



Belleville South Solar Project

Draft Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Report

January 2011



97 Gatewood Road, Kitchener, ON N2M 4E3
Tel: (519) 835-4427
Fax: (519) 954-4797
248 Ruby St., Midland, ON L4R 2L4
Tel: (705) 526-9518
Fax: (705) 526-4541

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment
Belleville South Solar Project
(FIT – FK4CUPU)
Lots 61 and 62, Broken Front Concession 2
Sophiasburgh Township
Prince Edward County, Ontario**

Prepared for
Hatch Ltd.
4342 Queen Street, Suite 500, Niagara Falls, ON, L2E 7J7
Tel: (905) 374-0701 ext. 5313
&
The Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture

By
T. Stilling, M.A.
Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.
97 Gatewood Road, Kitchener, ON N2M 4E3
Tel: (519) 835-4427 Fax: (519) 954-4797

Reviewed by
P.J. Racher, M.A. CAHP
Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture Licence# P-007
Project # P007-243
PIF# P007-243-2010

August 2010
Revised January 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	Introduction	1
2.0	Location	1
3.0	Geography	4
4.0	Archaeological Potential	4
5.0	Previous Archaeological Research	5
6.0	Historic Land Use Summary	5
7.0	Field Methods	10
8.0	Results and Recommendations	13
9.0	References Cited	21
	Appendix A: Project Drawing	25
	Appendix B: Artifact Registry	26
List of Figures		
	Figure 1: Location of Study Area in the Province of Ontario	2
	Figure 2: Location of Study Area in Sophiasburgh Township	2
	Figure 3: Study Area in Detail	3
	Figure 4: Belden’s (1878) Map of Sophiasburgh Township Showing the Study Area	10
	Figure 5: Findspot 1 in Detail, Showing Positive Test Pits in Relation to the Foundation	16
List of Plates		
	Plate 1: View of Crewmembers Test Pitting at 5 Metre Intervals	11
	Plate 2: View of Crewmember Screening through 6mm Mesh	12
	Plate 3: Typical Test Pit, Excavated to Subsoil	12
	Plate 4: View of Marshy Area	13
	Plate 5: View of Gravel Fill	14
	Plate 6: View of Test Pit in Gravel Fill, Excavated to Subsoil Wall Corner	14
	Plate 7: View of the Foundations Identified at Findspot 1	17
	Plate 8: View of Foundation Wall Corner	17
	Plate 9: Sample of Diagnostic Ceramic Tableware from Findspot 1	18
	Plate 10: Sample of Artifacts from Findspot 2	19

Executive Summary:

Under a contract awarded in May of 2010, **Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA)** carried out a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the proposed **Belleville South Solar Project** on Lots 61 and 62, Broken Front Concession 2, in Sophiasburgh Township, Prince Edward County, Ontario. This work was completed under contract to **Hatch Ltd.** in advance of a Renewable Energy Act (REA) application.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessment was conducted in mid July and mid August of 2010. Research indicated a high potential for the presence of both pre-Contact and Historic-era archaeological sites in the study area. In advance of field work, legal *Permission to Enter* (PTE) was granted by the property owner. During the study, 2 Historic-era findspots were identified. Of these, Findspot 1 was determined to be potentially significant. In consultations between ARA, the proponent and MTC, it was determined that the findspot could be protected by avoidance and buffering. Accordingly, it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed without further heritage concerns.

Personnel:

Project Director: P.J. Racher, M.A., CAHP, MCL Licence #P-007

Project Manager: P.J. Racher

Field Director: H.T. Brown, MCL Licence #R-217 and A. Wong, MCL Licence #R-326

Field Work: K. Brightwell, H.T. Brown, V. Cafik, K. Craig-Paul, P. Demarte, M. Fowler, V. Hicks, P. Hoskins, N. Knight, S. Knight, J. Landry, S. Parker, C. Ramsomair, A. Ray, A. Wong

Photographer: H.T. Brown and A. Wong

Background Research: A. Wong

Report Preparation: P. Hoskins, T. Stilling

Graphics: P. Hoskins

Acknowledgements:

Special thanks for his generous and timely research assistance are extended to Mr. Robert Von Bitter, Archaeological Data Coordinator, Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Toronto.

1.0 Introduction

Under a contract awarded in May of 2010, **Archaeological Research Associates Ltd. (ARA)** carried out a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the proposed **Belleville South Solar Project** in Sophiasburgh Township, Prince Edward County, Ontario. This assessment was conducted in mid July and mid August of 2010 under licence# P-007, PIF # P007-243-2010. The work was completed under contract to **Hatch Ltd.** as a component of the screening process outlined in **Ontario Regulation 359/09**, which governs **Renewable Energy Approvals** under the provincial **Environmental Protection Act (EPA)**. The archaeological assessment was carried out in order to:

- Identify any known archaeological sites that might be found near or within the study area;
- Empirically determine the presence of any unknown archaeological resources which may be extant within the study area; and
- If identified, suggest appropriate strategies for the protection and management of these sites.

The assessment was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (A.S.O. 1990), and *Draft Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture 2009). All records pertaining to this assessment are currently housed in a storage facility located at Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.'s office at 97 Gatewood Road in Kitchener, Ontario.

The Ministry of Tourism and Culture is asked to review the results and recommendations presented in this report.

2.0 Location

The study area is a 40 hectare parcel of land, bounded by Burr Road to the north and Highway 62 to the east, in Prince Edward County, Ontario (see Figures 1-3). Rectangular in shape, it is legally described as being located on Lots 61-62, Broken Front Concession 2, in Sophiasburgh Township, Prince Edward County, Ontario.

A former (now dry) extension of Muscote Bay ran parallel to Burr Road into the northeast corner of the study area. Muscote Bay is located approximately 1km northeast of the study area. A tributary of Consecun Creek lies directly south of the study area.

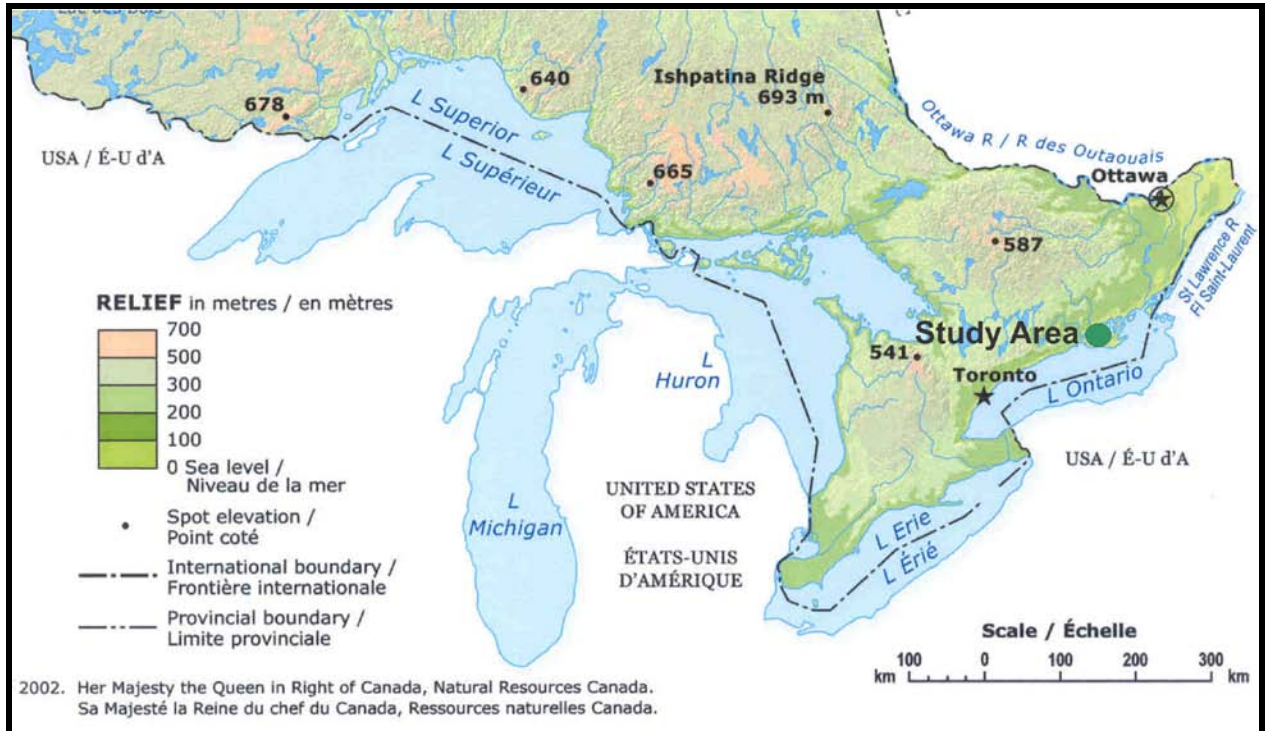


Figure 1: Location of Study Area in the Province of Ontario



Figure 2: Location of Study Area in Sophiasburgh Township



Figure 3: Study Area in Detail

3.0 Geography

It has long been understood that environment plays a key role in determining site location, particularly in small societies with non-complex, subsistence-oriented economies. The local environment of the subject property lies within the Deciduous Forest region. This region has most of the tree and shrub species of the Great Lakes-St Lawrence Forest, but also includes black walnut, butternut, tulip, magnolia, black gum, and many types of oaks and hickories (MNR 2009).

Physiographically, the study area is located in the Prince Edward Peninsula. Approximately 50 to 60 drumlins are located in Prince Edward County. They were created by the Lake Ontario ice lobe (Chapman and Putnam 1984:56). Bedrock in Prince Edward County is part of the Lindsay Formation and consists of a low limestone plateau protruding into Lake Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984:188). Over half of the county has shallow soils, consisting largely of a few inches of unconsolidated material over bedrock (Ibid.:188). The soils in the study area include Ameliasburg clay loam, Ameliasburg loam, Darlington Loam, Farmington loam, and Muck (Richards and Morwick 1948: Map). Prince Edward County has extensive expanses of marsh, especially in areas around East and West Lakes and Muscote Bay (Chapman and Putnam 1984:189). Small areas of muck, like those identified in the study area, are common in shallow depressions in the bedrock (Ibid.:189).

4.0 Archaeological Potential

The archaeological potential of the study area was assessed using its soils, hydrology and landforms as considerations. Young et al. (1995) note that, "*either the number of streams and/or stream order is always a significant factor in the positive prediction of site presence*" (1995:23). They further note that certain types of landforms, such as moraines, seem to have been favoured by different groups throughout prehistory (Ibid:33). According to several researchers, such as Janusas (1988:1) "*The location of early settlements tended to be dominated by the proximity to reliable and potable water resources.*" Site potential modeling studies (Peters 1986; Pihl 1986) have found that most prehistoric archaeological sites are located within 300 metres of remnant or extant water sources.

While many of these studies do not go into detail as to the basis for this pattern, Young et al. (1995) suggest that the presence of streams is a significant attractor for a host of plant, game, and fish species which in turn encourage human settlement in an area. Conversely, it must be understood that non-habitational sites (eg. burials, lithic quarries, kill sites, etc.) may be located anywhere. Potential modeling appears to break down when it comes to these idiosyncratic sites, many of which have more significance than their habitational counterparts as a result of their relative rarity.

With the development of integrated 'complex' economies in the Historic (or Euro-Canadian) era, settlement tended to become less dependent upon local resource production and more tied to wider economic networks. As such, proximity to transportation routes became the most significant predictor of site location. In the early Historic era (pre-1850), when transport by water was the norm, sites tended to be situated along major rivers and creeks - the 'highways' of their day. With the opening of the interior of the Province to settlement after about 1850, sites tended to be located along historically-surveyed roads.

Bearing these factors in mind, it is clear that the study area would, with the exception of any marshy or permanently wet areas, have a high potential for containing pre-Contact sites; largely due to its proximity to the now dry extension of Muscote Bay and the tributary of Consecun Creek. The potential for Historic-era sites is similarly high due to its location along Burr Road and Highway 62, both historically-surveyed thoroughfares.

5.0 Previous Archaeological Research

An archival search was conducted using the Ontario Ministry of Culture Archaeological Sites Database in order to determine the presence of any registered heritage resources which might be located on or within a 2 kilometre radius of the study area. It was found that there are no registered sites within these limits. The overall lack of sites in the area is most likely the result of a paucity of research in the area, as opposed to representing any meaningful settlement patterns.

6.0 Historic Land Use Summary

The first settlers in the region were the Paleo-Indian people who arrived after the retreat of the Wisconsin glaciers, approximately 9,000 B.C. (Warrick 2004:83). For the next 1,500 years or so, the Paleo-Indians lived as hunter-gatherers in the boreal-like landscapes of southern Ontario. Because of the low biotic productivity of this environment, it is believed that human groups ranged over very wide territories in order to live sustainably (Ellis & Deller 1990:52). Traditionally, Paleo-Indians have been conceptualized as 'big game hunters' who lived on caribou and other Pleistocene megafauna. However, given the poor preservation of these sites (which are mostly understood only from stone tool and debris from their manufacture), much about the lifeways of these people remains unknown (Ibid.:38). In general, the impacts that humans left on their environment at these times were small (less than 200 square metres), ephemeral, and fleeting (Ibid.:51).

Beginning around 8,000 B.C., the biotic productivity of the environment began to increase as the climate warmed and the watershed was colonized by deciduous forest. As a result, more opportunities arose for the exploitation of both animal and plant food sources. The resulting broad-based economy was the basis for the archaeological cultures that are referred to as

‘Archaic’. During this period (roughly 8,000 B.C. – 800 B.C.), there was an explosion in the number and variety of raw materials, tool forms, site types, and the number of sites themselves. Because Archaic sites are more recent than Paleo-Indian ones, preservation tends to be better. Artifacts composed of bone, shell, and even wood are not unheard of. During the late Archaic period, heavy wood-working tools appear, suggesting that people were building shelters or other objects, such as transportation aids (Ellis et al. 1990:66-67).

A significant development at the end of the Archaic period was the emergence of burial ceremonialism; primarily the Glacial Kame Burial Complex. There is one example of a burial site of this type near Picton (Archaeology in the County 2010).

It is clear from the toolkits that have been unearthed that Archaic peoples had an encyclopaedic understanding of the environment that they inhabited. The number and density of the sites that have been found suggest that the environment was exploited in a successful and sustainable way over a considerable period of time. The success of Archaic lifeways is attested to by clear evidence of steady population increases over time. Eventually, these increases set the stage for the final period of Pre-Contact occupation – the Woodland Period (Ellis et al. 1990:66-67).

The Woodland Period began around 800 B.C. and is characterized by the appearance of pottery. It is believed that hunting and gathering remained the primary subsistence strategy throughout the Early Woodland Period (800 B.C. – A.D. 0) and well into the Middle Woodland Period (A.D. 0 – A.D. 500) (Spence et al. 1990:167). The Middle Woodland Period is characterized by the Point Peninsula Complex of burial mounds. One of these mounds is located along the south shore of Prince Edward County (Archaeology of the County 2010). During the Middle to Late Woodland transition (ca. A.D. 400) the first rudimentary evidence of maize (corn) horticulture appears; albeit in southwestern Ontario (Warrick 2000:427).

During the Late Woodland Period (roughly A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1650) maize horticulture allowed for population increases which in turn lead to larger settlement sizes, higher population densities, and increased social complexity among the peoples involved. Beginning around A.D. 1000, early Iroquoians were living in small villages comprised of a number of longhouses, producing pottery with decorated incised rims, and using pipes to smoke tobacco. Essentially, the lifeways that were observed by the first Europeans to venture into the area were in place by this time. By 1450, it is possible to differentiate between the archaeologically-represented groups that would become the Huron and the St Lawrence Iroquois of the early Contact period (Ibid.:446). The presence of St. Lawrence Iroquois ceramics on Huron sites in Prince Edward County and the Trent River system and Huron ceramics on St. Lawrence Iroquois sites suggests the capture of women during raids between the two groups (Archaeology of the County 2010).

It has been suggested that the size of villages, along with the necessary croplands to sustain them, may have had some enduring impacts on the landscapes that surrounded them. In particular, there has been a correlation postulated between Pre-Contact era corn fields and

modern stands of white pine (Janusas 1987:75). While the studies involved have been far from comprehensive, the notion that depleted corn fields may have taken some time to recover their fertility, and that the natural succession of plants growing on them would be affected, seems logical.

The Early Contact Period

When Jacques Cartier made his first voyage along the St Lawrence River in the 1530s, he encountered the people we now know as the St. Lawrence Iroquois. They had villages located at the present sites of Montreal and Quebec City. When Europeans returned in the 17th Century, all traces of these villages and their people were gone and the land was occupied by Algonquian-speaking people. The St. Lawrence Iroquois were most likely displaced and settled with the Huron (Archaeology of the County).

The first European to venture into what would become southern Ontario was Etienne Brulé, who was sent by Samuel de Champlain to visit the area and to learn the language and customs of the First Nations there. Champlain himself made two trips to Ontario, first in 1613 and later from 1615 to 1616 (Vaugeois et al.2004:182). The Iroquoian peoples encountered by Champlain included the Huron (or Wendat as they called themselves), the Petun, and “la nation neutre” (the Neutrals). While the former groups were concentrated in the northern part of Simcoe County and the Grey-Bruce region respectively, the Neutrals occupied the territory immediately west of Lake Ontario and across the Niagara Peninsula.

The first half of the 17th Century saw a marked increase in trading contacts between the First Nations and European colonists. It also led to increasing factionalism and tension between the First Nations as different groups vied for control of the lucrative fur trade. In what would become Ontario, the Wendat (Huron), the Petun (Tobacco), and their Anishnabeg trading partners allied themselves with the French. In what would become New York State, the League of the Haudenosaunee, often referred to as the Six Nations (which included the Mohawk, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Seneca, and Tuscarora Nations) allied themselves with the English. Interposed between the belligerents, the Neutral Nation declined to align itself with either group. Tensions boiled over in 1649. The resulting conflict led to demise of the Neutral Nation as a distinct cultural entity and the dispersal of the Wendat and Petun Nations (Lennox & Fitzgerald 1990:456, Ramsden 1990:384). The remnants of the latter settled in Quebec (the modern-day community of Wendake), near lake St. Claire (where they were known as the Wyandot), and in the area of Michilimackinac. Many were probably adopted into the nations of the Haudenosaunee (Ibid.). By 1651, most of southern Ontario was little more than the underpopulated hunting grounds of the Six Nations Iroquois (Lajeunesse 1960:xxxii).

The land tenure vacuum that was created by the dispersal of the Wendat and Neutral Nations allowed Algonkian-speaking Anishnabeg peoples to migrate to the north shores of Lake Erie and

Lake Ontario by about AD 1700. Europeans called these people the “Mississaugas”, mistaking the name of a single clan (the *Ma-se-sau-gee*) for that of the entire group (Smith 2002b: 107). At this time, Haudenosaunee settlements appear to have contracted back into New York state, possibly due to fur trade-related tensions between the League and their Anishnabeg neighbours (Warrick 2005:1).

The Historic Era

Throughout the 1700’s and early 1800’s, Anishnabeg peoples hunted, fished, gardened and camped across southern Ontario, but the footprint left by these people on the landscape they inhabited was exceedingly light. Archaeological sites dating to this time period are both rare and difficult to detect (Warrick 2005:1).

The Mississaugas had been stalwart allies of the French during the 7 Years War. After 1760, they forged a new alliance with the English. This relationship endured the English defeat at the end of the American War of Independence (1775-1783) and set the tone for the refugee movement of the United Empire Loyalists and the Six Nations into Canada (Smith 2002b:109).

The Constitutional Act (sometimes called the Canada Act) of 1791 created the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada (Craig 1993:17). John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of the Province, initiated several schemes to populate and protect the newly-created province as the ongoing threat of war with the United States required the borders to be populated quickly. A settlement strategy that relied on the creation of shoreline communities and effective transportation links between the settlements was employed. In 1792, the first legislature of Upper Canada changed the names of the Districts to Eastern, Midland, Home and Western respectively (Walker 1939:90).

Prince Edward County

The first survey of Prince Edward County was completed in 1784 by surveyor Collins. That same year, Lieutenant Archibald MacDonnell arrived with the first group of Loyalist settlers. By the end of the 18th century, approximately 500 Loyalists had moved into the area (Collinson 1999).

At the end of the 1700s, surveys were carried out to determine if the lakes and rivers of the Trent-Severn Waterway could be connected, creating a continuous thoroughfare via water systems and greatly increasing the speed and ease of transportation from Toronto to Lake Simcoe. The government completed thorough surveys in 1833 after pressure from the timber industry. Construction on the system began the same year. After much hard labour and many

delays, the Trent-Severn Waterway was finally completed in 1920 (The Panel on the Future of the Trent-Severn Waterway 2007).

During the 19th century, the water system provided the area with a good deal of industrial growth and prosperity, as ships transported goods from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron. The bays of Prince Edward County, including the Bay of Quinte, were seen as safe harbours for commercial sailors. Due to the time it took to construct the Trent-Severn Waterway, by its completion, many goods were transported via rail and road instead. The system, however, became a popular destination for tourism and leisure (Collinson 1999; Prince Edward County 2010).

Farming, and particularly grain production, was important to the area and much of the harvest was sold to the United States. In 1890, the McKinley Tariff ended exports to the United States. This led to an increase in the production of cheese, butter and canned goods as farmers shifted to raising livestock and fruit and vegetable crops in order to survive.

Prince Edward County's historical importance is noteworthy. It boasts a high concentration of Loyalist built heritage, surpassed only by Williamsburg, Virginia. Picton was home to Canada's First Prime Minister, Sir John A. McDonald, from 1833 to 1835. Its location at the intersection of Lake Ontario and the Trent-Severn Waterway greatly influenced the history and development of the County (Collinson 1999; Prince Edward County 2010).

Sophiasburgh Township

Sophiasburgh Township was surveyed in 1785 by Louis Kotte. It was the second township in Prince Edward County to be surveyed, but the last to be settled because it was considered a backwoods region. The first settlers arrived in 1788, landing at Picton Bay and settling at the southern limits of the township (Mika and Mika 1984: 99). The township had a population of 2,128 people by 1878 (Belden 1878: xvii).

Lot 61, Second Broken Front Concession

The eastern half of Lot 61 was granted by the Crown to Edward Carpenter and the western half to James Carpenter. Both halves were sold to George Rorabeck in the 1860's. In 1919, the western half was sold to Estelle Beard and in 1920 the eastern half to Walter Beard. The land was sold several times until it came into the possession of the Allen family in 1950. The property remained in the Allen family until the 1970's when it was sold off into smaller parcels.

Lot 62, Second Broken Front Concession

The eastern half of lot 62 was granted by the Crown to Peter Button in 1875. In 1879, John Calnon bought the property for £1,400. The property has been in the Calnon family since then.

Belden's *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward* (1878) shows no structures were present within the study area. A reliance on historic atlases for firm information of this type is suspect, however, since the atlases were sold by subscription and, in many cases, a farmer was expected to pay to have his name and buildings preserved for posterity on a map.



Figure 4: Belden's (1878) Map of the Township of Sophiasburgh Showing the Study Area

7.0 Field Methods

Given that the study area was comprised of areas not under cultivation, Ministry of Tourism and Culture guidelines (Draft 2009) required that the study area be assessed using the test pitting method (sometimes referred to as shovel-testing). In this strategy, small regular 'test' pits, 30 cm in diameter, were hand-excavated down to the subsoil level at a prescribed interval of 5 or 10 metres (see Plate 1). All soil materials from each pit were screened through 6 mm mesh and examined for the presence of archaeological materials (see Plate 2). If cultural materials were encountered in the course of the survey, each positive test pit would be documented. All artifacts recovered from test pits are collected for analysis.

Artifacts that may indicate the presence of significant cultural deposits include bone, charcoal, lithics (stone tools and refuse generated by their production and use), ceramics, glass, and metal. Archaeological features such as pits, foundations, and other non-portable remains may also be detected during a Stage 2 survey. Any cultural materials encountered are flagged, mapped, photographed and collected for further analysis. Artifact locations are recorded on topographic maps, in field notes and at +/- 5 metres accuracy on a Garmin eTrex Legend, WAAS-enabled GPS (using the **WGS-84** coordinate system). Any artifacts recovered are sent to the ARA office at 97 Gatewood Road in Kitchener, Ontario for processing, cataloguing, analysis and curation. All project photographs, mapping materials, and field notes are stored at the same facility.



Plate 1: View of Crewmembers Test Pitting at 5 metre Intervals



Plate 2: View of Crewmember Screening through 6mm Mesh



Plate 3: Typical Test Pit, Excavated to Bedrock

8.0 Results and Recommendations

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was carried out between July 12th and 16th and on August 19th of 2010. Legal *Permission to Enter* (PTE) and recover artifacts on project lands was granted by the landowner. Key personnel involved during the assessment were P.J. Racher, Project Director; Harley Brown and Amanda Wong, Field Directors, and 13 additional crewmembers. Field conditions were excellent with a mixture of sunny and cloudy skies. Soil conditions were dry for screening (see Plates 2-3).

In the course of the assessment it was found that the loamy soils of the study area were extremely shallow. Bedrock was located at an average depth of 15 cm in most parts of the study area (see Plate 3). A large portion of the study area, especially in the west and south quadrants of the property, was marshy (see Plate 4). A man-made drainage ditch, approximately 1.5 m wide, was located in the southwest corner of the study area (see Figure 3). Large pockets of gravel fill were also identified in the study area (see Plate 5). These disturbances were confirmed through test pitting (see Plate 6).



Plate 4: View of Marshy Area



Plate 5: View of Gravel Fill



Plate 6: View of Test Pit in Gravel Fill, Excavated to Bedrock

During the Stage 2 archaeological assessment 2 findspots which yielded archaeological materials were located. The following is a description of each:

Findspot 1

Description: 247 Historic-era artifacts and a 5 x 6 m building foundation with 21 positive test pits covering an area approximately 30 x 35 m (see Plates 7-8 and Figure 5).

Location: Approximately 200m south of the northern limit of the property and 100m west of the eastern limit of the property.

GPS Co-ordinates: N 44° 03'54.9" W 077° 18'53.7"

Materials Identified: Metal, ceramic, mortar, bone, and glass.

Diagnostics: Diagnostic artifacts found within the limits of Findspot 1 include wrought nails, cut nails, yellowware, salt glaze coarse stoneware, sponged earthenware, plain vitrified white earthenware, blue negative print earthenware, green and blue edged earthenware, blue transfer, brown transfer and green transfer earthenware.

Wrought nails were used until the early 19th century, overlapping the invention of the machine cut nail which began its production in 1790 and was discontinued in the 1880s (Carter 1968). Yellowware was introduced in the 1840s and its production continued into the early 20th Century (Adams 1995:104). Coarse salt glazed stoneware with albany slip interior dates between 1840 and 1900 (Richardson, ND). Spongewares within Findspot 1 included red, blue, as well as red and blue. Spongeware was a popular ware between 1830 and 1885, with multicolour examples dating between 1830 and 1850 (Carter, Refined Earthenwares, ND). Vitrified earthenware or 'ironstone' in Ontario is dated to the 1840s and became the most popular type of ceramic tableware during the 1870s and 1880s (Adams 1995:102). Its popularity started to decline after the 1890s, though it was used into the 20th century (Carter, Ironstone, ND). Blue negative print earthenwares peaked in popularity between 1821 and 1840 (Carter, Dating Refined Earthenwares by Transfer Prints, ND). Edgeware, which was most commonly found in blue and green are dated between 1790 and 1840 (Richardson, ND). Transfer print refined white earthenwares began after the decline of pearlware in the early 19th century (Kenyon 1985:46). Blue was the most popular white earthenware transfer colour at this time, with the appearance of black, red, green, and purple in the 1830s and 1840s. Blue, black, and brown transfers remained the most popular between 1850 and 1890 (Adams 1995:103) (see Plate 9).

Cultural Affiliation: The site appears to represent an early to mid 19th Century farmstead.

Recommendation: Avoidance. Stage 3 assessment if avoidance is not possible.

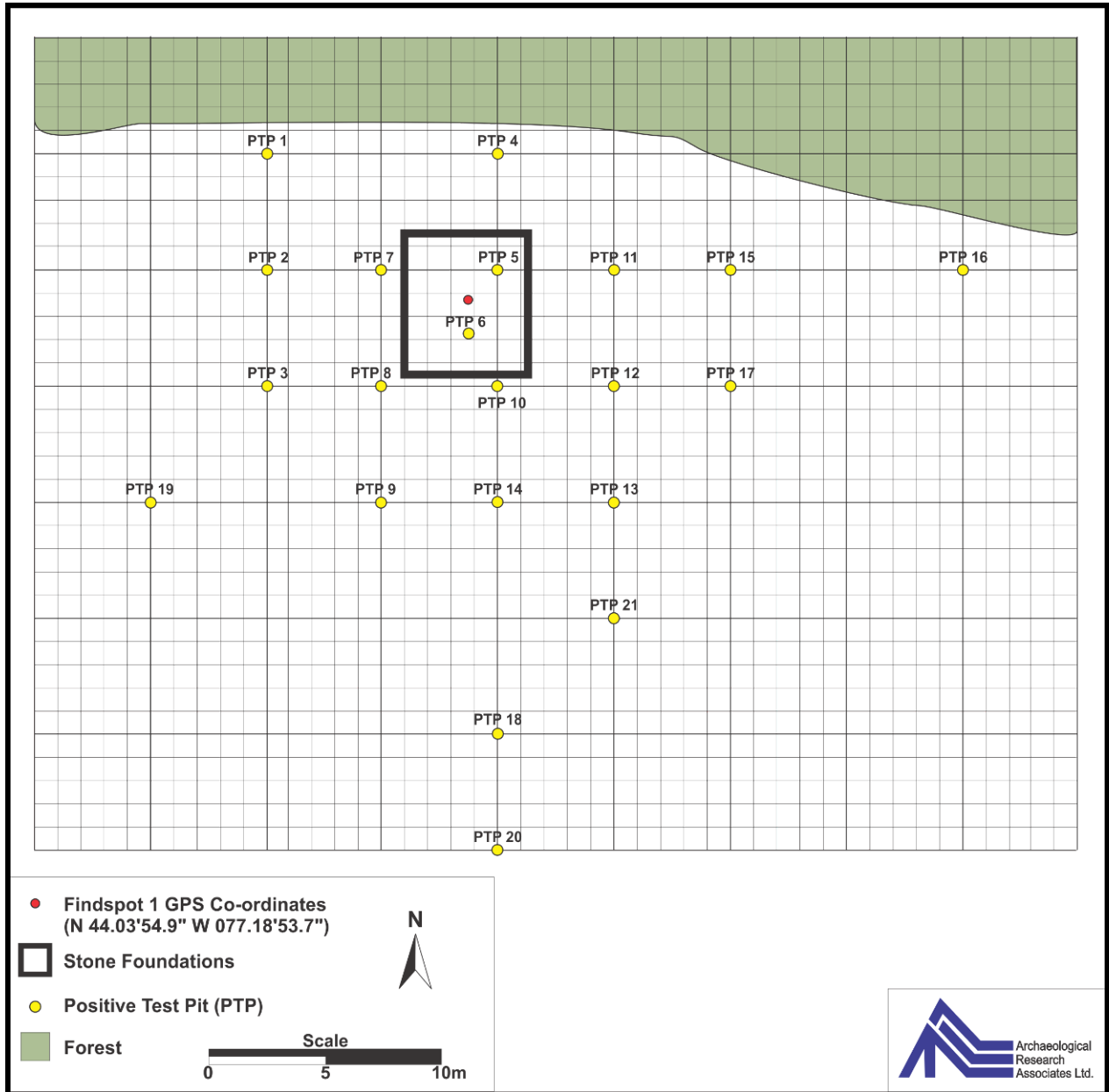


Figure 5: Findspot 1 in Detail, Showing Positive Test Pits in Relation to the Foundation



Plate 7: View of Foundations



Plate 8: View of Foundation Wall Corner

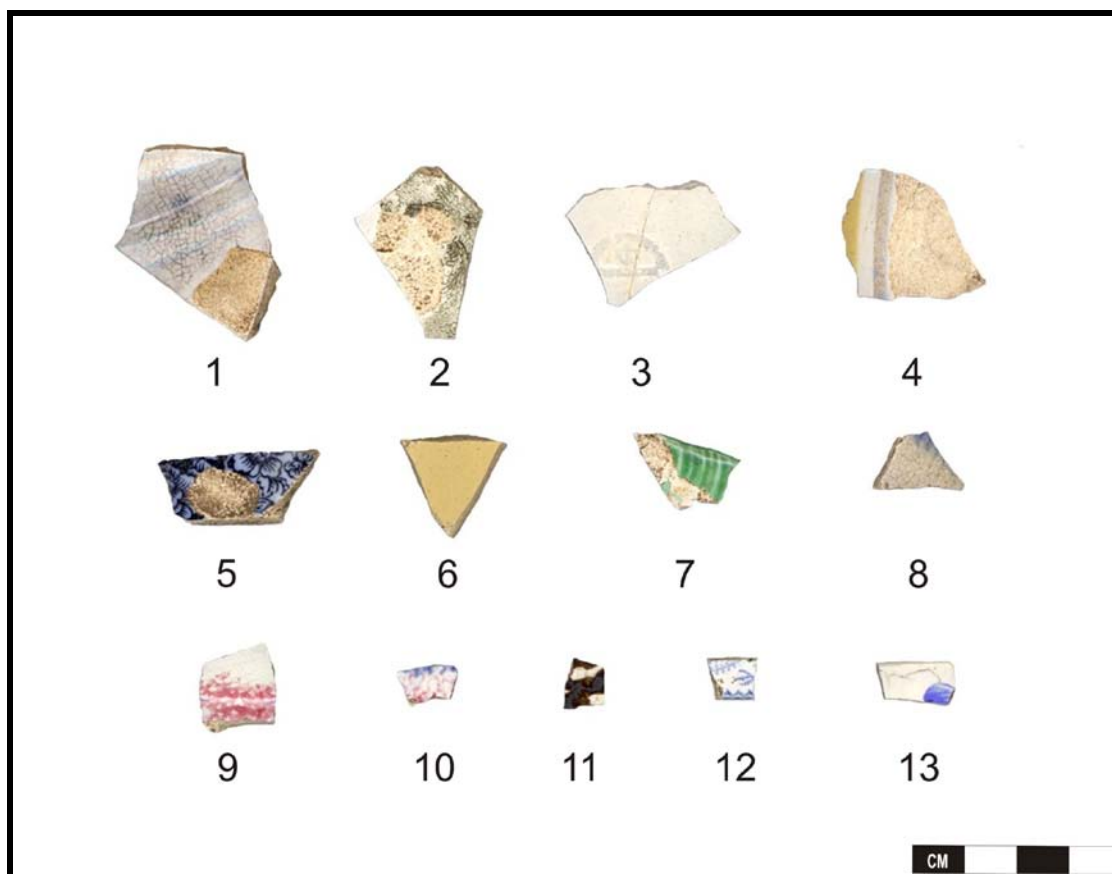


Plate 9: Sample of Diagnostic Ceramic Tableware from Findspot 1

(1: Vitrified White Earthenware; 2: Green Transfer; 3: Plain Refined White Earthenware; 4: Banded; 5: Negative Print; 6: Yellowware; 7: Green Edged; 8: Blue Edged; 9: Red Sponged; 10: Blue and Red Sponged; 11: Brown Transfer; 12: Blue Transfer; 13: Painted Refined White Earthenware)

Findspot 2

Description: 8 Historic-era artifacts in 4 positive test pits within 30 m.

Location: Approximately 20 m south of the northern edge and 90 m east of the western edge.

GPS Co-ordinates: N 44° 03'52.7" W 077° 19'10.9"

Materials Identified: 5 machine cut nails, 2 refined white earthenware and 1 piece of glass.

Diagnostics: Cut nails. Cut nails were invented in 1790, and remained in use until the invention of the wire nail in the late 19th century (Carter 1968) (see Plate 10).

Cultural Affiliation: Euro-Canadian.

Recommendation: Given the small number of artifacts recovered from this location, the site is not recommended for further study.



Plate 10: Sample of Artifacts from Findspot 2
(1: Machine Cut nail; 2: Refined White Earthenware; 3: Unidentifiable Clear Glass)

In sum, Findspot 1 is considered to have the potential to be archaeologically significant. However, this site lies well away from lands to be impacted by project activities. Accordingly, and in consultation with the proponent and MTC, it was agreed that the findspot could be protected by a combination of avoidance and a project buffer of 20 m (see Appendix A). As a result, it is recommended that the project be allowed to proceed without further heritage concerns.

This report is filed with the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report will be reviewed to ensure that the licenced consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological licence, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This condition provides for the potential for deeply buried or enigmatic local site areas not typically identified in evaluations of potential.

The Cemeteries Act requires that any person discovering human remains must immediately notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries, Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services. All work in the vicinity of the discovery will be suspended immediately. Other government staff may be contacted as appropriate; however, media contact should not be made in regard to the discovery.

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

9.0 References Cited

Adams, Nick

1995 **Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists in Ontario**, 2nd Ed. North York, Ontario: The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Belden, H.R.

1878 **Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward**. Toronto: Belden and Co.

Carter, Trevor

ND **The Artifacts of Historical Archaeology**. General Ceramics, Compiled by Trevor Carter. Courtesy of Dr. John Triggs, Historic Archaeologist, Wilfrid Laurier University.

1968 Nails taken from *Nail Chronology*, by Lee H. Nelson.

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

1984 **The Physiography of Southern Ontario, 3rd Edition**. Toronto: Ontario Geological Survey, Special Volume 2.

Collinson, Jim

1999 **Heritage Notes**. Prince Edward County Heritage Advisory Committee, with research material from David Taylor. Located online at:
http://www.pec.on.ca/pehac/historic_notes.html

Craig, G.M.

1963 **Upper Canada: The Formative Years, 1784-1841**. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart Limited.

Ellis, C.J and D.B. Deller.

1990 *Paleo-Indians* in **The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650** Edited by Chris J. Ellis and Neal Ferris, Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS Number 5. London: Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., pp. 37-74.

Ellis, C.J., I.T. Kenyon, and M.W. Spence.

1990 *The Archaic* in **The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650** Edited by Chris J. Ellis and Neal Ferris, Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS Number 5. London: Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., pp. 65-124.

Fox, William

1990 ***The Odawa in The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*** Edited by Chris J. Ellis and Neal Ferris, Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS Number 5. London: Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., pp. 457-474.

Gervais, Gaétan

2003 ***Champlain and Ontario (1603-35)***. In **Champlain: The Birth of French America**. Edited by Raymonde Litalien and Denis Vaugeois. Montreal: McGill-Queen's Press. pp. 180-232.

Janusas, S.E.

1988 **The Cultural Implication of Drainage in the Municipality of Waterloo**. Kitchener: Regional Municipality of Waterloo.

Kenyon, Ian

1985 ***A History of Ceramic Tableware in Ontario: 1780-1840*** in **Arch Notes**, iss. 83-3. London, Ontario: Newsletter of The Ontario Archaeology Society Inc.

Lajeunesse, Ernest J.

1960 **The Windsor Border Region: Canada's Southernmost Frontier, A Collection of Documents**. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Ministry of Natural Resources

2009 **About Ontario's Forests**. Located online at:
www.mnr.gov.on.ca/en/Business/Forests/2ColumnSubPage/STEL02_163390.html

No Author

n.d. **Archaeology of the County**. Accessed at
<http://www.pecounty.on.ca/pdf/MicrosoftWord-ArchaeologyintheCounty.pdf>

Ontario Heritage Act

1990 **R.S.O., CHAPTER 18; R.R.O., Reg. 875**

Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture

2009 **Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists**. Toronto: Ministry of Culture.

Peters, J.

1986 **Transmission Line Planning and Archaeological Research: A Model of Archaeological Potential for Southwestern Ontario**. *Archaeological Consulting in Ontario: Papers of the London Conference 1985*. W.A. Fox, ed. Occasional Papers of the London Chapter, OAS, Inc., No. 2:19-40.

Pihl, R.

1986 **Site Potential Modeling in Archaeological Consulting.** *Archaeological Consulting in Ontario: Papers of the London Conference 1985.* W.A. Fox, ed. Occasional Papers of the London Chapter, OAS, Inc., No. 2:33-37.

Prince Edward County

2010 **Explore our Living Heritage.** Available online at: http://prince-edward-county.com/?page_id=772

Ramsden, Peter

1990 ***The Hurons: Archaeology and Culture History in The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*** Edited by Chris J. Ellis and Neal Ferris, Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS Number 5. London: Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., pp. 361-384.

Richards, N.R. and F.F. Morwick

1948 **Soil Survey of Prince Edward County.** Report No. 10 of the Ontario Soil Survey, Research Branch, Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario

Richardson, Andrea

ND **St. Mary's University Archaeology Lab Ceramics Database** accessed at <http://www.smu.ca/academic/arts/anthropology/ceramics/welcome.html>

Spence M.W., R.H. Pihl and C. Murphy.

1990 ***Cultural Complexes of the Early and Middle Woodland Periods in The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*** Edited by Chris J. Ellis and Neal Ferris, Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, OAS Number 5. London: Ontario Archaeological Society Inc., pp. 125-170.

Smith, Donald B.

2002 ***Their Century and a Half on The Credit: The Mississaugas in Mississauga.*** In **Mississauga: The First 10,000 Years** Edited by Frank A. Dieterman. Mississauga: The Mississauga Heritage Foundation., pp. 107-122.

The Panel on the Future of the Trent-Severn Waterway

2007 **The History of the Trent-Severn Waterway.** Available online at: <http://www.tswpanel.ca/english/historytsw.asp>

Vaugeois, D., R. Litalien, & K. Roth

2004 **Champlain; The Birth of French America.** Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press.

Walker, John A.

1939 ***Municipal Government in the County of Kent in Kentiana: The Story of the Settlement and Development of the County of Kent.*** Chatham: The Kent Historical Society, pp. 90-94.

Warrick, G.

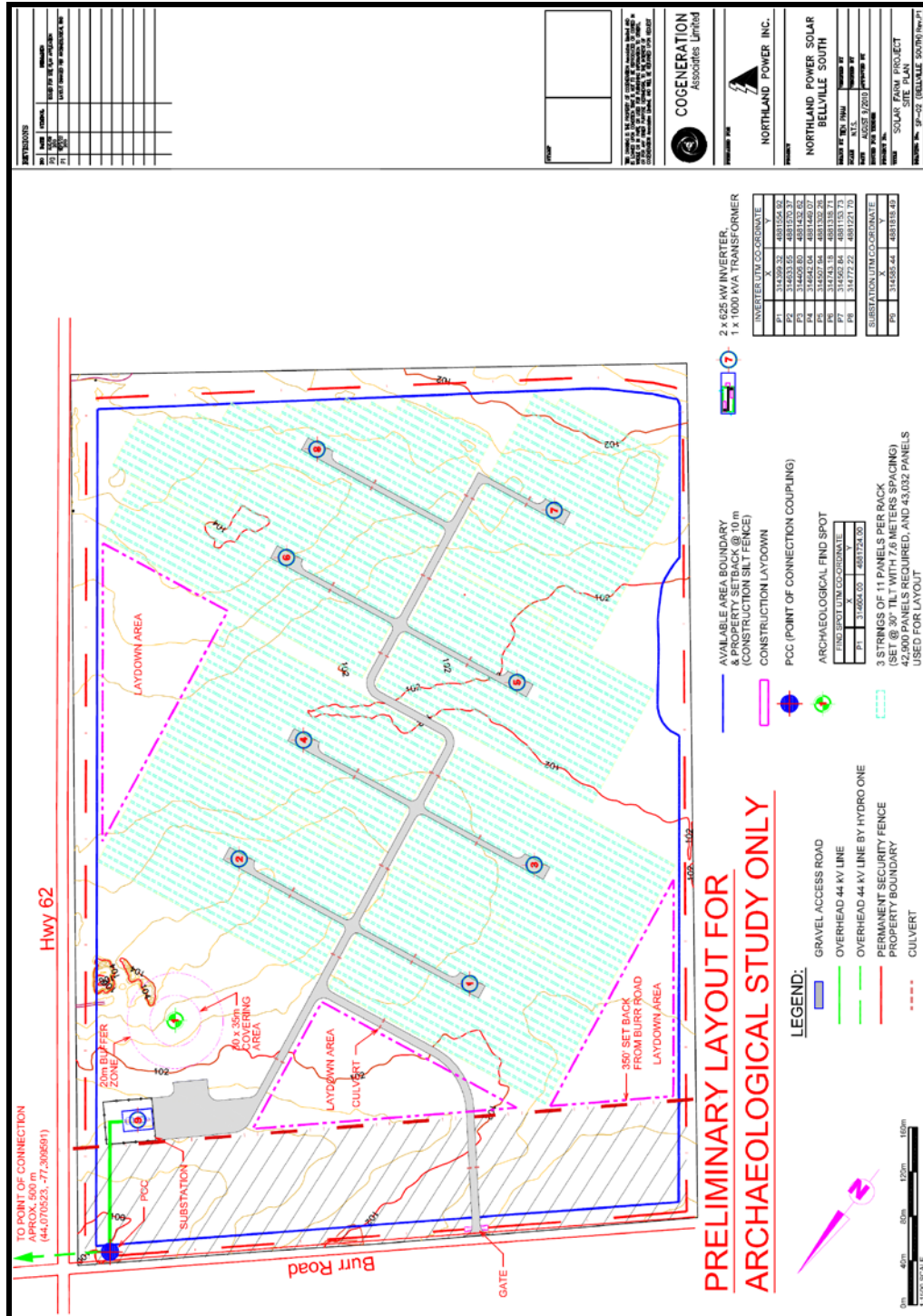
2000 “The Precontact Iroquoian Occupation of Southern Ontario” in **Journal of World Prehistory**, Volume 14, Number 4, pp. 415-456.

2005 *Lessons from the Past* in **Grand Actions**, Volume 10, No. 3. Cambridge: The Grand River Conservation Authority, pp.2-4.

Young, Penny M., Malcolm R. Horne, Colin D. Varley, P.J. Racher and Andrew J. Clish

1995 **A Biophysical Model for Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in Southern Ontario.** The Research and Development Branch, Ministry of Transportation, Ontario.

Appendix A: Project Drawing Showing Proposed Property Impacts, Findspot Location and Protective Buffer



Appendix B: Artifact Registry

Record	Stage	Findspot	Date	Frequency	Material Code	Material	Group Code	Group	Class Code	Class Name	Object	Object Name	Datable Attribute Code	Datable Attribute Name	Comments	Fire Evidence
1	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	130	Refined White EW	Too fragmented	n
2	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	3	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	130	Refined White EW	Too fragmented	n
3	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	132	Refined White EW - edged	Blue edge	n
4	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	3	90	Bone	30	Faunal/Floral	300	Bone	45	Mammal	4	Unidentifiable	Too fragmented	n
5	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	6	12	Glass	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Too fragmented	n
6	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	65	Brick	12	Architectural	125	Construction Materials	616	Unglazed Brick	4	Unidentifiable	Red brick	n
7	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	13	Coarse Red EW - glazed		n
8	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	140	Refined White EW - industrial slip		n
9	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	15	Metal	12	Architectural	121	Nails	316	Nails	410	Wrought		n
10	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	15	Metal	12	Architectural	121	Nails	316	Nails	411	Cut		n
11	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	15	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	130	Refined White EW		n
12	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	133	Refined White EW - blue transfer	unidentifiable pattern	n
13	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	2	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	129	Pearlware or RWE?	Makers Mark, Unidentifiable	n
14	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	12	Glass	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Too fragmented	n
15	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	12	Glass	12	Architectural	120	Window Glass	229	Pane Glass	4	Unidentifiable		n
16	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	2	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	130	Refined White EW		n
17	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	129	Pearlware or RWE?		n
18	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	67	Mortar	12	Architectural	224	Foundation Material	4	Unidentifiable	2	Not applicable	Mortar	n
19	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	6	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	130	Refined White EW	Too fragmented	n
20	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	3	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	175	Yellowware		n
21	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	147	Refined White EW - other décor	Yellow glaze?	n
22	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	200	Coarse Stoneware - salt glaze		n
23	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	3	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	133	Refined White EW - blue transfer	unidentifiable pattern	n
24	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	137	Refined White EW - painted	Blue floral	n
25	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	142	Refined White EW - sponged	red and blue sponge?	n
26	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	21	Smoking	210	Pipes	408	White clay, plain bowl	4	Unidentifiable	Leaves pattern along seam?	n
27	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	4	12	Glass	12	Architectural	120	Window Glass	229	Pane Glass	4	Unidentifiable	Flat glass	n
28	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	15	Metal	16	Clothing	161	Fasteners	619	Clasp	260	Hook and eye		n
29	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	2	15	Metal	12	Architectural	121	Nails	316	Nails	411	Cut		n
30	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	9	90	Bone	30	Faunal/Floral	300	Bone	45	Mammal	4	Unidentifiable		n
31	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	93	Dentition	30	Faunal/Floral	300	Bone	45	Mammal	4	Unidentifiable		n
32	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	90	Bone	30	Faunal/Floral	300	Bone	45	Mammal	4	Unidentifiable	epiphysis	n
33	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	15	Metal	25	Unassigned Material	250	Miscellaneous Hardware	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable metal part	n
34	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	3	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	130	Refined White EW		n
35	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	140	Refined White EW - industrial slip	Yellow, white, blue	n
36	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	140	Refined White EW - industrial slip	Green, white, black	n
37	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	12	Glass	12	Architectural	120	Window Glass	229	Pane Glass	4	Unidentifiable	Flat glass	n
38	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	7	90	Bone	30	Faunal/Floral	300	Be	45	Mammal	4	Unidentifiable	Too fragmented	n
39	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	2	15	Metal	12	Architectural	121	Nails	316	Nails	411	Cut		n
40	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	142	Refined White EW - sponged	Blue sponge?	n
41	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	2	15	Metal	25	Unassigned Material	251	Miscellaneous Material	442	Strapping	4	Unidentifiable		n
42	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	3	65	Brick	12	Architectural	125	Construction Materials	616	Unglazed Brck	4	Unidentifiable	Red brick	n
43	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	4	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	13	Coarse Red EW - glazed	Yellow/beige glaze	n
44	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	3	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	155	Vitrified White EW	flatware?	n
45	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	3	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	130	Refined White EW		n
46	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	3	12	Glass	12	Architectural	120	Window Glass	229	Pane Glass	4	Unidentifiable	Flat glass	n
47	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	155	Vitrified White EW		n
48	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	13	Coarse Red EW - glazed	Shiny brown glaze	n
49	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	142	Refined White EW - sponged	Red sponged	n
50	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	137	Refined White EW - painted	Green leaf, floral?	n
51	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	5	15	Metal	12	Architectural	121	Nails	316	Nails	411	Cut		n
52	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	2	12	Glass	4	Unidentifiable	109	Unspecified Glass Container	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable clear glass	n
53	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	12	Glass	4	Unidentifiable	109	Unspecified Glass Container	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable green patinized glass	n
54	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	90	Bone	30	Faunal/Floral	300	Bone	45	Mammal	4	Unidentifiable	Too fragmented	n
55	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	13	Coarse Red EW - glazed	Shiny brown glaze	n
56	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	129	Pearlware or RWE?		n
57	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	15	Metal	12	Architectural	121	Nails	316	Nails	410	Wrought		n
58	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	5	90	Bone	30	Faunal/Floral	300	Bone	45	Mammal	4	Unidentifiable	Lg. mammal	n
59	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	21	Smoking	210	Pipes	408	White clay, plain bowl	4	Unidentifiable		n
60	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	2	15	Metal	12	Architectural	121	Nails	316	Nails	411	Cut		n

61	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	3	15	Metal	12	Architectural	121	Nails	316	Nails	410	Wrought		n
62	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	15	Metal	25	Unassigned Material	251	Miscellaneous Material	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable metal part	n
63	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	3	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Too fragmented	n
64	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	4	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	460	Tea/coffee pot	13	Coarse Red EW - glazed	Shiny brown glaze	n
65	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	190	Coarse Stoneware - salt glaze		n
66	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	2	12	Glass	12	Architectural	109	Window Glass	229	Pane Glass	4	Unidentifiable	Flat glass	n
67	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	12	Glass	4	Unidentifiable	109	Unspecified Glass Container	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable clear glass	n
68	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	21	Smoking	210	Pipes	408	White clay, plain bowl	4	Unidentifiable		n
69	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	3	12	Glass	12	Architectural	120	Window Glass	229	Pane Glass	4	Unidentifiable	Flat glass	n
70	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	14	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	130	Refined White EW		n
71	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	2	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	175	Yellowware		n
72	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	2	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	147	Refined White EW - other décor	negative print, blue floral	n
73	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	2	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	129	Pearlware or RWE?		n
74	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	142	Refined White EW - sponged	Blue sponge	n
75	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	90	Bone	30	Faunal/Floral	300	Bone	45	Mammal	4	Unidentifiable	Too fragmented	n
76	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	21	Smoking	210	Pipes	509	White clay, bowl/stem juncture	4	Unidentifiable		n
77	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	3	15	Metal	12	Architectural	121	Nails	316	Nails	410	Wrought		n
78	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	2	15	Metal	12	Architectural	121	Nails	316	Nails	411	Cut		n
79	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	6	90	Bone	30	Faunal/Floral	300	Bone	45	Mammal	4	Unidentifiable		n
80	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	10	Composite	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Wood with metal, part of utensil?	n
81	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	2	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	130	Refined White EW	Too fragmented	n
82	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	8	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	213	Flatware	132	Refined White EW - edged	Green edged	n
83	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	134	Refined White EW - other transfer	brown transfer	n
84	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	15	Metal	25	Unassigned Material	251	Miscellaneous Material	442	Strapping	4	Unidentifiable		n
85	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	3	65	Brick	12	Architectural	125	Construction Materials	616	Unglazed Brck		Unidentifiable	Red brick	n
86	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	2	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	133	Refined White EW - blue transfer	Unidentifiable pattern	n
87	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	130	Refined White EW	Too fragmented	n
88	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	3	65	Brck	12	Architectural	125	Construction Materials	616	Unglazed Brck	4	Unidentifiable	Red brick	n
89	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	12	Glass	4	Unidentifiable	109	Unspecified Glass Container	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable clear glass	n
90	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	2	15	Metal	12	Architectural	121	Nails	316	Nails	411	Cut		n
91	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	21	Smoking	210	Pipes	408	White clay, plain bowl	4	Unidentifiable	No makers mark, but evidence of a face (eye, eyebrow)?	n
92	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	2	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	133	Refined White EW - blue transfer	Unidentifiable pattern	n
93	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	15	Metal	12	Architectural	121	Nails	316	Nails	411	Cut		n
94	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	2	12	Glass	4	Unidentifiable	109	Unspecified Glass Container	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable clear glass	n
95	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	10	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	130	Refined White EW	Too fragmented	n
96	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	137	Refined White EW - painted	Green paint?	n
97	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	132	Refined White EW - edged	Blue edge	n
98	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	102	Tableware	4	Unidentifiable	133	Refined White EW - blue transfer	Unidentifiable pattern	n
99	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	134	Refined White EW - other transfer	Green transfer	n
100	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	152	Refined White EW or Vitrified White EW?	or vitrified white ew?	y
101	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	2	90	Bone	30	Faunal/Floral	300	Bone	42	Avian	4	Unidentifiable		n
102	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	93	Dentition	30	Faunal/Floral	300	Bone	45	Mammal	4	Unidentifiable	Med. Mammal	n
103	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	15	Metal	25	Unassigned Material	251	Miscellaneous Material	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable metal	n
104	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	2	15	Metal	25	Unassigned Material	251	Miscellaneous Material	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable metal	n
105	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	65	Brick	12	Architectural	125	Construction Materials	616	Unglazed Brck	4	Unidentifiable	Red brick	n
106	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	100	Cooking/Storage	4	Unidentifiable	200	Coarse Stoneware - salt glaze		n
107	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	130	Refined White EW		n
108	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	134	Refined White EW - other transfer	green transfer	n
109	Stage 2	1	13-Jul-10	1	93	Dentition	30	Faunal/Floral	300	Bone	45	Mammal	4	Unidentifiable	Med. Mammal	n
110	Stage 2	2	14-Jul-10	1	15	Metal	12	Architectural	121	Nails	316	Nails	4	Unidentifiable	Wrought? Too fragmented	n
111	Stage 2	2	14-Jul-10	2	15	Metal	12	Architectural	121	Nails	316	Nails	411	Cut		n
112	Stage 2	2	14-Jul-10	2	15	Metal	12	Architectural	121	Nails	316	Nails	411	Cut		n
113	Stage 2	2	14-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	130	Refined White EW		n
114	Stage 2	2	14-Jul-10	1	11	Ceramic	10	Food Preparation/Consumption	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	130	Refined White EW		n
115	Stage 2	2	14-Jul-10	1	12	Glass	4	Unidentifiable	109	Unspecified Glass Container	4	Unidentifiable	4	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable clear glass	n