NORTHLAND POWER

Burk's Falls West Solar Project

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Report

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Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessments
Burk's Falls West Solar Project
FIT-FUDV9JL
Town of Burk's Falls
Armour Township
Parry Sound District, Ontario

Prepared for
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Project #P007-336 and #P007-337
PIF #P007-336-2011 and #P007-337-2011

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Original Report

Executive Summary

In July 2011, ARA carried out Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments of lands with the potential to be impacted by the proposed Burk's Falls West Solar Project (FIT FUDV9JL) in Armour Township, Parry Sound District, Ontario. The work was carried out under MTC licence #P007, PIF #P007-336-2011 and #P007-337-2011 and was completed under contract to Hatch Ltd. in advance of an REA application.

ARA conducted a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the project lands under MTC licence #P007, PIF #P007-337-2011. In accordance with Section 1.0 the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:13–19), the results of the Stage 1 assessment were achieved through detailed documentary research of the archaeological and land use history of each study area, coupled with the application of archaeological potential modeling.

The results of the Stage 1 assessment indicated areas of archaeological potential within the study area which had clear potential for Pre-Contact and Euro-Canadian era archaeological sites. Local features with archaeological potential included multiple secondary water sources, as well as proximity to a historically-surveyed roadway. ARA concluded that all lands with archaeological potential to be impacted by the project warranted a Stage 2 property survey.

Accordingly, ARA then carried out a Stage 2 archaeological assessment on those parts of the project lands to be impacted by construction activities associated with the Burk's Falls West Solar Project. The work was conducted under MTC licence #P007, PIF #P007-337-2011. Legal permission to enter project lands and engage in all necessary fieldwork activities was granted by the property owners. The property survey, completed under optimal conditions, resulted in the identification of one Euro-Canadian findspot (Findspot 1), broadly dating from the early 19th to early/mid-20th century.

Based on the nature of these kinds of finds on Euro-Canadian sites, their geographic location and chronological distribution, these artifacts can be considered to possess sufficient CHVI to warrant further study.

Subsequent to ARA's Stage 2 assessment at Burk's Falls West, it was realized that the original project mapping had been revised. This revision involved the reduction and reconfiguration of the overall study area. Although all of the new project limits were included in the Stage 2 property assessment, the majority of Findspot 1 now extends beyond the limits of the project lands. Nine positive test pits (an area of approximately 220 m^2) of Findspot 1 remain within the project lands; accordingly, ARA recommends these lands be subject to a Stage 3 – Site Specific Assessment or avoidance through appropriate setbacks.

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- Robert Von Bitter, Archaeological Data Coordinator, MTC.
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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

Under a contract awarded by Hatch Ltd. in April 2011, ARA carried out Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessments of lands with the potential to be impacted by the proposed Burk's Falls West Solar Project (FIT-FUDV9JL) in the Township of Armour, Ontario.

The study area is a 125.5 acre parcel of land, located on Lots 1–3, Concession 8 in the Township of Armour, Parry Sound District, Ontario (Maps 1–2). It is bounded by County Road 520 to the north, the Magnetawan River to the south and east and agricultural lands to the west

The proponent has secured a 10-MW project to sell power to the Ontario Power Authority (OPA) under the FIT program, and is preparing an REA application in accordance with Ontario Regulation 359/09 under Part v.0.1 of the *Environmental Protection Act.* The proposed project would entail the installation of between 40,000–50,000 solar panels, 20 inverters, multiple support structures, underground cables, a distribution line and a single access road.

In July 2011, these lands were subjected to Stage 1 assessment under MTC licence #P007, PIF #P007-336-2011. The Stage 2 assessment was conducted in July 2011 under MTC licence #P007, PIF #P007-337-2011. This work was governed by the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011). Legal permission to enter project lands and engage in all necessary fieldwork activities was granted by the property owner.

The Stage 1 and 2 assessments were carried out in order to:

- Provide information concerning the study area's geography, history and current land condition;
- Determine the presence of known archaeological sites in the study area;
- Evaluate in detail the study area's archaeological potential;
- Empirically document all archaeological resources on the property;
- Determine whether the property contains resources requiring further assessment; and
- Recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for these sites if identified.

These assessments were conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18. All notes, photographs and records pertaining to this work are housed in a secure company storage facility located at 97 Gatewood Road, City of Kitchener, Ontario. The MTC is asked to review the results and recommendations presented in this report.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Pre-Contact

The first settlers of Ontario were the Palaeo-Indian people, who arrived after the retreat of the Wisconsonian glaciers around 9000 B.C. Palaeo-Indians first lived as hunter-gatherers in the boreal-like landscapes of southern Ontario, archaeologically identified by Clovis lithic forms and

related industries (Ellis and Deller 1990:39-43). Northern Ontario, on the other hand, was virtually unoccupied due to the presence of the retreating glaciers and associated glacial lakes. For example, Lake Algonquin covered much of the eastern Georgian Bay littoral, and its eastern shoreline would have been situated near or perhaps over the study area itself (Karrow and Warner 1990: Figure 2.9). It is commonly accepted that much of northern Ontario was not inhabited until the arrival of the later Plano culture, and even this occupation was restricted to lands north and northwest of Lake Superior and on Manitoulin Island (Wright 1972a:10-18). Because of the low biotic productivity of the environment at this time, which would have resembled the modern sub-arctic, it is believed that human groups ranged over very wide territories in order to live sustainably (Wright 1972a:18; Ellis and Deller 1990:52). Although traditionally conceptualized as 'big game hunters' (living on caribou and other Pleistocene megafauna), Palaeo-Indian lifeways are poorly understood and their sites are often only attested by stone tools and manufacture debris.

Beginning around 8000 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' in both northern and southern Ontario (Wright 1972a:23-36; Ellis et al. 1990). During this period (roughly 8000 B.C. to 1000 B.C.) there was an explosion in the number and variety of raw materials, tool forms, site types, and the number of sites themselves. In the vicinity of the study area a 'buffer zone' of overlapping cultures can be seen, where northern traditions (e.g. the Shield Archaic) and southern traditions (e.g. the Laurentian Archaic) converged (Map 3).

The Shield Archaic is believed to have developed out of the Plano culture and is marked by the appearance of copper tools and the likely manufacture of the birch bark canoe, whereas the Laurentian Archaic is characterized by polished stone tools, copper tools, dog burials and village cemeteries (Wright 1972:27-36). Late Archaic sites in southern Ontario often contain heavy wood-working tools, suggesting that people were building shelters (summer villages) in addition to transportation aids (Ellis et al. 1990:66-67). The success of Archaic lifeways in southern Ontario is attested to by abundant evidence of steady population increases over time. These increases set the stage for the final period of Pre-Contact occupation – the Woodland Period (Ellis et al. 1990:120).

The Woodland period began ca. 1000 B.C. in Ontario and is characterized by the first appearance of pottery and the development of multiple cultural complexes. Over the course of the Initial Woodland period (ca. 1000 B.C.to A.D. 1000) Ontario was home to the Meadowood, Laurel, Point Peninsula, Saugeen and Princess Point cultures (Map 4). The study area itself falls within the territory of the Point Peninsula culture (ca. 700 B.C. to A.D. 1000), which is characterized mainly by small camp sites and seasonal village sites that would have been repeatedly used over the years. Point Peninsula pottery was decorated with impressions on wet clay and appears to have been influenced by forms from northern Ontario and the Hopewell area to the south. Hopewell influences can also be seen in the adoption of burial mounds (e.g. the Serpent Mounds near Peterborough), which continued to be used until ca. A.D. 400 (Wright 1972a:44-51).

The first rudimentary evidence of maize (corn) horticulture appeared in southern Ontario during the transition to the Terminal Woodland (ca. A.D. 600 to 900) (Fox 1990:171). This allowed for population increases which in turn lead to larger settlement sizes, higher population density, and increased social complexity in the south, standing in marked contrast the more mobile hunter-gatherer groups in the north. The subsequent adoption of agriculture in northern Ontario would have been gradual, taking time to "transform a hunting people into a farming people" (Wright 1972a:51).

During the Terminal Woodland period (ca. A.D. 1000 to 1650), northern Ontario is commonly believed to have been occupied by the earliest manifestations of Algonkian-speaking peoples, organized in loosely affiliated bands identified in historic times under the broader groupings of the Ojibway, Cree and Algonquins (Wright 1972a:64, 91). The study area falls within the territory of the Eastern Algonkians, who developed alongside the Iroquoian-speaking Huron-Petun of southern Ontario and shared pottery traditions, pipe forms and possibly even ossuary burial practices (Map 5). However, differences are clearly apparent amongst their lithic traditions, bone tools, houses and in the high frequency of dog burials. Eastern Algonkians appear to have adopted corn horticulture in a 'partial' way, planting in the spring and returning only in the fall to harvest the remnants left by animals and insects (Wright 1972a:94-95).

Essentially, the lifeways of the First Nations that were observed by the first Europeans to venture into the area were in place by the Terminal Woodland period. For example, by A.D. 1450 it is possible to differentiate between the archaeologically-represented groups that would become the Huron and the Neutral of the Early Contact period (Warrick 2000:446).

1.2.2 Early Contact

The first European to venture into what would become Ontario was Etienne Brulé, who was sent by Samuel de Champlain to visit the area and 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 (Gervais 2004:182). His journey of 1615 took him up the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers to Lake Nipissing, after which he continued towards Lake Huron on the French River. The First Nations encountered by Champlain were many and varied, including both Iroquoian-speaking and Algonkian-speaking peoples (Map 6). Members of the former group include the Huron (Wendat), Petun (Tobacco) and "*la nation neutre*" (Neutrals), concentrated in what would become Simcoe County, in lands south of Georgian Bay, and in territories south and west of Lake Ontario (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990; Ramsden 1990).

People belonging to the second group, collectively known as the Anishinabeg, were much more widely dispersed. They included the "*Cheveux relevés*" (Odawa) along the southern Georgian Bay littoral and bands such as the Ouasouarini, Atchougue, Nipissiens, Sorciers and Missisaghe along the eastern littoral (Wright 1972a:91; Fox 1990: Figure 14.1). These latter bands are difficult to correlate into specific supra-tribal groups, and are often referred to as Ojibway (Chippewa), Cree or simply under the broad umbrella term "Algonquins" (for e.g. see Howell 1990:1). The Ouasouarini, or Catfish People, were one particular band that the Europeans identified in the vicinity of Parry Sound.

Anishinabeg peoples were primarily seasonal hunters and had few fixed settlements, unlike the more sedentary Iroquoian-speaking Huron and Neutral of southern Ontario. Amongst the Neutral, for example, villages reached upwards of 5 ha in size (up to 2,500 inhabitants), with longhouses sometimes measuring over 100 m in length (Warrick 2000:447). The Algonkian-speaking peoples are known to have traded extensively with their Huron neighbours to the south, exchanging furs and meat for Huron corn and fish-nets (Wright 1972a:95). Early European maps, including those by Jean Boisseau from 1643 (Map 7) and Nicholas Sanson from 1656 (Map 8), clearly depict several different Algonkian-speaking bands, but provide limited additional information.

The first half of the 17th century saw a marked increase in trading contacts between the First Nations and European colonists, especially in southern Ontario. These trading contacts, however, eventually 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, the Petun, and their Anishinabeg trading partners allied themselves with the French. In what would become New York State, the League of the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois), often referred to as the Five (later Six) Nations (which included the Mohawk, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Seneca, and later the Tuscarora Nations) allied themselves with the English. The advance of the Haudenosaunee ca. 1650 led to the demise of the Neutral as a distinct cultural entity (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:456) and to the dispersal of the Wendat and Petun nations to the east (Quebec) and west (near lake St. Claire) (Ramsden 1990:383-384). The northern Anishinabeg groups, quite distant from the conflict, were not so adversely affected and continued on with their nomadic and low-impact existence.

Between 1686 and 1760, the French maintained several trading posts across northern Ontario and the Upper Great Lakes, offering many enticements to attract fur traders from the First Nations. Their attempts failed and the English (based in New York state) remained more prosperous. In 1754, hostilities over trade and territorial ambitions led to the *Seven Years War* (often called the *French and Indian War* in North America). The French surrendered to the English in 1760 and were forced to withdraw from Canada (Smith 2002:109).

Archaeological evidence of Algonquin-speaking peoples continues to be elusive in northern Ontario, particularly when compared to sites associated with the southern groups like the Haudenosaunee and Huron. In the Burk's Falls area, several projectile points were unearthed on the property of John Stoppers. It has been suggested that this location might have been a campground for Anishinabeg hunters and gatherers on their travels up and down the Magnetawan River, who would have portaged at the falls and may have exploited the hilly part of the property as a lookout (Howell 1990:1). Additional lithics have been recovered along North Creek near Sterling Falls; one of the waterways exploited by the Anishinabeg. It is likely that these bands would have travelled east to Algonquin Park in the spring for fishing, harvesting nuts and fruit, and acquiring birch bark, and they likely hunted larger game during the fall. Maple forests were also likely exploited for maple sugar (Howell 1990:1). This seasonal exploitation of resources appears to have continued until the turn of the 20th century.

1.2.3 The Euro-Canadian Era

The Constitutional 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. To this end, the acquisition of lands inhabited by the First Nations in what would become southern Ontario was required. In 1792, the first legislature of Upper Canada created the Eastern, Midland, Home and Western Districts respectively. In 1796, an act of Parliament allowed Simcoe to divide Upper Canada into as many counties as he saw fit. The northern-most county established by Simcoe extended only as far as Lake Simcoe. The territory beyond, including what would become the District of Parry Sound, was identified as "Chippewa Hunting Country" (Map 9). These northern lands would be targeted for acquisition only decades later, after the southern border was populated and secured.

The lands that would form the bulk of what would become the District of Parry Sound were obtained as part of the Robinson Huron Treaty with the Ojibway (Chippewa) (Crown Treaty No. 61), entered into agreement on September 9, 1850 (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada 2008). Additional treaties include those for the timber rights to Reserve No. 16 on Parry Island on September 24, 1871 (Crown Treaty No. 164), the surrender of 92.5 acres of the Parry Island Reserve on July 18, 1900 (Crown Treaty No. 439), and the surrender of 22.5 acres of the Magnetawan Reserve in the Township of Wallbridge on November 26, 1901 (Crown Treaty No. 452) (Indian Treaties and Surrenders 1891:63; 1912:320-321, 343-45). Lands along the eastern Georgian Bay littoral, including lands making up the District of Parry Sound, were again subjected to legal exchange with the Williams Treaty, entered into agreement on October 1, 1923. At the time of this treaty much of the land in question was already being used by the government, either for settlement or for the exploitation of natural resources, and many of the lands had been acquired in earlier, less binding treaties (Map 10). An immense area of some 12,944,400 acres was involved, and numerous considerations were included to correct incidents, errors and crises that occurred in the earlier treaties from 1783 to 1923 (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada 2008).

1.2.3.1 European and Aboriginal Relations

The late 17th and early 18th centuries also bore witness to the growth and spread of the fur trade across all of what would become the Province of Ontario. The French, for example, established and maintained several trading posts across northern Ontario and the Upper Great Lakes, offering many enticements to attract fur traders from the First Nations. Even further north, Britain's Hudson Bay Company dominated the fur trade. This company struggled militarily with the French for control of this trade until 1763, and many naval and land battles were fought on Hudson Bay and James Bay (Ray 2011). These developments resulted in an ever-increasing level of contact between European traders and local Aboriginal communities.

As the number of European men living in Ontario increased, so too did the frequency of their relations with Aboriginal women. Male employees and former employees of French and British companies began to establish families with these women, a process which resulted in the

ethnogenesis of a distinct Aboriginal people: the Métis. Comprised of the descendants of those born from such relations (and subsequent intermarriage), the Métis emerged as a distinct Aboriginal people during the 1700s. Métis settlements developed along freighting waterways and watersheds, and were tightly linked to the spread and growth of the fur trade. These settlements were part of larger regional communities, connected by "the highly mobile lifestyle of the Métis, the fur trade network, seasonal rounds, extensive kinship connections and a shared collective history and identity" (MNO 2011).

In 1754, hostilities over trade and the territorial ambitions of the French and the British led to the Seven Years' War (often called the French and Indian War in North America), in which many Anishinabeg bands fought on behalf of the French. After the French surrender in 1760, they adapted their trading relationships accordingly, and formed a new alliance with the British (Smith 1987:22).

During the late 18th century, the face of what would become Ontario began to change at an extraordinary pace. Following the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783), waves of United Empire Loyalists came to settle in the Province of Quebec, and the First Nations began to feel considerable population pressure. In addition to sparking the slow death of the fur trade, this influx caused the Crown to seek out property for those who had been displaced by the conflict. The Anishinabeg were left with little to exchange for European goods, aside from their land.

1.2.3.2 District of Parry Sound

The area that would become the District of Parry Sound was initially part of the Nassau District, Province of Quebec but was incorporated into the Home District in 1792 (Map 11). It was renamed once more in 1816, becoming the Newcastle District of Upper Canada (Firmin n.d.:4) (Map 12).

The earliest recorded survey of the area was conducted by Alexander Sherreff in 1829. Other early explorers of the Magnetawan River area included Thomas Wilcox, who canoed from the Ottawa downstream at some point between 1792 and 1816, and Lieutenant F.H. Baddeley of the Royal Engineers, who described the area as being occupied by trappers and wandering bands of Aboriginals in 1835. In 1837 the Magnetawan River was surveyed by William Hawkins, and the tributaries of the river were documented by Alexander Murray in 1854. At this time the lands were still largely unsettled, judging from early maps depicting the area (Map 13). The Rosseau-Nipissing Road was explored by Vernon Wadsworth in 1864, A.P. Cockburn examined the lakes in 1865, and C.F. Miles noted in 1870 that lands around Doe Lake, southwest of the study area, were often utilized by bands of local Aboriginals (Howell 1990:2).

The first settlers to arrive in the District of Parry Sound were J. Gibson and W. Gibson, who erected a saw mill along the Seguin River on the future site of Parry Sound in 1858. At this time, the region was largely isolated, being accessible only by boat, and it was considered unfit for either agriculture or settlement. The Gibson's sold their mill to J. Beatty and W. Beatty & Co. in 1863, and this new group greatly contributed to the 'opening' of the area with the construction of the 'Waubuno' (a steamer which made weekly trips to Collingwood) and the facilitation of the construction of the road between Bracebridge and Parry Sound (McMurray 1871:125).

Prior to the official decision to open up the Parry Sound District for settlement, the area was initially set to become "one vast Indian reservation" (Page & Co. 1879:16). This idea did not last, however, and the land was instead offered to settlers by way of the Free Grants and Homesteads Act of 1868. The Act provided for the distribution of many northern properties to settlers, and those over 18 years of age were permitted to select 100 acres of land, with heads of families allowed to select a total of 200 acres. In addition to the Free Grant, settlers could also purchase an additional 100 acres at a price of 50 cents an acre. Settlement would involve clearing extensive forested areas and dealing with limited-to-no infrastructure (Map 14), but the price was certainly enticing to those of limited means (McMurray 1871:126). McMurray paints the following picture for prospective settlers: "the man who comes to take up wild land, having no means to start with, has a poor chance ... a married man cannot expect to succeed unless he possess at least two hundred dollars at the commencement ... some persons have entered the settlement without means and have succeeded well, but at first they experienced many hardships" (1871:133).

Major roads utilized by these settlers included the 'North Shore Road', which ran northerly towards Sault St. Marie, the 'Parry Sound Road' and the 'Nipissing Road' some 35 km east of Parry Sound. As the Free Grants brought increasing numbers of settlers to the eastern Georgian Bay littoral, additional townships were surveyed in over the late 1860's and 1870's. The *Map of Part of the Province of Ontario*, compiled by W.J.S. Holwell of the Department of Public Works in 1871, provides a sense of this 'township-formation' process (Map 15).

The judicial District of Parry Sound itself, consisting of some 40 historic townships, was incorporated by the Provincial Parliament in 1870. Keith Johnston's map of the *Dominion of Canada (Western Sheet)* clearly shows the size of the new district of Parry Sound, occupying some 9,200 km^2, dwarfing smaller districts and counties to the south (Map 16).

1.2.3.3 Armour Township

Armour Township is bounded by Ryerson Township to the west, Strong Township to the north, Proudfoot Township to the east and Perry Township to the south. It encompasses 40,653 acres of land, and was first surveyed into farm lots in 1875 by Provincial Land Surveyor W. Beatty. Beatty himself comments on the quality of the soil and notes the presence of abundant wooded areas with maple, birch, beech, balsam and good quality pine. He also notes that "a little below the 'forks' of the Maganetawan at what is called Burk's Falls, there is a good mill site, where it is expected that mills will shortly be built" (Kirkwood and Murphy 1878:115).

One of the first settlers to Armour Township was David Francis Burk, the eponymous founder of Burk's Falls who came to the township ca. 1875. The early settlers of Armour Township were drawn to the region both by land suitable for farming, logging and industry as well as by the beautiful lakes; highly attractive for transportation and later tourism. In addition to Burk's Falls, other substantial communities developed at Berriedale, Chetwynd, Ely, Katrine and Orange Valley (Osborne 1981:7).

Most early settlers in Armour Township arrived via riverboat due to the lack of quality roads. One of the first riverboats, named 'Pioneer', made frequent runs between Magnetawan and Burk's Falls beginning in 1877. Other prominent riverboats included 'Emulator', 'Lady Katrine',

'Glenrosa' and 'Glenada', the latter two of which both ran from Burk's Falls beginning in 1891 and 1904, respectively (Barry 1978:16). Settlers would travel by train to Gravenhurst and by stage coach to Magnetawan, and then take one of these steamers deeper into the interior townships of Parry Sound (Howell 1990:11). The Muskoka Road, whose path roughly corresponded to that of the modern Highway 11, arrived in the region in 1878 and served to directly link the adjacent townships to the cities of southern Ontario (Howell 1990:9).

The first Armour Township Council meeting took place on May 28th, 1881 at Burk's Falls, and the first recorded petition was concerned with the passing of a Bylaw allowing cattle to run at large. The township's first election was held in January of 1882, the expenses of which amounted to $13.24. In 1885 the Grand Trunk Railway passed through the township, and settlement accordingly increased exponentially. Many came to the township and took advantage of the Free Grant lands offered by the government. Armour had five schools by 1889, and up until May 12, 1890 both Burk's Falls and Armour Township shared a joint Council. On that day the Village of Burk's Falls separated to become its own municipality (Osborne 1981:7-8).

1.2.3.4 Burk's Falls

In 1871, the sheriff of Parry Sound, Samuel Armstrong, stated that the area that would become Burk's Falls was "unknown except by trappers" (Howell 1990:9). In truth, settlement in Armour Township remained quite sparse prior to the arrival of the railway, as the main road ended to the south at Katrine. One of the first settlers was David Francis ('Frank') Burk, who beached his canoe between the forks of the Magnetawan River in the fall of 1875 in search of land to locate under the Free Grant Act. David, the son of D.F. Burk of Oshawa, returned with his wife Olive and daughter Ida to establish a farm in the spring of 1876 (Howell 1990:2-3). At that time there were still no proper roads to the area, but the government cleared the right-of-way from Katrine to Huston's Corner and built a bridge at Burk's Falls in 1879 (Howell 1990:9). Burk eventually built a timbered structure that served as a post office, residence, store, tavern and church, which was simply called the 'Burk House' and quickly became the nucleus of the growing village (Cotton 2004:96-97).

Other new arrivals included Matthew Simpson, who settled southeast of Burk, and Henry Knight, who staked his claim to the northwest. In 1879, 'Burk's Falls' was selected as the name of the settlement, elegantly decided by a coin toss between Burk and Knight (Howell 1990:2). In 1879, Page & Co. writers noted that the settlement had a good mill site, and "seems destined to develop into a thriving village" (1879:32). The Free Grant Act brought many people to the area who wanted their own farm land, but lumber harvesting remained the most prominent and successful industry of the area. Logs were cut with a cross-cut saw, limbs were trimmed and the logs were hauled by horse to the river bank for floating to the mills (Howell 1990:12).

As Burk's Falls began to grow additional hotels were built, including the 'Cataract House', H.W. Trimmer's hotel (possibly 'Hotel Central') and Dan Day's 'Day's Hotel' (Howell 1990:4; Cotton 2004:97). These hotels prospered considerably with the arrival of the Grant Trunk Railway in 1885, and James Sharpe built the Clifton House in 1887, which was greatly enlarged after its sale to Fred Brasher in 1889 (Cotton 2004:96-97). By 1890 there was a vast array of businesses in town, ranging from hotels, lawyers, printers and doctors to carpenters, shoemakers, bakers and butchers.

Major industry soon developed at Burk's Falls as well. For example, the Magnetawan River Tannery Company opened in 1894 and provided work for nearly 40 early settlers, and the Knight Brothers mill yard and hardwood flooring factory were fully operational by the early 1900's (Barry 1978:37-39, 47). David Burk died on June 13, 1901, leaving his wife and family to carry on with the business for a few years before it was finally sold (Howell 1990:3).

Another boost to growth and settlement in the area came with the extension of the railroad to North Bay in 1901, which passed just outside of the eastern town limits. Local businessmen took advantage of the opportunity and incorporated the Magnetawan River Railway Company, which built extension lines down to the wharf of Burk's Falls, the tannery, the mill and the factory, providing a direct line to major cities like Toronto (Barry 1978:21). Settler influx increased considerably on account of these changes, and the combination of rails and rivers made the inland lakes and waterways more accessible for settlement. One of the best known and largest steamers of Burk's Falls was the Armour, built in 1906 by George Stickland (Barry 1978:22).

Disaster struck Burk's Falls in 1908 in the form of a devastating fire, which began in one of the lumber piles at the Knight Brothers' mill and quickly spread to the east. The Burk House, the Anglican church and other structures were consumed, and half the town was wiped out by the blaze. Some residents attempted to bury silverware and other valuables to protect them from the fire, but these proved to be fused and melted together upon retrieval after the fire (Barry 1978:63-64). Still, the community rebuilt and repaired the structures of Burk's Falls, and the settlement continued to develop and grow over the early 20th century. The bridge over the falls was replaced by the Galna Bridge in 1914, and around that time the first automobiles appeared in the town (Howell 1990:9). The Red Cross Hospital was begun in 1948, and had its grand opening on November 29, 1949 (Osborne 1981:11).

1.2.3.5 Lots 1 and 2, Concession 8

The study area falls on parts of Lots 1–3, Concession 8 of Armour Township, Burk's Falls in the Parry Sound District (Map 17). Within the Land Registry documents, Lots 1 and 2 are treated as a single land parcel as a result of their original purchase from the Crown by James Frollioth under the Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1895. Each lot was allotted to 100 acres. Frollioth and his wife maintained ownership of Lots 1 and 2, with the exception of a 10 acre parcel leased to George Whelpton in 1896, until 1919 when they sold Lot 2 to Richard Phillips (Parcel 2329). The remainder of the original Frollioth parcel was sold to Augustus Welling Partridge in 1920. In the intervening years, the lots have passed through numerous owners. Most recently, the lot 1 and 2 parcel was granted to Joseph and Simone Van Gaal on 8 April, 2008.

1.2.3.6 Lot 3, Concession 8

Land Registry documents show the original grantee of part of Lot 3 to be Logan Wall Davis, who patented the land from the Crown on 19 March, 1884. This plot of land was then subsequently registered by Davis on 19 May, 1885, and then sold to Lillia Rose Manzer in 1886. The Magnetewan Tanning and Electric Company Ltd. later purchased a portion of the lot in December 1894; the company granted portions of the property to numerous individuals over its 36 year ownership before selling it completely in 1929. Lot 2 then passed through a variety of

landowners in the intervening years, with the most recent title transfer taking place in July 2008 when the land was transferred from Rich-Ad Management Ltd. to 2136396 Ontario Inc.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Previous Archaeological Work

In advance of fieldwork, an archival search was conducted using the MTC's Ontario Archaeological Sites Database in order to determine the presence of any registered archaeological resources which might be located on or within a 2 km radius of the Stage 1 study area. Four previously identified sites were found within this area - none of which were located within the study area. They are outlined in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within a 2 km Radius of the Study Area

Borden No.	Site Name	Year Assessed	Cultural Affiliation	Site Type/Feature/Comments
BjGu-1	Judd	1975	Palaeo-Indian; Shield Archaic	Lithic Scatter - 3 ft. diameter concentration of preforms, bifaces, and unifaces
BjGu-2	Stopper	1998	Middle - Late Woodland	Findspot - Rock art, notched projectile point and a drilled ceramic disk
BjGu-6	Quartz	1990/2005	Pre-Contact; Euro-Canadian	Quarry - Possible lithic collection area
BjGu-7	Bonazza	1999	Early Archaic	Findspot - Isolated early Archaic point

A total of four Pre-Contact archaeological sites were located in the same 2 km area, likely attesting to the desirability of the project lands and surrounding area prior to the Euro-Canadian era.

1.3.2 Natural Environment of the Study Area

Environmental factors play a substantial role in shaping ancient land-use and site selection processes, particularly in small Pre-Contact societies with non-complex, subsistence-oriented economies. In order to accurately reconstruct the historic land usage of the study area, the following five features of the local natural environment must be considered: 1) forests; 2) drainage systems; 3) climatic conditions; 4) physiography; and 5) soil types.

The local environment of the study area lies within the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest, which is a transitional zone between the southern Deciduous Forest and the northern Boreal Forest. Vegetation here consists of a mixture of coniferous trees and deciduous trees, as well as many species of ferns, fungi, shrubs and mosses. The most prominent conifers are eastern white pine, red pine, eastern hemlock and white cedar, while deciduous trees are best represented by yellow birch, sugar and red maple, basswood and red oak. Other species more commonly occurring in

the north are also present, including white and black spruce, jack pine, aspen and white birch (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources 2009).

In the upper Great Lakes region it is believed that the First Nations used some 500 plant species as food, food flavourings, drinks, medicines, building materials, fibres, dyes, and basketry (Mason 1981:59). As such, it is clear that vegetation played an important role in the site selection processes employed by Pre-Contact Aboriginal groups. Furthermore, this vegetation served as home and food for a wide range of game animals such as white tailed deer, turkey, passenger pigeon, cottontail rabbit, elk, muskrat, and beaver (Mason 1981:60).

The subject lands lie entirely within the Magnetawan Watershed. The Magnetawan River is located directly south of the study area. Three tributaries are located within the study area.

The study area lies within the Algonquin Park climatic region. The mean annual temperature is 3.8 °C and the mean annual precipitation level is 88.9 cm. The number of frost-free days ranges between 112 and 120 days (Hoffman, Wicklund and Richards 1962:3).

Physiographically, the study area lies within the Grenville Province of the Precambrian Canadian Shield (Davidson 1989:37) in the soil region known as the Number 11 Strip (Chapman and Putnam 1984: Figure 19). This narrow strip extends from Gravenhurst to North Bay and was once just below the shoreline of proglacial Lake Algonquin. Deep soils developed from the fine sand, silt and clay deposited by ancient streams and deltas, ideal for farming and contrasting sharply with the bare rock ridges of the adjacent high ground (Chapman and Putnam 1984:214-215).

The soils in the study area consist of Berriedale Fine Sandy Loam (good drainage), while soil complexes consists of Wendigo Fine Sandy Loam and St. Peter Gravelly Sandy Loam (Hoffman, Wicklund and Richards 1962: Soil Map).

1.3.3 Archaeological Fieldwork & Property Conditions

The Stage 2 property survey of the proposed Burk's Falls West Solar Project was conducted July 11–14, 2011. Legal permission to enter project lands and engage in all necessary fieldwork activities was granted by the property owners. Key personnel involved during the assessment were P.J. Racher, Project Director; C.E. Gohm, Project Manager; A.W. Ray, Field Directors; S. Knight, Assistant Field Director; and five additional crewmembers. Field conditions were excellent, with mainly sunny skies, well-weathered soils in the ploughed lands and dry soil for screening.

1.3.4 Conditions Affecting Fieldwork & Strategy

Several features affecting the archaeological potential and extent of assessment of the project lands were discovered in the course of ARA's stage 2 assessment at Burk's Falls West. These included several patches of exposed bedrock, areas where slope was greater than 20^{o} and three additional watercourses that were not reflected in earlier project mapping. These features are described in further detail in Section 3.1.

2.0 STAGE 1 BACKGROUND STUDY

2.1 Summary

The Stage 1 assessment of the proposed Burk's Falls West Solar Project study area entailed a thorough examination of the study area's geography, history, archaeology and current land condition. This study was accomplished through the use of archival, historical, academic and professional publication sources, including the study of topographic maps (at a 1:50,000 scale) and historical maps (of the most detailed scale available). Dating back to the Plano era approximately 10,000 years ago, the study area region comprises a complex chronology of Pre-Contact and Euro-Canadian histories. The boundaries of the study area properties themselves are variably dated to the late-19th century.

As detailed in Section 1.3.2 above, the natural environment of the study area would have been attractive to both Pre-Contact and Euro-Canadian peoples as a result of proximity to the Magnetawan River and its tributaries. The deep, well drained soils and diverse vegetation of the study region also would have encouraged settlement in the area.

Given the relative scarcity of reported archaeological materials in northern Ontario, the fact that four Pre-Contact sites are reported in the vicinity of the Burk’s Falls West Solar Project area is notable, and highlights the likely importance of this region to Pre-Contact populations.

2.2 Field Methods (Property Inspection)

The optional property inspection was not undertaken for this assessment.

2.3 Analysis and Conclusions

In addition to the relevant historical sources and the results of past excavations and surveys, the archaeological potential of a property can be assessed using its soils, hydrology and landforms as considerations. Throughout most of the Canadian Shield, there is considered to be a strong association between site locations and waterways. In particular, Pre-Contact Aboriginal sites are most commonly found along lakes where they are joined by navigable rivers and streams, and in those areas where the banks of creeks and rivers are sandy and well drained (Wright 1972b; Knight 1977). These areas are natural attractors for plant, game, and fish species, were valued for their proximity to transportation and communication routes and had soils that were ideal for habitation and agricultural exploitation. The MTC (2011:17–19) accordingly identifies properties with high potential for Aboriginal sites within proximity to primary and secondary water sources (including accessible lakes shores, rivers and large creeks, intermittent or seasonally wet streams, springs, marshes or swamps) as well as features indicating past water sources.

Other factors attracting prehistoric settlement include the presence of elevated knolls and ridges, unique landforms (waterfalls, rocky outcrops, caverns) and valued natural resources (raw materials, concentrations of specific flora/fauna). Conversely, it must be understood that non-habitational sites (e.g. 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 procurement/production and more tied to wider economic networks. As such, proximity to transportation routes (roads, canals, etc.) became the most significant predictor of site location, especially for Euro-Canadian populations. 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 more commonly located along historically-surveyed roads. Positive potential for Historic archaeological materials can also be inferred by proximity to documented historic structures (churches, cemeteries, houses) and locations associated with historic events.

Based on the location, drainage, topography and land-use modelling, it seems clear that the study area would, in its pristine state, have a high potential for the presence of both Pre-Contact and Historic-era sites. The study area exhibits a high potential for Pre-Contact sites due to its proximity to the Magnetawan River, which was and continues to be a navigable and potable water source. Similarly, the study area has a high potential for Euro-Canadian sites as a result of its proximity to Highway 520/Ryerson Centre Road, a historically-surveyed thoroughfare.

However, the physical topography of the study area possesses several features which reduce aspects of its archaeological potential; particularly slopes of greater than 20^{o}, permanently wet areas and areas of exposed bedrock. Earlier mapping of the area also suggested that several areas had been disturbed by previous development.

2.4 Recommendations

In sum, pockets of archaeological potential with the ability to span Northern Ontario's entire archaeological history were identified within the study area. ARA recommends that all areas with archaeological potential that will be impacted be subject to a Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

In keeping with Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.5 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, lands that are under cultivation be subject to the pedestrian-survey method at 5 m intervals (MTC 2011:30), and lands where ploughing is not viable be subject to a test pit survey at 5 m intervals within 50 m of modern and ancient watercourses and at 10 m intervals between 50–150 m of ancient watercourses (MTC 2011:35). The *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* also recognizes a necessary degree of variation from the standard survey grid while assessing in Northern Ontario, based upon professional judgment and localized field conditions (MTC 2011:35).

In keeping with Section 2.1 S2b of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, areas in which no archaeological potential were identified - including areas of significant slope and permanent watercourses - were considered to have no archaeological potential and are exempt from the Stage 2 archaeological assessment (MTC 2011:28).

3.0 STAGE 2 PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

3.1 Field Methods

Given that the study area was entirely comprised of uncultivated lands (Image 1), it was necessary to utilize both test pit survey methods to complete the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

As ploughing within the study area was not viable (e.g. wooded areas, abandoned farmland with heavy brush and weed growth, etc.), the assessment was conducted using the test pit survey method (sometimes referred to as shovel-testing). In this method, ARA crewmembers hand-excavated small regular test pits with a minimum diameter of 30 cm at prescribed intervals across the site. As the study area is located in northern Ontario and on Canadian Shield terrain, Section 2.1.5 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* stipulates that lands within 50 m of any feature of archaeological potential be examined at 5 m intervals, and any lands more than 100 m from such features be examined at 10 m intervals (MTC 2011:31–32). Although not required by the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*, as a business practice ARA visually assess all lands beyond 150 m to ensure all features of archaeological potential are assessed (Map 18).

In accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*, each test pit was excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil (MTC 2011:32). The resultant pits were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features and/or evidence of fill. The soil from each test pit was screened through 6 mm mesh and examined for archaeological materials (Image 9). All test pits were backfilled upon completion, as per the property owners' instruction (MTC 2011:32).

If archaeological materials were encountered in the course of the test pitting survey, each positive test would be documented and all artifacts would be collected according to their associated test pit. Clustered test pits at a transect interval of 1 m would then be excavated in the immediate vicinity to further define the nature and limits of the deposit.

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 property survey. Any archaeological materials with potential CHVI are flagged, mapped, photographed and collected for further analysis, whether associated with Pre-Contact Aboriginal groups or Post-Contact First Nations, Métis and Euro-Canadian populations. Artifact locations are recorded on topographic maps, in field notes and at +/- 2 m accuracy on a Garmin eTrex Legend, WAAS-enabled, GPS handheld unit (using the UTM17 NAD83 coordinate system).

All project lands within the study area were assessed according to these methods, save for those with no archaeological potential. Section 2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* states that only those areas that are permanently wet, consist of exposed bedrock and/or have slopes greater than 20° can be considered exempt from requiring archaeological

assessment (MTC 2011:28; Images 2–9. As part of its business practice, ARA makes every effort to survey these areas where possible.

In the course of assessment, several additional areas were identified as possessing no archaeological potential, and were subsequently omitted from test pit survey. Specifically, several patches of exposed bedrock (Images 6–7), areas where slope was greater than 20^{o} (Images 4–5) and three additional watercourses were discovered in the course of the Stage 2 Assessment of the project lands (Images 8–9). Furthermore, several areas were confirmed by test pitting to be disturbed, and therefore possessed no archaeological significance.

3.2 Record of Finds

The entirety of the study area lands identified as having archaeological potential in the Stage 1 (30% of the total project area) were fully assessed (Map 19), 75% of which was test pit surveyed at 5 m intervals and the remaining 25% at 10 m intervals (Images 10–17). In keeping with the requirements set out in Section 7.8.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MTC 2011:137–138), a general description of the types of artifacts and features that were identified; a general description of the area within which the artifacts and features were identified; a description of all artifacts retained; and a description of the artifacts and features left in the field appears below (see Section 3.1.1).

3.2.1 Findspot 1

Site Name: Burk's Falls West (Findspot 1)
Borden No.: BjGu-16
Description: 52 positive test pits in an area 40 x 35 m in size
Location: Approximately 50 m south of Highway 520, 735 m east of Highway 11, Township of Armour, Parry Sound District, Ontario
Materials Identified: Ceramic, glass, metal, plastic, mortar, brick, metamorphic rock, mammal bone and mammal dentition
Total No. of Artifacts: 883
No. of Artifacts Collected: 883
No. of Artifacts Left in the Field: 0
Diagnostic Artifacts: Creamware, plain yelloware, rockingham glazed yelloware, plain vitrified white earthenware (Ironstone), green transfer vitrified white earthenware, purple transfer vitrified white earthenware, dyed vitrified white earthenware, Japanese pattern painted soft paste porcelain, cream coloured whiteware with decal, cut nails, wire nails, hand tooled finish bottle glass, glass screw cap jar, Mason-brand glass jar lid, pressed tableware glass, cylindrical window glass, machine-made marble, 20th century plastic (Image 19)
Non-Diagnostic Artifacts: Glazed red earthenware, unglazed coarse earthenware, scrap metal, unidentifiable glass, red brick, buff brick, mammal bone, mammal dentition, unidentifiable porcelain, plain refined white earthenware, metal bottle cap, bottle cap plastic, brass lipstick tube, toy brass bullet, unknown moulded decorative glass, magnifying glass, oil lamp glass, glass beverage containers, glass storage containers, porcelain figurine, white clay pipe bowl, miscellaneous metal material and hardware, metal door and window hardware, unidentifiable fragmented nails, flooring material,

mortar, paper foil, charcoal, wood, shell button, nylon stocking, unidentifiable tin fragments, unidentifiable material, unidentifiable composite material (Image 20)

Table 2: Analysis of Artifacts Recovered from Findspot 1

Category	Group	Frequency	% of Total Assemblage
Architectural	Brick	40	4.50%
	Cylindrical Glass	135	15.30%
	Cut Nails	54	6.12%
	Wire Nails	129	14.60%
	Padlock	1	0.11%
	Mortar	20	2.30%
	Window Glass	3	0.34%
	Wood Flooring Material	14	1.60%
	Unidentifiable Nail	17	1.93%
	Total Architectural	**413**	**46.80%**
Ceramic	Agriculture/Horticulture	3	0.34%
	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	8	0.91%
	Ceramic Tableware	102	11.55%
	Porcelain Electric Knob	1	0.11%
	Porcelain Figure	1	0.11%
	Porcelain Fuse	1	0.11%
	Total Ceramic	**116**	**13.14%**
Clay	White Clay Pipe Bowl	1	0.11%
	Total Clay	**1**	**0.11%**
Glass	Glass Beverage Container	2	0.23%
	Glass Storage Container	74	8.38%
	Glass Tableware	8	0.91%
	Decorative Glass	1	0.11%
	Magnifying Glass	1	0.11%
	Marble	1	0.11%
	Oil Lamp Chimney	10	1.13%
	Pharmaceutical Bottle	3	0.34%
	Unidentifiable	2	0.23%
	Total Class	**102**	**11.55%**
Metal	Bottle Cap	2	0.23%
	Lamp Part	1	0.11%
	Unassigned Material	67	7.59%
	Unidentifiable	2	0.23%
	Total Metal	**72**	**8.15%**
Faunal	Mammal Bone	92	10.41%
	Mammal Dentition	1	0.11%
	Total Faunal	**93**	**10.53%**

Composite	Flooring Material	2	0.23%
	Total Flooring Material	**2**	**0.23%**
Other	Brass Lipstick Tube	1	0.11%
	Brass Toy Bullet	1	0.11%
	Charcoal	43	4.87%
	Paper Foil	2	0.23%
	Plastic Beverage Closure	1	0.11%
	Plastic Comb	2	0.23%
	Unidentifiable Plastic	7	0.79%
	Rubber Jar Closure	1	0.11%
	Shell Button	1	0.11%
	Steel Hardware	1	0.11%
	Nylon Stocking	1	0.11%
	Tin Scrap Metal	1	0.11%
	Unidentifiable Tin	2	0.23%
	Total Other	**64**	**7.25%**
Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	20	2.27%
	Total Unidentifiable	**20**	**2.27%**
Total Artifacts		**883**	**100.00%**

3.2.2 Inventory of the Stage 2 Documentary Record

As part of the Stage 2 component of the assessment, all field data was removed from the study area with permission from the property owners. All of the artifacts that were collected (i.e. any artifacts that were not left in the field) were safely transported to the ARA office for processing, cataloguing, analysis and curation. This office is located at 97 Gatewood Road, Kitchener, Ontario. Project photographs, mapping materials and field notes relating to this project are all stored at the same facility (see Table 3).

Table 3: Documentary Record Inventory

Field Documents	Total	Nature	Location
Photographs	402	Digital; depicting field conditions and assessment strategy	On server at 97 Gatewood Road, Kitchener; Folder P007-337-2011
Field Notes	14	Digital and hard copy	In file and on server at 97 Gatewood Road, Kitchener; Folder P007-337-2011
Maps	4	Digital and hard copy	In file and on server at 97 Gatewood Road, Kitchener; Folder P007-337-2011

3.3 Analysis and Conclusions

3.3.1 Summary of Stage 2 Findings

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the proposed Burk's Falls West Solar Project, conducted under MTC licence #P007, PIF #P007-337-2011, resulted in the discovery of one archaeological findspot (Findspot 1). This findspot consisted of 419 diagnostics and 464 non-diagnostic artifacts, totalling 883 artifacts in sum (see Appendix A).

3.3.2 Findspot 1 (Burk's Falls West 1; BjGu-16)

Diagnostic artifacts recovered from Findspot 1 include one fragment of creamware, a slightly yellow or creamy glazed ceramic, which predates the first appearance of pearlware in 1779 (Adams 1995:102). Commonly sold as undecorated dinnerware and flatware, it was developed in the 1760s and popular until 1830 (Adams 1995:102). Five fragments of plain yelloware, which dates from 1830 to 1940 in America, were also recovered (Miller 2000:12). Rockingham glazed yelloware is easily distinguished by its mottled brown glaze and is usually found on utilitarian wares such as baking dishes, bowls and pitchers. The first Rockingham glazed yelloware examples became available in the 1830s in North America but did not gain in popularity until 1850-1870. Rockingham stayed in production into the 1930s (Ketchum 1983:11-12). Only one fragment of Rockingham glazed yelloware was recovered from Findspot 1.

A total of 13 plain/undecorated Ironstone fragments were recovered. Ironstone first appeared in Ontario during the 1840s and became a very popular form of tableware during the 1870s and 1880s (Adams 1995:102). Although its popularity declined after the 1890s, Ironstone continued to be used throughout the rest of the Euro-Canadian era (Carter N.D.). Two fragments of transfer patterned Ironstone were also recovered. Due to the fact that ironstone appears during the same period as refined white earthenwares, the surface treatment of whitewares can also be applied to ironstone examples (Stelle 2001); as with refined white earthenware, ironstone decorated with transfers such as blue and black were commonly used on teaware in the early 19th century and became a popular decoration for dinnerware by the 1830s. Blue and black transfers continued to be produced throughout the 19th century (Kenyon 1985:46). In the 1830s and 1840s, transfer-prints in colours such as green and purple were introduced, but only blue, black and brown were common between 1850 and 1890 (Adams 1995:103). Dyed vitrified white earthenware can be roughly dated from 1815-1900 and is still in production today. However, decorated vitrified white earthenware was most popular before 1850 (Richardson, ND). Three fragments of dyed vitrified white earthenware were recovered.

Findspot 1 also yielded 47 fragments of plain/undecorated refined white earthenware. Refined white earthenwares replaced earlier creamwares and pearlwares in the 1830s, but continued to be produced into the 20th century (Adams 1995:102). Three fragments of green transfer refined white earthenware were also recovered, similarly dating between the 1830s and 1940s. Ten fragments of refined white earthenware with decals were found. First produced in 1890 and still available today, here, polychrome decals are applied over the glaze (Stelle 2001).

Soft paste porcelain was a cheaper English-invented alternative to true Japanese porcelain that required kaolin clay and extremely high firing temperatures. While most porcelain artifacts are

difficult to date, English soft paste examples are generally dated post 1800, with hand painted examples dating before 1850 (Stelle 2001). One example of soft paste porcelain with blue paint was recovered from Findspot 1.

A total of 54 cut nails and 129 wire nails were found. Cut nails were manufactured throughout the 19th century until the production of wire nails began in the 1880s. Because of their relative cheapness, they had replaced cut nails by the early 20th century (Carter: Nelson 1968).

One hand-tooled finish bottle was also identified. Hand-tooled finishes refer to a type of bottle finish that was manufactured using a tool after re-heating the glass without adding additional glass. These hand-tooled finishes usually display a rougher edge and striations, with mould seams discontinued at the lip. The earliest forms of hand-tooled finishes appear in the 1870s and continue through the late 19th century (Lindsey 2011).

One screw cap glass fragment was identified, probably to a food-related jar. Screw cap closures usually refer to the Mason canning and preserve jars where a cap was screwed onto the jar for a tight seal. Screw cap closure jars were made by many different manufacturing companies, making them difficult to conclusively date without a makers mark. However, screw cap closures were patented by Mason, the earliest becoming available in 1858 (Lindsey 2011). One fragment of a glass jar lid was also recovered, embossed with a crown logo. Mason jars are easily recognisable by the popular crown logo and are still in production today (Stelle 2001).

Findspot 1 also yielded a total of 9 fragments of pressed glass. While pressed glass examples were unidentifiable to any specific pattern, pressed glass dates roughly to the latter half of the 19th century and continues through the 1930s (Lindsey 2010). A total of 138 fragments of cylindrical window glass fragments were recovered. Cylindrical glass was blown and rolled into a large cylinder-shape, which was then elongated. After heating the long cylinder of glass, it was laid out and flattened into large sheets. This process was used for most of the mid-19th century to approximately 1920 (Phillips 1981: 243-244). One machine-made marble was identified within the limits of Findspot 1. Machine-made marbles, often displaying swirls of colour are dated post 1901 (Miller 2000:9).

Based on the presence and age of the above described finds, Findspot 1 was identified as a Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage broadly dating from the mid-19th to early/mid-20th century. This scatter is likely associated with the structure located about 50 m to its southeast, which dates to sometime between 1879 and 1945 (see Maps 2 & 17). Based on the nature of these kinds of finds on Euro-Canadian sites, their geographic location and chronological distribution, these artifacts can be considered to possess significant CHVI. According to Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, a Post-Contact site requires a Stage 3 assessment when at least 20 artifacts date the period of use to before AD 1900, or when a 20th century assemblage is found to possess CHVI (MTC 2011:39-40). The artifact assemblage from Findspot 1 clearly meets these criteria. It is therefore the considered opinion of ARA that Burk's Falls West Findspot 1 (BjGu-16) warrant further archaeological work (i.e. a Stage 3 and/or Stage 4 archaeological assessment).

3.4 Recommendations

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment of lands with the potential to be impacted by the proposed Burks Falls West Solar Project (FIT-FUDV9JL) was completed in July 2011. The property survey, conducted under MTC licence #P007, PIF #P007-337-2011, resulted in the discovery of one archaeological findspot. ARA's recommendations concerning this site appear below (see Section 3.4.1).

3.4.1 Findspot 1 (Burk's Falls West 1; BjGu-16)

Findspot 1, located just east of the proposed access road in the north of the project lands, consisted of a scatter of 883 Euro-Canadian artifacts. This archaeological site, named Burk's Falls West 1, has been assigned Borden Number BjGu-16. Based on the criteria set out in Section 2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, this site was found to possess sufficient CHVI to warrant a stage 3 Site-Specific Assessment or avoidance through appropriate setbacks.

Subsequent to ARA's Stage 2 assessment at Burk's Falls West, it was realized that the original project mapping had been revised. This revision involved the reduction and reconfiguration of the overall study area. Although all of the new project limits were included in the Stage 2 property assessment, the majority of Findspot 1 now extends beyond the limits of the project lands and will be free from impact. Only nine positive test pits (an area of approximately 220 m^2) of Findspot 1 remain within the project lands. Based on these findings, ARA recommends that the portion of Burk's Falls West 1 (BjGu-16) that falls within the revised project limits be subjected to a Stage 3 – Site Specific Assessment or avoidance through appropriate setbacks.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* requires that the following information be provided for the benefit of the proponent and approval authority in the land use planning and development process (MTC 2011:126-127):

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced 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 licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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6.0 IMAGES

Image 1: View of Field Conditions near Findspot 1
(Photo Taken on July 11, 2011; Facing Southeast)

Image 2: View of Disturbed Area (Gravel Laneway - Lands Sloped Greater than 20°)
(Photo Taken on July 13, 2011; Facing West)

Image 3: View of Disturbed Area, Confirmed by Test Pitting
(Photo Taken on July 14, 2011; Facing South)

Image 4: View of Lands Sloped Greater than 20° in Northwest Project Area
(Photo Taken on July 14, 2011; Facing East)

Image 5: View of Lands Sloped Greater than 20° Near Bedrock Outcrop in Northwest Project Area
(Photo Taken on July 14, 2011; Facing East)

Image 6: View of Bedrock and Lands Sloped Greater than 20° in South Project Area
(Photo Taken on July 13, 2011; Facing South)

Image 7: View of Bedrock in South Project Area
(Photo Taken on July 14, 2011; Facing Southwest)

Image 8: View of Permanently Wet Lands along Discovered Watercourse in Southwest Project Area
(Photo Taken on July 13, 2011)

Image 9: View of Permanently Wet Lands along Discovered Watercourse in Southwest Project Area
(Photo Taken on July 14, 2011)

Image 10: View of Typical Test Pit Excavated into Subsoil near Known Watercourse
(Photo Taken on July 13, 2011)

Image 11: View of Positive Test Pit Excavated into Subsoil near Findspot 1
(Photo Taken on July 11, 2011)

Image 12: View of Crewmembers Test Pitting at 5 m Intervals near Findspot 1
(Photo Taken on July 11, 2011; Facing South)

Image 13: View of Crewmembers Test Pitting at 5 m Intervals along Disturbed Access Road
(Photo Taken on July 14, 2011; Facing South)

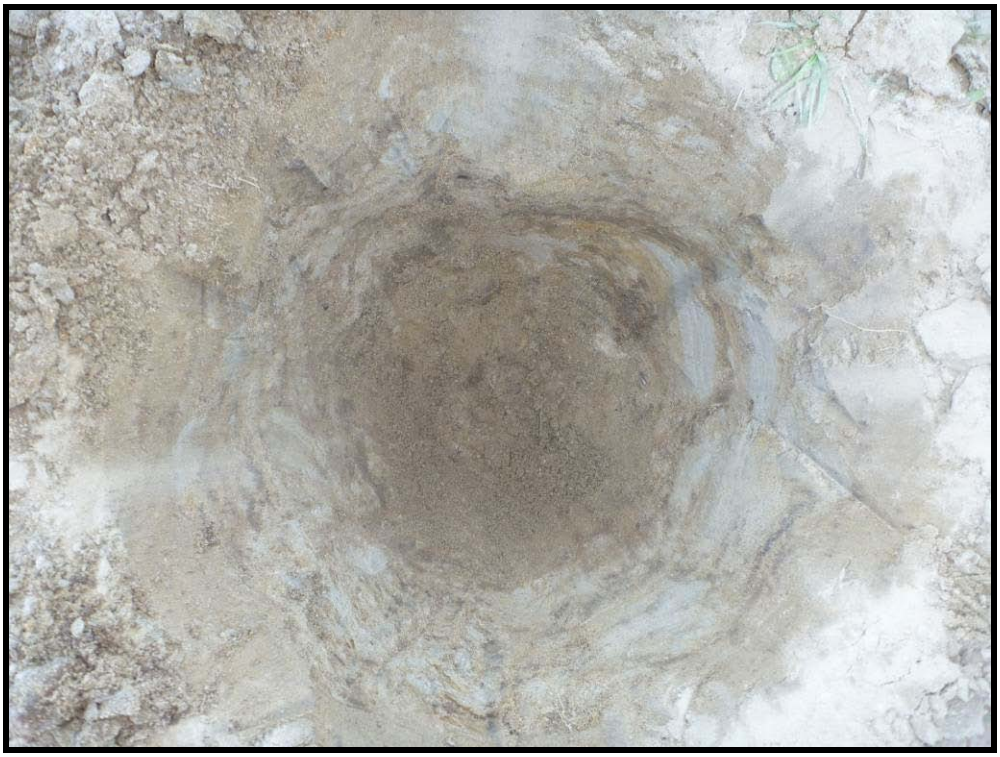


Image 14: View of Typical Disturbed Test Pit along Access Road
(Photo Taken on July 14, 2011)

Image 15: View of Crewmembers Test Pitting at 5 m Intervals in Southwest Project Area
(Photo Taken on July 13, 2011; Facing Northeast)

Image 16: View of Crewmembers Test Pitting at 10 m Intervals in Southwest Project Area
(Photo Taken on July 14, 2011; Facing West)

Image 17: View of Crewmember Screening near Findspot 1
(Photo Taken on July 11, 2011; Facing North)

Image 18: View of Crewmembers Test Pitting at Findspot 1
(Photo Taken on July 11, 2011; Facing South)

Image 19: Sample of Diagnostic Artifacts Recovered from Findspot 1
(1:Creamware; 2:Plain Yelloware; 3:Rockingham Yelloware; 4:Plain Ironstone; 5:Green Transfer Ironstone; 6:Purple Transfer Ironstone; 7:Dyed Ironstone; 8:Green Transfer Whiteware; 9:Decal Decorated Whiteware; 10:Blue Painted Porcelain; 11:Cut Nail; 12:Wire Nail; 13:Hand Tooled Finish; 14:Screw Cap Finish; 15:Mason Lid; 16:Pressed Glass; 17:Window Glass; 18:Marble; 19: 20th Century Plastic).

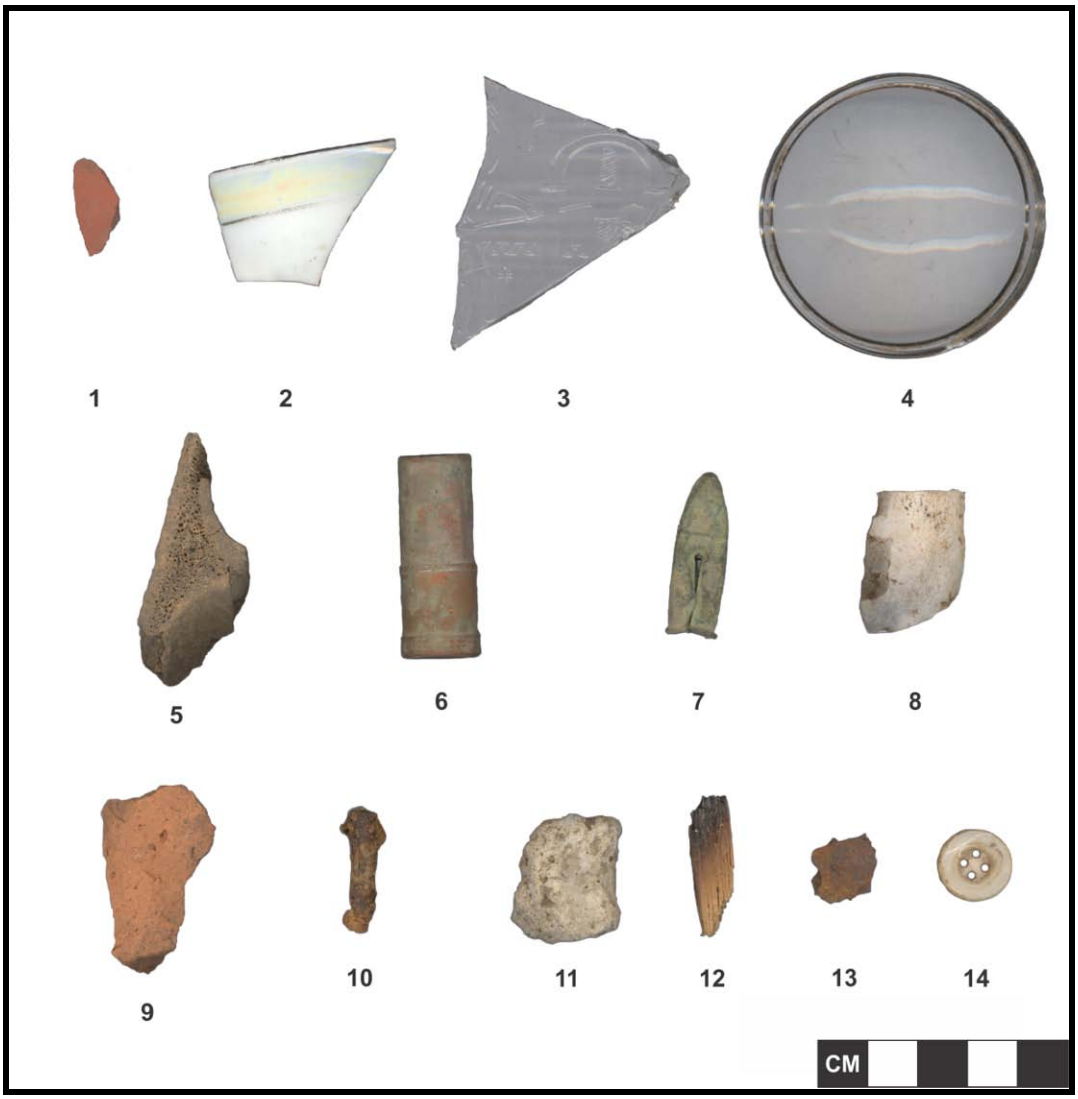
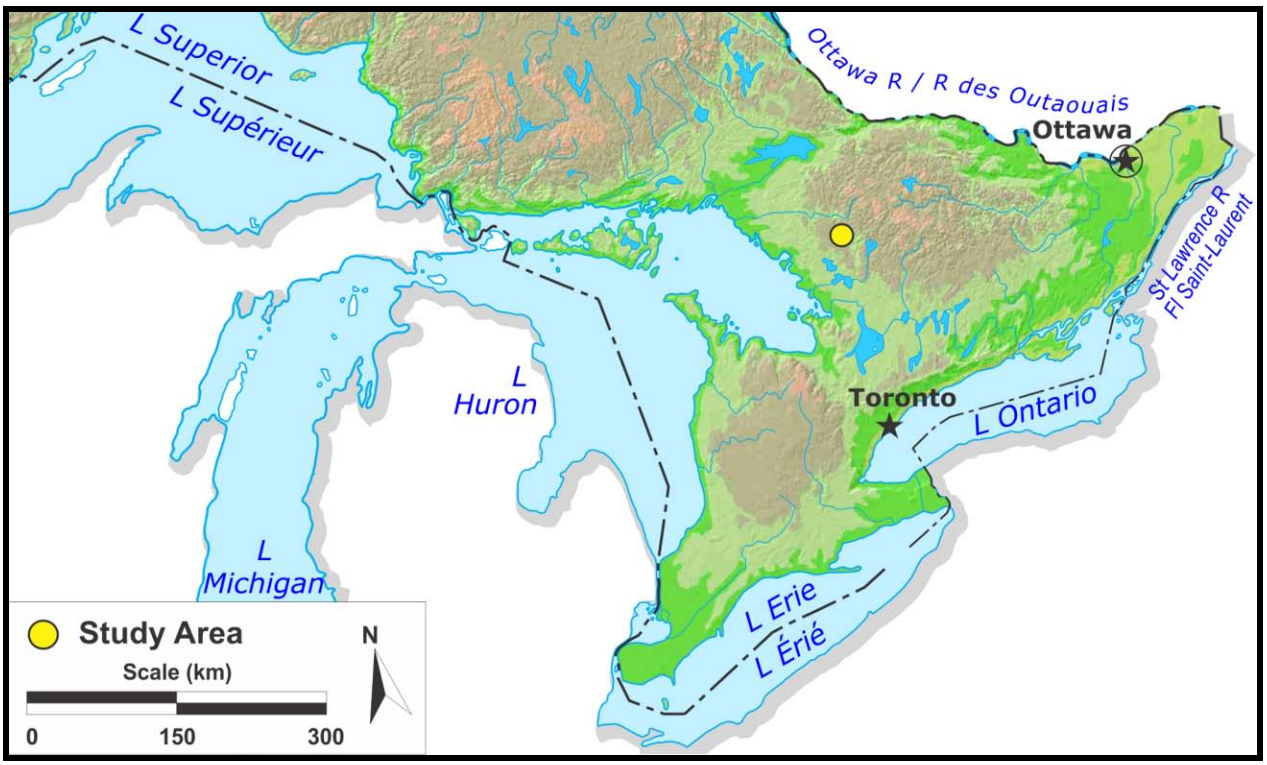
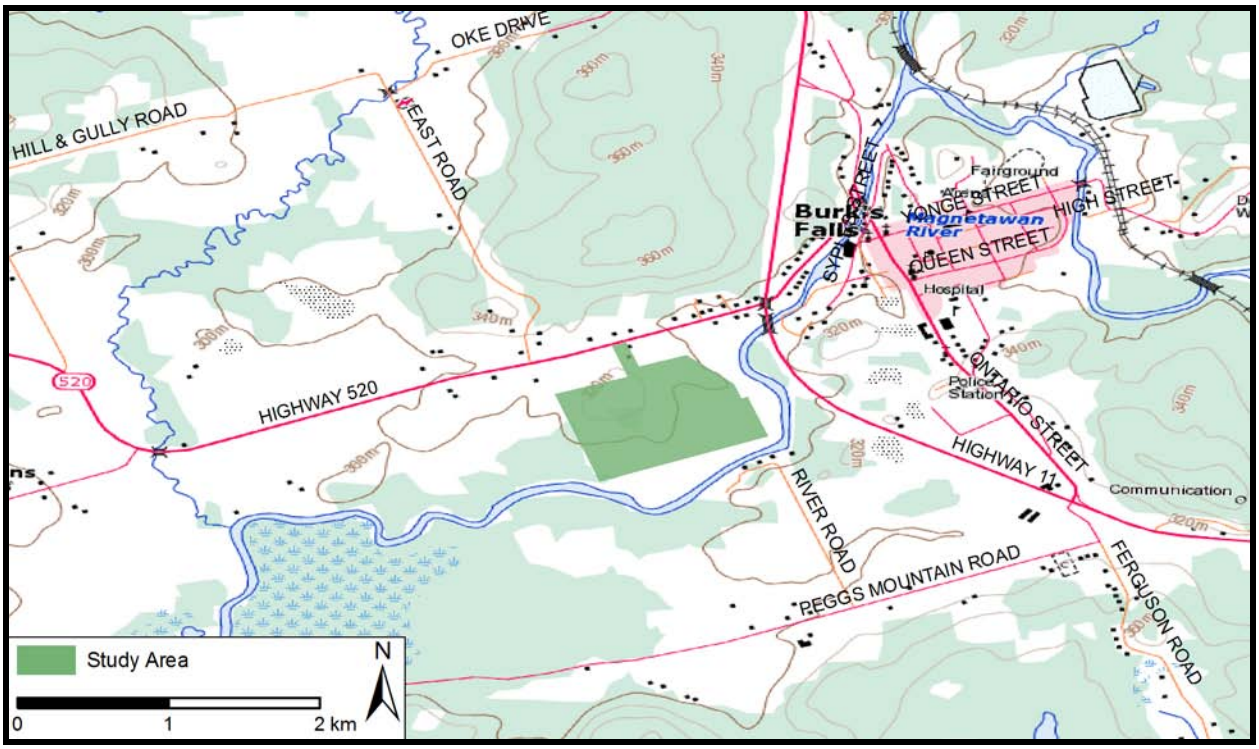


Image 20: Sample of Non-Diagnostic Artifacts Recovered from Findspot 1
(1:Unglazed Coarse Red Earthenware; 2:Plain Refined White Earthenware; 3:Unknown Moulded Decorative Glass; 4:Magnifying Glass; 5:Butchered Mammal Bone; 6:Brass Lipstick Case; 7:Brass Toy Bullet; 8:White Clay Pipe Bowl; 9:Red Brick; 10:Unidentifiable Ferrous Nail; 11:Mortar Sample; 12:Wood; 13:Scrap Metal; 14: Shell Button)

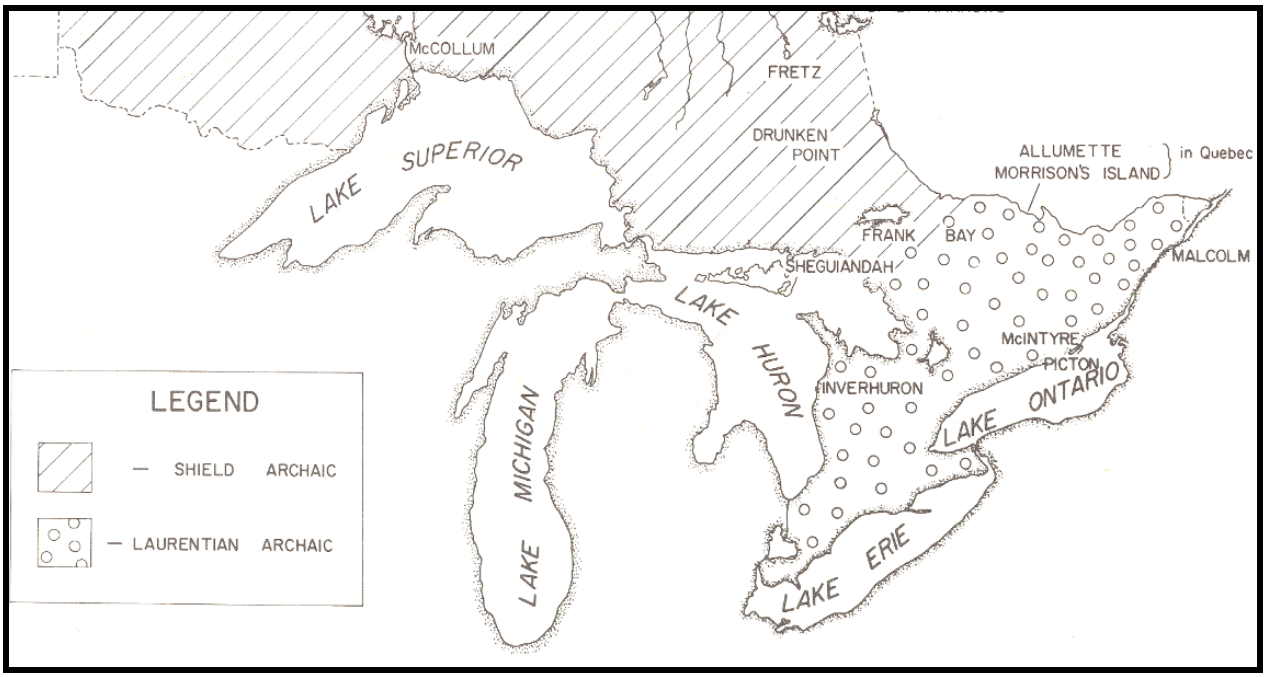
7.0 MAPS



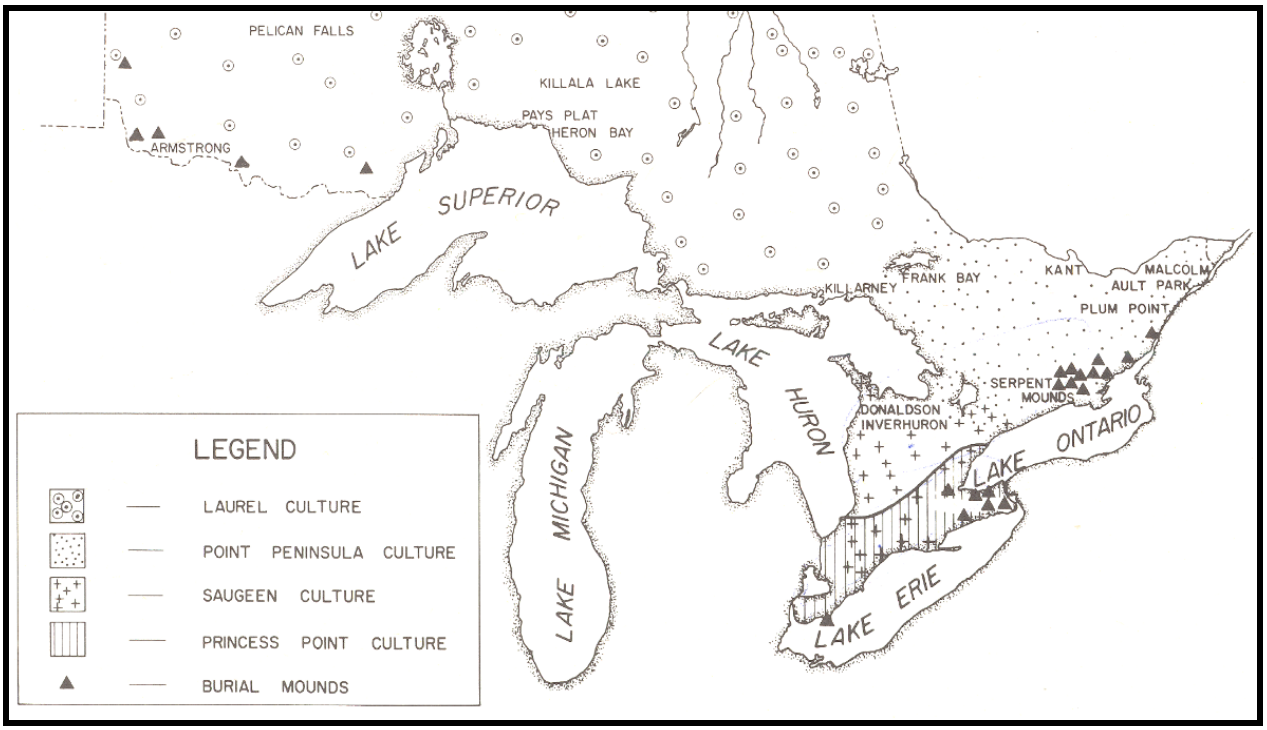
Map 1: Location of the Study Area in the Province of Ontario (NRC 2004)



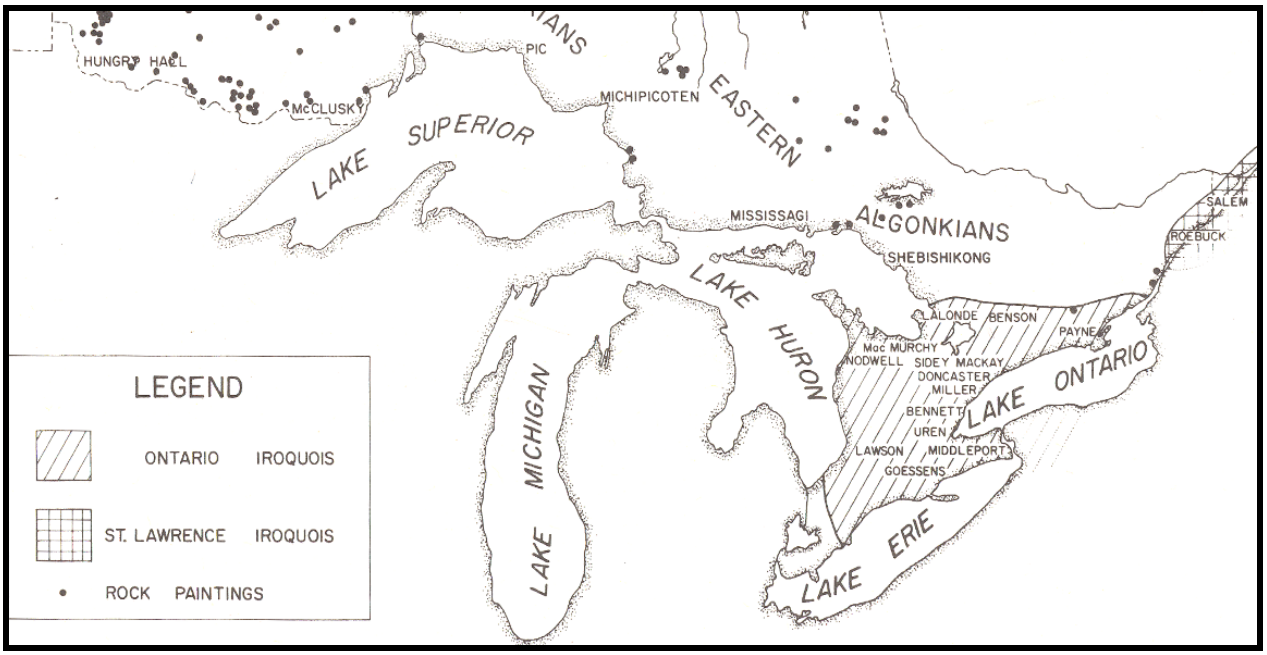
Map 2: Location of the Study Area in Armour Township, Burk's Falls, Parry Sound District, Ontario (NRC 2010b)



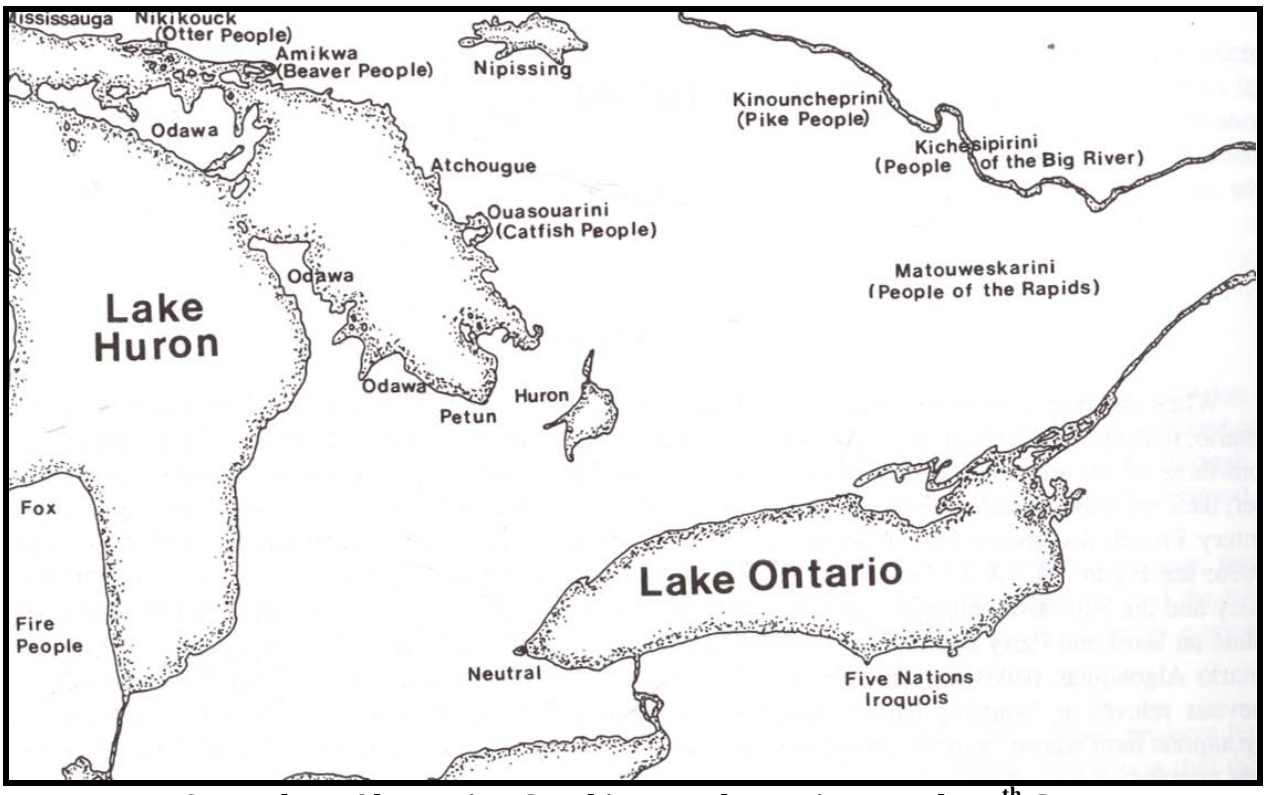
Map 3: Map of Archaic Period Cultures
(Wright 1972a:Map 3)



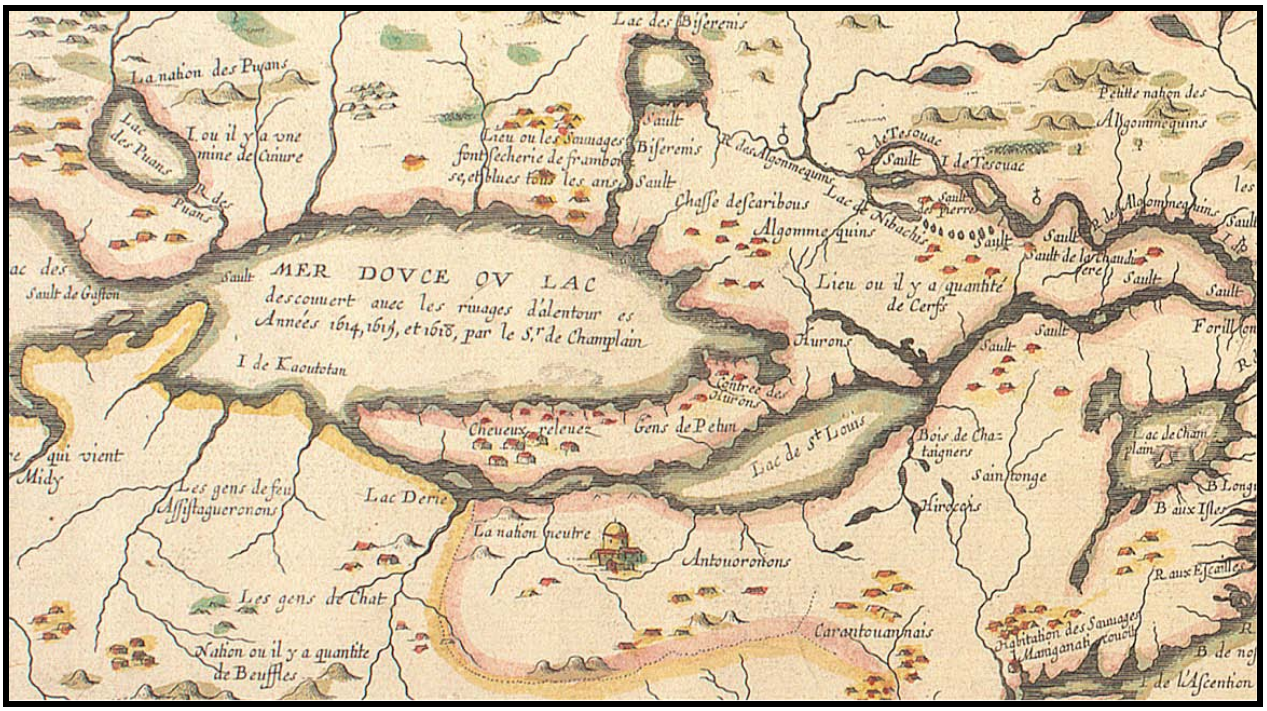
Map 4: Map of Initial Woodland Period Cultures
(Wright 1972a:Map 4)



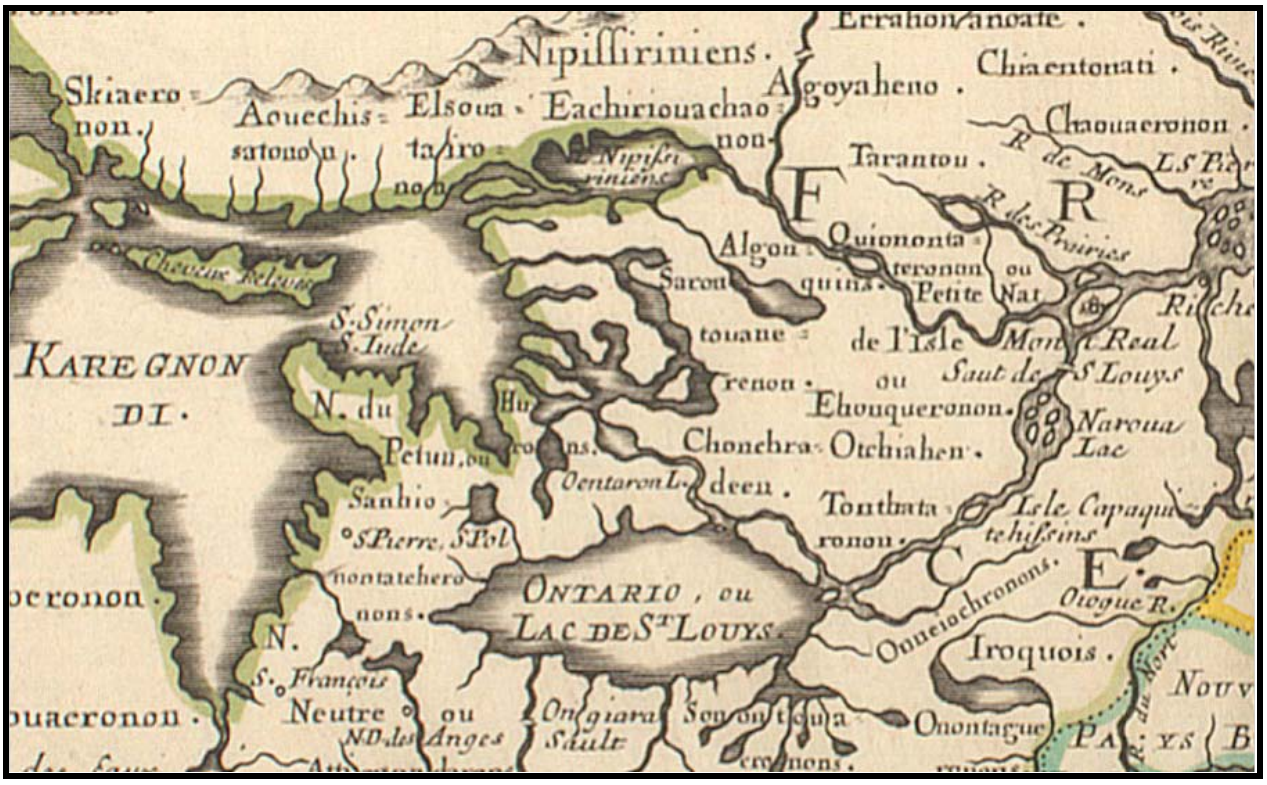
Map 5: Map of Terminal Woodland Period Cultures
(Wright 1972a:Map 6)



Map 6: Northern Algonquian-Speaking Band Locations, Early 17th Century
(Fox 1990:Figure 14.1)



Map 7: Detail of Jean Boisseau's *Description de la Nouvelle France* (1643)
(McGill University 2005:W. H. Pugsley Collection)

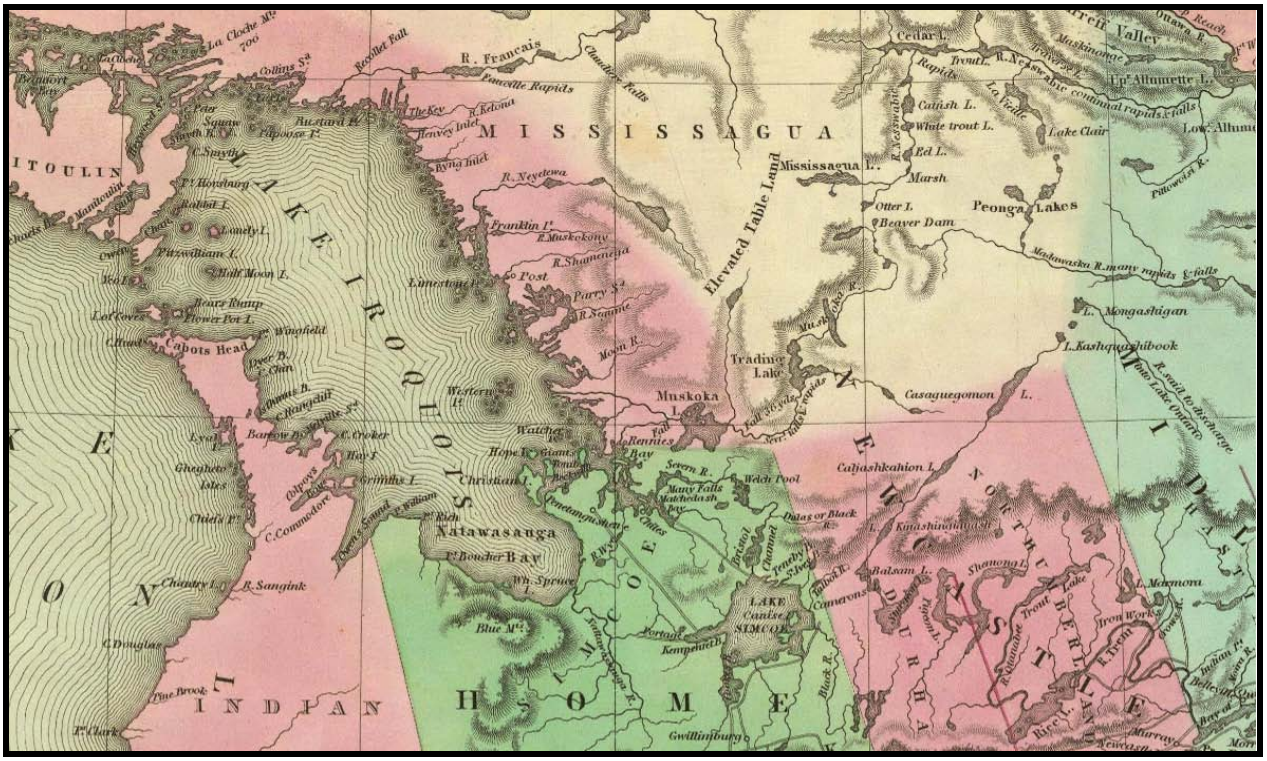


Map 8: Detail of Nicholas Sanson's *Le Canada, ou Nouvelle France* (1656)
(McGill University 2005:W. H. Pugsley Collection)

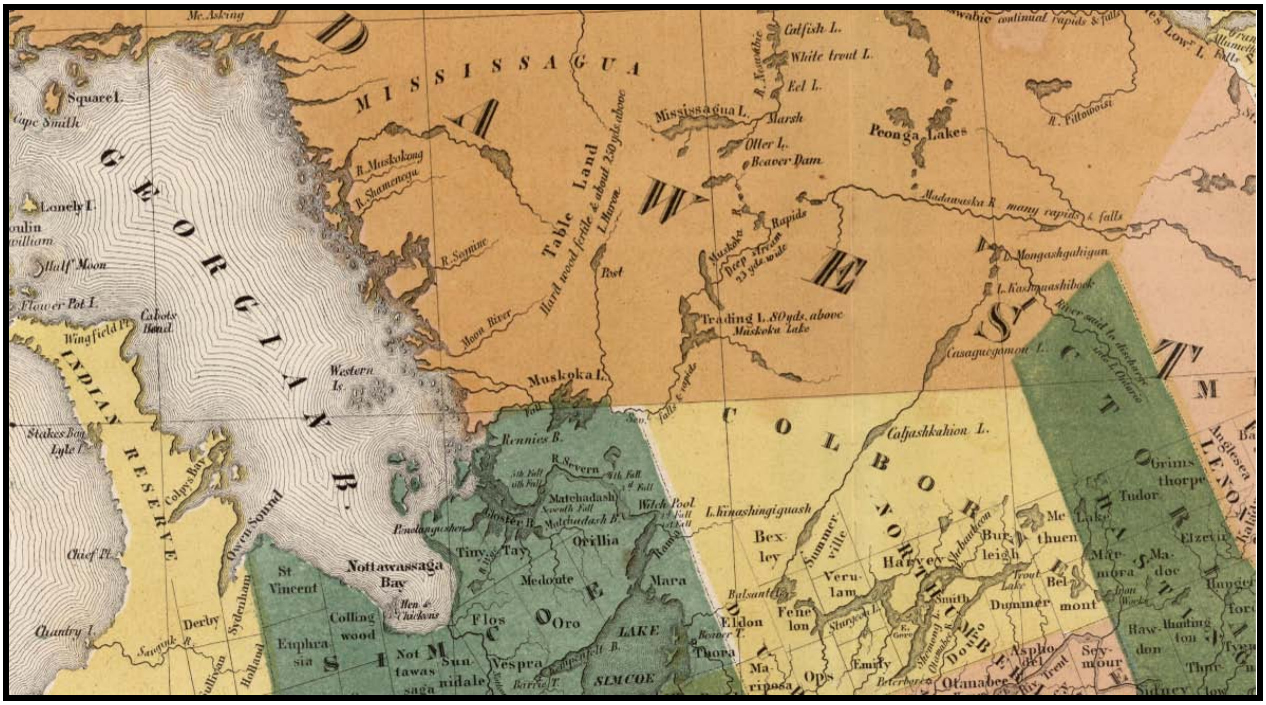
Map 9: Detail of Smyth's *A Map of the Province of Upper Canada* (1800)
(Cartography Associates 2009:David Rumsey Collection)

Map 10: Detail of the Province of Ontario's *Map of the Province of Ontario* (1930)
(Archives of Ontario 2009:The Treaty No. 9 Expedition of 1905-1906)

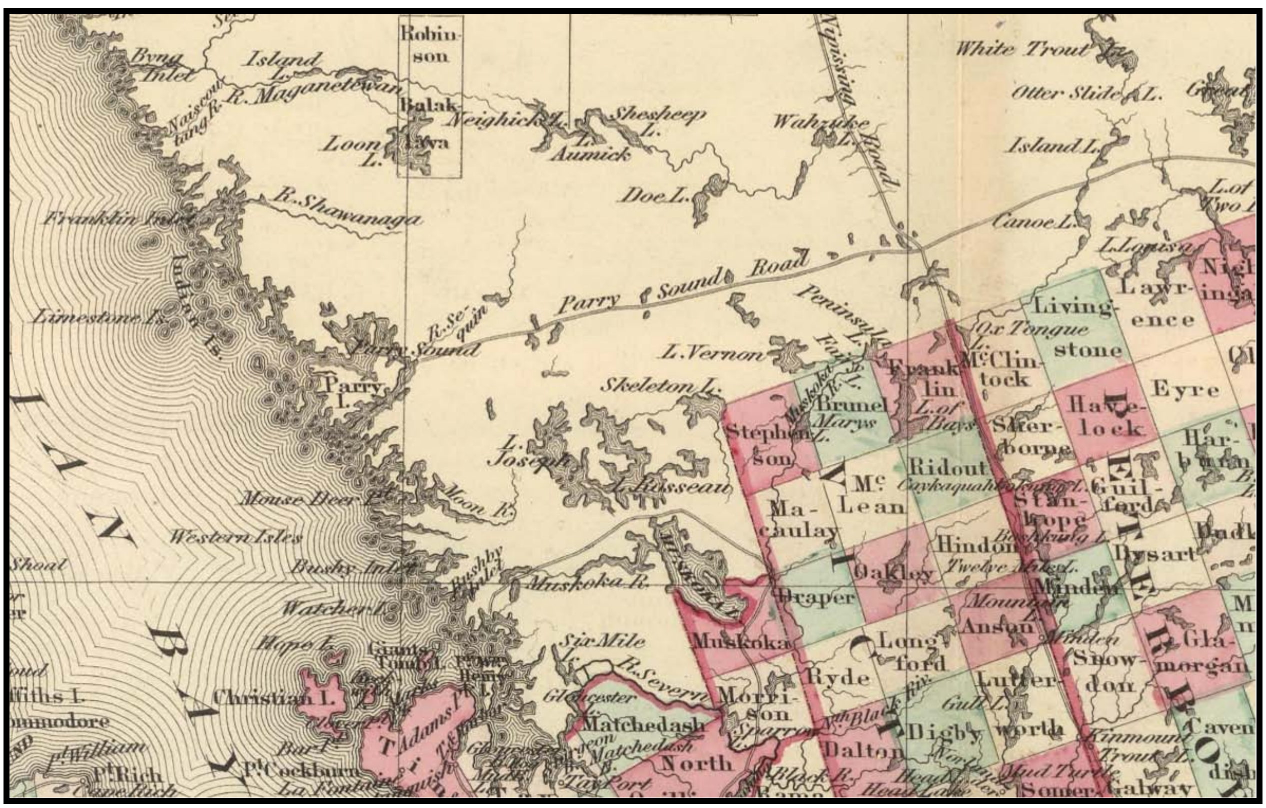
Map 11: Detail of John Purdy's *A Map of Cabotia* (1814)
(Cartography Associates 2009:David Rumsey Collection)



Map 12: Detail of Henry S. Tanner's *Universal Atlas* (1836)
(Cartography Associates 2009:David Rumsey Collection)



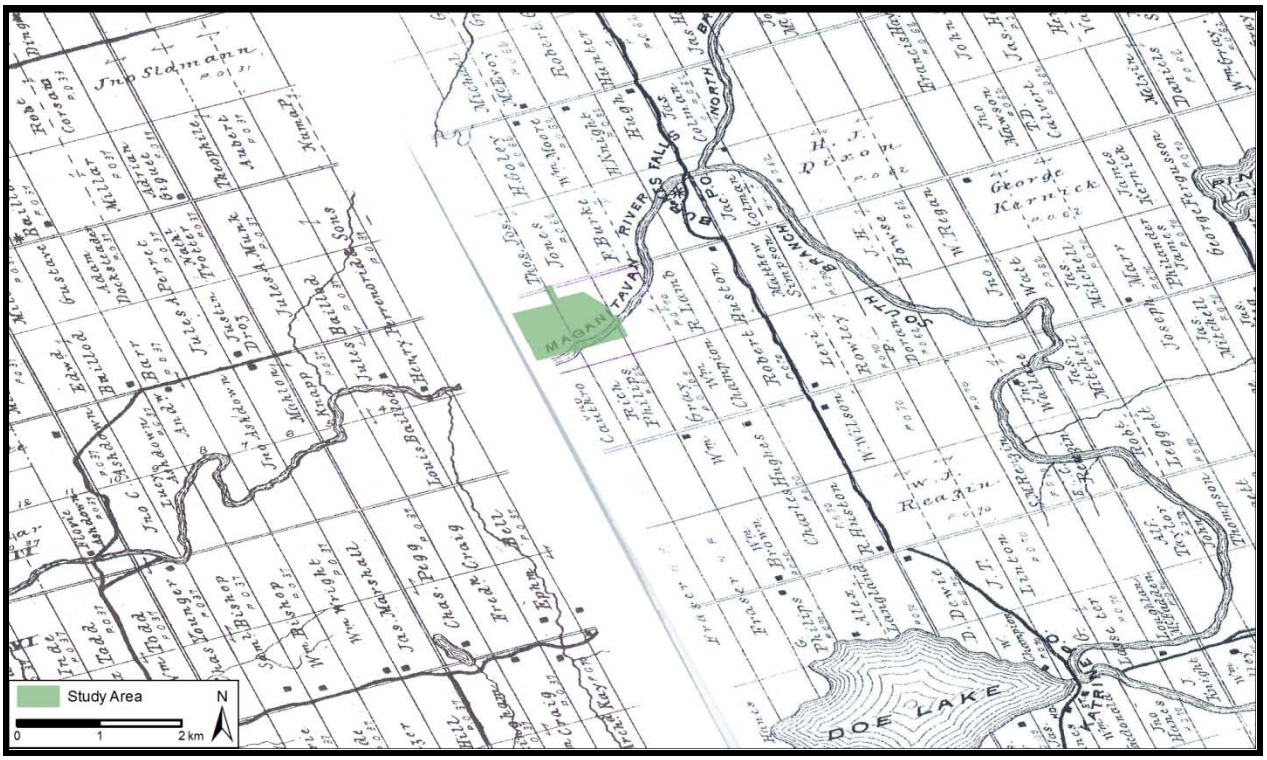
Map 13: Detail of J. Calvin Smith's *Ontario, Canada* (1852)
(Cartography Associates 2009:David Rumsey Collection)



Map 14: Detail of A.J. Johnson's *Ontario of the Dominion of Canada* (1874)
(Cartography Associates 2009:David Rumsey Collection)

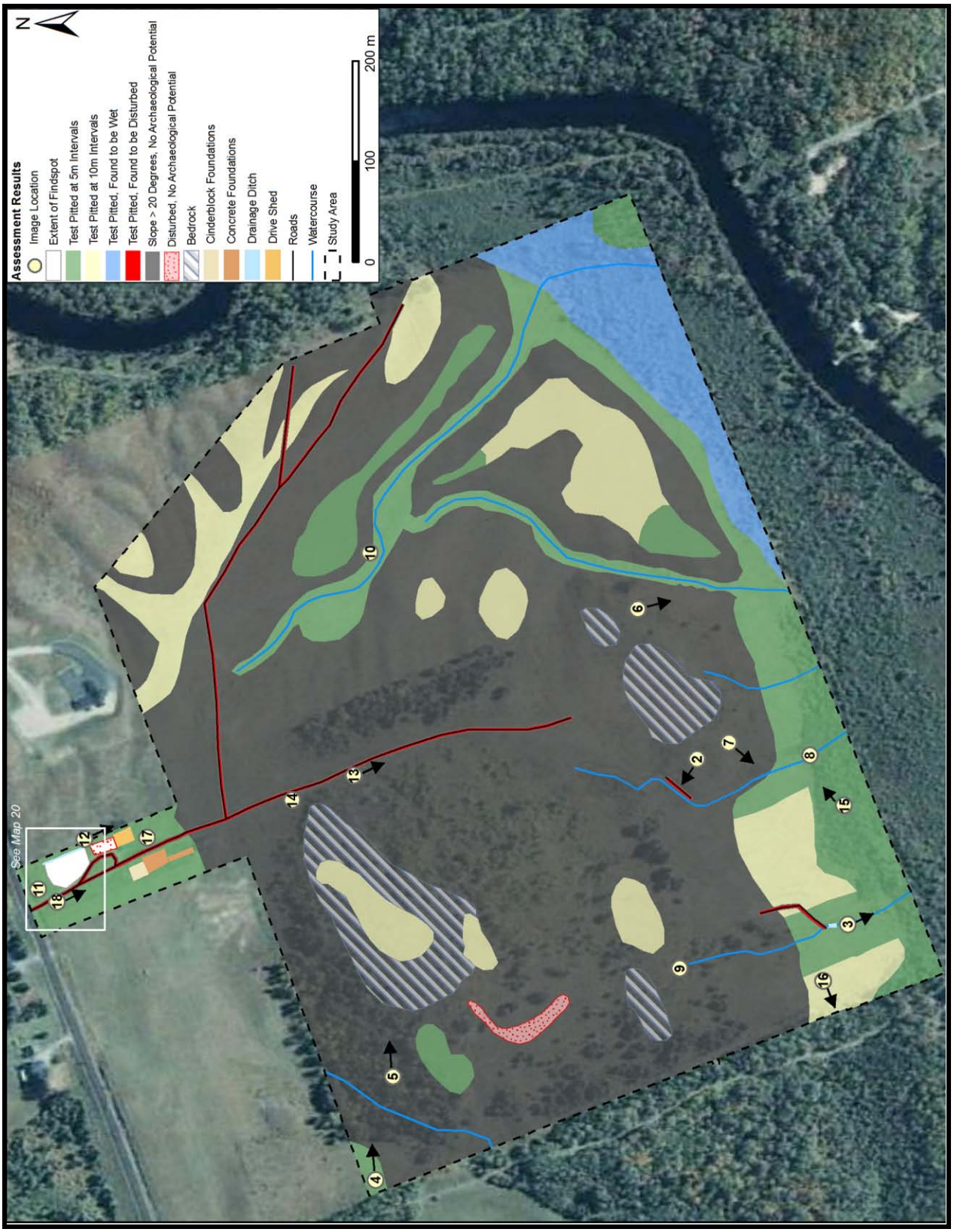
Map 15: Detail of Holwell's *Map of Part of the Province of Ontario* (1871) (shaded areas represent Free Grant Lands) (McMurray 1871:Map)

Map 16: Detail of Keith Johnston's *Dominion of Canada* (1879) (Cartography Associates 2009:David Rumsey Collection)

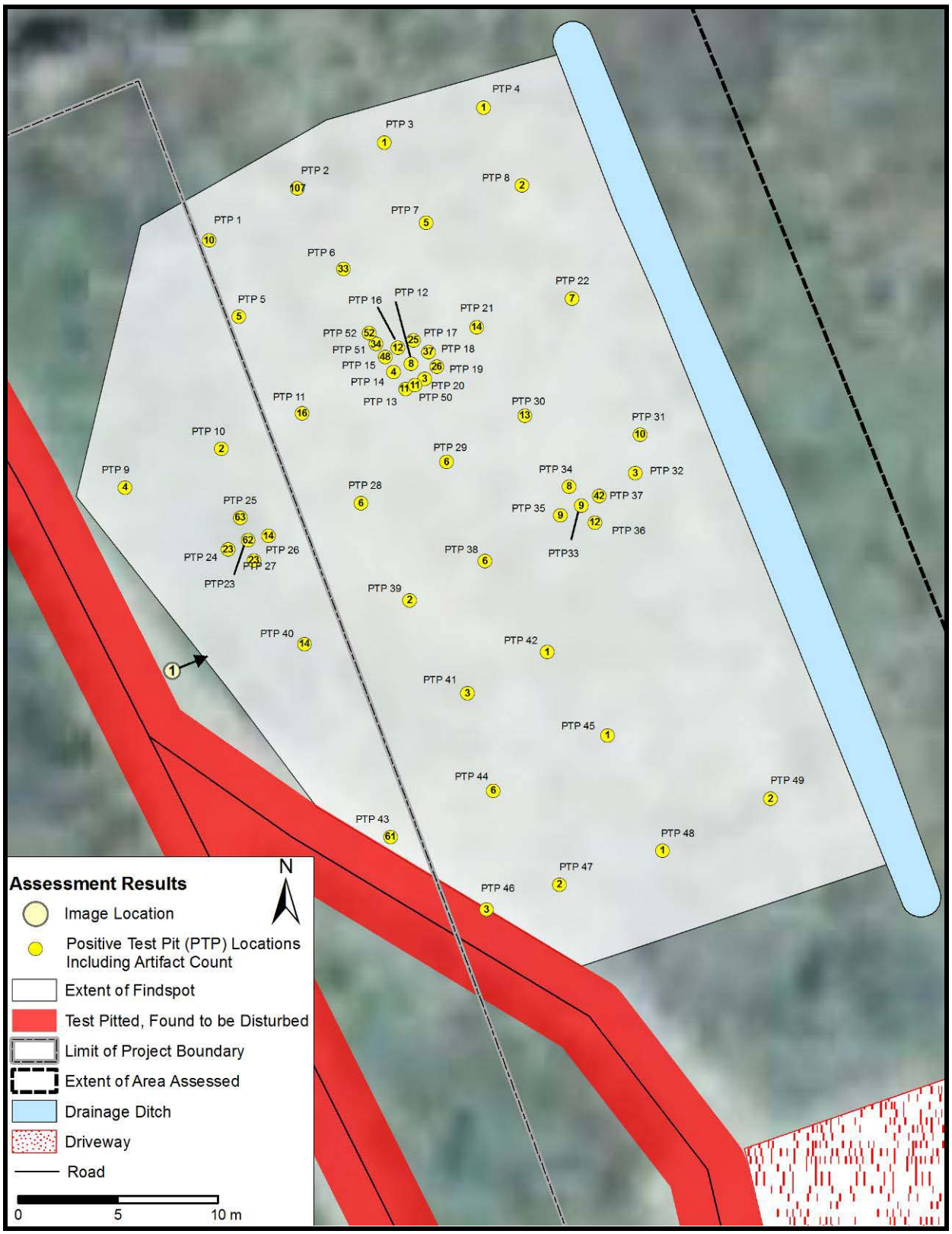


Map 17: Detail from Page's *Guide Book and Atlas of Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts* (1879)

Map 18: Archaeological Potential within Study Area (Google Earth)



Map 19: Extent of Stage 2 Assessment: Study Area Results (Google Earth)



Map 20: Extent of Findspot 1 - Burk's Falls West 1 (BjGu-16), Showing Extent of Total Area Assessed and Revised Limits of the Project Boundary (Google Earth)

Appendices

Appendix A: Artifact Registry

Rec-ord	PTP	Date	Freq.	Material	Group	Class Name	Object Name	Datable Attribute Name	Comments	Fire Evid-ence
1	1	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragments	n
2	1	11-Jul-11	2	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Unidentifiable	Not Applicable	Unidentifiable Metal Fragments	n
3	1	11-Jul-11	2	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Not Applicable	Scrap Metal	n
4	1	11-Jul-11	5	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Wire Nails	n
5	2	11-Jul-11	5	Charcoal	Architectural	Other	Other	Not Applicable	Charcoal	y
6	2	11-Jul-11	2	Plastic	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	20th Century	White plastic	n
7	2	11-Jul-11	2	Plastic	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	20th Century	Red plastic	n
8	2	11-Jul-11	1	Brass	Personal	Toys and Leisure	Other	Not Applicable	Brass Toy Bullet	n
9	2	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Hardware	Unidentifiable	Not Applicable	Unidentifiable round metal hardware fragment	n
10	2	11-Jul-11	3	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal bone	n
11	2	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt	Burnt mammal bone	y
12	2	11-Jul-11	1	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Soft white material, possibly caulking?	n
13	2	11-Jul-11	2	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Foundation Material	Not Applicable	Mortar sample	n
14	2	11-Jul-11	3	Wood	Architectural	Construction Materials	Flooring Material	Not Applicable	Wood Fragments, probably floor material	n
15	2	11-Jul-11	5	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Possibly plaster fragments, red on one side, white on the other with blue paint?	n
16	2	11-Jul-11	4	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Red brick	n
17	2	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Co	Tableware	Tableware	Creamware - Plain	Creamware - yellowish/cream colour glaze	n

					nsumption					
18	2	11-Jul-11	4	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Flat Window Glass	n
19	2	11-Jul-11	22	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragments - Fire Heated	y
20	2	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Turqoise Container glass - Fire Heated	y
21	2	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Tableware	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Tableware Glass - Possibly Pressed Design	n
22	2	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney	Not Applicable	Oil Lamp Chimney Glass - Body	n
23	2	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Clear Container Glass, Body, No Mould Seams	n
24	2	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Unidentifiable	Not Applicable	Container Glass - Fire Heated	y
25	2	11-Jul-11	8	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Not Applicable	Metal Wire Fragments	n
26	2	11-Jul-11	2	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Strapping	Not Applicable	Long Metal Strapping Fragments	n
27	2	11-Jul-11	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Cut	Cut Nails	n
28	2	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Unidentifiable	Too fragmented	n
29	2	11-Jul-11	26	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Wire Nails	n
30	2	11-Jul-11	2	Tin	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Unidentifiable	Not Applicable	Tin fragments - Possibly Roofing Material	n
31	2	11-Jul-11	3	Wood	Architectural	Construction Materials	Flooring Material	Not Applicable	Wood Fragments, probably floor material	n
32	3	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Clear, fire heated, no mould seams, body	y
33	4	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Furnishings	Decorative Furnishings	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Clear Decorative Glass - Pressed? Shows man Working in Industrial Job?	n

34	5	11-Jul-11	2	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Not Applicable	Scrap Metal	n
35	5	11-Jul-11	1	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Painted Plaster? Blue Paint	n
36	5	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal bone	n
37	5	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Butchered	Mammal bone, Butchered Long Bone, Cow	n
38	6	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragment	n
39	6	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Tableware	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Clear Glass Tableware - Bowl or Tumbler?	n
40	6	11-Jul-11	2	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney	Not Applicable	Oil Lamp Chimney Glass - Body	n
41	6	11-Jul-11	2	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Clear Container Glass, Body, No Mould Seams	n
42	6	11-Jul-11	5	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Clear Container Glass - Fire Heated	y
43	6	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	Porcelain - Plain, Body	n
44	6	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	Porcelain - Painted (Banded Rim) Pearly Shine	n
45	6	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal Bone	n
46	6	11-Jul-11	2	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Beige Material - Fibreglass or Plastic?	n
47	6	11-Jul-11	3	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Red Brick	n
48	6	11-Jul-11	4	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Not Applicable	Scrap Metal	n
49	6	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Hardware	Other	Not Applicable	Ferrous Spring	n
50	6	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Hardware	Unidentifiable	Not Applicable	Round Metal Fragment- Part of Tool?	n

51	6	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Cut	Cut Nails	n
52	6	11-Jul-11	7	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Wire Nails	n
53	7	11-Jul-11	3	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Clear Container Glass, Body, No Mould Seams	n
54	7	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragment	n
55	7	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney	Not Applicable	Oil Lamp Chimney Glass - Body	n
56	8	11-Jul-11	2	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Not Applicable	Scrap Metal	n
57	9	11-Jul-11	1	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Red Material - White/Teal Residue	n
58	9	11-Jul-11	3	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Not Applicable	Scrap Metal	n
59	10	11-Jul-11	1	Rubber	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Unidentifiable	Rubber Jar Band	n
60	10	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Large Wire Nail	n
61	11	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Personal	Personal Items	Other	Unidentifiable	Round Magnifying Glass	n
62	11	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Horticulture	Flower Pot	Coarse Red EW - Unglazed	Red Earthenware Flower Pot Fragment, body	n
63	11	11-Jul-11	3	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Buff Brick	n
64	11	11-Jul-11	6	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Turquoise Container glass - Fire Heated	y
65	11	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Clear Container Glass, Body, No Mould Seams	n
66	11	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable	Clear Window Glass Fragments - Modern?	n
67	11	11-Jul-11	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Wire Nails	n
68	12	11-	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction	Foundation	Not Applicable	Mortar Sample	n

		Jul-11				Materials	Material			
69	12	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Cut	Cut Nails	n
70	12	11-Jul-11	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Wire Nails	n
71	12	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	Porcelain - Plain	n
72	12	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragment	n
73	13	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW - Other Transfer	Green Transfer and Moulded, Floral, Rim, Small bowl or plate?	n
74	13	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW - Other Transfer	Rim - Half White Half Cream - Separated by Wheat-Like Pattern in Black	n
75	13	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	Unidentifiable Porcelain - Plain	y
76	13	11-Jul-11	3	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Not Applicable	Scrap Metal	n
77	13	11-Jul-11	1	Wood	Architectural	Construction Materials	Flooring Material	Not Applicable	Tiny Wood Fragment	n
78	13	11-Jul-11	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragments	n
79	13	11-Jul-11	2	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney	Not Applicable	Oil Lamp Chimney Glass - Body	n
80	14	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt	Burnt mammal bone	y
81	14	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	Porcelain - Plain, Rim	n
82	14	11-Jul-11	2	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White EW - Plain	Plain Vitrified EW, body	n
83	15	11-Jul-11	1	Textile	Clothing	Apparel	Other	Unidentifiable	Nylon or Stocking	n
84	15	11-Jul-11	2	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Foundation Material	Not Applicable	Mortar sample - Fire Heated	y

85	15	11-Jul-11	3	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Red Brick - With Mortar Residue	n
86	15	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragments	n
87	15	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Clear Container Glass, Body, No Mould Seams	n
88	15	11-Jul-11	3	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Strapping	Not Applicable	Metal Strapping	n
89	15	11-Jul-11	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Not Applicable	Too fragmented	n
90	15	11-Jul-11	1	Metal	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Hardware	Screw	Not Applicable	Screw With Long End	n
91	15	11-Jul-11	14	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Cut	Cut Nails	n
92	15	11-Jul-11	19	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Wire Nails	n
93	16	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal Bone	n
94	16	11-Jul-11	3	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Foundation Material	Not Applicable	Mortar Sample	n
95	16	11-Jul-11	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass fragments	n
96	16	11-Jul-11	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Cut	Cut Nails	n
97	16	11-Jul-11	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Wire Nails	n
98	16	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Not Applicable	Too fragmented	n
99	17	11-Jul-11	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Cut	Cut Nails	n
100	17	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Round Metal - Button or Stopper?	n
101	17	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	Porcelain - Plain	n
102	17	11-Jul-11	8	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragments	n
103	17	11-	1	Glass	Food	Glass Storage	Bottle	Not Applicable	Clear Container Glass, Body, No	n

		Jul-11			Preparation/Consumption	Containers			Mould Seams	
104	17	11-Jul-11	12	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal Bone	n
105	18	11-Jul-11	3	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Red Brick	n
106	18	11-Jul-11	6	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Foundation Material	Not Applicable	Mortar Sample	n
107	18	11-Jul-11	4	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragments	n
108	18	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney	Not Applicable	Oil Lamp Chimney Glass - Body	n
109	18	11-Jul-11	6	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW - Plain	Plain White EW, Rim	n
110	18	11-Jul-11	2	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW - Plain	Plain White EW, Body	n
111	18	11-Jul-11	10	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal Bone	n
112	18	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt	Burnt mammal bone	n
113	18	11-Jul-11	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Cut	Cut Nails	n
114	18	11-Jul-11	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Wire Nails	n
115	19	11-Jul-11	4	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW - Plain	Plain Whiteware, Body	n
116	19	11-Jul-11	3	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White EW - Plain	Plain Vitrified EW, body	n
117	19	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt	Burnt mammal bone	n
118	19	11-Jul-11	1	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Fire Heated material - Plaster?	y
119	19	11-Jul-11	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragments	n
120	19	11-	1	Glass	Food	Glass Storage	Bottle	Not Applicable	Clear Container Glass, Body, No	n

		Jul-11			Preparation/Consumption	Containers			Mould Seams	
121	19	11-Jul-11	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Red Brick	n
122	19	11-Jul-11	7	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal Bone	n
123	19	11-Jul-11	5	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Wire Nails	n
124	19	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Not Applicable	Too fragmented	n
125	20	11-Jul-11	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Foundation Material	Not Applicable	Mortar Sample	n
126	20	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW - Other Décor	Decal - Floral (Red/Pink Flower with Green Leaves)	n
127	20	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal Bone	n
128	21	11-Jul-11	2	Wood	Architectural	Construction Materials	Flooring Material	Not Applicable	Wood Fragments, probably floor material	y
129	21	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable	Clear Window Glass Fragments - Modern?	n
130	21	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable	Green Bottle Glass Base - Partial Fragment	n
131	21	11-Jul-11	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Red Brick	n
132	21	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Not Applicable	Scrap Metal	n
133	21	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Not Applicable	Too fragmented	n
134	21	11-Jul-11	6	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal Bone	n
135	21	11-Jul-11	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Red Brick	n
136	22	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Horticulture	Flower Pot	Coarse Red EW - Unglazed	Red Earthenware Flower Pot Fragment, body	n
137	22	11-Jul-11	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Not Applicable	Too fragmented	n
138	22	11-	2	Ferrous	Unassigned	Miscellaneous	Wire	Not Applicable	Wire	n

		Jul-11			Material	Material				
139	23	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	Porcelain - Plain, body	n
140	23	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White EW - Transfer	Green Transfer, Geometric Pattern?	n
141	23	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable	Pink and Green - Sponge, Painted or Decal??	n
142	23	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable	Thin Red Band, Rim, Painted or Annular Ware?	n
143	23	11-Jul-11	6	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW - Plain	Plain Whiteware, Body	n
144	23	11-Jul-11	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Red Brick	n
145	23	11-Jul-11	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Foundation Material	Not Applicable	Mortar Sample	n
146	23	11-Jul-11	1	Dentition	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Pig Dentition in Mandible, 2 molars 1 premolar	n
147	23	11-Jul-11	6	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal Bone	n
148	23	11-Jul-11	30	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragments	n
149	23	11-Jul-11	5	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragments - Fire Heated	y
150	23	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Clear Container Glass, Body, No Mould Seams	n
151	23	11-Jul-11	1	Steel	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Hardware	Unidentifiable	Not Applicable	Large Steel Fragment	n
152	23	11-Jul-11	2	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Not Applicable	Wire	n
153	23	11-Jul-11	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Wire Nails	n
154	24	11-Jul-11	5	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Co	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Holloware	Yelloware - Plain	Plain Yelloware, Body	n

					nsumption					
155	24	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White EW - Transfer	Green Transfer, Geometric Pattern?	n
156	24	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	Porcelain - Painted, Blue Paint, Unidentifiable Pattern	n
157	24	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Unknown Moulded	Lt. Purple Container Glass, Body, Side Mould Seam	n
158	24	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Unknown Moulded	Lt. Blue Container Glass, Body, Side Mould Seam	n
159	24	11-Jul-11	6	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragments	n
160	24	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Clear Container Glass, Body, No Mould Seams	n
161	24	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal Long Bone	n
162	24	11-Jul-11	2	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal Bone	n
163	24	11-Jul-11	2	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Not Applicable	Wire	n
164	24	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Strapping	Not Applicable	Metal Strapping	n
165	24	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Hardware	Unidentifiable	Not Applicable	Unidentifiable Round Metal Hardware - Hole in Center	n
166	25	11-Jul-11	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Wire Nails	n
167	25	11-Jul-11	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Foundation Material	Not Applicable	Mortar sample - Fire Heated	y
168	25	11-Jul-11	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Buff Brick	n
169	25	11-Jul-11	3	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White EW - Dyed	Creamy/Yellow Dyed Body, Body Fragments	n
170	25	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Electrical/Telecommunication	Fuse	Porcelain	White Porcelain Fuse "W.P.S. U.S.A"	n

171	25	11-Jul-11	9	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW - Plain	Plain Refined WE, Body	n
172	25	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW - Plain	Plain Refined WE, Base	n
173	25	11-Jul-11	3	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW - Plain	Plain Refined WE, Rim	n
174	25	11-Jul-11	2	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White EW - Plain	Plain Vitrified EW, Rim	n
175	25	11-Jul-11	4	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal Bone	n
176	25	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Hand Tooled Finish	Turqoise Bottle Finish	n
177	25	11-Jul-11	28	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragments	n
178	25	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney	Not Applicable	Oil Lamp Chimney Glass - Body	n
179	25	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Fire Heated Clear Container Glass, Body	y
180	25	11-Jul-11	4	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Clear Container Glass, Body, No Mould Seams	n
181	25	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Turqoise Container Glass, Body, No Mould Seams	n
182	26	11-Jul-11	5	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW - Plain	Plain Refined White EW, Body	n
183	26	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	Porcelain - Gilded, Rim	n
184	26	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Bowl	Vitrified White EW Plain	Plain Vitrified White EW, Base	n

185	26	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Strapping	Not Applicable	Metal Strapping	n
186	26	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Cut	Cut Nails	n
187	26	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Wire Nails	n
188	26	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney	Not Applicable	Heavy Chimney Lamp Glass, Rim	n
189	26	11-Jul-11	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragments	n
190	26	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Not Applicable	Unidentifiable Thin Clear Glass	n
191	27	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal Bone	n
192	27	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Butchered	Mammal Long Bone	n
193	27	11-Jul-11	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Cut	Cut Nails	n
194	27	11-Jul-11	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Wire Nails	n
195	27	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Activities	Agriculture/Horticulture	Flower Pot	Coarse Red EW - Unglazed	Flower Pot, Body	n
196	27	11-Jul-11	1	Clay	Smoking	Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl	Not Applicable	No Makers Mark	n
197	27	11-Jul-11	1	Wood	Architectural	Construction Materials	Flooring Material	Not Applicable	Wood Fragments, probably floor material	n
198	27	11-Jul-11	3	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Tableware	Unidentifiable	Pressed	Clear Pressed glass, Base	n
199	27	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Tableware	Unidentifiable	Pressed	Clear Pressed glass, Rim	n
200	27	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Unidentifiable	Clear Jar Rim, Screw cap?	n
201	27	11-Jul-11	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragments	n
202	27	11-Jul-11	3	Glass	Medicinal/Hygiene	Pharmaceutical	Pharmaceutical Bottle	Not Applicable	Lt. Blue Glass, No Mould Seams, Body	n

203	27	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Clear Container Glass, Body, No Mould Seams	n
204	28	11-Jul-11	2	Charcoal	Architectural	Other	Other	Not Applicable	Charcoal	y
205	28	11-Jul-11	1	Paper Foil	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Not Applicable	Paper Foil	n
206	28	11-Jul-11	2	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	Porcelain - Plain, Fire Heated	y
207	28	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal Rib Bone, Flat Bone	n
208	29	11-Jul-11	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Foundation Material	Not Applicable	Mortar sample - Fire Heated	y
209	29	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW - Plain	Plain Refined White EW, Body	n
210	29	11-Jul-11	4	Wood	Architectural	Construction Materials	Flooring Material	Not Applicable	Wood Fragments, probably floor material	y
211	30	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Butchered	Butchered Mammal Bone	n
212	30	11-Jul-11	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Red Brick	n
213	30	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Tableware	Unidentifiable	Pressed	Clear Pressed Glass, Rim	n
214	30	11-Jul-11	3	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Clear Container Glass, Body, No Mould Seams	n
215	30	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW - Plain	Plain Refined White EW, Body	n
216	30	11-Jul-11	3	Charcoal	Architectural	Other	Other	Not Applicable	Charcoal	y
217	30	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Hardware	Unidentifiable	Not Applicable	Unidentifiable Ferrous Round Metal - Door Knocker?	n
218	30	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Cut	Cut Nails	n
219	31	11-	1	Glass	Food	Glass Tableware	Unidentifiable	Pressed	Clear, Unidentifiable Tableware	n

		Jul-11			Preparation/Consumption				Glass, Body	
220	31	11-Jul-11	4	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Not Applicable	Wire	n
221	31	11-Jul-11	4	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Not Applicable	Scrap Metal	n
222	31	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Not Applicable	Too fragmented	n
223	32	11-Jul-11	3	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal Bone	n
224	33	11-Jul-11	2	Charcoal	Architectural	Other	Other	Not Applicable	Charcoal	n
225	33	11-Jul-11	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Red Brick	n
226	33	11-Jul-11	3	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Not Applicable	Wire, fencing wire?	n
227	33	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Unidentifiable	Not Applicable	Ferrous Hardware - Automated/Machine Hardware?	n
228	33	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Not Applicable	Scrap Metal	n
229	33	11-Jul-11	1	Paper Foil	Glass Beverage Containers	Closure	Other	Unidentifiable	Bottle Metal Cap Foil	n
230	34	11-Jul-11	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Red brick - Fire Heated	y
231	34	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Butchered	Butchered Mammal Bone	n
232	34	11-Jul-11	2	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal Bone	n
233	34	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unknown Moulded	Unidentifiable Clear Container Glass - Food or Medicinal? Possibly Machine Made	n
234	34	11-Jul-11	1	Plastic	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	20th Century	Pink Plastic	n
235	34	11-Jul-11	1	Plastic	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	20th Century	Blue Plastic	n
236	34	11-Jul-11	1	Plastic	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming and Hygiene	Comb	Plastic	Black Plastic Comb	n
237	34	11-	1	Plastic	Food	Glass Beverage	Closure	Unidentifiable	Plastic Bottle Top	n

		Jul-11			Preparation/Consumption	Containers				
238	34	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Other	Not Applicable	Metal Lamp Top , Outdoor Light?	n
239	34	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Beverage Containers	Closure	Unidentifiable	Metal Bottle Cap	n
240	34	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Door and Window Hardware	Padlock	Not Applicable	Metal Padlock	n
241	35	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Electrical/Telecommunication	Electrical Item	Porcelain	Porcelain Knob and Tube	n
242	35	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt	Burnt mammal bone	y
243	35	11-Jul-11	1	Metal	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Not Applicable	Crumpled Metal Fragment - Foil or Tin?	n
244	35	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragments	n
245	35	11-Jul-11	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Red Brick	n
246	35	11-Jul-11	3	Charcoal	Architectural	Other	Other	Not Applicable	Charcoal	y
247	35	11-Jul-11	1	Brass	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming and Hygiene	Lipstick	Unidentifiable	Brass Lipstick Tube? Braided Design on the End	n
248	36	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Personal	Toys and Leisure	Marble	Other	Machine Made - White Glass, Blue Swirls	n
249	36	11-Jul-11	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Red Brick	n
250	36	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Cut	Cut Nail	n
251	36	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Not Applicable	Too fragmented	n
252	36	11-Jul-11	3	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal Bon	n
253	36	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Butchered	Butchered Mammal Bone	n
254	37	11-Jul-11	4	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt	Burnt mammal bone	n
255	37	11-	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Red Brick	n

		Jul-11				Materials				
256	37	11-Jul-11	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Foundation Material	Not Applicable	Mortar sample	n
257	37	11-Jul-11	2	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Unidentifiable	Green Glass Jar Top - No Visible Mould Seams, Blown?	n
258	37	11-Jul-11	5	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragments	n
259	37	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Not Applicable	Wire	n
260	37	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Wire Nails	n
261	37	11-Jul-11	27	Charcoal	Architectural	Other	Other	Not Applicable	Charcoal	n
262	38	11-Jul-11	4	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt	Burnt mammal bone	y
263	38	11-Jul-11	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Red Brick	n
264	38	11-Jul-11	1	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Not Applicable	Unidentifiable White Material with Teal Discolouration - Plaster?	n
265	39	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt	Burnt Mammal Bone	y
266	39	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW - Plain	Fire Heated, Yellow Discolouration	y
267	40	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	Porcelain - Painted or Decal	n
268	40	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Handle	Porcelain	Porcelain - Plain	n
269	40	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	Porcelain - Gilded, Rim, Pearlescent Colour	n
270	40	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White EW - Plain	Plain Vitrified White EW, Body	n

271	40	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	Porcelain - Plain, Body	n
272	40	11-Jul-11	1	Charcoal	Architectural	Other	Other	Not Applicable	Charcoal	y
273	40	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Wire Nail	n
274	40	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Hardware	Screw	Not Applicable	Screw, attached to hook, Part of Door Lock?	n
275	40	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Not Applicable	Scrap Metal	n
276	40	11-Jul-11	2	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Fire Heated Clear Container Glass, Body	y
277	40	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Turqoise Container Glass, Fire Heated, Body	y
278	40	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Clear Bottle Finish, Fire Heated, No Visible Mould Seams	y
279	40	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Turqoise Bottle Finish, No Visible Mould Seams, Fire Heated	y
280	41	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Not Applicable	Too fragmented	n
281	41	11-Jul-11	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Red Brick	n
282	41	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White EW - Plain	Plain Vitrified White EW - Plain	n
283	42	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White EW - Plain	Plain Vitrified White EW - Plain	n
284	43	11-Jul-11	1	Plastic	Medicinal/Hygiene	Grooming and Hygiene	Comb	Plastic	Yellow Comb	n
285	43	11-Jul-11	4	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW - Other Décor	Cream Coloured Whiteware with Floral Decal	n
286	43	11-	5	Ceramic	Food	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White	Cream Coloured Whiteware -	n

		Jul-11			Preparation/Consumption			EW - Other Décor	Probably with Decal Decorated Fragments	
287	43	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentifiable	Yelloware - Rockingham	Rockingham Glazed	n
288	43	11-Jul-11	6	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW - Plain	Plain Refined White EW, Body	n
289	43	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	Porcellaneous, Plain, Rim	n
290	43	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White EW - Plain	Plain Vitrified White EW, Body	y
291	43	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Furnishings	Decorative Furnishings	Figurine	Porcelain	Moulded Porcelain - Figurine, Unidentifiable Shape	n
292	43	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White EW - Transfer	Purple Transfer, Cream Coloured Glaze	n
293	43	11-Jul-11	2	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW - Other Transfer	Green Transfer, Unidentifiable Lettering	n
294	43	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Serving Tableware	Soft Paste Porcelain - Painted	Japanese Design, Blue, Probably Tea Service	n
295	43	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	Porcelain, Gilded Rim, Pearlescent Glaze, Probably Tea Service	n
296	43	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Closure	Unknown Moulded	Mason Crown Embossed,	n
297	43	11-Jul-11	4	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragments	n
298	43	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Beverage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Green Glass, No Visible Mould Seams, Body	n
299	43	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Screw Cap	Clear Jar Rim, Screw cap	n

300	43	11-Jul-11	7	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Not Applicable	Clear Container Glass, Body, No Mould Seams	n
301	43	11-Jul-11	5	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Not Applicable	Turqoise Container Glass, Fire Heated, Body	y
302	43	11-Jul-11	8	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Jar	Not Applicable	Clear Container Glass, Fire Heated, Body	y
303	43	11-Jul-11	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Wire Nails	n
304	43	11-Jul-11	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Cut	Cut Nails	n
305	43	11-Jul-11	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Not Applicable	Too fragmented	n
306	43	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Hardware	Washer	Not Applicable	Ferrous Washer	n
307	44	11-Jul-11	3	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Burnt	Burnt Mammal Bone	y
308	44	11-Jul-11	2	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Not Applicable	Tiny Fragments of Scrap Metal	n
309	44	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Clear Container Glass, Body, No Mould Seams	n
310	45	11-Jul-11	1	Tin	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Scrap Metal	Not Applicable	Tiny Fragments of Scrap Metal	n
311	46	11-Jul-11	2	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentifiable	Coarse Earthenware	Buff Earthenware - Missing Glaze, Body	n
312	46	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Turqoise Container Glass, Body, No Mould Seams	n
313	47	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Cut	Cut Nail	n
314	47	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW - Plain	Plain Refined White EW, Rim	n
315	48	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal Bone	n

316	49	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Material	Wire	Not Applicable	Wire	n
317	49	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Unassigned Material	Miscellaneous Hardware	Staple	Not Applicable	Large Staple	n
318	50	11-Jul-11	1	Shell	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Not Applicable	4-Hole Shell Button	n
319	50	11-Jul-11	1	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Foundation Material	Not Applicable	Mortar Sample	n
320	50	11-Jul-11	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Red Brick	n
321	50	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney	Not Applicable	Oil Lamp Chimney Glass - Body	n
322	50	11-Jul-11	1	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Consumption	Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW - Plain	Plain Refined White EW, Body	n
323	50	11-Jul-11	3	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal Bone	n
324	50	11-Jul-11	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Wire Nails	n
325	51	11-Jul-11	2	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Not Applicable	Unidentifiable Natural fragments, Spongey-Like Rock?	n
326	51	11-Jul-11	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Red brick - Fire Heated	y
327	51	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Unidentifiable	Clear Flat Window Glass, Modern?	n
328	51	11-Jul-11	1	Bone	Floral/Faunal	Bone	Mammal Bone	Not Applicable	Mammal Bone	n
329	51	11-Jul-11	9	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Cut	Cut Nails	n
330	51	11-Jul-11	20	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Wire Nails	n
331	52	11-Jul-11	6	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Not Applicable	Unidentifiable Spongey/Porous Natural material?	n
332	52	11-Jul-11	1	Plastic	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	20th Century	Green Plastic	n
333	52	11-Jul-11	2	Composite	Architectural	Construction Materials	Flooring Material	Unidentifiable	Flooring Tile or Wall Covering? Could Also be Table Top	n
334	52	11-Jul-11	2	Ceramic	Food Preparation/Co	Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White EW - Plain	Plain Vitrified White EW, Rim	n

					nsumption					
335	52	11-Jul-11	8	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Unglazed Brick	Not Applicable	Red brick - Fire Heated	y
336	52	11-Jul-11	1	Ferrous	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Beverage Containers	Closure	Unidentifiable	Metal Bottle Cap	n
337	52	11-Jul-11	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Cylindrical Glass	Window Glass Fragments	n
338	52	11-Jul-11	3	Glass	Food Preparation/Consumption	Glass Storage Containers	Bottle	Not Applicable	Turqoise Container Glass, Body, No Mould Seams	n
339	52	11-Jul-11	10	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Cut	Cut Nails	n
340	52	11-Jul-11	18	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nails	Wire	Wire Nails	n