



GOLDER

REPORT

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

*Location 2 (AjGx-306), Milton Quarry East Extension,
Part of Lot 12, Concession 1,*

Former Esquesing Township, Halton County,

Now the Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario

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We respectfully acknowledge that the Study Area is in the traditional territory of multiple Indigenous groups which include the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation and Six Nations of the Grand River First Nation (the Haudenosaunee).

Executive Summary

Golder Associates Ltd. (“Golder”) was retained by Dufferin Aggregates, a division of CRH Canada Group Inc. (CRH), to conduct a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Location 2 (AjGx-306), a historical Euro-Canadian site located within lands (the Study Area) for the proposed Milton Quarry East Extension to expand the Milton Quarry located at 9410 Dublin Line, Milton. The Stage 3 assessment was conducted as part of the aggregate pit licensing process, as outlined in Section 2.3 of the Provincial Standards under the *Aggregate Resources Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.A.8* (Government of Ontario 1990a). The assessment was also conducted as part of land use approvals required under the *Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act R.S.O. 1990, c.N.2.* and the *Planning Act R.S.O. 1990, c.P.13* (Government of Ontario 1990c and 1990d).

Golder previously completed a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Study Area under Project Information Number (PIF) P468-0060-2020 (Golder 2020). The area assessed, which is approximately 30.24 ha, consists of former agricultural lands overgrown with well-established mature grassland. It is located adjacent to the northern boundary of the existing Milton Quarry within Lots 11 and 12, Concession 1, former Esquesing Township, Halton County, now the Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton (Map 1). The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Study Area identified two isolated finds and one artifact scatter, of which the artifact scatter (Location 2; AfGx-306) was recommended for Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, while the two isolated finds (Locations 1 and 3) two were considered sufficiently assessed and no further assessment was recommended (Golder 2020:27).

The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Location 2 (AjGx-306) was conducted over five days on October 19 to 21, 23 and 26, 2020, and involved the hand excavation of 51 1m² test units across the extent of the site. Given that Location 2 (AjGx-306) was identified during Stage 2 assessment by three artifact concentrations within a 70 m by 75 m area, the excavation of test units followed the Stage 3 strategy for large, plough disturbed, sites as per *Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standards 5, 6, and 7 (Government of Ontario 2011)*.

The assessment resulted in the recovery of 1,119 artifacts, including 1,105 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and 14 faunal elements. Hand excavations also resulted in the identification of 11 potential cultural features. The Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage from Location 2 (AjGx-306) includes: 441 food and beverage-related items, 381 structural items, 257 items of an indeterminate function, 15 personal/societal-related items, seven tools and equipment-related items, two items relating to arms and ammunition, and two furnishing-related items.

Based on the analysis of the Euro-Canadian material from Location 2 (AjGx-306), the site is interpreted as a historical domestic occupation dating from the late 19th century into the early 20th century. Archival research on the Study Area suggests that the assemblage is associated with the Chisholm family, who purchased the surrounding parcel in 1875. Material recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306) has a temporal affiliation with the period the Chisholm family owned the property, suggesting the assemblage is tied to their use of the land. Based on Section 3.4.2, Standard 1a of the MHTSCI’s *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), Location 2 (AjGx-306) has no further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI), as 80% of the time span of occupation of the site does not date to before 1870. The Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein, accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports and issue a standard letter of compliance with the Ministry’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licencing.

Study Limitations

Golder has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments, and purpose described to Golder by CRH (the Client). The factual data, interpretations, and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations, and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the Client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings, and other documents as well as electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges that electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration, and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of Golder's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations, and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study, if any, comply with those identified in the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

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The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment resulted in the identification of three artifact producing locations within the Study Area, one of which, Location 2 (AjGx-206) was concluded to have further cultural heritage value or interest. Location 2 (AjGx-306) was identified along the southwestern edge of the Study Area over an area measuring 70 m by 75 m that is contained entirely within Lot 12, Concession 1 (Supplementary Documentation, Tile 1). The site was identified as a mid- to late 19th century historical Euro-Canadian site which met the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for requiring Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment.

The Stage 3 assessment was conducted under professional license P468, issued to Rhiannon Fisher of Golder by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) (PIF# P468-0064-2020). All activities undertaken during the assessment followed the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the MHSTCIs (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. All fieldwork occurred between October 19 and October 26, 2020. Permission to access the property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including recovery of artifacts, was granted by Kevin Mitchell of CRH.

1.2 Objectives

The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was completed with the following objectives:

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

1.3 Historical Context

The general culture history of southern Ontario based on Ellis and Ferris (1990), spanning the entire pre- and post-contact Period is summarised in Table 1, while Map 2 displays the pre-contact Indigenous culture history of southern Ontario.

Table 1: Overview of cultural chronology of southern Ontario.

Period		Time Period (circa)	Characteristics
Paleo	Early	9000 - 8400 BC	Gainey, Barnes, and Crowfield traditions; small bands; mobile hunters and gatherers and large territories; fluted projectiles.
	Late	8400 - 8000 BC	Holcomb, hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; continuing mobility; campsite/way-station sites; smaller territories are utilized; non-fluted projectiles.
Archaic	Early	8000 - 6000 BC	Side-notched, Corner-notched (Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate Base traditions; growing diversity of stone tool types; heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels).
	Middle	6000 - 2500 BC	Stemmed (Kirk, Stanley/Neville), Brewerton side- and corner-notched traditions; reliance on local resources; populations increasing; more ritual activities; fully ground and polished tools; net-sinkers common; earliest copper tools.
	Late	2000 - 950 BC	Narrow Point (Lamoka), Broad Point (Genesee), and Small Point (Crawford Knoll) traditions: less mobility; use of fish-weirs; more formal cemeteries appear; stone pipes emerge; long-distance trade (marine shells and galena).
Woodland	Early	950 - 400 BC	Meadowood tradition; cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; Bands of up to 35 people.
	Middle	400 BC - AD 500	Saugeen tradition; stamped ceramics appear; Saugeen projectile points; cobble spall scrapers; seasonal settlements and resource utilization; post holes, hearths, middens, cemeteries, and rectangular structures identified.
	Transitional	AD 550 - 900	Princess Point tradition; cord roughening, impressed lines, and punctate designs on pottery; adoption of maize horticulture at the western end of Lake Ontario; oval houses and 'incipient' longhouses; first palisades; villages with 75 people.
	Early Late Woodland	AD 900 - 1300	Glen Meyer tradition; settled village-life based on agriculture; small villages (0.4 ha) with 75-200 people and 4-5 longhouses; semi-permanent settlements.
	Middle Late Woodland	AD 1300 - 1400	Uren and Middleport traditions; classic longhouses emerge; larger villages (1.2 ha) with

			up to 600 people; more permanent settlements (30 years).
	Late Woodland	AD 1400 - 1600	Pre-contact Neutral tradition; larger villages (1.7 ha); examples up to 5 ha with 2,500 people; extensive croplands; also, hamlets, cabins, camps, and cemeteries; potential tribal units; fur trade begins ca. 1580; European trade goods appear.

1.3.1.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous Occupation of Southern Ontario

Previous archaeological assessments and research has demonstrated that the Town of Halton Hills was intensively occupied by pre-contact Indigenous communities from the Paleo period up to the time of contact. The following subsections outline the cultural or temporal periods recognized for southern Ontario more generally.

1.3.1.1.1 Paleo Period

The first human occupation of southern Ontario begins just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period. Although there were a complex series of ice retreats and advances which played a large role in shaping the local topography, southern Ontario was finally ice free by 12,500 years ago.

The first human settlement can be traced back 11,000 years, when this area was settled by Indigenous groups that had been living south of the Great Lakes. The period of these early inhabitants is known as the Paleo Period (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Our current understanding of settlement patterns of Early Paleo peoples suggests that small bands, consisting of probably no more than 25-35 individuals, followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending over large territories. One of the most thoroughly studied of these groups followed a seasonal round that extended from as far south as Chatham to the Horseshoe Valley north of Barrie. Early Paleo sites tend to be located in elevated locations on well-drained loamy soils. Many of the known sites were located on former beach ridges associated with glacial lakes. There are a few extremely large Early Paleo sites, such as one located close to Parkhill, Ontario, which covered as much as 6 ha. It appears that these sites were formed when the same general locations were occupied for short periods of time over the course of many years.

Given their placement in locations conducive to the interception of migratory mammals such as caribou, it has been suggested that they may represent communal hunting camps. There are also smaller Early Paleo camps scattered throughout the interior of southwestern and south-central Ontario, usually situated adjacent to wetlands.

The most recent research suggests that population densities were very low during the Early Paleo Period, and, as such, archaeological examples of sites from this time are rare (Ellis and Deller 1990:54).

The Late Paleo Period (8400-8000 BC) has been less well researched, and is consequently more poorly understood. By this time the environment of southern Ontario was coming to be dominated by closed coniferous forests with some minor deciduous elements. It seems that many of the large game species that had been hunted in the early part of the Paleo Period had either moved further north, or as in the case of the mastodons and mammoths, become extinct.

Like the Early Paleo peoples, Late Paleo peoples covered large territories as they moved about in response to seasonal resource fluctuations. On a province wide basis Late Paleo projectile points are far more common than Early Paleo materials, suggesting a relative increase in population.

The end of the Late Paleo Period was heralded by numerous technological and cultural innovations that appeared throughout the Archaic Period. These innovations may be best explained in relation to the dynamic nature of the post-glacial environment and region-wide population increases.

1.3.1.1.2 Archaic Period

During the Early Archaic Period (8000-6000 BC), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo-Indian environment were replaced by forests dominated by white pine with some associated deciduous trees (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:68-69). One of the more notable changes in the Early Archaic Period is the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points. Other significant innovations include the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, suggesting the beginnings of a simple woodworking industry. The presence of these often large and not easily portable tools suggests there may have been some reduction in the degree of seasonal movement, although it is still suspected that population densities were quite low, and band territories large.

During the Middle Archaic Period (6000-2500 BC) the trend to more diverse toolkits continued, as the presence of net-sinkers suggest that fishing was becoming an important aspect of the subsistence economy. It was also at this time that "bannerstones" were first manufactured.

Bannerstones are carefully crafted ground stone devices that served as a counterbalance for atlatls or spear-throwers. Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic is an increased reliance on local, often poor quality chert resources for the manufacturing of projectile points. It seems that during earlier periods, when groups occupied large territories, it was possible for them to visit a primary outcrop of high quality chert at least once during their seasonal round. However, during the Middle Archaic, groups inhabited smaller territories that often did not encompass a source of high quality raw material. In these instances lower quality materials which had been deposited by the glaciers in the local till and river gravels were utilized.

This reduction in territory size was probably the result of gradual region-wide population growth which led to the infilling of the landscape. This process forced a reorganization of Indigenous subsistence practices, as more people had to be supported from the resources of a smaller area. During the latter part of the Middle Archaic, technological innovations such as fish weirs have been documented as well as stone tools especially designed for the preparation of wild plant foods.

It is also during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period that long distance trade routes began to develop, spanning the northeastern part of the continent. In particular, natural copper tools manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior were being widely traded (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:66). By 3500 BC the local environment had stabilized in a near modern form (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990:69).

During the Late Archaic (2500-950 BC) the trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence base continued. Late Archaic sites are far more numerous than either Early or Middle Archaic sites, and it seems that the local population had definitely expanded. It is during the Late Archaic that the first true cemeteries appear. Before this time individuals were interred close to the location where they died. During the Late Archaic, if an individual died while his or her group happened to be at some distance from their group cemetery, the bones would be kept until they could be placed in the cemetery. Consequently, it is not unusual to find disarticulated skeletons, or even skeletons lacking minor elements such as fingers, toes or ribs, in Late Archaic burial pits.

The appearance of cemeteries during the Late Archaic has been interpreted as a response to increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to resources. It is argued that cemeteries would have provided strong symbolic claims over a local territory and its resources. These cemeteries are often located on heights of well-drained sandy/gravel soils adjacent to major watercourses.

This suggestion of increased territoriality is also consistent with the regionalized variation present in Late Archaic projectile point styles. It was during the Late Archaic that distinct local styles of projectile points appear. Also during the Late Archaic the trade networks which had been established during the Middle Archaic continued to flourish. Natural copper from northern Ontario and marine shell artifacts from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast are frequently encountered as grave goods. Other artifacts such as polished stone pipes and banded slate gorgets also appear on Late Archaic sites. One of the more unusual and interesting of the Late Archaic artifacts is the birdstone. Birdstones are small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate.

1.3.1.1.3 Woodland Period

The Early Woodland Period (940 to 400 BC) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. While the introduction of pottery provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists, it may have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The first pots were thick walled, and friable and it has been suggested they may have been used to process nut oils (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990). These vessels were not easily portable, and their fragile nature suggests they may have needed regular replacement. There have also been numerous Early Woodland sites identified without pottery in the assemblages, suggesting the early vessels did not hold a central position within the day-to-day lives of Early Woodland peoples.

Other than the introduction of ceramic technology, the life-ways of Early Woodland peoples show a great deal of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic Period. For instance, birdstones continue to be manufactured, although the Early Woodland varieties have "pop-eyes" which protrude from the sides of their heads. Likewise, the thin, well-made projectile points which were produced during the terminal part of the Archaic Period continue in use. However, the Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance.

The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic also continued to function, although there does not appear to have been as much traffic in marine shell during the Early Woodland Period. During the last 200 years of the Early Woodland Period, projectile points manufactured from high quality raw materials from the American Midwest begin to appear on sites in southwestern Ontario.

In terms of settlement and subsistence patterns, the Middle Woodland (400 BC to AD 900) provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland Periods. While Middle Woodland peoples still relied on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, fish were becoming an even more important part of the diet. In addition, Middle Woodland peoples relied much more extensively on ceramic technology. Middle Woodland vessels are often heavily decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. Consequently, even very small fragments of Middle Woodland vessels are easily identifiable.

It is also at the beginning of the Middle Woodland Period that rich, densely occupied sites appear along the margins of major rivers and lakes. While these areas had been utilized by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significantly different in that the same location was occupied off and on for as long as several hundred years and large deposits of artifacts often accumulated.

Unlike earlier seasonally utilized locations, these Middle Woodland sites appear to have functioned as base camps, occupied off and on over the course of the year. There are also numerous small upland Middle Woodland sites, many of which can be interpreted as special purpose camps from which localized resource patches were exploited. This shift towards a greater degree of sedentism continues the trend witnessed from at least Middle Archaic times, and provides a prelude to the developments that follow during the Late Woodland Period.

The Late Woodland Period began with a shift in settlement and subsistence patterns involving an increasing reliance on corn horticulture (Fox 1990:185; Smith 1990; Williamson 1990:312). Corn may have been introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as AD 600 or a few centuries before. Corn did not become a dietary staple, however, until at least three to four hundred years later, and then the cultivation of corn gradually spread into south-central and southeastern Ontario.

During the Transitional Woodland, particularly within the Princess Point Complex (circa AD 500-1050), a number of archaeological material changes have been noted: the appearance of triangular projectile point styles, first seen during this period begin with the Levanna form; cord-wrapped stick decorated ceramics using the paddle and anvil forming technique replace the mainly coil-manufactured and dentate stamped and pseudo-scallop shell impressed ceramics; and if not appearance, increasing use of maize (*Zea mays*) as a food source (e.g., Burse 1995; Crawford et al. 1997; Ferris and Spence 1995:103; Martin 2004 [2007]; Ritchie 1971:31-32; Spence et al. 1990; Williamson 1990:299). Aside from projectile points, Princess Point Complex toolkits are predominantly characterized by informal or expedient flake tools and ground stone and bone artifacts are rare (Ferris and Spence 1995:103; Shen 2000).

The Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of agricultural life ways in southern Ontario. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend during this time may have encouraged the spread of maize into this part of the province, providing a greater number of frost-free days (Stothers and Yarnell 1977). Further, shifts in the location of sites have also been identified with an emphasis on riverine, lacustrine, and wetland occupations set against a more diffuse use of the landscape during the Middle Woodland (Dieterman 2001). These locations may have provided nutrient-rich soil for agriculture, while growing sedentism is seen as a departure from Middle Woodland hunting and gathering and may reflect growing investment in care of garden plots of maize (Smith 1997:15).

The first agricultural villages in southern Ontario date to the 10th century. Unlike the riverine base camps of the Middle Woodland Period, these sites are located in the uplands, on well-drained sandy soils. Categorized as "Early Late Woodland" (AD 900-1300), many archaeologists believe that it is possible to trace a direct line from the Iroquoian groups which later inhabited southern Ontario at the time of first European contact, back to these early villagers.

Village sites dating between AD 900 and 1300, share many attributes with the historically reported Iroquoian sites, including the presence of longhouses and sometimes palisades. However, these early longhouses were actually not all that large, averaging only 12.4 m in length (Dodd et al. 1990:349; Williamson 1990:304-305). It is also quite common to find the outlines of overlapping house structures, suggesting that these villages were occupied long enough to necessitate re-building. The Jesuits reported that the Huron moved their villages once every 10-15 years, when the nearby soils had been depleted by farming and conveniently collected firewood grew scarce (Pearce 2018). It seems likely that Early Late Woodland peoples occupied their villages for considerably longer, as they relied less heavily on corn than did later groups, and their villages were much smaller, placing less demand on nearby resources.

Judging by the presence of carbonized corn kernels and cob fragments recovered from sub-floor storage pits, agriculture was becoming a vital part of the Early Late Woodland economy. However, it had not reached the level of importance it would in the Middle-Late and Late Woodland Periods. There is ample evidence to suggest that more traditional resources continued to be exploited, and comprised a large part of the subsistence economy. Seasonally occupied special purpose sites relating to deer procurement, nut collection, and fishing activities, have all been identified. While beans are known to have been cultivated later in the Late Woodland Period, they have yet to be identified on Early Late Woodland sites.

The Middle Late Woodland Period (AD 1300-1400) witnessed several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artifact assemblages. Changes in ceramic styles have been carefully documented, allowing the placement of sites in the first or second half of this 100-year period. Moreover, villages, which averaged approximately 0.6 hectares in extent during the Early Late Woodland, now consistently range between one and two hectares.

House lengths also change dramatically, more than doubling to an average of 30 metres, while houses of up to 45 metres have been documented. This increase in longhouse length has been variously interpreted. The simplest possibility is that increased house length is the result of a gradual, natural increase in population (Dodd et al. 1990:323, 350, 357; Smith 1990). However, this does not account for the sudden shift in longhouse lengths around AD 1300. Other possible explanations involve changes in economic and socio-political organization (Dodd et al. 1990:357). One suggestion is that during the Middle Late Woodland Period small villages were amalgamating to form larger communities for mutual defense (Dodd et al. 1990:357). If this was the case, the more successful military leaders may have been able to absorb some of the smaller family groups into their households, thereby requiring longer structures. This hypothesis draws support from the fact that some sites had up to seven rows of palisades, indicating at least an occasional need for strong defensive measures. There are, however, other Middle Late Woodland villages which had no palisades present (Dodd et al. 1990). More research is required to evaluate these competing interpretations.

The lay-out of houses within villages also changes dramatically by AD 1300. During the Early Late Woodland Period villages were haphazardly planned, with houses oriented in various directions. During the Middle Late Woodland Period villages are organized into two or more discrete groups of tightly spaced, parallel aligned, longhouses. It has been suggested that this change in village organization may indicate the initial development of the clans which were a characteristic of the historically known Iroquoian peoples (Dodd et al. 1990:358).

Initially at least, the Late Woodland Period (AD 1400-1650) continues many of the trends which have been documented for the preceding century. For instance, between AD 1400 and 1450 house lengths continue to grow, reaching an average length of 62 metres. One longhouse excavated on a site southwest of Kitchener was an incredible 123 metres (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:444-445). After AD 1450 , house lengths begin to decrease, with houses dating between AD 1500 and 1580 averaging 30 metres in length.

Why house lengths decrease after AD 1450 is poorly understood, although it is believed that the even shorter houses witnessed on Historical Period sites can be at least partially attributed to the population reductions associated with the introduction of European diseases such as smallpox (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405, 410).

Village size also continues to expand throughout the Late Woodland Period, with many of the larger villages showing signs of periodic expansions. The Middle Late Woodland Period and the first century of the Late Woodland Period was a time of village amalgamation. One large village situated just north of Toronto has been shown to have expanded on no fewer than five occasions. These large villages were often heavily defended with numerous rows of wooden palisades, suggesting that defence may have been one of the rationales for smaller groups

banding together. Late Woodland village expansion has been clearly documented at several sites throughout southwestern and south-central Ontario (Anderson 2009).

During the late 1600s and early 1700s, the French explorers and missionaries reported a large population of Iroquoian peoples clustered around the western end of Lake Ontario. The area which was later to become Halton Region was known to have been occupied by ancestors of two different Late Woodland Iroquoian groups who evolved to become the historically known Neutral and Huron. For this reason the Late Woodland groups which occupied parts of south-central Ontario prior to the arrival of the French are often identified as "Prehistoric Neutral" and "Prehistoric Huron" (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990; Smith 1990:283).

1.3.2 Post-Contact Indigenous Period

The post-contact Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking peoples by the New York State Iroquois, and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the eighteenth century (Schmalz 1991).

The nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as settlers began to colonize the land. Despite this shift, "written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recovered villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought" (Ferris 2009:114). As a result, Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that show continuity with past peoples, even if this connection has not been recorded in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

The Study Area is situated within the Geographical Township of Esquesing, Town of Halton Hills, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. According to Euro-Canadian documentation, the Study Area first enters the historical record when the Mississauga First Nations entered into Treaty Number 13A, with William Claus, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs on 2 August 1805 for 1,000 pounds on behalf of His Majesty King George III:

"Commencing at the eastern bank of the mouth of the River Etobicoke, being in the limit of the western boundary line of the Toronto Purchase, in the year 1787; then north twenty-two degrees west, six miles; thence south 38 degrees west, twenty-six miles more or less, until it intersects a line on the course north 45 degrees west, produced from the outlet of Burlington Bay; then along the said produced line, one mile more or less to the lands granted to Captain Brant; then north 45 degrees east, one mile and a half; then south 45 degrees east, three miles and a half more or less to Lake Ontario; then north easterly along the waters edge of Lake Ontario to the eastern bank of the River Etobicoke being the place of the beginning."

Reserving to Ourselves and Mississague Nation the sole right of the Fisheries in the Twelve Mile Creek, the Sixteen Mile Creek, the Etobicoke River, together with the flats or low grounds on said creeks and rivere which we have heretofore, cultivated and where have our camps and also the sole right of the Fishery in the River Credit with one mile on each side of said river.

This treaty comprises the fronts of the Townships of Toronto, Trafalgar and Nelson, except the 3,450 acres granted to Chief Brant in 1797.

(Morris 1943:22)

1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement

1.3.3.1 Halton County

The County of Halton was named for William Halton who was engaged as the secretary of Francis Gore, who acted as the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada (Halton Region 2015). The County was originally a part of the Gore District but in 1816 the Gore district became its own entity separate from the united counties of Halton and Wentworth. In 1853 the two counties separated and in 1857 the Towns of Oakville and Milton were added to County Council (Walker and Miles 1877). The County of Halton included the townships of Esquesing, Nassagaweya, Nelson, and Trafalgar. Surveys of Halton County were undertaken in 1806 and 1819, after Indigenous communities ceded parts of their lands. In the early maps of Halton County there was an area of 960 acres that was listed as First Nations land. This land was ceded to the Crown by the Mississauga's and immediately surveyed and made available for sale; purchased by Colonel William Chisolm in 1867 this land would become Oakville.

By 1881, Halton County was described as entirely settled in a provincial survey. Nearly all settlers had replaced the early log cabins with more substantial farmsteads. As many as 74% of the 1881 Census respondents reported dwellings constructed of brick, stone, or first-class frame (Ontario Agricultural Commission 1881: 178). Market facilities were reported to be excellent, particularly given the access throughout the county to long established markets. While the division of acreage ranged from township to township, generally, pasture lands represented the largest usage of land, followed by cultivation of hay, and fall wheat (Ontario Agricultural Commission 1881:185-186).

1.3.3.2 Esquesing Township

The Township of Esquesing gained its name from the Mississauga word *ishkwessin* meaning “land which lies at the end” (Armstrong 1930: 100). When the township was surveyed by Richard Bristol in 1819, it was done so according to the double front survey system. This system, which was commonly used between 1815 and 1829, produced a rectangular pattern of ten 100-acre lots (two deep and five wide) bounded on all four sides by road allowances. In Esquesing Township, the concession lines were oriented east to west and numbered south to north, while the side roads crossed the township running north to south.

Settlement of the township began shortly after the crown survey when families from the British Isles began arriving in the area in 1819. In just two years' time, the population had reached 424 and the first town meetings were being held in a tavern located on the Seventh Line (Walker and Miles 1877). When the York Road, which connected Toronto with Guelph, was constructed through the township in 1832, it appears to have brought an exception amount of growth to the area. By 1850, all lands in Esquesing Township had been settled and the population had grown to 3,340 (Smith 1850). Three grist mills and 11 sawmills were also operating in the township at this time. By 1860, the population of Esquesing Township had nearly doubled, reaching 6,076 (Sutherland 1868). The pace of growth witnessed in the township between 1850 and 1860 is undoubtedly the result of the completion of the Sarnia-Toronto line of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1856, which passed through the northern half of the township. During the late 19th century, a general shift away from agricultural production toward industrial and commercial enterprises in urban centres caused the growth of Esquesing Township to plateau, with populations declining to 4,742 by 1881 (Ontario Agricultural Commission 1880).

In 1974, Esquesing Township was amalgamated with the Towns of Georgetown and Acton to form the Town of Halton Hills in the new Regional Municipality of Halton. Population growth since then has been modest. In 2006, the population numbered 55,289, while in 2016 it had grown to 61,161 (Statistics Canada 2006, 2016).

1.3.3.3 Study Area and Land Use History – Lot 12, Concession 1

Information on the 19th and 20th century history of the Study Area can be derived from several sources including maps, land registry records, Canada Census records, and aerial photographs. Land registry records for Lot 12, Concession 1 of the Township of Esquesing show the Study Area was first granted to Alexander McNaughton in 1852 (Instr No. 113.2). The 1858 map of Hastings County (Map 3) show that Lot 12 was severed into two parts with A. McNaughton owning the southern quarter in which Location 2 (AjGx-306) is situated and the remaining portion owned by Thos. Hume. The land registry records indicate that Alexander McNaughton owned the property until 1866 when he sold his land to Thomas Hume (Instr No. 492). No structures are shown on the map.

Alexander McNaughton could not be found in the 1861 Canada Census records. Thomas Hume, who owned the northern portion of the property, is listed as a 38-year-old farmer born in England and residing with his wife, Margaret (30), and their 4 children who range in age from 3 to 11. Thomas Hume appears to have owned land in multiple lots. The 1858 map (Map 3) shows a structure under the name Thos. Hume in Lot 12, Concession 4 so he may have lived on that property and only used his lands within the Study Area for farming. The census records list his residence as a one-story log house.

The 1877 map of the south half of Esquesing Township (Map 4) shows that Thos. Hume still owned the northern two thirds of the lot. The southern portion of the property is now owned by Wm. Clusholm. No structures are shown on the map and Hume's house remains visible in Lot 12, Concession 4 so he likely was still only using the Study Area for agriculture. William Clusholm first appears in the land registry records in 1875 as William Chisholm and is shown as purchasing the land from John White and wife (Instr No. 1845). He is recorded as giving his land to Thomas Chisholm in 1883 (Instr No. 3971). Thomas Hume is recorded as selling the land to a David whose last name is not legible in 1888 (Instr No. 5113). The remainder of the 19th century land registry records for Lot 12, Concession 1 are largely illegible.

William Clusholm or Chisholm could not be found in the 1881 Canada Census records, but two Thomas Chisholm appears in the 1888 Farmers and Business Directory for Hastings County (Union 1888) as residing on Lot 6, Concession 2 so the Chisholm's may have only used Lot 12, Concession 1 for farming. Two names appear on the directory for Lot 12, Concession 1, John Tragonna and John Hume who are both listed as a freeholders. Whether either freeholder had lived on their properties or used them solely for farming could not be determined.

A 1954 aerial photograph (Map 5) shows that the Study Area has not changed significantly since the 1950s, consisting of agricultural fields with no visible structures.

1.4 Archaeological Context

1.4.1 The Natural Environment

The Study Area is situated within the Flamborough Plains physiographic region, which is described as:

An isolated tract of shallow drift on the Niagara cuesta...It is an area of about 150 square miles, bounded on the northwest by the Galt Moraine, and on the south by the silts and sands of glacial Lake Warren. A few drumlins are found scattered over this limestone plain and swamps are plentiful. The limestone has been swept bare in places...what little overburden there is on the bedrock, apart from the drumlins, is either bouldery glacial till or sand and gravel...Good soil is not plentiful in the little region: the soil is either wet or stony and shallow.

Chapman & Putnam:129-130

The localized topography of the Study Area is generally flat to gently undulating. The Study Area is approximately 344 to 347 metres above sea level. The soils of the Study Area are comprised of Dumfries Loam and Farmington Loam-Rocky Phase (Map 6). Dumfries soils consist of coarse dark gray-brown loam or sandy loam used for cultivation by early settlers, although most acreages have now been retired to permanent pasture (Gillespie et al. 1971). Farmington soils are commonly found on level limestone plains that extend out from the escarpment and consist of dark grayish brown granular loam. These soils are primarily used for unimproved pasture, as the thin and droughty qualities of the soil are not suitable for cultivation. The Farmington rocky phase is most typical to woodland, as it is not suitable for grazing land (Gillespie et al. 1971). The closest potable water source is Middle Sixteen Mile Creek, which flows approximately 550 m northeast of the Study Area. Middle Sixteen Mile Creek is part of the Sixteen Mile Creek Watershed that spans 372 km² and drains into Lake Ontario at the Oakville waterfront (Oakvillegreen Conservation Authority 2020).

The bedrock deposits in the vicinity date to the Middle and Lower Silurian Periods and consist of the Lockport-Amabel Formation (Hewitt 1972). The Guelph-Lockport Dolomites form the cap of the Niagara Escarpment, outcropping from Niagara Falls through Dundas and Guelph up to the Bruce Peninsula. The Lockport Dolomites consists of three members: Gasport Dolomitic Limestone, Goat Island Dolomite and Eramosa Dolomite. Similarly, the Amabel Formation also consists of three members, including: a finer crystalline blocky dolomite named Lions Head Member, a fine to medium crystalline dolomite named Warton Member, and a brown, thin-bedded fine crystalline dolomite named Eramosa Member (Hewitt 1972).

The Study Area lies within the Mixed-wood Plains ecozone of Ontario (The Canadian Atlas Online 2015). Although largely altered by recent human activity, this ecozone once supported a wide variety of deciduous trees, such as various species of ash, birch, chestnut, hickory, oak, and walnut, as well as a variety of birds and small to large land mammals, such as raccoon, red fox, white tailed deer, and black bear.

Currently, the Study Area consists of fallow agricultural field and wooded areas. The immediate area surrounding Location 2 (AjGx-306) lies within the agricultural field. As noted in Section 1.3.3.3, aerial imagery shows the Study Area has been agricultural field since at least the 1950s.

1.4.2 Previous Archaeological Work

For an inventory of archaeological resources to be compiled, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MHSTCI were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13 km east to west and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area is located within Borden block AjGx.

Table 2 lists 12 archaeological sites registered in the OASD within a 1 km radius of the Study Area (MHSTCI 2020a). Three of these sites are within 300 m of the Study Area.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites located within 1 km of the Study Area.

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type
AjGx-89	Milton Quarry Findspot 4	Pre-Contact	findspot
AjGx-88	Milton Quarry Findspot 3	Pre-Contact	findspot
AjGx-87*	Milton Quarry Findspot 2	Pre-Contact	findspot

AjGx-86*	Milton Quarry Findspot 1	Pre-Contact	findspot
AjGx-85*	St. Helena	Post-Contact, Woodland, Late	cabin, longhouse, midden
AjGx-73	Duff Estates #2	Pre-Contact	scatter
AjGx-72	Duff Estates #1	Pre-Contact	findspot
AjGx-37	Ritterspack		
AjGx-35	Maple Ridge Farm		
AjGx-26	Glengate Farms		
AjGx-25	McCallum		
AjGx-23	Dupras		

*Site located within 300 m of the Study Area.

Three archaeological assessments have taken place within 50 m of the Study Area.

In 1998, the London Museum of Archaeology (LMA) conducted a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of lands to be potentially impacted within the Milton Quarry expansion area, immediately north-northwest of the current Study Area. The study area consisted of an approximately 132 ha tract of land near Speyside in Halton County and was located on both sides of Townline Road. A substantial amount of the study area was over-grown former agricultural fields, with smaller amounts of pasture, woodlot, reforested areas, and areas of previous disturbance. Five pre-contact Indigenous sites were identified during the assessment, the St. Helena Site (AjGx-85) and four other find spots; AjGx-86, AjGx-87, AjGx-88, and AjGx-89. The four find spots were determined to have no cultural heritage value or interest and did not require any further assessment. The St. Helena Site (AjGx-85) spanned an 80 m by 40 m area and was located within 100 m of the current Study Area. A total of 67 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts were recovered during the controlled surface collection of the site, including 33 pieces of lithic debitage, 31 pottery sherds, one ground stone tool, and two faunal items. The St. Helena site was determined to have further cultural heritage value or interest and required Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (LMA 1998).

The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment for the St. Helena Site (AjGx-85) involved the surface collection of an additional 17 artifacts and the excavation of 34 test units across the site, yielding a total of 228 artifacts. The Stage 3 artifact assemblage consisted of 127 pieces of lithic debitage, 83 pottery sherds (49 body sherds and 34 fragmentary sherds), 13 bone fragments, seven fragmentary rim sherds, six neck sherds, two celts, and single examples of a hammer/anvil stone, projectile point, drill, scraper, pipe stem, and juvenile ceramic sherd. Due to the relatively minimal number of artifacts present within the plough zone and lack of evidence for basal midden layers below the topsoil, it was determined that there were no true middens on the site. The site was recommended for Stage 4 mitigation that proceeded directly to mechanical topsoil stripping to observe and record sub-surface cultural features and post moulds (LMA 1998).

The Stage 4 mitigation of the St. Helena Site (AjGx-85) produced a total of 1,406 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts and was interpreted as a special purpose agricultural cabin site dating to the Late Woodland period. The remains of two longhouses, two middens, and one semi-subterranean sweat lodge were uncovered during the Stage 4 mitigation (MHSTCI 2020b).

In 1999, a supplemental Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted by the LMA to assess an additional 0.8 ha of lands. These additional lands were located adjacent to the lands previously assessed by the Museum in 1998, specifically at the southern extent of the study area east of Townline Road. The lands consisted of four small parcels that each contained a residential property and wooded area. No archaeological resources were found during the supplemental Stage 2 assessment (LMA 1999).

A Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Study Area was completed by Golder in the Fall of 2020 (PIF # P468-0060-2020; Golder 2020). The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment determined that the Study Area exhibited potential for both pre-contact Indigenous and historical Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, based on the presence of three registered archaeological sites within 300 m of the Study Area, soils used for cultivation and pasture, and the fact that the Study Area is located in an area of Esquesing Township that has a history of Euro-Canadian occupation dating back to the mid-19th century. As a result, it was determined that a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment would be required.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Study Area consisted of a combination of pedestrian and shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals, which resulted in the identification of three artifact producing locations. Locations 1 and 3 each consisted of a single, non-diagnostic, pre-contact Indigenous artifact. Based on these findings, it was concluded that Locations 1 and 3 do not have further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) as they do not meet the criteria identified in Section 2.2 and Table 3.2, of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for determining the need to complete Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment.

Location 2 (AjGx-306) consists of 250 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from an area measuring approximately 70 m by 75 m and was concluded to have further CHVI, as it is associated with at least 20 artifacts that date the site to before 1900, meeting the criteria identified in Section 2.2, Standard 1c and Table 3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) for requiring Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment.

The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report presented the following recommendations for the Stage 3 assessment of Location 2 (AjGx-306) (Golder 2020):

- 1) Location 2 (AjGx-306) should be subject to Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment prior to any intrusive activity that may disturb or destruct the site. Given that Location 2 consists of three artifact concentrations within a 70m by 75 m area, the excavation of test units will follow the Stage 3 strategy for large, plough disturbed, sites. Excavation grids will be placed over the three artifact concentrations with each grid consisting of one metre square test units spaced at 5 m intervals (*Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 5, Government of Ontario 2011*). Additional test units will be placed and excavated, amounting to 20% of each of the initial grid unit total, between the areas of concentration to document areas of lower concentration (*Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 6, Government of Ontario 2011*). Further additional units amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total will be placed on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and examine the periphery (*Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 7, Government of Ontario 2011*).

To the best of our knowledge, no additional archaeological assessments have been performed within a 50 m radius of the Study Area.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information Act*. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MHSTCI will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was conducted over a total of five days on October 19 to 21, 23 and 26, 2020 under archaeological consulting license P468 issued to Rhiannon Fisher of Golder by the MHSTCI (P468-0064-2020). Connor Schmid (R1119) and Rebecca Parry (P1013), delegated licensed field supervisors for Golder, assumed responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the Study Area as per Section 12 of the MHSTCI' 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). Connor Schmid and Rebecca Parry were both on site for the duration of the entire assessment.

The weather during the assessment was variable (see **Table 3**). At no time were the conditions detrimental to the observation or recovery of archaeological material.

Table 3: Weather during the Stage 3 Assessment.

Date	Temperature	Comments
October 19, 2020	7°C	Overcast, occasional rain drizzle
October 20, 2020	12°C	Sunny, partly cloudy
October 21, 2020	16°C	Partly cloudy/overcast
October 23, 2020	22°C	Sunny, clear
October 26, 2020	8°C	Partly cloudy/overcast

Photo locations are illustrated on Map 7. All activities undertaken during the assessment were in compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

All coordinates and elevations for the Stage 3 assessment were collected with a Trimble Geo7x Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) unit using the UTM NAD 83 (Zone 17) datum and coordinated within the Can-Net network (Can-Net) for base station references. The collected coordinates are provided as a six-digit easting with three decimal places, and a seven-digit northing with three decimal places. As the coordinates are a fixed spatial position, each survey observation can be considered a permanent and known datum point regardless of any future disturbance to the location of each observation. The GNSS receiver is a dual frequency differential GPS (DGPS) capable of real time kinematic (RTK) corrections within the Can-Net Virtual Reference Station (VRS) network. The collected coordinates provide real time accuracy between 1 to 3 centimetres.

Location 2 (AjGx-306) was relocated from the original Stage 2 assessment data. Since a controlled surface pickup (CSP) that met all requirements outlined in Section 3.2.1 of the MHTSCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) was conducted for Location 2 as part of the Stage 1 and 2 assessment, the Stage 3 assessment began with test unit excavations. A 5 m by 5 m grid was established across the extent of the site as determined by the Stage 2 surface finds (Map 7). The grid squares are referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each 5 m² set was further subdivided into 25 1 m² units, with sub-square number one located in the southwest corner of the 5 m² set, number five in the southeast corner, number six located immediately north of number one, and so on.

Through the Stage 2 assessment, Location 2 (AjGx-306) was identified as a moderately sized historical Euro-Canadian site where it was not yet clearly evident that Stage 4 mitigation impacts would be required. Given that Location 2 (AjGx-306) was identified during Stage 2 assessment by three artifact concentrations within a 70 m by 75 m area, the excavation of test units followed the Stage 3 strategy for large, plough disturbed, sites. Excavation grids were placed over the three artifact concentrations with each grid consisting of one-metre square test units spaced at 5 m intervals (*Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 5, Government of Ontario 2011*). Additional test units were placed and excavated, amounting to 20% of each of the initial grid unit total, between the areas of concentration to document areas of lower concentration (*Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 6, Government of Ontario 2011*). Further additional units amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total were placed on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and examine the periphery (*Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 7, Government of Ontario 2011*) (Map 7).

The Stage 3 excavation grid for Location 2 (AjGx-306) consisted of 39 grid units, eight 20% infill units, and four 10% periphery units, for a total of 51 Stage 3 test units across the extent of the site as determined by the previous Stage 2 survey and CSP, which was an area measuring approximately 70 m north-south by 75 m east-west (Map 7). Each 1 m² test unit was excavated to topsoil-subsoil interface. The subsoil surface of each unit was shovel shined and examined for evidence of subsurface cultural features prior to excavation to a depth of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil was screened through 6 mm hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts (Image 1 to Image 5). The Stage 3 units were determined to have defined the extent of the site as the highest unit artifact counts were in the centre of the of the surface artifact concentrations and decreased progressively to significantly lower counts at the edges. In addition to cultural material that was recovered, a total of 11 possible cultural features were encountered during the Stage 3 of the Location 2 (AjGx-306). All features were recorded before being covered with geotextile and backfilled. All other Stage 3 test units were backfilled upon completion. Plan views of each feature are provided in Appendix B.

All excavated artifacts were recorded with reference to their unit provenience and retained for laboratory analysis and description, as per Section 6.0 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 3 Assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.1. Map 7 illustrates the areas assessed and the method employed, while Image 1 to Image 9 illustrate the conditions during the Stage 3. The UTM coordinates are listed in the Supplementary Documentation that accompanies this report separately.

The Supplementary Documentation also contains Tiles showing the specific locational information of the Location 2 (AjGx-306).

Artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 Assessment of Location 2 (AjGx-306) have been washed, catalogued, and analyzed, and are stored in one banker's boxes at Golder's office in London, Ontario. Table 4 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field, and a complete catalogue of all artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 Assessment of the site is provided below in Appendix B.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	Golder Office in London	11 pages from original field book. Hard copies stored in project folder and digitally in project file.
Hand Drawn Maps	Golder Office in London	One from original field book. Hard copies stored in project folder and digitally in project file.
Maps provided by Client	Golder Office in London	One map in total stored in project folder and stored digitally in project file.
Digital Photographs	Golder Office in London	A total of 59 photos stored in project folder and stored digitally in project file.

3.1 Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy encountered at Location 2 (AjGx-306) was consistent across the entire site, except for five units that exhibited a subsoil variant. The typical stratigraphic sequence encountered consisted of a medium-brown silty-loam topsoil (Lot 1) followed by a dark yellow-brown silty-loam subsoil (Lot 2), and test units ranged from 19 to 55 cm deep (Image 7 to Image 9). Both the topsoil and subsoil lots had a high amount of pebble and cobble inclusions. Subsoil variants included a dark yellow-brown silty-clay that was found in three units and a light yellow-brown sandy-loam found within two units. Most test units exhibited a 5 to 10 cm layer of dense sod just below the surface, as the Study Area was a meadow prior to ploughing for the Stage 1-2 assessment conducted in September and early October of 2020.

3.2 Cultural Features

Eleven potential subsurface cultural features were observed at Location 2 (AjGx-306). Following the excavation of the topsoil layer, each feature was cleaned for observation and recorded before being covered with geotextile and backfilled. A conservative approach and cautionary methods were applied when identifying potential features. Thus, all stains identified during the Stage 3 assessment of AjGx-306 were recorded as potential features. Digitized drawings of each feature can be found in Appendix B.

Potential Feature 1 was found in test unit 850E 530N:1 26 cm below surface. The soil strata defined as feature fill (Lot 2) encompassed the entire unit floor and consisted of dark brown silty loam with light brown silty loam mottling (Image 10). The feature fill also had a high incidence of gravel, along with some plaster and mortar flecks throughout. An exploratory test pit was excavated in the northeast corner of the unit to determine the extent of the potential feature, which continued for another approximately 50 cm until reaching subsoil at a depth of 77 cm. The

exploratory test pit yielded 11 artifacts, 10 of which cut nails and one piece of windowpane. Potential Feature 1 was interpreted to be an indeterminate pit feature of historical affiliation.

Potential Feature 2 was found in test unit 850E 535N:1 25 cm below surface. Feature 2 was fully visible within the unit floor and consists of an irregular square-shaped polygon with straight edges on the north, west and south sides and comes to a point on the east edge, measuring 80 cm by 64 cm (Image 11). The soil strata defined as feature fill was observed to be medium brown silty loam, with a few glass shards apparent on the feature surface. Potential Feature 2 was interpreted as an indeterminate pit feature of historical affiliation.

Potential Feature 3 was found in test unit 860E 540N: 1 24 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was irregular in shape and situated in the western third of the unit. It was observed to be dark brown silty clay with cobble inclusions (Image 12). Historic artifacts were apparent on the surface of the feature and, as such, Potential Feature 3 was interpreted to be an indeterminate pit feature of historical affiliation.

Potential Feature 4 was found in test unit 855E 525N: 1 28 cm below surface. Feature 4 was fully visible within the unit floor, roughly square in shape, measuring approximately 34 cm by 34 cm, and composed of dark grey-brown silty-loam (Image 13). Two pieces of ceramic were visible on the surface of the feature fill. Potential Feature 4 was interpreted as either a large post or a small pit feature of historic affiliation.

Potential Feature 5 was found in test unit 875E 525N: 1 33 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was irregular in shape and localized to the northwestern edge of the unit. It was observed to be a concentrated area of charcoal surrounded by dark grey-brown silty loam (Image 14). Two variants of subsoil were visible at the subsoil/feature interface. No artifacts were recovered. Potential Feature 5 was interpreted as a possible burn and is likely related to the historic occupation or modern land-use of the site.

Potential Feature 6 was found in test unit 880E 515N: 1 36 to 40 cm below surface. The feature is situated in the northeast quadrant of the unit and consists of two roughly circular stains, one located centrally and partially obscured by a small boulder, and one partially visible along the eastern edge of the unit. They were observed to be medium brown silty loam with decayed wood inclusions, and the more central stain was mottled with dark yellow-brown silty loam subsoil (Image 15). A thin piece of sheet metal, either copper alloy or tin, was partially exposed along the northern edge of the unit. Potential Feature 6 was interpreted as two posts related to either the historic occupation or modern land-use at the site. The context of these posts near the existing farm road suggests they could have been fence posts used to divide the agricultural fields before the land was purchased by the Quarry.

Potential Feature 7 was found in test unit 875E 520N: 1 35 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was square-shaped, situated in the southwest quadrant of the unit, and observed to be dark brown silty loam (Image 16 and Image 17). No artifacts were recovered from the stain, but there was an increase in artifacts as the unit excavations approached subsoil interface, particularly with wire nails, fragmentary pieces of white clay pipe, and horse tack. Potential Feature 7 was interpreted to be either a large post or a small pit feature of historic affiliation, similar to Feature 4.

Potential Feature 8 was found in test unit 870E 525N: 1 24 cm below surface. The feature encompassed most of the unit floor and was irregular in shape. The bulk of the feature staining was observed to be mottled medium grey-brown, medium brown and yellow-brown silty loam with what appears to be one or more burnt and decaying wooden planks and a dense concentration of plaster (Image 18). No artifacts were recovered, but an overall increase in artifact density was noted as the unit approached the subsoil/feature interface. Feature 8 was interpreted as an indeterminate feature of historic affiliation.

Potential Feature 9 was found in test unit 865E 545N:1 21 cm below surface. The soil strata defined as feature fill (Lot 2) encompassed the entire unit floor and consisted of dark brown silty loam with light brown silty loam mottling and a high incidence of gravel (Image 19). An exploratory test pit was excavated in the northwest corner of the unit to determine the extent of the possible feature, which continued for approximately 34 cm until a piece of sheet metal was encountered at a depth of 55 cm and blocked further excavation. Potential Feature 9 was very similar to Potential Feature 1 in the colour and consistency of the fill, and has been interpreted as an indeterminate pit feature of historic affiliation.

Potential Feature 10 was found in test unit 875E 515N: 1 41 cm below surface. The feature consists of two roughly circular stains or concentrations of wood in the northern half of the unit, as well as an irregularly shaped stain in the eastern half of the unit (Image 20). The irregular stain was observed to be medium brown silty loam with an oblong-shaped concentration of decaying wood in the northernmost portion. A piece of decomposing building material, possibly brick, is also visible within the irregular staining along the eastern edge of the unit. Potential Feature 10 was interpreted as two posts moulds and an indeterminate pit feature, both of historic affiliation. No artifacts were recovered, but historical Euro-Canadian artifacts, such as cut nails and window glass, were noted just above the feature interface. Potential Feature 6 is located 5 m to the west of Potential Feature 10 and allows for a similar interpretation to be made regarding the possibility of a wooden fence dividing the agricultural fields or perhaps delineating a space during the historic occupation or modern land-use of the site.

Potential Feature 11 was found in test unit 880E 520N: 1 25 to 32 cm below surface. The portion of the feature that was visible in the unit floor was irregular in shape and mostly localized to the northwestern quadrant of the unit, but also extended linearly into the eastern wall. It was observed to be a large burn area of very dark grey-brown silty loam with charcoal and decaying wood inclusions, with mottled grey-brown silty loam and light yellow-brown sandy loam subsoil at the edges of the burn area (Image 21). A single cut nail was found in the staining while cleaning the surface of the feature. Potential Feature 11 was interpreted as a burn and is likely related to the historic occupation or modern land-use of the site.

3.3 Material Culture

The Stage 3 Assessment of Location 2 (AjGx-306) resulted in the recovery of 1,105 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts and 14 faunal elements.

3.3.1 Euro-Canadian Material

The historic Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage from Location 2 (AjGx-306) includes: 442 food and beverage-related items, 381 structural items, 257 items of an indeterminate function, 15 personal/societal-related items, seven tools and equipment-related items, two items relating to arms and ammunition, and two furnishing-related items.

3.3.1.1 Food and Beverage

The food and beverage assemblage from Location 2 (AjGx-306) consists of 440 ceramic sherds (Image 22 to Image 26), one metal item and one glass item (Image 27). Ceramics include: 314 pieces of vitrified white earthenware, 107 pieces of coarse earthenware, five pieces of porcelain, five pieces of stoneware, four pieces of rockinghamware and one piece of refined white earthenware. Decorative styles present on ceramics are discussed in Section 4.1.1.1. The metal item is a spoon made from a copper-alloy. The glass item is a broken piece of a mason jar seal.

3.3.1.2 Structural

A total of 381 structural related artifacts were recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306), including: 270 nails, 105 pieces of windowpane glass, six pieces of brick, two pieces of mortar, and one piece of concrete. The nails include 240 machine cut nails, 29 wire drawn nails, and one wrought nail (Image 28).

3.3.1.3 Indeterminate

A total of 256 items with an indeterminate function were recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306), including: 196 shards of glass, 57 metal objects, two pieces of stone and one piece of plastic.

Glass artifacts are fragments of bottles and indeterminate containers, including four bottle finishes (Image 29). Colours of glass represented at Location 2 (AjGx-306) include: clear/colourless (n=87), light aqua (n=30), dark olive green (n=30), light green (n=18), brown (n=11), manganese-tinted (n=7), olive green (n=7) and green (n=6). Six of the glass shards have been melted. The bottle finishes are discussed further in Section 4.1.1.3.

Metal objects include 33 miscellaneous metal fragments, 23 pieces of hardware, and one piece of sheet metal. The 33 miscellaneous metal fragments are all fragmentary pieces of iron. The 23 pieces of metal hardware include 22 objects made of iron and one object made from a copper-alloy. The iron hardware includes: 11 pieces of strapping, three pieces of wire, two round-head bolts, two brackets, two slot screws, one washer and one ring. The copper-alloy hardware is a rivet threaded through a washer. The piece of sheet metal is a piece of an indeterminate white metal sheet that was fragmented during excavation.

Other items with an indeterminate function include two pieces of slate and one fragment of yellow plastic.

3.3.1.4 Personal/Societal

A total of 15 objects with a personal/societal-related function were recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306), including 10 ceramic artifacts, four metal artifacts, and one glass artifact (Image 30). The ceramic artifacts are all fragments of white clay pipe bowls (n=6) or pipe stems (n=4). The metal artifacts include one copper-alloy clothing button, one copper-alloy clothing strap adjuster, one iron buckle and one iron umbrella tine. The glass artifact is a black glass clothing button.

3.3.1.5 Other Functional Categories

Functional categories represented to a lesser degree at Location 2 (AjGx-306) include tools and equipment (n=7) (Image 31), furnishing (n=2) (Image 32) and arms and ammunition (n=2) (Image 33). Tools and equipment related items include four horse-related items, a pulley, a slate pencil and a file. The horse-related items include three horseshoe nails and a bolt harness snap. Furnishing-related items from Location 2 (AjGx-306) include two pieces of lamp-chimney glass, one of which is beaded. The two arms and ammunition related items include a .22 casing and a portion of a Dominion-Crown brand shotgun shell.

3.3.2 Faunal Material

A total of 14 faunal elements (Image 34) were recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306), including 12 fragments of indeterminate mammal bone, one fragment too broken to assign to an order, and one *Equus ferus caballus* (domestic horse) phalanx. Of the 14 faunal elements, one piece shows signs of butchering.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Location 2 (AjGx-306)

The Stage 3 assessment of Location 2 (AjGx-306) resulted in the recovery of 1,119 artifacts, including 1,105 Euro-Canadian artifacts and 14 faunal elements. During the assessment, 11 potential cultural features possibly related to the historical Euro-Canadian assemblage were identified; descriptions of these features are found in Section 3.2.

4.1.1 Euro-Canadian Component

As described in Section 3.3.1, the historical Euro-Canadian assemblage at Location 2 (AjGx-306) is predominately comprised of food and beverage-related artifacts (39.50% of total assemblage), structural-related artifacts (34.05% of total assemblage) and objects with an indeterminate function (22.88% of total assemblage). Functional categories represented to a lesser extent at Location 2 (AjGx-306) include personal/societal-related artifacts (1.34% of total assemblage), tools and equipment-related artifacts (0.63% of total assemblage), furnishing-related artifacts (0.18% of total assemblage) and arms and ammunition-related artifacts (0.18% of total assemblage). Dateable material for each artifact class is discussed in further detail below.

4.1.1.1 Food and Beverage

A total of 442 food and beverage-related artifacts were recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306), 440 of which were sherds of ceramic containers or tableware (Image 22 to Image 26). Table 5 and Table 6 provide breakdowns of ceramic ware types and ceramic decorative motifs present at Location 2 (AjGx-306).

Table 5: Ceramic Ware Types from Location 2 (AjGx-306)

Ware Type	Freq.	% of Total
Vitrified White Earthenware (VWE)	314	71.04%
Coarse Earthenware	107	24.21%
Porcelain	5	1.13%
Stoneware	5	1.13%
Yellowware	4	0.90%
Rockinghamware	4	0.90%
Refined White Earthenware (RWE)	1	0.23%

Table 6: Ceramic Decoration Types from Location 2 (AjGx-306)

Ware Type/Decorative Style	Freq.	% of Total
VWE, Plain/Undecorated	303	68.55%
VWE, Moulded	7	1.58%
VWE, Transfer Printed	3	0.68%
VWE, Exfoliated	1	0.23%
Coarse Earthenware, Salt Glaze	95	23.07%
Coarse Earthenware, Exfoliated	12	2.71%
Porcelain, Plain/Undecorated	5	1.13%
Stoneware, Salt Glaze	4	0.90%
Stoneware, Salt Glaze & Albany Slip	1	0.23%
Yellowware, Plain/Undecorated	3	0.68%
Yellowware, Industrial Slip	1	0.23%
Rockinghamware	4	0.90%
Refined White Earthenware (RWE)	1	0.23%

White Earthenware

Vitrified white earthenware (VWE) also known as white granite, graniteware, white stone ironstone, or simply ironstone is a variety of white bodied earthenware with a white to greyish-white fabric that is usually thick and heavy beneath a thick, hard clear glaze with a white, greyish or bluish tint. VWE was first developed in the 1840s but did not become popular until the second half of the 19th century. Its popularity continued into the 20th century and it is still in use to some extent today (MACL 2015a). A total of 314 VWE sherds were recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306), including 303 plain/undecorated sherds, seven moulded sherds, three transfer-printed sherds and two exfoliated sherds. Nine sherds of VWE have partial maker's marks, eight of which are not intact enough to definitively associate them with a particular ceramics manufacturer. A ninth sherd contains a partial mark noting "Trademark" and "England" (Image 23). While this mark is unable to be assigned to a specific manufacturer, ceramics began being marked with the trademark stamp after the passing of the British "Trade-Mark Act" of 1862, and with the country of origin after the McKinley Tariff Act of 1891 (Godden, 1964). When encountered together, the mark shown in Image 23 must then be from a post-1891 context.

Vitrified white earthenware is often decorated with raised moulded designs. The most popular and enduring of these was the "wheat" or Ceres, pattern, which in addition to other harvest or grain motifs, was popular from the 1860s to the turn of the 20th century (Sussman 1985). Other common moulded motifs include foliage, geometric, paneled/scalloped, classical, and ribbed. Broadly speaking, up until the 1870s, potters produced wares with detailed moulding or sharp angles. After this period, the use of moulded motifs decreased or disappeared, and vessel lines became simpler (Wetherbee 1996:10). The seven moulded fragments (Image 22) recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306) included three floral/foliage motifs, two with simple moulded panelling, one wheat pattern, and one indeterminate moulded pattern.

During the 19th century, the technique of transfer-printing designs to the underglaze surface of clay ceramics revolutionized the British ceramic industry. Manufacturers were now able to apply intricate patterns quickly and rather inexpensively, allowing for more uniformity between vessels (Samford 1997). Prior to 1829, most transfer-printed wares were blue, but after 1830, colours such as light blue, brown, black, sepia, green, red and mulberry became more common (Collard 1967; Coysh and Henrywood 1982:10). From about 1850 to 1890, only the colours blue, black, and brown were common, while in the 1890s and later a wide variety of colours were in use (Adams *et al.* 1994:101). Transfer-printed wares recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306) include three sherds of VWE with a brown transfer printed design (Image 22).

Refined white earthenware (RWE) is slightly porous, white-pasted earthenware with a near colourless glaze first developed in 1805 and began to replace earlier near-white ceramics, such as creamware and pearlware, by the early 1830s. Its use continued throughout the 19th century, and is still used today, but its popularity began to decline by the 1840s with the introduction of vitrified white earthenware (Adams *et al.* 1994; Miller 2000:10, 13). A total of one RWE sherds was recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306), which is plain/undecorated (Image 24).

Coarse Earthenware and Stoneware

Coarse earthenware was manufactured throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries and was the most common utilitarian ware during the first half of the 19th century and continues to be produced today (Adams *et al.* 1994). This ware type is generally somewhat porous and hard, and orange to red or yellow in colour. As it is quite porous, glaze is needed for the vessel to hold liquid contents. A total of 107 coarse earthenware sherds were recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306), 95 of which have salt glazing, while 12 have had their glazes exfoliated (Image 25). Salt glaze is a high-temperature glaze formed by the addition of salt into the kiln when it is at its highest temperature. The vaporized sodium combines with the silica on the surface of the ceramics to create a glossy, hard glaze with a characteristic 'orange peel' texture. Salt glazing has been around for hundreds of years and is therefore not a viable indicator of date (MACL 2015c).

Stoneware is a hard, heavy, grey to light brown ceramic that was commonly used for utilitarian purposes. It is fired at a higher temperature than earthenware and has a less porous body. A total of four stoneware sherds were recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306), three of which have a clear salt glaze, and one which has a clear salt glazed exterior and Albany-slip interior (Image 25). Albany slip is a varying brown slip originally created from alluvial clays in New York. It has since come to refer to any dark brown or black slip. Albany slip was invented in the early 19th century; however, it did not become widespread and popular until the mid- to late-19th century (MACL 2015c).

Porcelain, Yellowware and Rockinghamware

Porcelain is made from a mixture of china clay (kaolin) and china stone (petuntse). Porcelaneous ware was first made in China, hence its common name *china*. Chinese porcelain is less vitrified (and therefore softer) than its modern European counterpart, which was developed in Germany in the early 18th century. Porcelain is a highly vitrified pottery with a white, fine-grained body that is usually translucent, as distinguished from earthenware, which is porous, opaque, and coarser (MACL 2016). Though there was a large amount of porcelain produced in England and Europe as early as the 18th century, on North American archaeological sites, it is most often found in post-1850 contexts (MACL 2016). The five porcelain sherds from Location 2 (AjGx-306) are undecorated (Image 26).

Yellowware is earthenware made from naturally coloured buff/yellow clay, covered with a clear glaze. Glazed wares vary from brownish mustard to light yellow (Sussman 1997). This ware type was primarily used for food preparation and storage, and dates from 1830 to 1940 (Miller 2000), with its peak popularity after 1850 (Burke 1991). Two sherds of yellowware were recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306), one which is plain/undecorated, and

one which has an indeterminate industrial slip design. Industrial slip wares are produced by mechanized slip decorating introduced in the 18th century. This ware type is known by a number of other names, many referring to a specific type of decoration, rather than the decoration group as a whole (MACL 2015b; Sussman 1997). The one industrial slip sherd of yellowware from Location 2 (AjGx-306) (Image 26) is too fragmentary to identify a particular industrial slip design, making assigning a more specific date range for the artifact impossible.

Rockingham glaze is an uneven brown glaze that was often combined with moulded decoration on cooking vessels, teapots, pitchers, and spittoons manufactured from coarse earthenware and stoneware (MACL 2015d). It was first produced by English potters after 1788, however it was not widespread in North America until potters began producing it here in the mid-19th century (Spargo 1926; Collard 1967). Rockingham-glazed vessels were manufactured from the mid-19th century into the early 20th century, with peak popularity during the 1890s (Burke 1991). Four Rockinghamware sherds were recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306) (Image 26).

Other Food and Beverage Artifacts

In addition to the ceramic assemblage, two other food and beverage-related artifacts (Image 27) were recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306), one made from metal, and one made from glass. The metal food and beverage-related artifact is a copper alloy spoon that can not be assigned any specific date as it contains no diagnostic features. The glass food and beverage-related artifact is a broken mason jar seal made of aqua coloured glass, with a stamped maker's mark present on the top of the seal. The mark is similar in shape to an iron cross, missing its left arm due to the breakage of the jar seal. The arms of the cross contain the lettering "F J Co", while surrounding the cross is two circles of lettering and numbering. The outer circle contains "2. DEC.6.64.JUNE", while the inner circle contains "1969.SEP.1.68.S. The mark is intact enough that it was able to be identified as being produced by the Hero Fruit Jar company, with the specific mark being used on jars and seals produced between ca. 1884-1900 (Lockhart et al. 2016, p.235).

4.1.1.2 Structural

A total of 381 structural-related artifacts were recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306), which are described in Section 3.3.1.2. Dateable structural-related artifacts include nails and a single fragment of concrete. Types of nails (Image 28) represented at Location 2 include machine cut (n=240), wire drawn (n=29) and wrought (n=1).

Machine-cut nails were cut from flat sheets of iron creating a nail that is of even thickness when viewed from the side, not tapered on all sides like hand-made nails, with a square and flat head. Invented about 1790, cut nails were in common use from the 1830s until the 1890s (Adams *et al.* 1994: 94).

Wire drawn nails are identical to the type of nails in current use today, with a flat, round head and a wire shaft. They were developed in the 1850s but did not become popular until the 1890s (Adams *et al.* 1994).

Wrought nails are hand-made, with faceted or hammered "rose" heads, and all sides tapering to a point. They were the most common nail type before about 1830 and continued in use even after this date (Adams *et al.* 1994).

A single fragment of concrete was recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306). Concrete is a mixture of lime and clay that is fired and pulverized, then mixed with aggregate and water to make concrete. Despite its invention in 1824, concrete was not commonly used as a building material during the 19th century due to there being no standard recipe nor technique for production (Simpson 1989, Strenchock 2009). The extremely small occurrence of concrete at Location 2 (AjGx-306) may suggest it is tied to modern land use activities rather than the historic occupation of the site.

4.1.1.3 Indeterminate

A total of 256 artifacts of an indeterminate function were recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306), which are described in Section 3.3.1.3. Dateable material with an indeterminate function includes three glass container finishes and certain colours of container glass.

Four glass container finishes were recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306), three of which are identifiable to a particular finish type. Of the identifiable finishes, two are a mineral finish, and one is a double ring finish (Image 29).

The mineral finish is a two-part finish comprised of a larger band of glass tapered towards the rim of the finish, with a smaller band of glass flared outward from the neck of the bottle. Originating in the 1820s, the mineral finish was commonly utilized on mineral water bottle throughout the 19th century, with the period of greatest use between the 1840s into the 1880s (Lindsey 2020).

The double ring finish is characterised by two connected rings; a thicker, rounded ring along the lip of the bottle, and a thinner rounded or flattened band immediately below. This style of finish was popular on medicine and liquor bottles from the 1840s to the 1920s, with the most widespread use occurring between 1850 and 1910 (Lindsey 2020).

Typically, the colour of bottle glass has limitations in providing dates of manufacture (Lindsey 2020; Jones and Sullivan 1989); however, some colours are useful. One study suggests that most manganese-tinted, or purple-coloured, glass typically dates between 1875 and 1920 (Lockhart 2006). During this period, manganese was often added during the manufacturing process to produce colourless glass. The manganese reacts when exposed to sunlight, turning the glass light purple in colour over time. Seven pieces of glass from Location 2 (AjGx-306) are manganese-tinted.

4.1.1.4 Other Functional Categories

Other functional categories from Location 2 (AjGx-306) include personal/societal-related artifacts (n=15), tools and equipment-related artifacts (n=7), furnishing related artifacts (n=2), and arms and ammunition related artifacts (n=2). These artifacts are described in Sections 3.3.1.4 and 3.3.1.5. Artifacts within these categories include a limited amount of dateable material, including clay smoking pipes (Image 30), beaded lamp chimney glass (Image 33), and a Dominion brand shotgun shell (Image 32).

Ten fragments of white clay smoking pipes were recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306), including six pipe bowls and four pipe stems, none of which contain identifying markings. White ball clay pipes were widely manufactured during the 19th century, falling out of use in the 1890s as briar pipes and cigarettes became more popular. Without maker's marks or distinctive decoration, they are of little diagnostic use. (Adams et al. 1994).

Two pieces of lamp chimney glass were recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306), one of which has a beaded rim. Though the first open-flame lamp with a glass cylinder protecting the flame was patented in 1784, glass lamp chimneys do not appear in significant quantities until the widespread use of kerosene lamps around the 1860s. Machine crimped lamp chimney rims were patented in the United States in 1877, and the first machine to produce beaded lamp chimney rims was patented in 1883. Despite this, decorated rims on lamp chimneys in Canada appear rare before around 1885 (Woodhead, Sullivan, and Gusset 1984).

Of the two arms and ammunition-related artifacts recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306), one contains markings identifiable to a specific manufacturer. The shotgun shell contains branding for "Dominion Crown". The "Crown"

line of 12-gauge shotgun shells were made by the Dominion Cartridge Company, which began production in 1886 (Bradley 2008).

4.1.2 Faunal Material

In general, the limited amount of faunal material is only useful for drawing the broadest of conclusions as to the use of animals at Location 2 (AjGx-306). A single bone could be identified to the species level, a phalanx from a domestic horse. Combined with the other horse-related artifacts, this suggests the use of at least one horse for agricultural labour at Location 2 (AjGx-306).

4.2 Conclusions

Overall, the artifact assemblage suggests a domestic historical Euro-Canadian occupation of Location 2 (AjGx-306). The assemblage is comprised of artifacts with production ranges that stretch from the 1830s to the 1920s. To further narrow down a date of occupation for Location 2 (AjGx-306), archival research and broader trends in 19th century consumer goods will be examined.

As outlined in Section 1.3.3.3, the portion of the Study Area where Location 2 (AjGx-306) is situated changed hands several times in the second half of the 19th century. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment conducted by Golder in 2020 concluded that...

“...as the assemblage contains material that dates to the last quarter of the 19th century, it seems unlikely that the artifacts at Location 2 (AjGx-306) can be associated with Alexander McNaughton and his family, as land registry records show him selling the land back to Thomas Hume in 1866, giving Hume ownership of the entire lot. Hume eventually sold the land formerly owned by McNaughton to a William Clusholm/Chisholm, whose name appears in the land registry records in 1875, and on 1877 historical mapping. The land was later transferred to a Thomas Chisholm in 1888, presumably a relative of William. As Location 2 (AjGx-306) lies entirely within the lands formerly owned by the Chisholm family, it would suggest that the artifact assemblage recovered is associated with either Chisholm’s ownership of the land.”

Golder Associates Ltd. 2020 p.25

The assemblage recovered during the Stage 3 assessment is consistent with the assemblage recovered during the Stage 2 assessment, suggesting that the earlier conclusion of the time of occupation is correct. Further, there is almost no material recovered that broadened the date range significantly – little modern 20th century material seems to have impacted the site, and early to mid-19th century material is also absent. This suggests that the integrity of the site is good, with any disturbance arising as the result of agricultural activities rather than more intensive modern land use practices or development.

Additional artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment support the conclusions drawn during the Stage 2 assessment. Items such as the glass mason jar seal and the Dominion “Crown” brand shotgun shell would not have been produced before at least 1884 and 1886 respectively. The piece of beaded lamp chimney glass would have been produced sometime after 1877. Pieces of manganese-tinted glass recovered from the site would have been most common between 1875-1920. Ceramics such as the rockinghamware sherds became more prevalent in Canada during the late 19th century, with peak popularity during the 1890s. A VWE sherd with marked with “Trademark” and “England” stamps had to have been produced post 1891. While the amount of material described in the previous paragraph is small when compared to the rest of the assemblage, the date ranges described point to an occupation period of the late 19th century.

Information gleaned from ceramic material from Location 2 (AjGx-306) is somewhat limited when compared to other historic Euro-Canadian sites. The lack of variety in such an assemblage may be indicative of a small number of total vessels present at the site. Due to this lack of variety within the ceramic assemblage, the ceramics are more useful for providing a date trend, rather than more specific date ranges. For example, almost a third of the artifact assemblage from Location 2 (AjGx-306) is comprised of undecorated VWE sherds (n=303, 27.08%). While decorated VWE can be useful for provided a whole range of production dates depending on the type of decoration, undecorated VWE spans an extremely broad production span starting in the 1840s to the present day. The notable lack of earlier ceramics (i.e. no pearlware, one sherd of RWE) at Location 2 (AjGx-306) suggests that by the period of occupation of the site, VWE had become the dominant ceramic, placing the date of occupation for the site to at least post-1850. In addition to the VWE, other recovered ceramics such as yellowware, Albany-slip glazed stoneware, and porcelain point to a post-1850 date.

Structural material recovered from Location 2 (AjGx-306) provides a limited amount of diagnostic utility in the form of nails. The majority of nails recovered are machine cut nails (n=240), followed by lesser amounts of wire drawn nails (n=29) and a single wrought nail (n=1). Machine cut nails were used throughout the 19th century, gradually falling into disuse as wire nails became more prevalent towards the 1890s. While machine cut nails are the predominant type at Location 2 (AjGx-306), the number of wire-drawn nails recovered suggest that the time of occupation of the site was during the time of transition between machine cut and wire drawn, implying a late 19th century context.

Archival research for the Study Area turned up no evidence of historical structures on the portion of 12 where Location 2 (AjGx-306) lies. However, the amount and type of structural material present at Location 2 (AjGx-306) suggests that there may have at least been a wood-frame building with windows present. Potential features uncovered at Location 2 (AjGx-306) yielded little direct evidence of a structure, though all potential features present had at least some amount of structural material. Due to the cautious approach to potential features, only the broadest conclusions as to their function have been formulated, as outlined in Section 3.2. Artifacts from units associated with potential features are consistent with the overall assemblage, with no notable differences in terms of temporal affiliation.

Nineteenth-century homesteads could include an array of components including a domestic dwelling, barns, sheds, silos, dairies, wells, cisterns, root cellars, gardens, orchards, wood lots, lanes, paths, fences, farmhand housing and refuse pits (Klein et al. 2001:10). The structural material present at Location 2 (AjGx-306) does not suggest the presence of more than one building and the frequency of artifacts recovered does not suggest a homestead with multiple components.

Another key characteristic of homesteads during this period is that there was no strict adherence to a formal settlement pattern as the layout of (or existence of) homestead infrastructure varied based on factors such socio-economic standing, ethnicity, topography, subsistence strategy, region, and so on (MacDonald 1997). In 19th century rural southern Ontario, the average family would clear a small area of their lot and built a shanty or log cabin until they could afford to build a frame house. This typically took 10 to 30 years or longer, depending on their source on income and access to resources (Kenyon 1997). Location 2 (AjGx-306) could represent the remnants of a simple outbuilding by the Chisholm family sometime after 1875 when the family acquired the property.

Refuse generated from the homestead was discarded in natural depressions, purposely excavated pits, and privies, or disposed of in old root cellars and building foundations. Old buildings were also demolished (and sometimes burnt) and served as an area to deposit refuse as it was necessary to fill the footprint for safety.

Shallow refuse deposits were also incorporated as fill in old building footprints (MacDonald 1997). There is little to no evidence to indicate that a larger frame house was built within the Study Area.

The above evidence suggests that the artifact assemblage from Location 2 (AjGx-306) can be associated with the Chisholm family's ownership of the land where the site is located. The lack of early to mid-19th century material implies that the land was not occupied during its period of ownership by Alexander McNaughton or Thomas Hume, between 1852-1875. Artifacts that can be assigned smaller date ranges suggest a date of occupation between the mid 1870s to the 20th century, which is consistent with the known dates that the Chisholm family owned the land. Artifacts with broader date ranges suggest a temporal trend that is consistent with a date of occupation of the late 19th century. Taken together, the artifact assemblage and archival research suggest a date of occupation of post-1870. Based on Section 3.4.2, Standard 1a of the MHTSCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), Location 2 (AjGx-306) has no further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI), as 80% of the time span of occupation of the site does not date to before 1870.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment and the analysis and conclusions presented in Section 4.0 provide the basis for the following recommendation:

Location 2 (AjGx-306) has been sufficiently assessed and documented, and no further archaeological assessment is required.

The Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein, accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports and issue a standard letter of compliance with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licencing.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

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

It is an offence under Section 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alterations 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* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b).

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002*, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner (Government of Ontario 2002). It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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8.0 IMAGES

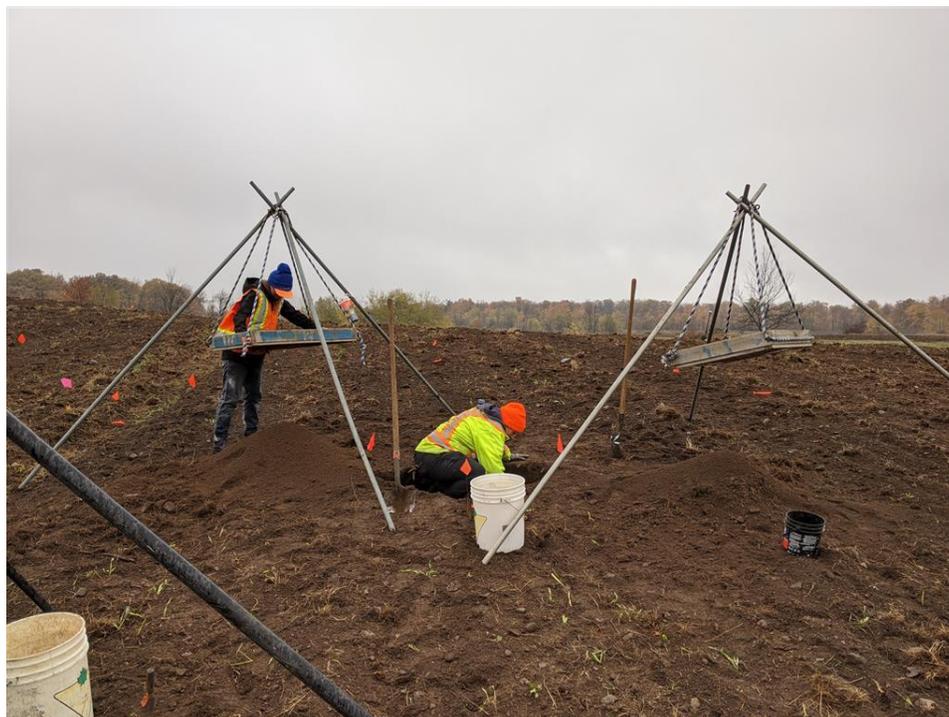


Image 1: Stage 3 assessment in progress; facing northeast, October 19, 2020.



Image 2: Stage 3 assessment in progress; facing northeast, October 23, 2020.



Image 3: Backfilling and recording of Stage 3 units in progress; facing southwest, October 23, 2020.



Image 4: Backfilling Stage 3 units; facing southwest, October 20, 2020.



Image 5: Stage 3 excavations complete, backfilled site; facing northwest, October 26, 2020.



Image 6: Stage 3 excavations complete, backfilled site; facing northeast, October 26, 2020.



Image 7: Representative example of site stratigraphy, completed unit 845E 530N:1; facing north, October 19, 2020.



Image 8: Representative example of site stratigraphy, completed unit 850E 545N:1; facing north, October 21, 2020.



Image 9: Representative example of site stratigraphy, completed unit 880E 540N:1; facing south, October 23, 2020.



Image 10: View of Potential Feature 1; facing east, October 19, 2020.



Image 11: View of Potential Feature 2; facing north, October 19, 2020.



Image 12: View of Potential Feature 3; facing north, October 20, 2020.



Image 13: View of Potential Feature 4; facing north, October 20, 2020.



Image 14: View of Potential Feature 5; facing north, October 21, 2020.



Image 15: View of Potential Feature 6; facing north, October 23, 2020.



Image 16: View of Potential Feature 7; facing west, October 23, 2020.



Image 17: View of Potential Feature 7, southwest quadrant; facing west, October 23, 2020.



Image 18: View of Potential Feature 8; facing west, October 23, 2020.



Image 19: View of Potential Feature 9; facing west, October 23, 2020.



Image 20: View of Potential Feature 10; facing north, October 26, 2020.



Image 21: View of Potential Feature 11; facing north, October 26, 2020.



Image 22: A representative selection of VWE from Location 2 (AjGx-306). Top Row (L to R): brown transfer printed, moulded foliage motif. Bottom Row: moulded VWE cup.



Image 23: A representative selection of fragmentary makers marks on VWE from Location 2 (AjGx-306).



Image 24: RWE sherd from Location 2 (AjGx-306).

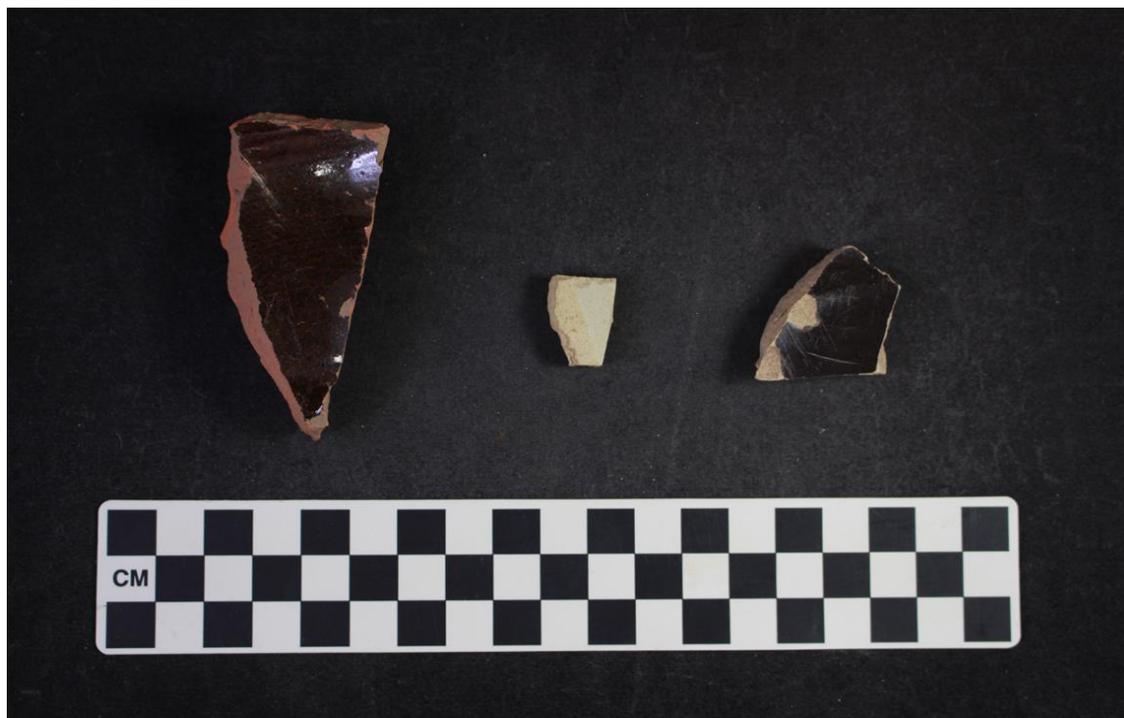


Image 25: A representative selection of ceramics from Location 2 (AjGx-306) (L to R): salt glazed coarse earthenware, salt glazed stoneware, Albany slip stoneware.



Image 26: A representative selection of ceramics from Location 2 (AjGx-306) (L to R): porcelain (x2), industrial slip yellowware, rockinghamware.



Image 27: Non-ceramic food and beverage related artifacts from Location 2 (AjGx-306). Top: Hero Fruit Jar Co. mason jar seal. Bottom: copper-alloy spoon.



Image 28: A representative selection of nails from Location 2 (AjGx-306) (L to R): wrought, machine cut (x2), wire drawn (x2).



Image 29: Glass container finishes from Location 2 (AjGx-306) (L to R): double ring finish, mineral finish (x2).



Image 30: A representative selection of personal/societal-related artifacts from Location 2 (AjGx-306). Top Row: glass button, metal button. Bottom Row: white clay pipe stem, white clay pipe bowl.



Image 31: A representative selection of tools & equipment-related artifacts from Location 2 (AjGx-306) (L to R): bolt harness snap, file, pulley, horseshoe nail.



Image 32: A representative selection of furnishing related items from Location 2 (AjGx-306): beaded lamp chimney glass.



Image 33: Part of a Dominion "Crown" brand shotgun shell from Location 2 (AjGx-306).

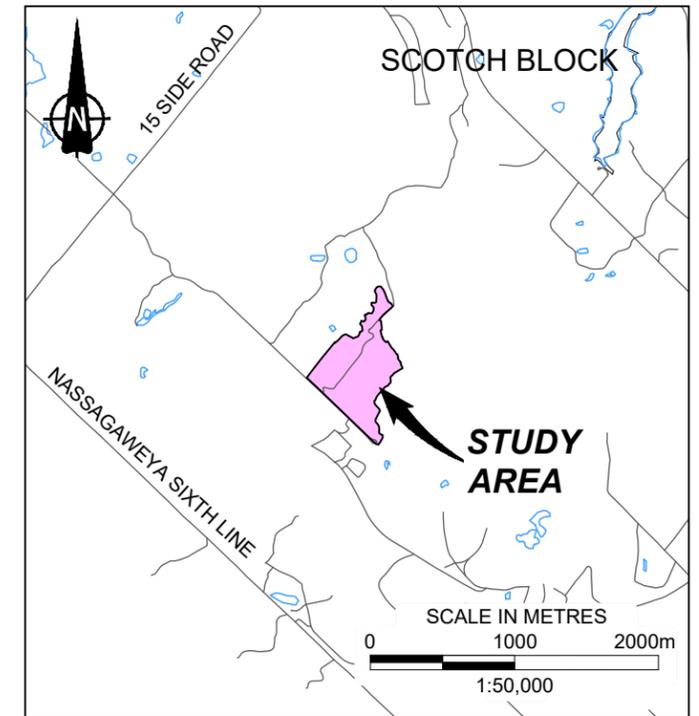
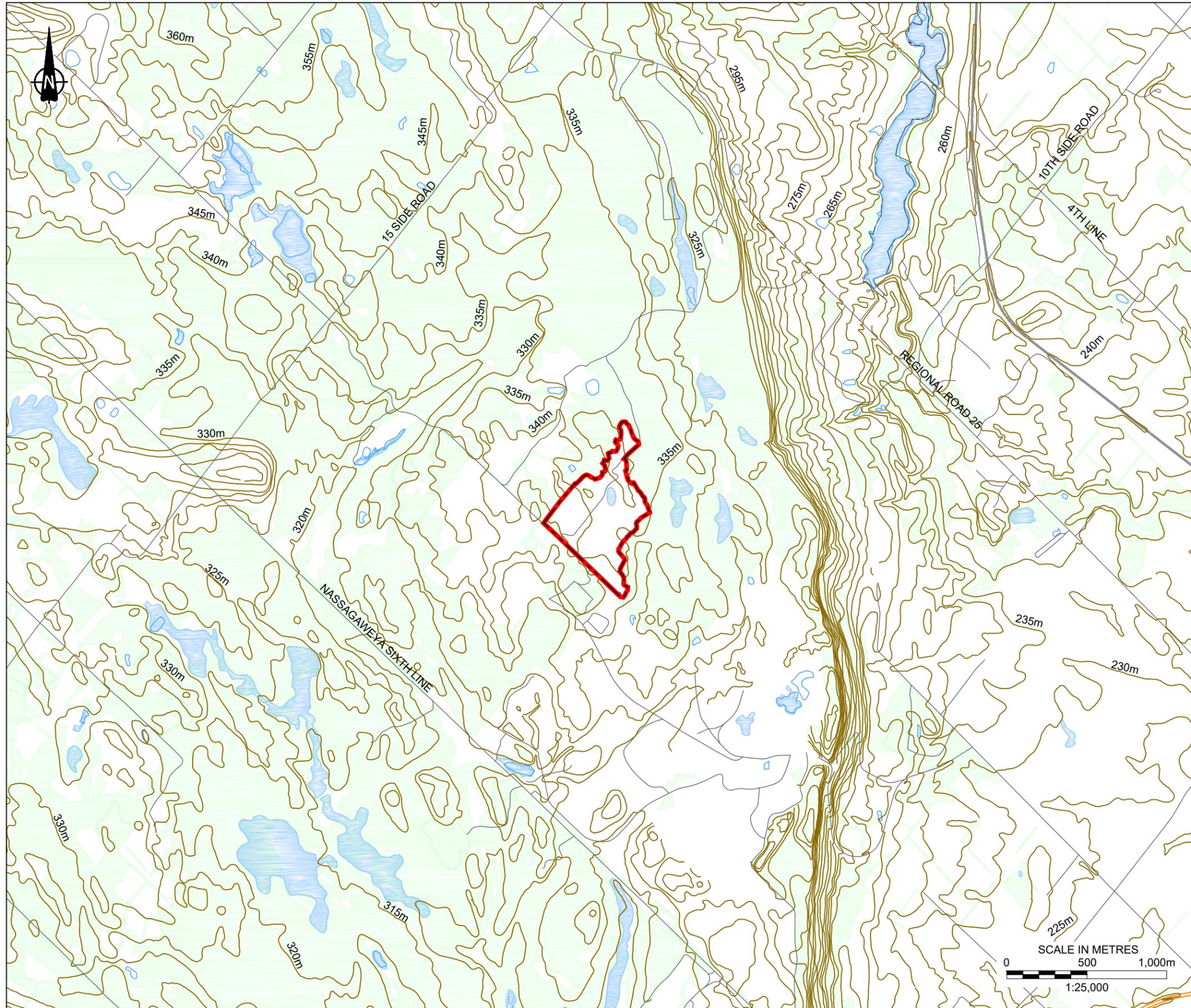


Image 34: A representative selection of faunal material from Location 2 (AjGx-306) (L to R): *Equus ferus caballus* (domestic horse) phalanx, butchered mammal long bone.

9.0 MAPS

All maps follow on the succeeding pages.

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 Drawing file: 20142012-5000-R01001.dwg
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KEY PLAN

LEGEND

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF STUDY AREA

REFERENCE

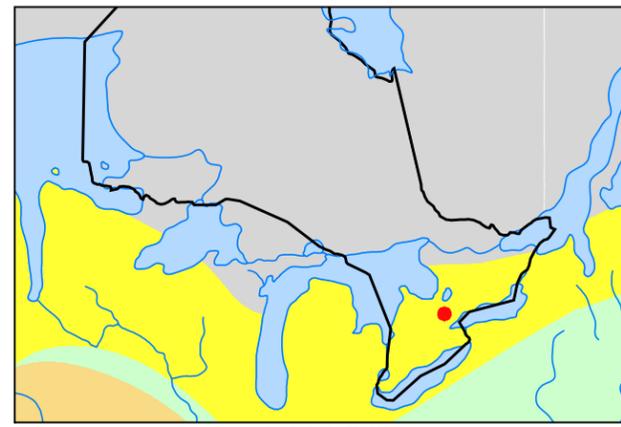
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 RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2020;
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 CANMAP STREETFILES V2008.4.

NOTES

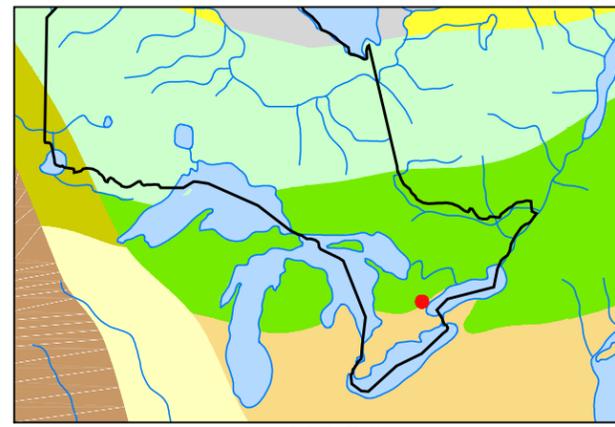
THIS DRAWING IS SCHEMATIC ONLY AND IS TO BE READ
 IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACCOMPANYING TEXT.
 ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT	STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF LOCATION 2 (AjGx-306) MILTON QUARRY EXPANSION 9410 DUBLIN LINE, MILTON, ONTARIO		
TITLE	LOCATION OF STUDY AREA		
	PROJECT No.	20142012	FILE No. 20142012-5000-R01001
	CADD	AMS/DCH	Apr 22/21
	CHECK		
		SCALE	AS SHOWN REV.
		MAP 1	

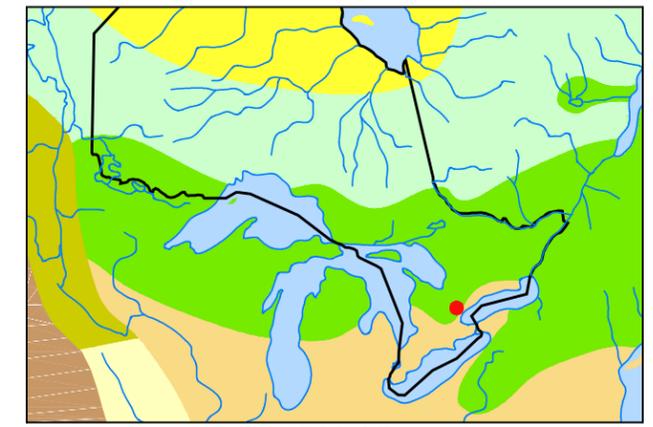
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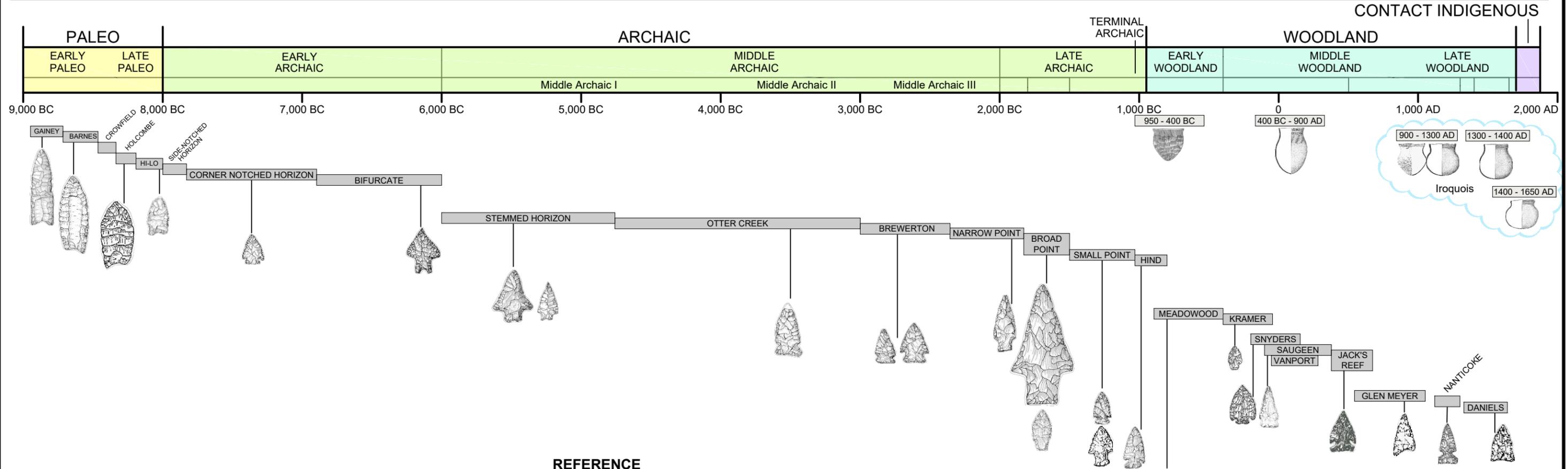
9,000 BC



5,000 BC



1,000 AD



REFERENCE

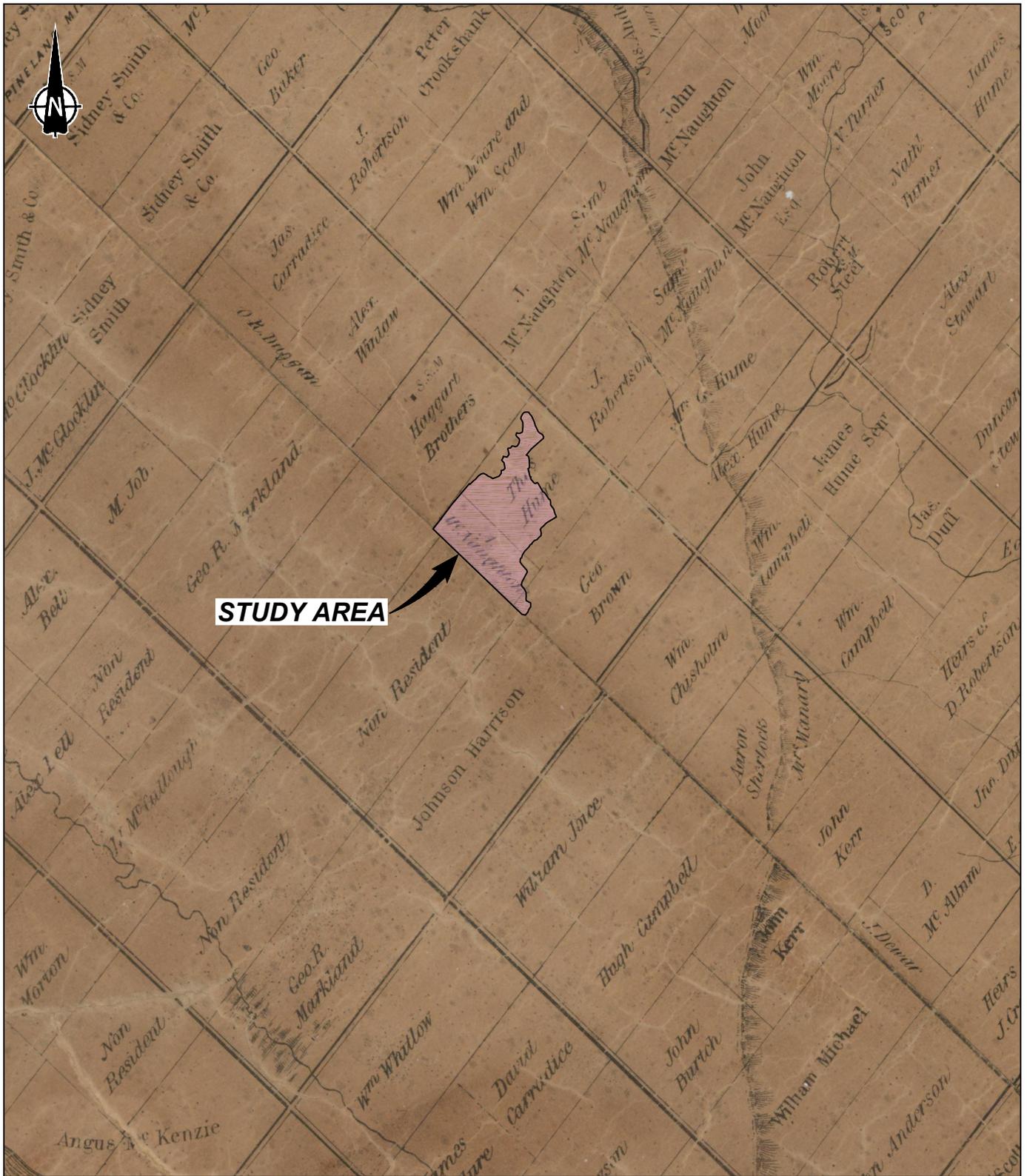
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- MURPHY, C. - 1988 SNYDERS POINTS. KEWA 88-3.
- KENYON, I. - 1979 SAUGEEN POINTS. KEWA 79-9.
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- FOX, W.A. - 1982 GLEN MEYER TANGED-TRIANGULAR. KEWA 82-1.
- FOX, W.A. - 1981 NANTICOKE NOTCHED POINTS. KEWA 81-3.
- FOX, W.A. - 1981 DANIELS TRIANGULAR POINTS. KEWA 81-1.

LEGEND

- PROJECT AREA
- VEGETATION COVERAGE:
 - Tundra
 - Boreal Forest
 - Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest
 - Deciduous Forest
 - Deciduous Woodlands
 - Grassland
 - Lichen Woodland
 - Parkland

PROJECT				STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF LOCATION 2 (AjGx-306) MILTON QUARRY EXPANSION 9410 DUBLIN LINE, MILTON, ONTARIO			
TITLE				PRE-CONTACT INDIGENOUS CULTURE HISTORY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO			
PROJECT No.		20142012		FILE No.		20142012-5000-R01002	
CADD	AMS/DCH	Apr 16/21	SCALE		AS SHOWN		REV.
CHECK							MAP 2

GOLDER
MEMBER OF WSP



LEGEND

 APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF STUDY AREA

REFERENCE

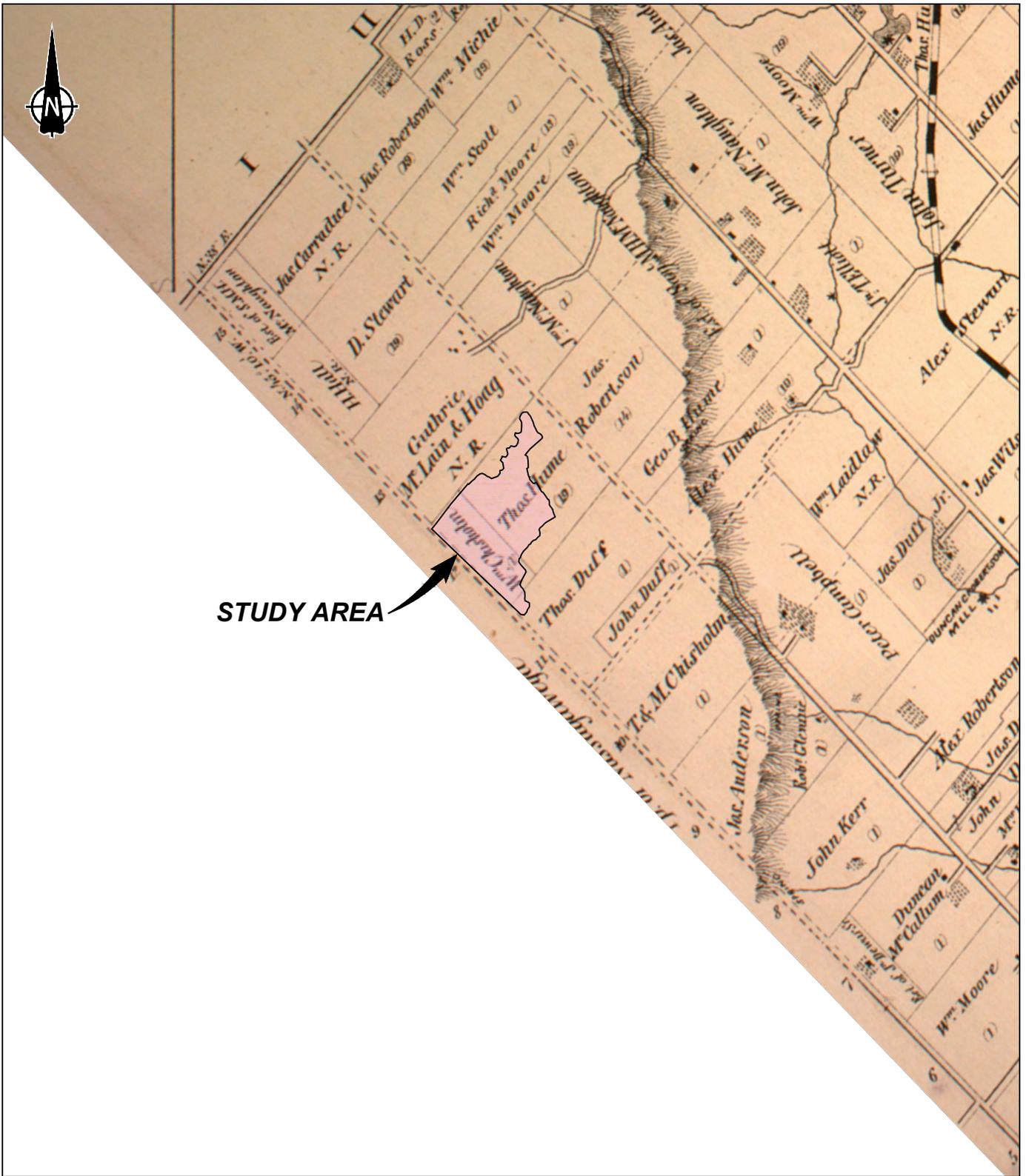
DRAWING BASED ON TREMAINE, GEORGE. 1858, TREMAINE'S MAP OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON. GEORGE TREMAINE, TORONTO.

NOTES

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PROJECT		STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF LOCATION 2 (AJGx-306) MILTON QUARRY EXPANSION 9410 DUBLIN LINE, MILTON, ONTARIO	
TITLE		A PORTION OF THE 1858 TREMAINE MAP OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON	
PROJECT No.		20142012	FILE No. 20142012-5000-R01003
CADD		AMS/DCH	Apr 16/21
CHECK			
SCALE		NTS REV.	
		MAP 3	





STUDY AREA

LEGEND



APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF STUDY AREA

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON 1877 ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON, ONTARIO. WALKER & MILES, TORONTO.

NOTES

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ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT		STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF LOCATION 2 (AjGx-306) MILTON QUARRY EXPANSION 9410 DUBLIN LINE, MILTON, ONTARIO	
TITLE		A PORTION OF THE 1877 ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTY OF HALTON	
PROJECT No.		20142012	FILE No. 20142012-5000-R01003
CADD		AMS/DCH	Apr 16/21
CHECK			
		SCALE	NTS REV.
		MAP 4	





LEGEND

— APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF STUDY AREA

REFERENCE

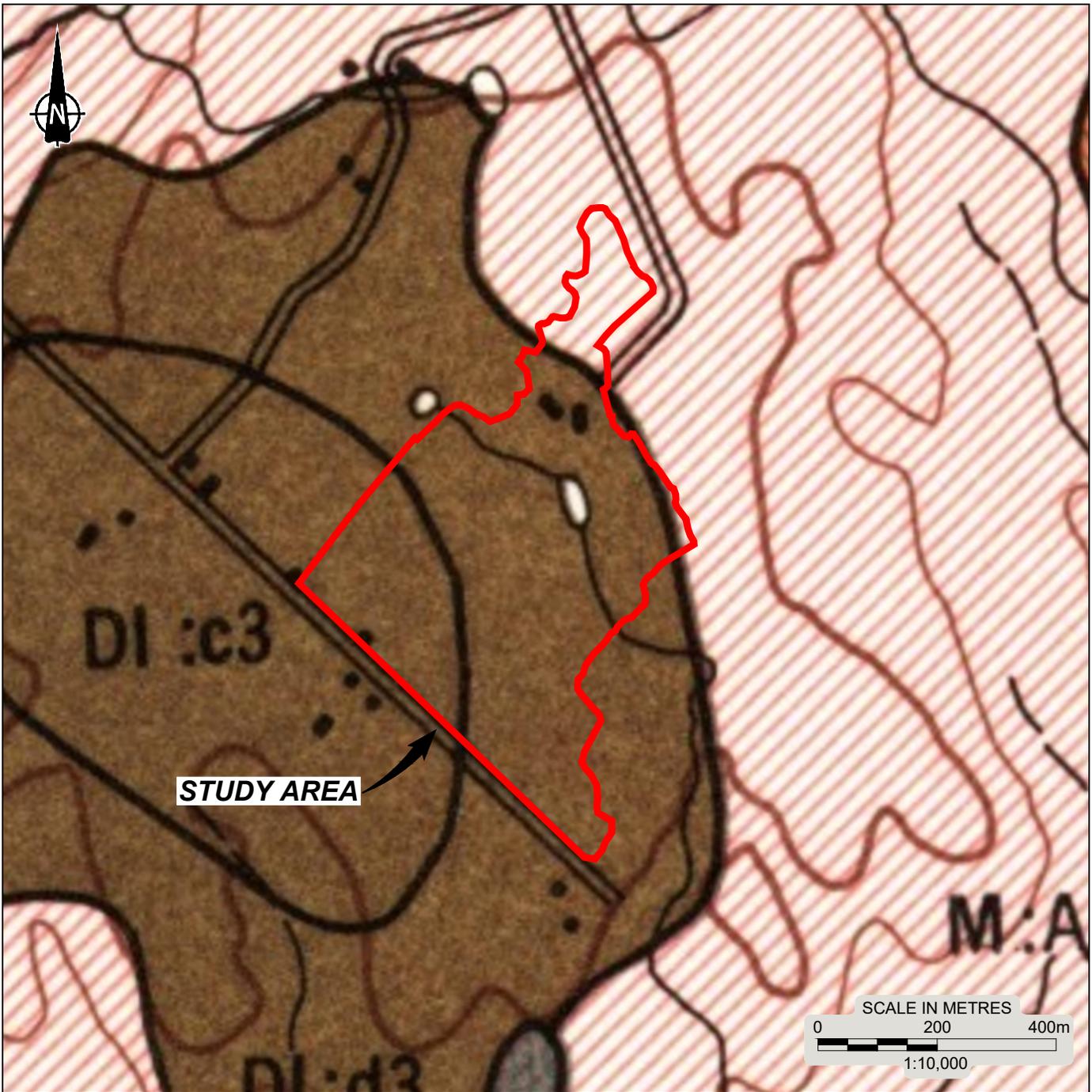
DRAWING BASED ON 1954 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF HALTON COUNTY, PROVIDED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MAP AND DATA LIBRARY.

NOTES

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ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT	STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF LOCATION 2 (AJGx-306) MILTON QUARRY EXPANSION 9410 DUBLIN LINE, MILTON, ONTARIO		
TITLE	AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH FROM 1954 SHOWING STUDY AREA AS AGRICULTURAL LANDS		
	PROJECT No.	20142012	FILE No. 20142012-5000-R01005
	CADD	AMS/DCH	Apr 16/21
	CHECK		
SCALE		NTS	REV.
		MAP 5	



LEGEND

 APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF STUDY AREA

SOIL TYPE



DUMFRIES LOAM



FARMINGTON LOAM - ROCKY PHASE



MESISOL - SHALLOW PHASE

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON GILLESPIE, J.E., R.E. WICKLUND, AND M.H. MILLER., 1971 SOILS OF HALTON COUNTY, REPORT NO. 43 OF THE ONTARIO SOIL SURVEY

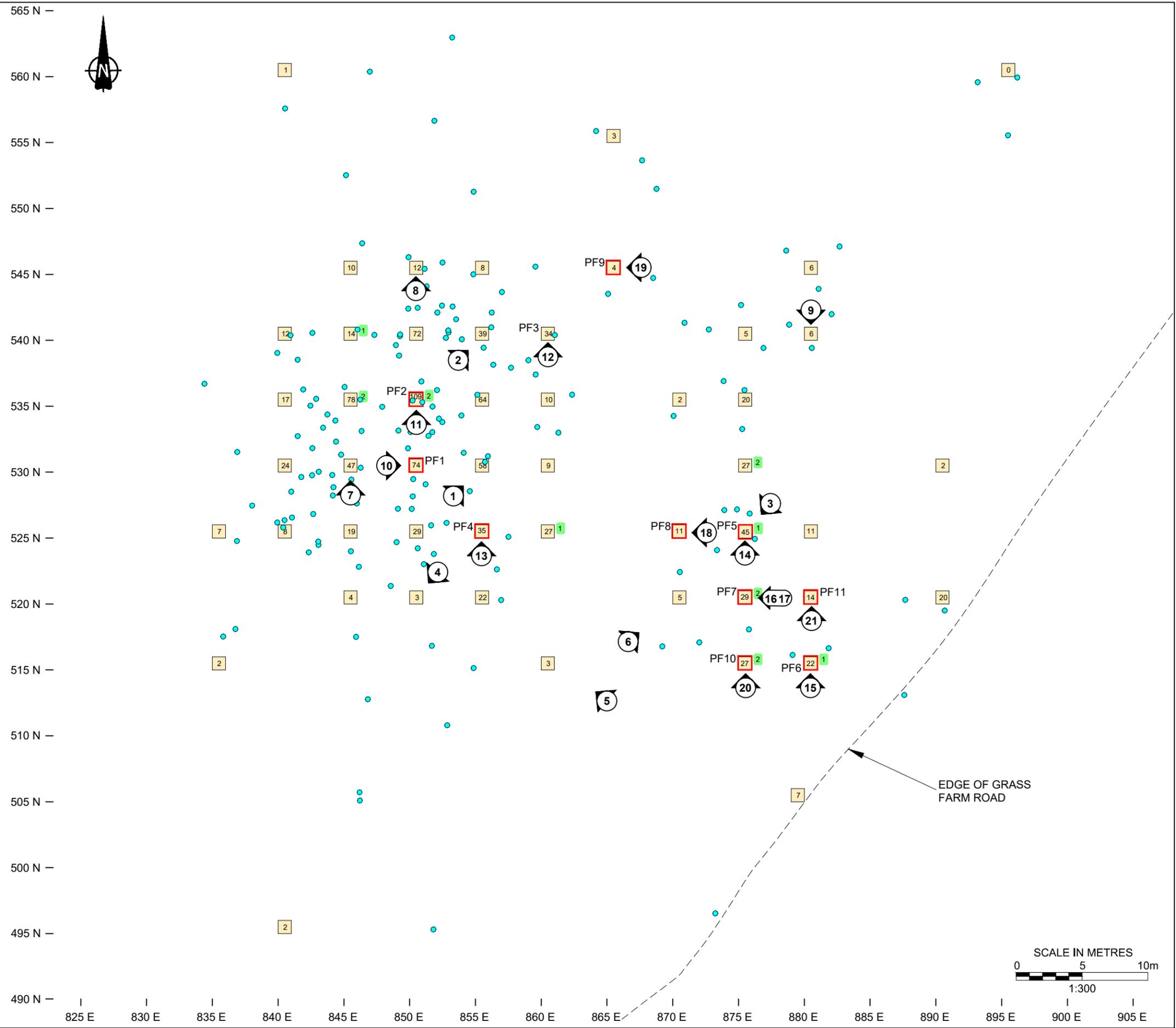
NOTES

THIS DRAWING IS SCHEMATIC ONLY AND IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACCOMPANYING TEXT.

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT		STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF LOCATION 2 (AjGx-306) MILTON QUARRY EXPANSION 9410 DUBLIN LINE, MILTON, ONTARIO			
TITLE		LOCATION OF STUDY AREA ON 1971 SOIL SURVEY MAP OF HALTON COUNTY			
	PROJECT No.	20142012		FILE No.	20142012-5000-R01006
	CADD	AMS/DCH	Apr 16/21	SCALE	NTS REV.
	CHECK			MAP 6	

Client: CRH Canada Group Inc.
 Drawing file: 20142012-5000-R01007.dwg
 Apr 16, 2021 - 4:12pm
 Original Format is Tabloid 279mm x 432mm
 25mm
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- LEGEND**
- STAGE 2 SURFACE FIND
 - STAGE 3 UNIT
 - POTENTIAL FEATURE
 - 2 TOTAL EURO-CANADIAN ARTIFACT COUNT (WITHIN STAGE 3 UNIT EXCAVATION)
 - 2 TOTAL FAUNAL ARTIFACT COUNT (WITHIN STAGE 3 UNIT EXCAVATION)
 - 1 PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION, VIEWING DIRECTION, AND PLATE NUMBER

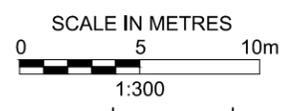
REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON BING IMAGERY AS OF OCTOBER 14, 2020 (IMAGE DATE UNKNOWN); STUDY AREA BY CRH GROUP.

NOTES

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ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.



<small>PROJECT</small>	STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF LOCATION 2 (AjGx-306) MILTON QUARRY EXPANSION 9410 DUBLIN LINE, MILTON, ONTARIO		
<small>TITLE</small>	STAGE 3 METHODS AND RESULTS		
	<small>PROJECT No.</small>	20142012	<small>FILE No.</small> 20142012-5000-R01007
	<small>CADD</small>	AMS/DCH	<small>SCALE</small> NTS <small>REV.</small>
	<small>CHECK</small>	Apr 16/21	MAP 7

10.0 CLOSURE

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions, or if we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

Golder Associates Ltd.



Rhiannon Fisher, M.Sc. RPA
Archaeologist



Michael Teal, M.A.
Associate, Senior Archaeologist

RP/CS/RF/MT/ly

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APPENDIX A

**Complete Artifact Catalogue for
Location 2 (AjGx-306)**

Location 2 (AjGx-306)																		
Cat. #	Easting	Northing	Subunit	Lot	Depth (cm)	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	# of Objects	Note
1	875	535	1	1	0-38	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				wire drawn		1		
2	875	535	1	1	0-38	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut		6		
3	875	535	1	1	0-38	metal	iron	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate						2		misc. metal
4	875	535	1	1	0-38	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown				4		
5	875	535	1	1	0-38	ceramic	white ball clay	personal/societal	smoking	pipe bowl	incomplete					1		undecorated
6	875	535	1	1	0-38	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate		plain/undecorated				1		
7	875	535	1	1	0-38	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body	clear/colourless				3		
8	875	535	1	1	0-38	glass		furnishing	lighting	lamp chimney glass	rim	clear/colourless				1		beaded
9	875	535	1	1	0-38	glass		personal/societal	clothing	button	incomplete	black				1		broken in half, 2 or 4 hole button
10	880	525	1	1	0-26	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body	clear/colourless				3		
11	880	525	1	1	0-26	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body	green: dark olive				2		
12	880	525	1	1	0-26	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated				2		
13	880	525	1	1	0-26	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut		3		
14	880	525	1	1	0-26	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	wire						1		
15	875	540	1	1	0-31	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	rim	plain/undecorated				2		
16	875	540	1	1	0-31	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated				1		
17	875	540	1	1	0-31	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless			1		
18	875	540	1	1	0-31	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut		1		
19	850	530	1	1	0-26	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut		26		
20	850	530	1	1	0-26	metal	iron	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate						3		misc. metal
21	850	530	1	1	0-26	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				wire drawn		1		
22	850	530	1	1	0-26	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bracket						1		pipe bracket
23	850	530	1	1	0-26	ceramic	white ball clay	personal/societal	smoking	pipe stem	incomplete					1		
24	850	530	1	1	0-26	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated				8		
25	850	530	1	1	0-26	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown				3		
26	850	530	1	1	0-26	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	exfoliated				1		
27	850	530	1	1	0-26	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: dark brown				1		
28	850	530	1	1	0-26	ceramic	yellowware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated				1		
29	850	530	1	1	0-26	ceramic	yellowware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	industrial slip: indeterminate				1		
30	850	530	1	1	0-26	mortar		structural	building component	mortar						2		
31	850	530	1	1	0-26	stone	slate	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate						2		misc. metal
32	850	530	1	1	0-26	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	neck	aqua: light				1		
33	850	530	1	1	0-26	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body	green: dark olive				1		
34	850	530	1	1	0-26	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body	brown				3		
35	850	530	1	1	0-26	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body	green: light				1		
36	850	530	1	1	0-26	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body	clear/colourless				2		
37	850	530	1	1	0-26	glass		structural	building component	windowpane		clear/colourless				4		
38	850	530	1	2	26-77	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut		10		
39	850	530	1	2	26-77	glass		structural	building component	windowpane		clear/colourless				1		
40	845	540	1	1	0-23	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut		7		
41	845	540	1	1	0-23	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				wire drawn		1		
42	845	540	1	1	0-23	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated				1		
43	845	540	1	1	0-23	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated				2		
44	845	540	1	1	0-23	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown				1		
45	845	540	1	1	0-23	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless			1		
46	845	540	1	1	0-23	fauna	bone	ecological	fauna	bone	incomplete	mammal, indeterminate	indeterminate			1		
47	850	540	1	1	0-31	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut		7		
48	850	540	1	1	0-31	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				wire drawn		2		
49	850	540	1	1	0-31	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	wire						1		
50	850	540	1	1	0-31	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: round head	complete					1		
51	850	540	1	1	0-31	metal	iron	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate						2		misc. metal
52	850	540	1	1	0-31	metal	iron	tools & equipment	sharpening	file	incomplete					1		
53	850	540	1	1	0-31	metal	copper alloy	personal/societal	clothing	clothing strap adjuster	complete					1		metal piece to hold clothing strap, possibly from suspenders
54	850	540	1	1	0-31	metal	copper alloy	personal/societal	clothing	button	complete					1		4 hole button, writing along edge, "Double Ring Gage(?)"
55	850	540	1	1	0-31	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body	clear/colourless				9		
56	850	540	1	1	0-31	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body	brown				1		
57	850	540	1	1	0-31	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body	green				1		
58	850	540	1	1	0-31	glass		structural	building component	windowpane		clear/colourless				3		
59	850	540	1	1	0-31	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown				2		
60	850	540	1	1	0-31	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: dark brown				1		
61	850	540	1	1	0-31	ceramic	rockinghamware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	rockingham				1		
62	850	540	1	1	0-31	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated				33		
63	850	540	1	1	0-31	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated			burnt	2		
64	850	540	1	1	0-31	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	rim	plain/undecorated				1		
65	850	540	1	1	0-31	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	base	plain/undecorated				1		incomplete/unidentifiable maker's mark - lion giving side eye
66	850	540	1	1	0-31	stone	slate	tools & equipment	writing	slate pencil						1		
67	855	540	1	1	0-27	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut		1		
68	855	540	1	1	0-27	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body	aqua: light				2		
69	855	540	1	1	0-27	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body	clear/colourless			melted	1		
70	855	540	1	1	0-27	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body	green: olive				3		
71	855	540	1	1	0-27	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body	brown				1		
72	855	540	1	1	0-27	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body	clear/colourless				6		
73	855	540	1	1	0-27	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body	maganese-tint				1		
74	855	540	1	1	0-27	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated				16		
75	855	540	1	1	0-27	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown				6		

76	855	540	1	1	0-27	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: dark brown					2	
77	870	525	1	1	0-24	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				wire drawn			1	
78	870	525	1	1	0-24	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					7	
79	870	525	1	1	0-24	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless				2	
80	870	525	1	1	0-24	ceramic	stoneware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: clear					1	
81	865	545	1	1	0-35	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: dark brown					1	
82	865	545	1	1	0-35	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	base	plain/undecorated					1	incomplete/unidentifiable maker's mark - Trademark, England
83	865	545	1	2		metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			2	
84	865	555	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			2	
85	865	555	1	1	0-28	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					1	
86	840	560	1	1	0-40	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			1	
87	835	515	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			2	
88	850	545	1	1	0-20	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			1	
89	850	545	1	1	0-21	metal	iron	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate							1	misc. metal
90	850	545	1	1	0-22	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	exfoliated					2	
91	850	545	1	1	0-23	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown					3	
92	850	545	1	1	0-24	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless				1	
93	850	545	1	1	0-25	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		aqua: light				1	
94	850	545	1	1	0-26	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					3	
95	855	545	1	1	0-24	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		maganese-tint				1	
96	855	545	1	1	0-24	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown					4	
97	855	545	1	1	0-24	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					3	
98	870	520	1	1	0-33	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless				1	
99	870	520	1	1	0-33	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: light				2	
100	870	520	1	1	0-33	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		maganese-tint				1	
101	870	520	1	1	0-33	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			1	
102	880	540	1	1	0-35	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	rim	plain/undecorated					1	
103	880	540	1	1	0-35	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					2	
104	880	540	1	1	0-35	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	exfoliated					2	
105	880	540	1	1	0-35	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				wire drawn			1	
106	860	540	1	1	0-19	metal	iron	personal/societal	personal gear	umbrella tine	incomplete						1	likely tine from umbrella, part that stretches the cloth out (extender?)
107	860	540	1	1	0-19	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	strap	incomplete						1	
108	860	540	1	1	0-19	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	strap	incomplete						1	4 strap with 3 wire drawn nails punched through
109	860	540	1	1	0-19	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			4	
110	860	540	1	1	0-19	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	exfoliated					2	
111	860	540	1	1	0-19	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown					14	
112	860	540	1	1	0-19	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	rim	salt glaze: brown					1	
113	860	540	1	1	0-19	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless				2	
114	860	540	1	1	0-19	glass		furnishing	lighting	lamp chimney glass	rim		clear/colourless				1	
115	860	540	1	1	0-19	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless				3	
116	860	540	1	1	0-19	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					4	
117	845	530	1	1	0-30	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			7	
118	845	530	1	1	0-30	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: dark olive				3	
119	845	530	1	1	0-30	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		aqua: light				1	
120	845	530	1	1	0-30	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless				16	
121	845	530	1	1	0-30	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless				2	
122	845	530	1	1	0-30	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown					2	
123	845	530	1	1	0-30	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					2	
124	845	530	1	1	0-30	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	rim	moulded					1	indeterminate maker's marks
125	845	530	1	1	0-30	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					13	ribbed moulding with scalloped lip
126	875	525	1	1	0-37	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			4	
127	875	525	1	1	0-37	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	strap	incomplete						3	
128	875	525	1	1	0-37	metal	copper alloy	arms/ammunition	ammunition	.22 casing	complete						1	spent .22 casing
129	875	525	1	1	0-37	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: light				8	
130	875	525	1	1	0-37	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		brown				1	
131	875	525	1	1	0-37	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: dark olive				1	
132	875	525	1	1	0-37	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless				7	heavily patinated
133	875	525	1	1	0-37	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless		molten		1	
134	875	525	1	1	0-37	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless				2	
135	875	525	1	1	0-37	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					1	indeterminate maker's marks
136	875	525	1	1	0-37	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					9	
137	875	525	1	1	0-37	fauna	bone	ecological	fauna	bone	incomplete	mammal, indeterminate		long bone shaft		butchered	1	
138	875	525	1	1	0-37	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		aqua: light				5	
139	875	525	1	1	0-37	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown					1	
140	860	535	1	1	0-25	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					6	
141	860	535	1	1	0-25	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless				1	
142	860	535	1	1	0-25	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless				2	
143	860	535	1	1	0-25	plastic	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate			yellow				1	
144	870	535	1	1	0-25	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless				1	
145	870	535	1	1	0-25	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					1	
146	840	525	1	1	0-24	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			1	
147	840	525	1	1	0-24	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					1	
148	840	525	1	1	0-24	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body		brown				1	
149	840	525	1	1	0-24	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					1	
150	840	525	1	1	0-24	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: dark olive				1	
151	840	525	1	1	0-24	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless				1	
152	840	525	1	1	0-24	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless				2	

153	860	530	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				wire drawn		1	
154	860	530	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut		1	
155	860	530	1	1	0-28	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	moulded				1	branch/twig motif
156	860	530	1	1	0-28	ceramic	stoneware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: clear				1	
157	860	530	1	1	0-28	ceramic	yellowware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated				1	
158	860	530	1	1	0-28	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: dark olive			1	
159	860	530	1	1	0-28	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless			1	
160	860	530	1	1	0-28	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: olive			1	
161	860	530	1	1	0-28	ceramic	white ball clay	personal/societal	smoking	pipe bowl	incomplete					1	
162	840	540	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut		4	
163	840	540	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				wire drawn		1	
164	840	540	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	wire						1	
165	840	540	1	1	0-25	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless		melted	1	
166	840	540	1	1	0-25	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless			1	
167	840	540	1	1	0-25	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated				4	
168	850	535	1	1	0-26	metal	iron	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate						14	misc. metal
169	850	535	1	1	0-26	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut		18	
170	850	535	1	1	0-26	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				wire drawn		3	
171	850	535	1	1	0-26	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	strap	incomplete					4	
172	850	535	1	1	0-26	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bracket	incomplete					1	eyelet-like metal bracket/strapping
173	850	535	1	1	0-26	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: dark olive			8	
174	850	535	1	1	0-26	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		brown			2	
175	850	535	1	1	0-26	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless			6	
176	850	535	1	1	0-26	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		aqua: light			6	
177	850	535	1	1	0-26	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: light			4	
178	850	535	1	1	0-26	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless			4	
179	850	535	1	1	0-26	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	base		clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
180	850	535	1	1	0-26	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown				2	
181	850	535	1	1	0-26	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	rim	salt glaze: brown				1	
182	850	535	1	1	0-26	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	rim	plain/undecorated				5	
183	850	535	1	1	0-26	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated				25	
184	850	535	1	1	0-26	ceramic	porcelain	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated				2	
185	850	535	1	1	0-26	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	transfer print	brown			1	
186	850	535	1	1	0-26	fauna	bone	ecological	fauna	bone	incomplete	mammal, indeterminate	indeterminate			2	
187	855	535	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	tools & equipment	horse-related	horseshoe nail	complete			machine cut		1	
188	855	535	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut		10	
189	855	535	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				wire drawn		2	
190	855	535	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	screw: slot	complete					1	
191	855	535	1	1	0-28	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless			2	
192	855	535	1	1	0-28	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: dark olive			2	
193	855	535	1	1	0-28	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless			4	
194	855	535	1	1	0-28	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	base	moulded	aqua: light			1	base, indeterminate manufacture, lettering on bottom "P U...46"
195	855	535	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate						2	misc. metal
196	855	535	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	personal/societal	clothing	buckle						1	strap buckle
197	855	535	1	1	0-28	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown				6	
198	855	535	1	1	0-28	ceramic	rockinghamware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	rockingham				1	
199	855	535	1	1	0-28	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	rim	plain/undecorated				4	
200	855	535	1	1	0-28	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated				24	
201	855	535	1	1	0-28	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated			burnt	3	
202	845	520	1	1	0-25	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	finish: mineral		aqua: light			1	introduced 1820s, common between 1830-1880
203	845	520	1	1	0-25	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated				2	
204	845	520	1	1	0-25	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless			1	
205	890	530	1	1	0-33	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown				1	
206	890	530	1	1	0-33	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut		1	
207	850	525	1	1	0-26	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut		7	
208	850	525	1	1	0-26	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	strap						1	
209	850	525	1	1	0-26	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless			8	
210	850	525	1	1	0-26	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless			3	
211	850	525	1	1	0-26	ceramic	porcelain	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated				1	
212	850	525	1	1	0-26	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	rim	plain/undecorated				2	
213	850	525	1	1	0-26	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated				2	
214	850	525	1	1	0-26	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown				4	
215	850	525	1	1	0-26	ceramic	white ball clay	personal/societal	smoking	pipe stem	incomplete					1	no identifying marks
216	855	530	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	screw: slot	complete					1	
217	855	530	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut		2	
218	855	530	1	1	0-28	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		brown			1	
219	855	530	1	1	0-28	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: dark olive			2	
220	855	530	1	1	0-28	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: olive			1	
221	855	530	1	1	0-28	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless			6	
222	855	530	1	1	0-28	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		manganese-tint			1	
223	855	530	1	1	0-28	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: light			2	
224	855	530	1	1	0-28	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		aqua: light			1	
225	855	530	1	1	0-28	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless			1	
226	855	530	1	1	0-28	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	exfoliated				3	
227	855	530	1	1	0-28	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown				5	
228	855	530	1	1	0-28	ceramic	rockinghamware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	rockingham				1	
229	855	530	1	1	0-28	ceramic	porcelain	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated				1	

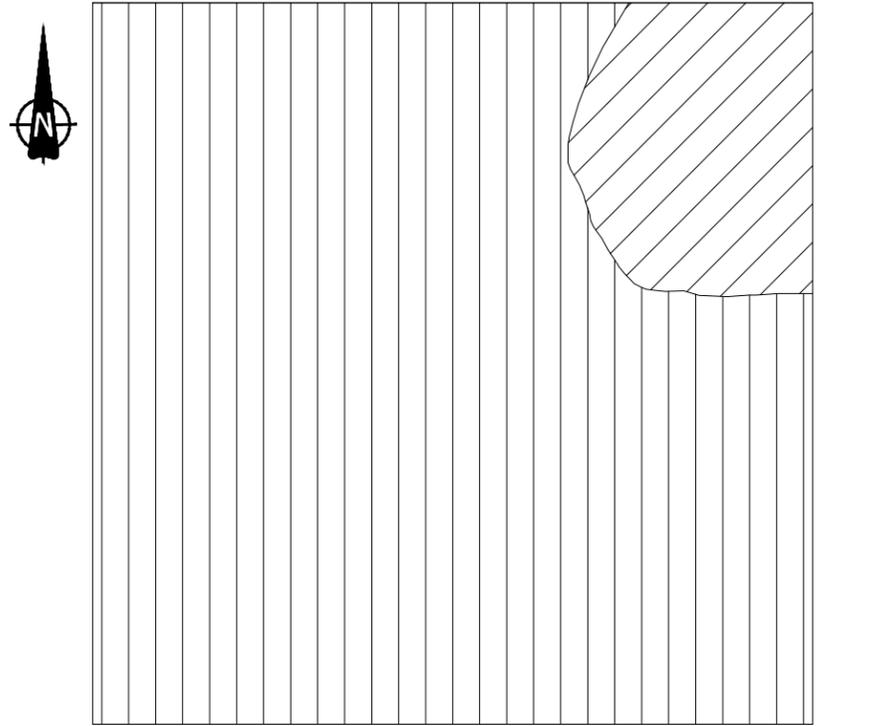
230	855	530	1	1	0-28	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					29	
231	855	530	1	1	0-28	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	rim	plain/undecorated					1	
232	855	520	1	1	0-25	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown					6	
233	855	520	1	1	0-25	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	finish: indeterminate		green: dark olive				1	
234	855	520	1	1	0-25	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless				1	
235	855	520	1	1	0-25	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	flatware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					1	partial makers mark, tough to discern, "...RES, ...CORN, ...EM"
236	855	520	1	1	0-25	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					10	
237	855	520	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			2	
238	855	520	1	1	0-25	brick		structural	building component	brick		red					1	
239	840	530	1	1	0-23	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			6	
240	840	530	1	1	0-23	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				wire drawn			1	
241	840	530	1	1	0-23	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	strap							1	strap with rivets
242	840	530	1	1	0-23	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless				4	
243	840	530	1	1	0-23	ceramic	porcelain	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					1	
244	840	530	1	1	0-23	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	rim	plain/undecorated					2	
245	840	530	1	1	0-23	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					9	
246	880	545	1	1	0-36	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: red					3	
247	880	545	1	1	0-36	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					3	
248	845	535	1	1	0-30	metal	copper alloy	food and beverage	utensil	spoon	complete						1	decorated handle
249	845	535	1	1	0-30	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			17	
250	845	535	1	1	0-30	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				wire drawn			1	
251	845	535	1	1	0-30	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				wrought			1	
252	845	535	1	1	0-30	glass		food and beverage	container	jar seal	body		aqua				1	Hero Fruit Jar Co 1884-1900
253	845	535	1	1	0-30	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		aqua: light				8	
254	845	535	1	1	0-30	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless				6	
255	845	535	1	1	0-30	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		maganese-tint				2	
256	845	535	1	1	0-30	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless		melted		1	
257	845	535	1	1	0-30	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: dark olive				3	
258	845	535	1	1	0-30	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	finish: double ring		aqua: light				1	most common between 1850-1910
259	845	535	1	1	0-30	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless				4	
260	845	535	1	1	0-30	ceramic	white ball clay	personal/societal	smoking	pipe bowl	incomplete						1	
261	845	535	1	1	0-30	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	holloware: cup	body	moulded					1	simple moulded panels
262	845	535	1	1	0-30	ceramic	rockinghamware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	handle	rockingham					1	
263	845	535	1	1	0-30	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					3	
264	845	535	1	1	0-30	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown					1	
265	845	535	1	1	0-30	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: red					3	
266	845	535	1	1	0-30	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	exfoliated					2	
267	845	535	1	1	0-30	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					15	
268	845	535	1	1	0-30	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	transfer print	brown				1	
269	845	535	1	1	0-30	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	rim	salt glaze: red					2	
270	845	535	1	1	0-30	fauna	bone	ecological	fauna	bone	incomplete	mammal, indeterminate	indeterminate				2	fragmentary mammal bone
271	875	515	1	1	0-41	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			9	
272	875	515	1	1	0-41	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless				12	
273	875	515	1	1	0-41	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: olive				1	
274	875	515	1	1	0-41	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					1	
275	875	515	1	1	0-41	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					1	partial maker's mark - lion with "IM..."
276	875	515	1	1	0-41	metal	copper alloy	arms/ammunition	ammunition	shotgun shell	incomplete						1	Dominion Crown shotgun shell, firing cap
277	875	515	1	1	0-41	fauna	bone	ecological	fauna	bone	incomplete	indeterminate	indeterminate				1	
278	875	515	1	1	0-41	fauna	bone	ecological	fauna	bone	incomplete	Equus	phalanx				1	2nd phalanx
279	835	525	1	1	0-30	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless				3	
280	835	525	1	1	0-30	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		maganese-tint				1	
281	835	525	1	1	0-30	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless				1	
282	835	525	1	1	0-30	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					2	
283	890	520	1	1	0-35	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: dark olive				1	
284	890	520	1	1	0-35	ceramic	stoneware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze ext. albany slip int.					1	
285	890	520	1	1	0-35	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					1	
286	890	520	1	1	0-35	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	rim	plain/undecorated					1	
287	890	520	1	1	0-35	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			13	
288	890	520	1	1	0-35	metal	iron	tools & equipment	horse-related	horseshoe nail	complete			machine cut			1	
289	890	520	1	1	0-35	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				wire drawn			1	
290	890	520	1	1	0-35	metal	iron	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate							1	misc. metal fragment
291	855	525	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			7	
292	855	525	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				wire drawn			1	
293	855	525	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate							1	misc. metal fragment
294	855	525	1	1	0-28	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green				3	
295	855	525	1	1	0-28	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless				7	
296	855	525	1	1	0-28	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		aqua: light				1	
297	855	525	1	1	0-28	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					1	partial maker's mark - "CHINA...RN...SEEM"
298	855	525	1	1	0-28	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					1	partial maker's mark - "...IA..."
299	855	525	1	1	0-28	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	rim	plain/undecorated					2	
300	855	525	1	1	0-28	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					1	
301	855	525	1	1	0-28	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	rim	moulded					1	wheat motif
302	855	525	1	1	0-28	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	moulded					2	floral motif
303	855	525	1	1	0-28	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown					3	
304	855	525	1	1	0-28	ceramic	stoneware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: clear					1	
305	855	525	1	1	0-28	brick		structural	building component	brick		red					1	
306	855	525	1	1	0-28	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: dark olive				1	

307	855	525	1	1	0-28	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	finish: mineral		green: dark olive			1		introduced 1820s, common between 1830-1880
308	840	535	1	1	0-14	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			5	
309	840	535	1	1	0-14	ceramic	white ball clay	personal/societal	smoking	pipe bowl	incomplete						1	
310	840	535	1	1	0-14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					4	
311	840	535	1	1	0-14	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown					1	
312	840	535	1	1	0-14	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless				1	
313	840	535	1	1	0-14	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless				1	
314	840	535	1	1	0-14	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless		molten		1	
315	840	535	1	1	0-14	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: olive				1	
316	840	535	1	1	0-14	metal	copper alloy	indeterminate	hardware	rivet/washer							1	copper alloy river through copper alloy washer/grommet
317	840	535	1	1	0-14	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	rim	plain/undecorated					1	
318	875	520	1	1	0-36	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			14	
319	875	520	1	1	0-36	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				wire drawn			6	
320	875	520	1	1	0-36	metal	iron	tools & equipment	horse-related	bolt harness snap	incomplete						1	
321	875	520	1	1	0-36	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless				3	
322	875	520	1	1	0-36	concrete	concrete	structural	building component	concrete							1	
323	875	520	1	1	0-36	ceramic	white ball clay	personal/societal	smoking	pipe stem	incomplete						1	
324	875	520	1	1	0-36	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					1	
325	875	520	1	1	0-36	fauna	bone	ecological	fauna	bone	incomplete	mammal, indeterminate	long bone shaft				2	
326	875	530	1	1	0-33	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			5	
327	875	530	1	1	0-33	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	indeterminate							1	misc. metal
328	875	530	1	1	0-33	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	washer	incomplete						1	
329	875	530	1	1	0-33	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless				5	
330	875	530	1	1	0-33	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		aqua: light				1	
331	875	530	1	1	0-33	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless		molten		1	
332	875	530	1	1	0-33	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: red					5	
333	875	530	1	1	0-33	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					1	
334	875	530	1	1	0-33	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	exfoliated					1	
335	875	530	1	1	0-33	ceramic	stoneware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: clear					1	
336	875	530	1	1	0-33	ceramic	white ball clay	personal/societal	smoking	pipe bowl	incomplete						1	
337	875	530	1	1	0-33	ceramic	white ball clay	personal/societal	smoking	pipe stem	incomplete						1	
338	875	530	1	1	0-33	fauna	bone	ecological	fauna	bone	incomplete	mammal, indeterminate	indeterminate				2	fragmentary mammal bone
339	875	530	1	1	0-33	metal	copper alloy	tools & equipment	indeterminate	pulley	complete						1	small pulley with "Pat Ap'd For" stamped on metal
340	860	525	1	1	0-30	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			4	
341	860	525	1	1	0-30	metal	iron	tools & equipment	horse-related	horseshoe nail	complete			machine cut			1	
342	860	525	1	1	0-30	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	indeterminate							4	misc. metal
343	860	525	1	1	0-30	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: round head	incomplete						1	
344	860	525	1	1	0-30	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: brown					4	
345	860	525	1	1	0-30	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					7	
346	860	525	1	1	0-30	ceramic	yellowware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					1	
347	860	525	1	1	0-30	ceramic	white ball clay	personal/societal	smoking	pipe bowl	incomplete						1	
348	860	525	1	1	0-30	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body	moulded	clear/colourless				1	2 moulded lettering "PINE ...RUP"
349	860	525	1	1	0-30	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: light				1	
350	860	525	1	1	0-30	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: dark olive				1	
351	860	525	1	1	0-30	fauna	bone	ecological	fauna	bone	incomplete	mammal, indeterminate	indeterminate				1	fragmentary mammal bone
352	880	520	1	PF11	28	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			1	
353	880	520	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			5	
354	880	520	1	1	0-28	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless				4	
355	880	520	1	1	0-28	brick		structural	building component	brick		red					1	
356	880	520	1	1	0-28	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: red					1	
357	880	520	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	indeterminate							2	misc. metal
358	880	515	1	1	0-36	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common							3	
359	880	515	1	1	0-36	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			13	
360	880	515	1	1	0-36	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless				3	
361	880	515	1	1	0-36	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	ring	complete						1	
362	880	515	1	1	0-36	fauna	bone	ecological	fauna	bone	incomplete	mammal, indeterminate	long bone shaft				1	
363	880	515	1	1	0-36	metal	indeterminate white metal	indeterminate	indeterminate	sheet metal							1	15 indeterminate white metal sheet - tin sheeting?
364	850	520	1	1	0-28	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			1	
365	850	520	1	1	0-28	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless				1	
366	850	520	1	1	0-28	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	moulded					1	indeterminate moulded motif
367	860	515	1	1	0-30	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green				2	
368	860	515	1	1	0-30	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					1	
369	840	495	1	1	0-38	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			2	
370	875	505	5	1	0-41	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				wire drawn			2	
371	875	505	5	1	0-41	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			3	
372	875	505	5	1	0-41	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		brown				2	
373	845	525	1	1	0-24	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			2	
374	845	525	1	1	0-24	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless				13	
375	845	525	1	1	0-24	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		green: dark olive				1	
376	845	525	1	1	0-24	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	rim	plain/undecorated					1	
377	845	525	1	1	0-24	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	handle	plain/undecorated					1	
378	845	525	1	1	0-24	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					1	
379	845	545	1	1	0-25	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food and beverage	tableware	tableware: indeterminate	body	plain/undecorated					5	
380	845	545	1	1	0-25	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	food and beverage	container	container: indeterminate	body	salt glaze: red					1	
381	845	545	1	1	0-25	glass		structural	building component	windowpane			clear/colourless				1	
382	845	545	1	1	0-25	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common				machine cut			2	
383	845	545	1	1	0-25	glass		indeterminate	container	container: indeterminate	body		clear/colourless				1	

APPENDIX B

Plan Views

PLAN VIEW
POTENTIAL FEATURE 1 (UNIT 850E 530N:1)



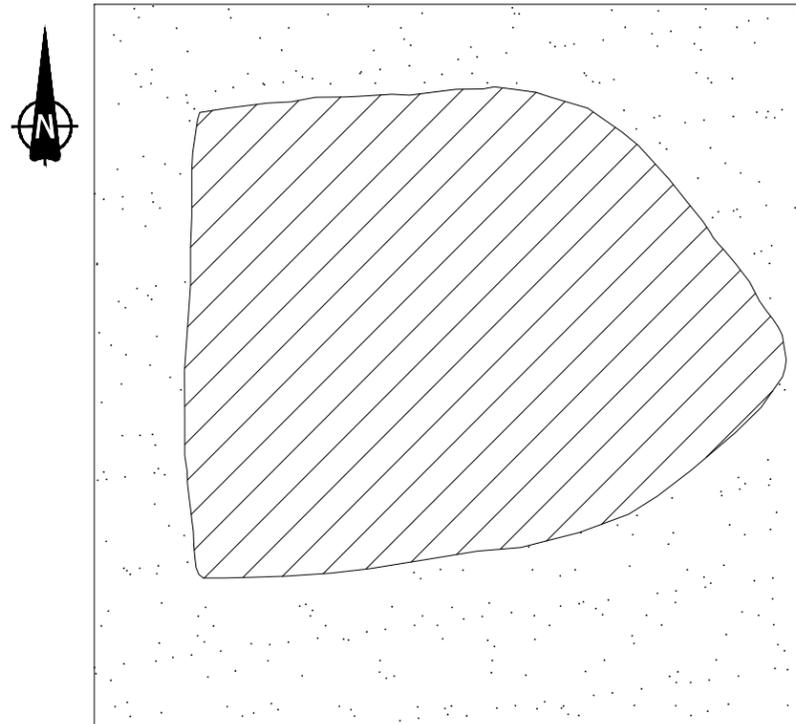
LEGEND

-  Feature 1 soil fill, dark brown silty loam with light brown silty loam mottling and a high incidence of gravel
-  Area of exploratory test pit

0 10cm



PLAN VIEW
POTENTIAL FEATURE 2 (UNIT 850E 535N:1)



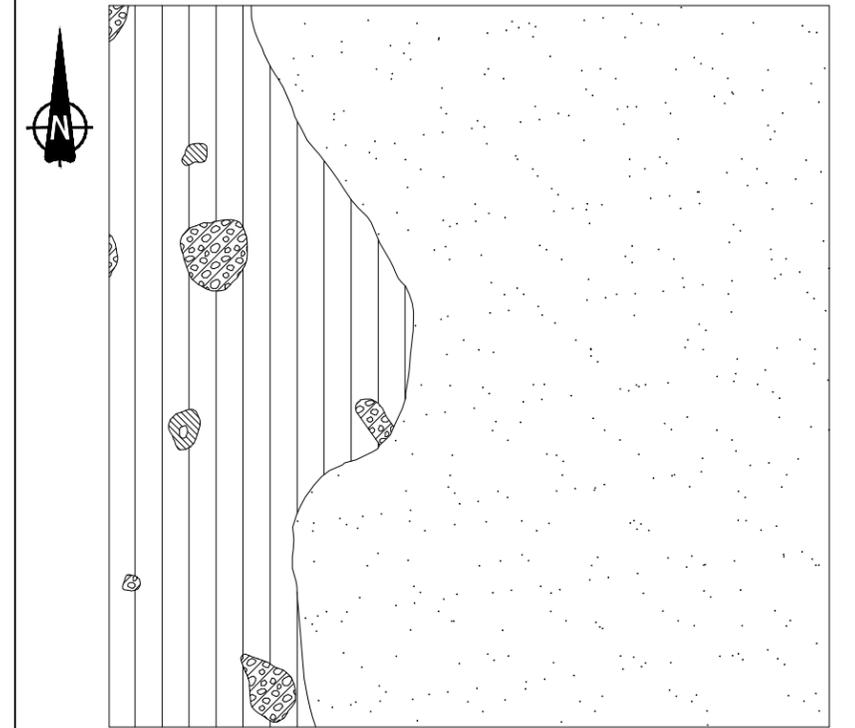
LEGEND

-  Feature 2 soil fill, medium brown silty loam
-  Subsoil, dark yell-brown silty loam (Lot 2)

0 10cm



PLAN VIEW
POTENTIAL FEATURE 3 (UNIT 860E 540N:1)



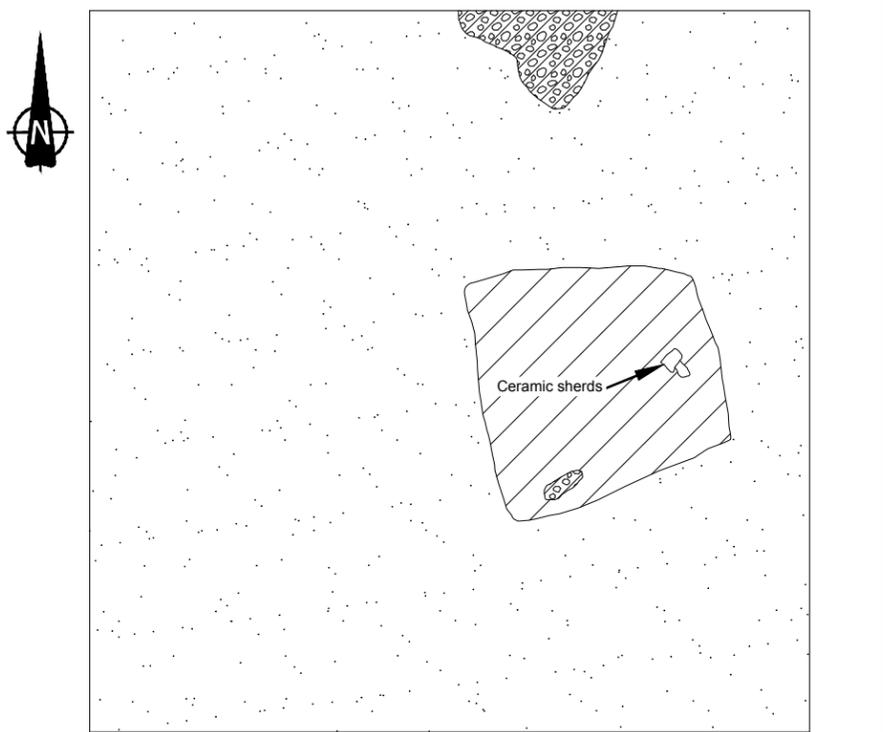
LEGEND

-  Feature 3 soil fill, medium brown silty loam
-  Subsoil, dark yellow-brown silty loam (Lot 2)
-  Surface artifacts
-  Rock

0 10cm



PLAN VIEW
POTENTIAL FEATURE 4 (UNIT 855E 525N:1)

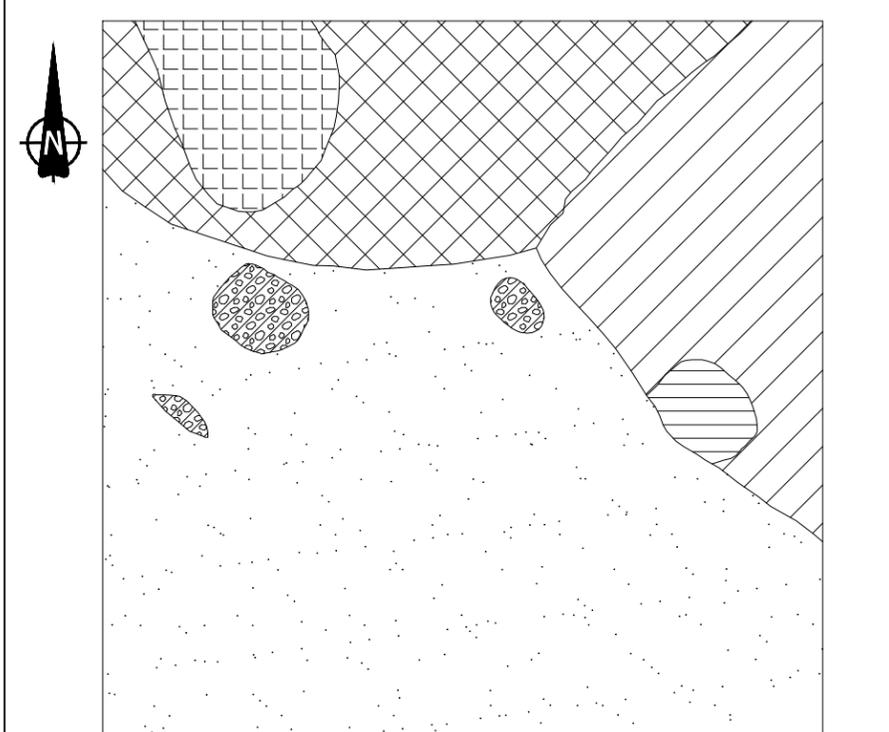


LEGEND

-  Feature 4 soil fill, dark grey-brown silty loam
-  Subsoil, dark yellow-brown silty loam (Lot 2)
-  Rock

0 10cm

PLAN VIEW
POTENTIAL FEATURE 5 (UNIT 875E 525N:1)

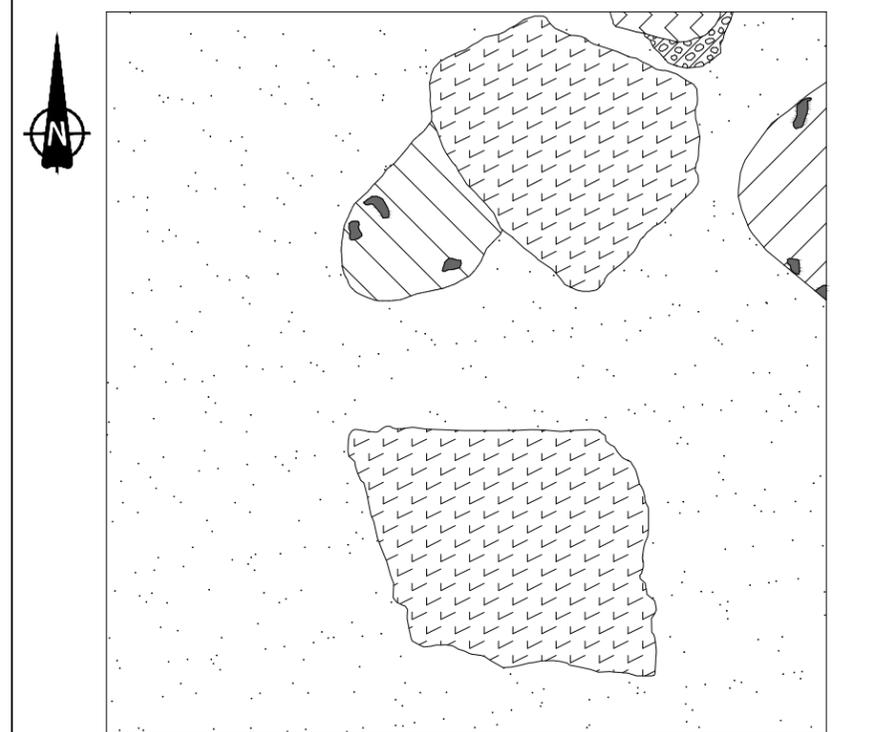


LEGEND

-  Feature 5: burn/charcoal concentration
-  Feature 5: dark grey-brown silty loam
-  Subsoil, dark yellow-brown silty loam (Lot 2)
-  Subsoil, light yellow-brown sandy loam (Lot 2 variant)
-  Topsoil pocket, possible rock pull (Lot 1)
-  Rock

0 10cm

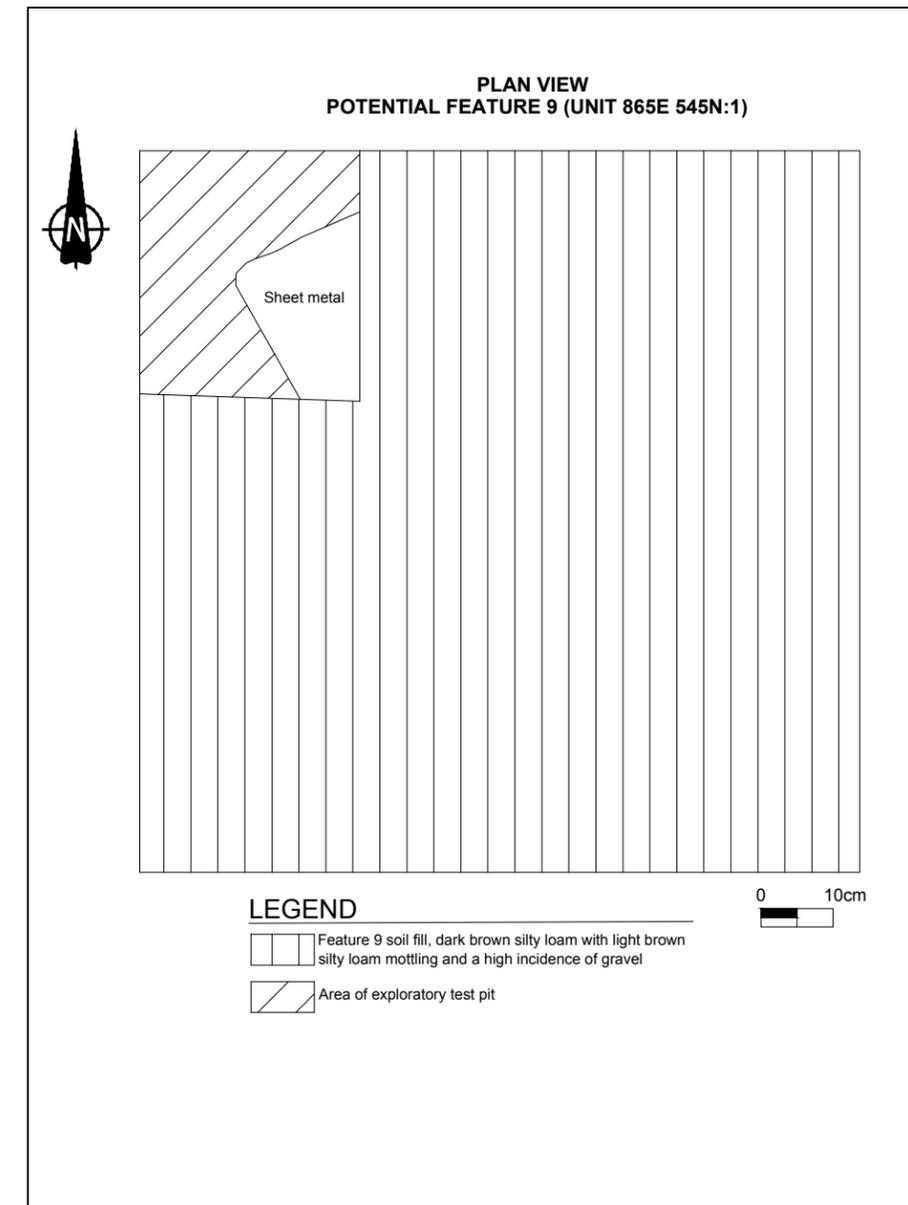
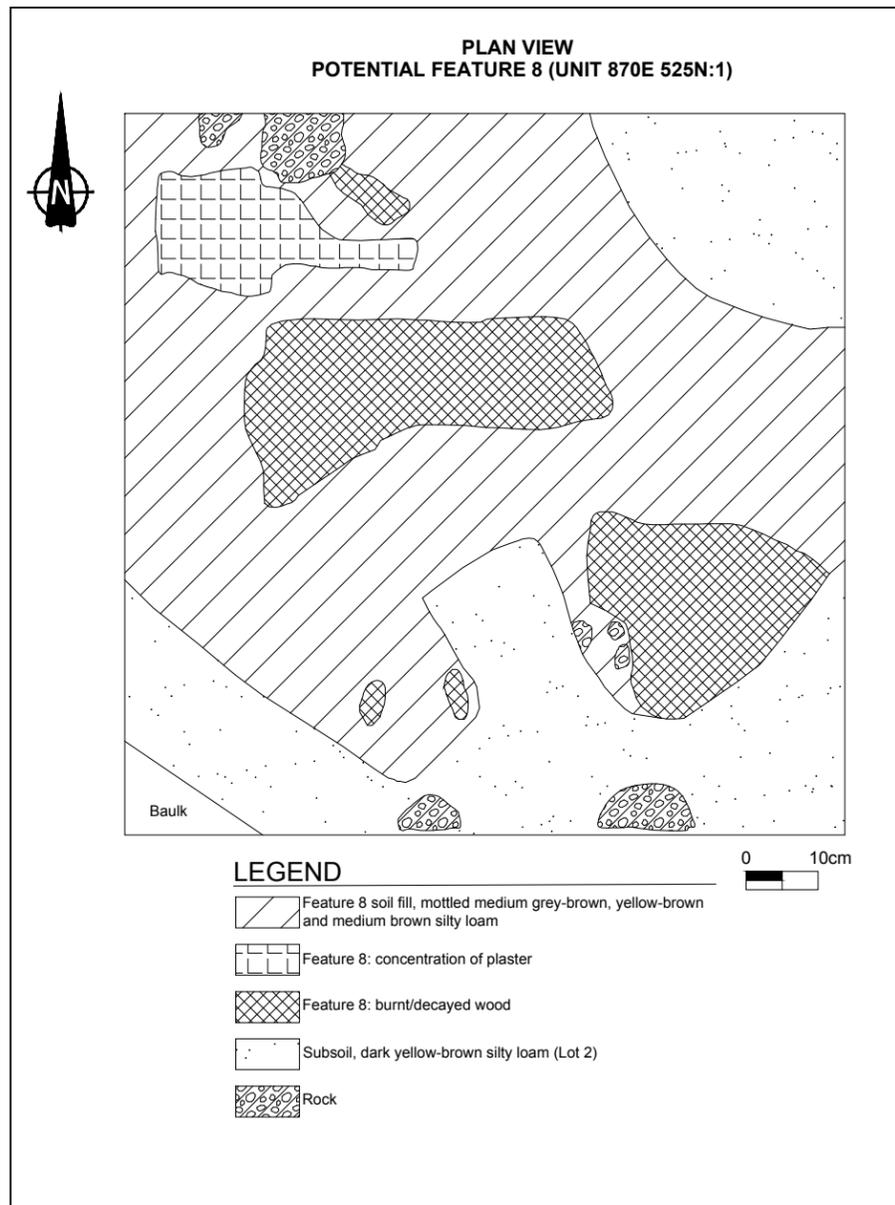
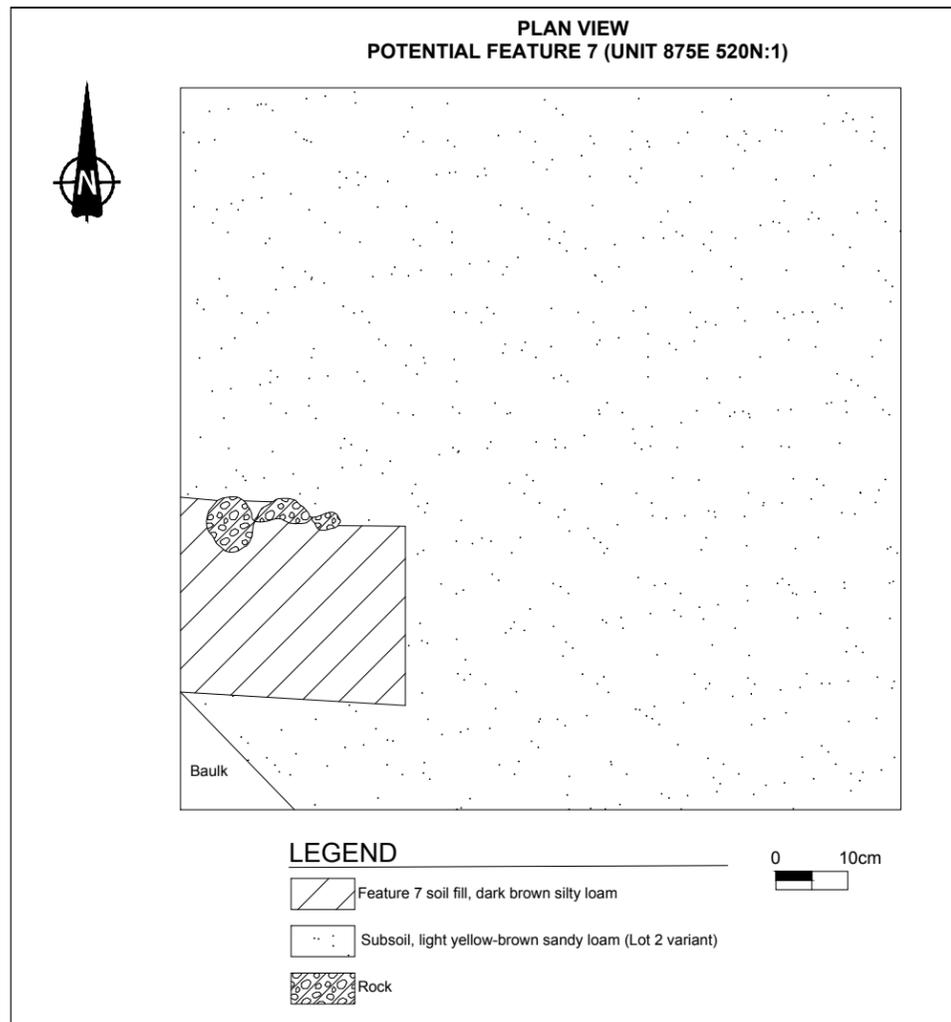
PLAN VIEW
POTENTIAL FEATURE 6 (UNIT 880E 515N:1)



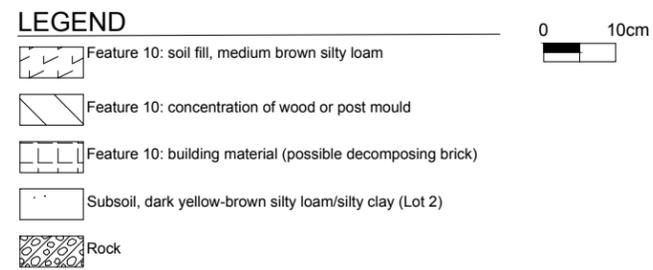
LEGEND

-  Feature 6 soil fill, medium brown silty loam
-  Feature 6 soil fill, mottled medium brown and dark yellow-brown silty loam
-  Feature 6: decayed wood
-  Thin piece of sheet metal
-  Subsoil, dark yellow-brown silty loam (Lot 2)
-  Small boulder
-  Rock

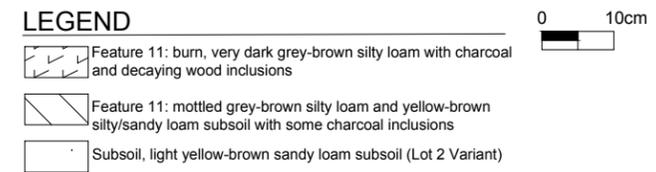
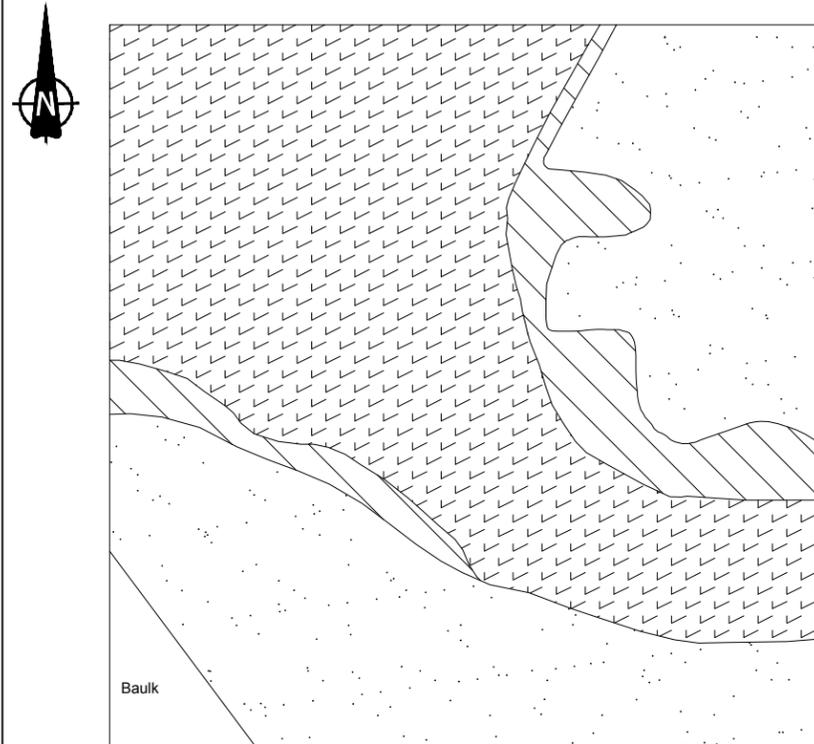
0 10cm



**PLAN VIEW
POTENTIAL FEATURE 10 (UNIT 875E 515N:1)**



**PLAN VIEW
POTENTIAL FEATURE 11 (UNIT 880E 520N:1)**





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