

**Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 123 Regional Highway 47,
(Part of Lots 13 and 14, Concession 1, Township of Uxbridge, County of
Ontario), Now in the Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of
Durham**

Prepared by:



Licensee: Helen R. Haines
Archaeological Consulting Licence P124
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ORIGINAL REPORT
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 123 Regional Highway 47, Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham. The development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the archaeological assessment was done in advance of a plan of subdivision application.

A Stage 1 background study of the subject property was conducted to provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition in order to evaluate and document in detail the property's archaeological potential and to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey. A Stage 2 property assessment was conducted to document all archaeological resources on the property, to determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps. The characteristics of the property dictated that the Stage 2 survey be conducted by a pedestrian survey strategy as well as a test pit survey strategy in areas not suitable for ploughing

The Stage 1 background study found that the subject property exhibits potential for the recovery of archaeological resources of cultural heritage value and concluded that the property requires a Stage 2 assessment.

The Stage 2 property assessment, which consisted of pedestrian and test pit survey at systematic five metre intervals, resulted in the identification of two post-contact Euro-Canadian sites designated Site BaGt-47 (Scatter A) and Site BaGt-48 (Scatter B). Both sites represent mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian homesteads and/or farmsteads based on the range of the artifact assemblage. The pedestrian survey of Site BaGt-47 resulted in the collection of 158 artifacts from an area measuring approximately 110 metres northwest-southeast by 40 metres northeast-southwest. The pedestrian survey of Site BaGt-48 resulted in the collection of 148 artifacts from an area measuring approximately 90 metres east-west by 50 metres north-south. Given that greater than 20 artifacts in were recovered in each location that can date the sites prior to 1900, both Site BaGt-47 (Scatter A) and Site BaGt-48 (Scatter B) are considered to have cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI). These sites warrant a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment to further assess their CHVI.

Sites BaGt-47 and BaGt-48 have further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report recommends that further archaeological assessment of the sites is required in the form of Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessments.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	i
Table of Contents	ii
Project Personnel	iii
1.0 Project Context	1
2.0 Field Methods	8
3.0 Record of Finds	10
4.0 Analysis and Conclusions	17
5.0 Recommendations	18
6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation	20
7.0 Bibliography and Sources	21
8.0 Images	23
9.0 Maps	34

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager:	Dr. Helen R. Haines (P124)
Project Director:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly (R149)
Field Director:	Mr. William Moody (R1215)
Field Archaeologists:	Mr. William Moody Ms. Amanda Phillips (A1333) Mr. Tyler Besser Mr. Alexander Moore (R1365) Ms. Jackie McCowan Mr. Norbert Stanchly
Report Preparation:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly Mr. William Moody
Graphics:	Mr. Norbert Stanchly Mr. William Moody Mr. Pete Demarte (R1073)

INTRODUCTION

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). All licensees are to file a report with the MCM containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the MCM is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. **AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc.** confirms that this report meets ministry report requirements as set out in the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions an archaeological license.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

This section of the report will provide the context for the archaeological fieldwork, including the development context, the historical context, and the archaeological context.

1.1 Development Context

AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. was contracted to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 123 Regional Highway 47, Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham. The development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the archaeological assessment was done in advance of a plan of development application.

The legal description of the property is Part of Lots 13 and 14, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Uxbridge, Regional Municipality of Durham. It is located at municipal address of 123 Regional Highway 47, Township of Uxbridge. The property is approximately 24ha in total area, with approximately 20.4ha (85%) of that area consisting of active agricultural fields. The remaining approximate 3.9ha (15%) are made up of a woodlot in the eastern end of the property, as well as the location of the existing residential structure, outbuildings (barns), and gravel driveway in the north-central area of the property. The property is located on the southern side of Regional Highway 47, at the highways westernmost end. The highway exists as the majority of the property's northern boundary. A wooded area exists at the eastern boundary of the property, some of which also extends into the property. Another agricultural field exists south of the property.

Permission to access the subject property to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts was given by the landowner and their representative.

1.2 Historical Context

In advance of the Stage 2 assessment, a Stage 1 background study of the subject property was conducted in order to document the property's archaeological and land use history and present condition. Several sources were referenced to determine if features or characteristics indicating archaeological potential for pre-contact and post-contact resources exist.

Characteristics indicating archaeological potential include the near-by presence of previously identified archaeological sites, primary and secondary water sources, features indicating past water sources, accessible or inaccessible shoreline, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases, resource areas, (including food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry), areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes, early historical cemeteries, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site, and property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or a part of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as 'disturbed' or 'disturbance', and may include: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, and sewage and infrastructure development. Archaeological potential is not removed where there is documented potential for deeply buried intact archaeological resources beneath land alterations, or where it cannot be clearly demonstrated through background research and property inspection that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of an area. Where complete disturbance cannot be demonstrated in Stage 1, it will be necessary to undertake Stage 2 assessment.

The background study determined that the following features or characteristics indicate archaeological potential for the study area:

- The property is situated in the Oak Ridges Moraine physiographic region, which is a large region extending from the Niagara escarpment and forms the height of land between the Lake Ontario, Georgian Bay, and Trent River drainage basins (Chapman and Putnam 1984).
- The property lies on Woburn series loam and sandy loam, which are well draining soil types (Olding, Wicklund, and Richards 1956).
- The property is located in an area of historic settlement.

- The property is located next to an early historic transportation route. It is on the south side of Stouffville Road (modern Durham Regional Highway 47) (Map 3). The property is also approximately 300m northwest of the Toronto and Nipissing Rail Road.
- The property is located near a water source, an unnamed creek system approximately 20m east of the study area.
- There are six (6) known archaeological sites within a one-kilometre radius of the property, of which three (3) are within 300m of the property (BaGt-30, BaGt-27, BaGt-25).

In summary, there is archaeological potential within the property. Apart from the existing modern structures and associated driveway on the northern edge in the approximate centre of the property, the Stage 1 background study did not identify any areas of previously disturbed lands within the property that have severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources and have removed archaeological potential.

1.2.1 Pre-contact Period

The Precontact period began with the arrival of nomadic peoples with the gradual retreat of the glaciers approximately 12,000 years ago (Karrow and Warner 1990). Between 12,000 and 10,000 years before present, the Palaeo period was characterized by people that lived in small family groups, subsisting on large game and other fauna associated with the cooler environments of the period (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Archaic Period (10,000 - 2800 BP) - As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, Aboriginal populations adapted to these new environments. New technologies and subsistence strategies were introduced and developed. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that Archaic groups were involved in long range exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this time were to persist between Aboriginal groups until European contact. Archaic peoples became seasonal hunters and gatherers to exploit seasonably available resources in differing geographic areas. As the seasons changed, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources that were available during the fall and winter such as deer, rabbit, squirrel, and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas (Ellis et al. 1990).

The Woodland Period (2800 BP to AD 750) saw the gradual establishment of technological and social changes, especially the appearance of clay pots (Spence et al. 1990). Population increases also led to the establishment of larger camps and villages

with more permanent structures. Elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased began to take place. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was also taking place. The Late Woodland period is marked by the introduction of maize to Southern Ontario, ca. AD 700. With the development of horticulture as the predominant subsistence base, the Late Woodland Period gave rise to a tremendous population increase and the establishment of permanent villages. Social changes were also taking place and distinct clustering of both longhouses within villages (clan development) and villages within a region (tribal development). The Late Woodland groups that inhabited the Toronto area eventually moved their villages northward toward Georgian Bay. It was these and other groups in southwest Ontario that eventually evolved into the Aboriginal nations who interacted with and were described by French missionaries and explorers during the early seventeenth century (Williamson 2013).

1.2.2. Post-Contact History of the Regional Municipality of Durham and the Township of Uxbridge

The subject area lies within the current Township of Uxbridge, in the Regional Municipality of Durham.

The Regional Municipality of Durham was created in 1974 with the amalgamation of many different municipalities within the historic Ontario County, and the combined Northumberland and Durham Counties. The subject area is located within what was Ontario County which was itself established in 1851. This was a large county which included the townships of Rama, Mara, Thorah, Brock, Scott, Uxbridge, Reach, Scugog, Pickering, Whitby and East Whitby, as well as the town of Oshawa. The property exists at the westernmost edge of Uxbridge Township and Ontario County itself.

According to the Township of Uxbridge's official website: "The first settlers in the area [of Uxbridge Township] were Quakers who started arriving in 1806 from the Catawissa area of Pennsylvania. These two municipalities, which share a Quaker heritage, were twinned in 1982, and ongoing friendships have developed. The Uxbridge Friends Meeting House which overlooks the town from Quaker Hill was built in 1820, and is the community's oldest building. The Toronto and Nipissing Railroad arrived in Uxbridge in 1871, and for over a decade Uxbridge was the headquarters of the railway. Uxbridge became a village in 1872, and reached town status in 1885." The town of Uxbridge was eventually re-amalgamated with the township, along with Scott township in 1974, creating the modern Township of Uxbridge.

1.2.3 Past Land Use of the Property

The property consists predominantly of an agricultural field. In the approximate centre on the northern edge of the property exists a residential structure and outbuildings (a farmhouse and bards/sheds), as well as an unpaved driveway. On the eastern end of the property there is a small woodlot which is part of a larger wooded area to the east of the property. The property is roughly triangular in shape with the western half of its northern boundary curving to the south where it meets the southern boundary of the property. It measures approximately 900m at its longest (the southern edge), and approximately 435m at its widest (the eastern edge of the property). The total area of the property is approximately 24ha. The agricultural field accounts for approximately 20.4ha (85%) of the total area, the wooded area accounts for approximately 1.9ha (8%). The remaining 1.7ha (7%) consist of the residential structure, outbuildings, driveway, as well as the small unploughed areas in the steep corners of the property. Historically the property is located within Part of Lots 13 and 14, Concession 1, Township of Uxbridge, County of Ontario.

Historic Atlas Maps

Lot 13, Concession 1

J.H. Beers & Co.'s (1877) *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario, Ont.* indicated that the western half of Lot 13, Concession 1 (where the majority of the property is situated), was owned by a B. Stapleton. It depicts a structure in the approximate centre of this half of the lot, in the approximate location of the existing farmhouse. It depicts Stouffville Road (modern Regional Highway 47) transecting the lot, as well as the Toronto and Nipissing Rail Road outside of the lot approximately 300m to the southeast of the property.

Lot 14, Concession 1

J.H. Beers & Co.'s (1877) *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario, Ont.* indicated that the western half of Lot 14, Concession 1, was owned by a H. Hamilton. Only the northernmost tip of the property exists within the southeasternmost corner of the west half of Lot 14. This is the small area to the south of Stouffville Road (modern Regional Highway 47). There are two structures indicated in this half of the lot, the closest of which is approximately 350m northwest from the closest part of the property.

It must be borne in mind that inclusion of names of property owners and depictions of structures within properties on these maps were sold by subscription. While information included within these maps may provide information about occupation of the property at a specific point in time, the absence of such information does not indicate that the property was not occupied.

In summary, the Stage 1 background study indicates that there is potential for the recovery of pre-contact and post-contact Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the property. As it cannot be clearly demonstrated through the background study that there has been complete and intensive disturbance of the area, archaeological potential is not removed.

1.3 Archaeological Context (Section 7.5.8, Standards 1-7)

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (O.A.S.D.), an inventory of the documented archaeological record in Ontario.

Summary information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area was obtained from the MCM site database. There are six (6) known archaeological sites within a one-kilometer radius of the property (Table 1), of these there are three (3) known archaeological sites within 300m of the property (BaGt-30, BaGt-27, BaGt-25).

Table 1: Known Archaeological Sites within 1-Km of Study Area					
Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
BaGt-30	McAlpine	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	
BaGt-28					
BaGt-27	Granite Golf Club H4	Post-Contact			
BaGt-26					
BaGt-25					
BaGt-24	Granite Golf Club H1	Post-Contact			

The McAlpine (BaGt-30) site is registered as a Euro-Canadian homestead (Sutton 2004). It was first identified as an archaeological site in 2004. Described as being located inside of a large agricultural field, within 1767 artifacts post-contact artifacts were recovered, and 27 features were identified in an area approximately 45m x 31m. No specific dates are inferred. No further work was recommended for this site (Sutton 2004).

The Granite Golf Club H4 (BaGt-27) site is registered as a Euro-Canadian site (Stewart 1999). It was first identified as an archaeological site in 1999. Described as being a scatter of Euro-Canadian artifacts from the late 19th and into the 20th century including a variety of ceramics, window glass, a machine cut nail, a metal button, and others. It covered an area 40m x 40m. The location is along a road that led to a former land fill site,

and it is suggested that this site is due to illegal dumping of material along the route to that land fill (Stewart 1999).

The BaGt-25 site was identified as an archaeological site in 1999 (Stewart 1999). It is a described as a surface scatter (at the time of investigation the site was within a ploughed agricultural field) approximately 30m x 30m and was composed of artifacts from the 1850s and onwards including various ceramics with a variety of decorative techniques, glass, machine cut nails, and unidentified metals (Stewart 1999).

The property is situated in the Oak Ridges Moraine physiographic region. This is one of the most distinctive physiographic units of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). It is a large area, extending from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River, and forms the height of land dividing the Lake Ontario drainage basin from those of Georgian Bay and the Trent River (Chapman and Putnam 1984). It has a hilly surface typical of end moraines. For the most part the hills are composed of sandy and gravelly materials, though in some areas including around Uxbridge they are formed of till which protrudes above the sands (Chapman and Putnam 1984). In the past, the area contained a mixed forest of pine and hardwoods, with the white pines being sought out early and much of the area being cleared for agricultural purposes. The property is relatively level, at approximately 335masl throughout much of the area, a slight knoll raises to around 340masl at the approximate centre of the southern boundary (Map 1). The dominant soil type where the property is located is Woburn series loam and sandy loam (Olding, Wicklund, and Richards 1956). These soils are well-drained soil and developed from loam, calcareous till, and have few stones and boulders at the surface (Olding, Wicklund, and Richards 1956).

The archaeological fieldwork of the property was undertaken on April 25th, and 26th, June 1st, 2nd, and 5th 2023, under clear skies and in moderate to hot temperatures. No rain occurred during the fieldwork.

AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. is not aware of any previous archaeological assessments that have been conducted on or within 50 metres of the subject property.

There are no unusual physical features that may have affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features.

There is no additional archaeological information that may be relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork techniques or the recommendations of this report.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

This section of the report addresses Section 7.8.1 of the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. It does not address Section 7.7.2 because no property inspection was done as a separate Stage 1.

The entire project area was surveyed, except for areas identified as visibly disturbed.

As relevant, we provide detailed and explicit descriptions addressing Standards 2a and b.

The general standards for property survey under Section 2.1 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* were addressed as follows:

- Section 2.1, S1 -- All of the subject property was surveyed, including lands immediately adjacent to built structures within the property, as applicable.
- Section 2.1, S2a (*land of no or low potential due to physical features such as permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes*) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2b (*no or low potential due to extensive and deep land alterations*) - The existing house and associated outbuildings (barn, shed, etc.), and driveway.
- Section 2.1, S2c (*lands recommended not to require Stage 2 assessment by a previous Stage 1 report where the ministry has accepted that Stage 1 into the register*) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2d (*lands designated for forest management activity w/o potential for impacts to archaeological sites, as determined through Stage 1 forest management plans process*) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2e (*lands formally prohibited from alterations*) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S2f (*lands confirmed to be transferred to a public land holding body, etc.*) - n/a
- Section 2.1, S3 - The Stage 2 survey was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted excellent visibility of features.
- Section 2.1, S4 - GPS recordings were taken for sites BaGt-47 and BaGt-48, as well as a fixed reference landmark. The GPS coordinates of the datum location are recorded in Table 1 of the Supplementary Documentation. All coordinates were obtained using a Garmin eTrex 20 handheld GPS. No methods of correction were used. Accuracy of the reading was to within 3 meters for each point. The Fixed Landmark is a hydro pole located on the west side of the western entrance of the driveway of the property. *See Supplementary Documentation.*
- Section 2.1, S5 - All field activities were mapped in reference to either fixed landmarks, survey stakes and development markers as appropriate. See report section 9.0 *Maps*.
- Section 2.1, S6 - See report section 8.0 *Images* for photo documentation of examples of field conditions encountered.

A portion of the property was subject to a systematic pedestrian survey appropriate to the characteristics of the property. The pedestrian survey of the property followed the standards within Section 2.1.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

- Section 2.1.1, S1 – Actively or recently cultivated agricultural land was subject to pedestrian survey.
- Section 2.1.1, S2 – Lands were recently ploughed.
- Section 2.1.1, S3 – Ploughed lands were weathered by at least one heavy rainfall or several light rains to improve the visibility of archaeological resources.
- Section 2.1.1, S4 – Direction was provided to the contractor undertaking the ploughing to plough deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing.
- Section 2.1.1, S5 – At least 80% of the ploughed ground surface was visible.
- Section 2.1.1, S6 – Survey transects were spaced at maximum intervals of five metres.
- Section 2.1.1, S7 – When archaeological resources are found, we decreased survey transects to 1 m intervals over a minimum of a 20 m radius around the find to determine whether it is an isolated find or part of a larger scatter. We continued working outward at this interval until the full extent of the surface scatter had been defined.
- Section 2.1, S8 – Two archaeological sites were identified. The sites have been designated as BaGt-47 and BaGt-48. Once the extent of the scatters had been identified we conducted a controlled surface pickup (CSP) and collected all artifact types and diagnostic categories, including all refined ceramic sherds.

The subject property was subject to a pedestrian survey at 5m intervals, as well as a systematic test pit survey at 5m intervals appropriate to the characteristics of the property. Total area surveyed was approximately 23.08 hectares, of which approximately 89% was subjected to pedestrian survey while the remaining 11% subjected to test pit survey. The pedestrian survey and the test pit survey of the property followed the standards within Section 2.1.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Test pit survey was only conducted where ploughing was not possible or viable, as per Standard 1. Test pits were systematically spaced at standardized 5-meter intervals throughout the subject property identified as having archaeological potential. All test pits were at least 30cm in diameter. Each test pit was excavated by hand, into at least the first 5cm of subsoil and examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. No stratigraphy or cultural features were noted. Soils were screened through 6 mm mesh. All test pits were backfilled.

Section 1.3.2 of the 2011 MCM *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* outlines features that may indicate the removal or disturbance of archaeological potential.

Such features may include quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, sewage and infrastructure development, etc.

The property contains features which indicate the likely removal or disturbance of archaeological potential. These include:

- The footprint of the existing residential structure, associated outbuildings (barns, etc.) and possibly the unpaved driveway.

Areas of significant disturbance are documented by photos in Section 8.0 Images of this report.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

This section documents all finds discovered as a result of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property.

Two post-contact period sites, BaGt-47 (Scatter A) and BaGt-48 (Scatter B), were identified by pedestrian survey performed at standardized five metre transects. Site BaGt-47 measures approximately 110 metres northwest-southeast by 40 metres northeast-southwest. Site BaGt-48 measures approximately 90 metres east-west by 50 metres north-south.

A historical site is evaluated based on the quantity of the material encountered (>20 artifacts) and the presence of diagnostic artifacts which can be dated to specific date ranges throughout the nineteenth century. Historical artifacts are dated by both the material from which they are made, but also by the type of decoration and motifs that they exhibit.

A total of 160 artifacts dating to the post-contact period were found at BaGt-47, and 148 artifacts dating to the post-contact period were found at BaGt-48. The artifact assemblages of both are typical mid 19th century to early 20th century domestic contexts; Scatter B is the earlier of the two sites located on the property. Tables 2 and 3 below are representative of the artifact classes that were recovered at the sites.

Artifact Class	Qty.	% of Total
Foodways	79	50%
Unassigned	52	32.9%
Architectural	10	6.2%
Faunal/Floral	4	2.4%
Health	2	1.1%

Table 2: Artifact Class Frequencies: BaGt-47

Artifact Class	Qty.	% of Total
Other	12	7.4%
Total	158	100%

Table 3: Artifact Class Frequencies: BaGt-48

Artifact Class	Qty.	% of Total
Foodways	131	89.2%
Unassigned	16	10.1%
Architectural	1	0.7%
Total	148	100%

The materials recovered at both sites include ceramics, glass, and metal. A breakdown of finds by material type at each site is provided in Table 4 and Table 5 below.

Table 4: Artifact Material Type Frequencies: BaGt-47

Artifact Class	Qty.	% of Total
Ceramic	91	57.6%
Glass	59	37.4%
Metal	4	2.5%
Bone	4	2.5%
Total	158	100%

Table 5: Artifact Material Type Frequencies: BaGt-48

Artifact Class	Qty.	% of Total
Ceramic	131	88.5%
Glass	12	8.1%
Bone	4	2.7%
Metal	1	0.7%
Total	148	100%

Ceramics

Ceramic artifacts, especially those of the Foodways Class, are an effective diagnostic tool to be used in dating a site. This is because ceramics produced in the industrial-era follow a chronological progression in terms of ware types, styles, finishes, and patterns. In total 91 ceramic artifacts were recovered at site Scatter A, comprising approximately 57.6% of the total assemblage for that site. At site Scatter B, 131 ceramic artifacts were recovered, comprising approximately 88.5% of the total assemblage for that site. The following tables (Table 6, Table 7) present the frequency of diagnostic ceramic ware types recovered at each site during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey.

Ceramic Ware Type	Qty.	% of Total
Ironstone	66	72.5%
Porcelain	9	9.9%
Coarse Earthenware	5	5.5%
Refined Red Earthenware	5	5.5%
Stoneware	4	4.4%
Refined White Earthenware	2	2.2%
Total	91	100%

Ceramic Ware Type	Qty.	% of Total
Refined White Earthenware	100	76.3%
Ironstone	13	10%
Coarse Earthenware	7	5.3%
Pearlware	4	3%
Porcelain	2	1.5%
Stoneware	2	1.5%
Bone China	1	0.8%
Refined Red Earthenware	1	0.8%
Unidentified	1	0.8%
Total	131	100%

Refined White Earthenware (RWE)

Transfer-printed RWE ceramics did not become a relatively common sight on Canadian tables until the 1810s, even though they had been in production for at least three decades. They first appeared largely as tea wares, while dinner wares such as plates were not really seen until the mid-1820s (Kenyon 1995: 3-4). Common transfer-printed tablewares (1783-present) reached their peak during the 1830s and 1840s and enjoyed a revival again during the 1880s (Kenyon 1995: 12). Transfer printed tablewares, in general, began to decline in popularity during the 1850s in face of an increased use of white ironstone. Even though printed wares were generally costlier than some other decorative wares, domestic sites dating from the mid-1830s into the last third of the 19th century are often conspicuous by the diversity of transfer printed colours.

RWE at BaGt-47

RWE (n=2) comprises only approximately 2.2% of the ceramic assemblage and is the least frequent tableware recovered. It represents the earliest form of ceramic collected at

this site with a range of ca. 1800-present. One of the sherds is undecorated, and one was decorated with a blue coloured banding from an otherwise unidentified motif.

RWE at BaGt-48

RWE (n=100) comprises approximately 76.3% of the ceramic assemblage and is the most frequent tableware recovered at this location. It represents the second earliest form of ceramic collected at this site with a range of ca. 1800-present. Of the RWE recovered, nearly half are undecorated (n=46). The motifs represented amongst the remaining decorated RWE sherds include: blue transfer print in various styles (n=13), blue spongeware (n=8), blue shell-edge (n=7), pink spongeware (n=4), industrial slipware (n=4), green transfer print (n=3), black transfer print (n=2), brown transfer print (n=2), green hand-painted (n=1), as well as an additional 10 decorated sherds of unidentified motifs.

Ironstone

The term ironstone (aka. vitrified white earthenware) comes from “Mason’s Patent Ironstone China”, first patented by Mason in 1813 (Godden 1974: 204). Early ‘Stone Chinas’ were produced by several other potters during the first quarter of the 19th century as well, and were vitrified or semi-vitrified, heavy dense wares. They tended to be heavily decorated, usually with a combination of painting and printing, yet were faintly coloured to resemble Oriental porcelain. Most of the patterns were inspired by the East, and the majority were made before the 1830s (Collard 1967: 125-127; Miller 1991: 9-10). The ‘Ironstone’ ware that came to the Ontario market in the late 1840s evolved out of these earlier wares but were much less vitrified (Wetherbee 1980:6). It was expensive too, and only began to supplant RWE in terms of popularity during the 1860s.

Ironstone at BaGt-47

Ironstone (n=66) comprises approximately 72.5% of the ceramic assemblage at this location, making it the most commonly recovered tableware. It represents the earliest ceramic ware at this location. Of the ironware sherds recovered, the largest category are undecorated (n=26). The motifs represented amongst the remaining decorated ironstone sherds include: green transfer print (n=17), brown transfer print (n=9), flow blue (n=3), plastic decoration (moulded forms) (n=3), blue transfer print (n=1), industrial slipware (n=1), brown hand painted floral motif (n=1), as well as an additional 5 decorated sherds of unidentified motifs.

Ironstone at BaGt-48

Ironstone (n=13) comprises approximately 10% of the ceramic assemblage at this location, making it the second most commonly recovered tableware. It represents the

third earliest ceramic ware at this location. All of the ironware sherds recovered were undecorated.

Coarse Earthenware (CEW)

CEW have a widely ranging temporal range, and with a general absence of temporally diagnostic shapes and/or maker's marks, these ceramics were utilitarian and tend to be more indicative of function rather than date.

CEW at BaGt-47

CEW (n=5) comprises approximately 5.5% of the ceramic assemblage at this location. Of the CEW recovered the majority are undecorated vessel fragments (n=4), while the remaining piece is a fragment of brick.

CEW at BaGt-48

CEW (n=7) comprises approximately 5.3% of the ceramic assemblage at this location. All of the sherds are fragments of vessels, with (n=6) being slipped but unglazed, while (n=1) has a lead glaze.

Porcelain

Commonly recovered porcelains in North America are of the European Hard Paste type, a later type of porcelain that while produced in Europe earlier, did not become more common in North America until the late 18th to early 19th century and beyond.

Porcelain at BaGt-47

Porcelain (n=9) comprises approximately 9.9% of the ceramic assemblage at this location. Of the porcelain sherds recovered, (n=5) are undecorated fragments of tableware and (n=2) are fragments of a ceramic insulator. The motifs represented amongst the remaining decorated porcelain sherds include: plastic decoration (moulded) (n=1), and an unidentified motif with blue colouration (n=1).

Porcelain at BaGt-48

Porcelain (n=2) comprises only approximately 1.5% of the ceramic assemblage at this location. Both sherds are fragment of tableware and one of these sherds is undecorated, while the other as an embossed floral motif.

Refined Red Earthenware (RRE)

Similar to wares such as Coarse Earthenwares, RRE material spans a considerable time period and in the absence of particular diagnostic types, little can be said about the presence of these sherds. Both locations contained RRE: (n=5) sherds were recovered at BaGt-47 comprising approximately 5.5% of the assemblage at that location. Only a single sherd was recovered at BaGt-48, comprising less than 1% of the assemblage there.

Stoneware

Stoneware is a highly fired, hard, dense ceramic ware that saw use in Europe and North America over a considerable span of time. Stoneware recovered at BaGt-47 (n=4) were all undecorated sherds and therefore of little use for dating. At BaGt-48, (n=2) sherds of stoneware were recovered, while one sherd was undecorated, the remaining sherd has an Albany style slip which originated in New York in the first quarter of the 19th century and became widespread by mid-century.

Pearlware

Pearlware ceramics are the earliest form of ceramic tableware collected on the property and were only recovered at BaGt-48 where (n=4) sherds were recovered, comprising approximately 3% of the ceramic assemblage at that location. Pearlware has a date range of ca. 1780-1840 (Miller and Hunter 2001). All of the pearlware recovered was decorated consisting of the following motifs: blue transfer print (n=1), brown banding (n=1), and unidentified blue motif (n=2).

Bone China

A single sherd of bone china was recovered from the property, at BaGt-48, comprising less than 1% of the ceramic assemblage at that location. It is difficult to date with certainty, however it is decorated with a purple sprig motif.

Ceramic Assemblage Summary

In summary, many of the recovered ceramics at both BaGt-47 (total n=91), and BaGt-48 (total n=131) pre-date ca. 1900. Wares without distinct marks cannot always be dated beyond a generic date range, and as such it is not possible to suggest that the ceramics are exclusively from the 19th century. However, at BaGt-47 the absence of early ware types such as creamware or pearlware, and the relative abundance of ironstone suggests a date in the mid-late 19th century.

BaGt-48 contains earlier ware types than BaGt-47, such as pearlware. While this does not account for a significant portion of the assemblage, its apparent absence from the BaGt-47 site, as well as a higher proportion of Refined White Earthenware rather than ironstone suggests an earlier date for BaGt-48 in the mid-19th century.

Glass

Glass at Scatter BaGt-47

Glass (n=59) comprises approximately 37.4% of the total assemblage at Site BaGt-47. 56 of the pieces recovered are fragments of vessels, while the remaining 3 fragments are from the architecture class (i.e. window pane). The majority of the glass assemblage are from mould blown vessels of a variety of colours. Notable examples include a sherd identified as being from a 'Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's' medicine bottle from ca. 1880, a number of manganese glass fragments from ca. 1885-1915, and 3 'milk glass' fragments: opaque glasses of this type were produced from the mid-19th century (Maryland reference). The 3 window pane glass are thick, suggesting a later date for these objects as window glass tends to have increased in thickness through time (Kenyon 1980).

Glass at BaGt-48

Glass (n=12) comprises only approximately 8.1% of the total assemblage. No diagnostic glass objects were recovered, however the single fragment of architectural glass was thick, again suggesting a later date for that object.

Faunal

All recovered faunal artifacts were mammalian faunal remains except for a bivalve shell button. In total 4 bone artifacts were recovered at BaGt-47. 3 bone artifacts and 1 shell artifact were recovered at BaGt-48. In the absence of radiocarbon dating, and in cases where there are no visible cuts or other modifications, the presence of bone does not provide any reliable date range but speaks to the activities taking place at these locations.

Metal

Four (n=4) metal objects were recovered at BaGt-47, comprising only 2.5% of the total assemblage at that location. All of the metal artifacts recovered are ferrous alloy objects, two of which (n=2) are machine made wire nails. There was also a single (n=1) horseshoe of a style dating to after 1850, and a (n=1) button with a floral design likely dating to ca. 1840-1916.

Only a single metal object (n=1) was recovered at BaGt-48, comprising less than 1% of the total assemblage at that location. It is a bell, made out of a copper alloy, likely dating somewhere between the mid 19th to mid 20th century.

An inventory of the documentary record generated in the field is provided in Table 8.

Table 8: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Description
Field Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This report constitutes the field notes for this project
Photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 32 digital photographs
Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The report figures represent all of the maps generated in the field.

Information detailing exact site locations on the property is submitted within the Supplemental Documentation.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Site BaGt-47

Artifacts (n = 158) indicative of 19th and 20th century Euro-Canadian domestic occupation were found during pedestrian survey of an area measuring approximately 110 metres by 40 metres within the agricultural field adjacent to an existing house and barn on the south side of Durham Regional Highway 47, in the approximate location where historic mapping illustrates a structure as having been present. The site has been designated BaGt-47. The pedestrian survey did not reveal any patterns in the distribution of artifacts or groups of artifacts characteristic of a particular activity or use beyond typical domestic uses.

The artifact assemblage has greater than 20 artifacts that predate 1900. The most common materials recovered are ceramics and glass. The ceramic assemblage (n = 91) consists of primarily tableware within the Foodways class of artifacts. Ironstone accounts for the vast majority of the ceramics at this location, accounting for approximately 72.5 % of the ceramic assemblage at this location. The presence, and volume of ironstone wares, and the complete absence of earlier ware types such as creamware and pearlware suggests a date in the mid-to-late 19th century.

BaGt-48

Artifacts (n = 148) indicative of 19th and 20th century Euro-Canadian domestic occupation were found during pedestrian survey of an area measuring approximately 50 metres by 90 metres within the agricultural field approximately 70m south of site BaGt-47, in the approximate location where historic mapping illustrates a structure as having been present. The site has been designated BaGt-48. The pedestrian survey did not reveal any patterns in the distribution of artifacts or groups of artifacts characteristic of a particular activity or use beyond typical domestic uses.

The artifact assemblage has greater than 20 artifacts that predate 1900. The most common materials recovered are ceramics and glass. The ceramic assemblage (n = 131) consists of primarily tableware within the Foodways class of artifacts. Refined white earthenware (RWE) accounts for the vast majority of the ceramics at this location, accounting for approximately 76.3% of the ceramic assemblage at this area. While only accounting for approximately 3% of the ceramic assemblage, the earlier ware type of pearlware was also recovered at this location. The presence of pearlware, as well as an abundance of RWE rather than ironstone suggests a date in the mid 19th century; slightly earlier than BaGt-47.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters.

As a result of the Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment and in concordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, **AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc.** makes the following recommendation in regards to the study area:

1. The Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of sites BaGt-47 and BaGt-48 have not been completely documented and there is potential for archaeological resources of additional CHVI to be discovered at their locations.
2. Site BaGt-47 requires Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment to gather further data to determine if Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts will be required.
3. Site BaGt-48 requires Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment to gather further data to determine if Stage 4 mitigation of development impacts will be required.
4. The Stage 3 archaeological assessments of Sites BaGt-47 and BaGt-48 must be completed in accordance with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.
5. The Stage 3 archaeological assessments will begin with archival research in order to establish the details of the occupation and land use history of the rural township lot of which the study area was a part.
6. Given that both BaGt-47 and BaGt-48 are small post-contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of CHVI will result in recommendations to proceed to Stage 4, the Stage 3 test unit strategy will involve the placement of one-metre square test units at five-metre intervals across the site on a five by five metre square grid. The grid squares will be referred to by the intersection of coordinates of their southwest corner. Each test unit will be excavated stratigraphically by hand into the first five centimetres of subsoil. Each unit will be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil will be screened through wire mesh of 6-millimetre width. Following the initial unit excavation at

five metre intervals, additional test units will be placed and excavated, amounting to 20% of the grid total and will focus on areas of interest within the site extent, as per Table 3.1 of the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

7. No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the archaeological sites identified as BaGt-47 and BaGt-48 within this Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report prior to the acceptance of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM) of a report recommending that all archaeological concerns for Sites BaGt-47 and BaGt-48 have been addressed and that there is no further CHVI for this site.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment identified two archaeological sites requiring further assessment or mitigation of impacts and **it is recommended that further archaeological assessment of the property be required in the form of a Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment for each identified site.**

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d

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

Section 7.5.9, Standard 2

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

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8.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Conditions for test pit survey within wooded area.



Image 2: Conditions for test pit survey within wooded area. Note modern garbage deposit.



Image 3: Conditions for test pit survey at edge of wooded area.



Image 4: Conditions for test pit at edge of ploughed field and disturbed area.



Image 5: Disturbed areas around modern structures.



Image 6: Conditions for test pit survey, and disturbed area associated with Durham Regional Highway 47 and driveway of property.



Image 7: Conditions for test pit survey in lawn adjacent to existing residential structure.



Image 8: Test pit survey being undertaken in lawn area near to existing barn.



Image 9: Test pit survey being conducted adjacent to current residential structure.



Image 10: Pedestrian survey being undertaken within study area.



Image 11: Pedestrian survey intensification being undertaken.



Image 12: Conditions for pedestrian survey, western end of study area.



Image 13: Conditions for pedestrian survey, approximate centre of study area.



Image 14: Conditions of ploughed field allowing for good visibility during pedestrian survey.

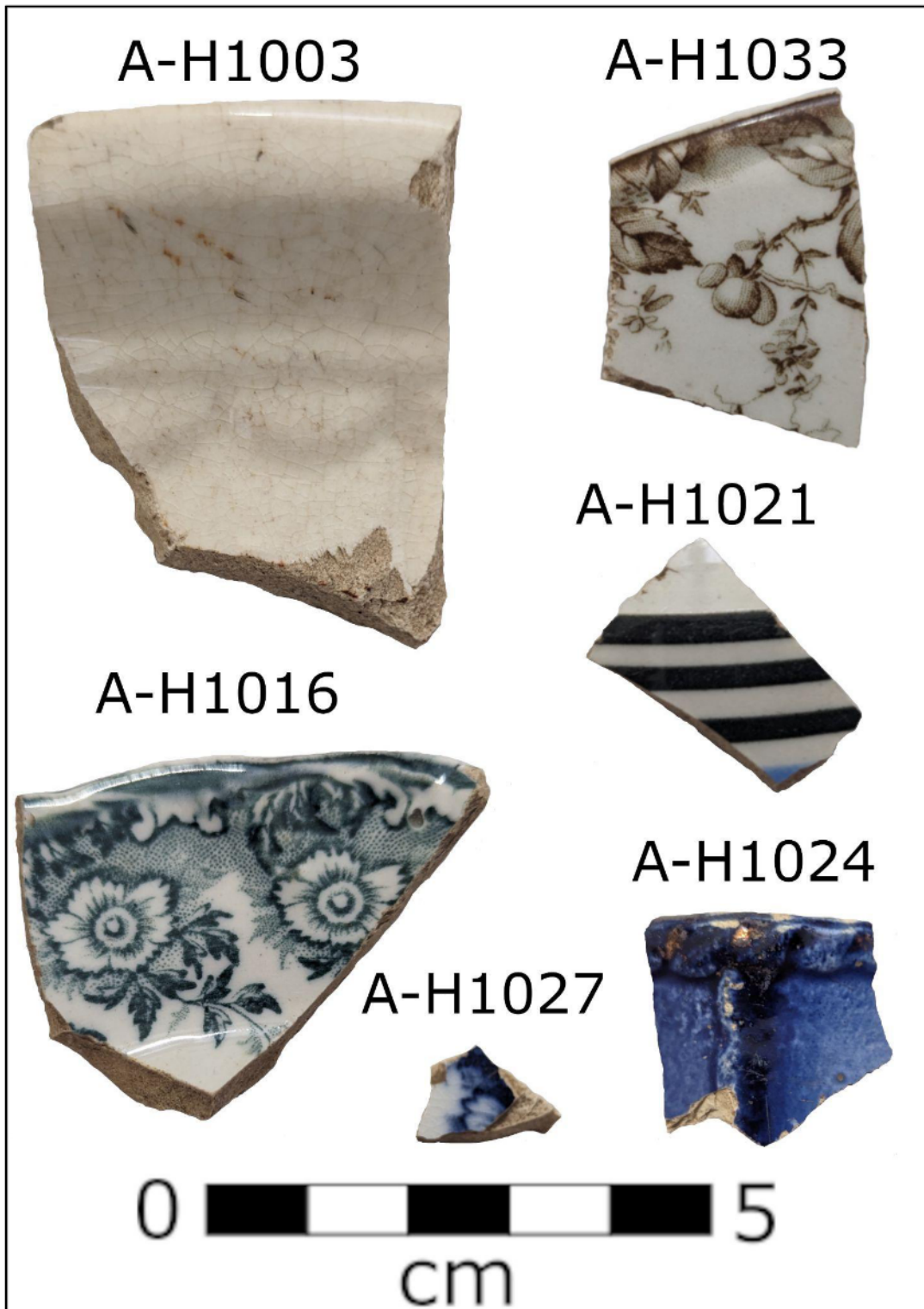


Image 15: Example of ceramics recovered from Site BaGt-47.



Image 16: Example of glass and metal artifact recovered from Site BaGt-47.

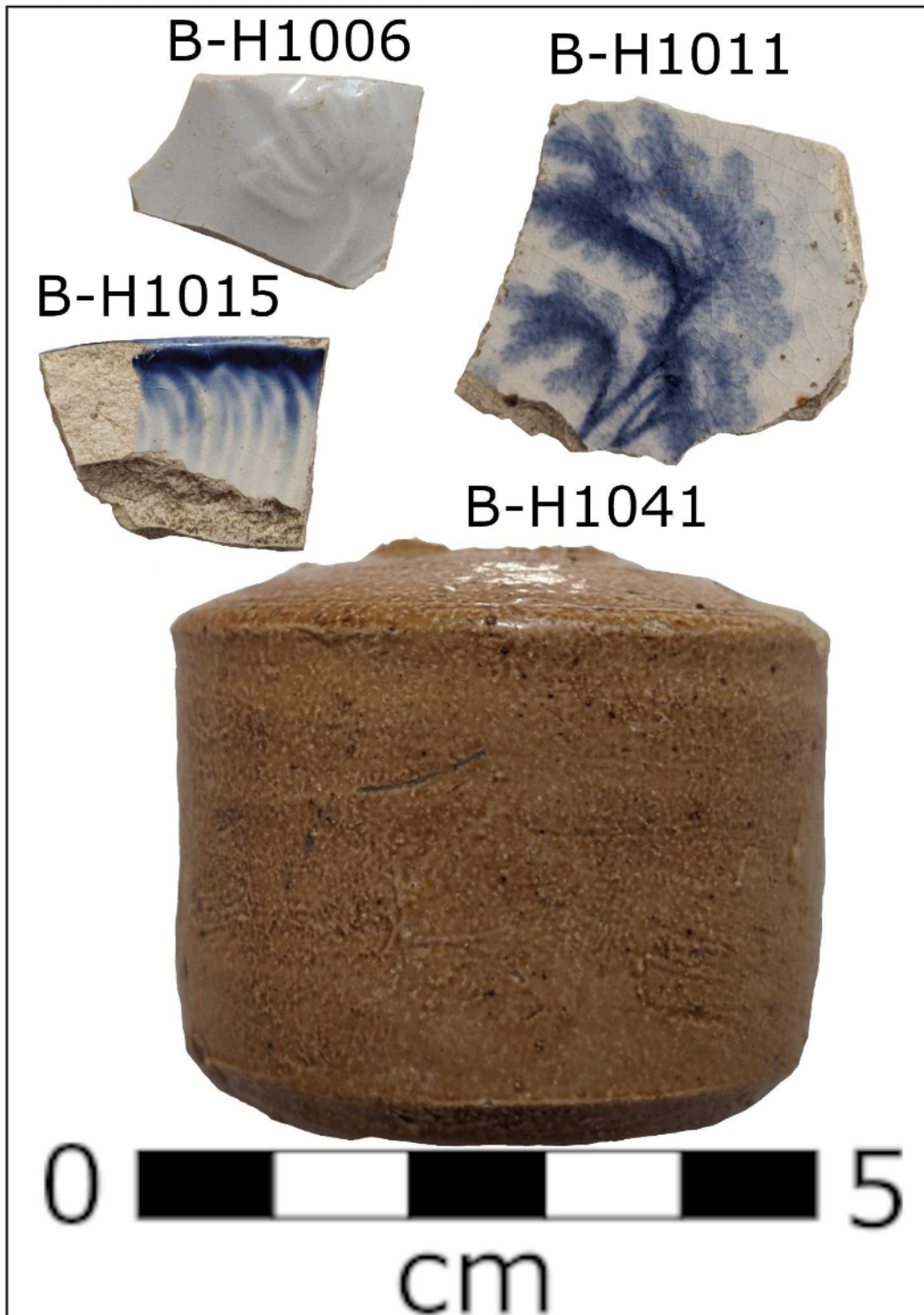
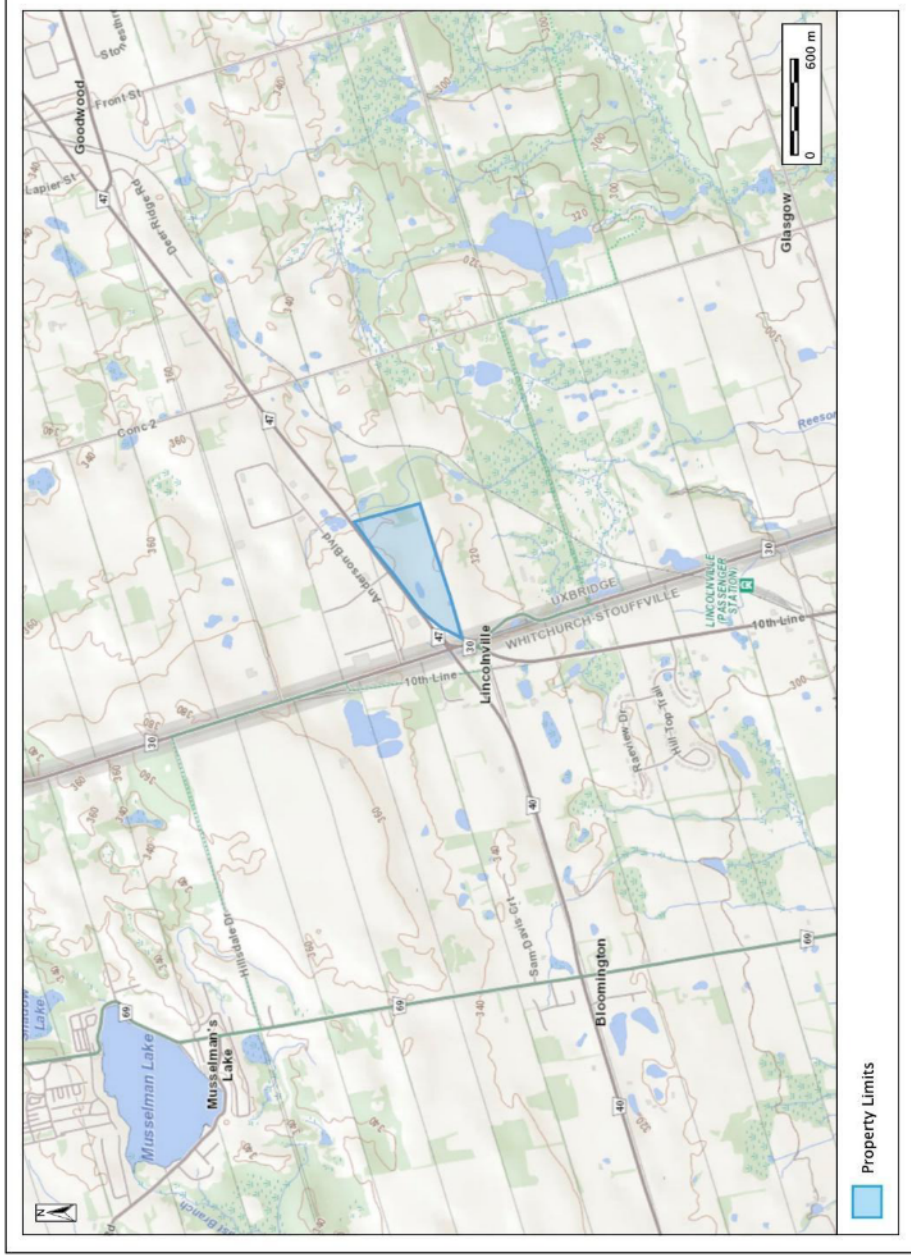


Image 17: Example of ceramic artifacts recovered from Site BaGt-48.



Image 18: Example of glass, metal, and shell artifacts recovered from Site BaGt-47.

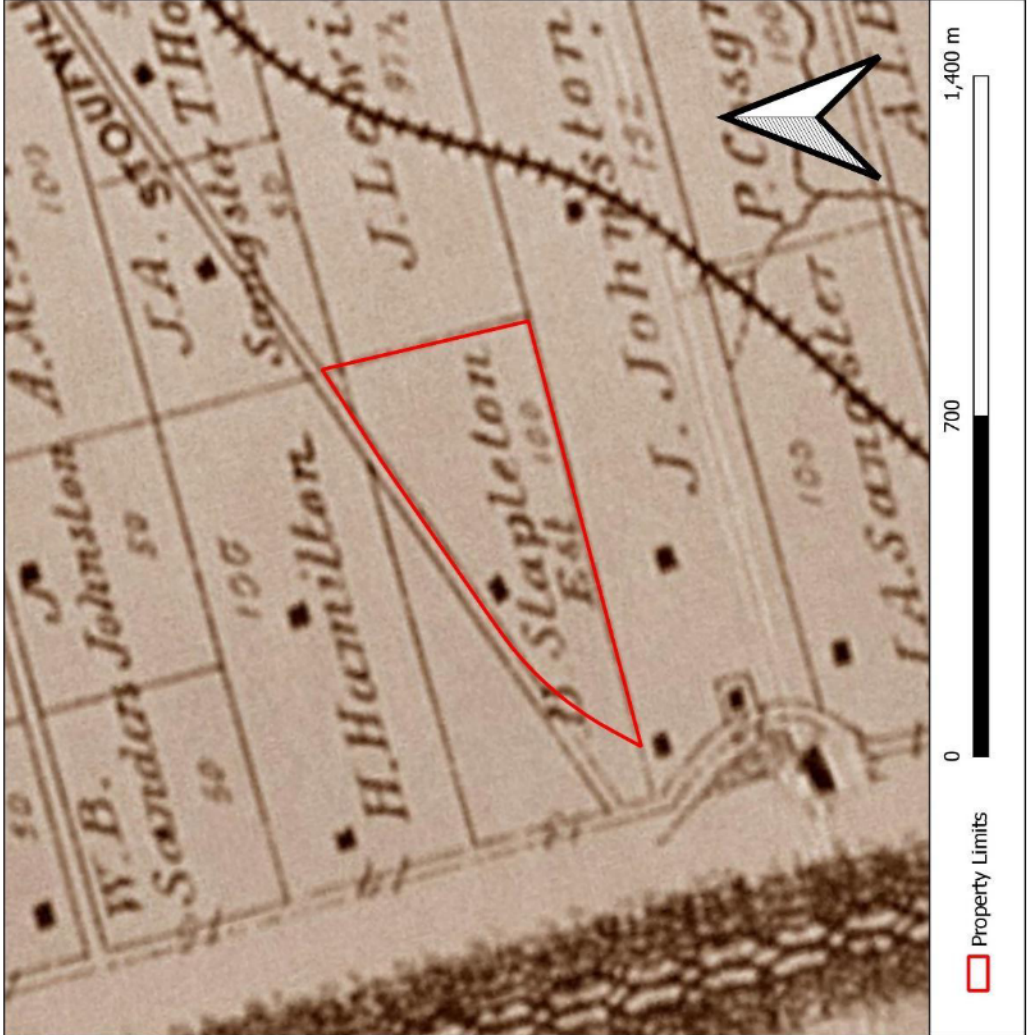
9.0 MAPS



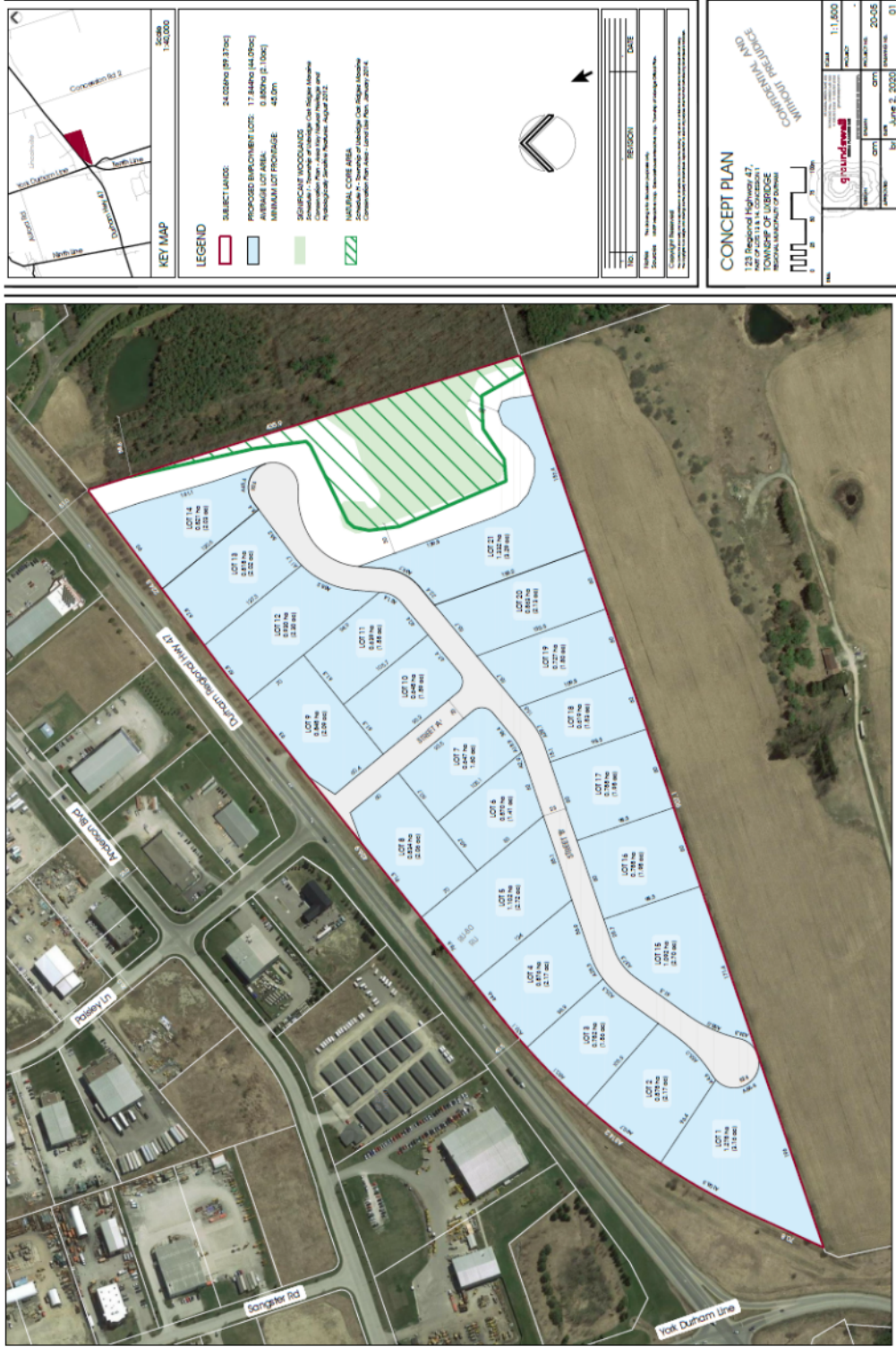
Map 1: General location of subject property.



Map 2: Subject property limits overlaid on aerial imagery (Google Satellite Hybrid 2017).



Map 3: Subject property limits overlaid on 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas (J.H. Beers & Co. 1877).



Map 4: Site plan concept of property (provided by proponent).



Map 5: Results of the Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment. See Supplemental Documentation for mapping of site locations.

Map 6: Shows location of Sites BaGt 47 (Scatter A) and Site BaGt-48 (Scatter B). See Supplementary Documentation for mapping of site locations.

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE SITE BaGt-47 (Scattered A)

Lot #	Prov	Qty	Material	Class	Object	Date/Attribute	Vare	Material	Colour	Comments
H1000	Surface	18	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Ironstone	IRN	Undecorated	White	Sherd, c.1840-1930
H1001	Surface	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Ironstone	IRN	Undecorated	White	Rim Sherd
H1002	Surface	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Ironstone	IRN	Undecorated	White	Base Sherd
H1003	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Holloware	Ironstone	IRN	Geometric/Paneled/Scalloped	White	Rim Sherd, c.1840-1850
H1004	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Holloware	Ironstone	IRN	Undecorated	White	Rim Sherd
H1005	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Holloware	Ironstone	IRN	Undecorated	White	Sherd
H1006	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Holloware	Ironstone	IRN	Grooved	White	Partial Handle
H1007	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Refined White Earthenware	RWE	Undecorated	Beige	Sherd Sherd, "Y.D.S", Possible Ointment Lid
H1008	Surface	1	Glass	Unid	Lid	Milk Glass	MG	Blue Tint	Blue	Lid
H1009	Surface	1	Glass	Unid	Unid Vessel	Milk Glass	MG	Undecorated	White	Base Sherd Late
H1010	Surface	1	Glass	Unid	Unid	Milk Glass	MG	Undecorated	White	Possible Lant Base Sherd Late
H1011	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Porcelain	PCR	Undecorated	White	Sherd
H1012	Surface	1	Ceramic	Unid	Unid	Porcelain	POR	Undecorated	White	Burnt Rim Sherd
H1013	Surface	1	Ceramic	Unid	Unid	Porcelain	PCR	Undecorated	White	Sherd
H1014	Surface	1	Ceramic	Hardware	Cabinet Knob	Porcelain	PCR	Undecorated	White	Partial
H1015	Surface	2	Ceramic	Electrical	Insulator	Porcelain	POR	Decorated	White	Partial, "WP 5", c.1960
H1016	Surface	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Ironstone	IRN	Transfer Print	Green	Floral Rim Sherd, c.1870-1900s
H1017	Surface	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Holloware	Ironstone	IRN	Undecorated	Green	Rim Sherd
H1018	Surface	9	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Ironstone	IRN	Transfer Print	Green	Floral Sherd, c.1870-1900s
H1019	Surface	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Holloware	Ironstone	IRN	Transfer Print	Green	Floral Sherd, c.1870-1900s
H1020	Surface	1	Ceramic	Unid	Holloware	Porcelain	POR	Undecorated	Black	Late Sherd
H1021	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Holloware	Ironstone	IRN	Industrial Slipware	Black/Blue	Annular Sherd, c.1780-1890s
H1022	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Holloware	Ironstone	IRN	Hand Painted	Brown	Flower, Late Sherd
H1023	Surface	1	Ceramic	Unid	Holloware	Porcelain	POR	Geometric	Caramel	Late Sherd
H1024	Surface	2	Ceramic	Unid	Holloware	Ironstone	IRN	Flow Blue	Blue	Paneled Gilded Rim Sherd
H1025	Surface	5	Ceramic	Activities	Holloware	Refined Red Earthenware	RRE	Undecorated	Red	Flower pot
H1026	Surface	1	Ceramic	Unid	Holloware	Porcelain	POR	Undecorated	Blue	Burnt Sherd
H1027	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Ironstone	IRN	Undecorated	Dark Blue	Floral Sherd, c.1802-1846
H1028	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Ironstone	IRN	Flow Blue	Blue	Sherd, Unid Pattern
H1029	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Ironstone	IRN	Unid Blue	Blue	Sherd
H1030	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Holloware	Refined White Earthenware	RWE	Undecorated	Blue	Banded Sherd
H1031	Surface	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Ironstone	IRN	Transfer Print	Brown	Floral Sherd, c.1818-1869

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE SITE BaGt-47 (Scatter A)

Cat#	Prov	Qty	Material	Class	Object	DateableAttribute	Ware	Motif	Colour	Comments
H1032	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Ironstone	IRN	Transfer Print	Brown	Floral Rim Sherd, c.1818-1869
H1033	Surface	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Holloware	Ironstone	IRN	Transfer Print	Brown	Floral Rim Sherd, c.1818-1869
H1034	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Holloware	Ironstone	IRN	Transfer Print	Brown	Sherd, Unid Pattern Brown Interior Sherd, Possible Flower Pot, Late
H1035	Surface	1	Ceramic	Activities	Holloware	Course Red Earthenware	CRE	Undecorated	Brown	Unid Vessel Sherd
H1036	Surface	3	Ceramic	Unassigned	Holloware	Course Red Earthenware	CRE	Undecorated	Caramel	Slip Rim Sherd, Late
H1037	Surface	1	Ceramic	Unid	Holloware	Stoneware	STW;	Undecorated	Brown	Slip Base Sherd, Late
H1038	Surface	1	Ceramic	Unid	Holloware	Stoneware	STW	Undecorated	Brown	Blip Sherd, Late
H1039	Surface	2	Ceramic	Unid	Holloware	Stoneware	STW	Undecorated	Brown	
H1040	Surface	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Brick	Course Red Earthenware	CRE	Undecorated	Red	
H1041	Surface	1	Bone	Unidentified	Unidentified					Unidentified Faunal
H1042	Surface	1	Bone	Unidentified	Unidentified					Unidentified Faunal
H1043	Surface	1	Bone	Unidentified	Unidentified					Unidentified Faunal
H1044	Surface	1	Bone	Unidentified	Unidentified					Unidentified Faunal
H1045	Surface	1	Glass	Foodways	Vessel	Unid Bottle	Mould Blown	Tooled	Green	Base Sherd, Possible Wine Bottle
H1046	Surface	3	Glass	Foodways	Vessel	Unid Bottle	Mould Blown		Green	Sherd, Possible Wine Bottle
H1047	Surface	2	Glass	Unid	Vessel	Unid Bottle	Mould Blown		Amber	Base Sherd
H1048	Surface	2	Glass	Unid	Vessel	Unid Bottle	Mould Blown		Amber	Sherd
H1049	Surface	1	Glass	Unid	Vessel	Unid Bottle	Mould Blown		Amber	Finish, c.1880-1890s Possible Medicine Bottle, Unid Finish
H1050	Surface	1	Glass	Unid	Vessel	Unid Bottle	Mould Blown		Amber	Base Sherd, "D", Late
H1051	Surface	1	Glass	Unid	Vessel	Unid Bottle	Unid		Blue	Sherd
H1052	Surface	1	Glass	Unid	Vessel	Unid Bottle	Unid		Blue	Sherd
H1053	Surface	10	Glass	Unid	Vessel	Unid Bottle	Unid		Aqua	Sherd
H1054	Surface	3	Glass	Architectural	Pane Glass	Unid Bottle	Mould Blown	Partial Maker's Mark	Blue/Green	Thick Sherd
H1055	Surface	2	Glass	Foodways	Vessel	Unid Bottle	Mould Blown		Aqua	Base Sherd "RE"
H1056	Surface	3	Glass	Foodways	Vessel	Unid Bottle	Mould Blown		Aqua	Base Sherd Sherd, Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's "SARS"APARILLA (the Blood Purifier), c.1880
H1057	Surface	1	Glass	Health	Vessel	Medicine Bottle	Mould Blown	Partial Maker's Mark	Aqua	Partial, c.1880 1890
H1058	Surface	1	Glass	Health	Vessel	Medicine Bottle	Mould Blown	Patent Finish	Aqua	Unid Embossed Decoration
H1059	Surface	1	Glass	Unid	Holloware	Unid	Mould Blown	Unid Decoration	Clear	Thick Sherd
H1060	Surface	4	Glass	Architectural	Pane Glass	Unid	Mould Blown		Clear	Sherd
H1061	Surface	8	Glass	Unid	Holloware	Unid	Mould Blown		Clear	Base Sherd
H1062	Surface	1	Glass	Foodways	Holloware	Possible Tumbler	Mould Blown		Clear	

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE SITE BaGt-47 (Scatter A)

Cat #	Prov	Qty	Material	Class	Object	DatableAttribute	Ware	Motif	Colour	Comments
H1063	Surface	1	Glass	Foodways	Holloware	Unid Bottle	Mould Blown		Clear	Base Sherd, Late
H1064	Surface	1	Glass	Unid	Holloware	Possible Lamp	Mould Blown		Clear	Rim Sherd Manganese, c.1885-1915, Possible Decorative Candy Dish
H1065	Surface	1	Glass	Unid	Unid	Unid	Mould Blown	Decorated	Purple	Sherd Manganese, c.1885-1915, Base
H1066	Surface	1	Glass	Foodways	Holloware	Possible Tumbler	Mould Blown		Purple	Sherd Manganese, c.1885-1915, Rim
H1067	Surface	3	Glass	Unid	Holloware	Possible Lamp	Mould Blown		Purple	Sherd
H1068	Surface	3	Glass	Unid	Holloware	Unid Bottle	Mould Blown		Purple	Manganese, c.1885-1915, Sherd 10 Holes And A Toe Clip, Post 1850
H1069	Surface	2	Ferrous	Activities	Horse Shoe	Machine Made			Iron	Complete Framing Nail, 1819 Onward
H1070	Surface	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nail	Machine Made Wire			Iron	
H1071	Surface	2	Ferrous	Clothing	Button	Machine Made	Stamped	Decorated	Iron	Flower Design, c.1840-1916

APPENDIX B: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE SITE BaGt-48 (Scatter B)

Lat #	Prov	Cty	Material	Class	Object	Data Attribute	Ware	Motif	Color	Comments
H1000	Surface	1	Ceramic	Unid	Hollowware	Ironstone	IRN	Undecorated	White	Partial Rim Sherd
H1001	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Hollowware	Ironstone	IRN	Undecorated	White	Rim Sherd, c.1840-1850
H1002	Surface	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Hollowware	Ironstone	IRN	Undecorated	White	Sherd
H1003	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Ironstone	IRN	Undecorated	White	Rim Sherd
H1004	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Ironstone	IRN	Undecorated	White	Sherd
H1005	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Porcelain	PKO	Undecorated	White	Rim Sherd
H1006	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Hollowware	Porcelain	PRO	Floral Embossed	White	Sherd
H1007	Surface	5	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Earthenware	RWE	Undecorated	White	Rim Sherd
H1008	Surface	41	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Refined White	RWE	Undecorated	White	Sherd
H1009	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Earthenware	P.R	Transfer Print	Blue	Sherd, c.1800-1835
H1010	Surface	11	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Pearlware	RWE	Transfer Print	Blue	Sherd
H1011	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Refined White	RWE	Transfer Print	Blue	Pastoral Sherd, 1819-1836
H1012	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Hollowware	Earthenware	RWE	Transfer Print	Blue	Rim Sherd
H1013	Surface	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Refined White	RWE	Shell Edge	Blue	Unid Rim Sherd
H1014	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Refined White	RWE	Shell Edge	Blue	Non in pressed Rim Sherd, c.1840-1850
H1015	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Earthenware	RWE	Shell Edge	Blue	In pressed Curved Rim Sherd, c.1840-1850
H1016	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Refined White	RWE	Shell Edge	Blue	Cracked Rim Sherd, c.1820-1830
H1017	Surface	2	Ceramic	Unid	Tableware	Earthenware	RWE	Shell Edge	Blue	Sherd
H1018	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Refined White	Unid	Unid	Blue	Possible Flow Blue Rim Sherd, Burnt
H1019	Surface	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Refined White	RWE	Unid	Blue	Rim Sherd
H1020	Surface	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Hollowware	Refined White	RWE	Unid	Blue	Sherd
H1021	Surface	4	Ceramic	Foodways	Hollowware	Refined White	RWE	Industrial Slipware	Blue/Brown	Annular Sherd, c.1780-1890s
H1022	Surface	8	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Refined White	RWE	Sponged Ware	Blue	Sherd, c.1820-1860
H1023	Surface	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Refined White	RWE	Sponged Ware	Pink	Open Sponge Sherd, c.1860-1935

APPENDIX B: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE SITE BaGt-48 (Scatter B)

Cat #	Prov	Qty	Material	Class	Object	Data Attribute	Ware	Motif	Colour	Comments
H1024	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Refined White Earthenware	RWE	Sponged Ware	Pink	Open Sponge Dark Green Banded Rim Sherd, c.1860-1935
H1025	Surface	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Refined White Earthenware	RWE	Transfer Print	Green	Sherd, c.1829-1859
H1026	Surface	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Holloware	Refined White Earthenware	RWE	Transfer Print	Black	Sherd, c.1785-1864
H1027	Surface	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Refined White Earthenware	RWE	Transfer Print	Brown	Sherd, c.1818-1869
H1028	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Fone China	EC	Strig	Purple	Sherd, c.1830-1850
H1029	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Refined White Earthenware	RWE	Hand Painted	Green	Sherd, late c.1850-1870
H1030	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Pearlware	PLR	band	Brown	Rim Sherd, c.1800-1835
H1031	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Earthenware	RWE	Panned	Green	Sherd
H1032	Surface	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Pearlware	PR	Unid	Blue	Rim Sherd, c.1800-1835
H1033	Surface	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Tableware	Earthenware	RWE	Unid	Blue	Sherd
H1034	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Holloware	Stoneware	STW	Alhany Slip	Brown	Base Sherd
H1035	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Holloware	Course Red Earthenware	CRE	Slipped	Beige/Red	Rim Sherd
H1036	Surface	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Holloware	Course Red Earthenware	CRE	Slipped	Beige/Red	Sherd
H1037	Surface	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Holloware	Course Red Earthenware	CRE	Slipped	Brown	Rim Sherd
H1038	Surface	2	Ceramic	Unid	Unid	Course Red Earthenware	CRE	Slipped	Brown	Sherd
H1039	Surface	1	Ceramic	Unid	Unid	Course Beige Earthenware	CBE	Clear Lead Glaze	Beige	Sherd
H1040	Surface	1	Ceramic	Unid	Holloware	Refined Red Earthenware	RRE	Slipped	Dark Brown	Rim Sherd
H1041	Surface	1	Ceramic	Activities	Holloware	Stoneware	STW	Salt Glazed	Brown	Partial, c.1880-1920
H1042	Surface	1	Glass	Foodways	Vessel	Possible Wine Bottle	W	Turn	Dark Green	Partial Base, c.1880-1910
H1043	Surface	1	Glass	Foodways	Vessel	Possible Wine Bottle	W	Unid	Dark Green	Sherd
H1044	Surface	1	Glass	Architectural	Pane				Clear	Thick
H1045	Surface	6	Glass	Foodways	Vessel	Unid Bottle	Unid		Aqua	Sherd
H1046	Surface	1	Glass	Unid	Unid	Possible Lamp	Moulded	Embossed	Clear	Sherd
H1047	Surface	2	Glass	Unid	Vessel	Possible Medicine Bottle	Unid		Aqua	Unid Finish Sherd
H1048	Surface	1	Faunal	Unid	Unid					Unidentified Faunal
H1049	Surface	2	Faunal	Unid	Unid					Unidentified Faunal
H1050	Surface	1	Faunal	Clothing	Shell	Bivalve			White	Possible Freshwater Mussel or Oyster
H1051	Surface	1	Metal	Activities	Sleigh Bell	Cu Alloy		Engraved Petal Pattern	Nickle	Complete, U Shank, c.1845-1920

