

# **Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Smithville Block Plan 3A, AgGv-146**

Part of Lot 31, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Gainsborough, former Lincoln County, now  
Township of West Lincoln, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario

April 24, 2025

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**ORIGINAL REPORT**



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## **Executive Summary**

Lockbridge Developments Inc. (the Client) retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to conduct Stage 3 archaeological assessment of archaeological site AgGv-146 to meet the requirements of the *Provincial Planning Statement* (PPS) in advance of a residential subdivision property development (the Project). The Project is located on part of Lots 31 and 32, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Gainsborough, former Lincoln County, now Township of West Lincoln, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario, and the study area for the Project is approximately 12.5 hectares. Archaeological site AgGv-146 is located in part of Lot 31, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Gainsborough, former Lincoln County, now Township of West Lincoln, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AgGv-146 was conducted between November 14, 2024, and November 21, 2024, under Project Information Form number P256-0833-2024, issued to Parker Dickson, MA, of Stantec, by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (the Ministry). The test unit excavation consisted of the hand excavation of 58 one-metre units and resulted in the recovery of 1,524 artifacts. No subsurface cultural features were identified. A collapsed concrete foundation was noted within the centre of the site, along with ancillary former structures, such as a well and tank (likely for heating), and various piles of modern debris and fallen trees.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AgGv-146 resulted in the delineation of a late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian archaeological site. Based on the Stage 3 assessment, AgGv-146 does not fulfill the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts as per Section 3.4 of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, **it has been determined that the cultural heritage value or interest of AgGv-146 has been sufficiently documented and Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts is not required.**

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



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# 1 Project Context

## 1.1 Development Context

Lockbridge Developments Inc. (the Client) retained Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) to conduct Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AgGv-146 to meet the requirements of the *Provincial Planning Statement* (PPS) in advance of a residential subdivision property development (the Project). The PPS (Government of Ontario 2024) is issued under section 3 of the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a). Section 4.6 of the PPS (Government of Ontario 2024) states that planning authorities “shall not permit development and site alteration on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless the significant archaeological resources have been conserved.”

The Project is located on part of Lots 31 and 32, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Gainsborough, former Lincoln County, now Township of West Lincoln, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario (Figure 1). The study area for the Project is approximately 12.5 hectares (Figure 2). Archaeological site AgGv-146 is located in part of Lot 31, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Gainsborough, former Lincoln County, now Township of West Lincoln, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario (see archaeological site mapping the *Supplementary Documentation* to this report). The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was completed during the preliminary planning phase of the Project.

### 1.1.1 Objectives

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AgGv-146 has been conducted to meet the requirements of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), regulated by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (the Ministry). The goal of Stage 3 archaeological assessment is to assess the cultural heritage value or interest of an archaeological site through controlled collection of material. This information will be used to support the determination of whether the archaeological site has been sufficiently documented or if further archaeological, documentation, or protection measures are required. The specific objectives of Stage 3 archaeological assessment are to:

- Determine the extent of the archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifacts
- Collect a representative sample of artifacts from the archaeological site
- Assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the archaeological site
- Determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation.

Stage 3 archaeological assessments typically consist of detailed documentary research of the land use and occupation history, controlled surface pick-up (CSP) of material on ploughed fields, and test unit excavation.



Permission to access the study area to conduct the archaeological assessment was provided by the Client.

## 1.2 Historical Context

“Contact” is typically used as a chronological benchmark when discussing Indigenous archaeology in Canada and describes the contact between Indigenous and European cultures. There is no definitive moment of contact, and the understanding of when Indigenous and European communities first began to influence one another is evolving with new studies of archaeological and historical evidence and from Indigenous oral tradition. Contact in what is now the province of Ontario is broadly assigned to the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Loewen and Chapdelaine 2016).

### 1.2.1 Pre-Contact Archaeological Resources

As the Laurentide ice sheet receded from southern Ontario by approximately 11,000 years ago, the land was opened up and those parts of it not submerged under glacial lakes were available for human occupation (Ellis and Ferris 1990; Lothrop *et al.* 2016). Much of what is understood about the lifeways of the Indigenous peoples who first populated the land that is currently known as southern Ontario is derived from archaeological evidence and ethnographic analogy.

In Ontario, Indigenous occupation prior to the period of contact with European peoples has been divided by archaeologists into archaeological periods based on observed changes in material culture. These archaeological periods are largely based on observed changes in formal lithic tools and are classified as Early Paleo, Late Paleo, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic periods. Following the advent of ceramic technology in the Indigenous archaeological record in Ontario, archaeological periods are classified as Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods, distinguished primarily on observed changes in formal ceramic decoration. It should be noted that archaeological periods do not represent specific Indigenous cultural identities but are, rather, a useful paradigm for categorizing changes in Indigenous material culture practice through time.

The current understanding of Indigenous archaeological periods in southern Ontario is summarized in Table 1, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990) and more recent advances in late Pleistocene radiocarbon calibration techniques (Ellis 2013; Lothrop *et al.* 2016; Munson 2013). The provided time periods are based on the “Common Era” calendar notation system, i.e., Before Common Era (BCE) and Common Era (CE).

**Table 1 Generalized Archaeological Period Chronology**

Archaeological Period	Characteristics	Approximate Time Period	Comment
Early Paleo	Fluted Projectiles	11000 – 9500 BCE	Spruce parkland/caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Projectiles	9500 – 8000 BCE	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 – 6000 BCE	Slow population growth



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Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like Points	6000 – 2500 BCE	Environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Narrow Points	2500 – 1800 BCE	Increasing site size
	Broad Points	1800 – 1500 BCE	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Points	1500 – 1100 BCE	Introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100 – 950 BCE	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BCE	Introduction of pottery
Middle Woodland	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BCE – 500 CE	Increased sedentism
	Princess Point Pottery	550 – 900 CE	Introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Late Woodland Pottery	900 – 1300 CE	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Late Woodland Pottery	1300 – 1400 CE	Long longhouses (100+ metres)
	Late Late Woodland Pottery	1400 – 1650 CE	Tribal warfare and displacement
Contact Indigenous	Various Indigenous Nations	1650 – 1875 CE	Early written records and treaties
Late Historical	Euro-Canadian	1796 CE – present	European settlement

Local environmental conditions during the Paleo period significantly differed from what they are today. Ontario's first peoples would have crossed the landscape in small groups searching for food, particularly migratory game species. Caribou may have been a Paleo diet staple in this area, supplemented by wild plants, small game, birds, and fish. Given the low density of populations on the landscape at this time and their mobile nature, Paleo sites are small and ephemeral and are sometimes identified by the presence of fluted projectile points. Sites are frequently located adjacent to the shorelines of large glacial lakes. Between 11000 and 8000 BCE, Indigenous populations were sustained by hunting, fishing, and foraging and lived a relatively nomadic existence across an extensive geographic territory. Despite these wide territories, social ties were maintained between groups; one method was through gift exchange, evident through exotic lithic material documented on many sites (Ellis 2013:35-40).

By approximately 8000 BCE, evidence existed and became more common for producing ground-stone tools such as axes, chisels, and adzes. These tools are believed to be indicative specifically of woodworking. This evidence can be extended to indicate increased craft production and, arguably, craft specialization. This latter statement is also supported by evidence, dating to approximately 7000 BCE of ornately carved stone objects which would be laborious to produce and have explicit aesthetic qualities (Ellis 2013:41). This is indirectly indicative of changes in social organization which permitted individuals to devote time and effort to craft specialization. Around 8000 BCE, the Great Lakes basin experienced a low-water phase, with shorelines significantly below current lake levels (Stewart 2013: Figure 1.1.C). It is presumed that the majority of human settlements would have been focused along these former shorelines. At approximately 6500 BCE, the climate had warmed considerably since the recession of the glaciers, and the environment had grown more similar to the present day. By approximately 4500 BCE, evidence exists from southern Ontario for the utilization of native copper, i.e., naturally occurring pure copper metal (Ellis 2013:42). The recorded origin of this material along the north shore of Lake Superior indicates the existence of extensive exchange networks across the Great Lakes basin.



At approximately 3500 BCE, the isostatic rebound of the North American plate following the melt of the Laurentide glacier had reached a point which significantly affected the watershed of the Great Lakes basin. Prior to this, the Upper Great Lakes had drained down the Ottawa Valley via the French River and Mattawa River valleys. Following this shift in the watershed, the drainage course of the Great Lakes basin changed to its present course. This also prompted a significant increase in water-level to approximately current levels (with a brief high-water period); this change in water levels is believed to have occurred catastrophically (Stewart 2013:28-30). This change in geography coincides with the earliest evidence for cemeteries (Ellis 2013:46). By 2500 BCE, the earliest evidence exists for the construction of fishing weirs (Ellis *et al.* 1990: Figure 4.1). However, the construction of fishing weirs could have occurred as early as 6650 BCE (Stevens 2004). Construction of these weirs would have required a large amount of communal labour and are indicative of the continued development of the social organization and communal identity. The large-scale procurement of food at a single location also has significant implications for the permanence of settlement within the landscape. This period is also marked by further population increase, and by 1500 BCE, evidence exists for substantial permanent structures (Ellis 2013:45-46).

By approximately 950 BCE, the earliest evidence exists for populations using ceramics. Populations are understood to have continued to exploit natural resources seasonally. This advent of ceramic technology correlated, however, with the intensive exploitation of seed foods, such as goosefoot and knotweed, as well as mast, such as nuts (Williamson 2013:48). The use of ceramics implies changes in the social organization of food storage as well as in the cooking of food and changes in diet. Fish also continued to be an important facet of the economy at this time. Evidence continues to exist for the expansion of social organization (including hierarchy), group identity, ceremonialism (particularly in burial), interregional exchange throughout the Great Lakes basin and beyond, and craft production (Williamson 2013:48-54).

By approximately 550 CE, evidence emerges for the introduction of maize into southern Ontario. This crop would have initially only supplemented Indigenous peoples' diet and economy (Birch and Williamson 2013:13-14). Maize-based agriculture gradually became more important to societies. By approximately 900 CE, permanent communities emerged which are primarily focused on agriculture and the storage of crops, with satellite locations oriented toward procuring other resources such as hunting, fishing, and foraging. By approximately 1250 CE, evidence exists for the common cultivation of the historical Indigenous cultigens, including maize, beans, squash, sunflower, and tobacco. The extant archaeological record demonstrates many cultural traits similar to historical Indigenous nations (Williamson 2013:55). Both Huron-Wendat and Anishinaabeg traditional history indicate that ancestral Ontario Iroquoian peoples (e.g., the Neutral and the Huron-Wendat) and Anishinaabeg cohabitated the region (Kapyrka 2018).

### **1.3 Post-Contact Archaeological Resources**

The post-contact Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking communities by the New York State Iroquois in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century and the subsequent arrival of Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario at the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991). By 1690, Ojibwa speaking people had begun moving south into the lower Great Lakes basin. The Indigenous economy since the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> century focused on fishing and the fur trade, supplemented by agriculture and hunting (Konrad 1981; Rogers 1978).



Numerous Indigenous groups and communities are associated with the post-contact occupation of southern Ontario and the general area of the Project.

At the turn of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the region of the study area was occupied by Iroquoian populations who are historically described as the *Neutre* (by the French), *Neutral* (by the English), or the *Atawandaron* (by the Huron-Wendat); their autonym is not conclusively known (Birch 2015). This group may be ancestral Haudenosaunee as they had similar culture, language, and ceremonies and were considered by the Haudenosaunee to be under the Great Law governance (Hill 2017). The Neutral consisted of a confederacy of multiple nations. Claude Bernou's 1680 map indicates the then dispersed *Niagagarega* (west of the Niagara River) lived in the region of the study area (White 1978: Figure 2). Archaeological settlements dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> century have been identified in the region of the study area, close to the Upper Twenty Mile Creek Grimsby and Eastern Niagara settlement clusters (including the Grimsby site) and culturally affiliated with the Neutral (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990: Table 13.1). In 1649, the Seneca and the Mohawk led a campaign into southern Ontario and dispersed the *Atawandaron* (Neutral), and the Seneca established dominance over the region (Heidenreich 1978; Konrad 1981).

Around 1680, the Mississauga had begun moving south into the lower Great Lakes basin and began a counter-offensive against the Seneca (Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation n.d.). Mississauga oral traditions, as told by Chief Robert Paudash and recorded in 1904, indicate that after the Mississauga defeat of the Mohawk, who retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario, a peace treaty was negotiated between those groups (Paudash 1905). Upon the Mississaugas' return they decided to settle permanently in southern Ontario. These events occurred around 1695 (Praxis Research Associates n.d.). The Mississaugas' inhabited a large area at the western end of Lake Ontario throughout the 1700s and into the 1800s. Between 1695 and the mid-1820s the Mississaugas' continued to follow a yearly cycle of resource harvest and movement throughout their southern Ontario territory (Praxis Research Associates n.d.).

With the end of the American Revolutionary War in 1783, the Six Nations Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) were forced to leave their traditional homeland in New York State and elsewhere after the British surrendered their land to the Americans in the 1783 Treaty of Paris (Hill 2017). The Six Nations Iroquois (Haudenosaunee) therefore moved into their previous hunting grounds of southern Ontario. The largest group settled in the Grand River valley near Brantford, Ontario, to become the Six Nations of the Grand River. The Indigenous economy from the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> century focused on fishing and the fur trade, supplemented by agriculture and hunting.

Despite the differentiation among these groups in Euro-Canadian sources, there was a considerably different view by Indigenous groups concerning their self-identification during the first few centuries of European contact. These peoples relied upon kinship ties that cut across European notions of nation identity (Bohaker 2006:277-283). Many of the British-imposed nation names such as Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, or Mississauga artificially separated how self-identified Indigenous peoples' classified themselves; these groups were culturally and socially more alike than contemporary European documentation might indicate (Bohaker 2006:1-8).



The expansion of the fur trade led to increased interaction between European and Indigenous people, and ultimately intermarriage between European men and Indigenous women. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century the progeny of these marriages began to identify as Métis and no longer identified directly with either their paternal or maternal cultures. The ethnogenesis of the Métis progressed with the establishment of distinct Métis communities along the major waterways in the Great Lakes of Ontario. Métis communities were primarily focused around the upper Great Lakes and along Georgian Bay, however Métis people have historically lived throughout Ontario (Métis Nation of Ontario 2025; Stone and Chaput 1978:607-608).

Since contact with European explorers and immigrants and, later, with the establishment of provincial and federal governments (the Crown), the lands within Ontario have been included in various treaties, land claims, and land cessions. Though not an exhaustive list, Morris (1943) provides a general outline of some of the treaties within the Province of Ontario from 1783 to 1923. While it is difficult to exactly delineate treaty boundaries today, an approximate outline of the treaty lands described by Morris (1943) is provided in Figure 3. According to Morris (1943), the study area is situated within the described limits of the 1792 indenture of the 1784 “Between the Lakes Purchase” between the British government (referred to as “the Crown”) and the Mississaugas. This treaty:

*...was made with the Mississaugas Indians 7th December, 1792, though purchased as early as 1784. This purchase in 1784 was to procure for that part of the Six Nation Indians coming into Canada a permanent abode.*

*The area included in this Treaty is, Lincoln County excepting Niagara Township; Saltfleet, Binbrook, Barton, Glanford and Ancaster Townships, in Wentworth County; Brantford, Onondaga, Tuscarora, Oakland and Burford Townships in Brant County; East and West Oxford, North and South Norwich, and Dereham Townships in Oxford County; North Dorchester Township in Middlesex County; South Dorchester, Malahide and Bayham Township in Elgin County; all Norfolk and Haldimand Counties; Pelham, Wainfleet, Thorold, Cumberland and Humberstone Townships in Welland County ... .*

(Morris 1943:17-18)

As demonstrated above, the nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as European settlers encroached upon Indigenous territory. However, despite this shift, “written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to...systems of ideology and thought” (Ferris 2009:114). As a result, Indigenous peoples have left behind archaeological resources throughout the region which show continuity with past peoples, even if they have not been explicitly recorded in Euro-Canadian documentation.

## **1.4 Euro-Canadian Archaeological Resources**

The study area is located on part of Lots 31 and 32, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Gainsborough, former Lincoln County, now Township of West Lincoln, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario, with AgGv-146 situated on part of Lot 31.



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#### 1 Project Context

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Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe issued a proclamation in 1792 dividing Upper Canada into 19 counties, one of which was Lincoln County. Lincoln County was established through a Provincial Act in 1798 which stated that, “the townships of Clinton, Grimsby, Saltfleet, Barton, Ancaster, Glanford, Binbrook, Gainsborough and Caistor, do form and constitute the first riding of the County of Lincoln...” (Powell and Coffman 1956). Each of the townships in Lincoln County was given the name of a town in Lincoln County, England. The earliest Euro-Canadian occupation of the study area followed the American Revolutionary War, when an influx of British settlers migrated to the counties of Lincoln and Welland. Chippawa Creek and Twenty Mile Creek were two important navigation routes through those counties. In 1792, Chippawa Creek was renamed the Welland River. Settlers sometimes referred to Twenty Mile Creek as the River Jordan. Lumber mills made use of the waterways to move trees for processing in the mills.

People had already been living in Gainsborough (or Gainsboro) Township since the early 1780s, many of them Loyalists who left the United States during the American Revolutionary War. John Dochstader was the first European settler to arrive in Gainsborough in 1783. Dochstader settled on Lots 1 and 2, along Concessions 1 and 2, although the township was not officially surveyed until 1789 by Augustus Jones (Lincoln County Council 1956). The surrounding land was settled in the following years by members of the Heaslip, Henry, Hodges, Reese, Comfort, Gee, and Hutt families, among others (Lincoln County Council 1956). Schoolhouses were constructed near Gee Bridge and in St. Anns prior to 1800 and the first log church was constructed on Lot 13, Concession 6 in 1799. Settlement of Gainsborough Township was slower than others in the region due to its “inland” location (Lincoln County Council 1956).

Despite the lack of infrastructure, several small communities developed in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries that still survive today, including St. Anns, Wellandport, and Bismark. In general, land-use in Gainsborough Township remains largely agricultural. The town of Smithville was first settled by the Griffin family. Originally known as Griffintown, the early community’s name was later changed to Smithville after the maiden name of Mrs. Griffin (Lincoln County Council 1956). By 1846, the recorded population of Smithville was 150 and included several businesses, such as a post office, sawmill, grist mill, cloth factory, machine shop, two blacksmiths, two shoemakers, and a tannery (Smith 1846). By 1876 Smithville had 700 inhabitants and numerous schools, businesses, and religious institutions (Page and Co. 1876). In 1816, a combination grist and sawmill was built by Smith Griffin, one of Richard’s sons, on the Jordan River in Smithville. The mill was a “treadmill” and settlers who wanted their grain ground were required to provide their own motive power by putting their oxen on the tread (Page 1923). Smith Griffin was also the first merchant in Smithville (Page and Co. 1876).

A portion of the 1862 map of Gainsborough Township from *Tremaine’s Illustrated Map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland* (Tremaine 1862) is provided on Figure 4. Based on the 1862 map, the portion of Lot 31 most relevant to AgGv-146 is illustrated as being owned by the ‘Estate of Late James Page’; no structures are depicted on the parcel.

A portion of the 1876 map of Gainsborough Township from the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Ontario* (Page and Co. 1876) is provided on Figure 5. By this time, the parcel identified as being owned by the ‘Estate of Late James Page’ had been subdivided, with the parcel most



relevant to AgGv-146 illustrated as being owned by “A. Page”: a structure with an orchard/garden illustrated within the parcel.

Although landowner information is available on some of the historical maps, it should be recognized that historical county atlases were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences, and landholdings of subscribers and were funded by subscriptions fees. Therefore, landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997:100). As historical atlases were funded by subscription fees, landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on maps. In addition, structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

Review of historical mapping also has inherent accuracy difficulties due to potential error in geo-referencing. Geo-referencing is conducted by assigning spatial coordinates to fixed locations and using these points to spatially reference the remainder of the map. Due to changes in “fixed” locations over time (e.g., road intersections, road alignments, watercourses, etc.), errors/difficulties of scale and the relative idealism of the historical cartography, historical maps may not translate accurately into real space points. This may provide obvious inconsistencies during the historical map review. Nonetheless, the majority of the region surrounding the study area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 150 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian immigrants by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

### **1.4.1 Site-Specific Property History**

Archaeological site AgGv-146 is located within part of Lot 31, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Gainsborough, former Lincoln County, now Township of West Lincoln, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario. The 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of Lot 31, Concession 6, Township of Gainsborough, can be traced using the Land Registry data and census records. Table 2 summarizes the land registry information for Lot 31, Concession 6, Township of Gainsborough, from 1797 to 1948.

**Table 2 Land Registry History for Lot 31, Concession 6, Township of Gainsborough, 1802 to 1966**

<b>Registration Number</b>	<b>Instrument Type</b>	<b>Date of Instrument (Day/Month/Year)</b>	<b>Grantor</b>	<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Land and Remarks</b>
None	Patent	10/03/1797	The Crown	Abraham Griffin	North (N) ½ 100 acres
None	Bargain & Sale (B&S)	11/02/1836	Abraham and Stephen Griffin	James Page	East (E) part (pt) N ½ 20 acres
2006	B&S	07/10/1837	Abraham & Ray Griffin	James Page	Northeast (NE) pt 40 acres
2252	Probate of Will	24/05/1861	James Page	Alfred + Calvin Page	N pt
982	Quit Claim	21/03/1870	Calvin Page	Alfred Page	60 acres



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Registration Number	Instrument Type	Date of Instrument (Day/Month/Year)	Grantor	Grantee	Land and Remarks
1877	B&S	April 1877	Alfred Page, <i>et ux.</i>	John and Maria Davis	NE pt, 27 acres
8970	Probate	18/12/1906	Maria A. Davis, deceased	James F. Davis (son)	60 acres
8911	B&S	30/11/1914	Alpheus and James F. Davis, Executors of Maria A. Davis, married woman, deceased	James F. Davis	62 acres, 32 rods
12589	Grant	August 1938	James F. Davis, <i>et ux.</i>	Franklin Haverly Davis + Violet Gertrude Davis, as joint tenants	27 acres, 32 rods, part of the lot and other lands
12977	Grant	June 1948	Violet Gertrude Davis	Albert Geo Boulter	27 acres, 32 rods part and other lands

The Crown Patent for the north half of Lot 31, Concession 6, was granted to Abraham Griffin in March 1797 (OnLand 2024a). In February 1836, Abraham and Stephen Griffin sold 20 acres of the east portion of the north half of Lot 31 to James Page (OnLand 2024a). The year following, in October 1837, James Page purchased another 40 acres of the northeast portion of the lot from Abraham and Ray Griffin (OnLand 2024a).

James Dowlin Page was born in January 1801 in New York, to parents Samuel Page and Hannah Cornell. After immigrating to Upper Canada, Page married Mary Fisher, a Canadian born in Lincoln County, in 1824. By 1851, Page is recorded in the Census as a farmer living with his wife, and their eight children: Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Mariah, Nancy, Margaret, Alfred, and Calvin (Library and Archives Canada 1851). In 1861, Page is recorded as a yeoman (a farmer or labourer) and continues to live with his wife and their five children (Library and Archives Canada 1861). The family was living in a frame house at the time the census was taken (Library and Archives Canada 1861).

Following his death in 1861, ownership of the property passed to James' sons Alfred and Calvin Page (OnLand 2024a). In 1870, Calvin transferred full ownership to Alfred Page (OnLand 2024b). In 1871, Calvin, Alfred, and four of their sisters continued to live on the property together (Library and Archives Canada 1871). In April 1877, Alfred sold the northeast portion of his lot, totalling 27 acres, to John and Maria Davis (OnLand 2024b).

In 1881, John Davis was recorded in the Census as a farmer, living next to Calvin Page and his wife and children (Library and Archives Canada 1881). He was recorded as living with Maria, as well as their children Alphine [sic], Sarah, John, Joseph, Nancy, George, James, and William (Library and Archives



Canada 1881). Ten years later, in 1891, John and Maria Davis were still living with their eight children (Library and Archives Canada 1891). By 1901, John remained a farmer, and only five children are still living with their parents (Library and Archives Canada 1901).

In 1906, after Maria's death, ownership of the 60-acre property transferred to her son James F. Davis (OnLand 2024c). In 1911, James is recorded as living on Lot 31, Concession 6 in Gainsboro Township with his wife, father, son, daughter, as well as his sister Nancy and brother George (Library and Archives Canada 1911). James is recorded as a farmer, like his father (Library and Archives Canada 1911). In 1921, the family was still living on the property, however, the household only included James, his wife Laura, their daughter Violet Gertrude and son John D, and James' brother George (Library and Archives Canada 1921). Finally, by 1931, only James, his wife, and George are living on the property (Library and Archives Canada 1931). In 1931, the house occupied by James Davis is described as a wood house with nine rooms, valued at \$3,000 (Library and Archives Canada 1931).

Over thirty years later, in August 1938, James F. Davis sold the property, which included 27 acres and other lands, to Franklin Haverly Davis and Violet Gertrude Davis (OnLand 2024c). This ongoing fluctuation of acres associated with this property was likely a result of the additional property owned by the Page family, located at the northwest corner of Lot 30. In 1943, Franklin transferred sole ownership of the property to Violet (OnLand 2024c). In June 1948, Violet sold the property to Albert Geo Boulter (OnLand 2024c). In the 1960s, Boulter began subdividing the property into smaller portions (OnLand 2024d).

To summarize, land registry data indicates that Lot 31 was initially patented to Abraham Griffin in 1797. The Page family obtained a portion of Lot 31 in 1836 and through various parcelling and internal exchanges, much of the lot remained with the Page family until 1877. From 1877 to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, the parcel of Lot 31 associated most closely with AgGv-146 was owned and occupied by the Davis family. No structures are noted for the portion of Lot 31 relevant to AgGv-146 on the 1862 map (Figure 4); however, one structure, with an orchard/garden, is depicted on the 1876 map (Figure 5), attributed to the Page family.

### **1.4.2 20<sup>th</sup> Century Mapping**

The 1907 topographic map (Department of Militia and Defence 1907) depicts a structure in the northeast corner of Lot 31, Concession 6 (Figure 6). By the time of the 1929 topographic map (Department of National Defence 1929), the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway (Dunnville Branch), now abandoned, was established along the eastern edge of Lot 31 and the structure from 1907 remains illustrated (Figure 6). On the 1938 topographic map (Department of National Defence 1938), a second structure is illustrated in the northeast corner of Lot 31 (Figure 6). The two structures remain depicted on the 1972 topographic map (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1972), with the structure nearest the road (Townline Road) illustrated as a solid black square, likely representing a house, and the structure set back from the road illustrated as hollow black square, likely an outbuilding, shed, or barn (Figure 6)



## 1.5 Archaeological Context

### 1.5.1 Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the Haldimand Clay Plains physiographic region as defined by Chapman and Putnam (1984). This region is defined as:

*Lying between the Niagara escarpment and Lake Erie, occupying all of the Niagara peninsula except the fruit belt below the escarpment, the Haldimand clay plain has an area of about 1,350 square miles. Although it was all submerged in Lake Warren, the till is not all buried by stratified clay; it comes to the surface generally in low morainic ridges in the north. In fact, there is in that area a confused intermixture of stratified clay and till. The northern part has more relief than the southern part where the typically level lake plains occur.*

(Chapman and Putnam 1984:156)

Soils in the study area are classified as Haldimand clay loam. Haldimand clay loam is formed on clay till and has imperfect drainage (Wicklund and Matthews 1963). Agricultural production is less satisfactory than other soils in the Niagara region, and today it is mainly used for grain crops if drainage can be improved (Wicklund and Matthews 1963).

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and, since water sources in southwestern Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site locations in Ontario. The closest source of fresh water to AgGv-146 is Twenty Mile Creek, located approximately 315 metres to the northeast. Another source of fresh water, North Creek, is located approximately 1,200 metres south of AgGv-146.

### 1.5.2 Registered Archaeological Sites

In Canada, archaeological sites are registered within the Borden system, a national grid system designed by Charles Borden in 1952 (Borden 1952). The grid covers the entire surface area of Canada and is divided into major units containing an area that is two degrees in latitude by four degrees in longitude. Major units are designated by uppercase letters. Each major unit is subdivided into 288 basic unit areas, each containing an area of 10 minutes in latitude by 10 minutes in longitude. The width of basic units reduces as one moves north due to the curvature of the earth. In southern Ontario, each basic unit measures approximately 13.5 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. In northern Ontario, adjacent to Hudson Bay, each basic unit measures approximately 10.2 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. Basic units are designated by lower case letters. Individual sites are assigned a unique, sequential number as they are registered. These sequential numbers are issued by the Ministry who maintain the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*. The study area under review is located within Borden Block AgGv.



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Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The Ministry will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* has shown that there are 30 registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of AgGv-146 (Government of Ontario 2025a), with no registered archaeological sites being located within 50 metres of AgGv-146. Table 3 lists the registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of AgGv-146.

**Table 3 Registered Archaeological Sites Near AgGv-146**

<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>
AgGv-54	Riverview Estates	Camp	Indigenous
AgGv-60	Not applicable (n/a)	Camp	Indigenous
AgGv-61	n/a	Scatter	Indigenous
AgGv-62	n/a	Findspot	Indigenous
AgGv-65	Area 1	Camp	Indigenous
AgGv-66	Area 2	Camp	Indigenous
AgGv-67	Area 3	Camp	Indigenous
AgGv-68	Area 4	Camp	Indigenous
AgGv-69	Area 5	Camp	Indigenous
AgGv-70	Area 6	Camp	Indigenous
AgGv-71	Area 7	Camp	Indigenous
AgGv-72	Area 8	Camp	Indigenous
AgGv-73	Area 9	Camp	Indigenous
AgGv-74	Area 10	Camp	Indigenous
AgGv-75	Area 11	Camp	Indigenous
AgGv-76	Area 12	Camp	Indigenous
AgGv-77	Bartel Bridge	Camp	Indigenous
AgGv-79	n/a	Findspot	Indigenous
AgGv-80	n/a	Findspot	Indigenous
AgGv-81	n/a	Findspot	Indigenous
AgGv-82	n/a	Findspot	Indigenous
AgGv-83	n/a	Findspot	Indigenous



<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>
AgGv-84	n/a	Findspot	Indigenous
AgGv-86	Wolf	Findspot	Indigenous
AgGv-102	n/a	Scatter	Indigenous
AgGv-103	n/a	Findspot	Indigenous
AgGv-145	Location 1	Scatter	Euro-Canadian
AgGv-147	J Patterson	Agricultural	Euro-Canadian
AgGv-148	n/a	Camp	Indigenous
AgGv-149	n/a	Findspot	Indigenous

An examination of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* (Government of Ontario 2025b) identified no previous archaeological assessments documenting work within 50 metres of AgGv-146, other than the archaeological assessments completed for the Project. Further discussion of the previous investigations related to the Project is provided below.

### **1.5.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations**

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHCI) completed Stage 1 and Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the Project (PHCI 2020). The Stage 2 property survey identified two archaeological locations that were registered with the Ministry: AgGv-146 and AgGv-147. In addition, one isolated Indigenous findspot was recorded: Findspot 1.

Findspot 1 comprises an isolated chipped lithic scraper, manufactured from Haldimand chert (PHCI 2020). The cultural heritage value or interest of Findspot 1 was sufficiently documented and no further archaeological assessment was recommended (PHCI 2020).

AgGv-146, the Algernon Page site, was identified during test pit survey and comprises 42 Euro-Canadian artifacts from an area measuring approximately 40 metres by 30 metres (PHCI 2020). The artifact collection recovered from AgGv-146 is primarily domestic ceramic tablewares dating to a period of use from the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. PHCI (2020) determined that AgGv-146 retained further cultural heritage value or interest, and Stage 3 archaeological assessment was recommended.

AgGv-147, the J. Patterson site, was identified during pedestrian survey and comprises 73 Euro-Canadian artifacts from an area measuring approximately 35 metres by 45 metres (PHCI 2020). The artifact collection recovered from AgGv-147 is primarily domestic ceramic tablewares dating to a period of use from the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. PHCI (2020) determined that AgGv-147 retained further cultural heritage value or interest, and Stage 3 archaeological assessment was recommended.



## **1.6 Existing Conditions**

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AgGv-146 was conducted between November 14, 2024, and November 21, 2024, under Project Information Form (PIF) number P256-0833-2024, issued to Parker Dickson, MA, of Stantec, by the Ministry. Based on the Stage 2 results, the site measures approximately 40 metres (north-south) by 30 metres (east-west). The archaeological site is located in scrubland and sparse woodlot within part of Lot 31, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Gainsborough, former Lincoln County, now Township of West Lincoln, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario.



## 2 Field Methods

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AgGv-146 was conducted between November 14, 2024, and November 21, 2024, under PIF number P256-0833-2024, issued to Parker Dickson, MA, of Stantec, by the Ministry. Based on the Stage 2 results, the site measures approximately 40 metres (north-south) by 30 metres (east-west). The archaeological site is located in scrubland and sparse woodlot and, thus, a CSP was not required. Stage 3 archaeological assessment proceeded directly to test unit excavations.

During the Stage 3 assessment, field, weather, and lighting conditions were suitable for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. At no time was the archaeological assessment conducted when the field, weather, or lighting conditions were detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material or identification of subsurface cultural features (Table 4). Photographic documentation in Section 8.1 of this report confirms that field conditions met the requirements for a Stage 3 archaeological assessment, as per the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.9.6 Standard 1.a; Government of Ontario 2011).

**Table 4 Weather and Field Conditions**

Date	Field Director	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
November 14, 2024	Bobbi Sheppard (R1152)	Grid datums; grid setup; test unit excavation	Overcast and cool, with light intermittent rain	Soil ranges from dry to damp and is friable; soil screens well
November 15, 2024	Bobbi Sheppard (R1152)	Test unit excavation	Overcast and cool	Soil ranges from dry to damp and is friable; soil screens well
November 18, 2024	Nick Kilpatrick (R1391)	Test unit excavation	Overcast and cool	Soil ranges from dry to damp and is friable; soil screens well
November 19, 2024	Nick Kilpatrick (R1391)	Test unit excavation	Mainly cloudy and mild	Soil ranges from dry to damp and is friable; soil screens well
November 20, 2024	Nick Kilpatrick (R1391)	Test unit excavation	Mainly cloudy and mild	Soil ranges from dry to damp and is friable; soil screens well
November 21, 2024	Nick Kilpatrick (R1391)	Test unit excavation	Overcast and cool, with light intermittent rain	Soil ranges from dry to damp and is friable; soil screens well

Upon arrival at the site, the geographical reference markers that were documented during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment (PHCI 2020) were relocated using a high precision R1 Receiver paired with a mobile device (iPhone) with an accuracy of less than 10 millimetres (mm). Datum stakes were placed in the ground and a five-metre by five-metre grid of one-metre square test units was established across the AgGv-146 site limits as defined by the Stage 2 data (PHCI 2020). This grid was established using a high precision R1 Receiver paired with a mobile device (iPhone) with an accuracy of less than 10 mm. The five-metre units in the grid are referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each five-metre square was divided into 25 one-metre units, with subsquare number one located in the



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southwest corner of the five-metre, number five in the southeast corner, number six located immediately north of number one, and so on (Figure 7).

The Stage 3 assessment included the hand excavation of 58 one-metre units strategically positioned to test the nature and density of the subsurface artifact distribution at the site. The Stage 2 assessment of AgGv-146 yielded a spatially discrete cluster of Euro-Canadian artifacts and it was not evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest would result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4. The test unit placement strategy outlined in Standards 1 and 2 of Table 3.1 of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) was followed and a series of 45 one-metre square test units were positioned at, roughly, five-metre intervals across the site to encompass the scatter area identified through Stage 2 survey and Stage 3 CSP. Grid units were largely excavated in subsquare one to facilitate an even placement over the Stage 2 limits; however, due to immovable encumbrances, i.e., existing concrete foundations, a concrete well, debris piles, and standing and fallen trees, some units were moved to differing subsquare locations while trying to maintain a five-metre grid placement. Photos 1 to 10 illustrate typical examples of immovable encumbrances.

Following this, 13 additional units, amounting to more than 20% of the grid unit total, were placed in areas of interest within the site, i.e., adjacent to "high" yielding test units and near immovable encumbrances. In accordance with Section 3.2.3 Standard 1 and Guideline 1 of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the Stage 3 site limits were defined based upon sterile units and repetitive low yields on the periphery of the site (i.e., 10 or less artifacts per unit). Photos 11 to 18 document the Stage 3 test unit excavation at AgGv-146. Figure 8 provides the results of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

The Stage 3 test units were excavated in systematic levels. Each one-metre unit contained a single stratigraphic layer (topsoil) and was excavated into the first five centimetres of sterile subsoil. The excavated soil from the units was screened through six-mm hardware cloth. The subsoil surface of each unit was shovel shined, troweled, and examined for any evidence of subsurface cultural features prior to backfilling. No subsurface cultural features were identified during the test unit excavations. The test units ranged in depth from 15 centimetres (cm) to 49 cm. Taking into account that each test unit had been excavated five cm into sterile subsoil, the topsoil ranged in depth from 10 cm to 44 cm.

The artifacts recovered during Stage 3 archaeological assessment were retained for laboratory analysis and description. Artifacts recovered during Stage 3 excavation were recorded and catalogued with reference to their corresponding one-metre subsquare unit number.



### 3 Record of Finds – AgGv-146

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AgGv-146 was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 5 and the results of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AgGv-146 are discussed in greater detail below. Maps indicating the exact site location and UTM coordinates recorded during the Stage 3 assessment of AgGv-146 are included in the *Supplementary Documentation* to this report.

**Table 5 Inventory of Documentary Record**

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
12 pages of field notes	Stantec office in London, Ontario	In original field book and scanned in project file
One digital map and data files	Stantec GIS server in Markham, Ontario	Stored digitally on central GIS server
One map provided by the Client	Stantec office in London, Ontario	Hard and digital copies in project file
47 digital photographs	Stantec office in London, Ontario	Stored digitally in project file and on central GIS server

The material culture collected during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AgGv-146 is contained in one Bankers box, labeled by location, Borden number, and artifact class and type. The box will be temporarily housed at the Stantec London office until formal arrangements can be made for a transfer to a Ministry collections facility.

#### 3.1 Cultural Material

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AgGv-146 was conducted between November 14, 2024, and November 21, 2024. The test unit excavation consisted of the hand excavation of 58 one-metre units and resulted in the recovery of 1,524 artifacts. Of the 58 one-metre units excavated the highest artifact yield was 160 and one unit was sterile. No subsurface cultural features were identified. A collapsed concrete foundation was noted in the centre of the site, along with ancillary former structures, such as a well and tank (likely for heating), and various piles of modern debris and fallen trees. Figure 8 provides the results of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. A summary of the artifacts recovered from AgGv-146 is provided in Table 6 and samples of recovered artifacts are illustrated on Plates 1 to 8 in Section 8.2.

**Table 6 AgGv-146, Stage 3 Artifact Summary**

Artifacts	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Structural	515	33.8
Ceramic	420	27.6



<b>Artifacts</b>	<b>Frequency (n)</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Household	401	26.3
Recent material	92	6.0
Metal artifacts	68	4.5
Personal	21	1.4
Horse hardware	3	0.2
Firearms/military	2	0.1
Miscellaneous artifacts	2	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### **3.1.1 Structural Artifacts**

The structural artifact assemblage recovered from AgGv-146 during Stage 3 assessment comprises 515 items (Table 7). A sample of the recovered structural artifacts is illustrated on Plate 1 in Section 8.2.

**Table 7 Structural Artifact Summary**

<b>Structural Artifact</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Nail, cut	170	33.0
Nail, wire drawn	139	27.0
Glass, window	138	26.8
Nail, undetermined	29	5.6
Brick	27	5.2
Bolt	8	1.6
Nail, wrought	3	0.6
Mortar	1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### **3.1.1.1 Iron Nails**

Iron nails can be temporally diagnostic. The 341 iron nails recovered from AgGv-146 comprise 170 cut nails, 139 wire drawn nails, 29 indeterminate nails, and 3 wrought nails. Machine cut nails were cut from a flat sheet of iron, resulting in shanks with a rectangular cross-section. The head is usually rectangular and was often welded into place. Invented about 1790, cut nails saw common use from the 1830s until the 1890s when they were replaced by wire drawn nails (Adams 1994). Wire drawn nails are still in widespread use today, with a round cross-section and round head. First developed in the 1850s, they began to replace the cut nail in the 1890s (Adams 1994). Wrought nails were manufactured by hand and display distinctive faceted or “rose” heads. Shanks are generally square in cross-section with all sides tapering to a point. These were by far the most common variety of nail before the widespread adoption of



machine-cut nails in the 1830s (Adams 1994). Overall, the iron nail assemblage recovered from AgGv-146, in particular the abundance of wire drawn nails, suggests a late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century period of use.

### 3.1.1.2 Window Glass

Window glass can be temporally diagnostic. In the 1840s, window glass thickness changed dramatically. This was in a large part due to the lifting of the English import tax on window glass in 1850, which taxed glass by weight and encouraged manufacturers to produce thin panes. Thus, most window glass manufactured before 1850 tends to be less than 1.6 mm thick, while later glass is thicker (Kenyon 1980a). Of the 138 pieces of window glass collected during the Stage 3 assessment of AgGv-146, over 90% are greater than 1.6 mm thick. Overall, the window glass assemblage recovered from AgGv-146 suggests that most of the glass was purchased after 1850.

### 3.1.1.3 Other Structural Items

Twenty-seven pieces of red brick, eight threaded bolts (three with nuts), and one piece of mortar were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of AgGv-146. These items are temporally non-diagnostic.

## 3.1.2 Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 420 sherds of refined ceramics was recovered from AgGv-146 during the Stage 3 assessment (Table 8). Samples of the recovered ceramic artifacts are illustrated on Plates 2 to 5 in Section 8.2.

**Table 8 Ceramic Assemblage by Ware Type**

Ceramic Ware Type	N	%
Ironstone	261	62.1
Utilitarian	89	21.2
Semi-porcelain	23	5.5
Rockinghamware	12	2.9
Ceramic, undetermined	11	2.6
Stoneware	10	2.4
Ceramic, recent	6	1.4
Yellowware	4	1.0
Pearlware	3	0.7
Porcelain	1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>100.0</b>



### 3.1.2.1 Ironstone

Ironstone, also known as white granite or stone china, is a ceramic classified between earthenware and porcelain, with thick vitrified white paste, a background colour of white to bluish gray tint and a thick clear glasslike glaze (Florida Museum of Natural History 2025). It was introduced in the 1840s for tablewares, kitchenwares and toiletwares and became the most popular tableware ceramic by the 1870s and 1880s (Saint Mary’s University 2025). Undecorated ironstone was most common after 1840 (Miller 1991). By 1897, ironstone was the cheapest dinnerware available, and prices charged for moulded patterns were the same as those charged for plain, undecorated types (Sussman 1997). In total, 261 pieces of ironstone were recovered from AgGv-146 (Table 9), with the majority of pieces (65.9%) being undecorated.

**Table 9 Ironstone Ceramics**

<b>Decorative Type</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Ironstone, undecorated	172	65.9
Ironstone, transfer printed	42	16.1
Ironstone, moulded	33	12.6
Ironstone, painted	6	2.3
Ironstone, banded	4	1.5
Ironstone, stamped	2	0.8
Ironstone, flow transfer printed	2	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Transfer printed ironstone was done using tissue paper, which allowed for shading and finer line details, or oil and a sheet of glue, which created a design with little dots (Stelle 2001). Transfer printing was popular throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. During the 1840s, colours such as brown, black, red, green, and purple were popular. Between 1850 and 1890 only blue, black and brown were popular, with a variety of colour becoming popular again in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Adams 1994). The assemblage of 42 transfer printed ironstone artifacts from AgGv-146 includes the colours: blue, green, red, gold, and teal. Collectively, these colours suggest a late 19<sup>th</sup> century to early 20<sup>th</sup> century period of use.

Moulded ironstone was produced during the same time period as undecorated ironstone. Generally, up until the 1870s, potters produced wares with detailed molding or sharp angles (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2015). After this time, designs became simpler and moulded wares decreased in popularity (Wetherbee 1985). Geometric paneling and scalloped motifs were the earliest moulded forms, popular from the 1840s to the 1850s. Foliage or floral motifs, and classical motifs such as acanthus leaves and Greek keys, were popular from the 1850s to the 1860s (Wetherbee 1985). Wheat was one of the most common motifs on moulded ironstone from the 1860s to the turn of the century, sometimes used in combination with grapes, corn, or clover (Sussman 1985; Wetherbee 1985). Ribbed patterns were produced primarily in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (Wetherbee 1985). Within the collection of 33 moulded ironstone artifacts from AgGv-146, the types of moulding include 10 wheat patterns, five panels, and one



ribbed pattern, along with several indeterminate forms. Collectively, the moulding designs suggest a late 19<sup>th</sup> century to early 20<sup>th</sup> century period of use.

The balance of the ironstone assemblage from AgGv-146 comprises painted sherds of red, green, blue, and purple; stamped sherds of red and blue designs; and banded sherds with blue and black slip bands. These sherds are indicative of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century to early 20<sup>th</sup> century period of use.

### **3.1.2.2 Utilitarian Ware**

The utilitarian ware assemblage recovered from AgGv-146 comprises 89 sherds of red earthenware and 10 sherds of stoneware. Earthenware vessels are red or buff coloured and were often lead glazed. In Ontario, earthenwares were manufactured in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century with a decline by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century as other material, such as glass, became more popular (Adams 1994). The earthenware recovered from AgGv-146 is a mix of glazed and unglazed sherds. Those sherds with glaze exhibit colours of brown, light brown, reddish/orange brown, and various shades of green.

Stoneware has vitrified stone-like paste due to the high temperatures used to fire the pottery. The paste colours vary from white, gray and tan and are generally quite thick and durable. A common glaze on stoneware is salt-glazed, which is achieved by introducing salt to the kiln during the firing process (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2015). Stoneware was made in Ontario from 1849 onwards (Adams 1994). Of the 10 pieces of stoneware recovered from AgGv-146, five have a brown glaze, three are salt-glazed, and two have a tan glaze.

Overall, the utilitarian ware recovered from AgGv-146 supports a late 19<sup>th</sup> century period of use.

### **3.1.2.3 Semi-porcelain**

Semi-porcelain is a more vitrified version of ironstone, developed in the 1890s by the Johnson Brothers (Zarucchi 2004). It was designed to be inexpensive while having the characteristics of fine china, such as being thin bodied, with the durability of ironstone. It was popular during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Twenty-three pieces of semi-porcelain were recovered from AgGv-146 during the Stage 3 assessment.

### **3.1.2.4 Rockinghamware**

Rockinghamware sherds have been identified as yellow earthenware with a Rockingham glaze, which is a brown mottled and streaked glaze that often has part of the ceramic paste showing through. Rockinghamware first became popular in the 1840s and was manufactured throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is still produced in small quantities today (Adams 1994). Twelve pieces of Rockinghamware were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of AgGv-146.



### **3.1.2.5 Yellowware**

Yellowware is partially vitrified earthenware used mostly for food preparation, storage and toiletwares. It is made from naturally buff coloured clay and generally has a clear glaze (Sussman 1997). Yellowware was manufactured circa 1840 to present and was at its peak from 1870 to 1900 (Saint Mary's University 2025). Four pieces of yellowware were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of AgGv-146.

### **3.1.2.6 Pearlware**

Pearlware can be easily identified by a bluish glaze that appears along footring crevices because of the addition of cobalt to the glaze. Pearlware first came into production in 1779 with a decline in popularity starting in the 1830s (Adams 1994). The pearlware collection from AgGv-146 comprises three sherds, one each of undecorated, painted, and edged. Given the paucity of recovered pearlware sherds, this collection is likely more representative of heirloom items than an indication of period of use.

### **3.1.2.7 Porcelain**

Porcelain wares are produced with very high firing temperatures, which results in a partial vitrification of the paste. Vessel bodies tend to be translucent and can be very thin. Because of its prohibitive cost, porcelain is rare on 19<sup>th</sup> century sites in Ontario but becomes relatively common by the 20<sup>th</sup> century as less expensive production techniques were developed in Europe (Kenyon 1980b). One sherd of moulded porcelain was recovered from AgGv-146.

### **3.1.2.8 Recent and Undetermined Ceramics**

Those ceramic artifacts which could not be positively identified by type have been classified as indeterminate or undetermined for the sake of inclusion in this study. Eleven pieces of undetermined ceramics were recovered from AgGv-146; these pieces are temporally non-diagnostic.

In addition, six sherds of recent refined ceramics were recovered from AgGv-146, suggesting a 20<sup>th</sup> century period of use. One of the recent sherds exhibits a Johnson Brothers maker's mark used from 1913 onward.

### **3.1.2.9 Ceramic Form and Function**

The recovered ceramic sherds from the Stage 3 assessment of AgGv-146 were examined to describe the function of the item from which the ceramic sherd originated. However, for those sherds that were too fragmentary for a functional assignment, an attempt was made to at least provide a formal description, such as to which portion of an item the sherd belonged. For example, what used to be a porcelain teacup but now found in an archaeological context could be classified archaeologically in the artifact catalogue in a descending order of specificity depending on preservation and artifact size: a teacup (function), a cup (function), a hollowware (form), or a rim fragment (form). Hollowwares and flatwares were differentiated based on the presence or absence, respectively of curvature in the ceramic cross-section of each sherd. The classification system used here is based upon Beaudoin (2013:78-82), but teas were differentiated as teacups and tea saucers as necessary. If Beaudoin's classifications could not be applied, then the



broader definitions of Voss (2008:209) were used. Ultimately, if sherds were small enough that even a general functional or formal ware type could not be determined, and then the sherd was simply classified as a rim fragment, a non-rim fragment, a base fragment, or indeterminate. Table 10 summarizes the ceramic assemblage by form and Table 11 summarizes the ceramic assemblage by function.

**Table 10 Ceramic Assemblage by Form**

<b>Ceramic by Decorative Style</b>	<b>Flatware</b>	<b>Hollowware</b>	<b>Undetermined</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ironstone, undecorated	19	40	113	<b>172</b>
Earthenware, red	0	66	23	<b>89</b>
Ironstone, transfer printed	26	16	0	<b>42</b>
Ironstone, moulded	19	14	0	<b>33</b>
Semi-porcelain	19	1	3	<b>23</b>
Rockinghamware	0	12	0	<b>12</b>
Ceramic, undetermined	0	1	10	<b>11</b>
Stoneware	0	7	0	<b>7</b>
Ceramic, recent	2	1	3	<b>6</b>
Ironstone, painted	5	1	0	<b>6</b>
Yellowware	0	1	3	<b>4</b>
Ironstone, banded	0	4	0	<b>4</b>
Stoneware, salt-glazed	0	3	0	<b>3</b>
Ironstone, flow transfer printed	1	0	1	<b>2</b>
Ironstone, stamped	0	2	0	<b>2</b>
Pearlware, edged	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Pearlware, painted	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
Pearlware, undecorated	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
Porcelain, moulded	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>420</b>

**Table 11 Ceramic Assemblage by Function**

<b>Ceramic by Decorative Style</b>	<b>Cup</b>	<b>Saucer</b>	<b>Plate</b>	<b>Bowl</b>	<b>Tureen</b>	<b>Inkwell</b>	<b>Fragment</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ironstone, undecorated	5	0	3	0	6	0	158	<b>172</b>
Earthenware, red	0	0	0	1	0	0	88	<b>89</b>
Ironstone, transfer printed	0	0	3	6	0	0	33	<b>42</b>
Ironstone, moulded	2	1	5	0	0	0	25	<b>33</b>
Semi-porcelain	0	0	7	0	0	0	16	<b>23</b>



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<b>Ceramic by Decorative Style</b>	<b>Cup</b>	<b>Saucer</b>	<b>Plate</b>	<b>Bowl</b>	<b>Tureen</b>	<b>Inkwell</b>	<b>Fragment</b>	<b>Total</b>
Rockinghamware	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	<b>12</b>
Ceramic, undetermined	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	<b>11</b>
Stoneware	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	<b>7</b>
Ceramic, recent	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	<b>6</b>
Ironstone, painted	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	<b>6</b>
Ironstone, banded	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	<b>4</b>
Yellowware	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	<b>4</b>
Stoneware, salt-glazed	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	<b>3</b>
Ironstone, flow transfer printed	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2</b>
Ironstone, stamped	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	<b>2</b>
Pearlware, edged	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
Pearlware, painted	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
Pearlware, undecorated	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Porcelain, moulded	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>420</b>

### 3.1.3 Household Artifacts

The household artifact assemblage recovered from AgGv-146 during Stage 3 assessment comprises 401 items (Table 12). A sample of the recovered household artifacts is illustrated on Plate 6 in Section 8.2.

**Table 12 Household Artifact Summary**

<b>Household Artifact</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Glass, bottle	278	69.3
Faunal remains	70	17.5
Glass, undetermined	31	7.7
Coal/clinker	9	2.2
Glass, chimney/lamp	3	0.7
Glass, dish	3	0.7
Glass, lid	3	0.7
Metal, container	2	0.5
Glass bottle, complete	1	0.2
Lamp hardware	1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>100.0</b>



### 3.1.3.1 Bottle Glass

Bottle glass is generally not narrowly diagnostic and often is simply categorized according to colour. Uncommon prior to the 1870s, clear or colourless glass came into widespread use after the development of automatic bottle manufacturing machines in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Lindsey 2025). Sun-coloured amethyst glass occurs when manganese dioxide decolourized glass is exposed to ultraviolet light in sunlight. In total, nearly 50% of the bottle glass collection is colourless. Table 13 summarizes the colours identified within the bottle glass assemblage recovered from AgGv-146.

**Table 13 Bottle Glass Colours**

Colour	N	%
Colourless	91	32.6
Aqua	70	25.1
Sun-coloured amethyst	47	16.8
Amber	24	8.6
Olive	15	5.4
Dark olive	7	2.5
Medium cobalt blue	6	2.2
Dark brown amber	5	1.8
Cobalt blue	4	1.4
Dark red amber	4	1.4
Cornflower blue	2	0.7
Grey-tinted	2	0.7
Honey amber	1	0.4
Light green	1	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>100.0</b>

One complete aqua glass bottle was recovered from AgGv-146. It is a mouth blown bottle, with a tooled rolled finish and a small circular base. Fifteen other bottle glass sherds exhibit a finish of some kind. Table 14 lists the bottle finishes identified in the bottle glass collection from AgGv-146. Overall, the bottle glass assemblage recovered from the Stage 3 assessment of AgGv-146 suggests a late 19<sup>th</sup> century to early 20<sup>th</sup> century period of use.

**Table 14 Bottle Finishes**

Finish Type	n	Approximate Period of Use	Comments
Small or Wide Mouth External Thread	10	1890s to present	Food storage jars



Finish Type	n	Approximate Period of Use	Comments
Rolled	2	1815s to 1860s	Various bottles
Patent	2	1850s to early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Commonly found on extract, and patent and proprietary medicine bottles
Prescription	1	Mid-1870s to early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	The most common finish on druggist, drug store, tonic, and prescription bottles
Bead	1	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century to late 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Food storage jars

### 3.1.3.2 Glass, Other

The household artifact assemblage also comprises 31 pieces of undetermined glass, three chimney/lamp glass sherds, three pieces of glass dish, and three fragments of glass lid. None of these items are narrowly temporally diagnostic.

### 3.1.3.3 Lamp Hardware

One piece of lamp hardware was recovered from AgGv-146. It is a brass burner and wick holder with a wick raiser knob. The knob is stamped with “BANNER”, “ONT.L.CO” and likely represents the Ontario Lantern Company of Hamilton, Ontario. In 1896, the company teamed with an American company, Plume and Atwood Manufacturing Company, to produce the “Banner” lamp burner (Ontario Lantern 2025).

### 3.1.3.4 Other Household Items

The balance of the household artifact assemblage recovered from AgGv-146 during Stage 3 assessment comprises 70 pieces of faunal remains (many with cut or saw marks), 9 pieces of coal/clinker, and 2 metal can fragments. None of these items are narrowly temporally diagnostic.

## 3.1.4 Metal Artifacts

The metal artifact assemblage recovered from AgGv-146 during Stage 3 assessment comprises 68 items (Table 16). None of the metal artifacts are narrowly temporally diagnostic.

**Table 15 Metal Artifact Summary**

Metal Artifact	n	%
Metal, miscellaneous	39	57.4
Metal, wire	9	13.2
Screw	7	10.3
Metal, spike	3	4.4
Metal, miscellaneous hardware	2	2.9
Metal, spring	2	2.9



<b>Metal Artifact</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
Metal, staple	2	2.9
Chain section/links	1	1.5
Metal, ring	1	1.5
Metal, rod	1	1.5
Metal, strap	1	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### **3.1.5 Personal Artifacts**

The personal artifact assemblage recovered from AgGv-146 during Stage 3 assessment comprises 21 items (Table 17). A sample of the recovered personal artifacts is illustrated on Plate 7 in Section 8.2.

**Table 16 Personal Artifact Summary**

<b>Personal Artifact</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
White clay pipe, stem	8	38.1
Button	5	23.8
White clay pipe, bowl	4	19.0
Coin	1	4.8
Glass, marble	1	4.8
Jewelry	1	4.8
Shoe/boot eyelet	1	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### **3.1.5.1 White Clay Smoking Pipes**

White clay smoking pipes were a popular item in the 19<sup>th</sup> century but declined in popularity in the last 20 years of the 1800s due to the increasing use of cigarettes (Adams 1994). Of the 12 clay pipe fragments recovered from AgGv-146, there are eight stem fragments and four bowl fragments. No clay pipe fragments exhibited a markers' mark, though two mending bowl fragments form a "Turk's Head" human effigy bowl.

#### **3.1.5.2 Buttons**

Five buttons were recovered from the Stage 3 assessment of AgGv-146: two glass and one each of agate, shell, and metal. Glass buttons have been manufactured since the 18<sup>th</sup> century in Britain. Agate buttons are often mistaken for white glass but can be distinguished because of the dimpling on the reverse side. Agate buttons were widely distributed in Canada by the late 1840s and were used, instead of shell or pearl, as a cheaper substitute for shirt buttons (Adams 1994). Shell buttons were fashioned



from discs of fresh-water or exotic shells. They were often used as shirt buttons and were popular until the development of the agate button in the 1840s. Metal buttons were popular throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **3.1.5.3 Coins**

One coin was recovered from the Stage 3 assessment of AgGv-146. The coin is a United States “Indian Head” one cent coin, dated 1881.

### **3.1.5.4 Other Personal Items**

The balance of the personal artifact assemblage recovered from AgGv-146 during Stage 3 assessment comprises one glass marble, one brass pin, and one shoe/boot eyelet. None of these items are narrowly temporally diagnostic.

### **3.1.6 Horse Hardware**

Three pieces of horse hardware were recovered from AgGv-146 during Stage 3 assessment. The collection comprises two metal buckles and one horseshoe nail. These items are not narrowly temporally diagnostic.

### **3.1.7 Firearms/Military**

Two pieces of firearms/military items were recovered from AgGv-146 during Stage 3 assessment. The collection comprises one 0.22 calibre bullet shell casing and one shot shell casing. These items are not narrowly temporally diagnostic.

### **3.1.8 Other Artifacts**

One small slate fragment and one thin, heavily corroded metal, circular tobacco tag was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of AgGv-146. The slate fragment is not temporally diagnostic, while metal tobacco tags were developed in the 1870s and used until the 1920s.

### **3.1.9 Recent Material**

The balance of the assemblage recovered from the Stage 3 assessment of AgGv-146 comprises items of recent or modern origin, such as plastic, crown bottle caps with plastic liners, unglazed red earthenware pot fragments, Canadian coins from 1911 and 1974, and embossed glass sherds with manufacturing information dating to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

## **3.2 Artifact Distribution and Settlement Pattern**

The Stage 3 assessment AgGv-146 included the full extent of the Stage 2 limits, delineated by PHCI (2020). The Stage 3 test unit excavations were conducted across an area of approximately 35 metres



(east-west) by 40 metres (north-south), with test unit excavations not conducted amongst the collapsed concrete foundations and other encumbrances. Artifact frequencies within the Stage 3 test units at AgGv-146 were highest around the collapsed concrete foundation, particularly on the west side, but dissipated quickly as test units extended beyond the foundation limits (Figure 8). The extent of the Stage 3 test unit excavations at the site was determined by sterile units and repetitive low yields on the periphery of the site (i.e., 10 or less artifacts per unit) in comparison to high yielding units in the centre of the site. Though no subsurface cultural features were identified, the extant collapsed foundations, well, and tank indicate a former standing structure and habitation area.

### **3.3 Artifact Catalogue**

Appendix A provides the catalogue (Cat.) of the Stage 3 artifact assemblage recovered from AgGv-146. A representative sample of artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 assessment of AgGv-146 is depicted in Section 8.2 of this report.



## 4 Analysis and Conclusions

AgGv-146 was subject to test unit excavation between November 14, 2024, and November 21, 2024. Overall, the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AgGv-146 resulted in the recovery of 1,524 Euro-Canadian artifacts, largely comprising 515 structural artifacts, 420 ceramic artifacts, and 401 household artifacts, with the balance of the assemblage being 92 recent items, 68 metal artifacts, 21 personal artifacts, 3 pieces of horse hardware, 2 items of firearms/military origin, and 2 miscellaneous artifacts.

The ceramic assemblage from AgGv-146 is dominated by ironstone (62.1%) and utilitarian ware (21.2%). The predominance of these tableware types suggests a late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century period of use. Other ceramic types recovered at AgGv-146 suggesting a late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century period of use are semi-porcelain (5.5%), Rockinghamware (2.9%), yellowware (1.0%), and porcelain (0.2%). The recovered pearlware (0.7%) within the collection likely represents heirloom items rather than period of use. Overall, the collective assemblage of refined ceramics recovered from AgGv-146 is consistent with a late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century period of use.

A late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century period of use at AgGv-144 is further supported by the recovered structural artifacts, particularly iron nails and window glass. The iron nail assemblage includes cut nails (33.0%) and wire drawn nails (27.0%). Cut nails were common during the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century and were replaced by wire drawn nails in the 1890s. Over 90% of the windows glass assemblage includes shards greater than 1.6 mm thick, suggesting that most of the window glass was purchased after 1850.

A late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century period of use at AgGv-146 is suggested by the household artifacts recovered, particularly the bottle glass collection. The identified bottle finishes are largely late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century types, and the bulk of the bottle glass colour is clear or colourless (approximately 50%). Clear or colourless glass was uncommon prior to the 1870s.

Several other items recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of AgGv-146 point to a late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century period of use. The knob from the recovered piece of lamp hardware is stamped with “BANNER”, “ONT.L.CO” and likely represents the Ontario Lantern Company of Hamilton, Ontario, who, in 1896, teamed with an American company, Plume and Atwood Manufacturing Company, to produce the “Banner” lamp burner. An 1881 United States one-cent coin was recovered from AgGv-146. One metal tobacco tag was recovered. Tobacco tags were developed in the 1870s and used until the 1920s.

The period of use at AgGv-146 extends into the 20<sup>th</sup> century based on the recent material recovered during Stage 3 test unit excavations, such as plastic, crown bottle caps with plastic liners, unglazed red earthenware pot fragments, Canadian coins from 1911 and 1974, and embossed glass shards with manufacturing information dating to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

Moreover, the various encumbrances encountered during the Stage 3 assessment are 20<sup>th</sup> century relics, including the collapsed stone foundation, well, boiler/oil tank, and other debris scattered across the site area.



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#### 4 Analysis and Conclusions

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Spatially, AgGv-146 is located on part of Lot 31, Concession 6, Geographic Township of Gainsborough, former Lincoln County, now Township of West Lincoln, Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario. Euro-Canadian settlement of the township began after the American Revolutionary War, and the township was formally surveyed in 1789. No structures are illustrated for the portion of Lot 31 relevant to AgGv-146 on the 1862 map, but the parcel is illustrated as being owned by the “Estate of Late James Page” (Figure 4). By the time of the 1876 map (Figure 5), the parcel most relevant to AgGv-146 is illustrated as being owned by “A. Page” and a structure with an orchard/garden is illustrated within the parcel (Tile 4 in the *Supplementary Documentation*).

Land registry data notes that Lot 31 was initially patented to Abraham Griffin in 1797. The Page family obtained a portion of Lot 31 in 1836 and through various parcelling and internal exchanges, much of the lot remained with the Page family until 1877. From 1877 to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, the parcel of Lot 31 associated most closely with AgGv-146 was owned and occupied by the Davis family.

A review of topographic mapping illustrates a single structure on the property nearest AgGv-146 from 1907 to 1929, with a second structure appearing on the 1938 map (Figure 6, and Tile 5 in the *Supplementary Documentation*). The two structures remain illustrated on topographic mapping up until at least 1972 (Figure 6, and Tile 5 in the *Supplementary Documentation*).

Given the above, the recovered late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century artifact assemblage and the existing, collapsed structures (i.e., foundations, well, and boiler/tank) indicate that AgGv-146 represents the structure depicted on the 1876 map and remained occupied until at least 1972 based on topographic mapping. Overall, the artifact assemblage from AgGv-146 is consistent with the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century occupation and development of Gainsborough Township and nearby early community of Smithville. The site represents a typical example of a late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian archaeological site expected in the area.

In summary, the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AgGv-146 resulted in the documentation of a Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century, with less than 80% of the time span of occupation of the archaeological site dating prior to 1870. In accordance with Section 3.4.2 of the Ministry’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), AgGv-146 has been sufficiently documented and retains no further cultural heritage value or interest.



## 5 Recommendations

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AgGv-146 resulted in the delineation of a late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian archaeological site. Based on the Stage 3 assessment, AgGv-146 does not fulfill the criteria for Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts as per Section 3.4 of the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). Therefore, **it has been determined that the cultural heritage value or interest of AgGv-146 has been sufficiently documented and Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts is not required.**

The Ministry is asked to review the results presented and to accept this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.



## 6 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

*In accordance with Section 7.5.9 of the Ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), the following standard statements are a required component of archaeological reporting and are provided from the Ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).*

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18 (Government of Ontario 1990c). 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c) 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 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* (Government of Ontario 1990c).

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* (Government of Ontario 1990c). 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* (Government of Ontario 1990c).

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c. 33 (Government of Ontario 2002), requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement.



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## 8 Images

### 8.1 Photographs

**Photo 1: Collapsed concrete foundation, facing south-southeast**



**Photo 2: Collapsed concrete foundation, facing northwest**



**Photo 3: Collapsed concrete foundation, facing northeast**



**Photo 4: Collapsed concrete foundation, facing north-northeast**



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Smithville Block Plan 3A, AgGv-146**

**8 Images**

April 24, 2025

**Photo 5: Collapsed concrete foundation with tank, facing north**



**Photo 6: Collapsed concrete and stone well, facing south**



**Photo 7: Modern debris and fallen trees, facing south-southwest**



**Photo 8: Modern debris and fallen trees, facing west-northwest**



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Smithville Block Plan 3A, AgGv-146**

**8 Images**

April 24, 2025

**Photo 9: Modern debris and fallen trees, facing east**



**Photo 10: Fallen trees, facing northeast**



**Photo 11: Test unit excavation in progress at AgGv-146, facing west**



**Photo 12: Test unit excavation in progress at AgGv-146, facing southeast**



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Smithville Block Plan 3A, AgGv-146**

**8 Images**

April 24, 2025

**Photo 13: Test unit excavation in progress at AgGv-146, facing south-southeast**



**Photo 14: Test unit excavation in progress at AgGv-146, facing east**



**Photo 15: Typical topsoil stratigraphy at AgGv-146 (test unit 205E 415N:1), facing grid east**



**Photo 16: Typical topsoil stratigraphy at AgGv-146 (test unit 205E 415N:1), facing grid west**



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Smithville Block Plan 3A, AgGv-146**

**8 Images**

April 24, 2025

**Photo 17: Typical topsoil stratigraphy at AgGv-146 (test unit 195E 425N:1), facing grid north**



**Photo 18: Typical topsoil stratigraphy at AgGv-146 (test unit 195E 425N:1), facing grid east**



## 8.2 Artifact Plates

Plate 1 Sample of structural artifacts from AgGv-146



Plate 2 Sample of ironstone ceramics from AgGv-146



Plate 3

Sample of utilitarian ware from AgGv-146



**Plate 4**      **Sample of other ceramics from AgGv-146**



**Plate 5**      **Sample of pearlware ceramics from AgGv-146**



Plate 6 Sample of household artifacts from AgGv-146



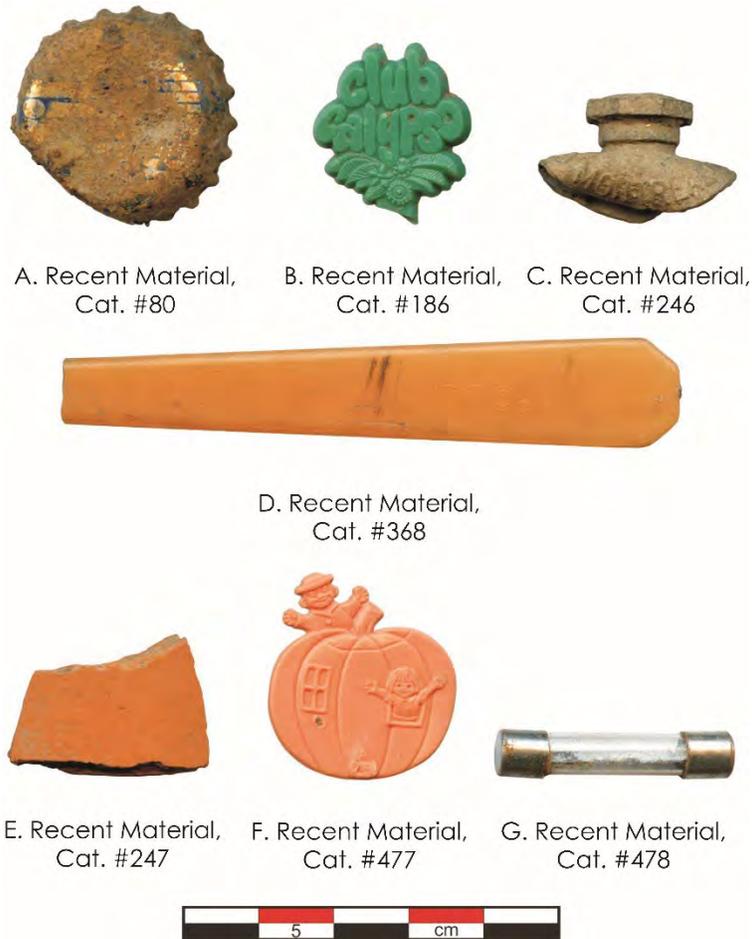
Plate 7

Sample of personal artifacts from AgGv-146



Plate 8

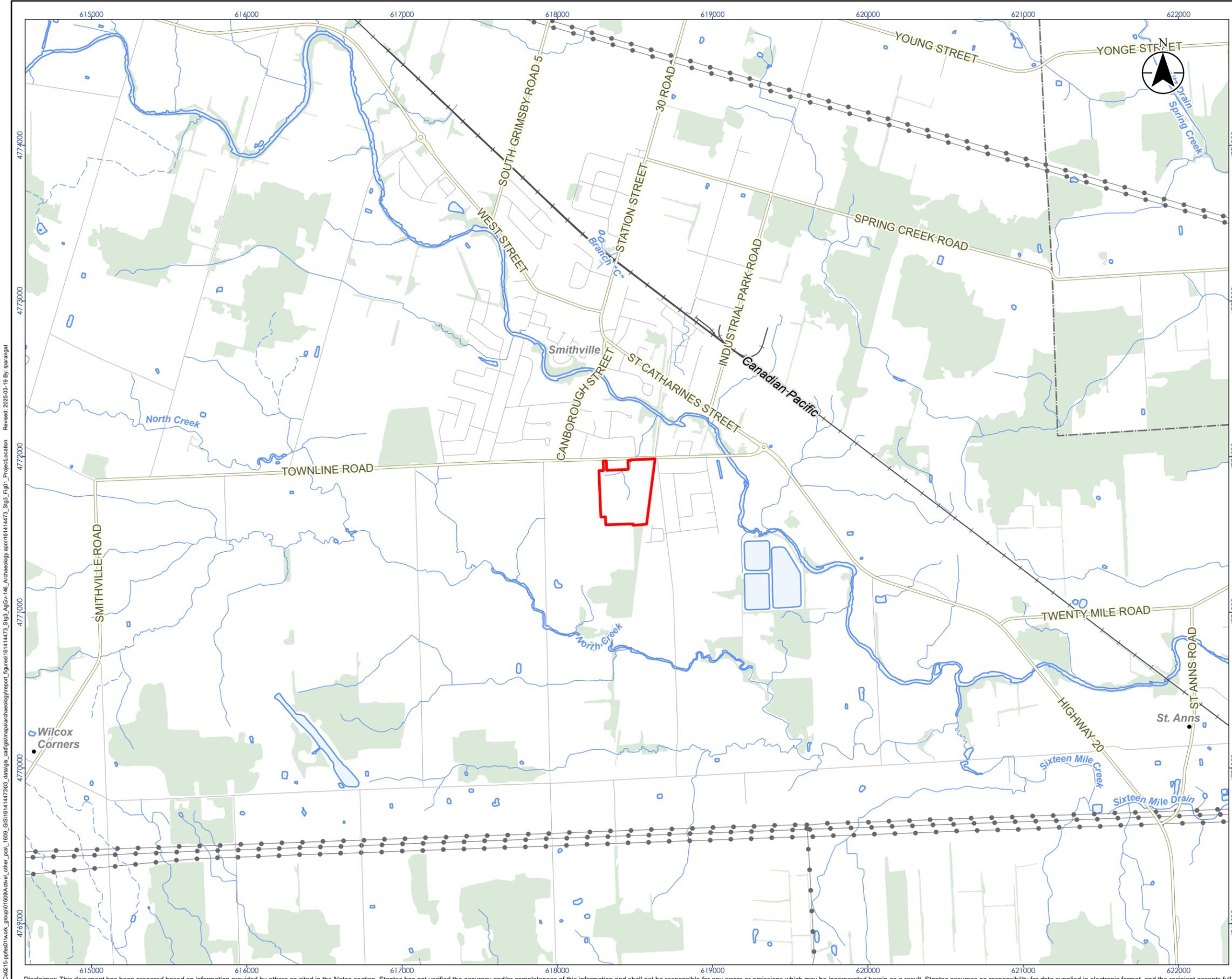
Sample of recent materials from AgGv-146



## 9 Maps

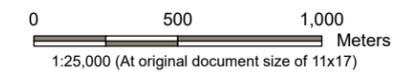
Maps illustrating the study area for the Project and general maps of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of AgGv-146 follow on succeeding pages. Maps identifying exact archaeological site locations do not form part of this public report; they may be found in the *Supplementary Documentation*.



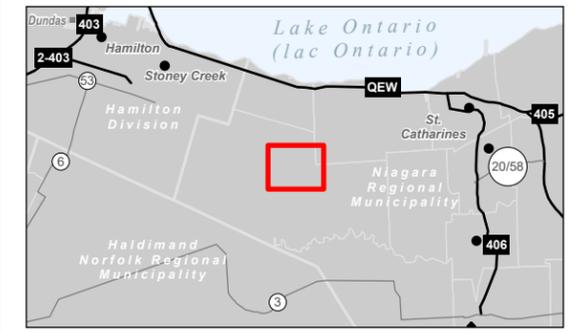


**Legend**

- Study Area
- Constructed Drain
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- Railway
- Hydro Line
- Watercourse (Intermittent)
- Watercourse (Permanent)
- Municipal Boundary - Lower Tier
- Waterbody
- Wooded Area



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
  2. Contains information licensed under the Open Government License - Ontario.



Project Location: TOWNSHIP OF WEST LINCOLN  
 Prepared by RP on 2025-03-19  
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 SMITHVILLE BLOCK PLAN 3A  
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, AgGv-146

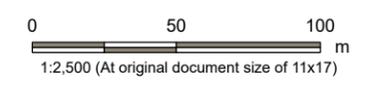
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 Revised: 2025-03-19 By: nparangal

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**Legend**  
 Study Area



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 2. Contains information licensed under the Open Government License – Ontario.  
 3. Orthoimagery: © 2025 Microsoft Corporation © 2025 Maxar © CNES (2025) Distribution Airbus DS. Date of Imagery, unknown.

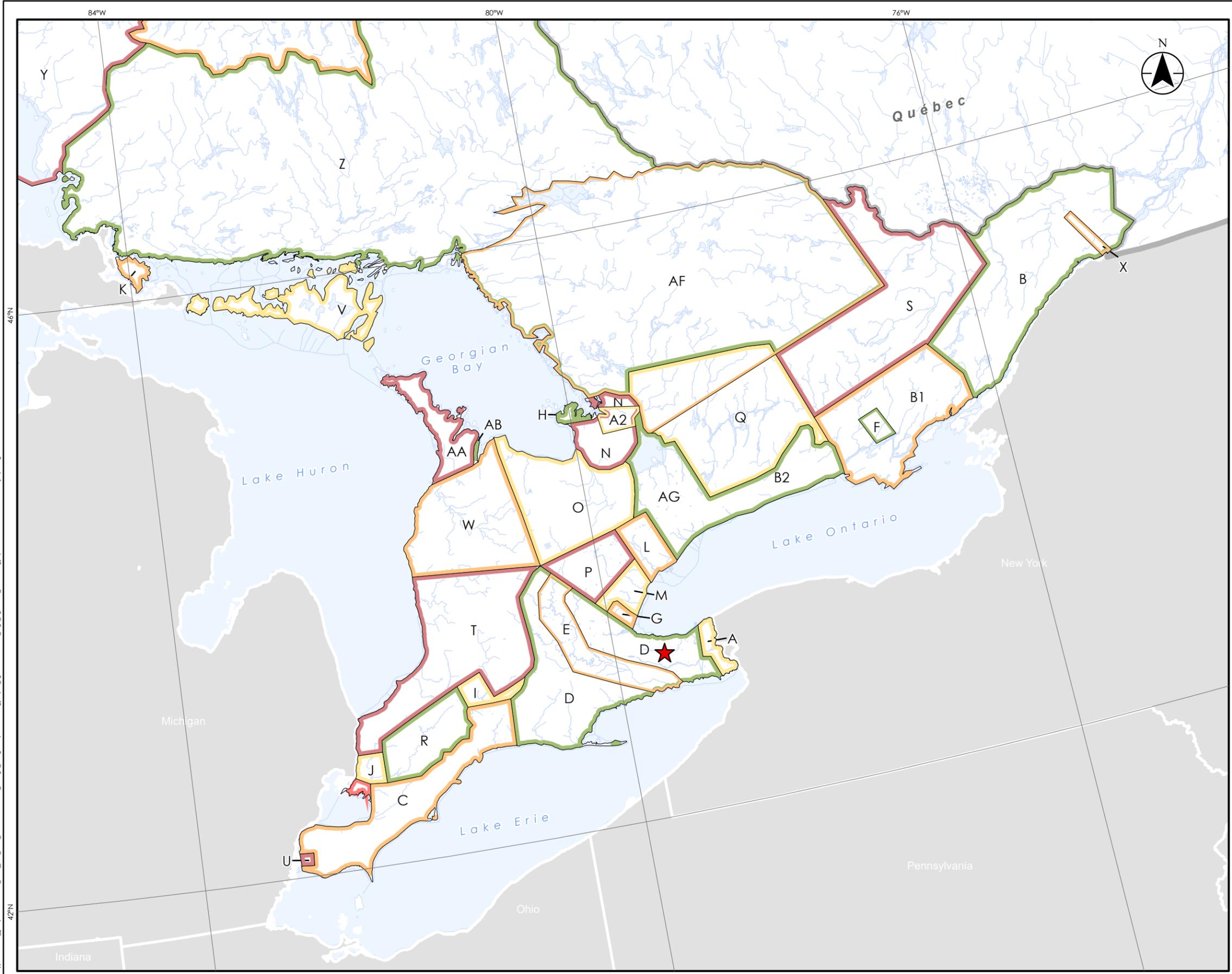
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 Technical Review by JWH on 2025-01-27

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 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, AgGv-146

Figure No. **2**  
 Title **Location of the Study Area**

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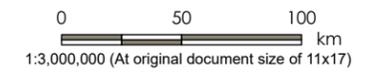




**Legend**

- ★ Study Area (approximate)
- Waterbody

- A** Treaty No. 381, May 9th, 1781 (Mississauga and Chippewa)
- AA** Treaty No. 72, October 30th, 1854 (Chippewa)
- AB** Treaty No. 82, February 9th, 1857 (Chippewa)
- AE** Treaty No. 9, James Bay 1905, 1906 (Ojibwa and Cree)
- AF** Williams Treaty, October 31st and November 15th, 1923 (Chippewa and Mississauga)
- AG** Williams Treaty, October 31st, 1923 (Chippewa)
- A2** John Collins' Purchase, 1785 (Chippewa)
- B** Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Algonquin and Iroquois)
- B1** Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Mississauga)
- B2** Crawford's Purchase, 1783, 1787, 1788 (Mississauga)
- C** Treaty No. 2, May 19th, 1790 (Odawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomi, and Huron)
- D** Treaty No. 3, December 2nd, 1792 (Mississauga)
- E** Haldimand Tract: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- F** Tyendinaga: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- G** Treaty No. 3 3/4: from the Crown to Joseph Brant, October 24th, 1795
- H** Treaty No. 5, May 22nd, 1798 (Chippewa)
- I** Treaty No. 6, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- J** Treaty No. 7, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- K** Treaty No. 11, June 30th, 1798 (Chippewa)
- L** Treaty No. 13, August 1st, 1805 (Mississauga)
- M** Treaty No. 13A, August 2nd, 1805 (Mississauga)
- N** Treaty No. 16, November 18th, 1815 (Chippewa)
- O** Treaty No. 18, October 17th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- P** Treaty No. 19, October 28th 1818 (Chippewa)
- Q** Treaty No. 20, November 5th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- R** Treaty No. 21, March 9th, 1819 (Chippewa)
- S** Treaty No. 27, May 31st, 1819 (Mississauga)
- T** Treaty No. 27½, April 25th, 1825 (Ojibwa and Chippewa)
- U** Treaty No. 35, August 13th, 1833 (Wyandot or Huron)
- V** Treaty No. 45, August 9th, 1836 (Chippewa and Odawa, "For All Indians To Reside Thereon")
- W** Treaty No. 45½, August 9th, 1836 (Saugeen)
- X** Treaty No. 57, June 1st, 1847 (Iroquois of St. Regis)
- Y** Treaty No. 60, Robinson, Superior, September 7th, 1850 (Ojibwa)
- Z** Treaty No. 61, Robinson, Huron, September 9th, 1850 (Ojibwa)



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 Statistics Canada Lambert
  2. Contains information licensed under the Open Government License – Ontario.
  3. Treaty boundaries adapted from Morris 1943 (1964 reprint). For cartographic representation only.

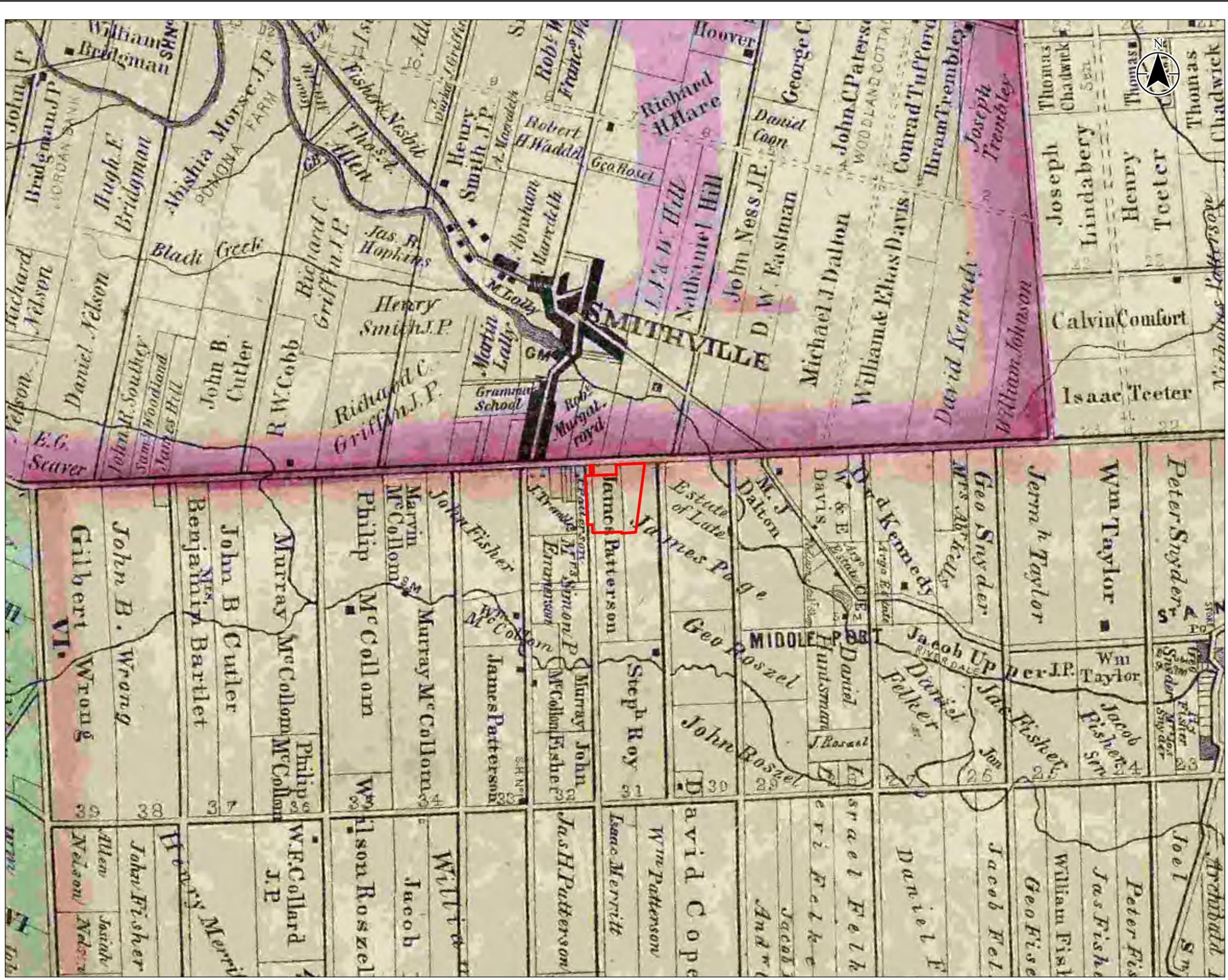
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 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, AgGv-146

Figure No.  
**3**

Title  
**Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943)**

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Legend  
 Study Area (approximate)

Figure Not to Scale

**Notes**  
 1. Reference: Tremaine, Geo R. 1862. *Tremaine's Map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, Canada West*. St. Lawrence Buildings, Toronto: Geo. R. & G.M. Tremaine.

Project Location: TOWNSHIP OF WEST LINCOLN  
 Prepared by RP on 2025-03-19  
 Technical Review by JWH on 2025-01-27

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Figure No. **4**

Title: **Portion of the 1862 map of Gainsborough Township**

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Legend  
Study Area (approximate)

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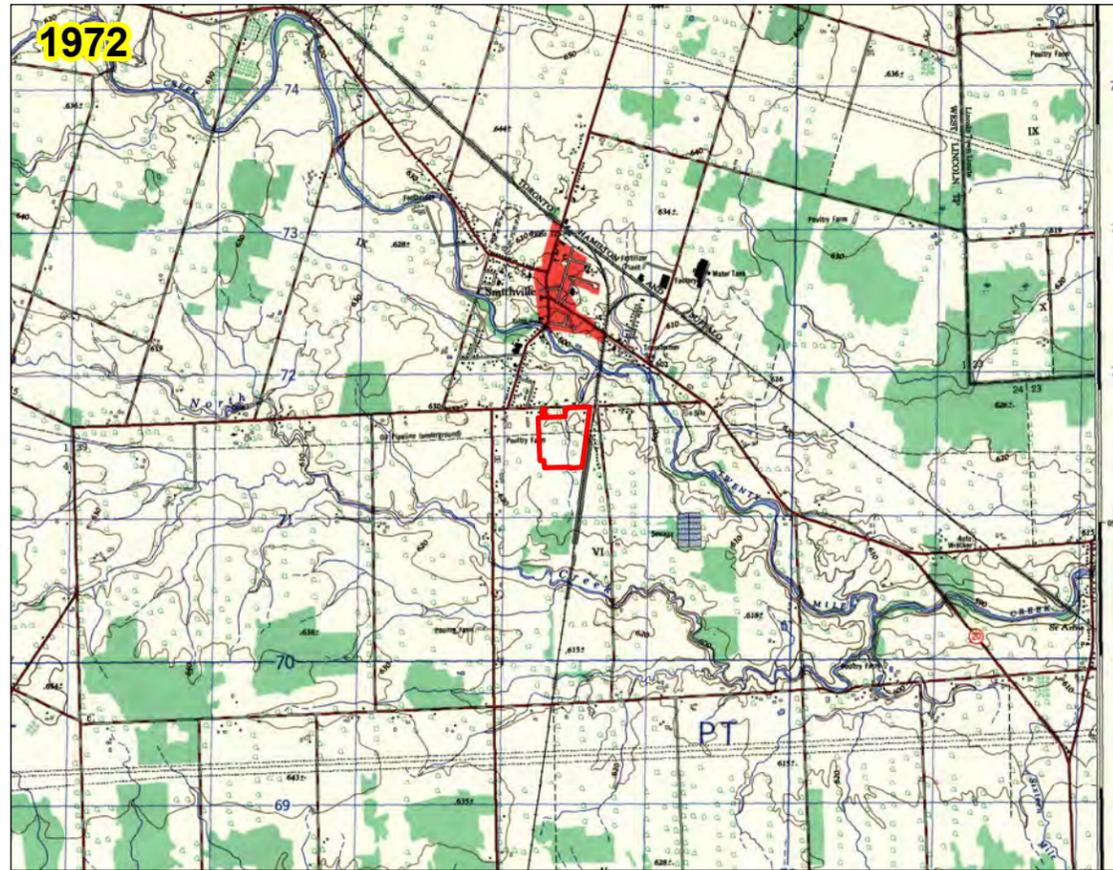
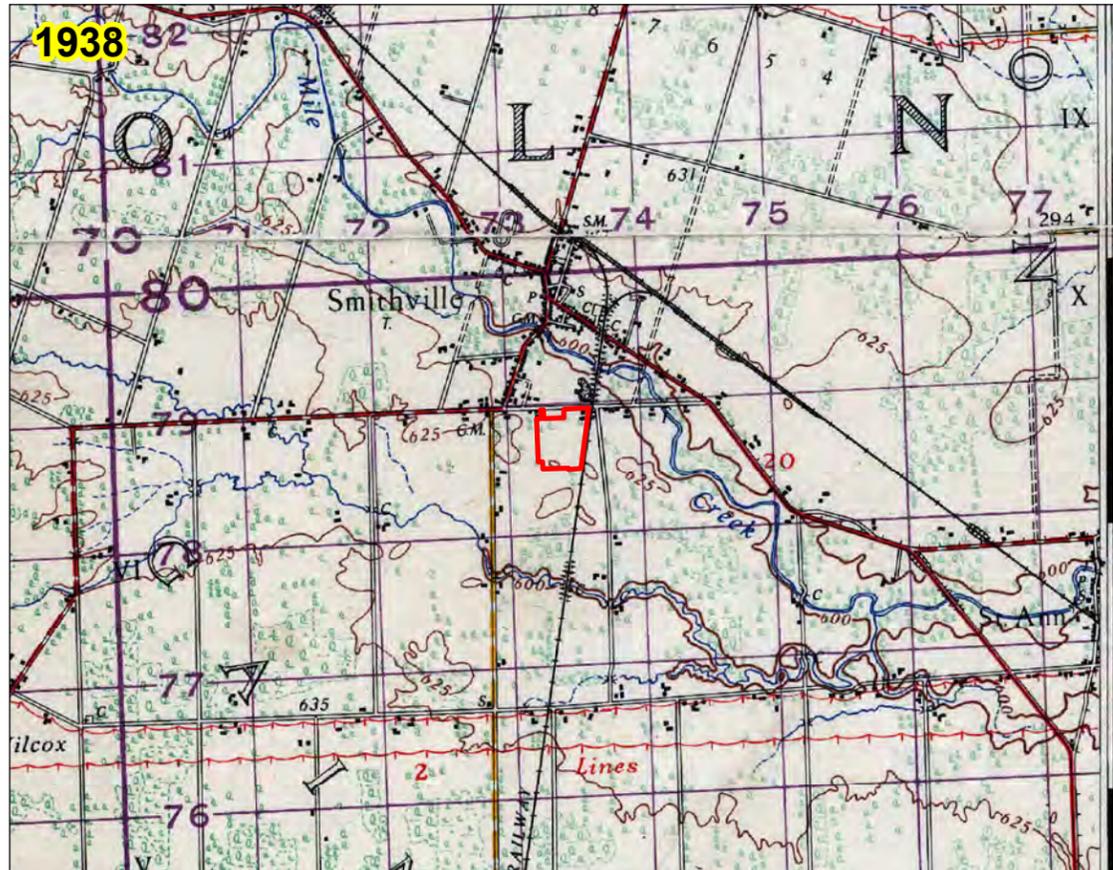
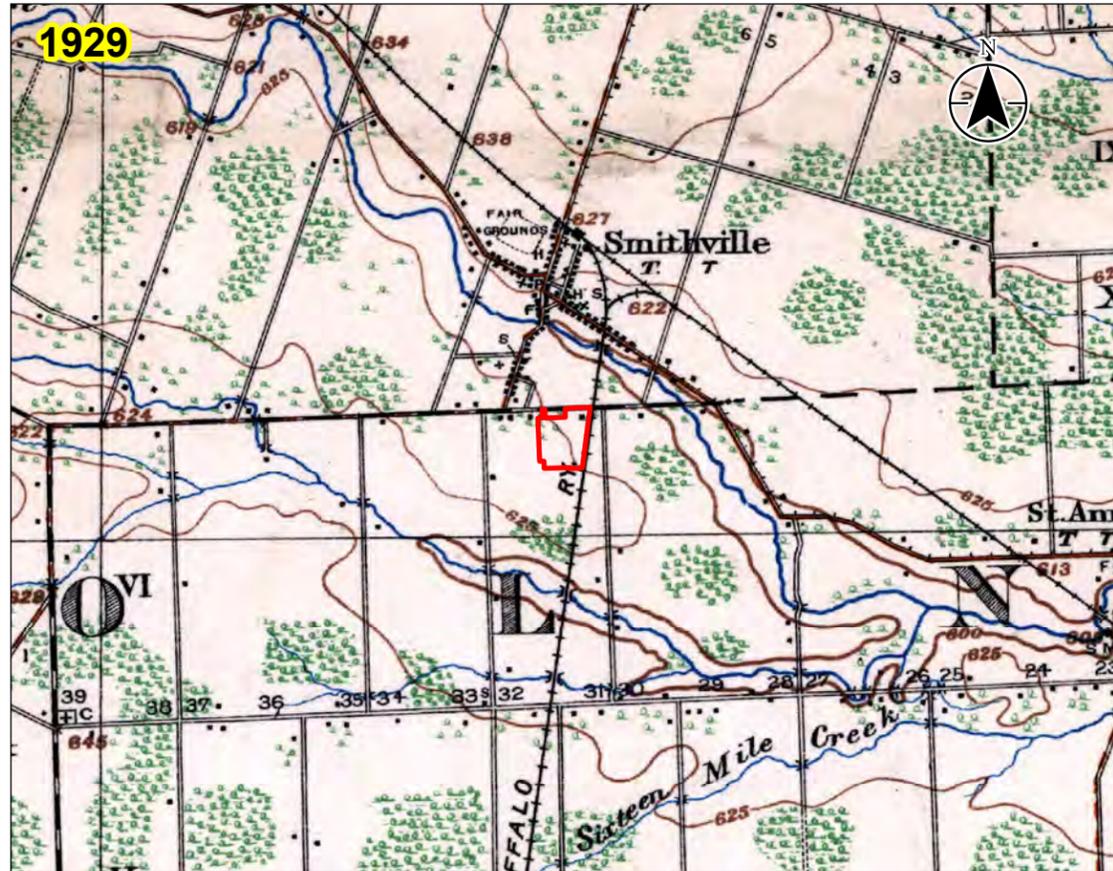
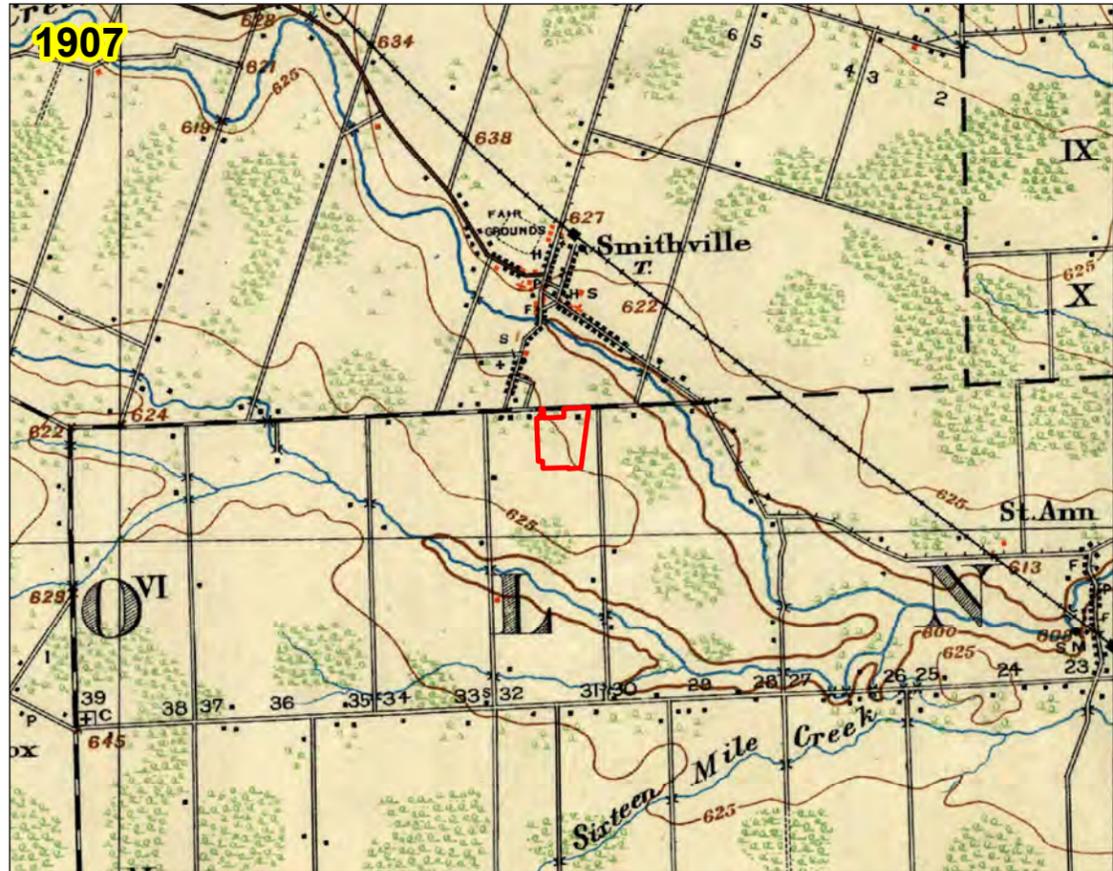
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1. Reference: Page, H.R. and Co. 1876. Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln & Welland, Ont. Toronto: H.R. Page.

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Figure No. 5

Title: Portion of the 1876 map of Gainsborough Township



Legend  
 Study Area (approximate)

Figures Not to Scale

- Notes**
- 1. References:
  - Department of Militia and Defence. 1907. Grimsby Sheet No. 4. Ottawa:
  - Department of Militia and Defence. Geographical Section. General Staff. No. 2197.
  - Department of National Defence. 1929. Grimsby Sheet No. 4. Ottawa: Department of National Defence. Geographical Section. General Staff.
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 Prepared by RP on 2025-03-28  
 Technical Review by JWH on 2025-03-20

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 SMITHVILLE BLOCK PLAN 3A  
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, AgGv-146

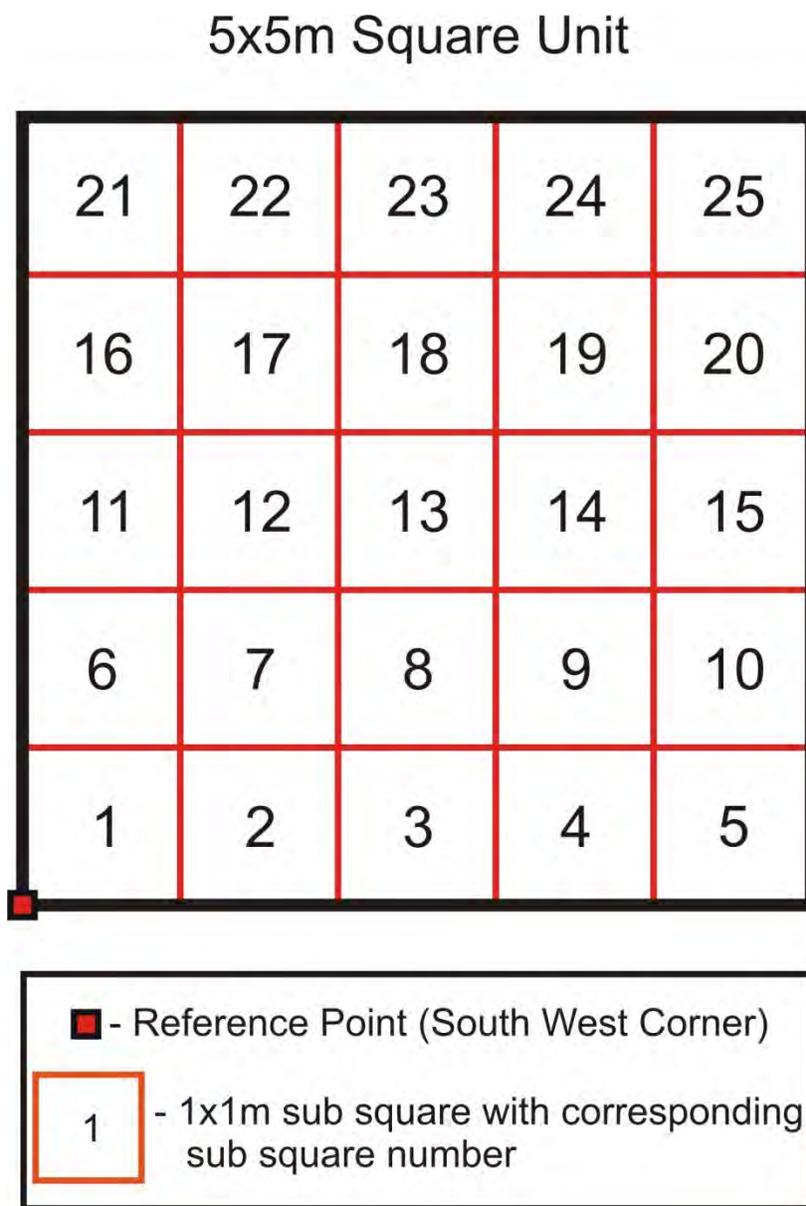
Figure No.

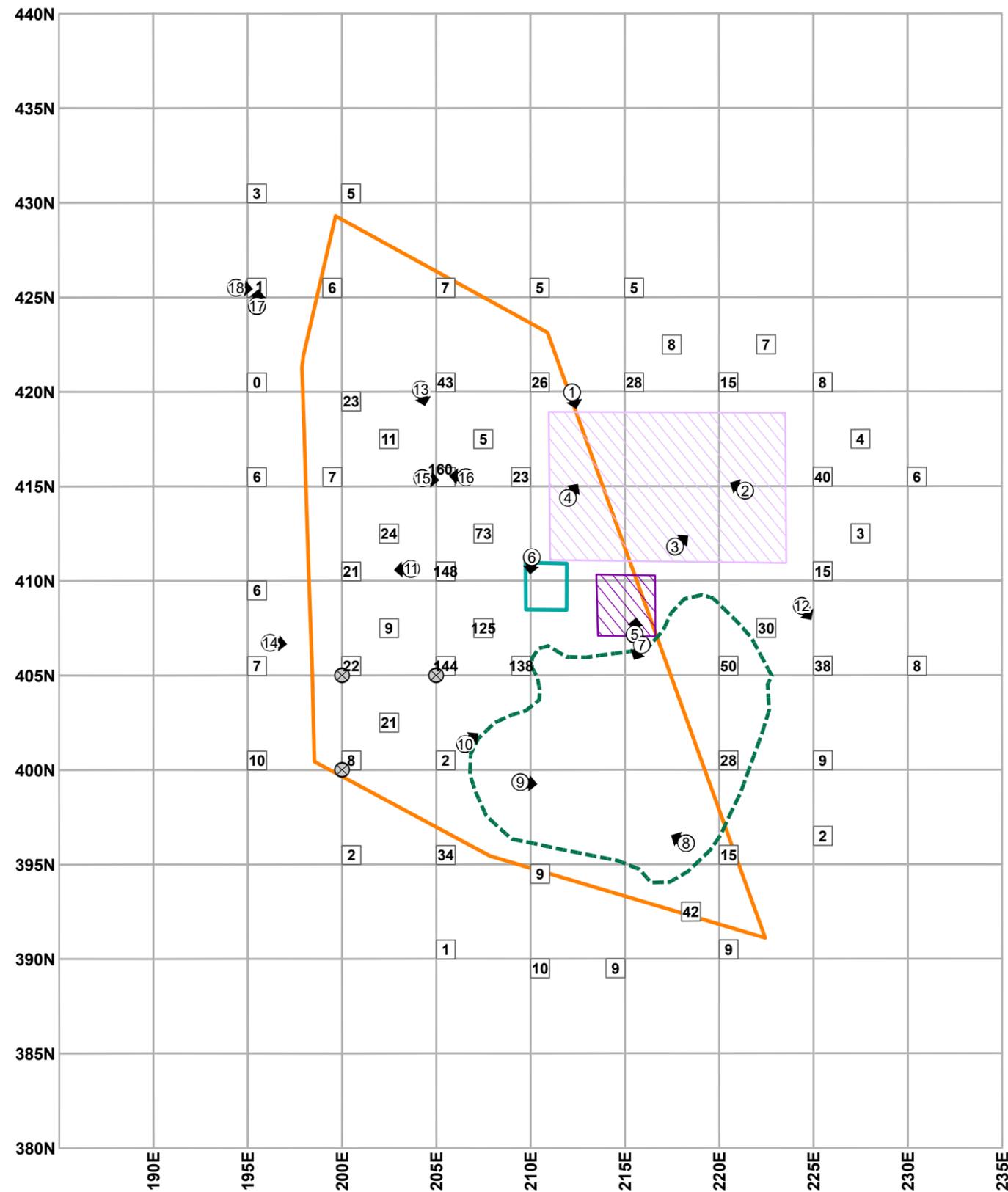
6

Title

20th Century Topographic Maps

Figure 7 Excavation Grid Orientation





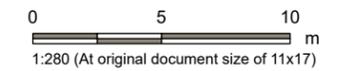
**Legend**

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment**

Archaeological Site AgGv-146, Stage 2 Site Limits (PHCI 2020)

**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment**

- Datum
- Photo Location and Direction
- 1m Test Units
- Grid (5m x 5m)
- Collapsed Foundation
- Collapsed Foundation with Tank
- Collapsed Well
- Modern Debris Piles and Fallen Trees



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
  2. Contains information licensed under the Open Government License – Ontario.

Project Location: TOWNSHIP OF WEST LINCOLN  
 161414473 REVA  
 Prepared by RP on 2025-03-28  
 Technical Review by JWH on 2025-03-20

Client/Project: LOCKBRIDGE DEVELOPMENT INC.  
 SMITHVILLE BLOCK PLAN 3A  
 STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, AgGv-146

Figure No.  
**8**

Title  
**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Results, AgGv-146**

## 10 Closure

This report documents work that was performed in accordance with generally accepted professional standards at the time and location in which the services were provided. No other representations, warranties or guarantees are made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the data or conclusions contained within this report, including no assurance that this work has uncovered all potential archaeological resources associated with the identified property.

All information received from the client or third parties in the preparation of this report has been assumed by Stantec to be correct. Stantec assumes no responsibility for any deficiency or inaccuracy in information received from others.

Conclusions made within this report consist of Stantec's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report and are based solely on the scope of work described in the report, the limited data available and the results of the work. The conclusions are based on the conditions encountered by Stantec at the time the work was performed. Due to the nature of archaeological assessment, which consists of systematic sampling, Stantec does not warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities nor that the sampling results are indicative of the condition of the entire property.

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# **Appendices**



# **Appendix A      Stage 3 Artifact Catalogue, AgGv-146**



**Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment: Smithville Block Plan 3A, AgGv-146**  
**Appendix A Stage 3 Artifact Catalogue, AgGv-146**  
April 24, 2025

The following pages provide the complete Stage 3 artifact catalogue related to AgGv-146. Some cells in the table have been left intentionally blank.



**Project Name: Smithville Project Number: 161414473 Location: AgGv-146 Stage: 3 Borden Number: AgGv-146**

Cat. #	East	North	Subunit or Context	Depth (m)	Artifact	Quantity	Form / Function	Comments
1	200	395	1	0-15	nail, wire drawn	1		complete
2	200	395	1	0-15	recent material	1		plastic toy motorcycle helmet fragments
3	220	395	1	0-18	nail, wire drawn	5		4 complete, 1 head and partial shank
4	220	395	1	0-18	brick	1		red, small fragment
5	220	395	1	0-18	faunal remains	1		bird
6	220	395	1	0-18	glass, bottle	1		aqua, body fragment
7	220	395	1	0-18	glass, bottle	2		amber, body fragments
8	220	395	1	0-18	glass, undetermined	1		colourless, fragment of circular glass object with moulded dot rows
9	220	395	1	0-18	metal, miscellaneous	1		heavily corroded ferrous metal fragment
10	220	395	1	0-18	bolt	2		complete with nut attached
11	220	395	1	0-18	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware/unknown (non-rim)	
12	220	405	13	0-23	glass, window	12		greater than 1.6mm
13	220	405	13	0-23	nail, cut	2		1 head and partial shank, 1 partial shank and tip
14	220	405	13	0-23	nail, wire drawn	2		complete
15	220	405	13	0-23	glass, bottle	1		colourless, wide mouth external thread finish (seam to lip), jar fragment
16	220	405	13	0-23	glass, bottle	9		colourless, body fragments
17	220	405	13	0-23	metal, miscellaneous	2		thin, heavily corroded ferrous metal fragments
18	220	405	13	0-23	recent material	2		modern, unglazed red earthenware pot fragments
19	205	390	1	0-33	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware/unknown (rim)	flatware/unknown (rim)
20	210	385	25	0-33	lamp hardware	1		brass, burner and wick holder with wick raiser knob, knob stamped "BANNER", "ONT.L.CO."
21	210	385	25	0-33	metal, wire	1		thick fragment, heavily corroded
22	210	385	25	0-33	plastic	1		yellow translucent fragment
23	210	385	25	0-33	glass, bottle	1		amber, body fragment
24	210	385	25	0-33	glass, bottle	1		colourless, body fragment
25	210	385	25	0-33	rockinghamware	1	hollowware/unknown (rim)	
26	210	385	25	0-33	ironstone, undecorated	2	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	
27	210	385	25	0-33	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware/unknown (non-rim)	
28	205	425	1	0-27	glass, window	3		greater than 1.6mm
29	205	425	1	0-27	tobacco tag	1		thin, circular disk, heavily corroded
30	205	425	1	0-27	glass, bottle	1		cobalt blue, body fragment, embossed "...LIX..."
31	205	425	1	0-27	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	reddish brown glaze
32	205	425	1	0-27	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware/unknown (non-rim)	
33	225	395	6	0-34	glass, bottle	1		aqua, body fragment
34	225	395	6	0-34	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware/unknown (rim)	
35	215	420	13	0-17	glass, window	5		greater than 1.6mm
36	215	420	13	0-17	nail, cut	2		complete
37	215	420	13	0-17	glass, undetermined	1		aqua, burnt fragment
38	210	425	1	0-25	glass, window	2		greater than 1.6mm
39	210	425	1	0-25	nail, cut	1		head and partial shank
40	210	425	1	0-25	glass, bottle	1		amber, base fragment
41	210	425	1	0-25	glass, bottle	1		sun coloured amethyst, body fragment
42	220	405	1	0-15	glass, window	7		greater than 1.6mm
43	220	405	1	0-15	mortar	1		grey with small stone inclusions with white plaster covering exterior surface
44	220	405	1	0-15	plastic	3		small fragments, 1 olive, 1 yellow, 1 pink
45	220	405	1	0-15	recent material	1		crown cap closure with plastic liner
46	220	405	1	0-15	recent material	1		safety pin
47	220	405	1	0-15	bullet shell casing	1		.22 calibre, rim fire casing
48	220	405	1	0-15	glass, bottle	8		colourless, body fragments, 1 embossed "FL.2..."
49	220	405	1	0-15	glass, undetermined	1		white, translucent, small, thin fragment
50	220	405	1	0-15	bolt	1		head and partial shank
51	220	405	1	0-15	nail, cut	9		7 complete, 2 head and partial shank
52	220	405	1	0-15	nail, wire drawn	14		complete
53	220	405	1	0-15	semi-porcelain	1	flatware/unknown (rim)	gold painted, majority of decorated area exfoliated, indeterminate design
54	220	405	1	0-15	ceramic, recent	1	flatware/unknown (rim)	cream-coloured glaze with moulded floral decoration
55	220	405	1	0-15	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	light brown glaze
56	205	420	1	0-30	glass, window	2		greater than 1.6mm

57	205	420	1	0-30	coal/clinker	2		small fragments
58	205	420	1	0-30	glass, bottle	1		cobalt blue, base fragment
59	205	420	1	0-30	glass, bottle	7		aqua, body fragments
60	205	420	1	0-30	glass, bottle	4		colourless, body fragments
61	205	420	1	0-30	glass, bottle	2		sun coloured amethyst: 1 body fragment, embossed "FORT", 1 base fragment
62	205	420	1	0-30	glass, bottle	1		grey-tinted, body fragment
63	205	420	1	0-30	faunal remains	1		mammal
64	205	420	1	0-30	metal, wire	1		heavily corroded fragment
65	205	420	1	0-30	nail, cut	8		4 complete, 2 head and partial shank, 2 partial shank and tip
66	205	420	1	0-30	nail, wire drawn	5		complete
67	205	420	1	0-30	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	no intact surface
68	205	420	1	0-30	stoneware	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	brown exterior glaze with unglazed interior
69	205	420	1	0-30	ironstone, undecorated	2	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	
70	205	420	1	0-30	ironstone, moulded	1	hollowware/unknown (rim)	indeterminate moulded design
71	205	420	1	0-30	ironstone, transfer printed	1	hollowware/unknown (rim)	blue, Chinoiserie
72	205	420	1	0-30	ironstone, transfer printed	1	flatware/unknown (rim)	green, scroll decoration
73	205	420	1	0-30	semi-porcelain	1	flatware/unknown (rim)	undecorated
74	205	420	1	0-30	ceramic, undetermined	1	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	burnt
75	200	430	1	0-25	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
76	200	430	1	0-25	glass, bottle	2		sun coloured amethyst, body fragments
77	200	430	1	0-25	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware/unknown (rim)	
78	200	430	1	0-25	ironstone, transfer printed	1	hollowware/unknown (rim)	red and green, floral transfer printed decal band with gold painted bands
79	220	420	13	0-17	glass, bottle	6		colourless; 2 wide mouth external thread finish fragments, 4 body fragments
80	220	420	13	0-17	recent material	1		crown cap closure with plastic liner
81	200	400	1	0-25	glass, bottle	2		colourless; 1 body fragment, 1 base/body fragment
82	200	400	1	0-25	glass, bottle	1		aqua, jar body fragment with portion on embossed crown motif
83	200	400	1	0-25	glass, bottle	1		honey amber, body fragment, embossed "...VEX"
84	200	400	1	0-25	nail, cut	2		1 complete, 1 head and partial shank
85	200	400	1	0-25	nail, wire drawn	2		complete
86	195	425	5	0-23	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
87	195	425	5	0-23	glass, bottle	1		aqua, body fragment
88	195	425	5	0-23	nail, cut	2		head and partial shank
89	195	425	5	0-23	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/unknown (rim)	brown glaze
90	195	425	5	0-23	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	
91	210	385	21	0-38	plastic	2		white fragments
92	210	385	21	0-38	glass, bottle	1		amber, body fragment
93	210	385	21	0-38	glass, bottle	1		colourless, body fragment
94	210	385	21	0-38	stoneware	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	tan interior and exterior glaze
95	210	385	21	0-38	porcelain, moulded	1	flatware/unknown (rim)	indeterminate moulded design
96	210	385	21	0-38	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware/unknown (non-rim)	
97	210	385	21	0-38	ironstone, undecorated	2	hollowware/unknown (1 rim, 1 non-rim)	
98	210	385	21	0-38	ceramic, recent	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	thick light blue glaze
99	230	415	1	0-33	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
100	230	415	1	0-33	metal, miscellaneous	1		thin, flat, heavily corroded ferrous metal fragment
101	230	415	1	0-33	metal, miscellaneous	1		thick, slightly curved, heavily corroded ferrous metal fragment
102	230	415	1	0-33	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	no intact surface
103	230	415	1	0-33	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	
104	230	415	1	0-33	ceramic, undetermined	1	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	burnt
105	205	400	1	0-16	glass, bottle	1		colourless, body fragment
106	205	400	1	0-16	ceramic, recent	1	unidentifiable/unknown (rim)	light blue glaze
107	225	415	1	0-25	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
108	225	415	1	0-25	recent material	1		crown cap closure with plastic liner
109	225	415	1	0-25	recent material	2		Phillips head screws
110	225	415	1	0-25	white clay pipe, bowl	1		undecorated fragment
111	225	415	1	0-25	metal, miscellaneous	1		small, heavily corroded "U" shaped fragment
112	225	415	1	0-25	glass, bottle	2		amber, body fragments
113	225	415	1	0-25	glass, bottle	1		cobalt blue, body fragment
114	225	415	1	0-25	glass, bottle	1		colourless, body fragment
115	225	415	1	0-25	coin	1		United States "Indian head" One Cent, 1881, obverse: Liberty with headdress, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA", 1881", reverse: shield and wreath, "ONE CENT"

116	225	415	1	0-25	nail, wrought	1		partial shank and tip
117	225	415	1	0-25	nail, cut	11		1 complete, 8 head and partial shank, 2 partial shank and tip
118	225	415	1	0-25	nail, wire drawn	6		5 complete, 1 head and partial shank
119	225	415	1	0-25	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	unglazed on intact exterior surface
120	225	415	1	0-25	pearlware, undecorated	1	flatware/plate (non-rim)	burnt
121	225	415	1	0-25	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware/cup (handle)	
122	225	415	1	0-25	ironstone, flow transfer printed	1	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	blue, bands
123	225	415	1	0-25	ironstone, undecorated	3	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	
124	225	415	1	0-25	ironstone, moulded	3	hollowware/unknown (rim)	small fragments, 2 mending, indeterminate moulded design
125	225	415	1	0-25	ironstone, moulded	1	hollowware/cup (base/body)	moulded scalloped body panels
126	205	415	1	0-29	glass, window	2		less than 1.6mm
127	205	415	1	0-29	glass, window	17		greater than 1.6mm
128	205	415	1	0-29	brick	4		red, small fragments
129	205	415	1	0-29	glass, bottle	3		aqua, body fragments
130	205	415	1	0-29	glass, bottle	3		sun coloured amethyst, body fragments
131	205	415	1	0-29	glass, bottle	4		amber, body fragments
132	205	415	1	0-29	glass, bottle	4		dark olive, body fragments
133	205	415	1	0-29	glass, bottle	1		colourless, patent finish (seam over lip, machine made)
134	205	415	1	0-29	glass, undetermined	4		colourless, burnt fragments
135	205	415	1	0-29	metal, miscellaneous	5		small, heavily corroded ferrous metal fragments
136	205	415	1	0-29	bolt	1		complete with nut attached
137	205	415	1	0-29	metal, spike	1		complete, heavily corroded
138	205	415	1	0-29	faunal remains	8		mammal, 2 calcined
139	205	415	1	0-29	white clay pipe, bowl	1		undecorated fragment
140	205	415	1	0-29	recent material	1		coin, Canada, 1 cent, 1911
141	205	415	1	0-29	plastic	2		green, small fragments
142	205	415	1	0-29	faunal remains	16		bivalve shell fragments
143	205	415	1	0-29	nail, horseshoe	1		head and partial shank
144	205	415	1	0-29	nail, cut	21		5 complete, 15 head and partial shank, 1 partial shank and tip
145	205	415	1	0-29	nail, wire drawn	19		8 complete, 8 head and partial shank, 3 partial shank and tip
146	205	415	1	0-29	nail, undetermined	6		shank fragments
147	205	415	1	0-29	recent material	4		modern, unglazed red earthenware pot fragments
148	205	415	1	0-29	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/unknown (base)	unglazed on intact exterior surface
149	205	415	1	0-29	stoneware	1	hollowware/inkwell (rim and partial body)	brown exterior glaze with unglazed interior
150	205	415	1	0-29	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware/cup (handle)	
151	205	415	1	0-29	ironstone, undecorated	7	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	
152	205	415	1	0-29	ironstone, painted	1	flatware/unknown (non-rim)	red, floral
153	205	415	1	0-29	ironstone, transfer printed	7	flatware/unknown (2 rim, 5 non-rim)	green, small fragments, indeterminate design
154	205	415	1	0-29	ironstone, transfer printed	1	hollowware/unknown (rim)	green, small fragment, indeterminate design
155	205	415	1	0-29	ironstone, transfer printed	4	flatware/unknown (1 rim, 3 non-rim)	blue, Chinoiserie, 3 burnt
156	205	415	1	0-29	ironstone, transfer printed	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	blue, small fragment, indeterminate design
157	205	415	1	0-29	ironstone, painted	3	flatware/unknown (2 rim, 1 non-rim)	solid green glaze decoration
158	205	415	1	0-29	semi-porcelain	2	flatware/plate (rim)	moulded scalloped line below scalloped edge
159	205	415	1	0-29	semi-porcelain	3	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	undecorated
160	205	395	1	0-36	nail, cut	1		head and partial shank
161	205	395	1	0-36	nail, wire drawn	1		head and partial shank
162	205	395	1	0-36	white clay pipe, stem	1		midsection fragment, unmarked
163	205	395	1	0-36	faunal remains	1		mammal, small fragment, calcined
164	205	395	1	0-36	glass, bottle	11		aqua, body fragments, 4 burnt
165	205	395	1	0-36	glass, bottle	1		aqua, base fragment with pontil mark
166	205	395	1	0-36	glass, bottle	5		aqua, base fragment, burnt
167	205	395	1	0-36	glass, bottle	1		sun coloured amethyst, body fragment
168	205	395	1	0-36	glass, undetermined	2		aqua, burnt fragment
169	205	395	1	0-36	rockinghamware	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	
170	205	395	1	0-36	earthenware, red	2	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	orange brown glaze
171	205	395	1	0-36	stoneware	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	tan interior and exterior glaze
172	205	395	1	0-36	ironstone, undecorated	4	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	3 burnt
173	205	395	1	0-36	ironstone, banded	1	hollowware/unknown (rim)	blue slip band
174	205	395	1	0-36	ironstone, painted	1	flatware/unknown (non-rim)	red, blue, and green, floral with black painted stem

175	200	400	13	0-24	glass, bottle	2		colourless, body fragments
176	200	400	13	0-24	glass, undetermined	1		colourless, thick, curved fragment with moulded geometric design
177	200	400	13	0-24	shoe/boot eyelet	1		non-ferrous metal, complete
178	200	400	13	0-24	bolt	1		complete
179	200	400	13	0-24	glass, undetermined	1		colourless, burnt fragment
180	200	400	13	0-24	metal, miscellaneous	2		very heavily corroded ferrous metal disks
181	200	400	13	0-24	coal/clinker	1		small fragment
182	200	400	13	0-24	metal, miscellaneous	1		thick, narrow, heavily corroded strip
183	200	400	13	0-24	nail, wire drawn	6		5 complete, 1 partial shank and tip
184	200	400	13	0-24	nail, undetermined	2		shank fragments
185	200	400	13	0-24	recent material	2		thick, cut strips of black rubber
186	200	400	13	0-24	recent material	1		green plastic stir stick fragment
187	205	405	1	0-32	glass, window	5		less than 1.6mm
188	205	405	1	0-32	glass, window	7		greater than 1.6mm
189	205	405	1	0-32	glass, bottle	7		sun coloured amethyst, body fragments
190	205	405	1	0-32	glass, bottle	1		amber, body fragment
191	205	405	1	0-32	glass, bottle	5		colourless, body fragments
192	205	405	1	0-32	glass, bottle	12		aqua, body fragments
193	205	405	1	0-32	glass, bottle	1		sun coloured amethyst, prescription finish (tooled) with neck intact
194	205	405	1	0-32	glass, undetermined	1		sun coloured amethyst, burnt fragment
195	205	405	1	0-32	glass, undetermined	1		aqua, burnt fragment
196	205	405	1	0-32	glass bottle, complete	1		aqua, rolled finish (tooled), small, circular base, mouth blown bottle
197	205	405	1	0-32	faunal remains	5		mammal, small fragments
198	205	405	1	0-32	brick	3		red, fragments, 2 burnt
199	205	405	1	0-32	glass, bottle	1		dark olive, oil finish fragment
200	205	405	1	0-32	coal/clinker	3		2 large fragments, 1 small fragment
201	205	405	1	0-32	button	1		glass, red, 4 hole sew-through
202	205	405	1	0-32	metal, buckle	1		single bar buckle, complete, heavily corroded
203	205	405	1	0-32	shot shell casing	1		base fragment, heavily tarnished, headstamp partially illegible, "CAN..."
204	205	405	1	0-32	bolt	1		eye bolt, small, complete, heavily corroded
205	205	405	1	0-32	recent material	1		crown cap closure with plastic liner
206	205	405	1	0-32	bolt	1		head and partial shank
207	205	405	1	0-32	metal, staple	1		fencing staple, complete, heavily corroded
208	205	405	1	0-32	recent material	2		plastic burgundy cap with internal threading
209	205	405	1	0-32	recent material	1		modern, unglazed red earthenware pot fragment
210	205	405	1	0-32	nail, wrought	1		head and partial shank
211	205	405	1	0-32	nail, cut	25		5 complete, 15 head and partial shank, 5 partial shank and tip
212	205	405	1	0-32	nail, wire drawn	13		3 complete, 5 head and partial shank, 5 partial shank and tip
213	205	405	1	0-32	nail, undetermined	9		shank fragments
214	205	405	1	0-32	metal, wire	3		small fragments, heavily corroded
215	205	405	1	0-32	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze
216	205	405	1	0-32	rockinghamware	3	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	
217	205	405	1	0-32	yellowware	1	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	
218	205	405	1	0-32	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware/unknown (non-rim)	
219	205	405	1	0-32	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	
220	205	405	1	0-32	ironstone, undecorated	9	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	
221	205	405	1	0-32	ironstone, moulded	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	moulded scalloped panels
222	205	405	1	0-32	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware/saucer (rim)	wheat pattern
223	205	405	1	0-32	ironstone, moulded	4	flatware/plate (2 rim, 2 non-rim)	mending, wheat pattern
224	205	405	1	0-32	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware/unknown (rim)	wheat pattern
225	205	405	1	0-32	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware/unknown (rim)	indeterminate moulded design
226	205	405	1	0-32	semi-porcelain	5	flatware/plate (1 rim, 4 non-rim)	rim fragment with moulded scalloped line below scalloped edge, body fragments undecorated
227	205	405	1	0-32	semi-porcelain	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	undecorated
228	205	405	13	0-25	glass, window	2		less than 1.6mm
229	205	405	13	0-25	glass, window	9		greater than 1.6mm
230	205	405	13	0-25	glass, undetermined	4		aqua, burnt fragments
231	205	405	13	0-25	glass, bottle	10		sun coloured amethyst, body fragments
232	205	405	13	0-25	glass, bottle	6		aqua; 4 body fragments, 2 mending base fragments
233	205	405	13	0-25	glass, bottle	1		olive, body fragment

234	205	405	13	0-25	glass, bottle	1		sun coloured amethyst, bead finish (tooled) with neck intact
235	205	405	13	0-25	glass, bottle	2		dark olive, oil finish fragments, mending
236	205	405	13	0-25	metal, rod	1		heavily corroded fragment
237	205	405	13	0-25	glass, marble	1		colourless, burnt
238	205	405	13	0-25	glass, bottle	2		colourless, body fragments
239	205	405	13	0-25	faunal remains	2		1 mammal, saw cut, 1 bivalve shell fragment
240	205	405	13	0-25	coal/clinker	1		small fragment
241	205	405	13	0-25	metal, miscellaneous	1		folded, heavily corroded ferrous metal strap fragment
242	205	405	13	0-25	metal, wire	1		heavily corroded fragment
243	205	405	13	0-25	metal, miscellaneous hardware	1		thick, rectangular plate, small hole in each corner with large hole in centre
244	205	405	13	0-25	metal, miscellaneous hardware	1		cast metal object, thick with elongated oval shape, hole at each end with 2 "I" shaped holes in middle
245	205	405	13	0-25	brick	5		red, 1 large fragment, 4 small fragments
246	205	405	13	0-25	recent material	1		top and cap from metal toothpaste tube
247	205	405	13	0-25	recent material	20		modern, unglazed red earthenware fragments
248	205	405	13	0-25	screw	1		slot head, complete
249	205	405	13	0-25	nail, cut	13		3 complete, 8 head and partial shank, 2 partial shank and tip
250	205	405	13	0-25	nail, wire drawn	7		complete
251	205	405	13	0-25	nail, undetermined	4		shank fragments
252	205	405	13	0-25	earthenware, red	3	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze
253	205	405	13	0-25	stoneware, salt-glazed	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	light brown glaze exterior with brown interior glaze, exterior stamped "...D & CO", "...RD.C.W", letters filled in with cobalt blue paint
254	205	405	13	0-25	rockinghamware	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	moulded foliage decoration
255	205	405	13	0-25	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	
256	205	405	13	0-25	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware/cup (non-rim)	
257	205	405	13	0-25	ironstone, undecorated	3	hollowware/unknown (rim)	2 mending
258	205	405	13	0-25	ironstone, undecorated	4	unidentifiable/unknown (3 non-rim, 1 base)	
259	205	405	13	0-25	ironstone, transfer printed	1	flatware/plate (rim)	red and green, floral decal band
260	205	405	13	0-25	ironstone, transfer printed	2	hollowware/unknown (1 rim, 1 non-rim)	red and green, floral decal, mending
261	205	405	13	0-25	ironstone, undecorated	6	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	
262	205	405	13	0-25	ironstone, moulded	2	hollowware/unknown (rim)	mending, indeterminate moulded design
263	205	405	13	0-25	ironstone, moulded	1	hollowware/cup (rim)	wheat pattern
264	205	405	13	0-25	ironstone, moulded	1	hollowware/unknown (rim)	indeterminate moulded design
265	205	405	13	0-25	semi-porcelain	1	flatware/unknown (rim)	moulded scalloped line below scalloped edge
266	225	405	1	0-35	glass, window	3		greater than 1.6mm
267	225	405	1	0-35	glass, bottle	1		colourless, patent finish with moulded ring in middle of neck, ball neck panel style bottle
268	225	405	1	0-35	glass, bottle	1		colourless, small mouth external thread finish fragment
269	225	405	1	0-35	glass, bottle	6		colourless, body fragment
270	225	405	1	0-35	glass, undetermined	1		colourless, small body fragment with scalloped panels
271	225	405	1	0-35	glass, undetermined	1		aqua, burnt fragment
272	225	405	1	0-35	faunal remains	4		mammal, 1 saw cut
273	225	405	1	0-35	white clay pipe, stem	2		midsection fragments, unmarked
274	225	405	1	0-35	glass, bottle	1		amber, body fragment
275	225	405	1	0-35	glass, bottle	1		olive, body fragment
276	225	405	1	0-35	nail, wrought	1		head and partial shank
277	225	405	1	0-35	nail, cut	4		2 complete, 2 head and partial shank
278	225	405	1	0-35	nail, wire drawn	4		3 complete, 1 head and partial shank
279	225	405	1	0-35	metal, spring	1		torsion spring fragment, heavily corroded
280	225	405	1	0-35	metal, container	1		tin can lid or base seam
281	225	405	1	0-35	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware/unknown (non-rim)	
282	225	405	1	0-35	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	
283	225	405	1	0-35	ironstone, moulded	1	hollowware/unknown (rim)	wheat pattern
284	225	405	1	0-35	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware/unknown (non-rim)	band of thick scalloped ribs
285	225	405	1	0-35	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware/unknown (rim)	burnt, small fragment, indeterminate moulded design
286	225	405	1	0-35	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware/unknown (non-rim)	burnt, scalloped body panels
287	205	410	1	0-31	glass, window	12		greater than 1.6mm
288	205	410	1	0-31	glass, dish	3		sun coloured amethyst: 1 rim fragment with beaded edge and foliage decoration, 2 body fragments with foliage decoration
289	205	410	1	0-31	metal, spike	1		head and partial shank
290	205	410	1	0-31	white clay pipe, stem	1		midsection fragment, unmarked

291	205	410	1	0-31	recent material	1		coin, Canada, 1 cent, 1974
292	205	410	1	0-31	recent material	7		modern, unglazed red earthenware fragments
293	205	410	1	0-31	button	1		glass, black, large, round with plain front and shank on back
294	205	410	1	0-31	plastic	3		1 yellow fragment, 1 grey fragment, 1 translucent yellow fragment
295	205	410	1	0-31	glass, bottle	1		dark red amber, body fragment
296	205	410	1	0-31	faunal remains	10		mammal, 2 saw cut
297	205	410	1	0-31	glass, bottle	1		colourless, base/body fragment of small bottle/vial
298	205	410	1	0-31	glass, lid	1		aqua, canning jar lid fragment
299	205	410	1	0-31	glass, bottle	1		sun coloured amethyst, body fragment
300	205	410	1	0-31	glass, bottle	13		colourless, body fragment
301	205	410	1	0-31	glass, bottle	2		cornflower blue, body fragment, burnt
302	205	410	1	0-31	glass, bottle	2		aqua, body fragments
303	205	410	1	0-31	glass, undetermined	2		sun coloured amethyst, burnt lumps
304	205	410	1	0-31	brick	6		red, small fragments
305	205	410	1	0-31	nail, cut	15		5 complete, 9 head and partial shank, 1 partial shank and tip
306	205	410	1	0-31	nail, wire drawn	7		3 complete, 3 head and partial shank, 1 partial shank and tip
307	205	410	1	0-31	nail, undetermined	5		shank fragments
308	205	410	1	0-31	metal, miscellaneous	1		heavily corroded, slightly tapered ferrous metal fragment, 2 pins intact, possible utensil handle
309	205	410	1	0-31	metal, strap	1		heavily corroded fragment with 2 rivets attached
310	205	410	1	0-31	metal, miscellaneous	9		heavily corroded ferrous metal fragments
311	205	410	1	0-31	earthenware, red	2	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze
312	205	410	1	0-31	rockinghamware	2	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	
313	205	410	1	0-31	semi-porcelain	1	flatware/unknown (non-rim)	undecorated
314	205	410	1	0-31	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware/unknown (non-rim)	
315	205	410	1	0-31	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware/cup (rim)	
316	205	410	1	0-31	ironstone, undecorated	5	hollowware/unknown (1 rim, 3 non-rim, 1 base/body)	
317	205	410	1	0-31	ironstone, undecorated	21	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	
318	205	410	1	0-31	ironstone, transfer printed	1	hollowware/unknown (rim)	green, scroll and foliage
319	205	410	1	0-31	ironstone, transfer printed	6	hollowware/bowl (2 rim, 4 non-rim)	blue, Chinoiserie
320	205	410	1	0-31	ceramic, undetermined	2	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	1 burnt, 1 with no intact glazed surface
321	205	405	5	0-19	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
322	205	405	5	0-19	glass, bottle	1		dark brown amber, body fragment
323	205	405	5	0-19	glass, chimney/lamp	1		sun coloured amethyst, base fragment
324	205	405	5	0-19	glass, bottle	9		sun coloured amethyst: 7 body fragments, 2 base fragments
325	205	405	5	0-19	glass, bottle	1		aqua, threaded jar neck fragment
326	205	405	5	0-19	glass, undetermined	3		aqua, burnt fragments
327	205	405	5	0-19	coal/clinker	1		small fragment
328	205	405	5	0-19	white clay pipe, bowl	2		mending "Turk's head" human effigy pipe bowl fragments
329	205	405	5	0-19	faunal remains	5		4 mammal, 1 bivalve shell fragment
330	205	405	5	0-19	metal, buckle	1		double bar halter buckle, complete, heavily corroded
331	205	405	5	0-19	bolt	1		complete with nut attached
332	205	405	5	0-19	nail, cut	3		1 complete, 2 head and partial shank
333	205	405	5	0-19	nail, wire drawn	2		complete
334	205	405	5	0-19	brick	2		red, small fragments
335	205	405	5	0-19	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/bowl (base/body)	unglazed exterior with brown interior glaze
336	205	405	5	0-19	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	greenish brown glaze
337	205	405	5	0-19	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	orange brown glaze
338	205	405	5	0-19	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	reddish brown glaze
339	205	405	5	0-19	earthenware, red	22	hollowware/unknown (1 rim, 21 non-rim)	brown glaze
340	205	405	5	0-19	earthenware, red	8	hollowware/unknown (2 rim, 6 non-rim)	unglazed on intact exterior surface
341	205	405	5	0-19	earthenware, red	23	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	no intact surface
342	205	405	5	0-19	rockinghamware	4	hollowware/unknown (2 rim, 1 non-rim, 1 base/body)	
343	205	405	5	0-19	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware/unknown (non-rim)	
344	205	405	5	0-19	ironstone, undecorated	2	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	
345	205	405	5	0-19	ironstone, undecorated	3	hollowware/unknown (2 rim, 1 non-rim)	
346	205	405	5	0-19	ironstone, undecorated	26	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	
347	205	405	5	0-19	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware/unknown (spout)	
348	205	405	5	0-19	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware/unknown (non-rim)	moulded scalloped panels

349	205	405	5	0-19	ironstone, transfer printed	1	flatware/unknown (rim)	green, small fragment, indeterminate design
350	205	405	5	0-19	pearlware, edged	1	flatware/unknown (rim)	blue, scalloped shell edge
351	205	405	5	0-19	ironstone, transfer printed	8	flatware/saucer (4 rim, 4 non-rim)	blue, Chinoiserie, 4 mending
352	215	390	14	0-42	nail, cut	3		2 complete, 1 head and partial shank
353	215	390	14	0-42	nail, wire drawn	7		complete
354	215	390	14	0-42	screw	1		slot head, head and partial shank
355	215	390	14	0-42	metal, miscellaneous	1		thin, narrow, heavily corroded ferrous metal strip
356	215	390	14	0-42	glass, bottle	2		aqua, body fragment, 1 burnt
357	215	390	14	0-42	glass, bottle	1		colourless, body fragment
358	215	390	14	0-42	glass, bottle	1		grey-tinted, body fragment
359	215	390	14	0-42	glass, lid	1		colourless, canning jar lid fragment with embossed crown motif
360	215	390	14	0-42	glass, lid	1		colourless, canning jar lid fragment
361	215	390	14	0-42	white clay pipe, stem	1		midsection fragment, unmarked
362	215	390	14	0-42	button	1		agate, white, 4 hole, sew-through
363	215	390	14	0-42	glass, bottle	3		olive, body fragments
364	215	390	14	0-42	glass, bottle	1		amber, small mouth external thread finish (seam to lip, machine made)
365	215	390	14	0-42	glass, bottle	1		amber, small mouth external thread finish (seam to lip, machine made)
366	215	390	14	0-42	recent material	1		aluminum bottle cap with internal threading, burnt
367	215	390	14	0-42	glass, bottle	1		amber, body fragment
368	215	390	14	0-42	recent material	1		orange plastic handle fragment
369	215	390	14	0-42	recent material	1		zipper pull, burnt
370	215	390	14	0-42	glass, undetermined	2		colourless, glass fragments with moulded dot rows
371	215	390	14	0-42	recent material	1		modern, unglazed red earthenware fragment
372	215	390	14	0-42	stoneware	1	hollowware/unknown (rim)	brown glaze
373	215	390	14	0-42	stoneware	2	hollowware/unknown (1 non-rim, 1 base/body)	light brown glaze
374	215	390	14	0-42	ironstone, undecorated	6	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	1 with partial coat of arms style black transfer printed makers mark, "IRONS..."
375	215	390	14	0-42	ironstone, transfer printed	1	hollowware/unknown (rim)	teal, scroll and banner decoration
376	200	410	1	0-26	glass, bottle	1		colourless, body fragment
377	200	410	1	0-26	glass, bottle	1		aqua, body fragment
378	200	410	1	0-26	glass, bottle	2		olive, body fragments
379	200	410	1	0-26	brick	1		red, small fragment
380	200	410	1	0-26	screw	1		complete, heavily corroded, indeterminate head type
381	200	410	1	0-26	nail, cut	2		1 complete, 1 head and partial shank
382	200	410	1	0-26	nail, wire drawn	8		complete
383	200	410	1	0-26	recent material	1		modern, unglazed red earthenware fragment
384	200	410	1	0-26	yellowware	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	with cream-coloured interior glaze
385	200	410	1	0-26	ironstone, transfer printed	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	green, small fragment, indeterminate design
386	200	410	1	0-26	ironstone, moulded	1	hollowware/unknown (rim)	wheat pattern
387	200	410	1	0-26	ceramic, undetermined	1	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	burnt
388	225	415	13	0-30	nail, wire drawn	1		head and partial shank
389	225	415	13	0-30	glass, bottle	1		light green, body fragment
390	225	415	13	0-30	metal, miscellaneous	1		thin, heavily corroded ferrous metal fragment
391	225	415	13	0-30	ceramic, undetermined	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	burnt
392	210	420	1	0-37	glass, window	1		less than 1.6mm
393	210	420	1	0-37	glass, window	3		greater than 1.6mm
394	210	420	1	0-37	glass, chimney/lamp	1		colourless, moulded dot row along rim
395	210	420	1	0-37	glass, bottle	1		amber, body fragment
396	210	420	1	0-37	glass, bottle	2		dark red amber; 1 body fragment, 1 base/body fragment
397	210	420	1	0-37	glass, bottle	2		olive, body fragments
398	210	420	1	0-37	glass, bottle	3		aqua, body fragments
399	210	420	1	0-37	glass, bottle	1		colourless, body fragment
400	210	420	1	0-37	plastic	3		small fragments, 1 white, 1 translucent yellow, 1 translucent grey
401	210	420	1	0-37	nail, wire drawn	1		complete
402	210	420	1	0-37	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze
403	210	420	1	0-37	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	no intact surface
404	210	420	1	0-37	yellowware	1	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	
405	210	420	1	0-37	ironstone, undecorated	3	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	1 with partial black transfer printed makers mark
406	210	420	1	0-37	ceramic, undetermined	2	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	burnt
407	200	415	21	0-26	glass, bottle	3		aqua, body fragments

408	200	415	21	0-26	glass, bottle	1		colourless, body fragment
409	200	415	21	0-26	faunal remains	2		mammal, mending
410	200	415	21	0-26	metal, wire	1		small, heavily corroded fragment
411	200	415	21	0-26	nail, cut	6		head and partial shank
412	200	415	21	0-26	nail, wire drawn	4		3 complete, 1 partial shank and tip
413	200	415	21	0-26	nail, undetermined	2		shank fragments
414	200	415	21	0-26	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	burnt
415	200	415	21	0-26	ironstone, moulded	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	indeterminate moulded design
416	200	415	21	0-26	ironstone, stamped	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	red stamped design
417	200	415	21	0-26	ironstone, stamped	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	red and blue stamped design
418	205	410	13	0-27	glass, window	1		less than 1.6mm
419	205	410	13	0-27	glass, window	10		greater than 1.6mm
420	205	410	13	0-27	glass, bottle	1		colourless, base/body fragment
421	205	410	13	0-27	glass, bottle	1		aqua, body fragment
422	205	410	13	0-27	glass, bottle	3		dark brown amber, body fragment
423	205	410	13	0-27	glass, bottle	1		dark red amber, body fragment
424	205	410	13	0-27	glass, bottle	2		olive, body fragment
425	205	410	13	0-27	button	1		shell, 2 hole sew-through
426	205	410	13	0-27	glass, undetermined	1		aqua, burnt fragment
427	205	410	13	0-27	screw	2		slot head, complete
428	205	410	13	0-27	recent material	1		crown cap closure with plastic liner
429	205	410	13	0-27	faunal remains	7		mammal, 2 saw cut, 1 burnt
430	205	410	13	0-27	recent material	1		large cast metal gear with off centre hole, thick cast metal ring with threaded interior welded over hole
431	205	410	13	0-27	nail, cut	12		3 complete, 8 head and partial shank, 1 partial shank and tip
432	205	410	13	0-27	nail, wire drawn	1		complete
433	205	410	13	0-27	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	orange brown glaze
434	205	410	13	0-27	pearlware, painted	1	hollowware/unknown (rim)	green, floral with brown painted band below rim on interior and exterior
435	205	410	13	0-27	ironstone, undecorated	3	flatware/plate (2 rim, 1 non-rim)	scalloped edge, mending
436	205	410	13	0-27	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware/cup (handle)	
437	205	410	13	0-27	ironstone, undecorated	9	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	
438	205	410	13	0-27	ironstone, transfer printed	2	flatware/plate (1 rim, 1 non-rim)	mending, red and green floral transfer printed decal band with thin gold painted bands
439	205	410	13	0-27	ironstone, moulded	2	flatware/unknown (non-rim)	scalloped body panels
440	205	410	13	0-27	ironstone, moulded	2	flatware/unknown (1 rim, 1 non-rim)	wheat pattern
441	205	410	13	0-27	ironstone, moulded	3	flatware/unknown (1 rim, 2 non-rim)	indeterminate moulded design
442	205	410	13	0-27	semi-porcelain	3	flatware/unknown (2 rim, 1 non-rim)	2 rim fragments with moulded scalloped line below scalloped edge, 1 undecorated body fragment
443	205	410	13	0-27	ceramic, undetermined	1	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	burnt
444	225	410	1	0-27	recent material	1		cinch strap cam buckle, heavily corroded
445	225	410	1	0-27	recent material	1		colourless, automobile glass light cover, embossed "...ECTRIC"
446	225	410	1	0-27	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
447	225	410	1	0-27	nail, wire drawn	2		complete
448	225	410	1	0-27	screw	1		slot head, complete
449	225	410	1	0-27	chain section/links	1		4 heavily corroded fused links
450	225	410	1	0-27	faunal remains	2		mammal, 1 saw cut
451	225	410	1	0-27	glass, bottle	1		olive, body fragment
452	225	410	1	0-27	glass, bottle	2		sun coloured amethyst, body fragments
453	225	410	1	0-27	glass, bottle	1		colourless, small mouth external thread finish fragment (seam to lip)
454	225	410	1	0-27	metal, ring	1		thick, oval shaped ring, heavily corroded
455	225	410	1	0-27	ironstone, flow transfer printed	1	flatware/unknown (non-rim)	blue, small fragment, indeterminate design
456	195	400	1	0-35	glass, bottle	2		aqua: 1 body fragment, 1 base fragment
457	195	400	1	0-35	glass, undetermined	1		colourless, small fragment
458	195	400	1	0-35	metal, miscellaneous	1		thin, heavily corroded ferrous metal fragment
459	195	400	1	0-35	ironstone, undecorated	6	hollowware/tureen (3 rim, 3 non-rim)	2 mending rim fragments
460	220	400	1	0-19	glass, window	3		greater than 1.6mm
461	220	400	1	0-19	nail, wire drawn	1		complete
462	220	400	1	0-19	metal, wire	1		small fragment, heavily corroded
463	220	400	1	0-19	plastic	1		white fragment
464	220	400	1	0-19	glass, bottle	1		sun coloured amethyst, base/body fragment
465	220	400	1	0-19	faunal remains	1		mammal
466	220	400	1	0-19	glass, bottle	2		amber, body fragments

467	220	400	1	0-19	glass, bottle	10		colourless; 2 wide mouth external thread finish fragments, 8 body fragments
468	220	400	1	0-19	glass, undetermined	1		colourless, burnt fragment
469	220	400	1	0-19	ceramic, recent	1	flatware/unknown (non-rim)	semi-porcelain, partially faded polychrome floral transfer printed decal with teal transfer printed makers mark on back, "JOHNSON BROS", "MADE IN", "ENGLAND", below crown motif with "2" to the left of crown and "Y" to the right of crown (crown mark used from 1913 onward)
470	220	400	1	0-19	semi-porcelain	4	flatware/unknown (2 rim, 2 non-rim)	undecorated
471	220	400	1	0-19	ceramic, recent	2	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	1 with thick blue glaze, 1 with light blue glaze
472	220	420	1	0-20	glass, window	7		greater than 1.6mm
473	220	420	1	0-20	nail, cut	2		complete
474	220	420	1	0-20	nail, wire drawn	2		complete
475	220	420	1	0-20	screw	1		slot head, complete
476	220	420	1	0-20	glass, bottle	2		amber, body fragment
477	220	420	1	0-20	recent material	1		thin, pink plastic toy or game piece
478	225	420	1	0-20	recent material	1		glass cartridge fuse
479	225	420	1	0-20	glass, bottle	1		colourless, body fragment
480	225	420	1	0-20	metal, miscellaneous	1		thin, rectangular, heavily corroded ferrous metal fragment
481	225	420	1	0-20	ironstone, undecorated	5	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	
482	230	405	1	0-15	recent material	1		porcelain insulator fragment
483	230	405	1	0-15	recent material	1		white plastic cap fragment
484	230	405	1	0-15	glass, bottle	1		colourless, small circular base
485	230	405	1	0-15	glass, bottle	2		amber; 1 wide mouth external thread finish fragment, 1 body fragment
486	230	405	1	0-15	glass, bottle	2		colourless, body fragment
487	230	405	1	0-15	semi-porcelain	1	flatware/unknown (rim)	moulded scalloped line below scalloped edge
488	205	415	13	0-26	nail, cut	1		complete
489	205	415	13	0-26	brick	1		red, small fragment
490	205	415	13	0-26	faunal remains	1		mammal, saw cut
491	205	415	13	0-26	metal, staple	1		fencing staple, complete, heavily corroded
492	205	415	13	0-26	recent material	1		plastic toy airplane tail section
493	225	400	1	0-19	nail, wire drawn	2		complete
494	225	400	1	0-19	glass, bottle	1		aqua, ground rim finish fragment
495	225	400	1	0-19	glass, bottle	1		aqua, neck fragment with threading
496	225	400	1	0-19	glass, undetermined	1		colourless, burnt fragment
497	225	400	1	0-19	glass, undetermined	1		aqua, burnt lump
498	225	400	1	0-19	metal, miscellaneous	1		thin, rectangular heavily corroded ferrous metal bar with round hole at one end
499	225	400	1	0-19	recent material	1		modern, unglazed red earthenware fragment
500	225	400	1	0-19	ironstone, moulded	1	flatware/plate (rim)	majority of decorated area exfoliated, indeterminate moulded design
501	220	390	1	0-49	recent material	2		amber bottle fragments, 1 body and 1 base/body, base embossed with diamond and oval entwined with "I" in centre (Owens-Illinois Glass Company; mark used from 1929 to 1960s)
502	220	390	1	0-49	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
503	220	390	1	0-49	nail, wire drawn	1		head and partial shank
504	220	390	1	0-49	recent material	1		modern, unglazed red earthenware fragment
505	220	390	1	0-49	ironstone, undecorated	2	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	
506	220	390	1	0-49	ceramic, undetermined	2	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	burnt
507	225	410	13	0-31	glass, bottle	1		aqua, body fragment
508	225	410	13	0-31	recent material	1		crown cap closure with plastic liner
509	225	410	13	0-31	metal, spring	1		clothespin torsion spring
510	200	410	13	0-24	glass, window	1		greater than 1.6mm
511	200	410	13	0-24	glass, bottle	1		dark brown amber, body fragment
512	200	410	13	0-24	glass, bottle	2		colourless; 1 rolled finish fragment, 1 base/body of small, circular base bottle or vial
513	200	410	13	0-24	metal, wire	1		small fragment, heavily corroded
514	200	410	13	0-24	metal, spike	1		head and partial shank
515	200	410	13	0-24	nail, cut	7		5 head and partial shank, 2 partial shank and tip
516	200	410	13	0-24	nail, wire drawn	5		complete
517	200	410	13	0-24	recent material	3		modern, unglazed red earthenware fragments
518	200	410	13	0-24	stoneware, salt-glazed	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	tan exterior glaze with brown interior glaze
519	200	410	13	0-24	ironstone, undecorated	2	hollowware/unknown (1 rim, 1 non-rim)	mending
520	215	420	1	0-18	glass, window	1		less than 1.6mm
521	215	420	1	0-18	glass, window	14		greater than 1.6mm
522	215	420	1	0-18	nail, cut	2		complete
523	215	420	1	0-18	nail, wire drawn	2		complete

524	215	420	1	0-18	recent material	1		crown cap closure
525	215	420	1	0-18	metal, miscellaneous	1		thick, curved, rectangular ferrous metal plate, 4 small holes in centre with one large hole at each end
526	215	420	1	0-18	button	1		ferrous metal, heavily corroded, 1 piece, 4 hole sew-through
527	215	420	1	0-18	glass, bottle	1		amber, body fragment
528	215	420	1	0-18	glass, bottle	4		medium cobalt blue, body fragments
529	215	420	1	0-18	jewelry	1		small, brass pin, elongated oval shape with dot row around edge, pin intact on back
530	195	405	1	0-25	brick	1		red, fragment
531	195	405	1	0-25	coal/clinker	1		small fragment
532	195	405	1	0-25	glass, bottle	2		sun coloured amethyst, body fragments
533	195	405	1	0-25	earthenware, red	2	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze
534	195	405	1	0-25	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware/unknown (non-rim)	
535	195	430	1	0-22	glass, bottle	2		aqua, body fragments
536	195	430	1	0-22	glass, bottle	1		sun coloured amethyst, body fragment
537	200	405	1	0-28	nail, cut	5		1 complete, 2 head and partial shank, 2 partial shank and tip
538	200	405	1	0-28	nail, wire drawn	3		complete
539	200	405	1	0-28	faunal remains	1		mammal, small fragment
540	200	405	1	0-28	glass, bottle	1		olive, body fragment
541	200	405	1	0-28	glass, chimney/lamp	1		colourless, base fragment
542	200	405	1	0-28	metal, container	1		metal can lid of base fragment
543	200	405	1	0-28	metal, miscellaneous	2		heavily corroded ferrous metal fragments
544	200	405	1	0-28	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze
545	200	405	1	0-28	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	
546	200	405	1	0-28	ironstone, undecorated	3	flatware/unknown (non-rim)	burnt
547	200	405	1	0-28	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	
548	200	405	1	0-28	ironstone, banded	2	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	black slip bands
549	215	425	1	0-15	nail, cut	3		head and partial shank
550	215	425	1	0-15	nail, undetermined	1		shank fragment
551	215	425	1	0-15	slate fragment	1		small fragment
552	195	425	1	0-25	brick	1		red, fragment
553	195	415	5	0-27	glass, bottle	2		medium cobalt blue, body fragments, 1 burnt
554	195	415	5	0-27	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	greenish brown glaze
555	195	415	5	0-27	ironstone, undecorated	3	hollowware/unknown (1 rim, 2 non-rim)	
556	195	415	5	0-27	ironstone, painted	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	purple painted band
557	205	415	5	0-35	nail, cut	1		head and partial shank
558	205	415	5	0-35	nail, wire drawn	2		1 complete, 1 partial shank and tip
559	205	415	5	0-35	white clay pipe, stem	1		midsection fragment, unmarked
560	205	415	5	0-35	glass, bottle	1		colourless, body fragment
561	205	415	5	0-35	glass, bottle	1		sun coloured amethyst, body fragment
562	205	415	5	0-35	metal, miscellaneous	4		thin, heavily corroded ferrous metal fragments
563	205	415	5	0-35	recent material	1		modern, unglazed red earthenware fragment
564	205	415	5	0-35	earthenware, red	3	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze
565	205	415	5	0-35	earthenware, red	2	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	greenish brown glaze
566	205	415	5	0-35	earthenware, red	2	hollowware/unknown (rim)	unglazed on intact exterior surface
567	205	415	5	0-35	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	no intact surface
568	205	415	5	0-35	ironstone, transfer printed	2	flatware/unknown (1 rim, 1 non-rim)	blue, Chinoiserie, 1 burnt
569	205	415	5	0-35	ironstone, transfer printed	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	green, small fragment, indeterminate design
570	205	415	5	0-35	ironstone, banded	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	blue and black slip bands, heavily exfoliated surfaces
571	195	405	21	0-23	glass, bottle	1		aqua, body fragment
572	195	405	21	0-23	recent material	2		mending colourless glass bottle base fragments, embossed "D" in diamond (Dominion Glass Company - mark used from 1928 to 1976)
573	195	405	21	0-23	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	reddish brown glaze
574	195	405	21	0-23	earthenware, red	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	brown glaze
575	195	405	21	0-23	ironstone, moulded	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	moulded scalloped band
576	200	405	13	0-27	nail, cut	1		head and partial shank
577	200	405	13	0-27	nail, wire drawn	3		complete
578	200	405	13	0-27	white clay pipe, stem	2		midsection fragments, unmarked
579	200	405	13	0-27	glass, bottle	1		olive, body fragment
580	200	405	13	0-27	ironstone, undecorated	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	burnt
581	200	405	13	0-27	ironstone, undecorated	1	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	
582	195	415	1	0-28	glass, bottle	1		colourless, body fragment

583	195	415	1	0-28	metal, miscellaneous	1		thin, heavily corroded ferrous metal fragment
584	195	415	1	0-28	yellowware	1	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	
585	195	415	1	0-28	ironstone, undecorated	1	flatware/unknown (rim)	
586	195	415	1	0-28	ironstone, undecorated	2	unidentifiable/unknown (non-rim)	
587	200	415	13	0-23	glass, window	2		greater than 1.6mm
588	200	415	13	0-23	glass, bottle	2		sun coloured amethyst, body fragments
589	200	415	13	0-23	glass, bottle	1		cobalt blue, body fragment
590	200	415	13	0-23	nail, cut	2		1 complete, 1 head and partial shank
591	200	415	13	0-23	faunal remains	2		bivalve shell fragments
592	200	415	13	0-23	glass, bottle	1		olive, body fragment
593	200	415	13	0-23	stoneware, salt-glazed	1	hollowware/unknown (non-rim)	tan exterior glaze with brown interior glaze
594	210	390	21	0-34	nail, cut	4		head and partial shank
595	210	390	21	0-34	metal, miscellaneous	1		thin, heavily corroded ferrous metal fragment
596	210	390	21	0-34	plastic	1		light yellow fragment
597	210	390	21	0-34	brick	2		red, small fragments
598	210	390	21	0-34	faunal remains	1		mammal, small fragment, calcined