



REVISED REPORT

Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment

*Burroughs Farmstead (BhFx-40), Part of Lot 3, Concession 1, Huntley Township,
Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario*

Licensee: Aaron Mior (P1077)

PIF Number: P1077-0064-2021

Submitted to:

Peter Bilitz, The Burroughs Kanata LP

c/o Jeff Robinson, Director, Development Planning
6783 Wellington Road 34, RR 22
Cambridge, Ontario
N3C 2V4

Submitted by:

Golder Associates Ltd.

1931 Robertson Road, Ottawa, Ontario, K2H 5B7, Canada

+1 613 592 9600

20442329

September 21, 2021

Distribution List

1 e-copy - The Burroughs Kanata LP

1 e-copy - Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

1 e-copy - Golder Associates Ltd.

Executive Summary

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only, for complete information and findings as well as limitations, the reader should examine the complete report.

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was contracted by The Burroughs Kanata LP to undertake a Stage 4 archaeological assessment for the Burroughs Farmstead site (BhFx-40), located within part of the southern half of Lot 3, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Huntley, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario.

The Stage 1, 2 and 3 archaeological assessments for the property were completed in 2009 and documented the Burroughs Farmstead (aka Taggart 1) archaeological site, which was subsequently registered with the Province of Ontario and assigned Borden Number BhFx-40 (Adams 2009).

Due to the cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) identified for registered site BxTx-40 during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment (Adams 2009), the Stage 4 archaeological investigation was undertaken to mitigate archaeological resources determined to possess CHVI within the site boundaries that may be impacted by the proposed development project.

The Stage 4 excavations were completed over 8 days between 17 May and 15 June 2021, with the test unit excavations completed between 17 May and 8 June, and the mechanical topsoil removal (MTR) completed on 10 and 15 June.

The study area was divided into two operations, with Operation 1 representing the eastern portion of the BhFx-40 site and Operation 2 correlating to the western section of the Stage 4 excavation area.

A total of 12 Stage 4 test units were excavated within Operation 1, with the Stage 3 test unit at grid location 0N 42E also re-excavated to provide context for the Stage 4 excavation. The interpretation of the artifact assemblage recovered during the Stage 4 excavations in Operation 1 generally conforms to the known historical occupation sequence within the eastern portion of the BhFx-40 site reflecting 20th century occupation. Based on the combination of archaeological resources and historical context indicating the occupation sequence in Operation 1, as well as evidence of 20th century landscape disturbance activities negating the integrity of earlier land use, the portion of the BhFx-40 site within Operation 1 is not considered to possess CHVI as the majority of documented occupation post-dates 1900.

A total of 10 Stage 4 test units were hand excavated within Operation 2, with the Stage 3 test unit at grid location 29S 0E also re-excavated to assess the presence of Feature 4 documented during the Stage 3 assessment and provide context for the Stage 4 assessment. Based on the available historical data and Stage 4 archaeological evidence, the temporal occupation within the vicinity of Operation 2 is inferred to have occurred from around 1828 until circa 1878. The portion of the BhFx-40 site within Operation 2 is considered to have been sufficiently mitigated by the Stage 2 and 3 assessments and the Stage 4 excavations documented in this report. The primary concentration of the pre-1880 occupation within the BhFx-40 site is interpreted to be located west of the Stage 4 excavation area, and west of the current development boundary, within land owned by the City of Ottawa. Therefore, the portion of the BhFx-40 site west of the current development boundary, within the land currently owned by the City of Ottawa, is considered to retain CHVI and should be avoided and protected from all landscape disturbance or construction activities.

Where avoidance and protection measures are not viable options, Stage 4 archaeological assessment of the remaining portion of the BhFx-40 site would provide a context to specifically investigate the discrete early to mid-19th century rural occupation and land use within the context of early Euro-Canadian settlement within Huntley Township.

This Stage 4 archaeological assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendations:

- 1) The portion of the BhFx-40 site within Operation 1 is not considered to possess CHVI, and therefore no further archaeological assessment is recommended for this area.
- 2) The portion of the BhFx-40 site within Operation 2 is considered to have been archaeologically mitigated, and therefore no further archaeological assessment is recommended for this area.
- 3) The portion of the BhFx-40 site situated within lands currently owned by the City of Ottawa, and adjacent to the current development limits, is considered to have retained CHVI and is protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This area is recommended to be avoided and protected from any landscape or construction activities and the archaeological integrity of the site must be maintained from disturbance activities.
- 4) In accordance with the avoidance and protection strategy for the unmitigated portion of the BhFx-40 site, the following conditions should be met:
 - a) A temporary barrier must be erected around the area to be avoided prior to any land disturbance activities within 10 m of the area recommended for avoidance and protection. The excavation limit associated with landscape and construction activities will need to be shored and backfilled as per Section 4.1.6, Standard 4 of the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).
 - b) "No Go" instructions must be issued to all on-site construction crews, engineers, architects or others involved in day-to-day decisions during construction.
 - c) The lands to be avoided and protected must be shown on all contract drawings, when applicable, and include explicit instructions or labelling to avoid that area.
 - d) During grading or other soil disturbing activities, an archaeologist should inspect and monitor the area to be avoided to verify the effectiveness of avoidance strategies. The licensed archaeologist has the authority to stop construction if alteration to the portion of the archaeological site recommended for avoidance is observed at any time during construction, and the MHSTCI must be notified immediately, and
 - e) After completion of the grading and other soil disturbing activities, an archaeologist will inspect the area and report to the MHSTCI on the effectiveness of the strategy in ensuring that the area to be avoided remained intact.

In accordance with Section 4.1.4 of the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) the following requirements will also be instituted for the portion of the BhFx-40 site recommended for avoidance and protection:

- f) The City of Ottawa will continue as the custodian of the portion of the BhFx-40 considered to have retained CHVI. Should any unmitigated portion of the BhFx-40 site be included in any land transfers, the City of Ottawa will inform the intended owner of the property that the unmitigated portion of the archaeological site continues to retain cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and is protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

- g) The allowable uses for the protected area must not include any activities that might alter the archaeological site in any way, either temporarily or permanently. This includes even minor forms of soil disturbance such as tree removal, minor landscaping, utilities installation, etc.

A letter signed by a representative of the City of Ottawa, representing the property owner and Approval Authority, is also provided within the Supplementary Documentation acknowledging the existence and location of the portion of the BhFx-40 site recommended for avoidance and protection. The City of Ottawa acknowledges that any remaining unexcavated components of the BhFx-40 site retaining cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) are protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act* until they have been appropriately mitigated in accordance with the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

- 5) Should future impacts be required within the portion of the BhFx-40 site identified to be avoided and protected as shown on Map 19, these impacts should be preceded by a Stage 4 archaeological investigation to mitigate archaeological resources identified within this area. All archaeological investigations should be conducted by a licensed archaeologist and conform to the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (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 the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The MHSTCI is requested to review and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction with the results and recommendations presented herein, with regard to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and the terms and conditions for archaeological licenses, and to enter this report into the Ontario Register of Archaeological Reports.

Project Personnel

Client Contact:	Jeff Robinson, MCIP, RPP, Reid's Heritage Homes
Project Director:	Michael Teal, MA, Associate and Senior Archaeologist
Project Manager:	Aaron Mior, M.MA
Licensed Archaeologist:	Aaron Mior, M.MA (P1077)
Field Director:	Randy Hahn, PhD (P1107) (May 17 to June 10) Aaron Mior, M.MA (P1077) (June 15)
Assistant Field Director:	Graham Lantz, MA (May 26, 27, 28, June 8, 9, 10)
Field Archaeologists:	Tatiana Istomina and Oleksiy Vasylenko
Material Cultural Specialist:	Lindsay Dales, MA (P328)
Faunal Specialist:	Erin Rangepcroft, MA
Report Preparation:	Aaron Mior, M.MA (P1077) and Lindsay Dales, MA (P328)
Senior Technical Review:	Michael Teal, MA (P364)
Spatial IM:	Jamie McKenzie, BA
Administrative Support:	Courtney Adey

Report Abbreviations

MHSTCI	Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries
PIF	Project Information Form (MHSTCI Project File Number)
BP	Before Present
mm	Millimetres
cm	Centimetres
m	Metres
km	Kilometres
MTR	Mechanical Topsoil Removal
CHVI	Cultural Heritage Value or Interest
RWE	Refined White Earthenware
VWE	Vitrified White Earthenware
CRE	Coarse Red Earthenware

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ii
PROJECT PERSONNEL	v
REPORT ABBREVIATIONS	vi
1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT	1
1.1 Development Context.....	1
1.2 Objectives.....	1
2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT	1
2.1 Regional Indigenous History	1
2.2 Initial Euro-Canadian Occupation and Settlement in the Ottawa Valley.....	6
2.3 Huntley Township General History	7
2.4 Site Specific Property History.....	8
3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	10
3.1 Previous Archaeological Assessments Within Fifty Metres of Study Area	10
3.2 Known and Registered Archaeological Sites Within One Kilometre of Study Area.....	11
4.0 STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	12
4.1 General Field Methodology	12
4.2 General Field Strategy	14
4.3 Artifact Analysis and Curation Methods	16
4.3.1 The Inventory System	16
4.3.2 Artifact Analysis.....	16
4.3.3 Euro-Canadian Historical Artifacts.....	16
4.3.4 Storage and Curation	16
4.4 Faunal Methodology and Analysis	17
4.5 Localized Strategy and Record of Finds	18
4.5.1 Operation 1	19
4.5.1.1 Stage 4 Test Unit Excavations.....	19
4.5.1.2 Analysis.....	29

4.5.2	Operation 2	30
4.5.2.1	Stage 4 Test Unit Excavations.....	30
4.5.2.2	Stage 4 Mechanical Topsoil Removal	37
4.5.2.3	Analysis.....	38
5.0	CONCLUSIONS.....	39
6.0	AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES	40
7.0	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	42
8.0	ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION.....	44
9.0	IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT	45
10.0	REFERENCES.....	46
11.0	IMAGES	53
12.0	MAPS	79

TABLES

Table 1: Known Registered Sites Within One Kilometre of Study Area	12
Table 2: Weather Conditions Observed During Stage 4 Excavation Fieldwork.....	13
Table 3: BhFx-40 Stage 4 Faunal Assemblage Analysis	18
Table 4: Inventory of Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment Documentary Record.....	18
Table 5: Operation 1 Stage 4 Lot Descriptions	20
Table 6: Operation 1: Lot 1 soil depths and artifact totals.....	21
Table 7: Operation 1: Lot 1 artifact material totals	21
Table 8: Operation 1: Lot 1 artifact function totals.....	21
Table 9: Operation 1: Lot 1 diagnostic ceramic tableware decoration types.....	23
Table 10: Operation 1: Lot 3 artifact material totals	25
Table 11: Operation 1: Lot 3 artifact function totals.....	25
Table 12: Operation 1: Lot 3 diagnostic ceramic tableware decoration types.....	26
Table 13: Operation 1: Lot 4 artifact material totals	27
Table 14: Operation 1: Lot 4 artifact function totals.....	27
Table 15: Operation 1: Lot 4 diagnostic ceramic tableware decoration types.....	28
Table 16: Operation 2 Stage 4 Lot Descriptions	31
Table 17: Operation 2: Lot 1 soil depths and artifact totals.....	31

Table 18: Operation 2: Lot 1 artifact material totals	31
Table 19: Operation 2: Lot 1 artifact function totals.....	32
Table 20: Operation 2: Lot 1 diagnostic ceramic tableware decoration types.....	32
Table 21: Key Dates for Transfer Printed Ceramics.....	33
Table 22: Operation 2: Lot 1 Summary of Domestic Mammal Skeletal Elements	35

IMAGES

Image 1: Fence delineating the development property and Stage 4 excavation boundary from the City of Ottawa owned land, view southwest.....	54
Image 2: Archaeologists screening excavated soil during Stage 4 excavation, view north.....	54
Image 3: Overview of Operation 1 landscape, view south.....	55
Image 4: Concrete remains of former dairy barn, view south.....	55
Image 5: Mounds of displaced soil and structural material south and west of former dairy barn, view east.....	56
Image 6: Concrete floor of former northern outbuilding, view north.....	56
Image 7: Concrete floor of former middle outbuilding, view west.....	57
Image 8: Evidence of concrete floor associated with southern former outbuilding, view west.....	57
Image 9: Mounds of displaced soil and materials in vicinity of former house, view east.....	58
Image 10: Close up of mound of displaced soil and materials in vicinity of former house, view east.....	58
Image 11: Remains of concrete septic tank filled in with wood, view east.....	59
Image 12: Location of former septic tank (marked with orange flagging) within Operation 1, view east.....	59
Image 13: Stage 4 excavation area in Operation 1 following backfilling, view northeast.....	60
Image 14: (top) Machine cut nail (0N 41E) (bottom) Wire nail (0N 41E).....	60
Image 15: (left to right) crown cap (0N 41E), case/gin bottle (0N 41E), machine made alcohol bottle (0N 41E) and indeterminate manganese bottle (0N 41E).....	61
Image 16: Coarse stoneware sherd with Albany slipped interior (left) and vitrified white earthenware sherd with "Johnson" maker's mark (right) from units 1N 40E and 1S 39E.....	61
Image 17: Tableware artifacts: (top left) white glass holloware (1S 39E), (top right) glass bowl with starburst design (0N 40E) and (bottom) knife blade (3S 39E).....	62
Image 18: Representative examples of ceramic tableware decoration: (top row, left to right) decal (1N 40E), blue edged: indeterminate (0N 41E), hand painted: late palette (3S 39E). (bottom row, left to right) hand painted: brown rim line (0N 41E), transfer printed brown (3S 39E), transfer printed green (1N 40E).....	62
Image 19: Representative examples of personal/societal artifacts: (top row, left to right) plastic button (0N 40E), glass button (1N 40E), brooch (1N 41E), parian doll face (0N 41E), porcelain doll fragment (1S 39E). (bottom row, left to right) Jergen's Lotion plastic cap (0N 40E), glass eye lens (6S 38E) and hair pin (1S 39E).....	63

Image 20: Representative examples of tools/equipment and furnishing artifacts: (left to right) staple (6S 38E), horseshoe nail (1N 41E), flower pot sherd (0N 40E), clothes pin spring (0N 41E) and manganese lamp chimney with machine crimped rim (3S 39E).....	63
Image 21: Dark grey clay loam within western portion of test unit 1S 39S representing Lot 3 builders trench, view southeast.....	64
Image 22: Indeterminate machine-made bottle base embossed '1835' from Feature 7, Lot 3 (Unit 6S 38E).	64
Image 23: Beverage and tableware artifacts in Feature 7, Lot 3 (Unit 6S 38E): (top row, left to right) wine bottle, alcohol bottle, jar rim (middle row, left to right) case/gin bottle, stemware foot, jar rim (bottom) knife.	65
Image 24: Representative examples of ceramic tableware decoration in Feature 7, Lot 3 (Unit 6S 38E): (top row, left to right) coarse stoneware sherd with Albany slipped interior, gilt porcelain teapot lid. (bottom row, left to right) hand painted: late palette, hand painted: brown rim line and transfer printed brown.....	65
Image 25: Refined white earthenware sherd with brown transfer mark ".FORU../(BU)RSLEM/(EN)GLAD/SAVOY" from Feature 7, Lot 3 (Unit 6S 38E).....	66
Image 26: Representative examples of tools/equipment, personal/societal and furnishing artifacts from Feature 7, Lot 3 (Unit 6S 38E): (top row, left to right) slate pencils, file, harness snap clip. (bottom row, left to right) shell button, pharmaceutical bottle, leather heel.....	66
Image 27: Lot 4 stratigraphic deposit within test unit 2S 42E, view southeast.....	67
Image 28: Representative artifacts from Feature 7, Lot 4: (top row, left to right) indeterminate manganese bottle (2S 42E), white plastic (3S 43E), composite footwear (2S 42E), lamp chimney (3S 43E). (bottom) carbon arc rod (2S 42E).	67
Image 29: Representative examples of ceramic tableware decoration in Feature 7, Lot 4: (top row, left to right) transfer printed green (3S 43E), transfer printed brown (2S 42E), transfer print: flow blue (2S 42E). (bottom row, left to right) 'St Johns' maker's mark (2S 42E), illegible maker's mark (3S 43E).....	68
Image 30: Stone wall (Lot 5) and concrete surface (Lot 6) in test unit 2S 42E, view northwest.	68
Image 31: Stone wall (Lot 5) delineated in red oriented NW-SE in test units 0N 39E and 0N 40E, view north.....	69
Image 32: Possible remains of stone wall (Lot 5) in test unit 6S 38E, view east.	69
Image 33: Displaced fragment of concrete in northeastern corner of test unit 3S 43E, view north.	70
Image 34: Gravel fill (Lot 8) and PVC pipe observed in northeast corner of test unit 3S 39E, view north.....	70
Image 35: Overview of Operation 2 landscape, view southwest.....	71
Image 36: Portion of BhFx-40 site within land owned by the City of Ottawa, view north.	71
Image 37: Representative test unit (30S 0E) in Operation 2 showing Lot 1 over Lot 2, view east.	72
Image 38: Representative test unit (29S 1E) in Operation 2 showing Lot 1 over Lot 2, view north.....	72
Image 39: Representative artifacts from food/beverage: (top row, left to right) coarse brown, stoneware (28S 0E), coarse stoneware crock rim (28S 1E), coarse stoneware sherd with Albany slipped interior 29S 1E). (bottom row, left to right) teaspoon bowl (30S 1E), knife blade (30S 1E), knife blade (28S 1W).	73

Image 40: Representative examples of ceramic tableware decoration: (top row, left to right) blue edged: scalloped/impressed lines (28S 1W), blue edged: unscalloped/impressed repetitive pattern (30S 2E), blue edged: unscalloped/impressed repetitive pattern (30S 2E), green edged: indeterminate (30S 1E). (middle, left to right) hand painted: late palette (30S 1E), hand painted: green rim line (29S 1E), industrial slip (28S 1E), blue sponged (29S 1E), brown sponged: open (28S 0E). (bottom row, left to right) transfer printed black (28S 1W), transfer printed blue (29S 1E), transfer printed brown (29S 1 E), transfer printed green (28S 0E), transfer printed purple (30S 2E), transfer printed: flow blue (30S 0E).....	73
Image 41: (top) wire nail (28 S 0E), (middle) machine cut nail (28S 0E) and (bottom) wrought nail (30S 1W).....	74
Image 42: (left) Henderson/Montreal pipe stem (30S 1E) and (right) Murray/Glasgow pipe stem (29S 1W).....	74
Image 43: Representative examples of personal/societal artifacts: (left to right) bone button (30S 0E), brooch fragment (30S 2E), 1858 – 5 cent coin (30S 2E), health/hygiene bottle base (29S 1W).	75
Image 44: Representative examples of tools/equipment and furnishing artifacts: (top left to right) Derbyshire ink bottle (30S 1E), slate pencil (30S 2E), horseshoe nail (28S 1W), agateware doorknob (30S 2E). (bottom) hand held iron (30S 1E).	75
Image 45: Subsoil (Lot 2) observed in entire plan view of Stage 3 test unit 29S 0E, view west.....	76
Image 46: Komatsu PC 200 LC tracked excavator with a 1.6 m wide smooth bucket completing MTR in Operation 2, view north.	76
Image 47: Geotextile fabric placed along exposed profile adjacent to City of Ottawa owned land in Operation 2, view north.	77
Image 48: Operation 2 backfilled following MTR, view west.	77
Image 49: Operation 2 backfilled following MTR, view south.....	78

MAPS

Map 1: Key Plan	80
Map 2: Site Plan	81
Map 3: Topographic Map.....	82
Map 4: Development Map.....	83
Map 5: 1863 Huntley Township Plan.....	84
Map 6: 1878 Huntley Township Plan.....	85
Map 7: 1906 Topographic Plan	86
Map 8: 1935 Topographic Plan	87
Map 9: 20 th Century Aerial Imagery	88
Map 10: Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Area (Adams 2009)	89
Map 11: Stage 3 Excavation Plan (Adams 2009).....	90
Map 12: Stage 3 Artifact Distribution Map (Adams 2009)	91
Map 13: Stage 3 Recommendations Map (Adams 2009)	92

Map 14: Stage 4 Assessment Areas 93

Map 15: Stage 4 Excavation Site Plan 94

Map 16: Pre-1880 Stage 3 Artifact Distribution Map 95

Map 17: Stage 4 Operation 1 Site Plan 96

Map 18: Stage 4 Operation 2 Site Plan 97

Map 19: Recommendations 98

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Artifact Inventory

APPENDIX B

Pre-1880 Artifact Distribution

APPENDIX C

Faunal Inventory

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder) was contracted by The Burroughs Kanata LP to undertake a Stage 4 archaeological assessment for the Burroughs Farmstead site (BhFx-40), located within part of the southern half of Lot 3, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Huntley, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario (Maps 1, 2 and 3).

The Stage 1, 2 and 3 archaeological assessments for the property were completed in 2009 and documented the Burroughs Farmstead (aka Taggart 1) archaeological site, which was subsequently registered with the Province of Ontario and assigned Borden Number BhFx-40 (Adams 2009).

This Stage 4 archaeological assessment was triggered by the *Planning Act* and was completed in advance of a proposed residential development (Map 4).

Permission to access the site to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork, including the recovery of artifacts, was granted by Jeff Robinson c/o The Burroughs Kanata LP, with no limitations or restrictions.

1.2 Objectives

The primary objectives of this Stage 4 archaeological assessment follow the MHSTCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). These objectives include:

- To address development impacts on the archaeological site with a level of cultural heritage value or interest that has been determined to require mitigation.
- To document the archaeological context, cultural features and artifacts for all parts of the archaeological site that may be impacted by the potential land development activities.
- To document the removal of the archaeological site within the proposed development limits.
- To preserve the information about the archaeological site for future study.

2.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.1 Regional Indigenous History

The following historical narrative is intended to provide a general overview of the interpreted land use during the "Pre-Contact Period" and "Early Contact Period" within the vicinity of the current study area. This historical overview is based on archaeological and historical interpretations inferred over the past 50 years, and generally reflect inferences and interpretations made by non-Indigenous representatives. The text below is not intended to provide a comprehensive historical overview of the occupation and landscape prior to, and following the arrival of Europeans to Ontario, but rather to provide a general overview that can be referenced when determining the context for archaeological resources within the current project study area.

The text and comments below, including the cited references, may reflect archaeological literature within general publications, but are not suggested to represent the opinions of those Indigenous communities whose history it is purported to reflect.

The Ottawa Valley was covered by the Laurentide ice sheet until approximately 11,000 years before present (BP). Following the period of deglaciation, the Ottawa Valley was inundated by the Champlain Sea, which is interpreted to have extended from Rideau Lakes in the south, along the Ottawa Valley and St. Lawrence areas and terminating around Petawawa in the west. The exact western boundary is unknown as current elevation levels

reflect the isostatic adjustment of the land following the melting of the glaciers and cannot be used to determine the exact location of the Champlain Sea at the time of its existence. The eastern portion of the sea extended into the Atlantic Ocean.

The earliest possible settlement in the Ottawa area would have occurred following the recession of the Champlain Sea when the vegetation and wildlife had the opportunity to develop within the area and enable the sustainability of humans (Watson 1999a). The ridges and old shorelines of the Champlain Sea and early Ottawa River channels reflect areas most likely to contain evidence of human occupation in the area during the Paleo Period. Archaeological and geological investigations in the Ottawa Valley have indicated these early habitation sites may be identified within the 550 foot (167.6 m) or higher contour topography, although additional research may be required to confidently assess this correlation (Kennedy 1976).

During the Early and Middle Paleo Periods (12,000–10,500 BP) Ottawa would have remained inundated by the Champlain Sea, but as the Champlain Sea receded during the Late Paleo Period (10,500–9,500 BP) it is possible that people migrated along the changing waterfront eventually moving into the Ottawa Valley (Watson 1999a).

Identifying the location and dates of the ancient Champlain Sea shorelines and the possible Paleo Period archaeological sites that may have been associated with this evolving landscape has proved challenging. These boundaries are not marked by a continuous identifiable shoreline, especially along the western periphery where rocky conditions were not favorable to the formation of beach ridges (Chapman and Putman 1973). Attempts to use mollusk shells as a source for radiocarbon dates have provided unreliable results as shells absorb carbon at different rates according to their depth below the surface and geological context (Robinson 2012). Additionally, earlier interpretations implying discrete stages of regression (Chapman 1937) have not been supported by the geological record. Unlike the catastrophic flood events during the Younger Dryas climatic event that led to the rapid formation of the Champlain Sea, its regression was a slow process occurring as sea waters drained during isostatic rebound (Robinson 2012). The interpreted presence of shorelines is further complicated by the fact that isostatic rebound may have raised the Ottawa region above its modern elevation before it receded to its current level (Fulton and Richard 1987). As a consequence, only the margins of the Champlain Sea at its maximum extent, a time when the Ottawa region would have been fully submerged, have been reliably mapped due to the rapid inundation creating pronounced shoreline features (Loring 1980). Although recent studies using various dating techniques that do not rely on deposits of mollusk shells have provided some favourable results (Tremblay 2008), considerable work remains in developing the chronology of the Champlain Sea's regression.

The identification of Paleo Period habitation sites in the Middle Ottawa Valley region has also be hindered by the erosion of accessible locations during the environmental changes associated with the transition from the Late Paleo Period to the succeeding Archaic Period (9,500-2,500 BP). The potential use of watercraft by people during the Paleo Period (Jodry 2005; Engelbrecht and Seyfert 1995) and evidence for the abundance of marine resources (Robinson 2012; Loring 1980) raises the possibility of occupation sites situated on accessible landforms. For example, the Ottawa River delta that prograded eastward as the Champlain Sea regressed (Fulton *et al* 1987) would have been impacted by periods of overflow from glacial Lake Agassiz. The inundation of flood waters from the glacial lake may have eroded or buried archaeological remains within these potential occupation landscapes.

People residing within Ontario during the Paleo Period were characterized as highly mobile hunters and gatherers who primarily relied on a subsistence strategy based on caribou, small game, fish and wild plants typically found in the sub-arctic environment of the time. The majority of the Paleo Period artifacts recovered in southeastern Ontario generally represent isolated findspots supporting the interpretation of a nomadic lifestyle rather than extended occupation sites (Storck 1984).

Although evidence exists documenting Paleo Period occupation in Ontario as early as 11,000 years BP, only a few isolated finds provide evidence for occupation within the Ottawa Valley during this period. These finds include two bi-facially fluted projectile points found near the Rideau Lakes that would have been located near the shoreline of the Champlain Sea during this period (Watson 1999b), a Late Paleo Period Dovetail point recovered in Ottawa South sometime around 1918 (Pilon and Fox 2015) and additional interpretations of Paleo Period material identified during archaeological investigations near Greenbank Road (Swayze 2003) Albion Road and Rideau Road (Swayze 2004). The closest site with an interpreted Late Paleo Period component is situated just over 2 km southwest of the project area where several lithic artifacts have been recovered at the Holy Spirit site (BhFx-33), which is suggested to represent a campsite (MHSTCI 2021a).

The environment of Ontario approached modern conditions during the succeeding Archaic Period (9,500-2,500 BP). Stone tool technologies evolved during this time as a broader range of tool types were created, although the skill and workmanship is considered to have declined from earlier Paleo Period standards. Ground stone tools appeared, such as adzes and gouges, tool types indicating increased wood working and greater adaptation to evolving environmental conditions.

During the Early Archaic Period (9,500 BP – 8,000 BP), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo Period environment were replaced by landscapes dominated by white pine with some deciduous trees (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990). One of the more notable changes during the Early Archaic Period was the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points. Other significant innovations included the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, which suggest the beginning of a simple woodworking industry. The presence of these often large and not easily portable tools also implies there may have been some reduction in the degree of seasonal movement, although it is suspected that population densities were quite low with band territories continuing to travel across large areas.

During the Middle Archaic Period (8,000 BP – 4,500 BP) the trend towards more diverse toolkits continued, as the presence of netsinkers and fish weirs suggests that fishing was becoming an important component of the subsistence strategy. It was also during this period that stone tools specifically designed for the preparation of wild plant foods were crafted and when 'bannerstones' were first manufactured, which are carefully crafted ground stone devices that served as a counterbalance for *atlatls* or spear-throwers.

Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic Period was an increased reliance on local, often poor quality, chert resources for manufacturing projectile points. While groups occupied larger territories during the Paleo and Early Archaic Periods and were able to visit primary outcrops of high-quality chert at least once during their seasonal round, during the Middle Archaic Period groups traveled within comparatively smaller territories that did not always possess a source of high-quality raw materials. In these instances, lower quality materials that had been previously deposited by the glaciers in the local till and river gravels were utilized.

This reduction in territory size was likely the result of gradual region-wide population growth that led to infilling of the landscape. This process resulted in a reorganization of Indigenous subsistence strategies, as more people had to be supported from the resources extracted from a smaller area.

It was also during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period that long distance trade routes began to develop, spanning the northeastern part of the continent. In particular, copper tools manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior were being widely traded (Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990). During the Middle and Late segments of the Archaic Period, copper was being mined from surface outcrops around Lake Superior and traded into southern Ontario, with the Ottawa River acting as a significant transportation route facilitating this trade network (Chapdelaine *et al* 2001). These trade connections also brought marine shell artifacts from the Mid-Atlantic coast, which are frequently encountered as items associated with burial deposits within specific Ontario sites (Ellis, Timmins and Martelle 2009; Ellis, Kenyon and Spence 1990).

Sites with Archaic Period components that demonstrate this expanding trade network include Morrison's Island and Allumette Island in the Outaouais region of the Ottawa River (Chapdelaine *et al* 2001; Clermont 1999), sites identified at Lake Leamy near the junction of the Gatineau and Ottawa Rivers, and also in the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1982). Additional significant occupation sites with Archaic Period components along Ottawa Valley waterways that were likely influenced by these trade routes include Jessup Falls near the mouth of the South Nation River and at Spencerville near the source of the South Nation River (Daechsel 1980).

Trade connections across vast territories continued into the Late Archaic Period (4,500 BP – 2,500 BP), when the trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence strategy continued. Late Archaic Period sites have been discovered in greater numbers compared to Early and Middle Archaic Period sites, suggesting the local population was rapidly expanding. It is during the Late Archaic Period that the first defined cemeteries are identified, as prior to this period individuals were typically interred close to the location where they died. During the Late Archaic Period, when an individual died while their group was away from the territorial cemetery, the remains would be kept until the group returned to the home cemetery where they could be interred. Consequently, it is not unusual to find disarticulated skeletons, or even skeletons lacking minor elements such as fingers, toes or ribs, in Late Archaic Period burial pits.

The appearance of burial pits during the Late Archaic Period has been interpreted as a response to increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to natural resources. It has been theorized that cemeteries and burial grounds may have provided strong symbolic claims over a local territory and the surrounding resources. These burial grounds are often located within areas of elevated topography containing well-drained sandy and gravel soils adjacent to major watercourses.

There are at least three known archaeological sites with an Archaic Period component within 3 km of the study area. One of the closest, and most significant, is the Akandoo site (BhFx-62) identified along the Carp River floodplain northeast of the project area. Among the artifacts recovered from this site were modified and utilized lithic debitage, biface thinning flakes, faunal fragments, lithic shatter, utilized cores and biface fragments manufactured primarily from local chert material (NAA 2017).

The Archaic Period was followed by the Woodland Period, beginning around 2,500 years ago in Ontario and lasting until 450 years ago. The Early Woodland Period is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. It has been suggested these ceramic containers were used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990). One example of this type of ceramic pot was located along the Ottawa River at registered archaeological site CaGi-1 in Hull, Québec (Watson 1999b). Over time, pottery became more refined and began to incorporate elaborate decorative patterns and styles distinct for specific regional populations as well as specific date ranges (Laliberté 1999).

The trade networks established in the Middle and Late Archaic Periods also continued to flourish, although there does not appear to have been as much exchange of marine shell during the Early Woodland Period. Through the last 200 years of the Early Woodland Period, projectile points manufactured from high quality raw materials from the American Midwest begin to appear in southern Ontario (Spence, Pihl and Murphy 1990).

Towards the end of the Middle Woodland Period (approximately 1,500 years ago) agriculture was introduced and developed into a significant role in subsistence strategies. It began with the cultivation of corn, beans and tobacco, which eventually led to the development of semi-permanent and permanent villages. Many of these villages were surrounded by palisades, suggesting increased hostilities between neighbouring groups, which was more common in regions with arable land such as southern Ontario. The impact of these changes did not appear to significantly influence people occupying areas north of the St. Lawrence Valley who continued to utilize the region as a hunting area and trade route with many groups retaining a semi-nomadic lifestyle. Middle Woodland Period sites have been identified in the South Nation Drainage Basin (Daechsel 1980), near Casselman (Clark 1905), within the City of Ottawa west of Bank Street (Golder 2014) and along the Ottawa River at Constance Bay (Watson 1972), as well as Marshall's and Sawdust Bays (Daechsel 1981).

During the Late Woodland Period, the South Nation River basin appears to have been a zone of interaction between Iroquoian speaking populations who relied primarily on domesticated crops to the south and Algonquian speaking groups who continued a primarily hunter-gatherer lifestyle to the north. The Huron peoples along the north shore of Lake Ontario had moved to the Lake Simcoe – Georgian Bay region, leaving the area of eastern Ontario, except for some small Algonquin groups, generally unoccupied by the time early French explorers arrived in the area around the beginning of the 17th century. South of the Ottawa Valley around the Spencerville area, six Iroquoian villages dating to ca. 1400 AD have been documented and reflect regional occupation in the area during this period.

Evidence of occupation and land utilization within the vicinity of the study area during the Woodland Period is evident at the BhFx-66 site which is located 3 km north of the study area and the Jinkinson/Keyes site situated west of the project area. One of the most significant sites in the region with a Woodland Period component is the BiFw-101 site located along the Rideau River 12 km east of the study area where archaeological excavation provided evidence of prolonged habitation extending from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland Periods, documenting a sustained, although likely only seasonal, occupation over a period of almost 3,000 years (MHSTCI 2021a).

The Algonquin historical hunting territory may have extended as far east as the St. Maurice River in Quebec and into the lowlands south of the St. Lawrence River after the disappearance of the St. Lawrence Iroquois in the late 16th century (Trigger and Day 1994). Following European contact, Algonquin occupation along the river networks used by the French for transportation provided an opportunity to monopolize the early fur trade and the two entities developed close relations following Champlain's expedition in 1603. Competition for commodities such as furs and hides increased existing tensions between the Algonquin and their neighbours including the Haudenosaunee Nations such as the Mohawk residing to the south in the modern New York State area. The 17th century saw a prolonged period of conflict known as the Beaver Wars between the Algonquin and the Haudenosaunee resulting in the significant disruption to traditional lifestyles, with Mohawk raids against Algonquin villages in the upper Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys resulting in the abandonment or destruction of many Algonquin villages in these areas (Trigger and Day 1994).

The French brokered a peace treaty in 1701 at Montreal where the Algonquin, Haudenosaunee and French representatives agreed to peacefully share the lands around the Great Lakes (INAC 2011). In exchange for peace, the Algonquin gave the Haudenosaunee secure access to furs, which the Haudenosaunee used to develop their alliance with the British. Following the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), the defeat of the French and their Algonquin allies by the British and the Haudenosaunee resulted in the further loss of Algonquin hunting territories in southern Quebec and eastern Ontario as the British exerted control over former French colonies. The extension of Quebec's boundaries in 1774 through the Quebec Act and the use of the Ottawa River as the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada following the 1791 Constitution Act separated the Algonquin peoples between two government administrations (AOP 2012).

Britain's colonial policy differed from the French with the British Crown increasingly more interested in securing land surrenders from the Indigenous populations for settlement by European immigrants. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 issued by King George III enabled the Crown to monopolize the purchase of Indigenous lands west of Quebec. Although the proclamation recognized Indigenous land rights, it also provided a way through which these rights could be taken away (Surtees 1994). Land cession agreements increased following the War of 1812 as a new wave of settlers arrived in Upper Canada primarily from Britain. The Crown also implemented the annuity system in the purchase of lands from Indigenous peoples where the interest payments of settlers on the land would cover the cost of the annuity rather than pay a one-time lump sum. By the 1850s, Indigenous groups had become disenfranchised with these agreements and began to demand the retention of reserved land and preservation of hunting and fishing rights (Surtees 1994).

At a council held on 31 May 1819, Crown agent John Ferguson met with approximately 250 Mississauga community members of the Bay of Quinte and Kingston areas who claimed ownership of land within the Ottawa area. The Algonquin population who lived in the Ottawa Valley, a portion of which was negotiated and transferred to the Crown, were not invited and as a result never legally succeeded their lands. The Rideau Purchase Tract, as it was known, included one million hectares of land, which the Mississauga agreed to sell for an annuity of £642 10s (Surtees 1994).

The absence of a treaty demonstrating the Algonquin sale of their lands to the Crown enabled them to achieve a historic land claim victory in October 2016. The Algonquin and the Government of Canada signed an agreement in principle to transfer 117,500 acres of Crown lands in eastern Ontario to the Algonquin (Tasker 2016; INAC 2011) and includes a \$300 million monetary settlement from the Ontario and Federal governments.

2.2 Initial Euro-Canadian Occupation and Settlement in the Ottawa Valley

The St. Lawrence Iroquois disappeared from the Ottawa Valley in the 16th century not long after initial contact with Jacques Cartier in 1535. Étienne Brûlé is reported to have been the first European to pass through the Ottawa area when he portaged at the Rideau Falls in 1610, followed by Nicholas de Vignau in 1611 and Samuel de Champlain in 1613. The Ottawa River served as a major route for explorers, traders and missionaries throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, with a series of trading posts and forts being constructed by the French along the river in the early 18th century. Champlain's navigation of the Rideau and Ottawa River systems became a principal route for succeeding explorers, missionaries and traders travelling from the St. Lawrence River to the interior. This route remained an important link in the French fur trade throughout the 17th and 18th centuries.

A seigneurie was established at L'Original in 1674, east of the study area, and granted to Nathaniel Hazard Treadwell, with a French trading post also established near the mouth of the Le Lievre River, close to the present community of Buckingham, Québec, during the 18th century. Although there was an increased European presence within the region, very few settlers arrived or established residences within the area during this period.

The majority of European contact with Indigenous populations was sporadic and primarily facilitated through trade and religious missionary excursions. The recovery of European trade goods (e.g., iron axes, copper kettle fragments and glass beads) from Indigenous sites throughout the Ottawa River drainage basin provides evidence of the extent of contact between the Indigenous population and the European explorers traversing this transportation corridor during this period. The English also continued to utilize the Ottawa River as an important transportation corridor following French administrative withdrawal from New France following the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

Euro-Canadian settlement in the Ottawa area was not actively encouraged by the colonial government until the late 18th century. Within two years following the 1791 division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, John Stegmann, the Deputy Surveyor for the Province of Upper Canada, surveyed four townships (Nepean, North Gower, Osgoode and Gloucester) straddling the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River. This survey commenced under the initiative instituted by John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, associated with his proclamation aimed at attracting new settlers to the region.

Commonly acknowledged as the first permanent European resident in the area, Philemon Wright settled in Hull Township with five families and thirty-three men in 1800 (Bond 1984). This community grew over the next few years along the north shore of the Ottawa River and by 1805 Wright had established a significant lumbering industry in the area.

Settlement along the south shore of the Ottawa River was very slow through the early 19th century. In 1809, Jehiel Collins erected a store at what became known as Bellows and later Richmond Landing and in 1810 Ira Honeywell constructed a cabin west of the Chaudière Rapids (Bond 1984). Another early settler was Braddish Billings, who constructed a small cabin in Gloucester Township in 1812. Billings went into the lumbering business with Philemon Wright and developed his homestead into a large family estate along the banks of the Rideau River. The lumber industry created the impetus for early settlement in the area, providing employment for early settlers and contributed to the general economic stability through the mid-19th century.

2.3 Huntley Township General History

Huntley Township, named in honour of Lord Huntley, brother of the Duchess of Richmond (Walker and Walker 1975), was surveyed in anticipation of settlement in 1818 with the first settlers arriving shortly afterwards (HTHS 2021).

The first Catholic emigrants to permanently settle in Huntley Township arrived between 1820 and 1822 from the community of Richmond south of Bytown (modern Ottawa) and included forty families who primarily settled along the Third Line where the first village of Huntley, later known as Huntley Centre, developed (HTHS 2021; Walker and Walker 1975). Among the early families arriving in the township were John Kavanagh and William Mooney, who arrived together in 1819 or 1820 (Belden 1879).

The influx of Irish immigrants to Huntley Township in 1823 and 1824, who primarily settled around the Old Almonte Road and Corkery Road (9th Line of Huntley), where the enclaves of Manion Corners, Powell and Clandeboyne became established, significantly increased the rural population within the township (HTHS 2021; Walker and Walker 1975).

Each early settler was granted a location ticket for 70 acres with the option of an additional 30 acres when specific “settlement duties” were completed. These settlement duties included “*that the locatees clear thoroughly and fence five acres for every one hundred acres granted; build a house 16 by 20 feet in the clear; clear one half of the road and chop down, without clearing, one chain in depth across the lot next to the road*” (Walker and Walker 1975).

On 23 April 1824, while the 4th Carleton Militia was celebrating the birthday of His Majesty King George the Fourth at Alexander Morris’s tavern in Morphy’s Falls (modern Carleton Place), a group of Irish settlers advanced on the tavern and confronted the celebrating British loyalists. A skirmish ensued between the groups causing several injuries, although fortunately no fatalities. Following an investigation, which ultimately placed responsibility on the “*ineptness of some of the magistrates in not taking proper preventive action*”, the disturbances were terminated, and the rival groups resided together in relative peace (Walker and Walker 1975).

In its early years the township was linked with March Township in municipal affairs, but with the adoption of the Municipal Act in 1849, each township became an entity with separate representation in County Council. In 1850, the assessment rolls indicate Huntley Township produced 15,000 bushels of wheat, 19,000 bushels of oats, 27,500 bushels of potatoes, 5,000 lbs of wool, and 13,000 lbs of butter, with a population of 2,080. By the census returns of 1861, the township contained 2,651 inhabitants (Walker and Walker 1975).

In August 1870, a great fire spread quickly and engulfed Carleton County. In Huntley Township, the fire began in the bush near the Seventh Line and travelled eastward rapidly causing destruction along the Third Line, becoming augmented by auxiliary fires ignited throughout the Township. In Huntley Centre, the Presbyterian Church and the home of the pastor, Rev. James Sinclair, suffered damage as well as other recognizable landmarks including the Methodist Church, the residence and valuable library of Rev. Mr. Godfrey the Anglican Clergyman of Hazeldean and Huntley, Mulligan's Schoolhouse, the Orange Hall and the general store, which were all burned with only few of the surrounding homes escaping damage (Walker and Walker 1975).

The settlement of Carp, situated at the junction of the roads from Ottawa, Arnprior and Stittsville, grew as the primary settlement in Huntley Township following the 1870 fire, which had devastated the settlement of Huntley Centre (HTHS 2021).

Huntley Township was amalgamated into West Carleton Township in 1974 (HTHS 2021) and the landscape within the study area in Huntley Township continued to be primarily rural through the 1970s. In 2001, Huntley Township was integrated into the City of Ottawa, with significant commercial and residential developments occurring over the past twenty years, especially along Concession 1.

2.4 Site Specific Property History

An extensive historical overview of the study area property and the families that resided on the property is outside the current scope of work. The following is included to provide a general historical overview in relation to the potential archaeological resources that may be located within the current study area.

The 0.46 hectare study area is located at 319 Huntmar Drive, within the south half of Lot 3, Concession 1, Huntley Township, Carleton County, City of Ottawa, Ontario (Maps 1, 2 and 3).

The Crown Patent for the 100 acres comprising the south half of Lot 3 was granted to George Barrows (sic) on 6 June 1828.

George Burroughs was born in Castlecomer, County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1802 and arrived in Canada with his parents Esther "Hattie" and John and several siblings around 1822. The family of ten resided in the military settlement of Richmond, south of Bytown (Ottawa), for several years before John Burroughs was granted the north half of Lot 1, Concession 1, Huntley Township in 1828, and his son George the south half of Lot 3, Concession 1, in Huntley Township the same year (Lythgoe 2021).

George and Ann Burroughs were married in 1827 (Richards 2019) and started their family within a few years of settling within the south half of Lot 3, Concession 1, with their first child Elizabeth arriving on 16 February 1831, and their second child Joanna born on 18 March 1833 (Burroughs 2015).

The 1841 census indicates both George and Ann Burris (sic) were born in Ireland and arrived in Canada 20 years earlier. They had four children, all born in Canada, including a son and daughter under the age of five, and two daughters over the age of five. They were all associated with the Wesleyan Methodist denomination and had cleared 24 acres of the 100 acre property.

The 1851 census documents George Burroughs (age 47) as a farmer residing on the south half of Lot 3, Concession 1, with his wife Ann (age 44), and their seven children all born in Upper Canada including Elizabeth (age 21), Joanna (age 19), George (age 10), Martha (age 8), Ann (age 6), Benjamin (age 4) and William (age 3). The entire family resided within a two-storey log house on the property. The 1863 Huntley Township map illustrates the Burroughs family residence set back from the township line within the general study area (Map 5)

The 1871 census indicates George (age 65) was a farmer living with his wife Ann (age 65) and their children Benjamin (age 23), William (age 20) and Maria Jane (age 16), with one house on the property. Several other structures are also associated with the Burrough's family entry in the census including one storehouse, four barns and stables, and several agricultural implements. The census also records that 80 acres of the Burrough's family holdings, that included a total of 250 acres across other properties they owned in the area, had been cleared for agricultural production. It is also possible that some of the structures associated with the Burrough's family in the 1871 census were situated on other properties they owned and farmed, rather than all being located within the primary residence on Lot 3.

The 1878 Huntley Township map illustrates the Burroughs residence had relocated to the northeastern portion of their property on the south half of Lot 3, Concession 1, closer to the road delineating the township boundary (Map 6). Although the exact date the family home was relocated cannot be confirmed, it likely occurred sometime between 1863 and 1878.

George Burroughs died from heart disease on 18 March 1879 at the age of 77, with his will transferring ownership of the south half of Lot 3, Concession 1, to his wife Ann (Inst. No. 2548).

Ann Burrows (sic) is listed in the 1881 census residing with her daughter Maria (age 25). Her son Benjamin Burrows (sic) is also enumerated directly before Ann, which may indicate they were living beside, or at least near, each other. Benjamin is listed in the 1881 census as a farmer (age 30) residing with his wife Isabella (age 28) and their daughter Athel (age 1).

Ann Booth Burroughs died in 1882 (Richards 2019) and presumably the land within Lot 3, Concession 1, was passed to Benjamin as he is listed as a land owner within Lot 3, Concession 1, Huntley Township in the 1885-6 Farmers Directory, as well as property within Lot 1, Concession 1, March Township (Union 1885).

In January 1901, Benjamin Burroughs sold the 100 acres comprising the south half of Lot 3, Concession 1, Huntley Township, to Armer Gracey for \$5,400 (Inst. No. 2104). The 1906 topographic plan shows a structure within the study area that presumably represents the Gracey residence (Map 7). The former Burroughs homestead that was located near the northeast corner of the south half of Lot 3 on the 1878 plan (Map 6) is not illustrated within the contemporary landscape, and presumably was no longer occupied with the current property owners relocated further west within the current study area.

In November 1908, Armer Gracey sold the south half of Lot 3, Concession 1, to James Boyd (Inst. No. 6194), with James Bradley acquiring the property in April 1926 for \$8,500 (Inst. No. 8529). In September 1930, the south half of Lot 3 was sold to Silas C. Bradley for \$3,000 (Inst. No. 8946).

Ownership of the south half of Lot 3, Concession 1, was transferred several times between 1901 and 1930, although the primary residence may have been maintained in the same location as the structure illustrated on the 1935 topographic plan (Map 8) is similar to the 1906 map (Map 7).

Silas Bradley sold the south half of Lot 3, Concession 1, to John A. Sample for \$7,750 on 25 May 1945 (Inst. No. 10140). Although some land was severed to accommodate construction of Highway 417, the Sample family continuing to own the property until 1990 when it was sold to Terrace Investments (Inst. No. N546412), and the land was officially transferred on 14 May 1993 (Inst. No. N659031). Aerial imagery dating to 1945 and 1991 provides an overview of the 20th century contemporary landscape within the study area during this period, with the residential house maintained within the eastern portion of the study area, as well as several outbuildings associated with the farmstead that continued to operate until the 1990s (Map 9).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

3.1 Previous Archaeological Assessments Within Fifty Metres of Study Area

In compliance with Section 7.5.8 Standard 4 of the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), the MHSTCI Past Portal Archaeological Report Database was searched to identify archaeological assessments previously completed within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 m) to the project area (MTSTCI 2021b).

A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was completed in 2009 that included test pitting and pedestrian survey (Adams 2009) (Map 10). The test pit survey along the Feedmill Creek valley identified a cluster of archaeological resources interpreted to represent the former Burroughs farmstead and was subsequently registered as an archaeological site with the Province of Ontario and assigned Borden Number BhFx-40. The remains of several concrete structures within the eastern portion of the site “*did not immediately reveal any evidence of earlier historical occupation*”, with piles of fill and areas of landscape disturbance documented in the vicinity of the 20th century farmstead. Stage 2 test pits were excavated around the remains of the 20th century farmstead buildings where possible, “*but no evidence of pre-twentieth century activity was encountered in the immediate vicinity of the farm structures*” (Adams 2009:20-25).

A Stage 3 archaeological assessment was undertaken at the Burroughs Farmstead site (BhFx-40) in 2009. The investigation was initially focussed around the feature associated with the crab apple tree at the edge of the Feedmill Creek Valley, with test units placed at 5 m intervals in this area, with the Stage 3 testing expanded to encompass “*the ground between Feature 1 and the disturbed ground to the south, as well as all undisturbed areas between Feature 1 (tree area) and the modern farm structural remains to the east*” to assess the boundaries of the archaeological site on a 10 m grid (Map 11) (Adams 2009:31). A total of 41 Stage 3 test units were hand excavated, resulting in the recovery of 693 artifacts (Map 12).

Six subsurface features were identified during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment, although only three are interpreted to possess cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI). Feature 1 represents the area around the crab apple tree along the top of the bank of Feedmill Creek investigated during the excavation of Units 1A to 1O (Map 11). Test units excavated in this area provided artifacts that typically reflect occupation dating to the mid-19th century (Adams 2009:31).

Feature 2 was located within Stage 3 test unit 1M and consisted of “*a deposit of packed stone rubble with mortar fragments, extending across the southern two thirds of the unit, aligned in what appears to be an east-west orientation. This feature is tentatively interpreted as a building wall.*” Artifacts recovered from this unit “*suggest a date range between about 1840 and 1870*” and the feature was not investigated further and “*was protected and backfilled*” (Adams 2009:33-4).

The third feature interpreted to potentially possess cultural significance was documented in Stage 3 test unit 29S 0E (denoted as Feature 4 in Stage 3 report) and consisted of “a *thin spread of rock rubble with a dark brown clay loam matrix*” situated at the ploughzone/subsoil interface (Adams 2009:34). This deposit was “*discovered to be a shallow occupation ‘smear’, so the decision was made to excavate it, rather than attempt to preserve it in situ.*” Artifacts recovered from this unit were interpreted to reflect occupation dating between the mid to late 19th century, with no evidence of later 20th century materials (Adams 2009:34).

Following the Stage 3 field investigation, the artifact assemblage revealed “a *mixture of mid-nineteenth century artifacts*”, primarily in the western portion of the site, and “*later late nineteenth / early twentieth century items*”, which generally reflects “a *farm which was continuously occupied well into the twentieth century*” (Adams 2009:38).

Following the completion of the Stage 1, 2 and 3 archaeological assessments, the following recommendations were made (Adams 2009:41):

- 1) *Archaeological site BhFx-40 should be protected within an area which will be kept safe from any development activities, including, but not limited to: ground disturbance, geotechnical testing, vehicular traffic, dumping or removal of fill, etc.*
- 2) *The site area, as indicated in Appendix 3 (Map 13 in this report) should be provided with permanent protection through suitable means satisfactory to the Ministry of Culture and the City of Ottawa, such as a restrictive covenant on title, or zoning by-law, or until the archaeological site has been excavated (Stage 4) to the satisfaction of the Ministry and the City.*
- 3) *During construction, suitable fencing should be erected around the site area as identified in Appendix 3 (Map 13 in this report), and documentation of such provided to the Ministry of Culture.*
- 4) *With the exception of the area defined in Appendix 3 (Map 13 in this report), the property does not contain archaeological sites. Clearance of any archaeological conditions affecting the property (with the exception of site area BhFx-40) should be provided.*
- 5) *If during the process of development (deeply buried / undetected) archaeological remains are uncovered, the developer or their agents should immediately notify the Archaeology Section of the Ontario Ministry of Culture (416) 314-7143.*
- 6) *In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the proponent should immediately contact the Police, MOC, and the Cemeteries Registrar of the Ministry of Consumer and Business Services (416) 326-8394.*

3.2 Known and Registered Archaeological Sites Within One Kilometre of Study Area

The primary source of information regarding known archaeological sites within the province is the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries archaeological site database (ASDB). This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13 km east to west and approximately 18.5 km north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are registered. The study area under review is located in Borden Block BhFx.

In accordance with Section 7.5.8 Standard 1 of the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), the MHSTCI archaeological site database was consulted to identify known registered archaeological sites within 1 km of the current study area (MHSTCI 2021a). Besides the Burroughs Farmstead site (BhFx-40) that is the subject of this Stage 4 assessment, the search of the MHSTCI database identified three registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the study area, which are detailed below in Table 1.

Table 1: Known Registered Sites Within One Kilometre of Study Area

Borden Number	Site Name	PIF(s) Associated with Site	Spatial Relationship to Study Area	Temporal and Cultural Context	Inferred Site Type	Development Review Status
BhFx-49	James Farm	P031-035-2011	805 m southeast	Post-Contact	n/a	Further CHVI
BhFx-35	Robertson	P051-141-2005	835 m north	Pre-Contact (1500-5500 BP) and Post-Contact (1850-1980)	Findspot (Indigenous) and Agricultural (Euro-Canadian)	No Further CHVI
BhFx-50	173 Huntmar	P003-369-2013	990 m south	Post-Contact (1860)	Euro-Canadian	Further CHVI

4.0 STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Due to the cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) identified for registered site BxFx-40 during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment (Adams 2009), the Stage 4 archaeological investigation was undertaken to mitigate archaeological resources determined to possess CHVI within the site boundaries that may be impacted by the proposed development project.

4.1 General Field Methodology

The Stage 4 archaeological investigation was conducted according to the fieldwork methodology detailed in the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and the MHSTCI *Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads* technical bulletin (2014). The strategy for determining the location and number of test units was primarily based on the Stage 3 excavation report (Adams 2009) and correspondence with the MHSTCI (provided as Supplemental Documentation with this report) and was refined and guided by the results observed during the Stage 4 excavations with the following objectives:

- Focus testing on key areas (e.g., isolated concentrations of diagnostics or classes of artifacts), as deemed appropriate based on professional judgement;
- Gather a representative artifact sample from across the site;
- Determine the nature of the subsurface deposits;
- Determine the level of CHVI for the site;
- To mitigate archaeological resources deemed to possess CHVI within the proposed development boundaries, and;
- Provide appropriate recommendations following the completion of the Stage 4 excavation.

Prior to initiating the Stage 4 archaeological excavation, all available relevant reports of previous fieldwork detailing the Burroughs Farmstead site (BhFx-40) were reviewed. Several property transactions have occurred since the Stage 3 assessment was completed in 2009, and the Burroughs Farmstead site (BhFx-40) is now situated within land owned by the City of Ottawa (west portion of the site) and land owned by The Burroughs Kanata LP (remainder of the site) (Map 14). Prior to initiating the Stage 4 assessment, the City of Ottawa issued a letter indicating their preference that the portion of the BhFx-40 site situated within their land be avoided and protected, and not subjected to Stage 4 excavation. A copy of this letter dated 7 December 2020 is provided within the Supplementary Documentation. Based on the current site development plan (Map 4), the client was unable to avoid the portion of the BhFx-40 site situated within their property and requested the Stage 4 archaeological mitigation prior to any construction impacts.

Prior to initiating the Stage 4 excavation, the boundary delineating the development lands from the City of Ottawa owned property was established in the field using the site plan provided by the client. The western limit of the development lands were staked in the field using the Trimble R10 GNSS unit to sub-decimetre accuracy, and fencing was erected to ensure the City of Ottawa property was not impacted by the Stage 4 excavation activities (Image 1, p.54).

The Stage 4 excavations were completed over 8 days between 17 May and 15 June 2021, with the test unit excavations completed between 17 May and 8 June, and the mechanical topsoil removal (MTR) completed on 10 and 15 June. The Stage 4 archaeological excavations were completed during daylight hours and under favourable weather conditions that did not hinder the archaeological fieldwork or recording of archaeological deposits. A description of the weather conditions for each field day is provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Weather Conditions Observed During Stage 4 Excavation Fieldwork

Date of Fieldwork	Weather Conditions in Field	Temperature High (°C)
May 17	Sun with cloud	25
May 18	Sun with cloud	26
May 26	Sun with cloud	24
May 27	Sun with cloud	16
May 28	Sun with cloud	15
June 8	Sun with cloud	29
June 10	Sunny	26
June 15	Overcast	16

A total of 22 Stage 4 test units all measuring one metre square were hand excavated at least 5 cm into sterile subsoil or until the level of disturbance negating CHVI was determined, with each unit recorded by stratigraphic lot. (Map 15). All Stage 4 excavations were completed within the BhFx-40 site boundaries defined during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment (Adams 2009).

The soil from each Stage 4 test unit was screened through 6 mm mesh, with each stratigraphic layer examined for artifacts and features of archaeological significance (Image 2, p.54). Soils from each excavated unit were backfilled upon completion of Stage 4 fieldwork activities.

Artifacts were collected and recorded based on provenience correlating to the test unit grid location and stratigraphic lot where they were observed. Artifacts recovered during the Stage 4 excavation were taken to the Golder laboratory in Ottawa for analysis and cataloguing. An artifact inventory has been produced and is included as Appendix A.

The topographic survey data collected during the Stage 4 archaeological assessment was generated using a Trimble R10 Model 2 Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) unit in the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection and North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83, Zone 18). The Trimble R10 GNSS receiver is a dual frequency differential GPS (DGPS) capable of real time kinematic (RTK) corrections within the Can-Net Virtual Reference Station (VRS) network, with the Carleton Place base station representing the primary reference station used for the topographic survey.

The Trimble R10 Model 2 GPS receiver has built in Wide-Area Augmentation System (WAAS) and European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service (EGNOS) capability and supports a wide range of satellite signals, including GPS L1/L2C/L2E/L5, GLONASS L1C/L1P/L2C/L2P/L3, Galileo E1/E5A/E5B/E5/E6, as well as satellite signals associated with BeiDou, QZSS and NavIC constellations.

The accuracy of the collected survey observations depends on the number of satellites in view, the position of satellites in relation to each other, the strengths of the satellite signals and the distance of the base station from the GNSS receiver. For the Stage 4 archaeological assessment at the BhFx-40 site, all survey observations collected with the Trimble R10 GNSS unit were taken within a tolerance of 0.02 m horizontal and 0.03 m vertical (elevation).

The collected coordinates for each Stage 4 test unit are provided in the Supplementary Documentation as a sixdigit easting with three decimal places, and a seven digit northing with three decimal places and all elevations are provided as metres above sea level (masl) referencing the Canadian Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1928 (CGVD28). Therefore, each survey observation can be considered a permanent and known datum point regardless of any future disturbance to the surrounding landscape. A range pole was used to provide a 2 m antenna height for the entire survey.

A field log was maintained for the duration of the Stage 4 investigation detailing information of archaeological and project significance. This documentary record was supplemented by unit recording forms that included specific information for each excavation unit. Digital photographs were taken of the Stage 4 assessment areas and of specific soil profiles. The location and direction of each image provided in this report is illustrated on representative maps within this report (See Section 4.5).

4.2 General Field Strategy

In reviewing the Stage 3 report two distinct loci within the BFX-40 site occupation sequence were recognized, which was also reflected in the Stage 3 artifact distribution. The earliest interpreted 19th century occupation within the BhFx-40 site likely occurred following the grant of the Crown Patent to George Barrows (sic) on 6 June 1828, with the inferred homestead location illustrated on the georeferenced 1863 Huntley Township plan (Map 5). By 1878, the Burroughs family residence is shown within the northeast corner of their property (Map 6), and the absence of a structure in the location of the residence shown on the 1863 plan suggests the family had relocated and abandoned the earlier log homestead. In January 1901, Benjamin Burroughs sold the 100 acre property to Armer Gracey, with the 1906 topographic plan illustrating a structure in the eastern portion of the BhFx-40 site, suggesting the Gracey family established a homestead in this location. The residence, as well as several outbuildings, are visible within the eastern portion of the BhFx-40 site on 20th century aerial imagery and continued to be present within the landscape until at least 1991 (Map 9).

Development of the Stage 4 excavation strategy included the review of the Stage 3 artifact inventory and plotting the spatial distribution of artifacts interpreted to have likely been manufactured prior to 1880 in an effort to delineate distinct evidence of the 19th century occupation by the Burroughs family. The list of artifacts interpreted to have been manufactured prior to 1880 identified from the Stage 3 artifact inventory are provided in Appendix B, and their spatial distribution is illustrated on Map 16. Isolated artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment and interpreted to potentially reflect a pre-1880 manufacturing date may indicate contemporary occupation within the site vicinity, although the focus of the Stage 4 excavations was to investigate clusters of high artifact counts potentially reflecting pre-1880 occupation to assess whether these areas are representative of contemporary occupation or represent isolated find locations.

Two distinct loci were observed in the spatial distribution of artifacts interpreted to have been manufactured prior to 1880, with the majority of contemporary artifacts located within the western portion of the site and in the general surrounding radius of Feature 2 (Unit 1M in the Stage 3 report), which was tentatively interpreted in the Stage 3 report “*as a building wall*” with the artifacts recovered from Unit 1M suggesting “*a date range between about 1840 and 1870*” (Adams 2009:33-4).

Within the eastern portion of the BhFx-40 site, there was a noticeable absence of artifacts interpreted to reflect pre-1880 occupation, with only two units (0N 42E and 0N 50E) possibly producing evidence of contemporary material (Map 16). This spatial interpretation was also recognized in the Stage 3 archaeological report, with the inference that “*a mixture of mid-nineteenth century artifacts*”, primarily in the western portion of the site, and “*later late nineteenth / early twentieth century items*”, generally reflect “*a farm which was continuously occupied well into the twentieth century*” (Adams 2009:38).

To assess patterns interpreted to reflect the temporal site occupation and infer the CHVI associated with the BhFx-40 site, the site was divided into two operations, with Operation 1 defined within the eastern portion of the site and Operation 2 correlating to the western portion of the site. At the beginning of the Stage 4 archaeological assessment, the initial boundary delineating the two Operations was along the 20 E grid line defined in the Stage 3 map (Map 16) and was later refined based on the Stage 4 excavations with the two operations defined by the limit of the Stage 4 mechanical topsoil removal (MTR) excavation (See Section 4.5.2.2). The spatial distribution of Stage 3 artifacts interpreted to reflect pre-1880 occupation within the site was used to determine the initial placement of Stage 4 test units to focus the initial testing to target concentrations of diagnostic materials that may provide evidence of the early occupation of the Burroughs family dating to the 19th century.

To maintain consistency with the Stage 3 excavations, the test unit grid naming and feature numbers were continued, with the first feature identified during the Stage 4 archaeological assessment defined as Feature 7, with Features 1 to 6 documented in the Stage 3 report (Adams 2009). When the site grid was established based on the Stage 3 units observable in the field it was realized the baseline grid across the site was not aligned. The observable Stage 3 units were referenced to establish the Stage 4 test unit locations in the field, although only a few Stage 3 units were still visible within the modern landscape and prevented the alignment of the Stage 3 and Stage 4 grids across the site. Although a rotation in the baseline grid between the Operation 1 and Operation 2 test areas is visible on the Stage 4 site plan (Map 15), this is not considered to have impacted the archaeological integrity of the excavations.

4.3 Artifact Analysis and Curation Methods

This report and corresponding inventory of artifacts removed from the site (Appendix A) provide a record of the artifacts recovered during the Stage 4 archaeological excavation of the BhFx-40 site. This information provides the basis for interpretation of the archaeological resources documented during the field investigation. This report aims to offer enough basic artifact information that a future researcher may determine whether the results of the field investigations are relevant to their investigation.

4.3.1 The Inventory System

The artifact inventory was compiled in a Microsoft Office Access 2007 database system.

Each entry in the database contains the following information:

- an individual inventory number;
- spatial location (provenience) within the study area/site (operation, unit, feature, stratum);
- artifact analysis (see below); and,
- the quantity of any given entry.

4.3.2 Artifact Analysis

The artifact analysis was based on the MHSTCI requirements, as set out in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011). Every artifact entry in the database includes material composition, artifact type (object), the interpreted function that it served and if any alterations had been made to the original artifact (e.g., burning). Additional artifact descriptions were based upon the type of artifact (see below).

4.3.3 Euro-Canadian Historical Artifacts

Only historical period artifacts were found during this investigation. Historical artifacts included ceramic objects, glass items, faunal material and metal objects. Ceramic ware and glaze types were identified, as well as their decoration and colours. When a maker's mark or other diagnostic attributes were recognized, they were recorded.

Glass artifact colours and decorative patterns were recorded, in addition to technique of manufacture when identifiable. As with ceramic material, when a marker's mark or other diagnostic attributes were visible, they were recorded. All other artifacts were described in as much detail as possible including surface treatment, decorative pattern and technique of manufacture when identifiable.

Date ranges for artifacts are provided where possible and supported by referenced literature.

4.3.4 Storage and Curation

The Stage 4 artifact collection was packed for storage by spatial location (provenience). When inventoried, artifacts were bagged in transparent, re-sealable (zippered) polyethylene bags that are inert and moisture resistant. The contents of each artifact bag were identified on archival quality labels (acid-free, non-yellowing, acrylic adhesive), with an archival ink that is permanent and fade resistant. The artifact bags were then placed in a banker's box (12" W x 15" D x 10" H).

Artifact collections are stored in the Golder Ottawa archaeology laboratory until the report has been submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, after which they will be moved to a secure, indoor, climate-controlled storage facility. The Stage 4 artifact assemblage collected during the current Stage 4 excavations contains 1,924 artifacts (Operation 1 = 1,210 and Operation 2 = 714) and is packed in one banker's box.

4.4 Faunal Methodology and Analysis

A total of 175 faunal fragments were recovered from the Burroughs Farmstead site (BhFx-40). The assemblage was analyzed by a Golder faunal analyst to adhere to the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

All bone fragments were counted (NISP=number of identified species) and identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible. Each fragment was described in terms of element, portion, side, cultural and natural modifications and age category at death where possible. For many fragments, where only the element and taxonomic class could be identified, the specimen could sometimes be placed in a size category. In the faunal inventory mammals are described by size such that a large mammal is the size of a domestic horse or cattle, a medium mammal is the size of a pig or sheep and a small mammal is the size of a cat or dog or less (e.g., rodents). A large portion of the assemblage was highly fragmented and only the taxonomic class (i.e. Mammalia) could be identified. Each fragment was examined for alterations caused by heating, butchering, natural erosion, pathology and animal gnawing. The faunal inventory is included as Appendix C.

Age at death was estimated using dental wear and eruption of cow, sheep and pigs using Grant (1982) and epiphyseal fusion of the bones (Wilson *et al* 1982) based on categories such as juvenile and adult. Diagnostic areas of the bone were scored '1' if present (Serjeantson 2005). Bird bone identification was done using Cohen and Serjeantson (1996).

The MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) require that NISP and either MNI (minimum number of individuals) or MNE (minimum number of elements) be tabulated. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) for each species was determined by counting the number of the same side elements while taking into account differences in age and size. This measurement of abundance is a conservative estimate only. In addition, MNI estimates will vary depending on how the NISP is grouped. For the purpose of this report, MNI calculations were grouped by the entire site, with examples by lot, as the small assemblage was sparingly distributed.

Similarly, although historical faunal assemblages are often submitted to meat cut analysis, which provides a more accurate quantification of meat usage in a large market economy, the site collection did not lend itself well to this approach. Therefore, cut mark descriptions were included in the database, but were not, however, interpreted in great detail.

Collectively, the faunal assemblage consisted of 175 individual or fragmented bones and teeth (Appendix C). Separated by Operations, the faunal assemblage consisted of 72 bones and teeth from Operation 1 and 103 from Operation 2. The faunal material recovered from the current archaeological investigation was moderately preserved but, in most cases, very weathered and fragmentary. As a result, it was possible to identify only 23% (n=40) of the assemblage below taxonomic class. The collection contained bones of 5 distinct taxa identified of which 3 were of domestic species (Table 3).

The faunal analysis and species discussion is listed by Operation and Lot in Section 4.5.

Table 3: BhFx-40 Stage 4 Faunal Assemblage Analysis

Class/Taxon	Total Site			Operation 1 (Lots 1, 3, 4)			Operation 2 (Lot 1)		
	NISP	%	MNI	NISP	%	MNI	NISP	%	MNI
Mammals									
<i>Bos taurus</i> cow	14	8	3	1	1	1	13	13	1
<i>Ovis aries</i> sheep	6	3	2	2	3	1	5	5	1
<i>Sus scrofa</i> pig	20	11	2	4	5.5	1	16	14.5	1
Unidentified Mammal medium-large	41	23	2	24	33	1	17	15.5	1
medium	16	9	1	10	15	1	6	6	1
small	1	0.5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
indeterminate	68	38	1	23	32	1	45	44	1
Order Rodentia rodent: medium	2	1	1	2	3	1	0	0	0
Total Mammal	168	97	13	67	93	7	101	98	6
Birds									
<i>Class Aves</i> large bird	1	0.5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
medium bird	6	3	1	4	5.5	1	2	2	1
TOTAL FAUNAL	175	100	15	72	100	9	103	100	7

4.5 Localized Strategy and Record of Finds

In accordance with Section 7.8.2, Standard 2, of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MHSTCI 2011), an inventory of the documentary record generated from the Stage 4 fieldwork is provided in Table 4, and the results of the Stage 4 archaeological fieldwork are described below.

Table 4: Inventory of Stage 4 Archaeological Assessment Documentary Record

Documentary Record Type	Current Location of Data	Additional Comments
Field Notes and Recording Forms	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored electronically in the project file
Digital Imagery	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored electronically in the project file
Topographic Survey Data	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored electronically in the project file
Documents Provided by Client	Golder Associates Ltd. Ottawa Office	Stored electronically in the project file

The study area was divided into two operations, with Operation 1 representing the eastern portion of the BhFx-40 site (Map 17) and Operation 2 correlating to the western section of the Stage 4 excavation area (Map 18).

4.5.1 Operation 1

The Operation 1 site plan is provided as Map 17, which includes the total artifact numbers for each test unit and the location and direction of images collected during the Stage 4 archaeological assessment within Operation 1.

The general landscape within Operation 1 consisted of uneven topography, tall grass, a few small trees and evidence of previous landscape disturbance surrounding the excavation area (Image 3, p.55). The concrete walls and floor of the former dairy barn are situated just northeast of the BhFx-40 site limits (Image 4, p.55), with several mounds of displaced soil and structural materials located south and west of the former barn (Image 5, p.56). The remains of three additional former outbuildings within the northern portion of the BhFx-40 site were identified in the field by the remaining concrete floors. Based on the dimensions of the concrete floors and georeferenced locations from 20th century aerial imagery (Map 9), the northern structure measured approximately 9.7 m (N-S) by 8.3 m (E-W) (Image 6, p.56) and the middle building measured approximately 2.8 m (N-S) by 7.9 m (E-S) (Image 7, p.57). Evidence of another outbuilding in the northeastern portion of the BhFx-40 site was identified by a small area of concrete floor observed in the field (Image 8, p.57) and based on the georeferenced 1991 aerial image (Map 9) measured approximately 12.5 m (N-S) by 6.5 m (E-S).

The location of the former residence shown on Map 17 is georeferenced from the 1991 aerial image (Map 9) and is inferred to have been approximately 15.5 m (N-S) by 9.5 m (E-W) in size. Although the house is no longer standing, several mounds of soil and structural material located within the eastern portion of the BhFx-40 site likely reflect the displaced materials associated with the former house (Images 9 and 10, p.58). The remains of a concrete septic tank just west of the former house location was also observed in the field (Images 11 and 12, p.59).

Following the Stage 4 excavations within Operation 1, the test units were backfilled with the originally excavated soils (Image 13, p.60).

4.5.1.1 Stage 4 Test Unit Excavations

Strategy

The initial Stage 4 strategy within Operation 1 was to excavate test units around the Stage 3 test unit at grid location 0N 42E to investigate the integrity of the comparatively high frequency for pre-1880 artifacts compared to other Stage 3 units excavated within this area (Map 16) and determine whether these potentially represented evidence of 19th century occupation or an isolated find location. The other objective of the Stage 4 test units within Operation 1 was to assess the level of disturbance recognized during the Stage 3 excavations within this area and determine whether there were any intact cultural deposits with CHVI or if 20th century landscape disturbance activities had negated the archaeological integrity within Operation 1.

During the Stage 4 test unit excavations in Operation 1, evidence of a stone foundation was revealed that was not previously identified from the Stage 3 excavation report or visible on 20th century aerial imagery (Map 9). Additional Stage 4 test units were excavated within Operation 1 to assess the archaeological integrity and CHVI of this structure, which was denoted as Feature 7 and described further below.

Results

A total of 12 Stage 4 test units were excavated within Operation 1, with the Stage 3 test unit at grid location 0N 42E also re-excavated to provide context for the Stage 4 assessment (Map 17).

The site stratigraphy was correlated across Operation 1 and a description of each lot, including the representative units where each lot was identified, is provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Operation 1 Stage 4 Lot Descriptions

Lot #	Description	Soil Type	Soil Colour	Compaction	Average Thickness (cm)	Inclusions	Representative Test Units	Notes
1	Topsoil	Sandy loam	Grey brown	Moderate	33	Gravel, roots	All	
2	Sterile subsoil	Clay loam	Tan	Moderate	N/A	Cobbles	6S 38E 2S 42E 0N 41E 1N 41E 1N 42E 7N 42E	
3	Re-deposited soil during infill of builder's trench	Clay loam	Dark grey	Moderate	45	Mortar, gravel	6S 38E 1S 39E 0N 39E 0N 40E 1N 40E 1N 41E 1N 42E	Exterior of Feature 7
4	Post-abandonment fill	Clay loam	Dark grey-brown	Loose to moderate	20	Mortar, gravel, cobbles	3S 43E 2S 42E 0N 41E	Interior of Feature 7
5	Stone wall			Hard			6S 38E 2S 42E 1S 39E 0N 40E	Feature 7
6	Occupation surface			Hard	5		2S 42E	Concrete floor within Feature 7 interior
7	Levelling fill	Gravel	Grey	Moderate to hard	35		2S 42E	Below Lot 6 within Feature 7 interior
8	Fill	Gravel	Grey	Moderate		PVC pipe	3S 39E	Fill associated with installation of PVC pipe

Lot 1

Lot 1 was observed in every Stage 4 test unit excavated within Operation 1 and was generally comprised of grey-brown sandy loam topsoil with gravel and root inclusions. The average thickness of Lot 1 across Operation 1 measured 33 cm.

Table 6 provides the soil depth and artifacts totals from Lot 1 for each test unit¹ hand excavated in Operation 1 during the Stage 4 archaeological assessment.

Table 6: Operation 1: Lot 1 soil depths and artifact totals

Unit	Soil Depth	Artifact Total	Unit	Soil Depth	Artifact Total
6S 38E	25	96	0N 41E	35	108
3S 39E	55	105	0N 42E	N/A (Stage 3 Unit)	0
3S 43E	25	28	1N 40E	28	57
2S 42E	28	15	1N 41E	34	112
1S 39E	28	100	1N 42E	40	41
0N 39E	28	13	7N 42E	45	13
0N 40E	30	67			

A total of 755 artifacts were collected from Lot 1 in Operation 1, comprising approximately 62% of the total assemblage recovered from Operation 1 during the Stage 4 excavation. The Lot 1 artifacts are summarized by material (Table 7) and function (Table 8) below.

Table 7: Operation 1: Lot 1 artifact material totals

Material	# of Artifacts	% of Lot 1 Assemblage
Metal	352	47
Glass	196	26
Ceramic	136	18
Fauna	55	7
Synthetic	16	2
Total	755	100

Table 8: Operation 1: Lot 1 artifact function totals

Function	# of Artifacts	% Lot 1 Assemblage
Structural	355	47
Food/Beverage	176	23
Indeterminate	128	17
Fauna: Indeterminate	55	7
Personal/Societal	21	3
Tools/Equipment	18	2
Furnishing	2	<1
Total	755	~100

¹ The artifact numbers provided in Table 6 only reflect artifacts collected from Lot 1. Artifact numbers provided on Map 17 reflect all artifacts collected from the Stage 4 excavation from all lots in each unit in Operation 1.

Structural Artifacts

The majority (47%) of the artifacts recovered from Lot 1 in Operation 1 were structural in function and included nails, window pane glass, spikes, brick and mortar samples. A total of 268 nails were recovered including 199 that were machine cut and 69 wire nails (Image 14, p.60). There were three methods of nail manufacture that developed over time as the industry grew and became more mechanized. The first nails were hand wrought individually by a blacksmith. Machine cut nails became available after 1800, when a nail cutting machine became of practical use (Vincent 1993). By the 1830s, machine cut nails had mostly replaced wrought nails in common use (Vincent 1993). Wire nails replaced the machine cut nail and became commonly used in the 1860s (Miller 2000). Seven spikes were also recovered from Lot 1, with 3 machine cut and 4 wire spikes.

Food/Beverage Artifacts

The next most common type of artifacts had a food/beverage related function. Food/beverage functional artifacts can be further divided into the more specific categories of beverage containers, storage containers, indeterminate and tableware. Beverage containers included wine bottles, case/gin bottles, and alcohol bottles. One crown cap was recovered, a bottle closure type that was patented in 1892 (Jones and Sullivan 1989) (Image 15, p.61). Crown caps were slow to gain popularity since the technology required new bottles and machinery. In Canada, machine-made crown caps date after 1905, but more likely after 1910 when Owen's machines became more commonly used (Lindsay 2021). Seven shards of machine-made glass were identified, which was a manufacturing technique first patented by Michael Owens in 1903 and by 1917 half the bottles in the United States were made by Owen's machines (Sullivan and Jones 1989). The Individual Section Machine was developed in 1925 and had become the most commonly used production method for glass bottles by the 1940s (Sullivan and Jones 1989).

Two ceramic sherds and three metal fragments were identified as storage containers, including 2 coarse stoneware sherds with Albany slipped interior (Image 16, p.61). Albany Slip was primarily in use from 1805 to 1920 (Miller 2000). Artifacts determined to be food/beverage function related, but unidentifiable in regards to function, were 7 sherds of coarse earthenware hollowware that could belong to either food preparation or storage vessels.

Tableware artifacts accounted for 72% of the food/beverage artifact classification. Tableware objects were mainly ceramic, including sherds from bowls, plates, saucers, and teacups/cups. A knife blade, 4 shards of white glassware, a stemware foot shard and 5 butter dish fragments were decorated with the starburst design were also recovered (Image 17, p.62). White glass was generally used between the 1890s and 1960s (Fike 1987).

Tableware ceramics often provide the best evidence for dating artifact assemblages as they change more often than other artifacts according to manufacturing and popularity trends. Basic ceramic tableware decoration types included within the Lot 1 artifact assemblage are summarized in Table 9 and representative examples of the decoration types are provided in Image 18 (p.62).

One sherd contained a black transfer "JOHNSON (in a crest)/ENGL(AND)". The Johnson Bros. company was founded in 1883 in Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent and operated until 2003 (Birks 2016) (Image 16, p.61).

Table 9: Operation 1: Lot 1 diagnostic ceramic tableware decoration types

Decoration Type	Frequency	Date	Reference
Transfer Print	16	First produced in 19 th century and continues to the present-day	Miller 2000 Jouppien 1980
Hand Painted	14	Made into the late 19 th century	Kenyon 1991
Moulded	14	1840s to 1900	MACL 2012
Decal	1	Technique became commercially viable in the 1890s	Huddleson 2013
Edged: Blue	1	1798 to 1890	Kenyon 1991
Total	47		

Indeterminate Artifacts

A total of 128 artifacts were inventoried whose function could not be concluded. Artifacts classified as indeterminate included glass and metal vessels/containers, iron sheet, strap, bar, bolts, cauter pin, ring, rod, screw, square nuts, wire, and washers. A total of 70 indeterminate glass shards were recovered and contained 3 shards of white glass and 13 shards of manganese glass. White glass was generally used from 1890s to 1960s (Fike 1987), while manganese glass was widely used between the mid-1870s and the 1920s (Lockhart 2006).

Faunal Artifacts

Domestic mammals made up the greatest proportion of the faunal collection found in Lot 1 (69% of Operation 1) with a total of 7 fragments identified and 57 unidentified fragments that likely belonged to domestics (Table 3).

Cattle (*Bos taurus*) were represented with 1 individual (2% of domestics and 1% of the Operation). It is likely that most of the 24 unidentifiable medium-large sized mammal bones also derive from cow. Beef bones displayed one sawn butchered cut on the distal neck of a scapula (Table 3).

Sheep (*Ovis aries*) or goats were represented with 2 identifiable elements (3.5% of domestics and 3% of Operation 1). The fragmented single radius determined that it was a single individual. The radius displayed perpendicular transverse cut marks from de-fleshing with a knife (Table 3). There was also evidence for post depositional canine gnawing.

Pigs (*Sus scrofa*) comprised the largest number of domestic mammals with 4 identifiable elements at 7% (6% of Operation 1). It is likely that most of the 10 unidentifiable medium sized mammal bones also derive from pigs. A total MNI of 1 included a juvenile based on the unfused bone structures found. There was evidence of butchering with one saw cut on a humerus bone.

Birds, likely representing mostly domestic fowl, comprised 4% (n=3) of the faunal assemblage in Operation 1 and a minimal number of 2 individuals. Most of the bird remains likely belonged to chicken and birds in the size range of chicken and duck. The skeletons of these similar-sized birds are comparable enough that the bones could not be confidently identified below family class. The single bird fragment that fit into the large size category was likely from goose or turkey both of which could have been wild. The fowl assemblage bore no evidence for heat alteration or butchering.

Other wild animals were represented in sparse numbers by small mammals and rodents.

Small wild mammals were represented by the unidentifiable fragment of a rodent (n=2) and a small mammal which was also likely from a similar class. These are often found in cultural deposits as intrusive species.

Personal/Societal Artifacts

Personal/societal artifacts included 4 shards of bottle glass with embossed lettering, all with only a few letters that could not be deciphered. Embossed lettering was the most common form of commercial marking on containers and tableware in the 19th century (Jones and Sullivan 1989). The technique became nearly non-existent by the 1920s when paper became common (Fike 1987). Fragments from two plastic black lids marked 'JERGENS/(LO)TION' were recovered. The Jergens Soap Company began in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1882. By 1901, the company had expanded to include several beauty care products including Jergens Lotion (Jergens 2021).

Other personal/societal artifacts included an eye glass lens, a glass button, 2 plastic buttons, 2 ceramic doll fragments, and a hair pin (bobby pin) (Image 19, p.63). Bobby pins were invented by Luis Marcus and gained popularity during the 1920s (LA Times 1990). One complete brooch and partial probable brooch fragment were recovered. The complete brooch was a gilt figure eight with interior knotted rope design.

Tools/Equipment Artifacts

Tools/equipment artifacts included agricultural and cleaning implements, as well as some more general artifacts such as a drill bit, horseshoe nails and buckle. Agricultural implements included a flowerpot, and wrought iron staples, likely used for fencing. Cleaning implements included 11 clothes pin springs (Image 20, p.63). Wood clothes pins with steel springs were patented on 28 June 1887 (Miller 2000).

Furnishing Artifacts

Furnishing artifacts included 2 glass lamp chimney shards, including 1 shard with a machine crimped rim (Image 20, p.63). Machine crimped on lamp chimneys was introduced by 1879 (Miller 2000). One of the shards was manganese glass, which was widely used by the mid-1870s until around 1920 (Lockhart 2006).

Feature 7

During the Stage 4 test unit excavations in Operation 1, evidence of an intrusive soil deposit (Lot 4) was initially identified in Unit 0N 41E (Map 17). The hand excavations in Unit 0N 41E were paused, and Unit 0N 40E was opened to further delineate the intrusive soil deposit, where a stone wall oriented NW-SE was identified. The stone wall, and associated strata, were denoted as Feature 7 (Features 1 to 6 were documented in the Stage 3 report, Adams 2009). As Feature 7 was not previously assessed during the Stage 3 assessment (Adams 2009) or visible on 20th century aerial imagery (Map 9), additional Stage 4 test units were excavated within Operation 1 to assess the archaeological integrity and CHVI of Feature 7.

Stratigraphic lots 3 to 8 are interpreted to correlate to the construction, occupation, or post-abandonment sequence, associated with Feature 7.

Lot 3

Lot 3 represents soil re-deposited within the builder's trench following the construction of Feature 7. This stratum, consisting of dark grey clay loam with mortar and gravel inclusions, was located along the exterior of the former structure (Image 21, p.64).

A total of 401 artifacts were recovered from Lot 3 in Operation 1, comprising approximately 33% of the total assemblage recovered from Operation 1 during the Stage 4 excavation. The Lot 3 artifacts are summarized by material (Table 10) and function (Table 11) below.

Table 10: Operation 1: Lot 3 artifact material totals

Material	# of Artifacts	% of Lot 3 Assemblage
Metal	275	69
Glass	64	16
Ceramic	38	9
Fauna	19	5
Composite	3	1
Stone: Slate	2	<1
Total	401	~100

Table 11: Operation 1: Lot 3 artifact function totals

Function	# of Artifacts	% of Lot 3 Assemblage
Structural	198	49
Indeterminate	89	22
Food/Beverage	74	18
Tools/Equipment	18	5
Fauna: Indeterminate	16	4
Personal/Societal	6	2
Total	401	100

Structural Artifacts

The majority (49%) of the artifacts recovered from Lot 3 in Operation 1 were structural in function and included nails, a window pane shard, 2 wire spikes, and a brick fragment. A total of 194 nails were recovered, including 126 machine cut, 48 wire nails and 20 that were fragmentary and indeterminate. Machine cut nails became available after 1800, when a nail cutting machine became of practical use (Vincent 1993). By the 1830s machine cut nails had mostly replaced wrought nails in common use (Vincent 1993). Wire nails replaced the machine cut nail and became of common use in the 1860s (Miller 2000).

Indeterminate Artifacts

The next most common type of artifact within the Lot 3 assemblage had an indeterminate function and included glass vessels/containers, iron sheet, strap, bar, bolts, chain, hook, rod, square nuts, rivet, wire, and a washer. Five glass shards were identified as machine made (Image 22, p.64) and 1 glass shard was manganese. The machine made glass manufacturing technique was first patented by Michael Owens in 1903 and by 1917 half the bottles in the United States were made by Owen's machines (Sullivan and Jones 1989). Manganese glass was widely used between the mid-1870s and the 1920s (Lockhart 2006).

Food/Beverage Artifacts

Food/beverage functional artifacts can be further divided into the more specific categories of beverage containers, storage containers, indeterminate and tableware. Beverage containers included wine bottles, case/gin bottles, and alcohol bottles (Image 23, p.65). One ceramic sherd and 2 glass jar fragments were identified as storage containers. The coarse stoneware sherd contained an Albany slipped interior, which was primarily in use from 1805 to 1920 (Image 24, p.65) (Miller 2000).

Tableware artifacts accounted for 51% of the food/beverage artifacts. Tableware objects were mainly ceramic, including sherds from plates, saucers, teacups/cups, and teapots. A knife blade and glass stemware foot were recovered (Image 23, p.65). Tableware ceramics often provide the best evidence for dating artifact assemblages as they change more often than other artifacts according to popularity trends. Basic ceramic tableware decoration types are summarized in Table 12 and representative examples of the decoration types recovered from Lot 3 are shown in Image 24 (p.65).

One cup/mug sherd contained a brown transfer maker's mark 'FORU./(BU)RSLEM/(EN)GLAD/SAVOY' (Image 25, p.66). The McKinley Tariff Act required all imports, including British ceramics to North America, to be labeled with their country of origin after 1890 (Godden 1988).

Table 12: Operation 1: Lot 3 diagnostic ceramic tableware decoration types

Decoration Type	Frequency	Date	Reference
Hand Painted	12	Made into the late 19 th century	Kenyon 1991
Moulded	4	1840s to 1900	MACL 2012
Transfer Print	1	First produced in 19 th century and continues to the present-day	Miller 2000 Jouppien 1980
Total	17		

Tools/Equipment Artifacts

Tools/equipment artifacts included agricultural and writing implements, as well as some more general artifacts such as a file, horseshoe nails and snap hook. Agricultural implements included wrought iron staples, likely used for fencing. Writing implements included 2 slate pencils (Image 26, p.66).

Faunal Artifacts

Animal bones found in Lot 3 were highly fragmented and therefore unidentifiable mammals made up the greatest proportion of its faunal collection (n=14, 19% of Operation 1) (Table 3). Eight fragments of medium-large unidentified mammal fragments represented one individual juvenile likely in the size range of a cow. Two fragments displayed saw marks from butchering. Similarly, 4 bone fragments in the medium sized category, likely from pig or sheep, displayed one saw and one chop cut from butchering. Evidence for canine gnawing was present on one fragment. One indeterminate small mammal bone fragment was present, likely from a wild species.

Birds in the medium range category likely representing mostly domestic fowl comprised of one individual (n=2) and 3% of the assemblage in Operation 1.

Personal/Societal Artifacts

Personal/societal artifacts included a shell button, leather heel and 3 pharmaceutical bottle fragments (Image 26, p.66).

Lot 4

Lot 4 represents soil placed within the interior of Feature 7 following the abandonment of the structure and consisted of dark grey-brown clay loam with mortar, gravel and cobble inclusions (Image 27, p.67).

A total of 54 artifacts were recovered from Lot 4 in Operation 1, comprising less than 5% of the total assemblage collected from Operation 1 during the Stage 4 excavation. The Lot 4 artifacts are summarized by material (Table 13) and function (Table 14) below.

Table 13: Operation 1: Lot 4 artifact material totals

Material	# of Artifacts	% of Lot 4 Assemblage
Metal	23	43
Glass	10	18
Ceramic	10	18
Fauna	7	13
Composite	2	4
Flora	1	2
Synthetic	1	2
Total	54	100

Table 14: Operation 1: Lot 4 artifact function totals

Function	# of Artifacts	% Lot 4 Assemblage
Structural	20	37
Indeterminate	17	31
Food/Beverage	10	18
Personal/Societal	2	4
Fauna	2	4
Furnishing	2	4
Tools/Equipment	1	2
Total	54	100

Structural Artifacts

A total of 15 nails were recovered, including 10 machine cut and 5 wire nails. Machine cut nails became available after 1800, when a nail cutting machine became of practical use (Vincent 1993). By the 1830s machine cut nails had mostly replaced wrought nails in common use (Vincent 1993). Wire nails replaced the machine cut nail and became of common use in the 1860s (Miller 2000).

Indeterminate Artifacts

The next most common type of artifacts had an indeterminate function and included leather fragments, glass vessels/container shards, iron sheet, strap, rod, wire and one white plastic fragment (Image 28, p.67).

Food/Beverage Artifacts

Tableware artifacts accounted for the entire food/beverage artifact component. Tableware objects were primarily ceramic, including sherds from plates and saucers. Tableware ceramics often provide the best evidence for dating artifact assemblages as they change more often than other artifacts according to popularity trends. Basic ceramic tableware decoration types are summarized in Table 15 and representative examples of the decoration types found are shown in Image 29 (p.68).

One sherd contained a partial black transfer crest with 'St. Johns' likely from the St Johns Stone Chinaware Company in St Johns, Quebec. The St Johns Stone Chinaware Company was founded in 1873 and operated until 1893 (Collard 1984). The company manufactured tablewares, utilitarian kitchen wares and toilet wares. The company primarily produced whiteware with a coloured line added around the rim for decoration. Another sherd contained a black transfer crest with illegible maker's mark (Image 29, p.68)

Table 15: Operation 1: Lot 4 diagnostic ceramic tableware decoration types

Decoration Type	Frequency	Date	Reference
Transfer Print	3	First produced in 19 th century and continues to the present-day	Miller 2000 Jouppien 1980
Transfer Print: Flow Blue	1	1840s to 1900	Richardson 2013 Jouppien 1980
Moulded	1	1840s to 1900	MACL 2012
Total	5		

Personal/Societal Artifacts

Personal/societal artifacts included leather footwear fragments with copper grommets (Image 28, p.67).

Faunal Artifacts

The faunal assemblage in Lot 4 consisted of a single unidentifiable long bone fragment of a mammal in the medium-large size range.

Furnishing Artifacts

Furnishing artifacts included one lamp chimney shard and a carbon rod. Arc lighting utilizing carbon rods were widely used from 1877 until the 1950s (Woodhead, Sullivan and Gusset 1984) (Image 28, p.67).

Tools/Equipment Artifact

The only artifact classified with a tools/equipment function from Lot 4 was a single iron staple, likely used for fencing.

Stratigraphic Lots 5 to 8

In addition to Lots 3 and 4, stratigraphic lots 5 to 8 are interpreted to correlate to the construction, occupation, or post-abandonment sequence, associated with Feature 7.

Lot 5 represents the stone walls documented during the Stage 4 excavations and interpreted to correlate to a former structure (Map 17). One wall was oriented NW-SE and observed in test unit 2S 42E (Image 30, p.68) and another stone wall oriented NW-SE was documented in test units 1S 39E, 0N 39E and 0N 40E and (Image 31, p.69). A continuation of this wall may be represented in test unit 6S 38E based on the presence of the builder's trench (Lot 3) and stone observed within the eastern profile of the unit, although the stone appeared to have been disturbed by later activities on the site (Image 32, p.69).

Lot 6 correlates to a concrete occupation surface adjoining the stone wall documented in test unit 2S 42E (Image 30, p.68). A displaced fragment of concrete observed in test unit 3S 43E may have been associated with the former occupation surface, although it has subsequently been disturbed by later activities at the site (Image 33, p.70).

Lot 7 was documented below Lot 6 in test unit 2S 42E and consisted of gravel levelling fill measuring 35 cm thickness (Image 30, p.68). This stratum was likely deposited concurrent with the construction of the Feature 7 structure and used as a bedding for the concrete floor (Lot 6).

Several additional test units were hand excavated to assess the context and integrity of Feature 7, although significant post-abandonment land disturbance activities have impacted the feature, including the gravel fill (Lot 8) associated within the installation of the PVC pipe documented in test unit 3S 39E (Image 34, p.70).

No artifacts were observed during the hand excavation and documentation of Lots 5 to 8 in Operation 1.

4.5.1.2 Analysis

The Lot 1 artifact assemblage recovered during the Stage 4 hand excavations in Operation 1 provide evidence of the occupation sequence within this area. The two highest percentage of artifact classes within the Lot 1 material included metal (47%) and glass (26%), which accounted for almost 85% of the total Lot 1 artifact assemblage. This ratio is generally representative of 20th century land use rather than 19th century occupation.

Although there were a few artifacts recovered from Lot 1 that individually may reflect pre-1900 manufacturing dates, such as RWE with edge decoration (n=1), hand painted decoration on ceramics (n=14), moulded decoration on ceramics (n=14) and transfer print decorated ceramic sherds (n=16), this is a small percentage of the overall Lot 1 artifact assemblage recovered in Operation 1 (n=755).

Conversely, the recovery of machine made glass, which was a manufacturing technique first patented by Michael Owens in 1903 (Sullivan and Jones 1989), a crown cap representing a bottle closure patented in 1892 (Jones and Sullivan 1989) and common in Canada after 1905 (Lindsay 2021) and the general lack of typical 19th century ceramic decorative styles and moulded glass supports the interpretation that the Lot 1 assemblage generally reflects 20th century deposition. This inference also generally conforms to the conclusions derived from the Stage 3 artifact assemblage collected in this area (Adams 2009).

Similar to the Lot 1 artifact assemblage, the Lot 3 artifacts representing the deposited material within the builder's trench following construction of the Feature 7 structure contain almost 85% metal and glass, which likely reflects a 20th century deposition assemblage rather than a 19th century context. The concrete floor (Lot 6) documented within Feature 7 is also similar to the concrete floors associated with the four additional outbuildings documented within the northeastern portion of the BhFx-40 site (Images 4, 6, 7 and 8, pp.55, 56 and 57), which were still standing in 1991 (Map 9). Although several test units excavated to investigate Feature 7 displayed significant evidence of post-abandonment disturbance activities that prevented the ability to further assess the structure, the inferred function based on the available evidence suggests an outbuilding rather than an early domestic residence.

The interpretation of the artifact assemblage recovered during the Stage 4 excavations in Operation 1 generally conforms to the known historical occupation sequence within the eastern portion of the BhFx-40 site. No structures or evidence of occupation are illustrated in this area on the 1878 historical plan, with the primary residence situated within the northeastern portion of the property owned by the Burroughs family (Map 6). The earliest cartographic evidence illustrating structures within Operation 1 are visible on the 1906 topographic plan (Map 7) and may reflect the occupation of the Gracey family who purchased the property from Benjamin Burroughs in January 1901 (Inst. No. 2104). Although the property was sold several times through the early part of the 20th century, the primary residence may have been maintained in the same location as the structure illustrated on the 1935 topographic plan (Map 8) is in the same general location as the house visible on the 1991 aerial image (Map 9).

The interpretation of the occupation sequence within Operation 1 correlating to the 20th century was also inferred during the previous archaeological assessment where it was observed that the remains of several concrete structures within the eastern portion of the site “*did not immediately reveal any evidence of earlier historical occupation*” with piles of fill and areas of landscape disturbance documented in the vicinity of the 20th century farmstead. Stage 2 test pits were excavated around the remains of the 20th century farmstead buildings where possible, “*but no evidence of pre-twentieth century activity was encountered in the immediate vicinity of the farm structures*” (Adams 2009:20-25).

Based on the combination of archaeological resources and historical context reflecting the occupation sequence in Operation 1, as well as the evidence of 20th century landscape disturbance activities negating the integrity of earlier land use, the Stage 4 excavations were discontinued within Operation 1 once they conformed to the requirement that “*If at any point the accumulated evidence convincingly demonstrates a complete or almost complete lack of integrity, you should stop working and recommend no further concerns*” (MHSTCI 2014:24)

Based on the indicators reflecting cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) detailed in Table 3.2 of the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011), the portion of the BhFx-40 site within Operation 1 is not considered to possess CHVI and as the majority of the inferred occupation within Operation 1 does not occur before 1870, but rather reflects 20th century occupation, it also does not meet Section 3.4.2 Standard 1 of the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) for recommending further Stage 4 archaeological assessment.

4.5.2 Operation 2

The Operation 2 site plan is provided as Map 18, which includes the total artifact numbers for each test unit and the location and direction of images collected during the Stage 4 archaeological assessment within Operation 2.

The general landscape within Operation 2 consisted of uneven topography, tall grass, a few small trees and a berm along the southern limit of the study area (Image 35, p.71). The portion of the BhFx-40 site west of Operation 2 appeared to have remained undisturbed since the Stage 3 assessment (Image 36, p.71).

4.5.2.1 Stage 4 Test Unit Excavations

Strategy

Based on the results and interpretation of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment (Adams 2009), the primary occupation deposit within the western portion of the BhFx-40 site, including the potential wall from a structure (Stage 3 Unit 1M), was situated west of the current development boundary and within the land identified for avoidance and protection and currently owned by the City of Ottawa (Map 16).

The initial Stage 4 strategy within Operation 2 was to excavate test units around the Stage 3 test unit at grid location 29S 0E to assess the comparatively high frequency of pre-1880 artifacts identified in this area during the Stage 3 assessment (Map 16), and also to determine whether the entire subsurface feature (Feature 4) had been completely mitigated during the Stage 3 assessment and investigate the potential for additional subsurface features in this area. This strategy was intended to provide the ability to assess whether there were any *in situ* artifact concentrations or features in this area that had not been previously disturbed by ploughing and agricultural activities.

A Stage 4 test unit was also hand excavated directly east of Stage 3 test unit 29S 10E to assess the potential for a discrete pre-1880 occupation deposit and determine the boundary of the pre-1880 artifact distribution observed in the Stage 3 data (Maps 16 and 18).

Following the Stage 4 test unit hand excavations, the topsoil within Operation 2 was mechanically removed to assess the area for concentrations of artifacts and subsurface features reflecting evidence of pre-1880 occupation.

Results

A total of 10 Stage 4 test units were hand excavated within Operation 2, with the Stage 3 test unit at grid location 29S 0E also re-excavated to assess the presence of Feature 4 documented during the Stage 3 assessment and provide context for the Stage 4 assessment (Map 18).

The site stratigraphy was correlated across Operation 2 and a description of each lot is provided in Table 16.

Table 16: Operation 2 Stage 4 Lot Descriptions

Lot #	Description	Soil Type	Soil Colour	Compaction	Average Thickness (cm)	Inclusions	Representative Units	Notes
1	Ploughzone	Sandy loam	Grey brown	Moderate	40	Gravel, roots	All	
2	Sterile subsoil	Clay loam	Orange-brown	Moderate	N/A	Cobbles	All	

Lot 1 generally represents the depth of historical ploughing within this portion of the property, with sterile subsoil (Lot 2) situated below the ploughzone (Images 37 and 38, p.72).

Table 17 provides the soil depth and artifacts totals from Lot 1 for each test unit hand excavated in Operation 2 during the Stage 4 archaeological investigation.

Table 17: Operation 2: Lot 1 soil depths and artifact totals

Unit	Soil Depth (cm)	Artifact Total	Unit	Soil Depth (cm)	Artifact Total
28S 1W	42	49	30S 0E	35	62
28S 0E	40	55	30S 1E	47	168
28S 1E	32	36	30S 2E	32	87
29S 0E	N/A (Stage 3 Unit)	0	30S 1W	51	83
29S 1E	36	45	29S 11E	34	23
29S 1W	48	106			

A total of 714 artifacts were collected during the hand excavations in Operation 2, with all the artifacts recovered from Lot 1. The Lot 1 artifacts are summarized by material (Table 18) and function (Table 19) below.

Table 18: Operation 2: Lot 1 artifact material totals

Material	# of Artifacts	% of Lot 1 Assemblage
Ceramic	455	64
Metal	123	17
Fauna	103	14
Glass	32	5
Stone: Slate	1	<1
Total	714	~100

Table 19: Operation 2: Lot 1 artifact function totals

Function	# of Artifacts	% Lot 1 Assemblage
Food/Beverage	427	60
Structural	113	16
Fauna: Indeterminate	102	14
Indeterminate	34	5
Personal/Societal	27	4
Tools/Equipment	8	1
Furnishing	3	<1
Total	714	~100

Food/Beverage Artifacts

The majority (60%) of the artifacts in Lot 1 had a food/beverage related function. Food/beverage functional artifacts can be further divided into the more specific categories of beverage containers, food preparation, storage containers, indeterminate and tableware. Beverage containers included 8 shards of wine bottle. The food preparation artifacts included 5 yellowware baking dish sherds. Nine ceramic sherds were identified as storage containers and included 4 coarse stoneware sherds with Albany slipped interior (Image 39, p.73). Albany slip was primarily in use from 1805 to 1920 (Miller 2000). Artifacts determined to be food/beverage related, but unidentifiable beyond that, were 12 sherds of coarse red earthenware holloware, and these sherds could belong to either food preparation or storage vessels.

Tableware artifacts accounted for 92% of the food/beverage artifacts. Tableware objects were primarily ceramic, including sherds from bowls, plates, saucers, teacups/cups, pitcher, and a platter. A teaspoon and 2 knife blades were also recovered (Image 39, p.73).

Tableware ceramics often provide the best evidence for dating artifact assemblages as they change more often than other artifacts according to manufacturing and popularity trends. Basic ceramic tableware decoration types are summarized in Table 20 and representative examples of the decoration types within the Lot 1 assemblage are provided in Image 40 (p.73).

Table 20: Operation 2: Lot 1 diagnostic ceramic tableware decoration types

Decoration Type	Frequency	Date	Reference
Transfer Print	87	First produced in 19 th century and continues to the present-day	Miller 2000 Jouppien 1980
Hand Painted: Late Palette	37	1830s to 1870s	Miller 1991 Sussman 1985
Edged	21	Commonly used between 1790 - 1860	Hunter and Miller 1994
Sponged (Closely spaced, dabbed colour)	21	Common from the 1820s to the 1860s, most popular in the 1830s	Samford 2013
Hand Painted: Other	11	Made into the late 19 th century	Kenyon 1991
Moulded	10	1840s to 1900	MACL 2012

Decoration Type	Frequency	Date	Reference
Industrial Slip	8	Introduced in the 18 th century, used to 20th century	Sussman 1997
Sponged: Open	8	1860s to 1935	Samford 2013
Transfer Print: Flow	6	First imported to North America in 1845, peaked between 1840s and 1870s	Miller 2000 Richardson 2013
Total	209		

Transfer Print Decorated Ceramics

Eighty-seven sherds of transfer printed ceramics were recovered including 67 blue, 13 brown, 3 black, 2 green, and 2 purple, with a representative sample provided in Image 40 (p.73). Transfer print as a ceramic decoration began in the 1750s and was developed by John Sadler and Guy Green of Liverpool. It was then adopted by Josiah Wedgwood who used it on his Creamware. Transfer printing is a process by which a pattern or design is etched onto a copper (or other metal) plate. The plate is then inked, and the pattern is "transferred" to a special tissue. The inked tissue is then laid onto a bisque fired ceramic item, glazed, and fired again. Key dates in the history of transfer print decoration on ceramics are noted in Table 21.

Table 21: Key Dates for Transfer Printed Ceramics

Date	Reference
technique invented c. 1753 (over-glaze)	Kybalova 1989
1783 first overglaze printed patterns	Shaw 1829
1820 to 1840 was the period of peak production	Little 1969
declined in popularity in 1850s	Miller 1991
revival in the 1870s	MACL 2012
produced into the early 20 th century	Samford 1997
black, peak production 1825 to 1838	MACL 2012
blue, peak production 1817 to 1848	MACL 2012
brown, peak production 1829 to 1843	MACL 2012
green, peak production 1832 to 1850	MACL 2012
purple, peak production 1834 to 1848	MACL 2012

Twenty-two sherds were identified as likely correlating to the Willow pattern. The Willow pattern originated in England and was designed by Thomas Minton in the 1780s (Little 1969). The pattern has remained in production to present date.

Late Palette Hand Painted Ceramics

A total of 37 sherds of late palette hand painted decorated ceramic was identified. Late palette hand painted decoration became common around 1830 and remained popular into the 1870s (MACL 2012). Red and pink underglaze colours were not available until the introduction of chrome oxides, which provide a good indicator for post 1830s occupation period.

Edge Decorated Ceramics

Edge decorated ceramics were one of the most common decorative types used on tableware in North America between 1790 and 1860. The earliest documented occurrence of the decorative type was in the mid-1770s, with edged wares continuing to be produced into the 1890s (Miller 2013). Different types and colours of edged wares have distinct date ranges. The majority of the sherds found in Lot 1 were blue, which becomes rare around 1860 but is produced up to 1890s (Miller 1991). There were two types of edged decoration identified (Image 40, p.73) *unscaloped rim with impressed repetitive patterns*, which date from the 1840s to 1860s and one sherd of *symmetrical scalloped with impressed lines pattern*, which dates from 1800 to 1830s (Miller 2013). One green edged sherd was also recovered, which was a rare decoration by around 1840 (Miller 1991).

Sponged Ceramics

A total of 21 sherds of blue sponged (closely spaced, dabbed colour) decorated ceramic were identified. This type of sponged decoration was common from the 1820s to the 1860s, but most popular in the 1830s (Samford 2013).

A total of 8 sherds of sponged (open sponged/stamped) decorated ceramic were also identified. This technique produced a design with more open spaces that distinguished it from earlier sponged decorated designs. Open sponge/stamped decoration was common from 1860 to 1935 (Samford 2013).

Industrial Slip Ceramics

A total of 8 sherds of industrial slip decorated ceramic was identified. One sherd was cable or finger trailed and 5 sherds were banded. This type of decoration was produced with a multi-chambered slip pot, which was patented in 1811 (Rickard 2006).

Flow Transfer Printed Ceramics

Six sherds of blue flow transfer printed ceramics were recovered (Image 40, p.73). British potters introduced a new process using flowing colour to decorate transfer printed ceramics during the 1820s (Little 1969). The potters added volatilizing chemicals in the kiln during the firing process causing colours to flow outside the original engraved pattern. Flow decoration became popular in the 1840s and were first imported to North America in 1845 (Miller 2000; Collard 1967). Flow transfer peak production was 1840s to 1870s (Richardson 2013).

Structural Artifacts

The next most common type of artifacts were structural in function and included nails, window pane shards, and brick fragments. A total of 88 nails were recovered including 66 machine cut, 10 wire nails and 8 wrought by a blacksmith (Image 41, p.74).

There were three methods of nail manufacture that developed over time as the industry grew and became more mechanized. The first nails were hand wrought individually by a blacksmith. Machine cut nails became available after 1800, when a nail cutting machine became of practical use (Vincent 1993). By the 1830s, machine cut nails had mostly replaced wrought nails in common use (Vincent 1993). Wire nails replaced the machine cut nail and became commonly used in the 1860s (Miller 2000).

Faunal Artifacts

Domestic mammals made up the greatest proportion of the Lot 1 faunal collection (23%) with a total of 34 fragments identified and 70 unidentified fragments that likely belonged to domestics. A summary of the domestic mammal skeletal elements in Lot 1 within the Operation 2 assemblage is provided in Table 22.

Table 22: Operation 2: Lot 1 Summary of Domestic Mammal Skeletal Elements

Skeletal Element	Identified Taxon			Unidentified Mammal		
	Cow	Sheep	Pig	Ind.	Medium-Large	Medium
Skull					9	2
Loose Teeth	5	1	12	1		
Vertebrae						
Ribs					8	4
Scapula						
Humerus					2	
Radius			1			
Carpals/Tarsals			1		2	
Femur						1
Tibia					1	1
Metapodials	2	2	1			
Phalanges	6	1				
Unid. Long Bones					6	2
Unid. Bones						
Totals	13	4	15	1	28	10

Cattle (*Bos taurus*) were represented with 13 identifiable elements (38% of domestics and 18% of Operation 2). At least 3 individuals were represented within Lot 1 that included at least one subadult. It is likely that most of the 17 unidentifiable medium-large sized mammal bones also derive from cow. The identified meat bearing portions of the carcass (vertebrae, femur, humerus, pelvis, ribs) were not represented (Table 22). Elements attributed to butchering waste, such as head and feet were found in almost full proportion with 13 identifiable phalanges, metapodials and teeth.

Sheep (*Ovis aries*) or goats were represented with 4 identifiable elements, which represented 6% of the Lot 1 faunal assemblage. At least 2 individuals were represented, including 1 juvenile and 1 adult. Meat bearing portions (vertebrae, femur, humerus, pelvis, ribs) were not present and the butchering waste elements consisted of 4 metapodials, phalanges and a tooth (Table 22). There was also evidence for post depositional canine gnawing (n=1).

Pigs (*Sus scrofa*) comprised the largest number of domestic mammals with 15 identifiable elements at 21%. It is likely that most of the 6 unidentifiable medium sized mammal bones also derive from pigs. A total MNI of 2 included 1 juvenile (less than 8-12 months, Grant 1982) female clearly defined by the large lower canine and tooth wear and 1 adult. There was evidence for butchering with chopped alterations (n=1). Pigs are often over-represented in faunal assemblages because of the preservation of numerous loose teeth that are frequent on domestic sites. The site assemblage, however, contained 12 loose pig teeth from both deciduous and permanent dentition (Table 22). Pigs are also home butchered more often than cattle, the head meat used to make head cheese, and waste bones discarded on site. Butchering waste elements from heads and feet comprised a total of 100% (n=16) of the identified pig elements, with an absence of meat-bearing portions (vertebrae, femur, humerus, pelvis, ribs) in the Lot 1 faunal assemblage (Table 22).

Heat alteration was observed in 7% (n=5) of the assemblage, mostly calcined, which indicates heating to high temperatures compared to charring. Heat alteration tends to affect bone identification where, in this case, most of the heat-altered bone could not be identified below class and general size class.

Birds likely representing mostly domestic fowl comprised 2% (n=2) of the faunal assemblage and a minimal number of 1 individual (Table 3). Most of the bird remains likely belonged to chicken and birds in the size range of chicken and duck. The skeletons of these similar-sized birds are comparable enough that the bones could not be confidently identified below family class. The fowl assemblage bore no evidence for heat alteration or butchering.

Indeterminate Artifacts

A total of 34 artifacts were inventoried whose function could not be concluded. Artifacts included glass vessels/containers, iron sheet, strap, bar, bolts, ring, rod, and wire.

Personal/Societal Artifacts

Twenty-seven personal/societal artifacts were recovered from Lot 1 in Operation 2, with the majority being clay smoking pipe fragments (n=22). One pipe bowl was decorated with an embossed "TD" and one bowl was fluted. Two pipe stems were marked with their manufacturer (Image 42, p.74), one stem was "MURRAY/GLASGOW", with the Murray factory being operational from 1830 to 1861 and one stem was "ENDERSON/MONTREAL", with the Henderson factory being operational from 1847 to 1876 (Bradley 2000).

Other personal/societal artifacts included 2 shards of health/hygiene bottle glass, a possible brooch fragment, a 4-hole bone button and a 5-cent coin dating to 1858 (Image 43, p.75).

Tools/Equipment Artifacts

Tools/equipment artifacts included agricultural and writing implements, as well as some more general artifacts, such as the base of a hand-held iron and horseshoe nails. Agricultural implements included a flowerpot and wrought iron staple, likely used for fencing. Writing implements included one slate pencil and a stoneware ink bottle fragment (Image 44, p.75).

Furnishing Artifacts

Furnishing artifacts included two agateware doorknob fragments and one furniture tack (Image 44, p.75).

Feature 4

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment identified a subsurface feature during the excavation of test unit 29S 0E, which was described as "*a thin spread of rock rubble with a dark brown clay loam matrix*" situated at the ploughzone/subsoil interface (Adams 2009:34). This deposit was "*discovered to be a shallow occupation 'smear', so the decision was made to excavate it, rather than attempt to preserve it in situ*" (Adams 2009:34).

The Stage 4 archaeological assessment included the hand excavation of 8 units surrounding the Stage 3 test unit at 29S 0E, as well as the re-excavation of test unit 29S 0E (Image 45, p.76), to confirm Feature 4 was mitigated during the Stage 3 assessment and determine if there was any evidence of Feature 4 that may have extended beyond the original Stage 3 excavation limits.

All Stage 4 test units within Operation 2 were excavated at least 5 cm into sterile subsoil and no evidence of Feature 4, or any additional subsurface features, were observed during the Stage 4 assessment.

General Overview of Stage 4 Hand Excavations

The general artifact assemblage recovered during the Stage 4 hand excavations in Operation 2 reflects a 19th century occupation, with all artifacts recovered from the ploughzone correlating to Lot 1. The excavation of 10 Stage 4 test units in Operation 2 provided the ability to recover 714 artifacts, representing a sufficient collection to assess the CHVI of the site. The Stage 4 artifact assemblage collected from Operation 2 also represented similar classes and styles as the artifacts documented during the Stage 3 assessment.

The majority of artifacts recovered from Operation 2 during the Stage 4 assessment were highly fragmented, which is likely a result of repeated ploughing and agricultural operations during the 20th century that are depicted in contemporary aerial imagery (Map 9). As all the artifacts observed in Operation 2 were recovered from the ploughzone (Lot 1), and no evidence of subsurface features were identified within the hand excavation area or previously unexcavated during Stage 3 assessment (Adams 2009), the hand excavations were stopped following the excavation of 10 test units and the area within Operation 2 was further assessed by mechanical topsoil removal (MTR).

4.5.2.2 Stage 4 Mechanical Topsoil Removal

Following the Stage 4 hand excavations, which complemented the artifacts and data collected within Operation 2 during the previously completed Stage 2 and 3 archaeological assessments (Adams 2009), the portion of the BhFx-40 site within Operation 2 met all the requirements for MTR listed in Section 4.2.3 of the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and as the occupation within Operation 2 was inferred to mostly date after 1830, the MTR occurred following the hand excavations in accordance with Section 4.2.7, Standard 2 of the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). No midden features, or any other subsurface features, were identified within the Operation 2 Stage 4 excavation area prior to the MTR.

This strategy is also in compliance with Section 4 of the MHSTCI *Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads* technical bulletin, which indicates “*Once hand excavations are complete, the mitigation of impacts for a farmstead site typically proceeds to mechanical topsoil removal. Mechanical stripping is designed to uncover the underlying subsurface features such as cellars, privies, wells and the footprint of outbuildings. Mechanical topsoil removal will also expose refuse pits/deposits associated with the occupation of the site*” (MHSTCI 2014:17).

The boundary of the MTR correlated to the inferred limits of potential pre-1880 archaeological resources, with the northern and southern limits defined by the absence of pre-1880 artifacts observed during the Stage 3 assessment (Map 16), the western limit of the development lands and the eastern boundary defined by the reduction in pre-1880 artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 assessment (Map 16). The Stage 4 unit excavated at 29S 11E, and the comparatively minimal pre-1880 artifacts recovered, confirmed the boundary and the inference that the primary core deposit associated with the pre-1880 occupation at the BhFx-40 site did not extend further east than the defined boundary subjected to MTR.

The MTR was completed in compliance with Section 4.2.3 of the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) using a Komatsu PC 200 LC tracked excavator with a 1.6 m wide smooth bucket (Image 46, p.76). All soils mechanically excavated were pulled away towards the excavator to provide the ability to recognize any potential subsurface features or artifact concentrations. The initial mechanical topsoil removal stopped at the topsoil/subsoil interface (MHSTCI S&G Section 4.2.3, Standard 3) to investigate the potential for cultural resources or features. The exposed subsoil surface was immediately cleaned by shovel and/or trowel following mechanical topsoil removal (MHSTCI S&G Section 4.2.3, Standard 6) and the inspection of the subsoil surface was completed before the soils could dry out (MHSTCI S&G Section 4.2.3, Standard 4).

The profile delineating the Stage 4 excavation limits from the portion of the BhFx-40 site to be avoided and protected situated within land owned by the City of Ottawa, was protected with geotextile fabric during the backfilling of the Stage 4 excavation area (Images 47, 48 and 49, pp.77 and 78).

Results

The entire Stage 4 excavation area within Operation 2 was assessed by MTR (Map 18). The observed stratigraphy during the MTR correlated to the Stage 4 test units, with ploughzone (Lot 1) over sterile subsoil (Lot 2). No subsurface archaeological features were observed during the MTR and no artifact classes distinct from those documented during previous archaeological excavations within Operation 2 were identified.

4.5.2.3 Analysis

All the artifacts recovered during the Stage 4 excavation in Operation 2 were collected from the ploughzone denoted as Lot 1. A significant percentage of diagnostic ceramic tableware decoration styles within the assemblage (see Table 20 in Section 4.5.2.1) are interpreted to reflect a mid-19th century occupation. Although the highest percentage of decorated ceramic tableware is represented by transfer print decoration (42%, 87 of 209), which can be difficult to temporally define individually, the indication that the next three most frequent decorative styles represented by hand painted late palette (18%, 37 of 209), green and blue edged (10%, 21 of 209) and sponged with closely spaced decoration (10%, 21 of 209), typically reflect pre-1880 occupation may provide temporal evidence for the transfer print ceramics to be associated with a mid-19th century context.

The absence of diagnostic artifacts reflecting an early (pre-1820) 19th century occupation, such as pearlware and creamware, suggests an initial settlement date for the Burroughs family sometime after 1820. The majority of nails recovered during the Stage 4 excavation were machine cut (75%, 66 of 88), with lower amounts of wrought (9%, 8 of 88) and wire nails (11%, 10 of 88), also suggests a mid-19th century occupation within Operation 2.

Other than window pane, glass was not abundant within the Operation 2 assemblage, with evidence of wine bottle and holloware containers identified. The low percentage of glass (5% of Operation 2 assemblage) also suggests an early to mid-19th century occupation date for the site. In the early 1800s, there were very few glass manufactures in North America, but as technologies improved and the demand for glass items increased throughout the century the number of glass objects recovered from archaeological sites also increased (Lorrain 1968). Noticeably absent from the glass assemblage were diagnostic material typical of late 19th century context such as milk glass and machine finishes.

The minimal number of artifacts reflecting a late 19th century occupation, including machine made glass, yellowware and ironstone ceramics, suggests the site was not occupied into the later decades of the 19th century. The recovery of an 1858 nickel from test unit 30S 2E, where 87 artifacts generally reflecting a mid-19th century date were also recovered, may indicate the Burroughs family continued to reside in the vicinity of Operation 2 until at least 1858.

The interpretation of the artifact assemblage recovered during the Stage 4 excavations in Operation 2 generally conforms to the known historical occupation sequence within the western portion of the BhFx-40 site. The Crown Patent for the 100 acres comprising the south half of Lot 3 was granted to George Barrows (sic) on 6 June 1828, with the family relocating to the property from Richmond soon afterwards (Lythgoe 2021). The 1863 Huntley Township map illustrates the Burroughs family residence set back from the township line in the general study area (Map 5), although no structures are illustrated in this location on the 1878 Huntley Township map, with the Burrough's family relocating to a new residence in the northeastern portion of their property on the south half of Lot 3, Concession 1 (Map 6). Although the exact date the family home was relocated cannot be confirmed, it likely occurred sometime between 1863 and 1878.

During their period of settlement within the vicinity of Operation 2, the Burroughs family were operating a rural farmstead. George Burroughs is recorded as a farmer in the 1851 and 1871 census documents, and the faunal assemblage recovered during the Stage 4 excavations indicates pigs, cows and lamb may have been associated with the farm.

The faunal assemblage and taxa identified in Operation 2 were generally consistent with the faunal assemblage expected from a 19th century rural farmstead. The equal representation of the waste portions of pork, beef and lamb (head and feet), suggests that these animals were raised and butchered on site and that the “waste” bone may have been re-cycled for grease extraction. The presence of saw cut bones on the site reflects the extended occupation of the homestead past the second quarter of the nineteenth century, when saw butchering came into common usage.

Based on the available historical data and Stage 4 archaeological evidence, the temporal occupation within the vicinity of Operation 2 is inferred to have occurred from around 1828 until circa 1878. This temporal inference is also generally supported by the spatial distribution of pre-1880 artifacts collected across the entire BhFx-40 site during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment (Map 16).

No subsurface features were identified during the Stage 4 excavations within Operation 2, which may indicate the Burroughs family residence was located west of Operation 2 within the land owned by the City of Ottawa. During the Stage 3 assessment, Feature 2 was documented in test unit 1M and was “*tentatively interpreted as a building wall.*” Artifacts recovered from this unit “*suggest a date range between about 1840 and 1870*” and the feature was not investigated further and “*was protected and backfilled*” (Adams 2009:33-4). Test unit 1M was re-located in the field during the Stage 4 assessment and is situated 11.4 m west of the development boundary correlating to the western limit of the Stage 4 excavation area (Maps 16 and 18).

If the wall identified in test unit 1M during the Stage 3 assessment represents the mid-19th century family residence, the absence of features or evidence of structures within the Stage 4 excavation area may not be unexpected. The dimensions of a typical log house in the early to mid-19th century were generally 16 feet by 20 feet (Rempel 1980). Settlers granted land in Huntley Township in the early and mid-19th century were also required to fulfill several requirements including “*that the locatees clear thoroughly and fence five acres for every one hundred acres granted; build a house 16 by 20 feet in the clear; clear one half of the road and chop down, without clearing, one chain in depth across the lot next to the road*” (Walker and Walker 1975). Therefore, although the exact dimensions of the Burroughs family residence have not been defined archaeologically, if the house generally conformed to the contemporary size of “16 by 20 feet”, and one of the walls may be represented in test unit 1M, then the structure may be located over 6 m west of the current development boundary. Based on this inference, it is also likely the primary core of the early to mid-19th century occupation represented at the BhFx-40 site is situated west of the Stage 4 excavation area, within the land owned by the City of Ottawa to be avoided and protected.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The historical context and archaeological data provide a temporal overview of the occupation and land use sequence at the BhFx-40 site. The Burroughs family is inferred to have settled in the western portion of the BhFx-40 site soon after acquiring the Crown Patent for the south half of Lot 3, Concession 1, in Huntley Township in 1828. The 1851 census indicates that the entire family resided within a two-storey log house on the property, which is illustrated within the BhFx-40 site boundary on the 1863 Huntley Township plan (Map 5).

By 1878, the Burroughs family had relocated to a new residence within the northeastern portion of their property, east of the BhFx-40 study area, and no structures are illustrated within the study area vicinity on the 1878 map (Map 6). Although the exact date the family home was relocated cannot be confirmed, it likely occurred sometime between 1863 and 1878.

The Gracey family purchased the property in 1901 and a new structure had been established in the vicinity of the BhFx-40 study area by 1906 (Map 7), which is also visible on the 1935 topographic plan (Map 8) and aerial imagery dating to 1945 and 1991 (Map 9).

The interpretation of the artifact assemblage recovered during the Stage 4 excavations in Operation 1 generally conforms to the known historical occupation sequence within the eastern portion of the BhFx-40 site reflecting 20th century occupation. Based on the combination of archaeological resources and historical context indicating the occupation sequence in Operation 1, as well as evidence of 20th century landscape disturbance activities negating the integrity of earlier land use, the portion of the BhFx-40 site within Operation 1 is not considered to possess CHVI as the majority of documented occupation post-dates 1900.

Based on the available historical data and Stage 4 archaeological evidence, the temporal occupation within the vicinity of Operation 2 is inferred to have occurred from around 1828 until circa 1878. The portion of the BhFx-40 site within Operation 2 is considered to have been sufficiently mitigated by the Stage 2 and 3 assessments and the Stage 4 excavations documented in this report. The primary concentration of the pre-1880 occupation within the BhFx-40 site is interpreted to be located west of the Stage 4 excavation area, and west of the current development boundary, within land owned by the City of Ottawa. Therefore, the portion of the BhFx-40 site west of the current development boundary, within the land currently owned by the City of Ottawa, is considered to retain CHVI and should be avoided and protected from all landscape disturbance or construction activities.

Where avoidance and protection measures are not viable options, Stage 4 archaeological assessment of the remaining portion of the BhFx-40 site would provide a context to specifically investigate the discrete early to mid-19th century rural occupation and land use within the context of early Euro-Canadian settlement within Huntley Township.

6.0 AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Due to the proximity of the unmitigated portion of the BhFx-40 site to the current development property, the portion of the BhFx-40 considered to retain CHVI will require the implementation of an avoidance and protection plan to be integrated prior to, and during, any construction activities within 10 m of the unmitigated site limits.

The avoidance and protection strategy for the portion of the BhFx-40 site currently situated within the City of Ottawa owned land will comply with Section 4.1.1 (Avoidance) and Section 4.1.6 (Alternative strategies for special conditions: Partial long-term avoidance and protection) of the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011). A map clearly showing the portion of the site recommended for avoidance, fencing and the limits of the area recommended for long-term protection is provided as Map 19.

To ensure that this area is protected from any inadvertent impacts, the following detailed avoidance strategy has been committed to by the Proponent (see letter provided in Supplementary Documentation) and will remain in place until the project construction has finished and the required Stage 4 avoidance and protection process for the portion of the BhFx-40 site recommended for avoidance has been completed. These measures include:

- A temporary barrier must be erected around the area to be avoided prior to any land disturbance activities within 10 m of the area recommended for avoidance and protection. The excavation limit associated with landscape and construction activities will need to be shored and backfilled as per Section 4.1.6, Standard 4 of the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).
- “No Go” instructions must be issued to all on-site construction crews, engineers, architects or others involved in day-to-day decisions during construction.
- The lands to be avoided and protected must be shown on all contract drawings, when applicable, and include explicit instructions or labelling to avoid that area.

- During grading or other soil disturbing activities, an archaeologist should inspect and monitor the area to be avoided to verify the effectiveness of avoidance strategies. The licensed archaeologist has the authority to stop construction if alteration to the portion of the archaeological site recommended for avoidance is observed at any time during construction, and the MHSTCI must be notified immediately, and
- After completion of the grading and other soil disturbing activities, an archaeologist will inspect the area and report to the MHSTCI on the effectiveness of the strategy in ensuring that the area to be avoided remained intact.

In accordance with Section 4.1.4 of the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) the following requirements will also be instituted for the portion of the BhFx-40 site recommended for avoidance and protection:

- The City of Ottawa will continue as the custodian of the portion of the BhFx-40 considered to have retained CHVI. Should any portion of the unmitigated BhFx-40 site be included in any land transfers, the City of Ottawa will inform the intended owner of the property that the unmitigated portion of the archaeological site continues to retain cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and is protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The allowable uses for the protected area must not include any activities that might alter the archaeological site in any way, either temporarily or permanently. This includes even minor forms of soil disturbance such as tree removal, minor landscaping, utilities installation, etc.

A letter signed by a representative of the City of Ottawa, representing the property owner and Approval Authority, is also provided within the Supplementary Documentation acknowledging the existence and location of the portion of the BhFx-40 site recommended for avoidance and protection. The City of Ottawa acknowledges that any remaining unexcavated components of the BhFx-40 site retaining cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) are protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act* until they have been appropriately mitigated in accordance with the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This Stage 4 archaeological assessment has provided the basis for the following recommendations (Map 19):

- 1) The portion of the BhFx-40 site within Operation 1 is not considered to possess CHVI, and therefore no further archaeological assessment is recommended for this area.
- 2) The portion of the BhFx-40 site within Operation 2 is considered to have been archaeologically mitigated, and therefore no further archaeological assessment is recommended for this area.
- 3) The portion of the BhFx-40 site situated within lands currently owned by the City of Ottawa, and adjacent to the current development limits, is considered to have retained CHVI and is protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This area is recommended to be avoided and protected from any landscape or construction activities and the archaeological integrity of the site must be maintained from disturbance activities.
- 4) In accordance with the avoidance and protection strategy for the unmitigated portion of the BhFx-40 site, the following conditions should be met:
 - a) A temporary barrier must be erected around the area to be avoided prior to any land disturbance activities within 10 m of the area recommended for avoidance and protection. The excavation limit associated with landscape and construction activities will need to be shored and backfilled as per Section 4.1.6, Standard 4 of the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).
 - b) “No Go” instructions must be issued to all on-site construction crews, engineers, architects or others involved in day-to-day decisions during construction.
 - c) The lands to be avoided and protected must be shown on all contract drawings, when applicable, and include explicit instructions or labelling to avoid that area.
 - d) During grading or other soil disturbing activities, an archaeologist should inspect and monitor the area to be avoided to verify the effectiveness of avoidance strategies. The licensed archaeologist has the authority to stop construction if alteration to the portion of the archaeological site recommended for avoidance is observed at any time during construction, and the MHSTCI must be notified immediately, and
 - e) After completion of the grading and other soil disturbing activities, an archaeologist will inspect the area and report to the MHSTCI on the effectiveness of the strategy in ensuring that the area to be avoided remained intact.

In accordance with Section 4.1.4 of the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) the following requirements will also be instituted for the portion of the BhFx-40 site recommended for avoidance and protection:

- f) The City of Ottawa will continue as the custodian of the portion of the BhFx-40 considered to have retained CHVI. Should any unmitigated portion of the BhFx-40 site be included in any land transfers, the City of Ottawa will inform the intended owner of the property that the unmitigated portion of the archaeological site continues to retain cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) and is protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- g) The allowable uses for the protected area must not include any activities that might alter the archaeological site in any way, either temporarily or permanently. This includes even minor forms of soil disturbance such as tree removal, minor landscaping, utilities installation, etc.

A letter signed by a representative of the City of Ottawa, representing the property owner and Approval Authority, is also provided within the Supplementary Documentation acknowledging the existence and location of the portion of the BhFx-40 site recommended for avoidance and protection. The City of Ottawa acknowledges that any remaining unexcavated components of the BhFx-40 site retaining cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) are protected under the *Ontario Heritage Act* until they have been appropriately mitigated in accordance with the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

- 5) Should future impacts be required within the portion of the BhFx-40 site identified to be avoided and protected as shown on Map 19, these impacts should be proceeded by a Stage 4 archaeological investigation to mitigate archaeological resources identified within this area. All archaeological investigations should be conducted by a licensed archaeologist and conform to the MHSTCI *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (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 the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The MHSTCI is requested to review and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction with the results and recommendations presented herein, with regard to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and the terms and conditions for archaeological licenses, and to enter this report into the Ontario Register of Archaeological Reports.

8.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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 Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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.

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*.

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*.

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

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.

9.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

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

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

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

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

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

10.0 REFERENCES

Adams Heritage

2009 **An Archaeological Assessment (Stage 1 to 3) of the proposed “Kanata West Business Park” (Terrace Lands) Part of the North Half, Lot 3, Concession 1 and Part of the South Half, Lot 3, Concession 1, Geographic Township of West Carleton (formerly Township of Huntley), City of Ottawa, County of Carleton.** Consultant’s Report Submitted to the Ministry of Culture. CIF Number P003-232-2009.

Adams, Nick, Kenyon, Ian and Dorszenko, Dena

1994 **Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists in Ontario.** Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., Archaeological Stewardship Program, London, Ontario.

Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nations (AOP)

2012 **History.** Accessed from <http://www.algonquinsopikwakanagan.com/culture_history.php> [4 January 2018].

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) and Geomatics International Inc. (GII)

1999 **The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton: Planning Report.** Archaeological Master Plan study prepared for the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton.

Belden, H. and Co.

1879 **Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton.** Reprinted, 1981, Ross Cumming, Port Elgin.

Birks, S.

2016 **North Staffordshire Pottery Marks, Davenport.** Accessed from <<http://www.thepotteries.org/mark/d/davenport.html>> [21 March 2021].

Bond, C. C.

1984 **Where the Rivers Meet: An Illustrated History of Ottawa.** Windsor Publications (Canada) Ltd., Ottawa.

Bradley, Charles S.

2000 *Smoking Pipes for the Archaeologist.* **Studies in Material Culture Research.** The Society for Historical Archaeology. p. 104-135.

Burroughs, Donald K.

2015 **Burroughs Family Tree.** Accessed from <<http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~johnburroughstree/family/chrono.html>> [25 May 2021].

Chapdelaine, Claude, Clermont, Norman and Cinq-Mars, Jacques

2001 *Laurentian Archaic in the Middle Ottawa Valley.* In J. L. Pilon, M. Kirby and C. Theriault (eds.) **A Collection of Papers Presented at the 33rd Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association.** Ottawa, The Ontario Archaeological Society and the Canadian Archaeological Association, p. 102-110.

Chapman, D. H.

1937 *Late-Glacial and Postglacial History of the Champlain Valley.* **American Journal of Sciences** 5(34): 89-124.

Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F.

1973 **The Physiography of Southern Ontario**. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Clark, T. E.

1905 *The Report of the Council of Ottawa Field Naturalists Club for the year ending March 1904*. **The Ottawa Naturalist** 19(1):10-11.

Clermont, N.

1999 *The Archaic Occupation of the Ottawa Valley*. In J. L. Pilon (Ed.), **Ottawa Valley Prehistory**. Imprimerie Gauvin, Hull Quebec, p. 45-53.

Collard, E.

1984 **Nineteenth Pottery and Porcelain in Canada**. McGill-Queen's University Press, Kingston.

Cronin, T. M., Manley, P. L., Brachfield, T. O., Willard, D. A., Guilbault, J-P., Rayburn, J. A., Thunell, R. and Berke, M.

2008 *Impacts of Post-Glacial Lake Drainage Events and Revised Chronology of the Champlain Sea episode 13-9 ka*. **Paleogeography, Paleoclimatology, Paleoecology**, 262(1-2):46-60.

Daechsel, Hugh

1981 **Sawdust Bay-2: The Identification of a Middle Woodland Site in the Ottawa Valley**. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, McMaster University.

1980 **An Archaeological Evaluation of the South Nation River Basin**. A report prepared for the South Nation River Conservation Authority, Berwick, Ontario.

Ellis, Chris J., Kenyon, Ian T. and Spence, Michael W.

1990 *The Archaic in The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris (eds), Ontario Archaeology Society, p. 65-124.

Ellis, Chris, Timmins, Peter and Martelle, Holly

2009 *At the Crossroads and Periphery: The Archaic Archaeological Record of Southern Ontario*, in **Archaic Societies: Diversity and Complexity across the Midcontinent**, Thomas E. Emerson, Dale L. McElrath and Andrew C. Fortier (eds), State University of New York Press, Albany, New York, p. 787-837.

Engelbrecht, William E. and Seyfert, Carl K.

1995 *Paleoindian Watercraft: Evidence of Implications*. **North American Archaeologist** 15(3): 221-234.

Fike, R.E.

1987 **The Bottle Book - A Comprehensive Guide to Historic, Embossed Medicine Bottles**. Peregrine Smith Books, Salt Lake City.

Fulton, R.J. and Richard, S.H.

1987 *Chronology of Late Quaternary Events in the Ottawa Region*. In R.J. Fulton (ed) **Quaternary Geology of the Ottawa Region, Ontario and Quebec**. Geological Survey of Canada Paper 86-23, Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Ottawa, p. 24-30.

- Fulton, R.J., Anderson, T.W., Gadd, N.R., Harington, C.R., Kettles, I.M., Richard, S.H., Robrigues, C.G., Rust, B.R. and Shilts, W.W.
- 1987 *Summary of the Quaternary of the Ottawa Region*. In H.M. French and P. Richard (eds) **Papers Presented at the Quaternary of the Ottawa Region and guides for day excursions INQUA 87 International Congress**, National Research Council of Canada, p. 7-20.
- Godden, G. A.
- 1988 **Encyclopaedia of British Porcelain Manufacturers**. Barrie and Jenkins, London.
- Grant, A.
- 1982 *The Use of Tooth Wear as a Guide to the Age of Domestic Ungulates*. In B. Wilson, C. Grigson and S. Payne (eds) **Aging and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites**, BAR British Series, 109:91-108.
- Golder Associates Ltd.
- 2014 **Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, Applewood Site, BhFw-25, Lot 21, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Gloucester, City of Ottawa**. Consultant's Report Submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. PIF Number P385-0005-2013.
- Huddleson, Julia E.
- 2013 *Decal-Decorated Ceramics in the Archaeological Record*. **Ceramic Identification in Historical Archaeology: The View from California, 1822-1940**. Society for Historical Archaeology. Special Publication Series No.11.
- Hunter, Robert R., Jr. and Miller, George L.
- 1994 *English Shell-Edged Earthenwares*. **Antiques**, March 1994:432-443.
- Huntley Township Historical Society (HTHS)
- 2021 **Township History**. Accessed from <<http://www.huntleyhistory.ca/history.html>> [22 May 2021].
- Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)
- 2011 **A History of Treaty-Making in Canada**. Accessed from <<https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1314977704533/1314977734895>> [4 January 2018].
- Jergens Company
- 2021 **Jergens**. Accessed from <<https://www.jergens.com/en-ca/>> [22 June 2021].
- Jodry, Margaret A.
- 2005 *Envisioning Water Transport Technology in Late-Pleistocene America*. In R. Bonnichse, B.T. Lepper, D. Stanford and M.R. Waters (eds) **Paleoamerican Origins: Beyond Clovis**. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, p. 133-160.
- Jones, O. and Sullivan, C.
- 1989 **The Parks Canada Glass Glossary**. Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services, Hull, Quebec.
- Jouppien, John
- 1980 *The Application of South's Mean Ceramic Dating Formula to Ontario Historic Sites*. **Arch Notes**, May/June 1980:24-29.

Kennedy, Clyde C.

1976 *Champlain Sea and Early Ottawa River Shoreline Studies, 1975. Arch Notes*, 76-7:18-23.

Kenyon, Ian

1991 **A History of Ceramic Tableware in Ontario: 1780-1890**. Unpublished Distributed Paper at the "An Introduction to English Ceramics for Archaeologists Workshop", Sponsored by the Association of Professional Archaeologists, 20 April 1991, Toronto, Ontario.

Kybalova, Jana

1989 **European Creamware**. Hamlyn, Prague.

LA Times

Luis Marcus: Invented the Bobby Pin. Accessed from <<https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1990-03-10-mn-1717-story.html>> [23 June 2021].

Laliberté, M.

1999 *The Middle Woodland in the Ottawa Valley*. In J. L. Pilon (ed.), **Ottawa Valley Prehistory**. Imprimerie Gauvin, Hull Quebec, p. 70-81.

Lindsay, Bill

2021 **Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website**. Accessed from <<https://sha.org/bottle/index.htm>> [22 June 2021].

Little, W. L.

1969 **Staffordshire Blue**. Crown Publishers Inc., New York.

Lockhart, Bill

2006 *The Color Purple: Dating Solarized Amethyst Container Glass*. **Historical Archaeology**, 40(2): 45-56.

Loring, Stephen

1980 *Paleo-Indian Hunters and the Champlain Sea: A Presumed Association*. **Man in the Northeast** 19:15-42.

Lorrain, Dessamae

1968 *An Archaeologist's Guide to Nineteenth Century American Glass*. **Historical Archaeology**, 2:35-44.

Lythgoe, Darrin

2021 **Farmer-Van Meurs Family History**. Accessed from <<http://farmerfiles.com/showmedia.php?mediaID=105>> [25 May 2021].

MacDonald, Eva

1997 *The Root of the Scatter: Nineteenth Century Artifact and Settlement Patterns in Rural Ontario*. **Ontario Archaeology**, 64:56-80.

Miller, George L.

2013 *Identifying and Dating Shell-Edged Earthenwares*. **Ceramic Identification on Historical Archaeology: The View from California, 1822-1940**. Society for Historical Archaeology. Special Publication Series No.11.

2000 *Telling Time for Archaeologists*. **Northeast Historical Archaeology**, 29: 1-17.

- 1991 *A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787 to 1880*. **Historical Archaeology**, 25(1):1-25.
- 1987 **An Introduction to English Ceramics for Archaeologists**. A one day seminar at the Second Conference on Historic Archaeology in Illinois. Midwestern Archaeological Research Center. Illinois State University. Normal, Illinois.
- Ministry of Heritage Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (MHSTCI)
- 2021a **Search for Previous Archaeological Assessments within 50 metres of Study Area**. 3 May 2021.
- 2021b **Search of Past Portal Database for Registered Archaeological Sites**. 3 May 2021.
- 2014 **The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads, A Draft Technical Bulletin for Consultant Archaeologists in Ontario**. Queens Printer, Ontario.
- 2011 **Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists**. Queens Printer, Ontario.
- Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. (NAA)
- 2017 **Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of BhFw-62, Lot 3, Concession 1, Geographic Township of March, City of Ottawa, Ontario**. Consultant's Report Submitted to the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport. PIF Number P025-0494-2015.
- Pilon, Jean-Luc and William Fox
- 2015 *St. Charles or Dovetail Points in Eastern Ontario*, **Arch Notes**, 20(1):5-9.
- Rempel, John I.
- 1980 **Building With Wood, Revised Edition**. University of Toronto Press, Toronto.
- Richards, Judy
- 2019 **George Burroughs**. Accessed from <<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/203642496/george-burroughs#source>> [22 May 2021].
- Rickard, Jonathan
- 2006 **Mocha and Related Dipped Wares, 1770-1930**. University Press of New England, New Hampshire.
- Richardson, Andrea
- 2013 **Archaeology Lab Ceramics Database, St. Mary's University**. Accessed from <<https://www.smu.ca/academics/departments/archaeology-lab-ceramics-database.html>> [10 July 2021].
- Robinson, Francis W.
- 2012 *Between the Mountains and the Sea: An Exploration of the Champlain Sea and Paleoindian Land Use in the Champlain Basin*. In C. Chapdelaine (ed) **Late Pleistocene Archaeology and Ecology in the Far Northeast**, Texas A&M University Press, College Station, p. 191-217.
- Rowe, J. S.
- 1977 **Forrest Regions of Canada**. Department of Fisheries and the Environment. Canada Forestry Services Publication No. 1300, Ottawa.

Samford, Patricia M.

2013 *Identifying and Dating Sponge-Decorated Wares. Ceramic Identification in Historical Archaeology: The View from California, 1822-1940.* Society for Historical Archaeology. Special Publication Series No.11.

1997 *Response to a Market: Dating English Underglaze Transfer-Printed Wares. Historical Archaeology.* 31(2):1-30.

Schut, L. W. and Wilson, E. A.

1987 **The Soils of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton.** Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Toronto.

Serjeanston, Cohen A.D.

1996 **A Manual for the Identification of Bird Bones from Archaeological Sites.** Archetype Publications Ltd, London, U.K.

Shaw, Simeon

1829 **History of the Staffordshire Potteries.** Accessed from <<http://www.thepotteries.org/shaw/index.htm>> [22 June 2021].

Spence, Michael W., Pihl, Robert H., and Murphy, Carl

1990 *Cultural Complexes of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods in The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650,* C.J. Ellis and N. Ferris (eds), Ontario Archaeology Society, p. 125-169.

Storck, Peter

1984 *Research into the Paleo-Indian Occupations of Ontario: A Review. Ontario Archaeology* 41:3-28.

Surtees, Robert J.

1994 *Land Cessions, 1763-1830.* In In E.S. Rogers and D.B. Smith (eds) **Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations.** Dundurn Press, Toronto, p. 92-121.

Sussman, Lynne

1997 **Mocha, Banded, Cat's Eye, and Other Factory-Made Slipware,** Council for Northeast Archaeology.

1985 **The Wheat Pattern.** Parks Canada, Ottawa.

Swayze, K.

2003 **A Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Woodroffe Estates Part North Half Lot 16, Concession 2 Nepean (Geo.) Twp., City of Ottawa.** Consultant's Report Submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Culture.

2004 **Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Central Canada Exhibition, Albion Road Site, Part Lots 24 and 25, Concession 3, Gloucester Township (Geo.), City of Ottawa.** Consultant's Report Submitted to the Ontario Ministry of Culture.

Tasker, Paul

2016 **Historic Land Deal with Algonquin Peoples Signed by Federal, Ontario Governments.** Accessed from <<http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/ottawa-ontario-algonquin-agreement-in-principle-1.3809876>> [22 May 2021].

Tremblay, Tommy

2008 **Hydrostratigraphie et géologie Quaternaire dans le Bassin-Versant de la rivière Chateauguay, Québec.** M.A. Thesis Submitted to the Université du Québec à Montréal.

Trigger, Bruce G. and Day, Gordon M.

1994 *Southern Algonquin Middlemen: Algonquin, Nipissing and Ottawa, 1550-1780.* In E.S. Rogers and D.B. Smith (eds) **Aboriginal Ontario: Historical Perspectives on the First Nations.** Dundurn Press, Toronto, p. 64-77.

Union Publishing Company

1885 **The Union Publishing Co.'s Farmers' Business Directory for the Counties of Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Grenville, Lanark, Prescott, Russell and Stormont, 1885-6.** Union Publishing Company, Ingersoll.

Vincent, Elizabeth

1993 **Substance and Practice: Building Technology and the Royal Engineers in Canada.** Parks Canada Agency, Ottawa.

Walker, Harry and Walker, Olive

1975 **Carleton Saga.** The Runge Press Limited, Ottawa.

Walling, H. F.

1863 **Map of the County of Carleton, Canada West.** National Library and Archives Canada NMC 43061.

Watson, G. D.

1999a *The Paleo-Indian Period in the Ottawa Valley.* In J. L. Pilon (ed.), **Ottawa Valley Prehistory.** Imprimerie Gauvin, p. 28-41.

1999b *The Early Woodland of the Ottawa Valley.* In J. L. Pilon (ed.), **Ottawa Valley Prehistory.** Imprimerie Gauvin, Hull Quebec, 56-76.

1982 *Prehistoric Peoples in the Rideau Waterway, Archaeological Historical Symposium, Rideau Ferry, Ontario,* F.C.I. Wyght, Lombardi, Ontario, pp. 24-55.

1972 *A Woodland Indian Site at Constance Bay, Ontario.* **Ontario Archaeology**, 18:1-24.

Wells, Tom

1998 *Nail Chronology: The Use of Technological Derived Features.* **Historical Archaeology**, 32(2):78-99.

Wilson, B., Grigson, C. and Payne, S.

1982 **Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites.** BAR British Series 109, Oxford, U.K.

Woodhead, E.I., C. Sullivan and G. Gusset

1984 **Lighting Devices in the National Reference Collection.** Parks Canada Agency, Ottawa.

11.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Fence delineating the development property and Stage 4 excavation boundary from the City of Ottawa owned land, view southwest.



Image 2: Archaeologists screening excavated soil during Stage 4 excavation, view north.



Image 3: Overview of Operation 1 landscape, view south.



Image 4: Concrete remains of former dairy barn, view south.



Image 5: Mounds of displaced soil and structural material south and west of former dairy barn, view east.



Image 6: Concrete floor of former northern outbuilding, view north.



Image 7: Concrete floor of former middle outbuilding, view west.



Image 8: Evidence of concrete floor associated with southern former outbuilding, view west.



Image 9: Mounds of displaced soil and materials in vicinity of former house, view east.



Image 10: Close up of mound of displaced soil and materials in vicinity of former house, view east.



Image 11: Remains of concrete septic tank filled in with wood, view east.



Image 12: Location of former septic tank (marked with orange flagging) within Operation 1, view east.



Image 13: Stage 4 excavation area in Operation 1 following backfilling, view northeast.



Image 14: (top) Machine cut nail (ON 41E) (bottom) Wire nail (ON 41E).



Image 15: (left to right) crown cap (0N 41E), case/gin bottle (0N 41E), machine made alcohol bottle (0N 41E) and indeterminate manganese bottle (0N 41E).



Image 16: Coarse stoneware sherd with Albany slipped interior (left) and vitrified white earthenware sherd with "Johnson" maker's mark (right) from units 1N 40E and 1S 39E.



Image 17: Tableware artifacts: (top left) white glass holloware (1S 39E), (top right) glass bowl with starburst design (0N 40E) and (bottom) knife blade (3S 39E).

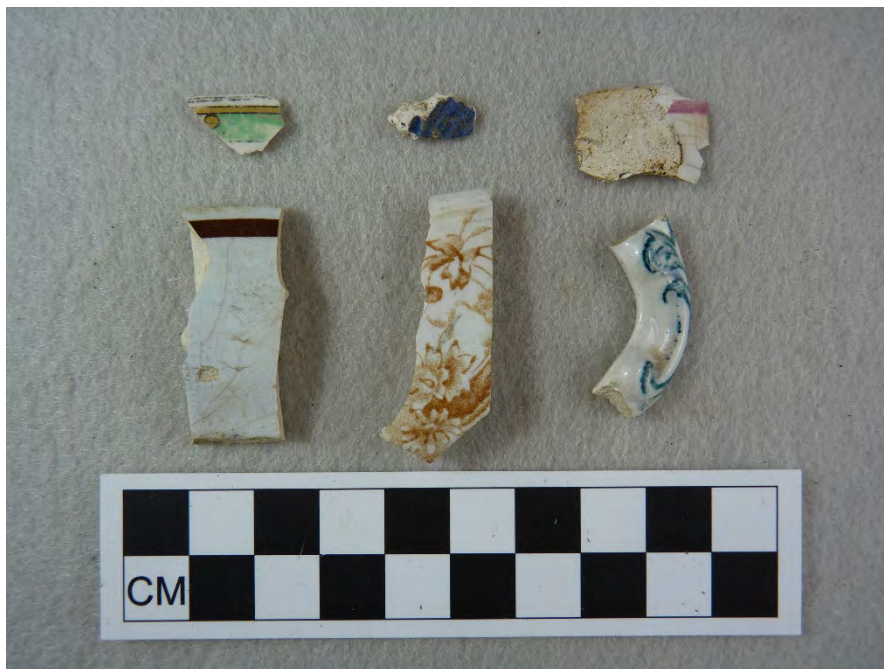


Image 18: Representative examples of ceramic tableware decoration: (top row, left to right) decal (1N 40E), blue edged: indeterminate (0N 41E), hand painted: late palette (3S 39E). (bottom row, left to right) hand painted: brown rim line (0N 41E), transfer printed brown (3S 39E), transfer printed green (1N 40E).



Image 19: Representative examples of personal/societal artifacts: (top row, left to right) plastic button (0N 40E), glass button (1N 40E), brooch (1N 41E), parian doll face (0N 41E), porcelain doll fragment (1S 39E). (bottom row, left to right) Jergen's Lotion plastic cap (0N 40E), glass eye lens (6S 38E) and hair pin (1S 39E).



Image 20: Representative examples of tools/equipment and furnishing artifacts: (left to right) staple (6S 38E), horseshoe nail (1N 41E), flower pot sherd (0N 40E), clothes pin spring (0N 41E) and manganese lamp chimney with machine crimped rim (3S 39E).



Image 21: Dark grey clay loam within western portion of test unit 1S 39S representing Lot 3 builders trench, view southeast.



Image 22: Indeterminate machine-made bottle base embossed '1835' from Feature 7, Lot 3 (Unit 6S 38E).



Image 23: Beverage and tableware artifacts in Feature 7, Lot 3 (Unit 6S 38E): (top row, left to right) wine bottle, alcohol bottle, jar rim (middle row, left to right) case/gin bottle, stemware foot, jar rim (bottom) knife.



Image 24: Representative examples of ceramic tableware decoration in Feature 7, Lot 3 (Unit 6S 38E): (top row, left to right) coarse stoneware sherd with Albany slipped interior, gilt porcelain teapot lid. (bottom row, left to right) hand painted: late palette, hand painted: brown rim line and transfer printed brown.



Image 25: Refined white earthenware sherd with brown transfer mark “.FORU../(BU)RSLEM/(EN)GLAD/SAVOY” from Feature 7, Lot 3 (Unit 6S 38E).



Image 26: Representative examples of tools/equipment, personal/societal and furnishing artifacts from Feature 7, Lot 3 (Unit 6S 38E): (top row, left to right) slate pencils, file, harness snap clip. (bottom row, left to right) shell button, pharmaceutical bottle, leather heel.



Image 27: Lot 4 stratigraphic deposit within test unit 2S 42E, view southeast.



Image 28: Representative artifacts from Feature 7, Lot 4: (top row, left to right) indeterminate manganese bottle (2S 42E), white plastic (3S 43E), composite footwear (2S 42E), lamp chimney (3S 43E). (bottom) carbon arc rod (2S 42E).



Image 29: Representative examples of ceramic tableware decoration in Feature 7, Lot 4: (top row, left to right) transfer printed green (3S 43E), transfer printed brown (2S 42E), transfer print: flow blue (2S 42E). (bottom row, left to right) 'St Johns' maker's mark (2S 42E), illegible maker's mark (3S 43E).



Image 30: Stone wall (Lot 5) and concrete surface (Lot 6) in test unit 2S 42E, view northwest.



Image 31: Stone wall (Lot 5) delineated in red oriented NW-SE in test units 0N 39E and 0N 40E, view north.



Image 32: Possible remains of stone wall (Lot 5) in test unit 6S 38E, view east.



Image 33: Displaced fragment of concrete in northeastern corner of test unit 3S 43E, view north.



Image 34: Gravel fill (Lot 8) and PVC pipe observed in northeast corner of test unit 3S 39E, view north.



Image 35: Overview of Operation 2 landscape, view southwest.



Image 36: Portion of BhFx-40 site within land owned by the City of Ottawa, view north.



Image 37: Representative test unit (30S 0E) in Operation 2 showing Lot 1 over Lot 2, view east.



Image 38: Representative test unit (29S 1E) in Operation 2 showing Lot 1 over Lot 2, view north.



Image 39: Representative artifacts from food/beverage: (top row, left to right) coarse brown, stoneware (28S 0E), coarse stoneware crock rim (28S 1E), coarse stoneware sherd with Albany slipped interior 29S 1E). (bottom row, left to right) teaspoon bowl (30S 1E), knife blade (30S 1E), knife blade (28S 1W).



Image 40: Representative examples of ceramic tableware decoration: (top row, left to right) blue edged: scalloped/impressed lines (28S 1W), blue edged: unscalloped/impressed repetitive pattern (30S 2E), blue edged: unscalloped/impressed repetitive pattern (30S 2E), green edged: indeterminate (30S 1E). (middle, left to right) hand painted: late palette (30S 1E), hand painted: green rim line (29S 1E), industrial slip (28S 1E), blue sponged (29S 1E), brown sponged: open (28S 0E). (bottom row, left to right) transfer printed black (28S 1W), transfer printed blue (29S 1E), transfer printed brown (29S 1 E), transfer printed green (28S 0E), transfer printed purple (30S 2E), transfer printed: flow blue (30S 0E).



Image 41: (top) wire nail (28 S 0E), (middle) machine cut nail (28S 0E) and (bottom) wrought nail (30S 1W).



Image 42: (left) Henderson/Montreal pipe stem (30S 1E) and (right) Murray/Glasgow pipe stem (29S 1W).



Image 43: Representative examples of personal/societal artifacts: (left to right) bone button (30S 0E), brooch fragment (30S 2E), 1858 – 5 cent coin (30S 2E), health/hygiene bottle base (29S 1W).



Image 44: Representative examples of tools/equipment and furnishing artifacts: (top left to right) Derbyshire ink bottle (30S 1E), slate pencil (30S 2E), horseshoe nail (28S 1W), agateware doorknob (30S 2E). (bottom) hand held iron (30S 1E).



Image 45: Subsoil (Lot 2) observed in entire plan view of Stage 3 test unit 29S 0E, view west.



Image 46: Komatsu PC 200 LC tracked excavator with a 1.6 m wide smooth bucket completing MTR in Operation 2, view north.



Image 47: Geotextile fabric placed along exposed profile adjacent to City of Ottawa owned land in Operation 2, view north.

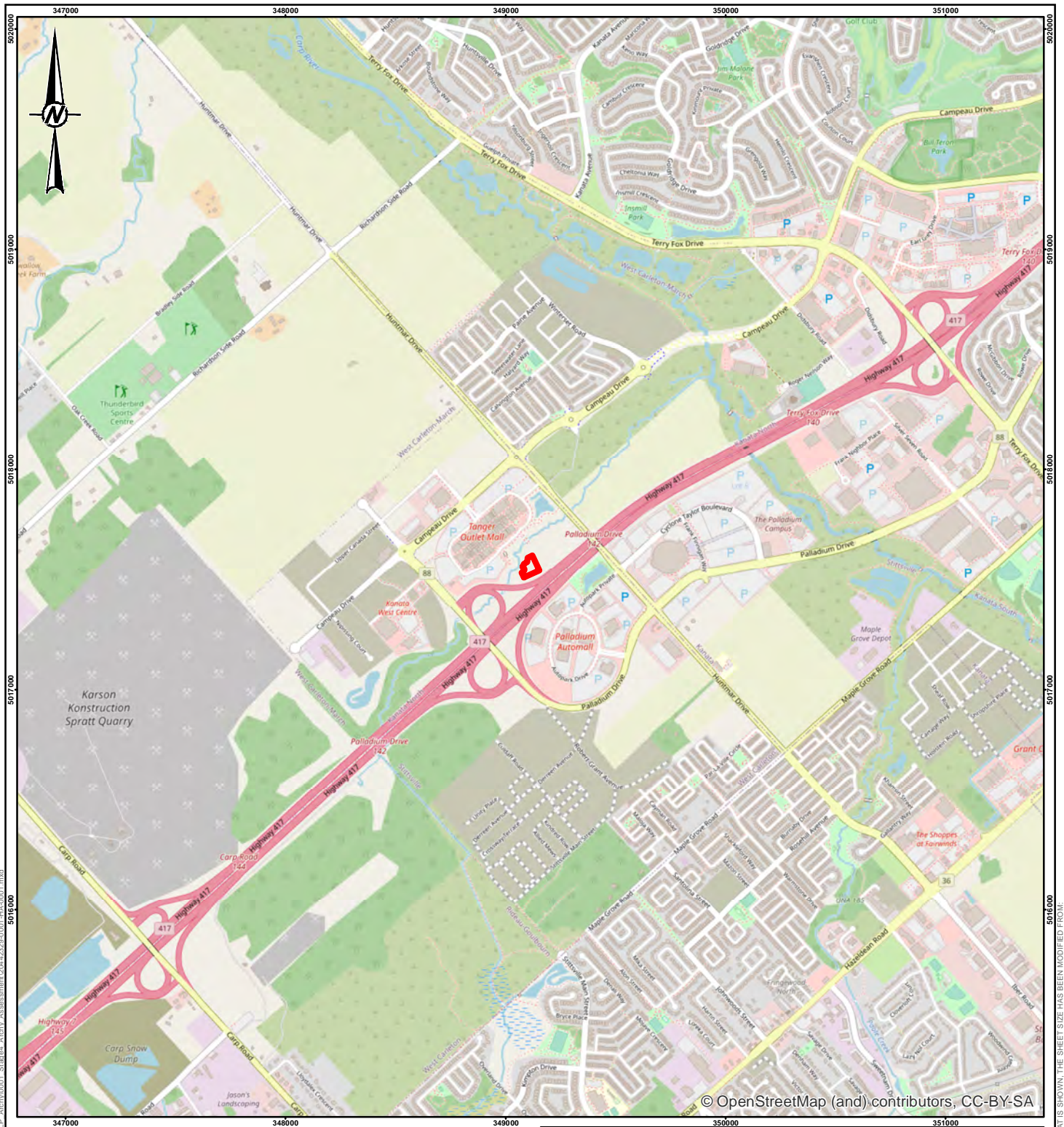


Image 48: Operation 2 backfilled following MTR, view west.




Image 49: Operation 2 backfilled following MTR, view south.

12.0 MAPS



© OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA

LEGEND

 STUDY AREA

CLIENT
THE BURROUGHS KANATA LP

PROJECT
STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BHFX-40, PART OF LOT 3, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, OTTAWA, ON

TITLE
KEY PLAN

CONSULTANT
YYYY-MM-DD 2021-07-19



GOLDER
MEMBER OF WSP

DESIGNED	----
PREPARED	JEM
REVIEWED	AM
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO. 20442329	CONTROL 0001	REV. 0	MAP 1
-------------------------	-----------------	-----------	-----------------



NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR DATUM: NAD 83
COORDINATE SYSTEM: MTM ZONE 9 VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

Map 2: Site Plan

Provided with Supplemental Documentation


Map 3: Topographic Map

Provided with Supplemental Documentation

Map 4: Development Map

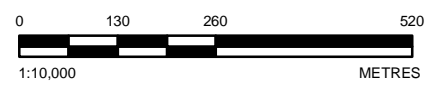
Provided with Supplemental Documentation



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE


REFERENCE(S)
 1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83,
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18



CLIENT
THE BURROUGHS KANATA LP

PROJECT
**STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BHF-40, PART OF
 LOT 3, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, OTTAWA, ON**

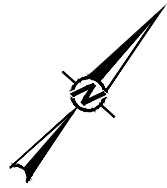
TITLE
1863 HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2021-07-20
 GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	JEM
	REVIEWED	AM
	APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO. 20442329	CONTROL 0001	REV. 0	MAP 5
-------------------------	-----------------	-----------	-----------------

Path: N:\ArcGIS\Spatial_Maps\Burroughs_Kanata_LP\Site_BHF-40\BKF - Archy\2021_Shape4_Archy_Assessment\20442329\0001-HA-0005.mxd

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm



LEGEND

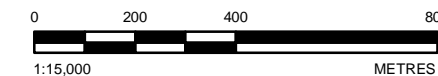
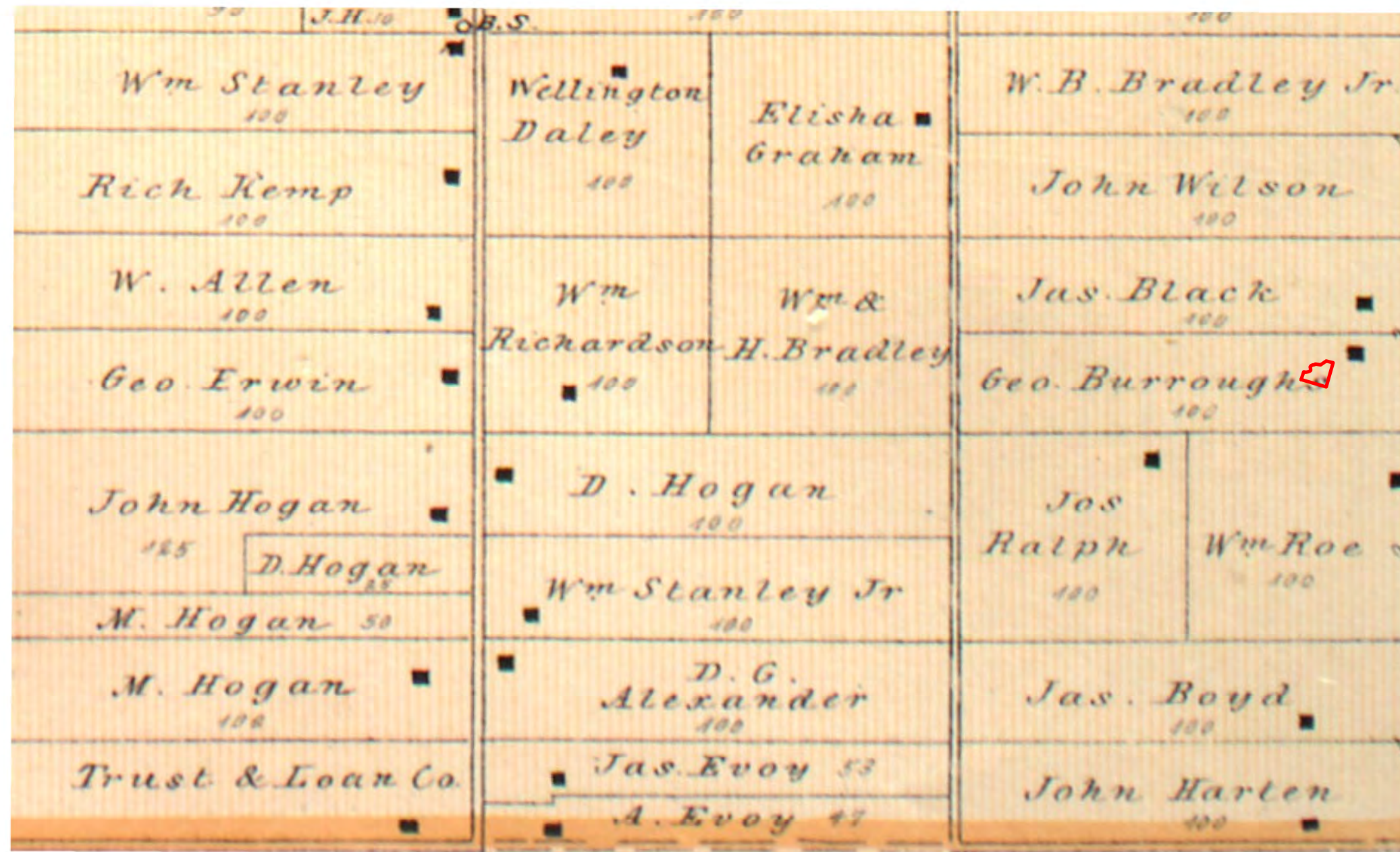
 STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83,
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18



CLIENT
THE BURROUGHS KANATA LP


PROJECT
STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BHF-40, PART OF
LOT 3, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, OTTAWA, ON

TITLE
1878 HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2021-07-20
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	JEM	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	MT	

PROJECT NO. 20442329	CONTROL 0001	REV. 0	MAP 6
-------------------------	-----------------	-----------	----------



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE


REFERENCE(S)
 1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83,
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18



CLIENT
THE BURROUGHS KANATA LP

PROJECT
**STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BHF-X-40, PART OF
 LOT 3, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, OTTAWA, ON**

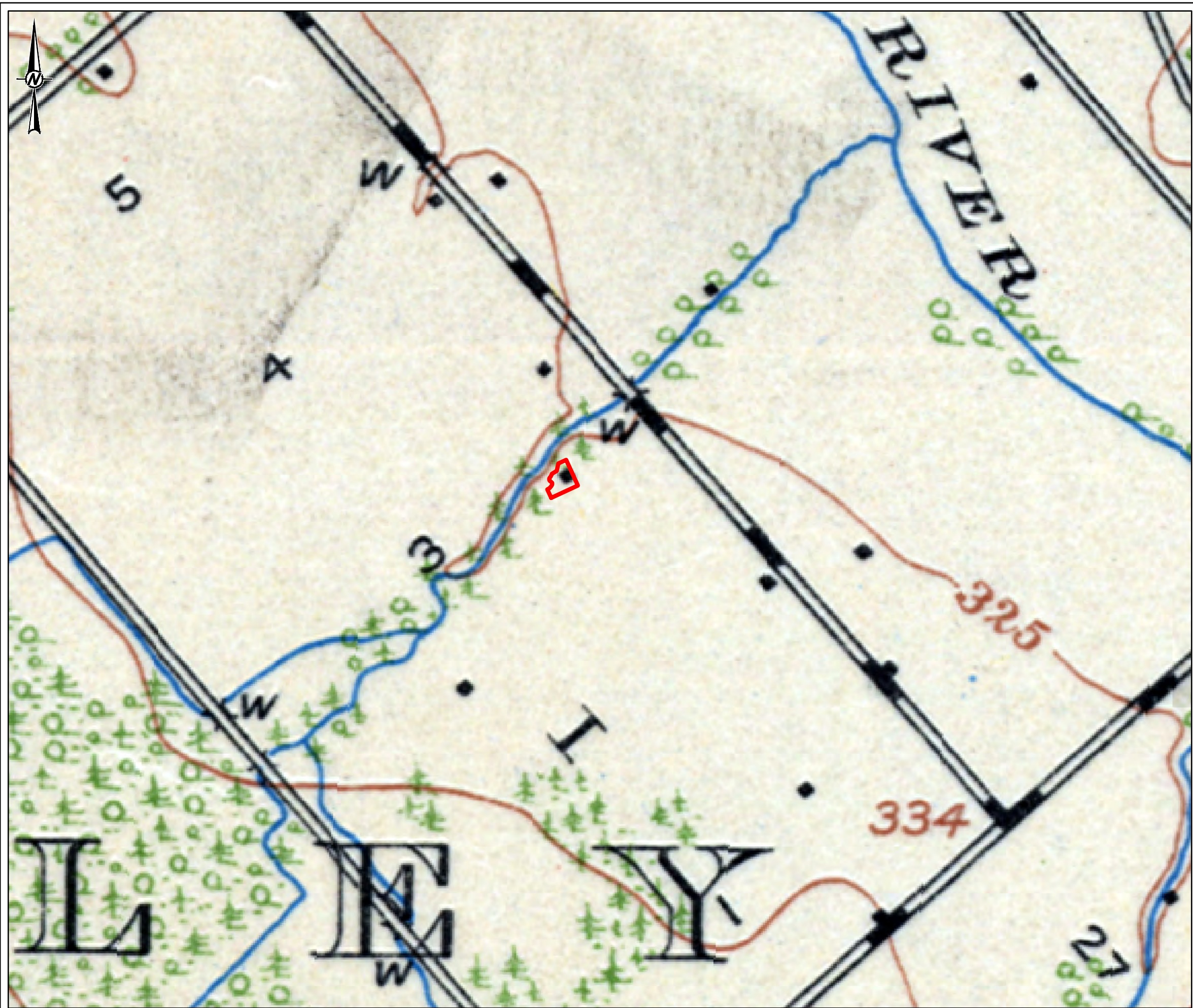
TITLE
1906 TOPOGRAPHIC PLAN


CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2021-07-20
 GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	JEM
	REVIEWED	AM
	APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO. 20442329	CONTROL 0001	REV. 0	MAP 7
-------------------------	-----------------	-----------	-----------------

Path: N:\Vector\Spatial\BTH\The_Burroughs_Kanata_LP\Sites_BHF-X-40\BKF-2021-07-20\Stage4_ArchAssessment\20442329\0001-HA-0007.mxd

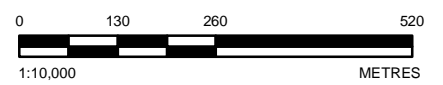
IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm



LEGEND
 STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE


REFERENCE(S)
 1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18



CLIENT
 THE BURROUGHS KANATA LP

PROJECT
 STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BHFX-40, PART OF LOT 3, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, OTTAWA, ON

TITLE
 1935 TOPOGRAPHIC PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2021-07-20
 GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	JEM
	REVIEWED	AM
	APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
20442329	0001	0	8

Path: N:\Projects\Spatial\BTH\The_Boroughs_Kanata_LP\Site_BHFX-40\99_PROJECT\20442329_BKLP_Archy\2021_Stage4_Archy_Assessment\20442329_0001_HA_008.mxd

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm

Map 9: 20th Century Aerial Imagery




Provided with Supplemental Documentation



NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83,
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18

KEY

-  Surface Survey (5m. intervals)
-  Test Pit Survey (5m. intervals)
-  Not Tested (Wet or Disturbed)

AB Farm Remains



CLIENT
THE BURROUGHS KANATA LP

PROJECT
STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BHF-40, PART OF LOT 3, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, OTTAWA, ON

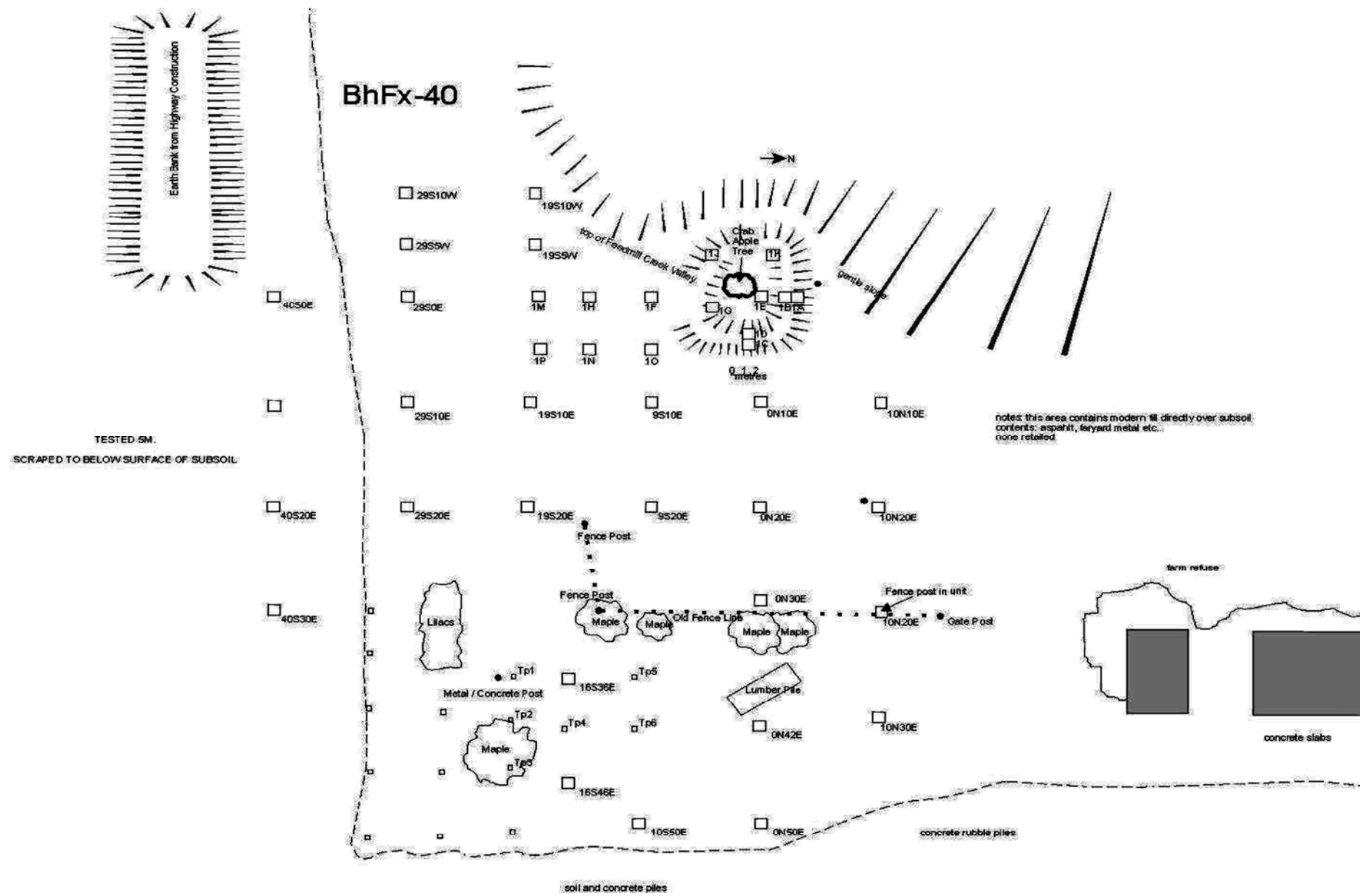
TITLE
STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AREA (ADAMS 2009)

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2021-07-20
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	JEM	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	MT	

PROJECT NO. 20442329 CONTROL 0001 REV. 0 MAP 10



Figure 11: Stage 3 test excavation plan - BhFx-40



NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83,
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18

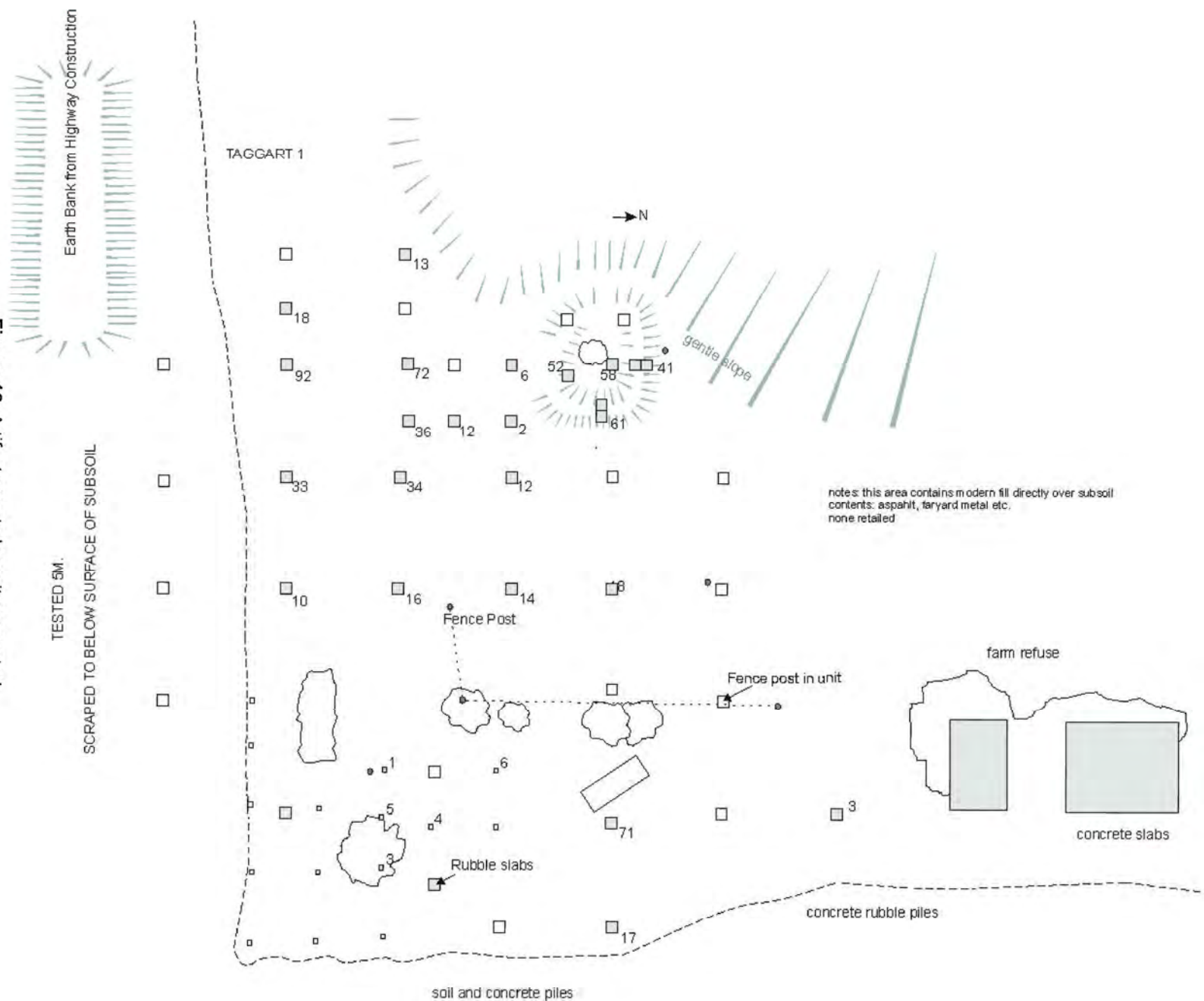
CLIENT	THE BURROUGHS KANATA LP	
PROJECT	STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BHFx-40, PART OF LOT 3, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, OTTAWA, ON	
TITLE	STAGE 3 EXCAVATION PLAN (ADAMS 2009)	
CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2021-07-20
	DESIGNED	---
	PREPARED	JEM
	REVIEWED	AM
	APPROVED	MT
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.
20442329	0001	0
		MAP
		11

Path: N:\Projects\Spatial_BAThe_Burroughs_Kanata_LP\Site_BhFx-40\BhFx-40\Stage4_Arch_Assessment\20442329_0001_HA_0111.mxd

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm



Figure 12: Artifact counts by unit excavated.



NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83,
COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18

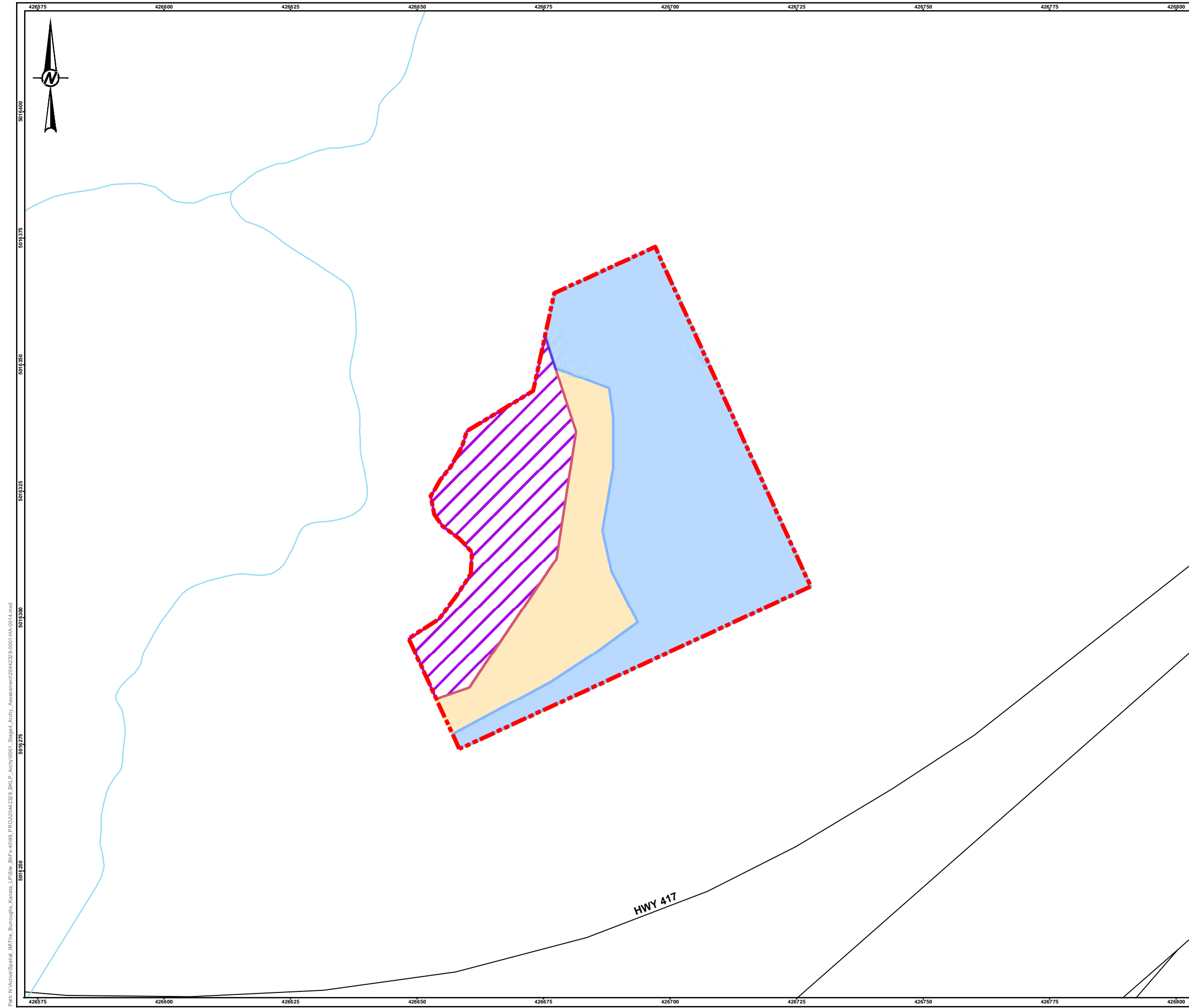
CLIENT
THE BURROUGHS KANATA LP

PROJECT
STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BHFX-40, PART OF
LOT 3, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, OTTAWA, ON

TITLE
STAGE 3 ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION MAP (ADAMS 2009)

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2021-07-20
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	JEM	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	MT	

PROJECT NO. 20442329	CONTROL 0001	REV. 0	MAP 12
-------------------------	-----------------	-----------	-----------

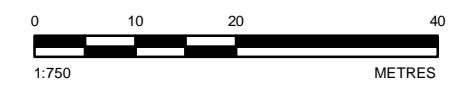


LEGEND

- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- STAGE 4 AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION AREA (LAND OWNED BY THE CITY OF OTTAWA)
- OPERATION 1
- OPERATION 2
- STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2020
2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



CLIENT
THE BURROUGHS KANATA LP

PROJECT
STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BHFX-40, PART OF LOT 3, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, OTTAWA, ON

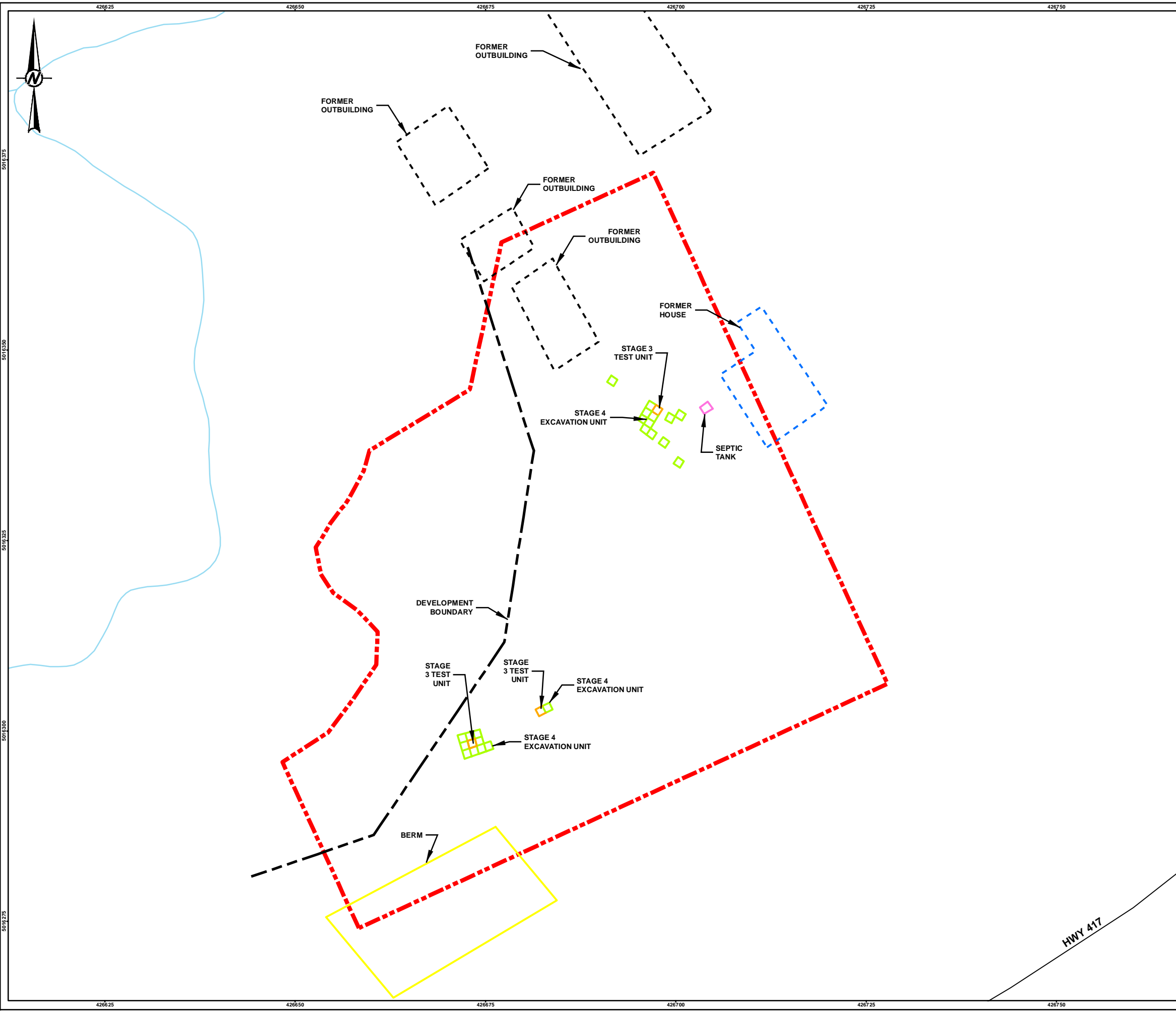
TITLE
STAGE 4 ASSESSMENT AREAS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2021-08-04
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	JEM	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	MT	

PROJECT NO. 20442329 CONTROL 0001 REV. 0 MAP 14

Print: N:\Vector\Spatial_1M\The_Burroughs_Kanata_LP\Site_BHFX-40\99_PROJ\20442329_BKLP_Activity0001_Shape4_Archy_Assessment\20442329-0001-HA-014.mxd

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm

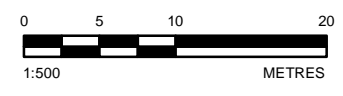


LEGEND

- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- BERM
- FORMER HOUSE
- FORMER OUTBUILDINGS
- SEPTIC TANK
- STAGE 3 TEST UNIT
- STAGE 4 EXCAVATION UNIT
- DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY
- STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
 1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2020
 2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



CLIENT
THE BURROUGHS KANATA LP

PROJECT
STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BHFx-40, PART OF LOT 3, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, OTTAWA, ON

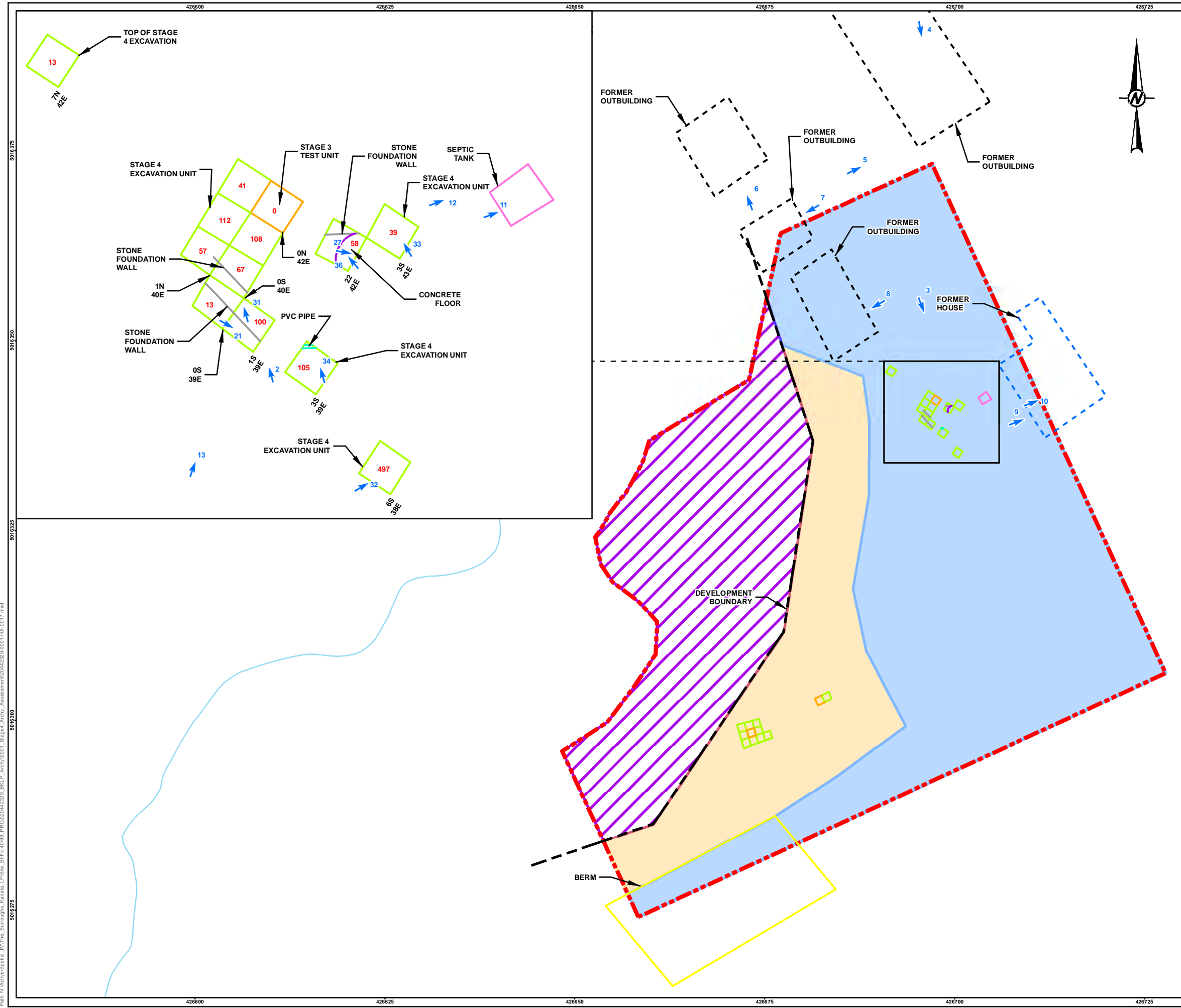
TITLE
STAGE 4 EXCAVATION SITE PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2021-08-04
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	JEM	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	MT	

PROJECT NO. 20442329 CONTROL 0001 REV. 0 MAP **15**

Print: N:\Vector\Spatial_JM\The_Burroughs_Kanata_LP\Site_BHFx-40\B9_PROJ\20442329_BKLP_Archy_Assessment\20442329-001-HA-015.mxd
 5016275
 5016300
 5016325
 5016350
 5016375

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm



LEGEND

- ← IMAGE LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- STONE FOUNDATION WALL
- PVC PIPE
- CONCRETE FLOOR
- BERM
- - - FORMER HOUSE
- - - FORMER OUTBUILDINGS
- SEPTIC TANK
- STAGE 3 TEST UNIT
- STAGE 4 EXCAVATION UNIT
- - - DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY
- ▨ AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION AREA (CITY OF OTTAWA)
- ▨ OPERATION 1 - TEST UNIT EXCAVATION
- ▨ OPERATION 2 - TEST UNIT EXCAVATION AND MECHANICAL TOPSOIL REMOVAL
- ▨ STUDY AREA
- 49 TOTAL STAGE 4 ARTIFACT COUNT FOR UNIT
- 28S1W TEST UNIT GRID LOCATION

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2020
2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

CLIENT
THE BURROUGHS KANATA LP

PROJECT
STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BHFx-40, PART OF LOT 3, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, OTTAWA, ON

TITLE
STAGE 4 OPERATION 1 SITE PLAN

CONSULTANT
GOLDER MEMBER OF WSP

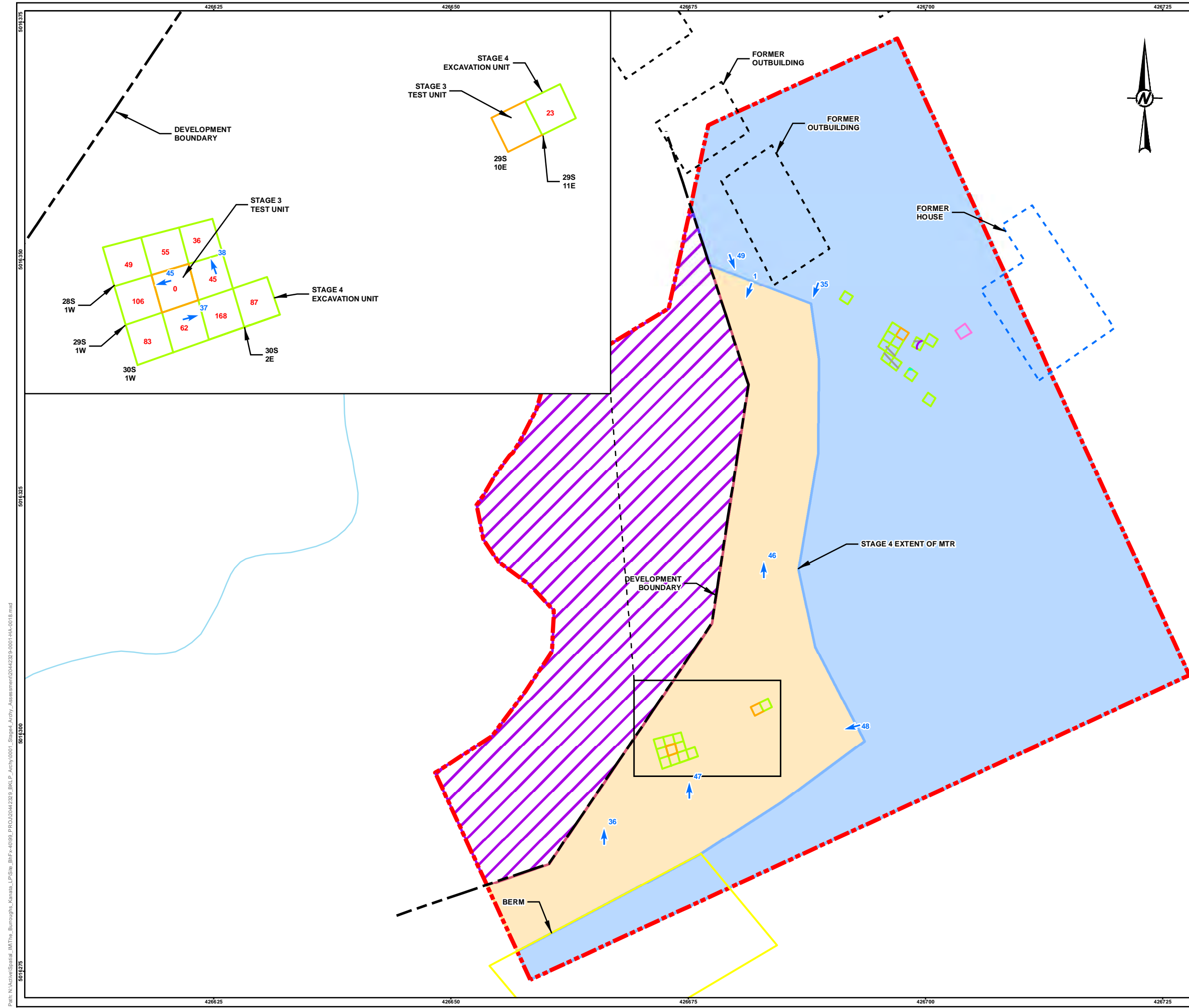
YYYY-MM-DD	2021-08-04
DESIGNED	---
PREPARED	JEM
REVIEWED	AM
APPROVED	MT

PROJECT NO. 20442329 CONTROL 0001 REV. 0 MAP 17

0 5 10 20 METRES
1:500

Print: N:\Vector\Spatial_1M\The_Boroughs_Kanata_LP\Site_BHFx-40\BHFx-40\B001_P\Arch\0001_Shape4_Arch_Assessment\20442329\001-HA-0017.mxd

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm

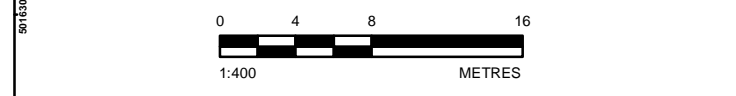


LEGEND

- IMAGE LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- STONE FOUNDATION WALL
- PVC PIPE
- CONCRETE FLOOR
- BERM
- FORMER HOUSE
- FORMER OUTBUILDINGS
- SEPTIC TANK
- STAGE 3 TEST UNIT
- STAGE 4 EXCAVATION UNIT
- DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY
- AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION AREA (CITY OF OTTAWA)
- OPERATION 1 - TEST UNIT EXCAVATION
- OPERATION 2 - TEST UNIT EXCAVATION AND MECHANICAL TOPSOIL REMOVAL
- STUDY AREA
- 49** TOTAL STAGE 4 ARTIFACT COUNT FOR UNIT
- 28S1W** TEST UNIT GRID LOCATION

NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
 1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2020
 2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28



CLIENT
THE BURROUGHS KANATA LP

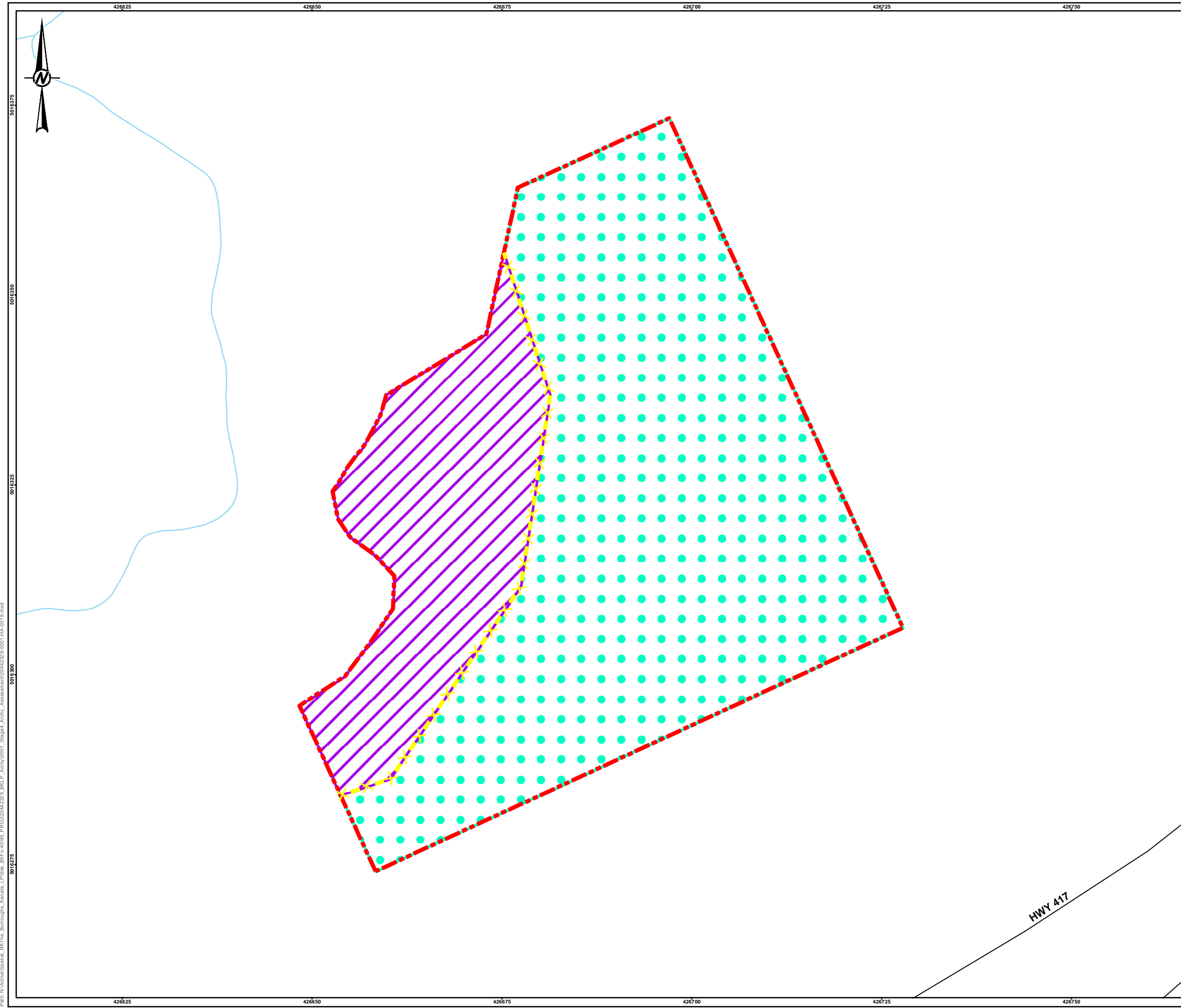
PROJECT
STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BHFx-40, PART OF LOT 3, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, OTTAWA, ON

TITLE
STAGE 4 OPERATION 2 SITE PLAN

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2021-08-04
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	JEM	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	MT	

Print: N:\Vector\Spatial_1M\The_Burroughs_Kanata_LP\Site_BHFx-40\B99_PROJECT\20442329_BKLP_Archy_Assessment\20442329\001-HA-0318.mxd
 5018275 5018300 5018325 5018350

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 28mm



LEGEND

- ROADWAY
- WATERCOURSE
- LIMIT OF PROTECTIVE FENCING TO BE ERECTED PRIOR TO INITIATING ANY LANDSCAPE OR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WITHIN 10 m OF THE BhFx-40 AVOIDED AND PROTECTED AREA
- RECOMMENDED FOR AVOIDANCE AND PROTECTION (AS PER SECTION 6 OF CORRESPONDING REPORT)
- CHVI MITIGATED. NO FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED
- STUDY AREA

NOTE(S)
 1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
 1. LAND INFORMATION ONTARIO (LIO) DATA PRODUCED BY GOLDER ASSOCIATES LTD. UNDER LICENCE FROM ONTARIO MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES, © QUEENS PRINTER 2020
 2. PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR, DATUM: NAD 83, COORDINATE SYSTEM: UTM ZONE 18, VERTICAL DATUM: CGVD28

0 5 10 20
 1:500 METRES

CLIENT
 THE BURROUGHS KANATA LP

PROJECT
 STAGE 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, BHFX-40, PART OF LOT 3, CONCESSION 1, HUNTLEY TOWNSHIP, OTTAWA, ON

TITLE
RECOMMENDATIONS

CONSULTANT	YYYY-MM-DD	2021-08-04
DESIGNED	---	
PREPARED	JEM	
REVIEWED	AM	
APPROVED	MT	

PROJECT NO. CONTROL REV. MAP
 20442329 0001 0 19

Print: N:\Vector\Spatial_JM\The_Burroughs_Kanata_LP\Site_BHFX-40\999_PROJ\20442329_BKLP_Archy_Assessment\20442329-0001-HA-0019.mxd

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: 29mm

Signature Page

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

Golder Associates Ltd.



Aaron Mior, M.MA
Senior Archaeologist



Michael Teal, MA
Associate, Senior Archaeologist

AM/MT/ca

[https://golderassociates-my.sharepoint.com/personal/amior_golder_com/documents/desktop/golder files/archaeology files/archaeology projects/kanata wbp 20442329/07 deliverables/04 revised report/p1077-0064-2021_re_22sept2021.docx](https://golderassociates-my.sharepoint.com/personal/amior_golder_com/documents/desktop/golder%20files/archaeology%20files/archaeology%20projects/kanata%20wbp%2020442329/07%20deliverables/04%20revised%20report/p1077-0064-2021_re_22sept2021.docx)

Golder and the G logo are trademarks of Golder Associates Corporation

APPENDIX A

Artifact Inventory

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
1	Op 1		0N	39E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: none				2	
2	Op 1		0N	39E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	green			1	
3	Op 1		0N	39E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
4	Op 1		0N	39E	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
5	Op 1		0N	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	base	starburst		moulded: contact		1	moulded panels on side, possible butter dish, possible cross mends 0N 40E Lot 1
6	Op 1		0N	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	white	indeterminate		3	possible enamel painted, tableware?
7	Op 1		0N	39E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					2	
8	Op 1		0N	39E	01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	cleaning	clothes pin (spring)	complete					1	
9	Op 1		0N	40E	01	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body				heat altered: burnt	3	
10	Op 1		0N	40E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
11	Op 1		0N	40E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	transfer printed	green			1	
12	Op 1		0N	40E	01	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	moulded				1	possible pitcher
13	Op 1		0N	40E	01	ceramic	porcelain: indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	handle	hand painted: enamel	brown		heat altered: burnt	1	creamer?
14	Op 1		0N	40E	01	ceramic	porcelain: indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	lustre	brown: light			1	
15	Op 1		0N	40E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	
16	Op 1		0N	40E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	tools/equipment	agricultural	flower pot	body	glaze: none				1	
17	Op 1		0N	40E	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
18	Op 1		0N	40E	01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	base	starburst		moulded: contact		4	moulded panels on side, possible butter dish, possible cross mends 0N 3S 9E Lot 1
19	Op 1		0N	40E	01	glass	manganese	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: 1 part	plain	pink	moulded: contact		5	possible machine made
20	Op 1		0N	40E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
21	Op 1		0N	40E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete				heat altered: melted	6	
22	Op 1		0N	40E	01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		8	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
23	Op 1		0N	40E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					2	
24	Op 1		0N	40E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1	
25	Op 1		0N	40E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		4	
26	Op 1		0N	40E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	round head		wire		1	
27	Op 1		0N	40E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		7	l=8cm
28	Op 1		0N	40E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
29	Op 1		0N	40E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	round head		wire		1	l=4cm
30	Op 1		0N	40E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		3	
31	Op 1		0N	40E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		4	l=2.5 to 4cm
32	Op 1		0N	40E	01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	cleaning	clothes pin (spring)	complete					3	
33	Op 1		0N	40E	01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
34	Op 1		0N	40E	01	synthetic	plastic: indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	plain	white			1	d=1.1cm, 4 hole, recessed
35	Op 1		0N	40E	01	synthetic	plastic: indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	lid	plain	black			1	'JERGENS */(LO)TION'
36	Op 1		0N	41E	01	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain			heat altered: burnt	2	
37	Op 1		0N	41E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain				8	
38	Op 1		0N	41E	01	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain				1	
39	Op 1		0N	41E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	brown: light			1	
40	Op 1		0N	41E	01	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	hand painted	brown			1	brown rim line
41	Op 1		0N	41E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown: dark			1	
42	Op 1		0N	41E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			1	
43	Op 1		0N	41E	01	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	indeterminate			1	
44	Op 1		0N	41E	01	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	plain				1	
45	Op 1		0N	41E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	rim line: gold			1	
46	Op 1		0N	41E	01	ceramic	porcelain: parian	personal/societal	recreation	toy: doll	face					1	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
47	Op 1		0N	41E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	
48	Op 1		0N	41E	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3	
49	Op 1		0N	41E	01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: alcohol	base	plain	amber	machine made		3	
50	Op 1		0N	41E	01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		2	
51	Op 1		0N	41E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua	indeterminate		1	
52	Op 1		0N	41E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua	indeterminate		1	
53	Op 1		0N	41E	01	glass	manganese	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	pink	moulded: contact		3	
54	Op 1		0N	41E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		5	
55	Op 1		0N	41E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate		plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate	heat altered: melted	1	
56	Op 1		0N	41E	01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	body	plain	aqua: light			13	
57	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	iron	food/beverage	beverage container	closure: crown cap	complete					1	interior foil
58	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	metal: ind. white	food/beverage	food container	jar: cylindrical	lid					3	mason jar lid, zinc?
59	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		bar	incomplete					1	2x11cm
60	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	metal: ind. white	indeterminate		bracket	complete					1	'U' shaped with single hole in base, steel
61	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	metal: ind. white	indeterminate		bracket	incomplete					1	'U' shaped with 2 holes, steel
62	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		rod	incomplete					2	
63	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					3	
64	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					4	
65	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	cauter pin	complete					3	small
66	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	nut: square	complete					1	
67	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	roofing head		wire		1	
68	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		10	
69	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		3	l=7.5cm
70	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		2	l=7.5 to 8cm

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
71	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		5	
72	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	round head		wire		2	
73	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		5	l=3 to 4cm
74	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		3	
75	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	spike	complete	round head		wire		1	l=13.5cm
76	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	spike	incomplete	indeterminate		wire		1	
77	Op 1		0N	41E	01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	cleaning	clothes pin (spring)	complete					2	
78	Op 1		0N	41E	01	synthetic	plastic: indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	button: indeterminate	incomplete	plain	white			1	d=1cm
79	Op 1		1N	40E	01	ceramic	coarse stoneware: buff	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	slipped	Albany (interior)			1	
80	Op 1		1N	40E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	handle	transfer printed	green			1	
81	Op 1		1N	40E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			9	
82	Op 1		1N	40E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	hand painted	brown			2	brown rim line
83	Op 1		1N	40E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	decal: overglaze				1	
84	Op 1		1N	40E	01	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
85	Op 1		1N	40E	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					7	
86	Op 1		1N	40E	01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: olive	indeterminate		2	
87	Op 1		1N	40E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	incomplete	plain	green: light	moulded: contact		1	
88	Op 1		1N	40E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: polygonal	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
89	Op 1		1N	40E	01	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete	plain	white	indeterminate		1	d=1.2cm, 2 hole
90	Op 1		1N	40E	01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
91	Op 1		1N	40E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					2	
92	Op 1		1N	40E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: threaded	complete					1	'U' shaped
93	Op 1		1N	40E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		4	
94	Op 1		1N	40E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		5	l=5.5 to 8cm

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
95	Op 1		1N	40E	01	metal	metal: ind. white	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	l=4.5cm, spiral shank
96	Op 1		1N	40E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		4	
97	Op 1		1N	40E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=8 to 9cm
98	Op 1		1N	40E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=4cm
99	Op 1		1N	40E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	round head		wire		1	l=3.5cm
100	Op 1		1N	40E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
101	Op 1		1N	40E	01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	cleaning	clothes pin (spring)	complete					2	
102	Op 1		1N	40E	01	synthetic	plastic: indeterminate	indeterminate		lid: indeterminate	complete	plain	black			1	d=3.3cm, threaded interior
103	Op 1		1N	40E	01	synthetic	plastic: indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	lid	plain	black			4	'JERGENS / (LOT)ION'
104	Op 1		1N	41E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	brown			2	
105	Op 1		1N	41E	01	ceramic	vitified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	moulded				2	
106	Op 1		1N	41E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			9	
107	Op 1		1N	41E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown		heat altered: burnt	1	
108	Op 1		1N	41E	01	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded				1	gilt line
109	Op 1		1N	41E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	handle	transfer printed	green			1	
110	Op 1		1N	41E	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					22	
111	Op 1		1N	41E	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	1	
112	Op 1		1N	41E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		3	possible lamp chimney
113	Op 1		1N	41E	01	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	body	embossed: lettering		moulded: contact		2	'..ARD..'
114	Op 1		1N	41E	01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		9	
115	Op 1		1N	41E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					3	
116	Op 1		1N	41E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					1	
117	Op 1		1N	41E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: threaded	complete					1	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
118	Op 1		1N	41E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	screw: indeterminate						1	
119	Op 1		1N	41E	01	metal	copper alloy	personal/societal	adornment	brooch	complete					1	l=3.5cm, gilt, double figure '8' with interior being knotted rope design
120	Op 1		1N	41E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	round head		wire		1	
121	Op 1		1N	41E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		6	l=5 to 7.5cm
122	Op 1		1N	41E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		9	
123	Op 1		1N	41E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		11	
124	Op 1		1N	41E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		3	l=7 to 9cm
125	Op 1		1N	41E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	round head		wire		5	l=4 to 4.5cm
126	Op 1		1N	41E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
127	Op 1		1N	41E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		13	
128	Op 1		1N	41E	01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	cleaning	clothes pin (spring)	complete					1	
129	Op 1		1N	41E	01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
130	Op 1		1N	41E	01	synthetic	mortar	structural	building component	sample	incomplete					1	
131	Op 1		1N	42E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	brown			1	
132	Op 1		1N	42E	01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
133	Op 1		1N	42E	01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	moulded				2	
134	Op 1		1N	42E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
135	Op 1		1N	42E	01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	lid: indeterminate	rim	plain	clear/colourless		heat altered: burnt	1	teapot lid?
136	Op 1		1N	42E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	
137	Op 1		1N	42E	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					5	
138	Op 1		1N	42E	01	glass	indeterminate	furnishing	lighting	lamp chimney	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
139	Op 1		1N	42E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plain	clear/colourless		heat altered: melted	1	
140	Op 1		1N	42E	01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		7	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
141	Op 1		1N	42E	01	metal	copper alloy	indeterminate	hardware	washer	complete					1	d=1.1cm
142	Op 1		1N	42E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		3	l=6 to 7cm
143	Op 1		1N	42E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	impressed		cut		3	
144	Op 1		1N	42E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		3	l=6.5 to 8cm
145	Op 1		1N	42E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
146	Op 1		1N	42E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	round head		wire		2	l=4cm
147	Op 1		1N	42E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		3	l=3.5cm
148	Op 1		1N	42E	01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	horse equipment: buckle	incomplete					1	6.5x6.5cm
149	Op 1		1N	42E	01	synthetic	mortar	structural	building component	sample	incomplete					1	
150	Op 1		1S	39E	01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	moulded				1	horizontal ridge near rim
151	Op 1		1S	39E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	hand painted	brown			1	interior brown rim line
152	Op 1		1S	39E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	bk tp 'JOHNSON (IN CREST) / ENGL(AND)'
153	Op 1		1S	39E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			7	
154	Op 1		1S	39E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	green			1	
155	Op 1		1S	39E	01	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body				heat altered: burnt	1	
156	Op 1		1S	39E	01	ceramic	porcelain: indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	gilt				1	bright gold painted & moulded, pitcher?
157	Op 1		1S	39E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	body	moulded				1	
158	Op 1		1S	39E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown		heat altered: burnt	1	floral
159	Op 1		1S	39E	01	ceramic	porcelain: indeterminate	personal/societal	recreation	toy: doll	body	lustre				1	doll arm & body fragment, peach lustre
160	Op 1		1S	39E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					5	
161	Op 1		1S	39E	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					5	
162	Op 1		1S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: alcohol	body	plain	amber	machine made		4	
163	Op 1		1S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		2	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
164	Op 1		1S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	white	indeterminate		2	possibly contained enamel painting
165	Op 1		1S	39E	01	glass	manganese	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	embossed: lettering		moulded: contact		2	'..ALITY/..NE'
166	Op 1		1S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	neck	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
167	Op 1		1S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua	moulded: contact		3	
168	Op 1		1S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	thin - lamp chimney or stemware?
169	Op 1		1S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	body	embossed: lettering	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	'..BE' or '..RE'
170	Op 1		1S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	body	embossed: lettering	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	'..I OZ.'
171	Op 1		1S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		15	
172	Op 1		1S	39E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					2	
173	Op 1		1S	39E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					3	
174	Op 1		1S	39E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: threaded	complete					1	
175	Op 1		1S	39E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	washer	incomplete					1	
176	Op 1		1S	39E	01	metal	iron	personal/societal	health/hygiene	hair pin	complete					1	bobby pin
177	Op 1		1S	39E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		3	
178	Op 1		1S	39E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		5	l=7 to 8.5cm
179	Op 1		1S	39E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		4	l=5.5 to 7cm
180	Op 1		1S	39E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		4	
181	Op 1		1S	39E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	roofing head		wire		1	
182	Op 1		1S	39E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		7	l=2.5 to 4cm
183	Op 1		1S	39E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		5	
184	Op 1		1S	39E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	spike	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=13cm
185	Op 1		1S	39E	01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	agricultural	staple	incomplete					1	
186	Op 1		1S	39E	01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	cleaning	clothes pin (spring)	complete					2	
187	Op 1		1S	39E	01	synthetic	mortar	structural	building component	sample	incomplete					1	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
188	Op 1		2S	42E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: indeterminate	body	glaze: none				1	
189	Op 1		2S	42E	01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain				1	
190	Op 1		2S	42E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain				2	
191	Op 1		2S	42E	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
192	Op 1		2S	42E	01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	body	plain	green: olive	moulded: contact		1	
193	Op 1		2S	42E	01	glass	manganese	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	pink	indeterminate		2	
194	Op 1		2S	42E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
195	Op 1		2S	42E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
196	Op 1		2S	42E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		3	
197	Op 1		2S	42E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
198	Op 1		2S	42E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=4cm
199	Op 1		3S	39E	01	ceramic	coarse stoneware: buff	food/beverage	food container	holloware: indeterminate	body	slipped	Albany (interior)			1	
200	Op 1		3S	39E	01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	moulded	flutes			1	
201	Op 1		3S	39E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
202	Op 1		3S	39E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	transfer printed	green			1	
203	Op 1		3S	39E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	body	moulded				3	
204	Op 1		3S	39E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	transfer printed	brown			1	
205	Op 1		3S	39E	01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
206	Op 1		3S	39E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	brown			2	
207	Op 1		3S	39E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	pink rim line
208	Op 1		3S	39E	01	ceramic	porcelain: bone china	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
209	Op 1		3S	39E	01	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
210	Op 1		3S	39E	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					5	
211	Op 1		3S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: alcohol	base	plain	amber	moulded: contact		21	possible 3 piece moulded

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
212	Op 1		3S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
213	Op 1		3S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	white	indeterminate		2	
214	Op 1		3S	39E	01	glass	manganese	furnishing	lighting	lamp globe/shade	rim					1	crimped rim
215	Op 1		3S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua	indeterminate		2	
216	Op 1		3S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	incomplete	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		6	
217	Op 1		3S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		2	thin, possible medicinal or toiletry
218	Op 1		3S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: polygonal	body	plain	aqua	moulded: contact		1	
219	Op 1		3S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		3	lamp shade or stemware
220	Op 1		3S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete			heat altered: melted		2	
221	Op 1		3S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	finish: prescription	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
222	Op 1		3S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	embossed measurement - '10'
223	Op 1		3S	39E	01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		9	
224	Op 1		3S	39E	01	metal	iron	food/beverage	tableware	knife	blade					1	partial blade with bolster and tang
225	Op 1		3S	39E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	
226	Op 1		3S	39E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1	
227	Op 1		3S	39E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					3	
228	Op 1		3S	39E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: threaded	complete					1	
229	Op 1		3S	39E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: unthreaded	incomplete					1	
230	Op 1		3S	39E	01	metal	copper alloy	personal/societal	adornment	indeterminate	incomplete					1	possible jewellery related, 'T' shaped, with semi-circular cut-outs
231	Op 1		3S	39E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		4	8-10cm
232	Op 1		3S	39E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		6	
233	Op 1		3S	39E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		8	
234	Op 1		3S	39E	01	metal	metal: ind. white	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	steel nail
235	Op 1		3S	39E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
236	Op 1		3S	39E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=3.5cm
237	Op 1		3S	39E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	round head		wire		2	4cm
238	Op 1		3S	43E	01	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	footring/footrim	plain				1	
239	Op 1		3S	43E	01	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain				1	
240	Op 1		3S	43E	01	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	transfer printed	brown			2	
241	Op 1		3S	43E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	green			1	
242	Op 1		3S	43E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted: enamel	polychrome			1	pink/peach floral with green leaves
243	Op 1		3S	43E	01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		1	
244	Op 1		3S	43E	01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	stemware	foot	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
245	Op 1		3S	43E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		2	
246	Op 1		3S	43E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		lid: indeterminate	knob	plain	amber	moulded: contact		1	d=2.5cm, oval shape
247	Op 1		3S	43E	01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light			3	
248	Op 1		3S	43E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	roofing head		wire		3	l=8cm
249	Op 1		3S	43E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		6	
250	Op 1		3S	43E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=3.5cm
251	Op 1		3S	43E	01	synthetic	plastic: indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	lid	plain	white			4	
252	Op 1		6S	38E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	brown			1	
253	Op 1		6S	38E	01	ceramic	porcelain: indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	footring/footrim	plain			heat altered: burnt	1	
254	Op 1		6S	38E	01	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain			heat altered: burnt	2	
255	Op 1		6S	38E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain				2	
256	Op 1		6S	38E	01	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	hand painted	brown			2	brown rim line
257	Op 1		6S	38E	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
258	Op 1		6S	38E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	base	plain	aqua: light	moulded: contact		1	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
259	Op 1		6S	38E	01	glass	manganese	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	pink	indeterminate		1	
260	Op 1		6S	38E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		4	
261	Op 1		6S	38E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	thin - stemware bowl or lamp related?
262	Op 1		6S	38E	01	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	personal gear	eye glasses/lens	incomplete	plain	aqua: light			2	d=5cm
263	Op 1		6S	38E	01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light			3	
264	Op 1		6S	38E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate				cast		1	11x11cm, square shaped, machinery/cap?
265	Op 1		6S	38E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	body			cast		2	rectangular shape, heavy - machinery?
266	Op 1		6S	38E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					3	
267	Op 1		6S	38E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: threaded	complete	square head				1	
268	Op 1		6S	38E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		8	
269	Op 1		6S	38E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	roofing head		wire		1	
270	Op 1		6S	38E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		4	l=8cm
271	Op 1		6S	38E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		2	
272	Op 1		6S	38E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		6	l=5 to 7.5cm
273	Op 1		6S	38E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	round head		wire	corroded	6	l=3 to 4cm
274	Op 1		6S	38E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		2	
275	Op 1		6S	38E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		15	
276	Op 1		6S	38E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		17	
277	Op 1		6S	38E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	spike	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=15cm
278	Op 1		6S	38E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	spike	incomplete	indeterminate		wire		1	
279	Op 1		6S	38E	01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	agricultural	staple	complete					1	
280	Op 1		6S	38E	01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	indeterminate	drill	incomplete					1	l=5.8cm, drill bit
281	Op 1		6S	38E	01	synthetic	plastic: indeterminate	indeterminate		lid: indeterminate		plain	red			1	d=1.6cm, ribbed exterior, threaded interior
282	Op 1		7N	42E	01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	hand painted	brown			4	brown rim line

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
283	Op 1		7N	42E	01	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	moulded	floral			1	
284	Op 1		7N	42E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	
285	Op 1		7N	42E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua	indeterminate		1	
286	Op 1		7N	42E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		2	l=6.5 to 7cm
287	Op 1		7N	42E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		wire		1	
288	Op 1		7N	42E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	impressed		cut		1	
289	Op 1		7N	42E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=4cm
290	Op 1		7N	42E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	spike	complete	round head		wire		1	l=10.5cm
291	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain				2	
292	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain				1	partial bk tp makers' mark -lower portion of crest/ 'St. Johns'
293	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain				1	
294	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
295	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	body	transfer printed	brown			2	
296	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded				1	moulded wavy line near rim
297	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	composite	leather	personal/societal	footwear	footwear: upper	incomplete					2	copper grommets (for lacing)
298	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
299	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	fauna	leather	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					5	possibly footwear related
300	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	flora	carbon	furnishing	lighting	rod	complete					1	
301	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua	indeterminate		2	soda bottle? Thick fragments
302	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
303	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	finish: 1 part	plain	pink	indeterminate		1	food bottle/jar?
304	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua	indeterminate		2	
305	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua			2	
306	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
307	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1	
308	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		2	l=7.5cm
309	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
310	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
311	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	round head		wire		2	l=4cm
312	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		4	l=4cm
313	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	metal	iron	structural	hardware	spike	incomplete	round head		wire	corroded	3	l=10cm
314	Op 1	Feature 7	2S	42E	04	metal	iron	tools/equipment	agricultural	staple	incomplete					1	
315	Op 1	Feature 7	3S	43E	04	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	green			1	
316	Op 1	Feature 7	3S	43E	04	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	illegible bk tp makers' mark - crest
317	Op 1	Feature 7	3S	43E	04	glass	indeterminate	furnishing	lighting	lamp chimney	shoulder	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
318	Op 1	Feature 7	3S	43E	04	glass	manganese	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	pink	moulded: contact		1	
319	Op 1	Feature 7	3S	43E	04	metal	iron	indeterminate		rod	incomplete					1	
320	Op 1	Feature 7	3S	43E	04	metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					1	3x6cm
321	Op 1	Feature 7	3S	43E	04	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=9cm
322	Op 1	Feature 7	3S	43E	04	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
323	Op 1	Feature 7	3S	43E	04	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	round head		wire		1	l=4cm
324	Op 1	Feature 7	3S	43E	04	synthetic	plastic: indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	body	plain	white			1	
325	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: salt	Albany (interior)			1	
326	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	br tp '..FORU../(BU)RSLEM/(EN)GLAD/(S)A VOY'
327	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	plain	clear/colourless			8	
328	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			6	
329	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body				heat altered: burnt	2	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
330	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded				1	
331	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	hand painted	yellow			4	moulded, yellow & light blue painted
332	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	ceramic	porcelain: indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
333	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	ceramic	porcelain: indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	lid: indeterminate	body	moulded	floral			3	
334	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	hand painted	brown			3	brown rim line
335	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	ceramic	porcelain: indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	dyed	green			1	
336	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
337	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	transfer printed	brown			1	
338	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	hand painted	brown			1	brown rim line
339	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
340	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	ceramic	porcelain: indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	teapot	lid	hand painted	gold			1	gold banded
341	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	
342	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	composite	copper alloy	indeterminate	hardware	rivet	incomplete					3	riveted leather - tack related?
343	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					16	
344	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	fauna	shell	personal/societal	clothing	button: 1 hole	incomplete					2	
345	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	fauna	leather	personal/societal	footwear	footwear: heel	incomplete					1	
346	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: alcohol	body	plain	amber	moulded: contact		17	
347	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: alcohol	body	plain	amber	moulded: contact		2	light amber
348	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: case/gin	body	plain	green: dark olive	moulded: contact		5	
349	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: polygonal	body	plain	green	moulded: contact		1	
350	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: olive	moulded: contact		8	
351	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	food container	jar: cylindrical	finish: 1 part	plain	aqua	moulded: contact		1	
352	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	food container	jar: cylindrical	finish: 1 part	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: contact		1	
353	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	stemware	foot	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
354	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	base	plain	clear/colourless	machine made		5	emb '1835' on base
355	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua	moulded: contact		1	
356	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: polygonal	body	plain	aqua	moulded: contact		1	possible saucer/condiment bottle
357	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		11	
358	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete				heat altered: melted	6	
359	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: polygonal	finish: 1 part	plain	clear/colourless	moulded: two piece		3	small pharmaceutical bottle
360	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		1	
361	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	food/beverage	tableware	knife	blade			cast		1	l=14cm, 1 piece, blade with cast iron handle
362	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	indeterminate		bar	incomplete			cast		1	5x37x1.5cm, single circular hole
363	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	indeterminate		chain	incomplete					2	chain links
364	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	possible lock hardware
365	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete					1	small copper alloy bell shaped object attached to iron threaded rod
366	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	indeterminate		rod	incomplete					5	
367	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	lead	indeterminate		scrap	incomplete					1	
368	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					8	1 wire nail punched into sheet
369	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					7	
370	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	complete					1	butterfly shaped - 2.5 to 5cm wide, 35cm long
371	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					19	
372	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: threaded	incomplete					5	
373	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: unthreaded	incomplete					5	
374	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	hook	complete					1	l=18cm
375	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	hook	complete					1	l=4.5cm, eye pin
376	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	nut: square	complete					1	
377	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	washer	complete					3	1 complete (d=1.8cm), 1 partial (d=2.5cm), 1 partial (d=4cm)

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
378	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		23	
379	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		indeterminate		20	
380	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		32	l=6 to 10cm
381	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	copper alloy	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	round head		wire		1	
382	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		28	
383	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		16	l=7 to 9cm
384	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	roofing head		wire		6	
385	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		23	
386	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		36	l=3 to 4cm
387	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	round head		wire		9	l=4cm
388	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	structural	hardware	spike	complete	round head		wire		2	l=13cm
389	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	tools/equipment	agricultural	staple	complete					5	l=5cm, medium size
390	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	tools/equipment	agricultural	staple	complete					4	l=2.5cm, small size
391	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	horse equipment: snap hook	complete					1	
392	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	complete	horseshoe head		cut		5	
393	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	metal	iron	tools/equipment	metal work	tool: file	incomplete					1	semi-circular profile
394	Op 1	Feature 7	6S	38E	03	stone	slate	tools/equipment	writing	pencil	incomplete					2	
395	Op 2		28S	0E	01	ceramic	coarse stoneware: brown	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: salt	brown			1	
396	Op 2		28S	0E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	brown			1	
397	Op 2		28S	0E	01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
398	Op 2		28S	0E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			7	
399	Op 2		28S	0E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			11	
400	Op 2		28S	0E	01	ceramic	earthenware: ind. white	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body				heat altered: burnt	1	
401	Op 2		28S	0E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	brown			1	open sponged/stamped

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
402	Op 2		28S	0E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	green			1	
403	Op 2		28S	0E	01	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded				1	
404	Op 2		28S	0E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
405	Op 2		28S	0E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	sponged	blue			2	
406	Op 2		28S	0E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	hand painted	polychrome			1	pink rim line with orange background with brown slip deco
407	Op 2		28S	0E	01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
408	Op 2		28S	0E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					6	
409	Op 2		28S	0E	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					5	
410	Op 2		28S	0E	01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
411	Op 2		28S	0E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					1	
412	Op 2		28S	0E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=5cm
413	Op 2		28S	0E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
414	Op 2		28S	0E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	l=6cm
415	Op 2		28S	0E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		2	
416	Op 2		28S	0E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		4	l=3.5 to 4 cm
417	Op 2		28S	0E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
418	Op 2		28S	1E	01	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	food container	crock	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
419	Op 2		28S	1E	01	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	hand painted	green			1	green rim line (interior & exterior), moulded panels
420	Op 2		28S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			12	
421	Op 2		28S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			5	
422	Op 2		28S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			2	
423	Op 2		28S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue			1	
424	Op 2		28S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
425	Op 2		28S	1E	01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
426	Op 2		28S	1E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					2	
427	Op 2		28S	1E	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
428	Op 2		28S	1E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		4	l=3.5cm
429	Op 2		28S	1E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	indeterminate				4	
430	Op 2		28S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			2	
431	Op 2		28S	1W	01	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	black			2	
432	Op 2		28S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain				4	
433	Op 2		28S	1W	01	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain				1	
434	Op 2		28S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
435	Op 2		28S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
436	Op 2		28S	1W	01	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	lid: indeterminate	body	plain				1	
437	Op 2		28S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: bread (3-7")	rim	edged: asymmetrical scalloped/imp. lines	blue			1	scalloped rim with impressed curved lines
438	Op 2		28S	1W	01	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	footring/footrim	plain				1	
439	Op 2		28S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			2	chicken foot pattern
440	Op 2		28S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			4	willow pattern
441	Op 2		28S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	hand painted	rim line: gold			1	
442	Op 2		28S	1W	01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	ribbed				1	
443	Op 2		28S	1W	01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
444	Op 2		28S	1W	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					2	
445	Op 2		28S	1W	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					4	
446	Op 2		28S	1W	01	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
447	Op 2		28S	1W	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete			heat altered: calcined		2	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
448	Op 2		28S	1W	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua	indeterminate		1	
449	Op 2		28S	1W	01	metal	iron	food/beverage	tableware	knife	bolster					1	bolster with partial blade
450	Op 2		28S	1W	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		rod	incomplete					1	
451	Op 2		28S	1W	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1	
452	Op 2		28S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		wrought		2	l=4 to 5.5cm
453	Op 2		28S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
454	Op 2		28S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		3	
455	Op 2		28S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	l=8cm
456	Op 2		28S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=11cm
457	Op 2		28S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=4cm
458	Op 2		28S	1W	01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
459	Op 2		29S	11E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			5	
460	Op 2		29S	11E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown		heat altered: burnt	1	
461	Op 2		29S	11E	01	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
462	Op 2		29S	11E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			2	
463	Op 2		29S	11E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	transfer printed	blue			4	
464	Op 2		29S	11E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	late painted with pink & yellow stamped (open sponged) floral designs
465	Op 2		29S	11E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					2	
466	Op 2		29S	11E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: threaded	incomplete					1	
467	Op 2		29S	11E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
468	Op 2		29S	11E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
469	Op 2		29S	11E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		1	
470	Op 2		29S	11E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
471	Op 2		29S	11E	01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	agricultural	staple	complete					1	
472	Op 2		29S	1E	01	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	food container	crock	rim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
473	Op 2		29S	1E	01	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glaze: salt	Albany (interior)			1	
474	Op 2		29S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown			1	1 frag - '..ALM..'
475	Op 2		29S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain				9	
476	Op 2		29S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			1	open sponged/stamped
477	Op 2		29S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			2	
478	Op 2		29S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			1	
479	Op 2		29S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	transfer printed	brown			2	acorns & oak leaves
480	Op 2		29S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	transfer printed	blue			2	willow pattern
481	Op 2		29S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged	blue			1	
482	Op 2		29S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			2	
483	Op 2		29S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
484	Op 2		29S	1E	01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				1	
485	Op 2		29S	1E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					2	
486	Op 2		29S	1E	01	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					2	
487	Op 2		29S	1E	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					7	
488	Op 2		29S	1E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua	moulded: contact		1	
489	Op 2		29S	1E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					1	
490	Op 2		29S	1E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					2	
491	Op 2		29S	1E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	round head		wire		2	
492	Op 2		29S	1E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		2	
493	Op 2		29S	1E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=7cm
494	Op 2		29S	1W	01	ceramic	coarse stoneware: brown	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	brown			1	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
495	Op 2		29S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	hand painted	brown			1	brown rim line
496	Op 2		29S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	green			1	
497	Op 2		29S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			44	
498	Op 2		29S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			6	
499	Op 2		29S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			2	1 - brown banded, 1 - blue slip
500	Op 2		29S	1W	01	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			3	
501	Op 2		29S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded				1	
502	Op 2		29S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			3	
503	Op 2		29S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			8	
504	Op 2		29S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			2	open sponged/stamped
505	Op 2		29S	1W	01	ceramic	porcelain: bone china	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
506	Op 2		29S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			4	
507	Op 2		29S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown			1	
508	Op 2		29S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			2	incised curved lines
509	Op 2		29S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	black			1	
510	Op 2		29S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			2	
511	Op 2		29S	1W	01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				2	
512	Op 2		29S	1W	01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	Glasgow: Murray				1	
513	Op 2		29S	1W	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					4	
514	Op 2		29S	1W	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	1	
515	Op 2		29S	1W	01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		2	
516	Op 2		29S	1W	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless	indeterminate		1	
517	Op 2		29S	1W	01	glass	indeterminate	personal/societal	health/hygiene	bottle: rectangular	base	plain	aqua	moulded: contact		2	rough pontil mark

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
518	Op 2		29S	1W	01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
519	Op 2		29S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		2	l=6 to 9cm
520	Op 2		29S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
521	Op 2		29S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		1	
522	Op 2		29S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	l=4.5cm
523	Op 2		29S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
524	Op 2		29S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	round head		wire		1	
525	Op 2		30S	0E	01	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	food container	crock	rim	glaze: salt	Albany (interior)			3	
526	Op 2		30S	0E	01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	footring/footrim	moulded	flutes			4	
527	Op 2		30S	0E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
528	Op 2		30S	0E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			3	
529	Op 2		30S	0E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			21	
530	Op 2		30S	0E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	transfer printed	blue			1	
531	Op 2		30S	0E	01	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
532	Op 2		30S	0E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	brown			1	acorns & oak leaves
533	Op 2		30S	0E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
534	Op 2		30S	0E	01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	moulded	flutes		heat altered: burnt	1	
535	Op 2		30S	0E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			1	
536	Op 2		30S	0E	01	ceramic	porcelain: bone china	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	footring/footrim	moulded				1	
537	Op 2		30S	0E	01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
538	Op 2		30S	0E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					2	
539	Op 2		30S	0E	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					4	
540	Op 2		30S	0E	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete				heat altered: calcined	1	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
541	Op 2		30S	0E	01	fauna	bone	personal/societal	clothing	button: 4 hole	complete					1	d=1.6cm, 4 holes, recessed
542	Op 2		30S	0E	01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light	indeterminate		2	
543	Op 2		30S	0E	01	metal	iron	furnishing	furniture	tack	complete	round head		cut		1	
544	Op 2		30S	0E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		2	
545	Op 2		30S	0E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=6.5cm
546	Op 2		30S	0E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		3	
547	Op 2		30S	0E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		3	l=3 to 4cm
548	Op 2		30S	0E	01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
549	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	food/beverage	food container	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
550	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	black			2	
551	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	brown			4	
552	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	body	plain	clear/colourless			2	
553	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	rim	hand painted	green			2	green rim line, moulded panels
554	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	cup/mug	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
555	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			5	
556	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown			4	
557	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	hand painted	polychrome			2	
558	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	moulded				2	
559	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			3	open sponged/stamped with blue bands
560	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	vitriified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	clear/colourless			8	
561	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	industrial slip	banded			1	
562	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	body	sponged	brown			1	open sponged/stamped
563	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	body	sponged	blue			3	
564	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	body	transfer printed	brown			1	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
565	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	clear/colourless			1	
566	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	body	edged: indeterminate	green			1	
567	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			1	
568	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscalloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			3	incised curved lines
569	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	blue			4	willow pattern
570	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			1	
571	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	sponged	blue			6	
572	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	rim	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			20	
573	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	fluted				1	
574	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	TD: embossed				1	
575	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
576	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain		heat altered: burnt		1	
577	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	Montreal: Henderson				1	
578	Op 2		30S	1E	01	ceramic	coarse stoneware: grey	tools/equipment	writing	ink bottle	body	glaze: derbyshire				1	
579	Op 2		30S	1E	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete			heat altered: calcined		1	
580	Op 2		30S	1E	01	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					11	
581	Op 2		30S	1E	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					38	
582	Op 2		30S	1E	01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		4	
583	Op 2		30S	1E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: cylindrical	body	plain	aqua	indeterminate		1	
584	Op 2		30S	1E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		bottle: indeterminate	body	plain	aqua	moulded: contact		1	
585	Op 2		30S	1E	01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light			5	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
586	Op 2		30S	1E	01	metal	iron	food/beverage	tableware	knife	blade					1	partial blade with bolster
587	Op 2		30S	1E	01	metal	iron	food/beverage	tableware	spoon: tea	bowl					1	
588	Op 2		30S	1E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					3	
589	Op 2		30S	1E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					3	l=17cm
590	Op 2		30S	1E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		wrought		2	l=6cm
591	Op 2		30S	1E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
592	Op 2		30S	1E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=9cm
593	Op 2		30S	1E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	l=6cm
594	Op 2		30S	1E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		4	
595	Op 2		30S	1E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=2.5 to 4cm
596	Op 2		30S	1E	01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	cleaning	indeterminate	base			cast		1	handheld iron
597	Op 2		30S	1E	01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
598	Op 2		30S	1W	01	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	food preparation	baking dish	rim	plain				5	
599	Op 2		30S	1W	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: cylindrical	body	plain	brown			2	
600	Op 2		30S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	bowl	rim	industrial slip	cable/finger trail			1	
601	Op 2		30S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain	clear/colourless			20	
602	Op 2		30S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	sponged	blue			5	
603	Op 2		30S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: bread (3-7")	rim	transfer printed	blue			5	willow pattern
604	Op 2		30S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: indeterminate	blue		spalled	1	scalloped rim
605	Op 2		30S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	blue			5	
606	Op 2		30S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			3	
607	Op 2		30S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	footring/footrim	transfer printed	brown			1	castle or church?
608	Op 2		30S	1W	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	platter	rim	transfer printed	blue			3	willow pattern

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
609	Op 2		30S	1W	01	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	footring/footrim	plain	clear/colourless			1	
610	Op 2		30S	1W	01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				2	
611	Op 2		30S	1W	01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				2	
612	Op 2		30S	1W	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					4	
613	Op 2		30S	1W	01	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					3	
614	Op 2		30S	1W	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					3	3x27cm
615	Op 2		30S	1W	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		wire	incomplete					3	
616	Op 2		30S	1W	01	metal	iron	indeterminate	hardware	bolt: unthreaded	incomplete					1	
617	Op 2		30S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rosehead		wrought		1	l=6cm
618	Op 2		30S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rosehead		wrought		1	
619	Op 2		30S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	rectangular head		cut		3	l=6 to 7cm
620	Op 2		30S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete	round head		wire		1	l=7cm
621	Op 2		30S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	round head		wire		1	
622	Op 2		30S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		2	l=3.5cm
623	Op 2		30S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
624	Op 2		30S	1W	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		2	
625	Op 2		30S	1W	01	metal	iron	tools/equipment	horse related	nail: common	incomplete	horseshoe head		cut		1	
626	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	brown			1	
627	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	black			1	
628	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	coarse earthenware: red	food/beverage	indeterminate	holloware: indeterminate	body	plain	orange			1	
629	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	purple			1	
630	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			6	
631	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain				3	
632	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	plain				18	

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
633	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	body	transfer printed	purple			1	lid or pepper pot fragment?
634	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: indeterminate	body	transfer printed: flow	blue			2	
635	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	pitcher	rim	hand painted	green			1	green rim line (interior & exterior) near rim
636	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: dinner (9-12")	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			1	straight rim, incised chicken foot pattern
637	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	transfer printed	blue			4	willow pattern
638	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	plate: indeterminate	rim	edged: unscaloped, imp. repetitive patterns	blue			3	straight rim, incised curved lines
639	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	porcelain: indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted: enamel	red			2	moulded, stencilled and enamel painted
640	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	saucer	body	hand painted	polychrome: late palette			4	
641	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	porcelain: hard paste	food/beverage	tableware	teacup	rim	plain				1	
642	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	agateware	furnishing	decorative	doorknob	incomplete	glaze: lead				2	
643	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	glaze: amber				1	
644	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	stem	plain				1	
645	Op 2		30S	2E	01	ceramic	clay: white	personal/societal	smoking	smoking pipe	bowl	plain				2	
646	Op 2		30S	2E	01	fauna	dentition	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					1	
647	Op 2		30S	2E	01	fauna	bone	fauna: indeterminate		mammal	incomplete					10	
648	Op 2		30S	2E	01	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: wine	body	plain	green: dark olive	indeterminate		2	
649	Op 2		30S	2E	01	glass	indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate	incomplete	plain	aqua		heat altered: melted	2	
650	Op 2		30S	2E	01	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	plain	aqua: light			4	
651	Op 2		30S	2E	01	metal	copper alloy	indeterminate		ring	complete					1	d=1.8cm, thin. Clothing or jewellery related?
652	Op 2		30S	2E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		sheet	incomplete					3	
653	Op 2		30S	2E	01	metal	iron	indeterminate		strap	incomplete					1	2x6.5cm
654	Op 2		30S	2E	01	metal	copper alloy	personal/societal	adornment	brooch	incomplete					1	1.1x2cm, oval shaped - casing for brooch

ID	Prov 1	Prov 2	North	East	Lot	Material 1	Material 2	Function 1	Function 2	Object	Fragment	Attribute 1	Attribute 2	Manufacture	Alteration	# of Artifacts	Notes
655	Op 2		30S	2E	01	metal	silver alloy	personal/societal	commerce	coin: nickel	complete					1	'5 cent' 1858 (front) / Queen Victoria & motto (reverse)
656	Op 2		30S	2E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	indeterminate		cut		2	
657	Op 2		30S	2E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete	rectangular head		cut		1	
658	Op 2		30S	2E	01	metal	iron	structural	hardware	nail: lath	complete	rectangular head		cut		1	l=4.5cm
659	Op 2		30S	2E	01	stone	slate	tools/equipment	writing	pencil	incomplete					1	

APPENDIX B

Pre-1880 Artifact Distribution

The table below provides the number of artifacts interpreted to reflect pre-1880 manufacturing dates from each Stage 3 excavation unit. This information was extracted from the artifact inventory provided with the Stage 3 archaeological assessment report (Adams 2009, Appendix A).

The interpretation of artifacts reflecting pre-1880 manufacturing dates was made by the author, based on the references provided for each entry in the table below.

In an effort to identify potential discrete locations of pre-1880 manufactured materials that may reflect pre-1880 occupation at the BhFx-40 site, the table below, and the corresponding Map 16, does not include artifacts that have an extended date range and cannot be confidently dated to the pre-1870 manufacturing date. This includes undecorated RWE and VWE, undecorated CRE, VWE with moulded decoration, machine-made glass and cut nails. Although only four shards of yellowware were recovered during the Stage 3 excavation (Adams 2009), it is not included in the table below based on the interpretation that the peak manufacturing date occurred between 1870 and 1900 (Richardson 2013) and it continued to be manufactured until at least 1920 (Jouppien 1980).

Pre-1880 Artifact Distribution

Unit	Number of Artifacts	Artifact Type and Date	Reference
29S 10W	0		
19S 10W	1	Flow blue on RWE	1840s to late 19 th century (Richardson 2013) 1844-1900 (Jouppien 1980)
29S 5W	1	Flow blue on RWE	1840s to late 19 th century (Richardson 2013) 1844-1900 (Jouppien 1980)
	1	Sponged on RWE	Made into the late 19 th century, but few in Ontario by the 1880s (Kenyon 1991)
19S 5W	0		
1J	0		
1H	0		
40S 0E	0		
29S 0E	1 (All 18 ceramic sherds from the same plate)	Brown transfer print on VWE. Makers mark "Balmor J & M"	1870s (Adams 2009) cites Kelly 2006
	8	Blue transfer print on RWE	1800 to present (Jouppien 1980) Peak production period ranged between 1817 to 1848 (MACL 2012)
	3	Hand painted floral on RWE (late palette?)	1830s to 1870s (Miller 1991) Hand painted late palette decoration dates between the 1830s and 1870s (Sussman 1985)
	1	Blue edge on RWE	Popular beginning in the late 18 th /early 19 th century, becomes rare by around 1860, produced up to 1890s (Miller 1991) 1798 to 1890 (Kenyon 1991)

APPENDIX B
PRE-1880 ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION

September 2021
20442329

Unit	Number of Artifacts	Artifact Type and Date	Reference
	2	Sponged on RWE	Made into the late 19 th century, but few in Ontario by the 1880s (Kenyon 1991)
	1	Flow blue on RWE	1840s to late 19 th century (Richardson 2013) 1844-1900 (Jouppien 1980)
1M	6	Hand painted late palette on RWE	1830s to 1870s (Miller 1991) Hand painted late palette decoration dates between the 1830s and 1870s (Sussman 1985)
	1	Forged (Wrought) nails	The presence of forged nails suggests manufacturing date in the early 19 th century or earlier (Wells 1998) Most common nail type before 1830 (Adams <i>et al</i> 1994)
1H	0		
1F	1	Sponged on RWE	Made into the late 19 th century, but few in Ontario by the 1880s (Kenyon 1991)
1G	1	Blue transfer print on RWE	1800 to present (Jouppien 1980) Peak production period ranged between 1817 to 1848 (MACL 2012)
1E	1	Moulded glass (Jar)	Generally replaced by machine made containers beginning in 1881 (Jones and Sullivan 1989)
1A/1B	0		
1A/1B 2	1	Black transfer print on RWE	Production range 1825 to 1838 (MACL 2012)
1C/1D	0		
1C/1D 2	1	Blue edge on RWE	Popular beginning in the late 18 th /early 19 th century, becomes rare by around 1860, produced up to 1890s (Miller 1991) 1798 to 1890 (Kenyon 1991)
1P	1	Hand painted floral on RWE (late palette?)	1830s to 1870s (Miller 1991) Hand painted late palette decoration dates between the 1830s and 1870s (Sussman 1985)
	1	Blue transfer print on RWE	1800 to present (Jouppien 1980) Peak production period ranged between 1817 to 1848 (MACL 2012)
	1	Green transfer print on RWE	Production range 1832 to 1850 (MACL 2012)

APPENDIX B
PRE-1880 ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION

September 2021
20442329

Unit	Number of Artifacts	Artifact Type and Date	Reference
	3	Forged (Wrought) nails	The presence of forged nails suggests manufacturing date in the early 19 th century or earlier (Wells 1998) Most common nail type before 1830 (Adams <i>et al</i> 1994)
1N	1	Hand painted late palette on RWE	1830s to 1870s (Miller 1991) Hand painted late palette decoration dates between the 1830s and 1870s (Sussman 1985)
1O	1	Blue edge on RWE	Popular beginning in the late 18 th /early 19 th century, becomes rare by around 1860, produced up to 1890s (Miller 1991) 1798 to 1890 (Kenyon 1991)
40S 10E	0		
29S 10E	3	Blue edge on RWE	Popular beginning in the late 18 th /early 19 th century, becomes rare by around 1860, produced up to 1890s (Miller 1991) 1798 to 1890 (Kenyon 1991)
	1	Hand painted floral on RWE (late palette?)	1830s to 1870s (Miller 1991) Hand painted late palette decoration dates between the 1830s and 1870s (Sussman 1985)
	3	Blue transfer print on RWE	1800 to present (Jouppien 1980) Peak production period ranged between 1817 to 1848 (MACL 2012)
19S 10E	1	Flow blue on RWE	1840s to late 19 th century (Richardson 2013) 1844-1900 (Jouppien 1980)
9S 10E	1	Hand painted late palette on RWE	1830s to 1870s (Miller 1991) Hand painted late palette decoration dates between the 1830s and 1870s (Sussman 1985)
0N 10E	0		
10N 10E	0		
40S 20E	0		
29S 20E	1	Blue transfer print on RWE	1800 to present (Jouppien 1980) Peak production period ranged between 1817 to 1848 (MACL 2012)
19S 20E	1	Hand painted late palette on RWE	1830s to 1870s (Miller 1991) Hand painted late palette decoration dates between the 1830s and 1870s (Sussman 1985)

APPENDIX B
PRE-1880 ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION

September 2021
20442329

Unit	Number of Artifacts	Artifact Type and Date	Reference
	1	Blue edge on RWE	Popular beginning in the late 18 th /early 19 th century, becomes rare by around 1860, produced up to 1890s (Miller 1991) 1798 to 1890 (Kenyon 1991)
	1	Sponged on RWE	Made into the late 19 th century, but few in Ontario by the 1880s (Kenyon 1991)
9S 20E	1	Blue edge on RWE	Popular beginning in the late 18 th /early 19 th century, becomes rare by around 1860, produced up to 1890s (Miller 1991) 1798 to 1890 (Kenyon 1991)
	1	Hand painted floral on RWE (late palette?)	1830s to 1870s (Miller 1991) Hand painted late palette decoration dates between the 1830s and 1870s (Sussman 1985)
	1	Flow blue on RWE	1840s to late 19 th century (Richardson 2013) 1844-1900 (Jouppien 1980)
0N 20E	1	Hand painted late palette on RWE	1830s to 1870s (Miller 1991) Hand painted late palette decoration dates between the 1830s and 1870s (Sussman 1985)
0N 20E	0		
10N 20E	0		
40S 30E	0		
0N 30E	0		
10N 20E	0		
TP 1	0		
TP 2	0		
TP 3	0		
TP 4	0		
TP 5	0		
TP 6	0		
16S 36E	0		
20N 40E	0		
0N 42E	2	Green transfer print on VWE	Green transfer - 1828-present (Jouppien 1980) VWE - available from 1820 to the present-day (Jouppien 1980) First produced in 1840s and continues to present (Miller 2000)

APPENDIX B
PRE-1880 ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION

September 2021
 20442329

Unit	Number of Artifacts	Artifact Type and Date	Reference
	4	Brown transfer print on VWE	Brown transfer - Range of production 1829 to 1843 (MACL 2012) 1828 to present (Jouppien 1980) VWE - available from 1820 to the present-day (Jouppien 1980) First produced in 1840s and continues to present (Miller 2000)
10N 30E	0		
16S 46E	0		
10S 50E	0		
0N 50E	1	Blue transfer print on RWE	1800 to present (Jouppien 1980) Peak production period ranged between 1817 to 1848 (MACL 2012)
	1	Moulded glass, frosted clear	Generally replaced by machine made containers beginning in 1881 (Jones and Sullivan 1989)

APPENDIX C

Faunal Inventory



golder.com