

ARCHAEOLOGIX INC.

14 Oxford Street West, London ON N6H 1P9 ~ T: (519)642-7836 F: (519) 642-7733 ~ jimarch@rogers.com

**Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1, 2 & 3)
Lowndes Holdings Corp. Quarry
Lots 2, 3 & Part of 1, Concession 11
Geo. Township of East Flamborough
Now City of Hamilton, Ontario**



June 2004

**Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1, 2 & 3)
Lowndes Holdings Corp. Quarry
Lots 2, 3 & Part of 1, Concession 11
Geo. Township of East Flamborough
Now City of Hamilton, Ontario**

Submitted to

Lowndes, 2030607 Ontario Limited
15-6400 Millcreek Drive, Suite 347, Mississauga, Ontario L5N 3E7
Tel: (519) 927-3445 Fax: (519) 927-3772

and

Ontario Ministry of Culture

Prepared by

ARCHAEOLOGIX INC.

14 Oxford Street West, London, Ontario, N6H 1P9
Tel: (519)-642-7836 Fax: (519)-642-7733

Archaeological Licence Number P001

CIF # P001-079

Corporate Project Number 2004-036

June 2004

Table of Contents

<i>List of Tables and Figures</i>	<i>iii</i>
<i>Personnel</i>	<i>iv</i>
<i>Acknowledgments</i>	<i>iv</i>
<i>Project Summary</i>	<i>v</i>
1.0 PURPOSE	1
2.0 STUDY METHODS	1
2.1 Stage 1 Background Research	1
2.2 Stage 2 Field Assessment Methods	3
2.3 Stage 3 Assessment of Site Significance and Information Potential	4
3.0 RESULTS	4
3.1 Stage 1 Background Research	4
3.1.1 Natural Environment	4
3.1.2 Previously Known Archaeological Resources	4
3.1.4 Potential for Historic Archaeological Sites	9
3.2 Stage 2 Field Assessment Results	9
3.2.1 Location 1	9
3.2.2 Location 2	11
3.2.3 Location 3	12
3.2.4 Location 4	13
3.3 Stage 3 Assessment Results	14
3.3.1 Land Registry Information	15
3.3.2 Location 2 (AiGx-241)	15
3.4.1 Location 3 (AiGx-242)	19
4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	22
References Cited	23

APPENDIX A	Qualifications of Principal Investigator	24
APPENDIX B	Artifact Catalogues	28

List of Tables

1.	Cultural Chronology for the Hamilton Area	9
2.	Artifact Catalogue, Location 2	11
3.	Artifact Catalogue, Location 3	12
4.	Artifact Catalogue, Location 4	13
5.	Stage 3 Artifact Catalogue, AiGx-241	15
6.	Stage 3 Artifact Catalogue, AiGx-242	20

List of Figures

1.	Location of the Study Area	2
2.	1875 Map of Hamilton-Wentworth County	5
3.	Stage 2 Survey Methods and Results	6
4.	Stage 2 Survey Conditions	7
5.	Stage 2, Location 3	7
6.	Stage 2 Area of Previous Extraction	8
7.	Stage 2 Rock Strewn Surface of Forested Area	8
8.	Stage 2 Artifacts	10
9.	Stage 3 Excavation Results for AiGx-241	16
10.	Stage 3 Excavation Results for AiGx-242	17
11.	Stage 3 Artifacts	18

Personnel

Project Coordinator	Jim Wilson, M.A.
Field Director	Adam Hossack, B.Sc.
Report Production	Adria Hill B.A.
Field/Office Assistants	Peter Juknys Chris Gervais Sebastian Mejia Jean-Paul Efford John Sheen Mathew Gove John MacDonald Chris Regimbal Melissa Milmine Richard Orr Catherine MacLean Sarah Wilson Jeni Barton Dave Kielstra Bear John Kyle McQueen

Acknowledgments

The completion of this report was facilitated by the assistance of the following individuals:

- **David Lowndes**, Lowndes, 2030607 Ontario Limited; and
- **Robert Von Bitter**, Archaeological Data Coordinator, Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation, Toronto.

Project Summary

An archaeological assessment (Stages 1, 2 & 3) was conducted for an approximate 193 hectare proposed quarry site, situated on Lots 2, 3 and part of 1, Concession 11, Geo. Township of East Flamborough, now City of Hamilton, Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as part of an aggregate pit licensing application in accordance with Sections 2.2.3 and 2.2.4 of the *Aggregate Resources Act* Provincial Standards.

The study area is primarily comprised of woodlot and agricultural fields, with lesser areas of poor drainage, previous aggregate extraction and disturbance surrounding former farm and residential structures. All areas that could be ploughed were subject to pedestrian survey while the woodlots were assessed using the standard test pit method. Areas disturbed by previous development, extraction activities and/or poorly drained areas, were judged to have low archaeological potential and were not subject to assessment.

The Stage 2 field assessment resulted in the identification of four previously unregistered sites; including one find spot of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact (Location 1), and three 19th century Euro-Canadian artifact scatters (Locations 2-4). Due to the limited significance and information potential of the find spot location and one of the 19th century Euro-Canadian artifact scatters which is very diffuse, no additional assessment is recommended for Location 1 and Location 4. Additional Stage 3 assessment is recommended for Location 2 (AiGx-241) and Location 3 (AiGx-242) in order to further evaluate their significance and information potential. The Stage 3 field assessment of Location 2 (AiGx-241) and Location 3 (Aigx-242) produced a number of mid-19th and early 20th century artifacts. Given the relatively late date of material recovered it was determined that both AiGx-241 and AiGx-242 have a low degree of significance and information potential and no additional archaeological assessment is recommended.

The Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment was conducted in order to fulfill a standard condition of licence approval. The Ministry of Culture is asked to review the methods and results of this assessment and inform the Ministry of Natural Resources that the provincial concerns for cultural heritage for this application have been met.

Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1, 2 & 3)
Lowndes Holdings Corp. Quarry
Lots 2, 3 & Part of 1, Concession 11
Geo. Township of East Flamborough
Now City of Hamilton, Ontario

1.0 PURPOSE

An archaeological assessment (Stages 1, 2 & 3) was conducted for an approximate 193 hectare proposed quarry site, situated on Lots 2, 3 and part of 1, Concession 11, Geo. Township of East Flamborough, now City of Hamilton, Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as part of an aggregate pit licensing application in accordance with Sections 2.2.3 and 2.2.4 of the *Aggregate Resources Act* Provincial Standards.

The fieldwork was conducted between October 11th and November 2nd 2003, under archaeological consulting license P001, issued to Jim Wilson by the Minister of Culture. The Stage 2 field assessment resulted in the identification of four previously unregistered sites; including one find spot of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact (Location 1), and three 19th century Euro-Canadian artifact scatters (Locations 2-4). Due to the limited significance and information potential of the find spot location and one of 19th century Euro-Canadian artifact scatters which is very diffuse, no additional assessment is recommended for Location 1 and Location 4. Additional Stage 3 assessment is recommended for Location 2 (AiGx-241) and Location 3 (AiGx-242) in order to further evaluate their significance and information potential. The Stage 3 field assessment of Location 2 (AiGx-241) and Location 3 (Aigx-242) produced a number of mid-19th and early 20th century artifacts. Given the relatively late date of material recovered it was determined that both AiGx-241 and AiGx-242 have a low degree of significance and information potential and no additional archaeological assessment is recommended.

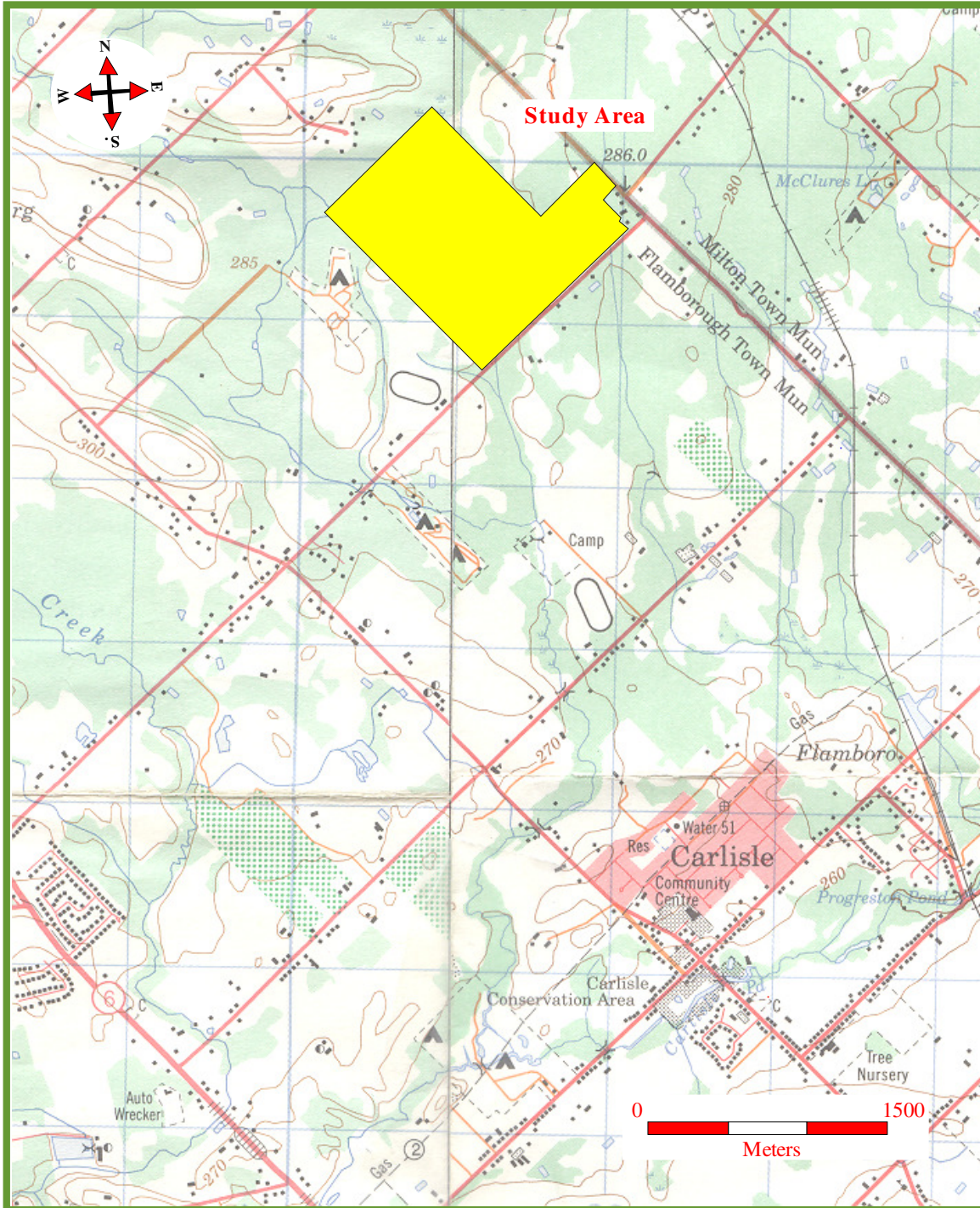
The Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment was conducted in order to fulfill a standard condition of licence approval. The Ministry of Culture is asked to review the methods and results of this assessment and inform the Ministry of Natural Resources that the provincial concerns for cultural heritage for this application have been met.

2.0 STUDY METHODS

2.1 Stage 1 Background Research

In compliance with the provincial regulations set out in the “*Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines*” (MCzCR 1993), the Stage 1 Archaeological Overview/ Background Study included: a visual evaluation of the property, a review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps; and an examination of the

Figure 1: Location of Study Area



National Site Registration Database to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in an around the project area.

Background research was conducted at the Ministry of Culture office in Toronto, the R.M. of Hamilton Wentworth land Registry Office, the University of Western Ontario Map Library, and the corporate library of Archaeologix Inc.

2.2 Stage 2 Field Assessment Methods

The study area is primarily comprised of woodlot and agricultural fields, with lesser areas of poor drainage, previous aggregate extraction and disturbance surrounding former farm and residential structures. All areas that could be ploughed were subject to pedestrian survey while the woodlots were assessed using the standard test pit method. Areas disturbed by previous development, extraction activities and/or poorly drained areas, were judged to have low archaeological potential and were not subject to assessment. Figure 3 indicates the limits of the areas surveyed and the methods employed.

Each test unit was excavated to subsoil, and all soil was screened through six-millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts. Test units were approximately 30 centimetres in diameter and were back filled. When an artifact was noted in a test pit, the survey interval was reduced to 2.5 metres within a ten-metre radius. Figure 3 depicts the areas assessed and the techniques employed.

The weather during the assessment was generally cool and sunny, and there were no conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological remains. Permission to enter the property and remove artifacts was granted by Mr. David Lowndes, the owner of the property. All artifacts will be housed at the corporate head office of Archaeologix Inc., until such time as arrangements can be made for their transfer to the Ministry of Culture office at 900 Highbury Road in London, Ontario.

2.3 Stage 3 Assessment of Site Significance and Information Potential

The Stage 3 assessment included the mapping of the test pit and surface artifact distributions at each site, as well as the hand excavation of a series of one-meter test units strategically placed to sample the nature and density of the cultural deposits. A permanent datum was established and a five-meter grid was laid out from this point. The intersection coordinates of their southwest corner referred to the five-meter units. 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. Each one-meter square test unit was excavated to subsoil, with all soil screened through 9mm hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts. All excavated artifacts were retained for laboratory analysis and description. The Stage 3 assessment also involved an examination of the 19th century land registry records for Lots 2 and 3, Concession 11, Geo. Township of East Flamborough.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Background Research

3.1.1 The Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the “Flamborough Plain” physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 127-129).

An isolated tract of shallow drift on the Niagara Cuesta northwest of Hamilton has been named the Flamborough plain since it spans Flamborough Township...The limestone has been swept bare in places, particularly near the edge of the escarpment. What little overburden there is on the bedrock, apart from the drumlins, is either bouldery glacial till or sand and gravel...East of the Beverly Swamp, four small streams tributary to Bronte Creek serve the section south of Campbellvale...Good soil is not plentiful in this little region

Chapman and Putnam, 1984:128

The closest source of potable water is a small tributary of Spencer Creek that transects the northern half of the study area. The forested portions of the study area have not been cleared due to excessive surface boulders and limestone outcrops.

3.1.2 Previously Known Archaeological Resources

Previous archaeological assessments and research surveys have demonstrated that the Hamilton area was intensively utilized by pre-contact Aboriginal peoples. However there has been very little archaeological assessment conducted in the immediate vicinity of the study area and there are no registered archaeological resources within 500 metres of the property limits. Due to the presence of a small tributary of Spencer Creek that transects the northern half of the study area, the potential for pre-contact Aboriginal archaeological resources on the undisturbed portions of the study area was determined to be moderate to high. The areas of ploughed agricultural land were higher in elevation than the surrounding areas of woodlot, which had not been cleared due to the presence of large numbers of surface rocks and bedrock outcrops. Table 1 provides a summary of the culture history of the Hamilton area drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Figure 3: Stage 2 Methods and Results

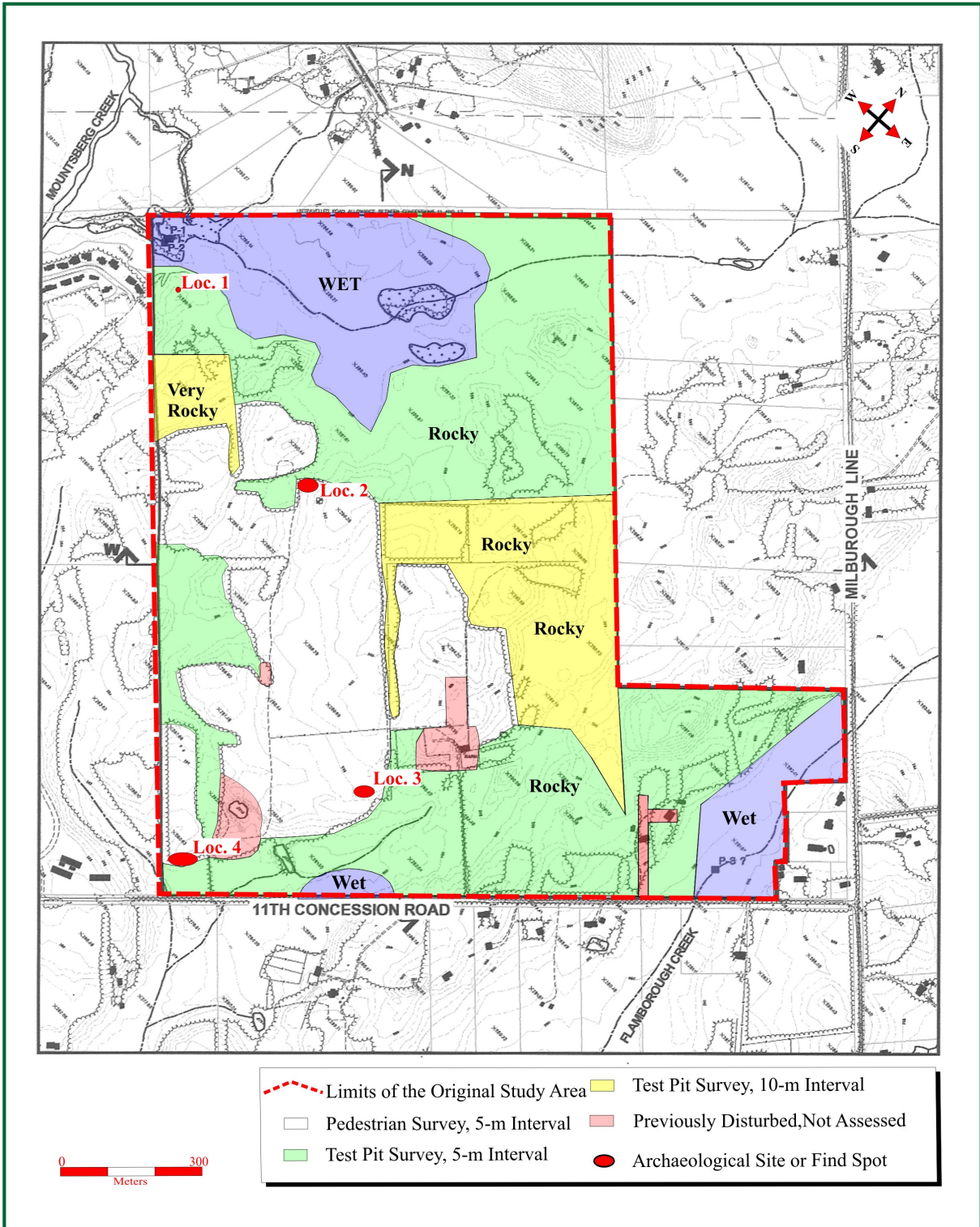


Figure 4: Stage 2 Survey Conditions



Figure 5: Stage 2, Location 3



Figure 6: Stage 2 Area of Previous Extraction



Figure 7: Stage 2 Survey Conditions, Rock Strewn Surface of Forested Area



Table 1: Cultural Chronology for the Hamilton Area.

PERIOD	CHARACTERISTICS	TIME	COMMENTS
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectiles	9000 - 8400 B.C.	spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400 - 8000B.C.	smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 - 6000 B.C.	slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like points	6000 - 2500 B.C.	environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Lamoka (narrow points)	2000 - 1800 B.C.	increasing site size
	Broadpoints	1800 - 1500 B.C.	large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1500 - 1100B.C.	introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100 - 950 B.C.	emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 - 400 B.C.	introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 B.C. - A.D.500	increased sedentism
	Princess Point	A.D. 550 – 900	introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 900 – 1300	emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1300 – 1400	long longhouses (100m +)
	Late Ontario Iroquoian	A.D. 1400 – 1650	tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Aboriginal	Various Algonkian Groups	A.D. 1700 – 1875	early written records and treaties
Historic	Euro-Canadian	A.D. 1796 – present	European settlement

3.1.3 Potential for Historic Archaeological Sites

The map of the Township of Flamborough East in the 1880 *Illustrated Map of Wentworth County* indicates two structures within the limits of the study area (Figure 2). The owner of the south half of Lot 2 is listed as Geo. Mitchell and his homestead is depicted near the mid-point of his property. The owner of the north half of Lot 2 is listed as Gage and there are no structures associated with his holdings. The owner of the south half of Lot 3 is listed as Chas. Stuart, and his homestead is illustrated near the southern limit of his holdings. The owner of the north half of Lot 3 is listed as James Smith and there are no structures associated with his property. It is important to note that historical maps are not always accurate and the absence of a structure on other portions of the property does not necessarily mean none were present. The historic archaeological potential was judged to be moderate.

3.2 Stage 2 Field Assessment Results

All previously undisturbed portions of the property were fully assessed using the methods described in Section 2.2. The assessment resulted in the identification of four previously unregistered sites, including one find spot of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact (Location 1), and three 19th century Euro-Canadian artifact scatters (Locations 2-4). Each of these sites is described in greater detail below and their locations depicted on Figure 3.

3.2.1 Location 1

Location 1 consists of a single positive test pit located near the northwest corner of the subject property (Figure 3). A single lateral margin fragment from an Onondaga chert biface was recovered. Despite the intensification of test pits to a 2.0 metre interval within a twenty-metre radius of the find, no additional artifacts were recovered. Due to the limited significance and information potential of a single isolated non-diagnostic artifact, no additional assessment is recommended for Location 1.

Figure 8: Stage 2 Artifacts Recovered



1: Moulded Ironstone, Loc. 2



2: Gild Painted Whiteware
Loc. 2



3: Bottle Glass
Loc. 2



4: Blue Edged Whiteware
Loc. 2



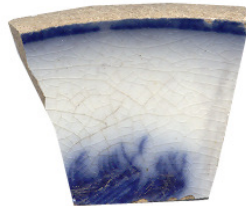
5: Stamped Whiteware
Loc. 2



6: Pipe Stems, Loc. 3



7: Whiteware with
Makers Mark, Loc. 3



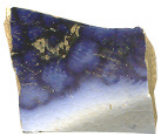
8: Flow Transfer Print
Ironstone, Loc. 3



9: Floral Painted
Whiteware, Loc. 3



10: Porcelain
Head, Loc. 3



11: Flow Transfer Print
Ironstone, Loc. 4



12: Transfer Print
Ironstone, Loc. 4



13: Bottle Glass
Loc. 4

Actual Size

3.2.2 Location 2 (AiGx-241)

Location 2 consists of an approximate 60 by 30 metre scatter of mid 19th century domestic and structural artifacts, located along the margin of the ploughed lands in the northwest corner of the study area (GPS co-ordinates 17T NJ 80726/09500). In total, 21 artifacts were collected from Location 2, with the artifact catalogue presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Artifact Catalogue for Location 2 (AiGx-241)

Cat	Artifact	Freq	Comments
1	glass, bottle	7	3 aqua, 3 olive/brown, 1 clear
2	glass, window	1	Thick
3	earthenware, red	2	brown & red salt glaze
4	Ironstone	4	1 moulded wheat pattern, 2 handles
5	Whiteware	2	
6	whiteware, painted	1	silver guild painted teacup handle
7	whiteware, stamped	1	blue & red stamped floral
8	whiteware, edged	2	straight edged, blue
9	ironstone, flow transfer	1	blue

The most common artifact type encountered is bottle glass. Seven glass fragments were collected, three of these were aqua in colour (Figure 7: 3), three were olive or brown beverage glass fragments and the final piece of bottle glass is clear. One thick window glass fragment makes up the remainder of the glass assemblage.

The second most common artifact is ironstone. Ironstone or graniteware is a variety of refined white earthenware introduced in the 1840's that became extremely popular by the 1870's and 1880's. It is usually much thicker than other whiteware, and is seldom decorated with coloured designs. Instead this type of tableware was decorated with raised moulded designs, often of wheat or fruit. In total, four pieces were recovered from Location 2, including one piece with a raised moulded wheat design (Figure 7: 1) and two handle pieces, one from a small teacup and the other from a large serving dish or urn. One piece of blue flow transfer printed ironstone was also recovered. This style of decoration, in which the pigment is allowed to flow into the glaze, became popular in the 1840's and 50's, with a later revival in the 1890's.

Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colourless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware by the early 1830's. Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19th century. Two pieces of undecorated whiteware were recovered from Location 2. There were also two fragments of decorated edge whiteware (Figure 7: 4). Edged plates become common as early as 1790, however as these fragments have a straight un-scalloped edge they likely date from 1840-1870. The remaining whiteware pieces consist of a single silver guild painted whiteware teacup

fragment (Figure 7: 2), as well as a single blue and pink floral stamped whiteware piece (Figure 7: 5).

In addition to the tableware, two pieces of red earthenware crockery were recovered, both exhibiting red-to-brown salt glaze treatment.

The limited artifact assemblage from Location 2 is consistent with a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian domestic site. Given the absence of Late 19th or early 20th century artefacts in the collection it is recommended that Location 2 be subject to additional Stage 3 assessment in order to evaluate its degree of significance and information potential. This additional fieldwork should involve the excavation of a series of one-meter squares strategically placed to determine both the spatial extent and nature of the cultural deposits at the site. Archival research should also be conducted at the local land registry office to establish the chain of title for the property throughout the 19th century.

3.2.3 Location 3(AiGx-242)

Location 3 consists of an approximate 45 by 50 metre scatter of mid-to-late 19th century domestic artifacts (GPS co-ordinates 17TNJ81001/09981). The artifact distribution surrounds extends over a small knoll in the southwest corner of the study area, on which there appears to be a collapsed stone cellar and foundation. In total, 21 artifacts were collected from Location 3, with the artifact catalogue presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Artifact Catalogue for Location 3 (AiGx-242)

Cat	Artifact	Freq	Comments
1	white clay pipe stem	2	1 "MONTREAL", 1"..EBEC"
2	white clay pipe bowl	2	
3	ironstone	1	moulded wheat pattern
4	ironstone, flow transfer	3	flow blue
5	whiteware, painted	1	green floral
6	whiteware	1	blue & green slip?
7	whiteware, transfer print	4	blue
8	whiteware	1	makers mark " J & G. MEAK..."
9	stoneware	2	
10	glass, bottle	1	green
11	toy	1	porcelain womens head
12	porcelain	1	knob fragment
13	button	1	white agate, 4 holes

The most common artifact encountered at Location 3 is whiteware (N=7). Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colourless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware by the early 1830's. Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19th century. All whiteware fragments recovered demonstrate some form of decoration. The most common decorative technique found is transfer print (N=4). Transfer printing developed early in the 19th century and involved

the transfer of an intricate pattern from a sheet of treated paper to the underglaze surface of the clay. Before 1830, almost all transfer printed wares were blue. After 1830, colours such as light blue, black, brown, green and red become more common. All of the transfer print wares from Location 3 are blue. A single hand painted whiteware piece was included (Figure 7: 9), this floral pattern tea ware was popular from as early as 1830 through to the 1870's. A basal dish fragment shows part of a makers mark "J & G. MEAK..." in green pigment (Figure 7: 7). The final decorated whiteware fragment is of an unidentified technique using blue and green pigment.

Four white clay pipe fragments are included in the assemblage, two stem and two bowl fragments. Impressed in one stem is "MONTREAL" with "HENDERSON" on the other side, and on the other we see "...EBEC" (Figure 7: 6). The bowl fragments did not demonstrate any impressed or moulded designs.

Ironstone or graniteware is a variety of refined white earthenware introduced in the 1840's that became extremely popular by the 1870's and 1880's. Ironstone fragments recovered (N=4) include three blue flow transfer print (Figure 7: 8) and one undecorated piece. The flow transfer print style of decoration is achieved by allowing the pigment to flow into the glaze, and became popular in the 1840's and 50's, with a later revival in the 1890's

In addition to the tableware two fragments of stoneware, a green bottle glass fragment, a broken porcelain handle and a small porcelain woman's head were also recovered (Figure 7: 10).

The limited artifact assemblage from Location 3 is consistent with a mid-19th century Euro-Canadian domestic site. Given the absence of Late 19th or early 20th century artefacts in the collection it is recommended that Location 3 be subject to additional Stage 3 assessment in order to evaluate its degree of significance and information potential. This additional fieldwork should involve the excavation of a series of one-meter squares strategically placed to determine both the spatial extent and nature of the cultural deposits at the site. Archival research should also be conducted at the local land registry office to establish the chain of title for the property throughout the 19th century.

3.2.4 Location 4

Location 4 consists of a diffuse 20 by 35 metre scatter of four pieces of mid-19th century domestic artifacts, located in the ploughed field near the southern limit of the study area (GPS co-ordinates at 17T NJ 81258 / 09158. The artifact catalogue for Location 4 is provided as Table 4.

Table 4: Artifact Catalogue for Location 4

Cat	Artifact	Freq	Comments
1	stoneware	1	
2	glass, bottle	1	Rose
3	ironstone, flow transfer	1	Blue
4	ironstone, transfer print	1	Blue

The artifacts collected at Location 4 include two ironstone fragments, one with a blue transfer print decoration (Figure 7: 11) and one with a blue flow transfer print decoration (Figure 7: 12). Ironstone or graniteware is a variety of refined white earthenware introduced in the 1840's that became extremely popular by the 1870's and 1880's. Transfer printing developed early in the 19th century and involved the transfer of a intricate pattern from a sheet of treated paper to the underglaze surface of the clay. Before 1830, almost all transfer printed wares were blue. After 1830, colours such as light blue, black, brown, green and red become more common. The flow transfer print style of decoration is achieved by allowing the pigment to flow into the glaze, and became popular in the 1840's and 50's, with a later revival in the 1890's. A rose coloured lip of a glass bottle (Figure 7: 13) and a fragment of utilitarian stoneware were also recovered.

Due to the sparse nature of the collection from Location 4, as well as the relatively late date of the materials recovered, Location 4 has limited significance and information potential and no further archaeological assessment is recommended.

3.3 Stage 3 Assessment Results

The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the determination that additional Stage 3 assessment was required for Location 2 (AiGx-241) and Location 3 (AiGx-242) in order to further evaluate their significance and information potential. This work was carried out following the methods specified in Section 2.3, and the detailed results for each site are presented below.

3.3.1 Land Registry Information, Lots 2 & 3, Concession 11

The land registry abstract index records for Lots 2 and 3, Concession 11, Geographic Township of East Flamborough, now City of Hamilton, are in poor condition and not all of the information was legible. All 200 acres of Lot 2 were granted from the Crown to the Canada Company on the 19th of September 1838. It is not clear when Pillars Searth Stevenson acquired the property from the Canada Company, however on the 10th of July 1858 the ownership of the property was transferred from Pillars Searth Stevenson to John Ferris, who in turn sold the property to John McDougall on the 28th of September 1859. By February of 1862 the land was back under the ownership of the Canada Company, which sold the property to John White on 4th of February 1862, who then sold the property to John McDougall on the 8th of September 1862. After 1862 the land was divided into various parcels with numerous owners, unfortunately the condition of the records makes it difficult to read.

Lot 3 was granted by the Crown to the Canada Company on the 19th of September 1838. The north half was sold from Pillars Searth Stevenson to John Ferris on the 10th of July 1858, who then sold the north half property to John McDougall on September 28th 1859. The Canada Company sold the northwest half to John White on February 4th 1862 who in turn sold the land to John McDougall on 8th September 1862. On September 16th 1857 the Canada Company sold the southeast half of the lot to Thomas Allison who then sold the property to Andrew Foley who sold it back to Thomas Allison on 22nd of April

1863. After 1863 the lot was further divided, but unfortunately the condition of the records makes it difficult to read.

3.3.2 Location 2 (AiGx-241)

The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the determination that Location 2 (AiGx-241) consisted of a 60 by 30 metre scatter of mid 19th century domestic and structural artifacts. Figure 9 illustrates the methods and results of the Stage 3 excavations at Location 2.

The Stage 3 investigations involved the hand excavation of 13 one-metre test units strategically placed to sample the nature and density of the deposits at the site. In total, the Stage 3 excavations produced 48 additional artifacts. Table 5 provides a summary of the Stage 3 recoveries, and a complete artifact catalogue is presented as Appendix B.

Table 5: Stage 3 Artifact Summary for AiGx-241

Artifact	Freq	%	Comments
Bottle Glass	16	33.3	5 aqua, 4 clear, 5 olive, 1 rose, 1 green
Red Earthenware	5	10.4	4 brown & 1 tan Salt Glaze
Window Glass	5	10.4	
Whiteware	5	10.4	
Cut Nail	4	8.3	
Transfer Print Whiteware	4	8.3	3 green, 1 brown
Ironstone	2	4.2	teacup fragments
Metal	2	4.2	
White Glass	2	4.2	
Wire Nail	1	2.1	
Slate	1	2.1	
White Clay Pipe Bowl	1	2.1	
Totals	48	100%	

Glass

The most common artifact type recovered was bottle glass at 33.3% of the total artifact assemblage. Of these five were olive in colour, five were aqua (Figure 11:10), four clear, one rose and one green. Other glass artifacts include five fragments of windowpane glass, at 10.4% of the total, and two opaque, white glass fragments.

Whiteware & Ironstone

Refined white earthenware was the next most common artifact class, comprising 18.8% of the total sample. Fragments of undecorated whiteware were most common, with 5 pieces recovered (55.5%). All of the decorated whiteware collection has transfer printed designs. The collection from AiGx-241 includes three green (Figure 11:2) and one brown transfer printed sherds. Two pieces of ironstone were also collected from AiGx-241 and they appear to be teacup fragments (Figure 11:11).

Figure 9: Stage 3 Excavation Results, AiGx-241 (Location 2)

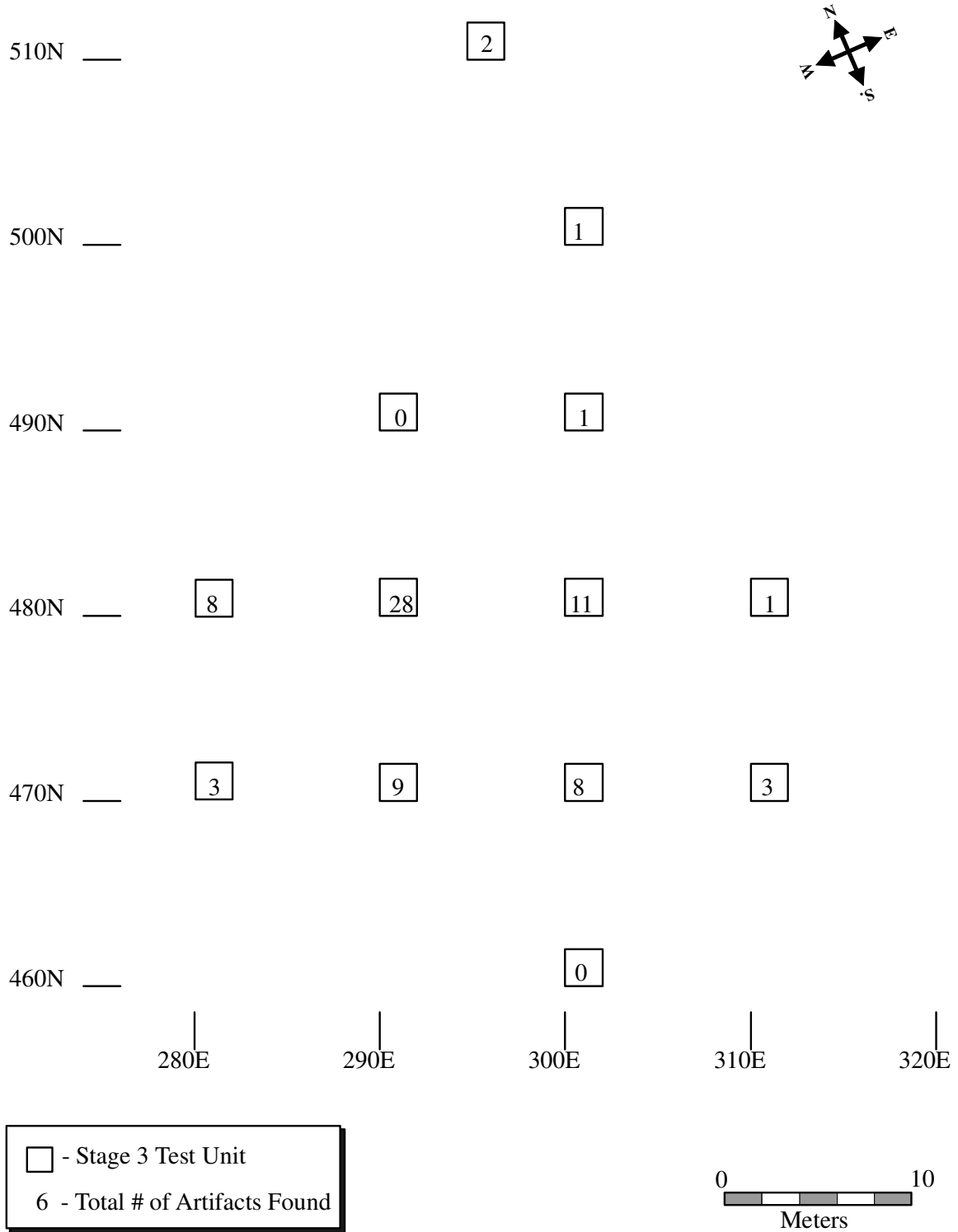


Figure 10: Stage 3 Excavation Results, AiGx-242 (Location 3)

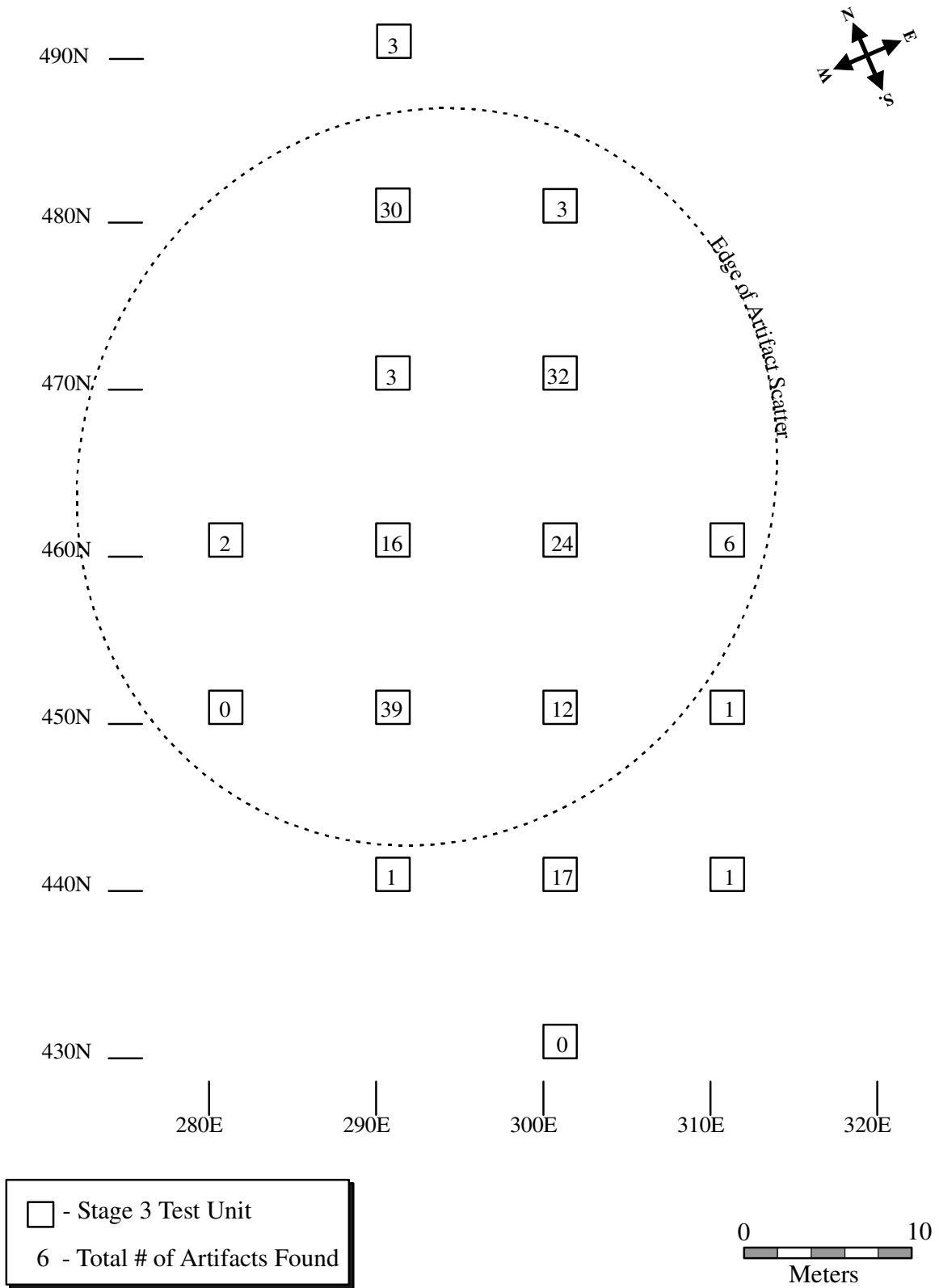
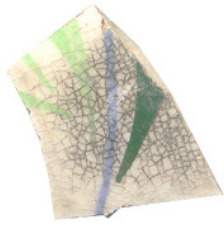


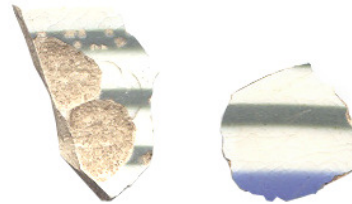
Figure 11: Stage 3 Artifacts Recovered



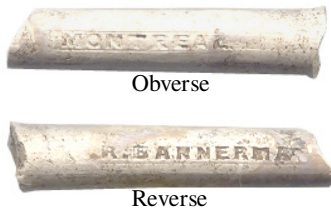
1: Painted Whiteware
AiGx-242



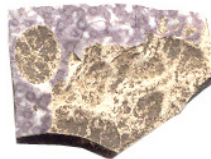
2: Transfer Print
AiGx-241 & 242



3: Banded Whiteware
AiGx-242



4: Clay Pipe Stem
AiGx-242



5: Sponged Whiteware
AiGx-242



6: Cut Nail
AiGx-241



7: Red Earthenware, with Brown
Salt Glaze Treatment, AiGx-241



8: Black Button
AiGx-242



9: Metal Button
AiGx-242



10: Aqua Bottle Glass, AiGx-241



11: Ironstone, AiGx-241

Actual Size

Utilitarian Ceramics

In addition to the tableware, five fragments of earthenware were recovered from AiGx-241, four with a brown salt glaze treatment (Figure 11:7) and one with a tan salt glaze treatment. Utilitarian stoneware and earthenware vessels were manufactured throughout the 19th century.

Nails

Of the five nails that were recovered from AiGx-241, there are four that were cut (Figure 11:6), and one wire nail. Cut nails, which as the name implies were machine cut and have a flat head, were invented as early as 1790, but did not become common in Ontario until 1830. Wire nails are identical to the type of nails in current use, with a flat, round head with a wire shaft. They became popular in the 1890's. Two miscellaneous metal fragments, and one slate fragment were also collected.

Clay Pipes

One white clay pipe bowl fragment was recovered during Stage 3 excavations at Aix-241. The bowl fragment did not demonstrate any impressed or moulded designs.

Given the relatively late date of material recovered as well as the general paucity of the artifact assemblage, it was determined that Location 2 (AiGx-241), has a low degree of significance and information potential and no additional archaeological assessment is recommended. It is possible that the site represents a dispersed midden area rather than an area of primary occupation.

3.3.3 Location 3 (AiGx-242)

The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the determination that Location 3 (AiGx-242) consisted of a 45 by 50 metre scatter of mid-to-late 19th century domestic artifacts. Figure 10 illustrates the methods and results of the Stage 3 excavations at Location 3.

The Stage 3 investigations involved the hand excavation of 15 one-metre test units strategically placed to sample the nature and density of the deposits at the site. In total, the Stage 3 excavations produced 122 additional artifacts. Table 6 provides a summary of the Stage 3 recoveries, and a complete artifact catalogue is presented as Appendix B.

Glass

The most common artifact type recovered (N=41) was bottle glass at 20.2% of the total artifact assemblage. Of these 18 were clear in colour, nine were green, six aqua, six olive, one rose and one red. Other glass artifacts include six fragments of windowpane glass (4.1%).

Table 6: Artifact Summary for AiGx-242

Artifact	Freq	%	Comments
Bottle Glass	41	20.2	9 green, 6 olive, 1 rose, 1 red, 6 aqua, 18 clear
Whiteware	28	13.8	
Cut Nail	22	10.8	
Red Earthenware	18	8.9	13 brwn Salt glaze, 3 red salt glaze, 2 tan salt glaze
Faunal Remains	10	4.9	2 calcined
Transfer Print Whiteware	9	4.4	4 green, 3 blue, 2 black
Yellowware	9	4.4	
Metal	9	4.4	
Ironstone, Flow Transfer	9	4.4	
Nail, Wrought	9	4.4	
Porcelain	8	3.9	1 pink, 4 knob fragments
Window Glass	6	3.0	
Whiteware, Banded	5	2.5	1 multiple green, 1pink, 1 blue & green, blue
Semi-porcelain	4	2.0	1 with metallic sheen, 1 handle
Wire Nail	3	1.5	
Button	2	1.0	1 metal, 1 black glass(?)
Earthenware	2	1.0	1 burnt, 1 Rockingham glaze
Ironstone	2	1.0	
White Clay Pipe Bowl	2	1.0	
Painted Whiteware	2	1.0	green & blue floral
Sponged Whiteware	2	1.0	purple
White Clay Pipe Stem	1	0.5	"montreal" and "R. Bannerman"
Total	203	100%	

Whiteware & Ironstone

Refined white earthenware was the next most common artifact class (N=46), comprising 22.7% of the total sample. Fragments of undecorated whiteware were most common, with 28 pieces recovered. Of the decorated whiteware collection (N=18), transfer printed (Figure 11:2) designs were the most often collected (N=9). The collection from AiGx-242 includes four green, three blue and two black. Banded whiteware (Figure 11:3) was the next most common decorated whiteware type (N=5), with banded colours including green, pink and blue and green. Painted green and blue floral whiteware (N=2) (Figure 11:1) and purple sponged whiteware (Figure 11:5) (N=2) make up the remainder of the whiteware collection from AiGx-242.

Ironstone or graniteware is a variety of refined white earthenware introduced in the 1840's that became extremely popular by the 1870's and 1880's. It is usually much thicker than other whiteware, and is seldom decorated with colored designs. Two pieces of undecorated ironstone were collected from AiGx-242, and nine flow blue transfer printed ironstone fragments.

Utilitarian Ceramics

In addition to the tableware, 20 fragments of earthenware and nine fragments of yellowware were recovered from AiGx-242. Of the earthenware fragments, 13 received brown salt glaze treatment, three have a red salt glaze treatment, two with a tan salt glaze treatment, one with a Rockingham glaze and one that was extremely burnt. Utilitarian stoneware and earthenware vessels were manufactured throughout the 19th century, while yellowware bowls and jugs were first manufactured in the 1840's, and continue to be manufactured in limited quantities today.

Porcelain

Porcelain is a type of earthenware fired at such a high temperature that the clay has begun to vitrify; consequently the ceramic is semi-translucent when held up to a light. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario. However by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common, as production techniques were developed in Europe that greatly reduced costs. Eight pieces of porcelain were collected, four were fragments of the same piece of hardware, possibly a door knob, and the remainder were dish fragments. Four pieces of semi-porcelain were also collected, one with a silvery metallic gilt.

Nails

Of the 34 nails that were recovered from AiGx-242, there are 22 that were cut, nine wrought nails and three wire nails. Cut nails, which as the name implies were machine cut and have a flat head, were invented as early as 1790, but did not become common in Ontario until 1830. Wire nails are identical to the type of nails in current use, with a flat, round head with a wire shaft. They became popular in the 1890's. Nine miscellaneous metal fragments were also collected.

Faunal Remains

Ten pieces of mammalian faunal remains were recovered from AiGx-242; two of these have been exposed to heat long enough for calcination to occur.

Buttons

Two buttons were collected from AiGx-242, one metal (Figure 11:9) and one manufactured from a black glass (Figure 11:8).

Clay Pipes

Two white clay pipe bowl fragments and one stem fragment were recovered during Stage 3 excavations. The stem fragment has "MONTREAL" impressed on one side, with "R. BANNERMAN" on the opposite (Figure 11:4). The bowl fragments did not demonstrate any impressed or moulded designs.

Given the relatively late date of material recovered, including the wire nails, porcelain, and the flow blue printed ironstone, it is clear the occupation at Location 3 extending at least into the late 19th century, and perhaps as late as the early 20th century. As such was determined that Location 3, AiGx-242, has a relatively low degree of significance and information potential and no additional archaeological assessment is recommended.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 2 field assessment resulted in the identification of four previously unregistered sites; including one find spot of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact (Location 1), and three 19th century Euro-Canadian artifact scatters (Locations 2-4). Due to the limited significance and information potential of the find spot location and one of 19th century Euro-Canadian artifact scatters which is very diffuse, no additional assessment is recommended for Location 1 and Location 4. Additional Stage 3 assessment was recommended for Location 2 (AiGx-241) and Location 3 (AiGx-242) in order to further evaluate their significance and information potential.

The required Stage 3 field assessment of Location 2 (AiGx-241) and Location 3 (AiGx-242) produced a number of mid-19th and early 20th century artifacts. Given the relatively late date of material recovered it was determined that both AiGx-241 and AiGx-242 have a low degree of significance and information potential and no additional archaeological assessment is recommended.

The Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment was conducted in order to fulfill a standard condition of licence approval. The Ministry of Culture is asked to review the methods and results of this assessment and inform the Ministry of Natural Resources that the provincial concerns for cultural heritage for this application have been met.

Should deeply buried archaeological material be found on the property during construction activities, the Ministry of Culture should be notified immediately (519)-675-7742. In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact both the Ministry of Culture and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, (416) 326-8392.

Respectfully Submitted by:



Jim Wilson, M.A.
President, Archaeologix Inc.
Archaeological Licence # P001

References Cited

Chapman, Lyman John and Donald F. Putnam

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario (Third Edition)*. **Ontario Geological Survey Special Volume 2**. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.

Ellis, Chris J. and Neal Ferris (editors)

1990 *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. **Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society**, Number 5.

Government of Canada

1996 **Topographic Map Sheet 40M/5 and 40P/8**. Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Government of Ontario

1993 **Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines**. Archaeology & Heritage Planning Unit, Cultural Programs Branch, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Recreation.

.n.d. *Archaeological Data Base Files*. Heritage Branch, MCul, Toronto.

H.R. Page & Co.

1875 **Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wentworth County, Ontario**.

APPENDIX A: Qualifications of the Principal Investigator

Jim Wilson, M.A. President, Archaeologix Inc.

Education History:

- 1988 Honours B.A., University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario Canada.
Department of Anthropology.
- 1990 Master's Degree, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario Canada. Department of
Anthropology.

University Lecturing Positions:

- 1993 McMaster University:
- 1994 McMaster University:
- 1995 University of Western Ontario:

Archaeological Experience:

- 97-03 President, Archaeologix Inc.
- 96-97 Principle Field Investigator, Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.
- 94/95 City of London Archaeologist Planner.
- 1994 Principle Field Investigator, Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.
- 1993 Ontario Heritage Foundation Research: Research Assistant on the Middle
Sydenham River Survey.

McMaster University: Project Director for the Thames River Middle
Woodland Settlement/Subsistence Project.

Wilson Heritage Services: Project Director, Aldborough Township
Archaeological Resource Assessment.
- 1992 McMaster University: Project Director for the Thames River Middle Woodland
Settlement/Subsistence Project.
- 1991 Mayer, Poulton and Associates: Field Director for the Edenridge Subdivision
Assessment.

Archaeological Research Associates: Field Assistant.
- 1990 McMaster University: Field Assistant on the Mixteca Alta Archaeological
Survey; Oaxaca, Mexico.
- 1989 McMaster University: Project Director of the Boresma Site excavations.

- Mayer, Poulton and Associates. Field Assistant on the Rosedale Subdivision Assessment.
- 1988 Mayer, Pihl and Poulton: Field Assistant for the Ontario Hydro Longwoods Transformer Station Project.
- Mayer, Pihl and Poulton: Assistant on the Union Gas Hamilton to Niagara Falls pipeline survey and subsequent mitigations.
- McMaster University: Field Assistant for the Harvie Site mitigation, a 19th century pioneer cemetery.
- 1987 Mayer, Pihl and Poulton: Field Assistant on the Vaughn Master Plan Survey.
- Museum of Indian Archaeology: Field Assistant for the Matthew's Wood's Project.
- Mayer, Pihl and Poulton: Field Assistant on the Ontario Hydro Longwoods Transformer Station Assessment, Phase One.
- University of Western Ontario Field School.
- 1986 Museum of Indian Archaeology: Field Assistant at the Crawford Lake Site.

Publications:

- 1988 The Snake Creek Burial. *KEWA* 88(7):2-6. (With Dr. M.W. Spence).
- 1991 A Bad Analogy?: Northern Algonquian Models and the Middle Woodland Occupations of Southwestern Ontario. *KEWA*: 91(6):9-22.
- 1991 The Kittmer Site: A Middle Woodland Camp on the Upper Thames Drainage. *KEWA*: 91(6):2-8.
- 1992 Archaeological Investigations at the Duncan McGugan Middle Woodland Site. *Annual Archaeological Review of Ontario*, 71-74 (With Dr. C. Ellis).
- 1993 The Preliminary Investigations at the Pocock Site and the Meadowood Phase along the Middle Thames Drainage. *KEWA*: 93(3):2-21.
- 1993 The Rice Lake Phase Reconsidered. *KEWA*: 93(6):17-25.
- 1994 The Racher Site (AfHi-141): More Evidence Concerning Large Riverine Middle Woodland Sites Along the Middle Thames River Drainage. *KEWA*: 94(4): 2-17.
- 1997 Summary of an On-Going Archaeological Assessment, Lt.-Colonel John Butler Homestead (AgGu-66), Niagara-on-the-Lake. In *Arch Notes* Vol.2(5):6-14. (With R.G. Mayer and S. Gouglas).
- 1997 Cherry Hill: A Kirk Corner-Notched Site at Fonthill, Ontario. *KEWA* : 97(7):2-11. (With B. Wimmer and A. Figura).

- 1998 Osteological Analysis of an Early Woodland Burial: Mo Pierce site, South bay Marina Complex, Township of Pelee, Essex County, Ontario (AnHq-20). *Arch Notes*: 3(3):13-18.
- 1999 The Pocock Site: Exploring the Early Woodland/Middle Woodland Transition in Southwestern Ontario. *KEWA*: 99(1):2-27.
- 1999 The Greg Tarry Site (AeHf-38), A Small Uren Sub-Stage Camp in Aylmer, Ontario. *KEWA*: 99(3):2-8.
- 2000 The Moyer's Flat Site Pot. *KEWA*: 00(7):2-4
- 2002 The Fregg Site (AhGx-390), A Small Point Late Archaic Occupation in Ancaster. *KEWA*: 02(8):1-16

Presentations:

- 1989 An Introduction to the Boresma Site: A Middle Woodland Occupation in the Middle Thames River Drainage. At: **The Ontario Archaeological Society Annual Meeting**; London Ontario.
- 1989 The Middle Woodland Period in the Thames River Drainage. For: **McMaster Anthropology Society**.
- 1992 The 1989 Excavations at the Boresma Site: A Middle Woodland Basecamp. For: **London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society**.
- 1993 The Prehistory of the Delaware Area from the Late Archaic to the Early Late Woodland. For: **London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society**.
- 1993 Early Woodland and Middle Woodland Settlement Systems: Exploring Two Distinct Adaptive Strategies. At: **The Ontario Archaeological Society Annual Meeting**. Niagara Falls, Ontario
- 1993 Which Way to the Lawson Site? Late Woodland Settlement Patterns West of the Caradoc Sand Plain. At: **The Ontario Archaeological Society Annual Meeting**; Niagara Falls, Ontario. (With D. Riddell).
- 1995 Identifying Reductions in Residential Mobility in the Early and Middle Woodland Periods in Southwestern Ontario. At: **The Canadian Archaeological Society Annual Meetings**; Kelowna, British Columbia.
- 1995 GIS applications and archaeological master plans. At: **The Annual ESRI Canada Arc/Info Users Conference**; Waterloo, Ontario.
- 1996 GIS Workshop. At **The 10th Annual Canadian Association of Professional Heritage Consultants Meetings**; Toronto, Ontario.
- 1998 **Archaeological Master Planning, the London Experience**. At: The 1999 Ontario Professional Planners Institute Annual Meetings, Kingston, Ontario.
-

- 2001 The Van Bree Site: Young Phase/Glen Meyer Interaction near Arkona. For:
London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.
- 2002 The Don Crich Site: A Princess Point Camp on the North Branch of the Thames River.
For: **London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.**

APPENDIX B – ARTIFACT CATALOGUES

Location 2

Cat	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq	Comments
10	300E 490N:1	0-24	whiteware	1	
11	300E 500N:1	0-33	whiteware, transfer print	1	green
12	300E 470N:1	0-27	glass, bottle	4	3 aqua, 1 clear
13	300E 470N:1	0-27	glass, window	1	
14	300E 470N:1	0-27	whiteware	1	
15	300E 470N:1	0-27	earthenware, red	1	brown salt glaze
16	300E 470N:1	0-27	slate	1	
17	280E 480N:1	0-41	glass, bottle	3	2 olive, 1 clear
18	280E 480N:1	0-41	glass, window	1	
19	280E 480N:1	0-41	whiteware, transfer print	2	1 green, 1 brown
20	280E 480N:1	0-41	nail, cut	1	
21	280E 480N:1	0-41	nail, wire	1	
22	310E 480N:1	0-32	glass, bottle	1	olive
23	310E 480N:1	0-32	whiteware, transfer print	1	green
24	300E 480N:1	0-21	glass, bottle	4	2 olive, 1 aqua, 1 clear with ".VE"
25	300E 480N:1	0-21	glass, window	2	
26	300E 480N:1	0-21	white clay pipe bowl	1	
27	300E 480N:1	0-21	earthenware, red	1	brown salt glaze
28	300E 480N:1	0-21	whiteware	2	blue decoration
29	300E 480N:1	0-21	white glass	1	
30	280E 470N:1	0-26	nail, cut	2	
31	280E 470N:1	0-26	misc. metal hardware	1	hooked screw
32	295E 510N:1	0-29	whiteware	1	handle
33	295E 510N:1	0-29	glass, bottle	1	rose
34	310E 470N:1	0-22	ironstone	2	teacup
35	310E 470N:1	0-22	earthenware, red	1	tan salt glaze
36	290E 470N:1	0-19	glass, bottle	3	1 aqua, 1 green, 1 clear
37	290E 470N:1	0-19	glass, window	1	
38	290E 470N:1	0-19	misc. metal	1	
39	290E 470N:1	0-19	nail, cut	1	
40	290E 470N:1	0-19	white glass	1	
41	290E 470N:1	0-19	earthenware, red	2	brown salt glaze

Location 3

Cat	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq	Comments
14	310E 460N:1	0-28	porcelain	1	pink
15	310E 460N:1	0-28	porcelain, semi	1	metallic sheen
16	310E 460N:1	0-28	whiteware, transfer print	1	green
17	310E 460N:1	0-28	glass, bottle	1	green
18	310E 460N:1	0-28	earthenware, red	1	brown salt glaze
19	310E 460N:1	0-28	nail, wire	1	

20	290E 460N:1	0-24	whiteware, banded	1	3 green
21	290E 460N:1	0-24	whiteware	1	
22	290E 460N:1	0-24	porcelain, semi	1	handle
23	290E 460N:1	0-24	nail, cut	1	
24	280E 460N:1	0-19	glass, bottle	2	olive
25	290E 470N:1	0-25	nail, cut	3	
26	290E 450N:1	0-25	whiteware	11	
27	290E 450N:1	0-25	ironstone	2	
28	290E 450N:1	0-25	whiteware, banded	1	pink
29	290E 450N:1	0-25	whiteware, painted	1	green floral
30	290E 450N:1	0-25	whiteware, transfer print	1	blue
31	290E 450N:1	0-25	whiteware, sponged	1	purple
32	290E 450N:1	0-25	yellowware	4	3 clear glazed, 1 Rockingham glaze
33	290E 450N:1	0-25	earthenware, red	3	2 red salt glaze, 1 tan salt glaze
34	290E 450N:1	0-25	nail, cut	2	
35	290E 450N:1	0-25	button	1	4 holes, metal, "H. Carlisle St. Catherines
36	290E 450N:1	0-25	glass, window	1	
37	290E 450N:1	0-25	glass, bottle	9	6 green, 1 rose, 1 red, 1 aqua
38	290E 450N:1	0-25	white clay pipe bowl	2	
39	290E 460N:1	0-18	faunal remains	4	skull frag. & vertebra from small mammal, Large deer tooth & 1 calcined
40	290E 460N:1	0-18	white clay pipe stem	1	"montreal" and "R. Bannerman"
41	290E 460N:1	0-18	porcelain	4	knob
42	290E 460N:1	0-18	glass, window	1	
43	290E 460N:1	0-18	nail, cut	1	
44	290E 460N:1	0-18	earthenware	1	burnt
45	290E 440N:1	0-20	glass, bottle	1	green
46	300E 440N:1	0-32	glass, bottle	4	3 clear, 1 aqua
47	300E 440N:1	0-32	glass, window	2	
48	300E 440N:1	0-32	nail, cut	1	
49	300E 440N:1	0-32	earthenware	1	Rockingham glaze
50	300E 440N:1	0-32	whiteware	1	
51	300E 440N:1	0-32	whiteware, banded	1	blue and green
52	300E 440N:1	0-32	whiteware, transfer print	1	black
53	300E 440N:1	0-32	porcelain	1	
54	300E 440N:1	0-32	earthenware, red	4	clear and brown salt glaze
56	300E 440N:1	0-32	faunal remains	1	
57	300E 460N:1	0-25	whiteware	2	
58	300E 460N:1	0-25	whiteware, transfer print	2	1 blue 1 green
59	300E 460N:1	0-25	porcelain	1	
60	300E 460N:1	0-25	earthenware, red	1	red salt glaze
61	300E 460N:1	0-25	yellowware	2	
62	300E 460N:1	0-25	glass, bottle	10	4 clear, 3 olive, 3 aqua
63	300E 460N:1	0-25	glass, window	1	
64	300E 460N:1	0-25	nail, wire	2	
65	300E 460N:1	0-25	metal hardware	2	
66	300E 460N:1	0-25	nail, cut	1	

67	300E 450N:1	0-30	whiteware, transfer print	2	1 blue 1 black
68	300E 450N:1	0-30	whiteware, sponged	1	purple
69	300E 450N:1	0-30	yellowware	1	
70	300E 450N:1	0-30	earthenware, red	2	1 brown salt glaze, 1 tan salt glaze
71	300E 450N:1	0-30	misc. metal	1	
72	300E 450N:1	0-30	button	1	black
73	300E 450N:1	0-30	glass, bottle	3	1 gree, 1 aqua, 1 clear
74	300E 450N:1	0-30	faunal remains	1	calcined
75	310E 440N:1	0-30	porcelain	1	
76	310E 450N:1	0-22	whiteware, painted	1	blue and green floral
77	300E 490N:1	0-25	nail, cut	1	
78	300E 490N:1	0-25	whiteware, banded	1	blue
79	300E 490N:1	0-25	whiteware	1	
80	300E 470N:1	0-34	nail, cut	6	
81	300E 470N:1	0-34	nail, wrought	1	
82	300E 470N:1	0-34	metal hardware	3	
83	300E 470N:1	0-34	faunal remains	1	calcined
84	300E 470N:1	0-34	glass, bottle	7	clear
85	300E 470N:1	0-34	glass, window	1	
86	300E 470N:1	0-34	earthenware, red	2	brown salt glaze
87	300E 470N:1	0-34	whiteware	8	
88	300E 470N:1	0-34	ironstone, flow transfer	1	blue
89	300E 470N:1	0-34	porcelain, semi	2	
90	290E 480N:1	0-30	glass, bottle	4	3 clear, 1 olive
91	290E 480N:1	0-30	nail, cut	6	
92	290E 480N:1	0-30	metal hardware	3	beer cap, clasp & misc.
93	290E 480N:1	0-30	earthenware, red	5	brown salt glaze
94	290E 480N:1	0-30	yellowware	2	
95	290E 480N:1	0-30	whiteware	4	
96	290E 480N:1	0-30	whiteware, transfer print	2	green
97	290E 480N:1	0-30	whiteware, banded	1	
98	290E 480N:1	0-30	faunal remains	3	