STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

'EARNSCLIFFE' - 140 SUSSEX DRIVE

PART LOT O, BROKEN FRONT C

GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN

CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Past Recovery
Archaeological Services Inc.

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS, 'EARNSCLIFFE' - 140 SUSSEX DRIVE, PART LOT O, BROKEN FRONT C, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF NEPEAN, CITY OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Gemtec Consulting Engineers and Scientists (Gemtec) to undertake Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments for the proposed construction of a British High Commission Office by the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) in the grounds of the High Commissioner's residence at Earnscliffe, #140 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, on the location of an existing coach house. The proposed work also has the potential to require minor works and landscaping on the adjacent NCC-owned land between the southern site boundary and Sussex Drive, as well as a new emergency vehicle exit along the northeastern boundary with the National Research Council laboratory grounds. These areas were thus included in the Stage 1 study. The property is located at the north end of Lot O, Broken Front C, in the geographic Township of Nepean, now within the City of Ottawa (see Maps 1 to 3).

The purpose of the Stage 1 investigation was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the study area and present recommendations for the mitigation of any significant known or potential archaeological resources. To this end, historical, environmental, and archaeological research was conducted in order to make a determination of archaeological potential. The Stage 1 assessment determined that portions of the study area retained archaeological potential, for which Stage 2 assessment was recommended (see Map 14).

A Stage 2 test pit survey of the Earnscliffe property to be disturbed by the proposed construction was subsequently undertaken on September 23rd, 2019, in accordance with archaeological fieldwork standards outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). No features or artifacts of further cultural heritage interest or value were recovered.

The results of the Stage 1 and 2 assessments documented in this report form the basis for the following recommendations:

1) No further archaeological assessment of the Stage 2 study area as presently defined on Map 15 is required.

2) The remainder of the British High Commission property and the NCC-owned lands determined to retain archaeological potential as defined on Map 14 should be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any future development or subgrade disturbance, including landscaping, tree removal or tree planting. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist in accordance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), with the preferred assessment strategy being a shovel test pit survey at five metre intervals.

3) In the event that future planning results in the identification of additional areas of impact beyond the limits of the Stage 1 study area, further archaeological assessment may be required. It should be noted that impacts include all aspects of the proposed development causing soil disturbances or other alterations, including additional temporary property needs (i.e. access roads, staging/lay down areas, associated works etc.).

The reader is also referred to Section 5.0 below to ensure compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* as it may relate to this project.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by Gemtec Consulting Engineers and Scientists (Gemtec) to undertake Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments for the proposed construction of a British High Commission Office by the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) in the grounds of the High Commissioner's residence at Earnscliffe, #140 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, on the location of an existing coach house. The proposed work also has the potential to require minor works and landscaping on the adjacent NCC-owned land between the southern site boundary and Sussex Drive, as well as a new emergency vehicle exit along the northeastern boundary with the National Research Council laboratory grounds. These areas were thus included in the Stage 1 study. The property is located at the north end of Lot O, Broken Front C, in the geographic Township of Nepean, now within the City of Ottawa (Maps 1 to 3).

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment were as follows:

- To provide information about the geography, history and current land condition of the study area;
- To describe any previous archaeological fieldwork and evaluate the archaeological potential of the study area; and,
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the event further assessment is warranted.

The objectives of the Stage 2 archaeological assessment were as follows:

- To determine whether archaeological resources, artifacts or sites with cultural heritage value or interest were present along the corridor; and,
- To determine whether these resources required further assessment.

2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

This section of the report provides the context for the archaeological work undertaken, including a description of the study area, the related legislation or directives triggering the assessment, any additional development-related information, and the confirmation of permission to access the study area for the purpose of the assessment.

2.1 Property Description

The study area is located within the northern half of Lot O, Broken Front C, of the geographic Township of Nepean, now part of the City of Ottawa (see Maps 1 and 2). The British Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) is planning to construct a British High Commission Office on the grounds of the High Commissioner's Residence at Earnscliffe, #140 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, on the location of an existing two-storey former carriage house. It is understood from the preliminary plan that the new office building will be constructed within the footprint of the existing carriage house and will also extend to the north and west (see Map 3). The new structure will be irregular in shape, with a length of approximately 45 metres and an average width of approximately 30 metres, having a footprint of 1,350 square metres.

The proposed work also has the potential to require minor works and landscaping on the adjacent NCC-owned land between the southern site boundary and Sussex Drive, as well as a new emergency vehicle exit along the northeastern boundary with the National Research Council laboratory grounds. Thus while the proposed development area will be limited to approximately 0.74 hectares, the Stage 1 archaeological assessment will include the entire Earnscliffe property as well as the NCC-owned lands to the south. All of the combined area not occupied by the residence and former carriage shed I slightly wooded or has been landscaped.

2.2 Development Context

Several studies, including a Stage 1 archaeological assessment, have been required by the City of Ottawa as part of the submission of a site plan application under the *Planning Act*. Given the proximity to the Ottawa River and the presence of Earnscliffe on the grounds, a designated nineteenth century structure, unless the proposed study area is determined to be completely disturbed, at least some Stage 2 field testing will also be required.

2.3 Access Permission

Permission to access the study area and complete all aspects of the archaeological assessment activities, including photography, test pitting, and the collection of artifacts, was granted by the British High Commission for the lands within the British compound

and by the National Capital Commission (NCC) for the adjacent NCC-owned lands (photography only).

3.0 STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

3.1 Historical Context

This section of the report is comprised of an overview of human settlement in the region using information derived from background historical and archival research. The purpose of this research is to describe the known local settlement history with the intention of providing a context for the evaluation of known and potential archaeological sites, as well as to review property-specific information to present a record of settlement and land-use history within the study area.

3.1.1 Regional Pre-Contact Cultural Overview

While our understanding of the complete sequence of human activity in the region is limited, it is possible to provide a general outline of the pre-Contact occupation in the region based on archaeological, historical, and environmental research conducted across eastern Ontario and southwestern Quebec. It is important to note that the provincial and boundaries observed today did not exist for most of the human occupation of the region and during the pre-Contact period the landscape would have been viewed quite differently.

Across the region, glaciers began to retreat around 15,000 years ago (Munson 2013:1). The earliest human occupation began approximately 13,500 years ago with the arrival of small groups of hunter-gatherers referred to by archaeologists as Palaeo-Indians (a.k.a Paleo-Indians and Paleo-Americans; Ellis 2013:35). These groups gradually moved northward as the glaciers and glacial lakes retreated. While very little is known about their lifestyle, it is likely that Palaeo-Indian groups travelled widely relying on the seasonal migration of caribou as well as small animals and wild plants for subsistence in a sub-arctic environment. They produced a variety of distinctive stone tools including fluted projectile points, scrapers, burins and gravers. Their sites are extraordinarily rare, and most Palaeo-Indian sites are quite small (Ellis 2013:35-36). Palaeo-Indian peoples tended to camp along shorelines, and because of the changing environment, today many of these areas are dry land. Indigenous settlement of much of the region was late in comparison to other parts of Ontario as a result of the high-water levels associated with the early stages of glacial Lake Iroquois and the St. Lawrence Marine Embayment of the post-glacial Champlain Sea (Hough 1958:204). In eastern Ontario the ridges of old shorelines of Lake Iroquois, the Champlain Sea and emergent St. Lawrence and Ottawa River channels would be the most likely areas to find evidence of Palaeo-Indian occupation.

During the succeeding Archaic period (c. 10,000 to c. 3,000 B.P.), the environment of the region approached modern conditions and more land became available for occupation as water levels in the glacial lakes dropped (Ellis et al. 1990:69). Populations continued

to follow a mobile hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy, although there appears to have been a greater reliance on fishing and gathered food (e.g. plants and nuts) and more diversity between regional groups. The tool kit also became increasingly diversified, reflecting an adaptation to environmental conditions similar to those of today. This included the presence of adzes, gouges and other ground stone tools believed to have been used for heavy woodworking activities such as the construction of dug-out canoes, grinding stones for processing nuts and seeds, specialized fishing gear including net sinkers, and a general reduction in the size of projectile points. The middle and late portions of the Archaic period saw the development of trading networks spanning the Great Lakes, and by 6,000 years ago copper was being mined in the Upper Great Lakes and traded into southern Ontario. There is increasing evidence of ceremonialism and elaborate burial practices and a wide variety of non-utilitarian items such as gorgets, pipes and 'birdstones' were being manufactured. By the end of this period populations had increased substantially over the preceding Palaeo-Indian occupation.

More extensive Indigenous settlement of the region began during this period, sometime between 7,500 and 6,500 B.P. (Clermont 1999; Kennedy 1970:61; Ellis et al. 1990:93). Artifacts from Archaic sites suggest a close relationship to the Laurentian Archaic stage peoples who occupied the Canadian biotic province transition zone between the deciduous forests to the south and the boreal forests to the north. The region included northern New York State, the upper St. Lawrence Valley (southern Ontario and Quebec) and the state of Vermont (Richie 1969; Chapdelaine and Clermont 2003a). The 'tradition' associated with this period is characterized by a more or less systematic sharing of several technological features, including large, broad bladed, chipped stone and ground slate projectile points, and heavy ground stone tools. This stage is also known for the extensive use of cold-hammered copper tools including "*bevelled spear points, bracelets, pendants, axes, fishhooks and knives*" (Kennedy 1970:59). The sharing of this set of features is generally perceived as a marker of historical relatedness and inclusion in the same interaction network (Chapdelaine and Clermont 2003b:323).

The introduction of ceramics to Ontario marked the beginning of the Woodland period (c. 3,000 B.P. to c. 350 B.P.). Local populations continued to participate in extensive trade networks that, at their zenith c. 1,700 B.P., spanned much of North America and included the movement of conch shell, fossilized shark teeth, mica, copper and silver. The recent discovery of a cache of charred quinoa seeds, dating to 3,000 B.P. at a site in Brantford, Ontario, indicates that crops were also part of this extensive exchange network, which in this case travelled from the Kentucky-Tennessee region of the United States (Crawford et al. 2019). There is no indication, however, that these seeds were locally grown. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex, with some status differentiation evident in burials. It was in the Middle Woodland period (c. 2,300 B.P. to c. 1,200 B.P.) that increasingly distinctive trends or 'traditions' evolved in different parts of Ontario for the first time. The Middle Woodland tradition found in

eastern and south-central Ontario has become known as 'Point Peninsula' (Spence et al. 1990:157). Investigations of sites with occupations dating to this time period have allowed archaeologists to develop a better picture of the seasonal round followed in order to exploit a variety of resources within a home territory. Through the late fall and winter, small groups would occupy an inland 'family' hunting area. In the spring, these dispersed families would congregate at specific lakeshore sites to fish, hunt in the surrounding forest, and socialize. This gathering would last through to the late summer when large quantities of food would be stored up for the approaching winter.

Towards the end of the Woodland period (c. 1,200 B.P.) various domesticated plants were introduced in areas to the south of the Canadian Shield. Initially only a minor addition to the diet, the cultivation of corn, beans, squash, sunflowers and tobacco gained economic importance for some Late Woodland peoples. Along with this shift in subsistence, settlements located adjacent to corn fields began to take on greater permanency as sites with easily tillable farmland became more important. Eventually, semi-permanent and permanent villages were built, many of which were surrounded by palisades, evidence of growing hostilities between neighbouring groups. Late Woodland peoples in much of the area, however, continued to follow a largely mobile hunter-gatherer lifestyle with small-scale horticulture occurring only where soil conditions were favourable within the general shield environment (Pendergast 1999).

Three pre-Contact stage tribal groups occupied eastern Ontario in the final decades prior to the arrival of Europeans. Agricultural villages, dating to c. 550 B.P., of an Iroquoian people referred to as 'proto-Huron' have been found in southern Hastings and Frontenac Counties (Pendergast 1972). By c. 450 B.P., however, the easternmost settlements of the Huron were located between Balsam Lake and Lake Simcoe. The St. Lawrence Iroquois occupied the upper St. Lawrence River valley. The material culture and settlement patterns of the fourteenth and fifteenth century Iroquoian sites found along the upper St. Lawrence in Ontario are directly related to the Iroquoian-speaking groups that Jacques Cartier and his crew encountered in 1535 at Stadacona (Quebec City) and Hochelaga (Montreal Island; Jamieson 1990:386). Following Cartier's initial voyages, subsequent journeys by Europeans noted only abandoned settlements along the St. Lawrence River. At this time, there was a significant increase in St. Lawrence Iroquoian ceramic vessel types on Huron sites, and segments of the St. Lawrence Iroquois population may have relocated to the north and west either as captives or refugees (Sutton 1990:54). Finally, various Anishinaabe groups continued to occupy the Ottawa River watershed and much of eastern Ontario (Day and Trigger 1978:793). These groups retained a hunter and gatherer-based subsistence strategy, in some cases incorporating limited horticulture. As recounted in their oral histories, Algonquin people believe they have always lived in the Ottawa Valley (e.g. Speck 1915).

The population shifts of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries were certainly in part a result of the disruption of traditional trade and exchange patterns

among all Indigenous peoples brought about by the arrival of the French, Dutch and British along the Atlantic seaboard. Control of the lucrative St. Lawrence River trade became a source of contention between neighbouring peoples as the benefits of trading with the Europeans became apparent.

3.1.2 Regional Post-Contact Cultural Overview

The first Europeans to visit the area arrived in the early seventeenth century, and were predominantly French, including explorers, fur traders and missionaries. Samuel de Champlain and others while exploring eastern Ontario and the Ottawa River watershed between c. 1610 and 1613, documented encounters with groups of people speaking different dialects of the Algonquin language, including the Matouweskarini along the Madawaska River, the Kichespirini at Morrison Island, the Otaguottouemin along the Ottawa River northwest of Morrison Island, the Onontchataronon in the Gananoque River basin, and the Weskarini in the Petite Nation River basin. These loosely aligned Anishinaabe bands subsisted by hunting, fishing and gathering, and undertook limited horticulture (Pendergast 1999; Trigger 1987). At the time of Champlain's travels, the Algonquin were already acting as middlemen in the fur trade and exacting tolls from those using the Ottawa River waterway which served as a significant trade route connecting the Upper Great Lakes via Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay to the west and the St. Maurice and Saguenay via Lake Timiskaming and the Rivières des Outaouais to the east. These northern routes avoided the St. Lawrence River and Lower Great Lakes route and its potential conflict with the Iroquois League of Five Nations or Haudenosaunee (Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca; Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:2-3). The St. Lawrence trade route appears to have been largely controlled by the Five Nations Iroquois until c. 1609-10 when it was re-opened to other Indigenous groups with French assistance. Access to this route and the extent of settlement in the region fluctuated with the state of hostilities (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:3).

Following the early Contact period, significant changes occurred in the pattern of settlement for Indigenous populations in the region. The endemic warfare of the age and severe smallpox epidemics in 1623-24 and again between 1634 and 1640 brought about drastic population decline among all Indigenous peoples (Hessel 1993:63-65). The French, allied with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and their Anishinaabeg[1] trading partners, refused entreaties by the Iroquois to trade with them directly. Seeking to expand their territory and disrupt the French fur trade, the Iroquois launched raids into the region and members of the League of Five Nations from what would become New York State established a series of winter hunting bases and trading settlements near the mouths of the major rivers flowing into the north shore of Lake Ontario and the St.

[1] The Anishinaabeg include the Algonquin, Nipissing, Ojibwe, Odawa, Potowatomi, Oji-Cree and Mississauga, groups belonging to the Algonquian language family.

Lawrence River.[2] The first recorded Haudenosaunee settlements were two Cayuga villages established at the north-eastern end of Lake Ontario (Konrad 1981). Between 1640 and 1650 the success of the Iroquois Confederacy in warfare led to the dispersal of the Anishinaabeg and Huron-Wendat groups who had been occupying much of southern Ontario. Survivors of the various groups often coalesced in settlements to the north and west of the Ottawa Valley,[3] and at the French posts of Montreal, Quebec City, Sillery, and Trois Rivières (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:3; Trigger 1976:610, 637-638).

The extent of Indigenous settlement in the Ottawa River watershed through to the end of the seventeenth century is uncertain. The Odawa appear to have been using the Ottawa River for trade from c. 1654 onward and some Algonquin remained within areas under French influence, possibly having withdrawn to the headwaters of various tributaries in the watershed (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:3). As a result of increased tensions between the Five Nations and the French, and declining population from disease and warfare, the Cayuga villages were abandoned in 1680 (Edwards 1984:17). What remained of the Haudenosaunee settlements along the north shore of Lake Ontario were destroyed by the French military under Denonville in 1687, after which the Mississauga, or Michi Saagiig Anishinaabe, began to move into the region abandoned by the Iroquois, having a presence and influence in the area through much of the eighteenth century (Edwards 1984:10,17; Ripmeester 1995).

The first half of the eighteenth century is another period for which there is limited settlement information for eastern Ontario. Iroquois occupation appears to have been largely restricted to south of the St. Lawrence River while Mississauga and Chippewa settlement was focussed in southern and central Ontario, generally beyond the Ottawa River watershed. There appear to have been some Algonquin residing along the Ottawa and its tributaries with a documented presence along the Gatineau River in the period between 1712 and 1716. There were also Algonquin residing on the Rivière du Lièvre and at Lake of Two Mountains, as well as outside the Ottawa River watershed at Trois-Rivières; Nipissing were located north of Lake Nipissing and at Lake Nipigon. Reports from c. 1752 suggest that Algonquin and Nipissing were trading at Lake of Two Mountains during the summer but returning to hunting grounds "*far up the Ottawa River*" for the winter, and there is some indication that they may have permitted those Iroquois who were also associated with the Lake of Two Mountains mission to hunt in their territory (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:3; Heidenreich and Noël 1987:Plate 40).

[2] These settlements included: Quinaouatoua near present day Hamilton, Teiaiagon on the Humber River, Ganatswekwyagon on the Rouge River, Ganaraske on the Ganaraska River, Kentsio on Rice Lake, Kente on the Bay of Quinte, and Ganneious, near the present site of Napanee.

[3] Some Nipissing, for example, re-located to the Lake Nipigon region (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:3).

In 1754, hostilities over trade and the territorial ambitions of the French and British led to the Seven Years' War, in which many Anishinaabe bands fought on behalf of the French. With the French surrender in 1760, Britain gained control over New France; however France's former Indigenous allies had not been conquered. In recognition of this situation, the British government issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763, creating a boundary line between the British colonies on the Atlantic coast and the 'Indian Reserve' west of the Appalachian Mountains. This line then extended from where the 45th parallel of latitude crossed the St. Lawrence River near Cornwall northwestward to the southeast shore of Lake Nipissing and then northeastward to Lac St. Jean. The proclamation specified that "*Indians should not be molested on their hunting grounds*" (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:4) and outlawed the private purchase of Indigenous land, instead requiring all future land purchases to be made by Crown officials "*at some public Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians*" occupying the land in question (cited in Surtees 1982: 9). In 1764, the post at Carillon on the Ottawa River was identified as the point beyond which traders could only pass with a specific licence to trade in "*Indian Territory*". This also marked the eastern edge of the lands claimed by the Algonquin and Nipissing. Petitions in 1772 and again in 1791 described Algonquin and Nipissing territory as the lands on both sides of the Ottawa River from Long Sault to Lake Nipissing (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:5).

Following the American Revolutionary War, the British sought additional lands on which to settle United Empire Loyalists fleeing the United States, Mohawk who had fought under Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant) and Chief Deserontyon and were therefore displaced from their lands, and disbanded soldiers. To this end, the Crown negotiated the Crawford Purchase in 1783 and the St. Regis and Oswegatchie purchases in 1784. These purchases covered land along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario,[4] and were made with the Mississauga, Onondaga and Mohawk; the recording of these purchases – including of the boundaries – and their execution were problematic (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:5). The Constitution Act of 1791, which created the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada using the Ottawa River as the dividing line, effectively split Algonquin and Nipissing territory. By 1798, the Algonquin and Nipissing were complaining of squatters encroaching on lands along the Ottawa River (Holmes, Joan & Associates Inc. 1993:5).

Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor General for Canada, began laying out 'purchase' lands in 1784, with such haste that the newly established townships were assigned numbers instead of names. Euro-Canadian settlement along the north bank of the St. Lawrence River and the eastern end of Lake Ontario began in earnest about this time. By the late 1780s the waterfront townships were full and more land was required to meet both an

[4] This huge parcel would become the Counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Prescott, Russell, Leeds, Grenville and Prince Edward, the southern parts of Frontenac, Lennox, Addington and Hastings and most of what is now Ottawa.

increase in the size of grants to all Loyalists and grant obligations to the children of Loyalists who were now entitled to 200 acres in their own right upon reaching the age of 21. Furthermore, in 1792 John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, offered free land grants to anyone who would swear loyalty to the King, a policy aimed at attracting more American settlers. As government policy also dictated the setting aside of one seventh of all land for the Protestant Clergy and another seventh as Crown reserves, pressure mounted to open up more of the interior. As a result, between 1790 and 1800 most of the remainder of the Crawford Purchase was divided into townships. This included an initial survey of four new townships (Gloucester, North Gower, Osgoode and Nepean) on both sides of the Rideau River near its junction with the Ottawa River, undertaken by Deputy Surveyor John Stegmann in 1792.

As Euro-Canadian settlement spread, the First Nations were increasingly pushed out of the region, generally moving further to the north and west, although some families remained in their traditional lands, at least seasonally. Records relating to the Hudson's Bay Company, the diaries of provincial land surveyors, the reports of geologists sent in by the Geological Survey of Canada, census returns,[5] store account books and settler's diaries all provide indications of the continued Indigenous settlement in the region, as does Indigenous oral history. In addition to their interactions with the Algonquin who remained in the area, the nineteenth century settlers found evidence of the former extent of Indigenous occupation, particularly as they began to clear the land. In 1819, Andrew Bell wrote from Perth:

> *All the country hereabouts has evidently been once inhabited by the Indians, and for a vast number of years too. The remains of fires, with the bones and horns of deers (sic) round them, have often been found under the black mound... A large pot made of burnt clay and highly ornamented was lately found near the banks of the Mississippi, under a large maple tree, probably two or three hundred years old. Stone axes have been found in different parts of the settlement. Skeletons of Indians have been several times found, where they had died suddenly or had been killed by accident in the woods.*
>
> (cited in Brown 1984:8)

On-going issues with late eighteenth century purchases and nineteenth and early twentieth century treaties have been numerous and have resulted in continued land claims by Indigenous groups. The study area lies within the large territory covered by the Algonquin Land Claim Agreement-in-Principle, signed in October 2016. It is also

[5] While First Nations peoples were clearly still residing in the area and making use of the land, they often do not appear in the 1851 to 1871 census records. Huitema (2001:129) notes that Algonquin were sometimes listed in these records as 'frenchmen' or 'halfbreeds' because they had utilized the mission at Lake of Two Mountains as their summer gathering place and were therefore thought of as being French.

within the Kawartha/Ottawa River Regional Consultation area for the Métis Nation of Ontario.

Nepean Township

Nepean Township was named in honour of British administrator Sir Evan Nepean. Many of the waterfront lots in the township were granted to United Empire Loyalists in the late 1700s and very early 1800s; however no actual settlement occurred as a result of these initial grants. Rice Honeywell was one of those who received a large land grant in the early 1800s, and while he appears to have travelled to the area, he did not stay. Instead, he gave his Nepean property to his son Ira, on the condition that he establish a farm in this location. Ira Honeywell travelled north from Prescott in the winter of 1810, cleared a few acres of land and built a log shanty on Lot 26 of Concession 1 in the Ottawa Front. In February of 1811 he returned with his wife Charlotte and their infant son to become the first permanent settlers of the township (Elliott 1991).

3.1.4 Property History

The Crown initially kept Lot O, Broken Front C in reserve given its prime location at the confluence of the Rideau and Ottawa Rivers. There were initial plans to build a fortification at this site, but they were never realized. A 21-year lease for the property was granted to Rice Honeywell in 1808, but as stated above he never settled on the land nor made any improvements. He sold his rights to the lease to James Finlayson Taylor of Hull for 100 pounds in 1815, who was only able to clear 15 acres. Colonel John By attempted to purchase the property in 1829 but was denied title. Thomas McKay was more successful ten years later, managing to acquire ten acres in the north end of the lot in 1838 (Elliott 1991:93; Walker and Walker 1968:84). The 1842 Kennedy plan shows an early road cutting through the property, including the study area, connecting Lower Bytown with the New Edinburgh area via Green Island (Map 4).

In 1845 Michael McDermott began a survey of Lot O to divide it into building lots. When he began his survey, however, the land was not uninhabited. Attracted by the lumber industry and the construction of the Rideau Canal, many labourers and their families, mostly Irish Catholics and French Canadians, had set up shanties on the unimproved grounds. At least 50 squatters and a schoolhouse were located on the lot at the time of the McDermott survey, with most of the squatters having irregularly shaped pieces of land to accommodate their small kitchen gardens. The subsequent McDermott plan shows several structures in the vicinity of the study area (four within the McKay property, north of McKay Street, as well as the home of Mrs. Holiday immediately to the south of the McKay property line and east of the study area), although none had been erected within the study area itself (see Map 4). The presence of the squatters severely impeded the process of McDermott's survey as he attempted to accommodate their locations, and he was never able to finish the work. A contract to re-survey was

eventually awarded to Robert Bell, who laid out a rectangular grid of streets and lots[6] ignoring the squatter housing, most of which ended up in the road allowances. New roads that were created at this time were named after various officers and employees of the British government and included the present Bolton and Boteler Streets; McTaggart, Redpath, Baird, McKay, and Carleton Streets as well as Rideau Terrace to the east have since disappeared. When the Crown sold the surveyed lots in 1846, at the request of Lt. Col. By some of the squatters were able to acquire the deeds for their land. Those who found their homes in a road allowance had to move them onto the nearest lot. Those who couldn't afford to purchase their property moved elsewhere. The same year By built a more formal road and bridge across the Rideau River into Gloucester Township (Elliott 1991:94-5; Heritage Quest 2004:11).

Crown patents for the lands to the south of the McKay parcel started to be acquired in 1847 as the town lots were sold. The McDermott plan (see Map 4) also shows the initial layout of these lots. Those within the study area include Lots 16 to 19 west of Dalhousie Street[7], Lot 13 south of Mackay Street and Lots 12 and 13 north of Metcalfe Square. That year, John Scott acquired Lot 13 on McKay Street, as well as Lots 12 and 13 along the north side of Metcalfe Square (Carleton County Land Registry Office or OCLRO). George Willmont obtained Lot 16 on the west side of Dalhousie Street, James Ogilvie Lot 17 and Michael McLean Lot 19. The patent for Lot 18 was not awarded until 1851 to John Scott (OCLRO). Appendix 1 contains the complete list of property owners and tenants for these lots from these initial purchases until the current land ownership established in the mid-twentieth century.

Thomas McKay sold an acre of his ten-acre parcel in 1854 to his son-in-law and junior partner, John MacKinnon, who had married Annie, the eldest of his sixteen children (Commonwealth Relations Office or CRO 1955:4). This property was bounded roughly by the Ottawa River to the west, McKay Street (later Earnscliffe Avenue) to the south and Dalhousie Street to the east (CRO 1995:33). The current manor house was built by Thomas McKay's company for his son-in-law in 1855. An early account of the house, then known as 'MacKinnon's house,' described it as "*a sensible Scots-type family house with three stories and a basement. (…) The ground floor consisted of three good but unpretentious rooms and two small rooms, the second floor of four bedrooms for the family, while the basement and attics housed the servants*" (CRO 1995: 8). The 1863 H. F. Walling map of Ottawa illustrates the manor (see Map 4). The Keefer plan, completed the following year but possibly amended at a later date, shows the study area as unchanged, and the manor house labelled as "*Property of late John Mackinnon Esqr.*" (Map 5).

[6] When Bell's plan was registered in the Carleton County Land Registry Office it became known as Plan 3.
[7] The McDermott plan only shows Lots 16 to 18 in the same location – this was likely divided into four rather than three lots by Bell.

MacKinnon died suddenly in 1866 and the house was purchased by another of McKay's sons-in-law, Thomas Keefer, who had married Elizabeth McKay. Keefer came to the rescue of his widowed sister-in-law, Annie, as her husband had died without a will, leaving her with no legal right to the home (CRO 1995:10). Two years later, however, Keefer sold it to Thomas Reynolds, a railroad developer, for $7,500. Reynolds did not live in the house himself until 1871, when Sir John A. MacDonald is said to have been his tenant. MacDonald and his family continued to reside there for several years with Reynolds. It was during this period that the house was named 'Earnscliffe' or Eagle's Cliff. Also during this time, Reynolds was able to enlarge the land holding to over two acres by acquiring additional land on the south side of McKay Street, including the entirety of Lot 13 opposite Earnscliffe's wicket gate (CRO 1995:33). He also purchased the north half of a large water lot on the Ottawa River on the south side of McKay Street, totalling approximately 1/10 of an acre, to prevent the trees adjacent to his property from being logged. Finally, in 1878 the north half of Lot 19 on the west side of Dalhousie Street was also acquired, described as a small strip of land next to Mr. Lett's property (on the south half of the lot), opposite the Earnscliffe entrance gates (CRO 1995:34-35; Carleton County Land Registry Office or OCLRO Instrument 17092).

In 1874 the roof of Earnscliffe caught fire, causing Reynolds to relocate to one of his other properties while the repairs took place. He took this opportunity undertake improvements to the house, which included making a large drawing room out of two smaller rooms and constructing a balcony overlooking the Ottawa River (CRO 1995:14).

A fire insurance plan dating to 1878 provides a detailed view of the study area at that time (see Map 5). Earnscliffe, illustrated as a two-and-one-half-storey stone house with a one-storey addition to the north, is shown under the ownership of T. Reynolds. Three small outbuildings also appear on the plan, one to the west of the main house, slightly down the escarpment, and the other two at the northernmost tip of the property, at the top of the slope. The property lay at the terminal end of Dalhousie Street, where it intersected with Mackay Street. A three-inch water pipe had been installed running parallel with MacKay Street, along the property line, to the shoreline. To the south, several structures lay within the Plan 3 block currently forming part of the study area, fronting along both Dalhousie Street and Metcalfe Square. A brick two-and-one-half-storey duplex with both wood and steel additions to the rear (#10 and #12 Dalhousie) had been erected straddling Lots 17 and 18 west of Dalhousie (Image 1). Beside it to the south on Lot 17 was a one-and-one-half-storey wood house with numerous additions to the rear giving it an irregular shape (#20 Dalhousie). Two other homes are illustrated along the northern edge of Metcalfe Square: a small one-and-one-half-storey wood house (#35 Metcalfe Square) on Lot 16 and an irregularly-shaped home with various sections ranging from a single storey up to two-and-one-half storeys (#15 Metcalfe Square) on Lot 12 north of Metcalfe Square.

Land registry record and City of Ottawa directory information indicates that by this time William Lett and Arthur Sowden were living at #12 and #10 Dalhousie Street respectively. Lett had been appointed the first Clerk for the new City of Ottawa in 1855, and the duplex, named 'Richmond Place,' had been constructed for him by his father-in-law Joseph Hinton, a member of the disbanded 100th Regiment of Foot who had arrived at Richmond Landing in 1818. Lett had purchased Lot 17 west of Dalhousie in 1856, followed by Lot 18 in 1870 and Lot 19 in 1873. He had convinced Sowden, previously the Deputy City Surveyor in Montreal, to become the Ottawa City Engineer in 1871, indicating that the duplex had been completed about this time (OCLRO Instruments 10005, 4802 and 8354; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Pittman_Lett). The residence on the southern part of Lot 17 west of Dalhousie (#20 Dalhousie Street) had been constructed by the Lett family and was being leased to John Heney, a wood merchant, while that on Lot 16 north of Metcalfe Square (#35 Metcalfe Square) was occupied by James McCracken, who had purchased the lot in 1855 (OCLRO Instrument 1880). The final residence at #15 Metcalfe Square North was the home of lawyer George Fellowes, who was also the owner of the property, having purchased it in 1873 (OCLRO Instrument A753; see Appendix 1). Though it is possible there are omissions on this plan, apart from Earnscliffe the 1863 Walling map does not show any development in this area, while the City directories indicate that all four residences were present by 1872 (see Map 4 and Appendix 1). Thus the buildings appear to have been erected between these dates, with Richmond Place likely initially as a single family home, forming a small enclave of wealthy and elite Ottawa citizen residences.

Reynolds returned to England in 1879 and died shortly afterwards. In 1883 Earnscliffe was sold to Sir John A. Macdonald by Thomas Reynolds Jr. (CRO 1995:15). Upon purchasing the property, Macdonald made several additions to the structure more suitable to the Prime Minister of the country. Specifically, he constructed a larger office for himself and one for his administrator. To make up for the living space that had been lost to accommodate these changes, he built a large addition to house containing a formal dining room. By 1884 he had also constructed a riverside platform to the west of the house and an adjacent summer house at the north end of the property, possibly in the location of the buildings shown on the earlier fire insurance plan (see Map 5; CRO 1955:33). The summer house also possibly appears in an 1893 bird's eye view of the City, which also shows Earnscliffe and the residences to the south, although the details and scaling on this drawing are inaccurate (see Map 5).

A second fire insurance plan dating to 1888 and revised to 1901 indicates that some changes had been made within the general study area (Map 6). As there are no patches visible on this plan, all of the alterations shown had been made by 1888 and the structures remained consistent through 1901. Thus by 1888 the entire structure of Earnscliffe had been constructed of stone with the previous wood addition having been replaced, reflecting the alterations undertaken a few years earlier by Sir John A.

Macdonald. As well, only two outbuildings were present on the property, likely representing the riverside platform and summer house also erected by Macdonald. Two additional outbuildings had been constructed to the rear of the brick duplex (#10/#12 Dalhousie), with the latter address still occupied in 1888 by William Lett but with the former being leased by J.H. Reiffeinstein. As well, the long 'L'-shaped portion had been converted into a stable. This is interesting as all three buildings were on Lot 13 south of Mackay Street, purchased by Reynolds in the 1860s and then By Macdonald in 1883 (OCLRO Instrument 20896). It is likely that the outbuildings shown on the plan were the precursor to the later carriage house and served as stables for Earnscliffe. Small changes had been undertaken to the outbuildings related to the residences at #20 Dalhousie Street, where tenant C.F. Davis was residing, and #35 Metcalfe Square, still occupied by the McCracken family. The residence at #15 Metcalfe Square was now the home of Grace Keefer, who had acquired it in 1883 (OCLRO Instrument 21112; see Appendix 1).

In 1891 Sir John A. Macdonald fell ill and died in his room at Earnscliffe. He had bequeathed tenancy for life at the house to his wife and Queen Victoria made her Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe, but she preferred to live elsewhere, and soon departed with her daughter for England. She leased the house almost immediately to Lord Treowen, commander of the militia, but finally sold it in 1900 to Ella B. Harriss. Wealthy of her own accord, her husband was a notable English musician and composer. Their major addition to the house was the construction of the terrace with a balcony above it in 1901. A bow window was added to the bedroom above the library and the dining room was remodelled, as the Harrisses entertained on a large scale. During their occupancy, the property continued to be bisected by a fence which separated the main house from the stable plot on the south side of McKay Street (later Earnscliffe Avenue), which remained a public thoroughfare until 1930. Ella Harriss planted a number of large trees along the northeast side of the property, to screen the view of the adjacent lumber yard belonging to W.C. Edwards. The Harisses lived at the house until she died in 1924 at the age of 86 (CRO 1955:21-26).

A fire insurance plan dating to 1902 and revised to 1912 (correlating to the Harriss period) illustrates the renovations that the Harrisses had undertaken at Earnscliffe (see Map 6). A larger platform above the water has been constructed, and while there was still a structure at the north end of the property, it was in a different location and had a different orientation than the structure illustrated on the earlier plans. The properties to the south of McKay Street (by then Earnscliffe Avenue) had also undergone changes. The present two-storey carriage house had been constructed on Lot 13 immediately adjacent to the outbuildings to the rear of the brick duplex, replacing the earlier stables. The outbuildings related to both #15 Metcalfe Square and #35 Metcalfe Square had been reduced in number, though the residences remained unaltered. The building at #22 Dalhousie (previously #20), however, had been replaced by a two-storey brick

structure with wooden additions to the rear. By 1912 Grace Keefer had sold #15 Metcalfe Square to William McAuliffe. James McCracken and John Armstrong were residing in #35 Metcalf Square and #22 Dalhousie respectively, each owning their respective lots. Norman Lett was residing at #10 Dalhousie, while William Cranston had purchased #12 Dalhousie from the Lett family, and was leasing the property to William Healy (OCLRO Instruments 116851, 60859, 64105 and 64106; see Appendix 1).

An early aerial photograph dating to 1928 shows several changes within the study area (see Map 6). The residence at #15 Metcalfe Square had been demolished and replaced with a much larger structure. Lena Florence had purchased Lots 12 and 13 north of Metcalfe Square and Lot 16 west of Dalhousie in 1920, and the Florence family had erected the new two-and-one-half-storey building by 1923 as Abraham Florence is listed at the new address (#45 Metcalfe Square) in the City directory published that year (Image 2; OCLRO Instruments 152155, 155483 and 155489; see Appendix 1). Little else had changed within the remainder of the study area. It is also worth noting the large number of boathouses and docks that had been erected next to the river immediately to the southwest of the study area. It is likely that the more gently sloping topography in this location led to the area being utilized for public water access.

Sir William Henry Clark arrived in Ottawa in 1928 as the first United Kingdom High Commissioner. He purchased Earnscliffe on behalf of the government of the United Kingdom in 1930 and it has been the residence of the British High Commissioner from that date (OCLRO Instrument 200761). At this time the carriage shed was converted into offices for Commission staff and the right-of-way between the house and this building was officially closed and incorporated into the private property parcel (CRO 1955:28).

A sect of Franciscan monks known as the Syndice Apostoliques Freres Mineurs Franciscains purchased Lots 12 and 13 north of Metcalfe Square and Lot 16 west of Dalhousie Street in 1934 (OCLRO Instrument 212229). The large stone house built by the Florence family was converted into a monastery. Aerial photography dating between 1933 and 1948 shows that the small house at #35 Metcalfe Square had been demolished by 1938 and replaced by a large garden adjacent to the monastery (Map 7). Additionally, a larger extension had been added to the rear of the carriage house/office, likely corresponding to one of two large renovations undertaken before 1955 (CRO 1955:28). These changes are also reflected in a fire insurance plan dating to 1925 and revised to 1948 (Map 8). The summer kitchen at Earnscliffe had been removed, and though the right-of-way was still labelled as Earnscliffe Avenue, this may simply have been an oversight error, as it had been corrected by the time the 1956 revised to 1963 fire insurance plan had been published (see Map 8).

In 1946, the Federal District Commission (the precursor to the National Capital Commission or NCC) undertook a large expropriation in the vicinity of the study area

to create a land bank for future government purposes. The Sussex Expropriation covered 32 acres containing approximately 400 households, and included lands surrounding the north half of Sussex Drive from Cathcart Street to King Edward Avenue, though sparing the Earnscliffe property. This undertaking erased all traces of McTaggart, Redpath and Baird Streets, as well as the former Canadian Pacific Railway yard. The expropriation was to be part of a larger beautification plan, which intended this tract of land to be used for a variety of purposes, including new government buildings, the approaches to the proposed Macdonald-Cartier Bridge across the Ottawa River, the redevelopment of the 'Mile of History' running from St. Patrick Street to City Hall and a further addition to the Rideau River Shoreline Park (Urbsite Blogspot 2015).

The MacDonald-Cartier Bridge, a 618-metre continuous steel box girder structure, was built between 1963 and 1965 to link King Edward Avenue and Sussex Drive in Ottawa with the current Autoroute 5 in Quebec. The Ontario side of the bridge lies to the immediate southwest of the study area, and the construction of the bridge likely would have heavily disturbed this area. It appears that the information provided on the 1956 revised to 1963 fire insurance map dates to the earlier period, as a topographic map published in 1960 indicates that the buildings south of the Earnscliffe property had been demolished by this time (see Map 8). Aerial photography dating to 1965 confirms that the buildings had been removed, with Sussex Drive having been widened and the bridge under construction (Map 9). The driveway accessing the British High Commission compound had been slightly altered, probably related to the construction of the adjacent National Research Council building. Changes made to the shoreline included the removal of the viewing platform and the installation of retaining walls at the north end of the property. The footings for the bridge were in place, and the boathouses and docks along the lower portion of the shoreline had been removed. At some point during the 1960s the carriage house was converted from offices into apartments to house the manor house staff (Ashley Whittall, personal communication, 2019).

An aerial photograph dating to 1991 (see Map 9) shows the landscaping that had been completed on the NCC lands. A small garage had been constructed southwest of the carriage house, as had a pool and pool house at the north end of the property. Additional aerial imagery from 1999, 2002, 2005 and 2008 shows few changes within the study area (Maps 10 and 11).

On October 4, 2011, an attic fire damaged Earnscliffe, although no-one was injured. The ensuing rehabilitation was undertaken by Ottawa-based architect Chris Deiming and his firm (Ashley Whittal, personal communication, 2019). In 2014, the NCC lands at the south end of the study area were altered to change the placement of the pedestrian pathway and new flower beds were added between the path and Sussex Drive (see Map 11). The entrance land to the compound was slightly altered at this time. An aerial photograph dating to 2014 shows that some of the NCC grounds were disturbed during

this process. The fence line at Earnscliffe was replaced in 2016 (Ashley Whittal, personal communication, 2019). Little else has changed within the study area since the mid-twentieth century.

3.2 Archaeological Context

This section describes the environmental and archaeological context of the study area which, combined with the historical context outlined above, provides the necessary information to assess the archaeological potential of the property.

3.2.1 Previous Archaeological Research

The subject property falls within an area covered by two previous archaeological master plans, one completed by the City of Ottawa in 1999 (Archaeological Services Inc. & Geomatics International Inc. 1999), and an earlier potential assessment for Federal lands in the National Capital Region (Laliberte 1998). *The Archaeological Resource Potential Mapping Study of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton: Technical Report* (Archaeological Services Inc. & Geomatics International Inc. 1999b) identifies areas of archaeological potential within the now amalgamated City of Ottawa and sets out guidelines for required testing. Archaeological potential mapping generated by this study, and now maintained by the City of Ottawa, indicates that the study area is located within an area identified as exhibiting archaeological potential (Map 12).

Archaeological potential mapping generated during the earlier potential assessment for Federal lands in the National Capital Region (Laliberté 1998) identifies areas of high, medium, and low archaeological potential, though the assessment was focussed exclusively on Indigenous sites dating from the pre-Contact and early Contact periods. A review of this mapping indicates the study area does not fall within an area identified as exhibiting sufficient archaeological potential to warrant testing in advance of soil disturbance (corresponding to areas of High or Medium Potential identified in the study; see Map 12). It should be noted, however, that in light of recent regulatory changes associated with the implementation of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), recommendations stemming from previous archaeological master plans on non-Federal land should be revisited and re-evaluated against current standards for archaeological potential evaluations.

Archaeological work in the region has, until recently, been limited; however, the reports of several naturalists and avocational archaeologists working and writing in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries reveal that a number of archaeological sites have been located along the Ottawa River, on both the north and south banks above and below the Chaudière Falls, representing occupations stretching back as far as the Late Archaic period.

A brief discussion of some of the relevant findings of published accounts of this work is included below:

- In 1843, human bones were found while excavating sand for the construction of the Union Bridge across the Chaudière. This Indigenous ossuary was excavated by Edward Van Cortlandt, the Bytown physician. Unfortunately, there is no surviving map showing the location of the excavation, though recent analysis of historical newspaper accounts has provided conclusive evidence of it having been on the Quebec side of the river at the site of the current Canadian Museum of History (Jamieson 1989:6; Pilon 2003; Boswell and Pilon 2014).
- In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, T.W.E. Sowter undertook a number of archaeological investigations in the Ottawa area. He identified several sites at Lac Deschênes and noted Indigenous artifacts along the shoreline at the Chaudière, along Brewery Creek and at Bedard's Landing (Sowter 1895, 1900, 1909, 1915).
- In the early 1900s, William. J. Wintemberg, then with the Victoria Memorial Museum, began to research the prehistory of the Ottawa region by compiling meticulous records of artifacts and site references in the National Museum collections (Jamieson 1999:20). He also questioned local farmers and collectors, and combed through published references. Although much of this research was never published, some of his notes on artifacts and sites found in Carleton County can be found in the archives of the Canadian Museum of History and in an article published in 1929 (Wintemberg n.d., 1931).
- Between 1940 and the 1990s, several researchers conducted archaeological investigations within the Ottawa region, including Douglas Leechman of the National Museum of Man in the Pontiac Bay area in the 1940s (Leechman n.d.), Clyde C. Kennedy from the early 1950s until the late 1980s on several sites in the Upper Ottawa Valley including Laurentian Archaic sites on Morrison and Allumette Islands (Kennedy 1965, 1966; Chapdelaine and Clermont 1998), and James Pendergast on several sites in the region. Much of the work carried out by these researchers consisted of preliminary investigations that were not followed by substantial excavation, and there are few publications detailing their findings.
- Jamieson (1989) has provided an inventory of pre-Contact sites in the Ottawa region that has attempted to collate the often poorly reported nineteenth and early twentieth century discoveries.

Taken together this archaeological research indicates a sustained Indigenous presence along the Ottawa River dating from the early Archaic period. The Ottawa River was an important transportation corridor with sites, including temporary campsites and at least one burial place, associated with a portage route around the Chaudière Falls and rapids which also are of significant reverence.

Additional consulting work has been undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the study area (see Map 12). These studies include the following:

- Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments, as well as archaeological monitoring, were undertaken prior to the construction of the Aga Khan Foundation Canada building located at #199 Sussex Drive, approximately 150 metres south of the current study area (Heritage Quest 2017, 2006 and 2004; PIFs P051-0036-2004, P051-0040-2004 and P051-0101-2006).
- An archaeological and cultural heritage overview for a downtown Ottawa truck tunnel linking the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge and Highway 417/Coventry Road, was completed in 2015 (Golder 2015; PIF unknown). The study area followed the current alignment of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge, lying adjacent to southern limits of the current study area.
- A Stage 1 archaeological assessment was undertaken for the proposed King Edward Avenue renewal project in 2001 (Heritage Quest 2001; PIF 2001-033-041). The study area lay approximately 50 metres to the southeast, immediately adjacent to Sussex Drive.
- A Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment was undertaken for the proposed Bytown Bridges and Sussex Drive Reconstruction projects by Adam's Heritage in 2002 (PIF 2002-048-003). The southern extent of this study corridor lay approximately 150 metres to the northeast of the current study area.
- An overview of archaeological and heritage resources and potential was undertaken as part of the Downtown Ottawa Transit Tunnel (DOTT) project for the City of Ottawa (Golder 2009; PIF P302-0026-2008). The northern limits of this study area abutted the southern limits of the current project.

3.2.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

The primary source for information regarding known archaeological sites in Ontario is the *Archaeological Sites Database* maintained by Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). The database includes all archaeological sites that have been reported to the province through the submission of *Site Record Forms* by licenced archaeologists. The background research conducted during the preparation of this report included a search for any registered sites occurring within a one kilometre radius of the subject property. The resulting search revealed that there are five registered archaeological sites located within the search area on the Ontario side of the Ottawa River, though none were within 300 m of the study area (Table 1).

3.2.3 Identified Local Cultural Heritage Resources

The recognition or designation of cultural heritage resources (here referring only to built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes) may provide valuable insight

Table 1. Registered Archaeological Sites within a One Kilometre Radius of the Study Area.

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Distance from Study Area
BiFw-92	Rockcliffe Portage 2	Pre-Contact /Post-Contact	Indigenous / Euro-Canadian	Quarry / Dump	<1 km
BiFw-56	Rideau Hall Stable/Garage	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Stable/Garage	<1 km
BiFw-22	Rideau Hall	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Other building/ house	<1 km
BiFw-77	Arts Court	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Residential	<1 km
BiFw-12	Parliament Hill	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Barracks/Government	<1 km

into aspects of local heritage, whether identified at a municipal, provincial, national, or international level. Some of these cultural heritage resources may be associated with significant archaeological features or deposits. Accordingly, the Stage 1 archaeological assessment included the compilation of a list of cultural heritage resources that have previously been identified within or immediately adjacent to the current study area. The following sources were consulted:

- Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office online Directory of Heritage Designations (http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/progs/beefp-fhbro/index.aspx);
- Canada's Historic Places website (http://www.historicplaces.ca/en/home-accueil.aspx);
- Ontario Heritage Properties Database (http://www.hpd.mcl.gov.on.ca/scripts/hpdsearch/english/default.asp);
- Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's List of Heritage Conservation Districts (http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/heritage/heritage_conserving_list.shtml);
- Ontario Heritage Trust website (www.heritagetrust.on.ca/Resources-and-Learning/ Online-Plaque-Guide.aspx); and,
- Municipal Heritage Registers, containing a list of heritage properties that have not been designated but that have been identified as having cultural heritage value, if accessible.

The Earnscliffe estate is a registered heritage property. The house, built in the Gothic Revival style using local stone, is set within beautifully landscaped grounds overlooking the Ottawa River, and has been designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. It was also recognized as a National Historic Site in 1960 under the Historic Sites and Monuments Act (R.S.C. 1985 C.H.-4). This designation covers the entire property and all of the structures within it.

3.2.4 Heritage Plaques and Monuments

The recognition of a place, person, or event through the erection of a plaque or monument may also provide valuable insight into aspects of local history, given that these markers typically indicate some level of heritage recognition. In order to generate a list of heritage plaques and/or markers in the vicinity of the study area, the following sources were consulted:

- The Ontario Heritage Trust Online Plaque Guide (http://www.heritagetrust.on.ca/Resources-and-Learning/OnlinePlaqueGuide.aspx); and,
- An extensive listing of Ontario's Heritage Plaques maintained by Alan Brown (http://www.ontarioplaques.com/).

There are two plaques that appear within the study area. The first, an Ontario Heritage Trust Plaque, recognizes the historical importance of Earnscliffe, and is located along the eastern side of the house, adjacent to the front entrance:

"Earnscliffe: This was the home of the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, P.C., G.C.B., M.P., Chief Architect of Confederation. Sir John was the first Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada and headed the government from 1867 to 1873 and from 1873 to 1891.

The house was built in 1855-57 by John McKinnon and rented by Sir John in 1870-1 and in 1882. He bought it in 1883 and lived here until his death on June 6, 1891.

In 1930, Earnscliffe was acquired by the United Kingdom Government and since then has been the residence of its high commissioner in Canada."

The second plaque commemorates Canadian Army officers who fought with British Regiments during World War II, as part of the CANLOAN program, a volunteer effort placing Canadian officers in British Army units. The plaque was installed in 2005, when a tree was planted in honour of these men near the front gates of the property. The plaque reads:

"CANLOAN Tree

During the North West European Campaign of WWII, 673 Canadian Army officers served with distinction in British Regiments. This tree, growing in 'British' soil, symbolizes the eternal bond of comradeship and mutual respect forged between these CANLOAN officers and their British colleagues, as well as each other. It was planted in 2005, the Year of the Veteran. The CANLOAN spirit lives on."

3.2.5 Cemeteries

The presence of historical cemeteries in proximity to a parcel undergoing archaeological assessment can pose archaeological concerns in two respects. First, cemeteries may be associated with related structures or activities that may have become part of the archaeological record, and thus may be considered features indicating archaeological potential. Second, the boundaries of historical cemeteries may have been altered over time, as all or portions may have fallen out of use and been forgotten, leaving potential for the presence of unmarked graves. For these reasons, a Stage 1 archaeological assessment also includes a search of available sources of information regarding historical cemeteries. For this study, the following sources were consulted:

- A complete listing of all registered cemeteries in the province of Ontario maintained by the Consumer Protection Branch of the Ministry of Consumer Services;
- Field of Stones website (http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~clifford/);
- Ontario Cemetery Locator website maintained by the Ontario Genealogical Society (http://ogs.andornot.com/CemLocat.aspx);
- Ontario Headstones Photo Project website (http://canadianheadstones.com/on/cemeteries.php); and,
- Available historical mapping and aerial photography.

No evidence of the existence of a cemetery or burial plot within or adjacent to the study area was found.[8]

3.2.6 Local Environment

The assessment of present and past environmental conditions in the study area is a necessary component in determining the potential for past occupation. Factors such as nearness to water, soil types, forest cover and topography all contribute to the suitability of the land for exploitation and/or settlement. As well, an examination of the geophysical evolution of the study area provides an indication of the possible range in age of pre-Contact sites that could be found on the property.

The Wisconsinan glaciation covered most of northern North America between c. 35,000 and 10,000 years ago. As the ice sheet began retreating from the Ottawa Valley, the land, which had been depressed by the weight of the ice, was flooded by sea water flowing down the St. Lawrence River. The resulting body of water, the Champlain Sea,

[8] It should be noted that the research undertaken as part of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment is unlikely to identify the potential for the presence of unrecorded burial plots. See Section 4.0 of this report for information regarding compliance with provincial legislation in the event that human remains are identified during future development.

covered the Ottawa Valley between c. 12,000 and 10,000 years ago. A large post-glacial lake, Lake Algonquin, also covered the Lake Huron Basin at this time, with this lake's waters impounded against the southern face of the glacial front. Initially, Lake Algonquin drained southward along what is now the Lake Simcoe basin, into Lake Ontario. As the glaciers retreated, a new drainage for Lake Algonquin opened up at Fossmill sending a large volume of water down what is now the Petawawa River Valley and emptying into the Champlain Sea. Sand deposited in the still waters of the sea created a vast delta, now the Petawawa Sand Plain. As the glaciers retreated further northward, the Lake Algonquin drainage shifted to the Mattawa River Valley and the Upper Ottawa Valley, creating a series of channels which eventually evolved into the current Ottawa River. The study area lies within the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region, which consists of clay plains interrupted by ridges of rock and sand, characterized by a flat, poorly drained topography (Chapman and Putnam 1984:205).

Surficial geology deposits for the study area are characterized as Paleozoic bedrock, where limestone, dolomite, sandstone and local shale are characteristic (Richards 1982). On regional soil mapping, much of the downtown core is simply labelled as 'Urban Land – unclassified' and as such no soils information was available for the study area (Hills et al. 1964:65).

Early in 2019 Golder Associates conducted a geotechnical investigation within the study area, consisting of seven back-hoe test pits and one auger hole. This information was augmented by the results from an earlier investigation to determine that the depth to bedrock generally ranges from 0.4 to 1.3 metres across the study area[9] (Golder 2019, 2016).

The study area is located within the Upper St. Lawrence sub-region of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region. The deciduous trees characterizing this sub-region include sugar maple, beech, red maple, yellow birch, basswood, white ash, large tooth aspen, red and burr oak, while eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, white spruce and balsam fir are among the coniferous species. The property would have been cleared of the original forest cover during the nineteenth century through lumbering activities (Rowe 1972:94).

The study area is located along the shoreline of the Ottawa River, a major tributary of the St. Lawrence River. This river played a vital role in the life of Algonquin peoples who lived throughout its watershed, and later Euro-Canadian settlers. Since the 1950s several hydroelectric dams have been constructed on the river, which have significantly altered the shoreline and wetland ecosystems.

[9] Six of these test trenches were excavated within the Stage 2 study area and are shown on Map 16.

3.2.7 Property Inspection

In addition to the above research, Past Recovery completed an optional site inspection on September 11th, 2019. The weather was clear and sunny, with a high of 29 Celsius. This inspection was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), with field conditions and features influencing archaeological potential documented through digital photography. The complete Stage photographic catalogue is included as part of Appendix 2 and the locations and orientations of all photographs referenced in this section of the report are shown on Map 13. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all photographs generated during the Stage 1 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery pending the identification of a suitable repository. An inventory of the records generated during the assessment is provided below in

Table 2. The property inspection has been used to supplement the background information to help inform the archaeological potential model developed below.

The entrance to the residence is a gated access off Sussex Drive. Upon entering the property, the main driveway branches, with one arm providing front and rear access to the main house, and the other leading to a parking area to the rear of the former carriage house (Image 3). Many areas along the driveway are lined with perennial gardens. The central portion of the property is dominated by Earnscliffe, a large, stone home constructed in the Gothic Revival style (Image 4). There is a garden and terrace to the north of the house (Image 5), as well as a second smaller terrace at the south end (Image 6). The lawn area immediately to the south of the house has a walkway and stairs running through it, and is comprised of three small terraced areas (Image 7).

Table 2. Inventory of the Stage 1 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the subject property and conditions at the time of the property survey	190 digital photographs	On PRAS computer network – file PR19-032
Field Maps	Printed high-resolution satellite image of the subject property	2 pages	On PRAS computer network – file PR19-032

The western boundary of the property is comprised of the Ottawa River shoreline, which slopes up dramatically to the level of the house. Some parts of this escarpment have been reinforced with concrete, creating an almost completely vertical drop (Image 8). There appears to be a rocky, pebbly shoreline below, but access to the shoreline was not possible. The top of the slope is delineated by a chain link fence that runs the length of the property, and in most places is bordered by a row of trees and perennial gardens (Image 9). There is also a paved pathway that runs between the north end of the house and the former carriage house (Images 10 to 12). This pathway is lined with solar lights. The access point for a grease trap heated by natural gas and supplied by municipal water is located near the southwest corner of the house (Image 13; Ashley Whittal, personal communication).

At the northern tip of the property, there is an in-ground pool and pool house situated within a fenced area (Image 14). The area between the house and the pool is comprised of level, manicured lawn occasionally used for events, lined by mature trees and perennial gardens (Image 15). The eastern edge of the property is delineated by a fence, an interlocking stone pathway and additional gardens (Image 16).

The former carriage house is located within the south half of the property, with the main entrance on the north side of the building (Image 17). It is an L-shaped, two-storey structure. The lands to the north are comprised of level, manicured lawn, bisected by an interlocking brick walkway. There are also mature trees growing throughout the lawn. The west side of the building contains two garage bays (Image 18), with additional asphalted parking at the rear (Image 19). A rock wall and fence form part of the southern boundary of the property (Images 20 and 21) with a treed fence line along the remainder (Image 22). There is a narrow strip of land between the former carriage house and the fenced property line along the east side of the building (Image 23), and the southwest corner of the property contains an additional, free-standing garage (Image 24). The lands to the west and south of this garage are currently being used for the storage of garden items and as a compost and yard waste storage area (Images 25 to 27).

The lands to the east and south of the Earnscliffe property are owned by the National Capital Commission (NCC). These lands are wooded along the northern and western boundaries, and there is a pedestrian pathway running along the southeastern edge of the study area (Images 28 and 29). The remainder of the property is comprised of maintained lawns as well as gardens fronting on Sussex Drive (Image 30). There is also a significant change in the topography at the southern end of the study area, with a slope down to King Edward Avenue and the approach of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge, as well as a slope up to the Sussex Drive overpass (Images 31 to 33). These features likely indicate some level of disturbance in these areas as well as the addition of substantial fill deposits.

3.3 Analysis and Conclusions

This section of the report includes an evaluation of the archaeological potential within the study area in which the results of the background research and property inspection described above are synthesized to determine the likelihood of the property to contain significant archaeological resources.

3.3.1 Determination of Archaeological Potential

The evaluation of the potential of a particular parcel of land to contain significant archaeological resources is based on the identification of local features that have demonstrated associations with known archaeological sites. For instance, archaeological sites associated with pre-Contact settlements and land uses are typically found in close physical association with environmental features such as sources of potable water, transportation routes (navigable waterways and trails), accessible shorelines, areas of elevated topography (e.g. knolls, ridges, eskers, escarpments, and drumlins), areas of sandy and well-drained soils, distinctive land formations (e.g. waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases), as well as resource-rich areas (e.g. migratory routes, spawning areas, scarce raw materials, etc.). Similarly, post-Contact archaeological sites are often found in association with many of these same environmental features, though they are also commonly connected with known areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes (e.g. roads, trails, railways, etc.), and areas of early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g. the fur trade, logging and mining). For this reason, assessments of the potential of a particular parcel of land to contain post-Contact archaeological sites rely heavily on historical and archival research, including reviews of available land registry records, census returns and assessment rolls, historical maps, and aerial photographs. The locations of previously discovered archaeological sites can also be used to shed light on the chances that a particular location contains an archaeological record of past human activities.

Archaeological assessment standards established in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) specify which factors, at a minimum, must be considered when evaluating archaeological potential. Licensed consultant archaeologists are required to incorporate these factors into potential determinations and account for all features on the property that can indicate the potential for significant archaeological sites. If this evaluation indicates that any part of a subject property exhibits potential for archaeological resources, the completion of a Stage 2 archaeological assessment is commonly required prior to the issuance of approvals for activities that would involve soil disturbances or other alterations.

The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011) also establish minimum distances from features of archaeological potential that must be identified as exhibiting potential for sites. For instance, this includes all lands within 300 metres of

primary and secondary water sources, past water sources (i.e. glacial lake shorelines), registered archaeological sites, areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, or locations identified as potentially containing significant archaeological resources by local histories or informants. It also includes all lands within 100 metres of early historic transportation routes (e.g. roads, trails, and portage routes). Further, any portion of a property containing elevated topography, pockets of well-drained sandy soils, distinctive land formations, resource-rich/harvesting areas, and/or previously identified cultural heritage resources (e.g. built heritage properties and/or cultural heritage landscapes that may be associated with significant archaeological resources) must also be identified as exhibiting archaeological potential.

The study area exhibits characteristics that indicate potential for the presence of archaeological resources associated with pre-Contact and early post-Contact settlement and/or land uses. Specifically:

- The entire study area is within 300 metres of an important primary waterway, the Ottawa River, which would have provided potable water and a diversity of food resources, as well as serving as a significant transportation corridor; and,
- The reported recovery of Indigenous artifacts from the Rockcliffe Portage 2 site (BiFw-92), less than one kilometre to the north area indicates Indigenous use of the general area.

The study area also exhibits characteristics that indicate potential for the presence of archaeological resources associated with nineteenth century settlement and/or land uses. Specifically:

- There is documentary evidence of permanent Euro-Canadian settlement in the immediate vicinity of the study area by the mid-1840s (see Map 4);
- Dalhousie Street, Mackay Street (later Earnscliffe Avenue) and Sussex Drive represent early transportation corridors, with the last following the route of an earlier trail (see Map 4); and,
- Several mid-nineteenth century residences are known to have been located within the study area, specifically Earnscliffe, the Lett duplex at #10/#12 Dalhousie Street, #20 Dalhousie Street, #15 Metcalfe Square and #35 Metcalfe Square. Each of these buildings also had numerous outbuildings associated with them (see Maps 4 and 5); and,
- Earnscliffe and the former carriage house are located within a property which is a registered National Historic Site.

The lands within the British High Commission compound have, however, undergone several episodes of disturbance associated with the construction of the carriage house in the early twentieth century, the installation of twentieth century underground utility lines and landscaping. The NCC lands at the south end of the study area have also

undergone disturbances related to the large-scale demolition event that occurred after the Sussex Expropriation in the 1960s, as well as the widening of Sussex Drive and the construction of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge located immediately to the south of the study area (see Map 9). The more recent redesign of the recreational pathway located on these lands has likely resulted in further disturbance (see Map 11). The extents of all of these disturbances, however, can only be fully determined through Stage 2 field testing. The archaeological potential within the study area is illustrated on Map 14.

3.3.3 Stage 1 Recommendations

The results of the background research discussed above indicate that large portions of the study area exhibit potential for the presence of significant archaeological resources. Accordingly, it is recommended that:

1) All portions of the study area retaining archaeological potential as depicted on Map 14 should be subject to Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to the initiation of soil disturbances or other construction-related alterations associated with the proposed construction project.

2) Should the final design result in the identification of additional areas to be impacted (i.e. soil disturbances or other alterations) by the proposed works, further archaeological assessment may be required. It should be noted that impacts include all aspects of the proposed development, including temporary property needs (i.e. access roads, staging/lay down areas, associated works, etc.).

3) Any future Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist, in compliance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). Given that the study area is comprised of lands where ploughing is not possible, the property should be assessed by means of a shovel test pit survey conducted at 5 metre intervals.

4.0 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

4.1 Fieldwork Methodology

The Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork within the British High Commission compound was undertaken on September 23rd, 2019, with a crew of six archaeologists (including the field director) and was conducted according to archaeological fieldwork standards outlined in *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011). Weather conditions were warm, with overcast skies providing excellent visibility - ideal conditions for the identification, documentation and recovery of archaeological resources.

The limits of the area requiring Stage 2 testing were determined in the field using a printed map displaying recent (2017) high-resolution orthographic imagery of the subject property onto which the property boundaries had been overlain. This map allowed the Past Recovery field staff to accurately determine the limits of the study area in relation to fixed reference landmarks, and facilitated the detailed recording of field conditions. A second, detailed topographic map was also used as a guide for test pit placement, which included landscaping details as well as the locations of some of the active below-grade utility lines.

In addition, the limits of the study area were converted to a format that could be displayed on a hand-held Geographic Positioning System (GPS) receiver, to provide an accurate record of the locations of features of interest in the field. The unit used in the assessment was a Garmin GPSMAP 64st, which is a high-sensitivity GPS and GLONASS receiver equipped with a built-in quad helix antenna. The unit is capable of receiving Wide Area Augmentation System position correction signals, which improves the accuracy of the position reporting to within three metres under ideal conditions (95% typical). At the time of Stage 2 property survey the GPS consistently gave estimated probable error readings of three metres.

For this initial phase of the project, only lands expected to be disturbed by the construction of the proposed office building or used as lay-down areas were subject to Stage 2 testing (Map 15; see Map 3). The study area was further refined to include only the property owned by the British High Commission, reducing it to 0.23 hectares (0.57 acres). Land determined to retain archaeological potential to be impacted on the adjacent NCC-owned property was not tested at this time; Stage 2 testing will be required prior to the commencement of construction activities if this property is to be disturbed by the proposed work.

The Stage 2 property survey was conducted by means of a 5 m interval shovel test pit survey across the length of the study area with several transects ensuring full coverage of non-disturbed areas (Images 34 and 35). An alphanumeric provenience system was

employed, with the area between the existing former carriage house and the entrance driveway assigned Operation 1, the open area to the west of the small parking lot and free-standing garage Operation 2, and the thin strip of ground to the east of the carriage shed Operation 3. Test pits were assigned letter designations within each operation in the order of excavation, with the letters 'I' and 'O' omitted to avoid confusion with the numbers '1' and '0.' Distinct soil layers in each test pit were assigned lot numbers in the order of excavation. Test pits were excavated by shovel and trowel, and excavated materials were screened through 6 mm (¼ inch) hardware mesh. Shovel test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavation continued 5 cm into sterile subsoil or to bedrock, where possible. All pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and/or evidence of deep and intensive disturbance. Artifacts recovered were assigned the provenience of the soil layer in which they were found. All test pits were backfilled once recording had been completed.

As stated above, the property assessment coverage was recorded on project mapping in the field; estimates of the percentage completed or avoided for various reasons are provided below in Table 3 and illustrated on Map 16. Approximately 0.08 hectares (0.19 acres) or 34 percent of the property was assessed by shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals. Approximately 0.09 hectares (0.22 acres) or 39 percent of the property contained either extant buildings or asphalt paved roadways or parking surfaces and were not tested (Image 36). The land along much of the western edge of the study area (approximately 0.02 hectares or 0.05 acres in size and comprising 9 percent of the property) sloped steeply (greater than 30 degrees) and were also not tested (Image 37). An additional approximately 0.04 hectares (0.10 acres) of land or 17 percent of the property was determined to have been deeply disturbed by excavation related to numerous subsurface utility lines or recent geotechnical trenches across the property (see Map 16 for locations and approximate utility line alignments). These disturbed areas were confirmed through limited Stage 2 testing.

Field activities were documented through field notes, annotations on the printed study area map and digital photographs. All test pits were recorded in the field notes with variations in soil stratigraphy also documented through digital photographs. The complete Stage 2 photographic catalogue is included as part of Appendix 2 and the locations and orientations of all photographs used in this section of the report are shown on Map 17. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all field notes, photographs, and maps generated during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery pending the identification of a suitable repository. An inventory of the records generated by the assessment is provided below in Table 4.

Table 3. Estimates of Survey Coverage from the Stage 2 Assessment.

Landscape Unit	Survey Method & Interval Used	Area Covered	Percentage of Study Area	Photographs
Maintained lawn	Shovel test pit survey at 5 m intervals	0.08 hectares (0.19 acres)	34%	Images 34 and 35
Lands containing extant buildings or paved surfaces	Not tested	0.09 hectares (0.22 acres)	39%	Image 36
Lands with a slope greater than 30 degrees	Not tested	0.02 hectares (0.05 acres)	9%	Image 37
Areas deeply disturbed by subsurface utilities and previous geotechnical trenches	Judgementally tested	0.04 hectares (0.10 acres)	17%	see Map 16

Table 4. Inventory of the Stage 2 Documentary Record.

Type of Document	Description	Number of Records	Location
Photographs	Digital photographs documenting the Stage 2 property survey	58 photographs	On PRAS computer network – file PR19-032
Field Maps / Site Plans	Site plan sketches or maps documenting archaeological resources	1 sheet	PRAS office - file PR19-032
Field Notes	Notes on the Stage 2 property survey	8 pages	PRAS office - file PR19-032

4.2 Laboratory Methodology

Following the completion of the Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork, all artifacts recovered were cleaned, catalogued with their full provenience (operation, test pit and lot), and inventoried. For all materials, the inventory used was based on a version of a database designed for post-Contact period sites by staff at Parks Canada. The Parks Canada Database and associated Artifact Inventory Guide (Christianson and Plousos n.d.), identifies artifacts according to functional Classes intended to allow specific types of activities and behaviours to be separated for analysis. The 'Foodways' class, for example, is used to identify types of artifacts associated with all aspects of food preparation, storage, and consumption. In a similar way, the 'Architectural' class is a catch-all category for structural items such as bricks, nails, window glass, etc. These Classes are further subdivided into Groups, reflecting more specialized activities/behaviours. Artifacts are further categorized by Object, Ware, and Datable

Attribute, which are either functionally or temporally diagnostic. This type of artifact inventorying method facilitates the recognition of general trends in the dating and use of a site by allowing the assemblage to be conveniently organized for analysis.

A complete inventory of the artifact assemblage is included as Appendix 3. Sample artifacts were photographed for inclusion in this report. As per the *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licences* in Ontario, curation of all artifacts generated during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment is being provided by Past Recovery pending the identification of a suitable repository. The artifact assemblage resulting from this archaeological assessment is housed in one standard banker's box.

4.3 Fieldwork Results

As stated above, the study area was divided into three operations. Operation 1 included the maintained lawn to the north and northeast of the former carriage house. Operation 2 was located to the northwest and west of the extant garage/potting shed. Operation 3 was located along the east side of the former carriage house, in the narrow gap between the building and the fence line separating the lands belonging to the British High Commission and those owned by the NCC (see Map 16). A total of 24 test pits were excavated across the study area (21 in Operation 1 – Test pits 1A to 1W; two in Operation 2 – Test pits 2A and 2B; and one in Operation 3 – Test pit 3A; Images 38 to 53).

In general, five main soil contexts were encountered across the Stage 2 study area (see Image 38). The first, found in all of the excavated test pits except for Test pit 2B (see below), was an initial modern topsoil layer. This was a dark brown sandy loam topsoil ranging in depth from 15 cm to 35 cm (Lots 1A1, 1B1, 1C2, 1D2, 1E2, 1F2, 1G1, 1H1, 1J1, 1K1, 1L1, 1M1, 1N1, 1P1, 1Q1, 1R1, 1S1, 1T1, 1U1, 1V1, 1W1, 2A1 and 3A2; see Image 38). Variation in this topsoil layer was also observed: the topsoil in test pits excavated in the vicinity of the coniferous trees at the eastern end of the study area (Test pits 1C, 1D, 1E and 1F) had been capped by mulch, with this material having been liberally spread over the surface in this area. The two test pits excavated to either side of the former carriage house front entrance (Test pits 1H and 1J) lay within the edges of former gardens; thus the topsoil was darker and contained more organic material. The single test pit excavated in Operation 3 (Test pit 3A) had been capped with gravel, which covered the entire operation and had likely been placed for both drainage and as a means of keeping plant growth away from the structure in this thin strip of land. All the remaining test pits were excavated in maintained lawn areas, and therefore had been capped with sod.

The second soil context, located below the modern topsoil, was found in ten of the 24 test pits (Lots 1C3, 1D2, 1E3, 1H2, 1K2, 1L2, 1M2, 1N2, 1Q2 and 1S2; see Images 38 to 47). This upper occupation layer/fill context varied in depth from 9 cm to 29 cm, and in

general was composed of brown to red-brown sandy loam containing some traces of demolition material (red brick fragments and mortar) as well as flecks of furnace ash. In Test pit 1K, this lot also contained small pieces of bedrock spall, likely owing to the shallowness of the bedrock in this area. In Test pit 1M, this lot contained a larger percentage of clay in addition to bedrock spall, likely for the same reason.

The third soil context, found below the upper occupation/layer in all but two test pits where it lay below fill, was a deposit of furnace ash encountered in six of the 24 test pits (Lots 1G4, 1L3, 1N3, 1Q3, 1S3 and 2A3; see Images 38, 43 and 45 to 49). This lot varied in thickness between 4 cm and 20 cm and was encountered almost exclusively to the north of the former carriage house, apart from Test pit 2A which lay to the northeast of the extant garage. The furnace ash had clearly been used for landscaping and represents a widescale levelling activity, likely related to the construction/expansion of the carriage house.

The fourth soil context, an occupation layer found below the furnace ash, was only encountered in four test pits (Lots 1G5, 1L4, 1N4 and 1S4; see Images 38, 43, 45 and 48). This deposit varied between 6 cm and 17 cm in thickness and was comprised of a dark brown loamy clay or sandy loam grading to light brown clay subsoil with occasional pieces of bedrock spall.

Apart from the natural subsoil (consisting of a light brown or light grey clay or sandy clay), the final soil context encountered during the Stage 2 testing was that of widespread disturbance fill. Given the numerous sub-surface utility lines through out the area[10] as well as previous geotechnical work, extensive landscaping or other related construction activities that took place over time in the vicinity of the former carriage house, it was not surprising that disturbed soils were encountered in 11 of the 24 test pits (Test pits 1A, 1B, 1F, 1J, 1R, 1T, 1U, 1V, 1W, 2B and 3A; see Images 38 and 50 to 53). Soils from this context ranged in depth from 5 cm to 55 cm and contained a variety of soil types. Where the fill context occurred directly over a buried utility line the soil was generally comprised of yellow or light brown, clean sand, though in most cases with deeper disturbance soils encountered contained a mixture of the adjacent deposits.

In several of the areas where disturbance was encountered, test pits were continued on a judgemental basis to confirm that the disturbance was widespread. This was particularly the case in the northeast portion of Operation 1 where two large manholes and a fire hydrant were observed on the surface indicating that deeply buried utility lines ran through this portion of the lawn – all of the test pits excavated in this area (Test pits 1A, 1B, 1T, 1U, 1V and 1W) contained mixed fill to depths of at least 50 cm (see Images 38 and 50 to 52). Operation 2 contained deep modern fill material (30 cm to at least 50 cm) containing plastic and aluminum foil that had clearly been added to

[10] Utility lines were encountered in Test pits 1D, 1J and 1L.

create the small, level terrace in this area (see Images 35, 38 and 49). Where bedrock was reached no natural deposits were encountered. The area along the southern edge of the study area consisted of rock wall gardens (see Image 20) and was not tested. Finally, the entire length of Operation 3 had been capped with gravel (see Image 23), and the south half contained buried utility lines. The one exploratory test pit completed in this area away from the buried cables confirmed disturbance below the gravel between the building and the perimeter fence, likely related to the construction of the former carriage house or later repairs (see Images 38 and 53). Artifacts recovered from both fill deposits below the gravel included wire nails and plastic.

Bedrock was reached in five of the 24 test pits (Test pits 1K, 1P, 1Q, 1S and 2A).

Artifacts

A total of 665 artifacts were collected during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

Context 2: Post-1910 Occupation/Fill Layer

A post-1910 occupation layer was identified with Lots 1C3, 1D2, 1E3, 1H2, 1K2, 1L2, 1N2, 1M2, 1P1, 1Q2 and 1S2, with a total of 398 artifacts recovered from this context (Image 54). The assemblage was dominated by the **Architectural** (195) and **Foodways** (92) artifact classes, followed by **Faunal/Floral** (43), **Fuel** (22), **Smoking** (11), **Unassigned** (9), **Furnishings** (5), **Activities** (5), **Clothing** (5), **Medical/Hygiene** (4), **Unidentifiable** (4) and **Personal** (3; Table 5).

Architectural items included *Nails*, *Window Glass* and *Construction Materials*, the latter primarily being red brick and white mortar fragments. Of these materials, the nails can be used to shed light on the nature and duration of an occupation as changes in manufacture technique and availability associated with the introduction of mechanization to nail production revolutionized this industry. Machine cut nails began to replace hand-wrought iron nails in the period between 1820 and 1840, with British sites lagging behind their American contemporaries. In the early years of the changeover, while the nail shanks could be cut from blanks by machines, the heads were added by hand. By c. 1835, new machines allowed the process to be fully automated, and machine-headed nails dominated the market. Although the technology required to produce wire nails appeared in the early nineteenth century in Europe, it was only in the 1850s that this type of nail was available in Canada, and the early examples of wire nails were small, intended for such uses as cigar boxes, furniture, or upholstering. Larger sizes were not widely available or used in building construction until the last quarter of the nineteenth century, though given the perceived superiority of the clinching power of cut nails, the latter remained popular in building construction well into the twentieth century. In a textbook entitled *Builders' Hardware* published by

Table 5. Breakdown of the Artifact Assemblage Recovered from Context 2: Post-1910 Occupation Layer.

Class/*Group*	#	% of Class	% of Total
Activities	**5**	**1.26%**	**1.26%**
Agriculture/Garden	3	60.00%	0.75%
Writing	2	40.00%	0.50%
Architectural	**195**	**48.99%**	**48.99%**
Construction Materials	19	9.74%	4.77%
Nails	117	60.00%	29.40%
Window Glass	59	30.26%	14.82%
Clothing	**5**	**1.26%**	**1.26%**
Fasteners	5	100.00%	1.26%
Faunal/Floral	**43**	**10.80%**	**10.80%**
Bone	41	95.35%	10.30%
Shell	2	4.65%	0.50%
Foodways	**92**	**23.12%**	**23.12%**
Ceramic Tableware	54	58.70%	13.57%
Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	6	6.52%	1.51%
Glass Beverage Containers	3	3.26%	0.75%
Glass Tableware	1	1.09%	0.25%
Unidentifiable Glass Containers	28	30.43%	7.04%
Fuel	**22**	**5.53%**	**5.53%**
Cooking/Heating	22	100.00%	5.53%
Furnishings	**5**	**1.26%**	**1.26%**
Lighting Devices	5	100.00%	1.26%
Medical/Hygiene	**4**	**1.01%**	**1.01%**
Grooming/Hygiene	2	50.00%	0.50%
Pharmaceutical Containers	2	50.00%	0.50%
Personal	**3**	**0.75%**	**0.75%**
Personal Items	1	33.33%	0.25%
Toys and Leisure	2	66.67%	0.50%
Smoking	**11**	**2.76%**	**2.76%**
Smoking Pipes	11	100.00%	2.76%
Unassigned	**9**	**2.26%**	**2.26%**
Miscellaneous Hardware	4	44.44%	1.01%
Miscellaneous Material	5	55.56%	1.26%
Unidentified	**4**	**1.01%**	**1.01%**
Unidentifiable	4	100.00%	1.01%
TOTAL	**398**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

the International Textbook Company in 1932, it is stated that machine cut nails were still in wide use at that time, and it infers that in many places cut nails were still preferred to cheaper wire nails as they were not as prone to rust and had more holding power, particularly for roofing (Adams 2002:70; I.C.S. Staff 1932:2-7). The *Nails* group in the assemblage included mostly machine cut (100) along with machine cut with a handmade head (1) and wire (16) examples.

The **Foodways** class and *Ceramic Tableware* in particular is one of the most temporally diagnostic groupings in the material culture assemblage recovered from sites with a domestic component. This owes in large part to well-documented trends in the popularity and availability of different ceramic ware types and decoration styles, as well as to the frequency with which these items were replaced. The **Foodways** class artifacts were dominated by *Ceramic Tableware,* with ware types including refined white earthenware, vitrified white earthenware, ironstone, porcelain, fine earthenware and yellowware. Decoration styles appearing on these wares varied considerably, and a breakdown is provided below in Table 6. Many of the ware types and decoration styles present in the assemblage were common throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Notably absent were ware types typical of sites dating prior to the 1840s, including creamware and pearlware, as well as popular decoration styles from the first half of the nineteenth century, such as early palette hand-painted or edged vessels.

Glass bottles and containers can also be a useful temporal indicator on historical sites, where changes in production and cost over time, as well as the frequency of loss from breakage, can shed light on the timing and duration of an occupation. First, a revolution in the glass industry, which started in the 1880s and continued into the 1920s, saw a move towards mechanization that would eventually have machines producing entire vessels, including the finish (Miller and Sullivan 1984). Telltale signs on glass artifacts can be used to indicate whether vessels were mould blown or machine-made, with marks associated with specific production techniques or companies providing even more refined dating. Second, prior to the introduction of mechanization in the glass industry, glass vessels were relatively expensive to purchase, and for this reason, bottles were typically saved and re-used many times before they were discarded. Thus, even the amount of container glass refuse on an archaeological site can provide an indication of the timing of its occupation (Jones and Sullivan 1989). A breakdown of the manufacturing methods by group is provided below in Table 7. The collection included manufacturing techniques such as machine-made, mould blown and 3-piece-mould blown. Typically a significant portion of the glass container sherds in a pre-1920 assemblage should be clearly evident to have been mould blown and hand-finished, with sherds being almost exclusively machine-made thereafter (Jones

Table 6. Breakdown of Ceramic Tableware by Ware Type and Decoration Style from Context 2: Post-1910 Occupation Layer.

Ware/*Decoration*	#	% of Total	Date Range	Reference
IRO	**4**	**7.41%**	1847+	Kenyon 1991
Ironstone	2	3.70%	1847+	Kenyon 1991
Ironstone, moulded	2	3.70%	1847+	Kenyon 1991
POR	**2**	**3.70%**	1768+	Miller et al. 2000
Porcelain	1	1.85%	1768+	Miller et al. 2000
Porcelain, gilded	1	1.85%	1880+	Majewski and O'Brien 1987
RCE	**1**	**1.85%**		
Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	1	1.85%		
RWE	**35**	**64.81%**	1820+	Burke 1982
RWE, banded	2	3.70%	1820+	Burke 1982
RWE, black transfer	2	3.70%	1832 - 1845	Kenyon 1991
RWE, blue edged, crows foot	1	1.85%		
RWE, blue transfer	5	9.26%	1847+	Kenyon 1991
RWE, painted (unknown palette)	1	1.85%	1820 - 1872	Kenyon 1985 a,b,c
RWE, plain	23	42.59%	1820+	Burke 1982
RWE, slipware	1	1.85%	1820 - 1920	Burke 1982
VWE	**10**	**18.52%**	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
VWE, moulded	2	3.70%	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
VWE, plain	8	14.81%	1840+	Miller et al. 2000
XWE	**1**	**1.85%**		
RWE or VWE	1	1.85%		
YEW	**1**	**1.85%**	1830+	Kenyon 1991
Yellowware, banded	1	1.85%		
TOTAL	**54**	**100.00%**		

and Sullivan 1989:39). Machine-made glass made up the majority of the assemblage though there were still some mould blown sherds present, indicating that the *terminus post quem* for the Context 2 artifact collection lay close to the divide.

The **Faunal/Floral** materials in Context 2 were comprised almost exclusively of mammal bone; this class also included one bird bone, two fish bones and two shell fragments. **Fuel** related artifacts consisted of samples of coal (13), slag (5) and clinker (4). **Smoking** class artifacts comprised fragments of plain pipe stems, glazed stem fragments, one marked bowl and one pipe stem manufactured by Thomas Davidson & Co. dating between 1861 and 1910 (Bradley 2000). **Unassigned** materials included pieces of ferrous metal bar (2), scrap metal (3), screws (3) and a staple (1). The **Furnishings** class was comprised solely of oil lamp glass, while **Activities** class artifacts included terracotta flower pot sherds (2) and slate writing board fragments (2).

Table 7. Breakdown of Glass Artifacts by Manufacturing Technique from Context 2: Post-1910 Occupation Layer.

Method of Manufacture/*Object*	#	% of Total
3 piece mould	**1**	**3.13%**
Unidentifiable Glass Containers	1	3.13%
Machine-made	**24**	**75.00%**
Glass Beverage Containers	1	3.13%
Glass Tableware	1	3.13%
Unidentifiable Glass Containers	22	68.75%
Mould blown	**7**	**21.88%**
Glass Beverage Containers	2	6.25%
Unidentifiable Glass Containers	5	15.63%
TOTAL	**32**	**100.00%**

Clothing class artifacts included five buttons made of porcelain, bone or copper-alloy, and a ferrous metal belt buckle. The remaining artifacts of interest included vulcanized rubber comb pieces (2), glass panel bottle sherds (either machine-made or mould blown), clay marbles (2) and an eye glass lens.

Context 3: Furnace Ash

The furnace ash assemblage consisted of material recovered from Lots 1G4, 1L3, 1N3, 1Q3, 1S3 and 2A3. A total of 76 artifacts were found within this context, with the assemblage dominated by the **Architectural** (34) and **Foodways** (21) artifact classes (Table 8, Image 55). The next most numerous classes were **Fuel** (13), **Medical/Hygiene** (2), **Unassigned** (2), **Faunal/Floral** (2), **Smoking** (1) and **Unidentifiable** (1).

Architectural items included *Nails* (20), *Window Glass* (12) and *Construction Materials* (2), the latter being red brick fragments. The nails had a similar proportion to those found in Context 2, consisting of machine cut (14), wire (4) and unidentifiable (2). The **Foodways** items (21) were made up mostly of sherds from *Glass Beverage Containers* and *Unidentifiable Glass Containers*, all of which were machine-made. The *Ceramic Tableware* and *Ceramic Utilitarian Ware* groups combined consisted solely of a sherd of plain refined white earthenware and two sherds of coarse red earthenware (2). **Fuel** class artifacts consisted of samples of coal (8), clinker (3) and slag (2). The remaining artifacts from this context included mammal bone (2), machine-made panel bottle sherds (2), a plain white clay smoking pipe stem, and pieces of ferrous metal strapping, ferrous metal wire and aluminum foil.

Table 8. Breakdown of the Artifact Assemblage Recovered from Context 3: Furnace Ash.

Class/*Group*	#	% of Class	% of Total
Architectural	**34**	**44.74%**	**44.74%**
Construction Materials	2	5.88%	2.63%
Nails	28	82.35%	36.84%
Window Glass	4	11.76%	5.26%
Faunal/Floral	**2**	**2.63%**	**2.63%**
Bone	2	100.00%	2.63%
Foodways	**21**	**27.63%**	**27.63%**
Ceramic Tableware	1	4.76%	1.32%
Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	2	9.52%	2.63%
Glass Beverage Containers	10	47.62%	13.16%
Unidentifiable Glass Containers	8	38.10%	10.53%
Fuel	**13**	**17.11%**	**17.11%**
Cooking/Heating	13	100.00%	17.11%
Medical/Hygiene	**2**	**2.63%**	**2.63%**
Pharmaceutical Containers	2	100.00%	2.63%
Smoking	**1**	**1.32%**	**1.32%**
Smoking Pipes	1	100.00%	1.32%
Unassigned	**2**	**2.63%**	**2.63%**
Miscellaneous Material	2	100.00%	2.63%
Unidentified	**1**	**1.32%**	**1.32%**
Unidentifiable	1	100.00%	1.32%
TOTAL	**76**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Context 4: Pre-1910 Occupation Layer

The pre-1910 occupation layer was identified as Lots 1G5, 1L4, 1N4 and 1S4, with a total of 38 artifacts recovered from this context (Table 9; Image 56). Just under half of these items (15) belonged to the **Fuel** class and consisted of slag (7), coal (4) and clinker (4). The next most numerous class was **Architectural** items, which included machine cut nails (2), wire nails (4), an unidentifiable nail and a sherd of window glass. **Foodways** class artifacts were comprised of plain vitrified white earthenware (1), fine earthenware (1), painted porcelain (1), coarse red earthenware (1) and unidentifiable machine-made bottle/container glass (1). The remaining artifacts from Context 4 included a copper-alloy grommet (1), mammal bone (5), oil lamp glass (1), an oil lamp deflector (1), aluminum foil (1) and an unidentified ferrous metal object (1).

Table 9. Breakdown of the Artifact Assemblage Recovered from Context 4: Pre-1910 Occupation Layer.

Class/*Group*	#	% of Class	% of Total
Architectural	**8**	**21.05%**	**21.05%**
Nails	7	87.50%	18.42%
Window Glass	1	12.50%	2.63%
Clothing	**1**	**2.63%**	**2.63%**
Fasteners	1	100.00%	2.63%
Faunal/Floral	**5**	**13.16%**	**13.16%**
Bone	5	100.00%	13.16%
Foodways	**5**	**13.16%**	**13.16%**
Ceramic Tableware	3	60.00%	7.89%
Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	1	20.00%	2.63%
Unidentifiable Glass Containers	1	20.00%	2.63%
Fuel	**15**	**39.47%**	**39.47%**
Cooking/Heating	15	100.00%	39.47%
Furnishings	**2**	**5.26%**	**5.26%**
Lighting Devices	2	100.00%	5.26%
Unidentified	**2**	**5.26%**	**5.26%**
Unidentifiable	2	100.00%	5.26%
TOTAL	**38**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Context 5: Disturbed Deposits

Extensive disturbance was encountered in Test pits 1A, 1B, 1F, 1J, 1R, 1T, 1U, 1V, 1W, 2B and 3A, as well as Lot 2A2. As stated above, most of these contained trenches related to buried utility lines, though Lot 2A2 in particular consisted of recently added landscaping fill. It was still deemed important to retain any artifacts found in these deposits given that they would likely reflect what had been contained within the previously undisturbed soil layers in these areas. A total of 153 artifacts were recovered from this context. As in other assemblages from this property, the collection was dominated by **Architectural** and **Foodways** class artifacts (Table 10; Image 57). The **Architectural** class items consisted of nails (30) which included machine cut (17), machine cut with a handmade head (1), wire (10), wrought (1) or unidentifiable (1), window glass (47), red brick fragments (2), white mortar fragments (3), and a porcelain electrical insulator (1). **Foodways** items (28) were comprised mostly of *Ceramic Tableware* (16), with ironstone (moulded), porcelain (plain or moulded) and refined white earthenware (black transfer printed, blue transfer printed, plain or stamped). Also in this class were a sherd of glazed coarse red earthenware from a utilitarian vessel, machine-made beverage bottle fragments with a crown finish (2), machine-made

glass beverage container sherds (3), a machine made glass tableware piece and unidentifiable machine-made glass container fragments (5).

The remainder of this assemblage was comprised of ferrous metal strapping (12), ferrous metal wire (2), mammal bone (6), bird bone (3), shell (3), samples of coal (2), clinker (1) and slag (1), lamp glass (2), a terracotta flower pot sherd, a machine-made pharmaceutical bottle fragment and a plain white clay smoking pipe stem fragment.

Table 10. Breakdown of the Artifact Assemblage Recovered from Context 5: Disturbed Deposits.

Class/*Group*	#	% of Class	% of Total
Activities	**1**	**0.65%**	**0.65%**
Agriculture/Garden	1	100.00%	0.65%
Architectural	**83**	**54.25%**	**54.25%**
Construction Materials	5	6.02%	3.27%
Electrical	1	1.20%	0.65%
Nails	30	36.14%	19.61%
Window Glass	47	56.63%	30.72%
Faunal/Floral	**13**	**8.50%**	**8.50%**
Bone	10	76.92%	6.54%
Shell	3	23.08%	1.96%
Foodways	**28**	**18.30%**	**18.30%**
Ceramic Tableware	16	57.14%	10.46%
Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	1	3.57%	0.65%
Glass Beverage Containers	5	17.86%	3.27%
Glass Tableware	1	3.57%	0.65%
Unidentifiable Glass Containers	5	17.86%	3.27%
Fuel	**4**	**2.61%**	**2.61%**
Cooking/Heating	4	100.00%	2.61%
Furnishings	**2**	**1.31%**	**1.31%**
Lighting Devices	2	100.00%	1.31%
Medical/Hygiene	**1**	**0.65%**	**0.65%**
Pharmaceutical Containers	1	100.00%	0.65%
Smoking	**1**	**0.65%**	**0.65%**
Smoking Pipes	1	100.00%	0.65%
Unassigned	**15**	**9.80%**	**9.80%**
Miscellaneous Material	15	100.00%	9.80%
Unidentified	**5**	**3.27%**	**3.27%**
Unidentifiable	5	100.00%	3.27%
TOTAL	**153**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

4.4 Analysis and Conclusions

The Stage 2 investigation yielded a diverse artifact assemblage retrieved from both buried occupation and fill deposits, with the majority of the artifacts being recovered from lands immediately to the north and northeast of the extant former carriage house. The documentary record indicates that a number of structures were located within or immediately adjacent to the Stage 2 study area, specifically the Lett duplex at #10/#12 Dalhousie Street as well as the extensive outbuildings and additions to the rear of this structure either on Lot 18 west of Dalhousie Street or on Lot 13 south of Mackay Street. Though it is not recorded in the land registry abstract index, Thomas Reynolds acquired ownership of Lot 13 south of Mackay Street, adjacent to Earnscliffe, sometime between 1868 and 1879. The Lett duplex had been erected as Richmond Place between 1863[11] and 1872, and appears to have been divided following the appointment of as City Engineer in 1871. By 1878 stables and other outbuildings, though appearing to be connected to the Lett outbuildings to the east, had been erected on Lot 13 south of Mackay to service Earnscliffe (see Map 5). This arrangement of buildings remained constant through the Sir John A. Macdonald ownership of the property. The structures were demolished to make way for the present larger carriage house circa 1910 following the purchase of Earnscliffe from Lady Macdonald by the Harriss family (see Map 5). There was little alteration to the surrounding landscape following this event until the demolition of the duplex at #10/#12 Dalhousie Street in the early 1960s, though it is likely that no material from this activity migrated to the adjacent property given that Earnscliffe belonged to the British High Commission by this time.

The upper soil deposits (Context 1) in all of the test pits across the study area were related to recent landscaping activities. Below this in the undisturbed test pits the three main soil contexts centred around a single large-scale landscaping event. The furnace ash layer (Context 3) represents a levelling activity prior to the creation or reinstatement of a lawn or landscaped grounds, which given the dating associated with the artifacts found within it was deposited following or during the construction of the carriage house c. 1910. It was common for household or industrial waste such as furnace ash to be used as landscaping fill in the early twentieth century. Given this dating, the Context 2 occupation layer above it would be associated with the use of the carriage house once it had been completed by the Harisses through its purchase and conversion by the British government in 1930 into the mid-twentieth century. There were some clearly nineteenth century items in the Context 2 assemblage, though these must have been introduced into the soil strata through secondary deposition, perhaps during the excavation for the carriage house foundations which would have displaced artifacts related to the earlier nineteenth century outbuildings in this location. The occupation surface below the furnace ash (Context 4), therefore, would have pre-dated the erection of the carriage house, and almost certainly would have been the ground surface during

[11] Or possibly earlier as the property had been purchased in 1856 (see Appendix 1).

the occupation of Earnscliffe by Mackinnon, Reynolds and Sir John A. Macdonald. Very few datable artifacts were recovered from this context, however, and of those most were likely manufactured in the early twentieth century, consisting of machine-made glass, vitrified white earthenware and wire nails (see Table 9; see Image 56). Given the small artifact total, these items likely represent *ad hoc* losses or the casual discarding of various materials rather than artifacts associated with nineteenth century structural remains or other features.

Thus the artifacts recovered from the pre-1910 context, as well as those found in the later soil deposits, do not have enough cultural heritage value or interest to merit either registration as an archaeological site or further archaeological investigation. No Indigenous cultural material either pre- or early post-Contact in origin was discovered during the course of this Stage 2 investigation.

4.5 Stage 2 Recommendations

This report forms the basis for the following recommendations:

1) No further archaeological assessment of the Stage 2 study area as presently defined on Map 15 is required.

2) The remainder of the British High Commission property and the NCC-owned lands determined to retain archaeological potential as defined on Map 14 should be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment prior to any future development or subgrade disturbance, including landscaping, tree removal or tree planting. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a licensed consultant archaeologist in accordance with *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTCS 2011), with the preferred assessment strategy being a shovel test pit survey at five metre intervals.

3) In the event that future planning results in the identification of additional areas of impact beyond the limits of the Stage 1 study area, further archaeological assessment may be required. It should be noted that impacts include all aspects of the proposed development causing soil disturbances or other alterations, including additional temporary property needs (i.e. access roads, staging/lay down areas, associated works etc.).

The reader is also referred to Section 5.0 below to ensure compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* as it may relate to this project.

5.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

In order to ensure compliance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the reader is advised of the following:

1) This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

2) It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

4) The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

5) Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

6.0 LIMITATIONS AND CLOSURE

Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. 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.

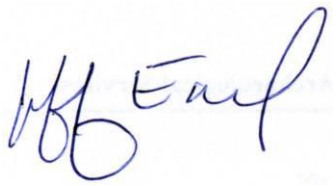
This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose prescribed in the client proposal and subsequent agreed upon changes to the contract. The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

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, sample and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

The documentation related to this archaeological assessment will be curated by Past Recovery Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to an approved and suitable repository can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport and any other legitimate interest group.

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions of if we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.



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NMC 13793	Charles E. Goad's 1888 (revised to 1901) Fire Insurance Plan of Ottawa
NMC 17613	1864 Keefer plan
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SR 6376 P6-9	1845 McDermott plan

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A4569-75	1933 aerial photograph
A6353-51	1938 aerial photograph
A11793-62	1948 aerial photograph

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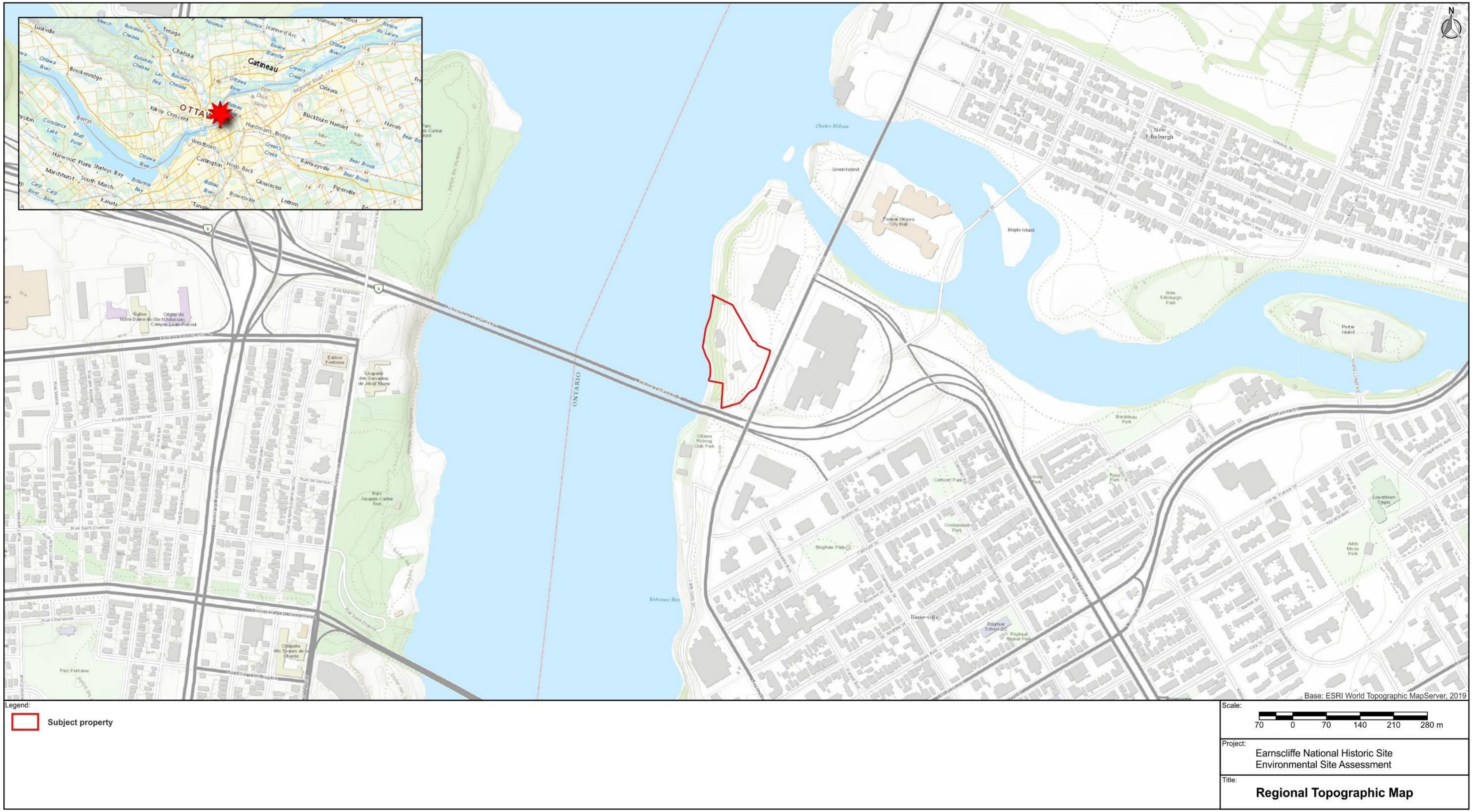
1:2,400 topographic map, Ottawa, sheet 118	1960
1:2,500 topographic map, Ottawa, sheet 366-032	1971

Ottawa Carleton Land Registry Office (OCLRO):

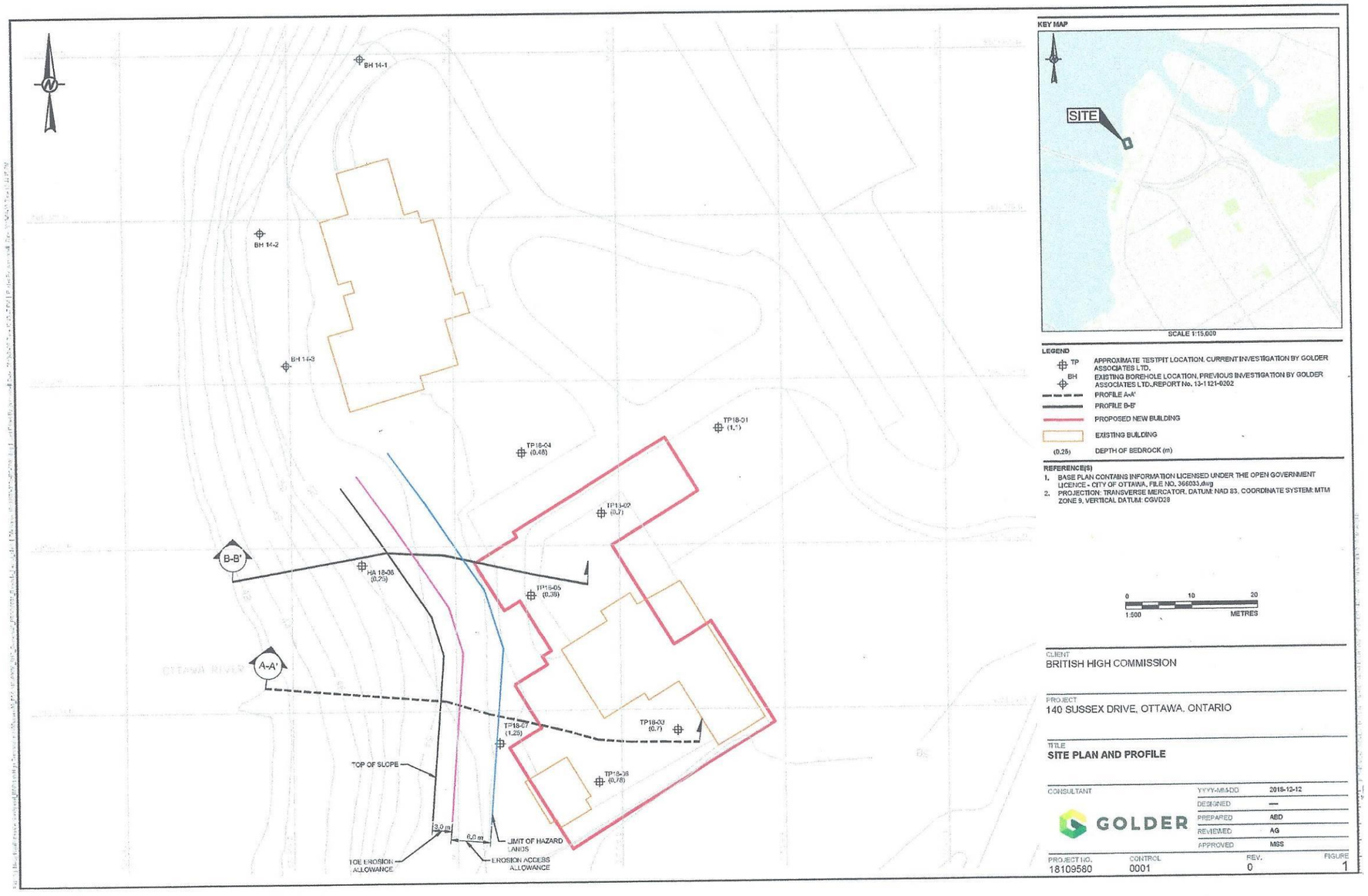
Land Registry Abstract Indices:
North half Lot O, Broken Front C, Ottawa Front, Nepean Township
Plan 3: Lots 16 to 19 West of Dalhousie Street; Lots 12 and 13 North of Metcalfe Square; Lot 13 South of Mackay Street

8.0 MAPS

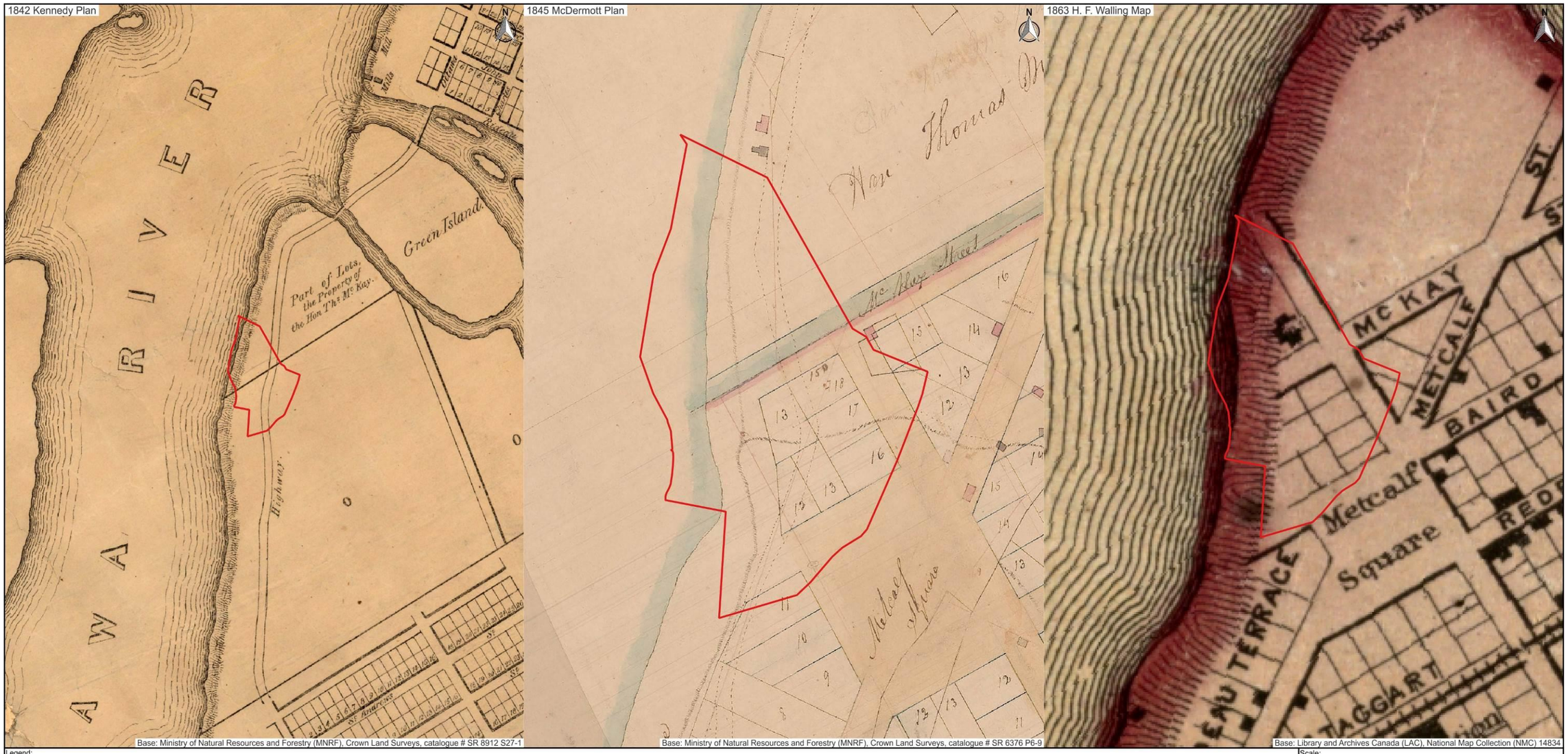


Map 1. Topographic map showing the general location of the study area.

Map 2. Segment of 2017 orthographic imagery showing the location of the overall study area.



Map 3. Plan showing the preliminary design footprint of the proposed British High Commission office building (Golder 2019).



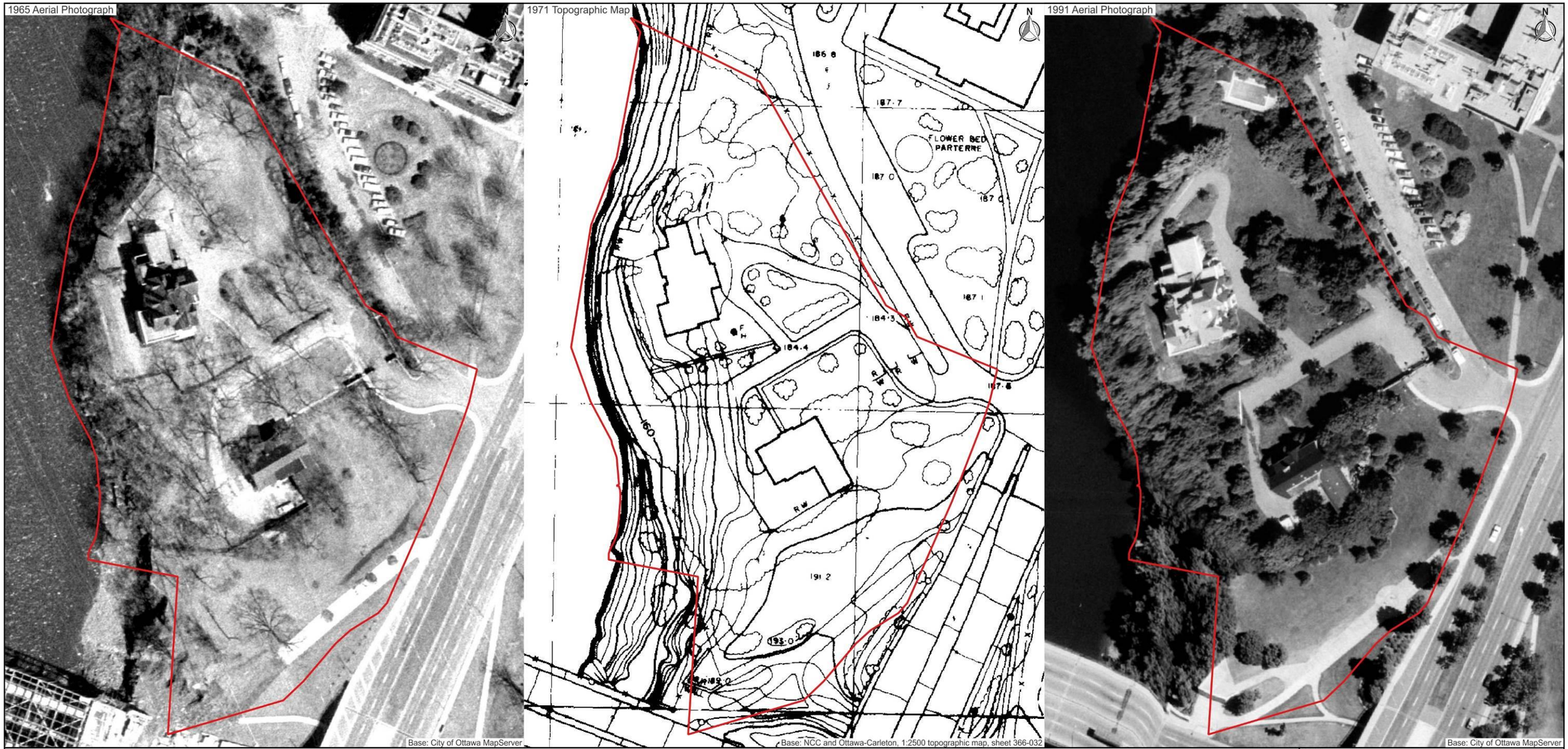
Map 4. Segments of historical plans showing the location of the study area.

Map 5. Segments of historical plans showing the location of the study area.

Map 6. Segments of historical plans and aerial imagery showing the location of the study area.

Map 7. Segments of aerial imagery showing the location of the study area.

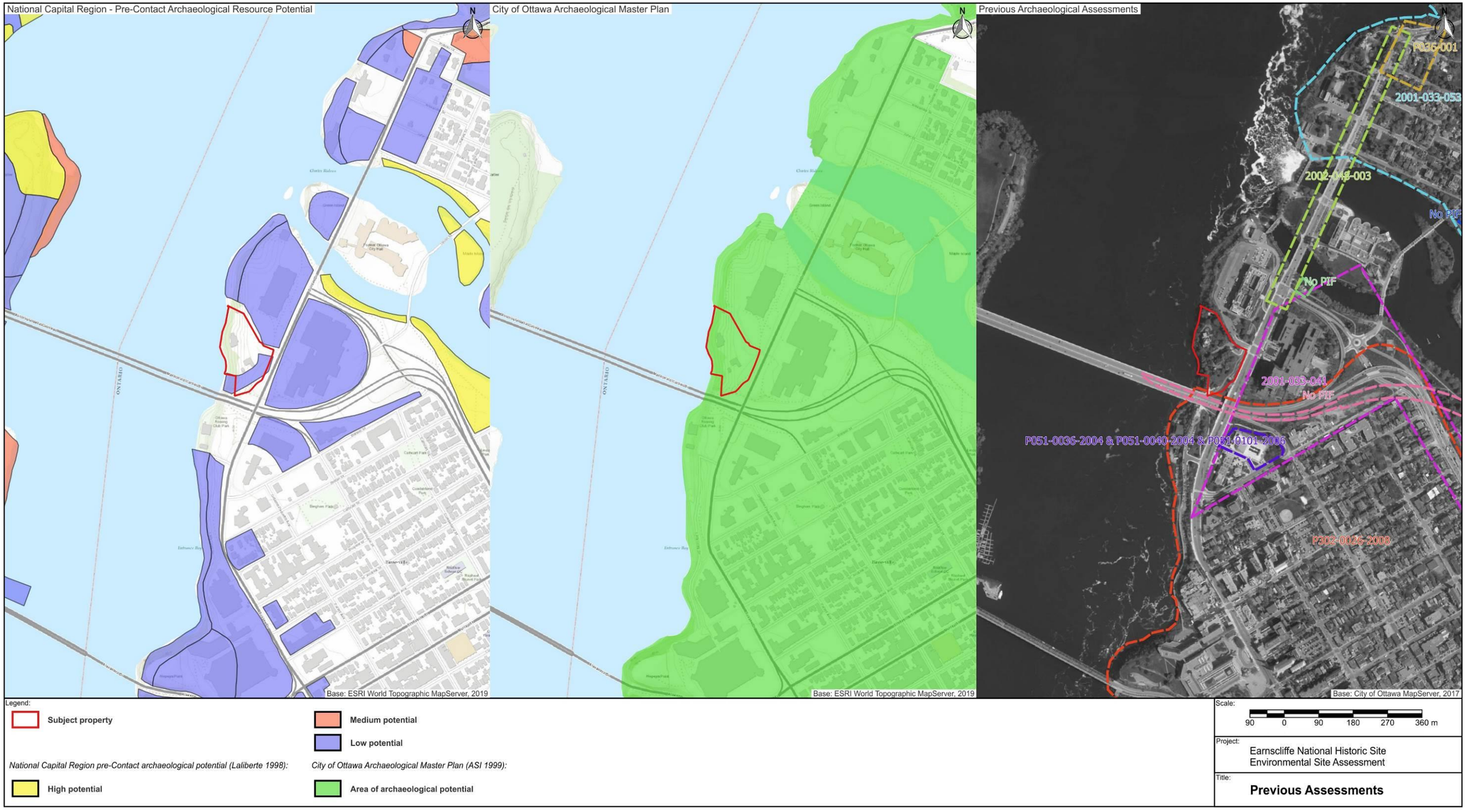
Map 8. Segments of historical plans showing the location of the study area.



Map 9. Segments of historical plans and aerial imagery showing the location of the study area.

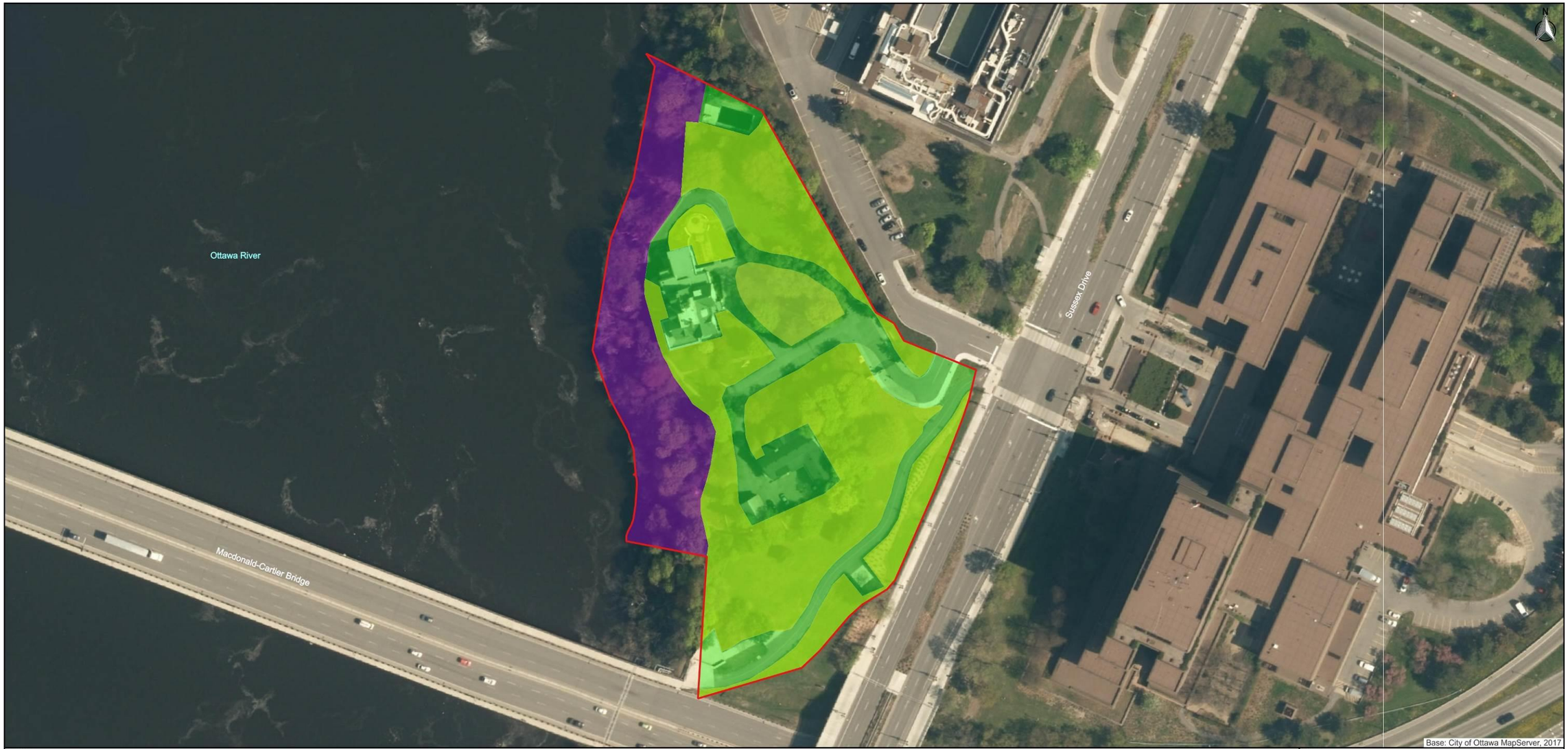
Map 10. Segments of aerial imagery showing the location of the study area.

Map 11. Segments of aerial imagery showing the location of the study area.



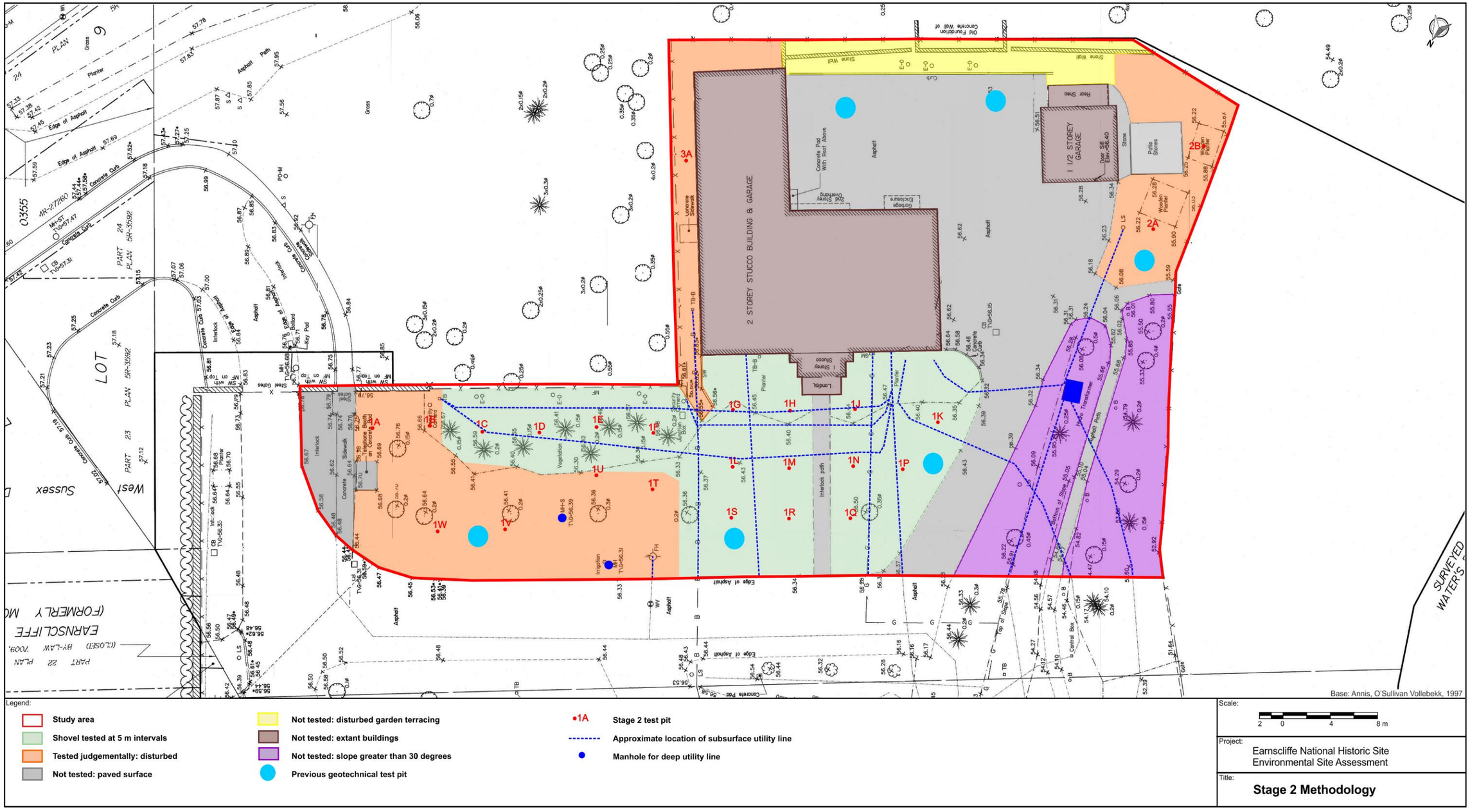
Map 12. Segments of the City of Ottawa's *Archaeological Master Plan,* the NCC's pre-Contact archaeological potential map and mapping showing the approximate location of previous archaeological assessments undertaken in the vicinity of the study area.

Map 13. Ortho-rectified aerial photograph, 2017, showing locations and directions of photographs taken during the Stage 1 property inspection and included in this report.

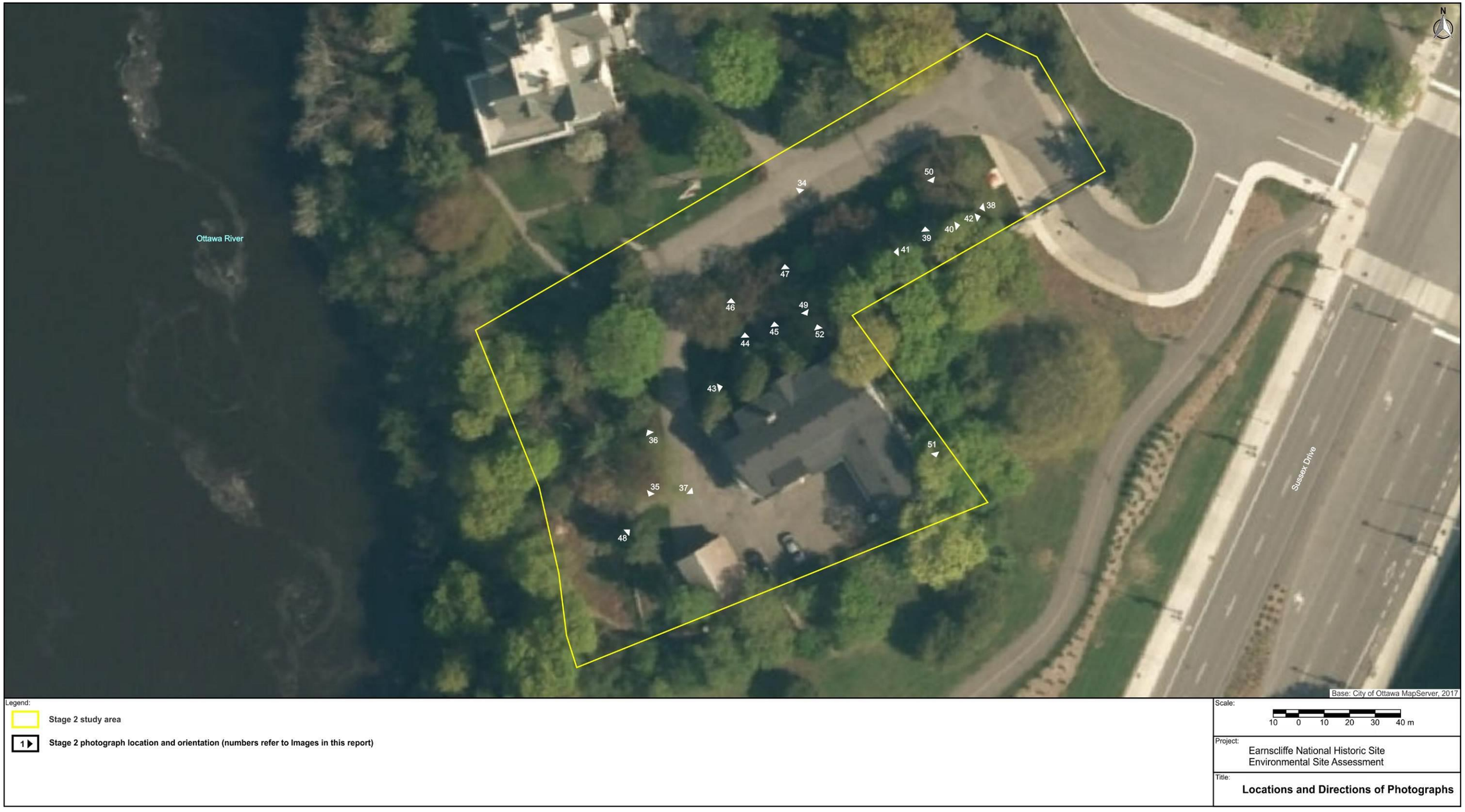


Map 14. Ortho-rectified aerial photograph, 2017, showing the archaeological potential for the study area.

Map 15. Ortho-rectified aerial photograph, 2017, showing the Stage 2 study area within the larger Stage 1 study area.



Map 16. Recent detailed topographic map showing the Stage 2 testing methodology. Areas not tested included the footprints of the extant buildings, paved areas, extensively disturbed locations associated with twentieth century underground utility lines or landscaping and locations with a slope greater than 30 degrees.



Map 17. Ortho-rectified aerial photograph, 2017, showing locations and directions of photographs taken during the Stage 2 testing and included in this report.

9.0 IMAGES

Image 1. View of Sussex Drive, facing west. (Lost Ottawa image) The Lett brick duplex 'Richmond Place' is visible in the background above the car.

Image 2. View of the residence located at #45 Metcalfe Square that would eventually become the Franciscan Monastery, facing northwest. (LAC PA-034266)

Image 3. View of the gardens and pathway along the east side of the house, facing northwest. (PR19-032D062)

Image 4. View of the east side of Earnscliffe, facing west. (PR19-032D073)

Image 5. View of the east side of the house, facing northwest. (PR19-032D090)

Image 6. View of the southeast corner of the house, facing northwest. (PR19-032D097)

Image 7. View of the grassed terraced area to the south of the house, facing northwest. (PR19-032D107)

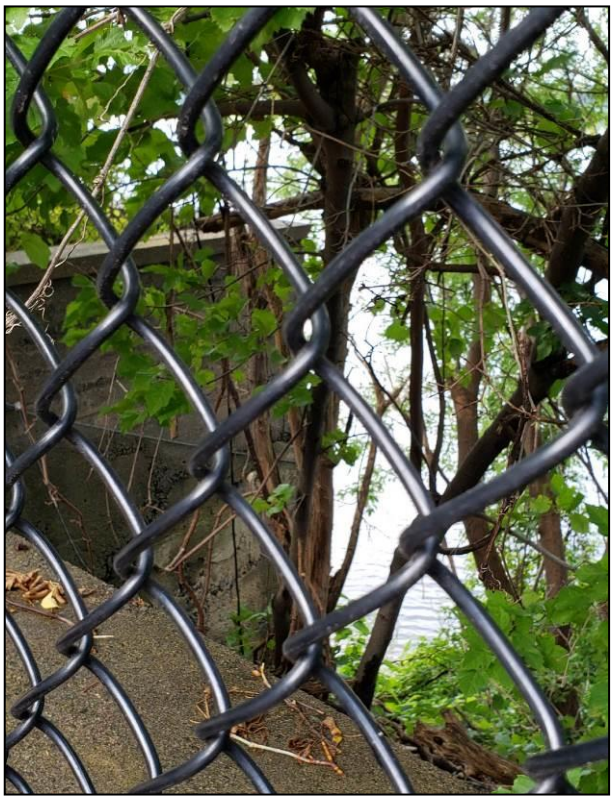


Image 8. View of the concrete retaining wall at the northern end of the property, facing southwest. (PR19-032D012)

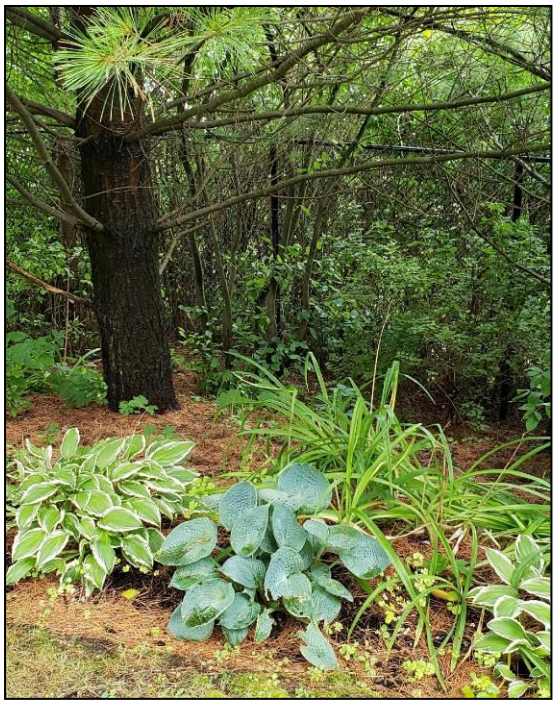


Image 9. View of the gardens along the fence line to the west of the house, facing west. (PR19-032D033)

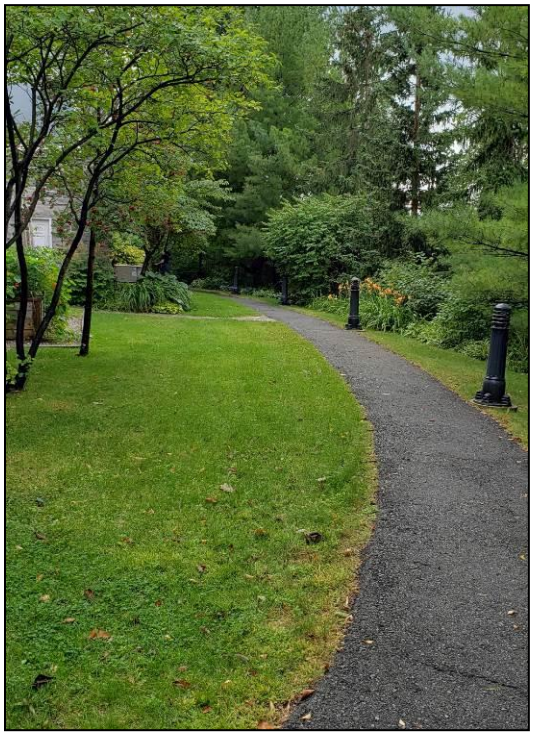


Image 10. View of the lands to the west of the house, facing south. (PR19-032D026)

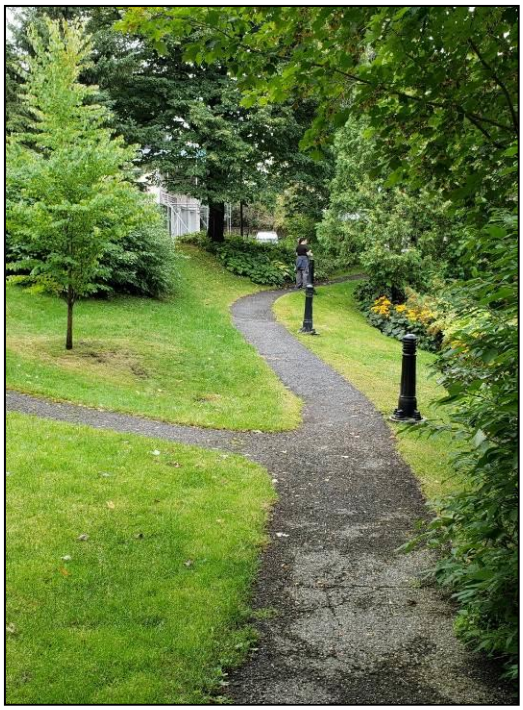


Image 11. View of the pathway between the house and the former carriage house, facing southeast. (PR19-032D038)

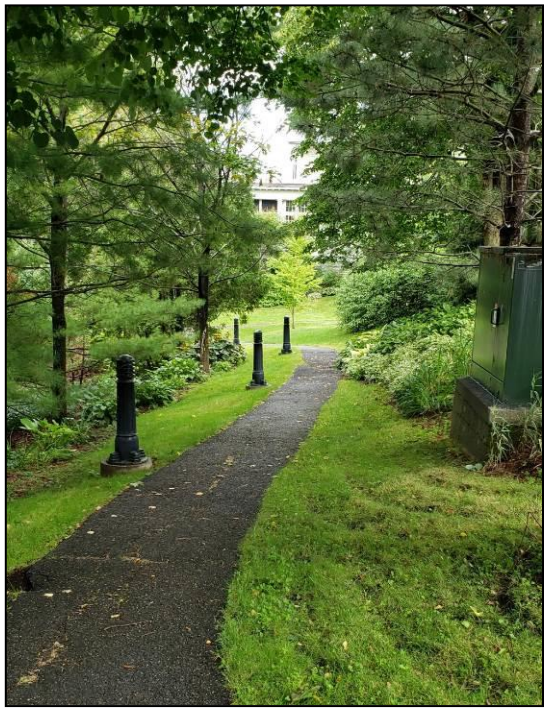


Image 12. View of the pathway from the former carriage house to the main house, facing northwest. (PR19-032D116)

Image 13. View of the lands to the west of the house, showing the grease trap, facing northwest. (PR19-032D037)

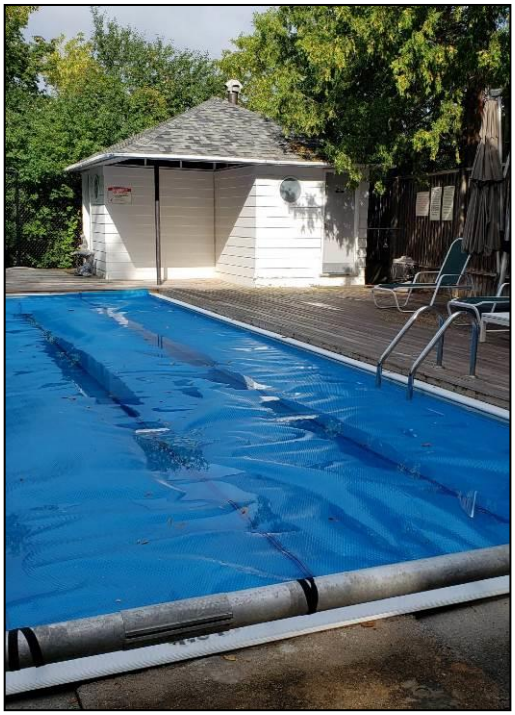


Image 14. View of the pool and pool house at the northern end of the property, facing northwest. (PR19-032D007)

Image 15. View of the lawn area to the south of the pool, facing northwest. (PR19-032D071)

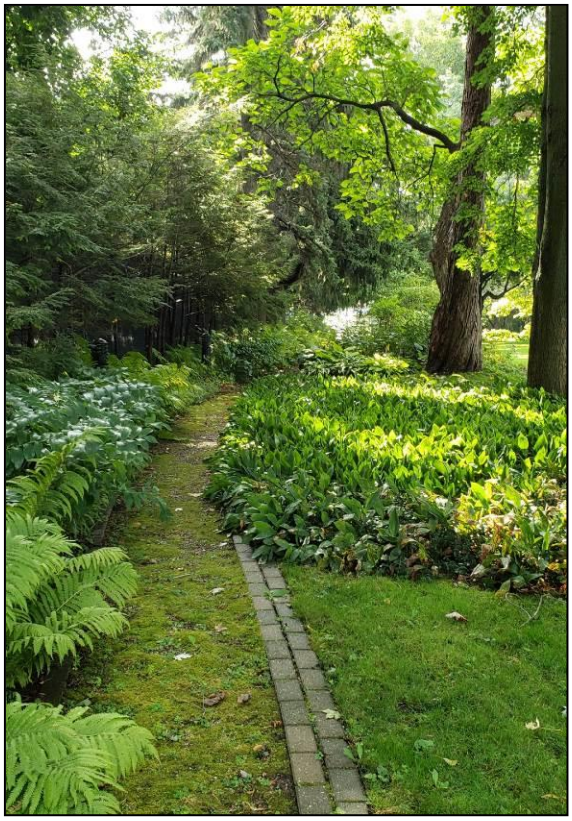


Image 16. View along the eastern property line, facing southeast. (PR19-032D004)

Image 17. View of the front of the former carriage house, facing south. (PR19-032D158)

Image 18. View of the west end of the former carriage house, facing northeast. (PR19-032D121)

Image 19. View of the rear of the carriage house and parking area, facing northeast. (PR19-032D136)

Image 20. View of the stone wall at the southern end of the property, facing southeast. (PR19-032D139)

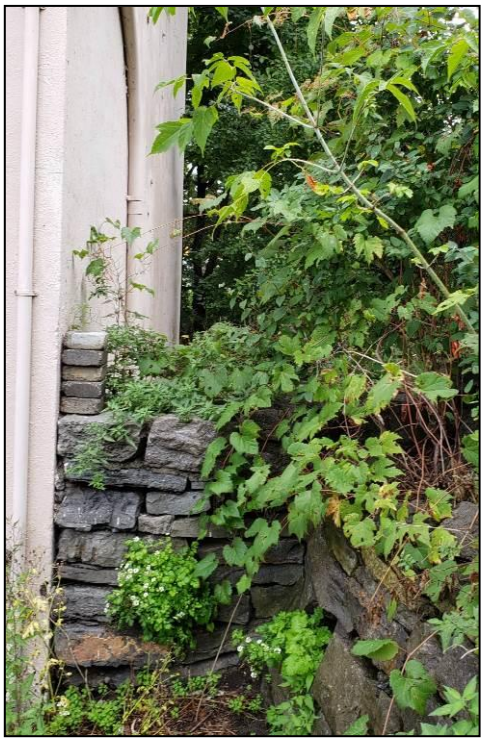


Image 21. View of the south end of the former carriage house, facing northeast. (PR19-032D141)

Image 22. View along the southern boundary of the property between the former carriage house and the entrance gate, facing northeast. (PR19-032D156)

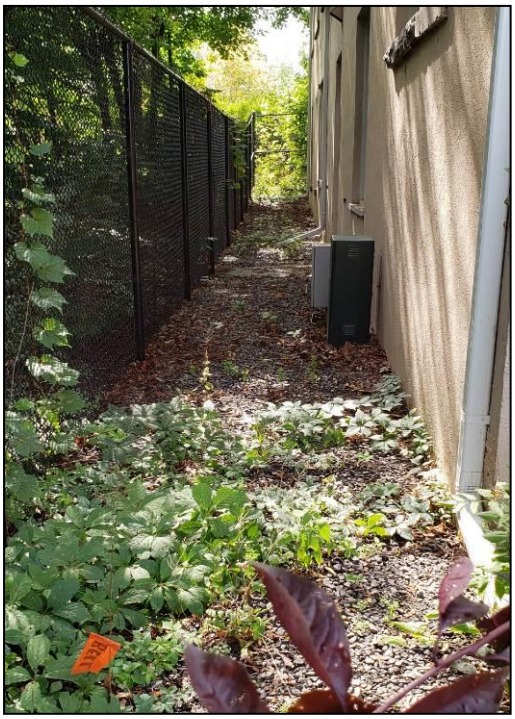


Image 23. View along the east side of the former carriage house, facing southeast. (PR19-032D154)

Image 24. View of the garage in the southwest corner of the property, facing south. (PR19-032D129)

Image 25. View of the compost yard in the southwest corner of the property, facing southwest. (PR19-032D124)

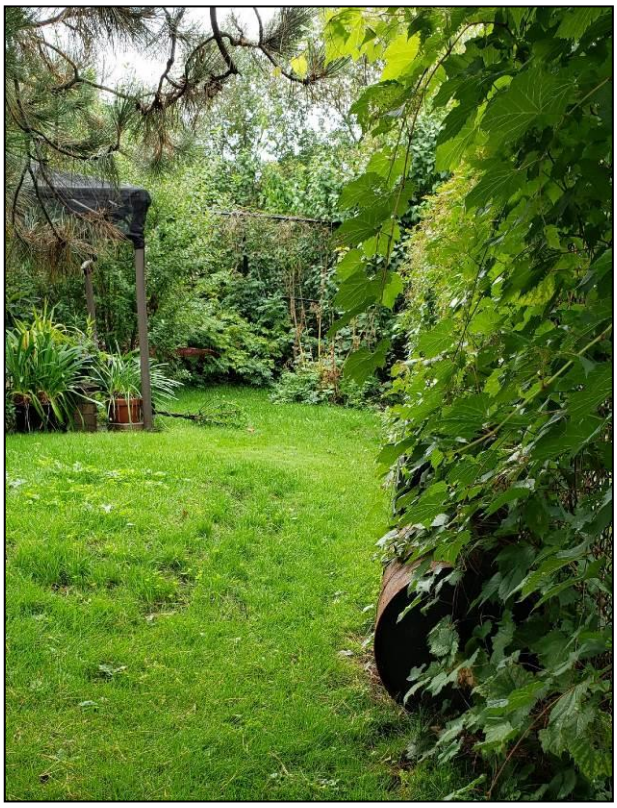


Image 26. View of the southern edge of the property, to the rear of the garage, facing south. (PR19-032D126)

Image 27. View of the southern edge of the property to the rear of the garage, facing northeast. (PR19-032D132)

Image 28. View of the lands to the west of the former carriage house, facing north. (PR19-032D243).

Image 29. View of the pedestrian pathway along Sussex Drive, facing southwest. (PR19-032D235)

Image 30. View of the pedestrian pathway along Sussex Drive, facing northeast. (PR19-032D233)

Image 31. View of the pedestrian pathway along Sussex Drive, showing the change in elevation down to King Edward Avenue, facing southwest. (PR19-032D239)

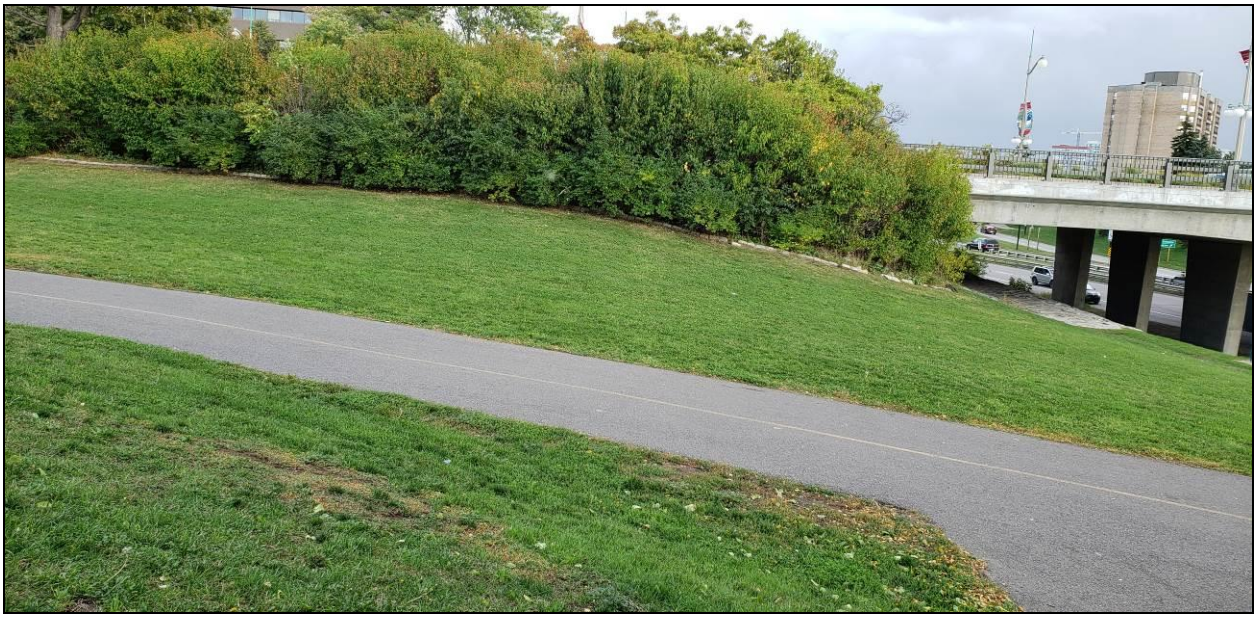


Image 32. View of the lands where Sussex Drive crosses over King Edward Avenue, facing south. (PR19-032D245)

Image 33. View of the lands to the west of the carriage house, facing northeast. (PR19-032D250)

Image 34. View of the crew testing in the lawn in front of the former carriage house in Operation 1, facing south. (PR19-032D187)

Image 35. View of the crew testing in the southwest corner of the study area in Operation 2, facing south. (PR19-032D208)

Image 36. View of the paved parking area behind the former carriage house, facing east. (PR19-032D212)

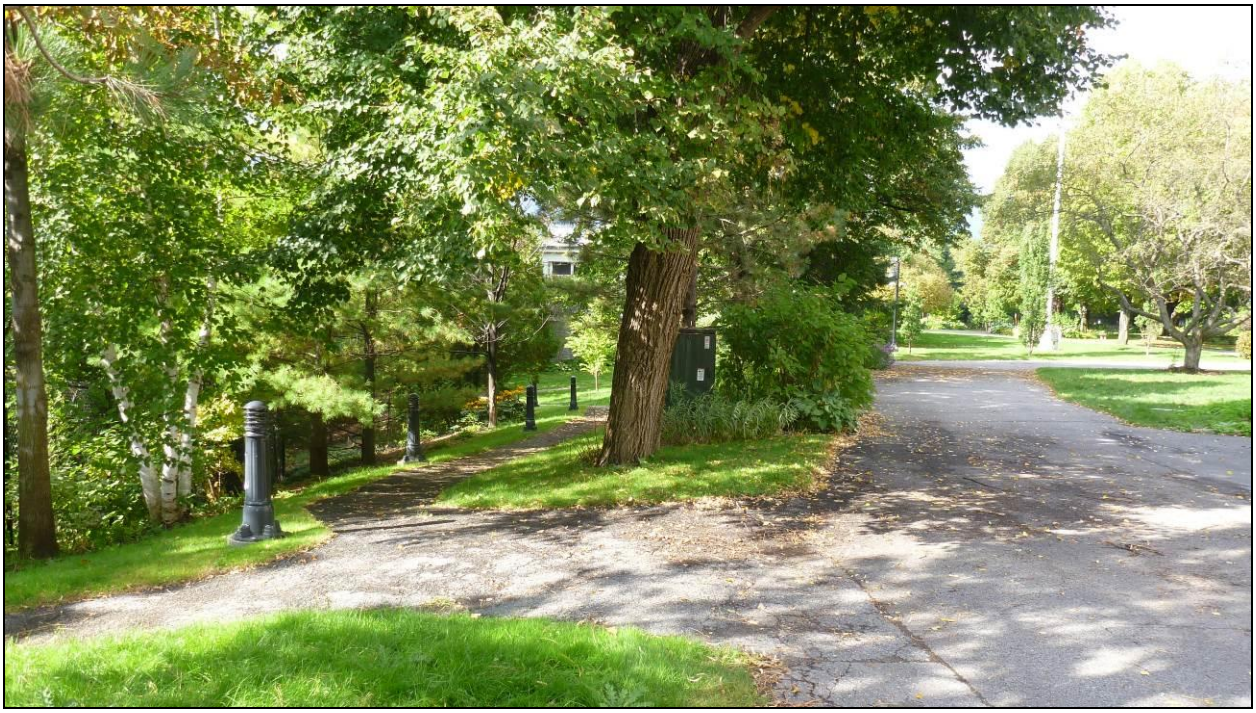


Image 37. View of the utility line disturbance and slope along the western edge of the study area, facing north. (PR19-23D209)

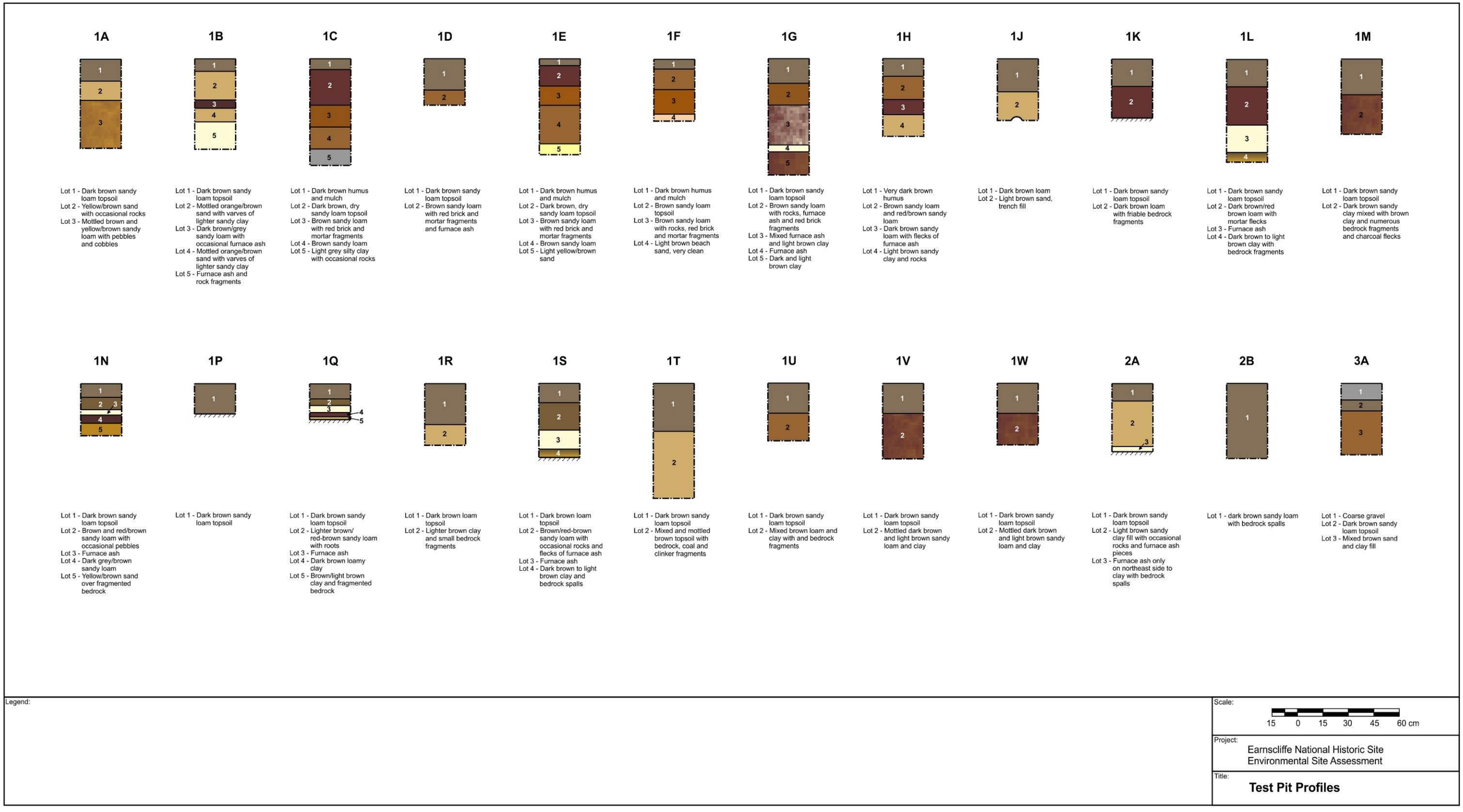


Image 38. Recorded test pit profiles.

Image 39. View of Test pit 1C, facing east. (PR19-032D177)

Image 40. View of Test pit 1D, facing north. (PR19-032D175)

Image 41. View of Test pit 1E, facing west. (PR19-032D180)

Image 42. View of Test pit 1K, facing east. (PR19-032D190)

Image 43. View of Test pit 1L, facing south. (PR19-032D217)

Image 44. View of Test pit 1M, facing north. (PR19-032D197)

Image 45. View of Test pit 1N, facing north. (PR19-032D193)

Image 46. View of Test pit 1Q, facing north. (PR19-032D198)

Image 47. View of Test pit 1S, facing north. (PR19-032D201)

Image 48. View of Test pit 1G, facing north. (PR19-032D226)

Image 49. View of Test pit 2A, facing northeast. (PR19-032D205)

Image 50. View of Test pit 1A, facing west. (PR19-032D172)

Image 51. View of Test pit 1B, facing east. (PR19-D32184)

Image 52. View of Test pit 1V, facing south. (PR19-032D221)

Image 53. View of Test pit 3A, facing south. (PR19-032D224)

Image 54. Representative artifacts from Context 2: post-1910 occupation layer.
a: marked white clay smoking pipe bowl, 1E3 (#32); b: plain white clay smoking pipe stem, 1E3 (#33); c: plain white clay smoking pipe stem, 1E3 (#33); d: plain white clay smoking pipe stem, 1D1 (#31); e: plain white clay smoking pipe stem, 1S2 (#238); f: white clay smoking pipe stem, manufactured by Thomas Davidson & Co Glasgow dating to 1861-1910, 1L2 (#143); g: glazed white clay smoking pipe stem, 1H2 (#109); h: moulded ironstone tableware, 1E3 (#58); i: gilded porcelain hollowware, 1C3 (#13); j: machine cut nail, 1E3 (#63); k: wire nail, 1P1 (#227); l: ferrous screw, 1E3 (#68); m: vulcanized rubber lice comb, 1E3 (#40); n: eyeglass lens, 1E3 (#44); o: plain porcelain teacup, 1C3 (#12); p: blue transfer printed refined white earthenware hollowware, 1C3 (#16); q: moulded vitrified white earthenware hollowware, 1C3 (#14); r: painted refined white earthenware hollowware, 1L2 (#151); s: bone button, 1L2 (#139); t: porcelain button, 1L2 (#138); u: bone button, 1L2 (#140); v: blue transfer printed refined white earthenware tea cup, 1L2 (#146), w: moulded ironstone hollowware, 1S2 (#245); x: blue transfer printed refined white earthenware flatware, 1S2 (#244); y: blue slipped refined white earthenware flatware, 1K1 (#130); z: ferrous buckle, 1L2 (#168); aa: copper-alloy button impressed "…JO…/…STORY…", 1L2 (#141); bb: ceramic marble, 1L2 (#137); cc: banded yellowware hollowware, 1L:2 (#160); dd: blue edged refined white earthenware tableware, 1L2 (#150); ee: banded refined white earthenware hollowware, 1C3 (#17); ff: colourless machine-made panel bottle, 1L2 (#176); gg: colourless machine-made bottle, 1E3 (#52); hh: green 3 or more piece mould bottle, 1D1 (#28); ii: dark olive green mould blown gin bottle, 1E3 (#48); jj: dark olive green mould blown bottle, 1D1 (#27)

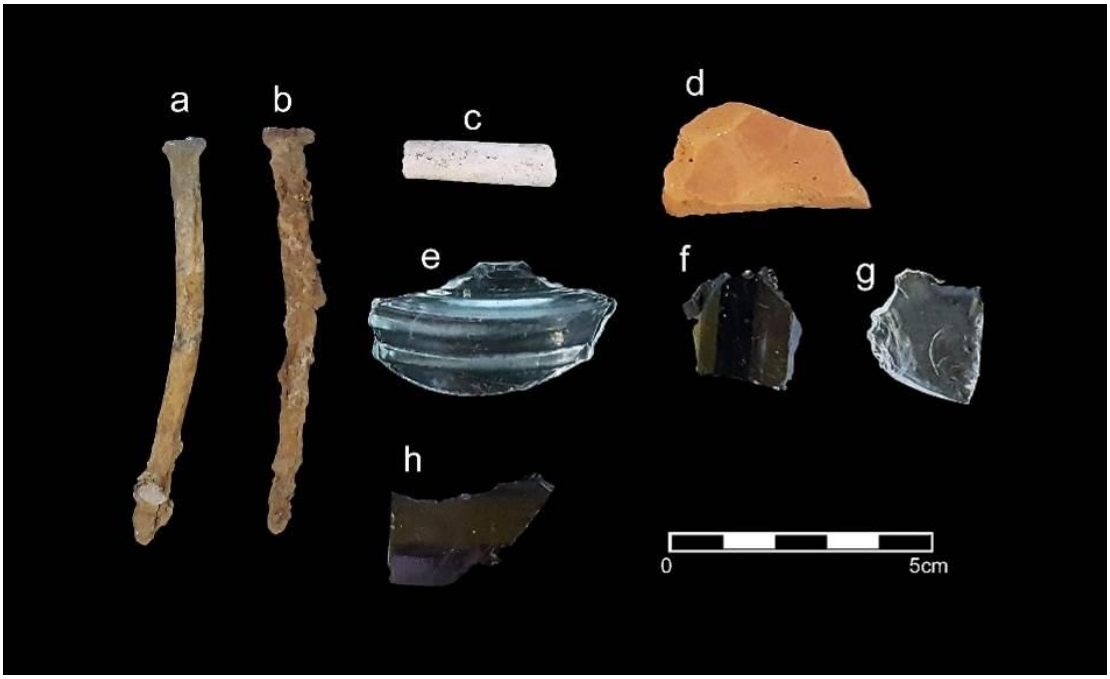


Image 55. Representative artifacts from Context 3: furnace ash deposit.
a: wire nail, 1N3 (#218); b: machine cut nail, 1N3 (#216); c: plain white clay smoking pipe stem, 1S3 (#249); d: coarse red earthenware hollowware, 1Q3 (#228); e: aqua machine-made canning jar, 1L3 (#193); f: dark olive green machine-made bottle, 2A3 (#292); g: colourless machine-made unidentifiable bottle/container, 2A3 (294); h: amber machine-made bottle, 2A3 (#293)

Image 56. Representative artifacts from Context 4: pre-1910 occupation layer.
a: copper-alloy oil lamp deflector, 1N4 (#220); b: plain vitrified white earthenware flatware, 1N4 (#223)

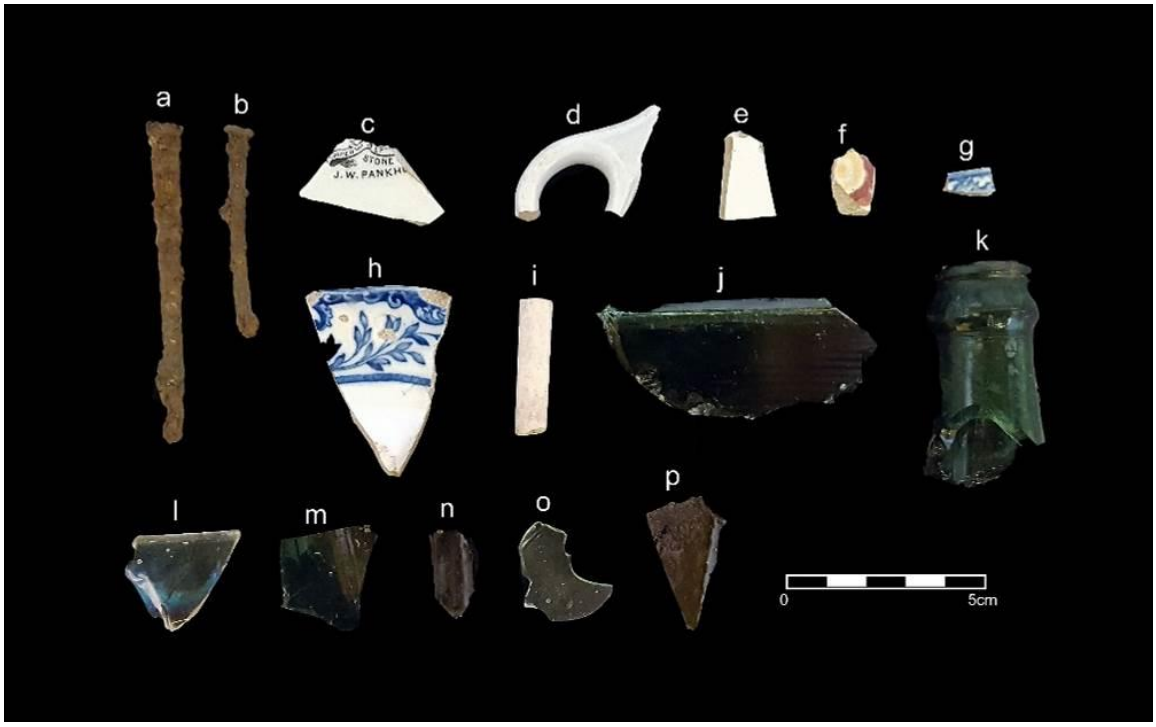


Image 57. Representative artifacts from Context 5: disturbed deposits.
a: machine cut nail, 1R1 (#233); b: wire nail, 1T2 (#267); c: black transfer printed maker's mark "J.W.PANKHURST & CO" dating to 1850-1882 on refined white earthenware flatware, 1F3 (#69); d: moulded ironstone handle, 1F3 (#70); e: plain refined white earthenware flatware, 1R1 (#236); f: stamped refined white earthenware flatware, 1B5 (#2), g: blue transfer printed refined white earthenware flatware, 1F3 (#72); h: blue transfer printed refined white earthenware bowl, 1T2 (#257); i: plain white clay smoking pipe stem, 1V2 (#277); j: green machine-made gin bottle, 1V2 (#281); k: green bottle with a crown finish, 1T2 (#263); l: colourless machine-made lamp, 1J1 (#117); m: green machine-made unidentifiable bottle/container, 1F3 (#75); n: purple machine-made hollowware, 1R1 (#235); o: colourless window pane glass, 1J1 (#121); p: olive green machine-made gin bottle, 1T2 (#262)

APPENDIX 1: Property History – Ownership and Tenancy (Owner/Tenant)

(Cherrier and Kirwin 1872; W.H. Irwin & Co. 1873; A.S. Woodburn 1874, 1875, 1881-9; R.L Polk & Co. and A.S. Woodburn 1890; Might's Directory Co. 1891-3; The Might Directory Co. of Toronto 1896-9; Blyth 1906; Might Directories Limited 1909, 1911-6, 1923; Ottawa-Carleton Land Registry Office records – Plan 3)

	Lot 13 South Mackay	Lot 12 Metcalfe Square	Lot 13 Metcalfe Square	Lot 16 West Dalhousie	Lot 17 West Dalhousie	Lot 18 West Dalhousie	Lot 19 West Dalhousie
1847	John Scott			George Willmont	James Ogilvie		Michael McLean
1848		John Ross					
1850	John Lewis, then Edward Sherwood		Peter Dewar				
1851		Thomas Leggat and Richard Scott				Richard Scott	
1852	Richard Scott						
1855				James McCracken			
1856		Richard Scott			William Lett		
1857		Joseph Currier					
1860	J.M. Currier & Co.		Joseph Currier			J.M. Currier & Co.	
1865		George Fellowes					
1870							
1872		15 George Fellowes		35 James McCracken	12 William Lett		
1873							
1874					20 John Heney	10 Arthur Sowden	
1878							Thomas Reynolds
1881		15 William Stubbs		35 Mrs. McCracken, James S. McCracken, John McCracken	20 J.F. Shaw	10 Augustus Keefer	
1883	Sir John A. Macdonald	Grace Keefer					Sir John A. Macdonald
1885		15 Augustus Keefer		35 James S. McCracken	20 P. Mingy	10 Vacant	
1887		15 Grace Keefer		35 John McCracken, James S. McCracken	20 Elizier Pageau	10 W.J. Tilley	
1888					20 C.F Davis	10 J.H. Reiffeinstein	
1889						10 Vacant	
1890			John McCracken		20 William Hatton		
1891						10 Ernest Black	
1893					20 Frank Rabby		
1894				35 John McCracken		10 Vacant	
1899							
1900							
1901	Alexander Ferguson, then Ella Harries				William Cranston		Alexander Ferguson, then Ella Harries
1902					John Armstrong	Norman Lett	Charles Harries, then Ella Harries
1909		15 Thomas Brethour		35 James McCracken	22 John Armstrong	12 Norman Lett	10 Vacant
1911							10 William Healey
1912		William McAuliffe					
1913		Russell Blackburn					
1915		15 Vacant					
1916		15 Not listed					10 William Healey, James Cochran
1920		Lena Florence					
1923		45 Abraham Florence		35 Vacant			10 James Cochran
1924		Capital Paper Stock Co. Ltd.					
1926	Charles Harries	Henrietta Clemow					Charles Harries
1929		Moses Doctor		Freda Florence, then Florence Realty Co. Ltd.	Maria Cranston		
1930	The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works and Public Buildings						The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works and Public Buildings
1933		Hermann Bonneau in trust					
1934		Syndice Apostoliques Freres Mineurs Franciscains					
1938					Dulcibella Potter and Louisa Chapman		
1946		Federal District Commission (FDC) expropriation plan					
1948					LC share sold to FDC		
1955					DP share sold to FDC		
1958		Sold to FDC					

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Catalogue

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR19-032D001	View down to the Ottawa River from the vicinity of the pool house	W
PR19-032D002	View of the lawn area in the vicinity of the pool house	E
PR19-032D003	View of the lawn area in the vicinity of the pool house	SE
PR19-032D004	View along the eastern property line	SE
PR19-032D005	View of the lawn area in the vicinity of the pool house	W
PR19-032D006	View of the lawn area in the vicinity of the pool house	SW
PR19-032D007	View of the pool and pool house at the northern end of the property	NW
PR19-032D008	View of the pool at the northern end of the property	NW
PR19-032D009	View of the pool and pool house at the northern end of the property	NW
PR19-032D010	View down to the Ottawa River from the northern end of the property	W
PR19-032D011	View of the concrete abutment at the northern end of the property	SW
PR19-032D012	View of the concrete abutment at the northern end of the property	SW
PR19-032D013	View of the concrete abutment at the northern end of the property	SW
PR19-032D014	View of the concrete abutment at the northern end of the property	SW
PR19-032D015	View of the concrete abutment at the northern end of the property	SW
PR19-032D016	View of the shoreline along the northern end of the property	SW
PR19-032D017	View of the lawn area in the vicinity of the pool house	SW
PR19-032D018	View of the lawn area in the vicinity of the pool house	SW
PR19-032D019	View of the lawn area to the east of the house	W
PR19-032D020	View of the lawn area to the east of the house	W
PR19-032D021	View of the lands to the west of the house	S
PR19-032D022	View of the lands to the west of the house	S
PR19-032D023	View of the shoreline to the west of the house	W
PR19-032D024	View of the shoreline to the west of the house	W
PR19-032D025	View of the laneway at the north end of the house, accessing the rear	NE
PR19-032D026	View of the lands to the west of the house	S
PR19-032D027	View of the lands to the west of the house	S
PR19-032D028	View of the lands to the west of the house	SE
PR19-032D029	View of the lands to the west of the house	S
PR19-032D030	View of the gravel terrace and kitchen garden to the west of the house	SE
PR19-032D031	View of the gravel terrace and kitchen garden to the west of the house	SE
PR19-032D032	View of the lands to the west of the house, showing the grease trap	SSE
PR19-032D033	View of the gardens along the fence line to the west of the house	W
PR19-032D034	View of the gardens along the fence line to the west of the house	W

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR19-032D035	View of the gardens along the fence line to the west of the house	NW
PR19-032D036	View of the lands to the west of the house	NW
PR19-032D037	View of the lands to the west of the house, showing the grease trap	NW
PR19-032D038	View of the pathway between the main house and carriage house	SE
PR19-032D039	View of the stairway between the main house and carriage house	E
PR19-032D040	View of the stairway between the main house and carriage house	E
PR19-032D041	View of the stairway between the main house and carriage house	W
PR19-032D042	View of the lawn area to the south of the house	NW
PR19-032D043	View of the lawn area to the south of the house	W
PR19-032D044	View of the lawn area to the south of the house	W
PR19-032D045	View of the lawn area adjacent to the entrance gates	SW
PR19-032D046	View of the lawn area adjacent to the entrance gates	SW
PR19-032D047	View of the property from the entrance gates	NW
PR19-032D048	View of the property from the entrance gates	NW
PR19-032D049	View of the lawn area adjacent to the entrance gates	SW
PR19-032D050	View of the lawn area adjacent to the entrance gates	SW
PR19-032D051	View of the lawn area adjacent to the entrance gates	SW
PR19-032D052	View of the lawn area adjacent to the entrance gates	SW
PR19-032D053	CANLOAN Tree plaque	W
PR19-032D054	CANLOAN Tree plaque	W
PR19-032D055	CANLOAN Tree and Plaque	W
PR19-032D056	CANLOAN Tree and Plaque	W
PR19-032D057	View of the gardens along the north side of the main driveway	W
PR19-032D058	View of the gardens along the north side of the main driveway	W
PR19-032D059	View of the gardens along the north side of the main driveway	NW
PR19-032D060	View of the gardens along the north side of the main driveway	NW
PR19-032D061	View of the gardens and pathway along the east side of the house	NW
PR19-032D062	View of the gardens and pathway along the east side of the house	NW
PR19-032D063	View of the lawn area at the north end of the property	N
PR19-032D064	View of the lawn area at the north end of the property	N
PR19-032D065	View of the front of Earnscliffe	W
PR19-032D066	View of the front of Earnscliffe	W
PR19-032D067	View of the gardens to the east of the house	SW
PR19-032D068	View of the gardens to the east of the house	SW
PR19-032D069	View of the gardens along the eastern property boundary	NE
PR19-032D070	View of the gardens along the eastern property boundary	NE
PR19-032D071	View of the lawn area south of the pool house	N
PR19-032D072	View of the lawn area south of the pool house	N
PR19-032D073	View of the front of Earnscliffe	W

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR19-032D074	View of the front of Earnscliffe	W
PR19-032D075	View of the front of Earnscliffe	W
PR19-032D076	View of the gardens at the east side of the house	NW
PR19-032D077	View of the gardens at the east side of the house	NW
PR19-032D078	View of the patio off the northeast corner of the house	NW
PR19-032D079	View of the lawn area south of the pool	N
PR19-032D080	View of the lawn area south of the pool	N
PR19-032D081	View of the driveway on the east side of the house	S
PR19-032D082	View of the driveway on the east side of the house	S
PR19-032D083	View of the heritage plaques on the front of the house	W
PR19-032D084	View of the heritage plaques on the front of the house	W
PR19-032D085	View of the heritage plaques on the front of the house	W
PR19-032D086	View of the courtyard at the northeast corner of the house	N
PR19-032D087	View of the courtyard at the northeast corner of the house	N
PR19-032D088	View of the main entrance of the house	W
PR19-032D089	View of the main entrance of the house	W
PR19-032D090	View of the east side of the house	NW
PR19-032D091	View of the east side of the house	NW
PR19-032D092	View of the front of Earnscliffe	NW
PR19-032D093	View of the front of Earnscliffe	NW
PR19-032D094	View of the front of Earnscliffe	NW
PR19-032D095	View of the front of Earnscliffe	NW
PR19-032D096	View of the southeast corner of the house	NW
PR19-032D097	View of the southeast corner of the house	NW
PR19-032D098	View of the terrace at the south end of the house	W
PR19-032D099	View of the lands at the south end of the house	W
PR19-032D100	View of the lands at the south end of the house	W
PR19-032D101	View of the front of the carriage house	S
PR19-032D102	View of the front of the carriage house	S
PR19-032D103	View of the front of the carriage house	SSE
PR19-032D104	View of the front of the carriage house	SSE
PR19-032D105	View of the lawn area adjacent to the front gates	E
PR19-032D106	View of the lawn area adjacent to the front gates	E
PR19-032D107	View of the grassed area to the south of the house	NW
PR19-032D108	View of the grassed area to the south of the house	NW
PR19-032D109	View of the grassed area to the south of the house	NW
PR19-032D110	View of the driveway at the west end of the carriage house	S
PR19-032D111	View of the driveway at the west end of the carriage house	S
PR19-032D112	View of the front of the carriage house	E

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR19-032D113	View of the front of the carriage house	E
PR19-032D114	View of the lands to the west of the garage	S
PR19-032D115	View of the lands to the west of the garage	S
PR19-032D116	View of the trail from the carriage house to the main house along the upper terrace of the escarpment	N
PR19-032D117	View of the trail from the carriage house to the main house along the upper terrace of the escarpment	N
PR19-032D118	View of the trail from the carriage house to the main house along the upper terrace of the escarpment	N
PR19-032D119	View of the lands to the north of the carriage house	E
PR19-032D120	View of the lands to the north of the carriage house	E
PR19-032D121	View of the west end of the carriage house	E
PR19-032D122	View of the west end of the carriage house	E
PR19-032D123	View of the west end of the carriage house	E
PR19-032D124	View of the compost yard in the southwest corner of the property	W
PR19-032D125	View of the compost yard in the southwest corner of the property	W
PR19-032D126	View of the southern edge of the property, to the rear of the garage	E
PR19-032D127	View of the southern edge of the property, to the rear of the garage	E
PR19-032D128	View of the garage in the southwest corner of the property	S
PR19-032D129	View of the garage in the southwest corner of the property	S
PR19-032D130	View of the west end of the carriage house	E
PR19-032D131	View of the west end of the carriage house	E
PR19-032D132	View of the southern edge of the property, to the rear of the garage	E
PR19-032D133	View of the southern edge of the property, to the rear of the garage	E
PR19-032D134	View of the southwest corner of the property, to the rear of the garage	N
PR19-032D135	View of the southwest corner of the property, to the rear of the garage	N
PR19-032D136	View of the rear of the carriage house	NNE
PR19-032D137	View of the rear of the carriage house	NNE
PR19-032D138	View of the rear of the carriage house	NNE
PR19-032D139	View of the stone wall at the southern end of the property	NE
PR19-032D140	View of the stone wall at the southern end of the property	NE
PR19-032D141	View along the south end of the carriage house	NE
PR19-032D142	View along the south end of the carriage house	NE
PR19-032D143	View of the parking lot and the west side of the carriage house	N
PR19-032D144	View of the parking lot and the west side of the carriage house	N
PR19-032D145	View along the south end of the carriage house	NE
PR19-032D146	View along the south end of the carriage house	NE
PR19-032D147	View along the west end of the carriage house	NE
PR19-032D148	View along the west end of the carriage house	NE

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR19-032D149	View along the north end of the carriage house	NE
PR19-032D150	View along the north end of the carriage house	NE
PR19-032D151	View of the lawn at the north end of the carriage house	NE
PR19-032D152	View along the east side of the carriage house	S
PR19-032D153	View along the east side of the carriage house	S
PR19-032D154	View along the east side of the carriage house	S
PR19-032D155	View along the east side of the carriage house	S
PR19-032D156	View along the southern boundary of the property between the carriage house and the entrance gate	E
PR19-032D157	View along the southern boundary of the property between the carriage house and the entrance gate	E
PR19-032D158	View of the front of the carriage house	S
PR19-032D159	View of the front of the carriage house	S
PR19-032D160	View of the driveway to the north of the carriage house	W
PR19-032D161	View of the driveway to the north of the carriage house	W
PR19-032D162	View of the lawn at the south end of the house	W
PR19-032D163	View of the lawn at the south end of the house	W
PR19-032D164	View of the grounds along the eastern edge of the property	N
PR19-032D165	View of the grounds along the eastern edge of the property	N
PR19-032D166	View of the driveway near the entrance gate	NE
PR19-032D167	View of the driveway near the entrance gate	NE
PR19-032D171	Test pit 1A	W
PR19-032D172	Test pit 1A	W
PR19-032D173	Test pit 1A	W
PR19-032D174	Test pit 1D	N
PR19-032D175	Test pit 1D	N
PR19-032D176	Test pit 1D	N
PR19-032D177	Test pit 1C	E
PR19-032D178	Test pit 1C	E
PR19-032D179	Test pit 1E	W
PR19-032D180	Test pit 1E	W
PR19-032D181	Test pit 1E	W
PR19-032D182	Test pit 1B	E
PR19-032D183	Test pit 1B	E
PR19-032D184	Test pit 1B	E
PR19-032D185	Crew testing in the lawn in front of the coach house	S
PR19-032D186	Crew testing in the lawn in front of the coach house	SE
PR19-032D187	Crew testing in the lawn in front of the coach house	S
PR19-032D188	Crew testing in the lawn in front of the coach house	S
PR19-032D189	Test pit 1K	E

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR19-032D190	Test pit 1K	E
PR19-032D191	Test pit 1K	E
PR19-032D192	Test pit 1N	N
PR19-032D193	Test pit 1N	N
PR19-032D194	Test pit 1N	N
PR19-032D195	Test pit 1M	N
PR19-032D196	Test pit 1M	N
PR19-032D197	Test pit 1M	N
PR19-032D198	Test pit 1Q	N
PR19-032D199	Test pit 1Q	N
PR19-032D200	Test pit 1Q	N
PR19-032D201	Test pit 1S	N
PR19-032D202	Test pit 1S	N
PR19-032D203	Test pit 1S	N
PR19-032D204	Test pit 2A	NE
PR19-032D205	Test pit 2A	NE
PR19-032D206	Test pit 2A	NE
PR19-032D207	Crew testing in the southwest corner of the study area	S
PR19-032D208	Crew testing in the southwest corner of the study area	S
PR19-032D209	Utility line disturbance and slope along the western edge of the study area	N
PR19-032D210	Utility line disturbance and slope along the western edge of the study area	N
PR19-032D211	Paved area behind the coach house	SE
PR19-032D212	Paved area behind the coach house	SE
PR19-032D213	Crew testing in the lawn in front of the coach house	NE
PR19-032D214	Crew testing in the lawn in front of the coach house	NE
PR19-032D215	Test pit 1L	S
PR19-032D216	Test pit 1L	S
PR19-032D217	Test pit 1L	S
PR19-032D218	Test pit 1L	S
PR19-032D219	Test pit 1L	S
PR19-032D220	Test pit 1L	S
PR19-032D221	Test pit 1V	S
PR19-032D222	Test pit 1V	S
PR19-032D223	Test pit 3A	W
PR19-032D224	Test pit 3A	W
PR19-032D225	Test pit 3A	W
PR19-032D226	Test pit 1G	N
PR19-032D227	Test pit 1G	N

Catalogue No.	Description	Dir.
PR19-032D228	Test pit 1G	N
PR19-032D229	View of the lands to the south of the carriage house	N
PR19-032D230	View of the pedestrian pathway along Sussex Drive	W
PR19-032D231	View of the pedestrian pathway along Sussex Drive	W
PR19-032D232	View of the pedestrian pathway along Sussex Drive	W
PR19-032D233	View of the pedestrian pathway and gardens along Sussex Drive	S
PR19-032D234	View of the pedestrian pathway and gardens along Sussex Drive	S
PR19-032D235	View of the pedestrian pathway along Sussex Drive	W
PR19-032D236	View of the pedestrian pathway along Sussex Drive	W
PR19-032D237	View of the lands to the south of the carriage house	N
PR19-032D238	View of the lands to the south of the carriage house	N
PR19-032D239	View of the pedestrian path along Sussex Drive showing the change in elevation and the culvert	SW
PR19-032D240	View of the pedestrian path along Sussex Drive showing the change in elevation and the culvert	SW
PR19-032D241	View of the lands to the west of the carriage house	N
PR19-032D242	View of the lands to the west of the carriage house	N
PR19-032D243	View of the lands to the west of the carriage house	N
PR19-032D244	View of the lands where Sussex Drive crosses over King Edward Avenue	S
PR19-032D245	View of the lands where Sussex Drive crosses over King Edward Avenue	S
PR19-032D246	View of the lands to the west of the carriage house	NE
PR19-032D247	View of the lands to the west of the carriage house	NE
PR19-032D248	View of the lands to the west of the carriage house	E
PR19-032D249	View of the lands to the west of the carriage house	E
PR19-032D253	View of the lands immediately west of the carriage house, showing the utility	NE

APPENDIX 3: Artifact Inventory

Inv.	TP	Lot	Total	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments
1	1B	5	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			colourless, small sherd
2	1B	5	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, stamped	RWE		red and yellow stamped, small sherd
3	1B	5	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			partials, corroded
4	1C	3	8	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Unidentifiable			fragments of red brick some with white mortar
5	1C	3	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Sawn			long bone sawn at both ends
6	1C	3	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			fragment
7	1C	3	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Unidentifiable			white fine grain
8	1C	3	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			colourless
9	1C	3	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			slight blue tint
10	1C	3	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			slight blue tint, privacy glass?
11	1C	3	3	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			colourless, small fragments, multiple vessels
12	1C	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	Porcelain	POR		tea cup with handle
13	1C	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, gilded	POR		gilded line on exterior surface
14	1C	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, moulded	VWE		moulded flower and stem pattern
15	1C	3	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, plain	VWE		small sherds
16	1C	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		blue floral transfer print
17	1C	3	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, banded	RWE		blue bands, likely one vessel
18	1C	3	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, plain	RWE		small sherds, two mend
19	1C	3	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		B	small calcined fragment
20	1C	3	8	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			partials
21	1C	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			complete, 10.5cm
22	1C	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			complete, 5.5cm
23	1C	3	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			partials
24	1D	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			slight blue tint
25	1D	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			colourless

Inv.	TP	Lot	Total	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments
26	1D	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			colourless, small sherd
27	1D	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Bottle	Mould blown			dark olive green
28	1D	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Bottle	3 or more piece mould			green
29	1D	1	1	Slate	Activities	Writing	Slate Board	Unidentifiable			small piece
30	1D	1	1	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
31	1D	1	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem	Unidentifiable			small fragment
32	1E	3	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Bowl	Unidentifiable			raised vertical rectangles on the upper portion of the bowl with raised lines below all encircling the bowl
33	1E	3	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem	Unidentifiable			mouth piece
34	1E	3	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem	Unidentifiable			fragment
35	1E	3	2	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Shell	Shell	Unidentifiable			fragments
36	1E	3	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Unidentifiable			white fine grain
37	1E	3	5	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
38	1E	3	1	Slate	Activities	Writing	Slate Board	Unidentifiable			
39	1E	3	2	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Garden	Flower Pot	Coarse red earthenware	CRW		terracotta flower pot, one vessel
40	1E	3	1	Rubber	Medical/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	Lice Comb	Vulcanized rubber			black lice comb
41	1E	3	3	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp	Unidentifiable			colourless, small fragments
42	1E	3	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Fish Bone	Unidentifiable			various fragments
43	1E	3	8	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			various fragments
44	1E	3	1	Glass	Personal	Personal Items	Eyeglass Part	Unidentifiable			lens from glasses
45	1E	3	2	Textile	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			black textile pieces
46	1E	3	11	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			colourless

Inv.	TP	Lot	Total	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments
47	1E	3	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			slight blue tint
48	1E	3	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Gin Bottle	Mould blown			dark olive green, likely one vessel
49	1E	3	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			green, small sherd
50	1E	3	2	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			light blue
51	1E	3	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Containers	Panel Bottle	Mould blown			aqua
52	1E	3	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Bottle	Machine made			colourless, screw cap finish
53	1E	3	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Tumbler	Machine made			colourless, base
54	1E	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		brownish grey glaze
55	1E	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE or VWE	XWE	B	unidentifiable blue decoration
56	1E	3	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, plain	RWE		small sherd
57	1E	3	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, plain	RWE		one vessel
58	1E	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, moulded	IRO		moulded leaves and stems, rim sherd
59	1E	3	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Ironstone	IRO		multiple vessels
60	1E	3	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, plain	VWE		multiple vessels
61	1E	3	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Material	Bar	Ferrous			small heavy piece
62	1E	3	24	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			partials
63	1E	3	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			complete, 8cm
64	1E	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			complete, 6cm
65	1E	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			complete, 4.5cm
66	1E	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			complete, 4cm
67	1E	3	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			complete, 7cm
68	1E	3	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Hardware	Screw	Cast			complete, 4cm

Inv.	TP	Lot	Total	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments
69	1F	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, black transfer	RWE		black transfer makers mark "J.W. PANKHURST & CO" 1850-1882 (Godden 1991)
70	1F	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Handles/Pulls	Ironstone, moulded	IRO		handle, moulded lines
71	1F	3	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, plain	RWE		multiple vessels
72	1F	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		unidentifiable blue pattern, small rim sherd
73	1F	3	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			rib fragment
74	1F	3	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			colourless
75	1F	3	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			green
76	1F	3	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Material	Strapping	Ferrous			2.5cm wide
77	1F	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut with handmade head			complete, 5.5cm
78	1G	2	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Unidentifiable			red brick, impressed centre
79	1G	2	7	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			colourless
80	1G	2	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
81	1G	2	1	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
82	1G	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, plain	RWE		small rim sherd
83	1G	2	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			dark olive green, small sherd
84	1G	2	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			colourless, small sherd
85	1G	2	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			various fragments
86	1G	2	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			partials
87	1G	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			complete, 4.5cm
88	1G	2	1	Aluminum	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	20th century			aluminum foil, with green paint?

Inv.	TP	Lot	Total	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments
89	1G	3	1	Aluminum	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	20th century			aluminum foil
90	1G	3	5	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
91	1G	3	3	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
92	1G	3	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			various fragments
93	1G	3	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			colourless
94	1G	3	1	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp	Unidentifiable			very small sherd
95	1G	3	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			dark olive green, small sherd
96	1G	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Flatware	CRW, red unglazed	CRW		base
97	1G	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Porcelain, painted	POR		blue and black painted flowers, very small sherd
98	1G	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			partial
99	1G	4	1	Composite	Clothing	Fasteners	Grommet	Unidentifiable			0.6cm diameter
100	1G	4	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		B	calcined
101	1G	4	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			various fragments
102	1G	4	2	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
103	1G	4	4	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
104	1G	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Fine earthenware	RCE		white slipped with a metallic glaze, likely a teapot
105	1G	4	1	Galvanized Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			complete, 11cm
106	1G	4	1	Galvanized Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			complete, 7.5cm
107	1G	4	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			partials, corroded
108	1G	4	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			partial
109	1H	2	2	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Glazed Mouth	Unidentifiable			yellow orange glaze, one stem
110	1H	2	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Unidentifiable			red brick fragment
111	1H	2	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Unidentifiable			white fine grain

Inv.	TP	Lot	Total	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments
112	1H	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Flatware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		yellowish brown glaze, one side delaminated
113	1H	2	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			colourless, small sherd
114	1H	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			partial
115	1H	2	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Hardware	Screw	Cast			partial
116	1J	1	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
117	1J	1	1	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Lamp	Machine made			colourless, rim sherd
118	1J	1	2	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			colourless, multiple vessels
119	1J	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			slight blue tint
120	1J	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			green, possily plate glass
121	1J	1	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			colourless
122	1J	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain	POR		unglazed interior, possibly doll part
123	1J	1	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			partials
124	1K	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			slight blue tint
125	1K	1	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			colourless
126	1K	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Sawn			fragment
127	1K	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			fragment
128	1K	1	2	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			colourless, multiple vessels
129	1K	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			light green
130	1K	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, slipware	RWE		blue slipped, small rim sherd
131	1K	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	VWE, moulded	VWE		moulded ribs
132	1K	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			complete, 5.5cm
133	1K	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			partial
134	1L	2	2	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp	Unidentifiable			colourless

Inv.	TP	Lot	Total	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments
135	1L	2	18	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			colourless
136	1L	2	15	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			slight blue tint
137	1L	2	2	Ceramic	Personal	Toys and Leisure	Marble	Ceramic	XEW		one complete, 1.5cm diameter
138	1L	2	1	Ceramic	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Porcelain	POR		four hole, 1.2cm diameter
139	1L	2	1	Bone	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Bone			four hole, 1.4cm diameter
140	1L	2	1	Bone	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Bone			four hole, 1.8cm diameter
141	1L	2	1	Copper-alloy	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Copper-alloy			impressed mark "…JO…/…STORY…"
142	1L	2	1	Rubber	Medical/Hygiene	Grooming/Hygiene	Comb	Vulcanized rubber			black no teeth, decorative holes
143	1L	2	2	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Stem	Thomas Davidson & Co., Glasgow			one pipe stem
144	1L	2	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Glazed Mouth	Unidentifiable			yellowish brown glaze
145	1L	2	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem	Unidentifiable			
146	1L	2	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		blue boat, house and floral pattern, one vessel
147	1L	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		unidentifiable blue pattern, small sherd
148	1L	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, black transfer	RWE		black foliage pattern
149	1L	2	10	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, plain	RWE	B	likely one vessel
150	1L	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue edged, crows foot	RWE		rim sherd
151	1L	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, painted (unknown palette)	RWE		red painted band along rim
152	1L	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, black transfer	RWE		black or dark blue geometric pattern, rim sherd
153	1L	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, plain	VWE	B	burnt
154	1L	2	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, plain	RWE		several vessels

Inv.	TP	Lot	Total	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments
155	1L	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VWE, plain	VWE		rim sherd
156	1L	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		brown glaze
157	1L	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CRW, red glazed	CRW		orange brown glaze
158	1L	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Fine earthenware, Jackfield-like	RCE		small sherd
159	1L	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	Fine stoneware	FSW		brown glazed
160	1L	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Yellowware, banded	YEW		rim sherd, brown band
161	1L	2	1	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Garden	Flower Pot	Coarse red earthenware	CRW		terracotta flower pot
162	1L	2	1	Textile	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			black textile
163	1L	2	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Unidentifiable			red brick fragments
164	1L	2	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Unidentifiable			white fine grain
165	1L	2	4	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
166	1L	2	7	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
167	1L	2	2	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
168	1L	2	1	Ferrous	Clothing	Fasteners	Belt Buckle	Ferrous			D shaped
169	1L	2	4	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Mould blown			blue, likely one vessel, possibly panel bottle
170	1L	2	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Machine made			amber
171	1L	2	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			green
172	1L	2	2	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			dark olive green

Inv.	TP	Lot	Total	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments
173	1L	2	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			dark olive green, orange peel texture
174	1L	2	4	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			colourless, multiple vessels
175	1L	2	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			colourless, embossed "O"
176	1L	2	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Containers	Panel Bottle	Machine made			colourless
177	1L	2	3	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Ferrous			
178	1L	2	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Material	Bar	Ferrous			heavy bar, tapers at one end
179	1L	2	20	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			various fragments
180	1L	2	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Sawn			various fragments
181	1L	2	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Bird Bone	Unidentifiable			
182	1L	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			complete, 14.5cm
183	1L	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			complete, 7.5cm
184	1L	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			complete, 6.5cm
185	1L	2	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			complete, 4cm
186	1L	2	46	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			partials
187	1L	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			complete, 6.5cm
188	1L	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			complete, 5cm
189	1L	2	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			partials
190	1L	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut with handmade head			partial
191	1L	2	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Hardware	Screw	Cast			partial
192	1L	3	4	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			slight blue tint
193	1L	3	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Canning Jar	Machine made			aqua, possibly a canning jar

Inv.	TP	Lot	Total	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments
194	1L	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	Coarse red earthenware	CRW		small sherd, mostly delaminated
195	1L	3	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Material	Strapping	Ferrous			2.2cm wide
196	1L	3	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
197	1L	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			partial, corroded
198	1L	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			complete, 7.2cm
199	1L	3	5	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			partials
200	1L	3	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			highly corroded
201	1M	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			colourless
202	1M	1	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Hardware	Staple	Ferrous			small staple, 2.2cm long
203	1M	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt		B	calcined
204	1M	1	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
205	1M	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Flatware	Coarse red earthenware	CRW		
206	1M	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VWE, plain	VWE		small sherd
207	1M	1	1	Ceramic	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Hollowware	Parion	POR		unglazed, very small sherd
208	1M	1	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			partials
209	1M	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			partial
210	1N	3	1	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
211	1N	3	2	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
212	1N	3	5	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
213	1N	3	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made		B	slightly melted, colourless
214	1N	3	2	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Containers	Panel Bottle	Machine made			colourless
215	1N	3	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			colourless
216	1N	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			complete, 7.5cm

Inv.	TP	Lot	Total	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments
217	1N	3	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			partials
218	1N	3	1	Galvanized Metal	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			complete, 8cm
219	1N	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			partial
220	1N	4	1	Copper-alloy	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Burner	Copper-alloy			oil lamp deflector with impressed spiral/foliage design
221	1N	4	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
222	1N	4	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			partial, corroded
223	1N	4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VWE, plain	VWE		small sherd
224	1N	4	1	Ferrous	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable			large oval shaped object with rectangular piece on one side
225	1P	1	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Unidentifiable			red brick fragment
226	1P	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Sawn			
227	1P	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			complete, 8cm
228	1Q	3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	Coarse red earthenware	CRW		
229	1Q	3	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			colourless
230	1Q	3	1	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
231	1Q	3	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Ferrous			
232	1R	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Sawn			
233	1R	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			complete, 8cm
234	1R	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			colourless
235	1R	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Hollowware	Machine made			purple, small sherd
236	1R	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, plain	RWE		small sherd
237	1S	2	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			
238	1S	2	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem	Unidentifiable			pipe stem
239	1S	2	3	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Unidentifiable			white fine grain
240	1S	2	1	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			

Inv.	TP	Lot	Total	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments
241	1S	2	1	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
242	1S	2	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			colourless, privacy glass
243	1S	2	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			olive green
244	1S	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		blue house pattern, small sherd
245	1S	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Ironstone, moulded	IRO		moulded ribs
246	1S	2	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			partials
247	1S	2	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			partials
248	1S	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			complete, 8cm
249	1S	3	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem	Unidentifiable			pipe stem
250	1T	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			fragment
251	1T	2	26	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			slight blue tint
252	1T	2	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Unidentifiable			red brick fragment
253	1T	2	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Unidentifiable			white fine grain
254	1T	2	1	Slag	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
255	1T	2	2	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Shell	Shell	Unidentifiable			
256	1T	2	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			various fragments
257	1T	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		blue foliage/floral pattern, rim sherd
258	1T	2	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, plain	RWE		small sherds
259	1T	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain, moulded	POR		unidentifiable moulded pattern, base sherd
260	1T	2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, plain	POR		small sherd
261	1T	2	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Milk glass			white milk glass
262	1T	2	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Gin Bottle	Machine made			olive green, orange peel texture

Inv.	TP	Lot	Total	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments
263	1T	2	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Crown finish			dark green, crown finish, one vessel
264	1T	2	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical Containers	Bottle	Machine made			aqua, base
265	1T	2	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Ferrous			
266	1T	2	10	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Material	Strapping	Ferrous			various widths and lengths
267	1T	2	7	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			partials
268	1T	2	6	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			partials
269	1T	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			complete, 8cm
270	1T	2	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Electrical	Insulator	Porcelain	POR		circular insulator embossed "NO 531"
271	1U	1	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone	Unidentifiable			
272	1U	1	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			slight blue tint
273	1U	1	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Gin Bottle	Machine made			dark olive green
274	1U	1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	Hollowware	CEW, glazed	CEW		brown glaze
275	1U	1	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			partials
276	1U	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			partial
277	1V	2	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem	Unidentifiable			stem fragment
278	1V	2	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			slight blue tint
279	1V	2	1	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp	Unidentifiable			small sherd
280	1V	2	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			colourless
281	1V	2	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Gin Bottle	Machine made			green
282	1W	2	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Unidentifiable			
283	1W	2	4	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Bird Bone	Unidentifiable			fragments
284	2A	2	1	Shell	Faunal/Floral	Shell	Shell	Unidentifiable			

Inv.	TP	Lot	Total	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments
285	2A	2	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			slight blue tint
286	2A	2	1	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	20th century			clear plastic
287	2A	2	1	Aluminum	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	20th century			aluminum foil
288	2A	2	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
289	2A	2	1	Clinker	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
290	2A	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable			corroded
291	2A	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			partial
292	2A	3	2	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Bottle	Machine made			dark olive green, likely one vessel
293	2A	3	10	Glass	Foodways	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Machine made			amber, likely one vessel
294	2A	3	1	Glass	Foodways	Unidentifiable Glass Containers	Unidentifiable Bottle/Container Glass	Machine made			colourless
295	2A	3	1	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample	Unidentifiable			
296	2B	1	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			partial
297	2B	1	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Machine made			colourless glass with white milk glass on one side
298	3A	2	5	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			slight blue tint
299	3A	2	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			partial
300	3A	3	6	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable			colourless
301	3A	3	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Construction Block	Unidentifiable			red brick fragment
302	3A	3	2	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Wall Finishing	Unidentifiable			white fine grain
303	3A	3	1	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Garden	Flower Pot	Coarse red earthenware	CRW		terracotta flower pot
304	3A	3	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, black transfer	RWE		black floral pattern, one vessel
305	3A	3	1	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	20th century			small piece of cream coloured with green paint?
306	3A	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut			partial
307	3A	3	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wire			partial

Inv.	TP	Lot	Total	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments
308	3A	3	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Ferrous			long twisted piece
309	3A	3	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous Material	Strapping	Ferrous			thicker on one side, 2cm wide

Key:

#	Total
Alt	Alteration
B	Burnt
CEW	Coarse earthenware
CRW	Coarse red erthenware
CSW	Coarse stoneware
FSW	Fine stoneware
Inv.	Inventory No.
IRO	Ironstone
POR	Porcelain
RCE	Refined coloured earthenware
RWE	Refined white earthenware
TP	Test pit
VWE	Vitrified white earthenware
XEW	Unidentifiable earthenware
YEW	Yellowware

APPENDIX 4: Glossary of Archaeological Terms

Archaeology:
The study of human past by excavation of cultural material.

Archaeological Sites:
The physical remains of any building, structure, cultural feature, object, human event or activity which, because of the passage of time, are on or below the surface of the land or water.

Archaic:
A term used by archaeologists to designate a distinctive cultural period dating between 8000 and 1000 B.C.E. in eastern North America. The period is divided into Early (8000 to 6000 B.C.E.), Middle (6000 to 2500 B.C.E) and Late (2500 to 1000 B.C.E.). It is characterized by hunting, gathering and fishing.

Artifact:
An object manufactured, modified or used by humans.

B.P.:
Before Present. Often used for archaeological dates instead of B.C. or A.D. Present is taken to be 1951, the date from which radiocarbon assays are calculated.

Backdirt:
The soil excavated from an archaeological site. It is usually removed by shovel or trowel and then screened to ensure maximum recovery of artifacts.

Chert:
A type of silica rich stone often used for making chipped stone tools. A number of chert sources are known from southern Ontario. These sources include outcrops and nodules.

Contact Period:
The period of initial contact between Native and European populations. In Ontario, this generally corresponds to the seventeenth and eighteen centuries depending on the specific area.

Cultural Resource / Heritage Resource:
Any resource (archaeological, historical, architectural, artifactual, archival) that pertains to the development of our cultural past.

Cultural Heritage Landscapes:
Cultural heritage landscapes are groups of features made by people. The arrangement of features illustrates noteworthy relationships between people and their surrounding environment. They can provide information necessary to preserve, interpret or reinforce the understanding of important historical settings and changes to past patterns of land use. Cultural landscapes include neighbourhoods, townscapes and farmscapes.

Diagnostic:
An artifact, decorative technique or feature that is distinctive of a particular culture or time period.

Disturbed:
In an archaeological context, this term is used when the cultural deposit of a certain time period has been intruded upon by a later occupation.

Excavation:
The uncovering or extraction of cultural remains by digging.

Feature:
This term is used to designate modifications to the physical environment by human activity. Archaeological features include the remains of buildings or walls, storage pits, hearths, post moulds and artifact concentrations.

Flake:
A thin piece of stone (usually chert, chalcedony, etc.) detached during the manufacture of a chipped stone tool. A flake can also be modified into another artifact form such as a scraper.

Fluted:
A lanceolate shaped projectile point with a central channel extending from the base approximately one third of the way up the blade. One of the most diagnostic Palaeo-Indian artifacts.

Lithic:
Stone. Lithic artifacts would include projectile points, scrapers, ground stone adzes, gun flints, etc.

Lot:
The smallest provenience designation used to locate an artifact or feature.

Midden:
An archaeological term for a garbage dump.

Mitigation:
To reduce the severity of development impact on an archaeological or other heritage resource through preservation or excavation. The process for minimizing the adverse impacts of an undertaking on identified cultural heritage resources within an affected area of a development project.

Multicomponent:
An archaeological site which has seen repeated occupation over a period of time. Ideally, each occupation layer is separated by a sterile soil deposit that accumulated during a period when the site was not occupied. In other cases, later occupations will be directly on top of earlier ones or will even intrude upon them.

Operation:
The primary division of an archaeological site serving as part of the provenience system. The operation usually represents a culturally or geographically significant unit within the site area.

Palaeo-Indian:
The earliest human occupation of Ontario designated by archaeologists. The period dates between 9000 and 8000 B.C.E. and is characterized by small mobile groups of hunter-gatherers.

Profile:
The profile is the soil stratigraphy that shows up in the cross-section of an archaeological excavation. Profiles are important in understanding the relationship between different occupations of a site.

Projectile Point:
A point used to tip a projectile such as an arrow, spear or harpoon. Projectile points may be made of stone (either chipped or ground), bone, ivory, antler or metal.

Provenience:
Place of origin. In archaeology this refers to the location where an artifact or feature was found. This may be a general location or a very specific horizontal and vertical point.

Salvage:
To rescue an archaeological site or heritage resource from development impact through excavation or recording.

Stratigraphy:
The sequence of layers in an archaeological site. The stratigraphy usually includes natural soil deposits and cultural deposits.

Sub-operation:
A division of an operation unit in the provenience system.

Survey:
To examine the extent and nature of a potential site area. Survey may include surface examination of ploughed or eroded areas and sub-surface testing.

Test Pit:
A small pit, usually excavated by hand, used to determine the stratigraphy and presence of cultural material. Test pits are often used to survey a property and are usually spaced on a grid system.

Woodland:
The most recent major division in the pre-Contact sequence of Ontario. The Woodland period dates from 1000 B.C.E. to C.E. 1550. The period is characterized by the introduction of ceramics and the beginning of agriculture in southern Ontario. The period is further divided into Early (1000 B.C.E. to C.E. 0), Middle (C.E. 0 to C.E. 900) and Late (C.E. 900 to C.E. 1550).