

# ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the  
H1 (AIGs-508) Site  
As Part of the Proposed Development of 3225 Sideline 4  
Draft Plan of Subdivision 18T-87096  
Within Lot 4, Concession 5  
In the Geographic Township of Pickering  
Now in the City of Pickering  
Regional Municipality of Durham  
Ontario**

**Project #: 345-PI8332-21  
Licensee (#): Ian Boyce (P1059)  
PIF#: P1059-0114-2021**

**Original Report**

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**Presented to:  
869547 Ontario Inc.  
1730 McPherson Court, Unit 21  
Pickering, Ontario  
L1W 3E6  
T: 905.831.9200**

**Prepared by:  
Archeoworks Inc.  
16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029  
Newmarket, Ontario  
L3X 1X4  
T: 416.676.5597  
F: 647.436.1938**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *869547 Ontario Inc.* to conduct a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (AA) of the H1 (AIGs-508) site in support of the proposed draft plan of subdivision 18T-87096, in the City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. The site is located within Lot 4, Concession 5 in the Geographic Township of Pickering, Former County of Ontario.

The Stage 3 AA commenced with the relocation of the site and establishment of a datum, followed by test unit excavation on a five-metre grid. A total of 34 test units were excavated, resulting in the recovery of a total of 176 Indigenous and 915 Euro-Canadian artifacts. No *in situ* potential cultural features were encountered, but a majority (n=117) of the Indigenous artifacts were recovered from subsoil.

The Euro-Canadian component of H1 may be assigned a mid-19th century date, with its core dating from the early 1840s into the 1850s. The range and variety of artifacts in the assemblage are typical of those associated with a residential occupation from the mid-19th century historic period. Archival data indicates that the H1 Euro-Canadian assemblage could be attributed to one or several unrecorded tenancies during the ownership of non-resident landowners William Coffin (ca. 1838-1845) and Lawrence Heydon (1845-1861).

With greater than 80% of the time span of occupation dating to before ca. 1870, the Euro-Canadian component of H1 (AIGs-508) is determined to have significant cultural heritage value or interest. Likewise, the Indigenous component of H1 is considered to have significant cultural heritage value or interest for having one or more test units that yielded 10 or more lithic artifacts. Both the Euro-Canadian and Indigenous components of the site therefore require a Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts. Since protection and avoidance is not a viable option, a Stage 4 excavation of the portion of this site which lies within the project limits, in compliance with the 2011 S&G, must be carried out prior to any land development or alterations.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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## PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project and Field Director ..... Ian Boyce – MHSTCI licence R1059

Field Archaeologists .....Kassandra Aldridge – MHSTCI licence P439  
Samantha Chan  
Diana Hutsulak-Alonso – MHSTCI licence R1202  
Tiffany Pang  
Michael Rhodes  
Matthea Weibe  
Karlie Wilde

Historical Research..... Lee Templeton – MHSTCI licence R454  
Jay Allen Villapando

Graphics ..... Lee Templeton  
Jay Allen Villapando

Historic Artifact Analysis .....Helen Sluis

Lithic Artifact Analysis.....Jacqueline Fisher – MHSTCI licence P042

Report Preparation ..... Jay Allen Villapando

Report Review..... Kim Slocki – MHSTCI licence P029

# 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

## 1.1 Objectives

The objectives of a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as per the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011 S&G)* published by the *Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI)*, are as follows:

- 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.

## 1.2 Development Context

*Archeoworks Inc.* was retained by *869547 Ontario Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1-2 AA of the Draft Plan of Subdivision 18T-87096, covering lands within the property municipally addressed as 3225 Sideline 4, City of Pickering, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario (**see Appendix A – Map 1**). This property, henceforth referred to as the “study area,” measures approximately 17.9 hectares in size, and is legally described as Part 1 of Plan 40R-25092. The property is encompassed within Lots 3 and 4, Concession 5, in the Geographic Township of Pickering, Former County of Ontario.

During the Stage 2 field survey, a total of 58 Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from the excavation of 9 test pits and one 1m x 1m test unit near the northwest corner of the property. The artifact collection — designated as **H1** and registered under the Borden number **AIGs-508** — was dated to the period 1840s to 1860s, and was recommended to be subjected to Stage 3 AA to further investigate its cultural heritage value (*Archeoworks Inc.*, 2021 – draft).

*Archeoworks Inc.* was further retained by *869547 Ontario Inc.* to conduct the Stage 3 AA of H1 (AIGs-508) (**see Supplementary Document – Section 1.0, Map S1**). This study was triggered by the *Ontario Planning Act*. This Stage 3 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Mr. Ian Boyce, archaeological consultant licence number P1059, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990; amended 2019) and *2011 S&G*. Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *869547 Ontario Inc.* on October 5, 2021.

## 1.3 Historical Context

### 1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The pre-contact period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Indigenous groups that continually progressed and developed within the environment they inhabited (Ferris, 2013, p.13).

**Table 1** includes a brief overview and summary of the pre-contact Indigenous history of Southern

Ontario. In order to provide context more local to H1 (AIGs-508), information from the “Historical Review of the Carruthers Creek Watershed” in the *Carruthers Creek State of the Watershed Report* by the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA, 2002, pp.7-11) are added at the end of each section.

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

| Period  | Date Range           | Overview and Attributes   |
|---|----------------------|---|
| <b>PALEO-INDIAN</b>   |                      |   |
| Early   | ca. 11000 to 8500 BC | Small groups of nomadic hunter-gathers used seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups that periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; campsites used during travel episodes and found in well-drained soils in elevated locations; sites found primarily along glacial strandlines per current understanding of regional geological history; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers, dart heads.<br>- Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian)<br>- Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian)<br>(Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Wright, 1994, p.25).   |
| Late  | ca. 8500 to 7500 BC  |   |
| <i>As of 2002 no Paleo-Indian sites had been identified in the Carruthers Creek watershed (TRCA, 2002, p.7).</i>  |                      |   |
| <b>ARCHAIC</b>  |                      |   |
| Early   | ca. 7800 to 6000 BC  | Descendants of Paleo-Indians; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shafts; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow; introduction of copper tools by Shield Archaic culture in Northern Ontario.<br>- Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate projectile points (Early Archaic)<br>- Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched projectile points (Middle Archaic)<br>- Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point projectile points (Late Archaic)<br>(Dawson, 1983, pp.8-14; Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28).   |
| Middle  | ca. 6000 to 2000 BC  |   |
| Late  | ca. 2500 to 500 BC   |   |
| <i>As of 2002 five findspots yielding artifacts from the Archaic Period have been identified within the Carruthers Creek watershed, pointing to exploitation of places further inland from the Lake Ontario shore by Archaic peoples (TRCA, 2002, p.8).</i> |                      |   |
| <b>WOODLAND</b>   |                      |   |
| Early   | ca. 800 BC to AD 1   | Evolved out of Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic), earliest of which were coil-formed, under-fired and likely utilitarian; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broadly southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes; oral traditions of the <i>Michi Saagiig</i> (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) claim descent from ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods.<br>- Meadowood side-notched projectile points<br>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.89-97; Gagné, 2015; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.1; Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30). |

| Period  | Date Range           | Overview and Attributes  |
|---|----------------------|--|
| Middle  | ca. 200 BC to AD 700 | <p>Three primary cultural complexes in Southern Ontario: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); “given the dynamics of hunter-gatherer societies, with high levels of interaction and intermarriage among neighbouring groups, one would not expect the existence of discrete cultures” and the “homogeneity of these complexes have been challenged” (Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.98); introduction of large “house” structures and substantial middens; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; incipient horticulture; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms; Laurel Culture (ca. 500 BC to AD 1000) established in boreal forests of Northern Ontario.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Saugeen Point projectile points (Saugeen)</li> <li>- Vanport Point projectile points (Couture)</li> <li>- Snyder Point projectile points</li> <li>- Laurel stemmed and corner-notched projectile points</li> </ul> <p>(Dawson, 1983, pp.15-19; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.97-102; Gagné, 2015; Hessel, 1993, pp.8-9; Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649).</p> |
| <p><i>As of 2002 two Initial (Early and Middle) Woodland Period sites — both short-term campsites — have been identified within the Carruthers Creek watershed (TRCA, 2002, p.9).</i></p> |                      |  |
| Late<br>(Transitional)  | ca. AD 600 to 1000   | <p>Algonquian-speaking Anishinaabe peoples such as the Odawa and <i>Michi Saagig</i> (Mississauga) inhabit southern Ontario and used territories northward for hunting and trapping during winter months; Mississauga oral traditions speak of Iroquoian people arriving around AD 500-1000, establishing settlements and growing maize; treaties were made and the newcomers were allowed to stay in their traditional territories.</p> <p>Earliest Iroquoian development in Ontario: Princess Point culture, which exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent predecessors, and hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario; settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; artifacts include ‘Princess Point Ware’ vessels that are cord-roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctuation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; continuity between Princess Point and Late Woodland cultural groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Triangular projectile points</li> </ul> <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106; Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3).</p>  |
| Early Late  | ca. AD 900 to 1300   | <p>Two primary Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); early houses were small and elliptical; developed into multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; adoption of greater variety of harvest goods; increase in corn-yielding sites; well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctuation; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of ossuary burials; grave goods are rare and not usually associated with a specific individual.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Triangular-shaped, basally concave projectile points with downward projecting corners or spurs</li> </ul> <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109; Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320).</p>  |



| Period      | Date Range          | Overview and Attributes   |
|-------------|---------------------|---|
| Middle Late | ca. AD 1300 to 1400 | <p>Two primary Iroquoian cultures in Southern Ontario: Uren and Middleport; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 hectares) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 hectares) appear, some with palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash; intensive exploitation of locally available land and water resources; decorated clay vessels decrease; well-developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; from Middleport emerged the Huron-Wendat, Petun, Neutral Natives and the Erie.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points</li> <li>- Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched projectile points</li> </ul> <p>(Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).</p>   |
| Late Late   | ca. AD 1400 to 1600 | <p>Algonquian-speaking groups (e.g., Mississauga, Odawa, Ojibwe, Chippewa, etc.) maintain stable relations with Iroquoian-speaking groups (e.g., Huron-Wendat, Petun, Neutral, Petun), who continued to establish settlements in southern Ontario according to <i>Michi Saagig</i> oral tradition (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3). Two major Iroquoian groups: the Neutral to the west of the Niagara Escarpment and Huron-Wendat to the east; Huron-Wendat villages distributed along “the north shore of Lake Ontario from just west of Toronto to Belleville and north in a triangular area bounded on the Northeast by the Trent River system, and on the west roughly by the Niagara escarpment” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); within this large area, Huron-Wendat sites occur in the valleys of the Humber, Rouge, Duffin Creek, Trent valleys, Lake Scugog and Simcoe County (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); Scugog Carrying Place Trail (or Scugog Trail) “linked Lake Scugog with Lake Ontario to the south and Lake Simcoe to the northwest” through the southern townships of the County of Ontario (Karcich, 2013 p.32); longhouses; villages enlarged to 100 longhouses clustered together as horticulture (maize, squash and beans) gained importance in subsistence patterns; villages chosen for proximity to water, arable soils, available fire wood and defensible position; diet supplemented with fish; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; gradual relocation to north of Lake Simcoe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Huron-Wendat points are limited but change from predominantly side-notched to unnotched triangular</li> </ul> <p>(Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Warrick, 2000, p.446; Warrick, 2008, p.15).</p> |

*As of 2002 no Late Woodland sites have been identified within the Carruthers Creek watershed (TRCA, 2002, p.10).*

### 1.3.2 Contact Period

The contact period of Southern Ontario is defined by European arrival, interaction and influence with the established Indigenous communities of Southern Ontario. **Table 2** includes an overview of some of the main developments that occurred during the contact period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

| Period                                   | Date Range           | Overview and Attributes   |
|--|----------------------|---|
| European Contact                         | ca. AD 1600s         | Algonquian-speaking groups (e.g., Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, Mississauga, etc.) continue to inhabit Ontario, alongside Iroquoian-speaking groups such as the Huron-Wendat north of Lake Simcoe and the Neutral ( <i>Attiewandaron</i> ) in the Niagara Peninsula; intermarriage between Algonquian- and Iroquoian-speaking groups; Algonquian-speaking groups of the Anishinaabeg often wintered with Iroquoian neighbours, resulting in a complex archaeological record; oral traditions also speak of the <i>Michi Saagig</i> “paddling away” to their northern hunting territories to escape disease and warfare in southern Ontario at this time; French arrival into Ontario; extensive trade relationship with Huron-Wendat and French established; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; Jesuit and Recollect missionaries; epidemics (Fox and Garrad, 2004, p.124; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, pp.1-3; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; McMillan and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111; Trigger, 1994, pp.47-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 245). |
| Five Nations of Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) | ca. AD 1650s         | The Five (later Six) Nations of Iroquois (or Haudenosaunee), originally residing south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with other Iroquois groups as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; the Five Nations, armed with Dutch firearms, attacked and destroyed numerous Huron-Wendat villages in 1649-50; the small groups that remained became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region, ultimately resettling in Quebec, in southwestern Ontario and in America; the Five Nations established settlements along the northern shoreline of Lake Ontario at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; villages included Ganatsekwyagon at the mouth of the Rouge River; European fur trade and exploration continues (Abler and Tooker, 1978, p.506; Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2; Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, pp.53-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).  |
| Anishinaabeg Return (and Arrival)        | ca. AD 1650s to 1700 | Some narratives tell of Mississauga Anishinaabeg groups either returning (Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka, 2015, p.2) or moving by military conquest (MCFN, 2017) to southern Ontario in the 1690s; by 1690s, the Haudenosaunee settlements were abandoned; battles fought throughout Southern Ontario; by 1701, Haudenosaunee were driven out by the Anishinaabeg and returned to their homelands south of the Great Lakes though some remained in parts of Southern Ontario; the Mississauga settled in the basin of Lake Scugog; the term ‘Mississauga’ was applied to those on the north shore of Lake Ontario; they were focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind (Hunter, 1909, p.10; Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation, 2021; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Williamson, 2013, p.60).   |

| Period  | Date Range            | Overview and Attributes  |
|---|-----------------------|--|
| Trade, Peace and Conflict                                       | ca. AD 1700 to 1770s  | Great Peace negotiations of 1701 in Montreal established peace around the Great Lakes; collectively referred to the Anishinaabeg and Five Nations of Iroquois as the First Nations; European exploration resumed; the Anishinaabeg continued to trade with both the English and the French; beginnings of the Métis and their communities; skirmishes between France and Britain as well as their respective First Nations allies erupt in 1754 (“French and Indian Wars”) and forms part of the larger Seven Years’ War; French defeat transferred the territory of New France to British control; Treaty of Paris signed in 1763; Royal Proclamation of 1763 established framework for negotiation of treaties with First Nations and the British administration of North American territories ceded by France to Britain; uprising by several First Nations groups against British (“Pontiac’s War”); fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Hall, 2019a; Jaenen, 2021; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14; Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97). |
| Early British Administration and Early Euro-Canadian Settlement | ca. AD 1770s to 1800s | American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) drove large numbers of United Empire Loyalists (those who were loyal to the British Crown), military petitioners, and groups who faced persecution in the United States to re-settle in Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris signed in 1783/1784 formally recognized the independence of the United States; Province of Quebec divided in 1791 into sparsely populated Upper Canada (now southern Ontario) and culturally French Lower Canada (now southern Quebec); Jay’s Treaty of 1795 establishes American/Canadian border along the Great Lakes; large parts of Upper Canada opened to settlement from the British Isles and continental Europe after land cession treaties were negotiated by the British Crown with various First Nations groups (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891; Government of Ontario, 2021; Hall, 2019b; Jaenen, 2014; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Sutherland, 2020).  |

In its “Historical Review of the Carruthers Creek Watershed” in the *Carruthers Creek State of the Watershed Report* the TRCA notes that no large, important village sites — such as the ones built by the Seneca near the mouths of the Rouge (Ganatsekiagon) and Humber (Teiaiaagon) rivers — were established in the Carruthers Creek watershed during the Contact Period. However, Indigenous peoples would have continued to exploit the resources available in the vicinity (TRCA, 2002, pp. 11).

### 1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement History

In 1787, senior officials from the Indian Department met with representatives of certain Anishinaabe groups to acquire land along the northern shores of Lake Ontario extending northward to Lake Simcoe in what is sometimes referred to as the “Gunshot Treaty” or the “Johnson-Butler Purchase.” The documentation which formalized the 1787 transaction did not include an exact description of the area surrendered, and these irregularities resulted in Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe invalidating the surrender. The Williams Treaties of 1923 provided for the last surrender of a substantial portion of the territory that had not been given up to government that included the Township of Pickering (Department of Indian Affairs, 1891, pp.liii-liv; Surtees, 1986, p.19; Surtees, 1994, p.107; Government of Ontario, 2021).

#### 1.3.3.1 Township of Pickering

The Township of Pickering, initially known as Township No. 9, then given the name Edinburgh, was first surveyed in 1791 by Augustus Jones. The township was primarily settled after Asa

Danforth completed the construction of Kingston Road (now Durham Highway 2), a commuter road from Ancaster to Kingston, which was two rods wide to accommodate horses and built a safe distance from the lake shore. The first settler in the township was William Peak, a trader and interpreter who settled at the mouth of Duffins Creek. The first influx of settlers into the township dates from the second decade of the 19th century when the southeastern portion of the township was settled by Quakers from the eastern United States, specifically, those that came with Timothy Rogers. After helping settle numerous Quakers in Newmarket, Rogers returned to Vermont and brought over several more Quaker families and helped settle them south and east of Duffins Creek (Farewell, 1907, pp.11-13; Wood, 1911, pp.16-18).

Settlement continued with the timber boom, as the Township of Pickering was characterized by rolling hills covered in hardwood trees with little pine intermixed. By 1846, of the total 74,660 acres within the Township of Pickering, 63,061 acres were taken up and 24,551 acres were under cultivation. Population numbers increased from 3,752 inhabitants in 1842 to 6,385 inhabitants in 1850, demonstrating the prosperity of the Township of Pickering at this time. The Township of Pickering was considered one of the best settled townships in the County of Ontario and contained a number of fine farms. The economic centres were Audley and Duffins Creek (later Pickering Village) (Smith, 1846, p.146; J.H. Beers & Co., 1877; p.ix; Murison, 1970, p.3; Nisbet, 1995, p.18).

With the continuation of settlement along the north shore of Lake Ontario, the lake itself became a highway of communication and exports. At Frenchman's Bay, the natural enclosed harbour was proposed as a location for a commercial harbour that was believed to rival the port at Liverpool, England. In the 1840s, the Pickering Harbour Company was formed for the development and management of the harbour. By 1845, a channel was opened along the gravel bar that enclosed the harbour, and within a few years, Pickering Harbour, or Port of Liverpool, was a busy port exporting pine logs, timber and agricultural products (Wood, 1911, pp.163-164).

In 1875, the Pickering Harbour was improved which allowed for the export of large quantities of barley grown in the Township of Pickering to the United States. During the latter part of the 19th century, the Township of Pickering experienced an economic slump, where mills and small businesses closed and much of its population emigrated to other parts of Canada (J.H. Beers & Co., 1877; Wood, 1911, p.166; Nisbet, 1995, p.19).

#### *1.3.3.2 Village of Kinsale*

Kinsale, located at the intersection of present-day Highway 7 and Kinsale Road/Audley Road in the Geographic Township of Pickering, is located north of the H1 (AIGs-508) site area. By the middle of the 19th century a post office (opened 1856), a saddlery, a harness maker, a carriage maker, a wagon maker and a school had been established in Kinsale (McKay, 1961, p.119; Wood, 1911, p.168). By 1873, the population stood at about 90 (Crossby, 1873, p.160; LAC, 2021).

### 1.3.4 Documented Past Land Use

#### 1.3.4.1 Land Use History for the South Half of Lot 4, Concession 5

Extensive archival research was conducted for the area where the H1 (AIGs-508) site lies — namely the south half of Lot 4, Concession 5 (“L4C5”), Township of Pickering — in accordance with the *Section 3.1, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G and *The Archaeology of Rural Historical Homesteads Draft Technical Bulletin* (MHSTCI, 2014). The review of available archival data pertaining to L4C5 was conducted via various online resources, which include: *Abstract Land Indexes, Land Petitions of Upper Canada, Township Papers, Census Records, Tax Assessment Rolls* and *County Directories*. Raw archival data from the *Abstract Land Indexes* and the *Tax Assessment Rolls* are presented within **Appendix C** as **Tables B1** and **B2** respectively.

#### SUMMARY

The Crown Patent for all 200 acres of L4C5 was initially obtained by James Coffin in 1799. James Coffin passed away in 1838, and his son William later sold the S½ of L4C5 to Lawrence Heydon in 1845. Lawrence Heydon was a resident of the Township of Whitby and eventually relocated to the Township of York by 1850. He was listed as a non-resident in the *Tax Assessment Rolls* on the S½ of L4C5 from 1851 and 1861; no tenants were listed on the S½ of L4C5 during Lawrence Heydon’s ownership. In 1861, Lawrence Heydon sold the S½ of L4C5 to William Stephenson who arrived from England in 1850 and had been residing as a tenant on the south half of nearby Lot 3, Concession 6 at the time of purchase, and resided there until ca. 1867.

The first known direct occupation on the property dates to ca. 1863. The *Tax Assessment Rolls* indicate that in the 1860s the S½ of L4C5 was divided into two parcels: a one-acre part occupied by labourers Lee Hudson (ca. 1863 to 1864) and Jacob Winters (ca. 1865 to 1869) and a 99-acre part owned by William Stephenson, who moved in to the property only ca. 1867.

William Stephenson resided in the S½ of L4C5 until 1885; he moved to Orillia five weeks before his death. John Cawthra gained owned the property from 1885 to 1888, but there is no indication that he or anyone lived on the property. In 1888, John Cawthra sold the S½ of L4C5 to Albert Asa Post, the owner of the neighbouring south 100 acres of Lot 3, Concession 5. From 1889 to 1899, the south 100 acres of L4C5 was combined with the south 100 acres of Lot 3, Concession 5. Albert Asa Post’s tenants — Michael Byron (ca. 1889) and Patrick O’Grady (ca. 1891-1895) — appear to have lived on the south half of Lot 3, Concession 6, and merely used the S½ of L4C5 as additional farmland and did not settle there.

In 1896, the south halves of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 5 were sold to Charles Henry Pickey, who retained ownership until 1914. He was listed in the 1901 *Census Record* in a one-storey, seven-room wood dwelling located on L4C5. This dwelling is likely the structure depicted within the 1914 military topographic map; it stood until the mid-20th century.

The complete timeline of recorded occupation of the site area to the year 1914 is presented in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Timeline of Recorded Occupation of the South Half of Lot 4, Concession 5 up to 1914

| Date   | Owner   | Occupant(s) |
|--|---|-------------|
| <b>All of Lot 4, Concession 5, Township of Pickering, County of Ontario – 200 acres</b>        |   |             |
| 1799-1838  | James Coffin  | Vacant      |
|  | <p>* James Coffin obtained the Crown Patent for all 200 acres of L4C5. This was registered in the <i>Abstract Land Index</i> on the 8<sup>th</sup> of August 1799.</p> <p>* According to the <i>Township Papers</i>, James Coffin, an esquire and United Empire Loyalist, received the location ticket for all 200 acres of L4C5 (as well as an additional 400 acres of Lots 3 and 6, Concession 5) on an unlisted day (<i>Township Papers, Pickering</i>: film 1398870 Items 1-899).</p> <p>* Between 1797 and 1818, James Coffin petitioned for land in the Town of Newark (now the Niagara-on-the-Lake) and in the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings (Land Petitions of Upper Canada, 1763-1865: Coffin, James: Bundle C 3, Petition 165, 203; C 4, Petition 16, microfilm, C-1648; Bundle C11, Petition 159, microfilm C-1652). It appears that at the time of his first petition on the 13<sup>th</sup> of July 1797, James Coffin noted he arrived in Lower Canada and joined the British military at the commencement of the American War. He resettled in Upper Canada; however, his request for land was denied since he was only a resident due to his military duty and only when he became “an actual &amp; bona fide settler in the Province in his private character, his petition [would] be attended to.” By the 20<sup>th</sup> of August 1797, he petitioned for and received land in the Town of Newark.</p>   |             |
| <b>South Half of Lot 4, Concession 5, Township of Pickering, County of Ontario – 100 acres</b> |   |             |
| 1838-1845  | William Coffin  | Vacant      |
|  | <p>* Only one individual was listed on L4C5 in Walton’s 1837 <i>Toronto &amp; Home District Commercial Directory</i>: John Clarke (p.119); from later documents he is known to have occupied the north half of L4C5. The division of L4C5 into north and south halves therefore likely occurred even before 1838 (see below).</p> <p>* In 1838, William Coffin, the executor of James Coffin, sold the north 100 acres of L4C5 to John McDonell (or McDonald). Two years later, the north 100 acres of L4C5 was sold to John Clarke, who was a resident of the Township of Pickering (<i>Instrument and Deeds</i>, no. 16616 &amp; 17949: film 179191). The south half was retained by the Coffin family; it very likely remained unoccupied.</p>   |             |
| 1845-1861  | Lawrence Heydon   | Vacant      |
|  | <p>* In March of 1845, William Coffin (who was a resident of the City of Montreal), the heir at law of the late James Coffin (formerly of the City of Quebec), sold the south 100 acres of L4C5 to Lawrence Heydon of the Township of Whitby for £105 (<i>Instrument and Deed</i>, no.24549: film 179192).</p> <p>* According to J.E.C. Farewell’s 1907 <i>County of Ontario: Short Notes as to the Early Settlement and Progress of the County</i>, “in 1821 ‘the four Irishmen’ arrived from Ireland. They were John Borlase Warren, William Warren, Laurence Hayden [Lawrence Heydon] and O’Callaghan Holmes. They were County of Cork men and they entered into an agreement to emigrate to Canada and carry on in partnership agricultural pursuits. They settled north of Hamers’ Corner. Messrs. J. B. Warren, Hayden and Holmes were commissioners of the Court of Requests for Whitby and Reach...Mr. Hayden is said to have been the first Roman Catholic who settled in South Ontario [county]. At the time of his death, he was the chief clerk of the Court of Common Pleas at Toronto” (Farewell, 1907, pp.22-23).</p> <p>* Only one individual was listed on L4C5 in Brown’s 1846 <i>Toronto-City and Home District Directory</i>: John Clarke (p.58), who is known to have occupied the north part of the lot. [Lawrence] Hayden was listed on Lot 34, Concession 1 in the Township of Whitby (p.108). Additionally, he was listed on Lot 35, Concession 1 in the Township of Whitby in Walton’s 1837 <i>Toronto &amp; Home District Commercial Directory</i> (p.156), indicating that he did not settle on L4C5.</p> |             |



| Date                              | Owner  | Occupant(s)  |   |                               |                              |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
|                                   |  | <p>* Only the Personal Schedule of the 1851 <i>Census Record</i> is available for Part 1 of Pickering Township (containing the eastern portion, i.e. Lots 1 to 18), preventing direct identification of individuals and the lands they occupied (1851 Census Record, Township of Pickering, Part 1: microfilm c-11742).</p> <p>* Only one individual is listed on L4C5 in Rowsell's 1850-1 <i>City of Toronto and County of York Directory</i>: John Clarke (p.68). Lawrence Heydon was listed as a gentleman who lived on Yonge, near Carleton Street (p.60), indicating he did not occupy the property.</p> <p>* The first available <i>Tax Assessment Roll</i> for the Township of Pickering dates to 1852. From this time to 1862, the <i>Tax Assessment Rolls</i> were segregated into Residents and Non-Residents (the latter contained in several pages towards the end of the roll). All entries were then organized by Concession, then Lot. From 1852 to 1861, Lawrence Heydon was listed as a non-resident and owner of the south 100 acres of L4C5. During this time, no tenants (or occupants) were listed on the south 100 acres of L4C5; the resident of the north half was John Clarke.</p> <p>* In the 1860 <i>Tremaine Map of the County of Ontario</i> Lawrence Hayden is identified as the owner of the south half of L4C5, and no structures are depicted within the property (<b>see Map 2; Supplementary Document – Map S2</b>).</p> <p>* Only one farm is enumerated in the 1861 <i>Census Record</i>: that of John Clarke, who occupied the north 100 acres of L4C5 (1861 Census Record, Township of Pickering, Agricultural Census, Enumeration District No.3, p.26, line 5: microfilm c-1057).<br/>- The owner of the south half, Lawrence Hayden, was listed in Enumeration District No. 3 in the Township of York (south east part). He was a 57-year-old from Ireland who was a clerk of the borough. He listed with his 50-year-old wife, Barbara and their three adult children: Barbara (b.1832), Judith (b.1834) and Lawrence (b.1835) (1861 Census Record, Township of York, Personal Census, Enumeration District No.3, p.125, lines 1-6: microfilm c-1090).</p> |   |                               |                              |                                   |  |
| 1861-1885                         | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>William Stephenson (1861 to 1872)</td> <td rowspan="4"> <i>1-acre parcel:</i><br/>Lee Hudson (ca. 1863 to 1864)<br/>Jacob Winters (ca. 1865 to 1869)<br/><i>99-acre parcel:</i><br/>William Stephenson (ca. 1867 to 1885) </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barbara Heydon (1872 to 1873)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Joseph Davids (1872 to 1881)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>William Stephenson (1881 to 1885)</td> </tr> </table> | William Stephenson (1861 to 1872)  | <i>1-acre parcel:</i><br>Lee Hudson (ca. 1863 to 1864)<br>Jacob Winters (ca. 1865 to 1869)<br><i>99-acre parcel:</i><br>William Stephenson (ca. 1867 to 1885) | Barbara Heydon (1872 to 1873) | Joseph Davids (1872 to 1881) | William Stephenson (1881 to 1885) |  |
| William Stephenson (1861 to 1872) | <i>1-acre parcel:</i><br>Lee Hudson (ca. 1863 to 1864)<br>Jacob Winters (ca. 1865 to 1869)<br><i>99-acre parcel:</i><br>William Stephenson (ca. 1867 to 1885)  |  |   |                               |                              |                                   |  |
| Barbara Heydon (1872 to 1873)     |  |  |   |                               |                              |                                   |  |
| Joseph Davids (1872 to 1881)      |  |  |   |                               |                              |                                   |  |
| William Stephenson (1881 to 1885) |  |  |   |                               |                              |                                   |  |
|                                   |  | <p>* In September of 1861, Lawrence Heydon (who was noted be of the City of Toronto) and his wife Barbara, sold the south 100 acres of L4C5 to William Stephenson (of the Township of Pickering) for £1,000 (Instrument and Deed, No.17398: film 179195). William Stephenson and his wife, Ann Jessie, mortgaged £900 from Lawrence Heydon (Instrument and Deed, No.17369: film 179195).<br/>- William Stephenson was a Methodist Preacher from Yorkshire, England. He was married to his first wife, Catherine Archbutt 1830 and together they had eight children. William and Catherine Stephenson, along with their children, arrived in Canada in about 1843. Catherine Archbutt died during the 1849 cholera epidemic, and William Stephenson married Catherine's sister, Sarah. Their marriage was brief, likely due to her death, and William Stephenson married a third time, to Ann Jessie Davids (Ancestry [username: Oublieh], 2021).</p> <p>* William Stephenson was listed on Lot 8, Concession 2 of Pickering Township in Rowsell's 1850-1 <i>City of Toronto and County of York Directory</i> (p.74).</p>   |   |                               |                              |                                   |  |

| Date | Owner | Occupant(s)  |
|------|-------|--|
|      |       | <p>* William Stephenson [Stevenson] was enumerated in the 1861 <i>Census Record</i> on the south half of Lot 3, Concession 6 (1861 Census Record, Township of Pickering, Agricultural Census, Enumeration District No.2, p.24, line 4: microfilm c-1057). Since William Stephenson was not listed in any land transactions in the <i>Abstract Land Indexes</i> for Lot 3, Concession 6, he was likely only a tenant on that property. He was a 52-year-old farmer from England who lived with his 41-year-old wife, Jessie, their three children (Samuel, Charles and Jessie), 15-year-old Arthur Bloomfield, 45-year-old Edmond Stevenson, and George Coats, a 28-year-old labourer (1861 Census Record, Township of Pickering, Personal Census, Enumeration District No.2, p.32, lines 5-12: microfilm c-1057).</p> <p>* From 1863 to 1867, two parcels were enumerated in the <i>Tax Assessment Records</i> in the south 100 acres of L4C5: a one-acre parcel occupied by Lee Hudson (years: 1863) and Jacob Winters (years 1865, 1867) and a 99-acre parcel owned by William Stephenson. During this time, William Stephenson was listed as a householder (or tenant) on 98 acres of Lot 4, Concession 6 that was owned by David L. Reid.</p> <p>* Three individuals are listed on L4C5 in Conner &amp; Coltson's 1869-70 <i>County of Ontario Directory</i>: James D. Clark, a freeholder; William Stephenson, a freeholder; and Jacob Winter, a labourer and householder (pp.137, 147, 149). James D. Clark was located on the north 100 acres of L4C5, leaving the remaining two as occupants of the south half.</p> <p>* Two individuals are enumerated on L4C5 in the 1871 <i>Census Record</i>: Phoebe Clark (John Clark's widow) on the north 100 acres of L4C5, and William Stephenson on the south 100 acres of L4C5 (1871 Census Record, Township of Pickering, Schedule No.4, Division No.3, p.2, line 6; p.8, line 10: microfilm C-9973/4).<br/>- William Stephenson was listed as a 64-year-old farmer from England who lived with his 52-year-old wife, Jessie, and their two children: Charles (b.1858) and Jessie (b.1860). Of the 100 acres of land occupied, 60 acres were improved (of which 20 acres were in pasture and one acre was in gardens/orchards). He farmed wheat, peas, beets, potatoes, turnip, hay and hops. He was also listed as owning one dwelling house, and one barn/stable (1871 Census Record, Township of Pickering, Division No.3, p.7, lines 10-13, microfilm C-9973/4).</p> <p>* Lawrence Heydon passed away in 1868 (Find A Grave, 2011) and at the time of his death, William Stephenson had not completed his mortgage payments. Consequently, likely to settle Lawrence Heydon's estate, a quit claim was issued in 1872 returning the south 100 acres of L4C5 to his widow Barbara Heydon. Barbara Heydon sold the south 100 acres to Joseph Davids (resident of the City of Toronto, and probably a relative of William Stephenson's wife Ann Jessie) for \$2,200. A subsequent mortgage for \$2,850 was taken out between Joseph Davids and two trustees (William R. G. Elwell of the City of London, England and William H. Rae of the Town of Plymouth, England) appointed under the marriage settlement of John Cawthra and his present wife, Elizabeth Jane. This mortgage was assigned to John Cawthra in 1874 (Instrument and Deeds, No.1185, 1383: film 179189; No.1384, 2238, film: 179199). During this time, William Stephenson continued to live on the south 100 acres of L4C5.</p> <p>* From 1867 to 1885, William Stephenson was listed on the south 100 acres of L4C5 where the total value of real and personal property increased from \$1,900 in 1869 to \$3,100 in 1882. William Stephenson owned cows, sheep, hogs and horses.</p> <p>* Two individuals are listed on L4C5 in Crawford's 1876 <i>Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Ontario</i>: John W. Clark and William Stephenson (pp.158, 160).</p> <p>* In the 1877 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario</i> the south half of Lot 4 was identified as the property of W. Stevenson [William Stephenson], whose farmstead was located on the west side of the Carruthers Creek (<b>see Map 3; Supplementary Document – Map S3</b>).</p> <p>* In November of 1881, Joseph Davids sold the south 100 acres of L4C5 to William Stephenson for \$4,000. To afford this increase in property value, he took out two mortgages: one for \$2,400 from John Cawthra and a second for \$900 with Joseph Davids (Instrument and Deeds, No.4461, 4462, 4463).</p> |



| Date      | Owner                | Occupant(s)  |
|-----------|----------------------|--|
|           |                      | <p>* Three individuals are listed on L4C5 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1884-85 <i>Farmers and Business Directory</i>: Aaron Parkins (a freeholder), Charles Stephenson (a tenant) and William Stephenson (a freeholder) (pp.68, 70). Aaron Parkins is known to have purchased the north 100 acres of L4C5 in 1880. Charles was a son of William Stephenson and was listed as a tenant to his father in the 1884 <i>Tax Assessment Roll</i>.</p> <p>* William Stephenson died on the 25<sup>th</sup> of November 1885. His obituary published in the <i>Pickering News</i> noted that he was a resident near Kinsale until five weeks before his death when he moved to Orillia. He was a local preacher associated with the Methodist church and was described as, "always exemplary in his habits and conduct, consequently was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances" (Pickering Central Library, 2001).</p> <p>* Four individuals are listed on L4C5 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1886-87 <i>Farmers and Business Directory</i>: Wm. Barker (a tenant), Aaron Parkins (a freeholder), Charles Stephenson (a tenant) and William Stephenson (a freeholder) (pp.88, 97,99-100). This resource was likely compiled a year earlier before William Stephenson's passing.</p>  |
| 1885-1888 | Cawthra family       | Vacant   |
|           |                      | <p>* After William Stephenson's passing, the ownership of the south 100 acres of L4C5 passed to the Cawthra Family. Between 1886 and 1889, Elizabeth Jane Cawthra, her son Henry and their land agent, Thomas Williams, was listed in the <i>Tax Assessment Rolls</i> on the south 100 acres of L4C5. All three individuals were listed as non-residents of Pickering Township and residents of Toronto.</p> <p>* No tenants were listed on the south 100 acres in L4C5 in the <i>Tax Assessment Rolls</i> from 1885 to 1888 suggesting the south part of L4C5 was vacant.</p>   |
| 1888-1896 | Albert Asa Post      | Vacant   |
|           |                      | <p>* In October of 1888, Joseph Cawthra issued a conveyance to Albert Asa Post for the south 100 acres of L4C5 for an unspecified value (Instrument and Deed, No.7041). Albert Asa Post was the owner of the south 100 acres of Lot 3, Concession 5 beginning in ca. 1865.</p> <p>* Only one individual was listed on L4C5 in Union Publishing Co.'s 1893 <i>Farmers and Business Directory</i>: Aaron Parkins (a freeholder) (p.81); he is known as the occupant of the north half of L4C5. [Albert] A[sa] Post was listed in Lot 8, Concession 4 (p.81); the south half of L4C5 was vacant.</p> <p>* From 1889 to 1895, the south 100 acres of L4C5 was combined with the south 100 acres of Lot 3, Concession 5 in the <i>Tax Assessment Rolls</i>. The resulting 200-acre property was farmed by tenants of Albert Asa Post: Michael Byron (ca. 1889) and Patrick O'Grady (ca. 1891 to 1895). Both resided on neighbouring Lot 3, Concession 5, while the south half of L4C5 remained unoccupied.</p> <p>* Patrick O'Grady is listed in the 1891 <i>Census Record</i> as a 50-year-old farmer from Ireland who lived with his 50-year-old wife, Elizabeth and their four children: Mary, Margaret, Catharine and William in a one-and-a-half-storey, seven-room wood house (1891 <i>Census Record</i>, Township of Pickering, Division A, p.29, lines 8-13, microfilm T-6358).</p> |
| 1896-1914 | Charles Henry Pickey | Charles Henry Pickey   |
|           |                      | <p>* Albert Asa Post defaulted on his mortgage (TRCA, 2002, p.16), resulting in the Ontario Loan and Savings Company conveying the south halves of both Lots 3 and 4, Concession 5 (totalling 200 acres) to Charles Henry Pickey for \$3,000 in 1896 (Instrument and Deed, No. 8322, 8336, 8367, 8763, 8770: film 1723813).</p> <p>- Charles H. Pickey (also spelled Pilkey) and his wife mortgaged \$2,500, which was discharged after all payments had been made in 1914 (Instrument and Deed, No.8771: film 1723813).</p>   |

| Date | Owner   | Occupant(s) |
|------|---|-------------|
|      | <p>* Charles H[enry] Pickey was listed in the ca.1896 to 1899 <i>Tax Assessment Rolls</i> as a 40-year-old farmer of 200 acres that included the south halves of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 5. During this time, the total value of real and personal property decreased from \$3,500 in 1897 to \$3,000 in 1899.</p> <p>* Two farms are listed on L4C5 in the 1901 <i>Census Record</i>: Aaron Parkins on 100 acres of the north half, and Charles H. Pickey on 200 acres that included land in Lot 3, Concession 5. It should be noted that his address was erroneously flipped to read as Lot 5, Concession 4.</p> <p>- C[harles] Henry Pickey is listed as a 42-year-old farmer from Ontario who lived with his 38-year-old wife, Mary, and their seven children: Ethel, Robert, Florence, Mable, Charles, Eva and Herbert. Charles H. Pickey was listed as owning 200 acres of L4C5 where a one-storey, seven-room wood dwelling, and two barns/stables/outbuildings were located (1901 Census Record, Township of Pickering, Enumeration District No.6, pp.4-5, lines 44-50, 1-2, microfilm t-6487). The dwelling is likely the one depicted in the first military topographic map of the area which was published in 1914 (<b>see Map 4; Supplementary Document – Map S4</b>).</p> <p>* In 1914, Charles H. Pickey sold the south halves of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 5 to Theodore A. McGillivray for \$2,500 (Instrument and Deed, No.13505).</p> |             |

#### 1.3.4.2 Post-1900 Land Use

Post-1900 mapping and aerial imagery (**see Maps 5-6; Supplementary Document – Maps S5-S6**) show that the vicinity of H1 (AIGs-508) was clear of vegetation until at least 1972. By the early 2000s the site area had become wooded, and remained so at the time of Stage 2 and 3 fieldwork.

#### 1.3.5 Present Land Use

The property on which H1 (AIGs-508) sits is categorized as Country Residential land under the City of Pickering’s Official Plan (City of Pickering, 2018).

### 1.4 Archaeological Context

#### 1.4.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD)* maintained by the *MHSTCI* was consulted in order to provide a summary of registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance of the site area. One Late Woodland archaeological site located within the Lynde Creek watershed — Waltham (AIGs-9) — has been registered within one kilometre of the study area (MHSTCI, 2021) (**see Table 4**). Also added to the table is one archaeological site — AIGs-509 — identified by Archeoworks Inc., but yet to be entered into the OASD (Archeoworks Inc., 2021 – draft). Neither site is located within 50 metres of AIGs-508, and therefore will not be impacted by the current fieldwork.

Table 4: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of H1 (AIGs-508)

| Borden # | Name    | Time Period, Affinity       | Type      |
|----------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| AIGs-9   | Waltham | Late Woodland, Iroquoian    | Village   |
| AIGs-509 | H2      | Post-Contact, Euro-Canadian | Homestead |

### 1.4.2 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standards 4-5* of the 2011 S&G, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. Three reports were identified (*see Table 5*):

Table 5: Previous Archaeological Assessments

| Company, Year  | Stage of Work | Relation to Current Site Area | Details & Recommendations   |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Previous assessments tied to current development project:</b> |               |                               |   |
| ASI, 2008  | Stage 1-2 AA  | Encompasses site area         | Stage 1-2 AA for the Draft Approved Plan 18T-87096. Stage 1 background research identified archaeological potential based on the presence of Carruthers Creek and documented 19th century farmhouses. However, no archaeological resources were encountered during the Stage 2 field survey. The subject property was recommended to be considered free from further archaeological concern. It must be noted that some portions of the study area were considered disturbed and not subjected to survey; it was within these portions that the H1 (AIGs-508) and H2 (AIGs-509) sites were encountered. |
| Archeoworks Inc., 2021 - draft                                   | Stage 1-2 AA  | Encompasses site area         | Stage 1-2 AA for 3225 Sideline 4, encompassing the same property as ASI's 2008 assessment. Renewed Stage 2 survey of areas previously considered as disturbed resulted in the identification of the H1 (AIGs-508) and H2 (AIGs-509) sites. No further work was recommended for H2 given its mostly post-1870 date. However, H1 dated to the 1840s-1860s time period, and was considered to have further cultural heritage value or interest, thereby necessitating Stage 3 AA.  |
| <b>Previous assessments tied to other development projects:</b>  |               |                               |   |
| ASI, 2011  | Stage 1 AA    | Encompasses site area         | Stage 1 AA for the Carruthers Creek Flood Management and Analysis Class EA. The broader EA study area encompasses the current subject property, which was determined to generally retain archaeological potential due to the presence of Carruthers Creek, documented 19th century farmhouses and the Sideline 4 roadway. Stage 2 AA was recommended for lands exhibiting archaeological potential.   |

### 1.4.3 Current Land Conditions

The site area is situated within a wooded area along the east side of Sideline 4, west of a tributary of the Carruthers Creek. The topography is slightly slopes down eastward toward the creek tributary, and elevation sits at approximately 136-137 metres above sea level. The site lies within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario, and is encompassed within the Carruthers Creek watershed.

### 1.4.4 Dates of Fieldwork

The Stage 3 AA of the H1 (AIGs-508) site was undertaken on October 19-22, 2021.

### 1.4.5 Stage 3 Field Strategy

The recommendations made in the Stage 1-2 AA report (Archeoworks Inc., 2021 – draft) are as follows:

**“H1 (AIGs-508):** As per *Section 2.2, Standard 1.c.* of the *2011 S&G*, this site is considered to have cultural heritage value; a comprehensive Stage 3 AA must be undertaken, in accordance with the *2011 S&G*, prior to any intrusive activity that may result in the destruction or disturbance to the archaeological site documented in this assessment.

The primary goal is: to determine any patterning within the site; to ensure that a larger artifact sample is generated; and to determine the site’s extent within the study area limits. The Stage 3 AA must commence with the establishment of a site datum at the centre of the site, followed by test unit excavation.

The Stage 3 AA should include the excavation of a series of one-metre by one-metre test units in a five-metre grid across the site within the established grid, in accordance with the methodology outlined in *Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, to gather a larger sample of artifacts and determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposit. Furthermore, additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, need to be excavated, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent (*Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 2* of the *2011 S&G*). Should it become evident during the Stage 3 AA that a site will result in a recommendation for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts, the Stage 3 strategy may be amended as per the *2011 S&G*.

All test units must be excavated into five centimetres of subsoil, unless cultural features are encountered, and all excavated soil will be screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil must be trowelled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits. If test unit excavation uncovers a cultural feature, the exposed plan of the feature must be recorded, and geotextile fabric is to be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling the unit.

A thorough photographic record of on-site investigations must be maintained. Finally, a report documenting the methods and results of excavation and laboratory analysis, together with an artifact inventory, all necessary cartographic and photographic documentation must be produced in accordance with the licensing requirements of the *MHSTCI*.”

## 2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 3 AA of the H1 (AIGs-508) Site was conducted in compliance with the *2011 S&G*. The weather during the Stage 3 fieldwork varied from cloudy to slightly overcast, with the daily temperature highs ranging between 9 and 21°C. The weather and lighting conditions during the Stage 3 investigation permitted good visibility of all parts of the site area and were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

The results of the Stage 3 AA are provided as **Map 7** within **Appendix A**, and **Map S-7** within **Section 1.0** of the attached **Supplementary Document**. A selection of photographs taken in the field is presented within **Appendix C**, and their locations and orientations are provided in **Map 8** within **Appendix A**.

Stage 3 fieldwork commenced with the re-location of H1 based on GPS data and mapping provided within the related Stage 1-2 AA report (Archeoworks Inc., 2021 – draft), followed by the establishment of a Stage 3 datum and grid system using a transit and tape (*see Image 1*). The datum was set at grid coordinate 300E-500N. A fixed reference landmark was re-established at an Enbridge marker along the east side of Sideline 4, due south of the site. A *Trimble GeoExplorer* handheld GPS device was employed and the North American Datum (NAD) 1983 Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS) was utilized to record all GPS readings to an accuracy of less than one metre. A Base Differential Correction method was applied to all GPS data. The GPS locations of the datum stake, the fixed reference landmark, and the site extent in all cardinal directions were recorded (*see Supplementary Document – Section 2.0*).

In accordance with *Table 3.1, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G* and the recommendations from the Stage 1-2 AA report, 27 “grid” test units were placed and excavated at five-metre intervals across the site. This was followed by the placement and excavation of 7 “infill” test units (representing at least 25% of the grid unit total) in areas of interest such as distinct areas of higher concentrations within the broader artifact concentration, adjacent to high-yield test units, and to uncover potential features. The extent of the site (except in the west) was determined by covering the extent of the Stage 2 positive test pits in all directions, and/or repetitively low yields in test units on the periphery of the site, per *Section 3.2.3, Guideline 1.b*. The extent of Stage 3 test unit excavation was limited in the west by the property limit (*see Maps 7-8; Supplementary Document – Section 1.0, Maps S7-S8*).

As per *Section 3.2.2* of the *2011 S&G*, all test units were hand-excavated by stratigraphic level. In addition, all soil fills were screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. All artifacts were collected and recorded by their corresponding grid unit designations.

In total, 34 test units were excavated to maximum depths of 20 cm to 69 cm. All test units were excavated into the first five centimetres of sterile subsoil. In units that yielded lithic artifacts below the topsoil, excavation continued into the subsoil at standardized levels of 5 cm. Excavation in these units halted once the last 5 cm of subsoil was sterile.

No potential subsurface cultural features were encountered during test unit excavation. Profile photographs (*see Images 6-8*) and drawings (*see Appendix D*) from a representative sample of test units were recorded. All test units were backfilled.

## 3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

Full catalogues of the Euro-Canadian and Indigenous artifacts are provided within **Appendix E**. Photographs of a representative sample of artifacts are provided in **Appendix C** as **Images 9-13**. Maps detailing the location of the H1 (AIGs-508) site are provided within **Section 1.0** of the **Supplementary Document**.

A Trimble GeoExplorer handheld GPS device was employed and the North American Datum (NAD) 1983 Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS) was utilized to record all GPS readings to an accuracy of less than one metre. A Base Differential Correction method was applied to all GPS data. Detailed site location information is provided within **Section 2.0** of the **Supplementary Document**.

An inventory of the documented record generated in the field can be found within **Appendix G**. All artifacts were stored within one plastic bin (L: 40.0 cm x W: 31.0 cm x H: 30.0 cm), identified as Box: 345-PI8332-21-ST3-01.

### 3.1 Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy across the site consisted of Layer 1, a mottled sandy loam (Munsell values 10YR 4/3 brown and 10YR 5/2 greyish brown) topsoil (*see Appendix C – Images 6-8; Appendix D*).

The subsoil encountered at the bottom of test units was a mottled sand with Munsell values 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown and 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown.

No potential cultural features were encountered during test unit excavation.

### 3.2 Artifact Distribution

A total material culture assemblage of 1,091 artifacts — 915 Euro-Canadian and 176 Indigenous — was recovered from the excavation of 34 test units at H1 (*see Table 6*). Two of the units were sterile; artifact counts per unit in the remainder ranged from one to 151.

The area subjected to test unit excavation measured approximately 30 metres north-south by 20 metres east-west. Most of the units were excavated within a wooded area; some were excavated within the grassed clearing adjacent to the wooded area.

All the Euro-Canadian historic artifacts were recovered from the topsoil layer. Though fragmented, the Euro-Canadian assemblage was not highly shattered as is common of material retrieved from the plough zone of an agricultural field, and many pieces were of fairly good size.

Seven one-square-metre units produced 176 Indigenous lithic artifacts. About one-third (n=59) of the lithics were recovered from the topsoil, and about two-thirds (n=117) were collected from subsoil to as deep as 35 cm below the topsoil–subsoil interface. An area of approximately four by four metres produced most of the lithics, with one unit (305-495) producing a high count of 97, or 55% of the total number of lithics.

Table 6: Excavated Test Units at H1 (AIGs-508)

| Test Unit         | Unit Type                     | TOPSOIL         |           |            | SUBSOIL                                       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | Comments                           |  |                       |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
|                   |                               | Artifact Counts |           | Depth (cm) | Subsoil Lithic Artifact Counts, per 5cm level |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
|                   |                               | Historic        | Lithic    |            | -5cm  | -10cm | -15cm | -20cm | -25cm | -30cm | -35cm | -40cm |                                    |  |                       |
| 289-514*          | Grid                          | 3               |           | 23         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 290-505           | Grid                          | 64              |           | 27         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 290-510           | Grid                          | 14              |           | 29         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 291-500*          | Grid                          | 151             |           | 28         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 293-499           | Infill                        | 81              |           | 30         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 293-503           | Infill                        | 138             |           | 23         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 295-495           | Grid                          | 3               |           | 23         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 295-500           | Grid                          | 72              |           | 24         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 295-505           | Grid                          | 106             |           | 31         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 295-510           | Grid                          | 31              |           | 20         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 295-515           | Grid                          | 6               |           | 21         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 297-507           | Infill                        | 61              |           | 29         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 299-490*          | Grid                          | 8               |           | 22         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 299-515*          | Grid                          | 7               |           | 28         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 300-485           | Grid                          | 3               | 1         | 32         | 0   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  | fire-reddened subsoil |
| 300-495           | Grid                          | 7               |           | 24         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 300-500           | Grid                          | 9               |           | 25         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 300-505           | Grid                          | 59              |           | 25         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 300-510           | Grid                          | 28              | 1         | 31         | 0   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 301-485           | Infill                        | 7               |           | 34         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  | fire-reddened subsoil |
| 304-495           | Infill                        | 5               | 7         | 28         | 1   | 3     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 0     |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 305-485           | Grid                          | 2               |           | 28         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 305-490           | Grid                          | 19              | 3         | 35         | 0   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 305-494           | Infill                        | 5               | 20        | 29         | 5   | 5     | 2     | 0     |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 305-495           | Grid                          | 4               | 21        | 29         | 1   | 47    | 11    | 12    | 3     | 1     | 1     | 0     |                                    |  |                       |
| 305-497           | Infill                        | 7               | 6         | 32         | 8   | 10    | 1     | 3     | 0     |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 305-499*          | Grid                          | 1               |           | 28         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 305-505           | Grid                          | 3               |           | 26         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 305-510           | Grid                          | 4               |           | 22         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 305-515           | Grid                          | 5               |           | 26         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 309-490*          | Grid                          | 0               |           | 28         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 310-485           | Grid                          | 0               |           | 25         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 310-495           | Grid                          | 1               |           | 27         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| 310-500           | Grid                          | 1               |           | 34         |   |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |                                    |  |                       |
| <b>Sub-totals</b> | <b>Grid: 27<br/>Infill: 7</b> | <b>915</b>      | <b>59</b> |            | <b>117</b>                                    |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | <b>TOTAL ARTIFACT COUNT: 1,091</b> |  |                       |

\*denotes grid unit excavated at nearest possible location due to obstacle



## 4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Euro-Canadian Component

A modified version of the “Classification System for Historical Collections” (Canadian Parks Service, 1992) was used as a template to organize all data during the cataloguing phase of the analysis and was modified accordingly. All artifacts were classified according to specific functional classes. These classes are intended to reflect related behaviour and general functionally related activities. The “Foodways” class, for example, includes all aspects of food preparation, storage and consumption. Likewise, the “Architectural” class is a catch all category for items such as brick, nails, window pane glass, etc. These Classes are further subdivided into Groups reflecting more specialized activities. The “Architectural” class, for example, includes groups such as construction materials, nails and window pane glass. The Groups are then further refined into Types defined by attributes that are either functionally or temporally diagnostic, and so on. By classifying archaeological material in this manner, general trends on how an area was used may be discernible.

Table 7: H1 (AIGs-508) Artifacts by Class and Group

| Class           | Group                           | Group FQ   | Class Total       | % of Total |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| Activities      | Stable/Barn                     | 1          | 1                 | 0.11       |
| Architectural   | Construction Materials          | sample n=7 | 108 (plus sample) | 11.89      |
|                 | Door/Window Hardware            | 1          |                   |            |
|                 | Nails                           | 17         |                   |            |
|                 | Window Glass                    | 90         |                   |            |
| Clothing        | Fasteners                       | 3          | 3                 | 0.33       |
| Floral/Faunal   | Bone                            | 34         | 34                | 3.75       |
| Foodways        | Ceramic Tablewares              | 453        | 636               | 70.04      |
|                 | Ceramic Utilitarian Wares       | 152        |                   |            |
|                 | Glass Beverage Containers       | 28         |                   |            |
|                 | Glass Tablewares                | 1          |                   |            |
|                 | Glass Containers, indeterminate | 1          |                   |            |
|                 | Utensils                        | 1          |                   |            |
| Medical/Hygiene | Pharmaceutical Containers       | 12         | 12                | 1.32       |
| Smoking         | Smoking Pipes                   | 4          | 4                 | 0.44       |
| Unassigned      | Miscellaneous Hardware          | 1          | 2                 | 0.22       |
|                 | Miscellaneous Materials         | 1          |                   |            |
| Unidentified    | Glass Containers, indeterminate | 6          | 108               | 11.89      |
|                 | Unidentifiable                  | 102        |                   |            |
| <b>TOTAL:</b>   |                                 |            | <b>908</b>        | <b>100</b> |

**Table 7** provides a general overview of the nine functional categories, or classes, identified during the cataloguing phase of the analysis. Excluded from the total class counts from hereon in are coarse earthenware brick (n=4), plaster (n=2), and mortar (n=1) fragments from the Construction Materials Group of the Architectural Class. These items (n=7) were collected as representative samples only and mention will be made of them where applicable and/or deemed necessary to

the interpretation of the site. Each artifact class will be discussed in turn. The non-sampled artifact assemblage therefore totals 908.

Sixty-eight artifacts, 7.46% of the site's total artifact assemblage (n=912), showed evidence of fire exposure, and includes fragments of ceramic (n=22), metal (n=19), bone (n=16), and glass (n=11). Burnt material was collected from half (n=17) of the units, with counts of one to 16 per unit. The three highest counts were observed in units 290-505 (n=16), 305-490 (n=10), and 291-500 (n=9).

The presence of burnt material is often an indication that at least some of the household and kitchen garbage generated on the site was burned prior to its disposal. This type of activity may certainly account for a proportion of the burnt artifacts found here, but the burnt nails (n=16) and melted window pane glass (n=1) present in the collection do, however, also indicate that some of the site's unsalvageable and/or unwanted structural elements were burnt as a means of disposal.

The following artifact analysis will look at the site as a whole, with reference to provenience added in where deemed relevant to site interpretation.

Note that photographs of a representative sample of Euro-Canadian artifacts is provided in **Appendix C** as **Images 9-12**.

#### **4.1.1 Activities Class**

The single artifact classed here is an incomplete machine cut horseshoe nail with a countersunk squared head belonging to the Stable/Barn Group. Dates for the introduction of the cut, as opposed to hand forged, nails vary. One source (Kleist, 2022) indicates that from mid-1700s onward, a variety of machinery was used to produce horseshoe nails, while another (Berringstall, 1998) notes that nail making machines for mass production were only patented in the mid-1850s.

The horseshoe nail was excavated from unit 300-505 and attests to the presence of one or more beast of burden on the site used for transportation and/or field labour.

#### **4.1.2 Architectural Class**

The Architectural Class is the second best represented class, along with the largely non-diagnostic Unidentified Class (n=108) in the AIGs-508 Site assemblage after the Foodways Class (n=636) with 108 artifacts and a construction material sample of seven. This class accounts for 11.89% of the artifact site's collection (n=908). Most (n=25) of the units contained architecture related material, and counts per unit ranged from one to 20. The latter high count was observed in unit 295-505, and no other unit had a count above 11.

Four different groups are present and include the Construction Materials (n=4 sample), Door/Window Hardware (n=1), Nails (n=17), and Window Glass (n=90) Groups. These architectural items are all likely derived from both construction and destruction activities related to the various wooden structures that would have made up this homestead. Examples of

structures include the domestic dwelling as well as ones that were used for utilitarian purposes, such as stables and/or barns to house and shelter livestock, storage sheds, and, of course, outhouses. With rare exception, the average homestead in the 19<sup>th</sup> century had no indoor bathroom, and these functions were normally performed either in the bedroom in a chamber pot, or in the outhouse. The relatively small quantity of architectural items in this assemblage help support the hypothesis that the core of the homestead sat outside of the study area's limits and has likely been obliterated by road related construction activities.

When the site's wooden structures were no longer of use and/or the site was abandoned, the buildings would have been dismantled as opposed to left to disintegrate in situ. Most of the material would likely have been moved off site for use and/or disposal elsewhere, and any of the reusable building materials, such as window pane glass, wood (and ultimately nails) as well as bricks, would have been salvaged and used for other projects, a very common practice for early settlers. Not all of it would therefore have wound up in the archaeological record.

#### Construction Materials Group:

The Construction Materials Group is comprised entirely of sampled materials including coarse red earthenware brick (n=4), plaster (n=2), and mortar (n=1) fragments that were collected from units 293-503 (n=2), 295-505 (n=1), and 305-490 (n=1).

#### *Brick & Mortar Sample*

The coarse red earthenware brick fragments are likely derived from a brick fireplace pad and/or chimney, common in both log and wood frame house construction. Not enough brick debris was found to suggest that a brick building, domestic or other, ever stood on this property. The brick sherds are small, completely exfoliated ones and it was not possible to determine whether they were of made by hand or by mechanical means. Given the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date for the site's occupation, they are presumably handmade as it was not until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century that the brick industry became highly mechanized and bricks were uniform in size, shape and colour with sharply formed edges (Gurke, 1987). In the absence of a mortared foundation, the mortar fragment may be associated with the fireplace pad and/or chimney.

#### *Plaster Sample*

The presence of plaster suggests that one of the homestead's structures, and in all likelihood the domestic one, had "finished" walls, that is, walls made of wooden lath coated with plaster. Early log and frame houses, however, were not always plastered, and a simple coat of whitewash could have been applied directly to the wood to brighten up the dark interior. Both plaster pieces are completely exfoliated.

#### Door/Window Hardware Group:

Unit 305-494 yielded a 2.8 cm tall swivelling key hole cover made of ferrous metal. It could belong to either a door lock or larger padlock. The presence of actual locks, lock parts and/or keys in an assemble suggests that there were items of value, or at least items deemed valuable, and ultimately requiring a degree of protection, in the home. A simple latch would have sufficed in most early houses.

### Nails Group:

This group is a diminutive one, consisting of only 17 ferrous metal nails. They were encountered in 11 of the units, with one to three nails found in each. All but one show evidence of fire exposure and most of the burnt ones are only partially, as opposed to fully, fire reddened. The only type of nail noted is the machine cut nail (1790s-1890s) (Phillips, 1994, p. 9). The count includes one from unit 293-499 with a handmade head, an early machine cut variety seen in use from the 1790s into the 1820s, and the remainder (n=16) are “modern” cut ones, displaying convex head sides, longitudinal grain direction and/or an overall uniformity in size and shape. The latter type appears ca. 1830 and was in use until the end of cut nail production around 1890 (Nelson, 1968, p. 7; Noel Hume, 1970, p. 253; Phillips, 1994, p. 9; Wells, 1998 ). No earlier wrought (ca. 17th century-early 19<sup>th</sup> century) or any later wire drawn ones (most common post 1880s onward) (Horn, 2005) were encountered at all, as is also the case in the Stage 2 AA assemblage, though no hand headed cut nails were noted either.

Due in large part to a change in technology which allowed for nails to be mass produced, machine cut nails began to replace hand wrought iron nails during the 1820 to 1830 period (Nelson, 1968; Phillips, 1994). Early nail varieties, however, did continue to be used for many years beyond this time, particularly in more remote and/or rural areas (Simms, 2014). The transition from cut nails to wire nails took place between the 1880s to the early 1900s (Horn, 2005), but many builders still preferred using cut nails well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century since they did not split the wood on entry as wire nails were apt to do. The presence of larger wire nails generally indicates late 19<sup>th</sup> and/or 20<sup>th</sup> century repairs, alterations and/or maintenance to existing earlier structures (Nelson, 1968, pp. 10-11).

This site’s single early hand headed nail likely represents a leftover or salvaged nail that was brought onto the site by its first occupants from a previous homestead and reused here. The “modern” machine cut nail would have been the primary nail variety available and employed in all of the site’s construction activities from the time it was first inhabited to its abandonment by around 1870, and the complete absence of larger wire nails supports this end date for its occupation.

Only four of the nails in the assemblage, all “modern” cut ones, were complete, and they ranged from 1 3/4" to 3 1/8" in length. The smallest of the common nails, those 1 7/8" and under in length, generally served as roofing nails for shakes or shingles and for the installation of lath as well. Some of the larger nails in this small range were also often used to affix thin tongue and groove panelling, clapboard siding or used for light framing (Lees, 1986, pp. 95-96). One 1 3/4" nail from unit 299-515 is of this size. Nails between 2" to 3" include one 2 7/8" one found in unit 295-510, and common uses for these nail sizes were for siding, exterior trim, sheathing, boarding and 1" flooring. The remaining two nails are 3 1/8" ones excavated from units 305-490 and 305-505. Nails over 3" long tended to be used mostly for studding and heavy framing (Lees, 1986, pp. 95-96). All of the nails appear to be common ones used in general construction, and no specialty nails were discernible.

### Window Glass Group:

Though a small number of window glass factories — never very successful — were in operation in Canada as early as 1845, English glass dominated the Canadian market during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Canada only witnessed 18 years of intermittent domestic window glass manufacture during this time by a number of different glass works. Due to heavy taxation on both the domestic and exported product, window glass was an expensive commodity prior to the abolition of the window tax in 1851 (Pacey, 1981, p. 44). A few small windows were the norm for most early homes, and this is particularly true in the more remote areas of the province where cost was compounded with the difficulty of transporting this fragile commodity. By the time Catherine Parr-Traill wrote *The Female Emigrant's Guide, and Hints on Canadian Housekeeping* in 1854, however, she noted that “Glass costs very little in Canada” (Parr-Trail, 1854, p. 130).

The architectural glass (n=90) consists entirely of standard window pane glass, and it accounts for the bulk of the Architectural Class assemblage (n=108) at 83.33%. Twenty units contained window glass, with counts of one to 19 per unit. The latter high count came out of unit 295-505, and only three other units, all in the vicinity of the latter, had counts of ten to no more than 11. All of the architectural glass was measured with vernier calipers to the nearest 0.05 mm, and glass thickness ranged from 0.95 mm to 2.45 mm. Prior to the ca. 1850, *average* window glass pane thickness was approximately 1.55 mm or under (Kenyon, 1980a; Weiland, 2009). Thin and thick glass appear in roughly equal quantities in this collection, with 42 and 48 sherds respectively. Since uniformity in glass thickness was difficult to attain even with the most skillful manipulation, and a proportion of both thinner and thicker fragments are likely a reflection of this common irregularity. As sheet technology improved throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was a trend towards thicker, and ultimately stronger, glass and larger windows. This trend halted when automation and governmental regulations standardized window thickness between 1910 and 1930. A pane thickness of 2.29 mm has been the standard for modern, single strength window glass since 1924 (Pacey, 1981).

Though the quantity of thin window pane glass does support the possibility that the site was first settled prior to mid-century by an unknown individual under Heydon's ownership (1845-1861) of the study area, it could also represent the reuse of older, salvaged glass by Stephenson's tenants in the 1860s, or old stock purchased by them at a reduced rate. Regardless, as the thin pane glass broke, the panes would have been replaced with thicker glass after mid-century, and most new construction projects after this time would presumably have employed only the thicker glass. No concentration of either thin or thick glass was discernible, with a mix of both thicknesses noted across the study area. The variety of different colours of pane glass present in the assemblage, including colourless and pale to medium aqua and green glass, does indicate that a number of different batches were used over the years. The abundance of other, more datable artifacts in archaeological collections, such as the ceramics and container glass, generally precludes the need to use window pane glass as a chronological tool, but it does help suggest a date of roughly when a site may have been first occupied.

#### 4.1.3 Clothing Class

The Clothing Class represents less than 1% of the site's assemblage (n=908) with three ceramic buttons attributable to the Fasteners Group. They are made of a type of pressed ceramic powder using the "Prosser Method", a process patented by Richard Prosser of Birmingham, England ca. 1840 (Smith-Albert and Kent, 1949, p. 35). Also known as "agate" buttons, they were widely distributed in Canada by the late 1840s and pretty much replaced the shell buttons commonly used on shirts, dresses and children's clothing by ca. mid-century as they could be produced quickly and much less expensively than other button types (Sprague, 2002, p.111). Ceramic buttons were made in tremendous quantities to about 1910 (Smith-Albert and Kent, 1949, p. 35).

The three Prosser buttons in this collection are white, 1.1 cm diameter ones with four sew through holes. Two found in units 291-500 and 295-510 are plain, and the third one, excavated from unit 300-505, is a "calico" button. Calico buttons were transfer printed with tiny designs that were meant to mimic fabrics, in this case a light grey grid with dots. These buttons were made to complement women's dresses, and button makers took inspiration for their patterns from the popular cotton calico fabrics of the day. In the United States, calico buttons were made after 1848, and predominantly from 1848 to 1865, though they may have been produced as late as 1910 (University of Utah Department of Archaeology, 1990; University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 2022).

#### 4.1.4 Faunal Class

The Faunal Class from the AIGs-508 Site excavations comprises 3.75%, of the site assemblage (n=908) with 34 animal bones representing the Bone Group. Faunal elements were recovered from ten units, with counts of one to 13 per unit. The latter high count was found in unit 290-505, and no other unit contained over six bones. The following discussion is based on general observations made during the cataloguing phase of analysis and is but a very cursory and generalized discussion on the faunal remains from the site.

Most early settlers from Europe and the British Isles were fairly unfamiliar with both hunting and wild game, and, though wild game would have been a welcome addition to any pantry, it was usually used to supplement a diet based primarily on imported livestock (Ferris and Kenyon, 1983). This site's inhabitants would all most likely have kept at least some poultry and livestock. The majority (n=24) of the bones in this collection look to be derived from mammals of various sizes, and at least one ungulate is present, identified by a distinctive tooth excavated from unit 305-495. The tooth is larger in size and may come from a young cow or adult sheep, goat and/or possibly deer. The remainder (n=10) were catalogued as "unsorted", and include nine bone fragments 1 cm or under in size, and one small sized, lightweight scapula. The latter bone, found in unit 295-500, may be avian. Most farmstead would have had a poultry yard, with chickens, turkeys, geese and/or ducks that would have provided meat, eggs and feathers, but it could also come from a non-domesticate.

Almost half, 47.06% (n=16) of the collection (n=34) showed evidence of fire exposure. Most (n=11) of the burnt bone was recovered from unit 290-505, and the rest from four other units. The bones are all calcined, and the count includes seven of the unsorted bones under 1 cm in size



and six of the mammal bones. Heat alteration of faunal material is seldom an indication of cooking methods, but rather generally reflects waste disposal methods or post-deposition disturbances.

Evidence of butchery was noted on another two mammal bone fragments from units 293-503 and 300-505. The two primary tools used in the butchering of the animals during the 19<sup>th</sup> century were the cleaver and the bone saw. Both instruments leave telltale marks on the bone and only the latter tool's marks, which show up as irregular surfaces cross hatched by uneven ridges of bone (James, 1997, p. 128), were readily discernible here. (James, 1997, p. 31). When the bone saw was introduced in the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the use of the cleaver dropped off since the new tool enabled much more precise butchering and was not as destructive (James, 1997, p. 31).

Along with the ungulate tooth, the foot bones (n=2) noted in unit 290-505 and the cranial remains (n=1) from unit 293-503 are generally considered to be part of the butchering waste, and, though commercial butchers also sold these off cuts in their shops and/or at the market, they are a good indication that at least some, if not all, of the butchering of livestock and/or game would likely have been done on the site. Head, feet, tail bones, and animal entrails as well for that matter, would not have been immediately discarded as waste as is commonly done today. Animals would have been processed as thoroughly as possible, with every part of the carcass, literally from tail to tongue, being used for some purpose (James, 1997, p. 130).

#### 4.1.5 Foodways Class

The Foodways Class is, in general, one of the largest and most temporally diagnostic artifact classes in the material culture assemblage recovered from a domestic site. It is by far the best represented class on the AIGs-508 Site with 636 artifacts comprising just over 70% of the total assemblage (n=908). As such, it is relied upon heavily to determine the occupation time frame. The artifacts classed here are related to the preparation, storage, distribution and consumption of food and beverages. Food related material was excavated from 29 of the 32 artifact yielding units, with counts ranging from one to 118 in each. The three highest yields were noted in units 291-500 (n=118), 293-503 (n=100), and 295-505 (n=71). Most (n=23) of the other units contained less than 33 artifacts from this class. The Foodways Class can be divided into a number of groups, ware types and decorative types. **Table 8** illustrates the first two of these divisions, and **Table 9**, the third one.

##### 4.1.5.1 The Ceramic Assemblage

The food related ceramic assemblage (n=605) accounts for 95.13% of the artifacts in the Foodways Class (n=636), and over 70%, of the site's collection (n=908). Both finer tablewares (n=453) and utilitarian kitchen wares (n=152) are present. The variety of ware types listed in **Table 8** and the ratio with which they appear relative to other ware types in the assemblage is in keeping with the suggested 1840s to 1850s time frame for the core of this site's assemblage.

Though each artifact contributes to the dating of a site's occupation, the ceramic assemblage, and the tableware assemblage in particular, is generally the most significant temporal indicator

on domestic sites. What counts is not so much when the ceramic was made, but when it was made available. Since there was very little ceramic tableware production in North America during the 19<sup>th</sup> century in North America, this means it had to be shipped to Canada across the Atlantic, and it came predominantly from England. If new ceramic styles were very popular, they might be “sold out” in England for several years after their initial appearance. Only as their popularity waned at home did they begin to be exported. They were likely to be sent first to wealthy colonies such as Virginia or Georgia where demand was high, and the relatively poorer colonies, such as Canada, received most ceramics later still.

Table 8: H1 (AIGs-508) Foodways Class by Group and Ware Type

| Group                         | Ware                               | Frequency  |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| Ceramic - Tableware           | Refined White Earthenware (RWE)    | 379        |
|                               | Vitrified White Earthenware (VWE)  | 62         |
|                               | Whiteware, Indeterminate (XWE)     | 12         |
| Ceramic - Utilitarian         | Coarse Earthenware (CEW)           | 140        |
|                               | Refined Coloured Earthenware (RCE) | 2          |
|                               | Yellowware (YEW)                   | 8          |
|                               | Coarse Stoneware (CSW)             | 2          |
| <b>Ceramic Total:</b>         |                                    | <b>605</b> |
| Glass Beverage Containers     |                                    | 28         |
| Glass Tablewares              |                                    | 1          |
| Unidentified Glass Containers |                                    | 1          |
| <b>Glass Total:</b>           |                                    | <b>30</b>  |
| Utensils                      |                                    | 1          |
| <b>Metal Total:</b>           |                                    | <b>1</b>   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                  |                                    | <b>636</b> |

### Ceramic Tablewares Group:

#### **Tableware Ware Types**

The 453 ceramic tablewares were collected from 25 units, with each unit containing between one to 89 items. The four units with counts above 30 (54 to 89) were clustered on or west of the 295 north/south line and on or between the 499 and 505 east/west lines. The documentation of the historical progression of ceramic tablewares in industrial era ceramic production makes the identification of ware types, a technological classification that is loosely tied to function, within an assemblage a valuable tool in helping to understand site chronology. Tablewares are generally identified largely as the cream or white bodied wares intended primarily for use at the table, be it for the kitchen table or for a more formal dining room setting

Of the 453 whitewares present in this group, only 12 of them were not identifiable by ware type, being either completely exfoliated (n=4) or burnt (n=8). Two different whiteware bodies were discernible amongst the other 441 and include, in order of sherd frequency, refined white earthenware (RWE) (ca. 1820 onward) (Burke, 1982) (n=379) and ironstone (VWE) (late 1840s-early 20<sup>th</sup> century) (Wetherbee, 1980, p. 109) (n=62). Both of these ware types were also observed in similar proportions in the Stage 2 AA ceramic tablewares. Though the latter assemblage also included a fragment of soft paste porcelain (post-1792, British made) (Majewski



and O'Brien, 1984, pp. 23-24), none were encountered during the Stage 3 AA. As in the Stage 2 AA, neither of the two earliest whiteware types, creamware (ca. 1760-late 1840s) (Miller, 1991, p. 5; Noel Hume, 1972) or pearlware (ca. 1780-ca. 1840) (Kenyon, 1980b; Kenyon, 1991, pp. 4-4; Kenyon, 1995), were found, nor was any later semi-porcelain (mid-1880s-mid-20th century, most popular 1890s-1910s) (Birks, 2022; Kenyon, 1991, p. 12).

The two earliest whiteware varieties on the British market, and ultimately on the North American market as well, were creamware and pearlware. They made their appearance during the last third of so of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and remained in common use into the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Introduced in the early 1760s, creamware became the dominant ceramic used during the rest of the century (Miller, 1991, p. 1). Though production continued to the end of the 1840s, from the 1830s onward creamware was relegated largely to utilitarian, toiletry forms such as wash basins, mugs, chamber pots and bed pans (Miller, 1991, p. 5; Kenyon, 1991, p. 11). During the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, ceramic tablewares were already dominated by pearlware. Introduced in 1779 as an alternative to creamware, pearlware, its popularity saw its peak at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and continued into the mid-1830s in Ontario (Kenyon, 1995). With a post-1845 date for the first possible domestic use of the study area, the absence of these ware types is not surprising.

By ca. 1830, refined white earthenware had largely replaced both creamware and pearlware, and was the most common ware type between ca. 1830 and 1860 (Majewski and O'Brien, 1987; Miller et al., 2000), at which point ironstone became an increasingly popular commodity (Kenyon, 1991, p. 8; Majewski and O'Brien, 1987; Miller et al., 2000). Refined white earthenware is the predominant tableware type in the AIGs-508 Site collection, with a count of 379 sherds. It comprises 85.94% of the identifiable wares (n=441), which is in keeping with the proposed 1840s to 1850s date for the core of the assemblage. At least 346 of them display a slight blue tint in the glaze (ca. 1820-ca. 1860) (Burke, 1982), a common tint seen on a transitional type of pearlware/refined white earthenware which occurred at about the same time that the general production of pearlware ended. When perfected, the new untinted glaze (1840s onward) (Burke, 1962) was seen as an aesthetic improvement over the blue/green tinged pearlware (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984, p. 22). Refined white earthenware continued to be made throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and is still produced today. Twenty-three of the 25 units with ceramic tablewares yielded this ware type, with counts of one to 76 per unit. The three largest concentrations were found in the cluster of high units noted earlier, which include units 291-500 (n=76), 293-503 (n=65), and 293-499 (n=56)

Ironstone, also known as white granite, is a vitrified white earthenware that came onto the Ontario market in the late 1840s (Wetherbee, 1980, p. 109). The 62 ironstone sherds in this assemblage account for the remainder of the identifiable wares (n=441), at 14.06%. They came out of 12 units, with almost half (n=29) of them recovered from units 290-505 (n=14) and 291-500 (n=12).

Despite being more durable than other wares of the day, they were rather plain looking beside the more colourful wares of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, and expensive too, costing about the same as printed. Ironstone was suited, in almost every respect but cost in its early stages, to the needs of a pioneer country such as Canada. It was strong, hardwearing, and, in its later stages, cheap. It only increased in popularity during the 1860s, but it still took several decades to capture a significant place in the Ontario market.. By the 1870s, however, it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon, 1991, p. 8). Ironstone’s paste colour and porosity varied over its period of production, from the more vitrified bluish/greyish-white wares typical of the late 1840s to the 1880s noted on all of the sherds in this assemblage, to the lighter, more porous, creamier coloured wares that began to appear in the 1880s and continued into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Wetherbee, 1980, p. 109).

### **Tableware Decorative Types**

Decorative types must also be considered as they too are temporally sensitive, changing through time much like the ware types, and they help to tighten the occupation time frame for the site’s occupation. Most general stores stocked a variety of tablewares and, though local availability varied, a customer’s choice also depended not only on their personal taste but also on their pocketbook. Different decorative types were differentially priced, and this is particularly true for the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, after which point the relationship between a vessel’s cost and the way in which it was decorated began to weaken. Since ceramics are consumer items, the relative value of various types may provide some insight into the socio-economic status of the site’s inhabitants.

Table 9: H1 (AIGs-508) Foodways Class Ceramic Tablewares by Decorative Type

| Decorative Type                        | Ware Type(s) and Frequencies | Total FQ   | % of Decorative Type |
|--|------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| Hand Painted, Polychrome, Late Palette | RWE=3                        | 3          |                      |
| <b>Hand Painted:</b>                   |                              | <b>3</b>   | <b>1.68</b>          |
| Edged, Non-Scalloped Rim               | RWE=22                       | 23         |                      |
| Edged, Indeterminate                   | RWE=2                        | 1          |                      |
| <b>Edged Total:</b>                    |                              | <b>24</b>  | <b>13.41</b>         |
| Sponged, Dense                         | RWE=61                       | 61         |                      |
| Sponged, Coarse                        | RWE=18                       | 18         |                      |
| <b>Stamped Total:</b>                  |                              | <b>79</b>  | <b>44.13</b>         |
| Stamped                                | RWE=13                       | 13         |                      |
| <b>Stamped Total:</b>                  |                              | <b>13</b>  | <b>7.26</b>          |
| Slipware, Early Period                 | RWE=13                       | 13         |                      |
| Slipware, Late Period                  | RWE=3                        | 3          |                      |
| Slipware, Mixed Period                 | RWE=1                        | 1          |                      |
| <b>Slipware Total:</b>                 |                              | <b>17</b>  | <b>9.5</b>           |
| Transfer Printed (common), Blue        | RWE=26                       | 26         |                      |
| Transfer Printed (common), Brown       | RWE=2                        | 2          |                      |
| Transfer Printed (flown), Mulberry     | VWE=3                        | 3          |                      |
| <b>Transfer Printed Total:</b>         |                              | <b>31</b>  | <b>17.32</b>         |
| Moulded, Vitrified                     | VWE=12                       | 12         |                      |
| <b>Moulded Total:</b>                  |                              | <b>12</b>  | <b>6.7</b>           |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                           |                              | <b>179</b> | <b>100</b>           |

All of the undecorated sherds in the ceramic tableware collection have been omitted from the **Table 9** counts as they are likely derived from the undecorated portion of decorated vessels. Ten of the decorated sherds have also been excluded from the counts as they display only a bit of colour, being either highly exfoliated and/or burnt (n=8), or displaying a decorative element that was employed on various decorative types. Therefore, of the original 453 tableware ceramics in the Foodways Class collection, 179 of the sherds, 39.51%, were identifiable in terms of their decorative type, and the variety of types can be seen in **Table 9**.

The non-vitrified hand painted, edged, sponged, stamped, and slip decorated earthenwares recovered from the site were some of the cheapest types of decorated ceramics available throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and were stocked by most local stores even in the most rural of areas. These inexpensive tableware varieties make up over three-quarters, 75.98% (n=136), of the identifiable decorated tablewares (n=176). The rest of the collection is comprised of wares with more costly decorations, including both the transfer printed (n=31) and moulded ironstone (n=12) one. Even the most humble of cottages seem to have had some middle class aspirations and possessed some of these “finer” wares. Relatively few individual vessels are actually represented by the decorated sherds in this collection.

Domestic assemblages dating from the 1840s into the 1860s, as is the case here, tend to differ little in terms of content, apart from the ceramic tablewares, where the one notable change is an increase in ironstone wares during the 1860s period. In the 1840s, new ceramic decorative types such as sponged and stamped wares, as well as flown transfer prints, were introduced, as was a new whiteware type, ironstone. The common printed, vibrantly hand painted, blue edged and slip decorated ceramics, however, continued to be widely marketed during this period, and along with the 1840s introductions, and were still readily available during the 1860s. Though ironstone composed only 10% or so of stores’ ceramic inventories in the late 1850s, it started to displace similarly priced printed wares in the 1860s, and, by the 1870s, began to entirely replace the latter decorated wares (Kenyon, 1985 a, b, c).

The average settler would not have been wealthy enough to purchase a complete dinner or tea service in a single purchase, as wealthier members of the community could do, buying the “latest thing” in ceramic tableware and replacing their service at frequent intervals. A set probably would have been considered quite frivolous if little to no formal entertaining was done. No true dinner service set was discernible in the assemblage, with the only matching vessels found being teacup and saucer sets. The occupants of this site appear to have bought their everyday vessels by the piece, mixing and matching decorative types at the table with their purchases geared to replacement after breakage. That all the dishes matched do not seem to have been much of a concern. When vessels broke, however, they may have been replaced with like kinds, with new additions such as the increasingly popular ironstone wares, being accumulated along the way. At least 18 sherds, including edged (n=11), sponged (n=6), and transfer printed (n=10 ones, displayed some sort of imperfection caused during the manufacturing process. Items such as these were often sold at a reduced rate, as “seconds” or even “thirds”.

### *Hand Painted Wares*

This decorative category is generally used to describe the under glaze, monochrome and polychrome hand painted white earthenwares, almost always floral, commonly in use from before the 1790s into the 1870s (Miller, 1991, pp. 7-8). Hand painted vessels are most commonly teawares and bowls and were one of the most inexpensive tableware varieties available in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The three hand painted fragments in this collection are of this type, and were found in units 290-505, 293-503, and 295-505. They appear to represent a matching refined white earthenware (ca. 1820 onward) (Burke, 1982) teacup and saucer set with a floral design in the sprig style of floral execution. This fairly delicate style was most common during the first two decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century but there was a return to this type of design again in the 1840s (Miller, 1991, p. 8). The motif is painted in the bright, bold chrome colours of the late palette (ca. 1830-early 1870s) (Miller, 1991, p. 5), a palette that included red and black as well as some lighter shades of green and blue. The set found here includes a red bud, bright green leaves, and purple stems. No hand painted wares were found during the Stage 2 AA, and the small quantity in this collection, despite this decorative type's popularity, is more likely a reflection of personal taste as opposed to local availability.

The use of painted earthenware teas, especially monochrome painted, dwindled rapidly from the 1850s onward. Though it is known that late palette polychrome painted wares continued to be made in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, few were reaching Ontario by the 1880s (Kenyon, 1991, p. 10).

### *Edged Wares*

Edged ware is one of the most common decorative types used on tablewares from North American archaeological contexts dating between 1790 and 1860, and is found predominantly on plates and platters (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984, p. 36; Maryland Conservation Lab, 2015b; Miller and Hunter, 1990, p. 118). Edged ceramics were one of the cheapest types of tablewares around during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and, though they continued to be marketed and readily available into the 1860s, they are not commonly found in archaeological assemblages after this date despite the fact that production continued into the 1890s and possibly later (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984, pp. 37-39; Kenyon, 1995, pp. 4-5).

Edged wares makes up 13.41% (n=24) of the identifiable decorated tablewares (n=179) identified on the AIGs-508. They were retrieved from five units, with more than half of them (n=13) coming out of unit 291-500. All of the sherds are derived from refined white earthenware (ca. 1820 onward) (Burke, 1982) plate forms edged in blue, by far the most popular colour used for edged wares in general (Miller, 1991, p. 7). Green was the second most common colour but it went out of production by 1840 (Miller and Hunter, 1990, p. 117), and, though other colours such as the red brown and purple were also used but were rarely employed, and are ultimately seldom found (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984, p. 38). The 22 fragments with intact or near edges belong to plates with non-scalloped rims (ca. 1825-1897) (n=9) (Miller and Hunter, 1990, pp. 117-118), a style that became common through the 1840s and 1860s (Miller and Hunter, 1990, pp. 116-118). All but one of the 24 sherds exhibit a feathered paint effect around their rim resulting from multiple brush strokes. This effect is the most common type of paint application until around the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. After this point, paint applied parallel to the rim in a simple, solid band

became popular (1840s-end of production) (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984, p. 39). The one exception, a non-scalloped plate sherd from unit 289-514, is banded.

All 24 edged sherds display variations of a single subtype, impressed lines (ca. 1825-1891) (Miller, 1988). No fewer than 11 of them are likely from the same dinner sized plate with very crisp, three pronged curved impressions. The plate is probably a "second", with a painted and glazed clay clumps and pitted glaze. Pieces of this vessel were noted in units 291-500 (n=7), 295-500 (n=3), and 293-503 (n=1). Variation amongst the other 13 sherds suggests the presence of another three vessels. The single blue edged sherd in the Stage 2 AA collection (n=14) also displayed curved impressions but its rim was missing.

### *Sponged Wares*

Earthenwares with sponged decorations (ca. 1843-1900) (Miller, 1991a, p. 6) first came on the Canadian market around the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century along with stamped decorations (ca. 1843-1920) (Kenyon, 1980b, p. 10), and both seem to have been made largely for the "out markets". Though a good number of Staffordshire potters began producing these wares in quantity just before the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, this decorative style may be of Scottish origin. Scottish potteries made extensive use of these types of decoration, and a good deal of it did make its way to Canada. These wares were widely advertised by crockery merchants throughout Victorian Canada as crockery excellent for the country trade since they were so cheap (Collard, 1967, pp. 145-146; Robacker and Robacker, 1968, pp. 78-83). Most of the specimens found in Ontario are from bowls and tea wares but flatware forms such as plates do occur. By the mid-1840s, sponged wares were commonplace on tables in Canada West, yet by the mid-1870s, they had virtually disappeared. Sponged bowls, however, last out the century (Kenyon, 1995, p. 10; Miller, 1991, p. 6).

This decorative class is the prevalent one in the site's identifiable tableware collection (n=179) with 79 sherds accounting for 44.13% of it. Of the 17 units with sponged wares in them, only three had a count above nine, units 293-499 (n=15), 291-500 (n=14), and 293-503 (n=11).

The sponged sherds come from refined white earthenware (ca. 1820 onward) (Burke, 1982) vessels, the majority of which were identified as teacup (n=14) and saucer (n=61) forms. Sixty-one of the sherds are densely sponged and the other 18 are coarsely sponged, with a lot of white background showing. The former variety was made throughout spongeware's production whereas the more coarsely sponged wares were not generally seen prior to ca. 1850 (Kenyon, 1980b, p. 9).

Blue (n=73) is the dominant sponged colour though polychrome ones (n=6) are present as well. Blue, in varying shades, was by far the most common colour employed on sponged wares though polychrome-sponged wares were also popular before ca. 1850 (Kenyon, 1980c).

### *Stamped Wares*

Earthenwares with stamped decorations (ca. 1843-1920) first came on the Canadian market around the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century along with sponged decorations (ca. 1843-1900) (Miller,

1991, p. 6) (Kenyon, 1980b, p. 10), and both seem to have been made largely for the “out markets”. Though a good number of Staffordshire potters began producing these wares in quantity just before the middle of the 19th century, this decorative style may be of Scottish origin. Scottish potteries made extensive use of these types of decoration, and a good deal of it did make its way to Canada. These wares were widely advertised by crockery merchants throughout Victorian Canada as crockery excellent for the country trade since they were so cheap (Collard, 1967, pp. 145-146; Robacker and Robacker, 1968, pp. 78-83). Most of the specimens found in Ontario are from bowls and tea wares but flatware forms such as plates do occur. Though sponged wares were commonplace by the mid-1840s, stamped wares were nowhere near as popular and are ultimately generally not very common on Ontario sites (Kenyon, 1991, p. 10).

The 12 stamped sherds from the AkGw-496 Site represent a matching refined white earthenware (ca. 1820 onward) (Burke, 1982) cup (cat. 80+) (=8) and saucer (cat. 81+) (n=4) set with a monochrome blue circle/scroll motif on a shaded and blank banded background and a rim line. Pieces of this set were retrieved from well Feature L.1 (n=4) and 2 (n=7), and from pit Feature 17 L.1 (n=1).

#### Densely Sponged Wares

Sixty of the 61 densely sponged sherds appear to be sponged in monochrome blue. A minimum of 41 of the sherds, for example, come from three different saucers. One (n=11) of the saucers, found scattered across six units, has sponging that extends up to its rim but not into its interior/cup well, and another (n=19) has mottled sponging in a darker blue colour and a narrow rim band. The latter vessel is likely a “second”, having a glazed clay clump on its surface. Pieces of this saucer came out of five units. Three teacups sherds from unit 291-500 were also noted as being potted in the softened bell shape. The original bell form (early 1830s-1850s) was modified to have a less pronounced waist and the new form was introduced in the early 1850s. This softened bell, or tulip, shape, was especially popular for the low-priced sponged and painted wares (Kenyon, 1987) and has a general date range from the mid-1850s into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Miller, 2011, p. 13). Two of the softened bell shaped sherds belong to a darker blue mottled teacup with a waist band. It was found in unit 291-500 and may match the saucer with the same colour and type of sponging.

The last densely sponged sherd is a flatware one from unit 305-497 with black speckled sponging. Though it may be from a monochrome coloured vessel, empirical observations suggest it more likely is part of a polychrome sponged one.

#### Coarsely Sponged Wares

Like the densely sponged wares, the 18 coarsely sponged ones are mostly done in monochrome blue (n=13). The blue ones appear to represent a single saucer (n=12) and a possible matching teacup (n=1) with sparse sponging up to their rims. The former was encountered in six units, and the latter in unit 300-500. Two of the three sponged sherds in the Stage 2 AA collection (n=14) were also coarsely sponged in blue.

The remaining three coarse sponged sherds from the Stage 3 AA are polychrome ones with medium green and dark red sponging. They too belong to a single saucer found spread across four of the units.

### *Stamped Wares*

Stamped wares (ca. 1843-1920) (Kenyon, 1980b, p. 10) were nowhere near as popular as the sponged wares, or any of the other inexpensively decorated varieties available for that matter, and are not generally very common on Ontario sites (Kenyon, 1991, p. 10). They do, however, appear to have been liked by at least one of this site's inhabitants as 13 refined white earthenware (ca. 1820 onward) (Burke, 1982) sherds were excavated from six of the units. More than half (n=7) of the sherds were attributable to a hollowware item, likely a teacup, with a monochrome blue floral (?) motif on a background of white and shaded blue bands. Fragments of this vessel were retrieved from four different units. A blue saucer (n=3) with an indeterminate motif and a rim line also came out of unit 293-503.

The other three sherds include a hollowware item (n=1) from unit 290-510 with an unidentifiable blue design and a bright green hand painted line or band, and two possible polychrome ones exhibiting a red motif. They include a saucer (n=1), found in unit 295-505, with a stamped scalloped line at an oblique angle to its rim. No stamped wares were observed in the Stage 2 AA.

### *Slipwares*

Though no slip decorated sherds were collected during the Stage 2 AA, 17 fragments of this decorative type were noted in the Stage 3 AA, and they comprise 9.5% of the identifiable decorated assemblage (n=179). All of them come from refined white earthenware hollowware forms encountered in six of the excavation units.

Slip, or banded/dipped, earthenwares were produced between the 1770s and the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab, 2015a), and possibly as late as 1920 (Burke, 1982). This decorative technique cover various types of decoration that were produced by the application of coloured clay slips. The slips are applied as horizontal lines and/or bands of varying widths and may be the primary decorative element, but other design elements were also commonly used in conjunction with the banding and may include inlaid and cut away decorations, bands of lathe turned grooves or patterns, marbling, swirls, cables, dots and/or dendritic patterns, to name a few (Sussman, 1997). Very few of the slipware decorative techniques, however, have historical dates that can be affixed to them. They were the cheapest hollowware available with decoration and is found mostly on bowls, pitchers and mugs (Sussman, 1997) though cups and covered dishes are sometimes also encountered (Lofstrom and Tordoff, 1982, p. 7). Slipwares were used at the table throughout much of the 19<sup>th</sup> century but were largely relegated to kitchen use by the last quarter of the 1800s (Collard, 1967, p. 141). The fact that factory-made slipwares were never manufactured as dinner services is a good indicator that they had no role in formal dining (Sussman, 1997, p. 75).

Slip decorated vessels produced during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century tend to be more elaborately decorated and more varied in colour compared to those from the middle to later part

of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and, by ca. 1860, most had only simply bands of varying widths (Sussman, 1997, p. 75). Thirteen of the sherds in this collection are from the early period, another three are from the later period, and the last one displays elements seen during both periods.

#### Early Period Slipwares

The earlier slipwares generally have narrow bands or stripes in earthen or pastel colours that were often combined with one or more of the different decorative techniques mentioned above on a single vessel (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984, p. 45; Sussman, 1997, p. 75). They tend to be brightly coloured and often exuberant in their surface decoration than later pieces. The 13 early period sherds noted here in six units come from three vessels, with sherds of each found in two or more of the units. One (n=4) from units 293-503 (n=2), 295-500 (n=1), and 290-510 (n=1), displayed a black "mocha" design on a darker greyish blue background. Mocha decoration, a dendritic or tree like pattern, is first mentioned in potters' invoices and depicted in pattern books in the 1790s though it may have been used as early as the 1780s. Mocha becomes rare on archaeological sites after ca. 1850 on whitewares, though it is seen on British tavern mugs until 1939 (Burke, 1982; Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab, 2015a; Sussman, 1997, p.78).

#### Late Period Slipwares

Increasing simplicity and uniformity in decoration marked later slipwares after ca. 1840. This simplification was a way of cutting down production costs. By ca. 1860, most whitewares vessels were simply adorned with band of different widths in bright blue, or blue combined with one other colour, often black/dark brown or grey (Kenyon, 1980b, p. 8; Majewski and O'Brien, 1984, p. 45; Sussman, 1997, p. 75). The three slipware sherds from this later period of production in this production may be from the same bright blue and white banded vessel found in units 295-500 (n=2) and 293-499 (n=1).

#### Mixed Period Slipwares

Unit 293-503 yielded a slipware fragment that displays colours from both periods of production, with an earthen greyish green line or band and a band of bright blue and white.

#### *Transfer Printed Wares (total MNV=23)*

Transfer printing is the second best represented decorative category in the identifiable tableware assemblage (n=179) after sponging (n=79), with 31 sherds accounting for 17.32%. The collection includes both common (ca. 1750 onward) (n=28) and flown (ca. 1844-1920s) (n=3), (Collard, 1967, p. 118; Lofstrom and Tordoff, 1982, p. 9) flown prints, with the former on refined white earthenware (ca. 1820 onward) (Burke, 1982) and the latter on grey/blue hued ironstone (late 1840s-1880s) (Wetherbee, 1980, p. 109). Domestic sites dating from the middle of the 1830s into the last third of the 19<sup>th</sup> century are often conspicuous by the diversity of transfer printed colours found on them despite the fact that they were more costly than most of the other decorative types on the market at the same time. This collection is a rather conservative one, with only three colours observed, blue (1750 onward) (n=26), brown (n=2), and mulberry (n=3) present. A fourth printed colour, black (ca. 1829 onward, popular to ca. 1850, revives ca. 1900 (Collard, 1967; Kenyon, 1991; Loftstrom and Tordoff, 1982) (n=2), however, was noted in the Stage 2 AA, with its



other three printed sherds being blue. Nine units contained transferwares, with counts of one to 11 per unit, and the only unit with more than four sherds was unit 295-505 (n=11).

#### Common Printed Wares

Common over glaze transfer printing was first used shortly after 1750, and it is one of the few uniquely British contributions to ceramic technology, and it revolutionized the Staffordshire ceramic industry. From ca. 1783 onward, the print was applied over the glaze. Common printed wares produced during the 1780s to 1820s period were primarily blue ones, but they only became a relatively common sight on Upper Canadian tables around 1810, appearing largely as teawares. It was not until the following decade that other blue printed dinnerwares came into widespread use, and not until the 1830s that new colours were introduced (Kenyon, 1991; Majewski and O'Brien, 1984). Common transfer wares reached their peak during the 1830s and 1840s period and enjoyed a revival again in the 1880s (Kenyon, 1995).

Blue (ca. 1750 onward, post-1810 in Ontario) (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984, p. 34) is by far the most popular colour used on transfer wares, and it is the prevalent common printed colour on this site, with 26 sherds. All but three of the sherds belong to plates printed in the infamous and ubiquitous *Willow* pattern. The *Willow* pattern was first introduced around 1790 and was made by numerous Staffordshire potters, and, by 1814, was already considered the cheapest and most common printed pattern available. Despite its early date, however, this pattern was not commonly exported to the Canadas until the early 1830s, and it appeared only as dinner wares. *Willow* patterned tea wares were not introduced until 1883 (Miller, 1991, p. 8), and the pattern continues to be made to this day. This site's 23 blue *Willow* sherds look to represent two different plates based on print scale and colouration. They were encountered in six units, with 11 of them coming out of unit 295-505.

Examples of vessels amongst the remaining three blue printed fragments include a flatware item (n=1) from unit 290-505 that is likely a "second", with a blurred floral design, and a teacup (n=1) from unit 291-500 that is potted in the French fluted shape. This cup style was introduced in the mid-1840s and has fluted or flat faceted sides (Kenyon, 1987). Vessels with hexagonal and octagonal lines were very popular during the 1840s and 1850s period (Wetherbee, 1980, p. 37). The cup has no formal exterior border and features a central landscape theme, and its interior border includes a floral design on a lined background. Continuous repeating linear border designs have a production range from the early 1820s to ca. 1891, with a peak period of popularity from ca. 1842 into the late 1850s (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab, 2015c).

Units 293-499 and 293-503 contained the last two common printed sherds in the assemblage, both brown ones from a hollowware form with possible floral design on a white background. Despite the fact that brown printed pearlware tablewares were brought into the colonies as early as ca. 1810, this colour was not commonly seen until the early 1830s in Ontario (Dawson, 1984, p. 128). Lofstrom and Tordoff (1982, p. 14) suggest that this colour was not manufactured after 1850, though other sources (Kenyon, 1991, p. 10; Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab, 2015c) indicate that brown printed wares enjoyed a period of popularity until ca. 1860, with a revived interest in the colour occurring during the 1880s.

### Flown Transfer Printed Wares

Vessels with flown colours were a premium priced ware selling for about 20% more than the common transfer printed ceramics until the 1850s, and, by the 1860s, they tended to be sold as complete sets rather than as individual units (Kenyon, 1991, pp. 6, 8). The AIGs-508 Site's three flown sherds are ironstone hollowware ones printed in mulberry, a wine brown to purple black flown colour that was next in popularity to flow blue. Though flow mulberry was in production, according to one source (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab, 2015c), from as early as 1828, the first mention of it in Ontario is 1851 (Collard, 1967, p. 118-119). Flow mulberry saw its peak during the 1850s into the late 1860s, and appears to have gone out of production around 1868 (Kenyon, 1991, p. 10). Ironstone was the favoured medium for this colour's display (Collard, 1967, p. 118-119). The fragments likely belong to the same vessel, probably a teacup, with a pattern that includes small leaves and lines recovered from units 290-510 (n=2) and 290-505 (n=1).

### *Moulded Wares*

The moulded category represents 6.7% of the identifiable decorated wares (n=179) in the AIGs-508 collection with 12 sherds on blue/grey hued ironstone (late 1840s-1880s) (Wetherbee, 1980, p. 109). Moulded relief patterns were by far the most popular way of decorating ironstone, and, though introduced in the late 1840s, only became increasingly popular during the 1860s. It was not until the 1870s that ironstone was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon, 1991, p. 8). The small collection found here is in keeping with the proposed occupation date for the site.

The moulded ironstone sherds come predominantly from flatware forms (n=8), the other three being hollowware items. Due to the small size and/or exfoliated nature of the sherds, only five could be assigned to a general family of patterns. Two fragments from two different saucers found in units 291-500 and 300-505 belong to the Sydenham family of shapes, though the pattern itself was not identifiable. The Gothic and Sydenham shapes were the earliest moulded ironstone shapes introduced by Staffordshire potters during the 1840s and 1850s (Wetherbee, 1980, p. 48). These early varieties were characterized by the hexagonal and octagonal lines so popular during this period, though some rounded Sydenham forms such as the saucers found here were produced during the 1850s. The production of panelled and/or geometric shaped vessels virtually ceased after 1860 (Wetherbee, 1985, p. 102).

The other three moulded ironstone sherds come from a dinner size plate with a floral design excavated from unit 305-494. During the 1860s, Staffordshire ironstone potters took particular inspiration from the fields, forests, meadow and gardens for their naturalistic patterns, and floral and/or foliated elements remained popular into the 1890s (Wetherbee, 1980, p. 91). The plate's pattern was identified as *Bordered Hyacinth* (Wetherbee, 1996, p. 123).

### **Additional Comments on the Tableware Assemblage**

Only six of the undecorated sherds in the AIGs-508 Site collection displayed any additional diagnostic attributes. Unit 300-495 yielded all of them and they represent a teacup potted in the softened bell shape (early 1850s-early 20<sup>th</sup> century) (Miller, 2011, p. 13)

### Utilitarian Wares Group:

Utilitarian wares were generally made of clays that fired red, grey, buff or tan, and were glazed with lead or salt glazes. These vessels were meant for the kitchen, cellar, laundry, pantry and milk house and they are represented here by 152 sherds. The utilitarian wares make up just over one quarter, 25.12%, of the ceramic assemblage (n=605), and a similar percentage, 23.95%, of the total Foodways Class assemblage (n=636). They were recovered from 14 units, with counts per unit ranging from one to 30. The three highest concentrations were observed in units 293-503 (n=30), 291-500 (n=22), and 290-505 (n=18).

The most common of the four ware types identified in this group is coarse earthenware (1796-1920, Ontario made) (Newlands, 1979) (n=140), followed by yellowware (1840-1930s) (Collard, 1967, p. 141; Gallo, 1985) (n=8), refined coloured earthenware (ca. late 1850s, Ontario made) (Webster, 1972, p. 174) (n=12), and coarse stoneware (1849-early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Ontario made) (Newlands, 1979, p.24) (n=2). The former two ware types were also noted in the Stage 2 AA but the latter two are absent.

In the general absence of temporally diagnostic shapes and/or maker's marks, these ceramic utilitarian wares tend to be more indicative of function than date. All of the sherds belong to hollowware forms, and, apart from a lid (n=1) and a handled vessel (n=1), possibly a jug, none of the other fragments were identifiable beyond the generic hollowware designation.

### *Coarse Earthenwares*

Coarse earthenwares are ubiquitous across sites in Southern Ontario and were readily available throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This utilitarian ware is the prevalent type on the site, with 140 red bodied sherds. All of the vessels have been thrown by hand as opposed to having been made by mechanical means, displaying telltale thrown lines on their interior and/or exterior surfaces left by the potters' fingers. The variety of glaze colours and glaze combinations in this collection suggest that, much like the ceramic tablewares, they too represent a fairly limited number of individual vessels. A minimum of 29 sherds from five units, for example, were attributable to a hollowware item with an unglazed exterior surface and a distinctive brownish red interior one, the latter displaying greenish tones in its centre. Another 17, also from five units, has a flat brim and interior with a textured (overfired?) yellowish glaze.

### *Yellowwares*

Yellowwares were made of clays that fired to a light shade of buff, and were generally potted from clays more refined than those used for ordinary utilitarian use. The colour was intensified by a transparent glaze and the vessels generally moulded or slip cast. Canadian crockery sellers began advertising "yellow" wares from about 1840 onward (Collard, 1967, p. 141), and by 1930, they had virtually disappeared. (Gallo, 1985).

The eight yellowware fragments recovered from this site all have a clear glazed, moulded exterior surface and an off white glazed interior one. They represent a single vessel found spread across units 300-510 (n=6), 295-505 (n=1), and 295-510 (n=1).

### *Refined Coloured Earthenwares*

More vitrified, refined coloured earthenwares were also being made in Ontario during the last half of the 19th century and, like the yellowwares, are most commonly moulded or slip cast. They were introduced into the Canadian pottery industry from England in the late 1850s and native Canadian production began shortly thereafter (Webster, 1972, p. 174). Both refined coloured earthenware sherds are red bodied ones glazed in dark brown. They were found in unit 291-500 and probably belong to the same vessel with a 9.5 cm diameter fairly flat lid that tapers towards its edge.

#### *Coarse Stoneware Wares*

Despite the fact that coarse stoneware was being produced in Ontario by 1849, it is only by the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century that stoneware, along with glass containers became common items on domestic sites (Newlands, 1979, p. 24). The finely pebbled appearance on the orangey brown coloured surfaces of the two grey coarse stoneware hollowware sherds found here in units 291-500 and 293-503 indicate that they are glazed with a salt glaze. Though similar in colouration, sherd thickness suggests the presence of two different vessels.

#### *4.1.5.2 The Glass Assemblage*

Prior to the introduction of mechanization into the glass industry in the 1880s and the move to fully automatic commercial production by ca. 1904 (Miller and Sullivan, 1991, pp. 100-102), glass vessels were quite expensive, and most were ultimately saved and reused several times before they were finally broken and/or discarded. There can be many years separating the manufacture date and the eventual deposition date for these vessels, an important factor to keep in mind when dating archaeological collections. The production and consumption of bottles and other container glass increased greatly from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century onward due much to falling bottle prices and the development of good and inexpensive bottle and jar closures (Adams, 2003, p. 44).

The food related glass collection consists of 30 fragments accounting for 4.72% of the total Foodways Class assemblage (n=636). With an 1840s to 1850s core date for the AIGs-508 assemblage, only a small quantity of glass would be expected. The sherds were recovered from six units, with counts of one to 11 in each. The three highest concentrations were observed in units 295-500 (n=11), 291-500 (n=7), and 293-499 (n=6).

The glass could be assigned to three different groups, the Glass Beverage Containers (n=26), Glass Tablewares (n=1), and Unidentified Glass Containers (n=1) Groups. Apart from one piece of pressed glass (1850s in Canada, most popular 1870s onward) (Battie and Cottle, 2000, pp. 113-115; Miller et al., 2000, p. 7), the rest of the assemblage is of mould blown manufacture (pre-1920, most common pre-1904) (Lindsey, 2022; Jones and Sullivan, 1989, pp. 35, 39). The most common glass colour in this assemblage is olive green (pre-19<sup>th</sup> century onward) (n=27), followed by aqua (pre-1920s) (n=2) and clear (fairly uncommon pre-1870s, most common mid- to late 1910s onward) (n=1) glass (Lindsey, 2022).

### Glass Beverage Containers Group:

The Glass Beverage Containers Group includes the 27 olive green sherds and one of the aqua coloured ones, and all are derived from mould blown (pre-1920, most common pre-1904) (Lindsey, 2022; Jones and Sullivan, 1989, pp. 35, 39) cylindrical bottles. Olive green glass in varying shades is the glass colour most commonly associated with the liquor industry, and the majority of the bottles would have contained wine, beer or spirits. Light (n=5), medium (n=21), and dark (n=1) olive glass are present. Dark olive green, or “black”, glass is one of the earliest glass colours and was most common prior to 1880, being made to protect the bottles’ contents from damaging sunlight (Lindsey, 2022). At least some of the sherds catalogued as being medium olive green in colour may actually be from the thinner, upper body and/or neck portion of “black” bottles. Though most of the alcohol contained in these bottles was likely consumed for pleasure, at least some of it may have been used for medical purposes. Alcohol was widely prescribed by doctors during the early to middle part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was employed as an anaesthetic and was often combined with herbal extracts into medicinal tinctures (Connor, 2000).

As for the aqua coloured fragment, it was noted as being very thick in body and may belong to a bottle that once have contained some sort of carbonated beverage such as soda, mineral water, ginger beer, ale or porter. Since such bottles had to withstand the gaseous pressures of the product itself, they had to be made of relatively heavy/ thick glass. Though carbonated beverages were being bottled in both glass and ceramic throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was a boom in the industry for these product starting during the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Lindsey, 2022).

The varying shades of aqua, green, and blue seen in container glass are the result of the iron impurities found in most sands, and are very common colours for bottles and containers of all types that date prior to the 1920s. These colours are seldom seen past this time. Coloured glass began to be replaced by colourless glass during the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century as buyers wished their products to be clearly visible to them (Lindsey, 2022). The aqua bottle came out of unit 297-507.

### Glass Tableware Group:

Unit 290-505 contained the single glass fragment attributable to this group, a pressed glass (1850s in Canada, most popular 1870s onward) (Battie and Cottle, 2000, pp. 113-115; Miller et al., 2000, p. 7) flatware item with raised lines radiating from the underside of its base made of clear glass. Though clear bottle and container glass, generally speaking, is fairly uncommon prior to the 1870s and most common from the middle to late 1910s onward with the widespread use of automatic bottle machines, this general dating rule does not apply to clear glass tablewares, which go back much further than was common for utilitarian containers (Lindsey, 2022).

Pressed glasswares were first introduced in England in the mid-1820s and became available to the British buying public during the 1830s and 1840s (Miller et al., 2000, p. 7). By the 1850s, pressed glass is seen in Canada. It could be cheaply produced and was intended for everyday use, being both durable and attractive. It was very popular from the 1850s until 1910, with the majority of it made during the 1880s. Most of the wares produced in this early period are colourless, as is the piece here, and it was particularly popular in Canada from the 1870s onward.

American pressed glass was less expensive than the British made product, and there was some Canadian production of pressed glass by the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century as well (Battie and Cottle, 2000, pp. 113-115).

#### Unidentified Glass Containers Group:

Any glass sherds that could not be assigned to any of the other Foodways Class groups with a degree of certainty were ultimately placed here, and the vast majority of them are likely derived from the various types of food related glassware in the previous groups. The one unidentified container/bottle glass sherd in this group is a mould blown (pre-1920, most common pre-1904) (Lindsey, 2022; Jones and Sullivan, 1989, pp. 35, 39) aqua coloured (pre-1920s) (Lindsey, 2022) one found in unit 291-500.

#### *4.1.5.3 The Metal Assemblage*

An incomplete metal teaspoon, represented here by part of its handle only, came out of unit 290-505. It belongs to the Utensils Group and is made from ferrous metal. By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, tinned iron spoons like this one were replacing other wares used as standard kitchen equipment and/or cutlery. They were made from thin sheets of iron which would have originally been coated with a thin layer of tin for rust protection. By the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, tinned iron spoons were replacing other wares used as standard kitchen equipment and/or cutlery (Kenyon, 1983).

#### **4.1.6 Medical/Hygiene Class**

The Medical/Hygiene Class makes up 1.32% of the site's assemblage (n=908), with 12 glass bottle fragments assigned to the Pharmaceutical Containers Group. They were encountered in six units, with counts of one to four per unit. Ten of the sherds are mould blown (pre-1920, most common pre-1904) (Lindsey, 2022; Jones and Sullivan, 1989, pp. 35, 39) aqua coloured (pre-1920s) (Lindsey, 2022) ones, and the remaining two are clear glass (fairly uncommon pre-1870s, most common mid- to late 1910s onward) (n=1) fragments of indeterminate manufacture. One of the latter is melted and the other small in size.

The majority of the bottles from which these sherds are derived would likely have contained some sort of "patent medicine". Though patent medicines were available from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and well into the 20<sup>th</sup>, they were at their height of popularity during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. They were medical concoctions that commonly claimed to ease an incredible list of ailments, and because of this many became known as "cure alls". Many claims were completely unfounded though some did ease pain and other ailments but usually not because of the herbs or other touted ingredient they contained but rather due to the alcohol, narcotics and opiated substances in them. At a time of incurable and contagious diseases, these remedies found and exploited their markets. The low price of these products and the ease in which they could be administered catered to the masses that could not afford and/or had no access to a professional physician (Wenger, 2014).

The aqua glass comes from cylindrical and rectangular bottles, and only two of the sherds displayed additional temporally diagnostic attributes. One from unit 290-505 is a narrow

cylindrical bottle with a glass tipped pontil scar on its base. The pontil is a long iron rod attached to the base of an object that is still hot and used to hold the object while the upper portion is being formed. A rough scar is left when the pontil is detached. Pontil scars on all types of “utilitarian” bottles and/or containers became every increasingly unusual as the 1860s progressed and largely disappeared by the late 1860s or early 1870s as various snap case tools dominated the task of grasping the hot bottle for finishing (Jones, 1991, pp. 88-90; Lindsey, 2022).

The second aqua bottle sherd of interest is a rectangular one excavated from unit 293-503 with “.ACC...” on one of its side panels. It may be a medicine bottle made by J. & R. G. Radway & Company, established in New York City in 1848. The company was formed to produce and promote their product *Radway’s Ready Relief*, or *R. R. R.*, an “Anodyne Nervine and Pain Killer”.. This product was introduced as a liniment for both external and internal pain, claiming to cure “Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all pains”. The firm became Radway & Company in 1877 and Radway’s Ready Relief was still being manufactured and packaged in two sizes in 1948 the complete wording on the bottle would have read “RRR / RADWAY & Co / NEW YORK // ENTD. ACCORD TO // ACT OF CONGRESS” (Fike, 2006, p. 74).

Unit 305-490 yielded both clear glass pieces which likely come from the same thin bodied, narrow cylindrical bottle. No items medical and/or hygiene related items were collected during the Stage 2 investigations.

#### 4.1.7 Smoking Class

This site’s Smoking Class is comprised of four white ball clay pipe fragments representing the Smoking Pipes Group. This class makes up less than 1% of the site’s Stage 3 AA assemblage (n=908), and none were found during the previous investigations. Smoking pipes are the most common smoking item found on 19<sup>th</sup> century sites and, despite the low count, smoking was obviously a pastime enjoyed by at least one of this site’s mid-19<sup>th</sup> century inhabitants over the time of its domestic use. Clay pipes were being mass produced in England, Scotland, France and Germany by 1800 and, by the second half of the century, in Canada as well (Adams, 1995, p. 93).

This site’s pipe collection consists of both pipe bowl (n=3) and stem (n=1) fragments found in four different units. The stem and one of the bowl fragments are plain and/or unmarked, and the other two bowl sherds are both decorated. One from unit 291-500 has a large embossed fouled anchor. The other is a complete bowl found in unit 305-495 impressed with “TD”. Pipes bearing the letters “TD” are perhaps the commonest style of decorated clay pipe found on 19<sup>th</sup> century in Canada and the United States and were made in numerous styles. The ‘TD’ pipe found here displays only the lettering which is typical of “TD” pipes from the last half of the century, whereas those dating from the early to middle part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century commonly had added embellishments (Kenyon, 1982a, b). The “TD” bowl found here has had its spur removed and ground down.

The use of clay pipes began to decline in the 1880s when they were largely replaced by briar pipes and cigarettes (Adams, 1995, p. 93). The latter, however, did not become the most popular



means of taking tobacco until immediately after the end of WWI in both Britain and the United States. By the early 1890s, the clay pipe trade to Canada and the United States was largely over (Walker, 1983, pp.2-3).

#### **4.1.8 Unassigned Class**

The two ferrous metal items catalogued into this class include a split chain link from the Miscellaneous Hardware Group and a sheet metal fragment from the Miscellaneous Materials Group. Both were excavated from unit 305-497. This class is, in general, not a particularly diagnostic one.

#### **4.1.9 Unidentified Class**

Items that could not definitively be assigned to any particular class, or were unidentifiable in general as to form or function, were lumped into the Unidentified Class. This class is represented by 108 indeterminate and/or incomplete artifacts made of ceramic (n=95) and glass (n=13).

##### *Ceramic Items*

All 95 ceramic sherds in this class are made of coarse red earthenware (1796-1920, Ontario made) (Newlands, 1979), and they are either partially (n=49) to fully (n=46) exfoliated. The former have unglazed exterior surfaces and exfoliated interior ones and were hand thrown on a potter's wheel as opposed to having been made by mechanical means. These coarse earthenwares are most likely derived from utilitarian kitchen wares (Foodways Class) though some could also come from flower pots/saucers (Activities Class), and/or drainage tiles (Construction Materials Group).

##### *Glass Items*

The majority (n=9) of the glass (n=13) assigned to the Unidentified Class is of indeterminate manufacture, with six of them being melted. The remainder are of mould blown manufacture. Clear glass (generally post-1870s, most common mid-1910s onward) sherds numbered eight and the other four are aqua in colour (pre-1920s) (Lindsey, 2022). None of the fragments displayed any additional temporally diagnostic traits and most are likely derived from the glasswares already accounted for in previous classes.

#### **4.1.8 Conclusions**

The overall site assemblage of 915 Euro-Canadian domestic artifacts (including samples) recovered during the Stage 3 unit excavations at AIGs-508 exhibit trends that are in keeping with the documented dates of popularity and production for the various artifacts discussed above. The assemblage may be assigned a mid-19th century date.

The artifact assemblage and the archival data consulted indicate that this site may have been occupied as early as the mid-1850s into the later years of the 1860s, with its core assemblage falling into the 1840s to 1850s period. The first occupants on a one-acre parcel somewhere within Lot 4, Concession 5 — possibly encompassing AIGs-508 — are tenant labourers Lee Hudson (ca. 1863-1864) and Jacob Winters (ca. 1865-1869) under William Stephenson's (1861-1872) ownership of the property. The predominance of material from the early 1840s to 1850s period, however, may suggest that the initial occupation of the site occurred prior to the property's 1861



sale to Stephenson, with an unknown and/or unrecorded occupant, possibly a tenant hired to clear the land, living at this location during Heydon's ownership from 1845 to 1861. If this is indeed the case, the homestead may have been subsequently re-occupied by Stephenson's tenants between ca. 1863 and 1869 on the one acre portion of Stephenson's holdings. Both were short-term occupations and the homestead looks to have been abandoned by 1870 at the latest. The overall small size of the collection and the relatively low artifact counts, even in the high count units, do suggest that the actual domestic dwelling, at the core of the site, has probably been obliterated by post-abandonment road related construction activities. It is also possibly that the site's deposits may consist, at least in part, of re-deposited midden material resulting from the latter disturbances.

The assemblage is likely comprised of a combination of both day to day refuse disposal as well as "house cleanings" as the various inhabitants left the site in turn over the years, and to a final house cleaning when the homestead was abandoned by 1870. The assemblage left behind, and the ceramic tableware assemblage in particular, does suggest that the occupants of the AIGs-508 Site were of modest economic means living very much the life of the average settler in rural Ontario.

The Stage 3 artifact assemblage, though relatively small, is a highly representative one that well defines the site's period of occupancy. As per *Section 3.4.2, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, with more than 80% of the time span of the site's occupation dating to before 1870, the H1 (AIGs-508) site represents an archaeological resource that has significant cultural heritage value and interest. As such, it requires Stage 4 mitigation prior to development impacts.

Given the absence of a distinct midden, no additional hand excavation is recommended. Mechanical stripping of the site, however, could uncover potential cultural features despite the fact that none were discernible during unit excavations. Deeply deposited soil layers are also more likely to be intact and contain in situ material, both artifacts and structures. Topsoil removal would also either confirm or negate the hypothesis that the original domestic dwelling lies outside of the study area, possibly under the modernized historic roadway/ditch.

## 4.2 Indigenous Component

The Indigenous artifact assemblage from this site solely contained lithics. In total, there were seven one-square-metre units excavated on a five-metre grid that produced 176 lithics; 175 pieces of debitage and one formal tool fragment (*see Appendix E – Table E2*).

### 4.2.1 Analysis Methodology

Definitions for the various terms may be found in **Appendix F**, and a brief description of each of categories' methodology is described below.

The analysis of the lithic material is based on four broad artifact categories:

1. *Formal Tools* (deliberate reduction strategy employed) – analysis includes raw material typing, heat exposure, tool type, tool subtype, and the segment of the tool that is present;

2. *Expedient Tools* (utilized and/or retouched) – analysis includes lithic raw material, reduction sequencing, heat exposure, types of use-wear, edge type, and surface type.
3. *Cores* – analysis includes the core type, the lithic raw material, and heat exposure;
4. *General Debitage* (waste flakes) – analysis includes raw material typing, reduction sequencing, and heat exposure.

This is a standard breakdown of categories for lithics, of which only two (formal tools anddebitage) were present in these clusters.

#### *4.2.1.1 Raw Material*

A visual inspection of thedebitage and tool was conducted to determine lithic raw material type. A concerted effort was made to classify raw material type only when it could be positively identified. Only Onondaga chert was identified on the site.

#### *Onondaga Chert*

Onondaga is a Middle Devonian chert whose primary sources are found on the northeast shore of Lake Erie and continues eastward into New York Stage (Parkins, 1977 in Fisher, 1997, p. 19). The chert is comprised of three members: Edgecliff, Moorehouse and Cliff that cannot be distinguished macroscopically (Eley & von Bitter 1989, p. 18). As a secondary source Onondaga is ubiquitous in southern Ontario, and its “prevalence in the region is reflected by secondary deposit use on sites extending from Paleo... to historic sites. Onondaga chert was used extensively throughout the Archaic, and was almost the sole chert relied on during the Early Woodland Meadowood Phase” (Ritchie 1969, p.183; Granger, 1978, pp. 237-238; Ellis et al., 1988, p. 14 in Fisher, 1997, p. 19).

#### *4.2.1.2 Debitage Analysis Methodology*

The analysis ofdebitage is important for determining various site activities and to differentiate possible activity areas. Each flake was examined macroscopically to determine its place in the lithic reduction sequence. Criteria considered (but not necessarily recorded) when categorizing the lithics into various types include the presence or absence of striking platform, bulb of percussion, angle of the platform, dorsal scarring – the frequency and direction, and presence (percentage) of cortex (parent rock). Based on these criteria, flakes were categorized as primary decortication, secondary decortication, initial, thinning, trimming, shatter and fragments (**see Appendix E – Table E2**). Debitage analysis categories is based on Chris Ellis’ thesis (1979).

#### *4.2.1.3 Formal Tool Analysis Methodology*

There was only one formal tool recovered during the Stage 3 AA at AIGs-508. Any metrics that could be taken were noted.

### **4.2.2 Debitage Analysis**

#### *4.2.2.1 Reduction Sequence*

**Table 10** summarizes the results of thedebitage reduction sequence. Overall, the types of lithic reduction carried out on site represent the late stages of biface manufacture once the

fragment/shatter categories have been removed. The thinning flakes (56.3%) represent a good portion of the analysable sample, followed by trimming flakes (31%). There are indications that earlier stages of reduction were being carried out on site as initial represents 11.3% of the analysable sample. Therefore, the main activity carried out on site was the final thinning of bifaces, with some later stage block and preform reduction also being conducted.

Table 10: H1 (AIGs-508) Debitage Reduction Sequence

| FLAKE TYPE              | TOTAL ASSEMBLAGE |            | ANALYZABLE SAMPLE |            |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
|                         | Frequency        | %          | Frequency         | %          |
| Primary Decortication   | 0                | 0          | 0                 | 0          |
| Secondary Decortication | 1                | 0.6        | 1                 | 1.4        |
| Initial                 | 8                | 4.6        | 8                 | 11.3       |
| Thinning                | 40               | 22.9       | 40                | 56.3       |
| Trimming                | 22               | 12.6       | 22                | 31.0       |
| Fragment/shatter        | 104              | 59.4       | --                | --         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>            | <b>175</b>       | <b>100</b> | <b>71</b>         | <b>100</b> |

The majority of the initial and thinning flakes were small, indicating that the lithic raw material brought on site was in the form of nearly finished preforms to be further reduced into projectile points, or as small blocks that were turned into preforms and then they finished as a final product (projectile points).

#### 4.2.2.2 Lithic Raw Material Type

There was no lithic raw material type variation. The lithic assemblage consists solely of Onondaga chert, and there appeared to be one variety present.

#### 4.2.2.3 Debitage Heat Exposure

The majority of thedebitage does not show any indications of having been exposed to heat. There were 135 (77.1 %) that showed no signs of heat exposure, while 36 showed surficial colour change (20.6%), and the remaining four showed some combination of potlidding heat damage. Since this analysis is being conducted on a small assemblage recovered during the Stage 3 AA, not too much may be concluded from the data at this time.

#### 4.2.2.4 Debitage Recovery Level

The distribution patterning for the lithics proved interesting in one aspect, that of depth. There were 175 pieces ofdebitage recovered, but only 58 (33.1%) were from the topsoil layer, with the remaining 117 (66.9%) from the subsoil. Subsoil in each unit was arbitrarily excavated in five centimetre increments until artifact numbers substantially decreased. **Table 11** presents the distribution of lithics by recovery depth. A comparison of thedebitage recovered in topsoil versus subsoil follows, with reduction sequence and exposure to heat examined based on level.

Table 11: H1 (AIGs-508) Debitage Distribution by Level

| LEVEL              | FREQUENCY | %    |
|--------------------|-----------|------|
| Topsoil/Ploughzone | 58        | 33.1 |
| Subsoil 0-5        | 15        | 8.6  |

|               |            |              |
|---------------|------------|--------------|
| Subsoil 5-10  | 65         | 37.1         |
| Subsoil 10-15 | 15         | 8.6          |
| Subsoil 15-20 | 16         | 9.1          |
| Subsoil 20-25 | 4          | 2.3          |
| Subsoil 25-30 | 1          | 0.6          |
| Subsoil 30-35 | 1          | 0.6          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>175</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

For the most part, the general distribution of debitage decreases as the depth increases. However, there is an anomaly with the Subsoil 5-10 level which has a skewed percentage of the debitage recovered. This is likely the result of root activity in one unit (305-495) that carried artifacts deeper than would normally be expected given the sandy subsoil conditions. In unit 305-495, the topsoil level contained 21 pieces of debitage, while the first 0-5cm of subsoil had 11, then 5-10 had 12, and then the frequency decreased. Whatever the reason, unit 305-495 contained 76 pieces of debitage in its subsoil levels; this is out of 117 in total, making up 65% of the debitage recovered from subsoil.

A comparison was made between the reduction sequence (analysable) of the debitage in the topsoil versus subsoil to determine if there was a potential recovery difference based on level. **Table 12** presents the results.

Table 12: H1 (AIGs-508) Debitage Distribution by Level and Reduction Sequence

| FLAKE TYPE   | TOPSOIL   |            | SUBSOIL   |            |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
|              | Frequency | %          | Frequency | %          |
| Secondary    | 1         | 3.7        | 0         | 0          |
| Initial      | 3         | 11.1       | 5         | 11.4       |
| Thinning     | 15        | 55.6       | 25        | 56.8       |
| Trimming     | 8         | 29.6       | 14        | 31.8       |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>27</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>44</b> | <b>100</b> |

As **Table 12** indicates, there was no difference in reduction sequence distribution between the topsoil level and the various levels of subsoil taken as a whole.

The distribution of debitage by level and exposure to heat was also compared to determine if there was any difference between topsoil and subsoil levels. **Table 13** demonstrates that overall there is more exposure to heat in the topsoil level, and less so in the subsoil levels. As well, there were more pieces of debitage with greater exposure (potlids) in the topsoil than in the subsoil. As indicated above, however, the general exposure to heat for the debitage is minimal when the entire assemblage is examined. With that, and the confirmation that there was no difference in reduction sequence distribution between the topsoil and subsoil levels, the likelihood that root activity in sandy soils is the cause for the artifacts discovered at various subsoil levels is plausible.

Table 13: H1 (AIGs-508) Debitage Distribution by Level and Heat

| HEAT        | TOPSOIL   |      | SUBSOIL   |      |
|-------------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
|             | Frequency | %    | Frequency | %    |
| No exposure | 39        | 67.2 | 96        | 82.1 |

|                         |           |              |            |              |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Surficial colour change | 16        | 27.6         | 20         | 17.1         |
| Potlids                 | 3         | 5.2          | 1          | 0.9          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>            | <b>58</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>117</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

#### 4.2.3 Formal Tool Analysis

There was one formal tool recovered during the Stage 3 testing. It is a projectile point base made from Onondaga chert, and is side-notched. The metrics that could be taken are: basal width 25.54 mm and neck width 20.61 mm. The base is straight and there has been light basal grinding. It is not considered diagnostic, and therefore, no specific cultural affiliation can be ascertained apart from Indigenous in origin.

#### 4.2.4 Conclusions

The Stage 3 AA at H1 (AIGs-508) has produced 175 pieces of debitage and one biface fragment. The biface fragment is the basal portion of a projectile point and is not considered diagnostic. The debitage is fairly concentrated, with one unit containing 96 (55%) of the debitage assemblage. A thorough examination noted no difference in reduction sequence distribution between the topsoil level and the various levels of subsoil taken. It is, therefore, theorized that root activity in sandy soils is the cause for the artifacts discovered at various subsoil levels, rather than a ghost feature. Nevertheless, the reduction sequence as a whole indicates that tool finishing was a primary activity on the site, with some preform and later block shaping being carried out at the site.

As per *Section 3.4.1, Standard 1.a* of the 2011 S&G, with one or more test units yielding 10 or more lithic artifacts the Indigenous component of the H1 (AIGs-508) site represents an archaeological resource that has significant cultural heritage value and interest. As such, it requires Stage 4 mitigation prior to development impacts.

In conclusion, the Indigenous component of H1 (AIGs-508) is a small habitation or specialized site (possibly re-tooling station). The lack of diagnostic lithics does not permit a designation more specifically than Indigenous and cannot be assigned to a specific time frame or archaeological type (i.e. Broadpoint, Smallpoint, Brewerton, etc.).

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings detailed in preceding sections, the following recommendations are presented:

1. The **Indigenous Component** of the **H1 (AIGs-508)** site represents a small habitation or specialized site, possibly a re-tooling station. As such, this site has significant cultural heritage value or interest, and requires Stage 4 mitigation prior to development impacts. According to *Sections 3.5 and 4.2* of the *2011 S&G*, the preferred approach is avoidance and protection of the site. As such, the following options were presented and discussed with the proponent: project redesign; excluding the area of the archaeological site; or incorporating the area of the archaeological site into the project design. It was subsequently determined that the portion of this site lying within the project area limits cannot be avoided or protected; therefore, the site must be subjected to a comprehensive Stage 4 archaeological excavation in accordance with the requirements set within *Sections 4.2.1 (General Excavation Requirements), 4.2.2 (Excavation by Hand), 4.2.3 (Excavation by Mechanical Topsoil Removal), and 4.3 (Determining the Extent of Excavations), 4.4 (Collecting Soil Samples)* of the *2011 S&G*.

### **STAGE 4 EXCAVATION:**

#### **Block Excavation Recommendations**

Per *Section 4.2.2* of the *2011 S&G*, hand excavation “is the preferred technique for documenting the full range of materials and formation processes at an archaeological site.” Additionally, *Section 4.2.9, Standard 1* requires the excavation of one metre square units by hand.

The Stage 4 hand excavation of contiguous one-square-metre units (“block excavation”) will follow the methods and requirements outlined in the *2011 S&G’s Sections 4.2.1* (general Stage 4 excavation requirements), *4.2.2* (general hand excavation requirements) and *4.2.9* (specific hand excavation requirements for undisturbed sites), as well as *Table 4.1* (determination of hand excavation extent). Hand excavation by trowel and shovel will commence in units immediately adjacent to the four Stage 3 test units that yielded more than 10 lithic artifacts, namely: 304-495, 305-494, 305-495 and 305-497.

#### *Block Excavation of Topsoil*

Hand excavation of the plough-disturbed topsoil deposit in each unit must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than six millimetres in order to facilitate artifact recovery, with no need to individually piece-plot artifacts given that the material is no longer *in situ* owing to decades of agricultural ploughing. All exposed subsoil surfaces under the topsoil must be cleaned by shovel (“shovel shine”) or trowel to aid in identifying subsurface cultural features. Care should be taken during block excavation to examine

the exposed subsoil for faint staining or concentrations of artifacts at the surface of subsoil.

*Excavation of Features Identified on Surface of Subsoil*

All Indigenous cultural features clearly identified on the topsoil–subsoil interface must be hand-excavated by systematic (stratigraphic or standardized) levels and fully documented only after complete exposure, except when not possible (e.g., where full exposure is restricted by the project limits). All cultural features must be hand-excavated according to *Section 4.2.2, Standard 7* of the *2011 S&G*. All hand-excavated soils must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than six millimetres to facilitate artifact recovery, with the exception of any samples retrieved from appropriate cultural features that are reserved for specialist analysis. Any soil samples taken for flotation and specialist analysis must be collected in accordance with *Section 4.4* of the *2011 S&G*. All cultural features must be documented with photographs and drawings according to *Section 4.2.1, Standard 9* of the *2011 S&G*, and mapped and recorded relative to the grid established during the Stage 3 AA.

*Excavation of Invisible Feature(s) in Subsoil*

Given the site’s unusual lithic distribution pattern, wherein a substantial proportion of the debitage had been recovered from the subsoil as opposed to the plough-disturbed topsoil, while likely the cause of root disturbance it is also possible that the subsoil at the site core consists an invisible or “ghost” feature that could be defined solely by the presence of artifacts and thereby only have a form by the distribution of those artifacts (i.e. there is no staining or visible cut for a feature to define its limits). If no Indigenous features are identified at the topsoil–subsoil interface, the subsoil deposit in the core of the site must be excavated with care. Hand excavation of subsoil must be carried out per unit, within the grid system established in the Stage 3 AA, in order to determine the unit’s overall (topsoil + subsoil) artifact yield.

Per *Section 4.2.2, Standard 7.b* of the *2011 S&G*, if a ghost feature is determined to be present, the undisturbed subsoil deposit/invisible feature surrounding must be excavated by careful trowelling, and all recovered artifacts horizontally and vertically mapped by piece-plotting to facilitate the reconstruction of the plan and profile of the deposit. In accordance with *Section 4.2.9* of the *2011 S&G*, hand excavation must extend down until at least 10 cm below any artifact has proved sterile.

All loose soils generated from trowelling must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than six millimetres to recovery of smaller artifacts not spotted during the trowelling and recording process, with the exception of any samples retrieved from appropriate cultural features that are reserved for specialist analysis. Any soil samples taken for flotation and specialist analysis must be collected in accordance with *Section 4.4* of the *2011 S&G*. Subsoil excavation must be documented with photographs and drawings according to *Section 4.2.1, Standard 9* of the *2011 S&G*, and mapped and recorded relative to the grid established during the Stage 3 AA.

#### *Horizontal Extent of Hand Excavation*

Block excavation must be conducted in accordance with requirements outlined for small pre-contact sites in *Table 4.1* of the 2011 *S&G*, namely that: excavation must proceed outwardly from test units 304-495, 305-494, 305-495 and 305-497 until there are total (topsoil and subsoil) yields of fewer than 10 artifacts from the edge units; excavation must continue if units include at least two formal tools/diagnostic artifacts and/or fire-cracked rock, bone or burnt Indigenous artifacts; and excavation must extend a minimum of 2 m beyond identified Indigenous cultural features.

#### **Mechanical Topsoil Removal Recommendations**

Once block excavation is completed mechanical topsoil removal is then to be performed over the entirety of the H1 (AIGs-508) site area where feasible and not restricted by the project area limits, in accordance with *Section 4.2.3* of the 2011 *S&G*.

Given the current wooded conditions at the site, topsoil removal must be preceded by the cutting of trees to stump, followed by stump removal via tree grinding, where applicable. Topsoil stripping must be carried out using a Gradall machine or back hoe with a smooth bucket under the supervision of a licenced archaeologist. Mechanical topsoil removal must stop at or above the topsoil/subsoil interface. In accordance with *Section 4.3, Table 4.1* of the 2011 *S&G* mechanical topsoil removal must extend a minimum of 2 metres beyond uncovered Indigenous cultural features where possible (e.g., where not restricted by the property limits).

#### **Other Requirements**

A thorough record of on-site investigations, including field notes, maps and photographs, should be maintained. Finally, a report documenting the methods and results of excavation and laboratory analysis, together with an artifact inventory, and all necessary cartographic and photographic documentation should be produced in accordance with the licensing requirements of the *MHSTCI*.

2. The **Euro-Canadian Component** of the **H1 (AIGs-508)** site represents a historical domestic archaeological resource dating primarily to the 1840s-1850s period. As such, this site has significant cultural heritage value or interest, and requires Stage 4 mitigation prior to development impacts. According to *Sections 3.5* and *4.2* of the 2011 *S&G*, the preferred approach is avoidance and protection of the site. As such, the following options were presented and discussed with the proponent: project redesign; excluding the area of the archaeological site; or incorporating the area of the archaeological site into the project design. It was subsequently determined that the portion of this site lying within the project area limits cannot be avoided or protected; therefore, the site must be subjected to a comprehensive Stage 4 archaeological excavation in accordance with the requirements set within *Sections 4.2.1 (General Excavation Requirements), 4.2.2 (Excavation by Hand), 4.2.3 (Excavation by Mechanical Topsoil Removal), 4.2.7 (Excavation of 19<sup>th</sup> Century Domestic Sites), 4.3 (Determining the Extent of Excavations)* and *4.4 (Collecting Soil Samples)* of the 2011 *S&G*.



## **STAGE 4 EXCAVATION:**

### **Block Excavation Recommendations**

Per *Section 4.2.2* of the *2011 S&G*, hand excavation “is the preferred technique for documenting the full range of materials and formation processes at an archaeological site.” Additionally, *Section 4.2.7, Standard 2* of the *2011 S&G* stipulates that sites mostly dating to after 1830 must be subjected to hand excavation of midden areas first, followed by mechanical topsoil removal on the remainder of the site.

The Stage 3 AA has given a complete stratigraphic understanding of the topsoil/subsoil interface, and resulted in the collection of a representative sample of artifacts from the excavation of 34 one-metre-square test units on a five-metre grid. These, along with the absence of distinct midden deposits, the redundancies in material being collected, as well as the possibility of recovering more valuable intact subsurface artifacts and data through feature excavation, further hand excavation of additional contiguous one-metre square units (“block excavation”) is not recommended.

### **Mechanical Topsoil Removal Recommendations**

As no additional hand excavation of the plough zone soil is recommended, once block excavation tied to the Indigenous component of the site is complete, mechanical topsoil removal is to be performed over the entirety of the H1 (AIGs-508) site area where feasible and not restricted by the project area limits, in accordance with *Section 4.2.3* of the *2011 S&G*.

Given the current wooded conditions at the site, topsoil removal must be preceded by the cutting of trees to stump, followed by stump removal via tree grinding, where applicable. Topsoil stripping must be carried out using a Gradall machine or back hoe with a smooth bucket under the supervision of a licenced archaeologist. Mechanical topsoil removal must stop at or above the topsoil/subsoil interface. In accordance with *Section 4.3, Table 4.1* of the *2011 S&G* mechanical topsoil removal must extend a minimum of 10 metres beyond uncovered Euro-Canadian cultural features where possible (e.g., where not restricted by the property limits).

### **Other Requirements**

All exposed subsoil surfaces must be cleaned by shovel (“shovel shine”) or trowel to aid in identifying subsurface cultural features. All identified cultural features must be hand-excavated by systematic levels and fully documented only after complete exposure, except when not possible (e.g., where full exposure is restricted by the project limits). All cultural features must be hand-excavated according to *Section 4.2.7, Standards 3-5* of the *2011 S&G*. All hand-excavated soils must be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than six-millimetres to facilitate artifact recovery, except for any samples retrieved from appropriate cultural features that are reserved for specialist analysis. Any soil samples taken for flotation and specialist analysis must be collected in accordance with *Section 4.4* of the *2011 S&G*. All cultural features must be documented with

photographs and drawings according to *Section 4.2.1, Standard 9* of the 2011 S&G, mapped and recorded relative to the grid established during the Stage 3 AA.

A thorough record of on-site investigations, including field notes, maps and photographs, should be maintained. Finally, a report documenting the methods and results of excavation and laboratory analysis, together with an artifact inventory, and all necessary cartographic and photographic documentation should be produced in accordance with the licensing requirements of the *MHSTCI*.

3. No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MHSTCI* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

## 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MHSTCI* as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the *MHSTCI*, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
2. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. 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*.
4. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the *Registrar of Cemeteries* at the *Ministry of Government and Consumer Services*.
5. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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- Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (1968). *Topographic Map – Canada – 1:25,000 – Brougham – Map 30 M/14h.* 1st Edition. Information current as of 1965; Printed 1968. [Online]. Available at: <https://ocul.on.ca/topomaps/collection/> [Accessed on 11 August 2021].
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**ONTARIO HISTORICAL COUNTY MAPS PROJECT**

- Shier, J. (1860). *Tremaine's Map of the County of Ontario, Upper Canada.* Toronto: Geo. C. Tremaine. [Online]. Available at: <http://maps.library.utoronto.ca/hgis/countymaps/maps.html> [Accessed 11 August 2021].

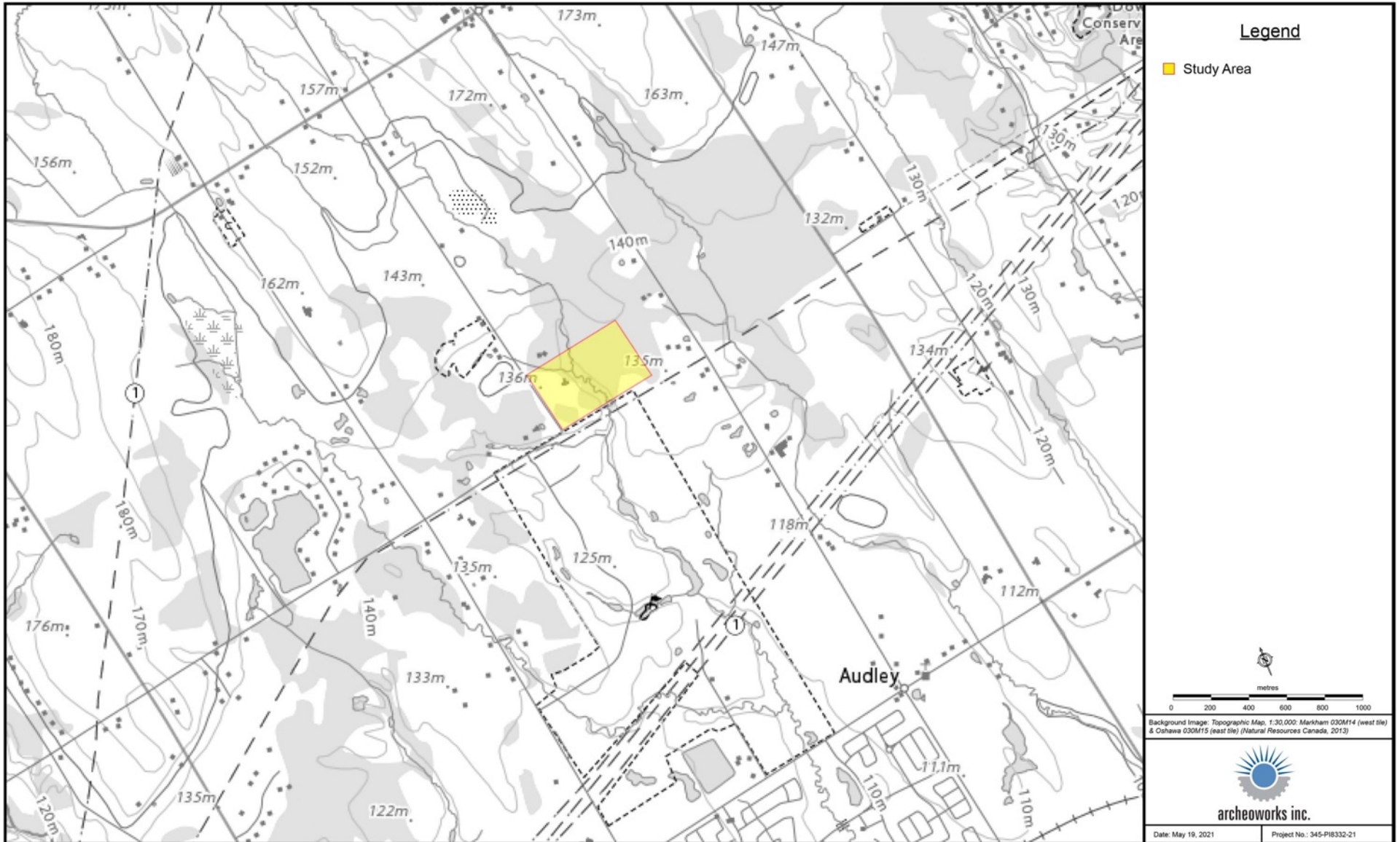
**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MAP AND DATA LIBRARY, 1954 Air Photos of Southern Ontario**

- *Tile 437.784.* [Online]. Available at: <https://mdl.library.utoronto.ca/collections/air-photos/1954-air-photos-southern-ontario/index> [Accessed 11 August 2021].

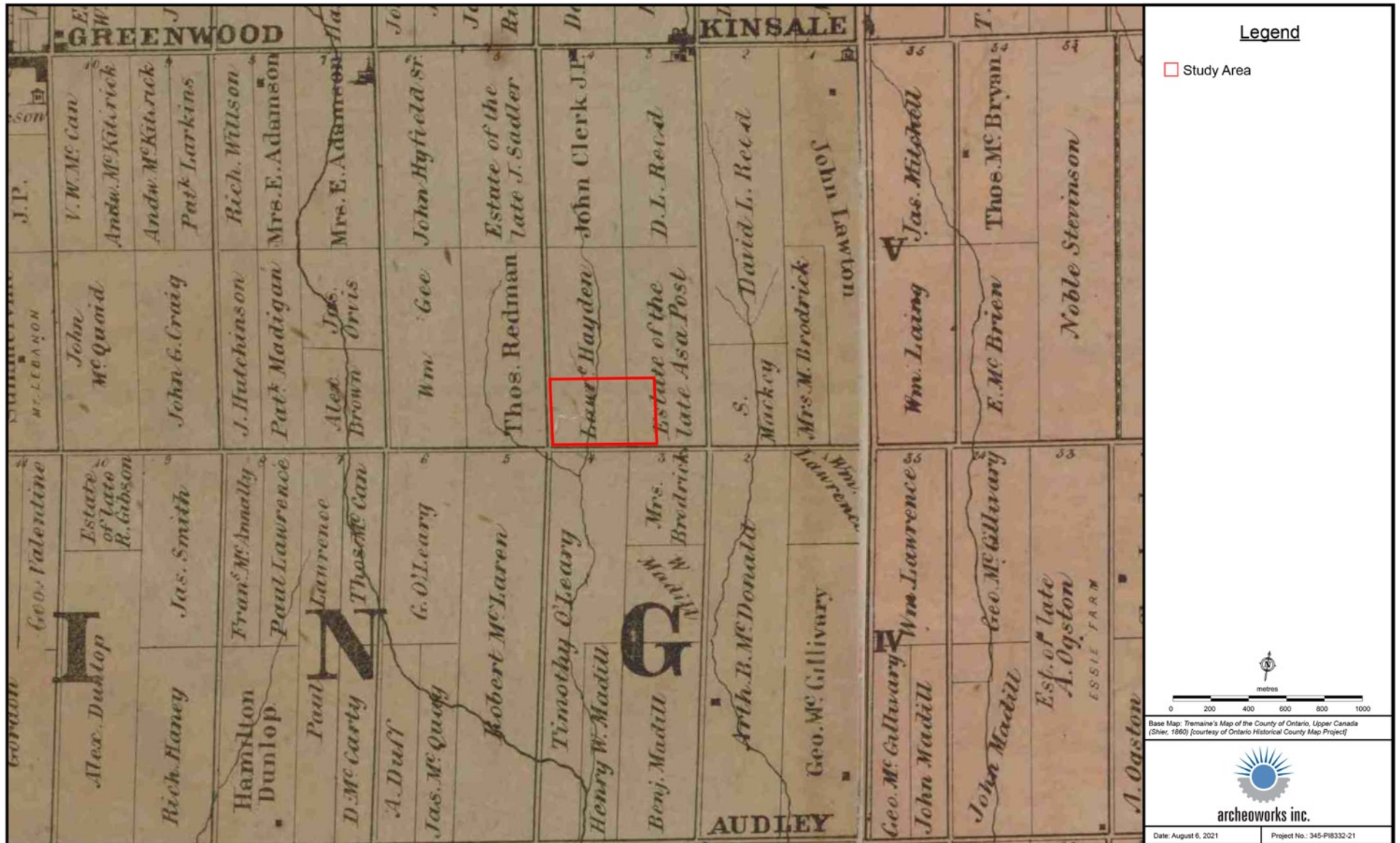
## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A: MAPS

**Note:** Detailed maps identifying the exact location of archaeological resources are provided in the **Supplementary Document**.

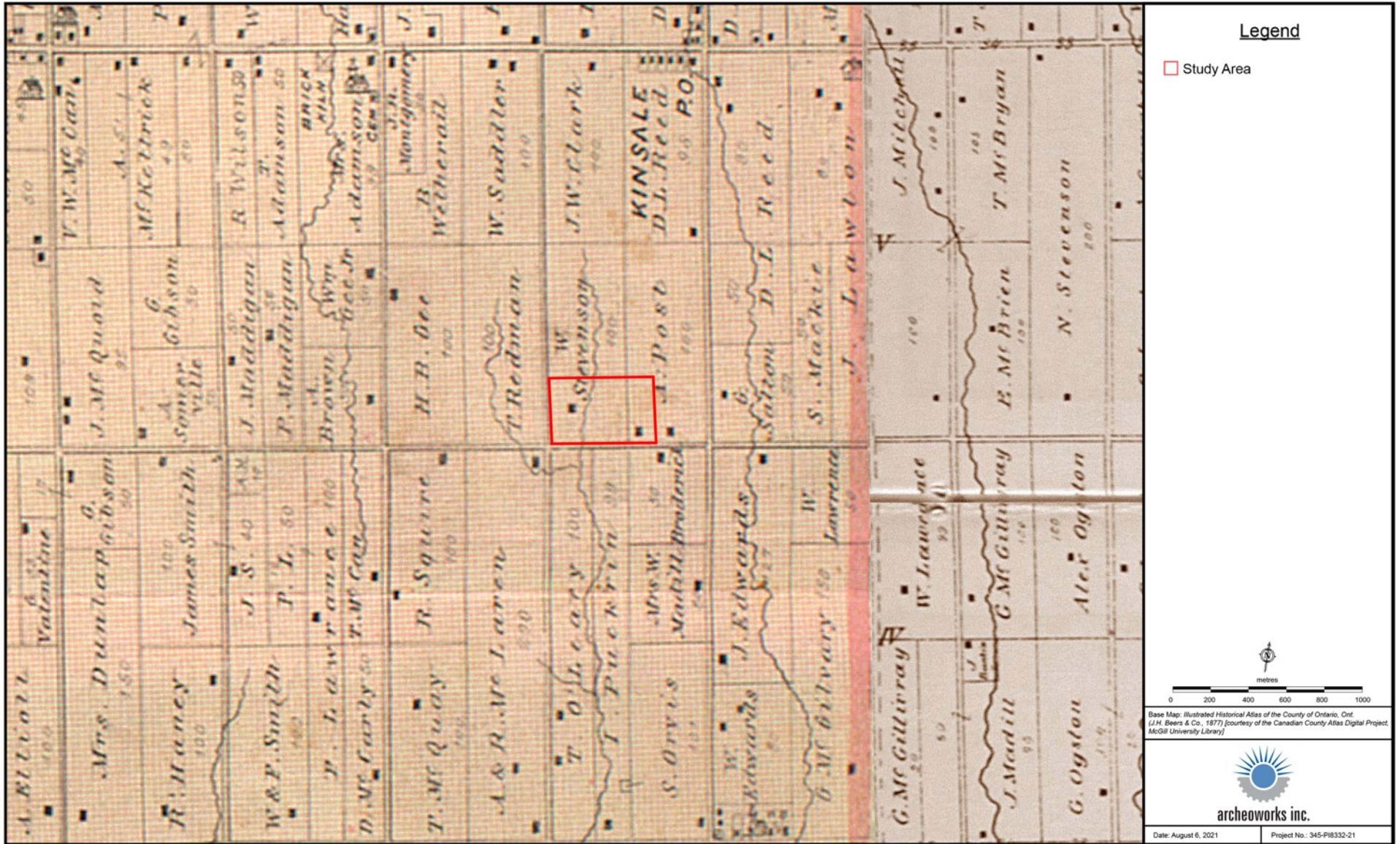


Map 1: Topographic map section identifying the original Stage 1-2 AA study area.



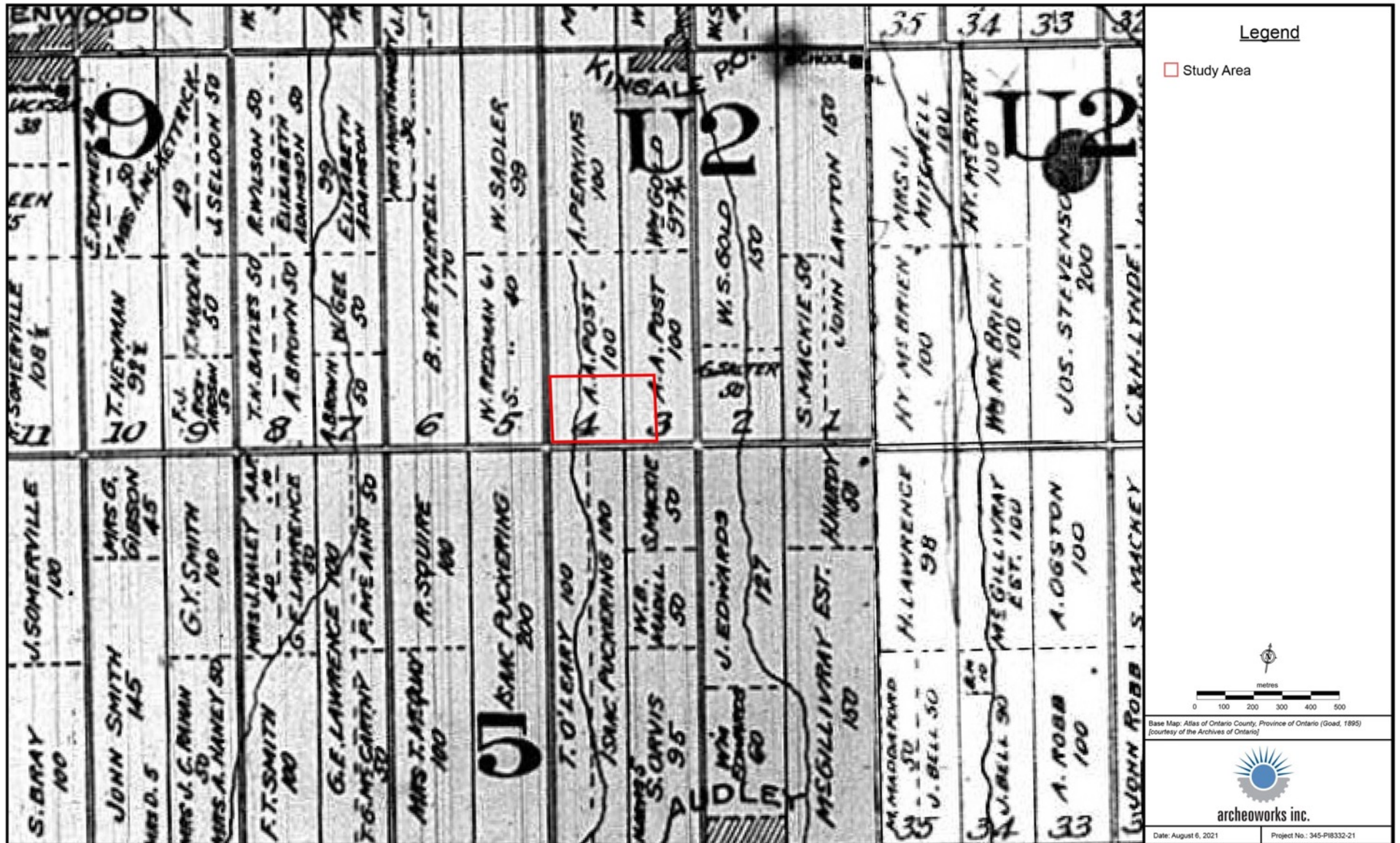
Map 2: Stage 1-2 AA study area within the 1860 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Ontario* (courtesy of the Ontario Historical County Maps Project).





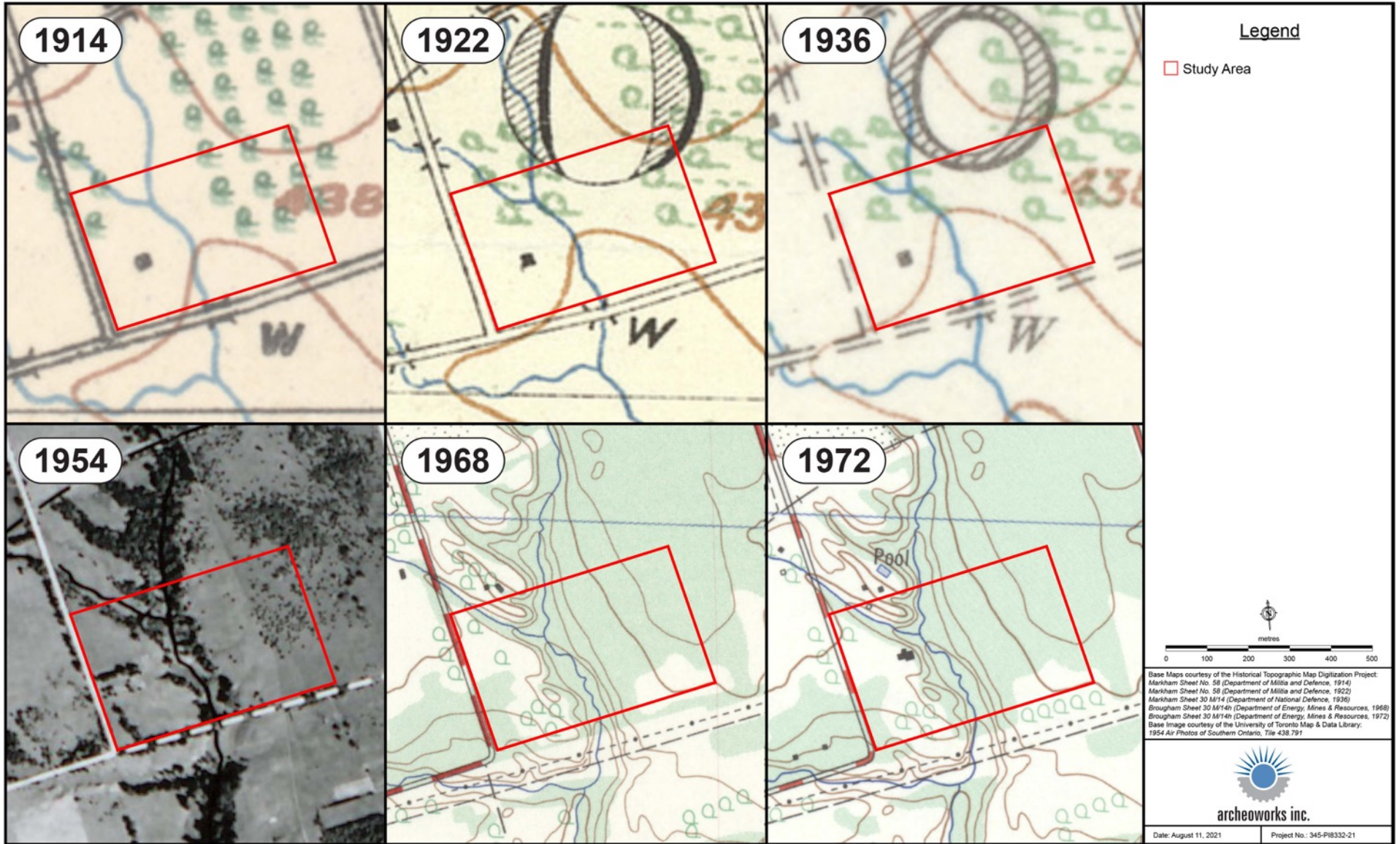
Map 3: Stage 1-2 AA study area within the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario* (courtesy of the Canadian County Atlas Digital Project, Rare Books and Special Collections, McGill University Library).





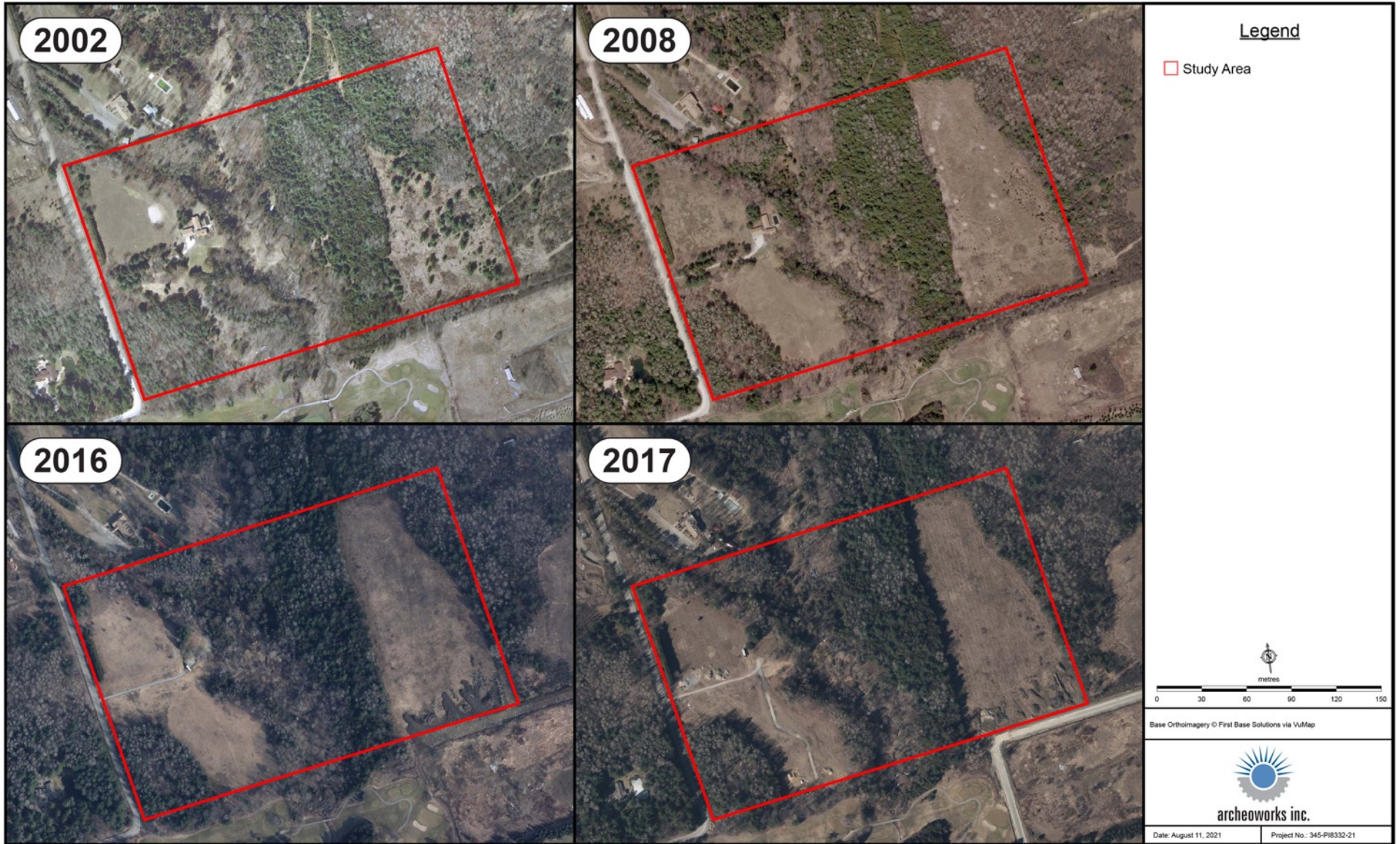
Map 4: Stage 1-2 AA study area within the *Atlas of Ontario County* (courtesy of the Archives of Ontario).





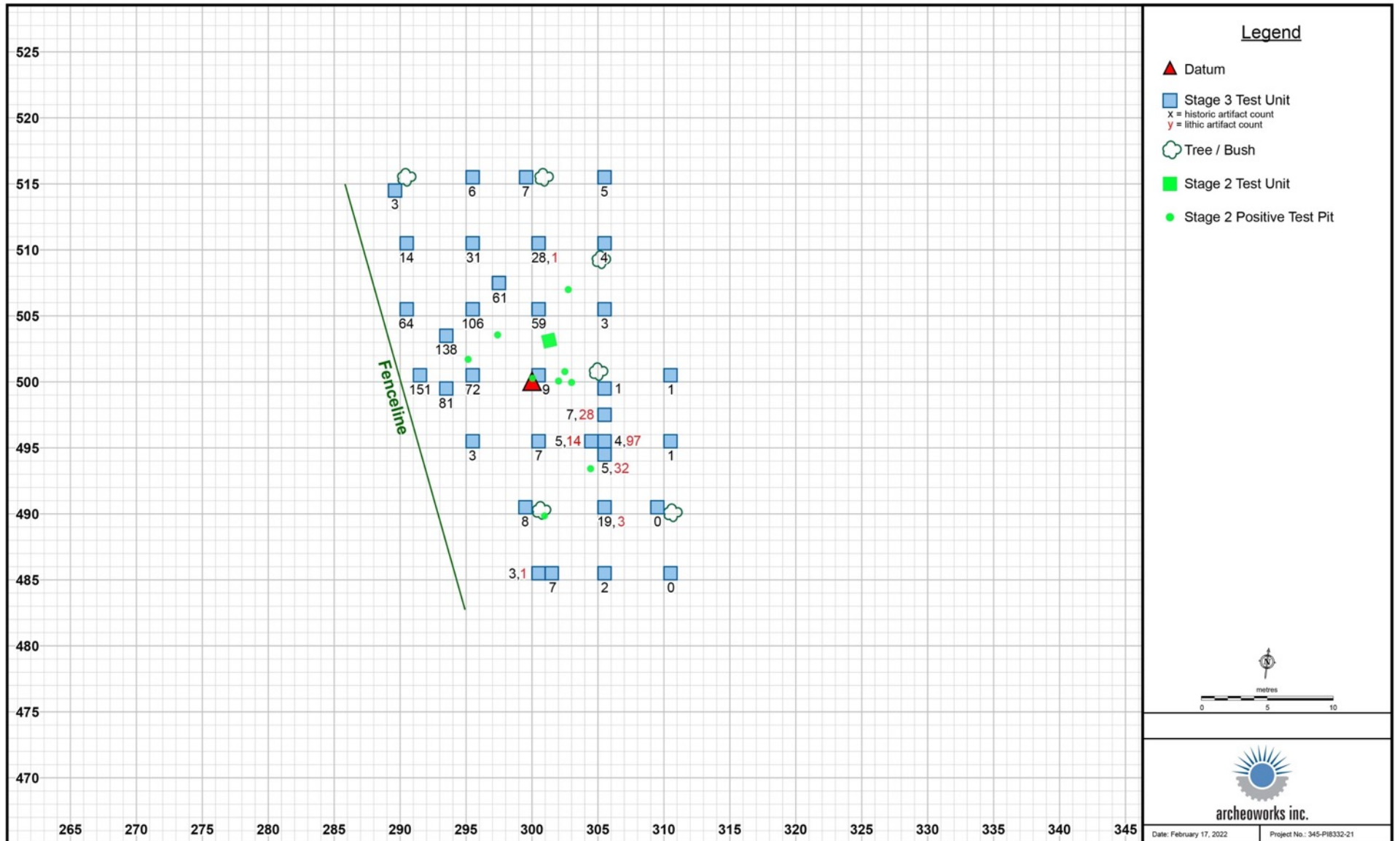
Map 5: Stage 1-2 AA study area within topographic maps published in 1914, 1922, 1936, 1968 and 1972 (courtesy of the Historical Topographic Map Digitization Project), and a 1954 aerial photograph (courtesy of University of Toronto Map & Data Library).



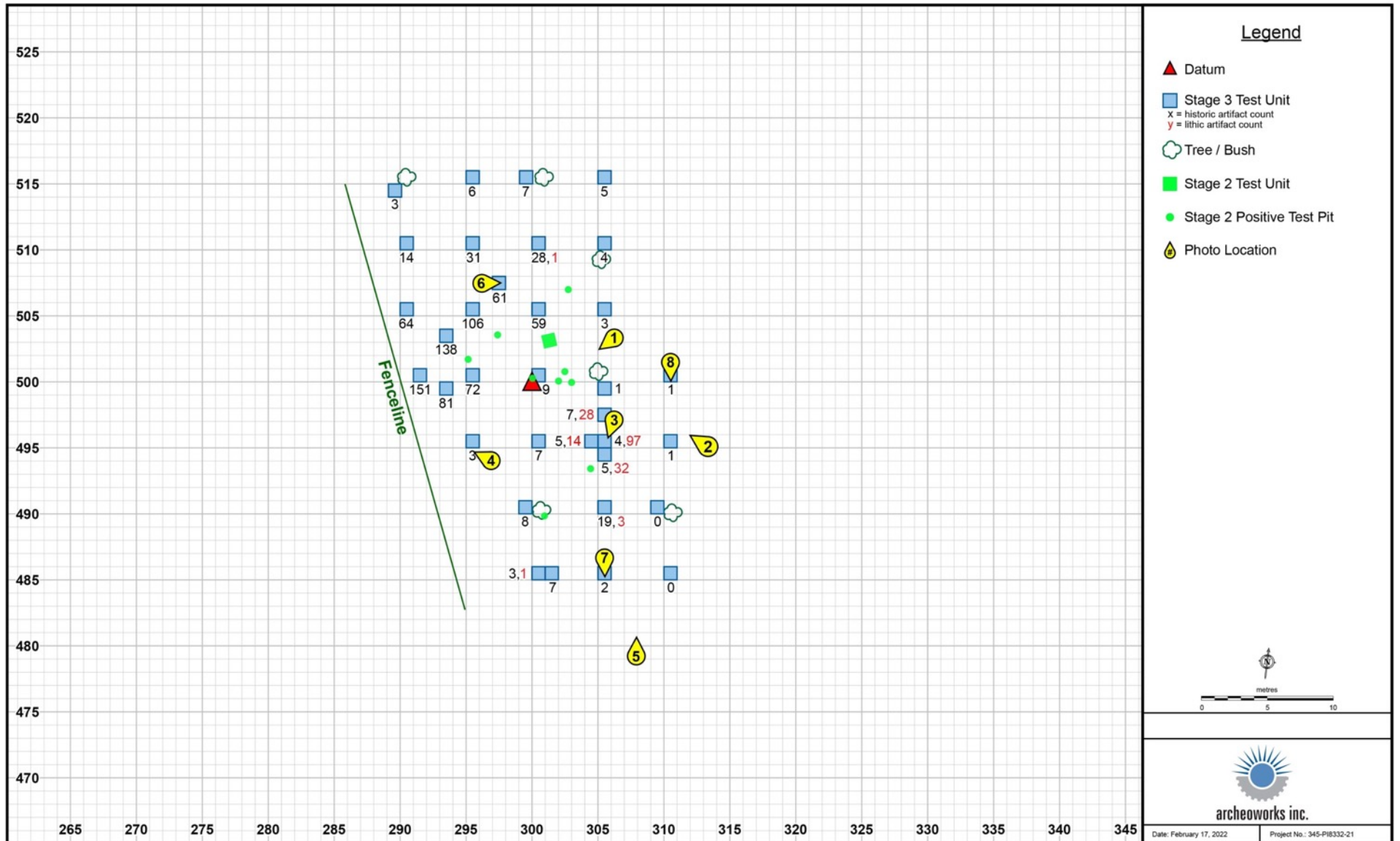


Map 6: Stage 1-2 AA study area within 2002, 2016, 2017 and 2020 orthoimagery (© First Base Solutions).





Map 7: Map showing results of Stage 3 AA, with previous Stage 2 AA results also indicated.



Map 8: Stage 3 AA results with fieldwork photo locations indicated.

## APPENDIX B: RAW ARCHIVAL DATA

Table B1: Abstract Index Books, ca.1799-1922 – Lot 4, Concession 5, Township of Pickering, County of Ontario

**Note:** Entries pertaining to the parcel on which the site area is situated are in **bold**.

| No. of Instrument | Instrument           | Its Date            | Date of Registry   | Grantor                                    | Grantee                                       | Quantity of Land | Consideration or Amount of Mortgage | Remarks                |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|---|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
|                   | <b>Patent</b>        | <b>Aug8,1799</b>    |                    |  | <b>James Coffin</b>                           | <b>200 acres</b> |                                     |                        |
| 16616             | B&S                  | Sept12,1838         | Oct2,1839          | Wm. Coffin (by Atty)                       | John McDonell                                 | N½               | £101.10                             |                        |
| 17949             | B&S                  | Dec15,1840          | Jan2,1841          | John McDonald & wife                       | John Clarke                                   | N½               |                                     |                        |
| <b>24549</b>      | <b>B&amp;S</b>       | <b>Mar14,1845</b>   | <b>May1,1845</b>   | <b>Wm. Coffin (by Atty)</b>                | <b>Lawrence Heyden</b>                        | <b>S½</b>        | <b>£105</b>                         |                        |
| <b>17398</b>      | <b>B&amp;S</b>       | <b>Sept12,1861</b>  | <b>Oct1,1861</b>   | <b>Lawrence Heyden &amp; wife</b>          | <b>Wm. Stephenson</b>                         | <b>S½</b>        | <b>£1000</b>                        |                        |
| <b>17369</b>      | <b>Mort</b>          | <b>Sept12,1861</b>  | <b>Oct1,1861</b>   | <b>Wm. Stephenson &amp; wife</b>           | <b>Lawrence Heyden</b>                        | <b>S½</b>        | <b>£900</b>                         |                        |
| <b>1185</b>       | <b>Q.C.</b>          | <b>Mar25,1872</b>   | <b>Apr3,1872</b>   | <b>Wm. Stephenson &amp; wife</b>           | <b>Barbara Heyden</b>                         | <b>S½</b>        | <b>\$1.00</b>                       |                        |
| <b>1383</b>       | <b>B&amp;S</b>       | <b>Oct17,1872</b>   | <b>Jan23,1873</b>  | <b>Barbara Heyden (Extrx)</b>              | <b>Joseph Davids</b>                          | <b>S½</b>        | <b>\$2,200</b>                      |                        |
| <b>1384</b>       | <b>Mort</b>          | <b>Oct22,1872</b>   | <b>Jan23,1873</b>  | <b>Joseph Davids</b>                       | <b>Wm. R. G. Elwell, et all (Trustees)</b>    | <b>S½</b>        | <b>\$2,850</b>                      | <b>Dis. By No.6476</b> |
| <b>2238</b>       | <b>Ass of Mort</b>   | <b>Jan29,1874</b>   | <b>Sept22,1875</b> | <b>Wm. R. G. Elwell, et all (Trustees)</b> | <b>John Cawthra</b>                           | <b>S½</b>        | <b>\$2,850</b>                      | <b>Ass of No.1384</b>  |
| <b>4461</b>       | <b>B&amp;S</b>       | <b>Nov28,1881</b>   | <b>Nov30,1881</b>  | <b>Joseph Davids &amp; wife</b>            | <b>Wm. Stephenson</b>                         | <b>S½</b>        | <b>\$4,000</b>                      |                        |
| <b>4462</b>       | <b>Mort</b>          | <b>Nov24,1881</b>   | <b>Nov30,1881</b>  | <b>Wm. Stephenson &amp; wife</b>           | <b>John Cawthra</b>                           | <b>S½</b>        | <b>\$2,400</b>                      |                        |
| <b>4463</b>       | <b>Mort</b>          | <b>Nov25,1881</b>   | <b>Nov30,1881</b>  | <b>Wm. Stephenson &amp; wife</b>           | <b>Joseph Davids</b>                          | <b>S½</b>        | <b>\$900</b>                        |                        |
| <b>6476</b>       | <b>Dis of Mort</b>   | <b>Nov4,1887</b>    | <b>Nov8,1887</b>   | <b>Henry Cawthra</b>                       | <b>Isabel Davids</b>                          | <b>S½</b>        |                                     |                        |
| <b>6633</b>       | <b>Mort</b>          | <b>Mar23,1888</b>   | <b>Apr14,1888</b>  | <b>Albert A. Post</b>                      | <b>Helena Burnham</b>                         | <b>S½</b>        | <b>\$2,500</b>                      |                        |
| <b>7041</b>       | <b>Conveyance</b>    | <b>June20,1888</b>  | <b>Oct15,1888</b>  | <b>Joseph Cawthra</b>                      | <b>Albert Asa Post</b>                        | <b>S½</b>        |                                     |                        |
| <b>7455</b>       | <b>Mort</b>          | <b>Mar9,1891</b>    | <b>Mar9,1891</b>   | <b>Albert A. Post</b>                      | <b>Isabella M. Brooke</b>                     | <b>S½</b>        | <b>\$500</b>                        | <b>dis. By No.8367</b> |
| <b>7847</b>       | <b>Ass of Mort</b>   | <b>June21,1892</b>  | <b>June21,1892</b> | <b>Helena Burnham</b>                      | <b>The Ontario L. &amp; S. Co.</b>            | <b>S½</b>        |                                     | <b>Ass of No.6633</b>  |
| <b>8322</b>       | <b>Deed</b>          | <b>Apr1894</b>      | <b>Apr29,1894</b>  | <b>Albert A. Post</b>                      | <b>Margaret E. Post</b>                       | <b>S½</b>        |                                     |                        |
| <b>8336</b>       | <b>Mort</b>          | <b>Sept22,1894</b>  | <b>Oct1,1894</b>   | <b>Marg. E. &amp; A.A. Post</b>            | <b>Isabella Brooke</b>                        | <b>S½</b>        | <b>\$500</b>                        |                        |
| <b>8367</b>       | <b>Dis of Mort</b>   | <b>Oct1894</b>      | <b>Nov16,1894</b>  | <b>Isabella M. Brooke</b>                  | <b>Albert Asa Post</b>                        | <b>S½</b>        |                                     | <b>dis. Of no.7455</b> |
| <b>8763</b>       | <b>H. of Justice</b> | <b>Apr1,1896</b>    | <b>Apr2,1896</b>   | <b>D. F. Every &amp; A.A. Post, Pltf</b>   | <b>Marg. E. &amp; A.A. Post, Dfts</b>         | <b>S½</b>        |                                     |                        |
| <b>8770</b>       | <b>Conveyance</b>    | <b>Mar28,1896</b>   | <b>Apr7,1896</b>   | <b>The Ontario Loan &amp; S. Co.</b>       | <b>Chas. H. Pickey</b>                        | <b>S½</b>        |                                     |                        |
| <b>8771</b>       | <b>Mort</b>          | <b>Apr1,1896</b>    | <b>Apr7,1896</b>   | <b>Chas. H. Pickey &amp; wife</b>          | <b>The Ontario Loan &amp; S. Co.</b>          | <b>S½</b>        | <b>\$2,500</b>                      | <b>Dis by no.13504</b> |
| 12117             | Right of Way Deed    | Apr23,1910          | May26,1910         | Chas. H. Pickey & wife                     | The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Company | part             | \$338.25                            |                        |
| <b>12143</b>      | <b>Dis of Mort</b>   | <b>May31,1910</b>   | <b>July16,1910</b> | <b>The Ontario Loan &amp; S. Co.</b>       | <b>Chas. H. Pickey</b>                        | <b>part</b>      |                                     | <b>Dis of no.8771</b>  |
| 12812             | Dis of Mort          | July24,1912         | Aug9,1912          | The Ontario Loan & S. Co.                  | Charles H. Pickey                             | N.pt of S½       |                                     | Dis in part of No.8771 |
| 12813             | Grant                | July22, 1912        | Aug9,1912          | Chas. H. Pickey & wife                     | John A. O'Connor                              | N.pt of S½       | \$1,305                             |                        |
| <b>13504</b>      | <b>Dis of Mort</b>   | <b>Sept21, 1914</b> | <b>Oct19,1914</b>  | <b>The Ontario L. &amp; S. Co.</b>         | <b>Charles Henry Pickey</b>                   | <b>S½</b>        |                                     | <b>Dis of no.8771</b>  |
| <b>13505</b>      | <b>Grant</b>         | <b>Sept 15,1914</b> | <b>Oct19,1914</b>  | <b>Charles Henry Pickey &amp; wife</b>     | <b>Theodore A. McGillivray</b>                | <b>part S½</b>   | <b>\$2,500</b>                      |                        |
| <b>14946</b>      | <b>Grant</b>         | <b>Mar16,1920</b>   | <b>Mar22,1920</b>  | <b>Theodore A. McGillivray &amp; wife</b>  | <b>Otilla K. Morrissey</b>                    | <b>part S½</b>   | <b>\$4,500</b>                      |                        |
| <b>15722</b>      | <b>Grant</b>         | <b>Mar3,1922</b>    | <b>Mar4,1922</b>   | <b>Otilla K. Morrissey</b>                 | <b>Joseph F. Quinlan</b>                      | <b>part S½</b>   | <b>\$4,500</b>                      |                        |

Table B2: Tax Assessment Rolls, ca.1852-1899 – Lot 4, Concession 5, Township of Pickering, County of Ontario

**Note:** Entries pertaining to the parcel on which the site area is situated are in **bold**.

| Year | Name                            | Profession/<br>Occupation | f/h/t    | Age       | Owner and Address        | No. of<br>Acres | No. of<br>Acres<br>Cleared | Total Value<br>of Real<br>Property | Total Value of Real<br>and Personal<br>Property | Remarks  |
|------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1852 | John Clerk                      |                           | fh       |           |                          |                 |                            | £550                               | £592  |  |
|      | <b>Lawrence Heydon</b>          |                           |          |           |                          |                 |                            | <b>£200</b>                        | <b>£200</b>                                     | <b>S½</b>  |
| 1853 | John Clerk                      | yeoman                    | fh       | 45        |                          | 100             |                            | £550                               | £602  |  |
|      | <b>Lawrence Hodgson</b>         |                           |          |           |                          | <b>100</b>      |                            | <b>£200</b>                        | <b>£200</b>                                     | <b>S½: non-resident</b>  |
|      | <b>Squire Hadon</b>             |                           |          |           |                          | <b>100</b>      |                            | <b>£300</b>                        |   | <b>S½: non-resident</b>  |
| 1854 | John Clerk                      | yeoman                    | fh       | 47        |                          | 100             |                            | £575                               | £575  |  |
|      | <b>Squire Hadon</b>             |                           |          |           |                          | <b>100</b>      |                            | <b>£300</b>                        |   | <b>S½: non-resident</b>  |
| 1855 | John Clerk                      | yeoman                    | fh       | 47        |                          | 100             |                            | £575                               | £600  |  |
|      | <b>Lawrence Heydon</b>          |                           |          |           |                          | <b>100</b>      |                            | <b>£200</b>                        |   | <b>S½: non-resident</b>  |
| 1857 | John Clerk                      | yeoman                    | f        | 50        |                          | 100             |                            | £600                               | £625  |  |
|      | <b>Lawrence Heydon</b>          |                           |          |           |                          | <b>100</b>      |                            | <b>£350</b>                        |   | <b>non-resident</b>  |
|      | Post                            |                           |          |           |                          | 100             |                            | £300                               |   | <b>non-resident</b>  |
| 1859 | John Clerk                      | yeoman                    | f        | 54        |                          | 100             |                            | \$2,400                            | \$2,400   |  |
|      | <b>Lawrence Haydon, Toronto</b> |                           |          |           |                          | <b>100</b>      |                            | <b>\$1,400</b>                     |   | <b>S. half: non-resident</b>   |
| 1861 | John Clarke                     | yeoman                    | f        | 56        |                          | 100             |                            | \$2,400                            | \$2,400   |  |
|      | <b>Lawrence Haydon</b>          |                           |          |           |                          | <b>100</b>      |                            | <b>\$1,400</b>                     |   | <b>S½: non-resident</b>  |
|      | William Stevenson               | yeoman                    | h        |           | David S. Reid            | 98              |                            | \$2,300                            | \$2,700   | Listed on Lot 4, Con6  |
| 1862 | John Clarke                     | yeoman                    | f        | 50        |                          | 100             |                            | \$2,400                            | \$2,800   |  |
|      | <b>William Stevenson</b>        | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>f</b> | <b>40</b> |                          | <b>100</b>      |                            | <b>\$1,600</b>                     | <b>\$4,300</b>                                  | <b>also a householder of 98ac of L4C6 valued at \$2300 &amp; owned by David L. Reid</b>  |
| 1863 | James D. Clarke                 | yeoman                    | h        | 20        | Mrs. Clarke              | 100             |                            | \$2,400                            | \$2,500   | N½   |
|      | <b>Lee Hudson</b>               | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>h</b> |           | <b>William Stevenson</b> | <b>1</b>        |                            | <b>\$40</b>                        | <b>\$40</b>                                     | <b>S½</b>  |
|      | <b>William Stevenson</b>        | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>f</b> | <b>53</b> |                          | <b>99</b>       |                            | <b>\$1,600</b>                     | <b>\$4,100</b>                                  | <b>S½; also a householder of 98ac of L4C6 valued at \$2300 &amp; owned by David L. Reid</b>  |
| 1865 | James D. Clarke                 | yeoman                    | h        | 28        | Mrs. Clarke              | 100             |                            | \$2,400                            | \$2,500   | N½   |
|      | <b>Jacob Winter</b>             | <b>labourer</b>           | <b>h</b> | <b>52</b> |                          | <b>1</b>        |                            | <b>\$50</b>                        | <b>\$50</b>                                     | <b>S½</b>  |
|      | <b>William Stevenson</b>        | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>f</b> | <b>58</b> |                          | <b>99</b>       |                            | <b>\$1,600</b>                     | <b>\$3,900</b>                                  | <b>S½; also a householder of 98ac of L4C6 valued at \$2300 &amp; owned by David L. Reid</b>  |
| 1867 | <b>William Stevenson</b>        | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>f</b> | <b>58</b> |                          | <b>99</b>       | <b>30</b>                  | <b>\$1,800</b>                     | <b>\$3,900</b>                                  | <b>S½; also a householder of 98ac of L4C6 valued at \$2300 &amp; owned by David L. Reid; 8 in family; 12cows;3sheep;9hogs;4horses separate entry after L4C6 with no acreage listed</b> |
|      | <b>William Stevenson</b>        |                           |          |           |                          |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
|      | <b>Jacob Winter</b>             | <b>labourer</b>           | <b>t</b> | <b>55</b> |                          | <b>1</b>        | <b>1</b>                   | <b>\$50</b>                        | <b>\$50</b>                                     | <b>S½: 9 in family: 3hogs</b>  |
| 1869 | James D. Clarke                 | yeoman                    | t        | 33        | Mrs. J. Clarke           | 100             | 95                         | \$2,300                            | \$2,500   | N½: 7 in family: 19cows;8sheep;7hogs;5horses   |
|      | <b>William Stevenson</b>        | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>f</b> | <b>60</b> |                          | <b>100</b>      | <b>50</b>                  | <b>\$1,800</b>                     | <b>\$1,900</b>                                  | <b>S½: 7 in family: 8cows;7sheep;1hog;6horses</b>  |
| 1871 | John W. Clarke                  | yeoman                    | f        | 21        |                          | 100             | 90                         | \$2,300                            | \$2,400   | N½: 4 in family: WM: 2cows;1hog;2horses  |
|      | <b>William Stevenson</b>        | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>f</b> | <b>63</b> |                          | <b>100</b>      | <b>50</b>                  | <b>\$1,800</b>                     | <b>\$1,900</b>                                  | <b>S½: 7 in family: WM: 6cows;7hogs;5horses</b>  |
| 1873 | John W. Clarke                  | yeoman                    | t        | 24        |                          | 100             | 95                         | \$2,300                            | \$2,400   | N½: 4 in family: Wes M: 11cows;8sheep;1hog;3horses   |
|      | <b>William Stevenson</b>        | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>f</b> | <b>53</b> |                          | <b>100</b>      | <b>60</b>                  | <b>\$1,800</b>                     | <b>\$1,900</b>                                  | <b>S½: 6 in family: Wes M: 6cows;4horses</b>   |
| 1876 | John W. Clarke                  | yeoman                    | f        | 25        |                          | 100             | 100                        | \$4,800                            | \$5,100   | N½: 5 in family: CM: 14cows;9sheep;5hogs;5horses   |
|      | Robert Hamilton                 | yeoman                    | h        | 36        |                          |                 |                            | \$20                               | \$20  | 6 in family  |
|      | <b>William Stevenson</b>        | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>f</b> | <b>67</b> |                          | <b>100</b>      | <b>60</b>                  | <b>\$3,000</b>                     | <b>\$3,100</b>                                  | <b>S½: 6 in family: CM: 6cows;6sheep;4horses</b>   |
| 1878 | John W. Clarke                  | yeoman                    | f        | 27        |                          |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
|      | Harvey S. Clarke                | yeoman                    | f        | 24        |                          | 100             | 100                        | \$4,800                            | \$5,100   | N½: 5 in family: CM: 11cows;1hog;7horses   |
|      | <b>William Stevenson</b>        | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>f</b> | <b>68</b> |                          | <b>100</b>      | <b>80</b>                  | <b>\$3,000</b>                     | <b>\$3,100</b>                                  | <b>S½: 3 in family: CM: 2cows;6horses</b>  |

STAGE 3 AA OF THE H1 (AIGs-508) SITE  
CITY OF PICKERING, R.M. OF DURHAM, ONTARIO

| Year | Name                      | Profession/<br>Occupation | f/h/t        | Age       | Owner and Address          | No. of<br>Acres | No. of<br>Acres<br>Cleared | Total Value<br>of Real<br>Property | Total Value of Real<br>and Personal<br>Property | Remarks  |
|------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1880 | John W. Clarke            |                           | f            | 33        |                            |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
|      | Harvey S. Clarke          |                           | f            | 30        |                            |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
|      | Frederick W. Clarke       | yeoman                    | f            | 21        | Kinsale                    | 100             | 90                         | \$4,800                            | \$5,150   | N½: 3 in family: CM: 9cows;1hog;8horses                                    |
|      | <b>William Stevenson</b>  | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>f</b>     | <b>71</b> | <b>Kinsale</b>             | <b>100</b>      | <b>100</b>                 | <b>\$3,000</b>                     | <b>\$3,100</b>                                  | <b>S½: 3 in family: CM: 7cows;4horses</b>                                  |
| 1882 | Aaron Parkins             | yeoman                    | f            | 30        | Kinsale                    |                 |                            | \$3,750                            |   | on Lot 4, Concession 6   |
|      | William Parkins           | yeoman                    | f            | 27        | Kinsale                    | 100             | 100                        | \$4,800                            | \$8,850   | N½: 4 in family: CM: 10cows;10sheep;2hogs;4horses                          |
|      | <b>Eli A. Willson</b>     | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>t</b>     | <b>24</b> | <b>Kinsale</b>             | <b>100</b>      | <b>100</b>                 | <b>\$3,000</b>                     | <b>\$3,100</b>                                  | <b>S½: 4 in family: CM: 8cows;6sheep;6hogs;3horses</b>                     |
|      | <b>William Stevenson</b>  |                           | <b>o</b>     | <b>73</b> |                            |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
| 1884 | William Barker            |                           | t            | 45        |                            | 100             | 100                        | \$4,800                            | \$4,800   | N½: CM: 6 in family: 7cows;2hogs;3horses                                   |
|      | Thomas Barker             |                           | t            | 19        |                            |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
|      | Robert Barker             |                           | t            | 17        |                            |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
|      | Aaron Parkins             |                           | o            | 33        |                            |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
|      | <b>Charles Stevenson</b>  | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>t</b>     | <b>26</b> | <b>Kinsale</b>             | <b>100</b>      | <b>90</b>                  | <b>\$3,000</b>                     | <b>\$3,000</b>                                  | <b>S½: 9 in family: CM: 8cows;6hogs;3horses</b>                            |
|      | <b>William Stevenson</b>  |                           | <b>o</b>     | <b>76</b> |                            |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
| 1886 | William Barker            | yeoman                    | t            | 47        | Kinsale                    | 100             | 100                        | \$4,800                            | \$4,800   | N½: M: 6 in family: 14cows;6sheep;2hogs;4horses                            |
|      | Thomas Barker             | yeoman                    | t            | 21        |                            |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
|      | Robert Barker             | yeoman                    | t            | 19        |                            |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
|      | Aaron Parkins             |                           | o            |           |                            |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
|      | <b>Henry Cawthra</b>      | <b>non-resident</b>       | <b>f</b>     |           | <b>Toronto</b>             | <b>100</b>      | <b>90</b>                  | <b>\$1,500</b>                     | <b>\$1,500</b>                                  | <b>S½</b>  |
|      | <b>Mrs. E. J. Cawthra</b> | <b>non-resident</b>       | <b>f</b>     |           | <b>Toronto</b>             |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
|      | <b>Thomas Williams</b>    | <b>non-resident</b>       | <b>agent</b> |           | <b>25 Toronto St, Tor.</b> |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
| 1887 | <b>Henry Cawthra</b>      | <b>non-resident</b>       | <b>f</b>     |           | <b>Toronto</b>             | <b>100</b>      | <b>90</b>                  | <b>\$1,500</b>                     | <b>\$1,500</b>                                  | <b>S½</b>  |
|      | <b>Mrs. E. J. Cawthra</b> | <b>non-resident</b>       | <b>f</b>     |           | <b>Toronto</b>             |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
|      | <b>Thomas Williams</b>    | <b>non-resident</b>       | <b>agent</b> |           | <b>28 Toronto St, Tor.</b> |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
|      | Aaron Parkins             | yeoman                    | f            | 35        | Kinsale                    | 100             | 100                        | \$4,800                            | \$5,000   | N½: M: 2 in family: 10cows;2hogs;4horses                                   |
| 1889 | <b>Michael Byron</b>      | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>t</b>     | <b>33</b> | <b>Kinsale</b>             | <b>200</b>      | <b>150</b>                 | <b>\$4,500</b>                     | <b>\$4,600</b>                                  | <b>S½ of both L3 and L4 in C5: 2 in family: RC: 5cows;3hogs;3horses</b>    |
|      | <b>A. A Post</b>          |                           | <b>o</b>     |           | <b>Whitby</b>              |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
|      | Aaron Parkins             | yeoman                    | f            | 36        | Kinsale                    | 100             | 100                        | \$4,800                            | \$4,900   | N½: M: 2 in family: 10cows;1hog;2horses                                    |
| 1891 | <b>Patrick O'Grady</b>    | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>t</b>     | <b>50</b> | <b>Kinsale</b>             | <b>200</b>      | <b>150</b>                 | <b>\$4,000</b>                     | <b>\$4,000</b>                                  | <b>S½ of both L3 and L4 in C5: 6 in family: RC: 3cows;6hogs;4horses</b>    |
|      | <b>A. A Post</b>          |                           | <b>f</b>     |           | <b>Whitby</b>              |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
|      | Aaron Parkins             | yeoman                    | f            | 40        | Kinsale                    | 100             | 100                        | \$4,800                            | \$5,000   | N½: M: 4 in family: 9cows;1hog;4horses                                     |
| 1893 | <b>Patrick O'Grady</b>    | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>t</b>     | <b>54</b> | <b>Kinsale</b>             | <b>200</b>      | <b>150</b>                 | <b>\$3,800</b>                     | <b>\$3,800</b>                                  | <b>S½ of both L3 and L4 in C5: 5 in family: RC: 3cows;1hog;2horses</b>     |
|      | <b>William O'Grady</b>    | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>t</b>     | <b>21</b> | <b>Kinsale</b>             |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
|      | <b>A. A Post</b>          |                           | <b>f</b>     |           | <b>Whitby</b>              |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
|      | Aaron Parkins             | yeoman                    | f            | 45        | Kinsale                    | 100             | 100                        | \$4,800                            | \$4,900   | N½: M: 3 in family: 10cows;1hog;3horses                                    |
| 1895 | <b>Patrick O'Grady</b>    | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>t</b>     | <b>54</b> | <b>Kinsale</b>             | <b>200</b>      | <b>150</b>                 | <b>\$3,800</b>                     | <b>\$3,800</b>                                  | <b>S½ of both L3 and L4 in C5: 4 in family: RC: 20cows;3hogs;6horses</b>   |
|      | <b>William O'Grady</b>    | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>t</b>     | <b>22</b> | <b>Kinsale</b>             |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
|      | <b>A. A Post</b>          |                           | <b>f</b>     |           | <b>Whitby</b>              |                 |                            |                                    |   |  |
|      | <b>Henry Pickey</b>       |                           | <b>f</b>     |           | <b>Kinsale</b>             |                 |                            |                                    |   | <b>"duplicate...[unreadable]...1296,1297 &amp; 1298 on Page 82")</b>       |
|      | Aaron Parkins             | yeoman                    | f            | 48        | Kinsale                    | 100             | 100                        | \$4,800                            | \$4,900   | N½: M: 2 in family: 18cows;3horses   |
| 1897 | <b>Chas. H. Pickey</b>    | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>f</b>     | <b>38</b> | <b>Kinsale</b>             | <b>200</b>      | <b>150</b>                 | <b>\$3,500</b>                     | <b>\$3,500</b>                                  | <b>S½ of both L3 and L4 in C5: 8 in family: Pres: 13cows;3hogs;4horses</b> |
|      | Aaron Parkins             | yeoman                    | f            | 47        | Kinsale                    | 100             | 100                        | \$4,800                            | \$4,800   | N½: M: 2 in family: 22cows;1hog;3horses                                    |
| 1899 | <b>Chas. H. Pickey</b>    | <b>yeoman</b>             | <b>f</b>     | <b>40</b> | <b>Kinsale</b>             | <b>200</b>      | <b>150</b>                 | <b>\$3,000</b>                     | <b>\$3,000</b>                                  | <b>S½ of both L3 and L4 in C5: 9 in family: Pres: 6cows;10hogs;4horses</b> |
|      | Aaron Parkins             | yeoman                    | f            | 45        | Kinsale                    | 100             | 100                        | \$4,800                            | \$4,800   | N½: M: 2 in family: 18cows;3hogs;1horses                                   |



## APPENDIX C: IMAGES



Image 1: View of grid setup at H1 (AIGs-508).



Image 2: Excavation of test units on the five-metre grid southeast of the site datum.



Image 3: Excavation of infill test units immediately south (top left) and west (right) of 305-495.



Image 4: Test unit excavation near the study area's western boundary.





Image 5: Test unit excavation at the south end of the site area.



Image 6: East profile of test unit 297-507.



Image 7: South profile of test unit 305-485.



Image 8: South profile of test unit 310-500.





Image 9: Representative sample of artifacts from the Activities, Architectural, Clothing and Faunal Classes.

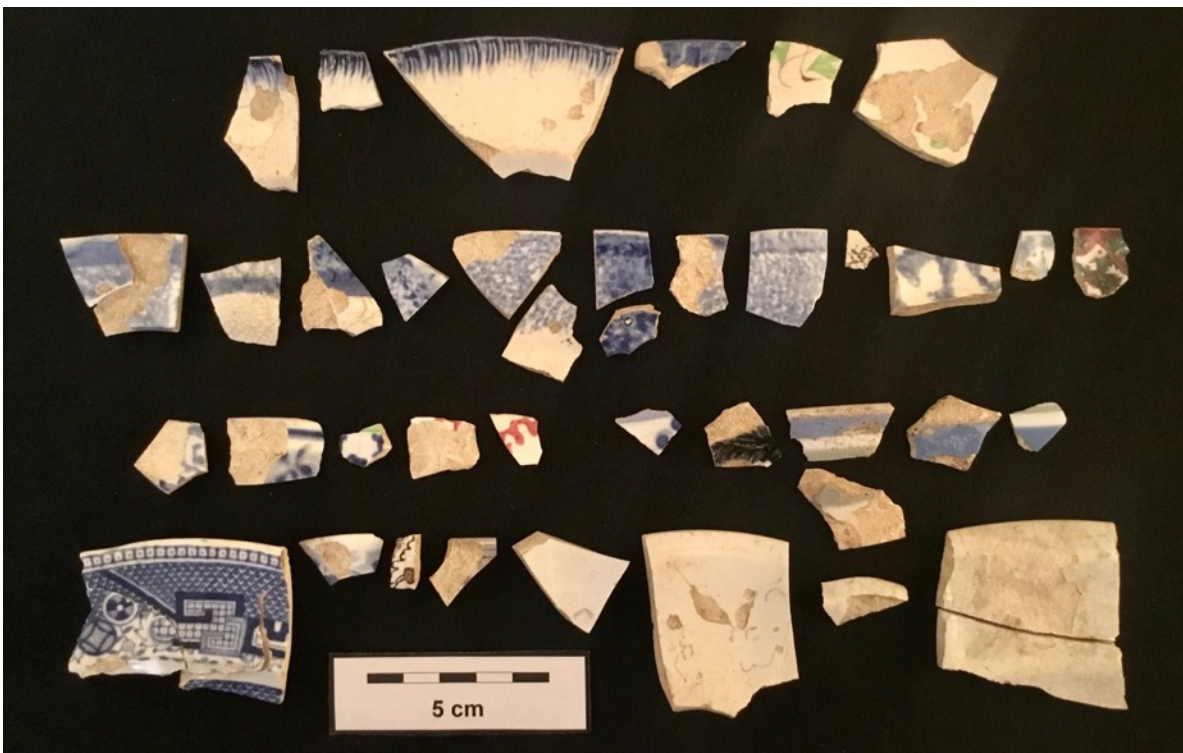


Image 10: Representative sample of ceramic tableware artifacts from the Foodways Class.





Image 11: Representative sample of ceramic utilitarian ware, glass and metal artifacts from the Foodways Class.



Image 12: Representative sample of artifacts from the Medical/Hygiene, Smoking and Unassigned Classes.

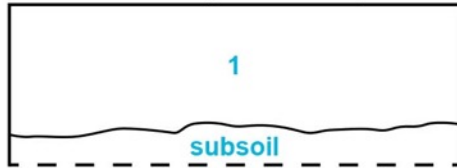


Image 13: Representative sample of lithic artifacts. Top row: thinning flakes; middle row (left to right): two initial flakes, one trimming flake, projectile point base; bottom row: fragments.

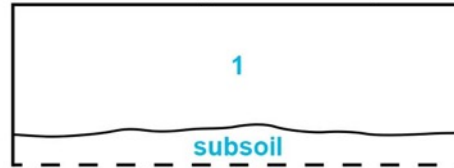
## APPENDIX D: UNIT PROFILE DRAWINGS

### PROFILES

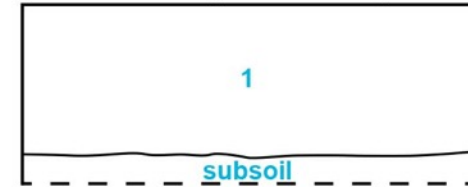
297-507 (East Profile)



305-485 (South Profile)

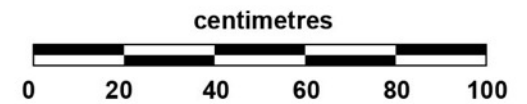


310-500 (South Profile)



**1** - mottled sandy loam; 10YR 4/3 (brown) and 10YR 5/2 (greyish brown)

**subsoil** - mottled sand; 10YR 5/8 (yellowish brown) and 10YR 6/4 (light yellowish brown)



## APPENDIX E: ARTIFACT CATALOGUES<sup>1</sup>

Table E1: H1 (AIGs-508) Euro-Canadian Artifact Catalogue

| Cat# | Provenience | FQ | Material | Class           | Group              | Object                  | Datable Attribute                | Ware | Alt | Comments   |
|------|-------------|----|----------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------|-----|--|
| 0001 | 289-514     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Flatware                | Refined White EW                 | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint   |
| 0002 | 289-514     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Plate                   | RWE, edged, non-scalloped        | RWE  |     | blue band,3pronged curved incising,  |
| 0003 | 290-505     | 2  | Ceramic  | Unidentified    | Unidentifiable     | Hollowware              | Coarse Red Earthenware           | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,exfoliated intr  |
| 0004 | 290-505     | 8  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware | Hollowware              | CEW, red glazed                  | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,textured med brown intr,likely overfired as opposed to burnt,2nd?,possibly more#119    |
| 0005 | 290-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware | Hollowware              | CEW, red glazed                  | CEW  | b   | yellowish clear blackened extr,exfoliated intr   |
| 0006 | 290-505     | 9  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware | Hollowware              | CEW, red glazed                  | CEW  |     | exfoliated extr,med brown intr   |
| 0007 | 290-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Tableware               | Refined White EW                 | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint   |
| 0008 | 290-505     | 3  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Tableware               | Refined White EW                 | RWE  |     | undecorated  |
| 0009 | 290-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Flatware                | Refined White EW                 | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint   |
| 0010 | 290-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Hollowware              | Refined White EW                 | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint   |
| 0011 | 290-505     | 4  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Tableware               | Vitrified White Earthenware      | VWE  |     | undecorated  |
| 0012 | 290-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Tableware               | Vitrified White Earthenware      | VWE  | b   | undecorated  |
| 0013 | 290-505     | 5  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Flatware                | Vitrified White Earthenware      | VWE  |     | undecorated  |
| 0014 | 290-505     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Plate                   | Vitrified White Earthenware      | VWE  |     | undecorated  |
| 0015 | 290-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Hollowware              | RWE, slipware, early             | RWE  |     | lighter blue&white bands,possibly more#65  |
| 0016 | 290-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Hollowware              | RWE, painted, poly, late palette | RWE  |     | floral,larger sprig?,bright green leaves,purple crossed stems,tint,likely more#136                   |
| 0017 | 290-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Flatware                | RWE, sponged, dense              | RWE  |     | blue   |
| 0018 | 290-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Flatware                | RWE, blue transfer               | RWE  |     | border=incl.floral on stippled background?,blurred,floral,possible 2nd,tint                          |
| 0019 | 290-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Hollowware              | VEW, mulberry flown transfer     | VWE  |     | extr=incl.small leaves on blank background,likely more#34  |
| 0020 | 290-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Flatware                | VEW, moulded                     | VWE  | b   | indt pattern,incl.wide concave flutes  |
| 0021 | 290-505     | 3  | Glass    | Architectural   | Window Glass       | Pane Glass              | Thick                            |      |     | colourless,1.8-2mm   |
| 0022 | 290-505     | 1  | Glass    | Foodways        | Glass Tableware    | Unidentifiable          | Pressed                          |      |     | clear,flat center w radiating raised lines on underside  |
| 0023 | 290-505     | 1  | Glass    | Medical/Hygiene | Pharm. Containers  | Bottle                  | Mould blown, Empontiled          |      |     | light aqua,narrow cylindrical,glass tipped pontil scar   |
| 0024 | 290-505     | 1  | Ferrous  | Architectural   | Nails              | Nail                    | Machine Cut, "modern"            |      | b   | incomplete,bent  |
| 0025 | 290-505     | 1  | Ferrous  | Foodways        | Utensils           | Teaspoon                | Tinned Iron                      |      | b   | incomplete,part Windsor style handle,bent  |
| 0026 | 290-505     | 2  | Bone     | Faunal/Floral   | Bone               | Mammal Bone             |                                  |      |     | mid sized foot bones   |
| 0027 | 290-505     | 7  | Bone     | Faunal/Floral   | Bone               | Mammal Bone             |                                  |      | b   | calcined,small pcs.  |
| 0028 | 290-505     | 4  | Bone     | Faunal/Floral   | Bone               | Unsorted Bone           |                                  |      | b   | calcined,<1cm  |
| 0029 | 290-510     | 1  | Ceramic  | Unidentified    | Unidentifiable     | Unidentifiable          | Coarse Red Earthenware           | CEW  | b   | exfoliated both sides  |
| 0030 | 290-510     | 4  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Tableware               | Refined White EW                 | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint   |
| 0031 | 290-510     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Tableware               | Vitrified White Earthenware      | VWE  |     | undecorated  |
| 0032 | 290-510     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Hollowware              | RWE, stamped                     | RWE  |     | indt blue motif,hand painted bright green line/band?,tint  |
| 0033 | 290-510     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Hollowware              | RWE, slipware, early             | RWE  |     | grayish blue,likely more#143(mocha)  |
| 0034 | 290-510     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Hollowware              | VEW, mulberry flown transfer     | VWE  |     | extr bordr=incl.2lines,small flori on blank bckgrnd,Indscp;intr=incl.2lines&dashed line,likely mr#19 |
| 0035 | 290-510     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware  | Hollowware              | VEW, moulded                     | VWE  |     | indt pattern   |
| 0036 | 290-510     | 2  | Glass    | Architectural   | Window Glass       | Pane Glass              | Thin                             |      |     | colourless,pale aqua,1.35-1.5mm  |
| 0037 | 291-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Clothing        | Fasteners          | Button                  | Prosser Method                   |      |     | white,plain,4hole,1.1cm d.   |
| 0038 | 291-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Smoking         | Smoking Pipes      | White Clay, Marked Bowl |                                  |      |     | incl.large fouled anchor   |
| 0039 | 291-500     | 10 | Ceramic  | Unidentified    | Unidentifiable     | Unidentifiable          | Coarse Red Earthenware           | CEW  |     | exfoliated both sides  |

<sup>1</sup> All artifacts were stored within one plastic bin (L: 40.0 cm x W: 31.0 cm x H: 30.0 cm), identified as Box: 345-PI8332-21-ST3-01



**STAGE 3 AA OF THE H1 (AIGs-508) SITE  
CITY OF PICKERING, R.M. OF DURHAM, ONTARIO**

| Cat# | Provenience | FQ | Material | Class           | Group                 | Object                   | Datable Attribute            | Ware | Alt | Comments   |
|------|-------------|----|----------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------|-----|--|
| 0040 | 291-500     | 3  | Ceramic  | Unidentified    | Unidentifiable        | Hollowware               | Coarse Red Earthenware       | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,exfoliated intr,1=overfired  |
| 0041 | 291-500     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed              | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,yellowish intr   |
| 0042 | 291-500     | 3  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed              | CEW  | b   | exfoliated extr,tan speckled intr?   |
| 0043 | 291-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed              | CEW  |     | med brown both sides,intr=lighter  |
| 0044 | 291-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed              | CEW  |     | exfoliated extr,med brown intr   |
| 0045 | 291-500     | 12 | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed              | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,brownish red intr,likely more#87   |
| 0046 | 291-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | Fine Red Earthenware, glazed | RCE  |     | dark brown both sides  |
| 0047 | 291-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Lid                      | Fine Earthenware             | RCE  |     | dark brown both sides,tapers towards edge,approx.9.5cm d.  |
| 0048 | 291-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | C Stoneware, salt-glaze      | CSW  |     | gray paste,med orangy brown extr,matte lighter intr,fairly thin,another#122                      |
| 0049 | 291-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Flatware                 | Whiteware, ind't             | XWE  |     | exfoliated both sides  |
| 0050 | 291-500     | 12 | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Tableware                | Refined White EW             | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint   |
| 0051 | 291-500     | 22 | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Flatware                 | Refined White EW             | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint   |
| 0052 | 291-500     | 6  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Plate                    | Refined White EW             | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint   |
| 0053 | 291-500     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Tableware                | Vitrified White Earthenware  | VWE  |     | undecorated  |
| 0054 | 291-500     | 4  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Flatware                 | Vitrified White Earthenware  | VWE  |     | undecorated  |
| 0055 | 291-500     | 5  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Plate                    | Vitrified White Earthenware  | VWE  |     | undecorated  |
| 0056 | 291-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Flatware                 | RWE, ind't decoration        | RWE  |     | bit blue,rest exfoliated   |
| 0057 | 291-500     | 3  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Flatware                 | RWE, ind't decoration        | RWE  |     | bit blue along edge,rest exfoliated,tint   |
| 0058 | 291-500     | 3  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Plate                    | RWE, edged, non-scalloped    | RWE  |     | blue,curved incising,mostly exfoliated,tint  |
| 0059 | 291-500     | 3  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Plate                    | RWE, edged, non-scalloped    | RWE  |     | blue,deep 3 pronged curved incising,tint   |
| 0060 | 291-500     | 7  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Plate                    | RWE, edged, non-scalloped    | RWE  |     | blue,crisp 3 pronged curved incising,painted&glazed clay clump,possible 2nd,more#140             |
| 0061 | 291-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Tea Cup                  | RWE, sponged, dense          | RWE  |     | blue,blank lower part,tint   |
| 0062 | 291-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Tea Cup                  | RWE, sponged, dense          | RWE  |     | blue,mottled,band above waist,softened bell shape,tint   |
| 0063 | 291-500     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Tea Cup                  | RWE, sponged, dense          | RWE  |     | blue (darker),mottled,band above waist,softened bell shape,tint                                  |
| 0064 | 291-500     | 10 | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Saucer                   | RWE, sponged, dense          | RWE  |     | blue,rim band,tint,more#176  |
| 0065 | 291-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Hollowware               | RWE, slipware, early         | RWE  |     | lighter blue band,shaded dots on white background,tint,possibly more#15                          |
| 0066 | 291-500     | 3  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Plate                    | RWE, blue transfer           | RWE  |     | Willow pattern,tint  |
| 0067 | 291-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Tea Cup                  | RWE, blue transfer           | RWE  |     | extr=no formal border,likely landscape;intr border=floral on lined background,French fluted,tint |
| 0068 | 291-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Saucer                   | VEW, moulded                 | VWE  |     | indt Sydenham type pattern,another#281   |
| 0069 | 291-500     | 4  | Glass    | Architectural   | Window Glass          | Pane Glass               | Thin                         |      |     | colourless,pale green,1.5-1.55mm   |
| 0070 | 291-500     | 4  | Glass    | Architectural   | Window Glass          | Pane Glass               | Thick                        |      |     | colourless,pale green,1.65-1.9mm   |
| 0071 | 291-500     | 2  | Glass    | Foodways        | Glass Bev.Containers  | Bottle                   | Mould blown                  |      |     | light olive,curved   |
| 0072 | 291-500     | 3  | Glass    | Foodways        | Glass Bev.Containers  | Bottle                   | Mould blown                  |      |     | med olive,curved   |
| 0073 | 291-500     | 1  | Glass    | Foodways        | Glass Bev.Containers  | Bottle                   | Mould blown                  |      | b   | med olive,curved,partially melted  |
| 0074 | 291-500     | 1  | Glass    | Foodways        | Unid.Glass Containers | Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass | Mould blown                  |      |     | light aqua,curved  |
| 0075 | 291-500     | 3  | Glass    | Medical/Hygiene | Pharm. Containers     | Bottle                   | Mould blown                  |      |     | light aqua,curved,2=patinated  |
| 0076 | 291-500     | 1  | Glass    | Medical/Hygiene | Pharm. Containers     | Bottle                   | Mould blown                  |      |     | light aqua,incomplete indt finish  |
| 0077 | 291-500     | 1  | Glass    | Unidentified    | Unidentifiable        | Unidentifiable           | Unidentifiable               |      | b   | light aqua,melted,thin   |
| 0078 | 291-500     | 1  | Glass    | Unidentified    | Unidentifiable        | Unidentifiable           | Unidentifiable               |      | b   | clear,melted,thin  |
| 0079 | 291-500     | 1  | Glass    | Unidentified    | Unid.Glass Containers | Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass | Mould blown                  |      |     | b med aqua,melted,curved   |
| 0080 | 291-500     | 1  | Ferrous  | Architectural   | Nails                 | Nail                     | Machine Cut, "modern"        |      | b   | incomplete,bent  |
| 0081 | 291-500     | 1  | Bone     | Faunal/Floral   | Bone                  | Mammal Bone              |                              |      |     | small pc.  |
| 0082 | 291-500     | 1  | Bone     | Faunal/Floral   | Bone                  | Mammal Bone              |                              |      | b   | calcined,small pc.   |
| 0083 | 293-499     | 2  | Ceramic  | Unidentified    | Unidentifiable        | Unidentifiable           | Coarse Red Earthenware       | CEW  |     | exfoliated both sides  |
| 0084 | 293-499     | 4  | Ceramic  | Unidentified    | Unidentifiable        | Hollowware               | Coarse Red Earthenware       | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,exfoliated intr  |
| 0085 | 293-499     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed              | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,med brown intr   |

**STAGE 3 AA OF THE H1 (AIGs-508) SITE  
CITY OF PICKERING, R.M. OF DURHAM, ONTARIO**

| Cat# | Provenience | FQ | Material | Class         | Group                  | Object              | Datable Attribute           | Ware | Alt | Comments  |
|------|-------------|----|----------|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|---|
| 0086 | 293-499     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware          | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | exfoliated extr,lighter med brown intr  |
| 0087 | 293-499     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware          | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | exfoliated extr,brownish red intr,likely mor#45   |
| 0088 | 293-499     | 11 | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Tableware           | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint  |
| 0089 | 293-499     | 11 | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Flatware            | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint  |
| 0090 | 293-499     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer              | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint  |
| 0091 | 293-499     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Hollowware          | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint  |
| 0092 | 293-499     | 5  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Tableware           | Vitrified White Earthenware | VWE  |     | undecorated   |
| 0093 | 293-499     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Hollowware          | RWE, stamped                | RWE  |     | indt red motif,mostly exfoliated  |
| 0094 | 293-499     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Flatware            | RWE, ind't decoration       | RWE  | b   | bit blue along edge,rest exfoliated   |
| 0095 | 293-499     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Hollowware          | RWE, ind't decoration       | RWE  |     | med blue speckled w black&black outline   |
| 0096 | 293-499     | 5  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer              | RWE, sponged, dense         | RWE  |     | blue,dark,mottled,rim band,incl.glazed clay clump,possible 2nd,tint,possibly more#130           |
| 0097 | 293-499     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Tea Cup             | RWE, sponged, dense         | RWE  |     | blue,dark,handle,tint   |
| 0098 | 293-499     | 4  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer              | RWE, sponged, dense         | RWE  |     | blue,narrow rim band,tint   |
| 0099 | 293-499     | 3  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Tea Cup             | RWE, sponged, dense         | RWE  |     | blue,sponging well over rim to intr,slightly recessed line well blw rim,handled,tint            |
| 0100 | 293-499     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer              | RWE, sponged, coarse        | RWE  |     | blue,sparse,no rim line/band,sponging up to rim,tint,possibly more#132                          |
| 0101 | 293-499     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer              | RWE, ind't decoration       | RWE  |     | incl.2spaced lines,possibly sponged/stamped,tint  |
| 0102 | 293-499     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Plate               | RWE, edged, non-scalloped   | RWE  |     | blue,shallow 2pronged curved incising,tint  |
| 0103 | 293-499     | 5  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Hollowware          | RWE, slipware, early        | RWE  |     | narrow med blue&white lines blw rim w wide greenish gray band blw,tint,likely more#141          |
| 0104 | 293-499     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Hollowware          | RWE, slipware, late         | RWE  |     | bright blue,tint  |
| 0105 | 293-499     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Plate               | RWE, blue transfer          | RWE  |     | Willow pattern,tint   |
| 0106 | 293-499     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Hollowware          | RWE, brown transfer         | RWE  |     | indt pattern,incl.steep irregular wavy line,floral? on white background,,tint,possibly more#145 |
| 0107 | 293-499     | 4  | Glass    | Architectural | Window Glass           | Pane Glass          | Thick                       |      |     | colourless,pale aqua,1.7-2.15mm   |
| 0108 | 293-499     | 1  | Glass    | Foodways      | Glass Bev.Containers   | Bottle              | Mould blown                 |      |     | light olive,curved  |
| 0109 | 293-499     | 4  | Glass    | Foodways      | Glass Bev.Containers   | Bottle              | Mould blown                 |      |     | med olive,curved  |
| 0110 | 293-499     | 1  | Glass    | Foodways      | Glass Bev.Containers   | Bottle              | Mould blown                 |      |     | dark olive,curved   |
| 0111 | 293-499     | 1  | Ferrous  | Architectural | Nails                  | Nail                | Hand Cut                    |      | b   | incomplete,bent,irregular rectangular head  |
| 0112 | 293-503     | 3  | Ceramic  | Unidentified  | Unidentifiable         | Unidentifiable      | Coarse Red Earthenware      | CEW  |     | exfoliated both sides   |
| 0113 | 293-503     | 13 | Ceramic  | Unidentified  | Unidentifiable         | Hollowware          | Coarse Red Earthenware      | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,exfoliated intr   |
| 0114 | 293-503     | 6  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware          | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | exfoliated extr,yellowish clear intr  |
| 0115 | 293-503     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware          | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | exfoliated extr,tan speckled intr   |
| 0116 | 293-503     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware          | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | exfoliated extr,med brown intr  |
| 0117 | 293-503     | 8  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware          | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | unglazed extr except rim,reddish brown intr   |
| 0118 | 293-503     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware          | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,mottled clear intr  |
| 0119 | 293-503     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware          | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,textured med brown intr,likely overfired as opposed to burnt,2nd?,possibly more#4 |
| 0120 | 293-503     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware, handled | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | med brown speckled extr around handle,exfoliated intr,possible jug                              |
| 0121 | 293-503     | 8  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware          | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,brownish red intr,center=greenish tones,more#45                                   |
| 0122 | 293-503     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware          | C Stoneware, salt-glaze     | CSW  |     | gray paste,med orangy brown extr,matte lighter intr,another#48                                  |
| 0123 | 293-503     | 1  | Mortar   | Architectural | Construction Materials | Sample              |                             |      |     |   |
| 0124 | 293-503     | 1  | Plaster  | Architectural | Construction Materials | Sample              |                             |      |     | exfoliated both sides   |
| 0125 | 293-503     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Flatware            | Whiteware, ind't            | XWE  |     | exfoliated both sides   |
| 0126 | 293-503     | 12 | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Tableware           | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint  |
| 0127 | 293-503     | 19 | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Flatware            | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint  |
| 0128 | 293-503     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer              | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint  |

**STAGE 3 AA OF THE H1 (AIGs-508) SITE  
CITY OF PICKERING, R.M. OF DURHAM, ONTARIO**

| Cat# | Provenience | FQ | Material | Class           | Group                 | Object                   | Datable Attribute                | Ware | Alt | Comments  |
|------|-------------|----|----------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------|-----|---|
| 0129 | 293-503     | 3  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Hollowware               | Refined White EW                 | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint  |
| 0130 | 293-503     | 7  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Saucer                   | RWE, sponged, dense              | RWE  |     | blue,dark,mottled,narrow rim band,tint,possibly more#96                           |
| 0131 | 293-503     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Hollowware               | RWE, sponged, dense              | RWE  |     | blue,shaded,tint  |
| 0132 | 293-503     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Saucer                   | RWE, sponged, coarse             | RWE  |     | blue,sparse,tint,possibly more#100  |
| 0133 | 293-503     | 3  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Saucer                   | RWE, stamped                     | RWE  |     | mono blue,indt motif,rim line at rim,tint   |
| 0134 | 293-503     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Hollowware               | RWE, stamped                     | RWE  |     | mono blue,floral?on shaded band,rim line blw rim,tint,likely more#206             |
| 0135 | 293-503     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Saucer                   | RWE, sponged, coarse             | RWE  |     | poly,med green&dark red,sponging up to rim,tint,more#207                          |
| 0136 | 293-503     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Saucer                   | RWE, painted, poly, late palette | RWE  |     | floral,sprig,red bud,bright green leaves,purple stem,no rim line,possibly more#16 |
| 0137 | 293-503     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Plate                    | RWE, edged, ind't                | RWE  |     | blue,edge missing,curved incising,tint  |
| 0138 | 293-503     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Plate, Dinner            | RWE, edged, non-scalloped        | RWE  |     | blue,curved incising,mostly exfoliated,tint                                       |
| 0139 | 293-503     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Plate                    | RWE, edged, non-scalloped        | RWE  | b   | blue,curved incising  |
| 0140 | 293-503     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Plate, Dinner            | RWE, edged, non-scalloped        | RWE  |     | blue,crisp 3pronged curved incising,tint,more#60(2nd)                             |
| 0141 | 293-503     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Hollowware               | RWE, slipware, early             | RWE  |     | narrow med blue band below rim,white,tint,likely more#103                         |
| 0142 | 293-503     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Hollowware               | RWE, slipware, mixed             | RWE  |     | grayish green line/band,white,bright blue band                                    |
| 0143 | 293-503     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Hollowware               | RWE, slipware, early             | RWE  |     | mocha,black dendritic on grayish blue background,likely more#33                   |
| 0144 | 293-503     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Plate                    | RWE, blue transfer               | RWE  |     | indt pattern,incl.darker areas,tint   |
| 0145 | 293-503     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Hollowware               | RWE, brown transfer              | RWE  |     | extr=incl.floral on white background,tint,possibly more#106                       |
| 0146 | 293-503     | 1  | Glass    | Architectural   | Window Glass          | Pane Glass               | Thin                             |      |     | pale green,1.55mm   |
| 0147 | 293-503     | 8  | Glass    | Architectural   | Window Glass          | Pane Glass               | Thick                            |      |     | colourless,pale green,1.7-2.15mm  |
| 0148 | 293-503     | 1  | Glass    | Foodways        | Glass Bev.Containers  | Bottle                   | Mould blown                      |      |     | light olive,curved  |
| 0149 | 293-503     | 1  | Glass    | Foodways        | Glass Bev.Containers  | Bottle                   | Mould blown                      |      | b   | light olive,curved,partially melted   |
| 0150 | 293-503     | 2  | Glass    | Foodways        | Glass Bev.Containers  | Bottle                   | Mould blown                      |      |     | med olive,curved  |
| 0151 | 293-503     | 1  | Glass    | Unidentified    | Unid.Glass Containers | Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass | Mould blown                      |      |     | light aqua,curved,patinated   |
| 0152 | 293-503     | 1  | Glass    | Medical/Hygiene | Pharm. Containers     | Bottle                   | Mould blown                      |      |     | light aqua,likely flattened rectangular,thin                                      |
| 0153 | 293-503     | 1  | Glass    | Medical/Hygiene | Pharm. Containers     | Bottle                   | Mould blown                      |      |     | light aqua,rectangular,recessed side panel embossed "...ACC..."                   |
| 0154 | 293-503     | 1  | Glass    | Unidentified    | Unidentifiable        | Unidentifiable           | Unidentifiable                   |      | b   | light aqua,curved/melted  |
| 0155 | 293-503     | 1  | Ferrous  | Architectural   | Nails                 | Nail                     | Machine Cut, "modern"            |      | b   | incomplete  |
| 0156 | 293-503     | 5  | Bone     | Faunal/Floral   | Bone                  | Mammal Bone              |                                  |      |     | incl.cranial  |
| 0157 | 293-503     | 1  | Bone     | Faunal/Floral   | Bone                  | Mammal Bone              |                                  |      |     | butchered,saw marks   |
| 0158 | 295-495     | 1  | Ceramic  | Unidentified    | Unidentifiable        | Unidentifiable           | Coarse Red Earthenware           | CEW  |     | exfoliated both sides   |
| 0159 | 295-495     | 1  | Ceramic  | Unidentified    | Unidentifiable        | Hollowware               | Coarse Red Earthenware           | CEW  | b   | unglazed extr,exfoliated intr   |
| 0160 | 295-495     | 1  | Glass    | Architectural   | Window Glass          | Pane Glass               | Thick                            |      |     | colourless,1.7mm  |
| 0161 | 295-500     | 5  | Ceramic  | Unidentified    | Unidentifiable        | Unidentifiable           | Coarse Red Earthenware           | CEW  |     | exfoliated both sides   |
| 0162 | 295-500     | 3  | Ceramic  | Unidentified    | Unidentifiable        | Hollowware               | Coarse Red Earthenware           | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,1 w incised lines,exfoliated intr                                   |
| 0163 | 295-500     | 3  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed                  | CEW  |     | exfoliated extr,med brown intr,min.3  |
| 0164 | 295-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed                  | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,med brown speckled intr   |
| 0165 | 295-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed                  | CEW  |     | textured med brown extr,clear intr,possibly more#236                              |
| 0166 | 295-500     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed                  | CEW  |     | exfoliated extr,clear speckled intr   |
| 0167 | 295-500     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed                  | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,matte dark brown intr w clay clumps,possible 2nd                    |
| 0168 | 295-500     | 3  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed                  | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,brownish red intr,more#45   |
| 0169 | 295-500     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Tableware                | Refined White EW                 | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint  |
| 0170 | 295-500     | 5  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Flatware                 | Refined White EW                 | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint  |
| 0171 | 295-500     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Hollowware               | Refined White EW                 | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint  |
| 0172 | 295-500     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Flatware                 | Vitrified White Earthenware      | VWE  |     | undecorated   |
| 0173 | 295-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Saucer                   | Vitrified White Earthenware      | VWE  |     | undecorated   |
| 0174 | 295-500     | 4  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Flatware                 | Vitrified White Earthenware      | VWE  |     | undecorated   |
| 0175 | 295-500     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Saucer                   | RWE, sponged, dense              | RWE  |     | blue,dark,mottled,narrow rim band,tint,possibly more#96                           |
| 0176 | 295-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware     | Saucer                   | RWE, sponged, dense              | RWE  |     | blue,rim band,tint,more#64  |

**STAGE 3 AA OF THE H1 (AIGs-508) SITE  
CITY OF PICKERING, R.M. OF DURHAM, ONTARIO**

| Cat# | Provenience | FQ | Material | Class           | Group                  | Object                 | Datable Attribute                | Ware | Alt | Comments  |
|------|-------------|----|----------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------|-----|---|
| 0177 | 295-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer                 | RWE, sponged, coarse             | RWE  |     | blue,sponging into intr,tint,likely more#100                          |
| 0178 | 295-500     | 3  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Plate, Dinner          | RWE, edged, non-scalloped        | RWE  |     | blue,crisp 3pronged curved incising,pitted,2nd,tint,more#60           |
| 0179 | 295-500     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Hollowware             | RWE, slipware, late              | RWE  |     | bright blue,white,tint  |
| 0180 | 295-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Hollowware             | RWE, slipware, early             | RWE  |     | mocha,black dendritic on grayish blue background,likely more#33       |
| 0181 | 295-500     | 3  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Plate                  | RWE, blue transfer               | RWE  |     | Willow pattern,tint   |
| 0182 | 295-500     | 5  | Glass    | Architectural   | Window Glass           | Pane Glass             | Thin                             |      |     | colourless,pale aqua,0.95-1.45mm                                      |
| 0183 | 295-500     | 5  | Glass    | Architectural   | Window Glass           | Pane Glass             | Thick                            |      |     | colourless,pale aqua,1.7-2.1mm  |
| 0184 | 295-500     | 11 | Glass    | Foodways        | Glass Bev.Containers   | Bottle                 | Mould blown                      |      |     | med olive,curved  |
| 0185 | 295-500     | 1  | Glass    | Medical/Hygiene | Pharm. Containers      | Bottle                 | Mould blown                      |      |     | light aqua,curved,likely wider cylindrical                            |
| 0186 | 295-500     | 1  | Bone     | Faunal/Floral   | Bone                   | Unsorted Bone          |                                  |      |     | small sized scapula   |
| 0187 | 295-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Smoking         | Smoking Pipes          | White Clay, Plain Stem |                                  |      |     |   |
| 0188 | 295-505     | 1  | Plaster  | Architectural   | Construction Materials | Sample                 | CEW, red unglazed                | CEW  |     | exfoliated both sides   |
| 0189 | 295-505     | 3  | Ceramic  | Unidentified    | Unidentifiable         | Unidentifiable         | Coarse Red Earthenware           | CEW  |     | exfoliated both sides   |
| 0190 | 295-505     | 7  | Ceramic  | Unidentified    | Unidentifiable         | Hollowware             | Coarse Red Earthenware           | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,exfoliated intr   |
| 0191 | 295-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware             | CEW, red glazed                  | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,clear intr  |
| 0192 | 295-505     | 4  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware             | CEW, red glazed                  | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,textured yellowish intr,flat brim,more#235              |
| 0193 | 295-505     | 6  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware             | CEW, red glazed                  | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,med reddish brown intr                                  |
| 0194 | 295-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware             | CEW, red glazed                  | CEW  |     | med brown extr,exfoliated intr  |
| 0195 | 295-505     | 4  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware             | CEW, red glazed                  | CEW  |     | exfoliated extr,greenish very textured intr,more#237                  |
| 0196 | 295-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware             | Yellowware                       | YEW  |     | exfoliated extr,whitish/cream intr,more#219                           |
| 0197 | 295-505     | 4  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Tableware              | Refined White EW                 | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint  |
| 0198 | 295-505     | 21 | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Flatware               | Refined White EW                 | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint  |
| 0199 | 295-505     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Plate                  | Refined White EW                 | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint  |
| 0200 | 295-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Hollowware             | Refined White EW                 | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint  |
| 0201 | 295-505     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Flatware               | Refined White EW                 | RWE  |     | undecorated,partial indt impressed mark,tint                          |
| 0202 | 295-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer                 | RWE, painted, poly, late palette | RWE  |     | floral,likely sprig,purple stem,tint,likely more#16                   |
| 0203 | 295-505     | 5  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer                 | RWE, sponged, dense              | RWE  |     | blue,dark,mottled,narrow rim band,tint,possibly more#96               |
| 0204 | 295-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Tea Cup                | RWE, sponged, dense              | RWE  |     | blue,mottled up to rim,sloppy streaks in intr,possible 2nd,tint       |
| 0205 | 295-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer                 | RWE, sponged, coarse             | RWE  |     | blue,sponging into mid,tint,likely more#100                           |
| 0206 | 295-505     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Hollowware             | RWE, stamped                     | RWE  |     | mono blue,indt motif on shaded&white bands,likely more#134            |
| 0207 | 295-505     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer                 | RWE, sponged, coarse             | RWE  |     | poly,med green&dark red,tint,more#135                                 |
| 0208 | 295-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Flatware               | RWE, stamped                     | RWE  |     | angled red scalled line up to rim edge,tint                           |
| 0209 | 295-505     | 11 | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Plate                  | RWE, blue transfer               | RWE  |     | Willow pattern,min.2,tint   |
| 0210 | 295-505     | 12 | Glass    | Architectural   | Window Glass           | Pane Glass             | Thin                             |      |     | colourless,pale green,pale aqua,1.2-1.4mm                             |
| 0211 | 295-505     | 7  | Glass    | Architectural   | Window Glass           | Pane Glass             | Thick                            |      |     | colourless,pale aqua,pale green,1.7-1.85mm                            |
| 0212 | 295-505     | 2  | Glass    | Medical/Hygiene | Pharm. Containers      | Bottle                 | Mould blown                      |      |     | light aqua,likely rectangular w recessed panel                        |
| 0213 | 295-505     | 2  | Bone     | Faunal/Floral   | Bone                   | Mammal Bone            |                                  |      |     | small pcs.  |
| 0214 | 295-510     | 1  | Ceramic  | Clothing        | Fasteners              | Button                 | Prosser Method                   |      |     | white,plain,4hole,1.1cm d.  |
| 0215 | 295-510     | 3  | Ceramic  | Unidentified    | Unidentifiable         | Unidentifiable         | Coarse Red Earthenware           | CEW  |     | exfoliated both sides   |
| 0216 | 295-510     | 1  | Ceramic  | Unidentified    | Unidentifiable         | Hollowware             | Coarse Red Earthenware           | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,exfoliated intr   |
| 0217 | 295-510     | 3  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware             | CEW, red glazed                  | CEW  |     | yellowish clear extr w glazed clay clump,exfoliated intr,possible 2nd |
| 0218 | 295-510     | 5  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware             | CEW, red glazed                  | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,brownish red intr,center=greenish tones,more#45         |
| 0219 | 295-510     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware             | Yellowware                       | YEW  |     | clear moulded?extr,whitish/cream intr,more#196                        |
| 0220 | 295-510     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Tableware              | Refined White EW                 | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint  |
| 0221 | 295-510     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Flatware               | Vitrified White Earthenware      | VWE  |     | undecorated   |
| 0222 | 295-510     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer                 | RWE, sponged, dense              | RWE  |     | blue,sponging up to rim,none to intr,tint,likely more#230             |
| 0223 | 295-510     | 3  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Hollowware             | RWE, stamped                     | RWE  |     | mono blue,floral?on shaded band,rim line blw rim,tint,likely more#134 |
| 0224 | 295-510     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer                 | VEW, moulded                     | VWE  |     | indt pattern,mostly exfoliated  |



**STAGE 3 AA OF THE H1 (AIGs-508) SITE  
CITY OF PICKERING, R.M. OF DURHAM, ONTARIO**

| Cat# | Provenience | FQ | Material | Class         | Group                 | Object                   | Datable Attribute           | Ware | Alt | Comments   |
|------|-------------|----|----------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|--|
| 0225 | 295-510     | 2  | Glass    | Architectural | Window Glass          | Pane Glass               | Thin                        |      |     | clear,med green,1.35-1.5mm   |
| 0226 | 295-510     | 2  | Glass    | Architectural | Window Glass          | Pane Glass               | Thick                       |      |     | clear,1.95-2.25mm  |
| 0227 | 295-510     | 2  | Glass    | Unidentified  | Unid.Glass Containers | Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass | Unidentifiable              |      |     | clear,curved   |
| 0228 | 295-510     | 1  | Ferrous  | Architectural | Nails                 | Nail                     | Machine Cut, "modern"       |      | b   | 2 7/8",bent  |
| 0229 | 295-515     | 4  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware     | Flatware                 | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint   |
| 0230 | 295-515     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware     | Saucer                   | RWE, sponged, dense         | RWE  |     | blue,no sponging into intr,tint,likely more#222                                  |
| 0231 | 297-507     | 5  | Ceramic  | Unidentified  | Unidentifiable        | Unidentifiable           | Coarse Red Earthenware      | CEW  |     | exfoliated both sides  |
| 0232 | 297-507     | 8  | Ceramic  | Unidentified  | Unidentifiable        | Hollowware               | Coarse Red Earthenware      | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,exfoliated intr  |
| 0233 | 297-507     | 1  | Ceramic  | Unidentified  | Unidentifiable        | Hollowware               | Coarse Red Earthenware      | CEW  | b   | unglazed extr,exfoliated intr  |
| 0234 | 297-507     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | exfoliated extr,clear intr,min.2   |
| 0235 | 297-507     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | exfoliated extr,textured yellowish intr,more#192                                 |
| 0236 | 297-507     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | med brown textured extr,exfoliated intr,possibly more#165                        |
| 0237 | 297-507     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | exfoliated extr,greenish very textured intr,more#195                             |
| 0238 | 297-507     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware     | Tableware                | Whiteware, ind't            | XWE  | b   | undecorated  |
| 0239 | 297-507     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware     | Tableware                | Whiteware, ind't            | XWE  |     | exfoliated both sides  |
| 0240 | 297-507     | 8  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware     | Tableware                | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint   |
| 0241 | 297-507     | 5  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware     | Flatware                 | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint   |
| 0242 | 297-507     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware     | Hollowware               | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint   |
| 0243 | 297-507     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware     | Flatware                 | Vitrified White Earthenware | VWE  |     | undecorated  |
| 0244 | 297-507     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware     | Hollowware               | VEW, moulded                | VWE  |     | indt pattern,mostly exfoliated,widely scalloped thicker rim,tint,likely more#280 |
| 0245 | 297-507     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware     | Flatware                 | RWE, ind't decoration       | RWE  |     | bit blue along rim,rest exfoliated,tint  |
| 0246 | 297-507     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware     | Saucer                   | RWE, sponged, dense         | RWE  |     | blue,no sponging into intr,tint,likely more#222                                  |
| 0247 | 297-507     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware     | Hollowware               | RWE, stamped                | RWE  |     | mono blue,indt motif in shaded band,tint,likely more#134                         |
| 0248 | 297-507     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware     | Plate                    | RWE, blue transfer          | RWE  |     | Willow pattern,tint  |
| 0249 | 297-507     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware     | Plate                    | RWE, blue transfer          | RWE  | b   | Willow pattern   |
| 0250 | 297-507     | 9  | Glass    | Architectural | Window Glass          | Pane Glass               | Thin                        |      |     | colourless,med aqua,med green,1.25-1.5mm   |
| 0251 | 297-507     | 2  | Glass    | Architectural | Window Glass          | Pane Glass               | Thick                       |      |     | colourless,1.8-2.05mm  |
| 0252 | 297-507     | 1  | Glass    | Foodways      | Glass Bev.Containers  | Bottle                   | Mould blown                 |      |     | light aqua,curved,very thick,likely carbonated                                   |
| 0253 | 297-507     | 1  | Glass    | Unidentified  | Unidentifiable        | Unidentifiable           | Unidentifiable              |      | b   | clear,melted   |
| 0254 | 297-507     | 1  | Bone     | Faunal/Floral | Bone                  | Mammal Bone              |                             |      |     | buthchered,saw marks,larger sized animal   |
| 0255 | 297-507     | 1  | Bone     | Faunal/Floral | Bone                  | Mammal Bone              |                             |      |     | calcined,small pc.   |
| 0256 | 297-507     | 1  | Bone     | Faunal/Floral | Bone                  | Unsorted Bone            |                             |      |     | calcined,<1cm  |
| 0257 | 299-490     | 8  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,textured yellowish intr,flat brim,more#235                         |
| 0258 | 299-515     | 3  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware     | Flatware                 | Vitrified White Earthenware | VWE  |     | undecorated  |
| 0259 | 299-515     | 1  | Glass    | Unidentified  | Unidentifiable        | Unidentifiable           | Unidentifiable              |      | b   | clear,melted   |
| 0260 | 299-515     | 2  | Ferrous  | Architectural | Nails                 | Nail                     | Machine Cut, "modern"       |      | b   | incomplete   |
| 0261 | 299-515     | 1  | Ferrous  | Architectural | Nails                 | Nail                     | Machine Cut, "modern"       |      | b   | 1 3/4"   |
| 0262 | 300-495     | 6  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware     | Tea Cup                  | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,softened bell shape,tint   |
| 0263 | 300-495     | 1  | Glass    | Architectural | Window Glass          | Pane Glass               | Thick                       |      |     | pale aqua,1.75mm   |
| 0264 | 300-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Unidentified  | Unidentifiable        | Unidentifiable           | Coarse Red Earthenware      | CEW  |     | exfoliated both sides  |
| 0265 | 300-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Unidentified  | Unidentifiable        | Hollowware               | Coarse Red Earthenware      | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,exfoliated intr  |
| 0266 | 300-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware     | Flatware                 | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint   |
| 0267 | 300-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware     | Hollowware               | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint   |
| 0268 | 300-500     | 5  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware     | Tea Cup                  | RWE, sponged, coarse        | RWE  |     | blue,sponging over rim to intr,tint  |
| 0269 | 300-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Clothing      | Fasteners             | Button                   | Prosser Method              |      |     | white,light gray calico w dots on square grid w tiny dots inside,4hole,1.1cm d.  |
| 0270 | 300-505     | 6  | Ceramic  | Unidentified  | Unidentifiable        | Unidentifiable           | Coarse Red Earthenware      | CEW  |     | exfoliated both sides  |
| 0271 | 300-505     | 3  | Ceramic  | Unidentified  | Unidentifiable        | Hollowware               | Coarse Red Earthenware      | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,exfoliated intr  |
| 0272 | 300-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware    | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | exfoliated extr,mostly exfoliated intr   |

**STAGE 3 AA OF THE H1 (AIGs-508) SITE  
CITY OF PICKERING, R.M. OF DURHAM, ONTARIO**

| Cat# | Provenience | FQ | Material | Class         | Group                  | Object                   | Datable Attribute           | Ware | Alt | Comments   |
|------|-------------|----|----------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|--|
| 0273 | 300-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | exfoliated extr,med brown intr   |
| 0274 | 300-505     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,textured yellowish intr,possibly more#235                          |
| 0275 | 300-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  | b   | unglazed extr,clear intr   |
| 0276 | 300-505     | 8  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | exfoliated extr,clear intr,min.2   |
| 0277 | 300-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Tableware                | Whiteware, ind't            | XWE  |     | exfoliated both sides  |
| 0278 | 300-505     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Tableware                | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint   |
| 0279 | 300-505     | 9  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Flatware                 | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint   |
| 0280 | 300-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Hollowware               | VEW, moulded                | VWE  |     | indt pattern,mostly exfoliated,widely scalloped thicker rim,tint,likely more#244 |
| 0281 | 300-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer                   | VEW, moulded                | VWE  |     | indt Sydenham type pattern,another#68  |
| 0282 | 300-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer                   | RWE, sponged, dense         | RWE  |     | blue,darker,rim band,tint  |
| 0283 | 300-505     | 4  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer                   | RWE, sponged, dense         | RWE  |     | blue,no spronging into intr,tint,likely more#222                                 |
| 0284 | 300-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer                   | RWE, sponged, coarse        | RWE  |     | poly,med green&dark red,sponging up to rim,tint,more#135                         |
| 0285 | 300-505     | 3  | Glass    | Architectural | Window Glass           | Pane Glass               | Thin                        |      |     | colourless,pale aqua,1.35-1.45mm   |
| 0286 | 300-505     | 1  | Glass    | Architectural | Window Glass           | Pane Glass               | Thin                        |      | b   | med aqua,melted  |
| 0287 | 300-505     | 6  | Glass    | Architectural | Window Glass           | Pane Glass               | Thick                       |      |     | colourless,pale aqua,1.1.65-1.95mm   |
| 0288 | 300-505     | 1  | Ferrous  | Architectural | Nails                  | Nail                     | Machine Cut, "modern"       |      | b   | incomplete,bent  |
| 0289 | 300-505     | 1  | Ferrous  | Activities    | Stable/Barn            | Horseshoe Nail           | Cut                         |      | b   | incomplete,squared head,bent   |
| 0290 | 300-505     | 1  | Bone     | Faunal/Floral | Bone                   | Mammal Bone              |                             |      |     | butchered,surface saw mark   |
| 0291 | 300-505     | 1  | Bone     | Faunal/Floral | Bone                   | Mammal Bone              |                             |      | b   | calcined   |
| 0292 | 300-505     | 1  | Bone     | Faunal/Floral | Bone                   | Unsorted Bone            |                             |      | b   | calcined,<1cm  |
| 0293 | 300-505     | 1  | Bone     | Faunal/Floral | Bone                   | Unsorted Bone            |                             |      |     | <1cm   |
| 0294 | 300-510     | 3  | Ceramic  | Unidentified  | Unidentifiable         | Unidentifiable           | Coarse Red Earthenware      | CEW  |     | exfoliated both sides  |
| 0295 | 300-510     | 2  | Ceramic  | Unidentified  | Unidentifiable         | Hollowware               | Coarse Red Earthenware      | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,exfoliated intr  |
| 0296 | 300-510     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | unglazed extr,textured yellowish intr,possibly more#235                          |
| 0297 | 300-510     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | exfoliated extr,clear intr   |
| 0298 | 300-510     | 3  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware               | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | exfoliated extr,med reddish brown speckled intr                                  |
| 0299 | 300-510     | 6  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware               | Yellowware                  | YEW  |     | clear moulded extr,whitish/cream intr,more#196                                   |
| 0300 | 300-510     | 4  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Flatware                 | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint   |
| 0301 | 300-510     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer                   | RWE, sponged, dense         | RWE  |     | blue,darker,rim band,tint  |
| 0302 | 300-510     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer                   | RWE, sponged, dense         | RWE  |     | blue,spronging up to rim,tint,likely more#222                                    |
| 0303 | 300-510     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer                   | RWE, sponged, coarse        | RWE  |     | blue,sparse,tint,likely more#100   |
| 0304 | 300-510     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer                   | RWE, sponged, coarse        | RWE  |     | poly,med green&dark red,tint,more#135  |
| 0305 | 300-510     | 1  | Glass    | Architectural | Window Glass           | Pane Glass               | Thin                        |      |     | colourless,1.35mm  |
| 0306 | 300-510     | 1  | Glass    | Unidentified  | Unidentifiable         | Unidentifiable           | Unidentifiable              |      |     | clear,shattered tiny pc.   |
| 0307 | 300-510     | 1  | Bone     | Faunal/Floral | Bone                   | Unsorted Bone            |                             |      | b   | calcined,<1cm  |
| 0308 | 301-485     | 2  | Ceramic  | Unidentified  | Unidentifiable         | Unidentifiable           | Coarse Red Earthenware      | CEW  |     | exfoliated both sides  |
| 0309 | 301-485     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Flatware                 | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint   |
| 0310 | 301-485     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Tableware                | Vitrified White Earthenware | VWE  |     | undecorated  |
| 0311 | 301-485     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Plate                    | RWE, ind't decoration       | RWE  |     | bit blue along edge,rest exfoliated,tint   |
| 0312 | 301-485     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Plate                    | RWE, blue transfer          | RWE  | b   | Willow pattern,smaller scale print,tint  |
| 0313 | 301-485     | 1  | Glass    | Architectural | Window Glass           | Pane Glass               | Thick                       |      |     | colourless,2.45mm  |
| 0314 | 304-495     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Flatware                 | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated  |
| 0315 | 304-495     | 1  | Glass    | Architectural | Window Glass           | Pane Glass               | Thick                       |      |     | colourless,2.25mm  |
| 0316 | 304-495     | 1  | Glass    | Unidentified  | Unid.Glass Containers  | Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass | Mould blown                 |      |     | clear,curved   |
| 0317 | 304-495     | 1  | Glass    | Unidentified  | Unid.Glass Containers  | Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass | Mould blown                 |      |     | light aqua,curved  |
| 0318 | 305-485     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Plate                    | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint   |
| 0319 | 305-485     | 1  | Ferrous  | Architectural | Nails                  | Nail                     | Machine Cut, "modern"       |      | b   | incomplete,bent  |
| 0320 | 305-490     | 1  | Brick    | Architectural | Construction Materials | Sample                   | CEW, red unglazed           | CEW  |     | exfoliated   |
| 0321 | 305-490     | 7  | Ceramic  | Foodways      | Ceramic Tableware      | Plate                    | Whiteware, ind't            | XWE  | b   | undecorated/blackened  |

**STAGE 3 AA OF THE H1 (AIGs-508) SITE  
CITY OF PICKERING, R.M. OF DURHAM, ONTARIO**

| Cat# | Provenience | FQ | Material | Class           | Group                  | Object                  | Datable Attribute           | Ware | Alt | Comments  |
|------|-------------|----|----------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|---|
| 0322 | 305-490     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Tableware               | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated,tint  |
| 0323 | 305-490     | 2  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Flatware                | Vitrified White Earthenware | VWE  |     | undecorated   |
| 0324 | 305-490     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer                  | RWE, sponged, dense         | RWE  |     | blue,no sponging into intr,tint,likely more#222                         |
| 0325 | 305-490     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Flatware                | VEW, moulded                | VWE  |     | indt pattern  |
| 0326 | 305-490     | 1  | Glass    | Architectural   | Window Glass           | Pane Glass              | Thin                        |      |     | med green,1.35mm  |
| 0327 | 305-490     | 1  | Glass    | Medical/Hygiene | Pharm. Containers      | Bottle                  | Unidentifiable              |      |     | clear,curved,likely narrow cylindrical,more#328                         |
| 0328 | 305-490     | 1  | Glass    | Medical/Hygiene | Pharm. Containers      | Bottle                  | Unidentifiable              |      | b   | clear,curved,likely narrow cylindrical,partially melted,more#327        |
| 0329 | 305-490     | 1  | Ferrous  | Architectural   | Nails                  | Nail                    | Machine Cut, "modern"       |      |     | incomplete  |
| 0330 | 305-490     | 1  | Ferrous  | Architectural   | Nails                  | Nail                    | Machine Cut, "modern"       |      | b   | incomplete  |
| 0331 | 305-490     | 1  | Ferrous  | Architectural   | Nails                  | Nail                    | Machine Cut, "modern"       |      | b   | 3 1/8",bent   |
| 0332 | 305-494     | 3  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Plate, Dinner           | VEW, moulded                | VWE  |     | Bordered Hyacinth pattern   |
| 0333 | 305-494     | 1  | Ferrous  | Architectural   | Door/Window Hardware   | Lock/Lock Part          |                             |      |     | swivelling key hole cover,2.8cm T,thick w Lshaped lower end/thumb catch |
| 0334 | 305-494     | 1  | Bone     | Faunal/Floral   | Bone                   | Unsorted Bone           |                             |      | b   | calcined,<1cm   |
| 0335 | 305-495     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware              | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | unglazed extr except rounded rim w drooped side,med reddish brown intr  |
| 0336 | 305-495     | 1  | Ceramic  | Smoking         | Smoking Pipes          | White Clay, Marked Bowl | plain "TD"                  |      |     | complete bowl impressed "TD",small part stem,spur removed&ground down   |
| 0337 | 305-495     | 1  | Glass    | Architectural   | Window Glass           | Pane Glass              | Thick                       |      |     | colourless,1.85mm   |
| 0338 | 305-495     | 1  | Bone     | Faunal/Floral   | Bone                   | Mammal Bone             |                             |      |     | tooth,larger ungulate   |
| 0339 | 305-497     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Flatware                | RWE, sponged, dense         | RWE  |     | black,speckled,tint   |
| 0340 | 305-497     | 1  | Glass    | Architectural   | Window Glass           | Pane Glass              | Thick                       |      |     | med aqua,1.85mm   |
| 0341 | 305-497     | 3  | Ferrous  | Architectural   | Nails                  | Nail                    | Machine Cut, "modern"       |      | b   | incomplete,bent   |
| 0342 | 305-497     | 1  | Ferrous  | Unassigned      | Misc. Material         | Sheet Metal             |                             |      |     | slightly curved,1straight edge  |
| 0343 | 305-497     | 1  | Ferrous  | Unassigned      | Misc. Hardware         | Chain Link              |                             |      | b   | 3.2cmTx1.6cmW,split   |
| 0344 | 305-499     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware              | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | unglazed extr w reddish slip?,darker brown intr                         |
| 0345 | 305-505     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer                  | RWE, sponged, coarse        | RWE  |     | blue,sparse,tint,likely more#100  |
| 0346 | 305-505     | 1  | Glass    | Unidentified    | Unidentifiable         | Unidentifiable          | Unidentifiable              |      | b   | clear,melted  |
| 0347 | 305-505     | 1  | Ferrous  | Architectural   | Nails                  | Nail                    | Machine Cut, "modern"       |      | b   | 3 1/8",bent   |
| 0348 | 305-510     | 1  | Ceramic  | Unidentified    | Unidentifiable         | Unidentifiable          | Coarse Red Earthenware      | CEW  |     | exfoliated both sides   |
| 0349 | 305-510     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Tableware               | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated   |
| 0350 | 305-510     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Saucer                  | RWE, sponged, dense         | RWE  |     | blue,dark,mottled,tint  |
| 0351 | 305-510     | 1  | Glass    | Architectural   | Window Glass           | Pane Glass              | Thin                        |      |     | colourless,1.35mm   |
| 0352 | 305-515     | 3  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Tableware               | Refined White EW            | RWE  |     | undecorated   |
| 0353 | 305-515     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Tableware      | Flatware                | RWE, sponged, dense         | RWE  |     | blue,mostly exfoliated,tint   |
| 0354 | 305-515     | 1  | Glass    | Architectural   | Window Glass           | Pane Glass              | Thick                       |      |     | colourless,2.15mm   |
| 0355 | 310-495     | 1  | Ceramic  | Smoking         | Smoking Pipes          | White Clay, Plain Bowl  |                             |      |     |   |
| 0356 | 310-500     | 1  | Ceramic  | Foodways        | Ceramic Util. Ware     | Hollowware              | CEW, red glazed             | CEW  |     | exfoliated extr,med reddish brown intr                                  |
| 0357 | 300-485     | 3  | Brick    | Architectural   | Construction Materials | Sample                  | CEW, red unglazed           | CEW  |     | exfoliated both sides   |

Table E2: H1 (AIGs-508) Indigenous Artifact Catalogue

| Lithic Cat # | Test Unit | Layer, Standardized Level | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Frequency | Material | Heat | Comments                       |
|--------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|----------|------|--------------------------------|
| L0001        | 305-490   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | thinning         | 2         | On       | 1    | small; 1 w/large errailleur fl |
| L0001        | 305-490   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | fragment         | 1         | On       | 1    |                                |
| L0002        | 305-494   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | thinning         | 3         | On       | 0    | all small                      |
| L0002        | 305-494   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | trimming         | 4         | On       | 0    |                                |
| L0002        | 305-494   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | trimming         | 1         | On       | 1    |                                |
| L0002        | 305-494   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | fragment         | 6         | On       | 0    |                                |
| L0002        | 305-494   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | fragment         | 4         | On       | 1    |                                |
| L0002        | 305-494   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | fragment         | 1         | On       | 14   |                                |
| L0002        | 305-494   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | fragment         | 1         | On       | 2    |                                |
| L0003        | 305-494   | Subsoil, 0-5              | Debitage      | initial          | 1         | On       | 0    |                                |
| L0003        | 305-494   | Subsoil, 0-5              | Debitage      | fragment         | 1         | On       | 0    |                                |
| L0003        | 305-494   | Subsoil, 0-5              | Debitage      | fragment         | 2         | On       | 1    |                                |
| L0003        | 305-494   | Subsoil, 0-5              | Debitage      | trimming         | 1         | On       | 0    |                                |
| L0004        | 305-494   | Subsoil, 5-10             | Debitage      | fragment         | 2         | On       | 0    |                                |
| L0004        | 305-494   | Subsoil, 5-10             | Debitage      | fragment         | 1         | On       | 1    |                                |
| L0004        | 305-494   | Subsoil, 5-10             | Debitage      | trimming         | 2         | On       | 0    |                                |
| L0005        | 305-494   | Subsoil, 10-15            | Debitage      | thinning         | 1         | On       | 0    | small; crushed small platform  |
| L0005        | 305-494   | Subsoil, 10-15            | Debitage      | trimming         | 1         | On       | 1    |                                |
| L0006        | 305-495   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | fragment         | 8         | On       | 0    |                                |
| L0006        | 305-495   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | fragment         | 4         | On       | 1    |                                |
| L0006        | 305-495   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | thinning         | 3         | On       | 0    |                                |
| L0006        | 305-495   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | thinning         | 1         | On       | 1    |                                |
| L0006        | 305-495   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | trimming         | 1         | On       | 2    |                                |
| L0006        | 305-495   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | trimming         | 1         | On       | 0    |                                |
| L0006        | 305-495   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | initial          | 2         | On       | 0    |                                |
| L0007        | 305-495   | Ploughzone                | Biface        | PPO base         | 1         | On       | 1    | side-notch; BW=25.54; NW=20.61 |
| L0008        | 305-495   | Subsoil, 0-5              | Debitage      | fragment         | 1         | On       | 0    | small                          |
| L0009        | 305-495   | Subsoil, 5-10             | Debitage      | thinning         | 5         | On       | 0    | small                          |
| L0009        | 305-495   | Subsoil, 5-10             | Debitage      | thinning         | 2         | On       | 1    |                                |
| L0009        | 305-495   | Subsoil, 5-10             | Debitage      | trimming         | 4         | On       | 0    |                                |
| L0009        | 305-495   | Subsoil, 5-10             | Debitage      | initial          | 4         | On       | 0    | all small, 1 thick             |
| L0009        | 305-495   | Subsoil, 5-10             | Debitage      | fragment         | 7         | On       | 1    |                                |
| L0009        | 305-495   | Subsoil, 5-10             | Debitage      | fragment         | 25        | On       | 0    | 1 outre passe                  |
| L0010        | 305-495   | Subsoil, 10-15            | Debitage      | fragment         | 8         | On       | 0    | all small                      |
| L0010        | 305-495   | Subsoil, 10-15            | Debitage      | trimming         | 2         | On       | 0    |                                |
| L0010        | 305-495   | Subsoil, 10-15            | Debitage      | thinning         | 1         | On       | 0    | small, thick                   |
| L0011        | 305-495   | Subsoil, 15-20            | Debitage      | trimming         | 2         | On       | 0    |                                |
| L0011        | 305-495   | Subsoil, 15-20            | Debitage      | thinning         | 1         | On       | 1    | small, large platform          |
| L0011        | 305-495   | Subsoil, 15-20            | Debitage      | fragment         | 1         | On       | 1    |                                |
| L0011        | 305-495   | Subsoil, 15-20            | Debitage      | fragment         | 8         | On       | 0    |                                |
| L0012        | 305-495   | Subsoil, 20-25            | Debitage      | thinning         | 3         | On       | 0    | all small                      |
| L0013        | 305-495   | Subsoil, 25-30            | Debitage      | thinning         | 1         | On       | 0    | small                          |
| L0014        | 305-495   | Subsoil, 30-35            | Debitage      | fragment         | 1         | On       | 0    |                                |
| L0015        | 300-485   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | fragment         | 1         | On       | 0    | small                          |
| L0016        | 304-495   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | secondary        | 1         | On       | 0    | small; dors planar             |
| L0016        | 304-495   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | initial          | 1         | On       | 0    | small                          |
| L0016        | 304-495   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | thinning         | 2         | On       | 0    | small                          |
| L0016        | 304-495   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | fragment         | 3         | On       | 0    |                                |
| L0017        | 304-495   | Subsoil, 0-5              | Debitage      | thinning         | 1         | On       | 1    |                                |

STAGE 3 AA OF THE H1 (AIGs-508) SITE  
CITY OF PICKERING, R.M. OF DURHAM, ONTARIO

| Lithic Cat # | Test Unit | Layer, Standardized Level | Artifact Type | Artifact Subtype | Frequency | Material | Heat | Comments              |
|--------------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|----------|------|-----------------------|
| L0018        | 304-495   | Subsoil, 5-10             | Debitage      | thinning         | 1         | On       | 0    |                       |
| L0018        | 304-495   | Subsoil, 5-10             | Debitage      | fragment         | 1         | On       | 0    |                       |
| L0018        | 304-495   | Subsoil, 5-10             | Debitage      | fragment         | 1         | On       | 6    |                       |
| L0019        | 304-495   | Subsoil, 10-15            | Debitage      | trimming         | 1         | On       | 0    |                       |
| L0020        | 304-495   | Subsoil, 15-20            | Debitage      | trimming         | 1         | On       | 0    |                       |
| L0021        | 304-495   | Subsoil, 20-25            | Debitage      | fragment         | 1         | On       | 1    | small                 |
| L0022        | 305-497   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | thinning         | 2         | On       | 0    | small                 |
| L0022        | 305-497   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | thinning         | 2         | On       | 1    | small, large platform |
| L0022        | 305-497   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | fragment         | 1         | On       | 1    |                       |
| L0022        | 305-497   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | fragment         | 1         | On       | 0    |                       |
| L0023        | 305-497   | Subsoil, 0-5              | Debitage      | thinning         | 2         | On       | 0    | small                 |
| L0023        | 305-497   | Subsoil, 0-5              | Debitage      | thinning         | 1         | On       | 1    | small, lrg platform   |
| L0023        | 305-497   | Subsoil, 0-5              | Debitage      | fragment         | 5         | On       | 0    |                       |
| L0024        | 305-497   | Subsoil, 5-10             | Debitage      | fragment         | 5         | On       | 0    |                       |
| L0024        | 305-497   | Subsoil, 5-10             | Debitage      | thinning         | 4         | On       | 0    | all small             |
| L0024        | 305-497   | Subsoil, 5-10             | Debitage      | thinning         | 1         | On       | 1    | small                 |
| L0025        | 305-497   | Subsoil, 10-15            | Debitage      | fragment         | 1         | On       | 0    |                       |
| L0026        | 305-497   | Subsoil, 15-20            | Debitage      | fragment         | 2         | On       | 0    |                       |
| L0026        | 305-497   | Subsoil, 15-20            | Debitage      | thinning         | 1         | On       | 1    |                       |
| L0027        | 300-510   | Ploughzone                | Debitage      | trimming         | 1         | On       | 0    |                       |

## APPENDIX F: LITHIC DEFINITIONS

(Courtesy of Jacqueline Fisher, Fisher Archaeological Consulting)

### FLAKE DEFINITIONS

#### Primary Decortication

Primary flakes are the by-products of the initial stages of reduction of lithic raw material. Typically, they are large, with a pronounced bulb of percussion. The angle of the striking platform is approximately 90 degrees, and the platform is usually large and unfaceted. The dorsal surface contains 50-100% of its cortical surface, indicating little or no modification of the core prior to the removal of the primary flake.

#### Secondary Decortication

Secondary flakes are generally large, although size really does not matter. They have a diffuse bulb of percussion, and the striking platform angle is about 90 degrees and unfaceted. The dorsal surface of the secondary flake retains up to 50% of its cortical surface, indicating that some flakes had been struck from the core prior to its removal. Dorsal flake scars are few in number and large.

#### Tertiary

Tertiary flakes usually lack any traces of cortical surface, but may exhibit some remnants as the flakes were removed to eliminate any bumps or flaws in the tool. Tertiary flakes represent an advanced stage of the reduction sequence, being by-products of preform and biface manufacture. Tertiary flakes may be divided into initial, biface thinning and biface retouch flakes.

- a) **Initial:** Initial flakes are associated with the core reduction process and early preform manufacture. They typically should have no cortical surface, dorsal scars are few and large, and the striking platform is unprepared, approximately 90 degrees.
- b) **Thinning:** These flakes are smaller and thinner than initial flakes, and are produced "in the thinning to shaping stage of biface manufacture" (Ellis, 1979, p. 35). Platforms are varied from large to small and "pseudo" faceted to multi-faceted. The platform angle is acute, ranging from 40 to 65 degrees forming an overhanging lip on the ventral surface (Ellis, 1979, pp. 37 and 53).
- c) **Trimming/Retouch:** In this definition, trimming flakes includes those flakes produced by the manufacture and rejuvenation of a biface. Although the flakes are the product of two different activities, it is difficult to distinguish between these flakes (Ellis, 1979, p. 48), and therefore it is expeditious to place them in the same general category of trimming flakes. Trimming flakes are generally so small that they are not recovered using the conventional 6mm hardware cloth. The platform angle is acute, as well as abraded, the lip is overhanging, and the bulb of percussion is diffuse (Ellis, 1979, p. 44).

**\*Note:** The reduction of lithic material into a finished stone tool is a reductive process and one conducted on a continuum. It is for the convenience of the analyst to attempt to place the

debitage into discrete categories. The designation of primary, secondary and tertiary is not to imply that the size of the flakes decreases as the process continues, nor is it to suggest that all tertiary flakes are removed following secondary flakes, and all secondary are removed after all primary flakes. The definitions are more the end result, rather than the sequence, and the nomenclature is for ease of reference.

### **Utilized Flakes**

Pieces ofdebitage that have been selected to be used as tools. The piece has been picked up, used in a specific task or task and then discarded.

### **Retouched Flakes**

Pieces ofdebitage that have been selected to be used as tools. The piece has been picked up, modified to in order to be adapted for a specific task or task, and then discarded.

### **Uniface**

A tool that has been knapped on only one face, i.e. a formal endscraper.

### **Biface**

A tool that has been knapped on both (two) faces.

### **Catalogue codes/abbreviations**

CSP = controlled surface pickup

#### **Lithic Raw Material**

Anc = Lockport

BLa = Balsam Lake

BrFl = British (Euro) Flint

FH = Fossil Hill

FR = Flint Ridge

Ha - D = Haldimand Dark Phase

Ha = Haldimand

KP = Kettle Point

Loc = Local

On = Onondaga

PC = Port Colborne (Bois Blanc)

Unk = Unknown

#### **Heat Category**

0 = no discernible change

1 = surface colour change due to heat

2 = pot lid(s) on dorsal face

6 = pot lid(s) both faces

14 = heat rippling on edges, potlid(s) on dorsal face

## APPENDIX G: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

| Project Information:   |  |  |  |   |
|------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| <b>Project Number:</b> |  | 345-PI8332-21  |  |   |
| <b>Licensee:</b>       |  | Ian Boyce (P1059)  |  |   |
| <b>MHSTCI PIF:</b>     |  | P1059-0114-2021  |  |   |
| Document/ Material     |  | Details  | Location   |   |
| 1.                     | Research/<br>Analysis/<br>Reporting Material                     | Digital files stored in:<br>/2021/345-PI8332-21<br>- 3225 Fifth<br>Concession -<br>Pickering/Stage 3 | Archeoworks Inc.,<br>16715-12 Yonge<br>Street, Suite 1029,<br>Newmarket, ON L3X<br>1X4 | Stored on<br>Archeoworks<br>network servers.  |
| 2.                     | Annotated Field<br>Maps/Field Notes/<br>Field Forms/<br>Drawings | Total of 4 pages   | Archeoworks Inc.,<br>16715-12 Yonge<br>Street, Suite 1029,<br>Newmarket, ON L3X<br>1X4 | Scanned and stored<br>on Archeoworks<br>network servers.  |
| 3.                     | Fieldwork<br>Photographs   | 51 digital<br>photographs  | Archeoworks Inc.,<br>16715-12 Yonge<br>Street, Suite 1029,<br>Newmarket, ON L3X<br>1X4 | Stored on<br>Archeoworks<br>network servers.  |
| 4.                     | Artifacts  | All 1,091 artifacts<br>placed in Box: 345-<br>PI8332-21-ST3-01                                       | Archeoworks Inc.,<br>16715-12 Yonge St.,<br>Suite 1029,<br>Newmarket, ON L3X<br>1X4    | Collections may be<br>transferred to one<br>of Archeoworks'<br>secure, off-site<br>storage facilities if<br>deemed necessary. |

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