



October 2010



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

**Mattamy Homes Richmond Subdivision
Part of Lot 22, Concession 2 to 4
Geographic Township of Goulbourn
City of Ottawa, Ontario**

Submitted to:

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REPORT

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Executive Summary

An archaeological assessment (Stages 1 and 2) was conducted on behalf of Mattamy Homes Ltd. for a 152 hectare property located on Lot 22, Concessions 2, 3, and 4, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa, Ontario. This assessment was undertaken in order to meet the requirements of a standard condition of development approval. The Stage 2 field assessment resulted in the identification of four archaeological sites. No sites with a pre-contact or historic Aboriginal affiliation were found during the Stage 2 field assessment. Two Euro-Canadian sites – Locations 1 (BhFx-44) and Location 4 (BhFx-45) – exhibited sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The following recommendations are made concerning these two locations:

- The Stage 3 assessment of Location 1 (BhFx-44) resulted in the recovery of further late 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts of low cultural heritage value or interest and the cultural heritage value or interest of this site has now been sufficiently documented. **Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of this site is not recommended.**
- The Stage 3 assessment of Location 4 (BhFx-45) resulted in the recovery of further mid-to-late 19th century Euro-Canadian cultural material. Considering the nature of the assemblage, the cultural heritage value or interest of this site was deemed to be high. **Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of this site is recommended.**

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports. Additional archaeological assessment is still required; hence the archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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



Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.0 STUDY METHODS	3
2.1 Stage 3 Assessment of Significance and Information Potential	3
3.0 STAGE 3 EXCAVATION RESULTS.....	6
3.1 Location 1 (BhFx-44)	6
3.1.1 Summary of Investigations	6
3.1.2 Artifact Description	11
3.1.2.1 Domestic Artifacts	11
3.1.2.2 Structural Artifacts	14
3.1.2.3 Personal Artifacts.....	15
3.1.3 Land Registry Data for Location 1 (BhFx-44).....	16
3.1.4 Summary.....	17
3.2 Location 4 (BhFx-45)	17
3.2.1 Summary of Investigations	17
3.2.2 Artifact Description	20
3.2.2.1 Domestic Artifacts.....	20
3.2.2.2 Structural Artifacts	29
3.2.2.3 Faunal.....	29
3.2.2.4 Personal Artifacts.....	30
3.2.2.5 Miscellaneous Metal Hardware.....	31
3.2.2.6 Miscellaneous Unidentified Metal	31
3.2.2.7 Miscellaneous Artifacts	31
3.2.2.8 Recent Material.....	31
3.2.3 Land Registry Data for Location 4 (BhFx-45).....	32
3.2.4 Summary.....	33
4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION	34
5.0 REFERENCES CITED	36
6.0 IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT	39



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MATTAMY HOMES RICHMOND, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

TABLES

Table 1: Stage 3 Artifact Summary for Location 1 (BhFx-44)	11
Table 2: Summary of Ceramic Collection According to Ware Type, Location 1 (BhFx-44)	12
Table 3: Summary of Ceramic Collection According to Decorative Style, Location 1 (BhFx-44)	12
Table 4: Land Registry Data Relating to Location 1 (AIHb-10)	16
Table 5: Stage 2 Artifact Summary for Location 4 (BhFx-45)	18
Table 6: Summary of Ceramic Collection According to Ware Type, Location 4 (BhFx-45)	20
Table 7: Summary of Ceramic Collection According to Decorative Style, Location 4 (BhFx-45)	20
Table 8: Land Registry Data Relating to Location 4 (BhFx-45)	32

FIGURES

Figure 1: Location of Study Area	2
Figure 2: Excavation Unit Identification Key	3
Figure 3: Location 1 (BhFx-44) Stage 3 Excavation Results	7
Figure 4: Inset Portion of the 1863 Walling Map of Carleton County	8
Figure 5: Portion of the 1879 Map of the Township of Goulbourn	9
Figure 6: Portion of the 1908 "One Mile" Map of the Kemptville Area	10
Figure 7: Location 4 (BhFx-45) Stage 3 Excavation Results	19

PLATES

Plate 1: Stage 3 Assessment, Location 1 (BhFx-44)	4
Plate 2: Stage 3 Assessment, Location 1 (BhFx-44)	4
Plate 3: Stage 3 Assessment, Location 4 (BhFx-45)	5
Plate 4: Stage 3 Assessment, Location 4 (BhFx-45)	5
Plate 5: Location 1 (BhFx-44) Examples of Ceramics (actual size)	13
Plate 6: Location 1 (BhFx-44) Examples of Machine Cut Nails (actual size)	15
Plate 7: Location 1 (BhFx-44) Examples of Personal Items (actual size)	16
Plate 8: Location 4 (BhFx-45) Examples of Ironstone (actual size)	22
Plate 9: Location 4 (BhFx-45) Examples of Whiteware (actual size)	24
Plate 10: Location 4 (BhFx-45) Examples of Semi-Porcelain (actual size)	26
Plate 11: Location 4 (BhFx-45) Examples of Yellowware (actual size)	26
Plate 12: Location 4 (BhFx-45) Examples of Porcelain (actual size)	27
Plate 13: Location 4 (BhFx-45) Examples of Diagnostic Bottle Finishes (actual size)	28



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MATTAMY HOMES RICHMOND, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Plate 14: Location 4 (BhFx-45) Examples of Machine Cut and Wire Drawn Nails (actual size)	29
Plate 15: Location 4 (BhFx-45) Examples of Personal Items (actual size)	30

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Stage 3 Artifact Catalogues



Acknowledgments

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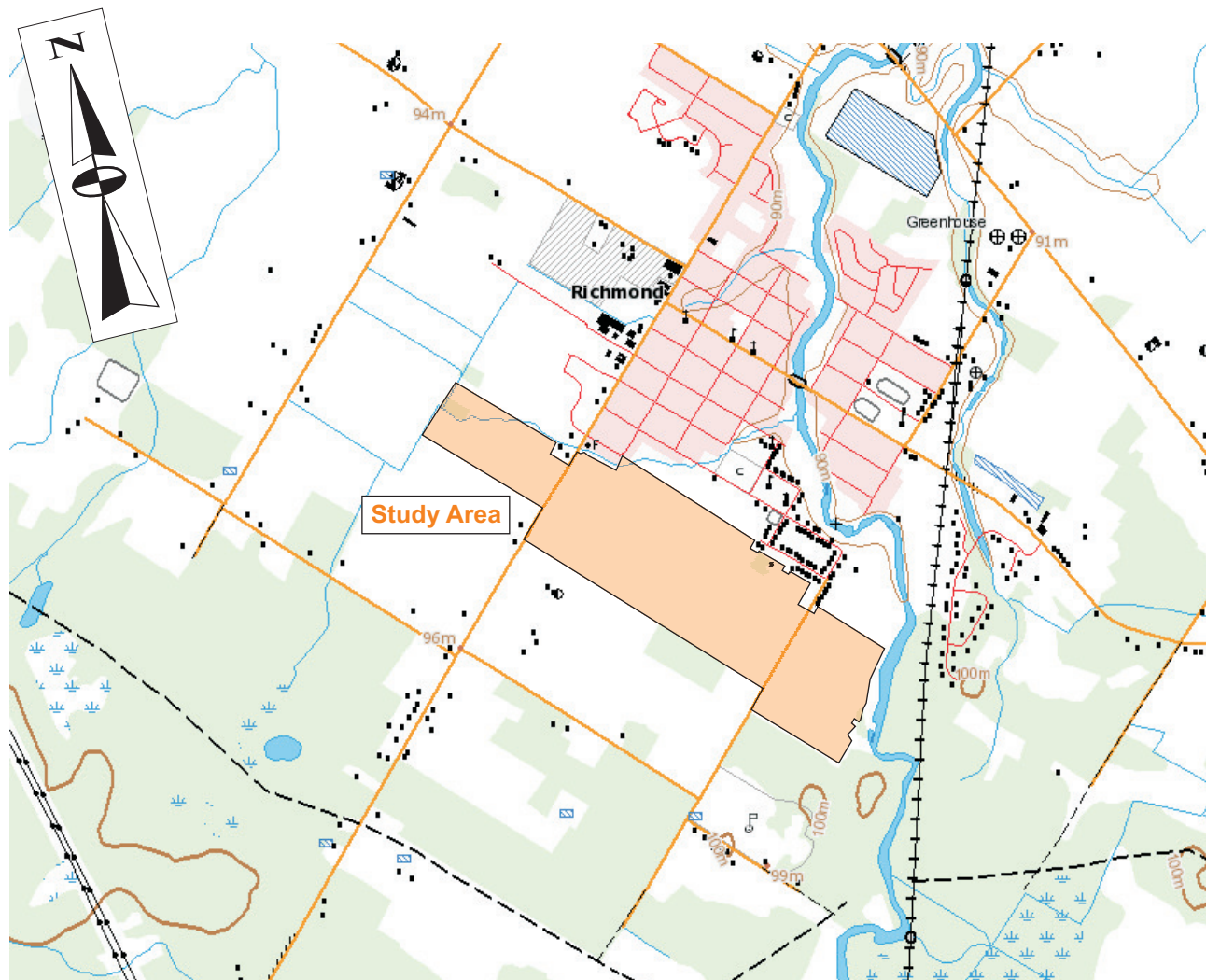


1.0 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological assessment (Stages 1 and 2) was conducted on behalf of Mattamy Homes Ltd. for a 152 hectare property located on Lot 22, Concessions 2, 3, and 4, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa, Ontario (Figure 1). This assessment was undertaken in order to meet the requirements of a standard condition of development approval. The Stage 2 field assessment resulted in the identification of four archaeological sites. No sites with a pre-contact or historic Aboriginal affiliation were found during the Stage 2 field assessment. Two Euro-Canadian sites – Locations 1 (BhFx-44) and Location 4 (BhFx-45) – exhibited sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The following recommendations are made concerning these two locations:

- The Stage 3 assessment of Location 1 (BhFx-44) resulted in the recovery of further late 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts of low cultural heritage value or interest and the cultural heritage value or interest of this site has now been sufficiently documented. **Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of this site is not recommended.**
- The Stage 3 assessment of Location 4 (BhFx-45) resulted in the recovery of further mid-to-late 19th century Euro-Canadian cultural material. Considering the nature of the assemblage, the cultural heritage value or interest of this site was deemed to be high. **Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of this site is recommended.**

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports. Additional archaeological assessment is still required; hence the archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.



LEGEND

Study Area

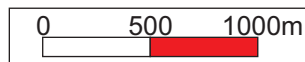
REFERENCE


DRAWING BASED ON
2001 *Topographic Map Sheet 31G/4: Kemptville* (Edition 8).
Centre for Topographic Information, Natural Resources
Canada, Ottawa.

NOTES

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

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.



PROJECT		Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Mattamy Homes Richmond Subdivision City of Ottawa, Ontario	
TITLE		Location of Study Area	
PROJECT No.		08-1136-010-0-3000	FILE No. 0811360100-3000-R01001
CADD		IJ	May 17/10
CHECK			
SCALE		AS SHOWN REV.	
		FIGURE 1	

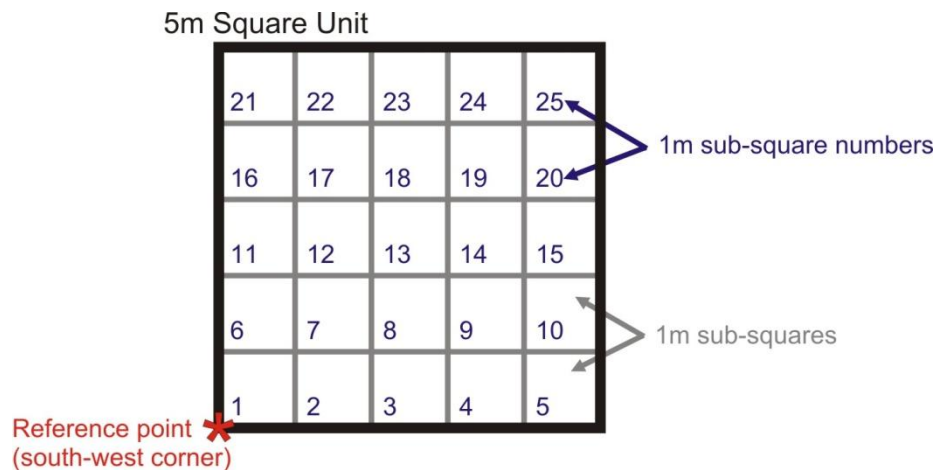


2.0 STUDY METHODS

2.1 Stage 3 Assessment of Significance and Information Potential

The Stage 3 assessment involved the controlled collection and mapping of the surface artifact distribution as well as the hand excavation of a series of one-metre units strategically located to test the nature and density of the artifact distribution at the site (Plates 1 to 4). Datum stakes from the Stage 2 assessment were relocated and a permanent datum was placed on the site, oriented on magnetic north. The five metre units in the grid are referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each five metre square was divided into 25 one-metre units, with sub-square number one located in the southwest corner of the five metre unit, number five in the southeast corner, number six located immediately north of number one, and so on (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Excavation Unit Identification Key



Each one-metre test unit was excavated to subsoil, with all soil screened through six millimetre hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts. The subsoil surface of each unit was shovel shined and examined for any evidence of subsoil cultural features prior to backfilling. All excavated artifacts were retained for laboratory analysis and description.

The weather during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment was clear and windy on May 3rd, overcast on May 4th, and partly sunny with scattered showers on May 5th, 2010. At no time were the conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Permission to enter the property and remove artifacts was given by Susan Murphy of Mattamy Homes. All recovered artifacts will be housed at Golder's Mississauga office until their transfer to the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture collections facility located at 900 Highbury Avenue, London.



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MATTAMY HOMES RICHMOND, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Plate 1: Stage 3 Assessment, Location 1 (BhFx-44)



Plate 2: Stage 3 Assessment, Location 1 (BhFx-44)





STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MATTAMY HOMES RICHMOND, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Plate 3: Stage 3 Assessment, Location 4 (BhFx-45)



Plate 4: Stage 3 Assessment, Location 4 (BhFx-45)





3.0 STAGE 3 EXCAVATION RESULTS

3.1 Location 1 (BhFx-44)

3.1.1 Summary of Investigations

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment found that Location 1 (BhFx-44) consisted of a spatially discrete 30 metre by 60 metre scatter (running on a northeast to southwest axis) of mid-to- late 19th century and recent Euro-Canadian material close to the tree line at the southeast end of the study area. Due to the fact that Location 1 (BhFx-44) represented a relatively dense and spatially discrete cluster of Euro-Canadian material culture, further Stage 3 archaeological assessment was recommended.

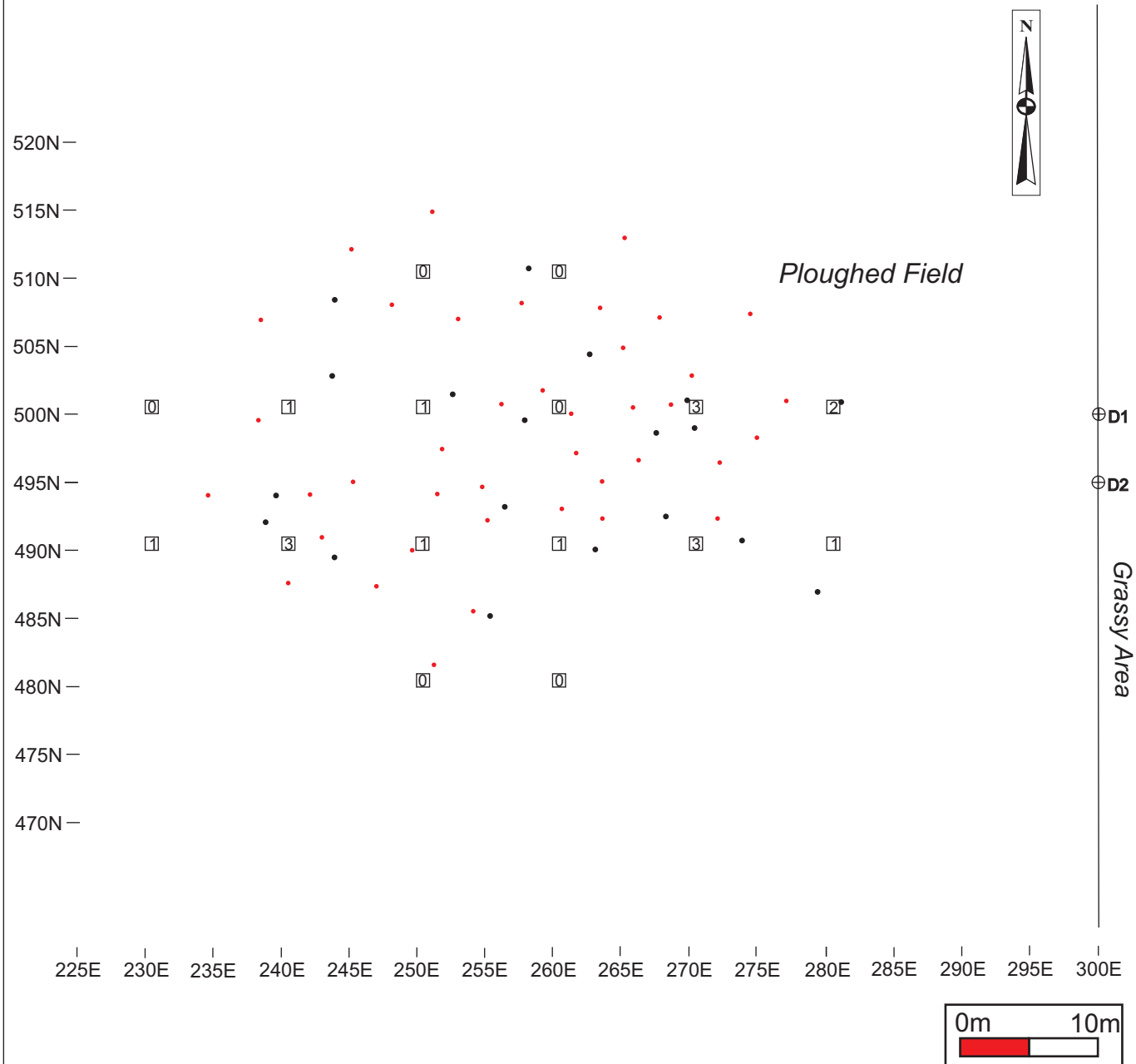
Stage 3 excavations were conducted using the methods outlined in Section 2.1 of this report. The Location 1 (BhFx-44) Stage 3 excavation results map is included below (Figure 3). The inset on the 1863 Walling Map of Carleton County (Figure 4) shows Location 1 (BhFx-44) located on Park Lot 6 off of Queen Street with no structure indicated on the map.

The original early 19th century town plan for Richmond called for 10 acre “park lots” surrounding the central grid of Richmond. The inset on the 1863 Walling map states: “Note – the Park Lots on the north and south of the Town, are each 3 chains wide and 33 ½ links long – those on the East and West are 3 chains 33 ½ links by 30 chains. Each lot contains 10 acres.” William McElroy, a direct descendant of one of the founding families of Richmond, described its original layout in 1923:

Richmond is laid out in a parallelogram of about 1600 acres; 1200 acres, surrounding it and within the corporation, are laid out into park lots of 10 acres each, 40 each on the north and south and 20 each on the east and west. In the centre, 400 acres are laid out in streets... .

(McElroy 1923)

Many of these lots were purchased and amalgamated into larger holdings in the late 19th and early 20th century. As shown in the land registry records for both Location 1 (BhFx-44) and Location 4 (BhFx-45), multiple park lots were purchased by the same individuals. Figure 5 positions Location 1 (BhFx-44) on the relevant portion of the historic map of the Township of Goulbourn in the 1879 H. Belden and Company *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton (and City of Ottawa), Ontario*. Figure 6 positions Location 1 (BhFx-44) on the 1908 “One Mile” Map of the Kemptville Area. This is the first federal government topographic map of the area and it indicates three structures within the study area no longer in existence. These structures are numbered sequentially on the map from north to south. Location 1 (BhFx-44) corresponds with Structure 2.



LEGEND

- Stage 3 Unit Excavated
- 88** Number of Artifacts
- Stage 2 Surface Find
- Stage 3 Surface Find
- ⊕ Datum Stake


REFERENCE

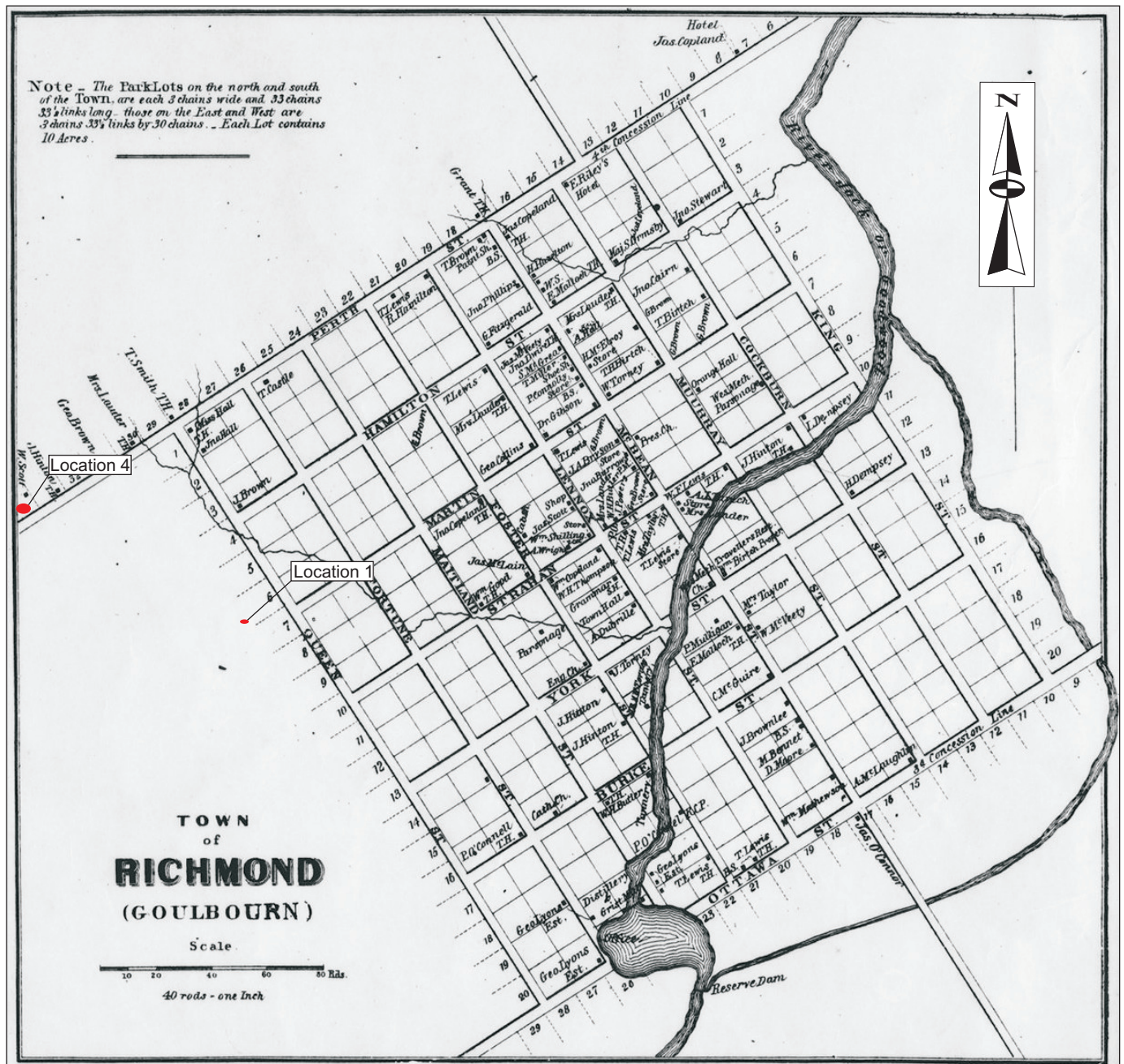
DRAWING BASED ON
Field Director's Notes

NOTES

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IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACCOMPANYING TEXT.

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT		Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Mattamy Homes Richmond Subdivision City of Ottawa, Ontario	
TITLE		Location 1 (BhFx-44) Stage 3 Excavation Results	
PROJECT No. 08-1136-010-0-3000		FILE No. 0811360100-3000-R01003	
CADD IJ		May 11/10	
CHECK		SCALE AS SHOWN REV.	
		FIGURE 3	



LEGEND

- Archaeological Location

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON
Walling, H.F.
1863 *Map of the County of Carleton, Canada West*. Map
on file with Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa.

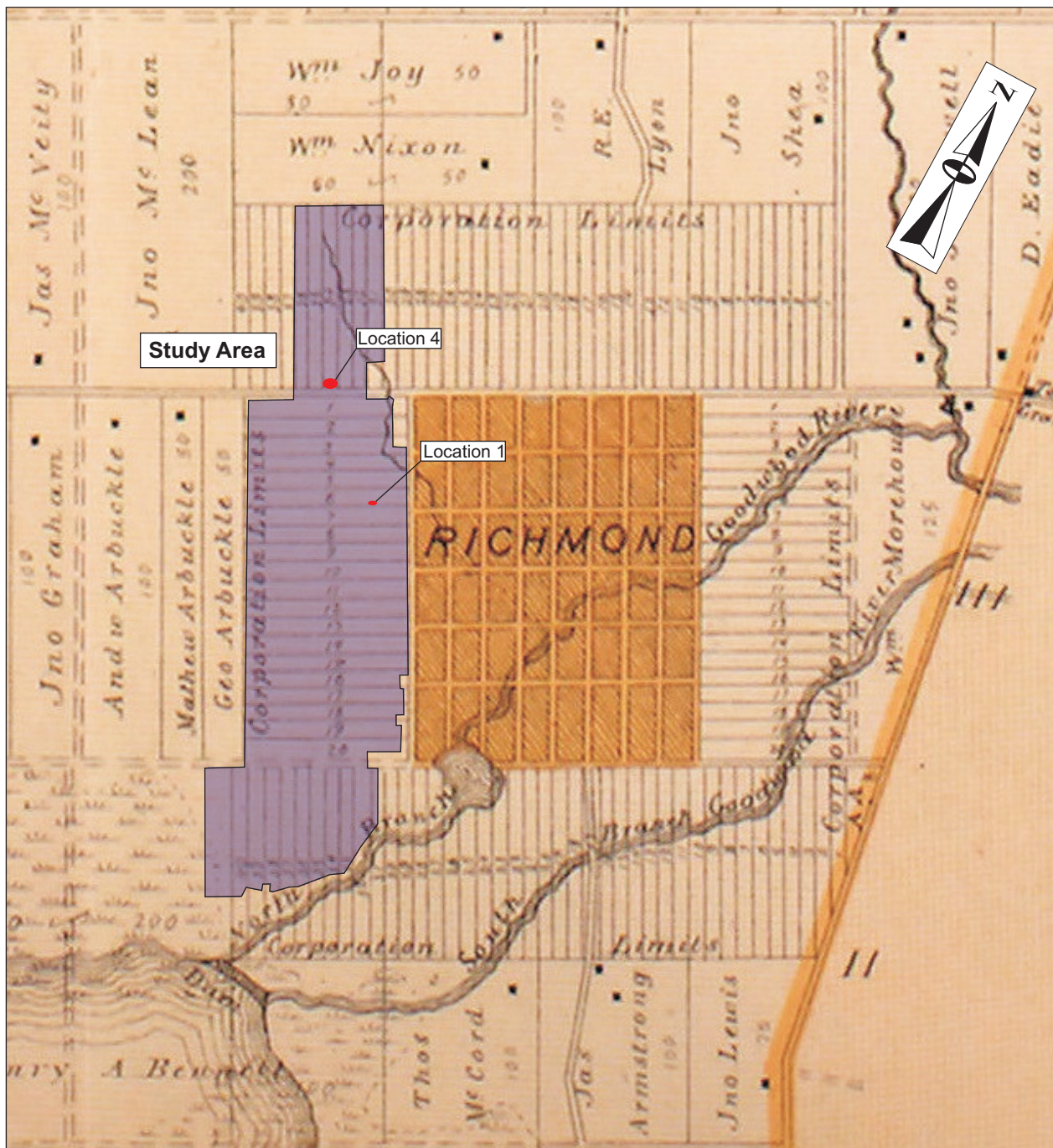
NOTES

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ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT		Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Mattamy Homes Richmond Subdivision City of Ottawa, Ontario	
TITLE		Inset Portion of the 1863 Walling Map of Carleton County	
PROJECT No.		08-1136-010-0-3000	FILE No. 0811360100-3000-R01004
CADD	IJ	May 17/10	SCALE NOT TO SCALE REV.
CHECK			FIGURE 4





LEGEND



Study Area



Archaeological Location

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON
Belden, H. and Company
1879 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton (and City of Ottawa), Ontario*. 1997 reprint. Wilson's Publishing Company, Campbellford.

NOTES

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

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT

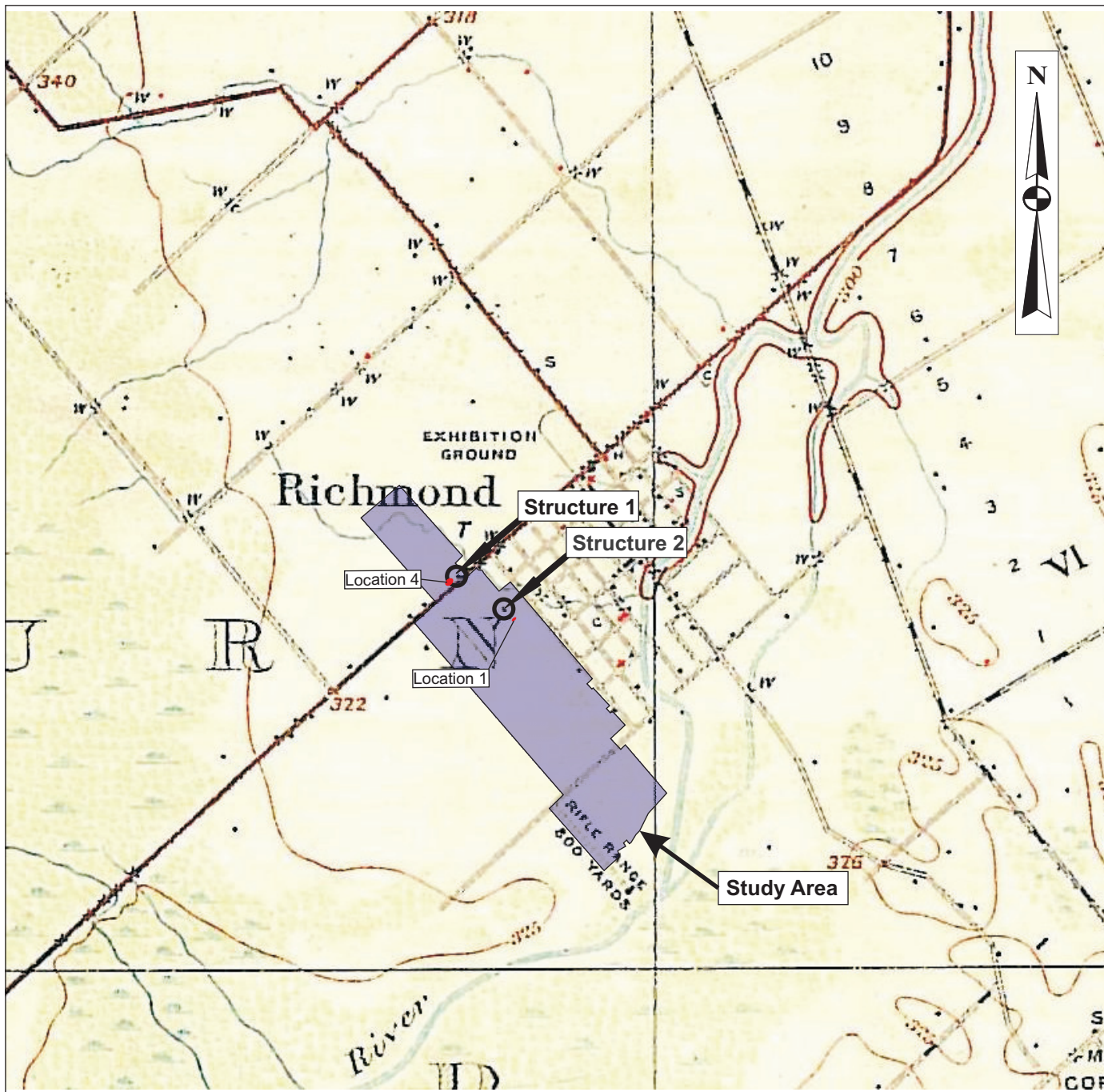
**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment
Mattamy Homes Richmond Subdivision
City of Ottawa, Ontario**

TITLE

**Portion of the 1879 Map of the
Township of Goulbourn**



PROJECT No.	08-1136-010-0-3000	FILE No.	0811360100-3000-R01005
CADD	IJ	May 17/10	SCALE NOT TO SCALE REV.
CHECK			FIGURE 5



LEGEND

- Study Area
- Structure Discussed in Text
- Archaeological Location


REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON
Government of Canada
1908 *Topographic Map Sheet 31G/4: Kemptville* (Edition 1).
Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

NOTES

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

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT		Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Mattamy Homes Richmond Subdivision City of Ottawa, Ontario	
TITLE		Portion of the 1908 "One Mile" Map of the Kemptville Area	
		PROJECT No.	08-1136-010-0-3000
		FILE No.	0811360100-3000-R01006
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CADD		JM	July 2/10
CHECK			
		FIGURE 6	



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Controlled surface collection at Location 1 (BhFx-44) produced 40 artifacts in total. Sixteen one-metre square units were strategically placed around higher artifact concentrations as determined by the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of Location 1 (BhFx-44). The one-metre square units ranged from 21 to 23 centimetres deep and yielded between zero and three artifacts. Figure 3 illustrates the location and rate of artifact return for each one metre unit excavated. The Stage 3 assessment of Location 1 (BhFx-44) resulted in the recovery of 57 Euro-Canadian artifacts: 47 domestic, eight structural and two personal items. Each artifact class is discussed in greater detail below. Table 1 provides a summary of the Stage 3 artifacts recovered from Location 1 (BhFx-44). Appendix A provides a complete catalogue listing of the Stage 3 recoveries. When artifacts are illustrated they are shown at actual size.

Table 1: Stage 3 Artifact Summary for Location 1 (BhFx-44)

Artifact Class	Frequency	%
domestic	47	82.46
structural	8	14.04
personal	2	3.51
Total Stage 3 Artifacts	57	100.00

3.1.2 Artifact Description

3.1.2.1 Domestic Artifacts

A total of 47 domestic artifacts (82.46% of the entire artifact assemblage) were recovered during Stage 3 excavation at Location 1 (BhFx-44). This collection includes 32 fragments of ceramic and 15 fragments of domestic glass.

Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 32 fragments of ceramic hollowwares and flatwares were collected during the Stage 3 assessment of Location 1 (BhFx-44). Included in this total are 17 ironstone, nine whiteware, five utilitarian earthenware and one porcelain. Table 2 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage by ware type, while Table 3 provides a more detailed breakdown of the ceramic assemblage by decorative style.



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MATTAMY HOMES RICHMOND, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Table 2: Summary of Ceramic Collection According to Ware Type, Location 1 (BhFx-44)

Artifact	Frequency	%
ironstone	17	53.12
whiteware	9	28.13
utilitarian	5	15.63
porcelain	1	3.12
Total	32	100.00

Table 3: Summary of Ceramic Collection According to Decorative Style, Location 1 (BhFx-44)

Artifact	Frequency	%
ironstone, plain	13	40.63
whiteware, plain	5	15.63
earthenware, red	5	15.63
ironstone, transfer printed	3	9.38
whiteware, stamped	2	6.25
whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	3.12
whiteware, sponged	1	3.12
ironstone, painted	1	3.12
porcelain, moulded	1	3.12
Total	32	100.00

Ironstone

Ironstone or graniteware is a variety of refined white earthenware introduced in the 1840s that became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s (Kenyon 1985). It is usually much thicker than other whiteware, and often decorated with raised moulded designs of wheat or fruit. Location 1 (BhFx-44) produced 17 fragments of ironstone, comprising 53.12% of the total Stage 3 ceramic artifact recoveries. The ironstone assemblage includes 13 fragments classified as plain or undecorated (Plate 5:1), three fragments of transfer print decorated including two brown and one blue (Plate 5:2) and one fragment of violet striped hand painted (Plate 5:3).

White Earthenware

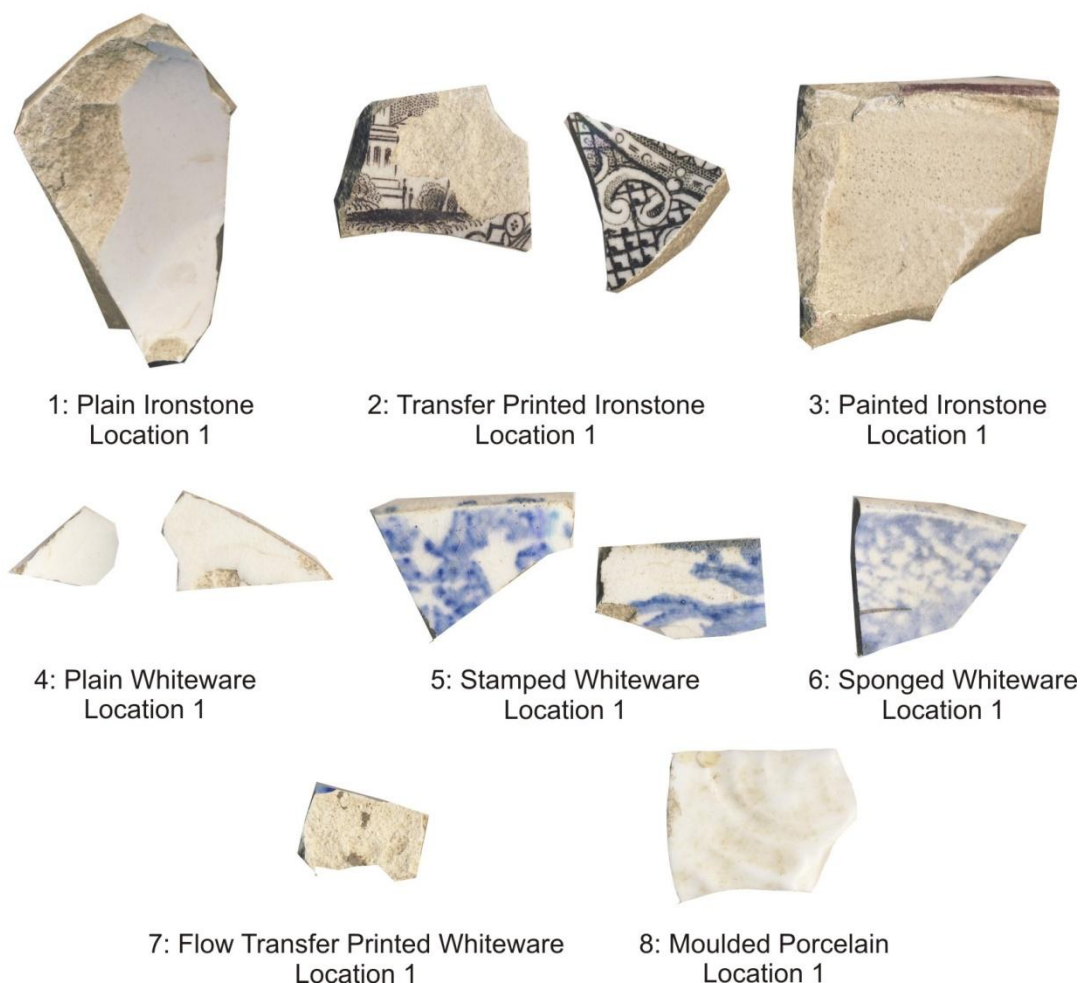
Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colorless glaze that replaced earlier near-white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware by the early 1830s. Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19th century.



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During Stage 3 excavations, nine fragments of whiteware were recovered from Location 1 (BhFx-44) including five plain fragments (Plate 5:4), two fragments of blue stamped (Plate 5:5), one blue sponge decorated with black hand painted accents (Plate 5:6), and one fragment of blue flow transfer printed (Plate 5:7). Stamping involved the transfer of paint to the bisque surface through the use of a stamp most frequently made of sponge. This decorative technique dates to the second half of the 19th century. Sponged whiteware ceramics were a form of inexpensive tableware in which a sponge was used to apply an underglaze pigment. All-over sponging became popular by the 1840s and remained common until the 1870s. Flow transfer printed whiteware, in which the pigment flows into the glaze due to the introduction of volatile chlorides during firing, became popular in the 1840s and 1850s, with a later revival in the 1890s.

Plate 5: Location 1 (BhFx-44) Examples of Ceramics (actual size)





Utilitarian Earthenware

In addition to the tablewares, five plain red utilitarian earthenwares were also recovered. Red earthenware vessels were manufactured throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries and were the most common utilitarian ware in the first half of the 19th century, eventually being replaced by more durable stoneware vessels.

Porcelain

Porcelain is a type of earthenware fired at such a high temperature that the clay has begun to vitrify; consequently the ceramic is translucent when held up to a light. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario, however by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common, as production techniques were developed in Europe which greatly reduced costs. A single fragment of moulded white porcelain was recovered from Location 1 (BhFx-44) (Plate 5:8).

Glass Artifacts

During the Stage 3 excavation of Location 1 (BhFx-44), 14 fragments of domestic glass were collected. The domestic glass assemblage includes 13 shards of bottle glass and a single basal fragment from a clear glass dish.

The colours of bottle glass represented in this collection include four clear, three aqua (including a fragment with a moulded “R”), three sun-coloured amethyst shards, and a single fragment of cobalt, olive, emerald and black glass respectively. According to Lindsey (2010), sun-coloured amethyst glass contains manganese oxide and turns amethyst due to a chemical reaction caused by sun exposure. This glass generally dates from 1890 to 1920. The assemblage also contains a single fragment identified as black glass. “Black” glass has a date range from the early-to-mid 19th century. The addition of iron when making glass was common practice up until 1860 and produced dark olive or dark amber glass that became known as “black glass” (Kendrick 1971). Otherwise, due to the fragmentary nature of the bottle glass shards, most can only be classified according to colour and the colour of bottle glass alone is very limited with regards to providing dates of manufacture for glass bottles (Lindsey 2010).

3.1.2.2 Structural Artifacts

The structural assemblage from Location 1 (BhFx-44) consists of eight artifacts or 14.04% of the total Stage 3 assemblage. The temporally diagnostic structural artifacts recovered include five shards of window glass and three machine cut nails.



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The five shards of window glass in the assemblage measures 2.0 millimetres thick. Ian Kenyon (1980) provides a pre-1850 date for window panes that have an average thickness of less than 1.6 millimetres. Window pane thickness increased throughout the 19th century as the trend shifted towards using larger windows when building homes. In this case, the window glass assemblage is very small and thus an unreliable diagnostic indicator.

The Location 1 (BhFx-44) assemblage contains three machine-cut nails (Plate 6:1). The nails were “cut” from flat sheets of iron; hence, the nail is of even thickness when viewed from the side, not tapered on all sides like hand made nails. The head is usually square and flat. Invented about 1790, cut nails were in common use from the 1830s until the 1890s (Adams 1994:92). Cut nails were replaced by wire drawn nails in the 1890s.

Plate 6: Location 1 (BhFx-44) Examples of Machine Cut Nails (actual size)



1: Machine Cut Nails
Location 1

3.1.2.3 Personal Artifacts

Two fragments of the Location 1 (BhFx-44) assemblage are classified as personal items. This includes a single fragment of moulded white clay tobacco pipe (Plate 7:1) and a white agate button (Plate 7:2). The clay tobacco pipe presents a valuable chronological marker for archaeologists, being expendable items with a very short lifespan (Noel Hume 1969: 296). Clay pipes were very popular throughout the 19th century, with a decline in use by 1880 when they were replaced by briar pipes and cigarettes (Adams 1994: 93). Most white clay pipes found in Upper Canada were manufactured in either Quebec or Scotland; occasionally examples from English, Dutch, French and American makers are also found. This fragmentary pipe bowl fragment is temporally undiagnostic. Agate buttons are actually made from a pressed ceramic powder manufactured by the “Prosser” process patented in 1840. They became common from the late 1840s onwards (Adams 1994: 96).



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MATTAMY HOMES RICHMOND, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Plate 7: Location 1 (BhFx-44) Examples of Personal Items (actual size)



1: White Clay Pipe Bowl
Location 1



2: Agate Button
Location 1

3.1.3 Land Registry Data for Location 1 (BhFx-44)

Location 1 (BhFx-44) is located on Park Lot 6, west of Queen Street, Village of Richmond, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, now City of Ottawa, Ontario. Figure 4 positions Location 1 (BhFx-44) on Walling's 1863 map of the Village of Richmond in the County of Carleton. Figure 5 positions Location 1 (BhFx-44) on the relevant portion of the historic map of the Township of Goulbourn in the 1879 H. Belden and Company *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton (and City of Ottawa), Ontario*. There is no residence illustrated on either historic map. The following discussion summarizes the existing archival records concerning the 19th century occupation for this lot. A summary of the land transactions related to this park lot, beginning with the original land patent, is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Land Registry Data Relating to Location 1 (AIHb-10)

No.	Instrument	Dated	Grantor	Grantee	Remarks
	Patent	Nov 1832	Crown	Samuel Rudie	All 10 acres
611	Bargain and Sale	8 May 1833	Samuel Rudie	Edward Malloch	All 10 acres
18305	Bargain and Sale	22 Feb 1855	Edward Malloch and wife	Joseph Hinton	All 10 acres
73	Deed	15 Nov 1872	Joseph Hinton	Andrew Arbuckle	All 10 acres
231	Will	5 Mar 1873	Andrew Arbuckle	George Arbuckle	South Half
231	Will	5 Mar 1873	Andrew Arbuckle	Matthew Arbuckle	North Half
618	Will	23 Jun 1893	George W. Arbuckle	Matthew Arbuckle	South Half
738	Quit Claim	5 Dec 1896	Agnes F. Arbuckle, Margaret Arbuckle, Isabella Arbuckle, Christina Arbuckle, George Arbuckle	Matthew Arbuckle	South Half of Lot 6 Assignment of Lien \$1.00
739	Deed	30 Mar 1898	Samuel Nesbitt and Executors of Robert H. McElroy and George W Arbuckle	Matthew Arbuckle	South Half of Lot 6 Assignment of Lien \$1.00
1238	Bargain and Sale	22 May 1915	Matthew Arbuckle	John H. Arbuckle	All



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MATTAMY HOMES RICHMOND, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Richmond was settled in the early 19th century by discharged military officers and soldiers from the 99th and 100th Regiments (H. Belden and Company 1879). Although the homesteaders were faced with many hardships, they were each provided with necessary supplies, tools, and a years ration by the government to assist with settlement of the area. This park lot was originally granted to Samuel Rudie in 1832 who sold the land to Edward Malloch in 1833. Edward Malloch was the son of an original settler of the community, also named Edward Malloch (H. Belden and Company 1879: xxxii). This landowner was also a Member of Parliament from 1834 to 1841 and a land speculator who amassed a considerable amount of wealth in property (Johnson 1989: 57, 214), including this parcel.

Edward Malloch and his wife then sold the land to Joseph Hinton in 1855. Hinton, originally a native of Ireland, settled in Richmond around 1820 and rose to become town Reeve for many years, initially elected to the position in 1855 and re-elected intermittently to the position until 1872, as well as being Warden of the County, Auditor and a Superintendent of Highways (H. Belden and Company 1879: xxxii-xxxiii). Like Edward Malloch before him, he owned a considerable amount of land, especially around Richmond, including this parcel. Both Malloch and Hinton likely owned this land as an investment and would have farmed it but did not live on the property.

Joseph Hinton sold the land in 1872 to Andrew Arbuckle who upon his death granted the north half to Matthew Arbuckle and the south half to George Arbuckle in 1873. George Arbuckle died in 1893 and left the property to Matthew Arbuckle, but there were debts against the property that were not fully assigned to Matthew Arbuckle until 1898. The land stayed in the Arbuckle family into the 20th century as Matthew Arbuckle sold the property to John H. Arbuckle in 1915.

3.1.4 Summary

The artifacts collected from Location 1 (BhFx-44) represent a majority of mid-to-late 19th century Euro-Canadian cultural material. There is no evidence for an early occupation of the property and the sparse number of artifacts recovered with no evidence for subsurface features or high artifact concentrations suggest that the site is an ephemeral dumping ground for properties still in use within the core of the Town of Richmond. So, considering the small size of the assemblage, low presence of structural and personal items, and high incidence of late 19th century ceramic types such as ironstone (53.12%), and porcelain, indicate that the artifact assemblage is of low cultural heritage value or interest and **Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of this site is not recommended.**

3.2 Location 4 (BhFx-45)

3.2.1 Summary of Investigations

Location 4 (BhFx-45) consisted of a 45 metre by 60 metre scatter of mid-to-late 19th century Euro-Canadian material in a field north of Perth Street.



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MATTAMY HOMES RICHMOND, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

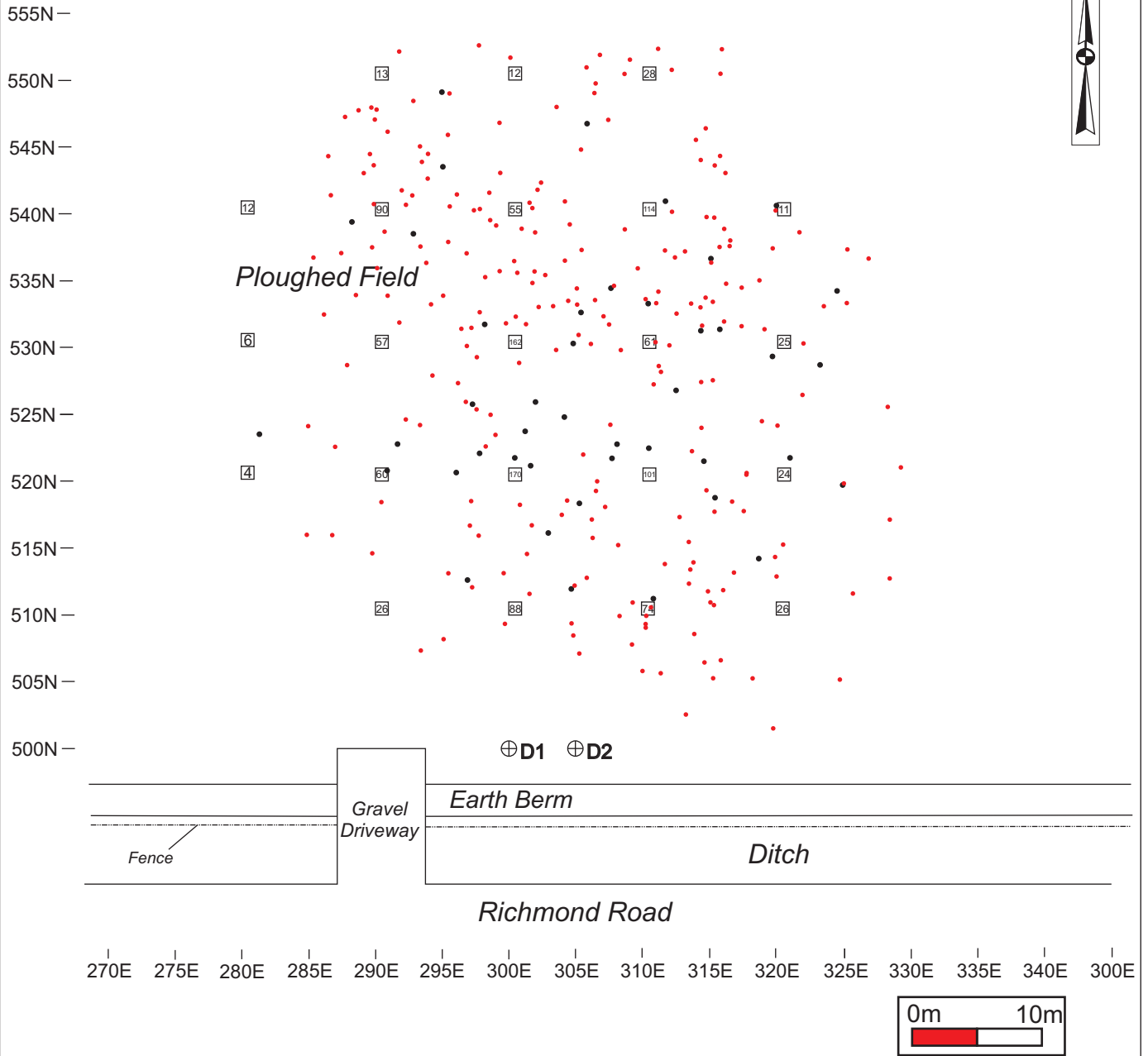
Due to the fact that Location 4 (BhFx-45) represented a relatively dense and spatially discrete cluster of Euro-Canadian material culture, further Stage 3 archaeological assessment was recommended.

Stage 3 excavations were conducted using the methods outlined in Section 2.1 of this report. The Location 4 (BhFx-45) Stage 3 excavation results map is included below (Figure 7). The inset on the 1863 Walling Map of Carleton County (Figure 4) shows Location 4 (BhFx-45) located on Park Lot 34 (park lots in Richmond are described in Section 3.1.1. above) off of Perth Street with a structure indicated on the map and the owner listed as W Scott. Figure 5 positions Location 4 (BhFx-45) on the relevant portion of the historic map of the Township of Goulbourn in the 1879 H. Belden and Company *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton (and City of Ottawa), Ontario*. Figure 6 positions Location 4 (BhFx-45) on the 1908 “One Mile” Map of the Kemptville Area. This is the first federal government topographic map of the area and it indicates three structures within the study area no longer in existence. These structures are numbered sequentially on the map from north to south. Location 4 (BhFx-45) corresponds with Structure 1.






Controlled surface collection at Location 4 (BhFx-45) produced 237 artifacts in total. Twenty-two one-metre square units were strategically placed around higher artifact concentrations as determined by the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of Location 4 (BhFx-45). The one-metre square units ranged from 18 to 37 centimetres deep and yielded between four and 170 artifacts. One excavation unit – 290E 530N:01 – contains remnants of a potential feature. Figure 7 illustrates the location and rate of artifact return for each one metre unit excavated. The Stage 3 assessment of Location 4 (BhFx-45) resulted in the recovery of 1353 Euro-Canadian artifacts: 892 domestic, 349 structural, 42 faunal, 30 personal, 19 miscellaneous metal hardware, 18 miscellaneous metal, two miscellaneous items, and one recent material. Table 1 provides a summary of the Stage 3 artifacts recovered from Location 4 (BhFx-45). Appendix A provides a complete catalogue listing of the Stage 3 recoveries. When artifacts are illustrated they are shown at actual size.

Table 5: Stage 2 Artifact Summary for Location 4 (BhFx-45)

Artifact Class	Frequency	%
domestic	892	65.93
structural	349	25.79
faunal	42	3.10
personal	30	2.22
miscellaneous metal hardware	19	1.40
miscellaneous unidentified metal	18	1.33
miscellaneous	2	0.15
recent material	1	0.08
Total Stage 3 Artifacts	1353	100.00



LEGEND

-  Stage 3 Unit Excavated
- 88** Number of Artifacts
-  Stage 2 Surface Find
-  Stage 3 Surface Find
-  Datum Stake
-  Fence

REFERENCE

DRAWING BASED ON
Field Director's Notes

NOTES

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

ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT		Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Mattamy Homes Richmond Subdivision City of Ottawa, Ontario	
TITLE		Location 4 (BhFx-45) Stage 3 Excavation Results	
PROJECT No.		08-1136-010-0-3000	FILE No. 0811360100-3000-R01007
CADD		IJ	May 11/10
CHECK			
		SCALE	AS SHOWN REV.
		FIGURE 7	





3.2.2 Artifact Description

3.2.2.1 Domestic Artifacts

A total of 892 domestic artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of Location 4 (BhFx-45) (65.93% of the total artifact assemblage). This collection includes 749 ceramic artifacts, 140 shards of domestic glass, and three fragments of metal lamp hardware.

Ceramic Artifacts

In total, 749 fragments of ceramic hollowwares and flatwares were collected during the Stage 3 assessment of Location 4 (BhFx-45). Included in this total are 317 ironstone, 283 whiteware, 115 utilitarian, 18 semi porcelain, eight yellowware, four porcelain, and four miscellaneous unidentified ceramic. Table 8 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage by ware type for Location 4 (BhFx-45) while Table 9 provides a more detailed breakdown of the ceramic assemblage by decorative style.

Table 6: Summary of Ceramic Collection According to Ware Type, Location 4 (BhFx-45)

Artifact	Frequency	%
ironstone	317	42.32
whiteware	283	37.78
utilitarian	115	15.35
semi-porcelain	18	2.40
yellowware	8	1.07
porcelain	4	0.54
ceramic, miscellaneous	4	0.54
Total	749	100.00

Table 7: Summary of Ceramic Collection According to Decorative Style, Location 4 (BhFx-45)

Artifact	Frequency	%
ironstone, plain	230	30.71
whiteware, plain	118	15.75
earthenware, red	102	13.62
whiteware, painted	54	7.21
whiteware, transfer printed	46	6.14
whiteware, sponged	33	4.41



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MATTAMY HOMES RICHMOND, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Artifact	Frequency	%
ironstone, moulded	32	4.27
ironstone, transfer printed	29	3.87
whiteware, stamped	19	2.54
ironstone, stamped	13	1.74
stoneware, salt glazed	12	1.60
semi-porcelain, plain	11	1.47
yellowware, plain	6	0.80
ironstone, painted	6	0.80
whiteware, banded	6	0.80
whiteware, edged	6	0.80
semi-porcelain, moulded	5	0.67
ceramic, miscellaneous unidentified	4	0.54
ironstone, banded	4	0.54
porcelain, plain	3	0.41
ironstone, edged	2	0.27
porcelain, overglaze gilt	1	0.13
earthenware, yellow	1	0.13
ironstone, sponged	1	0.13
majolicaware, English	1	0.13
semi-porcelain, painted	1	0.13
semi-porcelain, transfer printed	1	0.13
yellowware, moulded	1	0.13
yellowware, banded	1	0.13
Total	749	100.00

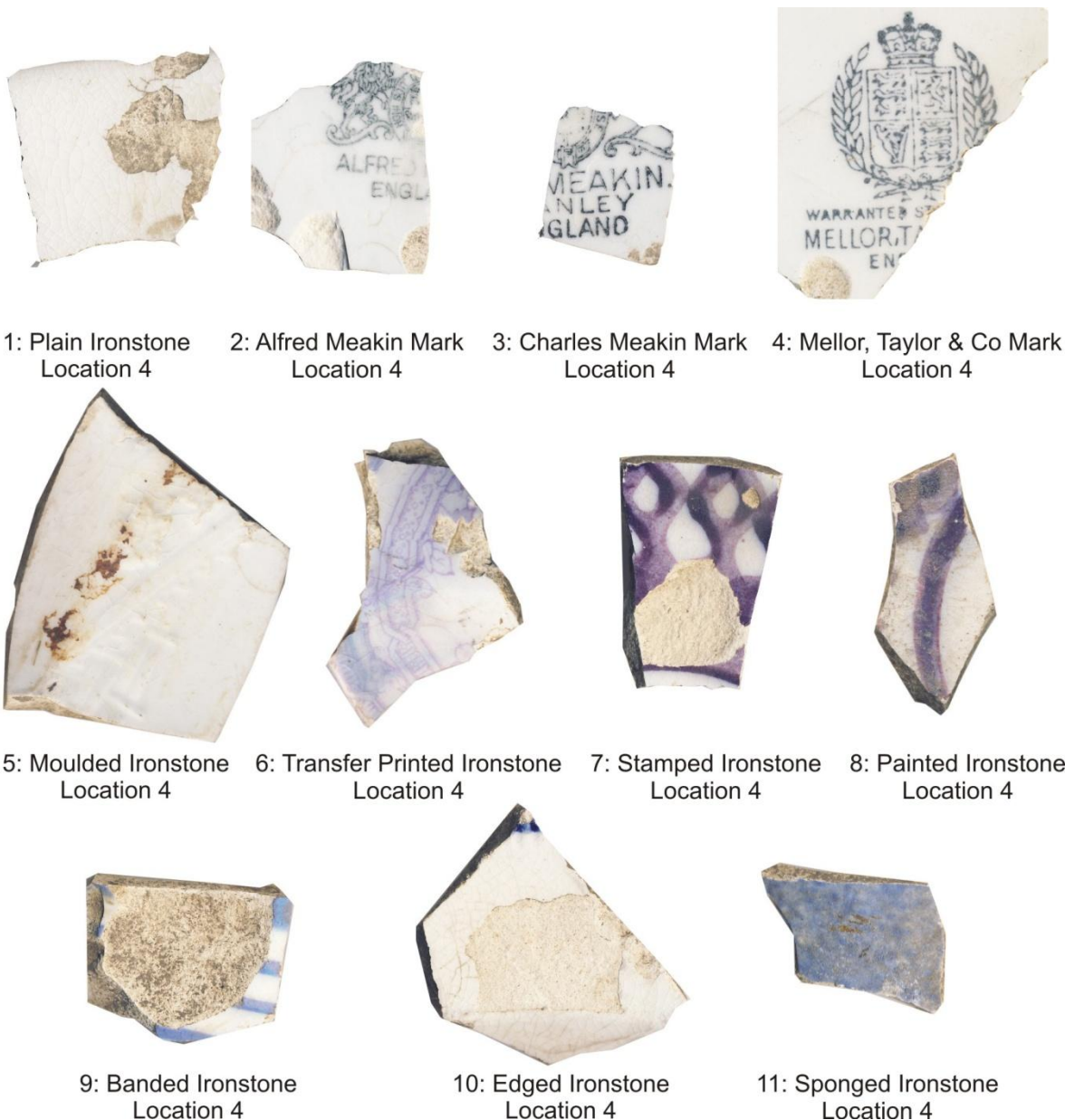
Ironstone

Ironstone or graniteware is a variety of refined white earthenware introduced in the 1840s that became extremely popular in Upper Canada by the 1860s (Kenyon 1985). It is usually much thicker than other whiteware, and often decorated with raised moulded designs of wheat or fruit. There are 317 fragments of ironstone in the Location 4 (BhFx-45) ceramic assemblage, with 230 fragments undecorated or plain (Plate 8:1). Within the plain ironstone assemblage, five fragments bear partial maker's marks. Two of these could not be traced to a specific manufacturer. Three fragments bear identifiable marks originating from potteries in the Stoke-on-Trent region of England (Birks 2010) including: one Alfred Meakin mark prior to 1897 (Plate 8:2); one Charles Meakin *circa* 1883 to 1889 (Plate 8:3); and one Mellor, Taylor & Co. mark dating from 1880 to 1904 (Plate 8:4).



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MATTAMY HOMES RICHMOND, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Plate 8: Location 4 (BhFx-45) Examples of Ironstone (actual size)



Thirty-two of the fragments are moulded (Plate 8:5). Discernible moulded patterns include scalloped, rope border and floral patterns as well as six fragments of the popular wheat motif. Starting in the 1860s the “wheat” design, also referred to as “Ceres”, was the most popular ironstone pattern produced (Kenyon 1985).



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MATTAMY HOMES RICHMOND, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Twenty-nine of the fragments in the ironstone assemblage are decorated with transfer printed motifs (Plate 8:6). The transfer printed ironstone assemblage includes 11 blue fragments (including eight fragments of the popular Asian-inspired “willow” pattern), eight violet, three green leaf transfer printed, two brown, two black, and two fragments of a polychromatic violet and blue decorated teapot lid.

The ironstone assemblage contains 13 fragments decorated with stamped motifs including nine brown, three violet, and one fragment of polychromatic violet and red stamped (Plate 8:7). Hand painted ironstone is also present in the assemblage with four fragments of blue (including a fragment of a jug handle), one violet fragment and one polychrome fragment with a floral motif (Plate 8:8). Four fragments in the ironstone assemblage are blue slip banded (Plate 8:9). Blue slip banding is most common to the latter part of the 19th century. Two fragments are blue edged, but these fragments are too small and damaged to be temporally diagnostic (Plate 8:10). The final decorative motif present in the Location 4 (BhFx-45) ironstone assemblage is a single fragment of blue sponged (Plate 8:11).

White Earthenware

The Stage 3 assessment of Location 4 (BhFx-45) produced 283 fragments of whiteware. Whiteware is a variety of earthenware with a near colorless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics such as pearlware and creamware by the early 1830s. Early whiteware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder, ceramics becoming increasingly common later in the 19th century. The collection includes 118 plain (Plate 9:1), 54 hand painted (Plate 9:2), 46 transfer printed (Plate 9:3), 33 sponge decorated (Plate 9:4), 19 stamped (Plate 9:5), six slip banded (Plate 9:6) six edged (Plate 9:7), and one fragment of English majolicaware (Plate 9:8).

The hand painted whiteware collection from Location 4 (BhFx-45) consists of 20 polychrome hand painted fragments, 14 blue, 12 red, four green, three black, and one brown. The polychrome painted wares were popular from as early as 1830 through to the 1870s and are “Late Palette” colours.

Transfer printed whiteware became popular quite early in the 19th century and involved the transfer of an intricate pattern from a sheet of treated paper to the underglaze surface of the clay. Before 1830, almost all transfer printed wares were blue. After 1830, colours such as light blue, black, brown, green, purple and red became more common. The colours present in the transfer printed assemblage include 36 blue (including eight of the popular Asian-inspired “willow” pattern), five black, three green, and two violet.

Sponged whiteware ceramics were a form of inexpensive tableware in which a sponge was used to apply an underglaze pigment. All-over sponging became popular by the 1840s and remained common until the 1870s. Thirty-one of the sponge decorated pieces are blue, and the assemblage also includes one fragment of green sponged and one fragment of polychrome sponge decorated.

The Location 4 (BhFx-45) whiteware assemblage includes 18 blue stamped fragments and a brown stamped fragment. Stamping involved the transfer of paint to the bisque surface through the use of a stamp most frequently made of sponge. This decorative technique usually dates to the second half of the 19th century.



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MATTAMY HOMES RICHMOND, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Plate 9: Location 4 (BhFx-45) Examples of Whiteware (actual size)



Six pieces in the whiteware assemblage are slip banded. Banded wares were decorated with horizontal bands of coloured slip applied in varying widths. Colours are predominantly muted earth tones including, black, green, brown, orange, yellow, grey, and pale blue. Banded pieces may also include inlaid and cut away slip decoration and bands of lathe turned grooves or patterns. Banding occurred both as a primary decorative element and in conjunction with other design elements such as marbling, or the dendritic patterns found on mocha ware. The slip banded wares in the assemblage include three small fragments bearing a cabled or marbled slip pattern and three with polychrome bands.

Six fragments of blue edged whiteware were recovered from Location 4 (BhFx-45). Miller (1987) outlines the production range for edged whiteware according to rim decoration as follows: scalloped rim with impressed curved lines, 1780-1820; scalloped rim with impressed straight lines, 1795-1840; scalloped rim with impressed bud, 1800-1850; embossed raised patterns, 1820-1845; unscaloped and impressed rim, 1825-1891; unscaloped and unmoulded rim, 1850-1897. . Diagnostic examples of edged wares in the assemblage include two plain edged fragments with unmoulded rim dating between 1850 and 1897; one scalloped edge fragment with impressed lines dating between 1795 and 1840; one scalloped edge fragment dating prior to 1850; and one fragment of the popular 19th century “chickenfoot” pattern. One of the fragments is too small to be temporally diagnostic.

English majolica ware was introduced to the English public by Herbert Minton in 1851. These rich, jewel-toned earthenwares were inspired by the Italian and French produced maiolica of the Renaissance period. Inspired by nature, English majolica often utilized plants, animals and fruits as subject matter (Karmason and Stacke 2002). The single fragment of majolicaware in the Location 4 (BhFx-45) whiteware assemblage is of poor quality and is moulded and hand tinted, likely part of a large pitcher or hollowware vessel.



Utilitarian Earthenware

Utilitarian earthenware fragments are also present in the Location 4 (BhFx-45) ceramic assemblage, including 102 fragments of red earthenware (62 lead glazed and 40 plain), 12 fragments of salt glazed stoneware and a single fragment of lead glazed yellow earthenware. Red and yellow earthenware vessels were manufactured throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries and were the most common utilitarian ware in the first half of the 19th century, eventually being replaced by more durable stoneware vessels. Stoneware vessels were also produced throughout the 19th century, becoming more durable and refined over time. The salt glazed stoneware assemblage includes two fragments identified as English Derbyshire stonewares, common during the 19th century and most often used for bottles, jugs and preserves (Saint Mary's University 2010).

Semi-Porcelain

During the first half of the 19th century, the English improved pottery techniques resulting in the production of durable and decorative wares with trade names such as semi-porcelain. This hard earthenware sought to emulate imported porcelains but lacked true translucency. In 1850, semi-porcelains were reintroduced and this vitreous, hard-glazed white earthenware resembling bone china soon dominated the marketplace (Hughes 1961). The Location 4 (BhFx-45) assemblage contains 18 fragments of a dull grey fabric semi-porcelain including 11 plain fragments (Plate 10:1), five moulded (Plate 10:2), one hand painted (Plate 10:3) and one fragment bearing a green leaf transfer printed motif (Plate 10:4).

Yellowware

The Location 4 (BhFx-45) assemblage also contains eight fragments of yellowware: six plain (Plate 11:1), and one each of moulded (Plate 11:2) and blue slip banded (Plate 11:3). Yellowware ceramics were first manufactured in the 1840s, and continue to be manufactured in limited quantities today.

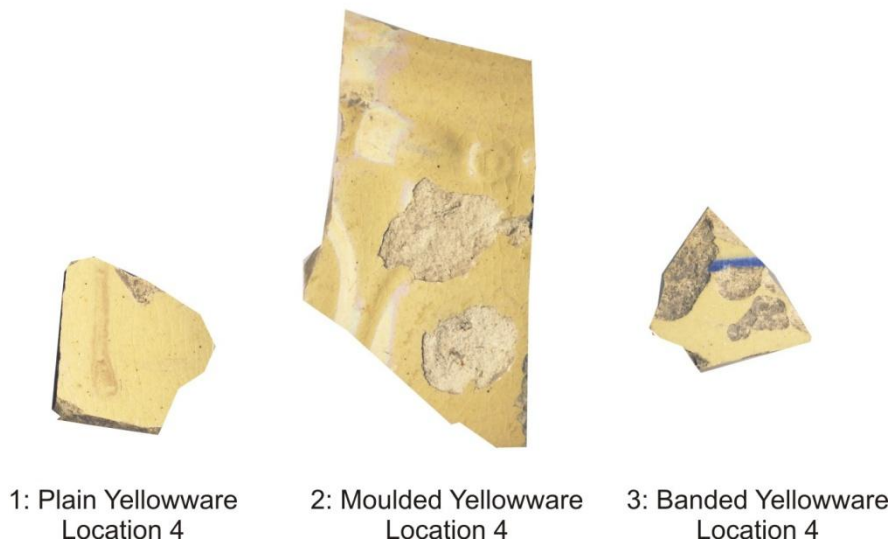


STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MATTAMY HOMES RICHMOND, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Plate 10: Location 4 (BhFx-45) Examples of Semi-Porcelain (actual size)



Plate 11: Location 4 (BhFx-45) Examples of Yellowware (actual size)





STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MATTAMY HOMES RICHMOND, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Porcelain

The Location 4 (BhFx-45) ceramic assemblage contains four fragments of porcelain (Plate 12:1). Porcelain is a type of earthenware fired at such a high temperature that the clay has begun to vitrify; consequently the ceramic is translucent when held up to a light. Because of its high cost, porcelain is extremely rare on 19th century sites in Ontario, however by the turn of the century it becomes relatively common, as production techniques were developed in Europe which greatly reduced costs. One fragment of porcelain in the assemblage bears the faint remains of overglaze gilt decoration (Plate 12:2).

Plate 12: Location 4 (BhFx-45) Examples of Porcelain (actual size)



Undetermined Ceramic Type

The Location 4 (BhFx-45) ceramic assemblage also contains four fragments of undetermined ceramic. These fragments could not be catalogued into a specific ceramic-ware classification. These pieces were so heavily damaged and fragmentary that it was impossible to accurately identify by ceramic type. In order to avoid altering the separate ceramic totals, percentages, and ultimately the temporal data for the site, the damaged pieces were simply classified as miscellaneous unidentified ceramic.

Glass Artifacts

The Location 4 (BhFx-45) domestic assemblage includes 140 shards of domestic glass including: 124 shards of bottle glass, nine fragments of pressed moulded glass dish, five fragments of white glass, and two fragments of lamp chimney glass.

The colours present in the bottle glass collection include: 43 aqua, 35 clear, 20 olive, 12 amber, nine sun coloured amethyst, and five black glass. The five fragments of black glass likely date from the 18th century to mid-19th century. The addition of iron when making glass was common practice up until 1860 and produced dark olive or dark amber glass that became known as “black glass” (Kendrick 1971).



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MATTAMY HOMES RICHMOND, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

According to Lindsey (2010), sun-coloured amethyst glass contains manganese oxide and turns amethyst due to a chemical reaction caused by sun exposure. This glass generally dates from 1890 to 1920. Otherwise, the colour of bottle glass alone is very limited with regards to providing dates of manufacture for glass bottles (Lindsey 2010).

Diagnostic glass finishes in the Location 4 (BhFx-45) domestic assemblage includes two straight brandy finishes dating after 1890 (Plate 13:1), two patent finishes dating after the mid-19th century (Plate 13:2), and one oil ring finish dating after 1850 (Plate 13:3). Four fragments of black glass exhibit “kick up” or “push up” bases with upward indentations, a common feature on wine, champagne and spirit bottles. This base is common on bottles produced from the early 17th century to the present, and as a result is not temporally diagnostic, with the exception of one specific kick up base bearing a blowpipe open pontil from the early-to-mid 19th century. (Lindsay 2010). Another diagnostic basal fragment in the assemblage is a small square base with post mould with an open pontil dating to the 1850s.

Plate 13: Location 4 (BhFx-45) Examples of Diagnostic Bottle Finishes (actual size)



1: Straight Brandy Finish
Location 4



2: Patent Finish
Location 4



3: Oil Ring Finish
Location 4

All of the fragments of the glass dish assemblage represent moulded or pressed decorative glass. This type of decorated non-lead glass dish becomes common on Canadian sites during the 1860s (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 35).

The assemblage contains five fragments of white glass. The white bottle glass or “milk glass” was likely manufactured after 1870. Milk glass was most commonly used for cosmetic containers, toiletry bottles or cream jars. The opaque white glass was very commonly used for such products dating from about 1870 through to the 20th century (Lindsey 2010).

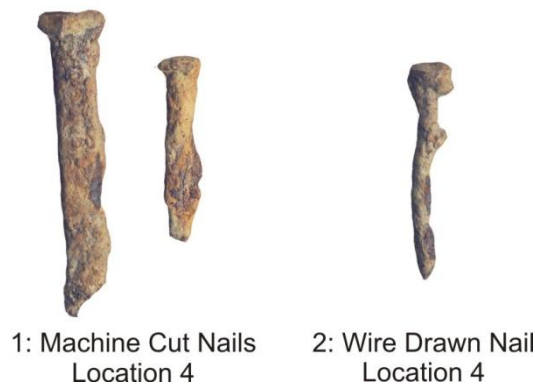


3.2.2.2 Structural Artifacts

The Location 4 (BhFx-45) structural assemblage includes 349 artifacts (comprising 25.79% of the total artifact assemblage) and includes: 210 machine cut nails, 109 shards of window glass, 16 fragments of temporally undiagnostic red brick, six wire drawn nails, three hinges (two butt hinges and a possible fragment of a strap hinge), three heavily corroded nail fragments and two possible door latch fragments.

The Location 4 (BhFx-45) structural assemblage contains 210 machine-cut nails (Plate 14:1). These nails were “cut” from flat sheets of iron; hence, the nail is of even thickness when viewed from the side, not tapered on all sides like hand made nails. The head is usually square and flat. Invented about 1790, cut nails were in common use from the 1830s until the 1890s (Adams 1994: 92). Six wire drawn nails are also in the assemblage (Plate 14:2). Wire nails are essentially the modern nail, with a round cross-section and round head. Developed in the 1850s, they did not begin to displace the cut nail until the 1890s (Adams 1994: 92).

Plate 14: Location 4 (BhFx-45) Examples of Machine Cut and Wire Drawn Nails (actual size)



The Location 4 (BhFx-45) window glass assemblage contains 109 fragments, with one fragment measuring 1.0 millimetre thick, 19 fragments measuring 1.5 millimetres thick, 87 fragments measuring 2.0 millimetres thick, and two fragments measuring 2.5 millimetres thick. Ian Kenyon (1980) provides a pre-1850 date for window panes that have an average thickness of less than 1.6 millimetres. Window pane thickness increased throughout the 19th century as the trend shifted towards using larger windows when building homes. Considering the window glass assemblage, 81.65% measure at over 1.6 millimetres, thus indicating that the majority of the window glass dates to a post-1850 historic Euro-Canadian occupation of the site.

3.2.2.3 Faunal

Stage 3 excavation of Location 4 (BhFx-45) produced 42 faunal remains. This assemblage includes medium and large domestic mammal cortical bone fragments, one pig tooth and one fragment of avian bone.



3.2.2.4 Personal Artifacts

The personal items category for Location 4 (BhFx-45) is comprised of 30 artifacts including 12 white clay tobacco pipe stems, eight tobacco pipe bowl fragments, four buttons, three fragments of porcelain doll, two fragments of metal buckle, and one fragment of a bone pen nib holder.

The clay tobacco pipe presents a valuable chronological marker for archaeologists, being expendable items with a very short lifespan (Noel Hume 1969:296). White clay pipes were very popular throughout the 19th century, with a decline in use by 1880 when they were replaced by briar pipes and cigarettes (Adams 1994:93). One of the stems is marked with the name of W. D. Bell of Quebec, tobacco pipe manufacturers from 1862 to 1877 (Plate 15:1 *top*). The tobacco bowl fragment assemblage contains mostly plain fragments with a single moulded decorated piece (Plate 15:2).

Plate 15: Location 4 (BhFx-45) Examples of Personal Items (actual size)





The buttons present in the personal items assemblage include two white agate buttons (Plate 15:3), one bone button (Plate 15:4) and one shell button (Plate 15:5). Agate buttons are made from pressed ceramic powder manufactured by the “Prosser” process patented in 1840. They became common from the late 1840s onwards. Agate buttons, which are often confused with white glass buttons, are distinguishable due to the dimpled appearance present on the back of the button which is a result of the moulding process (Adams 1994:96). Bone buttons are common in the 19th century and have a range of manufacture from 1800 to 1865 (Noel Hume 1969: 90). Shell buttons are turned discs of freshwater or exotic shell and they were typically used as shirt buttons prior to the 1840s.

Temporally undiagnostic items in the personal assemblage include three fragments of porcelain doll including a fragment of doll leg and two bisque porcelain fragments of doll head (Plate 15:6); two metal buckles (Plate 15:7); and a single small fragment of worked bone, most likely part of a pen nib holder (Plate 15:8).

3.2.2.5 *Miscellaneous Metal Hardware*

The Location 4 (BhFx-45) assemblage contains 19 fragments of miscellaneous metal hardware. This includes nine pieces of wire; four chain links; hand tools such as a file, an axe head and a metal hoe; a small metal gear; and a metal ring and washer. None of these items is temporally diagnostic.

3.2.2.6 *Miscellaneous Unidentified Metal*

The Location 4 (BhFx-45) assemblage contains 18 fragments of miscellaneous unidentified metal. These items are heavily corroded and temporally undiagnostic.

3.2.2.7 *Miscellaneous Artifacts*

Two fragments are categorized as miscellaneous in the Location 4 (BhFx-45) artifact assemblage. This category includes a small fragment of red slate and a sharpening stone. Neither artifact is temporally diagnostic.

3.2.2.8 *Recent Material*

One example of obviously late 20th and early 21st century material was recovered: a fragment of 7-Up soda bottle glass.



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MATTAMY HOMES RICHMOND, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

3.2.3 Land Registry Data for Location 4 (BhFx-45)

Location 4 (BhFx-45) is located on Park Lot 34, north of Perth Street, Village of Richmond, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, now City of Ottawa, Ontario. Figure 4 positions Location 4 (BhFx-45) on Walling's 1863 map of the Village of Richmond in the County of Carleton. There is a residence indicated just north of Location 4 (BhFx-45) and the resident is listed as W Scott. Figure 5 positions Location 4 (BhFx-45) on the relevant portion of the historic map of the Township of Goulbourn in the 1879 H. Belden and Company *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton (and City of Ottawa), Ontario*. There is no residence illustrated on the 1879 map. The following discussion summarizes the existing archival records concerning the 19th century occupation for this lot. A summary of the land transactions related to this park lot, beginning with the original land patent, is presented in Table 8.

Table 8: Land Registry Data Relating to Location 4 (BhFx-45)

No.	Instrument	Dated	Grantor	Grantee	Remarks
	Patent	3 Feb 1847	Crown	John Bower Lewis	All 10 acres
5253	Bargain and Sale	16 Jul 1851	John Bower Lewis	Joseph Hinton	All 10 acres
202	Bargain and Sale	6 Mar 1878	Joseph Hinton	William H. Butler	All 10 acres
340	Mortgage	19 Feb 1884	William H. Butler and wife	Adam Abbott	All 10 acres \$1250
350	Assignment of Mortgage	8 Dec 1884	Adam Abbott	John J. Hodgins	All 10 acres
674	Certificate of Finding of Fact	13 Jun 1895	High Court of Justice, Civil Division	John J. Hodgins and wife	All 10 acres \$450
760	Bargain and Sale	28 Nov 1898	John J. Hodgins and wife	William McGregor	All 10 acres \$450
788	Bargain and Sale	19 Apr 1899	William McGregor and wife	William J. Nelson	All 10 acres \$500

This park lot was originally granted to John Bower Lewis in 1847. John Bower Lewis was part of the "Elite" that held government posts in Richmond (he was a Justice of the Peace) after its initial settlement. He maintained political power in the village throughout the 1820s and 1830s (Vaughan 1968: 70-71). He was still holding various offices within the community in the 1830s as Richmond lost its potential role as the seat of political power in the region to Bytown, later to become Ottawa (Vaughan 1968: 73). Given his power in the community, most likely he owned the park lot as one of many properties and had a tenant farmer, who appears as "W. Scott" in the 1863 Walling Map. W. Scott is not listed in the chain of title since he was not the landowner.

Lewis sold the land to Joseph Hinton in 1878. Hinton, originally a native of Ireland, settled in Richmond around 1820 and rose to become town Reeve for many years, initially elected to the position in 1855 and re-elected intermittently to the position until 1872, as well as being Warden of the County, Auditor and a Superintendent of Highways (H. Belden and Company 1879: xxxii-xxxiii).



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MATTAMY HOMES RICHMOND, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Like John Bower Lewis before him, he owned a considerable amount of land, especially around Richmond, including this parcel. Hinton likely owned this land as an investment and would have farmed it but did not live on the property.

Joseph Hinton sold the land in 1878 to William H. Butler. According to the 1879 H. Belden and Company atlas, William H. Butler was Municipal Officer of Richmond for 1875 to 1879. Since he is documented as living in Richmond, tenant farmers would have lived on the property, as they did during Lewis' and Hinton's ownership. In 1884, Butler mortgaged the property to Adam Abbot who assigned the mortgage to John Hodgins later that year. Butler defaulted on his mortgage and so the courts awarded the park lot to John J. Hodgins in 1895. At the end of the 19th century the property changed hands twice more, from John J. Hodgins to William McGregor and then to William J. Nelson.

3.2.4 Summary

The artifacts collected from Location 4 (BhFx-45) represent a range of mid-to-late 19th century Euro-Canadian cultural material. The most common types of ceramics recovered from Location 4 were mid-to-late 19th century ironstone (42.32% of the total ceramic assemblage) and whiteware (37.65% of the total ceramic assemblage). There is also a small sample of bottle glass that temporally dates from the mid-to-late 19th century. Structural artifacts are also present (n=349 or 25.79% of the total artifact assemblage), as are personal items. One of the Stage 3 excavation units displays a potential feature. This location is in close proximity to Structure 1 noted on the 1908 "One Mile" Map of the Kemptville Area (see Section 3.2.1 above and Figure 6). Notwithstanding the fact that a structure is indicated at this location in the early 20th century, the artifact assemblage from this location dates primarily to the mid-to-late 19th century. As such there is a reasonable probability that intact mid-19th century deposits are present at Location 4 (BhFx-45). As a consequence it is recommended the site be subject to Stage 4 excavation. The Stage 4 assessment should consist of block excavation in one-metre units of the area of greatest artifact densities, followed by the mechanical removal of topsoil from the remainder of the site area in order to uncover all subsurface post or cultural features. Further archival research concerning the property should also be conducted.



4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

An archaeological assessment (Stages 1 and 2) was conducted on behalf of Mattamy Homes Ltd. for a 152 hectare property located on Lot 22, Concessions 2, 3, and 4, Geographic Township of Goulbourn, Carleton County, now the City of Ottawa, Ontario. This assessment was undertaken in order to meet the requirements of a standard condition of development approval. The Stage 2 field assessment resulted in the identification of four archaeological sites. No sites with a pre-contact or historic Aboriginal affiliation were found during the Stage 2 field assessment. Two Euro-Canadian sites – Locations 1 (BhFx-44) and Location 4 (BhFx-45) – exhibited sufficient cultural heritage value or interest to warrant a Stage 3 archaeological assessment. The following recommendations are made concerning these two locations:

- The Stage 3 assessment of Location 1 (BhFx-44) resulted in the recovery of further late 19th century Euro-Canadian artifacts of low cultural heritage value or interest and the cultural heritage value or interest of this site has now been sufficiently documented. **Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of this site is not recommended.**
- The Stage 3 assessment of Location 4 (BhFx-45) resulted in the recovery of further mid-to-late 19th century Euro-Canadian cultural material. Considering the nature of the assemblage, the cultural heritage value or interest of this site was deemed to be high. **Stage 4 archaeological mitigation of this site is recommended.**

The Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports. Additional archaeological assessment is still required; hence the archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture 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 licence and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

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 sec. 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.



STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MATTAMY HOMES RICHMOND, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

The Cemeteries Act requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Consumer Services.

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6.0 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 Mattamy Homes Ltd. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without Golder's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the Client, Golder may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to Golder. The report, all plans, data, drawings and other documents as well as electronic media prepared by Golder are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of Golder, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of Golder. The Client acknowledges 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 Tourism and Culture's Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (1993) (Stages 1-3 and Reporting Format).



APPENDIX A

Stage 3 Artifact Catalogues



APPENDIX A STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUES

Location 1 (BhFx-44)

Cat #	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
11	250E 490N:01	0-22	whiteware, sponged	1	blue sponged with black hand painted
12	280E 490N:01	0-22	earthenware, red	1	plain
13	250E 500N:01	0-22	ironstone	1	
14	280E 500N:01	0-22	earthenware, red	1	plain
15	280E 500N:01	0-22	nail, cut	1	
16	230E 490N:01	0-21	glass, bottle	1	aqua - moulded "R"
17	240E 500N:01	0-22	nail, cut	1	
18	270E 490N:01	0-23	glass, dish	1	base, clear
19	270E 490N:01	0-23	glass, window	1	1 @ 2mm
20	270E 490N:01	0-23	whiteware, flow transfer printed	1	blue
21	270E 500N:01	0-21	glass, bottle	1	cobalt
22	270E 500N:01	0-21	nail, cut	1	
23	270E 500N:01	0-21	ironstone, transfer printed	1	blue
24	260E 490N:01	0-23	whiteware	1	
25	240E 490N:01	0-22	ironstone	2	
26	240E 490N:01	0-22	earthenware, red	1	plain
27	surface collection	0	glass, bottle	12	1 black, 2 aqua, 1 olive, 1 emerald, 4 clear, 3 sun coloured amethyst
28	surface collection	0	glass, window	4	4 @ 2mm
29	surface collection	0	porcelain, moulded	1	moulded
30	surface collection	0	earthenware, red	2	plain
31	surface collection	0	whiteware	4	
32	surface collection	0	white clay pipe bowl	1	moulded decorated
33	surface collection	0	button, agate	1	1 hole, white, 14mm
34	surface collection	0	whiteware, stamped	2	blue
35	surface collection	0	ironstone, painted	1	violet stripe
36	surface collection	0	ironstone	10	
37	surface collection	0	ironstone, transfer printed	2	brown



APPENDIX A STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUES

Location 4 (BhFx-45)

Cat #	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
18	surface collection	0	glass, window	5	2 @ 1.5mm, 3 @ 2mm
19	surface collection	0	glass, bottle	36	3 black bases (1 kickup, 1 open pontil mid-19th century, 1 unidentified), 3 amber, 5 olive (including 1 oil ring finish 1850+), 7 clear, 4 sun coloured amethyst (including 1 straight brandy finish 1890+), 14 aqua (1 moulded letters, 1 small square base with post mould with open pontil 1850s, 1 patent finish 1850+)
20	surface collection	0	glass, white	4	
21	surface collection	0	glass, dish	5	pressed glass dish fragments - 2 sun coloured amethyst, 2 clear, 1 blue
22	surface collection	0	ironstone, moulded	17	indeterminate patterns - fragmentary
23	surface collection	0	ironstone	42	1 Alfred Meakin <1897, 1 Charles Meakin, Hanley ca. 1883-1889, 1 Mellor Taylor & Co 1880-1904
24	surface collection	0	ironstone, transfer printed	15	6 blue willow pattern, 2 brown, 3 green leaf pattern, 4 violet
25	surface collection	0	semi porcelain, moulded	3	1 wheat pattern
26	surface collection	0	semi porcelain	7	
27	surface collection	0	whiteware, stamped	10	blue
28	surface collection	0	ironstone, stamped	2	1 violet, 1 violet and red
29	surface collection	0	ironstone, painted	4	3 blue (including 1 jug handle), 1 polychrome floral
30	surface collection	0	ironstone, edged	2	blue - fragmentary and indeterminate type
31	surface collection	0	whiteware, sponged	16	blue
32	surface collection	0	whiteware, transfer printed	2	blue
33	surface collection	0	whiteware, banded	1	yellow ochre and blue slip banded
34	surface collection	0	whiteware, painted	11	2 polychrome floral, 1 black, 5 red, 3 blue
35	surface collection	0	whiteware	3	



APPENDIX A STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUES

Cat #	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
36	surface collection	0	brick	2	fragments
37	surface collection	0	yellowware	2	1 with moulded decoration
38	surface collection	0	earthenware, yellow	1	lead glazed
39	surface collection	0	earthenware, red	17	12 lead glazed, 5 plain
40	surface collection	0	stoneware, salt glazed	7	4 buff paste, 3 grey paste (2 Derbyshire stoneware 1800+)
41	surface collection	0	sharpening stone	1	
42	surface collection	0	porcelain, figurine	1	doll leg
43	surface collection	0	button, agate	1	4 hole, white, 11mm diameter
44	surface collection	0	white clay pipe stem	4	1 x W D Bell, Quebec 1862-1877
45	surface collection	0	white clay pipe bowl	2	
46	surface collection	0	faunal remains	3	cortical bone fragment - large mammal
47	surface collection	0	modified bone	1	sliver of worked bone, ribbed, possibly pen nib holder
48	surface collection	0	metal, miscellaneous hardware	4	
49	surface collection	0	hoe	1	iron hoe head
50	surface collection	0	axe	1	iron axe head
51	surface collection	0	chain	1	3 links of chain
52	surface collection	0	metal, ring	1	
53	surface collection	0	hinge	2	butt hinges
54	280E 530N:01	0-24	metal, miscellaneous unidentified	1	
55	280E 530N:01	0-24	semi porcelain	1	
56	280E 530N:01	0-24	faunal remains	1	fragment
57	280E 530N:01	0-24	brick	1	fragment
58	280E 530N:01	0-24	earthenware, red	1	plain
59	280E 530N:01	0-24	ironstone	1	
60	290E 530N:01	0-23	metal, wire	2	
61	290E 530N:01	0-23	nail, cut	10	
62	290E 530N:01	0-23	metal, miscellaneous unidentified	1	heavily corroded
63	290E 530N:01	0-23	metal, miscellaneous hardware	1	small metal gear



APPENDIX A

STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUES

Cat #	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
64	290E 530N:01	0-23	brick	3	fragments
65	290E 530N:01	0-23	faunal remains	2	1 pig tooth, 1 unidentified fragment
66	290E 530N:01	0-23	earthenware, red	5	4 lead glazed, 1 plain
67	290E 530N:01	0-23	glass, dish	1	pressed glass dish fragment - sun coloured amethyst
68	290E 530N:01	0-23	whiteware, transfer printed	2	1 blue, 1 black
69	290E 530N:01	0-23	whiteware, sponged	2	blue
70	290E 530N:01	0-23	whiteware, painted	3	polychrome floral
71	290E 530N:01	0-23	glass, window	4	1 @ 1.5mm, 3 @ 2mm
72	290E 530N:01	0-23	ironstone	11	
73	290E 530N:01	0-23	ironstone, moulded	3	2 wheat pattern
74	290E 530N:01	0-23	semi porcelain	1	
75	290E 530N:01	0-23	glass, bottle	3	1 clear, 2 aqua (including 1 moulded "...y's...")
76	290E 530N:01	0-23	lamp hardware	3	3 fragments of wick holder
77	290E 520N:01	0-22	nail, cut	13	
78	290E 520N:01	0-22	glass, bottle	7	4 clear, 1 aqua, 1 sun coloured amethyst, 1 olive
79	290E 520N:01	0-22	ironstone, transfer printed	3	1 violet, 2 blue willow pattern
80	290E 520N:01	0-22	whiteware	3	
81	290E 520N:01	0-22	whiteware, banded	1	blue
82	290E 520N:01	0-22	ironstone, stamped	1	brown
83	290E 520N:01	0-22	earthenware, red	1	plain
84	290E 520N:01	0-22	stoneware, salt glazed	1	buff paste with clear salt glaze
85	290E 520N:01	0-22	whiteware, edged	1	blue - fragmentary and indeterminate type
86	290E 520N:01	0-22	button, agate	1	4 hole, white, 11mm diameter
87	290E 520N:01	0-22	glass, window	2	2 @ 2mm
88	290E 520N:01	0-22	ironstone	21	
89	290E 520N:01	0-22	ironstone, moulded	4	1 floral motif, 2 wheat
90	290E 520N:01	0-22	semi porcelain	1	
91	290E 550N:01	0-24	semi porcelain-moulded	1	moulded floral motif



APPENDIX A

STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUES

Cat #	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
92	290E 550N:01	0-24	semi porcelain	1	
93	290E 550N:01	0-24	whiteware, transfer printed	1	blue
94	290E 550N:01	0-24	whiteware	3	
95	290E 550N:01	0-24	earthenware, red	2	1 lead glazed, 1 plain
96	290E 550N:01	0-24	nail, cut	2	
97	290E 550N:01	0-24	glass, bottle	2	clear
98	290E 550N:01	0-24	glass, window	1	1 @ 2mm
99	280E 520N:01	0-23	glass, bottle	1	aqua
100	280E 520N:01	0-23	faunal remains	1	cortical bone fragment
101	280E 520N:01	0-23	metal, miscellaneous unidentified	1	heavily corroded
102	280E 520N:01	0-23	ironstone, transfer printed	1	blue
103	310E 550N:01	0-22	whiteware, painted	3	1 green, 1 red, 1 blue
104	310E 550N:01	0-22	whiteware, edged	1	chickenfoot 19th century
105	310E 550N:01	0-22	ironstone, stamped	1	brown
106	310E 550N:01	0-22	earthenware, red	1	lead glazed
107	310E 550N:01	0-22	faunal remains	1	fragment of tooth
108	310E 550N:01	0-22	ironstone	3	
109	310E 550N:01	0-22	ironstone, sponged	1	blue
110	310E 550N:01	0-22	nail, cut	2	
111	310E 550N:01	0-22	white clay pipe stem	1	
112	310E 550N:01	0-22	white clay pipe bowl	1	
113	320E 530N:01	0-21	nail, cut	8	
114	320E 530N:01	0-21	ironstone	5	
115	320E 530N:01	0-21	whiteware, edged	1	blue - scalloped edge, curved impressed lines
116	320E 530N:01	0-21	whiteware, painted	3	1 polychrome, 1 blue and red
117	320E 530N:01	0-21	glass, window	1	1 @ 2mm
118	320E 530N:01	0-21	whiteware	3	
119	320E 530N:01	0-21	whiteware, stamped	1	brown
120	320E 530N:01	0-21	whiteware, sponged	1	blue
121	320E 530N:01	0-21	glass, bottle	1	olive



APPENDIX A

STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUES

Cat #	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
122	320E 530N:01	0-21	stoneware, salt glazed	1	grey paste, clear glaze
123	300E 540N:01	0-25	metal, miscellaneous unidentified	1	
124	300E 540N:01	0-25	metal, wire	1	
125	300E 540N:01	0-25	metal, buckle	1	fragment
126	300E 540N:01	0-25	nail, cut	5	
127	300E 540N:01	0-25	faunal remains	1	fragmentary
128	300E 540N:01	0-25	earthenware, red	6	5 lead glazed, 1 plain
129	300E 540N:01	0-25	stoneware, salt glazed	1	grey paste, clear glaze
130	300E 540N:01	0-25	glass, bottle	4	1 amber, 1 aqua, 1 clear, 1 olive
131	300E 540N:01	0-25	glass, window	8	7 @ 2mm, 1 @ 2.5mm
132	300E 540N:01	0-25	porcelain, figurine	1	fragment of doll's head - bisque, hair
133	300E 540N:01	0-25	white clay pipe stem	1	
134	300E 540N:01	0-25	whiteware, transfer printed	2	blue
135	300E 540N:01	0-25	whiteware, sponged	5	blue
136	300E 540N:01	0-25	ironstone, painted	1	violet
137	300E 540N:01	0-25	whiteware	5	
138	300E 540N:01	0-25	ironstone	12	
139	310E 510N:01	0-23	metal, miscellaneous unidentified	1	
140	310E 510N:01	0-23	metal, wire	2	
141	310E 510N:01	0-23	faunal remains	5	3 cortical bone fragments, 1 tooth fragment, 1 avian
142	310E 510N:01	0-23	glass, bottle	4	2 clear, 1 aqua, 1 olive
143	310E 510N:01	0-23	white clay pipe bowl	1	
144	310E 510N:01	0-23	white clay pipe stem	1	decorated
145	310E 510N:01	0-23	porcelain	2	
146	310E 510N:01	0-23	whiteware, painted	2	1 blue, 1 green
147	310E 510N:01	0-23	whiteware, transfer printed	2	blue
148	310E 510N:01	0-23	whiteware	8	
149	310E 510N:01	0-23	whiteware,	1	cabled/marbled slip fragment



APPENDIX A STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUES

Cat #	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
			banded		
150	310E 510N:01	0-23	nail, cut	18	
151	310E 510N:01	0-23	ceramic, miscellaneous unidentified	2	burnt
152	310E 510N:01	0-23	ironstone, stamped	2	brown
153	310E 510N:01	0-23	ironstone	12	
154	310E 510N:01	0-23	earthenware, red	3	1 lead glazed, 2 plain
155	310E 510N:01	0-23	glass, window	8	2 @ 21.5mm, 6 @ 2mm
156	310E 540N:01	0-23	brick	1	fragment
157	310E 540N:01	0-23	earthenware, red	7	lead glazed
158	310E 540N:01	0-23	glass, dish	1	pressed glass dish fragment, cross-hatched pattern
159	310E 540N:01	0-23	ironstone, transfer printed	2	teapot lid, violet and blue
160	310E 540N:01	0-23	ironstone	2	
161	310E 540N:01	0-23	whiteware	5	
162	310E 540N:01	0-23	whiteware, banded	2	cabled/marbled slip fragment
163	310E 540N:01	0-23	glass, window	1	1 @ 2mm
164	310E 540N:01	0-23	whiteware, edged	1	blue - plain edge, not moulded or incised
165	310E 540N:01	0-23	whiteware, transfer printed	1	blue
166	310E 540N:01	0-23	nail, cut	1	
167	290E 510N:01	0-28	earthenware, red	3	lead glazed
168	290E 510N:01	0-28	faunal remains	1	fragment
169	290E 510N:01	0-28	metal, washer	1	
170	290E 510N:01	0-28	nail, cut	2	
171	290E 510N:01	0-28	metal, wire	1	
172	290E 510N:01	0-28	yellowware	1	
173	290E 510N:01	0-28	whiteware, transfer printed	1	blue
174	290E 510N:01	0-28	whiteware	4	
175	290E 510N:01	0-28	whiteware, stamped	1	blue
176	290E 510N:01	0-28	whiteware, sponged	1	blue
177	290E 510N:01	0-28	glass, window	1	1 @ 2mm
178	290E 510N:01	0-28	glass, bottle	1	clear



APPENDIX A STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUES

Cat #	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
179	290E 510N:01	0-28	glass, dish	1	pressed glass dish fragment, cross-hatched pattern
180	290E 510N:01	0-28	brick	2	fragments
181	290E 510N:01	0-28	ironstone	5	
182	320E 540N:01	0-21	hinge	1	possible strap hinge fragment
183	320E 540N:01	0-21	nail, cut	4	
184	320E 540N:01	0-21	ironstone	3	
185	320E 540N:01	0-21	ironstone, transfer printed	1	violet
186	320E 540N:01	0-21	glass, bottle	1	olive
187	320E 540N:01	0-21	glass, window	1	1 @ 2mm
188	300E 550N:01	0-23	nail, cut	5	
189	300E 550N:01	0-23	earthenware, red	1	plain
190	300E 550N:01	0-23	glass, bottle	1	sun coloured amethyst
191	300E 550N:01	0-23	whiteware, painted	1	blue stripe
192	300E 550N:01	0-23	ironstone	4	
193	290E 540N:01	0-23	nail, cut	15	
194	290E 540N:01	0-23	faunal remains	2	cortical bone fragments - large mammal
195	290E 540N:01	0-23	earthenware, red	9	5 lead glazed, 4 plain
196	290E 540N:01	0-23	glass, white	1	
197	290E 540N:01	0-23	white clay pipe bowl	3	1 decorated
198	290E 540N:01	0-23	glass, bottle	5	2 aqua, 2 olive, 1 clear
199	290E 540N:01	0-23	nail, unidentified	3	heavily corroded
200	290E 540N:01	0-23	semi porcelain - moulded	1	
201	290E 540N:01	0-23	whiteware, painted	7	2 polychrome floral, 2 red stripe, 1 brown stripe, 2 blue
202	290E 540N:01	0-23	whiteware	13	
203	290E 540N:01	0-23	whiteware, sponged	2	1 green, 1 blue
204	290E 540N:01	0-23	whiteware, transfer printed	5	1 black, 4 blue
205	290E 540N:01	0-23	whiteware, banded	1	yellow ochre and blue slip banded
206	290E 540N:01	0-23	whiteware, stamped	1	blue floral
207	290E 540N:01	0-23	glass, window	9	1 @ 1.5mm, 8 @ 2mm
208	290E 540N:01	0-23	ironstone, transfer printed	1	black



APPENDIX A STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUES

Cat #	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
209	290E 540N:01	0-23	ironstone	9	
210	290E 540N:01	0-23	metal, miscellaneous hardware	1	possible door latch fragment
211	290E 540N:01	0-23	nail, wire	2	
212	320E 520N:01	0-23	nail, cut	1	
213	320E 520N:01	0-23	white clay pipe stem	1	
214	320E 520N:01	0-23	faunal remains	1	cortical bone fragment - large mammal
215	320E 520N:01	0-23	earthenware, red	5	4 lead glazed, 1 plain
216	320E 520N:01	0-23	brick	1	fragment
217	320E 520N:01	0-23	whiteware, edged	1	blue - plain edge, not moulded or incised
218	320E 520N:01	0-23	yellowware	1	
219	320E 520N:01	0-23	whiteware	4	
220	320E 520N:01	0-23	whiteware, sponged	2	1 blue, 1 blue and red
221	320E 520N:01	0-23	whiteware, transfer printed	2	blue willow pattern
222	320E 520N:01	0-23	ironstone	3	
223	300E 530N:01	0-21	stoneware, salt glazed	2	1 grey paste, clear glaze, 1 buff paste clear glaze
224	300E 530N:01	0-21	earthenware, red	13	6 lead glazed, 7 plain
225	300E 530N:01	0-21	glass, dish	1	pressed moulded - sun coloured amethyst
226	300E 530N:01	0-21	metal, buckle	1	
227	300E 530N:01	0-21	bolt	1	
228	300E 530N:01	0-21	metal, miscellaneous unidentified	3	
229	300E 530N:01	0-21	nail, cut	32	
230	300E 530N:01	0-21	ironstone, stamped	3	2 brown, 1 violet
231	300E 530N:01	0-21	ironstone	29	1 partial maker's mark, indeterminate
232	300E 530N:01	0-21	ironstone, banded	2	blue
233	300E 530N:01	0-21	whiteware, painted	9	2 red, 1 black, 1 green, 1 red and green, 4 blue
234	300E 530N:01	0-21	porcelain	1	overglaze gilt
235	300E 530N:01	0-21	faunal remains	13	medium/large mammal cortical fragment



APPENDIX A

STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUES

Cat #	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
236	300E 530N:01	0-21	ironstone, moulded	1	
237	300E 530N:01	0-21	yellowware	1	
238	300E 530N:01	0-21	whiteware, transfer printed	4	2 blue willow pattern, 1 black, 1 violet
239	300E 530N:01	0-21	whiteware	14	
240	300E 530N:01	0-21	glass, window	16	3 @ 1.5mm, 13 @ 2mm
241	300E 530N:01	0-21	whiteware, stamped	2	blue
242	300E 530N:01	0-21	glass, bottle	10	2 aqua, 6 olive, 2 sun coloured amethyst
243	300E 530N:01	0-21	white clay pipe stem	1	
244	300E 530N:01	0-21	ceramic, miscellaneous unidentified	2	
245	300E 530N:01	0-21	brick	1	fragment
246	300E 520N:01	0-26	file	1	
247	300E 520N:01	0-26	nail, wire	3	
248	300E 520N:01	0-26	nail, cut	33	
249	300E 520N:01	0-26	metal, miscellaneous hardware	1	possible door latch fragment
250	300E 520N:01	0-26	white clay pipe stem	2	
251	300E 520N:01	0-26	white clay pipe bowl	1	
252	300E 520N:01	0-26	button, shell	1	4 hole white, 12mm diameter
253	300E 520N:01	0-26	button, bone	1	4 hole, 17mm diameter, convex back
254	300E 520N:01	0-26	yellowware	2	
255	300E 520N:01	0-26	faunal remains	4	cortical bone fragments
256	300E 520N:01	0-26	glass, lamp chimney	2	
257	300E 520N:01	0-26	earthenware, red	12	8 lead glazed, 4 plain
258	300E 520N:01	0-26	glass, bottle	11	3 amber, 1 olive, 6 clear, 1 aqua
259	300E 520N:01	0-26	recent material	1	7 Up green bottle glass
260	300E 520N:01	0-26	brick	2	fragments
261	300E 520N:01	0-26	metal, miscellaneous unidentified	3	
262	300E 520N:01	0-26	glass, window	20	7 @ 1.5mm, 13 @ 2mm



APPENDIX A

STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUES

Cat #	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
263	300E 520N:01	0-26	semi porcelain - transfer printed	1	green leaf pattern
264	300E 520N:01	0-26	semi porcelain - painted	1	rust
265	300E 520N:01	0-26	ironstone, banded	2	blue
266	300E 520N:01	0-26	whiteware, transfer printed	9	7 blue, 1 black, 1 green
267	300E 520N:01	0-26	whiteware, edged	1	blue - scalloped edge, indeterminate type
268	300E 520N:01	0-26	ironstone, moulded	2	moulded and blue hand painted fragments
269	300E 520N:01	0-26	whiteware	15	
270	300E 520N:01	0-26	whiteware, painted	4	1 polychrome, 1 red, 1 blue, 1 blue and green
271	300E 520N:01	0-26	ironstone	28	
272	300E 520N:01	0-26	ironstone, stamped	3	brown
273	300E 520N:01	0-26	ironstone, transfer printed	4	2 blue, 1 black , 1 violet
274	320E 510N:01	0-23	metal, miscellaneous unidentified	5	heavily corroded
275	320E 510N:01	0-23	brick	1	fragment
276	320E 510N:01	0-23	earthenware, red	2	1 lead glazed, 1 plain
277	320E 510N:01	0-23	glass, bottle	3	1 amber, 1 aqua, 1 clear
278	320E 510N:01	0-23	glass, window	2	2 @ 1.5mm
279	320E 510N:01	0-23	whiteware, transfer printed	1	blue
280	320E 510N:01	0-23	ironstone, moulded	1	wheat pattern
281	320E 510N:01	0-23	whiteware, stamped	1	blue
282	320E 510N:01	0-23	whiteware, sponged	1	blue
283	320E 510N:01	0-23	whiteware, painted	1	blue and red
284	320E 510N:01	0-23	ironstone	6	
285	320E 510N:01	0-23	nail, cut	2	
286	310E 530N:01	0-18	nail, cut	11	
287	310E 530N:01	0-18	nail, wire	1	
288	310E 530N:01	0-18	glass, bottle	4	3 aqua, 1 black
289	310E 530N:01	0-18	slate	1	red slate fragment
290	310E 530N:01	0-18	earthenware, red	5	2 lead glazed, 3 plain



APPENDIX A

STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUES

Cat #	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
291	310E 530N:01	0-18	whiteware, painted	4	1 black, 1 blue, 1 green, 1 green and blue
292	310E 530N:01	0-18	porcelain, figurine	1	fragment of doll's head - bisque, hair
293	310E 530N:01	0-18	whiteware, transfer printed	3	2 blue, 1 violet
294	310E 530N:01	0-18	whiteware, stamped	2	blue
295	310E 530N:01	0-18	whiteware	12	
296	310E 530N:01	0-18	ironstone, moulded	1	scalloped hollowware fragment
297	310E 530N:01	0-18	ironstone	10	
298	310E 530N:01	0-18	glass, window	6	6 @ 2mm
299	280E 540N:01	0-23	ironstone	4	1 partial maker's mark, indeterminate
300	280E 540N:01	0-23	majolica, English	1	moulded and hand painted - low grade
301	280E 540N:01	0-23	glass, bottle	3	2 aqua (1 x patent finish 1850+), 1 black kick-up base
302	280E 540N:01	0-23	ironstone, stamped	1	violet geometric pattern
303	280E 540N:01	0-23	whiteware, transfer printed	1	blue willow pattern
304	280E 540N:01	0-23	whiteware, painted	2	1 polychrome, 1 red and blue
305	300E 510N:01	0-37	nail, cut	26	
306	300E 510N:01	0-37	white clay pipe stem	1	spur fragment
307	300E 510N:01	0-37	metal, miscellaneous unidentified	1	
308	300E 510N:01	0-37	faunal remains	3	cortical bone fragments
309	300E 510N:01	0-37	brick	1	fragment
310	300E 510N:01	0-37	earthenware, red	3	1 lead glazed, 2 plain
311	300E 510N:01	0-37	ironstone	11	
312	300E 510N:01	0-37	ironstone, transfer printed	1	blue
313	300E 510N:01	0-37	ironstone, painted	1	blue
314	300E 510N:01	0-37	ironstone, moulded	3	1 rope border, 1 wheat pattern, 1 indeterminate
315	300E 510N:01	0-37	glass, bottle	5	2 aqua, 2 clear, 1 sun coloured amethyst
316	300E 510N:01	0-37	glass, window	12	1 @ 1mm, 1 @ 1.5mm, 9 @ 2mm, 1 @ 2.5mm



APPENDIX A STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUES

Cat #	Context	Depth	Artifact	Freq.	Comments
317	300E 510N:01	0-37	whiteware, transfer printed	7	3 green, 3 blue willow pattern, 1 black
318	300E 510N:01	0-37	whiteware, painted	1	red stripe
319	300E 510N:01	0-37	whiteware, sponged	1	blue
320	300E 510N:01	0-37	whiteware	11	
321	310E 520N:01	0-19	nail, cut	20	
322	310E 520N:01	0-19	glass, bottle	20	9 aqua, 6 clear, 1 sun coloured amethyst, 4 amber (including 1 x straight brandy finish 1890+)
323	310E 520N:01	0-19	yellowware, banded	1	blue slip banded
324	310E 520N:01	0-19	brick	1	
325	310E 520N:01	0-19	earthenware, red	6	4 lead glazed, 2 plain
326	310E 520N:01	0-19	chain	1	single link
327	310E 520N:01	0-19	metal, miscellaneous unidentified	1	
328	310E 520N:01	0-19	faunal remains	4	fragments
329	310E 520N:01	0-19	porcelain	1	
330	310E 520N:01	0-19	whiteware, stamped	1	blue
331	310E 520N:01	0-19	whiteware, sponged	2	blue
332	310E 520N:01	0-19	whiteware, transfer printed	3	blue
333	310E 520N:01	0-19	whiteware, painted	3	polychrome floral
334	310E 520N:01	0-19	glass, window	12	12 @2mm
335	310E 520N:01	0-19	ironstone, transfer printed	1	violet
336	310E 520N:01	0-19	ironstone	9	
337	310E 520N:01	0-19	whiteware	15	
338	320E 520N:01	0-23	glass, bottle	2	1 clear, 1 olive

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