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STAGE 3 SITE-SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT

*24602H1 (BeGx-81) Site within 1017 and 1029 Brebeuf Road, Part of Lot 100,
Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road, (Geographical Township of Tay),
Town of Midland, County of Simcoe (AMICK Corporate Project #2024-
652/MCM File #P038-1500-2024)*

SUBMITTED TO:

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	3
2.0 FIELD WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS	17
3.0 RECORD OF FINDS	19
4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	24
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	24
6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	25
WORKS CITED	26
MAPS.....	29
IMAGES	45
APPENDIX A: ARTIFACT CATALOGUE	
APPENDIX B: GPS COORDINATE DATA	
APPENDIX C: DATABLE POST-CONTACT ARTIFACT TYPE DESCRIPTIONS	

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the results of the 2024 Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment of 24602H1 (BeGx-81) Site within 1017 and 1029 Brebeuf Road, Part of Lot 100, Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road, (Geographical Township of Tay), Town of Midland, County of Simcoe, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P038 issued to Marilyn Cornies by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment of 24-602H1 (BeGx-81), a historic Euro-Canadian archaeological site potentially affected by the proposed undertaking, and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. The Stage 3 Assessment consisted of the excavation of 1 by 1 metre square test units on a 5 by 5 metre square grid; the grid squares are referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each test unit was excavated stratigraphically by hand into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Depth varied between 28 and 124 centimetres. Each unit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All artifacts were retained and recorded by the corresponding grid unit designation. The soil stratigraphy consisted of a very dark grey sandy loam overlaying a medium gold sand subsoil. A total of twenty-two (22) grid units covering the site area at a 5-metre interval, with an additional five (5) infill units amounting to 20% of the grid unit total in areas of interest or high artifact concentration, were hand-excavated between 26 July and 10 August 2024. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

The Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment of the 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) Site resulted in the recovery of 2378 artifacts; no cultural features were encountered. Due to high levels of disturbance, a lack of cultural features, a low frequency of diagnostic artifacts predating the last quarter of the 19th century and a high level of very recent 20th century and 21st century artifacts, the 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) Site contains no further CHVI. Based on these findings, the following recommendations are made:

- 1. The 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) Site contains no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest;*
- 2. The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) Site has been address and is cleared of archaeological concern.*

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report describes the results of the 2024 Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment of 24602H1 (BeGx-81) Site within 1017 and 1029 Brebeuf Road, Part of Lot 100, Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road, (Geographical Township of Tay), Town of Midland, County of Simcoe, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P038 issued to Marilyn Cornies by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

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The proposed development of the study area includes the removal of all existing structures, and the addition of a concrete mixing plan, two silos, aggregate storage bins, washrooms, a septic tank and septic bed, water tanks, a general tool storage trailer, a plant operations trailer, eleven typical parking spaces and one barrier free parking space, with associated services and landscape modifications. A preliminary plan of the proposed development has been submitted together with this report to MCM for review and reproduced within this report as Map 4.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.2.1 PRE-CONTACT LAND-USE OUTLINE

Table 1 illustrates the chronological development of cultures within southern Ontario prior to the arrival of European cultures to the area at the beginning of the 17th century. This general cultural outline is based on archaeological data and represents a synthesis and summary of research over a long period of time. It is necessarily generalizing and is not necessarily representative of the point of view of all researchers or stakeholders. It is offered here as a rough guideline and as a very broad outline to illustrate the relationships of broad cultural groups and time periods.

TABLE 1 PRE-CONTACT CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Years ago	Period	Southern Ontario
250	Terminal Woodland	Ontario and St. Lawrence Iroquois Cultures
1000 2000	Initial Woodland	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula, and Meadowood Cultures
3000 4000 5000 6000	Archaic	Laurentian Culture
7000 8000 9000 10000 11000	Paleo	Plano and Clovis Cultures
		(Wright 1972)

What follows is an outline of Aboriginal occupation in the area during the Pre-Contact Era from the earliest known period, about 9000 B.C. up to approximately 1650 AD.

1.2.1.1 PALEO PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 9000-7500 B.C.)

North of Lake Ontario, evidence suggests that early occupation began around 9000 B.C. People probably began to move into this area as the glaciers retreated and glacial lake levels began to recede. The early occupation of the area probably occurred in conjunction with environmental conditions that would be comparable to modern Sub-Arctic conditions. Due to the great antiquity of these sites, and the relatively small populations likely involved, evidence of these early inhabitants is sparse and generally limited to tools produced from stone or to by-products of the manufacture of these implements.

1.2.1.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 8000-1000 B.C.)

By about 8000 B.C. the gradual transition from a post glacial tundra-like environment to an essentially modern environment was largely complete. Prior to European clearance of the landscape for timber and cultivation, the area was characterized by forest. The Archaic

Period is the longest and the most apparently stable of the cultural periods identified through archaeology. The Archaic Period is divided into the Early, Middle and Late Sub-Periods, each represented by specific styles in projectile point manufacture. Many more sites of this period are found throughout Ontario, than of the Paleo Period. This is probably a reflection of two factors: the longer period of time reflected in these sites, and a greater population density. The greater population was likely the result of a more diversified subsistence strategy carried out in an environment offering a greater variety of abundant resources (Smith 2002:58-59).

Current interpretations suggest that the Archaic Period populations followed a seasonal cycle of resource exploitation. Although similar in concept to the practices speculated for the big game hunters of the Paleo Period, the Archaic populations utilized a much broader range of resources, particularly with respect to plants. It is suggested that in the spring and early summer, bands would gather at the mouths of rivers and at rapids to take advantage of fish spawning runs. Later in the summer and into the fall season, smaller groups would move to areas of wetlands to harvest nuts and wild rice. During the winter, they would break into yet smaller groups probably based on the nuclear family and perhaps some additional relatives to move into the interior for hunting. The result of such practices would be to create a distribution of sites across much of the landscape (Smith 2002: 59-60).

The material culture of this period is much more extensive than that of the Paleo First Nations. Stylistic changes between Sub-Periods and cultural groups are apparent, although the overall quality in production of chipped lithic tools seems to decline. This period sees the introduction of ground stone technology in the form of celts (axes and adzes), manos and metates for grinding nuts and fibres, and decorative items like gorgets, pendants, birdstones, and bannerstones. Bone tools are also evident from this time period. Their presence may be a result of better preservation from these more recent sites rather than a lack of such items in earlier occupations. In addition, copper and exotic chert types appear during the period and are indicative of extensive trading (Smith 2002: 58-59).

1.2.1.3 WOODLAND PERIOD (APPROXIMATELY 1000 B.C.-1650 A.D.)

The primary difference in archaeological assemblages that differentiates the beginning of the Woodland Period from the Archaic Period is the introduction of ceramics to Ontario populations. This division is probably not a reflection of any substantive cultural changes, as the earliest sites of this period seem to be in all other respects a continuation of the Archaic mode of life with ceramics added as a novel technology. The seasonally based system of resource exploitation and associated population mobility persists for at least 1500 years into the Woodland Period (Smith 2002: 61-62).

The Early Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 1000-400 B.C. Many of the artifacts from this time are similar to the late Archaic and suggest a direct cultural continuity between these two temporal divisions. The introduction of pottery represents an entirely new technology that was probably acquired through contact with more southerly populations from which it likely originates (Smith 2002:62).

The Middle Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 400 B.C.-800 A.D. Within the region including the study area, a complex emerged at this time termed “Point Peninsula.” Point Peninsula pottery reflects a greater sophistication in pottery manufacture compared with the earlier industry. The paste and temper of the new pottery is finer and new decorative techniques such as dentate and pseudo-scallop stamping appear. There is a noted Hopewellian influence in southern Ontario populations at this time. Hopewell influences from south of the Great Lakes include a widespread trade in exotic materials and the presence of distinct Hopewell style artifacts such as platform pipes, copper or silver panpipe covers and shark’s teeth. The populations of the Middle Woodland participated in a trade network that extended well beyond the Great Lakes Region.

The Late Woodland Sub-Period dates from about 500-1650 A.D. The Late Woodland includes four separate phases: Princess Point, Early Ontario Iroquoian, Middle Ontario Iroquoian and Late Ontario Iroquoian.

The Princess Point phase dates to approximately 500-1000 A.D. Pottery of this phase is distinguished from earlier technology in that it is produced by the paddle method instead of coil and the decoration is characterized by the cord wrapped stick technique. Ceramic smoking pipes appear at this time in noticeable quantities. Princess Point sites cluster along major stream valleys and wetland areas. Maize cultivation is introduced by these people to Ontario. These people were not fully committed to horticulture and seemed to be experimenting with maize production. They generally adhere to the seasonal pattern of occupation practiced by earlier occupations, perhaps staying at certain locales repeatedly and for a larger portion of each year (Smith 2002: 65-66).

The Early Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 950-1050 A.D. This stage marks the beginning of a cultural development that led to the historically documented Ontario Iroquoian groups that were first contacted by Europeans during the early 1600s (Petun, Neutral, and Huron). At this stage formal semi-sedentary villages emerge. The Early stage of this cultural development is divided into two cultural groups in southern Ontario. The areas occupied by each being roughly divided by the Niagara Escarpment. To the west were located the Glen Meyer populations, and to the east were situated the Pickering people (Smith 2002: 67).

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 1300-1400 A.D. This stage is divided into two sub-stages. The first is the Uren sub-stage lasting from approximately 1300-1350 A.D. The second of the two sub-stages is known as the Middleport sub-stage lasting from roughly 1350-1400 A.D. Villages tend to be larger throughout this stage than formerly (Smith 2002: 67).

The Late Ontario Iroquoian stage dates to approximately 1400-1650 A.D. During this time the cultural divisions identified by early European explorers are under development and the geographic distribution of these groups within southern Ontario begins to be defined.

1.2.2 POST-CONTACT LAND USE OUTLINE

In the seventeenth century Simcoe County was home to the Huron. With the arrival of French priests and Jesuits, missions were established near Georgian Bay. After the destruction of the missions by the Iroquois and the British, Algonquin speaking peoples occupied the area. After the war of 1812, the government began to invest in the military defences of Upper Canada, through the extension of Simcoe's Yonge Street from Lake Simcoe to Penetanguishene on Georgian Bay (Garbutt 2010).

The first arrival of Europeans within Tay Township was in 1615, the Jesuits named and established this area are the first Christian mission in Canada. The area was called Huronia and consisted of land from the present day Tiny Township through Flos, Tay, Medonte and to Orillia. After the Iroquois destroyed the Huron, the surviving First Nations and priests found safety on Christian Island. In 1778 George Cowan established Cowan's Trading post, located on the east side of Matchedash Bay. This area was developed and settled because Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe wanted to establish a safer transportation route for military supplies between the Great Lakes. It was finally decided that Penetanguishene would be the naval headquarters. (Tay Township 2015).

Map 2 is a facsimile segment from Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe (Hogg 1871). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1871. The study area is shown to belong to T.C. Ross T; no structures are shown to be within the study area; however, a school house is shown to be adjacent to the north of the study area. This demonstrates that the original property of which the study area is a part was settled by the time that the atlas data was compiled. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-contact settlement within the study area. In addition, this map Mud Lake south east of the study area and a smaller lake is shown as north of the study area. A settlement road is depicted as directly adjacent to the study area to the west. This road is the current Brebeuf Road. Mud Lake is no longer present on most recent maps, instead being replace entirely by low-lying wet areas.

Map 3 is a facsimile segment of the Township of Tay map reproduced from the Simcoe Supplement in the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (Walker & Miles 1877). Map 3 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1877. The study area is shown to belong to Chas. Ross; one structure is shown to be within the study area. This demonstrates that the original property of which the study area is a part was settled by the time that the atlas data was compiled. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-contact settlement within the study area. In addition, this map Mud Lake and low-lying wet areas south east of the study area and a Semple Lake is shown as north of the study area. A settlement road is depicted as directly adjacent to the study area to the west. This road is the current Brebeuf Road. Mud Lake is no longer present on most recent maps, instead being replace entirely by low-lying wet areas.

A plan of the study area is included within this report as **Map 4**. Excavation of the Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment are illustrated in **Maps 5 & 6**.

1.2.3 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

In order to further investigate cultural heritage value or interest, detailed documentary research of the land use and occupation history was conducted specific to Lot 100, Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene in the geographic Township of Tay, Simcoe County (MCM 2011, Standard 3.1.1). Extant documents that have been transcribed to microfilm at the Archives of Ontario or that have been transcribed and scanned online were consulted, and data regarding the Lot and its occupants have been transcribed and summarized to supplement background research conducted during the Stage 1 of the subject area. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the operation of archival institutions, only data that has been made available online was accessible. Available data includes the Abstract Indices and Census data; Tax Assessment rolls were not available online.

1.2.3.1 LAND REGISTRY RECORDS

The Abstract Index of the Land Registry Office was examined online at Service Ontario for the County of Peel to determine a sequence of ownership for the original Township Lot, which the current study area is within (Service Ontario, 2021). Deeds, bonds, bargain and sales, and wills are the only transactions that were considered for transcription, as they are the only instruments that transferred actual land. Regarding the current study area, only transactions involving the south half of the lot have been transcribed from the original record since the current study area is situated in the southwest corner of the lot. The available information for Lot 100, Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road, in the geographic township of Tay is presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2 LAND REGISTRY ABSTRACT INDEX FOR LOT 100, CONCESSION 1 EAST OF PENETANGUISHENE ROAD

Instrument	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Quantity of Land	Remarks
Patent	July 2 1833	The Crown	J. Mundy of Penetang	100	South ½
B & S	July 30 1833	J. Mundy of Penetang	William Wilson of Penetang	100	South ½
B & S	18 March 1867	William Wilson of Tay	Hannah Ross of Tay	100	South ½
B & S	6 January 1877	Hannah Ross of Tay (Widow)	Thomas Charles Ross of Tay	100	South ½
B & S	30 October 1889	Thomas Charles Ross of Tay	Hannah Ross of Tay (Widow)	100	South ½

B & S	15 November 1889	Hannah Ross of Tay (Widow)	James Kehoe of Tay	188	All
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1.2.3.2 CENSUS RECORDS

The first census in Canada was undertaken in 1666 by Intendant Jean Talon who listed 3,215 inhabitants. Talon is considered the “father” of modern census taking in Canada, for his work provided details of the basic resources and needs of the colonies and opened the way for future censuses to be taken on a regular basis. Prior to 1841, however, provision for the regular taking of a census was not made by statute in most of the provinces which were to form Canada at Confederation. Various efforts were made on an irregular basis, notably in Nova Scotia (1811, 1817, 1827, and 1838) and in Quebec (1825 and 1831). In Upper Canada, there was from 1793 (3 Geo. III, c.2) a series of statutes requiring the taking of a census on an annual basis, beginning with “a true and complete list of every male and female” resident in each district but latter reverting to a nominal listing only for the heads of the households. Such surviving listings, however, are few and scattered. By 1851, the pattern of decennial census taking had been established. However, not until Confederation in 1867 did the taking of the census become a constitutional requirement, and in 1871, the first Dominion census was conducted.

Users of the census will notice significant additions to the census returns for each successive census year. Although aggregate census returns are characteristic of the earliest years, some census returns as late as the 1840s are of this type, giving only statistics and no names. For many years the census returns are fragmentary, in that the surviving records do not cover all of a region or province. Most of the records prior to the 1840s identify only the head of the household by name, with a few other details. From about 1825 onward, census returns for many areas not only name the head of the household but also indicate the number of persons living in each household, grouped by age and sex, and their marital status.

With the passage of time, the questions increased in number and received more elaborate answers. Personal data may include place of birth, age, sex, marital status, infirmities, religion, education, and occupation or profession. Residential data may include property ownership, type of housing and number of outbuildings. Agricultural and industrial data may include land occupied, implements, crops, livestock and their products, taverns, shops, distilleries, mills and manufacturers, and wages paid. With a few exceptions after 1851, all persons in each household were enumerated and an agricultural return was compiled separately.

(Ontario Census Returns, 1842-1901. 2013; 8-9)

The following censuses were consulted online at the Library and Archives Canada: 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881 (Library and Archives Canada 2021). Any records that contain an

ellipses (...) herein are reproduced as such due to the illegibility of the transcribed record on to the scanned image. All data relevant to the current study area is reproduced in a summary below. Partial records are herein reproduced as a direct copy of the available records and any omission of data is a result of the records themselves being incomplete.

1831 – NOT INCLUDED IN THE DATABASE

1851 – ARCHIVES HAVE NOT SURVIVED

1861 – NO RECORDS FOR TAY IN DATABASE

1871

- Hannah Ross – 39 years old, born in Ontario, widowed, no children, member of the Church of England.

1881

- Hannah Ross - 48 years old, born in Ontario, widowed, no children, member of the Church of England.
- Charles Ross – 48 years old, born in Ontario, single, member of the Church of England, farmer

1891

- Hannah Ross - 54 years old, born in Ontario, widowed, no children, member of the Church of England.
- James Kehoe – 38 years old, born in Ontario, Roman Catholic, farmer. Married to Margret Kehoe (36 years old, born in Ontario). They live with Patrick Kehoe (81 years old, widow, born in Ireland). Margret and James have five children together (Daniel – 7 years old, Sarah, 6 years old, Margret – 4 years old, James – 3 years old, and Jerome 8 months old).

1.2.4 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The brief overview of readily available documentary evidence indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was close to historic transportation routes and in an area well populated during the nineteenth century and therefore has potential for sites relating to early Post-contact settlement in the region. However, it also appears that while the area was moving toward urban development by the fourth quarter of the 19th century, it was still predominantly rural in character and the likelihood of locating significant Post-contact

archaeological deposits of cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) on a very small parcel of the original township lot is not likely.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The study area is located near Georgian Bay and is bounded on the north by wooded area, on the east by wooded area, on the south by farmland and on the west by Brebeuf Road.

Two houses, a shed, two workshops, and two gravel driveways extending east off Brebeuf Road are present within the study area, which impact the western portion of the study area. The remainder of the study area contains wooded and lawn areas. Low-lying and wet areas are present in the centre and northeastern portions of the study area. The northwest portion of the study area contains a small area of steep slope.

1.3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION

The study area is situated within the Simcoe Uplands physiographic region. The Simcoe Uplands is described as a series of broad, rolling till plains separated by steep-sided, flat-floored valleys, indicating they were islands in Lake Algonquin. The till is composed of mainly Precambrian rock, the texture of which is a gritty loam that becomes sandier toward the north; more calcareous till occurs near Lake Simcoe and near Midland. Although the dominant soil in the uplands is a sandy loam, smaller areas near the sandy ridges of the Oro Moraine and the Hendrie forest feature extremely pervious soil areas, sometimes with dry depressions many feet in depth. The loose sandy texture of the surface soil is conducive to wind erosion when vegetation has been removed (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 182-183).

1.3.2 SURFACE WATER

The study area is located approximately 1 kilometre south of Little Lake, and approximately 1 kilometer north of low-lying wet areas associated with the previous Mud Lake. These lakes are shown on both Hogg's Map of the County of Simcoe (Hogg 1871) and the Simcoe Supplement in Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (Belden & Co. 1881) These lakes do not impact the potential for Post-Contact or Pre-Contact archaeological resources within the study area, as they are beyond 300 metres. A seasonal water course is shown on topographic imagery just south of the study area. Low-lying and wet areas are present in the central and northeastern portions of the study area.

1.3.3 LITHIC SOURCES

The study area is located adjacent to the Gull River Formation which has outcrops of Huronia chert. The Gull River Formation is a member of the Simcoe Group and is Middle Ordovician in age. The Gull River Formation is mainly comprised of lithographic limestone with interbeds of shale that is between 500 and 600 feet thick (Hewitt 1972: 5-6). Huronia chert is a mottled or banded blueish gray chert with hints of brownish-gray or greyish-beige. Light to dark gray or gray to black speckling of the chert is common; it can contain siderite

inclusions in addition to recrystallized quartz vugs. Huronia chert tends to be medium to fine grained in texture, its luster is dull to waxy, and its patination is white. The closest known outcrops of Huronia are located approximately 7.5 kilometers north of the study area.

1.3.4 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the MCM indicates that there are six (6) previously documented sites within 1 kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this assumes the accuracy of information compiled from numerous researchers using different methodologies over many years. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of site descriptions, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MCM. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not indicate that there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

1.3.4.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MCM. As a result, it was determined that four (4) archaeological sites relating directly to Pre-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. However, the lack of formally documented archaeological sites does not mean that Pre-contact people did not use the area; it more likely reflects a lack of systematic archaeological research in the immediate vicinity. Even in cases where one or more assessments may have been conducted in close proximity to a proposed landscape alteration, an extensive area of physical archaeological assessment coverage is required throughout the region to produce a representative sample of all potentially available archaeological data in order to provide any meaningful evidence to construct a pattern of land use and settlement in the past. One (1) of these sites (BeGx-8) is a multi-component site listed as both Pre-contact and Post-contact sites. All previously registered Pre-contact sites are briefly described below in Table 3:

TABLE 3 PRE-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BeGx-8	Jones	Post-Contact, Woodland, Late		village
BeGx-59	Eckron	Woodland, Late	Iroquoian	
BeGx-40	Little Lake BeGx-40	Woodland, Late	Huron-Wendat	special purpose
BeGx-39	Silva	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal, Iroquoian	Othercamp/campsite, cabin

None of the above noted archaeological sites are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they have no impact on determinations of archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Pre-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

1.3.4.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MCM. As a result, it was determined that two (2) archaeological sites relating directly to Post-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. One (1) of these sites (BeGx-8) is a multi-component site listed as both Pre-contact and Post-contact sites. All previously registered Post-contact sites are briefly described below in Table 4:

TABLE 4 POST-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BeGx-81	24-602H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead
BeGx-8	Jones	Post-Contact, Woodland, Late		village

One of the above noted archaeological sites (BeGx-81) is situated within the study area and is the site being assessed in this current Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment. Therefore, it demonstrates archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Post-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

1.3.4.3 REGISTERED SITES OF UNKNOWN CULTURAL AFFILIATION

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MCM. As a result, it was determined that one (1) archaeological sites of unknown cultural affiliation have been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. All previously registered sites of unknown cultural affiliation are briefly described below in Table 5:

TABLE 5 REGISTERED SITES OF UNKNOWN CULTURAL AFFILIATION WITHIN 1KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BeGx-36	George Edwards	Other	OtherHuron- Wendat_	Otherhamlet_

None of the above noted archaeological sites are situated within 300 metres of the study area. Therefore, they have no impact on determinations of archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to human activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

1.3.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

Background research shows that one (1) previous studies have taken place within 50m of the study area. For further information see:

AMICK Consultants Limited. (2011). *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment Property Located at 1017-1029 Brebeuf Road, Lot 100, Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road, (Geographical Township of Tay), Town of Midland, County of Simcoe*. Exeter, Ontario. Archaeological License Report **not yet** on file with MCM, Toronto, Ontario (Amick File # 2024-602/MCM File #P038-1500-2024).

1.3.5.1 AMICK CONSULTANTS LIMITED (2024)

In 2024, AMICK Consultants Limited conducted a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of property Located at 1017-1029 Brebeuf Road, Lot 100, Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road, (Geographical Township of Tay), Town of Midland, County of Simcoe. The following is the executive summary from the resulting report:

“This report describes the results of the 2024 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of Property Located at 1017-1029 Brebeuf Road, Lot 100, Concession 1 East of Penetanguishene Road, (Geographical Township of Tay), Town of Midland, County of Simcoe, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the and was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P038 issued to Marilyn Cornies by the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) for the Province of Ontario. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The entirety of the study area is approximately 5.63 hectares (ha) in area and includes within it wooded area, grass lawn, two houses, a shed, two workshops, and two gravel driveways extending east off Brebeuf Road. Low-lying wet areas are present in the centre and northeast corner of the study area. The study area is bounded on the north by wooded area, on the east by wooded area, on the south by farmland and on the west by Brebeuf Road. AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by the proponent to undertake a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Property Assessment of lands potentially affected by the proposed undertaking and was granted permission to carry out archaeological fieldwork. Following the criteria outlined by MCMS (2011) for determining archaeological potential, portions of the study area were determined as having archaeological potential for Pre-contact and Post-contact archaeological resources. Consequently, this report is being prepared in advance of the planning process for this property.

The entirety of the study area was subject to property inspection and photographic documentation concurrently with the Stage 2 Property Assessment which consisted of high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits

and test pit survey at a ten-metre interval to confirm disturbance on 01, 02 & 09 April 2024. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs, and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the MCM on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

As a result of the property Assessment of the study area, one scatter of historic artifacts, the 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) Site, was identified. Based on the characteristics of these sites and the analysis of artifacts, the following recommendations are made:

1. The Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of the 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) Site has not been completely documented. There is potential for further CHVI for this location. The 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) Site requires Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment to gather further data to determine if Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts will be required.
2. A Stage 3 Site-specific assessment of the 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) Site must be completed for this site in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011). The Stage 3 Site-specific assessment will consist of the excavation of 1 by 1 metre square test units on a 5 by 5 metre square grid; the grid squares will be referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each test unit will be excavated stratigraphically by hand into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Each unit will be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6-millimetre width. All artifacts will be retained and recorded by the corresponding grid unit designation and will be held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario MCM (MCM) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.
3. The Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment of the 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) Site must include further archival research to establish the details of the occupation and land use history of the rural township lot of which the study area was a part.
4. A Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) has been completed as part of the Stage 2 Property Assessment and are not required as part of the Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment of the 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) Site as these components of the Stage 3 requirements are already satisfied.”

(AMCIK Consultants Limited 2024, p. iii-iv)

1.3.5.2 PREVIOUS REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL MODELLING

The study area is situated within an area subject to an archaeological master plan or a similar regional overview study. The *County of Simcoe Archaeological Master Plan* was endorsed

by County Council on 4 December 2019. The study involved the delineation of areas of archaeological potential within the County of Simcoe. A facsimile segment of the archaeological potential map produced as a part of that study has been reproduced within this report as Map 7 and illustrates the Study Area on this plan. This map indicates that the study area is in a zone of archaeological potential based on a composite screening criteria for First Nations, Métis, and Historical sites. However, Archaeological Management Plans and the conclusions therein are guidelines for municipal planners and are not a substitute for Stage 1 Background Assessment conducted by Licensed archaeologists. Table 6 describes the modelling criteria by which the Simcoe County regional archaeological potential was calculated.

TABLE 6 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE POTENTIAL MODELLING CRITERIA

Environmental or Cultural Feature	Buffer Distance (metres)	Buffer Qualifier
<i>Pre-contact Indigenous Site Potential</i>		
rivers and streams	250	from top of bank for former; from centreline for latter; on well- or imperfectly drained soils only
lakes and ponds	250	on well or imperfectly drained soils only
Wetlands (including pre-settlement)	250	on well or imperfectly drained soils only
alluvial soils (former river courses)	250	on well or imperfectly drained soils only
registered archaeological sites	100	200 m for villages; if not completely excavated
slope > 20 degrees	0	removed from potential zone
<i>Historical Site Potential</i>		
historical settlement centres	polygon as mapped	no buffer, override integrity
domestic sites	100	None
breweries and distilleries	100	None
hotels/taverns	100	None
historical schools and churches	100	None
historic mills, forges, extraction industries	100	None
early settlement roads	100	both sides
early railways	50	both sides
cemeteries	100 for cemetery leads	10m around cemetery polygons
registered archaeological sites	100	if not completely excavated

1.3.6 HISTORIC PLAQUES

There are no relevant plaques associated with the study area, which would suggest an activity or occupation within, or near, the study area that may indicate potential for associated archaeological resources of significant CHVI.

1.3.7 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Two houses, a shed, two workshops, and two gravel driveways extending east off Brebeuf Road are present within the study area, which impact the western portion of the study area. The remainder of the study area contains wooded and lawn areas. Low-lying and wet areas

are present in the centre and northeastern portions of the study area. The northwest portion of the study area contains a small area of steep slope.

Background research also indicates that the study area is situated in the Simcoe Uplands physiographic region, which is characterized by till that is composed of mainly Precambrian rock, the texture of which is a gritty loam that becomes sandier toward the north; more calcareous till occurs near Lake Simcoe and near Midland. In addition, the study area is located adjacent to the Gull River Formation which has outcrops of Huronia chert.

A total of six previously registered archaeological sites have been documented within 1km of the study area. Of these, four (4) are Pre-contact, two (2) are Post-contact and one (1) is of unknown cultural affiliation. One (1) of these sites (BeGx-81) is located within the study area and, therefore, does demonstrate archaeological potential for further archaeological resources of Post-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the current study area.

The study area is situated within an area subject to the *County of Simcoe Archaeological Master Plan*. There are no relevant plaques associated with the study area.

The study area has potential for archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to previously registered archaeological sites of Pre-contact origins and proximity to a source of potable water. Background research also suggests potential for archaeological resources of Post-contact origins based on proximity to a historic roadway, and proximity to areas of documented historic settlement.

2.0 FIELD WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This report confirms that the study area was subject to Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment between 26 July and 10 August 2024. The fieldwork undertaken as a component of this study was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines (including weather and lighting conditions). Weather conditions were appropriate for the necessary fieldwork required to complete the Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment and to create the documentation appropriate to this study. The locations from which photographs were taken and the directions toward which the camera was aimed for each photograph are illustrated in **Maps 5 & 6 of this report, as well as Maps 6-9 in the Supplementary Documentation.**

It must be noted that AMICK Consultants Limited has been retained to assess lands as specified by the proponent. As such, AMICK Consultants Limited is constrained by the terms of the contract in place at the time of the Archaeological Assessment and can only enter into lands for which AMICK Consultants Limited has received consent from the owner or their agent(s). The proponent has been advised that the entire area within the planning application must be subject to archaeological assessment and that portions of the planning application may only be excluded if they are of low potential, are not viable to assess, or are

subject to planning provisions that would restrict any such areas from any form of ground altering activities.

2.2 TEST UNIT STRATEGY

The Stage 3 assessment strategy for the 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) was consistent with that outlined in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists for 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 mitigation. The test unit strategy employed followed the objective of determining if the 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) would produce sufficient evidence to mandate Stage 4 Mitigation of Impacts or not. As it was not clearly evident based on the Stage 2 if this site would proceed to Stage 4, the Stage 3 assessment strategy included the excavating one-metre square test units at a 5 metre interval and an additional minimum 20% of infilling squares.

All relevant previous reports were reviewed prior to the Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment. The Stage 3 excavations were completed in ideal conditions, and systematically excavated to document the presence and extent of structures, artifacts, stratigraphy and cultural features. A grid of one metre by one metre squares was superimposed over the area defined by the pedestrian survey. An arbitrary numeric system was applied to this grid based on an XY graph. Numeric coordinate values were assigned to the southeast corner of each individual square based on the distance of this location from an arbitrarily assigned coordinate of 500 East – 300 North. This location is a site datum. A primary line of squares was laid out at a five-metre interval running north to south. The location and number of test units was determined using standards presented in Table 3.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* as well as professional judgment. The objectives of the test unit placement strategy was to provide a uniform level of data collection from across the site, focus testing on key areas (as deemed appropriate based on professional judgment), gather a representative artifact sample from across the site, determine the nature of subsurface deposits, and determine the extent of the archaeological site, in order to support the recommendations for no further cultural heritage value or interest. All one by one metre test units were excavated by hand and all soil screen through mesh with an aperture no larger than 6mm. All recovered artifacts retained, recorded, and catalogued by their corresponding grid unit designation. All test units were excavated into 5 cm of subsoil and by standardized systematic levels.

The Stage 3 Assessment consisted of the excavation of 1 by 1 metre square test units on a 5 by 5 metre square grid; the grid squares are referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each test unit was excavated stratigraphically by hand into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Depth varied between 28 and 124 centimetres. Each unit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All artifacts were retained and recorded by the corresponding grid unit designation. The soil stratigraphy consisted of a very dark grey sandy loam overlaying a medium gold sand subsoil. A total of twenty-two (22) grid units covering the site area at a 5-metre interval, with an additional five (5) infill units amounting to 20% of the grid unit total in areas of interest or high artifact concentration, were hand-

excavated between 26 July and 10 August 2024. The placement of infill units was decided upon by the results of the Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment. The results of the assessment are discussed in detail in Section 3.0.

Each test unit was excavated stratigraphically by hand into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. The depth of squares varied between 28 and 124 centimetres. Typical unit depth was approximately 0.3 m. All test units were excavated 0.05 m (5 cm) into subsoil to confirm that the full depth of cultural material was explored. The plough-zone topsoil consisted of 10YR 2/2 very dark brown loam overlaying a mottled 10YR 5/4 and 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam subsoil.

No (0) test units produced clear indication of cultural features related to a domestic occupation of the 19th century. Very deep excavations had clearly been conducted within this location as test units in some cases exceeded 100 centimetres to reach sterile subsoil. However, no evidence of intentionally constructed features such as cellars, wells, privies or foundations were encountered. The site can best be characterized as the excavation of a large pit for an indeterminate reason into which soil and refuse from the local vicinity was dumped as fill material.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

As a result of the Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment of the 24-602H1 (BeGx-81), 2378 Post-Contact artifacts were encountered. The number and material classes of artifacts collected from the 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) are listed below in Table 5. Descriptions of the artifact types collected from the 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) can be found below in Section 3.2 and appended to this report in Appendix A. A complete description of artifact types recovered from this site can be found appended to this report in Appendix B. Detailed description of the location of these sites can be found in the Supplementary Documentation (SD) package of this report filed under separate cover with MCM.

3.2 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) SITE

The 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) produced 2378 artifacts from twenty-seven (27) positive 1 x 1 metre units covering an area approximately 18 metres from north to south and 26 metres from west to east. The number and material of artifacts collected from the 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) are listed below in Table 5.

TABLE 5 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) ARTIFACT MATERIALS & COUNTS

Material	n	%
Acrylic	1	0.04%
Ceramic	817	34.36%
Cloth	1	0.04%
Faunal	123	5.17%

Glass	751	31.58%
Glass & Metal	1	0.04%
Metal	646	27.17%
Metal & Fabric	1	0.04%
Plastic	37	1.56%
Rubber	2	0.08%
Wood	1	0.04%
Total	2378	100.00%

Ceramics are one of the most important material categories of goods recovered from Post-contact sites. The variability in form and decorative attributes amongst household ceramic goods changed considerably over time and this makes household ceramics one of the best categories of material culture for the purposes of determining occupancy dates for a site. Table 6 illustrates the frequency of various classes of ceramic items. Notable Refined White Earthenware and Ironstone are the dominant tableware. It is likely that several specimens of both classes are actually semi-vitrified white earthenware which can be nearly impossible to distinguish from either ironstone or refined white earthenware. The mixture of these wares together suggests a late 19th century occupation. Porcelain rarely shows up in pioneer domestic sites at all in the 19th century as it was amongst the most expensive ceramics produced until kiln technology in Europe made it far less expensive to produce beginning around 1890.

TABLE 6 CERAMIC CLASSES

Class	n	%
Coarse Red Earthenware	102	12.48%
Earthenware, Ball Clay	7	0.86%
Ironstone	282	34.52%
Porcelain	43	5.26%
Refined White Earthenware	327	40.02%
Stoneware	33	4.04%
Yellowware	23	2.82%
Total	817	100.00%

Table 7 Ceramic Types

Type	n	%
Albany Slip Interior	2	0.24%
Banded	10	1.22%
Flown Transfer Print	10	1.22%
Grey-Bodied	2	0.24%
Impressed	2	0.24%
Impressed Scalloped Edgware	1	0.12%
Indeterminate	8	0.98%
Makers Mark	3	0.37%
Moulded	12	1.47%
Overglaze Painted	7	0.86%
Scalloped Edgware	2	0.24%
Spongeware	17	2.08%
Transfer Print	95	11.63%
Undecorated	640	78.34%
Underglaze Painted	5	0.61%
White Slip Exterior	1	0.12%
Total	817	100.00%

Table 7 presents ceramic types. The absolute dominance of undecorated ceramics is indicative of the late 19th century as well when much of the production of ceramics was focused on utilitarian wares for the colonial market. The emphasis was on robust and inexpensive wares.

Table 8 Glass Types

Class	n	%
Cylindrical	389	51.80%
Indeterminate	5	0.67%
Milk Glass	5	0.67%
Moulded	2	0.27%
Oval	7	0.93%
Rolled Sheet	334	44.47%
Sphere	2	0.27%
Square	7	0.93%
Total	751	100.00%

Table 8 summarizes the types of glass artifacts recovered from the site and it is notable that the site is heavily dominated by clarified cylindrical jar and bottle glass as well as clarified window glass. This evidence firmly places the site into a period after 1870 when clarified glass achieves mass production due to a simplified process for making glass clear. As well, with the rise of the commercial food industry following the American Civil War commercial glass containers in the forms of bottles and jars rapidly displaces ceramic containers.

Table 9 summarizes the metal artifacts recovered from the site. Cut nails suggest that architecture associated with the site was constructed sometime between 1825 and 1890 when cut nail dominated the construction industry. However, an almost equal number of wire nails were recovered from the site suggesting an occupation that extended well beyond 1890 when

they began to dominate the construction industry. The presence of both nail types supports the interpretation of a late 19th century occupation that extended into the 20th century.

Table 9 Metal Artifact Types

Form	n	%
Bolt	2	0.31%
Bottle Cap	16	2.48%
Button	2	0.31%
Can	4	0.62%
Can Lid	1	0.15%
Clip	1	0.15%
Coin	1	0.15%
Dog Tag	2	0.31%
Door Hinge	1	0.15%
Fence Staple	10	1.55%
Fencing	53	8.20%
File	1	0.15%
Fork	1	0.15%
Gear	1	0.15%
Handle	1	0.15%
Harmonica Piece	1	0.15%
Hinge	2	0.31%
Hook Latch	1	0.15%
Indeterminate	131	20.28%
Lid	2	0.31%
Lighter	1	0.15%
Machine Parts	2	0.31%
Nail - Cut	162	25.08%
Nail - Wire	190	29.41%
Roofing Nail	6	0.93%
Scrap	3	0.46%
Screw	9	1.39%
Screw Eye	3	0.46%
Sheet	23	3.56%
Shotgun Shell	2	0.31%
Spoon	2	0.31%
Spring Latch	2	0.31%
Tart Mold	2	0.31%
Washer	2	0.31%
Wheel	1	0.15%
Wheel Bearing	1	0.15%
Zipper Closure	1	0.15%
Total	646	100.00%

The documentation produced during the field investigation conducted in support of this report includes: GPS data within imbedded notes and 103 digital photographs collected using a field computer.

The collection of artifacts from this assessment is packaged in two (2) single banker's boxes and housed at the Exeter office of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time as an appropriate permanent location, as approved by MCM, is located and appropriate arrangements for the transfer of the collection and associated responsibilities for the material is made.

3.3 SITE STRATIGRAPHY

Each test unit was excavated stratigraphically by hand into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. The depth of squares varied between 28 and 124 centimetres. Typical unit depth was approximately 0.3 m. All test units were excavated 0.05 m (5 cm) into subsoil to confirm that

the full depth of cultural material was explored. The plough-zone topsoil consisted of 10YR 2/2 very dark brown loam overlaying a mottled 10YR 5/4 and 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam subsoil.

No (0) test units produced clear indication of cultural features related to a domestic occupation of the 19th century. Very deep excavations had clearly been conducted within this location as test units in some cases exceeded 100 centimetres to reach sterile subsoil. However, no evidence of intentionally constructed features such as cellars, wells, privies or foundations were encountered. The site can best be characterized as the excavation of a large pit for an indeterminate reason into which soil and refuse from the local vicinity was dumped as fill material.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 STAGE 3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) is a likely Euro-Canadian farmstead established in the late 19th century and occupied into the 20th century. The artifacts are consistent with a post-1870 domestic occupation. No evidence of intentionally constructed features such as cellars, wells, privies or foundations were encountered. The site can best be characterized as the excavation of a large pit for an indeterminate reason into which soil and refuse was dumped as fill material. It may be that a historic farmstead from elsewhere served as a source of fill that was brought to this location.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 STAGE 3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment of the 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) Site resulted in the recovery of 2378 artifacts; no cultural features were encountered. Due to high levels of disturbance, a low frequency of diagnostic artifacts predating the last quarter of the 19th century and a high level of very recent 20th century and 21st century artifacts, the 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) Site contains no further CHVI. Based on these findings, the following recommendations are made:

- 1. The 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) Site contains no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest;*
- 2. The Provincial interest in archaeological resources with respect to the 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) Site has been addressed and is cleared of archaeological concern.*

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

While not part of the archaeological record, this report must include the following standard advisory statements for the benefit of the proponent and the approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- a. *This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 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 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.*
- b. *It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- c. *Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- d. *The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.*
- e. *Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.*

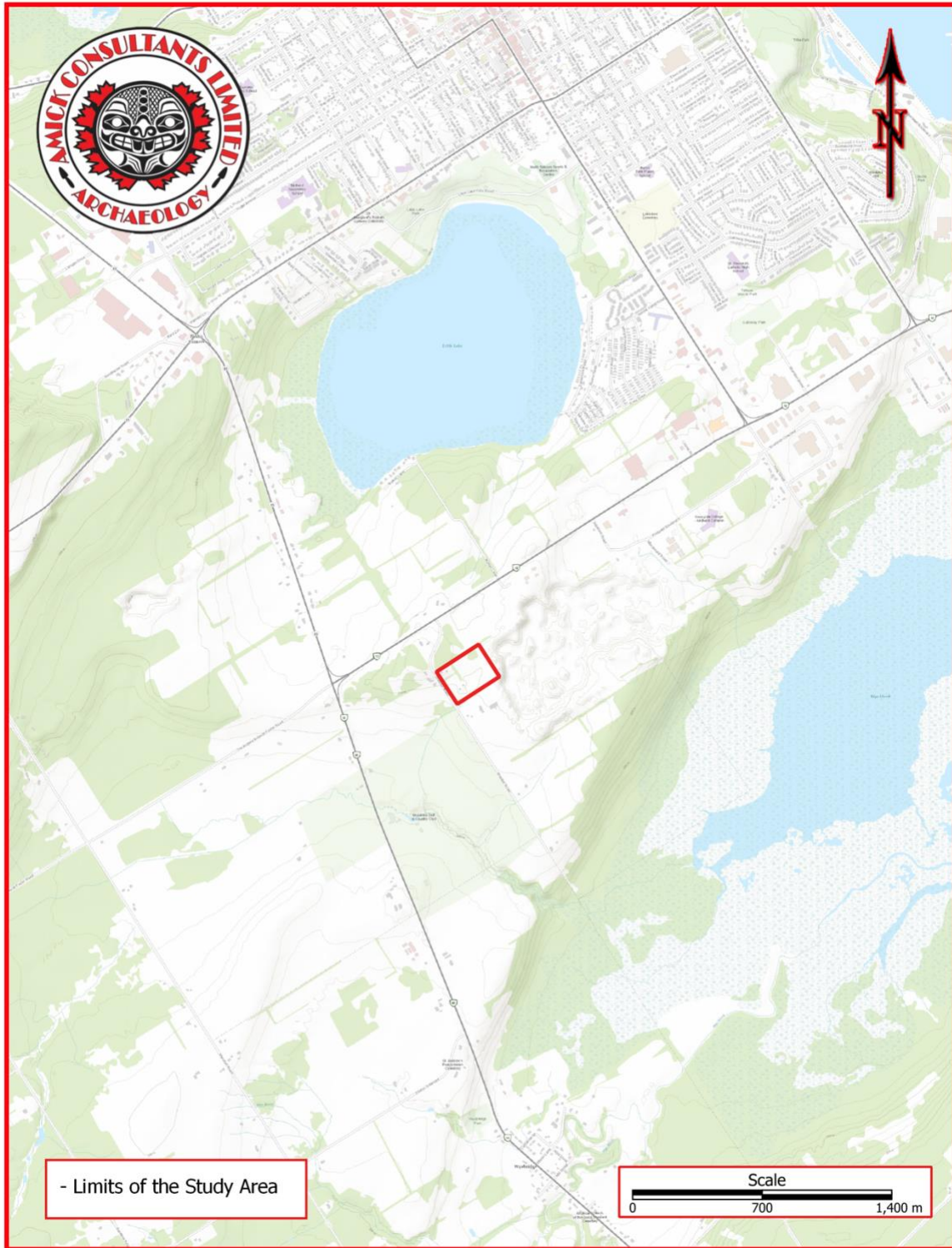
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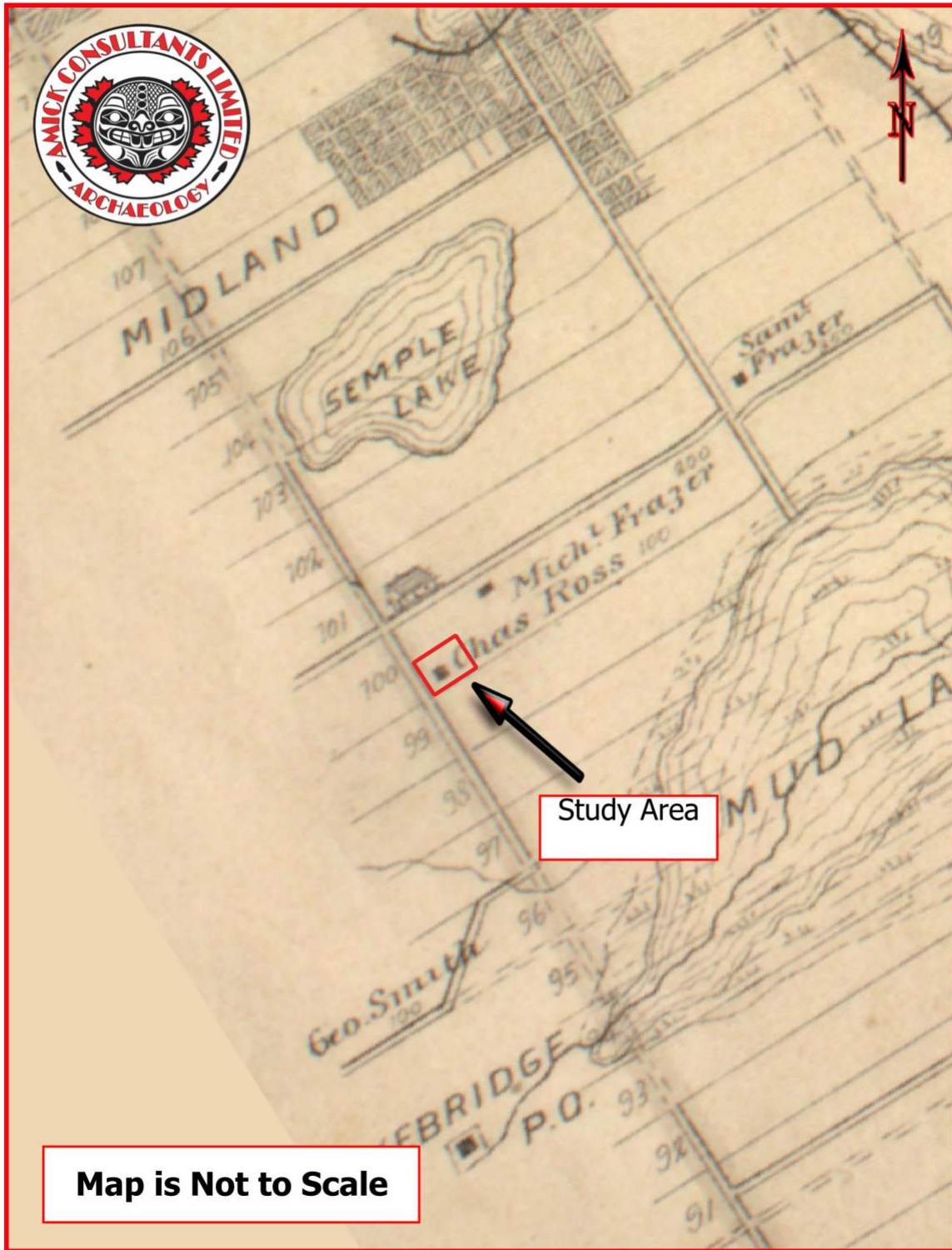
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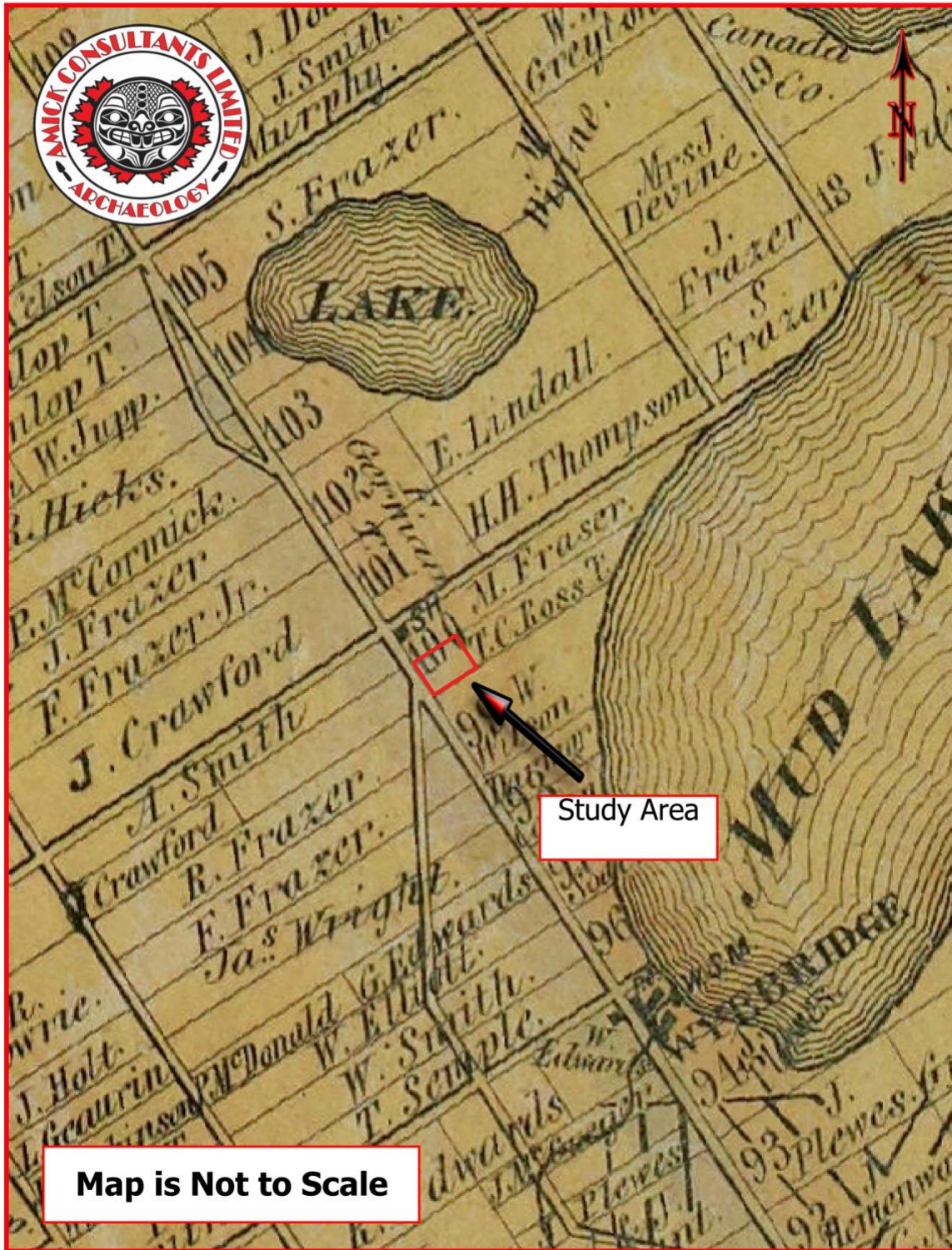
MAPS



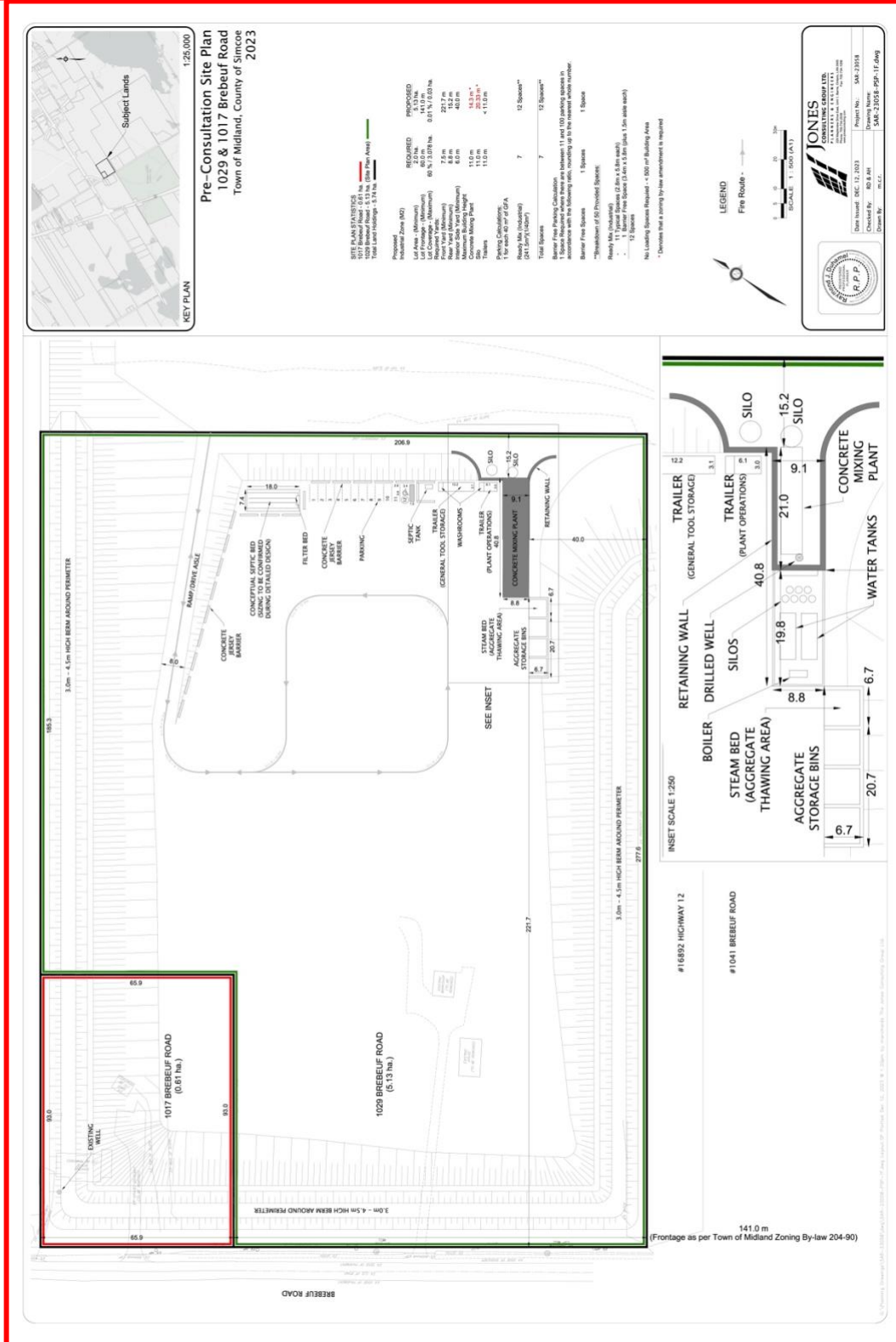
MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (ESRI 2019)



MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF HOGG'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE (HOGG 1871)



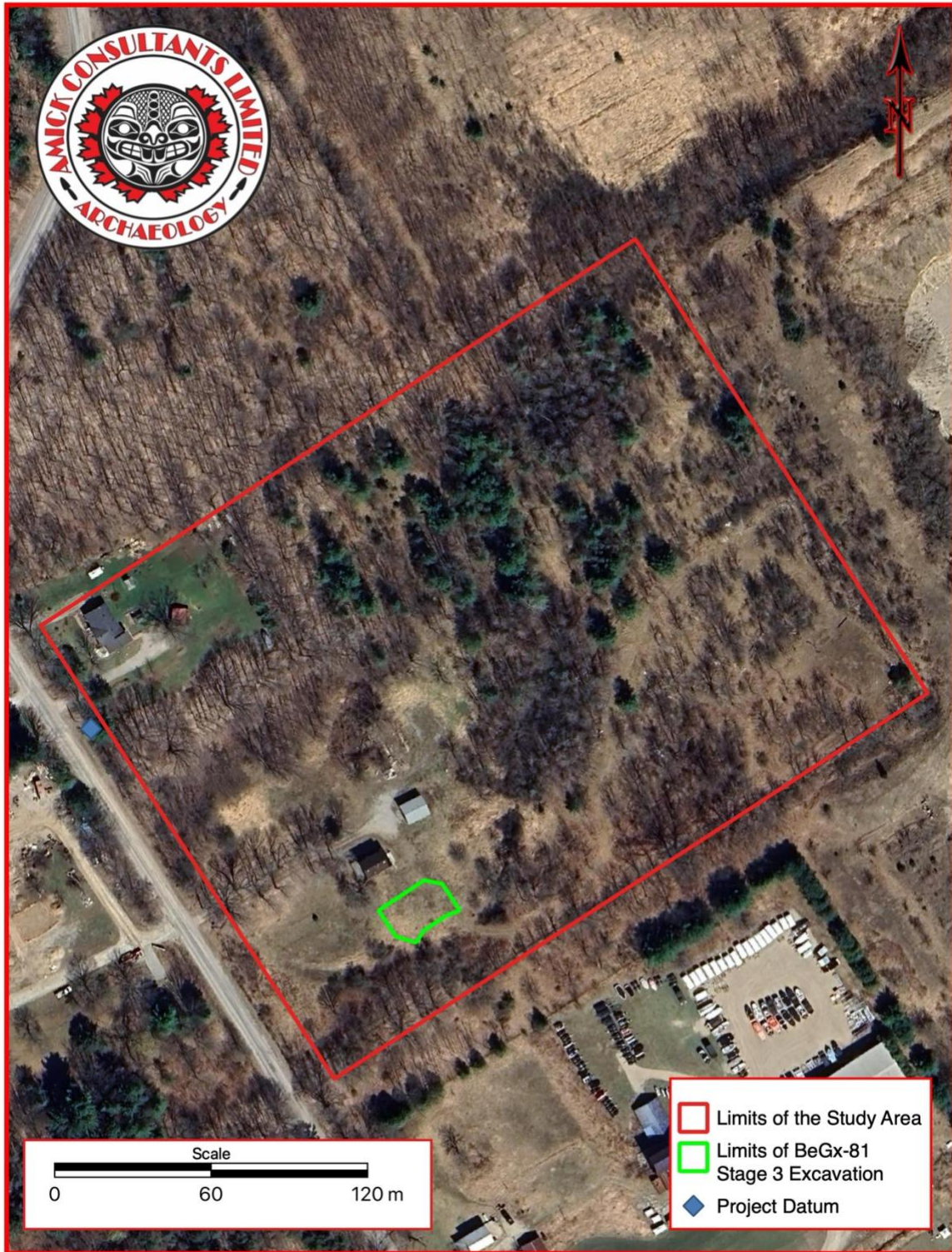
MAP 3 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE HISTORIC ATLAS MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF TAY
(BELDEN & Co. 1881)



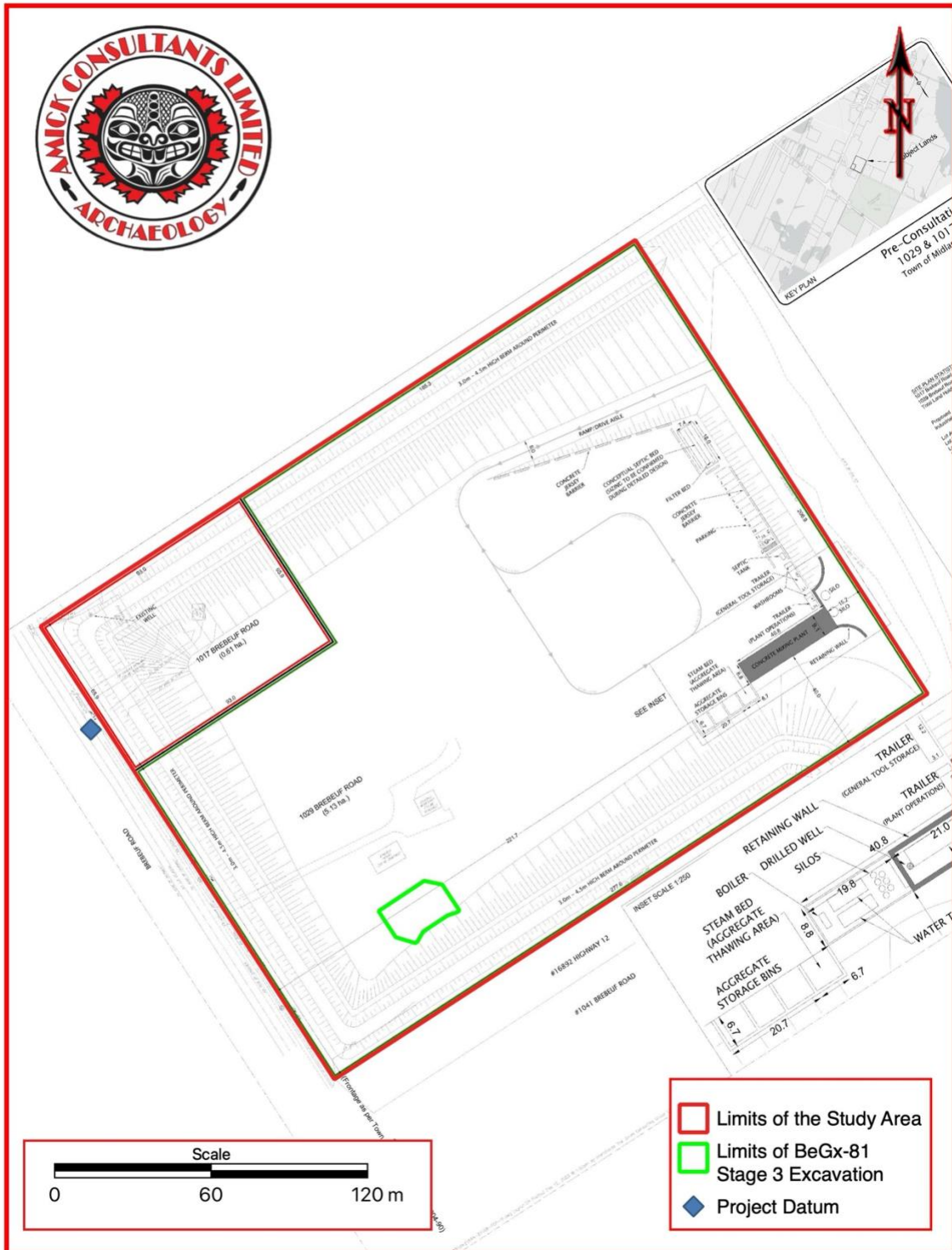
MAP 4 SITE PLAN (JONES CONSULTING GROUP 2023)



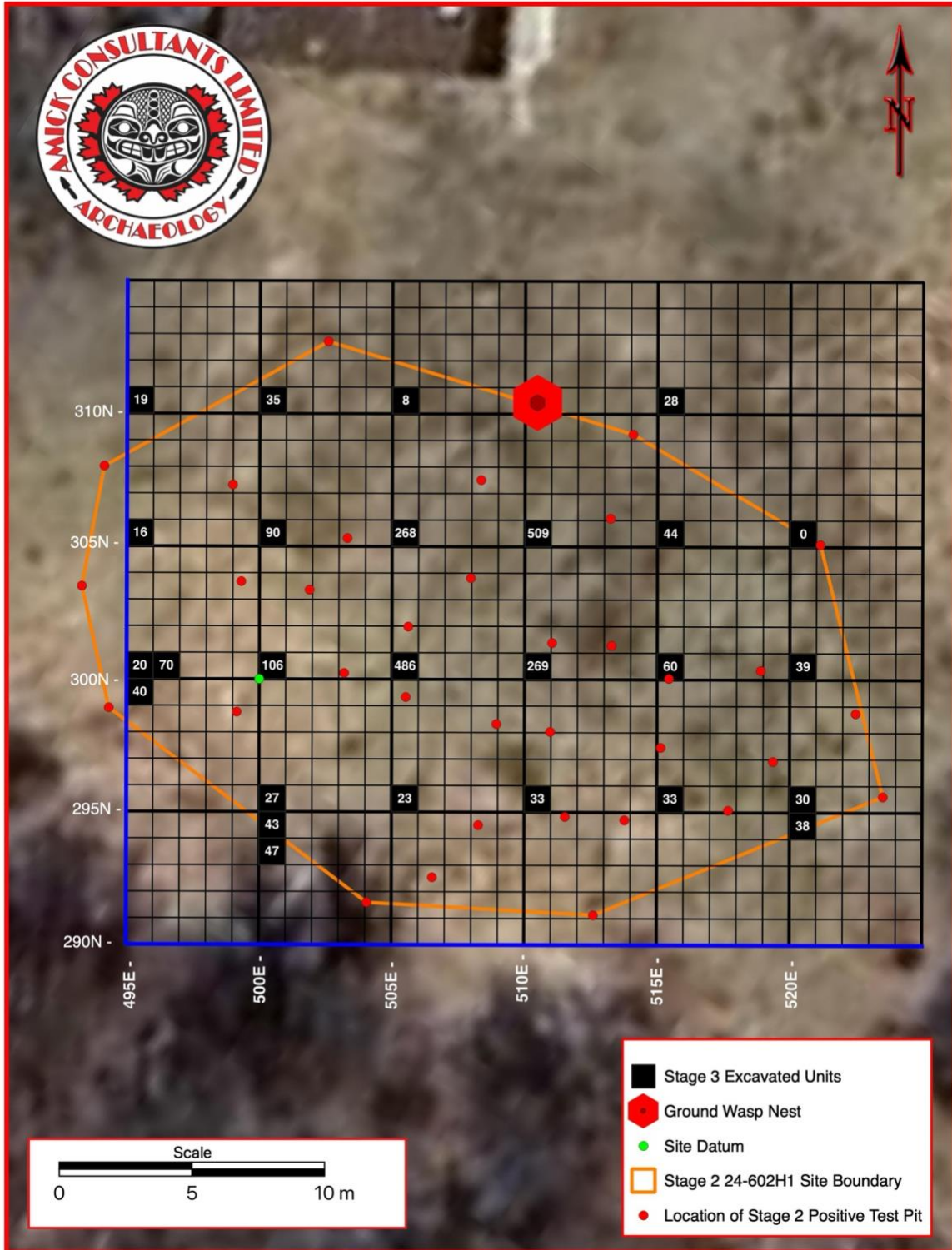
MAP 5 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP DEMONSTRATING LOCATION OF 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) SITE
(ESRI 2019)



**MAP 6 AERIAL MAP DEMONSTRATING LOCATION OF 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) SITE (GOOGLE
EARTH 2024)**



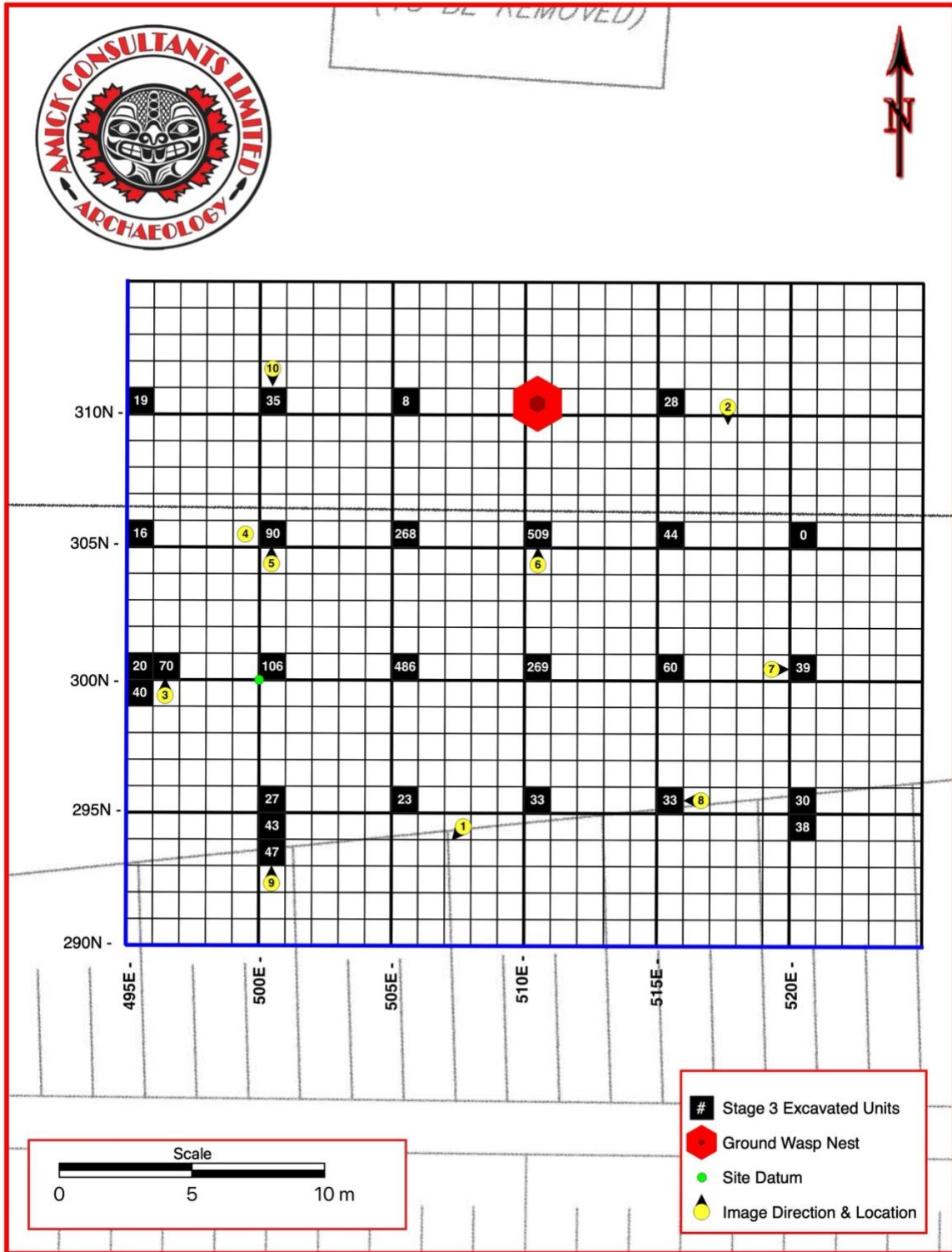
MAP 7 SITE PLAN MAP DEMONSTRATING LOCATION OF 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) SITE (JONES CONSULTING GROUP 2023)



**MAP 8 AERIAL MAP DEMONSTRATING 24-602H1 (BeGx-81) WITH STAGE 2 RESULTS
(GOOGLE EARTH 2024)**



MAP 9 AERIAL MAP DEMONSTRATING 24-602H1 (BEGX-81) WITH IMAGE LOCATIONS (GOOGLE EARTH 2024)



**MAP 10 SITE PLAN MAP DEMONSTRATING 24-602H1 (BEGX-81) WITH IMAGE LOCATIONS
(JONES CONSULTING GROUP 2023)**

IMAGES



IMAGE 1 CREW AT WORK



IMAGE 2 SITE OVERVIEW



IMAGE 3 495E-300N PLAN



IMAGE 4 500E-305N PROFILE



IMAGE 5 500E-305N PLAN



IMAGE 6 510E-305N PROFILE



IMAGE 7 520E-300N PLAN



IMAGE 8 505E-295N PROFILE



IMAGE 9 500E-293N PROFILE



IMAGE 10 500E-310N PROFILE



IMAGE 10 ARTIFACT SAMPLE: TOP ROW CAT# 374, 283, 242, 211
MIDDLE ROW CAT# 339, 342, 343, 399, 398
BOTTOM ROW CAT# 333, 334, 330, 336



IMAGE 11 ARTIFACT SAMPLE: TOP ROW CAT# 110, 104, 103, 101, 105
MIDDLE ROW CAT# 108, 113, 109, 111, 102, 181
BOTTOM ROW CAT# 184, 192



**IMAGE 12 ARTIFACT SAMPLE: TOP ROW CAT\$ 252, 308, 269, 272
MIDDLE ROW CAT# 73, 75, 196
BOTTOM ROW CAT# 66**



**IMAGE 13 ARTIFACT SAMPLE: TOP ROW CAT# 226, 383
BOTTOM ROW CAT# 322, 323**



IMAGE 14 ARTIFACT SAMPLE: CAT# 117, 116, 138, 56



IMAGE 15 ARTIFACT SAMPLE: TOP ROW CAT# 368, 301, 338
BOTTOM ROW CATS 262



IMAGE 16 ARTIFACT SAMPLE: CAT# 1, 2, 260, 63, 64, 72, 259, 10, 258



**IMAGE 17 ARTIFACT SAMPLE: TOP ROW CAT# 225, 264
BOTTOM ROW: CAT # 407**



**IMAGE 18 ARTIFACT SAMPLE: TOP ROW CAT# 261, 219, 312, 415, 424
MIDDLE ROW CAT# 50, 44, 47
BOTTOM ROW CAT# 126**



IMAGE 19 ARTIFACT SAMPLE: CAT# 288 & 286



IMAGE 20 ARTIFACT SAMPLE: CAT# 462, 426, 307, 76



IMAGE 21 ARTIFACT SAMPLE: TOP ROW: CAT# 247, 84

MIDDLE ROW: CAT# 360, 359, 282, 347
BOTTOM ROW: CAT# 358, 78, 11



IMAGE 22 ARTIFACT SAMPLE: TOP ROW: CAT# 209, 393, 345
BOTTOM ROW: CAT# 419, 26, 278



**IMAGE 23 ARTIFACT SAMPLE: TOP ROW: CAT# 423, 421, 271, 267
BOTTOM ROW: CAT# 149, 150, 152**



IMAGE 24 ARTIFACT SAMPLE: CAT# 70, 121

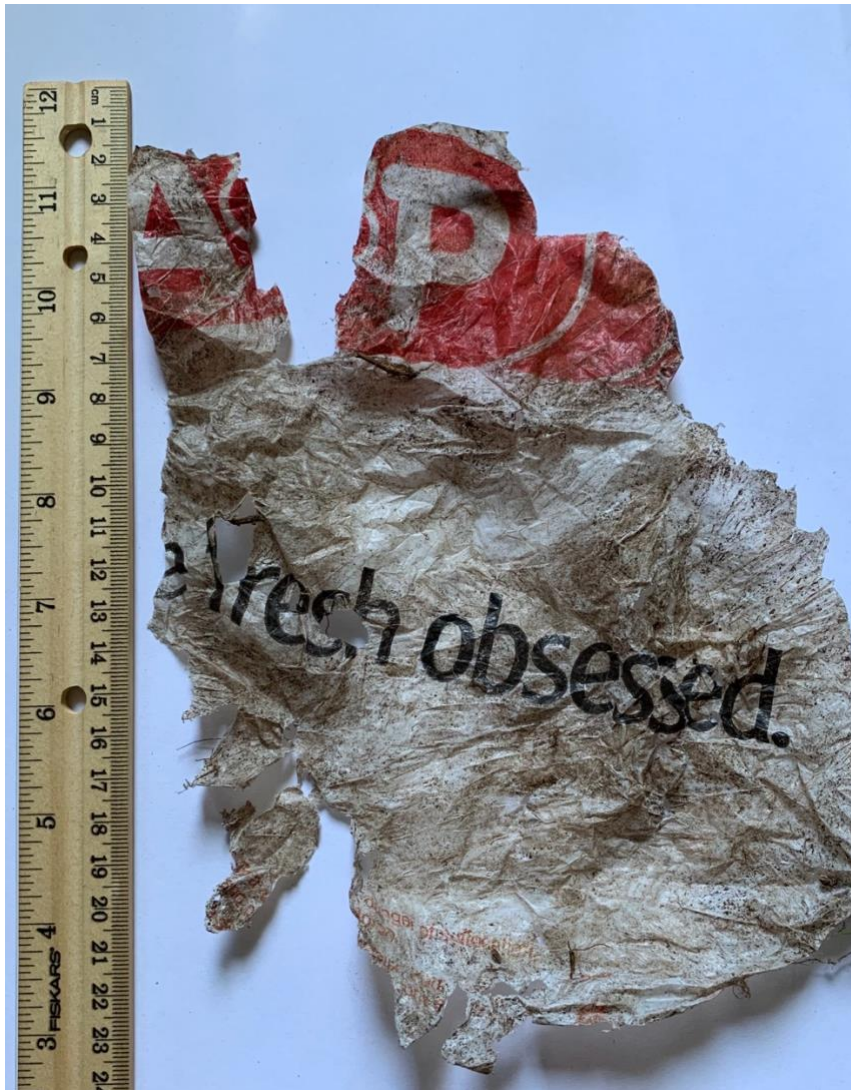


IMAGE 25 ARTIFACT SAMPLE: CAT# 289

APPENDIX A: ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

CAT #	Provenience	Layer	Material	Class	Type	Attribute	Form	Function	Qty	Date Range
1	510E-305N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	22	1890-Present
2	510E-305N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	16	1825-1890
3	510E-305N	1	Metal	Iron	Wire	Slotted Head	Screw	Architecture	1	1800-Present
4	510E-305N	1	Metal	Steel & Aluminum	Crown Closure		Bottle Cap	Storage	5	1892-Present
5	510E-305N	1	Metal	Copper			Spoon	Tableware	1	Indeterminate
6	510E-305N	1	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
7	510E-305N	1	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate	Indeterminate	15	Indeterminate
8	510E-305N	1	Plastic				Bread Clip	Storage	1	1952-Present
9	510E-305N	1	Plastic	Indeterminate	4-hole	White	Button	Clothing	1	1940-Present
10	510E-305N	1	Metal	Iron	Threaded		Screw Eye	Architecture	1	1930-Present
11	510E-305N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	34	1870-Present
12	510E-305N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Olive Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	2	1785-Present
13	510E-305N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	11	1870-Present
14	510E-305N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	57	1870-Present

15	510E-305N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Amber	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	3	1870-Present
16	510E-305N	1	Glass	Milk Glass	Indeterminate	Opaque White	Indeterminate	Tableware	2	1890-Present
17	510E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	33	1820-Present
18	510E-305N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	21	1850-Present
19	510E-305N	1	Metal	Iron	Wire		Fence Staple	Agriculture	1	1890-Present
20	510E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Banded	Blue	Rim Sherd	Tableware	1	1770-1900
21	510E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Spongeware	Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1820-1870
22	510E-305N	1	Ceramic	Yellowware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-1940
23	510E-305N	1	Ceramic	Yellowware	Undecorated	Rockingham Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-1900
24	510E-305N	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Grey-Bodied	Salt Glaze	Body Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	1	1830-1900
25	510E-305N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Drain Tile	Agriculture	1	1845-1965
26	510E-305N	1	Faunal	Mammal	Tibia	Cut	Bone	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
27	510E-305N	1	Faunal	Indeterminate	Skull		Bone	Indeterminate	3	Indeterminate
28	510E-305N	1	Faunal	Indeterminate			Bone	Indeterminate	10	Indeterminate
29	510E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Black	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present
30	510E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	66	1870-Present
31	510E-300N	1	Glass	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Melted	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate
32	510E-300N	1	Glass	Square	Embosseed	"RIA"	Indeterminate	Storage	1	1870-Present

33	510E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Amber	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	4	1870-Present
34	510E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	14	1870-Present
35	510E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Olive Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	4	1785-Present
36	510E-300N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	28	1870-Present
37	510E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	19	1890-Present
38	510E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	18	1825-1890
39	510E-300N	1	Metal	Iron	Wire	Slotted Head	Screw	Architecture	1	1800-Present
40	510E-300N	1	Metal	Iron	Threaded		Screw Eye	Architecture	1	1930-Present
41	510E-300N	1	Metal	Iron	Wire		Fence Staple	Agriculture	1	1890-Present
42	510E-300N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Drain Tile	Agriculture	5	1845-1965
43	510E-300N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Brick Fragment	Architecture	4	1785-Present
44	510E-300N	1	Metal	Steel		"TAY DOG TAG 130 1926"	Dog Tag	Personal	1	1926
45	510E-300N	1	Metal	Iron			File	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
46	510E-300N	1	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	28	Indeterminate
47	510E-300N	1	Metal	Steel			Zipper Closure	Clothing	1	1917-Present
48	510E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Fencing	Agriculture	1	1850-Present
49	510E-300N	1	Faunal	Mammal	Fragments		Bone	Indeterminate	6	Indeterminate

50	510E-300N	1	Metal	Iron	Castor		Wheel	Personal	1	1850- Present
51	510E-300N	1	Plastic	Indeterminate	2-hole	Beige	Button	Clothing	1	1940- Present
52	510E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Threaded	Bottle Finish	Storage	1	1930- Present
53	510E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Indeterminate	Bottle Finish	Storage	1	Indeterm inate
54	510E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Stippled	Bottle Base	Storage	1	1940- Present
55	510E-300N	1	Ceramic	Yellowware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	6	1830- 1940
56	510E-300N	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Undecorated	Salt Glaze	Body Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	6	1830- 1900
57	510E-300N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	21	1850- Present
58	510E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	18	1820- Present
59	510E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Rockingham Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1830- 1900
60	510E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Brown	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830- Present
61	510E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	1	1830- Present
62	510E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Spongeware	Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1820- 1870
63	520E-294N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	2	1980- Present
64	520E-294N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	3	1825- 1890
65	520E-294N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	2	1850- Present
66	520E-294N	1	Rubber			"GOVERNO. PENCIL ERASER MADE IN CANADA"	Pencil Eraser	Personal	1	1858- Present

67	520E-294N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
68	520E-294N	1	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate
69	520E-294N	1	Metal	Aluminum	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Lid	2	Indeterminate
70	520E-294N	1	Acrylic			Orange with Black Swirling	Pipe Stem	Personal	1	1950-Present
71	520E-294N	1	Metal	Iron			Screw	Architecture	2	1890-Present
72	520E-294N	1	Metal	Iron		Slotted Head	Screw	Architecture	1	1800-Present
73	520E-294N	1	Glass	Sphere	Dominion Glass Co.	Green & White	Marble	Toy	1	1901-Present
74	520E-294N	1	Faunal	Shell	2-hole	White	Button	Clothing	1	1820-Present
75	520E-294N	1	Plastic	Indeterminate	4-hole	Brown	Button	Clothing	2	1940-Present
76	520E-294N	1	Glass	Milk Glass	Cylindrical	External Threaded	Jar	Storage	1	1928-1975
77	520E-294N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	1	1870-Present
78	520E-294N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	2	1870-Present
79	520E-294N	1	Glass	Oval	Moulded	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	2	1870-Present
80	520E-294N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clear	Window Pane	Architecture	2	1870-Present
81	520E-294N	1	Glass	Oval	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	2	1870-Present
82	520E-294N	1	Glass	Oval	Unknown		Bottle Base	Storage	1	1900-Present
83	520E-294N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Consumer Glass Co.	Clear	Bottle Base	Storage	1	1962-1970s
84	520E-294N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Consumers Glass Co.	Stippled	Bottle Base	Storage	1	1962-1970s

85	520E-294N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Indeterminate	Unglazed	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
86	520E-294N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Machine Made	Threaded	Bottle Neck & Finish	Storage	2	1920-Present
87	520E-294N	1	Plastic	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	1940-Present
88	494E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	3	1825-1890
89	494E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	1	1890-Present
90	494E-300N	1	Metal	Iron	Wire		Fence Staple	Agriculture	1	1890-Present
91	494E-300N	1	Metal	Steel			Shotgun Shell	Personal	1	Indeterminate
92	494E-300N	1	Metal	Iron			Hinge	Architecture	1	Indeterminate
93	494E-300N	1	Metal	Indeterminate	Misc.		Scrap	Indeterminate	3	Indeterminate
94	494E-300N	1	Faunal	Indeterminate	Fragments		Bone	Indeterminate	4	Indeterminate
95	494E-300N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	2	1870-Present
96	494E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	2	1870-Present
97	494E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Purple Solarize	Bottle Shard	Storage	2	1840-1920
98	494E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Amber	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	3	1870-Present
99	494E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Olive Green	Bottle Shard	Storage	1	1785-Present
100	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1850-Present
101	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1820-Present
102	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Yellowware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-1940

103	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	2	1890-Present
104	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Overglaze Painted	Red & Green	Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1890-Present
105	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	Clear Glaze	Rim Sherd	Tableware	1	1850-Present
106	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Handle Sherd	Tableware	1	1920-Present
107	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	4	1830-Present
108	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Flown Transfer Print	Cobalt Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1844-Present
109	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Green	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1830-Present
110	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Pink	Body Sherd	Tableware	5	1830-Present
111	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Brown	Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1818-1869
112	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Flown Transfer Print	Black	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1844-Present
113	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue-Green	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1840-Present
114	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Spongeware	Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1820-1870
115	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Banded	Light Blue	Rim Sherd	Tableware	1	1770-1900
116	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Undecorated	Manganese Mottled Lead Glaze	Body Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	2	1796-1920
117	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Lead Glaze	Body Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	2	1796-1920
118	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate
119	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Drain Tile	Agriculture	3	1845-1965
120	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, Ball Clay	Undecorated	Unglazed	Pipe Fragment	Personal	1	Indeterminate

121	494E-300N	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, Ball Clay	Undecorated	Yellow Glaze	Pipe Stem	Personal	1	Indeterminate
122	494E-300N	1	Plastic	Indeterminate	Shank	Black	Button	Clothing	1	1960- Present
123	500E-293N	1	Metal	Steel	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate
124	500E-293N	1	Metal	Iron			Handle	Architecture	1	Indeterminate
125	500E-293N	1	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
126	500E-293N	1	Metal	Aluminum			Harmonica Piece	Music	1	1871- 188
127	500E-293N	1	Metal	Aluminum			Can Lid	Storage	1	Indeterminate
128	500E-293N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	2	1825- 1890
129	500E-293N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	2	1890- Present
130	500E-293N	1	Metal	Iron	Wire		Fence Staple	Agriculture	1	1890- Present
131	500E-293N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	2	1825- Present
132	500E-293N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	1	1870- Present
133	500E-293N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	3	1870- Present
134	500E-293N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Olive Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	2	1785- Present
135	500E-293N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	True Blue	Bottle Shard	Storage	1	1830- 1850
136	500E-293N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Drain Tile	Agriculture	1	1845- 1965
137	500E-293N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Salt Glaze	Body & Rim Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	3	1870- 1930
138	500E-293N	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Impressed	"LLEY & Co" "TON O"	Base Sherd	Storage	2	1870- 1930

139	500E-293N	1	Ceramic	Yellowware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-1940
140	500E-293N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Base Sherd	Tableware	1	1890-Present
141	500E-293N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Overglaze Painted	Green Leaves	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	1	1890-Present
142	500E-293N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1850-Present
143	500E-293N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Spongeware	Blue	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	3	1830-1880
144	500E-293N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	4	1830-Present
145	500E-293N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Transfer Print	Black	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1850-Present
146	500E-293N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Pink	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1830-Present
147	500E-293N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue-Green	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1840-Present
148	500E-293N	1	Plastic	Indeterminate			Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	1940-Present
149	500E-294N	1	Plastic	Indeterminate		Yellow	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	5	1940-Present
150	500E-294N	1	Plastic	Indeterminate		Red	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2	1940-Present
151	500E-294N	1	Plastic	Indeterminate		Black	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	1930-Present
152	500E-294N	1	Plastic	Indeterminate			Indeterminate	Packaging/Labelling	1	1940-Present
153	500E-294N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	2	1825-1890
154	500E-294N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	2	1890-Present
155	500E-294N	1	Metal	Steel	Indeterminate		Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate
156	500E-294N	1	Metal	Copper			Gear	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
157	500E-294N	1	Metal & Fabric	Steel & Cloth			Broach	Clothing	1	Indeterminate

158	500E-294N	1	Metal	Iron	Wire	Slotted Head	Screw	Architecture	1	1800-Present
159	500E-294N	1	Plastic	Indeterminate			Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	1940-Present
160	500E-294N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	1	1870-Present
161	500E-294N	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Undecorated	Bristol Glaze	Base Sherd	Storage	1	1870-1940
162	500E-294N	1	Faunal	Mammal			Bone	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate
163	500E-294N	1	Faunal	Mammal		Canine	Tooth	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
164	500E-294N	1	Glass	Square	Commercial Container	Olive Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	1	1785-Present
165	500E-294N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Lead Glaze	Body Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	2	1796-1920
166	500E-294N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	1	1870-Present
167	500E-294N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	4	1840-Present
168	500E-294N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1820-Present
169	500E-294N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Base & Body Sherd	Tableware	7	1850-Present
170	500E-294N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Base & Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1890-Present
171	500E-294N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue-Green	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1840-Present
172	494E-299N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	3	1825-1890
173	494E-299N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	1	1890-Present
174	494E-299N	1	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate		Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate
175	494E-299N	1	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate		Washer	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate

176	494E-299N	1	Metal	Iron	Wire		Roofing Nail	Architecture	1	1890-Present
177	494E-299N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Olive Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	1	1785-Present
178	494E-299N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	1	1870-Present
179	494E-299N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Overglaze Painted	Green & Brown Floral	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1890-Present
180	494E-299N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1890-Present
181	494E-299N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Handle Sherd	Tableware	1	1890-Present
182	494E-299N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	Wheat Motiff	Body & Handle Sherd	Tableware	2	1850-Present
183	494E-299N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1850-Present
184	494E-299N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1820-Present
185	494E-299N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue-Green	Body & Handle Sherd	Tableware	3	1840-Present
186	494E-299N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Brown	Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1830-Present
187	494E-299N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Pink	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present
188	494E-299N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Green	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1830-Present
189	494E-299N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Black	Body Sherd	Tableware	6	1830-Present
190	494E-299N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Flown Transfer Print	Cobalt Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1844-Present
191	494E-299N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present
192	494E-299N	1	Ceramic	Yellowware	Undecorated	Rockingham Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-1900
193	494E-299N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Body Sherd	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate

194	495E-310N	1	Faunal	Mammal		Cut	Bone	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
195	495E-310N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	1	Indeterminate
196	495E-310N	1	Plastic	Indeterminate	4-Hole	White	Button	Clothing	1	1940-Present
197	495E-310N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Lead Glaze	Body Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	1	1796-1920
198	495E-310N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Rim Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present
199	495E-310N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Shrd	Tableware	1	1850-Present
200	495E-310N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	4	1820-Present
201	495E-310N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	1	1870-Present
202	495E-310N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	8	1870-Present
203	505E-300N	1	Metal	Copper			Hinge	Architecture	1	Indeterminate
204	505E-300N	1	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
205	505E-300N	1	Metal	Iron	Sheet		Sheet	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate
206	505E-300N	1	Metal	Iron	Wire		Fencing	Agriculture	1	Indeterminate
207	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Base	Plate	3	1850-Present
208	505E-300N	1	Faunal	Indeterminate			Bone	Indeterminate	22	Indeterminate
209	505E-300N	1	Faunal	Indeterminate			Tooth	Indeterminate	3	Indeterminate
210	505E-300N	1	Metal	Copper	Canada	One Cent	Coin	Currency	1	1859
211	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Scalloped Edgeware	Blue	Plate	Tableware	1	1830-1930

212	505E-300N	1	Glass	Square	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	1	1870-Present
213	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	1	1840-Present
214	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	26	1850-Present
215	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	8	1890-Present
216	505E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	33	1825-1890
217	505E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	13	1890-Present
218	505E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	4	1825-1890
219	505E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	11	1890-Present
220	505E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Fence Staple	Agriculture	1	1890-Present
221	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Drain Tile	Agriculture	12	1845-1964
222	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Brick Fragment	Architecture	8	1785-Present
223	505E-300N	1	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	32	Indeterminate
224	505E-300N	1	Metal	Steel			Fork	Cutlery	1	Indeterminate
225	505E-300N	1	Metal	Iron	Sheet		Sheet	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate
226	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Albany Slip Interior	Salt Glaze Exterior	Body Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	2	1870-1930
227	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Undecorated	Lead Glaze	Body Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	8	1796-1920
228	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Undecorated	Brown Slip	Rim Shrd	Food Preparation & Consumption	1	1830-1930

229	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Yellowware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Flower Pot	Horticulture	2	1850-Present
230	505E-300N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	106	1870-Present
231	505E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	35	1870-Present
232	505E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Olive Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	5	1785-Present
233	505E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	2	1870-Present
234	505E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	True Blue	Bottle Shard	Storage	1	183-1850
235	505E-300N	1	Glass	Indeterminate		Melted	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate
236	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	34	1820-Present
237	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	50	1840-Present
238	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	4	1890-Present
239	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Yellowware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	7	1840-1930
240	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	11	1820-Present
241	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Spongeware	Brown	Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1840-1870
242	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	5	1840-Present
243	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Black	Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1840-Present
244	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Black Slip	Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1850-Present
245	505E-300N	1	Metal	Iron	Threaded	Wire	Screw	Architecture	1	1890-Present

246	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Banded	Blue	Rim Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-1940
247	505E-300N	1	Glass	Square	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Base Shard	Storage	2	1870-Present
248	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Impressed Scalloped Edgeware	Blue	Rim Sherd	Tableware	1	1840-1860
249	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Overglaze Painted	Blue & Black	Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1850-Present
250	505E-300N	1	Metal	Iron	Shank		Button	Clothing	1	Indeterminate
251	505E-300N	1	Glass	Square	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Neck & Finish	Storage	1	1870-Present
252	505E-300N	1	Wood		4-hole		Button	Clothing	1	
253	505E-300N	1	Metal	Aluminum	4-hole		Button	Clothing	1	
254	505E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	1	1890-Present
255	505E-300N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	1	1870-Present
256	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1890-Present
257	505E-300N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1850-Present
258	510E-305N	2	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	50	1890-Present
259	510E-305N	2	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	7	1825-1890
260	510E-305N	2	Metal	Iron		Wire	Roofing Nail	Architecture	3	1890-Present
261	510E-305N	2	Metal	Copper			Spoon	Cutlery	1	Indeterminate
262	510E-305N	2	Metal	Iron		Wire	Indeterminate	Farm Machinery	1	Indeterminate
263	510E-305N	2	Metal	Iron		Wire	Fence Staple	Agriculture	3	1890-Present
264	510E-305N	2	Metal	Steel		Wire	Fencing	Agriculture	37	1800-Present

265	510E-305N	2	Metal	Iron		Fastener	Fencing	Agriculture	4	1800-Present
266	510E-305N	2	Metal	Steel	Crown Closure		Bottle Cap	Storage	6	1892-Present
267	510E-305N	2	Metal	Aluminum			Tart Mold	Cooking	1	1900-Present
268	510E-305N	2	Plastic	Indeterminate			Bread Clip	Storage	3	1950-Present
269	510E-305N	2	Plastic	Indeterminate	4-hole	Semi-Translucent	Button	Clothing	1	1940-Present
270	510E-305N	2	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	3	Indeterminate
271	510E-305N	2	Plastic	Indeterminate		Pink	Comb	Personal	1	1940-Present
272	510E-305N	2	Faunal	Shell	2-hole		Button	Clothing	1	1820-Present
273	510E-305N	2	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	12	1870-Present
274	510E-305N	2	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	1	1870-Present
275	510E-305N	2	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	8	1870-Present
276	510E-305N	2	Faunal	Mammal	Fragment		Bone	Indeterminate	32	Indeterminate
277	510E-305N	2	Faunal	Mammal			Tooth	Indeterminate	3	Indeterminate
278	510E-305N	2	Faunal	Mammal		Mandible	Bone & Tooth	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate
279	510E-305N	2	Plastic	Indeterminate		Black	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2	1940-Present
280	510E-305N	2	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Amber	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	3	1870-Present
281	510E-305N	2	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	2	1870-Present
282	510E-305N	2	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	True Blue	Bottle Shard	Storage	1	1830-1850

283	510E-305N	2	Ceramic	Stoneware	Grey-Bodied	Unglazed	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
284	510E-305N	2	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	6	1820-Present
285	510E-305N	2	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Banded	Blue	Rim Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present
286	510E-305N	2	Glass	Cylindrical	Consumer Glass Co.	Clear	Bottle	Storage	1	1962-1970s
287	510E-305N	2	Glass	Oval	Machine Made	"PARK" "DERBY"	External Thread Finish	Storage	1	1919-Present
288	510E-305N	2	Glass	Oval	Machine Made	Machine Made	External Thread Finish	Storage	1	1919-Present
289	495E-300N	1	Plastic	Polyethylene	A&P	"Fresh Obsessed"	Bag	Storage	2	1965-2010
290	495E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	3	1870-Present
291	495E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	1	1890-Present
292	495E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue-Green	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1840-Present
293	495E-300N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1850-Present
294	495E-300N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	4	1890-Present
295	495E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1820-Present
296	495E-300N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Tan Lead Glaze	Body Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	2	1986-1920
297	495E-300N	1	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
298	520E-295N	1	Metal	Iron			Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
299	520E-295N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	1	1890-Present
300	520E-295N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	1	1820-1890

301	520E-295N	1	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate	Hook Latch	Architecture	1	Indeterminate
302	520E-295N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	1	1870-Present
303	520E-295N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1820-Present
304	520E-295N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Olive Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	1	1785-Present
305	520E-295N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	12	1870-Present
306	520E-295N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Machine Made	Bottle Base Shard	Storage	1	1940-Present
307	520E-295N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Tool Finished	Bottle Finish	Storage	1	1885-Present
308	520E-295N	1	Glass	Sphere	Crackle Glass	Blue	Marble	Toy	1	Indeterminate
309	520E-295N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Drain Tile	Agriculture	2	1845-1965
310	520E-295N	1	Metal	Iron	Sheet		Sheet	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate
311	520E-295N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Tan Lead Glaze	Body Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	1	1796-1920
312	520E-295N	1	Metal	12 gauge	Imperial		Shot Gun Shell	Personal	1	1915-Present
313	495E-305N	1	Metal	Iron			Bolt	Architecture	1	1800-Present
314	495E-305N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	4	1825-1890
315	495E-305N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	1	1870-Present
316	495E-305N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body & Base Sherd	Plate	2	1850-Present
317	495E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1820-Present
318	495E-305N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	1	1890-Present

319	495E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Spongeware	Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-1870
320	495E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present
321	495E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Black	Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1830-Present
322	510E-295N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Tan Lead Glaze	Body Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	1	1796-1920
323	510E-295N	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Rim Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	1	1850-Present
324	510E-295N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Drain Tile	Agriculture	2	1845-1965
325	510E-295N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	2	1825-1890
326	510E-295N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	1	1890-Present
327	510E-295N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1890-Present
328	510E-295N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	4	1850-Present
329	510E-295N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	12	1820-Present
330	510E-295N	1	Ceramic	Yellowware	White Slip Exterior	Clear Glaze Interior	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1930-1940
331	510E-295N	1	Glass	Indeterminate	Moulded	Clarified	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	1870-Present
332	510E-295N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Olive Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	1	1785-Present
333	510E-295N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Black	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present
334	510E-295N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Scalloped Edgeware	Blue	Rim Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present
335	510E-295N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present

336	510E-295N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Underglaze Painted	Pink, Blue & Green	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1820-Present
337	510E-295N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Moulded	Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1820-Present
338	510E-295N	1	Metal	Iron			Spring Latch	Agriculture	1	Indeterminate
339	500E-295N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	Clear Glaze	Cup	Tableware	1	1850-Present
340	500E-295N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	5	1850-Present
341	500E-295N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1820-Present
342	500E-295N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Banded	Black	Rim Sherd	Tableware	2	1820-Present
343	500E-295N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Banded	Light Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1820-Present
344	500E-295N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1890-Present
345	500E-295N	1	Faunal	Mammal	Fragment		Bone	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
346	500E-295N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	1	1890-Present
347	500E-295N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Olive Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	1	1785-Present
348	500E-295N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	4	1870-Present
349	500E-295N	1	Glass	Milk Glass		Opaque White	Indeterminate	Tableware	1	1890-Present
350	500E-295N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Drain Tile	Agriculture	2	1845-1965
351	500E-295N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Lead Glaze	Body Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	1	1796-1920
352	500E-295N	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate
353	520E-305N	1							0	

354	515E-310N	1	Metal	Steel			Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
355	515E-310N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	8	1890-Present
356	515E-310N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	1	1825-1890
357	515E-310N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	2	1870-Present
358	515E-310N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Painted Interior	Bottle Shard	Indeterminate	1	1870-Present
359	515E-310N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	4	1870-Present
360	515E-310N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Amber	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	1	1870-Present
361	515E-310N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	4	1870-Present
362	515E-310N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	External Thread Finish	Storage	1	1919-Present
363	515E-310N	1	Metal	Iron	Threaded	Wire	Screw	Architecture	1	1890-Present
364	515E-310N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Brown	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present
365	515E-310N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present
366	515E-310N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Burnt	Brick Fragment	Architecture	1	1785-Present
367	515E-310N	1	Plastic	Indeterminate			Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	1940-Present
368	515E-295N	1	Metal	Iron	Threaded		Bolt	Architecture	1	1800-Present
369	515E-295N	1	Metal	Aluminum			Tart Mold	Cooking	1	1900-Present
370	515E-295N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	1	1825-1890
371	515E-295N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	11	1850-Present

372	515E-295N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	2	1870-Present
373	515E-295N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	2	1870-Present
374	515E-295N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Pink	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present
375	515E-295N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Black	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present
376	515E-295N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	5	1830-Present
377	515E-295N	1	Plastic	Indeterminate			Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	1940-Present
378	515E-295N	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
379	515E-295N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Drain Tile	Agriculture	1	1845-1965
380	515E-295N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Tan Lead Glaze	Body Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	1	1796-1920
381	515E-295N	1	Faunal	Mammal			Bone	Indeterminate	4	Indeterminate
382	500E-310N	2							0	
383	500E-310N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Indeterminate	Clear Glaze	Indeterminate	Appliance	7	1850-Present
384	500E-310N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	6	1850-Present
385	500E-310N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1820-Present
386	500E-310N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	2	1825-1890
387	500E-310N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	1	1890-Present
388	500E-310N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1890-Present
389	500E-310N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present

390	500E-310N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Drain Tile	Agriculture	2	1845-1965
391	500E-310N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	9	1870-Present
392	500E-310N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	2	1870-Present
393	500E-310N	1	Faunal	Mammal			Bone	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
394	505E-295N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	2	1825-1890
395	505E-295N	1	Metal	Iron	Sheet		Sheet	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate
396	505E-295N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1890-Present
397	505E-295N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	11	1850-Present
398	505E-295N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Black	Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1830-Present
399	505E-295N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Spongeware	Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1840-1870
400	505E-295N	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, Ball Clay	Undecorated	Unglazed	Pipe Stem Fragment	Personal	1	Indeterminate
401	505E-295N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Tool Finished	Bottle Finish	Storage	1	1885-Present
402	505E-305N	2							0	
403	505E-310N	2	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Drain Tile	Agriculture	3	1845-1965
404	505E-310N	2	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	1	1825-1890
405	505E-310N	2	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1820-Present
406	505E-310N	2	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	1	1870-Present
407	510E-305N	3	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Sheet	Indeterminate	15	Indeterminate
408	510E-305N	3	Metal	Aluminum			Lid	Storage	2	Indeterminate

409	510E-305N	3	Metal	Steel			Wheel Bearing	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
410	510E-305N	3	Metal	Iron		Wire	Fencing	Agriculture	10	Indeterminate
411	510E-305N	3	Metal	Iron		Wire	Fence Staple	Agriculture	1	1890-Present
412	510E-305N	3	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	8	1890-Present
413	510E-305N	3	Metal	Iron		Wire	Roofing Nail	Architecture	1	1890-Present
414	510E-305N	3	Metal	Iron		Robertson	Screw	Architecture	1	1906-Present
415	510E-305N	3	Metal	Aluminum	Crown Closure	Crown Closure	Bottle Cap	Storage	2	1892-Present
416	510E-305N	3	Metal	Iron			Spring Latch	Agriculture	1	Indeterminate
417	510E-305N	3	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue-Green	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present
418	510E-305N	3	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	1	1825-1890
419	510E-305N	3	Faunal	Mammal		Cut	Bone	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
420	510E-305N	3	Faunal	Mammal	Fragment		Bone	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
421	510E-305N	3	Plastic	Indeterminate			Bread Clip	Storage	1	1952-Present
422	510E-305N	3	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	7	1870-Present
423	510E-305N	3	Plastic	Indeterminate	Leaf	Yellow	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	1944-Present
424	510E-305N	3	Metal	Steel	Dog Tag	"Dog 276 TWP of Tay 1969"	Dog Tag	Personal	1	1969
425	510E-305N	3	Glass	Cylindrical	Impressed	Clear	Indeterminate	Tableware	1	1870-Present
426	510E-305N	3	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	External Thread Finish	Storage	1	1919-Present
427	510E-305N	3	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Base	Storage	1	1870-Present

428	510E-305N	3	Plastic	Indeterminate	4-hole	Semi-Translucent	Button	Clothing	1	1940-Present
429	510E-305N	3	Plastic	Indeterminate	2-hole	Black	Button	Clothing	1	1940-Present
430	505E-305N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	26	1825-1890
431	505E-305N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Roofing Nail	Architecture	1	1890-Present
432	505E-305N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	20	1890-Present
433	505E-305N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Fence Staple	Agriculture	1	1890-Present
434	505E-305N	1	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	14	Indeterminate
435	505E-305N	1	Faunal	Mammal	Fragment		Bone	Architecture	1	Indeterminate
436	505E-305N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	81	1870-Present
437	505E-305N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clarified	Bottle Shard	Storage	33	1870-Present
438	505E-305N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	6	1870-Present
439	505E-305N	1	Glass	Square	Commercial Container	Tool Finished	Bottle Neck & Finish	Storage	1	1885-Present
440	505E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	38	1820-Present
441	505E-305N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	11	1850-Present
442	505E-305N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Moulded	Wheat Motiff	Rim Sherd	Tableware	2	1850-Present
443	505E-305N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Brick Fragment	Architecture	6	1785-Present
444	505E-305N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Drain Tile	Agriculture	6	1845-1965
445	505E-305N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1890-Present

446	505E-305N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Overglaze Painted	Green	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1890-Present
447	505E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	6	1830-Present
448	505E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Black	Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1830-Present
449	505E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Spongeware	Blue	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	3	1820-1870
450	505E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Underglaze Painted	Green & Black	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	2	1840-Present
451	505E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Banded	Blue	Rim Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present
452	505E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Banded	Light Brown	Rim Sherd	Tableware	1	1840-Present
453	505E-305N	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Undecorated	Black Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1796-Present
454	505E-305N	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, Ball Clay	Moulded	Unglazed	Pipe Bowl	Personal	1	Indeterminate
455	515E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	6	1890-Present
456	515E-300N	1	Metal	Iron			Can	Storage	3	Indeterminate
457	515E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	6	Indeterminate
458	515E-300N	1	Rubber	Indeterminate			Wire Cover	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
459	515E-300N	1	Plastic	Indeterminate		Black	Wheel	Toy	1	1944-Present
460	515E-300N	1	Metal	Steel			Lighter	Personal	1	Indeterminate
461	515E-300N	1	Metal	Iron			Washer	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
462	515E-300N	1	Metal	Iron			Clip	Personal	1	Indeterminate
463	515E-300N	1	Metal	Steel			Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
464	515E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Threaded	Screw Eye	Agriculture	1	1890-Present

465	515E-300N	1	Metal	Iron			Machine Parts	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate
466	515E-300N	1	Metal	Aluminum		Crown Closure	Bottle Cap	Storage	3	1892-Present
467	515E-300N	1	Cloth	Indeterminate		Blue	Clothes	Clothing	1	Indeterminate
468	515E-300N	1	Glass & Metal	Aluminum & Cylindrical			Light Bulb	Architecture	1	Indeterminate
469	515E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Black	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present
470	515E-300N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Drain Tile	Agriculture	1	1845-1965
471	515E-300N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	3	1870-Present
472	515E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	8	1870-Present
473	515E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	6	1870-Present
474	515E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Amber	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	4	1870-Present
475	515E-300N	1	Glass	Moulded	Commercial Container	Chattanooga Glass Co.	Jar	Storage	1	1901-1913
476	515E-300N	1	Glass	Moulded	Commercial Container	Consumers Glass Co.	Jar	Storage	1	1917-1962
477	515E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	"NOT TO BE REFILLED"	Bottle Base	Storage	1	1870-Present
478	515E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Consumers Glass Co.	Bottle Base	Storage	1	1962-1980
479	515E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Consumers Glass Co.	Bottle Base	Liquor Storage & Consumption	1	1962-1980
480	515E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Threaded	Bottle Neck & Finish	Liquor Storage & Consumption	1	1930-Present

481	515E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Threaded	Bottle Neck & Finish	Liquor Storage & Consumption	1	1930-Present
482	515E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Finish	Storage	1	1930-Present
483	500E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	6	Indeterminate
484	500E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	4	1825-1890
485	500E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	8	1890-Present
486	500E-300N	1	Metal	Aluminun			Can	Storage	1	Indeterminate
487	500E-300N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Drain Tile	Agriculture	16	1845-1985
488	500E-300N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	24	1850-Present
489	500E-300N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Makers Mark	"WARRANTE" "OYAL IRONSTONE"	Plate	Tableware	1	1850-Present
490	500E-300N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1890-Present
491	500E-300N	1	Ceramic	Yellowware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1830-Present
492	500E-300N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Lead Glaze	Body Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	3	1796-1920
493	500E-300N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Lead Glaze	Body Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	2	1796-1920
494	500E-300N	1	Glass	Milk Glass		Opaque White	Indeterminate	Tableware	1	1890-Present
495	500E-300N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	10	1870-Present
496	500E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	6	1870-Present

497	500E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Olive Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	1	1785-Present
498	500E-300N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Moulded	Clear	Indeterminate	Tableware	1	1870-Present
499	500E-300N	1	Faunal	Indeterminate	Fragment		Bone	Indeterminate	12	Indeterminate
500	500E-300N	1	Faunal	Mammal	Fragment	Cut	Bone	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
501	500E-300N	1	Faunal	Mammal			Tooth	Indeterminate	2	Indeterminate
502	500E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1830-Present
503	500E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Green	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present
504	500E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Spongeware	Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1820-1870
505	500E-305N	1	Metal	Iron			Door Hinge	Architecture	1	Indeterminate
506	500E-305N	1	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	6	Indeterminate
507	500E-305N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	2	1890-Present
508	500E-305N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	15	1825-1890
509	500E-305N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Flower Pot	Horticulture	4	1850-Present
510	500E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	3	1830-Present
511	500E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Flown Transfer Print	Cobalt Blue	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1844-Present
512	500E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Underglaze Painted	Green & Black	Rim Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present
513	500E-305N	1	Faunal	Mammal		Mandible	Bone & Tooth	Indeterminate	1	Indeterminate
514	500E-305N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	19	1870-Present

515	500E-305N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Sherd	Storage	3	1870-Present
516	500E-305N	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1796-Present
517	500E-305N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Brown Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1796-Present
518	500E-305N	1	Plastic	Indeterminate	4-hole	White	Button	Clothing	1	1844-Present
519	500E-305N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1890-Present
520	500E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Brown	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present
521	500E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Bosy Sherd	Tableware	10	1820-Presen
522	500E-305N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body & Rim Sherd	Tableware	18	1850-Present
523	500E-305N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Amber	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	1	1870-Present
524	515E-305N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	2	1890-Present
525	515E-305N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	4	1825-1890
526	515E-305N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Rim Sherd	Tableware	1	1890-Present
527	515E-305N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body & Base Sherd	Tableware	5	1850-Present
528	515E-305N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	1850-Present
529	515E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	5	1820-Present
530	515E-305N	1	Plastic	Indeterminate		Black Glaze	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	1	Indetermin
531	515E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Black Lead Glaze	Rim Sherd	Food Preparation & Consumption	1	1796-1920
532	515E-305N	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, Ball Clay	Undecorated	Unglazed	Pipe Stem Fragment	Personal	1	Indetermin

533	515E-305N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	2	1870- Present
534	515E-305N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	15	1870- Present
535	515E-305N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	1	1870- Present
536	515E-305N	1	Faunal	Mammal		Cut	Bone	Indeterminate	2	Indeterm inate
537	515E-305N	1	Faunal	Mammal	Fragments		Bone	Indeterminate	2	Indeterm inate
538	515E-305N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Underglaze Painted	Blue & Red	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1840- Present
539	520E-300N	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Undecorated	Unglazed	Brick Fragment	Architecture	2	1785- Present
540	520E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Cut	Nail	Architecture	6	1825- Present
541	520E-300N	1	Metal	Iron		Wire	Nail	Architecture	4	1890- Present
542	520E-300N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	6	1850- Present
543	520E-300N	1	Faunal	Mammal		Cut	Bone	Indeterminate	2	Indeterm inate
544	520E-300N	1	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	2	Indeterm inate
545	520E-300N	1	Ceramic	Ironstone	Makers Mark	"AL IRONSTO"	Base Sherd	Tableware	2	Indeterm inate
546	520E-300N	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Transfer Print	Green	Rim Sherd	Tableware	1	1890- Present
547	520E-300N	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, Ball Clay	Undecorated	Unglazed	Pipe Stem Fragment	Personal	1	Indeterm inate
548	520E-300N	1	Ceramic	Earthenware, Ball Clay	Moulded	Unglazed	Pipe Bowl Fragment	Personal	1	Indeterm inate
549	520E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Undecorated	Clear Glaze	Body Sherd	Tableware	2	1820- Present
550	520E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Green	Body Sherd	Tableware	1	1830- Present

551	520E-300N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Banded	Blue	Rim Sherd	Tableware	1	1830-Present
552	520E-300N	1	Glass	Rolled Sheet	Window	Clarified	Window Pane	Architecture	3	1870-Present
553	520E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Clear	Bottle Shard	Storage	4	1870-Present
554	520E-300N	1	Glass	Cylindrical	Commercial Container	Olive Green	Bottle Shard	Liquor Storage & Consumption	1	1785-Present

APPENDIX B: GPS COORDINATES

GPS Receiver:

TRIMBLE TD600 SPECIFICATIONS

Form-factor		All-in-one GNSS data collector and smartphone; Ultra-rugged design with MIL-STD-810G certification
CPU Speed		Qualcomm Snapdragon 626, Octa-core, Clock frequency: 2.2GHz
OS		Android 10
RAM		4GB RAM
Storage		64GB Flash Memory
Card slots		1 MicroSDHC memory card slot; 2 NanoSIM
Satellites		GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, QZSS, BeiDou, SBAS
GNSS Receiver		U-blox Neo-M8T
GNSS Accuracy		1.5m or less
Wireless		Integrated 4G cellular data, text and voice capability; 5MP front camera and 13 MP rear camera; Bluetooth v 4.1; Wi-Fi IEEE 802-11 a/b/g/n/ac, 2.4 GHz / 5 GHz dual-band; integrated speaker and microphone

Project Datum – Hydro Pole

Project datum is a hydro pole on the east side of the Brebeuf Road, south of the gravel driveway entrance to 1017 Brebeuf Road.

Latitude/Longitude

44.718933, -79.890416

UTM Grid reference

17N 587878.738577 Easting, 4952327.040778 Northing

NAD 83

24-602H1 (BeGx-81) Site Coordinates

Site Datum (SW Corner of 500E-300N)

Latitude/Longitude

44.718234, -79.888907

UTM Grid reference

~~17N 587999.281693 Easting, 4952251.021206 Northing~~

NAD 83

AMICK Consultants Limited

Centre Point

Latitude/Longitude

44.718292, -79.888842

UTM Grid reference

17N 588004.301966 Easting, 4952257.571193 Northing

NAD 83

Site Extents

UTM Grid reference

17N

NAD 83

Extent	Easting	Northing
North	588006.546274	4952269.027479
East	588020.102616	4952257.615836
South	588003.147289	4952245.185354
West	587989.038719	4952257.43069

APPENDIX C: DATABLE POST-CONTACT ARTIFACT TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions offered below are confined to datable historic artifacts typically recovered during field investigations. Although other materials are often found, they do not necessarily lend themselves to dating archaeological assemblages and are therefore not included in the following discussion. Additionally, the following represents a comprehensive reference guide for datable objects and is not limited to finds specific to a particular project or site assemblage.

CERAMICS

Creamware

Cream coloured earthenware was developed during the early 18th Century in England. It's development is attributed to Thomas Astbury of Shelton England during the reign of George I (Hughes n.d.: 104). George I reigned from 1714-1727 (Neumann 1967: 360). In the early period the lead glaze of this ware was applied in powdered form known as smithum or galena. Creamware achieved widespread production and general popularity as tableware by about 1750 as a result of Thomas Frye's development of a new process of applying the glaze in liquid form. This allowed for consistent and even application of decorative finishes and was quickly copied by other potters (Hughes n.d.: 105). Almost universal popularity was achieved by this ware when Josiah Wedgwood (founder of the renowned Wedgwood potteries) presented a creamware caudle and breakfast set of 73 pieces to Queen Charlotte as a gift to celebrate the birth of the Prince of Wales in 1762. It is said that the Queen was so impressed by this ware that she ordered a table service of the same ware but modified the

design to her own taste. The resulting pattern became known as “Queen’s Ware”. When this set was delivered, George III saw it and likewise placed an order for an additional set altered to suit his own tastes. This further modification became known as the “Royal Pattern”. As a result of these regal commissions, creamware achieved immense popularity (Hughes n.d.: 108).

By the late 1790s Creamware became the cheapest tableware in production. This was due to a number of factors, but it was mainly due to the introduction of pearlware which was whiter and more closely resembled oriental porcelain. This new ware quickly displaced Creamware as the most popular of the tableware produced during the late 18th and early 19th Centuries. By 1830 truly white (refined white earthenware) tableware was available. Creamware, known from about 1790 as “CC Ware”, had changed as well. Officially “CC Ware” remained in production throughout the 19th Century but it became indistinguishable from refined white earthenware by about 1830.

Plain Creamware

Plain creamware was in production throughout the production history of the ware; however it is uncommon prior to 1790.

Pearlware

Pearlware was the next stage after creamware in the quest for a white ceramic body. For many years the development of pearlware was attributed to Josiah Wedgwood, who, after many experiments introduced a ceramic which he termed “pearl white” in 1779 (Hume 1982: 128; Sussman 1977: 105). Recently, a reconsideration of the evidence seems to suggest that pearlware, termed “china glaze”, may have been in production sometime in the 1760s and certainly by 1775 (for a detailed discussion see Miller 1987).

Pearlware is essentially a variation of creamware. The body of the ware is essentially the same with slightly higher flint content, but the real difference is in the glaze. Cobalt was added to the glaze of this ceramic as a bluing agent to make the off-white colour of the glaze appear whiter. This ceramic was called “pearl white and “china glaze” amongst other things, but is now more commonly identified as pearlware.

Plain Pearlware

Plain undecorated pearlware fragments can be dated within the general production range of the ware itself, 1770 – 1830.

Polychrome Hand Painted Pearlware

Polychrome painted pearlware is simply pearlware which has been hand painted with more than one colour. There has been some attempt to differentiate polychrome painted wares based upon visibly identifiable distinctions in the particular hues employed. It has been suggested that from 1795 – 1815 colours were done in soft pastel hues, and thence onward

colours were of bright blues, greens, and pinkish reds (Humes 1982: 129). Others have suggested that underglaze pinks and reds were not seen on datable pieces prior to 1820 and that this is also true of certain shades of purple and green (Sussman and Moyle 1988: 1). While this is generally the case and can aid in the further refinement of dates applied to collections of hand painted wares, the unfamiliar should remain leery. These distinctions result from the use of chromium oxide as a constituent element of pigments beginning sometime around 1820. One must bear in mind that the particular colouring oxides used are only one of several factors which can have great effect on the final appearance of any ceramic product.

Many factors can affect the final colouration of the ware such as: the specific proportion of each of the elements used in both the underglaze pigment and the glaze itself; the constituent elements of, and colour of the vessel body; and the internal conditions of the kiln during the firing process (the purity of the atmosphere and the temperature being chief among these). With respect to the use of chromium oxide in particular, the specific ingredients of a glaze recipe and variations in the temperature used in firing will yield dramatically different results. Chromium oxide will produce the colours of red, pink, yellow, brown, green and blue-green (Rhodes 1983: 209). Each of these colours can also be produced using other oxides which have a longer history of use in ceramic production. The essential difference is in the specific hues which chromium oxide produces in each of these colours which cannot be precisely duplicated by other means.

Relief Moulded Pearlware

This decorative technique is most commonly identified with ironstone. Raised designs on the vessels were incorporated into the moulding of the objects themselves. Many of the early patterns produced in this medium persist to the present day. Many ceramics manufactured prior to the introduction of ironstone, such as pearlware, incorporated the use of embossed designs, but this form of decoration had never been so closely identified with a particular ceramic as it became with ironstone.

Slip Decorated Pearlware

This type of decoration is made by applying slip in patterns to the exterior surface of vessels. This type of decoration was used on ceramics both before and after the production of pearlware and is therefore not useful in refining a date from that of general pearlware production.

Transfer Printed Pearlware

Transfer printing was a method for transferring pictures to the surface of ceramic vessels which was developed during the late 18th Century. The use of colours other than cobalt blue for transfer printing was not attempted on any large scale until after 1828. The reason for this was that cobalt blue oxide was the only colouring agent which remained stable during the firing when used in conjunction with the transfer printing process. In 1828 a process was patented which allowed for the use of other colours. Immediately after this development

colours such as red, brown, green, black and light blue were used on a popular level. Coloured transfers were popular in England by 1830 and had achieved similar appeal in North America by the early 1830s (Collard 1984: 117-118).

Shell Edge Decorated Pearlware

Shell edge came into production on creamware during the 1770s. It remained a status item of the middle and upper classes until the close of the century. Following the War of 1812, transfer printed wares began to rise very quickly in popularity and edged wares quickly became the cheapest of the decorated wares in the 19th Century. Edged wares remained in production on refined white earthenware long after pearlware ceased to be produced as a table ware around 1830 (Miller 1990: 115).

Refined Red Earthenware

Similar to refined white earthenware, refined red earthenware (RRE) is a semi-vitreous refined earthenware with a red clay paste rather than a white clay paste (Ricardi, 2020: 103). Fired at temperatures of 1100-1200° C, RRE is often clear, lead-glazed, hard and compact; it is only slightly porous and the compaction texture may be visible (Groover, 2003: 231-233).

Refined White Earthenware

The various forms of refined white earthenware which came into production during the 1820s remained in production for an extended period of time and do not lend themselves well to dating unless one has the advantage of makers' marks. In the case of this site there is not one example of refined white earthenware which has a maker's mark. This is not surprising since the ceramics from this ware category recovered from this site represent the cheapest types produced. The cheapest goods were often not marked since it was not considered worth the time and material.

Refined white earthenware (or RWE) was one of the most popular mid-nineteenth century ceramic wares in Ontario. Decorated motifs identified include: factory-slipped annular ware and banded (ca. 1830-1920), scalloped blue edgware (ca. 1830-1850), flow blue (ca. 1840-1860), hand-painted late palette (ca. 1830-1870s), Rockingham (ca. 1855-1890s), spongeware (ca. 1840-1870), blue (1820 to present), black (ca. 1830-1840s), brown (ca. 1830-1860; 1880s) green and red/pink transferprint (1830-1850). Spongeware motifs were common between ca. 1840-1870, while transferprint ranges in date from ca. 1820 to the present.

The highest frequency of decoration noted are the various transferprints (n=369). Annularware or banded ceramics are the next highest in frequency (n=62), followed by late palette hand painted (n=50), blue flowware (n=34), spongeware (n=14) and scalloped edgware (n=9).

Plain Refined White Earthenware

Lacking any definitive attributes, these sherds have been assigned a date of post 1825.

Polychrome Hand Painted Refined White Earthenware

Polychrome painted refined white earthenware is simply refined white earthenware which has been hand painted with more than one colour. There have been some attempts to differentiate polychrome painted wares based upon visibly identifiable distinctions in the particular hues employed. It has been suggested that from 1795 – 1815 colours were done in soft pastel hues, and from thence onward colours were of bright blues, greens, and pinkish reds (Humes 1982: 129). Others have suggested that underglaze pinks and reds were not seen on datable pieces prior to 1820 and that this is also true of certain shades of purple and green (Sussman and Moyle 1988: 1). While this is generally the case and can aid in the further refinement of dates applied to collections of hand painted wares, the unfamiliar should remain leery. These distinctions result from the use of chromium oxide as a constituent element of pigments beginning sometime around 1820. One must bear in mind that the particular colouring oxides used are only one of several factors which can have great effect on the final appearance of any ceramic product.

Many factors can affect the final colouration of the ware such as: the specific proportion of each of the elements used in both the underglaze pigment and the glaze itself; the constituent elements of, and colour of the vessel body; and the internal conditions of the kiln during the firing process (the purity of the atmosphere and the temperature being chief among these). With respect to the use of chromium oxide in particular, the specific ingredients of a glaze recipe and variations in the temperature used in firing will yield dramatically different results. Chromium oxide will produce the colours of red, pink, yellow, brown, green and blue-green (Rhodes 1983: 209). Each of these colours can also be produced using other oxides which have a longer history of use in ceramic production. The essential difference is in the specific hues which chromium oxide produces in each of these colours which cannot be precisely duplicated by other means.

Slip Decorated Refined White Earthenware

This type of ceramic is decorated by applying slip in patterns to the exterior surface of the vessels.

Sponge Decorated Refined White Earthenware

This decorative style is produced by applying pigment to the surface of vessels using sponges. This type of decoration enjoyed tremendous popularity during the middle of the 19th Century. Blue was the first colour used for this purpose and was most prevalent during the 1840s. Sponged wares were shipped to North America in quantity as cheap decorative kitchen and toiletry articles by mainly Scottish potteries until about 1890 (Collard 1984: 144-145).

Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenware

Transfer printing was a method for transferring pictures to the surface of ceramic vessels which was developed during the late 18th Century. The use of colours other than cobalt blue for transfer printing was not attempted on any large scale until after 1828. The reason for this was that cobalt blue oxide was the only colouring agent which remained stable during the firing when used in conjunction with the transfer printing process. In 1828 a process was patented which allowed for the use of other colours. Immediately after this development colours such as red, brown, green, black and light blue were used on a popular level. Coloured transfers were popular in England by 1830 and had achieved similar appeal in North America by the early 1830s (Collard 1984: 117-118).

Ironstone

Ironstone is partially vitrified white earthenware. Plain ironstone was first produced in the 1840s and featured no decorative elements apart from ribs, scrolls, or panels which were an intrinsic part of the vessel design. Various designs in relief moulded decoration were patterned from 1848 onward. One pattern, known generally as the “wheat” Pattern has remained in production in various styles from 1848 up to the present day (Sussman 1985: 7). Ironstone is first mentioned on Ontario store records in 1847 (Kenyon 1988: 25). This ware gained popularity throughout the second half of the nineteenth century until by the 1880s it far outsold other ceramic types (Kenyon 1988: 20).

Ironstone was manufactured specifically for the North American market. In general, those potteries which produced this ceramic did so to the exclusion of all others (Sussman 1985: 8). During its early history, throughout the 1850s and early 1860s, ironstone was evidently as expensive as the costly transfer printed wares (Sussman 1985: 9). This ware was being advertised in London (Ontario) newspapers by the early 1860s and by the 1870s was one of the most popular ceramics available on the market (Kenyon n.d.: 11). By 1897 it was the cheapest ceramic sold by the T. Eaton Company. Prices charged for either plain or relief decorated ironstone were the same (Sussman 1985: 9).

Plain Ironstone

These pieces are not precisely datable and were most likely produced some time after 1840. Ironstone and a number of related vitrified and semi-vitrified wares were produced in great quantities during the second half of the 19th Century and into the 20th Century. These ceramics were a continuation of the development techniques and styles employed in the production of other earlier contemporary wares.

Relief Moulded Ironstone

The most common decorative technique identified with ironstone is relief moulding. Raised designs on the vessels were incorporated into the moulding of the objects themselves. Many of the early patterns produced in this medium persist to the present day. Many ceramics manufactured prior to the introduction of ironstone incorporated the use of embossed designs, but this form of decoration had never been so closely identified with a particular ceramic as it became with ironstone.

Slip Decorated Ironstone

This type of ceramic is decorated by applying slip in patterns to the exterior surface of the vessels.

Sponge Decorated Ironstone

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Soft Paste Porcelain

Porcelain was first produced in Europe at Meissen by the firm “Royal Saxon Porcelain Manufacture” in 1710, although it had been developed by Johann Friedrich Bottger two years previously in 1708 (Savage 1954:125). This development reflects the high regard Europeans had held for porcelain imported from China and Japan. Loved for their beauty and durability, European ceramic producers lost considerable revenue to this import and were determined to discover a means of duplicating the ware. In England the discovery of a formula for porcelain production was not achieved until probably 1743 when the “Chelsea” works went into production. A patent for soft paste porcelain was made the following year in the joint names of Edward Heylyn and Thomas Frye (Savage 1954: 210). Throughout the early period of European production these wares tended to be heavily ornamented with thick overglaze polychrome enamels and as processes were refined the decorative techniques of underglaze painting and transfer patterns were used extensively. These decoration techniques predominated well into the 19th Century. It was not until the late 19th Century, and particularly, the 20th Century that porcelain became accessible as a standard household

ware. By this time its decorative characteristics were substantially debased, with plain porcelain becoming increasingly common.

Soft paste porcelain is the lowest grade of this ware, and is different from the more costly hard paste porcelain in a number of ways. First, soft paste porcelain generally exhibits a greyish cast, whereas hard paste porcelain or true porcelain is white. When broken soft paste porcelain has a granular paste in appearance and a glassy glaze which is visibly distinct from the body. Hard paste is entirely glassy in cross section and it is very difficult to assess where the body ends and the glaze begins. High firing in this case ensures a more complete fusion of body and glaze which accounts for the difference in appearance of these two wares.

Plain Soft Paste Porcelain

Lacking any other diagnostic datable attributes, plain sherds of this ware cannot be more precisely dated beyond the general date range of this type of ceramic.

Semi-Porcelains:

A total of 36 semi-porcelain ceramic fragments was recovered during the assessment. Semi-porcelain was known outside of Canada as a hard-paste porcelain produced in England and continental Europe during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The clay is fired to a hard-paste consistency so that it has a fine-grained, dense, and hard body. It is extremely white in colour and the clear glaze has a high firing point which creates a glassy appearance. Semi-porcelain can be produced in moulded forms or have sprig moulding attached, as well as have transfer print and hand-painted motifs. In the twentieth century, semi-porcelain was exclusively decorated with overglaze decalcomania patterns and liquid gold embellishment (DAACS 2013).

DAACS (2013). Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery Cataloging Manual: Ceramics. October 2003, updated October 2013.

Stoneware

Stoneware is a class of ceramic which belongs under the larger heading of vitrified wares. Stoneware is manufactured from different clays that that used to make earthenware. This is because the objects in this medium are fired at much higher temperatures such that the clay is brought nearly to its melting point thereby causing the body to fuse together. It renders the body of the finished product much harder and therefore more durable. It has the added effect of rendering the paste of the fired ware wholly or partially water impermeable. Stoneware has been used to produce a wide variety of goods from the most elaborate and expensive to the most robust and utilitarian of the potter's craft.

Salt Glazed Stoneware

Salt glazed stoneware was first made in England during the latter years of the 16th Century. This particular variety of stoneware is relatively cheap and easy to produce as it requires only

one firing to harden the vessel and to apply the glaze. The name “salt glaze” derives from the process by which this product is manufactured. At the appropriate time during the firing of the vessels, salt is shoveled into the kiln. The heat of the kiln causes the salt to separate into its constituent elements of sodium and chloride. The chloride gas escapes through the vent holes of the kiln and the sodium bonds with the silica present in the clay of the vessels to form a glass over the surface of the vessel. The manufacture of utilitarian wares of this type has been popular from the time of its development until well into the 20th Century. Salt glazed vessels rose to prominence as larger more efficient potteries were established in North America which could produce these high firing durable products at low cost. The industrial production of utilitarian stoneware goods displaced the localized red earthenware industry in the closing decades of the 19th Century.

Bristol Glazed Stoneware

Invented by William Powell of Bristol, Bristol glaze stoneware was manufactured from circa 1835 to the mid-20th century. Initially used as an alternative to salt and lead glazes to produce a smooth, white surface on stoneware pastes, Bristol glaze became popular in North America in the 20th century (Greer 1981:265). Bristol Glaze is a feldspathic glaze-slip using zinc oxide, that requires only a single firing. It is sometimes called "double glazed ware" because the two-toned effect required dipping each vessel in the glaze two times (Noël Hume 2001:324).

Yellow Ware

Yellow ware was generally used for kitchen crockery and utility bowls. Yellow ware which is decorated with coloured horizontal bands is often referred to as “banded ware”. This is the most readily recognizable of the yellow ware products which became popular after 1840. Undecorated plain yellow ware is termed “common yellow” and dates from about 1830 onward. Yellow ware did not pass out of common usage in Canada until the 1930s (Lueger 1981: 141).

Coarse Red Earthenware

Coarse red earthenware refers to a class of ceramic which was used largely for general purpose utilitarian kitchen and household wares. It is very difficult to date with precision as this form of vessel manufacture was pursued in the main by small cottage industries supplying what was normally a local market. As a result, they appear in highly variant forms based upon the clays, glazes, and techniques of each potter. They are common on historic sites from the beginning of settlement in North America until 1900. Two of the earliest potteries to be established in Ontario both began production in 1849. Many other potteries were soon established which provided domestic and utilitarian wares to primarily local consumers.

Coarse Yellow Earthenware

Coarse yellow earthenware (CYE) refers to coarse earthenware fabricated and decorated in the same way but the mineral composition of the clay produced a yellow paste rather than a red one.

Slip Lined Coarse Red Earthenware

This type of ceramic is decorated by applying slip in patterns to the exterior surface of the vessels.

Clay Pipes/White Ball Clay

White clay pipes were being mass-produced in Scotland, England, Canada, Germany and France by the 19th century. These pipes stems were typically marked along the stem with the maker and city of manufacture. These marks do not provide a specific date but provide the manufacturing date ranges of production (Walker 1970). As white clay pipes have a long use history they are very difficult to date with precision and are typically not used for dating a site.

Bottle Glass

Machine Made Bottle Glass

In the late 19th Century a trend started toward the manufacture of bottles with semi-automatic and fully automatic machines. Machine made bottles are hollowware containers shaped using air pressure supplied by a machine, both automatic and semi-automatic machines produce bottle with similar characteristics. The first workable semi-automatic machines were patented in 1881 in the United States and in 1886 in England, in the next few decades machine made containers become increasingly popular as they are cheaper to produce with continually refined techniques; by the early 20th Century hand blown bottle are becoming uncommon.

Undiagnostic Bottle Glass

These pieces are likely from two-piece moulded vessels or from vessels produced using two-or-more vertical body moulds with separate bases. However these pieces were too small or did not have any diagnostic traits needed to identify the technology used in there manufacture.

Contact Moulded Bottle Glass

Contact moulding is a process by which full-sized objects or portions of objects are formed in a mould using air pressure from a mouth or machine. Hot glass is introduced into a mould, that may or may not have had a design, and expanded by air pressure until it fills the mould, at which point the object or partial object is removed. This technique was used during Roman times extensively for containers. It was reintroduced in the 17th Century but did not come into wide use in containers until the 18th Century (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 23-24).

Pressed Glass Tableware

During the press moulding manufacturing process hot glass is dripped into a mould which might consist of any number of pieces. The only limitation to the process is that the plunger must be able to enter and exit the mould without the necessity of it being opened. For decorated pieces, a design is embossed on the on the interior surface of the mould. The glass takes the form of the mould on its outer surface while the plunger shapes the inner surface. Once the object is removed from the mould it may be fire polished to restore the brilliance of the glass which has been lost due to contact with the mould (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 33)

Press moulding has been used on a small scale in England since the late 17th Century. At this time it was employed in the production of small solid objects such as imitation precious stones, glass seals, watch faces, etc. By the 1780s decanter stoppers and feet for vessels were being made using this technique. During the 1820s the technique was further developed in the United States and applied to the manufacture of complete vessels. By the early 1830s mass production of pressed table wares was underway in the New England states. Early pressed glass was manufactured primarily out of lead glass. William Leighton developed a lime glass in 1864 which resembled lead glass, but was one third cheaper. Non-lead glass becomes common on Canadian sites from about 1870 onward (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 34-35)

Nails

Cut Nails

Around 1800, machines for cutting nails began to be used. At first these were simple machines resembling a table with a guillotine-like knife at one end. Strips of metal which were as broad as the resulting nails were to be long were fed against the blade. The strip of metal was shifted from side-to-side following each cut. This produced the tapered shank of the nail. Nails made by this method remained square in cross section and still required heads to be fashioned by hand. Around 1820 improved machines were developed for the manufacture of cut nails which included mechanical headers (Rempel 1980: 369). In general terms, cut nails dominated the construction industry from roughly 1825 to 1890 when they were displaced by wire nails.

Forged Nails

Towards the end of the 18th Century all nails were made by the blacksmith out of nail stock. Nail stock was typically produced by a special mill on location at the iron works. Wrought iron strips were fed into the mill which cut it into sections which were square in cross-section. The resulting nail stock was cut into the required length by the smith, then heated, tapered and headed. These nails were not displaced by cut nails until around 1825 in developed areas. In more remote areas forged nails remained in use quite longer. This was especially the case with larger spikes which were often required to meet very particular specifications and not required in quantity (Rempel 1980: 367). Blacksmiths continued to fill the void between accessibility to commercial products and the needs of their clients into the

first three decades of the twentieth century. Forged nails most likely date to the first half of the 19th Century although it is possible that they were produced at a later date.

Bullets

In 1823 Captain Norton of the British Army introduced devised a bullet shaped like a cylinder with a hollow concave base and a pointed tip. This became the basis for the modern bullet and the mathematical term for the shape is a “right-truncated cylindro-ogival”. Twenty-five years later, the bullet was matched to a workable paper cartridge by Captain C. E. Minie of France and the “minny ball” was born. The earliest self-igniting metal cartridge followed soon after the union of these two pieces. In 1842 Dreyse’s needle gun was patented. The needle gun cartridge had a projecting pin from the base of the cartridge that was struck by the flat hammer of the firearm. This development included the innovation of the expansive gas cartridge. This important development allows a brass cartridge to expand under pressure once ignited. This at once releases the bullet and forms an air tight pressure seal in the breach of the weapon and results in higher pressure behind the fired cartridge leading to higher velocity and longer distance of travel. The drawbacks to this cartridge design were that they were easily damaged and ignited if mishandled or dropped and they tended to corrode around the protruding pin in storage or moist environments making them unserviceable. The solution to this problem took two forms: the rimfire cartridge and the centrefire cartridge. In a rim fire cartridge the fulminate for ignition of the main charge is in a narrow band around the crimped edge of the cartridge. This design works well but only for small caliber low velocity rounds. The modern .22 cartridge is an example of this method. The centrefire cartridge was developed during the 1850s. In this configuration a percussion cap is seated in the centre of the base of the round. By 1870 this form of cartridge was used for nearly all high velocity rounds and after 1870 for nearly every caliber of small arms ammunition (Held 1959: 183-184).

Bakelite

Bakelite is an early form of brittle plastic made from formaldehyde and phenol, used chiefly for electrical equipment. It was developed in 1907 and patented in New York state in 1909 (American Chemical Society, 1993: 1).