

**Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of:
A Proposed Subdivision
and the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessments of:
The Landing Site (AiGw-427) and
The Thompson Site (AiGw-428)**

**Green Ginger Developments
Part of Lots 13 & 14, Concession I
North of Dundas Street
Town of Oakville
Regional Municipality of Halton
Ontario**

**Project Numbers: 032-35-01
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Introduction

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Great Gulf Group of Companies*, of Toronto, Ontario, to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a proposed subdivision: Green Ginger Developments property, located in the Town of Oakville, within part of Lots 13-14, Concession I North of Dundas Street. The subject property measures approximately 170-acres in size (**Figure 1**). Additionally, *Archeoworks Inc.* was retained to conduct the Stage 3 archaeological assessments of the prehistoric Native Landing Site (AiGw-427) and the Euro-Canadian Thompson Site (AiGw-428).

The Stage 1-3 investigations, reported herein, were conducted under the project and field direction of Ms. Kim Slocki. The initial phase of the Stage 2 AA was conducted in May 17-21, 2004. The Stage 3 AA of the Landing and Thompson sites were undertaken on May 4-11 and 24-26, 2005. The Stage 2 AA of two previously unassessed parcels was conducted on April 10-11 and April 25, 2006. This study was conducted in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990). The weather during the Stage 2 and 3 assessments varied from rainy to overcast to sunny, with average daily temperatures ranging from 5 to 19 degrees Celsius. This study was conducted in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990) under an archaeological consulting licence (P029) issued to Kim Slocki.

Project Approach

Project approach encompasses all archaeological research that can be conducted without physical site testing. This research was undertaken to identify archaeological sites within the proposed subdivision and to assess the property's archaeological potential.

1) Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for this study area, two sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the *Ministry of Culture (MCL)* and published and unpublished documentary sources.

Additionally, **Table 2** provides useful information in placing each documented site in the proper context by reviewing the cultural history of occupation in southern Ontario.

2) Physiographic Description and Precontact Potential

An investigation of the study areas physiography was conducted by reviewing *The Physiography of Southern Ontario* (3rd Edition), a volume published by the *Ministry of Natural Resources* and authored by L.J. Chapman and D.F. Putnam. This investigation is conducted to aid the researcher in developing an argument for archaeological potential based on the environmental conditions of each subject property. Environmental factors such as close proximity to water, soil type, and nature of the terrain, for example, can be used as predictors to determine where human occupation may have occurred in the past.

3) Historical Land Use and Potential

To assess a sites' potential for the recovery of historic remains, several types of documents, held at the *Archives of Ontario*, are reviewed in order to gain an understanding of the land-use history (ie: names of individuals occupying which property, family details, personal information). These include early surveyors' maps, specifically the *Tremaine Map* series for the Counties in Ontario, as well as the *Illustrated Historical Atlases* for the Counties of Ontario. It should be noted, however, that not every feature of interest would have been illustrated on the cartographic information sources, as no map should be considered definitive. Provided in this section is a brief summary of nineteenth century Euro-Canadian occupation, specific to the study area.

4) Field Research

The final component of a Stage 1-2 investigation includes site visit information, along with a field assessment. All areas of the subject property are photo-documented, especially areas of disturbance, thus exhibiting low potential. Either a pedestrian and/or test-pitting form of survey is employed when assessing the land. The field visit and survey exposes any archaeological remains within the study area boundaries and tells us if further archaeological work is required. If a site is encountered, further Stage 3 investigations are undertaken to determine the significance and extent of the site.

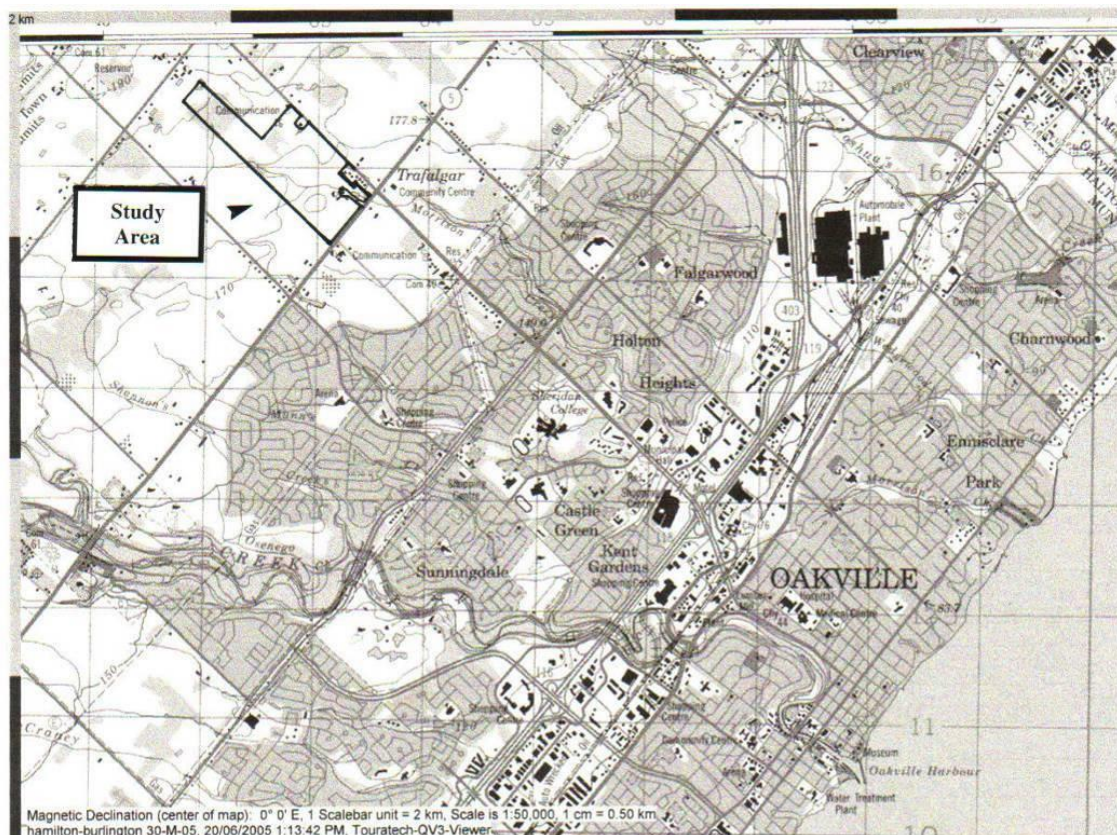


Figure 1: 1:50, 000 map identifying location of study area (Hamilton-Burlington 30 M /5)

1) Registered Archaeological Sites

The subject property under review is located within Borden Block AiGw. A total of 51 sites have been registered within a 2-kilometre radius of the subject property. These sites are listed below in *Table 1*.

Table 1: Sites within 2.0 Kilometres of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
AiGw-132	80-403-12	Early Archaic	Campsite?
AiGw-166	81-403-38	Aceramic	Findspot
AiGw-228	Uptown Core Lands 2	Euro-Canadian and Prehistoric	Scatter
AiGw-229	Uptown Core Lands 3	Euro-Canadian	House, School, Midden
AiGw-230	Daniel Munn Homestead	Euro-Canadian	Midden, Homestead
		Prehistoric	Findspot
AiGw-231	Uptown Core Lands 5	Early Woodland	Findspot
AiGw-235	PenEquity 2	Middle Archaic	Findspot
AiGw-236	PenEquity 3	Undetermined Prehistoric	Scatter
AiGw-237	PenEquity 4	Middle Woodland	Findspot
AiGw-238	PenEquity 5	Middle Archaic	Findspot
AiGw-239	PenEquity 6	Undetermined Prehistoric	Scatter
AiGw-240	PenEquity 8	Early Woodland	Findspot
AiGw-241	PenEquity 9	Late Archaic	Findspot
AiGw-242	PenEquity 10	Middle Archaic	Findspot
AiGw-243	PenEquity 11	Early Archaic	Findspot
AiGw-261	Macoakville	Late Woodland	Findspot
AiGw-207	Shagbark	Late Woodland/Late Iroquoian	Campsite
AiGw-334	Iroquois Ridge #1	Precontact	Findspot
AiGw-335	Iroquois Ridge #2	Middle Archaic	Findspot
AiGw-336	Iroquois Ridge #3	Middle Archaic	Findspot
AiGw-337	Iroquois Ridge #4	Early Archaic	Findspot
AjGw-227	Lernan	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AjGw-27	80-403-13	Early Woodland/ Meadowood	Lithic Station
AjGw-28	80-403-14	Aceramic	Findspot
AjGw-30	81-403-36	Aceramic	Findspot
AjGw-31	81-403-48	Aceramic	Findspot
AjGw-42		Undetermined Precontact	Findspot
AjGw-43		Undetermined Precontact	Findspot
AjGw-44	Fish Homestead	Historic	House
AiGw-167	81-403-167	Aceramic	Findspot
AiGw-168	81-403-40	Undetermined Precontact	Findspot
AiGw-169	81-403-41	Aceramic	Findspot
AiGw-170	81-403-42	Aceramic	Findspot
AiGw-171	81-403-43	Aceramic	Findspot
AiGw-172	81-403-45	Aceramic	Findspot
AiGw-175	81-TCPL-2	Aceramic	Findspot
AiGw-177	81-TCPL-3	Aceramic	Findspot
AiGw-179		Undetermined Precontact	Findspot
AiGw-180		Undetermined Precontact	Findspot
AiGw-181		Undetermined Precontact	Findspot
AiGw-182		Undetermined Precontact	Findspot
AiGw-202	Silwell	Undetermined Precontact	Findspot
AiGw-210	Chestnut	Prehistoric	Findspot
AiGw-211	Bastille	Prehistoric	Findspot

AiGw-212	Robespierre	Prehistoric	Campsite?
AiGw-215	Potemkin	Prehistoric	Campsite?
AiGw-216	Acorn	Early Archaic	Findspot
AiGw-217	Walnut	Middle Archaic	Findspot
AiGw-218	Levar-Reid	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
AiGw-219	Oakdene	Prehistoric	Campsite?
AiGw-227	Abigail Post Homestead	Euro-Canadian	Homestead
		Prehistoric	Findspot

Having noted the presence of these sites in close proximity to the subject property, it may be useful to place each site in the proper context by reviewing the cultural history of occupation in Southern Ontario provided in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: History of Occupation in Southern Ontario

Period	Archaeological Culture	Date Range	Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	11,000 - 10,400 BP	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Fluted projectile points
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	10,400 - 9,500 BP	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands. Lanceolate projectile points
ARCHAIC			
Early	Side-notched, corner notched, bifurcate-base	9,500 - 8,000 BP	Small nomadic hunter-gatherer bands; first notched and stemmed points, and ground stone celts.
Middle	Otter Creek, Brewerton	8,000 - 4,500 BP	Small territorial hunter-gatherer bands; wider variety of ground stone tools; first copper tools; bone tools
Late	Narrow, Broad and Small Points Normanskill, Lamoka, Genesee, Adder Orchard etc.	4,500 - 2,800 BP	More numerous territorial hunter-gatherer bands; increasing use of exotic materials and artistic items for grave offerings; regional trade networks
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood, Middlesex	2,800 - 2,000 BP	Introduction of pottery, burial ceremonialism; panregional trade networks
Middle	Point Peninsula	2,000 - 1,200 BP	Cultural and ideological influences from Ohio Valley complex societies; incipient horticulture
Late	Algonquian, Iroquoian	1,200 - 700 BP	Transition to larger settlements and agriculture
	Algonquian, Iroquoian	700 - 600 BP	Establishment of large palisaded villages (Iroquoian)
	Algonquian, Iroquoian	600 - 400 BP	Tribal differentiation and warfare (Iroquoian)
HISTORIC			

Early	Huron, Odawa, Algonquin	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibway, Algonquin	AD 1650 - 1800s	Migrations and resettlement
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1800 - present	European immigrant settlements

2) Physiographic Description and Precontact Potential

The study area is situated within the Peel Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario. Across this plain the Credit, Humber, Don, and Rouge Rivers have cut deep valleys, as have other streams such as the Bronte, Oakville, and Etobicoke Creeks. The underlying geological material of the plain is a till containing large amounts of shale and limestone. Although now almost completely deforested, there is evidence that this plain carried a hardwood forest of high quality and great wealth of species. Although there is some well-drained soil associated, the dominant soil is the imperfectly drained Peel clay (Chapman & Putnam, 1984).

Settled during the early part of the 19th century, the fertile clay soils were cleared rapidly. Once the pioneer stage was passed the plain became a noted wheat growing area which, besides supplying the growing city of Toronto, produced quantities of grain for export to the United States through various lake ports such as Oakville, Port Credit, and Whitby. Until 1940 practically all of the land was used for agriculture (Chapman & Putnam, 1984).

Morrison Creek bisects the study area in two locations, increasing the potential for the recovery of archaeological remains. In terms of archaeological potential, potable water is arguably the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. As water sources have remained relatively stable in southern Ontario since post-glacial times, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of site location.

The *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation* (now the *Ministry of Culture*) primer on archaeology, land use planning and development in Ontario stipulates that undisturbed lands within 300 metres of a primary water source, and undisturbed lands within 200 metres of a secondary water source, are considered to be of high archaeological potential (1997: pp.12-13). As such, with Morrison Creek bisecting the study area, combine this with the numerous sites located within 2000 metres and less to the study area and we find significant potential for the location and recovery of prehistoric Aboriginal archaeological resources within the study area boundaries.

3) Historical Land Use and Potential

The subject property comprises part of Lots 13 and 14, Concession I North of Dundas Street, Township of Trafalgar, Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. A review of the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Halton County* indicates that the south half of Lot 13 was inhabited by James Applebe Esq., and the east half of Lot 14 by Mr. Papps. The Atlas shows two structures associated with James Applebe and two structures associated with Mr. Papps. Thus, due to the former presence of each structure within the subject lands, and the long historical land-use of the study area, high potential for encountering historical archaeological remains can be established.

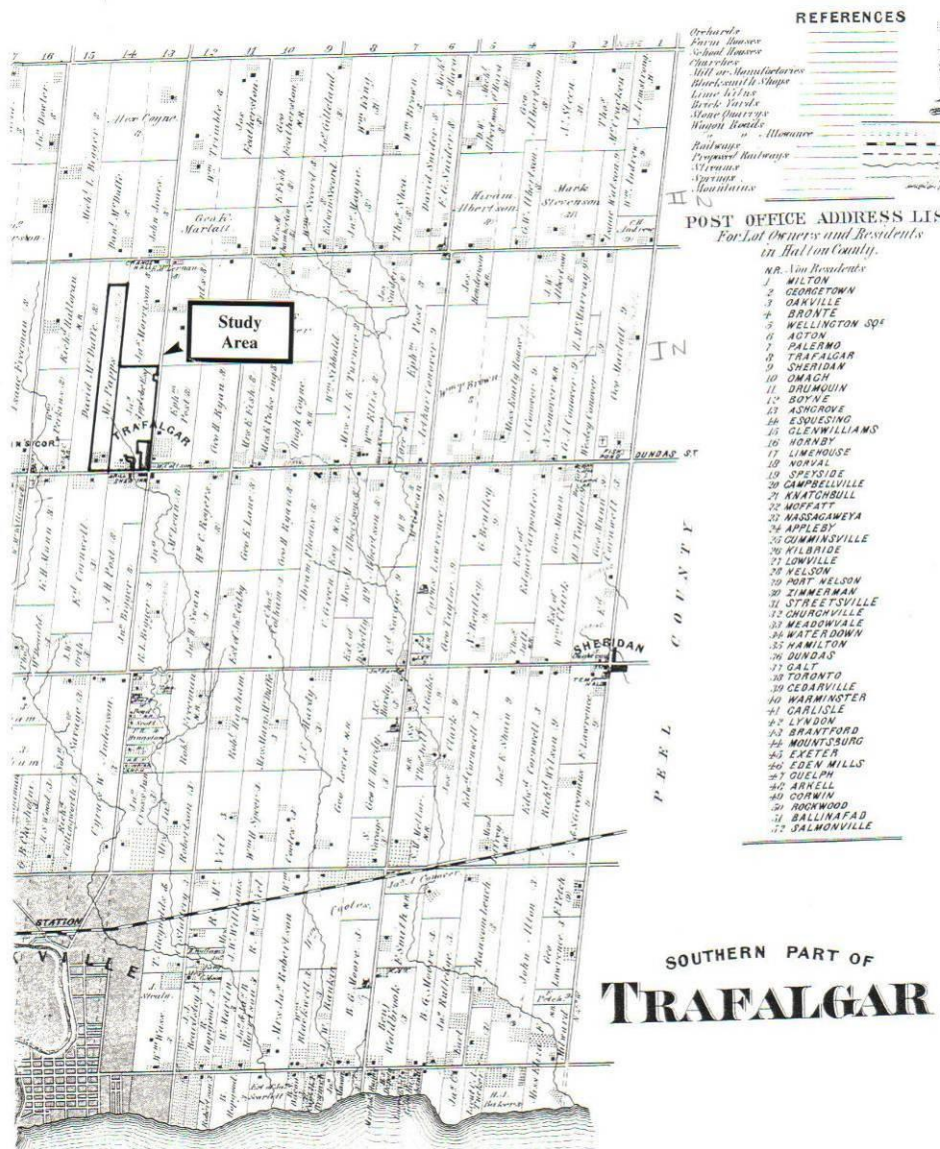


Figure 2: Historical Review of Study Area

4) Field Research

4.1: Stage 2 Assessment (2004)

The initial Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork was undertaken from May 16-19, 2004 to identify and describe any archaeological resources extant within this 170-acre property, prior to development (**Figure 3**). Details of the 170-acre archaeological assessment are listed below. Permission to enter the above listed study area and to collect artifactual remains was granted on May 14, 2004.

Of the 170 acres of land to survey, a total of approximately 71.9 acres of land were not systematically assessed. This area included a 15.6-acre woodlot that is to be preserved, a 16.3-acre fallow field which is environmentally significant and therefore also to be preserved, and a large wet area of approximately 40 acres, associated with Morrison Creek (**Figure 3, Plate 1**). Since these areas were either of low potential or to be protected, testing was not conducted.

The remainder of the subject lands were subjected to a pedestrian and shovel test-pit form of survey, complying with the *Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines* (1993), published by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation*, now the *Ministry of Culture*. Approximately 12.7 acres of land, comprising six locations within the study area, were subjected to a shovel test-pit survey, at survey intervals of five metres (**Figure 3, Plate 2**). The first area was a woodlot, while the remainder consisted of a mixture of overgrown grassland, trees and herbaceous cover, adjacent to or near Morrison Creek (**Figure 3**). These areas were test-pitted at five-metre intervals due to the established high potential of the study area relating to the close proximity of Morrison Creek. Shovel test-pit surveys are defined as excavating 30x30cm units at set intervals of five metres on a grid pattern in areas requiring this form of assessment. Approximately 2060 test-pits were excavated to sterile subsoil depths of 20-35 centimetres and the clay loam was screened through six-millimetre mesh in order to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test-pits were backfilled. No artifacts were recovered during our archaeological test-pit survey.

On account of variations in vegetation cover, the remaining lands (85.4 acres), consisting of cultivated fields, were assessed by means of pedestrian survey. The fields, ploughed the spring of 2004, had been allowed to weather substantially. Visibility and field conditions were excellent. The pedestrian survey was also conducted at intervals of five metres (**Figure 3, Plate 3**). During the course of this pedestrian survey, thirteen isolated Aboriginal findspots and sites (**Figure 3: P1--P7, P9-P14, Plates 4-5**), one Aboriginal lithic scatter (**Figure 3: P8**) and one early-mid nineteenth century historic site (**Figure 3: HI**) were encountered. All artifacts encountered during our Stage 2 assessment in the field were collected.

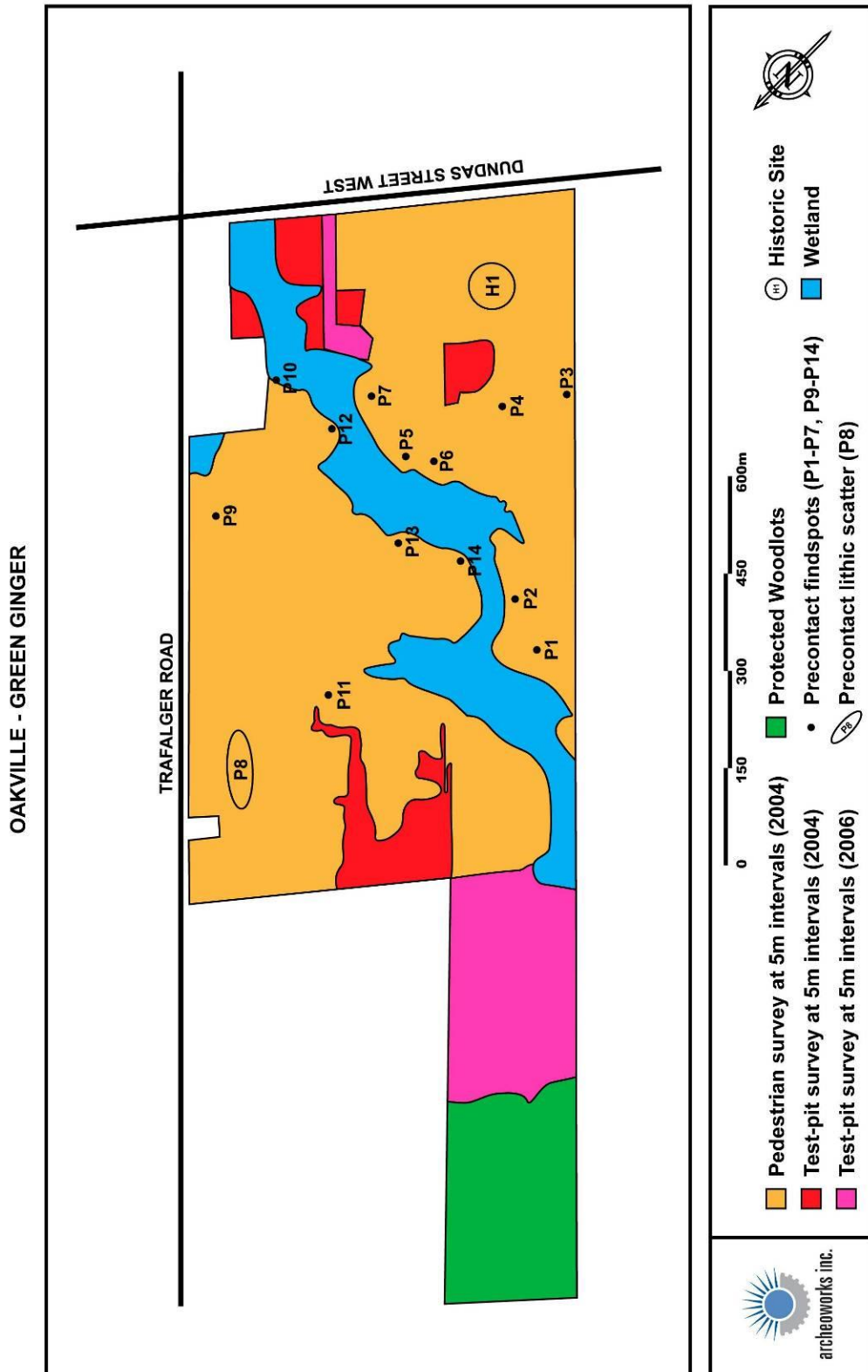


Figure 3: Stage 2 AA map of study area

4.1.1: Aboriginal Findspots and Sites

Table 3: Aboriginal Artifact Inventory

Cat. #	Prov./ Borden#	Freq.	Artifact Type	Location	Comments/Material/ Measurements
.001	P1	1	Debitage - thinning flake	Located on gently rolling terrain, approximately 700m north of Dundas Street and 500m west of Trafalgar Road. <i>UTM: Easting 0602667 Northing 4815653</i>	Onondaga chert
.002	P2	1	Debitage – flake fragment	Located on gently rolling terrain, approximately 625m north of Dundas Street and 625m west of Trafalgar Road. <i>UTM: Easting 0602700 Northing 4815648</i>	Onondaga chert
.003	P3 AiGw-429	1	Biface – projectile point tip	Located on gently rolling terrain, approximately 300m north of Dundas Street and 575m west of Trafalgar Road. <i>UTM: Easting 0602906 Northing 4815356</i>	Onondaga chert
.004	P4 AiGw-428	1	Biface – perform tip	Located on gently rolling terrain, approximately 325m north of Dundas Street and 480m west of Trafalgar Road. <i>UTM: Easting 0602933 Northing 4815397</i>	Onondaga chert
.005	P5 AiGw-430	1	Biface – broken projectile point	Located on gently rolling terrain, approximately 375m north of Dundas Street and 350m west of Trafalgar Road. <i>UTM: Easting 0603010 Northing 4815600</i>	Onondaga chert
.006	P6	1	Biface – fragment	Located on gently rolling terrain, approximately 375m north of Dundas Street and 375m west of Trafalgar Road. <i>UTM: Easting 0603004 Northing 4815591</i>	Onondaga chert
.007	P7	1	Biface - fragment	Located on gently rolling terrain, approximately 285m north of Dundas Street and 275m west of Trafalgar Road. <i>UTM: Easting 0603128 Northing 4815535</i>	Onondaga chert

.008	P8 AiGw- 427	16	Lithic scatter	Located on gently rolling terrain, approximately 880m north of Dundas Street and 70m west of Trafalgar Road. <i>UTM: Easting 0602810 Northing 4816158</i>	Onondaga chert
.009	P9 AiGw- 432	1	Biface – broken projectile point	Located on gently rolling terrain, approximately 450m north of Dundas Street and 50m west of Trafalgar Road. <i>UTM: Easting 0603142 Northing 4815850</i>	Onondaga chert
.010	P10	3	Debitage	Located on gently rolling terrain, approximately 225m north of Dundas Street and 150m west of Trafalgar Road. <i>UTM: Easting 0603274 Northing 4815622</i>	2 Selkirk, 1 unknown chert type
.011	P11 AiGw- 433	1	Biface – broken projectile point	Located on gently rolling terrain, approximately 725m north of Dundas Street and 200m west of Trafalgar Road. <i>UTM: Easting 0602875 Northing 4815866</i>	Onondaga chert
.012	P12	2	Core and Debitage – thinning flake	Located on gently rolling terrain, approximately 325m north of Dundas Street and 225m west of Trafalgar Road. <i>UTM: Easting 0603123 Northing 4815615</i>	Onondaga chert
.013	P13 AiGw- 434	2	Debitage – thinning and Biface – broken projectile point	Located on gently rolling terrain, approximately 515m north of Dundas Street and 315m west of Trafalgar Road. <i>UTM: Easting 0603039 Northing 4815694</i>	Onondaga chert
.014	P14	1	Debitage - flake fragment	Located on gently rolling terrain, approximately 570m north of Dundas Street and 415m west of Trafalgar Road. <i>UTM: Easting 0602969 Northing 4815644</i>	Onondaga chert

The areas in and around where each of the findspots and sites were encountered were carefully surveyed and re-surveyed at intensified survey intervals of 0.5-1 metres, in an area approximately 25x25m surrounding each findspot. Other than what is listed above, no additional archaeological remains were encountered.

Of the isolated findspots/sites (all except P8), just under half of the 17 artifacts are bifaces (n=8), with the remainder being pieces of debitage (n=8) and one core. The eight bifaces may be further identified into seven projectile points and one bifacially worked tool. The dominance of projectile points in this surface assemblage is not surprising. The property is situated in ideal hunting grounds, with a probable abundance of nut trees (*quercus* and *carya*), rolling hills with a meandering creek. This is substantiated by the fact that the projectile points display some form of damage – two are simply the tips (P3 & P4); P5 is missing its base; P13 is missing its tip; P9 has a classic tip impact fracture; and P11 is missing its tip and one of its shoulder tangs. The tip was possibly lost due to heat fracture, as the edge is heat rippled, but the shoulder tang shows no rippling. P6 is very fragmentary and may have been damaged by post-depositional heat. None of these projectile points are just the bases of the projectile point, which one would expect to find on site when the arrow or spear was retrieved and discarded at camp when refurbishing the weapons. All, except P6, could possibly have been lost during hunting expeditions and were not retrieved and returned to camp.

In terms of time frame and cultural affiliation, the projectile points indicate a wide range for Native land use. The latest use occurred in the Middle Woodland, and is represented by the Snyder's-like point (P5). The Snyder's projectile points are diagnostic of the early Middle Woodland and were in use from 200 B.C. to A.D. 200. The other projectile point types also include two from the Terminal Late Archaic – a Hind Point (P11) and a Small Point (P9). These range from 3,000 B.P. to 2,800 B.P. (Ellis *et al.* 1990:115), and 3,500 B.P. to 3,000 B.P. (Ellis *et al.* 1990:105), respectively. Another projectile point present in the assemblage is not *per se* diagnostic but is more than likely attributed to either the Late or Early Archaic. This is the stemmed example (P13) that is missing its tip. This projectile point is thick, and its basal sides have been heavily ground. The metrics for applicable projectile points are provided below in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Survey Biface Metrics

Artifact	MW	MT	ShW	BW	BT	BH	NW	ND
P11 - Hind, corner notched	29.0	8.3	29.0	12.9	3.4	9.3	5.4	4.4
P5 - Snyder-like	37.9	7.9	36.8	na	na	na	na	Na
P9 - Small Point side notched	20.0	6.0	20.0	18.0	2.7	8.8	7.4/5.0	3.6/4.6
P13	26.3	10.6	24.7	14.9	6.9	11.4	Na	Na

*all measurements in mm. MW=maximum width; MT=maximum thickness; ShW=shoulder width; BW=basal width; BT=basal thickness; BH=basal height; NW=notch width; ND=notch depth

4.1.2: Aboriginal Lithic Scatter: AiGw-427 (P8): The Landing Site

This site was encountered approximately 880m North of Dundas Street and 70m west of Trafalgar Road and consisted of 61 pieces of chert. During our Stage 2 pedestrian survey, a total of 61 artifacts were located, flagged and collected. The scatter of surface artifacts yielded three biface fragments, two uniface fragments, one utilized flake, and 55 pieces of debitage. Out of the 61 surface finds, most are made from Onondaga chert. Based on

the large size of the scatter and the presence of six tools, further archaeological investigations were recommended for this site, at the end of our Stage 2 survey, in order to determine the limits, function and cultural affiliation of the site. The results of the Stage 2 survey will be discussed in further detail along with the results of the Stage 3 excavation (*Section 4.3.1*).

4.1.3: Historic Site: AiGw-428 (H1): The Thompson Site

H1 was comprised of a large surface scatter (*Figure 3*). Encountered approximately 145m north of Dundas Street West and 480m west of Trafalgar Road, within the southeast corner of Lot 14, Concession I NDS, this site contained early-mid nineteenth century historic remains. A sample of artifacts was collected from the surface, and is included in *Appendix C*. The site measured approximately 30x30m in size.

Based on the early dates of the surface finds, further historical research was undertaken at the Archives of Ontario. A review of the *Tremaine Map for Halton Region, 1858*, as well as the Abstract Index to Deeds and Assessment and Census records was undertaken to try to place the artifacts in a specific historical context.

According to the *Tremaine Map for Halton Region, 1858*, the southeast part of Lot 14 was inhabited by James W. Thompson, but no structures were illustrated. In the *Historical Atlas of Halton, 1877*, the lot was inhabited by Mr. Papps, and one homestead was illustrated (close to the location of the scatter of artifacts). However, the artifact scatter ranges in date from the 1840s-1850s so the site is likely associated with someone else. According to the archival information, the lot was first purchased by James Thompson in 1808 and remained in the family throughout the time period in question, therefore, the scatter is likely associated with the Thompson family. Further Stage 3 work was recommended for this site, in order to gather a larger sample of artifacts and to confirm this association.

Table 5: Abstract Index to Deeds

Instrument	Dated	Registered	From	To	Acres
Patent	5 Oct 1808		Crown	James Thompson	200
Will	21 July 1846	11 March 1847	James Thompson	his son James W., his son Alexander	E ½ W ½
B&S in Trust	15 Jan 1855	29 Jan 1856	James W. Thompson & wife	Benjamin Thompson	100 E ½
B&S	20 Jan 1855	29 Jan 1856	Archibald Thompson & wife	James W. Thompson	100 W ½
B&S	20 Jan 1855	29 Jan 1856	Archibald Thompson & wife	James W. Thompson	100 SE ½
B&S	10 July 1855	8 July 1856	James W. Thompson & wife	Darvish McDuffie	50 NW ¼
B&S	20 March 1856	8 April 1858	James W. & Archibald Thompson		100
Mortgage	16 March 1858	28 Sept 1858	James W Thompson	James Appelbe	100 S ½ (?)
Dis. Of Mortgage	1 Nov 1860	13 Dec 1860	James Appelbe	James W. Thompson	100 S ½ (?)

	1 Nov 1860	19 June 1861	James W. Thompson & wife	Darvish McDuffie	50 SW ¼
Mortgage	1 Nov 1862	3 Nov 1862	James W. Thompson & wife	James Appelbe	50 NE ¼
B & Sale	22 June 1869	26 July 1869	James W. Thompson & wife	Neil A. Thompson	100 E ½
Mortgage	7 Aug 1869	13 Aug 1869	Neil A Thompson	Elizabeth A Boice, wife of William Boice	100 E ½
Mortgage	14 Aug 1869	18 Aug 1869	Neil A Thompson	James W Thompson	100 E ½
Dis. Of Mortgage	18 Aug 1869	11 Jan 1870	James Appelbe	Neil A Thompson	50 NE ¼
Dis. Of Mortgage	5 April 1872	16 May 1872	James Walter Thompson	Neil Alexander Thompson	100 E ½
B& Sale	5 April 1872	18 May 1872	Neil Alexander Thompson	Horace Cline	100 E ½
Mortgage	1 June 1872	19 June 1872	Horace Cline & wife	Neil Alexander Thompson	100 E ½
Asst. of Mortgage	2 Aug 1872	9 Aug 1872	Neil Alexander Thompson	John Young & George Ludlow Papps, Trustees under Will of George James Forster	100 E ½

4.2: Stage 2 Assessment (2006)

Stage 2 archaeological fieldwork on two parcels which were not covered in the initial 2004 assessment, was undertaken to inventory, identify and describe any archaeological resources extant within these portions prior to proposed development and construction activities. Permission to enter the subject lands, and to collect artifactual remains, was granted on April 4, 2006.

The first parcel, measuring 16.3 acres in size, consisted of a mixture of treed and fallow field cover. This entire parcel was subjected to a shovel test-pit form of survey, complying with the *Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines* (1993), published by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation*, now the *Ministry of Culture*. Due to the immediate proximity of Morrison Creek and the established high potential of the study area evidenced by the significant amount of Native remains encountered during the initial Stage 2 field survey, this assessment was conducted at survey intervals of five metres (**Figure 3, Plate 15**). Shovel test-pit surveys are defined as excavating 30x30cm units at set intervals of five metres on a grid pattern in areas requiring this form of assessment. Approximately 2560 test-pits were excavated to sterile subsoil depths of 30-35 centimeters and the clay topsoil was screened through six-millimeter mesh in order to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test-pits were backfilled. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological remains were encountered during the test-pit survey.

The second parcel, measuring 0.775 acres, was comprised of rural residential frontage mixed with small pockets of herbaceous cover. This entire parcel was subjected to a shovel test-pit form of survey, complying with the *Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines* (1993), published by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation*, now the *Ministry of Culture*. As with the fallow field/wooded parcel, due to the immediate proximity of Morrison Creek and the established high potential of the study area

evidenced by the significant amount of Native remains encountered during the initial Stage 2 field survey, this assessment was also conducted at survey intervals of five metres (**Figure 3, Plate 16**). Shovel test-pit surveys are defined as excavating 30x30cm units at set intervals of five metres on a grid pattern in areas requiring this form of assessment. Approximately 120 test-pits were excavated to sterile subsoil depths of 30-35 centimeters and the clay topsoil was screened through six-millimeter mesh in order to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test-pits were backfilled. Despite careful scrutiny, no archaeological remains were encountered during either of the test-pit surveys listed above.

4.3: Stage 3 Assessments

4.3.1: The Landing Site: AiGw-427 (P8)

Recommendations for a Stage 3 archaeological assessment were made at the conclusion of our Stage 2 pedestrian survey. The immediate site area is located approximately 880m north of Dundas Street and 70m west of Trafalgar Road. The soils within the site consist of loamy soils overlying clay. The Stage 3 testing was carried out over a six-day period on the following days: May 4-6 and 9-11, 2005. Weather over this six-day stint consisted of a mix of sun and cloud; temperatures averaging 17°. The archaeological work was conducted under the project and field direction of Ms. Kim Slocki.

Initially during our Stage 2 pedestrian survey, a large number of lithics were located and flagged on the surface, then collected. Upon return the site was relocated and as this cultivated area had been recently ploughed and allowed to weather substantially, visibility was excellent. Consequently, a 100 x 100 metre area surrounding the scatter was additionally reviewed by pedestrian survey, at survey intervals of 1-2 metres and all additional artefacts were flagged.

During the Stage 3 investigation, a datum (300-500 stake) was established and a grid system superimposed over the scatter (UTM Reading 17T: Easting 0602828, Northing 4816147). A controlled surface collection was undertaken to record the precise locations of the surface artifacts using a theodolite and stadia rod. A map was then generated which helped guide the placement of test-units (**Figure 4, Plates 6-8**). In total, 20 one-metre units were excavated in high density areas. The loamy soil fills were screened through 6mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery and all units were excavated to sterile subsoil. Details of the screening are listed below. The entire area tested measured approximately 35 x 35 metres in diameter.

The stratigraphy of all excavated units consisted of a loamy ploughzone, ranging from 17-26 centimetres in depth, overlying clay subsoil. All artifacts were distributed throughout the topsoil layer. No discernable stratigraphy was recorded in any of the excavated units. Artifact frequencies ranged from 0 to as high as 17 artifacts, with a total count of 86 artifacts from the test-units. All surface artifacts encountered were collected (**Plates 9-10**). A catalogue of both surface finds and test-unit yields is located in **Appendix B**.

Table 6: Excavated Units

UNIT	DEPTH	ARTIFACTS	UNIT SIZE	COMMENTS
297-500	20cm	1	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh
292-500	20cm	8	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh
286-500	18cm	3	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh
285-504	18cm	3	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh
290-504	22cm	2	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh
289-509	26cm	2	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh
304-494	20cm	1	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh
314-495	20cm	0	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh
305-490	18cm	5	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh
297-490	21cm	10	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh
293-490	24cm	0	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh
297-487	20cm	10	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh
314-487	17cm	0	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh
315-484	20cm	0	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh
292-497	18cm	2	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh
297-483	19cm	0	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh
301-490	22cm	17	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh
297-494	24cm	15	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh
315-480	21cm	7	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh
317-478		0	1 metre	Screened with 6mm mesh

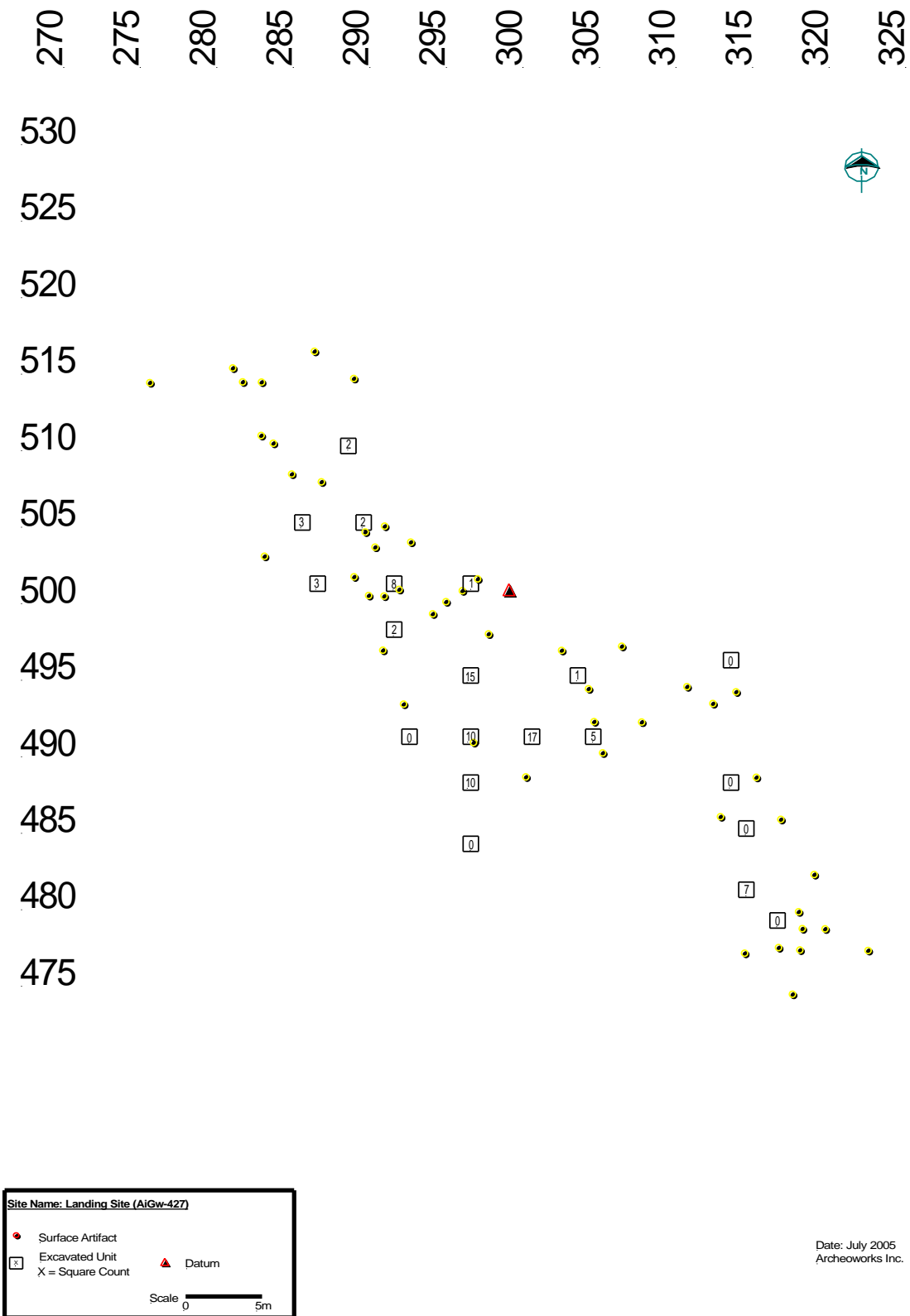


Figure 4: Stage 3 Map of Landing Site (AiGw-427)

Lithic Analysis Methodology

A visual inspection of the debitage and tools from the Landing site (AiGw-427) was conducted to determine lithic raw material type. A concerted effort was made to classify raw material type only when it could be positively identified. Those pieces too small for positive identification are listed in the catalogue, and any doubts as to the raw material types were identified with either a question mark, or were simply placed in the unknown material type category. There is little variety of lithic raw material, and the predominant type of chert is Onondaga chert.

Each flake was examined macroscopically to determine its place in the lithic reduction sequence. Criteria considered (but not necessarily recorded) when categorizing the lithics into various types include the presence or absence of striking platform, bulb of percussion, angle of the platform, dorsal scarring -- the frequency and direction, and presence (percentage) of cortex (parent rock). Based on these criteria, flakes were categorized as primary decortication, secondary decortication, initial, thinning, trimming, shatter and fragments (**Appendix B**).

The tool analysis of the Landing assemblage may be divided into formal tools (bifacial), expedient tools, and cores. One definition of formal tools is synonymous with curated tools. Curated tools have been used or maintained (through reuse and resharpening) over a long time-frame and transported from location to location (Hayden 1976). Curation involves the anticipated use of tools, and thus a high degree of investment is placed in their maintenance (Hayden 1989:22). Maintenance is viewed as a way of decreasing the investment of effort in manufacturing the tool (Hayden 1989:22). Since formal tools have a relatively long use-life and may be transported from site to site, they are not considered a good indicator of the actual activities carried out on a specific site. Some formal tools (especially projectile points) are, however, considered to be diagnostic tools which aid archaeologists in identifying different cultural groups, for the reasons stated above.

Expedient tools are manufactured on an *ad hoc* basis, are general in form and are not imbued with a great time investment in their maintenance (Hayden 1989:22). Expedient tools, for the purpose of this report, are defined as flakes that were picked up, used in some manner and then discarded on site. Expedient tools, like debitage, are usually good indicators of the types of activity or activities that were carried out on site since they usually were not transported to or from the area where they were originally used. Therefore, the activities represented by the different types of expedient flakes probably represent the activities that were actually carried out at a site.

The analysis of the lithic material for the Stage 2 & Stage 3 work is based on four broad artifact categories:

1. *Formal Tools* (deliberate reduction strategy employed) -- analysis includes raw material typing, heat exposure, tool type, tool subtype, and the segment of the tool that is present;

2. *Expedient Tools* (utilized and/or retouched) -- analysis includes lithic raw material, reduction sequencing, heat exposure, types of use-wear, edge type, and surface type;
3. *General Debitage* (waste flakes) -- analysis includes raw material typing, reduction sequencing, and heat exposure;
4. *Decorative or Personal Items* -- analysis consists of a description of the artifact, type of material, and measurements. None were found at the Landing site.

This report discusses the type and nature of the lithic raw material found on site, the different tool types both formal and expedient, and provides spatial distribution and organizational analyses of all lithic material.

Raw Material

A visual inspection of the debitage and tools from the Landing site was conducted to determine lithic raw material type. The main type of chert represented on the site is Onondaga chert. This type of chert is representative of 93.9% (n=138) of the lithic assemblage, while 4.1% (n=6) is represented by Haldimand chert, and the unknown or unidentifiable is 2.0% (n=3). This assemblage is overwhelmingly homogeneous in terms of raw lithic material utilized, and the Onondaga chert itself, is in the majority, the medium solid gray with some white splotches. This homogeneity of material type and that the Onondaga chert, visually, appears to be from a single source would indicate that the Landing site is a single component site.

Debitage Analysis

The analysis of debitage is important for determining various site activities and to differentiate possible activity areas. Since this is only a Stage 2 and Stage 3 work nothing may be stated concerning activity areas. A full scale excavation would be needed to determine the exact type or types of activities carried out on the site.

The overwhelming type of flake present on site is the fragment/shatter category (**Table 7**). This is not surprising since the process of making stone tools is a destructive one, with stone being a brittle medium. It is, however, the other flake type categories that provide the key to the types of activities. **Table 7** presents a summary of the assemblage as a whole and the analyzable categories.

Table 7: Debitage Reduction Sequence

FLAKE TYPE	Total Assemblage		Analyzable Sample	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Primary Decortication	0	0	0	0
Secondary Decortication	0	0	0	0
Initial	2	1.5	2	3.9

FLAKE TYPE	Total Assemblage		Analyzable Sample	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Thinning	32	23.2	32	62.8
Trimming	17	12.3	17	33.3
Fragment/shatter	87	63.0	--	--
TOTAL	138	100.0	51	100.0

Overall, the types of lithic reduction carried out on site represent the late stages of biface manufacture. Once the fragment/shatter categories have been removed, the thinning flakes account for almost 63% and the trimming flakes account for 33% of the analyzable sample, respectively. This accounts for a staggering 96% of the analyzable sample. The thinning flakes made from Onondaga chert were thin, and generally on the small end of the scale, indicating the very late stages of biface reduction.

Tool Analysis

There was only a small number of tools recovered from the Landing Site. In total, there were nine tools recovered; all but three were from the Controlled Surface Collection. *Table 8* shows a breakdown of the tool distribution.

Table 8: Landing Site Tools

Artifact Type	Artifact Subtype	Provenience	Frequency
Biface	Bifacially worked	CSC	1
	Fragment	CSC	1
	Preform tip	292E500N	1
		CSC	1
	Preform fragment	301E490N	1
Uniface	End/side scraper	CSC	2
		286E500N	1
Utilized Flake	Microscraper	CSC	1
Total			9

Unfortunately, none of the tools are diagnostic, and therefore, the affiliation of this lithic scatter cannot be any more specific other than a general Native affiliation of pre-Woodland times.

A) Bifaces

There were five bifaces found in the Landing assemblage, and none were diagnostic, as previously indicated. All essentially are fragments of projectile points or preforms. The bifacially worked piece is fragmented, and has had minimal retouch on one face. Another

is probably a preform tip, but is small and fairly non-descript. One of the CSC findings is a fragment that has been severely burned, and would appear to be the mid-section of a biface. Nothing more may be stated about it. The best formed fragment was found in unit 301E490N, and is the basal section of a preform. One face has been finely flaked, while the other has had some flaking. The edges are fairly thin, and would indicate that it is from the final stages of preform manufacture.

B) Unifaces

There are three unifaces in the lithic assemblage. Two were found during the CSC. One is made on a bifacial thinning flake and has use-wear along both the dorsal distal edge and the dorsal right edge. There is no indication of formal hafting. The other scraper mostly has use-wear on the dorsal distal edge, but also has some slight use-wear along the dorsal right edge as well. This scraper is made from a large flake fragment. The third scraper was found during the excavation, and is an end scraper showing use-wear on the dorsal distal edge. The bit end is steeply retouched, and the whole of the edge has been used. There is no sign of hafting with this scraper.

Table 9: Uniface Metrics

Provenience	Bit Height	Bit Depth	Length
CSC	6.5	3.6	25.5
CSC	2.0	2.9	24.2/7.0
286E500N	5.3	2.5	23.3

C) Utilized Flake

There was only one utilized flake in the Landing lithic assemblage. This utilized flake is a microscraper made on a flake fragment that has a planar dorsal surface. The utilization is on the ventral, lower left side and is considered to be a microscraper.

Summary

In total, there were 138 pieces of debitage and nine tools in the lithic assemblage. The debitage indicates that the final stages of biface reduction were being carried out, and this is supported by the few fragments of the biface tools present. The one preform fragment was quite thin and would appear to have been from the final stage of preform manufacture. The presence of three end/side scrapers indicates that hide processing was being conducted on site.

Conclusions

The Green Ginger Developments property has been well-utilized by various Native groups over the millennia. The number of biface isolated finds (n=8) across the property indicate that the property was important to various Native people. A number of the bifaces had impact fractures or were the tips of projectile points indicating that they had been utilized in hunting. The time frames for some of these projectile points that have been identified include the Late Archaic and the Early Middle Woodland. One group of Native people did more than just use the land in this location as hunting grounds, but occupied a small area in the northeastern portion of the property. This has now been designated the Landing Site (AiGw-427) and certain conclusions may be drawn from the

analysis of the lithic assemblage. This was a small campsite that was not heavily used, nor re-occupied over time. This was more than likely a small one-time campsite, utilized by a small group of Native people, and probably a family unit. Their tool kit was refurbished, and more than likely, the newly completed projectile points and preforms were removed from site, once the group packed up and moved to their next location. The presence of scrapers indicates more than just a hunting camp, and the lack of projectile point bases indicate that this site was not simply a hunting re-furbishing location. The small amount of both debitage and tools (and very little variety in the tools) indicate that this was a short-term occupation and not a base camp. The lack of pottery may indicate a pre-Woodland occupation, but since this is only based on the testing of the site, this may still not be ruled out. However, based on the information at hand, the site is a small ephemeral non-specialized, small group campsite that may have been inhabited by a pre-Woodland Native family.

4.3.2: The Thompson Site: AiGw-428 (H1)

Recommendations for a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of The Thompson Site: AiGw-428, were made at the conclusion of our Stage 2 survey. Stage 3 recommendations include a controlled surface collection, followed by the excavation of a series of one-metre square test units. The Stage 3 testing was carried out on May 4 and 5, 2005. The weather varied from rainy and overcast to sunny, with temperatures averaging 12°. The archaeological work was conducted under the project and field direction of Ms. Kim Slocki.

During the Stage 2 survey, a large historic scatter was located by means of pedestrian survey and a sample was subsequently collected. Pedestrian survey was originally conducted at five-metre intervals, although once artifacts were located, the area was more intensively surveyed at two-metre intervals for a 25-metre radius. Upon return to the site, this cultivated area had been recently ploughed and allowed to weather substantially, therefore visibility was excellent. Consequently, a 50 x 50 metre area surrounding the scatter was additionally reviewed by pedestrian survey, at survey intervals of one to two metres and all surface artefacts were flagged.

During the Stage 3 investigation, a datum (300-500 stake) was established and a grid system superimposed over the scatter (*UTM Reading 17T: Easting 0603116, Northing 4815290*). A controlled surface collection was undertaken to record the precise locations of surface artifacts using a theodolite and stadia rod. A map was then generated which helped guide the placement of test-units (**Figure 5**). In total, six one-metre units were excavated in high-density areas. The loamy soil fills were screened through 6mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery and all units were excavated to sterile subsoil. Details of the screening are listed below. The entire area tested measured approximately 30 x 40 metres.

The stratigraphy of all excavated units consisted of a loamy ploughzone, ranging from 15-24 centimetres in depth, overlying clay subsoil. All artifacts were distributed throughout the topsoil layer. No discernable stratigraphy was recorded in any of the excavated units. Artifact frequencies ranged from 5 to 86 artifacts, with a total count of 237 artifacts from the test-units (**Table 10**). All surface artifacts encountered were

collected (*Plates 11-14*). A catalogue of both surface finds and test-unit yields is located in *Appendix C*.

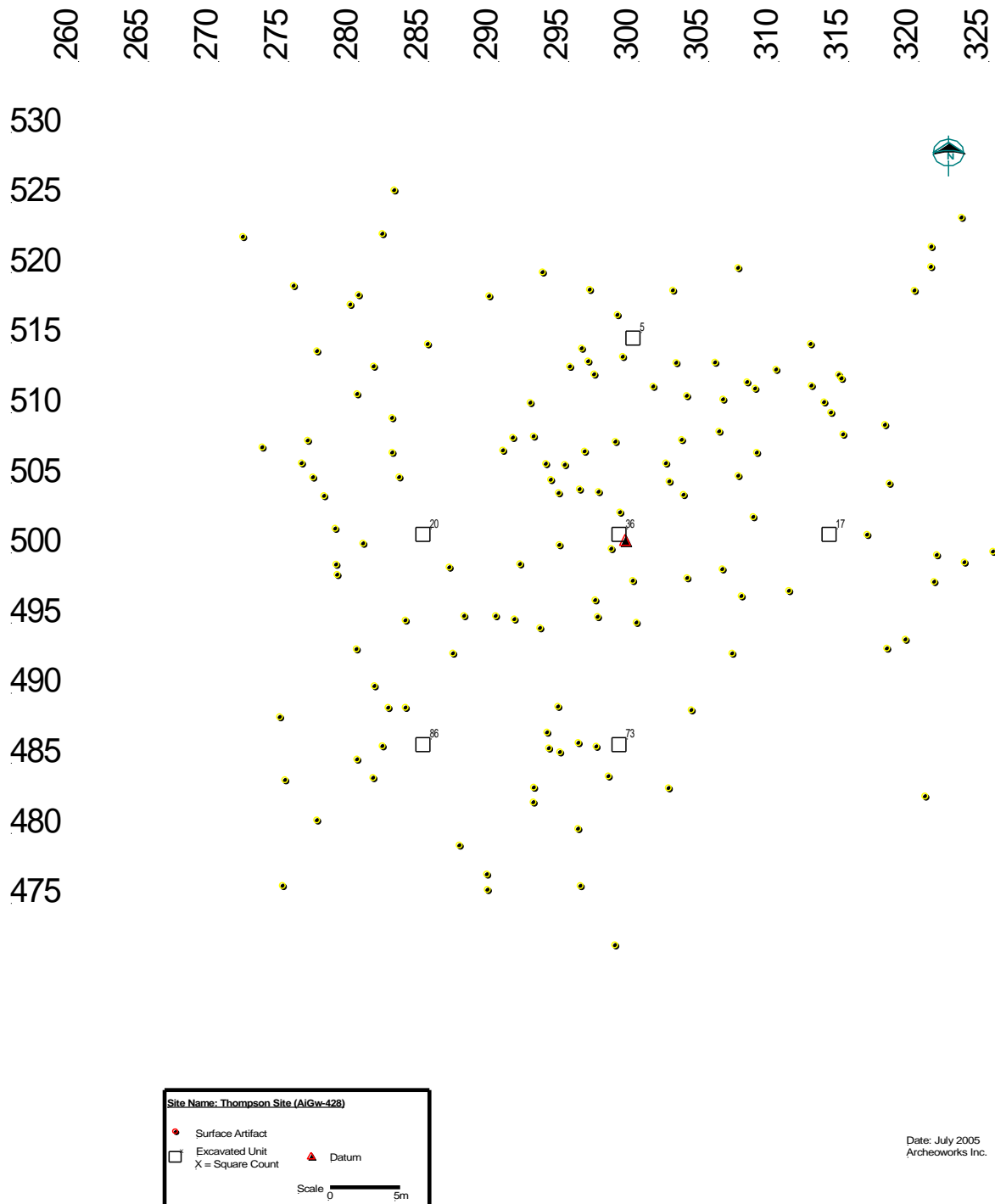


Figure 5: Stage 3 Map of Thompson Site

Table 10: Excavated Units

UNIT	DEPTH	ARTIFACTS	UNIT SIZE	COMMENTS
299-500	23cm	36	1m	Screened with 6mm mesh
285-500	18cm	20	1m	Screened with 6mm mesh
299-485	24cm	73	1m	Screened with 6mm mesh
314-500	21cm	17	1m	Screened with 6mm mesh
300-514	15cm	5	1m	Screened with 6mm mesh
285-485	22cm	86	1m	Screened with 6mm mesh

Material Culture Analysis

The Parks Canada Database Artifact Inventory Guide was used during the cataloguing phase of the analysis. All artifacts were classified according to specific functional classes. These classes are intended to reflect related activities. The “Foodways” class, for example, includes all aspects of food preparation, storage and consumption. Likewise, the “Architectural” class is a catch-all category for items such as brick, nails, window pane glass, etc. By classifying archaeological material in this manner, general trends on how an area was used may be discernible.

Although there was some difference in the horizontal distribution of artifacts across the site, there was no temporal difference in the artifact assemblages recovered from one unit to the next, and the Stage 2 surface collection was indicative of what was found below. The same diagnostics were found everywhere. Since all the artifacts were retrieved from a single topsoil layer, there is no vertical difference in their distribution either. No activity areas were discernible from either the CSC or the excavation units. The artifact analysis will therefore look at the site as a whole.

Table 11 provides a general overview of the 12 functional categories, or classes, identified during the cataloguing phase of analysis for the site as a whole. Excluded from the totals are 12 coarse red earthenware brick fragments (Construction Materials Group, Architectural Class) which were collected as a site sample only. Reference will be made to this material where applicable.

TABLE 11: Site Artifact Assemblage by Class

Class	FQ	%
Activities	2	0.32
Architectural	97	15.93
Clothing	1	0.16
Domestic Activity	1	0.16
Floral/Faunal	30	4.94
Foodways	427	70.35
Furnishings	1	0.16
Medical/Hygiene	1	0.16

Personal	1	0.16
Smoking	9	1.48
Unassigned	24	3.95
Unidentified	13	2.14
Total:	607	100

ACTIVITIES CLASS

A single fragment from a salt glazed, coarse earthenware bottle, was found belonging to this class. It would likely have contained blacking or ink. Stoneware crockery was first made in Ontario in 1849, prior to which it was and imported, and ultimately expensive, ware.

ARCHITECTURAL CLASS

Despite being fairly small, this class is the second most dominant class in the assemblage, at just under 16% (97/607). The general absence of building debris and hardware suggests that the house, likely a frame structure, was dismantled and the window glass, brick, wood, and ultimately the nails as well, were moved off site for use, and/or disposal elsewhere. Such salvaging and recycling practices were very common during the 19th century, and a notably larger architectural assemblage would be expected if the structure was collapsed into itself and left once it was abandoned.

Construction Materials:

The sample of 12 coarse red earthenware bricks fragments omitted from the counts are small and mostly exfoliated. Given the date of the site, however, it may be assumed that they are hand made. The bricks likely represent the remains of a brick chimney, hearth, and/or fireplace pad that would have once been part of the original, wooden, domestic structure. In the absence of plaster, it appears that the interior walls were “unfinished”.

Nails:

The nail assemblage recovered from the Thompson Site is a small one, at only 56. Machine cut nails (1790s-1890s) dominate the assemblage, at 89.3% (50/56), though the earlier, wrought nail variety (c.17th century to early 19th century) is also present in small quantity (6/56). No wire nails were found at all. Given the date of the site, this is not surprising.

Due in large part to a change in technology which allowed for nails to be mass produced, machine cut nails replaced hand wrought iron nails during the period 1820-1830. Of the cut nails, 14 have hand made heads, an early cut variety seen in use into the 1820s. The bulk of the cut nails, 21, were identified as “modern” (c.1835-1890). These cut nails are distinguishable by their regularly-shaped heads and uniformly convex sides, and a

general uniformity in size and shape, depending on the nail type. The rest (15) are either incomplete and/or too corroded to identify beyond the “machine cut” designation.

Given the date of the site, it is not surprising that there are no wire nails in this collection. The earliest wire nails, appearing c.1850s, were only available in very small sizes, for picture frames, etc. Larger sizes were not widely available or used in building construction until the last third of the 19th century. By the late 1880s, wire nails were fast superceding cut nails because of their relative cheapness. Many builders, however, still preferred using cut nails well into the 20th century.

Only 32.14% (18/56) of the identifiable nails in the Lot 4 collection are complete, and range in length from 7/8" to 3 5/8". Eight of the nails fall are under 2", six are 2" to 3", and four over 3" in length. Two specialty nails were found, including one very fine, 7/8" nail, possibly a picture nail, and a finishing nail. The rest of the nails appear to be common nails used in general construction. One of the wrought nails is clinched, and the shank of one of the cut nails is slotted through a strap-like metal piece like a pintle.

Window Glass:

The 41 window pane glass sherds recovered range from colourless to a pale green, and from a thickness of 0.8mm to 2.1mm, measured with vernier calipers to the nearest 0.1mm. Prior to the 1850s, average glass thickness was approximately 1.55mm and under. This was due in part to an English window glass tax based on weight, so manufacturers made window glass as thin as possible to minimize the effects of this tax. In this collection, 27 fragments, or 65.85%, fall into this category. With the lifting of the tax in 1845, and with improvements in sheet technology throughout the 19th century, there was a trend towards thicker, and ultimately stronger, glass and larger windows. The rest of the window glass is the thicker type. As panes from the structure's original windows, glazed in the thinner glass, were broken, they would have been replaced by the later, thicker glass.

CLOTHING CLASS

A copper alloy button is the only item in the Clothing Class. It is a flat, plain-faced shank button with a metal eye soldered on the back which is stamped with "Treble Gilt Orange". Metal coat buttons, as this one likely is, were usually flat during the first quarter of the 19th century, and impressed with words, generally some profession of quality.

DOMESTIC ACTIVITY

One fragment from a salt-glazed, coarse stoneware bottle was found. It is probably a mid-sized blacking bottle, with a medium brown exterior glaze and a colourless one on the interior. Ontario-made stoneware first appears in 1849, prior to which it was an imported, and ultimately expensive item.

FLORAL/FAUNAL CLASS

The faunal collection from the Thompson Site is a small one, making up less than 5% (30/607) of the total assemblage. All recovered bones are from mid-to-large sized mammal and only one shows evidence of butchering using a hand saw.

FOODWAYS CLASS

The “Foodways” class is, in general, one of the largest, and most temporally diagnostic artifact classes in the material culture assemblage recovered from a domestic site. Here it comprises the bulk of the Thompson Site assemblage, at 70.35% (427/607). This class includes all aspects of food preparation, storage and consumption. It can be divided into a number of groups, and, in the case of the ceramics, into a number of ware types, a technological classification that is loosely tied to function. **Table 12** shows these divisions.

TABLE 12: Foodways Class by Group & Ware Type

Group	Ware	FQ	%
Ceramic-Tableware	Creamware	22	5.15
	Pearlware	47	11.0
	Refined White Earthenware	132	30.91
	Vitrified White Earthenware	45	10.54
	Bone China	6	1.41
	Porcelain	2	0.47
	Whiteware-indeterminate	13	3.04
Ceramic-Utilitarian	Fine Stoneware (Basalt)	1	0.23
	Coarse Red Earthenware	93	21.78
	Coarse Buff Earthenware	2	0.47
	Coarse Stoneware	8	1.87
	Yellowware	5	1.17
	Refined Red Earthenware	9	2.11
Ceramic Total:		385	90.16
Glass Beverage Containers		22	5.15
Glass Tableware		11	2.58
Glass Containers-unidentified		2	0.47
Glass Total:		35	8.12
Metal Cookingware		3	0.70

Utensils		4	0.94
Metal Total:		7	1.64
Total:		427	100

The Ceramic Assemblage:

The ceramic assemblage makes up just over 90% (385/427) of the Foodways class, with both utilitarian kitchen wares (159) and finer tablewares (268) being recovered. Though each different artifact class contributes to the dating of a site's occupation, the ceramic assemblage is generally the most significant temporal indicator on domestic sites. What counts is not so much when the ceramic was made, but when it was made available. In North America, this means it was shipped across the Atlantic from England. If new ceramic styles were very popular, they might be "sold out" in England for several years after their initial appearance. Only as their popularity waned at home did they begin to be exported to the colonies. They were likely to be sent first to wealthy colonies such as Virginia or Georgia where demand was high. Relatively poor colonies, like Canada, received most ceramics later still.

The variety of tableware types listed in *Table 12*, and the ratio with which they appear relative to other ware types in the assemblage, is in keeping with what one would expect from a domestic site occupied predominantly during the middle of the 19th century.

Tablewares:

Tablewares are the cream or white bodied wares intended primarily for use at the table, be it for the kitchen table or for a more formal dining room setting. The earliest 19th century ware type, creamware (1760-1820, tableware only), is present in small quantity, making up 8.2% (22/268) of the identifiable ware types. The creamware is predominantly the later, pale variety (1780-1820s), though one piece of dark cream (1760-1780) was also noted. Although creamware was used in Ontario until c.1849, the later items are usually bathroom wares, such as chamber pots and basins, not tablewares.

The other early ware type, pearlware (1780-1840), was also found, and comprises 17.54% (47/268) of the tablewares. By the 1830s, these early "whitewares", especially creamware, were rapidly falling out of fashion, being replaced by the more popular refined white earthenwares, which make up almost half, 49.25% (132/268) of the collection. Both tinted (1820-1860) and untinted (c.1840s+) refined white earthenware was noted.

Vitrified white earthenware, or ironstone, an 1847 introduction, shows up in roughly the same proportion as pearlware, at 16.79% (45/268). This more durable ware began to supplant refined white earthenware in terms of popularity during the 1860s, and, by the 1870s, it was the dominant tableware in many Ontario households. Paste colour and porosity varies, from the more vitrified bluish-white wares typical from 1847 to the 1880s, and the lighter, more porous, creamier-coloured ironstone wares that appeared in

the 1880s and continued into the 20th century. All 45 fragments collected from the Thompson Site are of the former type.

Porcelain (c.1790-present) (2) and bone china (1805-present) (6) round out the “whitewares” in the tableware assemblage. Due to their cost and fragility, these wares were never as important in the Canadian market as the earthenwares. There was still, however, a decided demand for it from the wealthy.

A small proportion, 3.38% (13/385) of the whiteware sherds were burnt and/or exfoliated on both sides, so the ware type was not discernible.

The only non-white tableware in this collection is a single piece of black basalt (1760s to present), a hard, black, vitreous stoneware. Long known as “Black Egyptian” ware by Staffordshire potters, it was in the hands of Josiah Wedgwood, who began experimenting with it in the 1760s, that it was perfected. His new and improved version he called “Black Basaltes”, and advertised it for the first time in 1774. It was a finer, darker and smoother product than the traditional one. This black “porcelain” was all the rage for 30 years until the Napoleonic Wars, which led to a dramatic downturn in the market for expensive, quality ceramics. Cheaper versions had always been available, and many potters turned to slip casting, which was notably cheaper. These wares had a dull, flat finish, as opposed to Wedgwood’s polished one, and the details were not as finely executed. The small, rounded handle fragment found here displays this matte finish with an applied laurel leaf band on the spine. It is not likely a Wedgwood creation. Although it was his practical wares, such as the creamware and pearlware, that were advertised most frequently in early Canada, colonial merchants began advertising black basalt by at least 1780.

Decorative types for the whitewares must also be considered as they too are temporally sensitive and help to tighten the occupation time frame for the site’s occupation. Most general stores stocked a variety of tablewares and a customer’s choice depended not only on their personal taste but also on their pocketbook. Different decorative types were differentially priced. Since ceramics are consumer items, the relative value of various types can provide some insight into the socio-economic status for the household.

Undecorated whiteware sherds have been omitted from the following counts as the majority of them are likely from the undecorated portion of decorated vessels. Undecorated creamware sherds, however, were included as creamware vessels commonly occur undecorated. Although “plain” refined earthenware vessels were available during this time period, none could definitively be identified as being “plain” (good sized rim portion). Of the 268 “whiteware” tableware ceramics, 153 sherds, 57.09%, were identifiable in terms of decorative type.

TABLE 13: Ceramic Tableware by Decorative Type

Decorative Type	FQ	%
Creamware -undecorated	20	13.07
Creamware Total:	20	13.07
Plain	1	1.3
Plain Total:	1	1.3
Painted -monochrome (blue)	1	1.3
-early palette	9	5.88
-late palette	8	5.23
Painted Total :	18	11.76
Edged	19	12.42
Total Edged:	19	12.42
Sponged	9	5.88
Sponged Total:	9	5.88
Stamped	7	4.57
Stamped Total:	7	4.57
Slip/Banded	13	8.5
Slip/Banded Total:	13	8.5
Transfer Printed -blue	36	23.53
-flow blue	2	1.3
-black	3	1.96
-brown	2	1.3
-red	1	0.65
-purple	2	1.3
-“dove” grey	1	0.65
Transfer Printed Total:	47	30.72
Moulded	17	11.11
Moulded Total:	17	11.11
Gilded	2	1.3
Gilded Total:	2	1.31
Decorative Types Total:	153	100

Although there is a decided early 19th century ceramic presence to the site, and a small, slightly later one, the bulk of the tableware assemblage seems to have been amassed by the Thompson's in the 1840s and 1850s.

Creamware (Undecorated):

As can be seen in **Table 13**, 13.07% (20/153) of the tableware assemblage is made up of undecorated pieces of creamware. The creamware tableware found in early 19th century Ontario is usually quite plain, consisting mostly of a variety of flatware vessels such as plates (small and large), and deep-bottomed soup dishes, though tea wares (cups and saucers) were also available. These all would have been used side by side with decorated vessels and were the cheapest tablewares around. The fragmented nature of the sherds prevented vessel form identification from moving beyond the “hollowware” and “flatware” designation. One hollowware (1) item and an indeterminate number of flatware (19) vessels were found. One of the flatware sherds has “24” impressed into its base. From the 1820s on, the variety of forms in which creamware was available became limited to such things as large kitchen bowls, chamber pots and bed pans.

Plain Wares:

A rim sherd from an ironstone saucer was identified as “plain”. Ironstone vessels with graceful, plain lines, such as the one found here, were one of the new shapes to emerge during the 1870s and 1880s.

Painted Wares

This decorative category is generally used to describe the underglaze, monochrome and polychrome, hand-painted earthenwares, almost always floral, popular from c.1810 to c.1870. This decorative type is found mostly on teawares and bowls, and was one of the most inexpensive tableware varieties available in the 19th century. Four pearlware and fourteen refined white earthenware sherds with this type of painting were found. Apart from one monochrome blue (c.1810-1860) sherd, the rest are all polychromatic. The muted, earthy tones of the early palette (1810-1860) colours that remained popular through the 1820s, were noted on nine sherds, and the brighter, late palette colours (c.1830-1872), which included red and black, were found on eight sherds.

Floral sprays are the dominant decorative motif. The floral designs in the first quarter of the 19th century tend to be more delicately executed compared to the later examples where the flowers and leaves were painted in a bolder “peasant” style. The daintier sprig motif was noted on only two fragments from a single pearlware tea cup. The rest appear to be the latter. Post-1850s painted wares are, in general, rather sloppily executed, which is not the case with the ones found here. One of the indeterminate pearlware, tableware sherds is decorated with thin brown lines/stems with an overglaze red floral motif.

At least thirteen different vessels were identified, including two flatware forms (2), including the single, monochrome blue pearlware sherd, one plate (1), two saucers (2), and eight tea cups (11). The remaining two sherds were too small to identify beyond the generic “tableware” designation. A temporally diagnostic tea cup shape, one that

resembles the London shape (1813-1840s) but with no sharply defined carination (1850s), was noted on two refined white earthenware tea cups (2).

Edged Wares:

Nineteen edgeware fragments were recovered from the site, and make up 12.42% of the tablewares. Eleven sherds are pearlware and the remainder is refined white earthenware. Three are edged in green (1795-1840), a colour that, for the most part, went out of production by the 1840s, and 16 in the more popular blue (1795-1890s).

The irregular scalloped rim of the early rococo shell edge (pre-1810) was replaced by a shell edge with even-scalloped rims. Production of the latter style began around 1800 and was the dominant type till the 1840s. This is the type of rim scalloping found here. A number of different sub-types of even-scalloped edgeware were identified in this collection: impressed with curved lines (10) (1795-1845); impressed with straight lines (3) (1795-1840); and impressed bud (1) (1800-1850).

Unscalloped edgeware vessels became common in the 1840s and 1860s, and are also present in the collection. Two sub-types of unscalloped rims were noted: impressed with straight lines (1) (1825-1891) and the impressed “chicken claw” motif (2) (1840-1850).

This decorative type is found predominantly on plates and platters between 1795-1870. Four different pearlware plates (two green and two blue) and a deep geometric shape platter, as well as seven refined white earthenware plates, including a dinner-sized one, were identified in this collection. Edged ceramics were the least expensive tableware available with decoration, being intermediary in price between the common, undecorated creamwares and the more costly transfer-printed wares.

Sponged Wares

Earthenwares with sponged decorations first came on the Canadian market about mid-century, in c.1843. These wares were widely advertised by crockery merchants throughout Victorian Canada as crockery excellent for the country trade since they were so cheap. By the mid 1840s, sponged teaware was commonplace on tables in Canada West, yet by the mid 1870s, they had virtually disappeared. Sponged bowls, however, last out the century.

All nine sponged sherds found are on refined white earthenware. Eight of the sherds are densely sponged, typical of pre. c. 1850s spongeware and one is fairly coarsely sponged, common to post 1850s spongeware. Six are done in a monochrome (1843-1900) blue, representing a minimum of three teacups (4), one saucer (1) and an indeterminate flatware vessel (1). Two of the remaining three sherds belong to a polychrome (1850-1880), bell-shaped teacup, sponged in red and green. The bell shape form found here has a less pronounced waist than the 1840s form out of which it evolved in the 1850s. This form was particularly popular for low-priced sponged and painted wares. The last sherd is from a flatware vessel, likely a saucer, sponged in red. It is probably polychrome as well.

Stamped Wares:

Stamp-decorated (1843-1920) vessels are not very common on Ontario sites, being much less popular than the other inexpensively decorated varieties available. Stamped ceramics are decorated with simple motifs cut from a sponge or similar material. They often have a crude, childish appearance, and were not likely used by Victorians with middle class pretensions. While a wide variety of vessels were stamped, most of the specimens found in Ontario are from bowls and tea wares. Seven stamped refined white earthenware sherds, belonging to a minimum of three vessels, were recovered. One is a saucer (3) with a hand painted blue rim band and an indeterminate blue motif. One is a hollowware vessel (3) with an abstract blue motif, and the last is a tea cup (1), also with an abstract pattern but done in brown. Stamped wares peaked in popularity during the 1860s-1880s.

Slipwares:

Slipwares (1795-early 20th century) occur predominantly on hollowware vessel forms such as bowls, pitchers and mugs. This decorative type was identified on 13 sherds representing a minimum of one creamware (1), three pearlware (5) and four refined white earthenware (7) hollowware forms. Apart from the creamware tankard, or small pitcher, vessel form was indeterminate.

Slipwares produced during the first half of the 19th century tend to be more elaborately decorated than those from mid-to-late 19th century. Only two of the vessels (2) are of the latter type, one banded in brown, blue and white, and another with narrow bands of blue and white only. The other vessels are earlier, mostly with multicoloured, swirled motifs in browns, whites, greys and blues. Two of the refined white earthenware vessels display black, dendritic tree-like patterns, characteristic of “mocha” (1830-1870), with one on an orangey-brown background (4) and the other on a wide, blue/grey band (1).

Though made for over a century, Canadian advertisements show that all kinds of dipped, or slip, wares were in particular demand from the 1840s through the 1860s. By the 1870s, slipwares were more likely to be found in the kitchen rather than on the dinner table.

Transfer Printed Wares:

This decorative type makes up more than one third (49/155) of the total tableware assemblage. By the 1790s, underglaze transfer printing was becoming a common way of decorating ceramics in the Staffordshire potteries, and printed wares, in general, reached their peak in the 1830s-1840s time period. They then began to decline in popularity after 1850 in face of the rapid increase in use of white ironstone.

Domestic sites dating from the mid-1830s into the last third of the 19th century are generally conspicuous by the diversity of transfer printed colours, and a wide variety of colours were noted here, including blue (38), black (3), brown (2), red (1), purple (2), and grey (1). Transfer printing was done on a variety of different ware types in this assemblage, such as pearlware (6), refined white earthenware (40) and ironstone (1). Of the 47 sherds, 45 are common transfer printed, and the remaining two are flint.

Blue transfer printing, both common and flown, was, and still is, by far the most common printed colour ever made. It makes up the bulk of the printed collection at the Thompson Site, at 80.85% (38/47). Common printed blue teaware appears in Canada in the 1810s, and dinnerware in c.1825. Flow blue, introduced into the Canadian market c.1844, saw its heyday in the late 1840s and 1850s, though flown colours are seen into the 1920s. It was a premium priced ware, selling for about 20% more than the common printed wares.

The 38 blue sherds represent a minimum of nine plates (15), including one small (3) and three dinner-sized ones (5), three tea cups (3), three saucers (4), and four hollowware (4) and four flatware (12) vessels of indeterminate shape. One of the four hollowware vessels, in refined white earthenware, is geometric in shape. Squared and octagonal shapes were most popular during the 1840s and 1850s. One of the tea cups, also in refined white earthenware, resembles the London shape but has no sharply defined carination (1850s). The infamous “Willow” pattern, the only readily identifiable pattern in the entire printed assemblage, was observed on a pearlware hollowware vessel as well as on four refined white earthenware plates, which includes the two dinner-sized ones and the small one. Although “Willow” had been developed by English potters in the 18th century, it was not commonly exported to the Canada’s until the early 1830s, and continues to be made today. One pearlware tea cup and saucer fragment display the same floral pattern, and are likely a matched set.

The entire non-blue printed assemblage is on refined white earthenware. The three black (1832-1845, revives c.1900) printed sherds are derived from at least two individual vessels; one hollowware (1) and one flatware (2) form. The two brown (1832-1860, revives 1880s) transfer printed sherds come from a saucer and an indeterminate hollowware vessel. The single red (1832-present) sherd is from a tea cup with a floral border. Floral borders were most popular between c.1815 and 1835. Another colour introduced in the 1830s, and still being made today, is purple. The two purple sherds, one in a light purple and the other in dark purple, are both plate forms, the latter with a scalloped rim. The “dove” grey, or blue-grey (1850-1860) printed tableware fragment is from a hollowware vessel, likely a tea cup, with a dendritic/tree-leaf pattern.

Moulded Wares:

Moulded wares comprise approximately 11.11% (17/153) of the decorated assemblage. Any whiteware with a moulded decoration was classified here, and includes one creamware, one pearlware, 13 ironstone and two bone china sherds.

The creamware sherd comes from a pale cream (1780-1820) hollowware vessel with a floral/vine pattern in relief, and the pearlware piece is from a flatware vessel. It displays a seated figure (applique?) on the rim, and a band of blue has been painted over it, diagonal to the rim. The two bone china fragments come from the same tea cup. It has a large floral, or fan, motif radiating out from the base.

“Moulded” decoration is generally used to describe the raised relief patterns found on vitrified white earthenware, or white ironstone, and 13 such sherds were found here. A variety of vessel forms and patterns were identified: one small plate (1) in the *Bootes 1851 Round* (registered 1851) pattern; one dinner plate (1) in the *Unnamed Pattern* (mid-

1850s) pattern; one pitcher (1) in the *Ceres* (registered 1859) pattern; and one saucer (1) in the *Prairie Flowers* (registered 1862) pattern. One of the two bowl fragments displays the vertical, melon-shaped ribs characteristic of the *Wheat*-type (registered 1859) series. There are also two plates (2), one other flatware vessel (1), and a minimum of three more hollowware vessels (4) with indeterminate patterns in this moulded assemblage.

Gilded Wares:

The two gilded fragments come from a bone china tea cup, with two thin gilt lines below the rim. Prior to the development of “liquid bright gold” in Germany in 1836, gilding was extremely expensive, and was mostly associated with porcelain and finely enameled earthenwares.

Additional Comments on the Ceramic Tableware Assemblage

More than half of the decorated whiteware assemblage, 56.86% (87/153) is made up of the cheapest types of ceramics available throughout the 19th century, such as the hand-painted, edged, sponged, stamped and slip/banded wares found here. The more costly wares, such as the transfer printed and gilded wares, as well as the moulded ironstone and porcelains, make up the rest.

Whereas the wealthier members of a community could afford to buy the “latest thing” in ceramics and to replace their entire dinner or tea services at frequent intervals, the average settlers could not. Apart from possible tea cup and saucer sets, none of the decorated wares appear to match. No “set”, or dinnerware service, was identified. The Thompson’s likely bought their vessels by the piece, mixing and matching decorative types at the table, with their purchases geared to replacement after breakage. That all the dishes matched does not seem to have been a concern. Sets were more costly and likely considered frivolous in less economically prosperous households where little formal entertaining would have taken place. In general, the average settler’s income would not have permitted the extravagance of buying a complete set in a single purchase.

Utilitarian Wares:

Utilitarian wares were generally made of clays that fired red, grey or buff, and may be associated with food preparation and/or storage. They were meant for the kitchen, cellar, laundry, pantry and milk house.

Only 117 sherds, representing a minimum of ten utilitarian ware vessels, were found. A variety of lead-glazed ware types were noted, including coarse red (93) and buff (2) earthenware (1796-1920s, Ontario made), yellowware (5) (1830-present) and refined red earthenware (9). Eight pieces of salt glazed stoneware rounds out the assemblage. Salt-glazed stoneware was first produced in Ontario in 1849 in Brantford and Picton. Prior to this, it would have had to have been imported, making this durable but heavy ceramic a notably more expensive ware than the common earthenwares which were produced in Ontario throughout the 19th century.

Most of the utilitarian assemblage consists of vessels made out of coarse earthenware, which makes up 79.49% of this collection. A minimum of 23 distinct vessels were identified. Apart from a possible baker (1), the rest are hollowware forms. With the exception of two possible pitchers (4), one of which has a large pulled handle, the other hollowware vessels are indeterminate in terms of shape and/or form. “Decorated” coarse earthenwares include a dark brown glazed vessel with a row of embossed dots below the rim (6), and another with a dark brown interior and unglazed exterior that has a band of incised lines below the rim (5).

The yellowware sherds (5) come from at least one hollowware vessel (1). Four fragments are too small to even assign a generic “hollowware” or “flatware” designation. The nine refined red earthenware fragments all likely come from the same tea pot, which has been glazed in a dark brown on both sides.

The stoneware collection from the Thompson site is a small one. All eight fragments are salt glazed, and represent a minimum of three crocks (5), one finger jug (1) and an indeterminate hollowware vessel. One of the crocks has been sealed with a thick, dark brown slip, known as “Albany slip”, on its interior. This rich brown glaze was applied to some utilitarian wares of North American manufacture and post-dates 1805 (1805-1910).

The Glass Assemblage

The Foodways Class glass assemblage is a small one, with only 35 sherds, making up 8.12% of the total. Of the 35 fragments, 22 are from beverage containers, 11 from tableware vessels, and the remaining two are from indeterminate containers.

Glass Beverage Containers:

A minimum of two different mould blown beverage bottles were noted from the 22 sherds in this group. Five sherds are light aqua in colour, curved and thick, and are likely from a soda and/or mineral water bottle. There is some illegible embossing on one of the pieces. The other 17 sherds are from a dark olive green wine/beer bottle. It has a push-up base and a V-shape string rim formed with a lipping tool (1820s -1920s).

Glass Tableware:

Four vessels were identified from the 11 glass tableware sherds, including a mould blown cylindrical tumbler with a fire polished rim (5), a hexagonal, pressed glass (1850s to present) tumbler in manganese glass (1875-WWI) (3), another colourless, chunky item, also likely pressed, and an indeterminate, mould blown hollowware vessel with a milk glass interior and a translucent, pale red, swirled exterior.

Glass Containers-Unidentified:

Two pieces of colourless, curved, mould blown glass were classified here. The vessel form is indeterminate and its function indiscernible.

The Metal Assemblage

Fragments from a cast iron cooking pot (3), a ferrous, bone handled knife (plates missing) (2) and two pewter spoons (2) were found belonging to the metal assemblage. The cooking pot is a small one, with a flat, flared rim and a band of two raised lines on the exterior surface, just below rim. One of the spoons is a teaspoon, with a long, narrow, slightly pointed, shallow bowl. The stem is thin and shouldered. The other spoon is likely a table spoon. The handle is plain in shape but has a beaded edge and an indeterminate stamped motif on its front.

Pewter was widely used for cutlery, as well as food vessels, amongst other items, for centuries. Prior to the 19th century, pewter contained tin, alloyed with lead. As the awareness of the health hazards of leaded pewter, and its tarnishing drawbacks, grew, Britannia metal, a non-leaded form of pewter, developed during the mid-1700s. Britannia metal can also be polished to a bright, silver-like finish, leaded pewter could not. Pewter that contains lead is recognizable by its dull appearance, and the two spoon fragments found here display this attribute. Traditionally, good quality cutlery was made from solid silver, which was extremely expensive. Since this would have been beyond the reach of the average person, let alone most of the early settlers to the Canada's, steel was used for more utilitarian knives, such as the one found here, and pewter for some cheaper items, such as the spoons. From the early 19th century on, however, electroplated nickel silver was used as a cheaper substitute.

FURNISHINGS CLASS

The artifact classified here is a porcelain piece, probably part of a figurine of sorts. It is curved and moulded with a large diamond-like motif. The diamonds have rounded corners and recessed centres and almost resemble a quilted or woven surface. The exterior is underglaze painted in solid black, and the interior is fairly coarse and unfinished.

MEDICAL/HYGIENE CLASS

A base fragment from a small, cylindrical aqua-coloured pharmaceutical bottle was found on the Thompson Site. It is 2.9cm in diameter with a deep glass tipped pontil mark on the bottom. A general end date for the use of the pontil in glass manufacture is c.1870.

PERSONAL CLASS

One personal item, a double bladed, ferrous pocket knife, was recovered from site. Although the pins are still present, the handle plates, presumably bone, are missing.

SMOKING CLASS

Nine fragments from white, ball clay smoking pipes, the most common smoking item on 19th century sites, make up the "Smoking" Class assemblage. Six of these are bowl fragments and three are stem fragments. Four of the bowl pieces are decorated. One is embossed with "TD", one is a human effigy, one is ribbed, and the last has four large,

acanthus-like leaves pointing up from the bowl base. As for the stems, two have glazed mouthpieces, which would prevent the smoker's lips from sticking to the porous clay, and one is marked "...Bell/Quebec". The W. and D. Bell pipe manufacturers in Quebec City were in business from c.1862 to 1881.

UNASSIGNED CLASS

Of the 24 items classified here, six belong to the "Miscellaneous Hardware" group and the remaining 18 to the "Miscellaneous Materials" group. The former group includes: a 4" carriage bolt with a round, flat head; a narrow, cut chain link, 6.5cm long; two slot-headed wood screws; and two incomplete nail-like items with large, irregular, flat hand made heads.

The latter group consists of 11 pieces of cut sheet metal, two wire bits, one of which is looped in the center, and five strapping fragments. The strapping ranges in width from 3cm to 3.9cm. The widest piece has a both ends bent 90 degrees to form narrow flanges, each of which has a square nail perforation in the middle. It appears to be a makeshift bracket of sorts.

UNIDENTIFIED CLASS

Items that could not definitively be assigned to any particular class, or were unidentifiable in general as to form or function were lumped into the "Unidentified" class. There are 13 such items in this assemblage. With the exception of a corroded, ferrous can fragment and a small, flat, thin copper-alloy item with one curved end and one flat end with "ears" and irregularly placed, small, round holes, the rest is glass in a variety of colours. Most are likely patent bottles for either pharmaceutical and/or toiletry products or extracts. Apart from one melted fragment, the rest of the vessels are mould blown. One of the two identifiable mould types is on a light aqua bottle. It is a two piece mould with a separate base part (c.1850-1920s). It has a sloppy, down-tooled finish made with a lipping tool (1820s-1920s). The other is a thick, rectangular aqua-coloured bottle with a post bottom mould (c.1850 to present).

Conclusions

Based on the archaeological information obtained from the Stage 2 and 3 work conducted on the Thompson Site, further Stage 4 work is highly recommended to better document the sequence of occupation of the site by the Thompson family, since there is a strong, early 19th century artifactual component to the homestead. Mechanical stripping of the site would likely reveal sub-surface features that would provide more insight into the early development of this part of our province. In general, the family's domestic assemblage is quite typical of mid-19th century settlers of modest income in Canada West.

5) Conclusions and Recommendations

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the proposed Green Ginger subdivision, located in part of Lots 13 and 14, Concession I North of Dundas Street, in the City of Oakville, indicated high potential for the recovery of both precontact Aboriginal and 19th century archaeological remains. During the course of the Stage 2 assessment, fifteen archaeological findspots were encountered, eight of which were subsequently registered as archaeological sites, and all of which were recovered and documented. One precontact Aboriginal site (The Landing Site) and one 19th century Euro-Canadian site (The Thompson Site) required Stage 3 investigations. During the Stage 3 investigations, it was determined that the Landing Site (AiGw-427) and the Thompson Site (AiGw-428) were both significant archaeological sites which will require further work to mitigate the impacts of development. It is, therefore, recommended that:

1. If the Landing site (AiGw-427) and the Thompson site (AiGw-428) cannot be protected within the overall development plan, they should be subjected to comprehensive Stage 4 salvage excavations in advance of development activities. The excavation strategy for the Landing site will consist of the hand excavation of one-metre square units across the lithic scatter beginning with units adjacent to the highest yielding units identified during the Stage 3 investigation. Excavation should continue until artifact yields drop below 10 if no diagnostics are identified, or below 5 if diagnostics are recovered. If features are encountered, these should be recorded and excavated appropriately. The excavation strategy for the Thompson site will consist of the mechanical removal of topsoil using a Gradall or smooth bucket backhoe to facilitate the identification of subsoil features. If no features are encountered, a recommendation may be made to clear the site of further archaeological concern. However, if archaeological deposits are identified, these should be thoroughly documented and excavated.
2. Due to the isolated and undiagnostic nature of Aboriginal findspots **P1-P4, P6-P7, P12** and **P14** and the isolated nature of Aboriginal findspots **P5, P9, P11** and **P13**, these should be considered clear of archaeological concern.
3. If the protected woodlot is to be disturbed by development, a Stage 2 archaeological survey will be necessary in this area.
4. The balance of the subject lands be considered free from archaeological concern.
5. In the event that deeply buried archaeological remains are encountered during construction, the office of the Regulatory & Operations Group, *Ministry of Culture* should be contacted immediately.
6. In the event that human remains are encountered during land development, both the *Ministry of Culture*, and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries

Regulation Unit of the *Ministry of Consumer and Business Services* should be contacted immediately.

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the Ontario Heritage Act, *Archeoworks Inc.* will, “keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found and all field records that are made.”

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APPENDIX A: **LITHIC DEFINITIONS**

FLAKE DEFINITIONS

Primary Decortication

Primary flakes are the by-products of the initial stages of reduction of lithic raw material. Typically, they are large, with a pronounced bulb of percussion. The angle of the striking platform is approximately 90 degrees, and the platform is usually large and unfaceted. The dorsal surface contains 50-100% of its cortical surface, indicating little or no modification of the core prior to the removal of the primary flake.

Secondary Decortication

Secondary flakes are generally large, although size really does not matter. They have a diffuse bulb of percussion, and the striking platform angle is about 90 degrees and unfaceted. The dorsal surface of the secondary flake retains up to 50% of its cortical surface, indicating that some flakes had been struck from the core prior to its removal. Dorsal flake scars are few in number and large.

Tertiary

Tertiary flakes usually lack any traces of cortical surface, but may exhibit some remnants as the flakes were removed to eliminate any bumps or flaws in the tool. Tertiary flakes represent an advanced stage of the reduction sequence, being by-products of preform and biface manufacture. Tertiary flakes may be divided into initial, biface thinning and biface retouch flakes.

a) Initial: Initial flakes are associated with the core reduction process and early preform manufacture. They typically should have no cortical surface, dorsal scars are few and large, and the striking platform is unprepared, approximately 90 degrees.

b) Thinning: These flakes are smaller and thinner than initial flakes, and are produced "in the thinning to shaping stage of biface manufacture" (Ellis 1979:35). Platforms are varied from large to small and "pseudo" faceted to multi-faceted. The platform angle is acute, ranging from 40 to 65 degrees forming an overhanging lip on the ventral surface (Ellis 1979:37 and 53).

c) Trimming/Retouch: In this definition, trimming flakes includes those flakes produced by the manufacture and rejuvenation of a biface. Although the flakes are the product of two different activities, it is difficult to distinguish between these flakes (Ellis 1979:48), and therefore it is expeditious to place them in the same general category of trimming flakes. Trimming flakes are generally so small that they are not recovered using the conventional 6mm hardware cloth. The platform angle is acute, as well as abraded, the lip is overhanging, and the bulb of percussion is diffuse (Ellis 1979:44).

*Note: The reduction of lithic material into a finished stone tool is a reductive process and one conducted on a continuum. It is for the convenience of the analyst to attempt to place the debitage into discrete categories. The designation of primary, secondary and tertiary is not to imply that the size of the flakes decreases as the process continues, nor is it to suggest that all tertiary flakes are removed following secondary flakes, and all secondary are removed after all primary flakes. The definitions are more the end result, rather than the sequence, and the nomenclature is for ease of reference.

Utilized Flakes

Pieces of debitage that have been selected to be used as tools. The piece has been picked up, used in a specific task or task and then discarded.

Retouched Flakes

Pieces of debitage that have been selected to be used as tools. The piece has been picked up, modified to in order to be adapted for a specific task or task, and then discarded.

Uniface

A tool that has been knapped on only one face, *ie.* a formal endscraper.

Biface

A tool that has been knapped on both (two) faces.

APPENDIX B:
The Landing Site: AiGw-427
Artifact Catalogue

Site	East	North	CSP/TP	Level	Art Type	Art Subtype	Freq	Material	Heat	Comments
Findspot - southwest			P3	surface	biface	ppo tip	1	On	12	lat split has heat ripples
Findspot - northwest			P1	surface	debitage	thinning	1	On	0	vent left has recent damage
Findspot - south central			P7	surface	biface	bif worked	1	On	2	heat rippling; made on flake; irregular
Findspot - east central			P9	surface	biface	ppo, broken	1	On	0	small point; side notch, notches grnd; tip impact fracture
Findspot - notheast			P11	surface	biface	ppo, broken	1	On	6	Hind; lat snap-missing tip, corner notch
Findspot - west central			P14	surface	debitage	fragment	1	On	0	solid gray
Findspot - south east-central			P12	surface	debitage	thinning	1	On	0	solid gray
Findspot - south east-central			P12	surface	core	random	1	On	0	some small flake removed, minimal core
Findspot - northwest			P2	surface	debitage	fragment	1	On	0	solid med gray; flat
Findspot - southcentral			P6	surface	biface	ppo fragment	1	On	2	blasted by heat; corner of base present; good edge retouch
Findspot - southeast			P10	surface	debitage	initial	1	Selk	0	light gray speckles
Findspot - southeast			P10	surface	debitage	thinning	1	Selk	0	light gray speckles
Findspot - southeast			P10	surface	debitage	thinning	1	Unk	1	light gray; fossiliferous
Findspot - southwest			P4	surface	biface	ppo tip	1	On	0	lateral snap; irregular edges; slightly curved to one side
Findspot - central			P13	surface	biface	ppo, broken	1	On	12	lat split has heat ripples; stemmed; Late Archaic; bas grnd
Findspot - central			P13	surface	debitage	thinning	1	On	0	buff; small
Findspot - southcentral			P5	surface	biface	ppo, broken	1	On	1	excurvate; Snyder-like; base missing
Landing AiGw-427	292	500		pz	biface	preform tip	1	On	1	plano-convex; one irregular edge
Landing AiGw-427	292	500		pz	debitage	thinning	1	On	1	small
Landing AiGw-427	292	500		pz	debitage	thinning	1	On	0	small
Landing AiGw-427	292	500		pz	debitage	fragment	3	On	0	dorsal crushing at platform for 2
Landing AiGw-427	292	500		pz	debitage	fragment	1	On	2	small
Landing AiGw-427					debitage	fragment	1	On	1	unprovenienced; found in main bag
Landing AiGw-427	297	500		pz	debitage	thinning	1	On	6	large platform
Landing AiGw-427	285	504		pz	debitage	initial	1	On	0	vent left recent damage; heat?
Landing AiGw-427	285	504		pz	debitage	trimming	1	On	1	small, solid gray
Landing AiGw-427	285	504		pz	debitage	shatter	1	Unk	0	vry small, triangular, light beige tan
Landing AiGw-427	286	500		pz	uniface	endscraper	1	On	0	on flake; steep bit; no hafting attributes
Landing AiGw-427	286	500		pz	debitage	trimming	1	On	0	missing platform, but good form; lrg for trimming
Landing AiGw-427	286	500		pz	debitage	fragment	1	On	0	
Landing AiGw-427	304	494		pz	debitage	thinning	1	On	0	small
Landing AiGw-427	297	490		pz	debitage	thinning	3	On	0	small

Landing AiGw-427	297	490	pz	debitage	trimming	2	On	0	
Landing AiGw-427	297	490	pz	debitage	fragment	5	On	0	
Landing AiGw-427	292	497		debitage	fragment	1	On	1	
Landing AiGw-427	292	497		debitage	thinning	1	On	0	
Landing AiGw-427	315	480	pz	debitage	thinning	3	Hald	0	
Landing AiGw-427	315	480	pz	debitage	thinning	1	On	1	small
Landing AiGw-427	315	480	pz	debitage	trimming	1	On	1	
Landing AiGw-427	315	480	pz	debitage	fragment	1	On	1	
Landing AiGw-427	315	480	pz	debitage	fragment	1	On	0	
Landing AiGw-427	290	504	pz	debitage	fragment	1	On	0	
Landing AiGw-427	290	504	pz	debitage	fragment	1	On	1	metallic silver
Landing AiGw-427	289	509	pz	debitage	fragment	1	On	0	vry small
Landing AiGw-427	289	509	pz	debitage	thinning	1	On	1	
Landing AiGw-427	305	490	pz	debitage	thinning	1	On	1	
Landing AiGw-427	305	490	pz	debitage	thinning	2	On	0	
Landing AiGw-427	305	490	pz	debitage	fragment	2	On	0	
Landing AiGw-427	297	494	pz	debitage	fragment	3	On	0	
Landing AiGw-427	297	494	pz	debitage	fragment	3	On	1	
Landing AiGw-427	297	494	pz	debitage	fragment	2	On	4	
Landing AiGw-427	297	494	pz	debitage	fragment	1	On	2	
Landing AiGw-427	297	494	pz	debitage	trimming	2	On	1	
Landing AiGw-427	297	494	pz	debitage	trimming	2	On	0	
Landing AiGw-427	297	494	pz	debitage	thinning	1	On	1	small
Landing AiGw-427	297	494	pz	debitage	thinning	1	On	2	small
Landing AiGw-427	297	487	pz	debitage	fragment	4	On	0	
Landing AiGw-427	297	487	pz	debitage	fragment	3	On	1	
Landing AiGw-427	297	487	pz	debitage	fragment	1	On	2	
Landing AiGw-427	297	487	pz	debitage	fragment	2	On	6	
Landing AiGw-427	301	490	pz	debitage	fragment	7	On	0	
Landing AiGw-427	301	490	pz	debitage	fragment	2	On	1	
Landing AiGw-427	301	490	pz	debitage	trimming	2	On	0	
Landing AiGw-427	301	490	pz	debitage	thinning	2	On	0	
Landing AiGw-427	301	490	pz	debitage	thinning	1	On	1	thick platform

Landing AiGw-427	301	490	pz	debitage	thinning	1	On	6	
Landing AiGw-427	301	490	pz	debitage	initial	1	On	1	vry large; lrg platform-mimicks biface; vent recent nibbling
Landing AiGw-427	301	490	pz	biface	preform frag	1	On	1	
Landing AiGw-427			csc	debitage	fragment	12	On	0	
Landing AiGw-427			csc	debitage	fragment	3	Hald	0	
Landing AiGw-427			csc	debitage	fragment	16	On	1	2 have heat mimicking use-wear
Landing AiGw-427			csc	debitage	fragment	1	Unk	1	blue gray
Landing AiGw-427			csc	debitage	fragment	1	On	4	
Landing AiGw-427			csc	debitage	fragment	4	On	6	
Landing AiGw-427			csc	debitage	fragment	2	On	2	
Landing AiGw-427			csc	debitage	thinning	6	On	0	
Landing AiGw-427			csc	debitage	thinning	2	On	1	
Landing AiGw-427			csc	debitage	thinning	1	On	2	
Landing AiGw-427			csc	debitage	thinning	1	Unk	0	probable light/buff Onondaga
Landing AiGw-427			csc	debitage	trimming	1	On	0	
Landing AiGw-427			csc	debitage	trimming	3	On	1	
Landing AiGw-427			csc	debitage	trimming	1	On	6	
Landing AiGw-427			csc	debitage	trimming	1	On	4	
Landing AiGw-427			csc	uniface	end-side scr	1	On	0	dors end & right; on large flake
Landing AiGw-427			csc	uniface	end scraper	1	On	1	dors end; on large thinning flake
Landing AiGw-427			csc	utilized flake	microscraper	1	On	0	ventral right; planar dorsal surface
Landing AiGw-427			csc	biface	fragment	1	On	6	blasted by heat; mid-section; metallic blue
Landing AiGw-427			csc	biface	preform tip	1	On	0	could be ppo tip, but irregular
Landing AiGw-427			csc	biface	bif worked	1	On	0	highly irregularly shaped

APPENDIX C:
The Thompson Site: AiGw-428
Artifact Catalogue

Rec- ord	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Comments
1	CSC	9	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample White Clay, Glazed	CEW, red unglazed	CEW		exfoliated, likely hand made
2	CSC	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	Mouth				
3	CSC	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Stem	W & D Bell, Quebec City			
4	CSC	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Bowl				human effigy
5	CSC	2	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Bowl				
6	CSC	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Coarse Red Earthenware	CEW		unglazed ext'r, exfoliated int'r unglazed ext'r, dark brown int'r, band incised lines below rim
7	CSC	7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		dark brown glaze both sides
8	CSC	8	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		unglazed ext'r, dark brown int'r, thick
9	CSC	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		unglazed ext'r, speckled med brown int'r
10	CSC	7	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		speckled med brown glaze both sides speckled med brown, large pulled handle, likely pitcher
11	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		unglazed ext'r, light yellowish-brown int'r
12	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Handles/Pulls	CEW, red glazed	CEW		unglazed ext'r, clear int'r
13	CSC	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		clear, glossy glaze both sides
14	CSC	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		unglazed ext'r, clear int'r, thick, min. 2 vessels
15	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		unglazed ext'r, dark brown mottled int'r red earthenware, drk brown both sides, incl. spout&handle fragments
16	CSC	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		buff, exfoliated ext'r, med brown speckled int'r
17	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW		buff, clear glaze both sides, galley-style slightly domed crock lid
18	CSC	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine Earthenware	RCE		
19	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, unglazed	CEW		
20	CSC	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Crock	C Stoneware, salt- glaze	CSW		
21	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Crock	C Stoneware, salt- glaze	CSW		buff, unglazed ext'r (base), clear glaze int'r
22	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Crock	C Stoneware, Albany int.	CSW		buff, clear ext'r, Albany int'r
23	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Crock	C Stoneware, salt- glaze	CSW		grey, clear, very textured ext'r, med brown int'r
24	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Jug	C Stoneware, salt- glaze	CSW	b	grey, clear ext'r, unglazed int'r, finger jug
25	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Milk Pan	CEW, red glazed	CEW		unglazed ex't'r, clear int'r
26	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Handles/Pulls	Fine Stoneware	FSW		blk basalt, looped handle w slightly recessed hand carved laurel?leave

27	CSC	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware-indeterminate	XWE	b	likely undecorated
28	CSC	13	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Creamware	CCE		light cream, 1 base pc. impressed w "...24"
29	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Creamware	CCE		light cream
30	CSC	14	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware	PWE		undecorated, min. 2 vessels
31	CSC	34	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Refined White EW	RWE		undecorated
32	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Refined White EW	RWE		undecorated
33	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	Refined White EW Vitrified White	RWE		undecorated, softened bell shape
34	CSC	23	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Earthenware Vitrified White	VWE		undecorated, min. 7 vessels
35	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Earthenware	VWE		undecorated
36	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware, edged	PWE		green, scalloped, straight incising
37	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware, edged	PWE		green, scalloped, curved incising
38	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, edged	RWE		blue, scalloped, impressed bud
39	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, edged	RWE		blue, broken edge, ind't incising
40	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, edged	RWE		blue band, unscalloped, chicken claw motif blue band, unscalloped, very regular chicken claw motif
41	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate, Dinner	RWE, edged	RWE		
42	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, edged	RWE	b	blue, scalloped, regular straight incising
43	CSC	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Unidentifiable	Yellowware	YEW		small pcs.
44	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, polychrome	RWE		late palette, peasant-style floral, bright green
45	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	RWE, polychrome	RWE		late palette, peasant-style floral, bright green late palette, peasant-style floral, turquoise, int'r black rim line
46	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, polychrome	RWE		early palette, peasant-style floral, cobalt
47	CSC	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, polychrome Pearlware, polychrome	RWE		blue, brwn, mustard yellow early palette, small brown floral motif w mustard yell lines
48	CSC	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	Pearlware, polychrome	PWE		early palette, thin brown lines/stems? with overglaze red floral
49	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	polychrome	PWE		late palette, peasant-style floral, red raised moulded flowers, green
50	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, polychrome	RWE		
51	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, edged	RWE		blue, unscalloped, straight incising
52	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged	RWE	b	blue, dense
53	CSC	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	RWE, stamped	RWE		blue, hand painted blue rim band, ind't motif
54	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, stamped	RWE		blue, narrow hand painted blue rim band, ind't motif
55	CSC	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, sponged	RWE		green & red, dense, bell shape

56	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, stamped	RWE	brown, abstract pattern
57	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, sponged	RWE	blue, fairly coarse
58	CSC	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware, slipware	PWE	swirled motif in brown, tan, white, grey, blue
59	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware, slipware	PWE	thin band brown
60	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware, slipware	PWE	blue, brown band below rim
61	CSC	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE	mocha, brwn&incised lines over band orangy brwn w black dendritic motif
62	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE	mocha, white, brown band over grey/blue band w black dendritic motif
63	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	RWE, polychrome	RWE	late palette, peasant-style floral, yellow
64	CSC	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	RWE, sponged	RWE	blue, dense
65	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, sponged	RWE	blue, dense
66	CSC	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate, Small	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	"Willow", scalloped rim
67	CSC	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate, Dinner	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	"Willow", thick
68	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware, blue transfer	PWE	"Willow"
69	CSC	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	ind't patterns, exfoliated pcs.
70	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	floral pattern
71	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	architectural pattern, geometric in shape
72	CSC	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Pearlware, blue transfer	PWE	floral border, min. 2 vessels
73	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware, blue transfer	PWE	ind't floral pattern, same as #74, saucer?
74	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware, blue transfer	PWE	ind't floral pattern, same as #73, teacup?
75	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	transfer	PWE	ind't landscape pattern
76	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	ind't landscape pattern, Oriental?
77	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	VEW, transfer printed	VWE	ind't landscape pattern
78	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	ind't pattern, mother/child w house in background border
79	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	ind't abstract/wavy line border, moulded brim
80	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	ind't worm-like lines border, vine/leaf below brim
81	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, polychrome	RWE	early palette, ind't motif in blue, int'r brown rim line
82	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, other transfer	RWE	light/"dove" grey, dendritic
83	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	RWE, other transfer	RWE	brown, abstract small diamond&dot border pattern
84	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, other transfer	RWE	black, ind't pattern, mostly exfoliated, stippling
85	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	b ind't pattern

86	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, flown	RWE	blue, ind't pattern, mostly exfoliated
87	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, flown	RWE	blue, large floral pattern, heavy flared foot, pedestal?, possible chamb
88	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	ind't pattern, London shape w no defined carinations, moulded?
89	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, other transfer	RWE	black, ind't pattern
90	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, other transfer	RWE	dark purple, scalloped, ind't pattern, stippling
91	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, other transfer	RWE	light purple, ind't pattern
92	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	VEW, plain	VWE	
93	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Vitrified White	VWE	undecorated
94	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Earthenware	VWE	undecorated
95	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	VEW, moulded	VWE	ind't pattern, melon ribbing, likely Wheat-type pattern
96	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Handles/Pulls	Vitrified White	VWE	undecorated, small handle
97	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Bowl	Earthenware	VWE	ind't pattern, base only
98	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VEW, moulded	VWE	ind't pattern
99	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate, Small	VEW, moulded	VWE	"Boote's 1851 Round"
100	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate, Dinner	VEW, moulded	VWE	"Unnamed Pattern" pattern, Sydenham-style
101	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	VEW, moulded	VWE	"Prairie Flower" pattern
102	CSC	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	VEW, moulded	VWE	ind't pattern
103	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Vitrified White	VWE	undecorated
104	CSC	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Earthenware	VWE	ind't patterns, min. 3 vessels
105	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Pitcher	VEW, moulded	VWE	"Ceres" pattern
106	CSC	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware, other	PWE	band of blue over moulded/raised seated figure
107	CSC	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	POR	crem coloured, moulded "panel" rim
108	CSC	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	Bone China	POR	undecorated
109	CSC	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	Bone China, other decor	POR	moulded handle and large floral or fan-like motif (?)
110	CSC	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	Bone China, other decor	POR	two thin gilt lines below rim, slightly bumpy surface
111	CSC	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Bowl			large, acanthus-like leaves pointing up from bowl base
112	CSC	1	Ceramic	Furnishings	Decorative Furnishing	Unidentifiable	Porcelain	POR	ext'r blk, unfin int'r, mlded, curved, lrg diamond shp patt w recess middl
113	CSC	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass			pale green, 0.9mm thick
114	CSC	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass			pale green, 1.5mm thick

115	CSC	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass		colourless, 1.2mm thick
116	CSC	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass		colourless-pale green, 1.3mm thick
117	CSC	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass		pale green, 1.4mm thick
118	CSC	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass		pale green, 1.45mm thick
119	CSC	6	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass		pale green, 1.5mm thick
120	CSC	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass		pale green, 1.6mm thick
121	CSC	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass		pale green, 1.7mm thick
122	CSC	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass		colourless, 1.75mm thick
123	CSC	4	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass		colourless-pale green, 1.8mm thick
124	CSC	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass		colourless-pale green, 1.9mm thick
125	CSC	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass		pale green, 2.0mm thick
126	CSC	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass		colourless-pale green, 2.1mm thick
127	CSC	15	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Wine Bottle	Mould blown	dark olive green,cylindrl.push-up base,v-shape string rim,lipping tool
128	CSC	4	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Soda Bottle	Mould blown	light aqua, cylindrical, thick, possible illegible embossing
129	CSC	2	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	light green, flat, hand-tooled neck, likely patent bottle
130	CSC	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Patent Bottle	Mould blown	light green, rectangular, thin, ind't embossing
131	CSC	5	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Glassware	Mould blown	colourless, curved, thin, fire-polished rim likely cylindrical tumbler
132	CSC	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Glassware	Unidentifiable	colourless, chunky, possibly pressed
133	CSC	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	light olive green, slightly curved
134	CSC	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown	light aqua, slightly curve, thin
135	CSC	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Glass	Unidentifiable	b light blue, melted, thin
137	CSC	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Bottle	Lipping tool	light aqua, 2+pc. mould w down-tooled finish, sloppy
136	CSC	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Bottle	Mould blown	colourless, cylindrical curved, int'r milk glass w translucent pale red swirled ext'r
138	CSC	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Glassware	Unidentifiable	
139	CSC	3	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Tumbler, Fluted	Pressed	manganese, hexagonal
140	CSC	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut	incomplete
141	CSC	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut	incomplete, "modern"
142	CSC	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut	2 3/8", "modern", finishing nail
143	CSC	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut	3 1/2", "modern"
144	CSC	6	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Sheet Metal		

145	CSC	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping			3.5cm wide, riveted
146	CSC	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping			3.2cm wide
147	CSC	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping			3cm wide
148	CSC	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping			2cm wide, curved
149	CSC	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping			3.9cm wide, end bent 90 degrees w 1 sq perforation centre each flange
150	CSC	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Bolt			4", carriage bolt, round flat head, threaded lower shank
151	CSC	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Unidentifiable	Hand Cut		incomplete, nail-like w large irregular, flat hand made head
152	CSC	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Chain Link			6.5cm long, elongated, cut
153	CSC	3	Ferrous	Foodways	Metal Cookingware	Pots and Pans	Cast		flat, flared rim, band 2 raised lines on ext'r below rim, pot
154	CSC	2	Ferrous	Foodways	Utensils	Knife/Knife Part			blade & handle frags, handle w tiny perf for pins & bone plate attachment
155	CSC	1	Copper-alloy	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Sheet Metal			thin, flat, irreg. cut rectang pc. w square nail perforation in centre
156	CSC	1	Copper-alloy	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable		flat thin, curved 1 end, flat w "ears" other, irregularly placed sml holes
157	CSC	1	Ferrous	Personal	Personal Items	Pocket Knife			double bladed, missing bone handle
158	CSC	19	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone			mid-lrg sized mammal, incl. 7 lrg mamm tooth frags, eroded
159	485-285-	2	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample White Clay, Glazed Mouth	CEW, red unglazed	CEW	exfoliated, small fragments
160	485-285-	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes				
161	485-285-	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	unglazed ext'r, clear int'r
162	485-285-	6	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	dark brown glaze both sides, row embossed dots on ext'r
163	485-285-	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	dark brown glaze both sides, possible pitcher
164	485-285-	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	unglazed ext'r, speckled med brown int'r
165	485-285-	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	unglazed ext'r, med brown int'r, rough
166	485-285-	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Tea Pot/Coffee Pot	Fine Earthenware	RCE	refined red earthenware, dark brown both sides
167	485-285-	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	C Stoneware, salt-glaze	CSW	buff, exfoliated ext'r, med brown speckled int'r
168	485-285-	1	Ceramic	Domestic Activity	General Storage	Bottle	C Stoneware, salt-glaze	CSW	grey, med brown ext'r, clear int'r
169	485	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Bowl			embossed TD

170	285-485	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware-indeterminate	XWE	b	likely undecorated
171	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Whiteware-indeterminate	XWE	b	likely undecorated
172	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	Yellowware	YEW		
173	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Creamware	CCE		light cream
174	285-485	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware	PWE		undecorated
175	285-485	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Refined White EW	RWE		undecorated
176	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Refined White EW Vitrified White	RWE		undecorated
177	285-485	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Earthenware	VWE		undecorated
178	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware, edged	PWE		green, scalloped, curved incising
179	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, edged	RWE		blue, scalloped, exfoliated surface
180	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, polychrome	RWE		late palette, ind't motif, grn ext'r rm line, London shp w no def carinat
181	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, other transfer	RWE		red, floral border pattern
182	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		ind't pattern
183	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, other transfer	RWE		brown, ind't floral pattern
184	285-485	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, stamped	RWE		blue, abstract motif
185	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Creamware, slipware	CCE		light cream, band of grayish-blue, handled vessel, tankard/pitcher?
186	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate, Dinner	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		"Willow" pattern
187	285-485	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Wine Bottle	Mould blown			dark olive green, curved
188	285-485	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Soda Bottle	Mould blown			light aqua, cylindrical, thick
189	285-485	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			incomplete, irregular head
190	285-485	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			1 7/8", irregular head
191	285-485	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			1 3/4", irregular rounded head
192	285-485	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			2 5/8", irregular rounded head

193	285-485	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought		2 3/4", rosehead, clinched
194	285-485	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		incomplete
195	285-485	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut	b	incomplete, fire-reddened
196	285-485	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Hand Cut		incomplete, rosehead
197	285-485	6	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		incomplete, "modern"
198	285-485	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		1 1/2", "modern"
199	285-485	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		2 7/8", "modern"
200	285-485	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		3", "modern"
201	285-485	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Screw			incomplete, flat round slot head, wood screw
202	285-485	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Sheet Metal			thin, curved, 1 edge cut straight
203	285-485	1	Ferrous	Unidentified	Metal Containers	Can			
204	285-485	1	Copper-alloy	Clothing	Fasteners	Button			flat, plain face, 2pc. shank, back stamped "Treble Gilt Orange"
205	285-485	1	Pewter	Foodways	Utensils	Spoon			hndle&stem, plain flat hndl w beaded edge & ind't stamped motif
206	285-485	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone			eroded
207	285-500	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red glazed	CEW	eroded
208	285-500	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	unglazed ext'r, mottled brown int'r, rough
209	285-500	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	unglazed ext'r w band incised line, exfoliated int'r
210	285-500	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Refined White EW	RWE	undecorated, min. 3 vessels
211	285-500	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	ind't floral pattern
212	285-500	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	ind't pattern, mostly exfoliated
213	285-500	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass			pale green, 0.8mm thick
214	285-500	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass			pale green, 1.35mm thick
215	285-500	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass			colourless, 1.45mm thick

216	285-500	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass			colourless, 1.7mm thick
217	285-500	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		incomplete
218	285-500	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Sheet Metal			fairly thick, flat, 1 side cut straight
219	285-500	1	Pewter	Foodways	Utensils	Spoon			teaspoon, long narrow slightly pointed shallow bowl, thin stem, shouldered
220	285-500	1	Ferrous	Activities	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable		9.5cm lng comb-like, 14 spaced tines, curved & folded back w/ 2 rivets, stable?
221	285-485	1	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Bowl			ribbed
222	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	clear glaze both sides
223	285-485	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	dark brown glaze both sides, thick
224	285-485	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	unglazed ext'r, exfoliated int'r
225	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Flatware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	exfoliated ext'r, light yellowish-brown int'r, baker?
226	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, glazed	CEW	buff, clear glaze both sides
227	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	exfoliated ext'r, med brown speckled int'r
228	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	exfoliated ext'r, clear int'r
229	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	med brown ext'r, exfoliated int'r
230	285-485	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	exfoliated ext'r, dark brown int'r, min. 2 vessels
231	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	dark brown glaze both sides
232	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Unidentifiable	Yellowware	YEW	
233	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Creamware	CCE	dark cream
234	285-485	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Creamware	CCE	light cream
235	285-485	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware-indeterminate	XWE	b likely undecorated
236	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	Whiteware-indeterminate	XWE	b likely undecorated
237	285-485	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Refined White EW	RWE	undecorated
238	285-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Refined White EW	RWE	undecorated

239	299-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Creamware, moulded	CCE		light cream, moulded vine/floral ? motif
240	299-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE		mocha,brwn&incised lines over band orangy brwn w black dendritic motif
241	299-485	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware, edged	PWE		blue, scalloped, curved incising
242	299-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware, edged	PWE		blue, scalloped, regular straight incising
243	299-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, edged	RWE		blue, scalloped, curved incising
244	299-485	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Platter	Pearlware, edged	PWE		blue, scalloped, curved incising, deep,geometric shp?,mends
245	299-485	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue transfer	RWE		"Willow" pattern
246	299-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	b	ind't floral pattern
247	299-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, sponged	RWE		red, dense
248	299-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware, painted	PWE		monochrome cobalt blue, peasant-style floral
249	299-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, polychrome	RWE		likely early palette, ind't floral motif
250	299-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, polychrome	RWE		late palette, peasant-style floral, black, red
251	299-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, polychrome	RWE		late palette,peasant-style floral,bright grn,bl,blk,London shp w no ca
252	299-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	RWE, sponged	RWE		blue, dense?
253	299-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE		banded in brown, white, blue
254	299-485	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VEW, moulded	VWE		ind't pattern
255	299-485	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Patent Bottle	Unidentifiable		b	light green, rectangular, melted
256	299-485	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharm. Containers	Pharmaceutical Bottle	Empontilled			aqua, cylindrical, 2.9cm diam., deep glass tip pontil mark on base
257	299-485	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Patent Bottle	Post-bottom mould			aqua, rectangular, thick, mould blown
258	299-485	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought			incomplete
259	299-485	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Hand Cut			incomplete, roseheads
260	299-485	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Hand Cut			1 1/2", ind't hand made head
261	485	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Hand Cut			1 7/8", irregular hand made head

262	299-485	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Hand Cut		2 1/2", rosehead
263	299-485	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Hand Cut		3 5/8", rosehead
264	299-485	4	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		incomplete
265	299-485	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		1 3/8", "modern"
266	299-485	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		1 1/2", "modern"
267	299-485	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Unidentifiable	Hand Cut		incomplete, nail-like w large, flat roun hand made head
268	299-485	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Screw			1", ind't head, likely slot wood screw
269	299-485	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Wire			looped
270	299-485	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone			mid sized mammals
271	299-485	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone			mid sized mammal, butchered/sawn
272	299-500	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	unglazed ext'r, exfoliated int'r
273	299-500	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	unglazed ext'r w incised line, dark brown int'r
274	299-500	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	unglazed ext'r w band incised lines, dark brown int'r
275	299-500	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	unglazed ext'r, dark brown int'r
276	299-500	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	unglazed ext'r, clear speckled int'r
277	299-500	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Creamware	CCE	light cream
278	299-500	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware	PWE	undecorated
279	299-500	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Whiteware-indeterminate	XWE	b undecorated
280	299-500	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, other transfer	RWE	black, ind't pattern, likely landscape, stippled
281	299-500	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE	narrow bands of blue and white
282	299-500	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass			pale green, 1.05mm thick
283	299-500	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass			pale green, 1.15mm thick
284	500	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass			pale green, 1.4mm thick

285	299-500	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass			pale green, 1.5mm thick
286	299-500	2	Glass	Foodways	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown		colourless, curved
287	299-500	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Bottle	Mould blown		colourless, curved, neck of small mouth bottle
288	299-500	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		incomplete
289	299-500	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Hand Cut		1 5/8", rosehead
290	299-500	3	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		incomplete, "modern"
291	299-500	1	Ferrous	Activities	Stable/Barn	Horseshoe Nail	Cut		incomplete
292	299-500	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Sheet Metal			
293	300-500	7	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone			mid sized mammal, incl. 3 lrg mammal tooth frags, eroded
294	300-514	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	exfoliated ext'r, clear int'r glaze
295	300-514	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Hand Cut		incomplete, ind't head
296	300-514	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Hand Cut		3 1/8", irregular head
297	300-514	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Wire			thin
298	300-514	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut		incomplete, shank thru slot of 1.6cm wide flat strap?
299	314-500	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	exfoliated ext'r, med brown speckled int'r
300	314-500	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	dark brown glaze both sides, ext'r pitted, int'r striated
301	314-500	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Creamware	CCE	light cream
302	314-500	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Pearlware	PWE	undecorated
303	314-500	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE	undecorated
304	314-500	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	Refined White EW	RWE	undecorated, bell shape
305	314-500	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	ind't landscape pattern
306	314-500	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	ind't floral pattern
307	314-500	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tea Cup	Pearlware, polychrome	PWE	early palette, peasant-style floral, brown, green, blue

308	314- 500	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Wine Bottle	Mould blown	dark olive green, curved
309	314- 500	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut	incomplete
310	314- 500	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Hand Cut	incomplete, roseheads
311	314- 500	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut	incomplete, "modern"
312	314- 500	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut	7/8", fine head, "modern", possible picture nail
313	500	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Sheet Metal		

APPENDIX D: **PLATES**

Plate 1: Looking at water course bisecting study area

Plate 2: Looking at test-pit survey within study area

Plate 3: Looking at pedestrian survey of western most field within study area

Plate 4: Looking at findspots (clockwise from top left):

Plate 5: Looking at findspots (clockwise from top left):

Plate 6: Looking at placement of grid on Landing Site

Plate 7: Looking at controlled surface collection of the Landing Site

Plate 8: Looking at unit excavation of the Landing Site

Plate 9: Looking at surface tools from the Landing Site

Plate 10: Looking at (top to bottom): perform fragment from unit 301-490 and scraper from unit 286-500, Landing Site

Plate 11: Looking at pipe fragments from the Thompson Site

Plate 12: Looking at ceramic fragments from the Thompson Site

Plate 13: Looking at utensil fragments from the Thompson Site

Plate 14: Looking at nails collected from the Thompson Site

Plate 15: Looking at 2006 shovel test pit survey within fallow field/woodlot area

Plate 16: Looking 2006 test pit survey within holdout property fronting Dundas Street West

PLATE 1



PLATE 2



PLATE 3



PLATE 4

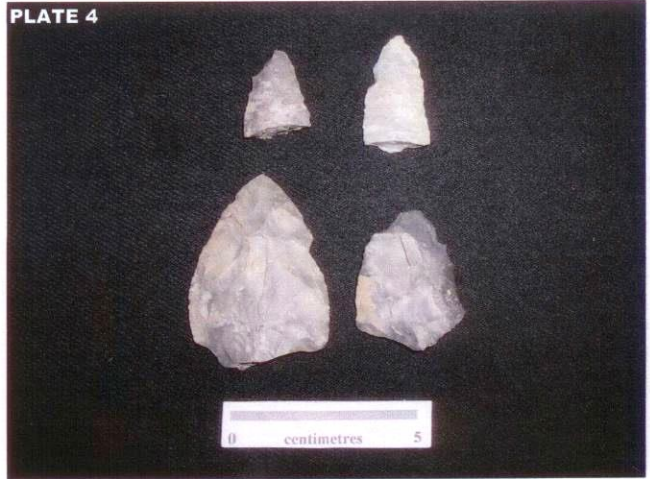


PLATE 5



PLATE 6







Plate 15



Plate 16

