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

**July 2004**

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Submitted to

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and

**Ontario Ministry of Culture**

Prepared by

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

## **Project Summary**

An archaeological assessment (Stages 1, 2 & 3) was conducted for an approximate 153 hectare proposed quarry site, situated on Lots 2, 3 and part of 1, Concession 11, Geo. Township of East Flamborough, now City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken as part of an aggregate pit licensing application in accordance with the Aggregate Resources Act- Ontario Provincial Standards, for a Category 2- Class A Quarry Below Water, Sections 2.2.5 to 2.2.7.

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

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

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

**Archaeological Assessment (Stages 1, 2 & 3)**  
**Lowndes Holdings Corp., Proposed Dolostone Quarry**  
**Lots 2, 3 & Part of 1, Concession 11**  
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**1.0 PURPOSE**

An archaeological assessment (Stages 1, 2 & 3) was conducted for an approximate 153 hectare proposed quarry site, situated on Lots 2, 3 and part of 1, Concession 11, Geo. Township of East Flamborough, now City of Hamilton, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken as part of an aggregate pit licensing application in accordance with the Aggregate Resources Act- Ontario Provincial Standards, for a Category 2- Class A Quarry Below Water, Sections 2.2.5 to 2.2.7.

The fieldwork was conducted between October 11<sup>th</sup> and November 2<sup>nd</sup> 2003 as well as in May 2004, under archaeological consulting license P001, issued to Jim Wilson by the Minister of Culture. The Stage 2 field assessment resulted in the identification of four previously unregistered sites; including one find spot of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact (Location 1), and three 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian artifact scatters (Locations 2-4). Due to the limited significance and information potential of the find spot location and one of 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian artifact scatters which is very diffuse, no additional assessment was recommended for Location 1 and Location 4. Additional Stage 3 assessment was recommended for Location 2 (AiGx-241) and Location 3 (AiGx-242) in order to further evaluate their significance and information potential. The Stage 3 field assessment of Location 2 (AiGx-241) and Location 3 (Aigx-242) produced a number of mid-19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century artifacts. Given the relatively late date of material recovered it was determined that both AiGx-241 and AiGx-242 have a low degree of significance and information potential and no additional archaeological assessment is recommended.

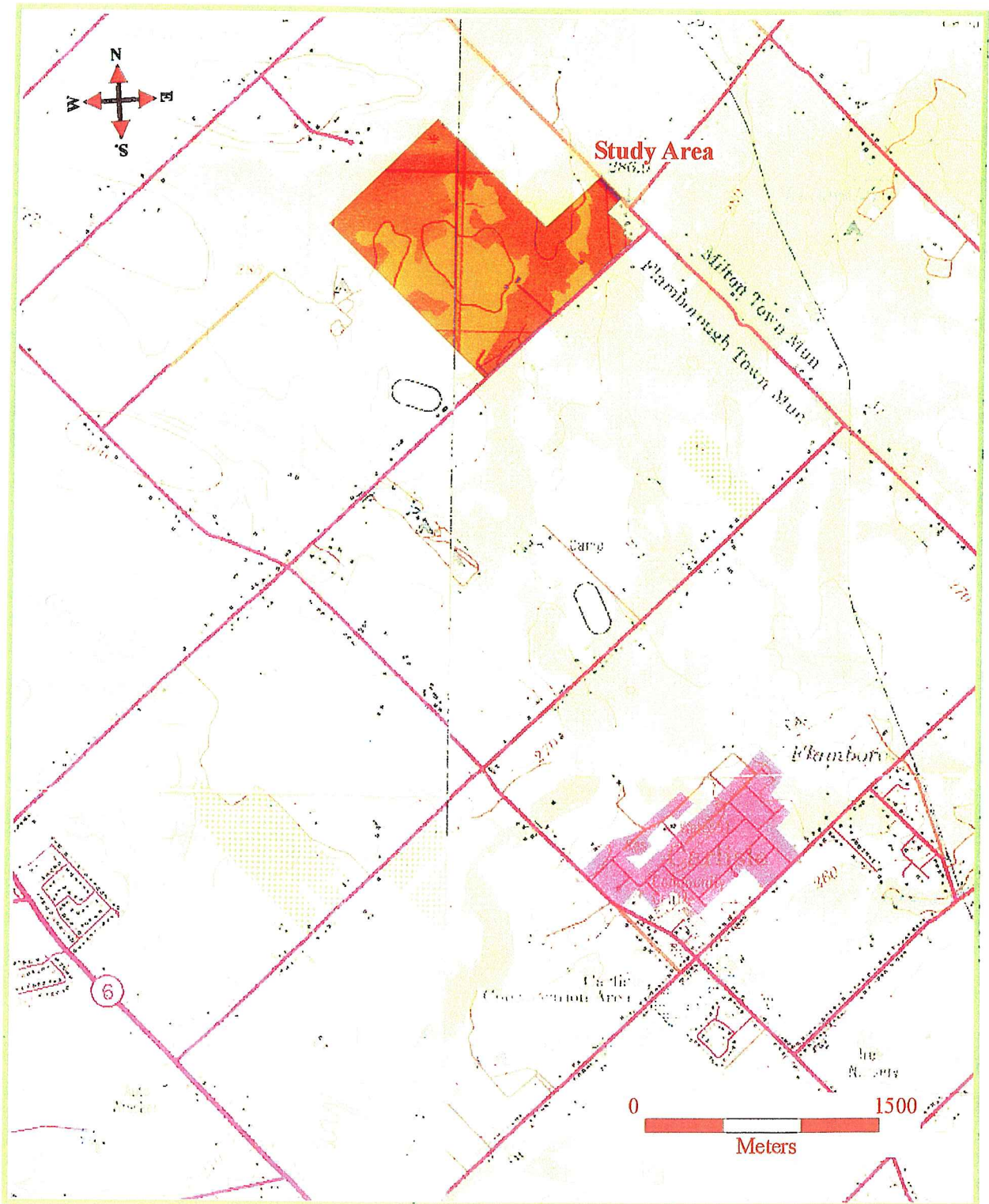
The Stage 1-3 archaeological assessment was conducted in order to fulfill a standard condition of licence approval. The Ministry of Culture is asked to review the methods and results of this assessment and inform the Ministry of Natural Resources that the provincial concerns for cultural heritage for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

**2.0 STUDY METHODS**

**2.1 Stage 1 Background Research**

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

**Figure 1: Location of Study Area**



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

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

## **2.2 Stage 2 Field Assessment Methods**

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

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

The weather during the 2003 assessment was generally cool and sunny, while the weather during the 2004 assessment was warm and overcast. During both field seasons there were no conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological remains. Permission to enter the property and remove artifacts was granted by Mr. David Lowndes, the owner of the property. All artifacts will be housed at the corporate head office of Archaeologix Inc., until such time as arrangements can be made for their transfer to the Ministry of Culture office at 900 Highbury Road in London, Ontario.

## **2.3 Stage 3 Assessment of Site Significance and Information Potential**

The Stage 3 assessment included the mapping of the test pit and surface artifact distributions at each site, as well as the hand excavation of a series of one-meter test units strategically placed to sample the nature and density of the cultural deposits. A permanent datum was established and a five-meter grid was laid out from this point. The intersection coordinates of their southwest corner referred to the five-meter units. Each five-meter square was divided into 25 One-meter units, with sub-square number one located in the southwest corner of the five-meter unit, number five in the southeast corner, number six located immediately north of number one, and so on. Each one-meter square test unit was excavated to subsoil, with all soil screened through 9mm hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts. All excavated artifacts were retained for laboratory analysis and description. The Stage 3 assessment also involved an examination of the 19<sup>th</sup> century

land registry records for Lots 2 and 3, Concession 11, Geo. Township of East Flamborough.

### **3.0 RESULTS**

#### **3.1 Background Research**

##### **3.1.1 *The Natural Environment***

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

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

*Chapman and Putnam, 1984:128*

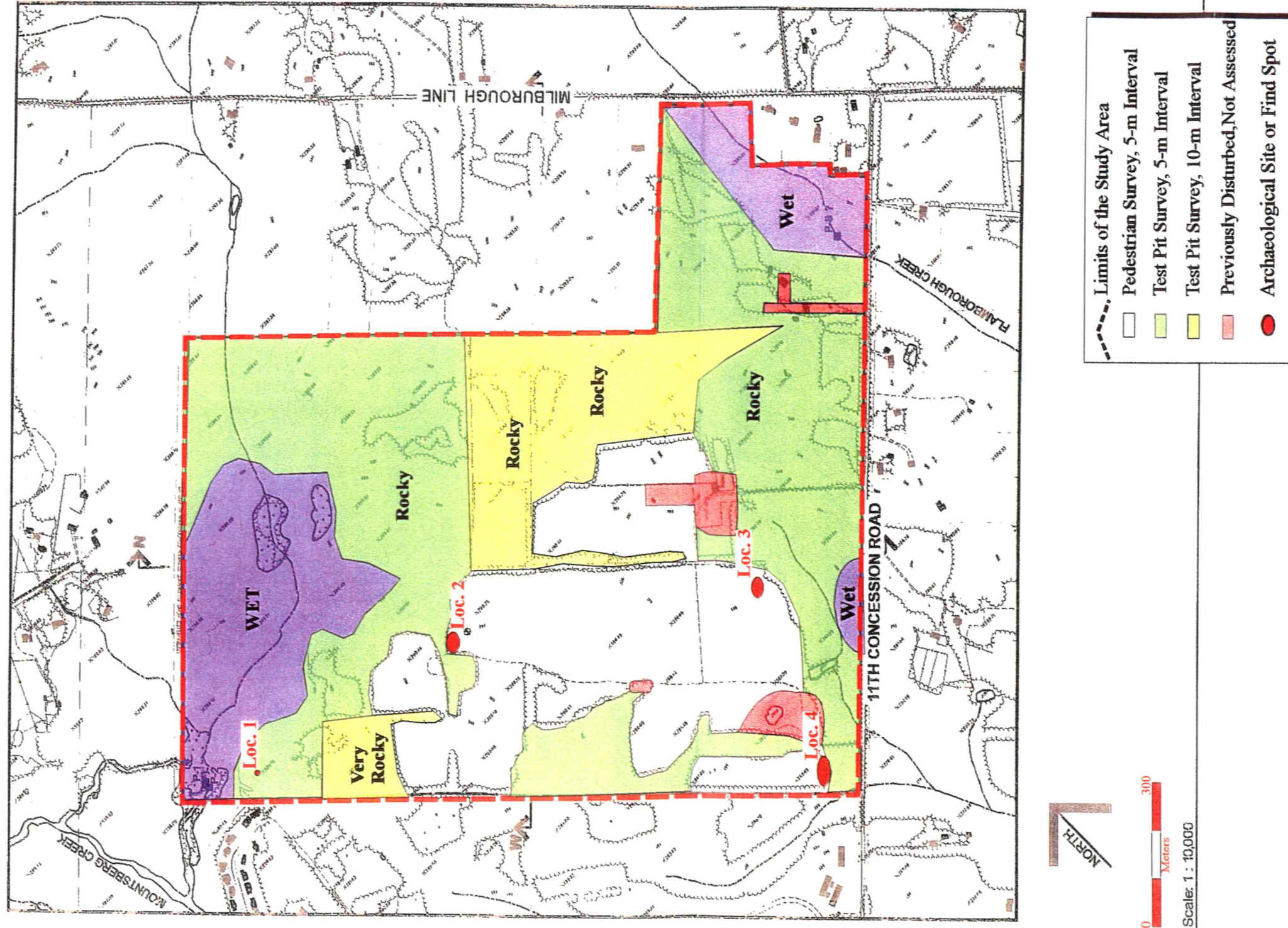
The closest source of potable water is a small tributary of Spencer Creek that transects the northern half of the study area. The forested portions of the study area have not been cleared due to excessive surface boulders and limestone outcrops.

##### **3.1.2 *Previously Known Archaeological Resources***

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



Figure 3: Stage 2 Methods and Results



**Figure 4: Stage 2 Survey Conditions**



**Figure 5: Stage 2, Location 3**



**Figure 6: Stage 2 Area of Previous Extraction**



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



**Table 1: Cultural Chronology for the Hamilton Area.**

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

### 3.1.3 Potential for Historic Archaeological Sites

The map of the Township of Flamborough East in the 1875 *Illustrated Map of Wentworth County* indicates two structures within the limits of the study area (Figure 2). The owner of the south half of Lot 2 is listed as Geo. Mitchell and his homestead is depicted near the mid-point of his property. The owner of the north half of Lot 2 is listed as Gage and there are no structures associated with his holdings. The owner of the south half of Lot 3 is listed as Chas. Stuart, and his homestead is illustrated near the southern limit of his holdings. The owner of the north half of Lot 3 is listed as James Smith and there are no structures associated with his property. It is important to note that historical maps are not always accurate and the absence of a structure on other portions of the property does not necessarily mean none were present. The historic archaeological potential was judged to be moderate.

### 3.2 Stage 2 Field Assessment Results

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

#### 3.2.1 Location 1

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

**Figure 8: Stage 2 Artifacts Recovered**



Actual Size

### 3.2.2 Location 2 (AiGx-241)

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

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

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

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

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

Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colourless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware by the early 1830's. Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Two pieces of undecorated whiteware were recovered from Location 2. There were also two fragments of decorated edge whiteware (Figure 7: 4). Edged plates become common as early as 1790, however as these fragments have a straight un-scalloped edge they likely date from 1840-1870. The remaining whiteware pieces consist of a single silver guild painted whiteware teacup fragment (Figure 7: 2), as well as a single blue and pink floral stamped whiteware piece (Figure 7: 5).

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

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

### 3.2.3 Location 3(AiGx-242)

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

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

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

The most common artifact encountered at Location 3 is whiteware (N=7). Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colourless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware by the early 1830's. Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. All whiteware fragments recovered demonstrate some form of decoration. The most common decorative technique found is transfer print (N=4). Transfer printing developed early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and involved the transfer of an intricate pattern from a sheet of treated paper to the underglaze surface of the clay. Before 1830, almost all transfer printed wares were blue. After 1830, colours such as light blue, black, brown, green and red become more common. All of the

transfer print wares from Location 3 are blue. A single hand painted whiteware piece was included (Figure 7: 9), this floral pattern tea ware was popular from as early as 1830 through to the 1870's. A basal dish fragment shows part of a makers mark "J & G. MEAK..." in green pigment (Figure 7: 7). The final decorated whiteware fragment is of an unidentified technique using blue and green pigment.

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

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

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

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

#### 3.2.4 Location 4

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

**Table 4: Artifact Catalogue for Location 4**

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

The artifacts collected at Location 4 include two ironstone fragments, one with a blue transfer print decoration (Figure 7: 11) and one with a blue flow transfer print

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

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

### **3.3 Stage 3 Assessment Results**

The Stage 2 assessment resulted in the determination that additional Stage 3 assessment was required for Location 2 (AiGx-241) and Location 3 (AiGx-242) in order to further evaluate their significance and information potential. These sites are located on Lots 2 & 3, Concession 11, respectively. The Stage 3 assessment was carried out following the methods specified in Section 2.3, and the detailed results for each site are presented below.

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

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

Lot 3 was granted by the Crown to the Canada Company on the 19<sup>th</sup> of September 1838. The north half was sold from Pillars Searth Stevenson to John Ferris on the 10<sup>th</sup> of July 1858, who then sold the north half property to John McDougall on September 28<sup>th</sup> 1859. The Canada Company sold the northwest half to John White on February 4<sup>th</sup> 1862 who in turn sold the land to John McDougall on 8<sup>th</sup> September 1862. On September 16<sup>th</sup> 1857 the Canada Company sold the southeast half of the lot to Thomas Allison who then sold the property to Andrew Foley who sold it back to Thomas Allison on 22<sup>nd</sup> of April 1863. After 1863 the lot was further divided, but unfortunately the condition of the records makes it difficult to read.

### 3.3.2 Location 2 (AiGx-241)

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

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

**Table 5: Stage 3 Artifact Summary for AiGx-241**

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

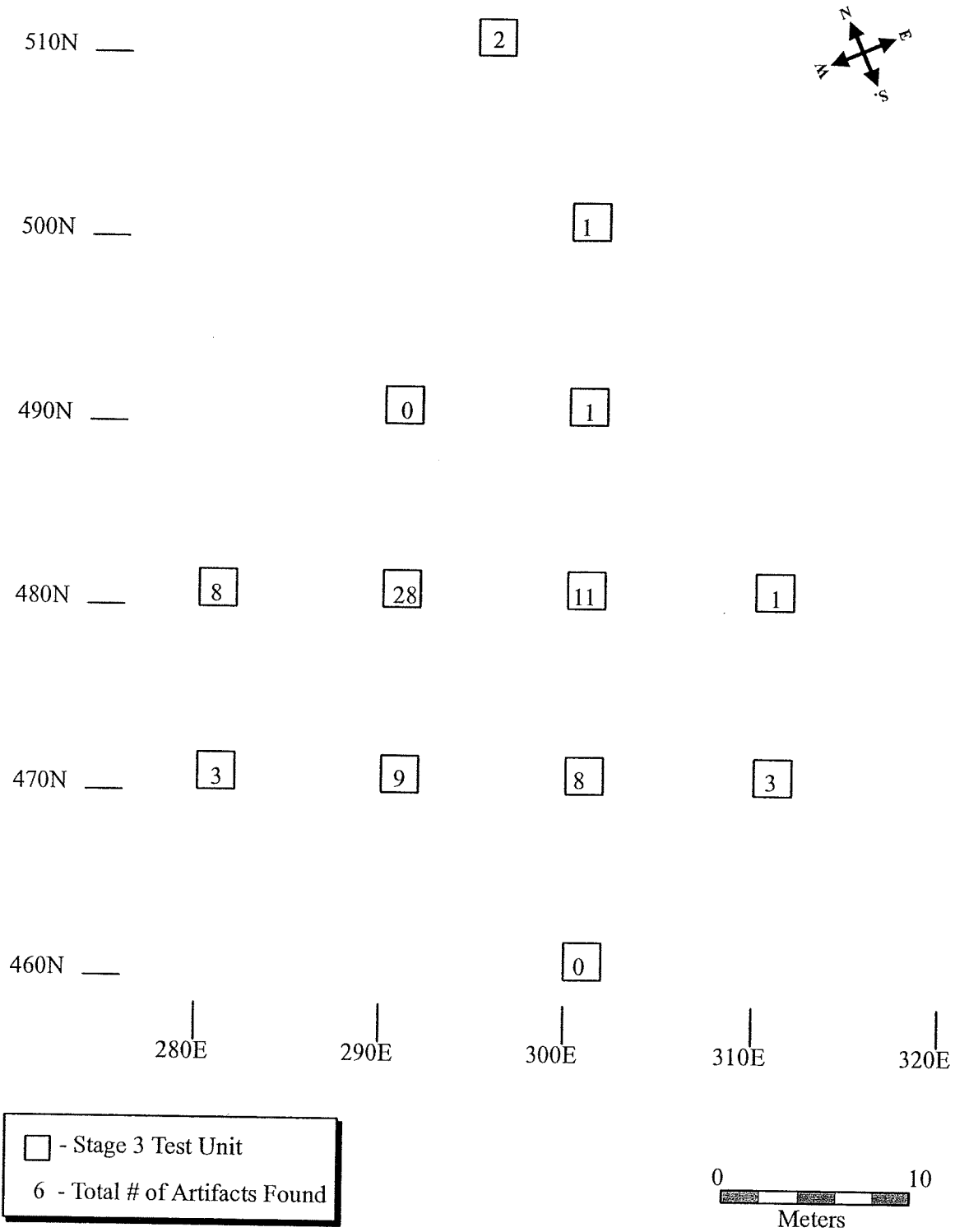
#### Glass

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

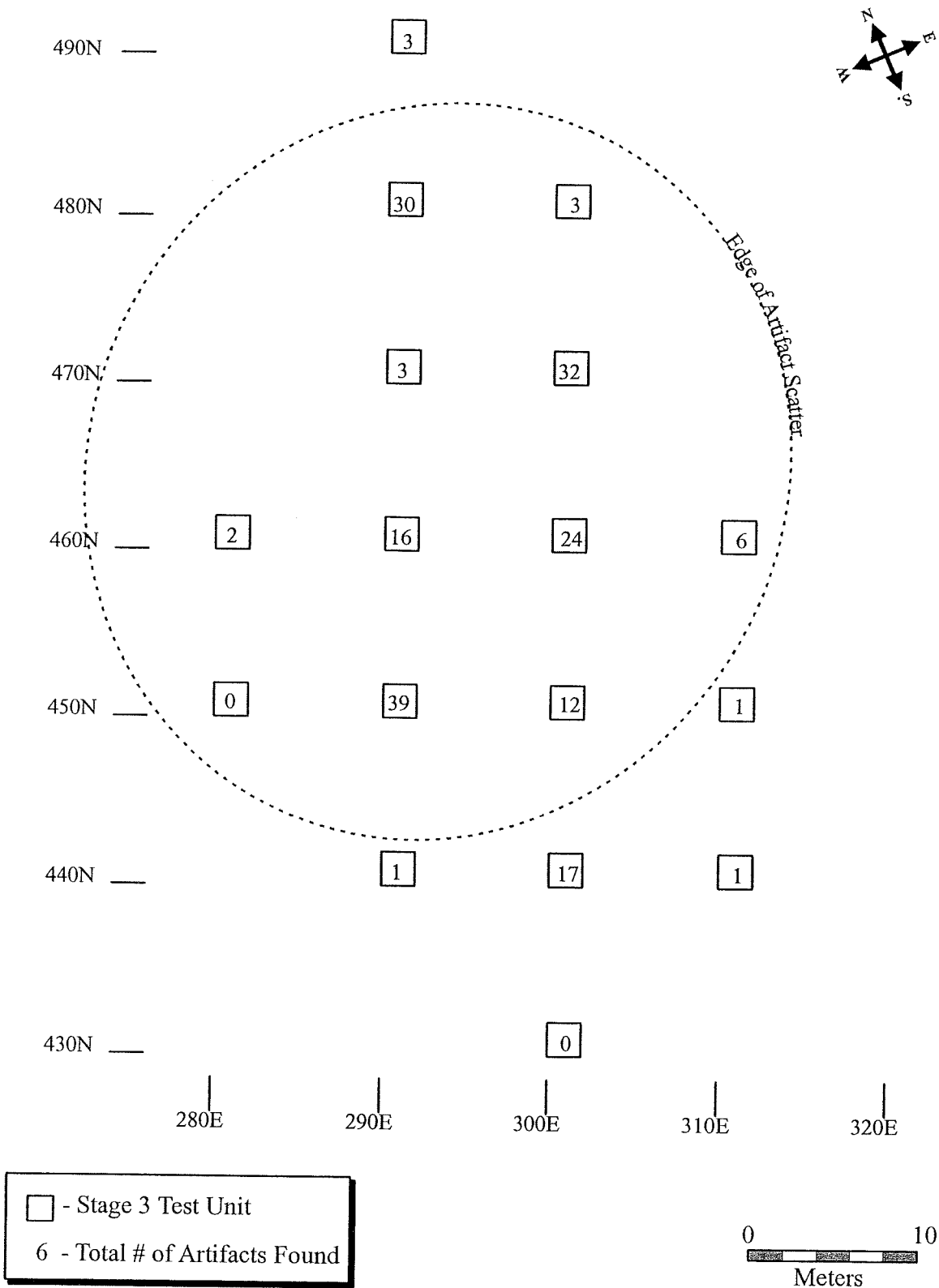
#### Whiteware & Ironstone

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

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



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



**Figure 11: Stage 3 Artifacts Recovered**



1: Painted Whiteware  
AiGx-242



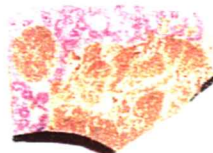
2: Transfer Print  
AiGx-241 & 242



3: Banded Whiteware  
AiGx-242



4: Clay Pipe Stem  
AiGx-242



5: Sponged Whiteware  
AiGx-242



6: Cut Nail  
AiGx-241



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



8: Black Button  
AiGx-242



9: Metal Button  
AiGx-242



10: Aqua Bottle Glass, AiGx-241



11: Ironstone, AiGx-241

Actual Size

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### Utilitarian Ceramics

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

### Nails

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

### Clay Pipes

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

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

### **3.3.3 Location 3 (AiGx-242)**

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

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

### Glass

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

**Table 6: Artifact Summary for AiGx-242**

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

Whiteware & Ironstone

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

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

### Utilitarian Ceramics

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

### Porcelain

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

### Nails

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

### Faunal Remains

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

### Buttons

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

### Clay Pipes

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

Given the relatively late date of material recovered, including the wire nails, porcelain, and the flow blue printed ironstone, it is clear the occupation at Location 3

extending at least into the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and perhaps as late as the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. As such was determined that Location 3, AiGx-242, has a relatively low degree of significance and information potential and no additional archaeological assessment is recommended.

#### **4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

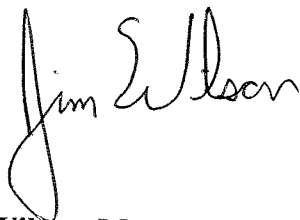
The Stage 2 field assessment resulted in the identification of four previously unregistered sites; including one find spot of an isolated pre-contact Aboriginal artifact (Location 1), and three 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian artifact scatters (Locations 2-4). Due to the limited significance and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

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

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

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

Respectfully Submitted by:



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

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## **APPENDIX A: Qualifications of the Principal Investigator**

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

### **Education History:**

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

### **University Lecturing Positions:**

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

### **Archaeological Experience:**

- 97-03 President, Archaeologix Inc.
- 96-97 Principle Field Investigator, Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.
- 94/95 City of London Archaeologist Planner.
- 1994 Principle Field Investigator, Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.
- 1993 Ontario Heritage Foundation Research: Research Assistant on the Middle  
Sydenham River Survey.
- McMaster University: Project Director for the Thames River Middle  
Woodland Settlement/Subsistence Project.
- Wilson Heritage Services: Project Director, Aldborough Township  
Archaeological Resource Assessment.
- 1992 McMaster University: Project Director for the Thames River Middle Woodland  
Settlement/Subsistence Project.
- 1991 Mayer, Poulton and Associates: Field Director for the Edenridge Subdivision  
Assessment.
- Archaeological Research Associates: Field Assistant.
- 1990 McMaster University: Field Assistant on the Mixteca Alta Archaeological  
Survey; Oaxaca, Mexico.

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- 1989 McMaster University: Project Director of the Boresma Site excavations.  
Mayer, Poulton and Associates. Field Assistant on the Rosedale Subdivision Assessment.
- 1988 Mayer, Pihl and Poulton: Field Assistant for the Ontario Hydro Longwoods Transformer Station Project.  
Mayer, Pihl and Poulton: Assistant on the Union Gas Hamilton to Niagara Falls pipeline survey and subsequent mitigations.  
McMaster University: Field Assistant for the Harvie Site mitigation, a 19th century pioneer cemetery.
- 1987 Mayer, Pihl and Poulton: Field Assistant on the Vaughn Master Plan Survey.  
Museum of Indian Archaeology: Field Assistant for the Matthew's Wood's Project.  
Mayer, Pihl and Poulton: Field Assistant on the Ontario Hydro Longwoods Transformer Station Assessment, Phase One.  
University of Western Ontario Field School.
- 1986 Museum of Indian Archaeology: Field Assistant at the Crawford Lake Site.
- Publications:**
- 1988 The Snake Creek Burial. *KEWA* 88(7):2-6. (With Dr. M.W. Spence).
- 1991 A Bad Analogy?: Northern Algonquian Models and the Middle Woodland Occupations of Southwestern Ontario. *KEWA*: 91(6):9-22.
- 1991 The Kittmer Site: A Middle Woodland Camp on the Upper Thames Drainage. *KEWA*: 91(6):2-8.
- 1992 Archaeological Investigations at the Duncan McGugan Middle Woodland Site. *Annual Archaeological Review of Ontario*, 71-74 (With Dr. C. Ellis).
- 1993 The Preliminary Investigations at the Pocock Site and the Meadowood Phase along the Middle Thames Drainage. *KEWA*: 93(3):2-21.
- 1993 The Rice Lake Phase Reconsidered. *KEWA*: 93(6):17-25.
- 1994 The Racher Site (AfHi-141): More Evidence Concerning Large Riverine Middle Woodland Sites Along the Middle Thames River Drainage. *KEWA*: 94(4): 2-17.
- 1997 Summary of an On-Going Archaeological Assessment, Lt.-Colonel John Butler Homestead (AgGu-66), Niagara-on-the-Lake. In *Arch Notes* Vol.2(5):6-14. (With R.G. Mayer and S. Gouglas).
- 1997 Cherry Hill: A Kirk Corner-Notched Site at Fonthill, Ontario. *KEWA* : 97(7):2-11. (With B. Wimmer and A. Figura).
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- 1998 Osteological Analysis of an Early Woodland Burial: Mo Pierce site, South bay Marina Complex, Township of Pelee, Essex County, Ontario (AnHq-20). *Arch Notes*: 3(3):13-18.
- 1999 The Pocock Site: Exploring the Early Woodland/Middle Woodland Transition in Southwestern Ontario. *KEWA*: 99(1):2-27.
- 1999 The Greg Tarry Site (AeHf-38), A Small Uren Sub-Stage Camp in Aylmer, Ontario. *KEWA*: 99(3):2-8.
- 2000 The Moyer's Flat Site Pot. *KEWA*: 00(7):2-4
- 2002 The Fregg Site (AhGx-390), A Small Point Late Archaic Occupation in Ancaster. *KEWA*: 02(8):1-16

### **Presentations:**

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

- 1998 **Archaeological Master Planning, the London Experience.** At: The 1999 Ontario Professional Planners Institute Annual Meetings, Kingston, Ontario.
- 2001 The Van Bree Site: Young Phase/Glen Meyer Interaction near Arkona. For: **London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.**
- 2002 The Don Crich Site: A Princess Point Camp on the North Branch of the Thames River. For: **London Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.**

## APPENDIX B – ARTIFACT CATALOGUES

### Location 2

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

### Location 3

Cat	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq	Comments
14	310E 460N:1	0-28	porcelain	1	pink
15	310E 460N:1	0-28	porcelain, semi	1	metallic sheen
16	310E 460N:1	0-28	whiteware, transfer print	1	green
17	310E 460N:1	0-28	glass, bottle	1	green
18	310E 460N:1	0-28	earthenware, red	1	brown salt glaze
19	310E 460N:1	0-28	nail, wire	1	
20	290E 460N:1	0-24	whiteware, banded	1	3 green

21	290E 460N:1	0-24	whiteware	1	
22	290E 460N:1	0-24	porcelain, semi	1	handle
23	290E 460N:1	0-24	nail, cut	1	
24	280E 460N:1	0-19	glass, bottle	2	olive
25	290E 470N:1	0-25	nail, cut	3	
26	290E 450N:1	0-25	whiteware	11	
27	290E 450N:1	0-25	ironstone	2	
28	290E 450N:1	0-25	whiteware, banded	1	pink
29	290E 450N:1	0-25	whiteware, painted	1	green floral
30	290E 450N:1	0-25	whiteware, transfer print	1	blue
31	290E 450N:1	0-25	whiteware, sponged	1	purple
32	290E 450N:1	0-25	yellowware	4	3 clear glazed, 1 Rockingham glaze
33	290E 450N:1	0-25	earthenware, red	3	2 red salt glaze, 1 tan salt glaze
34	290E 450N:1	0-25	nail, cut	2	
35	290E 450N:1	0-25	button	1	4 holes, metal, "H. Carlisle St. Catherines
36	290E 450N:1	0-25	glass, window	1	
37	290E 450N:1	0-25	glass, bottle	9	6 green, 1 rose, 1 red, 1 aqua
38	290E 450N:1	0-25	white clay pipe bowl	2	
39	290E 460N:1	0-18	faunal remains	4	skull frag. & vertebra from small mammal, Large deer tooth & 1 calcined
40	290E 460N:1	0-18	white clay pipe stem	1	"montreal" and "R. Bannerman"
41	290E 460N:1	0-18	porcelain	4	knob
42	290E 460N:1	0-18	glass, window	1	
43	290E 460N:1	0-18	nail, cut	1	
44	290E 460N:1	0-18	earthenware	1	burnt
45	290E 440N:1	0-20	glass, bottle	1	green
46	300E 440N:1	0-32	glass, bottle	4	3 clear, 1 aqua
47	300E 440N:1	0-32	glass, window	2	
48	300E 440N:1	0-32	nail, cut	1	
49	300E 440N:1	0-32	earthenware	1	Rockingham glaze
50	300E 440N:1	0-32	whiteware	1	
51	300E 440N:1	0-32	whiteware, banded	1	blue and green
52	300E 440N:1	0-32	whiteware, transfer print	1	black
53	300E 440N:1	0-32	porcelain	1	
54	300E 440N:1	0-32	earthenware, red	4	clear and brown salt glaze
56	300E 440N:1	0-32	faunal remains	1	
57	300E 460N:1	0-25	whiteware	2	
58	300E 460N:1	0-25	whiteware, transfer print	2	1 blue 1 green
59	300E 460N:1	0-25	porcelain	1	
60	300E 460N:1	0-25	earthenware, red	1	red salt glaze
61	300E 460N:1	0-25	yellowware	2	
62	300E 460N:1	0-25	glass, bottle	10	4 clear, 3 olive, 3 aqua
63	300E 460N:1	0-25	glass, window	1	
64	300E 460N:1	0-25	nail, wire	2	
65	300E 460N:1	0-25	metal hardware	2	
66	300E 460N:1	0-25	nail, cut	1	
67	300E 450N:1	0-30	whiteware, transfer print	2	1 blue 1 black

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