size: a teacup (function), a cup (function), a hollowware (form), or a rim fragment (form). Hollowwares and flatwares were differentiated based on the presence or absence, respectively, of curvature in the ceramic cross-section of each sherd. The classification system used here is based upon Beaudoin (2013:78-82), but teas were differentiated as teacups and tea saucers as necessary. If Beaudoin's classifications could not be applied, then the broader definitions of Voss (2008:209) were used. Ultimately, if sherds were small enough that even a general functional or formal ware type could not be determined, and then the sherd was simply classified as a rim fragment, a non-rim fragment, a base fragment, or indeterminate. 99% of the ceramic pieces recovered are less than 1cm in diameter and indeterminate. Most of the assemblage was too fragmentary to determine function. Table 18 summarizes the ceramic assemblage by form and Table 8 summarizes the ceramic assemblage by function.

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Table 8: Ceramic Assemblage by Form

Ceramics by Decorative Style	Flatware	Hollowware	Undetermined	Total
Coarse red earthenware	0	0	67	67
ironstone, banded	2	4	0	6
ironstone, dipped	0	2	0	2
ironstone, moulded	3	4	16	23
ironstone, sponged	0	0	2	2
ironstone, transfer print	0	3	10	13
ironstone, undecorated	21	37	180	238
semi-porcelain, decal transfer print	3	0	0	3
semi-porcelain, gilt	10	0	0	10
semi-porcelain, undecorated	2	2	7	11
semi-porcelain, moulded	1	3	3	7
Stoneware	0	0	52	52
Stoneware, painted	0	0	13	13
Stoneware, salt-glazed	0	0	4	4
whiteware, banded	0	1	0	1
whiteware, moulded	1	1	10	12
whiteware, sponged	0	0	4	4
whiteware, transfer print	1	5	13	19
whiteware, undecorated	13	31	108	152
Yellowware	0	2	15	17
Total	57	95	504	656

Table 9: Ceramic Assemblage by Function

Ceramics by decorative style	Cup	Bowl	Plate	Saucer	Fragment	Total
Coarse red earthenware	0	0	0	0	67	67
ironstone, banded	2	2	2	0	0	6
ironstone, dipped	0	2	0	0	0	2
ironstone, moulded	3	0	1	0	19	23
ironstone, sponged	0	0	0	0	2	2
ironstone, transfer print	3	0	0	0	10	13
ironstone, undecorated	13	3	13	2	207	238
semi-porcelain, decal transfer print	0	0	0	3	0	3
semi-porcelain, gilt	0	0	7	3	0	10

STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: LOCATION 1 (AFHG-377)

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semi-porcelain, undecorated	2	0	0	2	7	11
semi-porcelain, moulded	3	0	1	0	3	7
stoneware	0	0	0	0	52	52
Stoneware, painted	0	0	0	0	13	13
Stoneware, salt-glazed	0	0	0	0	4	4
whiteware, banded	0	1	0	0	0	1
whiteware, moulded	1	0	1	0	10	12
whiteware, sponged	0	0	0	0	4	4
whiteware, transfer print	4	0	1	0	14	19
whiteware, undecorated	6	4	2	1	139	152
yellowware	0	0	0	0	17	17
Total	37	12	28	11	568	656

3.1.2 Summary

Location 1 (AfHg-377) has been interpreted as a late-19th century through early 20th century Euro-Canadian refuse scatter, associated with the Pete and Rob Smith occupation of the study area, as depicted in the *1878 Historical Atlas of the County of Middlesex*, Township of London's map. According to section 3.4.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, Location 1 (AfHg-377) does not meet the provincial criteria to warrant a Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. Location 1 (AfHg-377) does not retain cultural heritage value or interest. **As such, Location 1 (AfHg-377) is not deemed to retain further cultural heritage value and interest and no further work is recommended.**

3.2 PRECONTACT COMPONENT

3.2.1 Chipping Detritus

A total of 10 pieces of chipping detritus were recovered, including 6 flake fragments and 4 secondary knapping flakes. All pieces of chipping detritus were subject to morphological analysis following the classification scheme described by Andrefsky (1998), Thomas (1992), and Odell (2004). Table 29 outlines the results of the detailed morphological analysis of the chipping detritus.

Table 10: Chipped Stone Debitage Analysis

Material	Primary Thinning Flake		Secondary Retouch Flake		Secondary Knapping Flake		Biface Thinning Flake		Flake Fragment		Shatter		Total Analyzed	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
Kettle Point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	50	0	0	5	50

STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: LOCATION 1 (AFHG-377)

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Onondaga	0	0	0	0	2	20	0	0	3	30	0	0	5	50
Total	0	0	0	0	2	20	0	0	8	80	0	0	10	100

The morphological analysis of the chipped stone debitage indicates that flake fragments (8) and secondary knapping flakes (2) comprise the entire assemblage.

Primary flakes are produced during the initial reduction phases of raw material blanks and tend to exhibit minimal dorsal flake scarring. These flakes are also characterized by the presence of cortex, or original un-flaked area, on their dorsal surfaces and proximal ends. Secondary knapping flakes are long and thin and have three or more flake scars on the dorsal face and little or no cortex (Thomas 1992). Secondary Reduction flakes are the result of precise flake removal through pressure flaking, where the maker applies direct pressure onto a specific part of the tool to facilitate flake removal. Pressure flaking generally produces smaller, thinner flakes than does percussion flaking.

The morphological analysis of the flake assemblage from Location 1 (AfHg-377) suggests that the lithic practices at this site consisted mainly of the re-sharpening and maintenance of expedient tools from existing inventory or debitage. The paucity of pre-contact artifacts at Location 1 (AfHg-377) suggest the site represents a single episode.

Half of the recovered debitage (5) are manufactured from Onondaga chert, while 5 are manufactured from Kettle Point chert. Chert type identifications were accomplished visually using reference materials located in the LEC London office.

Kettle Point formation chert is from the Late Devonian age and is situated between the Kettle Point (Late Devonian shales) and the Ipperwash Formations (Middle Devonian Limestone). It occurs as submerged outcrops that extend approximately 1,350 meters into Lake Huron (Janusas 1984:3). Secondary deposits have been reported in Essex County (Janusas 1984) and in the Ausable Basin (Kenyon 1980; Eley and Von Bitter 1989). Kettle Point chert can be identified by the presence of a waxy lustre and occurs in a wide range of colours including brown, grey and greenish colours as well as reddish purple and dark blue varieties (Eley and von Bitter 1989). A rusty staining on the surface of artifacts is frequently noted (Fisher 1997).

Onondaga formation chert is from the Middle Devonian age, with outcrops occurring along the north shore of Lake Erie between Long Point and the Niagara River (Eley and von Bitter 1989). It is a high-quality raw material frequently utilized by pre-contact people and often found at archaeological sites in southern Ontario. Onondaga chert occurs in nodules or irregular thin beds. It is a dense non-porous rock that may be light to dark grey, bluish grey, brown or black and can be mottled with a dull to vitreous or waxy lustre (Eley and von Bitter 1989).

The use of mainly Onondaga and Kettle Point cherts indicates that the people at the site were relying on two sources of raw material. Primary outcrops of Onondaga chert are found along Lake Erie while Kettle

STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: LOCATION 1 (AFHG-377)

Record of finds
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Point out crops are found along Lake Huron. Thus, lithic procurement strategies at Location 1 (AfHg-377) mainly involved some long-distance travel or trade.

3.2.2 Summary

Location 1 (AfHg-377) is thought to represent an isolated episode of tool maintenance or resharpening. As concluded in the Stage 2 property assessment, the pre-contact component of Location 1 (AfHg-377) does not fulfill Section 3.4 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and does not meet provincial standards requiring a Stage 4 mitigation. The pre-contact component of Location 1 (AfHg-377) does not retain CHVI and is no further work is recommended.

3.3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

A complete artifact catalogue for Location 1 (AfHg-377) is presented in Appendix A.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 3 site specific assessment of Location 1 (AfHg-377) conducted by LEC consisted of a CSP followed by the excavation of 108 one-meter by one-meter test units across the extent of the site. A total of 1,278 Euro-Canadian artifacts and 10 pre-contact pieces of chipping detritus were recovered from test unit excavation, distributed over roughly the same area as the Stage 2 site. The assemblage is similar to the Stage 2 assemblage by breakdown of artifact class and type, as well as time period. The ceramics are diagnostic and date mainly to the Late 19th century though some start in the mid-19th century and significant amount are from the early 20th century. No high concentrations of artifacts were noted from test units that would suggest the presence of any subsurface cultural features, nor were any cultural features identified. Test units revealed a thoroughly homogenized assemblage, spread throughout the area, while surrounding agricultural fields were devoid of artifacts on the surface, which is consistent with the Stage 2 mapping. Location 1 (AfHg-29) has been interpreted as a late-19th century through early 20th century Euro-Canadian refuse scatter associated with the Peter Smith occupation of study area, with an isolated pre-contact component. **As such, Location 1 (AfHg-377) is not deemed to retain cultural heritage value or interest according to section 3.4 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011) and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for the site.**

STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: LOCATION 1 (AFHG-377)

Recommendations
November 2021

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 3 site specific assessments were carried out from June 22nd, 2020, to August 2nd, 2020 in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The Stage 3 site specific assessment of Location 1 (AfHg-377) conducted by LEC consisted of a CSP followed by the excavation of 108 one-meter by one-meter test units across the extent of the site. A total of 1,278 Euro-Canadian artifacts and 10 pre-contact pieces of chipping detritus were recovered from test unit excavation, distributed over roughly the same area as the Stage 2 site. The assemblage is similar to the Stage 2 assemblage by breakdown of artifact class and type, as well as time period. The ceramics are diagnostic and date mainly to the Late 19th century though some start in the mid-19th century and some are from the early 20th century. No high concentrations of artifacts were noted from test units that would suggest the presence of any subsurface cultural features, nor were any cultural features identified. Test units revealed a thoroughly homogenized assemblage, spread throughout the area, while surrounding agricultural fields were devoid of artifacts on the surface, which is consistent with the Stage 2 mapping. Location 1 (AfHg-29) has been interpreted as a late-19th century through early 20th century Euro-Canadian refuse scatter associated with the Peter Smith occupation of study area, with an isolated pre-contact component. **As such, Location 1 (AfHg-377) is not deemed to retain cultural heritage value or interest according to section 3.4 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) and no further archaeological assessment is recommended for the site.**

The MTCS is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Additional archaeological assessment is still required and so the archaeological site recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remains subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license

STAGE 3 SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT: LOCATION 1 (AFHG-377)

Advice on Compliance with Legislation
November 2021

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

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

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*.

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

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

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8.0 IMAGES

8.1 LOCATION 1 (AFHG-377) SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT



Image 1: CSP in Progress at Location 1 (AfHg-377) Facing West



Image 2: CSP in Progress at Location 1 Facing North



Image 3: Test Unit Excavation in Progress at Location 1 (AfHg-377) Facing South



Image 4: Test Unit Excavation in Progress at Location 1 (AfHg-377) Facing West



Image 5: Test Unit 305E 495N:1 Facing North



Image 6: Test Unit 310E 520N:1 Facing North

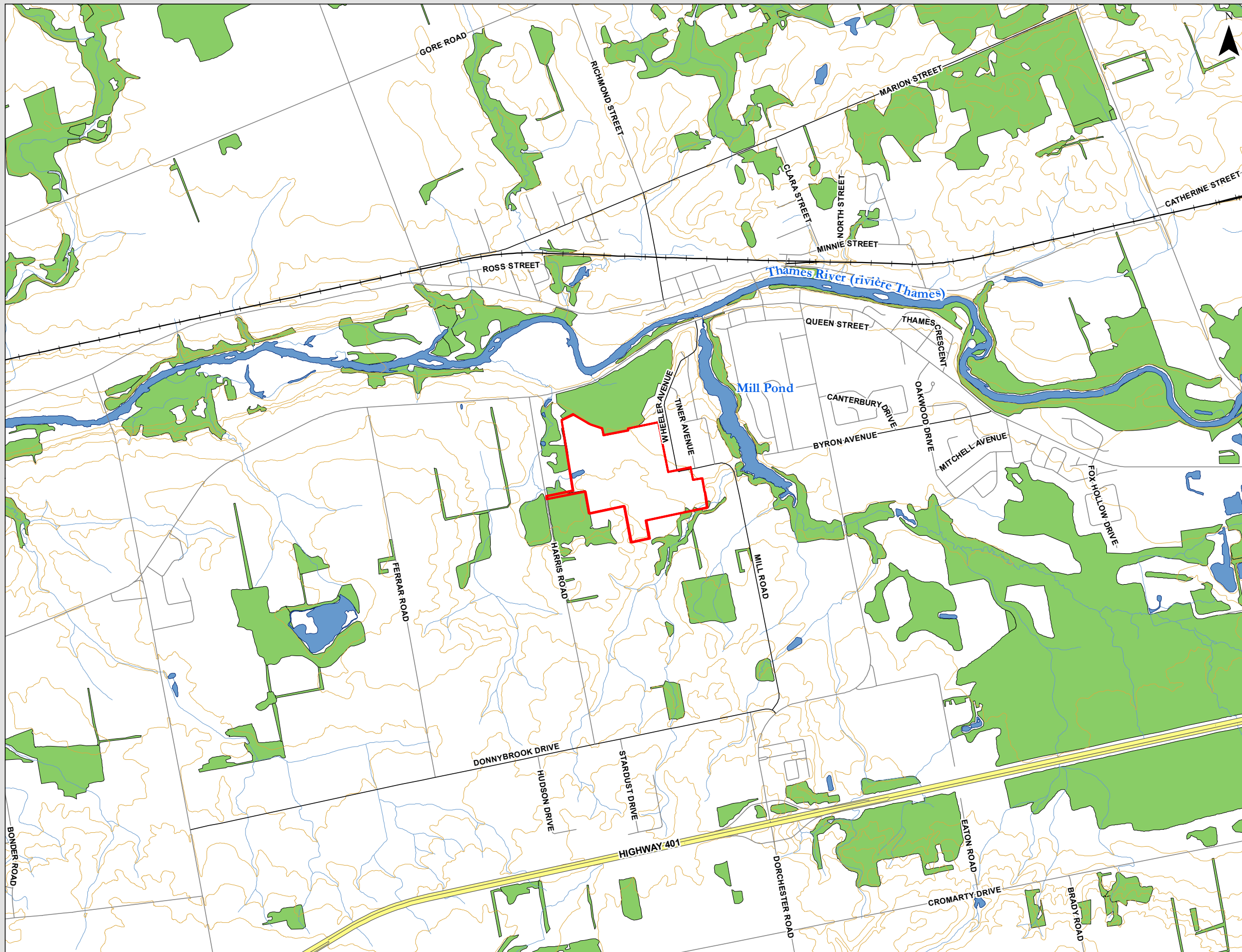
8.2 ARTIFACTS



Plate 1: Sample of Artifacts from Location 1 (AfHg-429)

9.0 MAPS

All maps will follow on succeeding pages. Maps identifying exact site locations do not form part of this public report; they may be found in the Supplementary Documentation.



Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment of Location 1 (AfHg-377), Dorchester, Ontario

Figure 1: Topographic
Map of Study Area

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Date: August, 2022

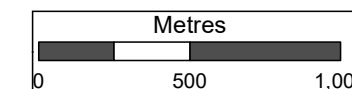
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<http://www.geographynetwork.ca/website/obm/viewer.htm>

Scale 1:25,000

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

- Study Area
- Contour Lines
- Local Road
- Water
- Major Road
- Waterbody
- Highway
- Wooded Area
- Railroad





Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment of Location 1 (AfHg-377), Dorchester, Ontario

Figure 2: Study Area

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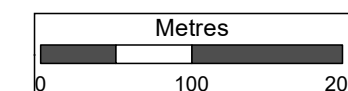
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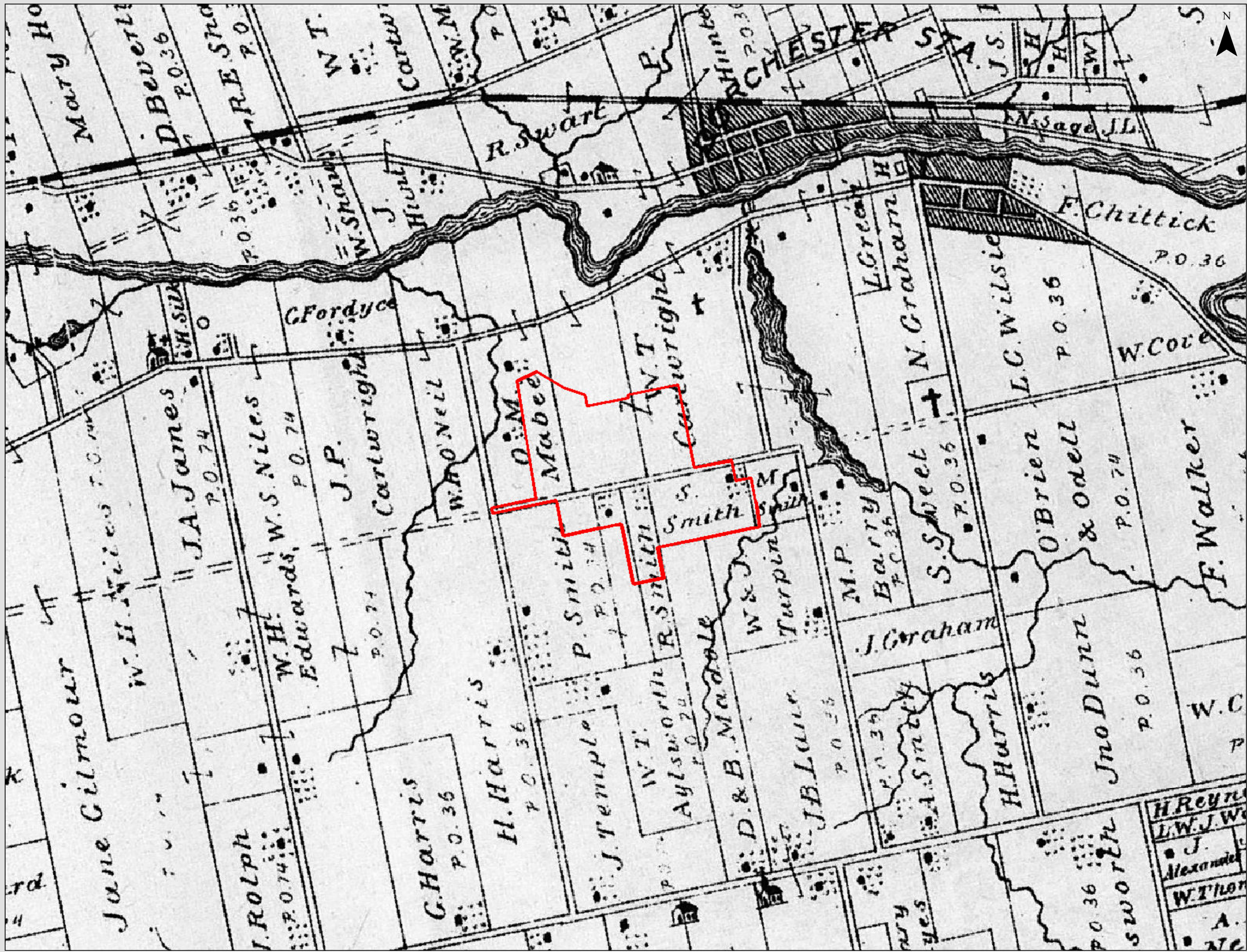
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Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

Study Area





Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment of Location 1 (AfHg-377), Dorchester, Ontario

Figure 3: Portion of the
Illustrated Historical Atlas of the
County of Middlesex, 1878,
Dorchester Township

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and the client, as required by law or for use by
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Date: August, 2022

Source: Illustrated Historical Atlas
of the County of Middlesex, Ont.
Toronto: H.R. Page & Co., 1878.

NOT TO SCALE

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

 Study Area



**Stage 3 Site Specific
Assessment of
Location 1 (AfHg-377),
Dorchester, Ontario**

**Figure 4: Test Unit Yield
and CSP**

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Date: August, 2022

Scale 1:300

Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Legend

- ⊕ Datum Stake
- Euro-Canadian
- Stage 2 Site Area
- Stage 3 Test Unit (1m)
- Excavation Grid (5m)

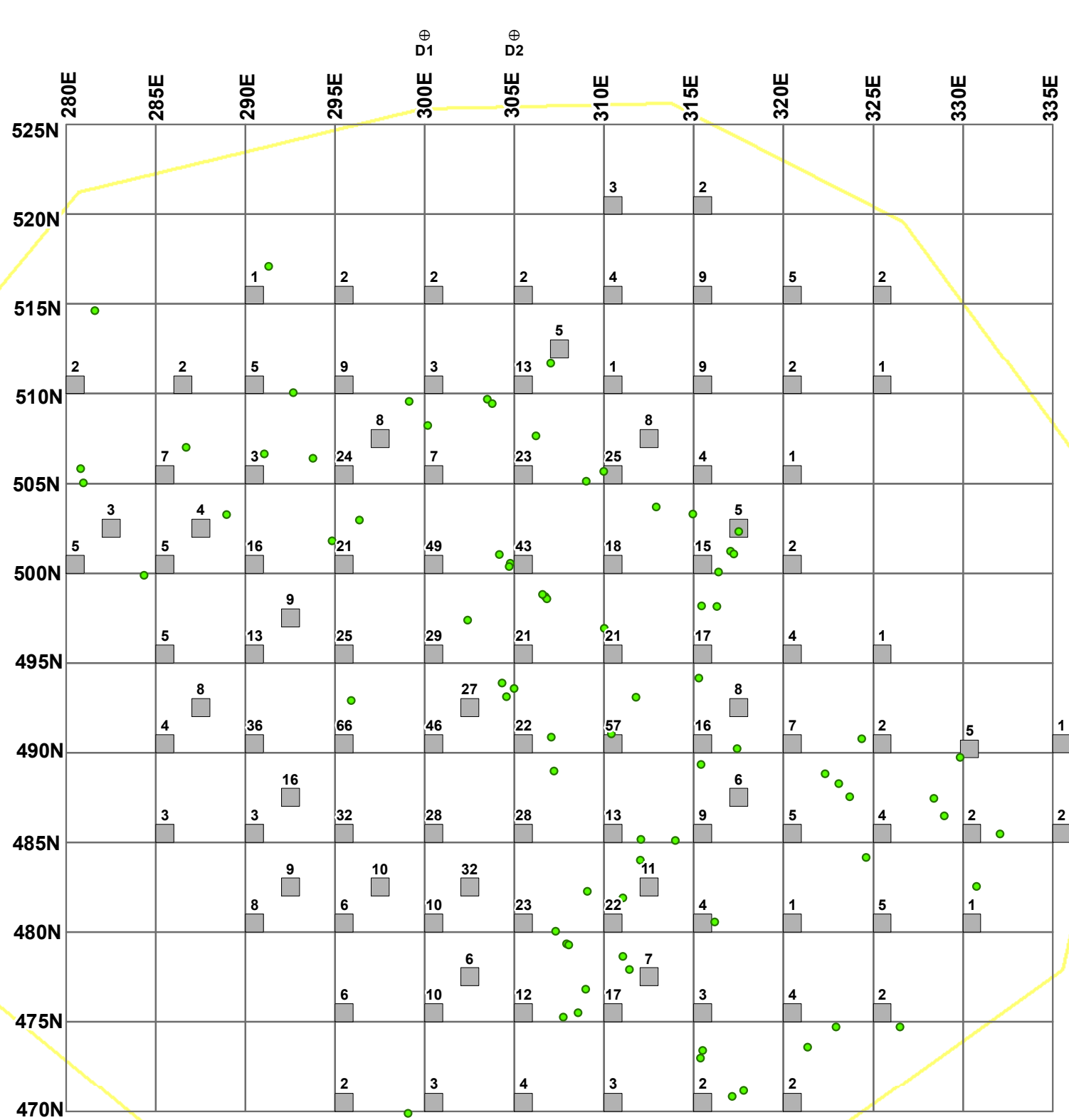
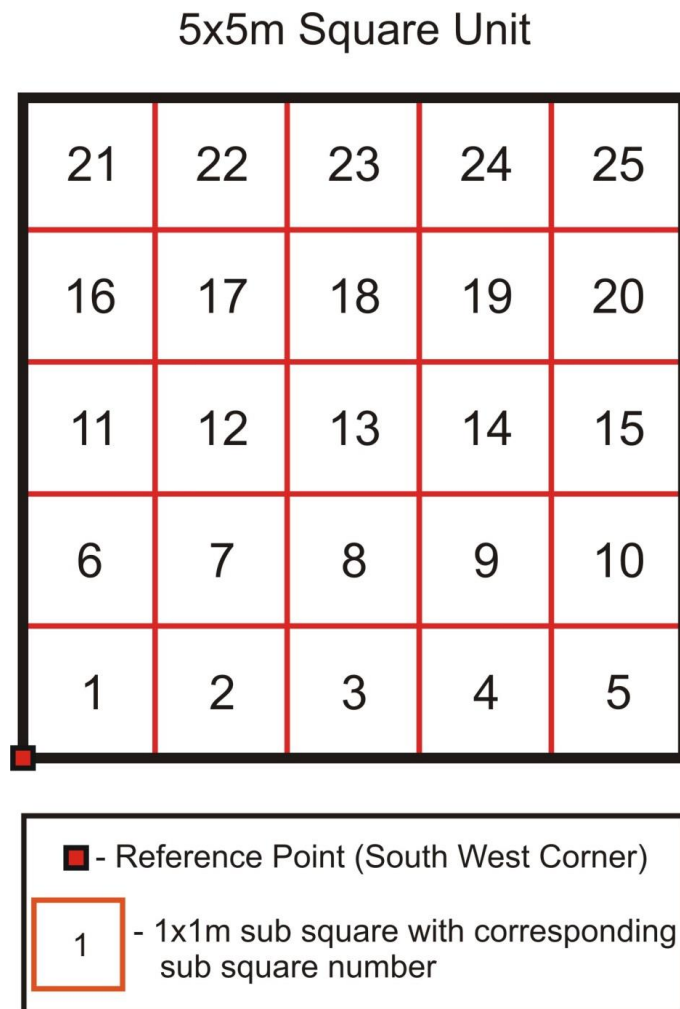


Figure 5: Grid Orientation



APPENDIX A: LOCATION 1 (AFHg-377) ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat. #	East	North	SS	Artifact	Qty	Comments
1	335	490	1	Nail, Cut	1	
2	325	515	1	Misc. Metal	1	large machine bolt
3	325	515	1	Glass, Bottle	1	green fragments
4	320	470	1	Nail, Cut	1	
5	320	470	1	Chipping Detritus	1	Kettle Point, flake fragment
6	325	490	1	Misc. Metal	1	Square Headed Bolt
7	325	490	1	Glass, Bottle	1	green fragments
8	335	485	1	Glass, Bottle	1	colourless fragments
9	335	485	1	stoneware, salt-glazed	1	interior brown glaze, exterior colourless
10	330	485	1	Faunal	1	Fragmentary tooth of herbivore
11	330	485	1	Whiteware, undecorated	1	
12	300	510	1	Whiteware, undecorated	1	
13	300	510	1	Glass, Bottle	1	colourless fragments
14	300	510	1	Glass, Window	1	> 2mm thick
15	310	510	1	stoneware, salt-glazed	1	interior brown glaze, exterior colourless
16	300	515	1	Whiteware, undecorated	2	
17	305	515	1	Whiteware, undecorated	1	
18	305	515	1	whiteware, transfer print	1	blue, indeterminate design
19	320	510	1	Chipping Detritus	1	Kettle Point, flake fragment
20	320	510	1	Chipping Detritus	1	onondaga secondary knapping flake
21	315	505	1	Whiteware, undecorated	2	
22	315	505	1	Coarse Red Earthenware	1	black glaze exterior, no glaze interior
23	315	505	1	Glass, Window	1	> 2mm thick
24	280	510	1	Nail, Cut	1	
25	280	510	1	Whiteware, undecorated	1	
26	310	470	1	Whiteware, undecorated	2	
27	310	470	1	whiteware, transfer print	1	black, indeterminate design
28	325	485	1	Whiteware, undecorated	4	
29	295	510	1	Ironstone, undecorated	8	
30	295	510	1	Whiteware, moulded	1	raised dot mould around edge
31	290	510	1	Glass, Window	1	> 2mm thick
32	290	510	1	Coarse Red Earthenware	1	no glaze
33	290	510	1	Ironstone, undecorated	3	
34	330	490	1	Ironstone, undecorated	3	
35	330	490	1	Glass, Bottle	2	colourless fragments
36	310	520	1	Glass, Table	1	drinking glass
37	310	520	1	Whiteware, undecorated	1	
38	310	520	1	Stoneware	1	no glaze
39	295	515	1	Chipping Detritus	1	onondaga flake fragment
40	295	515	1	Whiteware, undecorated	1	
41	290	500	1	Miscellaneous metal	3	corroded scrap iron
42	290	500	1	Glass, Window	3	> 2mm thick
43	290	500	1	Glass, Bottle	3	1 colourless fragment, 2 aqua fragments
44	290	500	1	Whiteware, undecorated	4	
45	290	500	1	Yellowware, undecorated	1	

46	290	500	1	Coarse Red Earthenware	2	black glaze exterior, no glaze interior
47	310	515	1	Nail, indeterminate	1	
48	310	515	1	Glass, Bottle	1	colourless fragment
49	310	515	1	Yellowware, undecorated	1	
50	310	515	1	Whiteware, undecorated	1	
51	295	470	1	Glass, Bottle	1	colourless fragment
52	295	470	1	Whiteware, undecorated	1	
53	295	500	1	Nail, cut	2	
54	295	500	1	Whiteware, undecorated	10	
55	295	500	1	Stoneware	1	no glaze
56	295	500	1	Glass, Window	2	> 2mm thick
57	295	500	1	Glass, Bottle	6	3 green fragments, 3 colourless fragments
58	325	480	1	Whiteware, undecorated	4	
59	325	480	1	Glass, Bottle	1	colourless fragment
60	315	480	1	Whiteware, undecorated	3	
61	315	480	1	Coarse Red Earthenware	1	no glaze
62	320	495	1	Glass, Window	2	> 2mm thick
63	320	495	1	Glass, Bottle	2	colourless fragments
64	310	490	1	Stoneware, painted	1	grey stone, colourless glaze, blue paint indeterminate design
65	310	490	1	Whiteware, undecorated	3	
66	310	490	1	Glass, Window	1	> 2mm thick
67	310	490	1	whiteware, sponged	1	blue, tight
68	310	485	1	Stoneware, painted	1	grey stone, colourless glaze, blue paint indeterminate design
69	310	485	1	Glass, Bottle	10	6 colourless fragments, 3 green, 1 aqua
70	310	485	1	Glass, Bottle Finish	1	Colourless, screw top, long thin neck
71	310	485	1	Whiteware, undecorated	1	
72	305	495	1	Brick	2	red, fragments
73	305	495	1	Nail, cut	1	
74	305	495	1	Glass, Window	2	> 2mm thick
75	305	495	1	Whiteware, moulded	2	raised floral moulding
76	305	495	1	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
77	305	495	1	Whiteware, undecorated	3	
78	305	495	1	Glass, Bottle	7	colourless fragments
79	305	495	1	Glass, table	2	drinking glass
80	300	495	1	Miscellaneous metal	1	fence staple
81	300	495	1	Nail, cut	2	
82	300	495	1	Brick	1	red, fragment
83	300	495	1	Whiteware, undecorated	3	
84	300	495	1	whiteware, transfer print	1	purple, feather pattern
85	300	495	1	Whiteware, moulded	1	raised floral pattern
86	300	495	1	Whiteware, undecorated	1	
87	300	495	1	Glass, Bottle	5	3 colourless, 2 amber fragments
88	300	495	1	Glass, Window	12	>2mm thick
89	300	495	1	Stoneware, painted	1	grey stone, colourless glaze, blue paint indeterminate design
90	300	495	1	stoneware	1	colourless glaze

91	295	475	1	Glass, Bottle Finish	1	green, ring top finish
92	295	475	1	Glass, Bottle	2	colourless fragments
93	295	475	1	Glass, Window	3	> 2mm thick
94	325	475	1	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
95	295	490	1	Nail, cut	14	
96	295	490	1	Glass, Window	23	> 2mm thick
97	295	490	1	Glass, Bottle	8	6 colourless fragments, 2 olive green fragments
98	295	490	1	Coarse Red Earthenware	2	no glaze
99	295	490	1	miscellaneous metal	1	bolt
100	295	490	1	Whiteware, undecorated	12	
101	295	490	1	Stoneware	4	grey, colourless glaze
102	295	490	1	Whiteware, undecorated	1	
103	295	490	1	whiteware, sponged	1	blue, tight
104	305	480	1	Whiteware, undecorated	5	
105	305	480	1	Stoneware	4	2 brown, colourless glaze; 2 grey, colourless glaze
106	305	480	1	Glass, Bottle	2	colourless fragments
107	305	480	1	Glass, Window	8	> 2mm thick
108	305	480	1	Coarse Red Earthenware	1	no glaze
109	305	480	1	Nail, cut	3	
110	295	495	1	Miscellaneous metal	1	corroded scrap iron
111	295	495	1	white clay pipe	1	stem fragment
112	295	495	1	Stoneware	5	grey, colourless glaze
113	295	495	1	Glass, Bottle	6	3 colourless, 2 aqua, 1 green fragment
114	295	495	1	Whiteware, undecorated	3	
115	295	495	1	Glass, Window	9	> 2mm thick
116	310	505	1	Chipping detritus	2	onondaga, flake fragment
117	310	505	1	Whiteware, undecorated	3	
118	310	505	1	Nail, cut	3	
119	310	505	1	Nail, wire	1	
120	310	505	1	miscellaneous metal	1	corroded scrap iron
121	310	505	1	Stoneware	2	yellow, colourless glaze
122	310	505	1	Coarse Red Earthenware	3	black glaze exterior, no glaze interior
123	310	505	1	Glass, Window	4	> 2mm thick
124	310	505	1	Glass, Bottle	4	aqua fragments, 1 colourless neck fragment
125	310	505	1	glass, table	1	drinking glass
126	310	505	1	Whiteware, moulded	1	geometric mouldings
127	315	495	1	Glass, Bottle	12	9 colourless fragments, 3 aqua fragments
128	315	495	1	miscellaneous metal	1	fence staple
129	315	495	1	Whiteware, undecorated	2	
130	315	495	1	Stoneware	1	grey, colourless glaze
131	315	495	1	stoneware, salt-glazed	1	brown, colourless glaze
132	315	500	1	Nail, cut	1	
133	315	500	1	Whiteware, undecorated	3	
134	315	500	1	Glass, Bottle	8	colourless fragments
135	315	500	1	Glass, Bottle Finish	1	aqua, prescription lip finish
136	315	500	1	Stoneware, painted	1	grey, colourless glaze, blue painted indeterminate design
137	315	500	1	stoneware, salt-glazed	1	brown, colourless glaze
138	295	505	1	miscellaneous metal	1	corroded scrap iron

139	295	505	1	Whiteware, undecorated	6	
140	295	505	1	Brick	2	red, fragments
141	295	505	1	Glass, Bottle	8	4 colourless fragments, 1 colourless base, 2 aqua fragments, 1 green shoulder fragment
142	295	505	1	Yellowware, undecorated	1	
143	295	505	1	Whiteware, banded	1	2 pink bands
144	295	505	1	Stoneware	5	grey, colourless glaze
145	305	490	1	Miscellaneous metal	1	spring
146	305	490	1	Brick	1	red, fragment
147	305	490	1	Nail, cut	3	
148	305	490	1	Glass, Window	6	> 2mm thick
149	305	490	1	Stoneware	3	grey, colourless glaze
150	305	490	1	Glass, Bottle	8	6 green fragments, 2 colourless fragments
151	305	500	1	Chipping detritus	1	Kettle Point, flake fragment
152	305	500	1	Whiteware, undecorated	19	
153	305	500	1	Glass, Bottle	15	colourless fragments
154	305	500	1	whiteware, transfer print	1	blue, geometric
155	305	500	1	whiteware, sponged	1	blue, tight
156	305	500	1	white clay pipe	1	stem fragment
157	305	500	1	yellowware, undecorated	2	
158	305	500	1	Stoneware	2	grey, colourless glaze
159	305	500	1	Stoneware, painted	1	grey stone, colourless glaze, blue paint indeterminate design
160	300	505	1	Faunal	1	pig tooth
161	300	505	1	Brick	4	red, fragment
162	300	505	1	Chipping detritus	1	onondaga, secondary knapping flake
163	300	505	1	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
164	300	500	1	Nail, cut	1	
165	300	500	1	Glass, Window	10	> 2mm thick
166	300	500	1	Whiteware, undecorated	12	
167	300	500	1	coarse Red Earthenware	11	no glaze
168	300	500	1	Stoneware, painted	5	grey stone, colourless glaze, blue paint indeterminate design
169	300	500	1	Glass, Bottle	7	5 colourless fragments, 2 aqua shoulder fragments
170	300	500	1	Whiteware, moulded	2	geometric mouldings
171	300	500	1	whiteware, transfer print	1	blue, indeterminate design
172	310	480	1	chipping detritus	1	Kettle Point, flake fragment
173	310	480	1	Glass, Window	2	> 2mm thick
174	310	480	1	Glass, Bottle	5	colourless fragments
175	310	480	1	yellowware, undecorated	2	
176	310	480	1	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
177	310	480	1	miscellaneous metal	2	1 strap fragment, 1 iron machine pin
178	310	480	1	Nail, cut	4	
179	310	480	1	Nail, wire	2	
180	310	480	1	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
181	285	500	13	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
182	285	500	13	coarse Red Earthenware	1	no glaze
183	285	500	13	metal, miscellaneous	1	hook

184	300	485	1	Ironstone, undecorated	8	
185	300	485	1	Nail, cut	1	
186	300	485	1	glass, bottle	3	colourless fragments
187	300	485	1	Chipping detritus	1	Kettle Point, flake fragment
188	300	485	1	Brick	2	red fragments
189	300	485	1	ironstone, transfer print	3	3 blue indeterminate design
190	300	485	1	Whiteware, undecorated	6	
191	300	485	1	yellowware, undecorated	2	
192	300	485	1	Stoneware	2	grey, colourless glaze
193	300	490	1	Whiteware, undecorated	1	
194	300	490	1	miscellaneous metal	4	scrap iron fragments
195	300	490	1	Faunal	6	2 pig teeth fragments, 4 cortical fragments
196	300	490	1	Glass, Window	17	> 2mm thick
197	300	490	1	coarse Red Earthenware	5	2 colourless glaze, 3 no glaze
198	300	490	1	Nail, cut	3	
199	300	490	1	Glass, Bottle	6	4 colourless fragments, 1 aqua neck fragment, indeterminate small finish fragment
200	300	490	1	brick	4	
201	300	490	13	Ironstone, undecorated	9	
202	300	490	13	yellowware, undecorated	2	
203	300	490	13	Stoneware	7	grey, colourless glaze
204	300	490	13	Glass, Window	6	> 2mm thick
205	300	490	13	whiteware, transfer print	3	blue, geometric
206	310	500	1	whiteware, transfer print	1	blue, indeterminate design
207	310	500	1	Miscellaneous metal	1	fence staple
208	310	500	1	Whiteware, undecorated	3	
209	310	500	1	Nail, cut	2	
210	310	500	1	Glass, Bottle	6	4 colourless fragments, 2 green fragments
211	310	500	1	Glass, Window	4	> 2mm thick
212	310	500	1	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
213	310	490	1	Stoneware, painted	2	grey stone, colourless glaze, blue paint indeterminate design
214	310	490	1	miscellaneous metal	3	2 corroded fragments, 1 bolt
215	310	490	1	Nail, cut	1	
216	310	490	1	coarse Red Earthenware	5	3 black exterior glaze, 2 colourless glaze
217	310	490	1	Glass, Window	13	> 2mm thick
218	310	490	1	Glass, Bottle	7	colourless fragments
219	310	490	1	Whiteware, undecorated	13	
220	310	490	1	Stoneware	6	4 brown, colourless glaze; 2 grey colourless glaze
221	310	490	1	faunal	1	saw cut large mammal femur
222	280	500	1	yellowware, undecorated	3	
223	280	500	1	whiteware, sponged	1	blue and pink, tight
224	280	500	1	Whiteware, undecorated	1	
225	300	480	13	Stoneware	1	grey, no glaze
226	300	480	13	coarse Red Earthenware	5	no glaze
227	300	480	13	Glass, Bottle	15	9 colourless fragments, 4 aqua fragments, 2 green fragments
228	300	480	13	Whiteware, undecorated	5	

229	300	480	13	brick	1	red, fragments
230	300	480	13	Stoneware	2	brown, colourless glaze
231	300	480	13	yellowware, undecorated	1	
232	300	480	13	miscellaneous metal	2	corroded scrap iron
233	325	510	1	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
234	290	515	1	Glass, Window	1	> 2mm thick
235	285	485	1	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
236	305	485	1	Ironstone, undecorated	11	
237	305	485	1	Glass, Window	4	> 2mm thick
238	305	485	1	glass, bottle	4	colourless fragments, 1 olive green shoulder fragment
239	305	485	1	ironstone, banded	1	light blue bands, 3 thin
240	305	485	1	Whiteware, undecorated	2	
241	305	485	1	semi-porcelain, gilt	3	metallic gold band
242	305	485	1	nail, cut	3	
243	330	480	1	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
244	315	520	1	Glass, Window	2	> 2mm thick
245	320	475	1	Nail, wire	2	
246	320	475	1	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
247	320	480	1	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
248	290	485	1	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
249	290	485	1	Glass, Window	1	> 2mm thick
250	305	470	1	Glass, Window	1	> 2mm thick
251	305	470	1	semi-porcelain, undecorated	2	
252	305	470	1	metal, miscellaneous	1	corroded iron spike
253	310	475	1	Ironstone, undecorated	5	
254	310	475	1	ironstone, banded	2	1 pink and 1 blue band
255	310	475	1	Glass, Window	4	> 2mm thick
256	310	475	1	glass, bottle	3	colourless fragments
257	310	475	1	nail, cut	2	
258	310	475	1	nail, wire	1	
259	285	500	1	Ironstone, undecorated	3	
260	285	500	1	glass, bottle	2	colourless fragments
261	310	495	1	Ironstone, undecorated	4	
262	310	495	1	ironstone, transfer print	2	blue, geometric; blue, indeterminate
263	310	495	1	semi-porcelain, undecorated	2	
264	310	495	1	semi-porcelain, moulded	2	grooved moulding on scalloped rim
265	310	495	1	glass, bottle	4	2 colourless fragments, 2 green fragments
266	310	495	1	glass, window	1	> 2mm thick
267	310	495	1	nail, cut	2	
268	310	495	1	metal, miscellaneous	4	scrap iron fragments, 1 staple
269	315	470	1	glass, bottle	2	colourless fragment
270	285	485	1	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
271	315	475	1	Whiteware, undecorated	2	
272	315	475	1	semi-porcelain, moulded	1	base fragment, grooved moulding
273	320	490	1	coarse Red Earthenware	2	no glaze
274	320	490	1	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
275	320	490	1	stoneware	1	grey, no glaze
276	320	490	1	nail, wire	2	

277	315	515	1	Ironstone, undecorated	3	
278	315	515	1	ironstone, transfer print	2	blue, geometric, black indeterminate design
279	315	515	1	glass, bottle	3	colourless
280	315	515	1	metal, miscellaneous	1	fence staple
281	325	495	1	glass, bottle	1	colourless neck fragment
282	320	485	1	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
283	320	485	1	semi-porcelain, undecorated	1	
284	320	485	1	ironstone, moulded	2	wheat pattern
285	300	475	1	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
286	300	475	1	ironstone, banded	1	3 raised blue bands
287	300	475	1	ironstone, moulded	1	wheat pattern
288	300	475	1	semi-porcelain, gilt	1	metallic gold band
289	300	475	1	coarse Red Earthenware	2	no glaze
290	300	475	1	nail, cut	1	
291	300	475	1	glass, bottle	2	colourless fragments
292	305	505	1	Ironstone, undecorated	5	
293	305	505	1	ironstone, moulded	3	scalloped moulding
294	305	505	1	semi-porcelain, decal transfer print	1	green, blue, orange decal, indeterminate design
295	305	505	1	metal, miscellaneous	4	2 corroded fragments, 2 machine pins
296	305	505	1	glass, bottle	5	3 colourless fragments, 2 olive green fragments
297	305	505	1	Glass, Window	2	> 2mm thick
298	305	505	1	nail, cut	2	
299	305	505	1	nail, wire	1	
300	315	510	1	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
301	315	510	1	glass, bottle	3	1 olive green fragment, 2 colourless fragments
302	315	510	1	button, ceramic	1	2 hole white
303	315	510	1	metal, miscellaneous	3	corroded fragments
304	290	505	1	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
305	290	505	1	glass, bottle	1	black shoulder fragment
306	285	505	1	Ironstone, undecorated	3	
307	285	505	1	coarse Red Earthenware	2	black exterior, colourless interior glaze
308	285	505	1	ironstone, moulded	1	indeterminate moulding
309	285	505	1	metal, miscellaneous	1	corroded threaded hook
310	285	510	2	glass, bottle	1	colourless fragment
311	285	510	2	semi-porcelain, undecorated	1	
312	300	470	1	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
313	300	470	1	metal, miscellaneous	2	scrap iron
314	320	515	1	Ironstone, undecorated	3	
315	320	515	1	whiteware, transfer print	2	blue, indeterminate design
316	320	500	1	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
317	320	500	1	coarse Red Earthenware	1	black glaze exterior, no glaze interior
318	320	505	1	semi-porcelain, undecorated	1	
319	300	480	1	Ironstone, undecorated	3	
320	300	480	1	ironstone, moulded	2	wheat pattern
321	300	480	1	semi-porcelain, gilt	1	gold band, rim
322	300	480	1	glass, bottle	2	colourless fragments
323	300	480	1	nail, wire	2	

324	295	485	1	Ironstone, undecorated	6	
325	295	485	1	ironstone, dipped	1	dark green dipped, light blue band
326	295	485	1	ironstone, moulded	2	wheat pattern
327	295	485	1	semi-porcelain, decal transfer print	2	orange and green, indeterminate design decal
328	295	485	1	Whiteware, moulded	2	raised geometric on rim
329	295	485	1	coarse Red Earthenware	2	no glaze
330	295	485	1	stoneware	1	grey, colourless glaze
331	295	485	1	Stoneware, painted	1	grey stone, colourless glaze, blue paint indeterminate design
332	295	485	1	metal, miscellaneous	2	1 fence staple, 1 screw
333	295	485	1	nail, cut	3	
334	295	485	1	Glass, Window	4	> 2mm thick
335	295	485	1	glass, bottle	5	3 colourless, 1 aqua, 1 green
336	295	485	1	white clay pipe	1	bowl fragment
337	290	480	1	ironstone, moulded	2	wheat pattern
338	290	480	1	glass, bottle	2	colourless
339	290	480	1	glass, window	1	> 2mm thick
340	290	480	1	metal, miscellaneous	2	scrap iron fragments
341	290	480	1	whiteware, transfer print	1	red, indeterminate design
342	305	510	1	Ironstone, undecorated	3	
343	305	510	1	ironstone, transfer print	1	black, indeterminate design
344	305	510	1	glass, bottle	3	colourless fragments
345	305	510	1	metal, miscellaneous	3	1 scrap iron, 2 sheet iron fragments
346	305	510	1	nail, wire	2	
347	305	510	1	nail, cut	1	
348	305	475	1	marble, glass	1	green and blue swoosh, colourless glass
349	305	475	1	glass, bottle	3	colourless fragment
350	305	475	1	Ironstone, undecorated	3	
351	305	475	1	ironstone, dipped	1	light blue dipped, bowl fragment
352	305	475	1	semi-porcelain, undecorated	2	
353	305	475	1	coarse Red Earthenware	2	no glaze
354	295	480	1	Ironstone, undecorated	3	
355	295	480	1	glass, bottle	1	colourless fragment
356	295	480	1	metal, miscellaneous	2	scrap iron fragments
357	290	490	1	Ironstone, undecorated	11	
358	290	490	1	ironstone, transfer print	1	blue, geometric
359	290	490	1	ironstone, moulded	2	wheat pattern
360	290	490	1	nail, cut	2	
361	290	490	1	nail, wire	4	
362	290	490	1	glass, bottle	13	8 colourless, 5 aqua fragments
363	290	490	1	metal, miscellaneous	2	
364	290	490	1	button, ceramic	1	2 hole white
365	285	490	1	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
366	285	490	1	glass, bottle	1	
367	285	490	1	metal, miscellaneous	1	corroded scrap iron
368	290	495	1	Ironstone, undecorated	3	
369	290	495	1	ironstone, moulded	1	wheat pattern

370	290	495	1	metal, miscellaneous	1	fence staple
371	290	495	1	glass, bottle	5	4 colourless, 1 aqua fragment
372	290	495	1	coarse Red Earthenware	2	no glaze
373	290	495	1	stoneware	1	colourless glaze
374	315	490	1	Ironstone, undecorated	4	
375	315	490	1	whiteware, transfer print	1	black, geometric design
376	315	490	1	Whiteware, moulded	1	geometric mouldings
377	315	490	1	semi-porcelain, gilt	1	metallic gold band
378	315	490	1	coarse Red Earthenware	2	yellow glaze
379	315	490	1	metal, miscellaneous	2	strap fragment
380	315	490	1	nail, wire	1	
381	315	490	1	glass, bottle	4	3 colourless fragments, 1 amber fragment
382	285	495	1	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
383	285	495	1	glass, bottle	2	colourless fragments
384	285	495	1	metal, miscellaneous	1	rectangular iron bar
385	315	485	1	Ironstone, undecorated	3	
386	315	485	1	ironstone, moulded	1	wheat pattern
387	315	485	1	metal, miscellaneous	2	corroded scrap iron
388	315	485	1	semi-porcelain, gilt	1	metallic gold band
389	315	485	1	glass, bottle	2	colourless fragments
390	295	480	13	Ironstone, undecorated	4	
391	295	480	13	glass, bottle	3	green fragments, 1 colourless fragment
392	295	480	13	marble, glass	1	orange and yellow band, colourless glass
393	295	480	13	metal, miscellaneous	2	corroded scrap iron
394	310	475	13	Ironstone, undecorated	3	
395	310	475	13	whiteware, transfer print	1	blue, indeterminate design
396	310	475	13	coarse Red Earthenware	1	no glaze
397	310	475	13	glass, bottle	2	green fragment, aqua fragment
398	310	505	13	Ironstone, undecorated	3	
399	310	505	13	ironstone, transfer print	1	blue, geometric
400	310	505	13	metal, miscellaneous	2	iron spike, fence staple
401	310	505	13	glass, bottle	2	colourless fragment
402	295	505	13	Ironstone, undecorated	3	
403	295	505	13	ironstone, moulded	1	wheat pattern
404	295	505	13	metal, miscellaneous	1	corroded scrap iron
405	295	505	13	glass, bottle	2	colorless fragments
406	295	505	13	coarse Red Earthenware	1	black glaze exterior, no glaze interior
407	290	495	13	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
408	290	495	13	ironstone, moulded	1	indeterminate moulding
409	290	495	13	semi-porcelain, gilt	1	gold band, rim
410	285	490	13	glass, bottle	2	colourless fragments
411	285	490	13	metal, miscellaneous	1	fence staple
412	315	490	13	glass, window	3	> 2mm thick
413	315	500	13	nail, cut	1	
414	300	475	13	glass, bottle	2	colouless fragments
415	315	500	13	Whiteware, moulded	1	raised dot mould around edge
416	290	480	13	glass, bottle	2	colourless fragment
417	290	480	13	white clay pipe	1	stem fragment

418	310	480	13	nail, cut	1	
419	310	480	13	nail, wire	1	
420	310	480	13	glass, bottle	3	2 colourless fragents, 1 olive green base
421	305	510	13	glass, bottle	2	aqua fragments
422	315	485	13	glass, bottle	1	colourless fragment
423	315	485	13	metal, miscellaneous	1	fence staple
424	315	485	13	cabinet door handle	1	small moulded brass alloy
425	285	490	13	whiteware, transfer print	1	blue, indeterminate design
426	290	480	13	whiteware, transfer print	1	black, indeterminate design
427	290	485	13	glass, bottle	4	colourless fragments
428	290	485	13	metal, miscellaneous	1	corroded iron spike
429	290	485	13	whiteware, transfer print	1	black, geometric design
430	315	490	13	coarse Red Earthenware	2	no glaze
431	305	510	13	coarse Red Earthenware	1	no glaze
432	285	490	13	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
433	315	490	13	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
434	315	500	13	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
435	300	475	13	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
436	290	480	13	Ironstone, undecorated	3	
437	310	480	13	Ironstone, undecorated	4	
438	280	500	13	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
439	305	510	13	Ironstone, undecorated	2	
440	315	485	13	Ironstone, undecorated	3	
441	290	485	13	Ironstone, undecorated	5	
442	315	500	13	ironstone, transfer print	1	blue, indeterminate design
443	290	480	13	ironstone, transfer print	1	blue, geometric design
444	310	480	13	ironstone, transfer print	1	blue, indeterminate design
445	310	480	13	semi-porcelain, gilt	1	gold band, rim
446	285	490	13	semi-porcelain, moulded	2	teacup hadle
447	300	475	13	semi-porcelain, moulded	1	moulded teacup handle
448	300	475	13	semi-porcelain, undecorated	1	
449	290	480	13	yellowware, undecorated	1	
450	290	485	13	ironstone, banded	2	light blue bands, 1 thick 1 thin
451	280	500	13	ironstone, moulded	1	wheat pattern
452	290	495	13	stoneware	1	
453	315	490	13	stoneware	1	
454	290	485	13	Whiteware, undecorated	3	
455	290	495	13	glass, bottle	3	colourless fragment
456	290	495	13	glass, window	1	> 2mm thick
457			CSP 1	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
458			CSP 2	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
459			CSP 3	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
460			CSP 4	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
461			CSP 5	coarse Red Earthenware	771	black glazed exterior
462			CSP 6	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
463			CSP 7	coarse Red Earthenware	1	colourless glaze exterior
464			CSP 8	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
465			CSP 9	Ironstone, undecorated	1	

466		CSP 10	semi-porcelain, moulded	1	floral moulding on rim
467		CSP 11	glass, bottle	1	colourless fragment
468		CSP 12	glass, bottle	1	violet base fragment
469		CSP 13	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
470		CSP 14	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
471		CSP 15	glass, bottle	1	olive green neck fragment
472		CSP 16	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
473		CSP 17	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
474		CSP 18	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
475		CSP 19	coarse Red Earthenware	1	no glaze
476		CSP 20	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
477		CSP 21	yellowware, undecorated	1	
478		CSP 22	coarse Red Earthenware	1	no glaze
479		CSP 23	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
480		CSP 24	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
481		CSP 25	semi-porcelain, gilt	1	gold band, rim
482		CSP 26	coarse Red Earthenware	1	black glaze exterior, no glaze interior
483		CSP 27	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
484		CSP 28	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
485		CSP 29	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
486		CSP 30	glass, bottle	1	green fragment
487		CSP 31	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
488		CSP 32	coarse Red Earthenware	1	no glaze
489		CSP 33	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
490		CSP 34	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
491		CSP 35	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
492		CSP 36	Whiteware, moulded	1	geometric moulding on rim
493		CSP 37	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
494		CSP 38	coarse Red Earthenware	1	no glaze
495		CSP 39	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
496		CSP 40	semi-porcelain, undecorated	1	
497		CSP 41	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
498		CSP 42	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
499		CSP 43	ironstone, sponged	1	blue, tight
500		CSP 44	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
501		CSP 45	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
502		CSP 46	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
503		CSP 47	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
504		CSP 48	coarse Red Earthenware	1	colourless glaze
505		CSP 49	glass, bottle	1	colourless fragment
506		CSP 50	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
507		CSP 51	glass, bottle	1	aqua fragment
508		CSP 52	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
509		CSP 53	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
510		CSP 54	ironstone, moulded	1	salt shaker base
511		CSP 55	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
512		CSP 56	ironstone, sponged	1	blue, tight
513		CSP 57	Ironstone, undecorated	1	

514			CSP 58	glass, bottle	1	green fragment
515			CSP 59	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
516			CSP 60	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
517			CSP 61	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
518			CSP 62	coarse Red Earthenware	1	no glaze
519			CSP 63	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
520			CSP 64	glass, bottle	1	colourless fragment
521			CSP 65	ironstone, moulded	1	indeterminate moulding
522			CSP 66	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
523			CSP 67	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
524			CSP 68	whiteware, transfer print	1	blue, floral motif
525			CSP 69	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
526			CSP 70	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
527			CSP 71	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
528			CSP 72	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
529			CSP 73	whiteware, transfer print	1	black, house and trees
530			CSP 74	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
531			CSP 75	glass, bottle	1	colourless fragment
532			CSP 76	glass, bottle	1	aqua fragment
533			CSP 77	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
534			CSP 78	ironstone, moulded	1	raised squares on rim
535			CSP 79	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
536			CSP 80	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
537			CSP 81	Ironstone, undecorated	1	
538			CSP 82	Ironstone, undecorated	1	

APPENDIX L: LAND USE HISTORY FOR LOT 20 CONCESSION 3

Date	Instrument Type	Parties From	Parties To	Remarks
April 24, 1804	Patent	The Crown	William Reynolds Sen.	900 acres
April 30, 1804	B&S	William Reynolds Sen	William Reynolds	275 acres
April 17, 1805	B&S	William Reynolds Sen	Cooper Pixley	30 acres
April 7, 1808	B&S	John Reily Jr	George Havens	200 acres
May 30, 1822	B&S	George Havens	William Reynolds	100 acres
December 30, 1815	B&S	William Reynolds	Bartholomew Smart	150 acres
December 28, 1835	B&S	Cooper Pixley	George Temple	50 acres
June 6, 1846	B&S	Bartholomew Smart & wife	Robert Smith	100 acres
September 9, 1840	B&S	Bartholomew Smart et al	George Temple	21 acres
September 9, 1840	B&S	Bartholomew Smart et al	Anthony Smith	48 acres
October 22, 1849	Quit Claim	Bartholomew Smart	Anthony Smith	Not Stated
August 11, 1849	Will	George Temple	James Temple et al	80
August 23, 1856	B&S	Robert Smith & wife	Peter Smith	100
May 13-16, 1859	Affidavits	William McLairy		9 affidavits of boundary
October 12, 1859	Will	Anthony Smith	Magdelane Smith et al	Not stated
September 30, 1865	Mortgage	Peter Smith & wife	Duncan Campbell	100 acres
November 9, 1833 (July 30, 1867)	B&S	William M. Cormick	Roswell Morant	350 acres
November 9, 1871	Discharge	Duncan Campbell	Peter Smith	
January 19, 1875	Deed	Peter Smith	Robert Smith	20 acres
January 19, 1875	Mortgage	Robert Smith	Peter Smith	20 acres
May 27, 1876	Conveyance	Sylvester Smith et al	Magdelane Smith	60 acres
November 3, 1876	Mortgage	Peter Smith	Charles Dune	60 acres
January 29, 1877	Mortgage	Delila Aylsworth et conjux	Dom. S. & I. Society	8, 9 acres
August 5, 1876	?	Magdelane Smith	Delila Aylsworth	60 acres
April 3, 1877	Quit Claim	Elvira Smith ??	Delila Aylsworth	58 acres
August 31, 1877	Quit Claim	Mary M. Smith et conjux	Delila Aylsworth	58 acres
November 6, 1877	Mortgage	James M. Temple etux	Ont. Sav. & L. Society	71 acres

November 30, 1877	Deed	Peter Smith	Philip Smith	10 acres
? 1877	Mortgage	Philip Smith	Dom. S. & I. Company	10 acres
December 20, 1877	Mortgage	Robert Smith (?)	Dominion S. & I. Company	20 acres
March 9, 1878	Quit Claim	Robert Smith etux	Peter Smith	100 acres
August 10, 1878	Quit Claim	Melinda Hayter et conjux	Delila Aylesworth	acres
December 22, 1877	Discharge	Peter Smith	Robert Smith	
August 12, 1879	Deed	Robert Smith	James M. Temple	20 acres
November 17, 1879	Mortgage	Delila and William Aylesworth	Dom. S. & I. Society	59 36/100 acres
January 19, 1880	Mortgage	James M. Temple etux	Ont. L. & Deb. Company	71 acres
March 12, 1880	Discharge	Thomas Partridge Guz etal executor	Phoebe Lucas	
October 5, 1880	Quit Claim	Sylvester Smith etux	Delila Aylesworth	
April 16, 1881	Deed	Phillip Smith etux	Byran Stronghill	10 acres
November 1, 1881	Discharge	Phoebe F. E. Hall	Peter Smith	
November 1, 1881	Mortgage	Peter Smith	Benjamin Abbott	50 acres
December 30, 1882	Deed	Delila Aylsworth	M.O. Morehouse	59 36/100 acres
December 30, 1882	Mortgage	M.O. Morehouse etux	Royal Standard Lo.	59 36/100 acres
November 2, 1880	Discharge	Dominion S. & I. Soc.	Delila Aylsworth	
December 30, 1882	Discharge	Dominion S. & I. Soc.	Delila Aylsworth	
January 2, 1882	Quit Claim Deed	Sarah W. Smith	M.O. Morehouse	59 36/100 acres
November 29, 1883	Discharge	Dominion S. & Inv. Soc.	Philip Smith	
December 3, 1883	Mortgage	Bryan Stronghill	Albert Burdick	10 acres
January 31, 1885	Mortgage	James M. Temple etux	Ontario Loan & Debt Co.	
May 9, 1884	Discharge	Ontario Loan & Debt Co.	James M. Temple	
July 9, 1886	Discharge	Albert Burdick	Bryan Stronghill	
January 26, 1886	Mortgage	Bryan Stronghill	D.P. Aylsworth	10 acres
November 1, 1886	Discharge	Benjamin Abbott	Peter Smith	

November 1, 1886	Mortgage	Peter Smith	Benjamin Abbott	
September 26, 1887	Deed	M.O. Morehouse etux	Henry Harris	59 36/100 acres
June 29, 1888	Will	Peter Smith	Aaron Smith	70 acres
April 16, 1895	Mortgage	Hugh Willer	Hon. W.P.K. Street & Talbot Macbeth – Trustees	59 36/100 acres
April 20, 1895	Deed	Mary Harris (admin)	Hugh Willer	59 36/100 acres
June 22, 1895	Release	Mrs. Louisa C. Elliott et al	Aaron Smith & Joseph Wilson	70 acres
October 14, 1897	Deed	Aaron S. Smith & Ann Smith	Hugh Willar	70 acres
March 28, 1901	B&S	James M. Temple & wife	Arthur E. Temple	70 acres
April 20, 1892	B&S	John Harris “unmarried”	Mary Harris, widow	59 ?
December 10, 1907	B&S	Bryan Stronghill & wife	Hugh Willer	10 acres
June 18, 1914	Probate	Hugh Willer	Richard Harris & John Burke (Estate)	
October 26, 1916	G & O Lease	Arthur E. Temple	T.G. Maare	
January 5, 1920	Grant	Richard Harris & John Burke “Estate of Hugh Willer”, Elizabeth Willer (his widow)	James Turpin	
June 23, 1920	Grant	James M. Temple	Donald Everett Temple	115 acres
June 23, 1920	Life Lease	Donald E. Temple	James M. Temple	115 acres
March 16, 1922	Grant	Donald E. Temple etux and Margaret Temple “widow”	Charles F. Wallace	20 acres
March 18, 1925	Grant	James Turpin etux	Alvin Arnold Turpin	
January 8, 1926	Mortgage	Alvin A. Turpin etux	William Kilbourn	
May 26, 1926	Quit Claim	Donald E. Temple etux	Arthur E. Temple	
September 10, 1929	Mortgage	Arthur E. Temple etux	Agricultural Development Board	70 acres
April 1, 1937	Mortgage	Charles F. Wallace – unmarried	Stephen Budden	20 acres
October 6, 1937	Oil & Gas Lease	A. A. Turpin	M. E. Wilson	140 acres

December 5, 1939	Assign. Of Mort.	Elizabeth Budden and John Pettit – executors of Stephen Budden	Elizabeth Budden, Carrie Grace Pettit and John	
April 9, 1943	Discharge	Elizabeth Budden and John Pettit, executors of Stephen Budden	Charles F. Wallace	
February 12, 1946	Discharge	William Kilbourn	Alvin Arnold Turpin and Mary Turpin, his wife	
April 10, 1946	QC Deed	Elizabeth Budden & Carrie G. & John Pettit	Charles F. Wallace	
November 8, 1946	Grant	Charles F. Wallace	The Director of the Veterans Land Act	
January 27, 1949	Grant	Evelyn & William Temple & Allie Newmayn	Merton R. & Jean H.A. Smith	
February 16, 1949	Discharge	Com'r of Agr. Loans	Estate of Arthur E. temple	