STAGE 3
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT of PROPOSED SOLAR FARM AREA, CONCESSION #2 LOTS 13, 14, 15 AND PART OF 16, UNITED COUNTIES OF STORMONT DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY, SOUTH STORMONT
INGLESIDE, ONTARIO

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SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was conducted for the property located in the Township of South Stormont on concession #2, lots 13, 14, 15, and part of 16, in order to determine the extent of archaeological evidence and nature of site for three locations identified in the stage 2 work and to complete a small section of stage 2 fieldwalking prior to the construction of a solar farm. The Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation was contracted by Terry Rasmussen of GENIVAR Inc. to conduct this work.

The study area was identified in the Stage 1 as having low to moderate potential for prehistoric and moderate to high for historic deposits. The Stage 2 investigation revealed no evidence of prehistoric deposits, likely due to the poor drainage and extremely wet nature of the study area however six historic artifact scatters were discovered. Of these, two artifact scatters contained early historic material (locus 1 and 5) determined to be of significance while locus 6 represents a c.1870s foundation and artifact scatter. Historical documentation contains evidence of post mid 19th century homesteads located near several of the areas (locus 1, 3, 4 and 6), although no historical documentation was uncovered relating to the artifact scatter found at locus 5. Locus 2, 3 and 4 were within the excluded cell communications tower area and not subject to further assessment.

During the Stage 3 investigations the three areas identified for assessment during the Stage 2 investigations were further inspected. Locus 1, locus 5, and locus 6 were test pitted at 5 m intervals and 1 x1 m units were excavated in order to determine the nature of the sites and limits to create buffer zones to preserve these sites from future development. Buffer zones were determined for both locus 1 and locus 6, but nothing of a significant archaeological nature was found at locus 5. It is therefore recommended that:

- A 10 metre buffer zone be created to preserve the site located at locus 1 from future development

- Locus 5 be cleared for development

- A 10 metre buffer zone be created to preserve the site located at locus 6 from future development

In addition, the following standard clauses regarding archaeological deposits are included:

- Should deeply buried archaeological remains be found on the property during construction activities, Ministry of Tourism and Culture (416-314-7148) should be notified immediately

  and

- In event that human remains are encountered during construction, both the

Ministry of Tourism and Culture (416-314-7148) and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services (416-326-8393) should be contacted immediately

INTRODUCTION

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was conducted for the property located in the Township of South Stormont on concession #2, lots 13, 14, 15, and part of 16, (approximately 57.7 hectares, 143 acres) in order to investigate the extent of archaeological evidence and nature of site for three locations identified in the stage 2 work and complete a small section of stage 2 fieldwalking prior to the construction of a solar farm. The Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation was contracted by Terry Rasmussen of GENIVAR Inc. to conduct this work. The study property is located to the north of the town of Ingleside in the Township of South Stormont (formerly Cornwall and Osnabruck), in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.

The study area is bounded on the north by the railway tracks, to the east by Shaver Road, which is the lot line between lots 12 an 13, to the west by the existing tree line between lots 15 and 16, and to the south by the underground pipeline and easement.

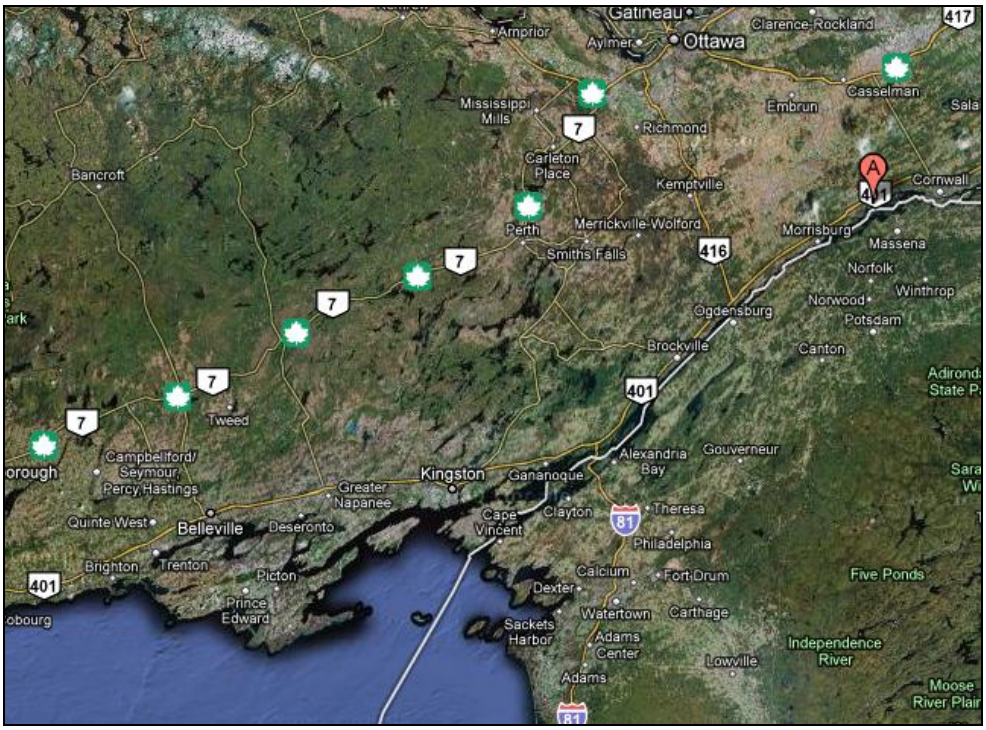

Figure 1: Regional location of the Study Area

The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was conducted by test pitting three areas defined by the Stage 2 Assessment at 5 metre intervals and excavation of strategically placed 1 x 1 units. In addition, a small area that was not ploughed during the Stage 2 Assessment was field walked at 5 metre intervals at this time. Work took place over 5 days from October 18th to October 22nd, 2010. The weather was sunny, slightly windy and chilly (5 to 10 degrees). An experienced crew of Ashley Gillen, Kylee Best, and Nadine Kopp conducted the test pitting under the supervision of licenced archaeologist Sue Bazely. Andrew Hill conducted the historical background research.

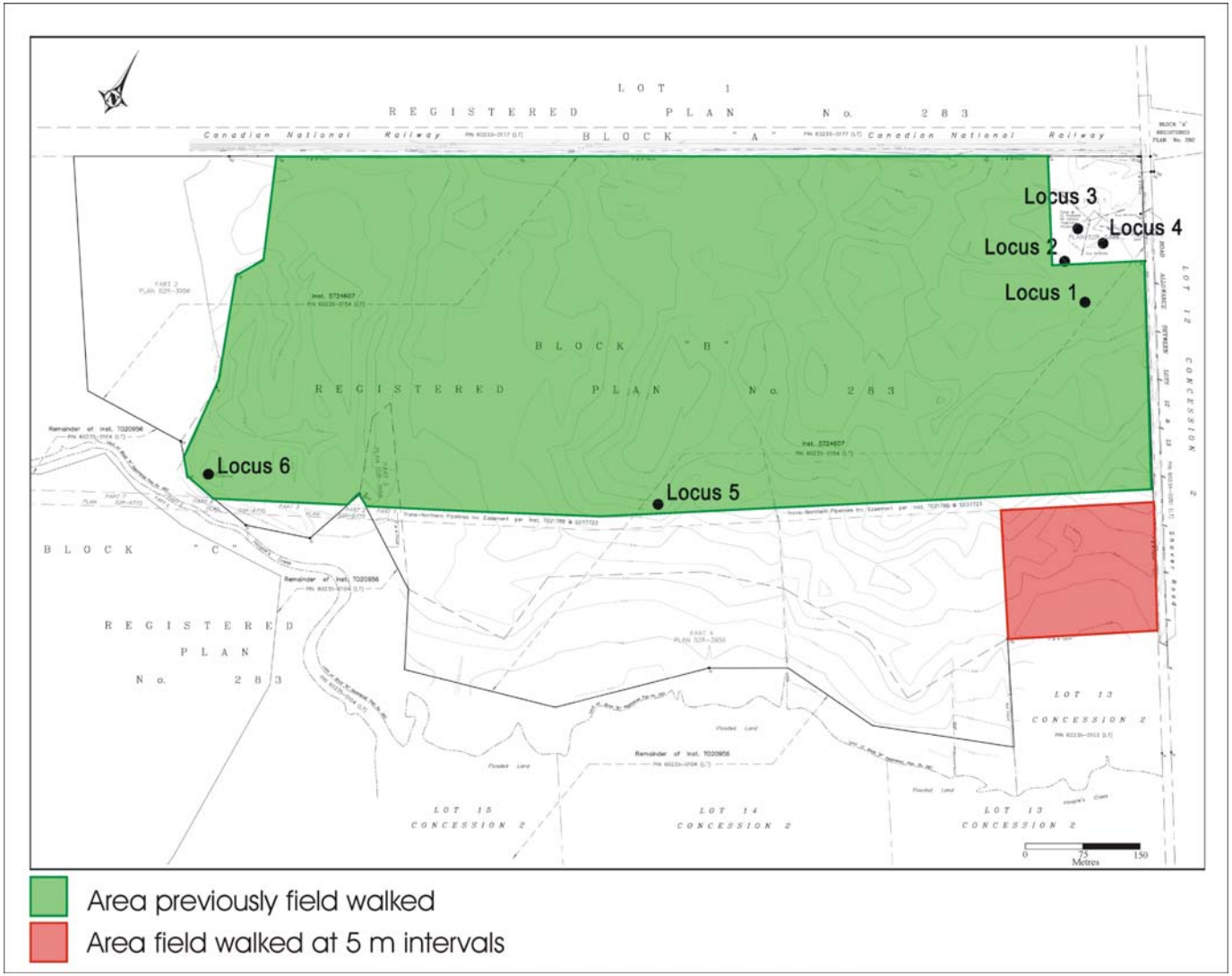

Figure 2: Map of Study Area showing development area shaded.

Figure 3: Locus 1

Figure 4: Locus 5

Figure 5: Locus 6

Figure 6: Area that was field walked

ENVIRONMENT

The study area of approximately 57.7 hectares (143 acres), is characterized primarily by ploughed fields with small patches of treed areas demarcating the edges of the property. The study area was low laying fields with heavy clay soils that were poorly drained with many marshy areas and several small ponds. It is located to the north of the town of Ingleside in the township of South Stormont (formerly Cornwall and Osnabruck), in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.

The study area is situated in the Glengarry Till Plain physiographic region, which is characterized by undulating to rolling surfaces that consist of long morainic ridges and a few well-formed drumlins together with intervening clay flats and swamps. The till has a medium texture and contains a high proportion of limestone mixed with Precambrian rocks from the north and from the sandstone of the Nepean formation at the base of Rigaud mountain in Quebec. Depth to bedrock is rarely over 30.5 metres (100 feet), and over much of the area the till is less than 7.5 metres (25 feet) deep.

The exceptional characteristic of the area is stoniness, as fields are either dotted with rock piles or bordered by stone fences. The clearing of this land required a large amount of labour and high-wheeled stone-wagons with steel tongs for clasping the boulders and windlasses to lift them. Wave action from the Champlain Sea, which covered much of eastern Ontario as early as 12,800 BP, built numerous bars of sand and gravel.

In its native state the St. Lawrence River in this area was characterized by numerous rapids, most of which was the Long Sault. Early on a number of canals were constructed to enable navigation. Eventually the St. Lawrence International Seaway was opened in 1959, which greatly altered the physical landscape of the area. Water levels were raised to that of Lake Ontario, flooding much of the low-lying land. Ten villages were flooded, and the communities of Long Sault and Ingleside were newly built to accommodate displaced residents of the flooded villages. The new shoreline is now adjacent to the till ridges, where a certain degree of erosion will take place (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 201).

Specifically, in the study area, apart from the drowned lands created by the flooding from construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway, other land disturbance interventions include an agricultural history with ploughing through the second half of the 19th century to the present day and the installation of an underground pipeline and easement. The apparent tributaries of Hoople Creek illustrated on the GENIVAR site plan most likely represents channelization of water from Hoople Creek for the purpose of agricultural irrigation. These do not appear on any of the historic plans or topographical maps of the area.

CULTURAL OVERVIEW

(partial excerpt from Bazely 1996, updated 2010)

Although the prehistory of Ontario extends as far back as 11,000 years (Wright 1972), during much of the last glacial period the area of modern day eastern Ontario was covered with ice, making the landscape inhospitable. There is little or no evidence of early prehistoric settlement in the immediate area prior to A.D. 500.

The Woodland Period (1000 B.C. - A.D. 1550) is characterized by the introduction of ceramics. Populations continued to participate in an extensive trade network that spanned much of North America. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex with some status differentiation recognized in burials. The Middle Woodland Period in most of eastern Ontario is referred to as the Point Peninsula complex, which extends into adjacent Quebec and New York State. The material culture of these people featured more refined ceramics than on earlier sites with decoration occurring as various forms of stamping applied in a number of ways. Towards the end of this period domestic plants were introduced to the region. This coincided with other changes including the development of permanent and semi-permanent villages, which were often enclosed with palisades. This area was most likely part of a territory utilized by the Huron who developed along the north shore of Lake Ontario. It was generally accepted that conflict between the Huron and neighbouring Iroquoian groups along the St. Lawrence River and the south shore of Lake Ontario probably discouraged the construction of permanent villages in the Kingston area. This theory has been reconsidered with the discovery and investigation of the Arbor Ridge Site. Located near the Collin's Bay Penitentiary, it represents a medium-sized village dating to A.D 1425 to 1450 (Adams 2002).

European contact with aboriginal peoples began in the 16th century with the visits of Cartier in 1534. Trading seemed minimal at this time as the country had little to offer Europe and trade in furs was not seen as a viable commodity until the end of the 16th century. At the turn of the century, the king of France authorized the colonization of New France in a concerted effort to monopolize the fur trade (Ellis & Ferris 1990).

In July of 1673 the French established Fort Cataraqui (later renamed Fort Frontenac), on the west bank of the mouth of the Cataraqui River. This was the first permanent European settlement in the region and included a small settlement and several Iroquois longhouses on the exterior of the fort. Fort Frontenac remained in French control throughout the subsequent seven decades of trouble with the Iroquois and with the British until the British finally captured it in 1758. The fort did not grow and prosper under the French, partly due to the continuing difficulties over control of the fur trade and partly due to the indifferent agricultural soil in the Kingston area.

In spite of having gained control of the Kingston area the British did not express interest in establishing settlements until the end of the American Revolution when the United Empire Loyalists chose to leave the newly established Republic and find new homes. The British did not encourage the Loyalists to settle in the present-day Eastern Townships, and the loyalists were not willing to live under the seigneurial system of land tenure

established by the Quebec Act of 1774. In 1783, Loyalists arriving by sea flooded the Atlantic colonies, and officials there did not think they could deal with more arriving from the northern States. Captain Grass, who was familiar with eastern Ontario from earlier trips, convinced Governor Haldimand that there was no better place to settle the Loyalists. Townships were surveyed and settled beginning in the spring of 1784. Kingston was the major settlement in this area. The first nine townships west of the seigneury of Longeuil (the most westerly of the established seigneuries in Quebec) were known as the Royal Townships. The next five townships, known as the Cataraqui townships, took up the area west to the Bay of Quinte. Townships were divided into Concessions and laid out into 200 acres lots. The original townships were numbered and later named for some of the fifteen children of King George III (1760 - 1820). The Township of Osnabruck was named after a title formerly held by Prince Frederick, son of George III, who at one time was Prince-Bishop of Osnabrück in Lower Saxony, and Cornwall was named for Prince Frederick's title as Duke of Cornwall.

PROPERTY HISTORY

The present study area is located in the Second Concession of South Stormont Township, formerly known as Osnabruck, Stormont County. It is bounded by the Canadian National Railway line to the north and the underground gas pipeline to the south, near Hoople Creek. East to west, the property includes Lot 13, 14, 15, and the east half of Lot 16. The majority of this land occupies the south 25 acres of the north half of each lot.

Figure 7: Location of the study area within southeastern Ontario (Google Maps, 2010)

On July 1st, 1958, flooding of the St. Lawrence River began as part of the St. Lawrence Seaway project. While the name "Hoople Creek" was adopted early in the 19th century, this waterway is in fact a substantial river to the south of the study area. The project involved the construction of a series of locks and navigable canals along the Upper St. Lawrence River, built to enable navigation through the rapids and dams concentrated between Montreal and Cornwall, Ontario. This flooding had a significant impact on Hoople Creek, increasing its size and flow significantly, and creating large areas of swampland adjacent to its new banks.

A 1976 Department of Defence (DND) map with the pre-flood course of Hoople Creek has been superimposed from a 1952 map (figure 9). While the course of the creek changed little after the flood, large areas of swampland were created, and an entire bay, or inlet, was created east of the study area.

The flood of 1958 changed the southern landscape of South Stormont considerably. Previously habitable land was drowned, and its inhabitants were relocated to newly created villages, such as Ingleside (originally called "New Town #1") and Long Sault (originally called "New Town #2").

Figure 8: Hoople Creek, facing west from Shaver Road (photo: Andrew Hill)

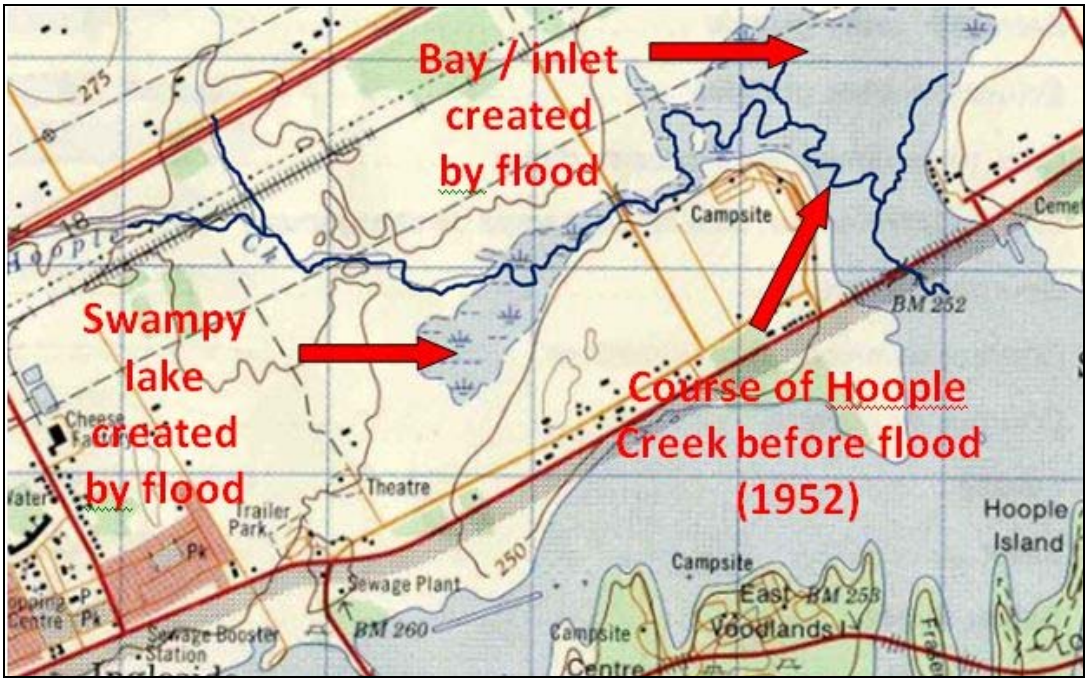

Figure 9: The course of Hoople Creek prior to the flood, superimposed on a 1976 map (Army Survey Establishment 1952 / Department of National Defence 1976)

Apart from widening Hoople Creek to the scale of a sizeable river, the northern shoreline of the St. Lawrence River flooded much of the first concession, coming nearly to the

lower edges of lots 13 to 16. As Clive and Francis Marin explain in their history of the county:

> Ontario Hydro decided to expropriate some 37,000 acres of land, 18,000 of which would be flooded or affect by the flooding. The rest was needed for quarries, railway lines and roads, town sites and work areas. There were 12,000 acres remaining, largely surplus to Ontario Hydro's requirements, but acquired mainly because to have neglected to do so would have left farms with uneconomic parcels of land (Marin 1982:26).

Property records show that the Ontario Hyrdo Commission throughout the 1950s acquired large amounts of lots 13 to 16. These acquisitions were made alternately by sales and, in some cases, expropriation. Some of the land acquired by Ontario Hydro was, as the Marins mention above, required for the construction of a railway line. Until 1958, the original Grand Trunk Railway ran through Concession 1, south of the study area and just north of the St. Lawrence River. When the tracks were flooded, a new line was constructed through the northern half of lots 13-16. That railway line now marks the northern boundary of the study area.

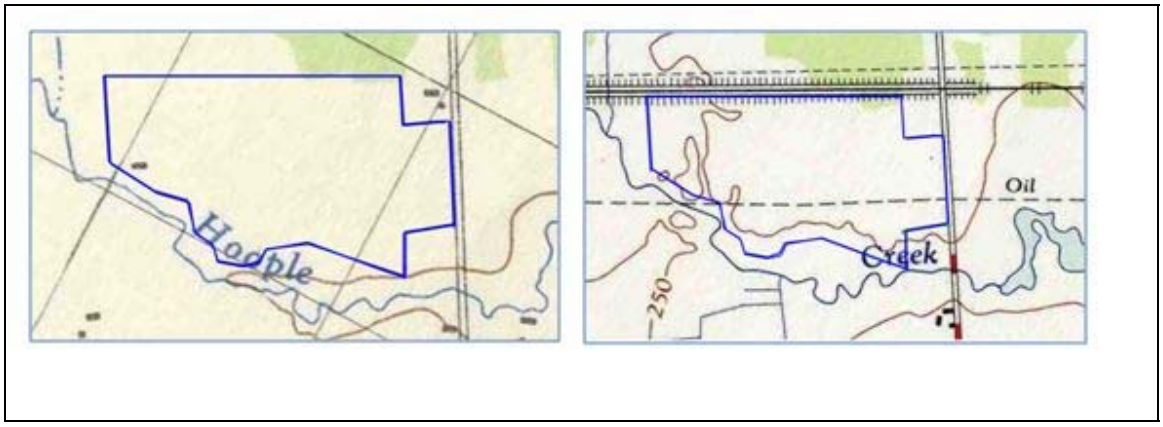

Figure 10: The study area in 1952 and 1959 (Army Survey Establishment, 1952 / Mines and Technical Surveys, 1959)

Federal topographical maps dated 1952 and 1959 respectively (six years before and one year after the flood) with the former showing only a single structure within the study area, on its southwest part. This building appeared to border the study area to its south, and had disappeared by 1959.

Ownership History

The history of these lots prior to the 1950s is relatively straightforward. In many cases a single family owned and farmed the same land throughout the 19th and first half of the 20th century. The property transactions that do occur often take place between family members, such as the transfer of land from parent to child. While this generalization applies to each lot in its entirety, this report is primarily concerned only with the south part of their northern halves (approximately 25 acres each). The ownership history of each lot has been detailed below. Reference will be made to the following two maps, County Atlases of 1862 and 1879 (figures 11 and 12 respectively).

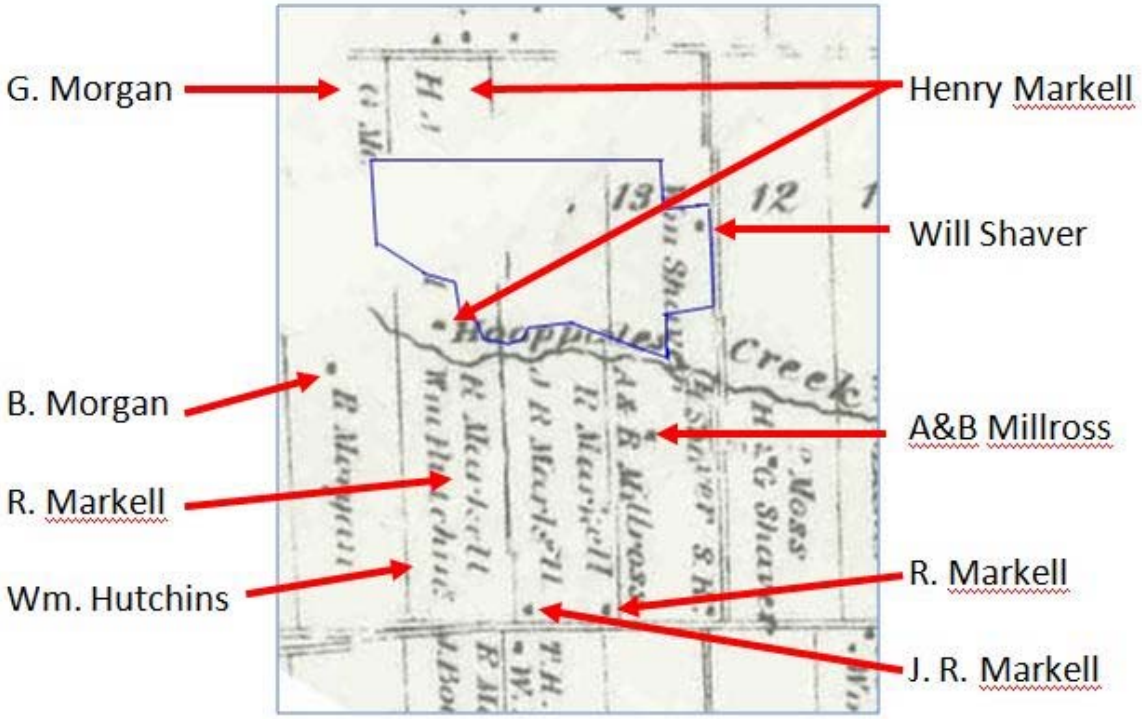

Figure 11: Owners of Concession 2, Lots 13 to 16 East, in 1862 (Walling 1862)

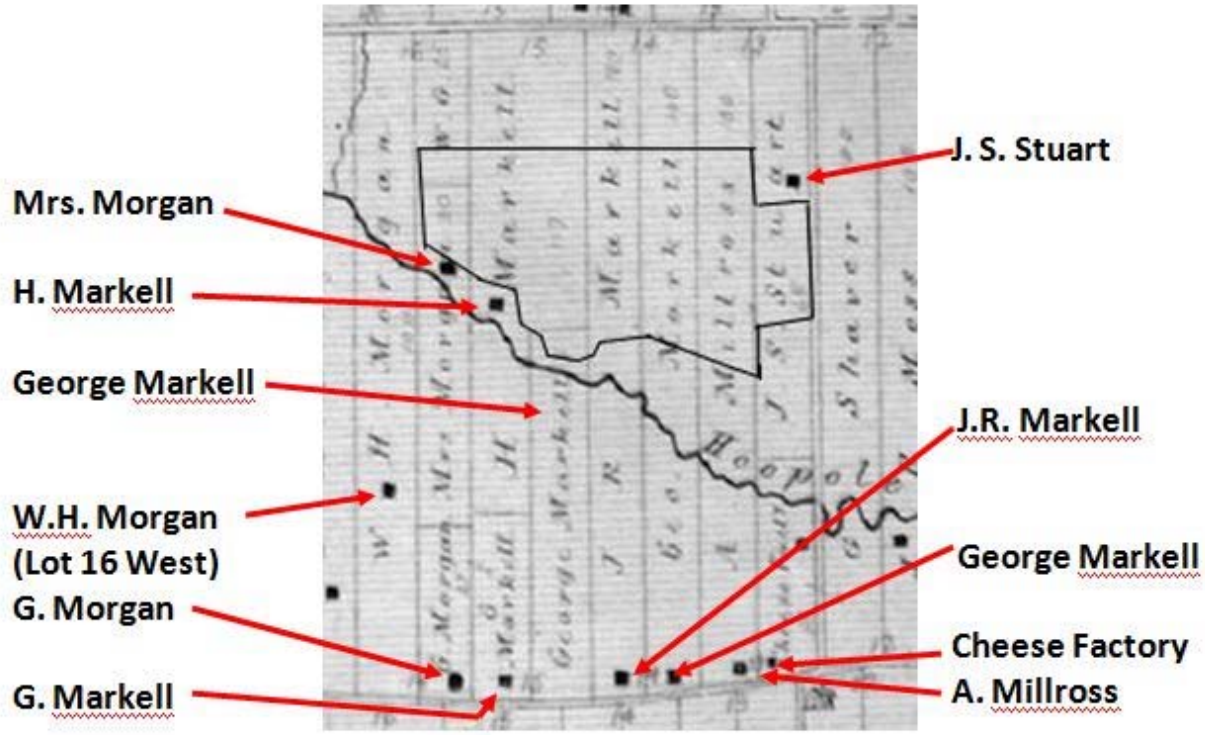

Figure 12: Owners of Concession 2, Lots 13 to 16 East, 1879 (Beldon 1879)

Lot 13 East – North Part

The patent for Lot 13 East was granted to P. Rudolph in 1803 and sold to Henry Shaver in 1814. The Shaver family owned all of the half-lot until the late 1880s. Will Shaver, who acquired the north 55 acres of the lot in 1863, was already listed on the 1862 map. The Shavers were a prominent family in South Stormont Township (then Osnabruck). The 1852 census lists 120 members of the family living there. Several members of the family are mentioned in John Graham Harkness' history of the county, but none in connection with the study area properties. Of Glen Shaver, born in Osnabruck in 1890, he writes: "… son of Alonzo T. Shaver who had belonged to an old U. E. Loyalist family of Dutch or German descent and who was for a time Reeve of Osnabruck." (Harkness 1946:496).

The land was purchased from George A. Stewart by Damon Deming in 1921. George Stewart was a descendent of Maria Stewart, who had inherited the land her father, Henry Shaver, in 1875. A J.S. *Stuart* is listed as the property's owner on the 1879 map. The Ontario Power Commission purchased the land from Ford Deming in the 1950s.

Lot 13 West – North Part

The patent for Lot 13's west half was granted to Morris Curry in 1797 and sold to Richard Markle in 1816. In 1824, it was purchased by McKenzie Morgan, who sold it to

Richard Bingham four years later. In 1837, it was purchased by Andrew Millross. Andrew is listed in the 1852 census as a 39-year old, Canadian-born, Presbyterian farmer. "A & B Millross" appear on the 1862 Map, with a residence south of Hoople Creek. Andrew was shown on the map of 1879, with a residence along the first concession road.

The property remained in the Millross family's possession until the 1944, when Arthur Brassard sold it to Thomas Racine. Brassard had married Mary Ann Millross before 1920. The Hydro Electric Power Commission expropriated some of the land from Brassard in 1955. A property-record entry from three years later shows that Brassard sold the entire half lot to the Commission for $28,000.

Lot 14 East (L14E)

All of Lot 14 was granted to John Mann in 1804, whom sold the lot to Richard Markell in 1838. In 1877, the east half of the lot was passed from Richard Markell to George Markell; and from George to Clarence in 1925. It appears to have been expropriated by the Power Commission in 1956.

Richard appears on the 1862 map, with a residence along the first concession road. A "J.R." Markell occupied a residence on the lot's west side at that time.

John and Eliza Markell acquired Lot 14's west half from Richard in 1897, and sold it to George Jacob Helmer. Helmer sold the property to John Brassard in 1903. Although difficult to read, a 1956 entry in this lot's property records appears to indicate that 90.8 acres of the half-lot's 100 acres was sold to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission in 1956. The Commission purchased the land from Victor Peever, who had acquired it from Brassard in 1943.

The 1879 map lists numerous Markell family members on lots 14 and 15 east. These are "George", "G." "H." and "J.R." Little is known of the Markells. Forty-five Markell family members are listed in the Osnabruck census of 1852. Of the 13 male family members over 18 year of age, 6 lived in the study area at the time. Two are listed as farmers and four as labourers.

Lot 15 East (L15E)

The east half of Lot 13 was granted to Henry Schnell (?) in 1815 and sold to John Markell (listed as "Markley") in 1824. John sold the north 45 acres of the Lot 15 East to Henry Markell in 1856, who sold it to John (Junior) in 1883. By 1937, it had been acquired by John Stanley, although an entry for this transaction does not appear in property records. Stanley sold the 45-acre parcel of land to Clarence Brassard, who passed it to Daryl Brassard in 1942. A strip of this property was expropriated for the new railway line in 1955. The remainder of this north part (at least) was expropriated in 1959. Part of its southern half remained in private hands.

Lot 15 West (L15W)
The patent for Lot 15 West was granted retroactively to James Henry Markell in 1938. Its first claimant, however, was a Loyalist named Peter Pruner. Pruner sold the half-lot to John Markell in 1825 and remained in the Markell family until the mid-1950s.

The 1862 map shows that Henry Markell, who acquired the property from John Markell in 1856, owned a structure on the property, located just north of Hoople Creek. The same building appears on the 1879 map. It was removed by 1909, according to a federal topographical map of that year.

Lot 16 East (L16E)
The patent for L16E was granted to Kenzie Morgan in 1803. Members of the Morgan family owned the property until 1868. In 1836, it was passed to William Morgan and to Gilbert Morgan in 1847. Gilbert willed the land to his children, Gilbert, Rodney, and Dianna, in 1867. Between 1868 and 1892 the entire half lot was sold-off to William Colquhoun. Colquhoun sold the property to Thomas Sanderson in 1910, whom sold it to William Robinson in 1917. The Power Commission purchased the entire half-lot in 1955.

G. Morgan and B. Morgan appear as the owners of Lot 16 on the 1862 map. It is unfortunate that precisely this section of the map has been damaged, for it would show whether or not a structure, located north of Hoople Creek, and likely the original building whose foundation is discussed above, had been erected by that time. It does appear on the 1879 map, when that part of the lot was owned by Dianna Morgan ("Mrs. Morgan"). Dianna mortgaged the centre 50 acres of the half-lot two separate times: in 1876 and 1880 respectively. It is possible that these mortgages – acquired 9 and 13 years after she acquired the land – were related to this building.

Heritage Structures
Only three buildings that appear on the 1862 and 1879 maps are relevant to this study but none of these are extant. One appears on the east half of lot 13. In 1862, it belonged to Will Shaver, whose family name now identifies the road between lots 12 and 13. The Shaver building appears to be located south of the building on the same road, which appears on the 1879 map, belonging to J. S. Stuart. However, accounting for errors in scale – particularly with respect to the 1862 map, which has been greatly enlarged – these maps may be referring to the same building. If so, the structure would most likely have been a typical residential farmhouse. The building, or buildings, was demolished by 1909.

Two buildings, just north of Hoople Creek, appear on the 1879 map. The Markell family building, located on the west half of Lot 15, also appears on the 1862 map. The map has been damaged so it is not clear whether the adjacent Morgan family building, on Lot 16 East had been erected by 1862. It too is depicted on the 1879 map. In both cases the location of these buildings suggests a connection to Hoople Creek. While it is tempting to speculate that one structure or the other had been employed as a mill, no documentary

evidence has been found to support that conclusion. The maps themselves do not identify the buildings as such, nor do property records give any indication of their uses. The Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry histories referenced above do not identify any mills, or related industries, in such close proximity to the study area. It is possible that the occupants of these buildings took advantage of Hoople Creek for transportation, rather than industrial, purposes.

Only four historic events stand outside of the traditional agricultural use of lots 13 to 16 East in the Second Concession of South Stormont:

1. The creation of the St. Lawrence Seaway, which resulted in the flooding of the first concession, the broadening of Hoople Creek, and the creation of adjacent marshlands.

2. The installation of an underground pipeline through the study area properties in 1952. Property records list agreements between each owner and the Trans-Northern Pipeline Company.

3. The acquisition, by sale or expropriation, of land by the Ontario Hydro Commission, as discussed above.

4. The creation of the Stormont County stretch of Highway 401, along the north part of each lot, outside of the study area.

The nearest historic use of land related to industry and production involved the sale of a small section of Lot 13 East, well outside of the study area. In 1876, Henry Shaver sold an 8 x 10 rod (40.2 x 50.3 metres) parcel of this half-lot, along the concession road, to the Dickenson Landing Cheese Manufacturing Company. This factory is identified on the 1879 map. It was sold to the Wales Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company in 1896.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

There is a large amount of information that has been published on the history and development of Cornwall and the surrounding Townships. These include *Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, A History: 1784 – 1945, Illustrated historical atlas of the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Ontario,* and *From Royal Township To Industrial City: Cornwall 1784-1984.*

The study property exhibits several indicators for archaeological potential including proximity to natural resources and two registered archaeological sites. There is considerable potential for prehistoric occupations for any areas within 300 metres of a major watercourse and within 200 metres of a minor watercourse. The study property is located within this range as Hoople Creek meanders directly south of the property, the farthest distance to the creek is only just over 100 m.

Upon consultation with the Ministry of Culture's sites database it was found that two registered archaeological sites are located to the south west of the study property within a radius of 2 km. The first is BfFr-3 Wagner Island that consisted of chert and quartzite flakes, and un-worked animal bone but was destroyed by flooding and construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. The second site is BfFr-4 that consisted of a single find spot of one flake among lots of fire-cracked rocks, however it was also destroyed by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The study area contains a low to moderate potential for prehistoric deposits due to the close proximity to Hoople Creek to the south of the property and the proximity to two registered archaeological sites. However, based on the proximity of the registered sites to the St. Lawrence River and the drowned land surrounding Hoople Creek due to the construction of the Seaway, it is less likely that prehistoric deposits will exist in the study area. The study area contains medium to high potential for historical deposits, however due to the late date of the few historic structures that existed in the study area, most dating to 1860 or later, they are not determined to be significant. There are no extant remains.

The stage 2 assessment identified six locations that contained artifact scatters, three of which were identified for further investigation through stage 3. One scatter was associated with a stone foundation while the other was not determined to relate to a structure.

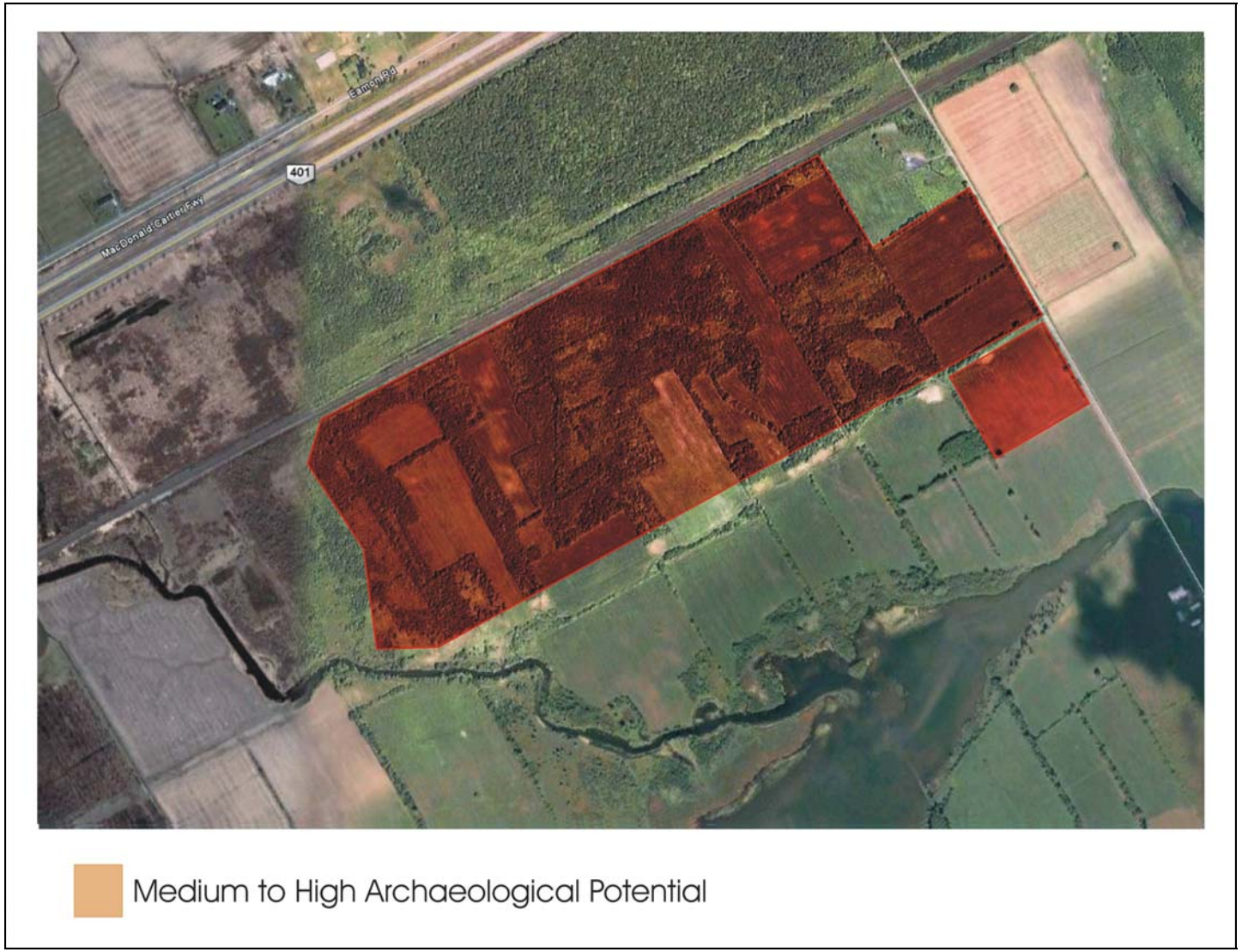

Figure 13: Historical Site Archaeological Potential Map

METHODOLOGY

A crew of three field technicians and a licensed archaeologist from the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation conducted the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment between October 18th and 22nd 2010. The weather was crisp and sunny, with temperatures between 5 and 10°C. Permission was received from the property owner prior to the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment.

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment identified three areas for further study. These were locus 1, locus 5, and locus 6 (Figure 14). At these three areas test pits were excavated at five metre intervals to determine the extent of the sites. This procedure was selected due to the extremely heavy and wet nature of the clay soils. Strategically located 1 x 1 metre units were excavated at all three assessed areas. All soil was screened through 6mm mesh screens and artifacts were collected and assigned to their specific provenience.

The archaeological units opened for the current project were excavated using the Parks Canada classification system where each distinct area is given an operation number, each excavation unit, or sub-operation, within the operation is given a letter designation and each lot within the sub-operation receives a number. Thus 105B3 refers to operation 105, suboperation B, lot 3 (the letters I and O not being used in the Parks Canada system as they are too easily confused with the numbers 1 and 0). Locus 1 was assigned the operation number 1 for all the test pits and 9 for all the 1x1 m excavation units (Figure 16). Locus 5 was assigned the operation number 5 for all the test pits and 8 for all the 1x1 m excavation units (Figure 17, Figure 1). Locus 6 was assigned the operation number 6 for all the test pits and 7 for all the 1x1 m excavation units (Figure 19).

A 0.03 km^2 portion of the study area located in the south-east corner could not be field walked during the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment due to the fact that it was not ploughed. Field walking of this area was completed during the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment in 5 metre transects (Figure 20).

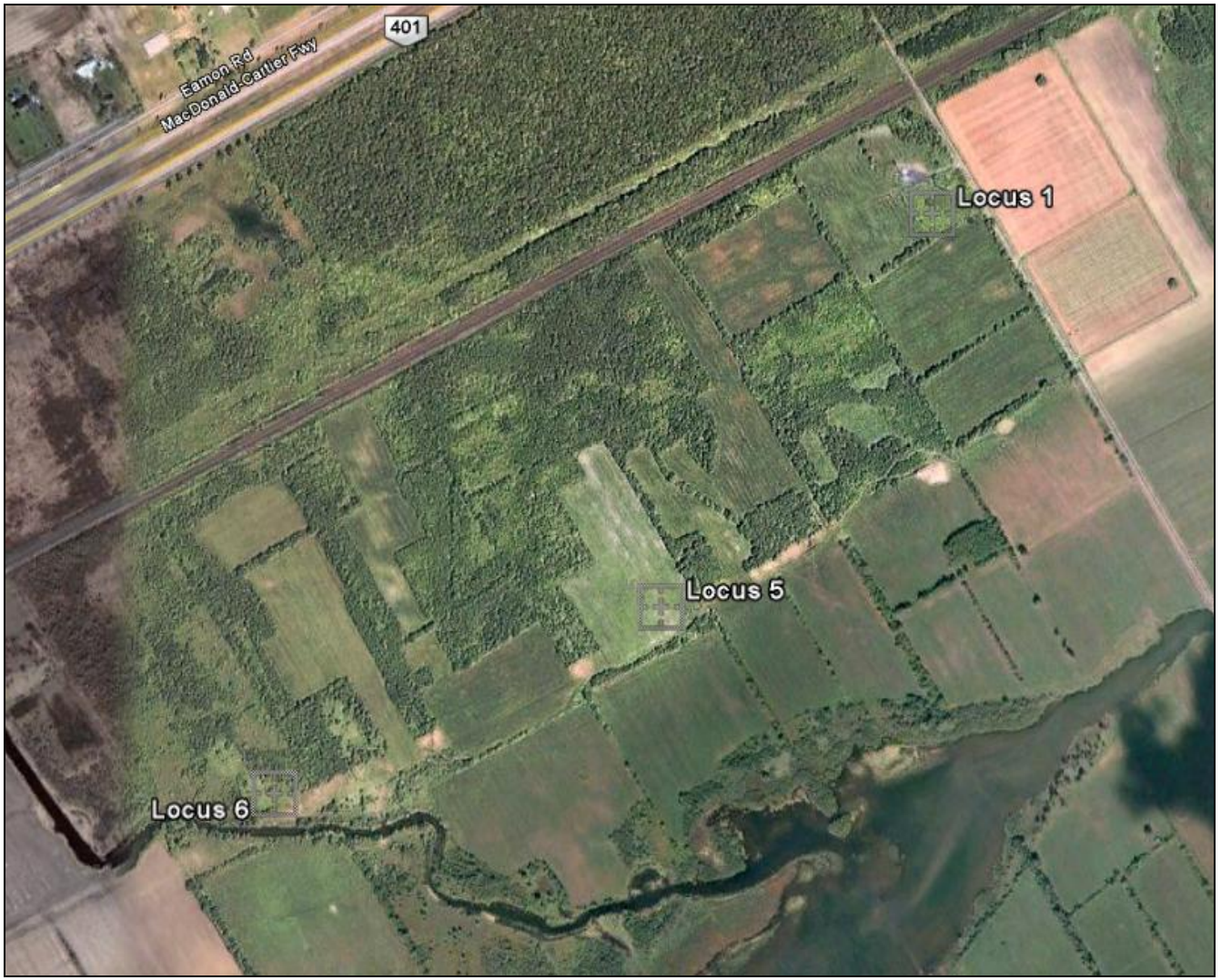

Figure 14: Locations of locus 1 (operations 1 and 9), locus 5 (operations 5 and 8), and locus 6 (operations 6 and 7)

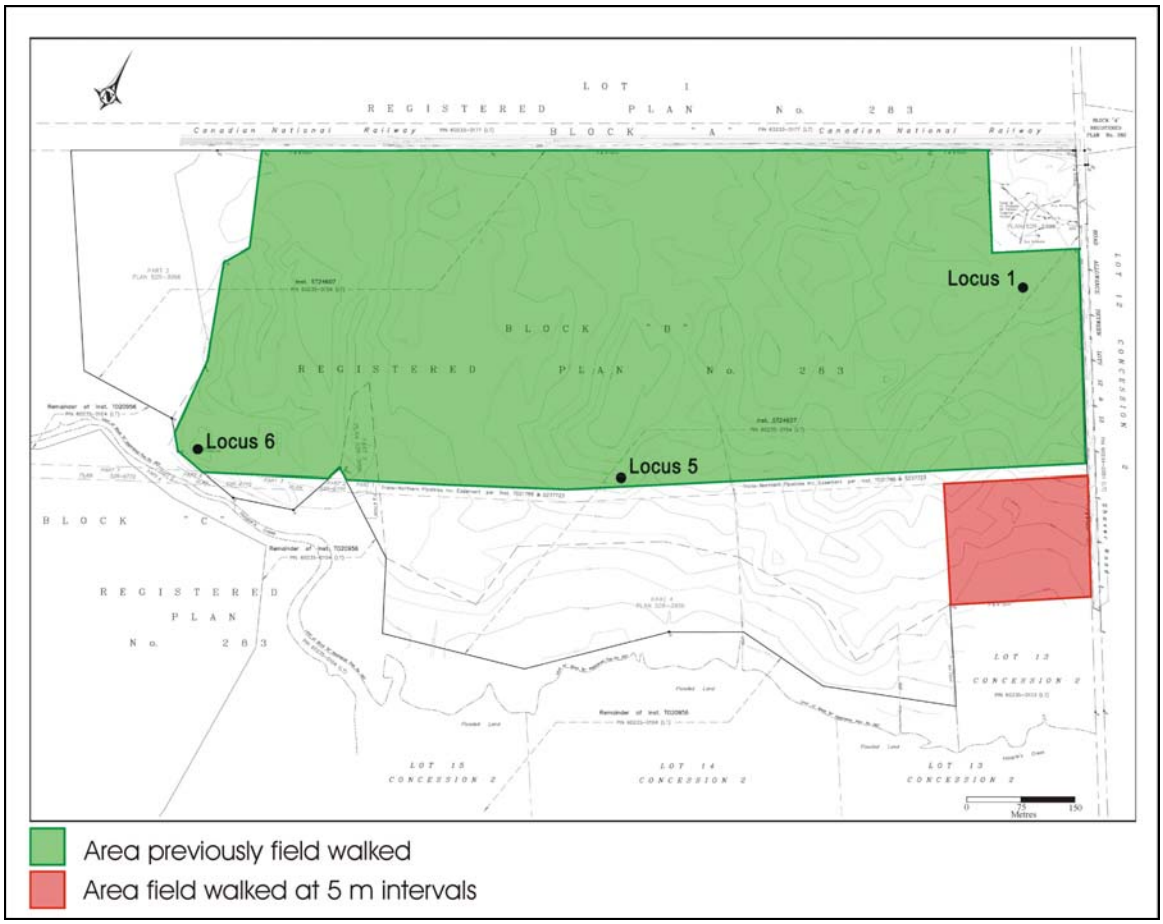

Figure 15: Site plan showing area field walked during the Stage 3 investigations

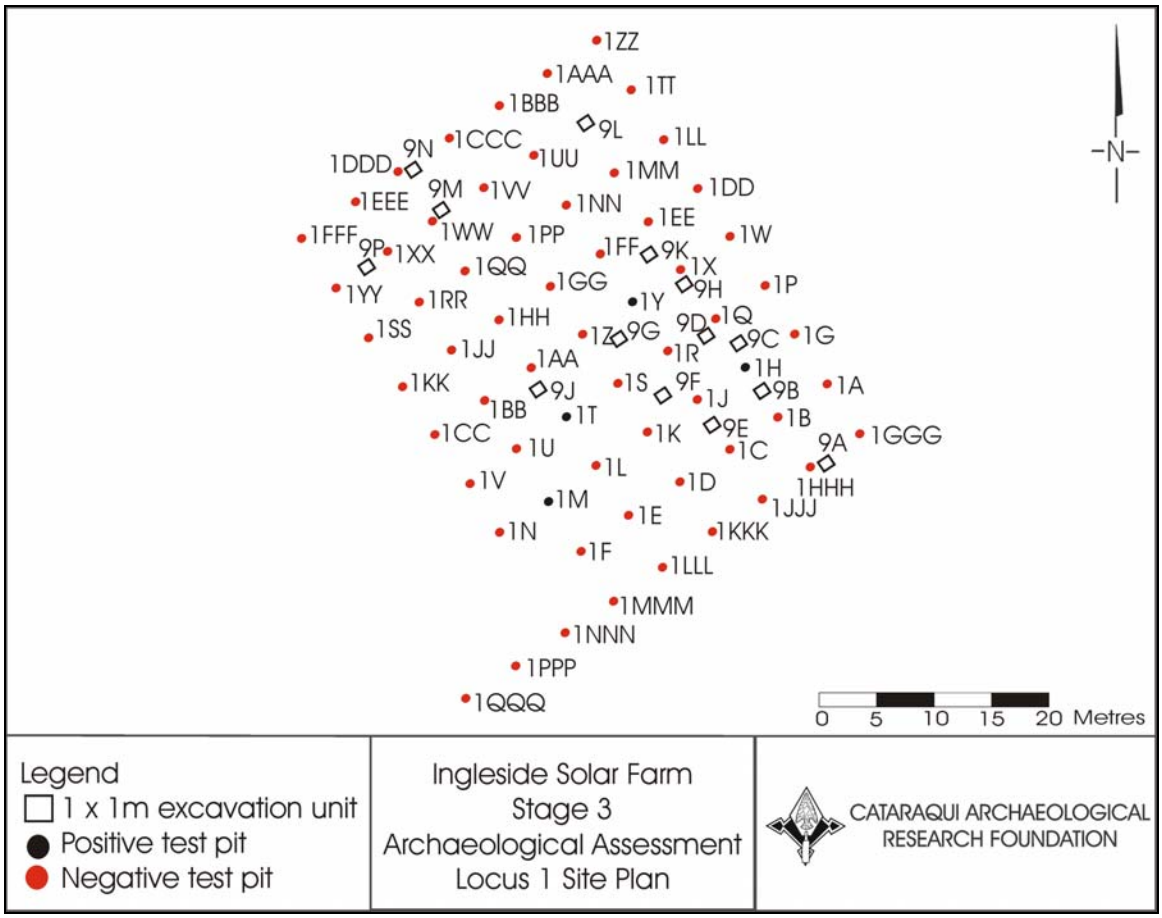

Figure 16: Locus 1 site plan (operations 1 and 9)

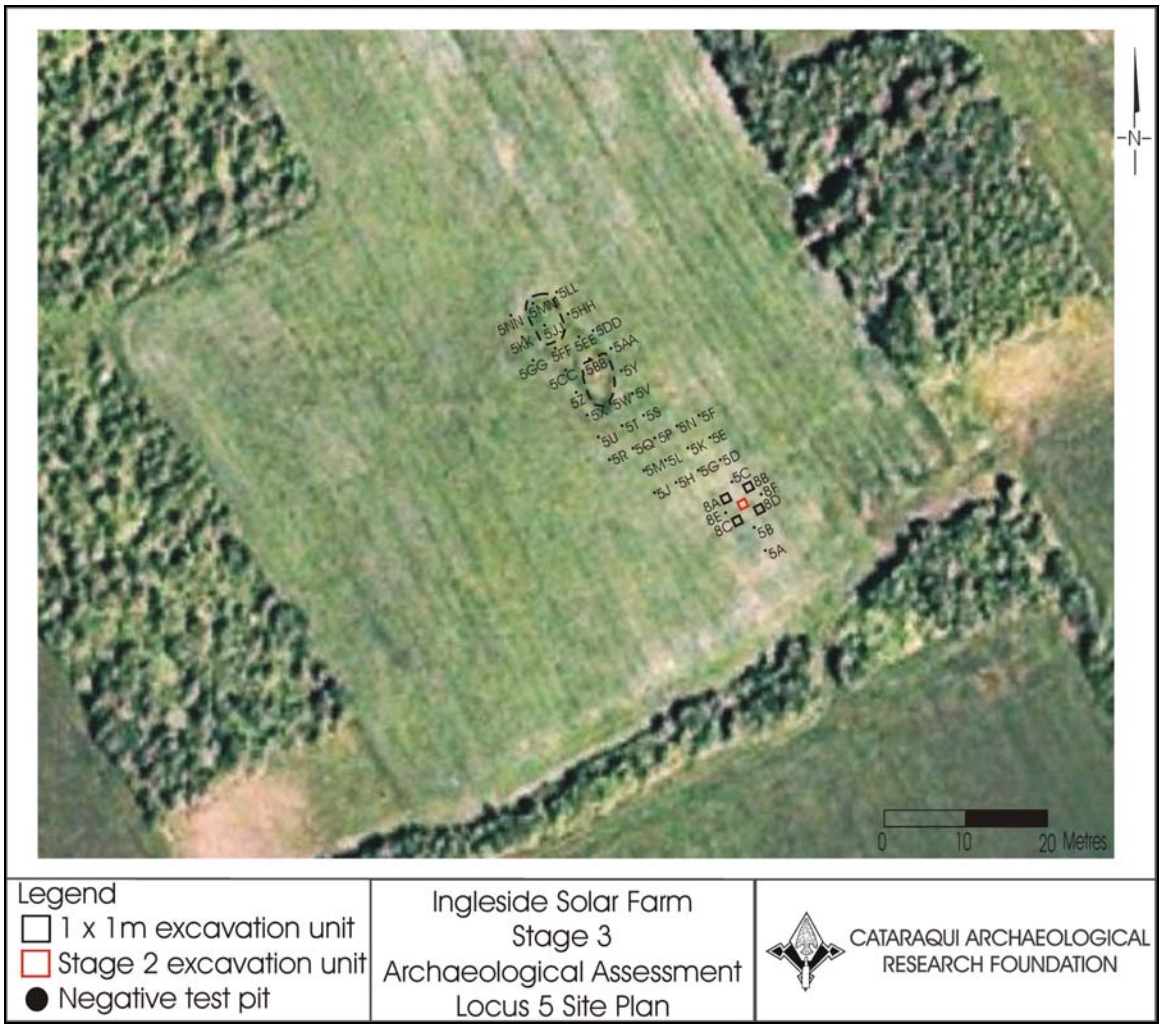

Figure 17: Locus 5 site plan overlaid on an aerial map (operations 5 and 8)

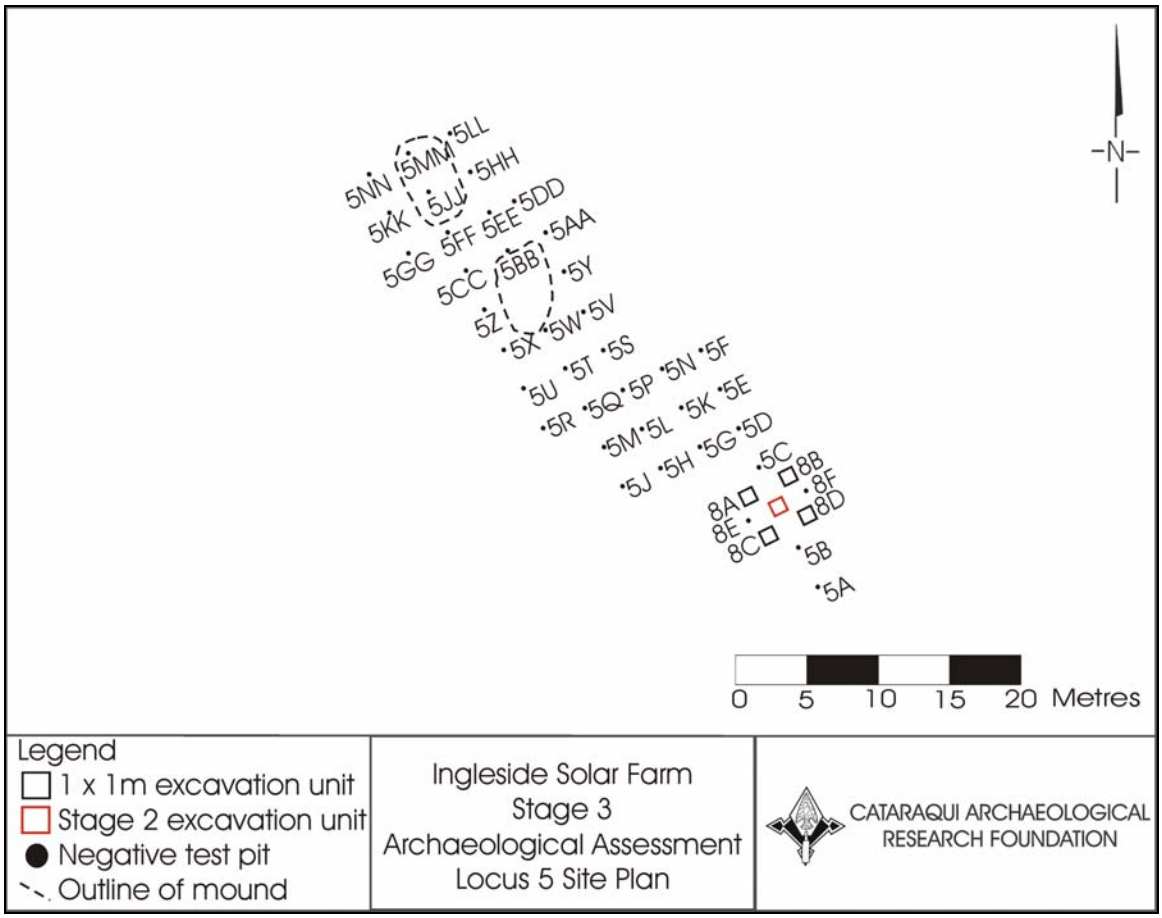

Figure 18: Locus 5 site plan (operations 6 and 7)-

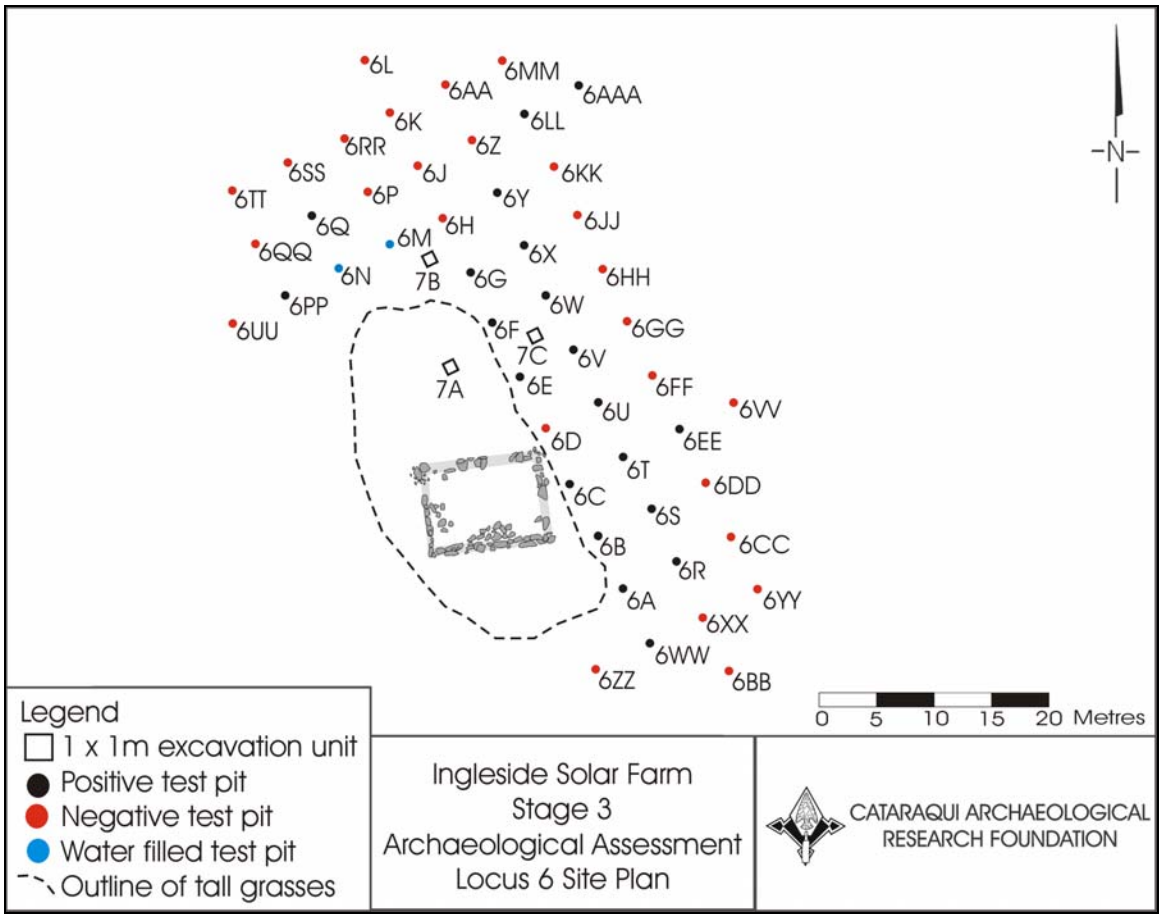

Figure 19: Locus 6 site plan

INTERPRETATIONS & RESULTS

Field Walking

The field walking investigations of the 0.03 km^2 portion of the study area located in the south-east corner (Figure 6) did not reveal the presence of any archaeological resources. The soil consisted of heavy clay and was quite saturated. Nothing of an archaeological nature was found on this portion of the property.

Figure 20: Area field walked at 5 m intervals

Figure 21: Crew field-walking at 5 m intervals

Locus 1

Locus 1 is located in the northeastern part of the study area, adjacent to Shaver Road to the east and slightly to the south of the communications tower (Figure 14). The Stage 2 archaeological assessment observed 14 artifact clusters within locus 1, assigned locus 1-1 to locus 1-14 respectively. All artifact clusters were recorded by GPS. During the Stage 3 investigations, 13 1x1 m units were placed over each of these artifact cluster locations units since one of the clusters was less than 1 metre apart, and one test pit was opened to a 1 x 1 m unit due to the high concentration of artifacts uncovered (excavation unit 9H), for a total of 14 1 x 1 m units. Nothing of archaeological significance was found in the other 1 x 1 metre excavation units and one or two artifacts were found each in excavation units 9C, 9D, 9F, and 9N.

The area was also test pitted at 5 metre intervals to determine the extent of the site in order to establish a buffer zone if it was determined to be significant. A total of 63 test pits were excavated, only four of which contained artifacts (1H, 1M, 1T, 1Y).

The historical documentation reveals that the patent for Lot 13 East was granted to P. Rudolph in 1803 and sold to Henry Shaver in 1814. The Shaver family owned all of the half-lot until the late 1880s. Will Shaver, who acquired the north 55 acres of the lot in 1863, was already listed on the 1862 map. The Shavers were a prominent family in South Stormont Township (then Osnabruck).

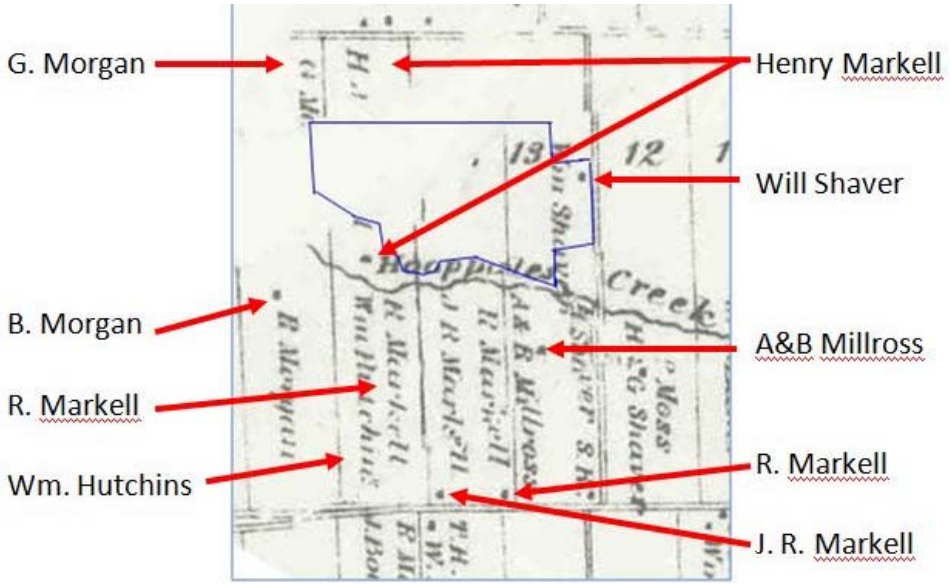

Figure 22: Owners of Concession 2, Lots 13 to 16 East, in 1862 (Walling 1862)

Test pits ranged from 22-40 cm deep and contained a brownish black vegetative cover and topsoil (lot 1) and dull yellowish brown subsoil (lot 2). The artifacts from the 4 positive test pits reflect a date range from early nineteenth to mid nineteenth century. The ceramic assemblage was dominated by refined white earthenware (1830+) 72% and a small amount pearlware (1775-1830) 24%. The refined white earthenware (1830+)

decorations included blue transfer pattern, pink transfer pattern, and hand painted. The pearlware fragments were blue edge decorated.

Figure 23: Recording test pits at locus 1

	Number	Percentage of Assemblage
Coarse Red Earthenware	1	4
Refined White Earthenware	18	72
Pearlware	6	24

The presence of early nineteenth century pearlware ceramics indicates an early occupation of the site. The lack of vitrified white earthenware (ironstone) indicates an occupation period prior to the 1860s when ironstone became popular and dominates ceramic purchases. Other artifacts from these test pits include mammal bone, smoking pipe, a copper alloy button, and a pocketknife (Figure 25).

Figure 24: Typical test pit at locus 1

Figure 25: Pocketknife handle from test pit 1M

Figure 26: Artifacts from test pit 1Y

Excavation units ranged from 14-34 cm deep and contained a brownish black vegetative cover and topsoil (lot 1) and dull yellowish brown subsoil (lot 2). Nothing of archaeological significance was found. Excavation unit 9C contained one piece of refined white earthenware (1830+) decorated with blue transfer pattern. Unit 9D contained two pieces of pearlware (1775-1830), one plain and one decorated with blue transfer pattern. Unit 9F contained one piece of coarse red earthenware and one piece of refined white earthenware (1830+) and 9N contained one piece of coarse red earthenware and one piece of refined white earthenware (1830+).

9H

This excavation unit consisted of 2 cm thick dark brown vegetative cover (lot 1), directly over the 13-20 cm brownish black clay loam plough zone (lot 2). Below this was a 9-12 cm thick layer of olive brown silty clay that was only in the northeast corner of the unit (lot 3). Directly below this was dull yellowish brown subsoil (lot 4).

Figure 27: Planview of excavation unit 9H

A total of 274 artifacts were collected from the plough zone (lot 2), reflecting a date range of early nineteenth to mid nineteenth century. The artifact assemblage was dominated by refined white earthenware (1830+) 88%. The refined white earthenware (1830+) decorations included blue edge decorated, green edge decorated, blue transfer pattern, red transfer pattern, and hand painted, early and late polychrome painted, and industrial slip. Pearlware (1775-1830) made up 8% of the ceramic assemblage; one fragments was decorated with blue transfer (Figure 28).

	Number	Percentage of Assemblage
Coarse Red Earthenware	6	4
Refined White Earthenware	141	88
Pearlware	13	8

Figure 28: Ceramics from 9H

Other material included personal items (Figure 29) such as copper alloy buttons, straight pins, and smoking pipe fragments. Other artifacts included the blade to a knife and half of a pair of scissors (Figure 30), mammal bone and dentition, and pane glass.

Figure 29: Personal items from 9H

Figure 30: Knife handle and scissors from 9H

Locus 1 likely represents the early to mid nineteenth century occupation of Lot 13 East by the Shaver family (Figure 22). Although there was no indication of a structure, no evidence of stratigraphic context and the majority of artifacts are concentrated in a small area, it is recommended that a buffer zone be created to preserve the site from future development.

Locus 5

Several small ceramic fragments were collected from the surface of locus 5 during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. A 1 x 1 metre unit was excavated over the location of the artifact scatter due to the early ceramic ware types present, including creamware (1775-1830) and pearlware (1775-1830). During the Stage 3 investigations, four 1 x 1 metre units were excavated surrounding the 1 x 1 metre unit from the Stage 2 (which had not been backfilled). These were excavated 1 m from the NW, NE, SW, and SE corners and labeled 8A, 8B, 8C, and 8D, respectively. The 1 x 1 metre units were hand excavated by shovel and all back dirt screened with 6mm mesh. Two test pits were dug 2.5 metres to the east and west of the original 1 x 1 metre unit, and these were labeled 8E and 8F.

Figure 31: Locus 5, looking north towards two mounds

The Stage 2 investigations indicated that the artifact scatter appeared to go northwest toward two unploughed humps several metres away. The locations of old foundations are often left unaltered and farmers often plough around these little islands. In order to determine the extent of the site and the nature to the two mounds test pitting at 5 metre intervals was carried out between the original 1 x 1 m unit north towards and around these mounds.

Located in the west half of lot 14, no evidence of a historic structure in or around the locus 5 area was uncovered during the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, suggesting that an occupation period occurred prior to the production of the 1862 Walling map. The Markell family owned lot 14 throughout much of the 19th century starting in 1838, although structures are consistently depicted along the first concession road to the south of the study area.

8A

Excavation unit 8A (Figure 32) consisted of a 25 cm thick brownish black layer of modern vegetative cover and top soil (lot 1). This lot contained one piece of plain refined white earthenware (1830+). The plough zone consisted of a dull yellowish brown clay and measured 24 cm thick (lot 2). Lot 3 was greyish yellow brown wet clay subsoil, which was encountered at 24 cm below current grade.

Figure 32: Planview of 8A

8B

Excavation unit 8A (Figure 33) consisted of a 28 cm thick brownish black layer of modern vegetative cover and plough zone (lot 1). This lot contained four pieces of plain refined white earthenware (1830+) (Figure 34). Lot 2 was dull yellowish brown clay subsoil, which was encountered at 28 cm below current grade.

Figure 33: Planview of 8B

Figure 34: Refined white earthenware from 8B1

8C

Excavation unit 8C (Figure 35) consisted of a 19 cm thick brownish black layer of modern vegetative cover and top soil (lot 1). The plough zone consisted of a dull yellowish brown clay and measured 10 cm thick (lot 2). Lot 3 was greyish yellow brown wet clay subsoil, which was encountered at 29 cm below current grade. No artifacts were found in this unit.

Figure 35: Planview of 8C

8D

Excavation unit 8D (Figure 36) consisted of a 32 cm thick brownish black layer of modern vegetative cover and plough zone (lot 1). This lot contained one piece of plain refined white earthenware (1830+), and one piece of blue hand painted refined white earthenware. Lot 2 was dull yellowish brown clay subsoil, which was encountered at 32 cm below current grade.

Figure 36: Planview of 8D

A total of 39 test pits were excavated (Figure 37). Test pits ranged from 25-50 cm deep and contained a brownish black vegetative cover and topsoil (lot 1), a brownish black plough zone, and dull yellowish brown subsoil (lot 3). No artifacts and nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered in any of the test pits that were excavated.

Figure 37: Typical test pit from locus 5

No further archaeological investigations are required for this area.

Locus 6

Locus 6 was located in the southwestern section of the study area and adjacent to Hoople Creek to the south. This area showed evidence of a foundation and an artifact scatter was uncovered in the Stage 2 investigations. A 2010 survey map, created by McIntosh Perry for the Ministry of Transportation indicates the site of an old foundation, located just north of Hoople Creek, on the east half of Lot 16.

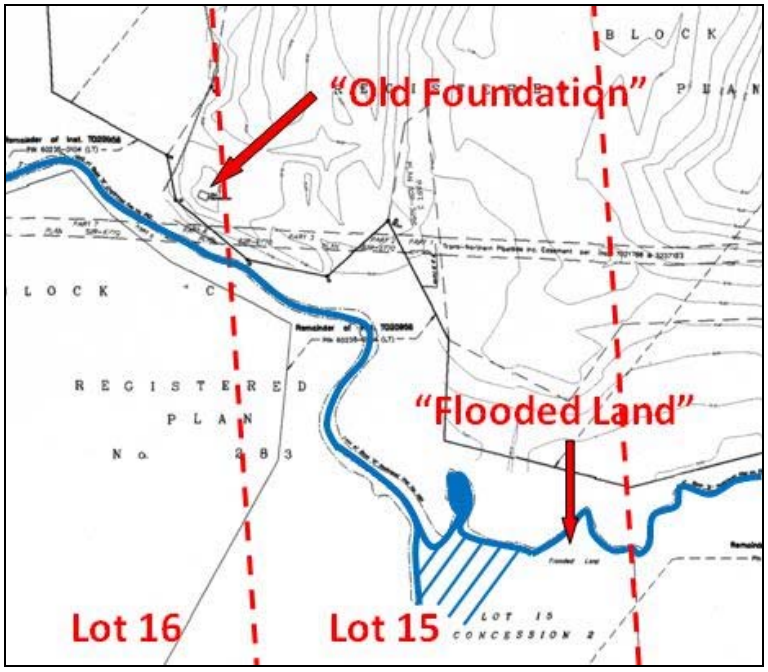

Figure 38: Location of an old foundation on Lot 16, just north of Hoople Creek (Ministry of Transportation, 2010)

The 1862 Walling map and the 1879 Beldon map contained several structures that may represent the foundations discovered during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The 1862 Walling map contains a structure belonging to Henry Markell located in Lot 15. Henry Markell, who acquired the property from John Markell in 1856, owned a structure on the property, located just north of Hoople Creek. What is likely the same building appears on the 1879 map. It was removed by 1909, according to a federal topographical map of that year. The structure discovered is not likely that which belonged to the Markell family because the foundations were located within Lot 16.

The 1879 Beldon map depicts a structure belonging to Mrs. Morgan in Lot 16 and slightly to the west of H. Markell's building in Lot 15. G. Morgan and B. Morgan appear as the owners of Lot 16 on the 1862 Walling map. It is unfortunate that precisely this section of the map has been damaged, for it would show whether or not a structure was located north of Hoople Creek, and likely the original building whose foundation is discussed above, had been erected by that time. The 1879 map shows that part of the lot was owned by Dianna Morgan ("Mrs. Morgan"). Dianna mortgaged the centre 50 acres of the half-lot two separate times: in 1876 and 1880 respectively. It is possible that these

mortgages – acquired 9 and 13 years after she acquired the land – were related to this building.

During the Stage 3 investigations the foundation was cleared of the majority of the brush around the perimeter in order to photograph and draw a detailed plan of the stone foundation. It measures 8 m (26 ft.) N-S and 10.5 m (34.5 ft.) E-W. The foundation consisted of a mix of granite boulders and large cut limestone that were dry laid. The stones measure an average of 40 x 80 cm, while some are smaller. There is a brick concentration in the NW corner that contains some whole unfrogged bricks (Figure 44). There is considerable rubble from the structure's walls that has fallen into the cellar pit.

Figure 39: c.1870s foundation covered by golden rod in August

Figure 40: c.1870s foundation cleared around the edges in October

Figure 41: c.1870s foundation south wall, looking west

Figure 42: c.1870s foundation east wall, looking south

Figure 43: c.1870s foundation north wall, looking west

Figure 44: c. 1870s foundation west wall looking south, note the brick in the foreground

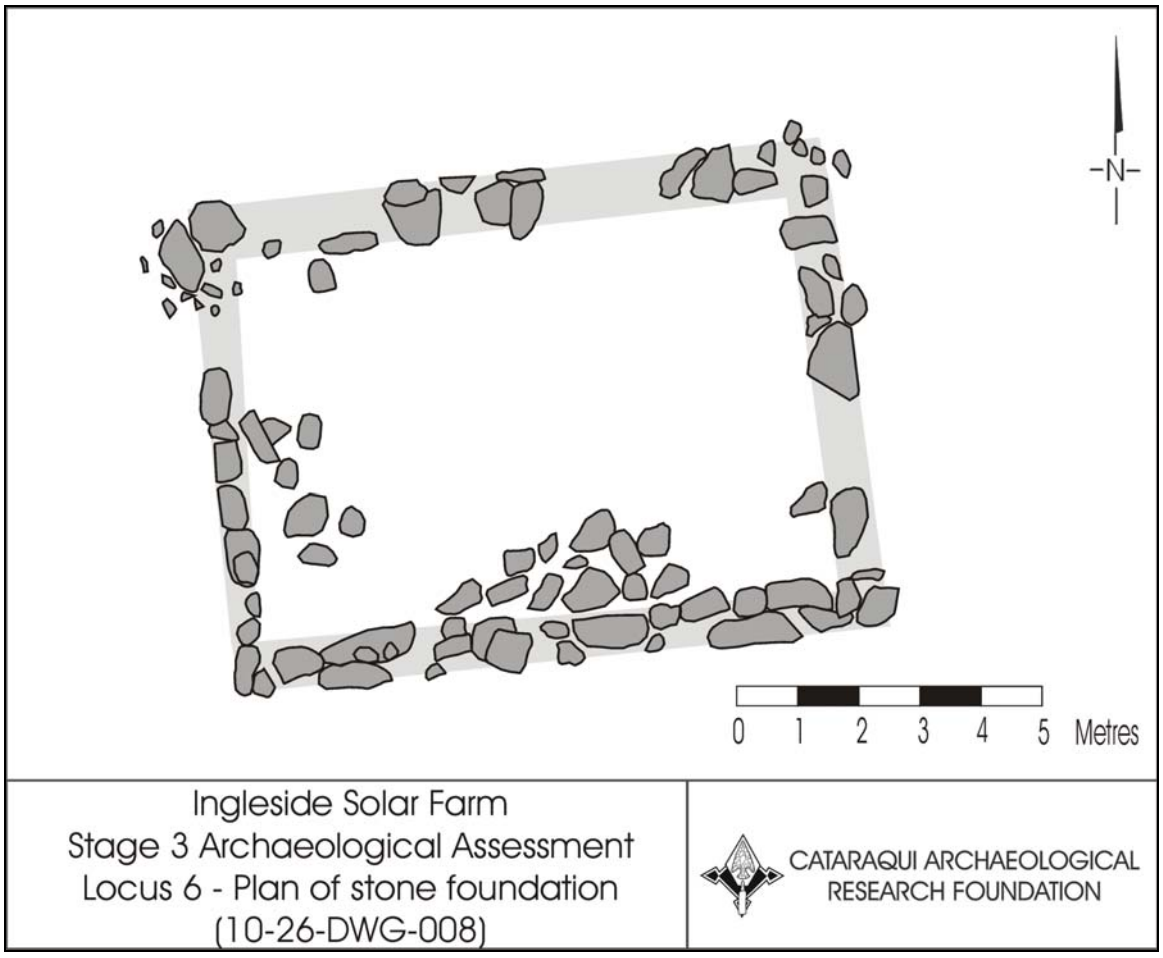

Figure 45: Plan of c. 1870s stone foundation

A total of 48 test pits were excavated at locus 6, 20 of which contained artifacts (Figure 19). A buffer zone was determined by excavating test pits 5 m past the extent of the site. Three 1 x 1 m units were excavated to determine the presence of other structures in the brush directly to the north of the stone foundation.

Figure 46: Excavating a test pit at locus 6

Test pits ranged from 25-50 cm deep and contained a blackish brown vegetative cover and topsoil (lot 1), a yellowish brown plough zone, and dull yellowish brown subsoil (lot 3). The artifacts from the 20 positive test pits reflect a date range from the mid to late nineteenth century.

	Number	Percentage of Assemblage
Coarse Grey Stoneware	3	5
Coarse Red Earthenware	25	46
Refined White Earthenware	25	46
Vitrified White Earthenware	1	1.5
Yelloware	1	1.5

The refined white earthenware (1830+) decorations included blue edge decorated, blue transfer, and hand painted. Vitrified white earthenware with a maker's mark that read "St. Johns (1845+) (Figure 51) and industrial slip yelloware (1827-1972) were also present. Other artifacts included mammal bone, cut and wrought nails, an ox shoe (Figure 50), pane glass, bottle glass, and smoking pipe.

Figure 47: Typical test pit from locus 6

Figure 48: Ceramics from test pit 6A

Figure 49: Artifacts from test pit 6F

Figure 50: Cut nail and ox shoe from test pit 6LL

Figure 51: Vitrified white earthenware with a maker's mark from 6AAA

7A

Excavation unit 7A was placed directly within the brush area to determine if there were any structures related to the foundation directly to the north hidden by the tall grasses. It consisted of an 18-20 cm thick blackish brown layer of modern vegetative cover and topsoil (lot 1) that had a medium root network and medium sized stones (5 x 6 x 8 cm). Subsoil (lot 2), a bright yellowish brown sandy clay, was reached directly under this at 18-20 cm below grade.

Figure 52: Final planview of 7A

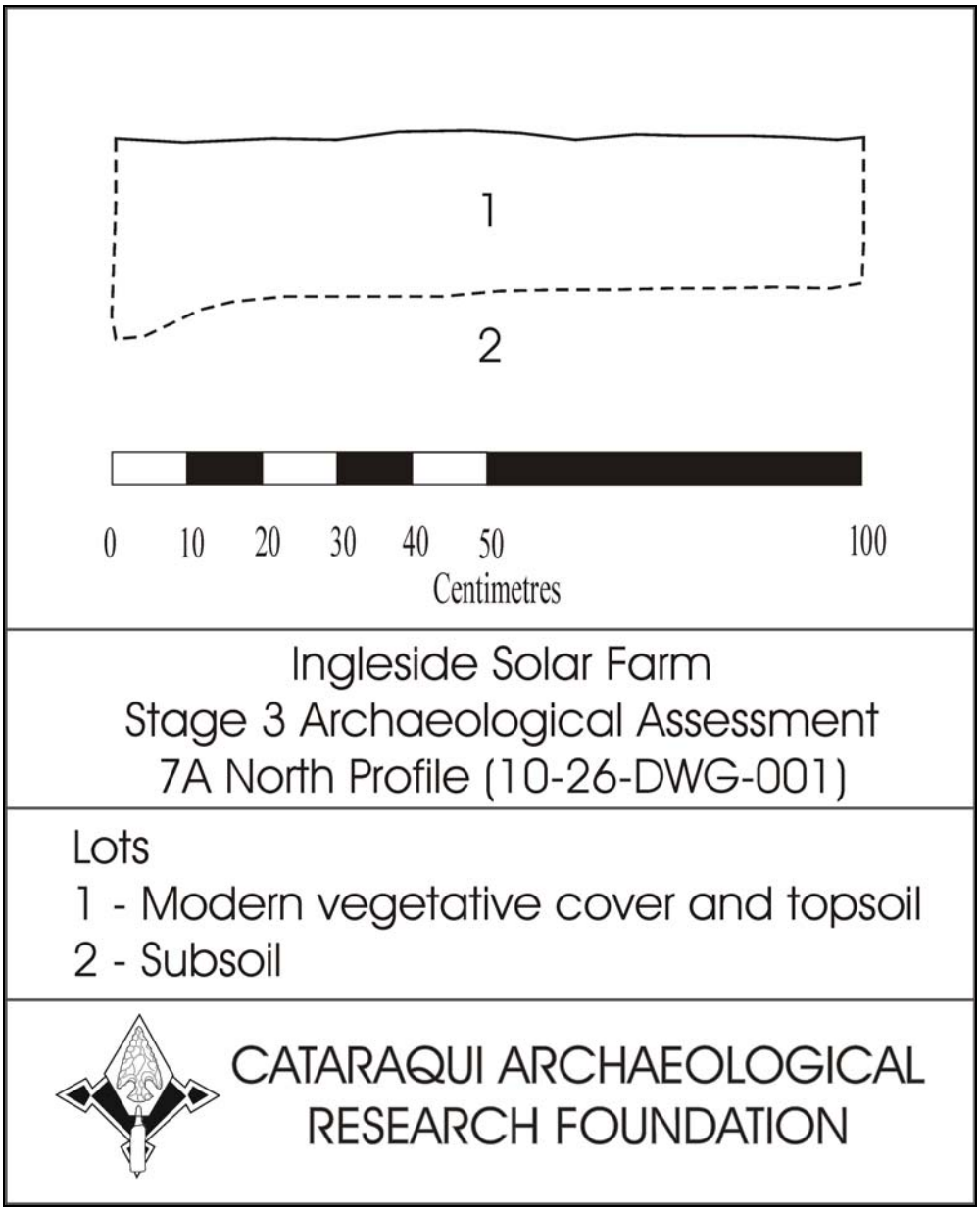

Figure 53: 7A north profile

Artifacts from 7A are typical of mid to late nineteenth century farmsteads. The ceramic assemblage consists of coarse buff earthenwares and refined white earthenware (1830+) decorated with pink transfer pattern. The artifact assemblage also contained a small amount of creamware ceramic fragments (1775-1830) but also contained vitrified white earthenware (1845+). Other artifacts included olive green and aqua bottle glass, mammal bone and dentition, machine cut nails, an iron strap, an iron bracket and a sickle mower guard. Mower guards were placed over the triangular blades of horse drawn and early tractor mowers used for making hay. These farm mowers were composed of numerous triangular-shaped blades that were fixed to a straight metal bar. The mower bar, extending at right angles to the mower, was passed through the crop to be cut. The point or tip of the triangular mower blade was nestled in the recessed area on the underside of

the guard leaving the blade edges exposed to cut the crop. The guard saved the blade from damage by obstacles such as logs and stones. On striking these objects the conical shape of the guard was hoped to deflect and save the blade. This type of farming implement dates to the late 19th-early 20th century (Charles Bradley 2010, pers. comm.). On the underside of the guard is stamped the maker's mark F.W.

Figure 54: Mower guard from 7A

7B

Excavation unit 7B was placed to the north of 7A, to the south of test pits 6H and 6M. It consisted of an 18-20 cm thick blackish brown layer of modern vegetative cover and topsoil (lot 1) that had a medium root network and a large quantity of brick fragments. Subsoil (lot 2), a dull yellowish brown clay, was reached directly under this at 18-20 cm below grade.

Figure 55: Final planview of 7B

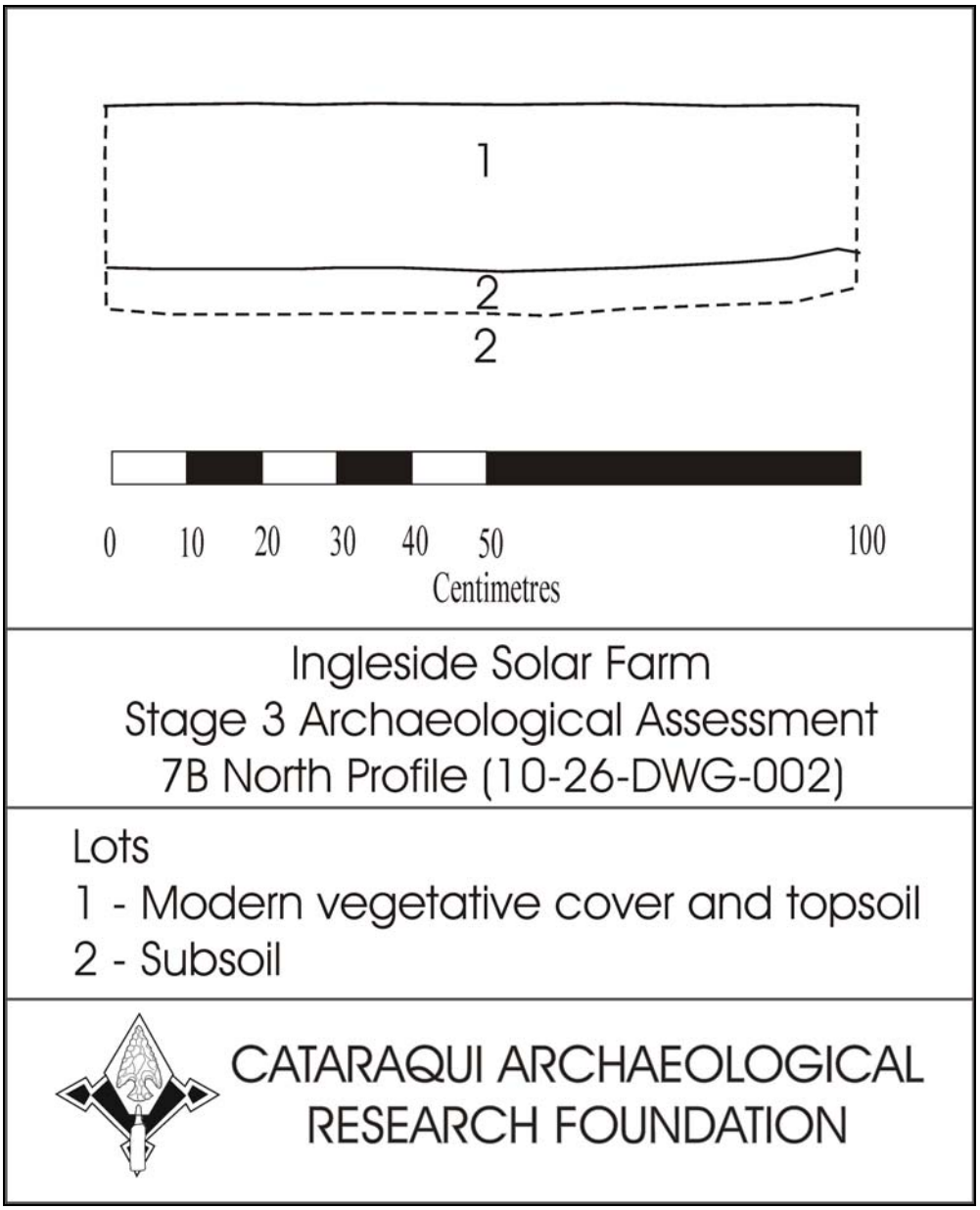

Figure 56: 7B north profile

Artifacts from 7B are typical finds from the mid to late nineteenth century. The ceramic assemblage consists of coarse red earthenware and refined white earthenware (1830+), plain and decorated with blue transfer pattern. Other artifacts included brown bottle glass with impressed lettering, mammal bone, machine cut nails, an iron strap, an iron bracket, and an iron hinge (Figure 57).

Figure 57: Metal hardware from 7B

7C

Excavation unit 7C was placed to the east of 7A, and in the centre of test pits 6E, 6F, 6V, and 6W. It consisted of a 19-22 cm thick brownish black layer of modern vegetative cover and topsoil (lot 1). Subsoil (lot 2), a dull yellowish brown clay, was reached directly under this at 19-22 cm below grade.

Figure 58: Final planview of 7C

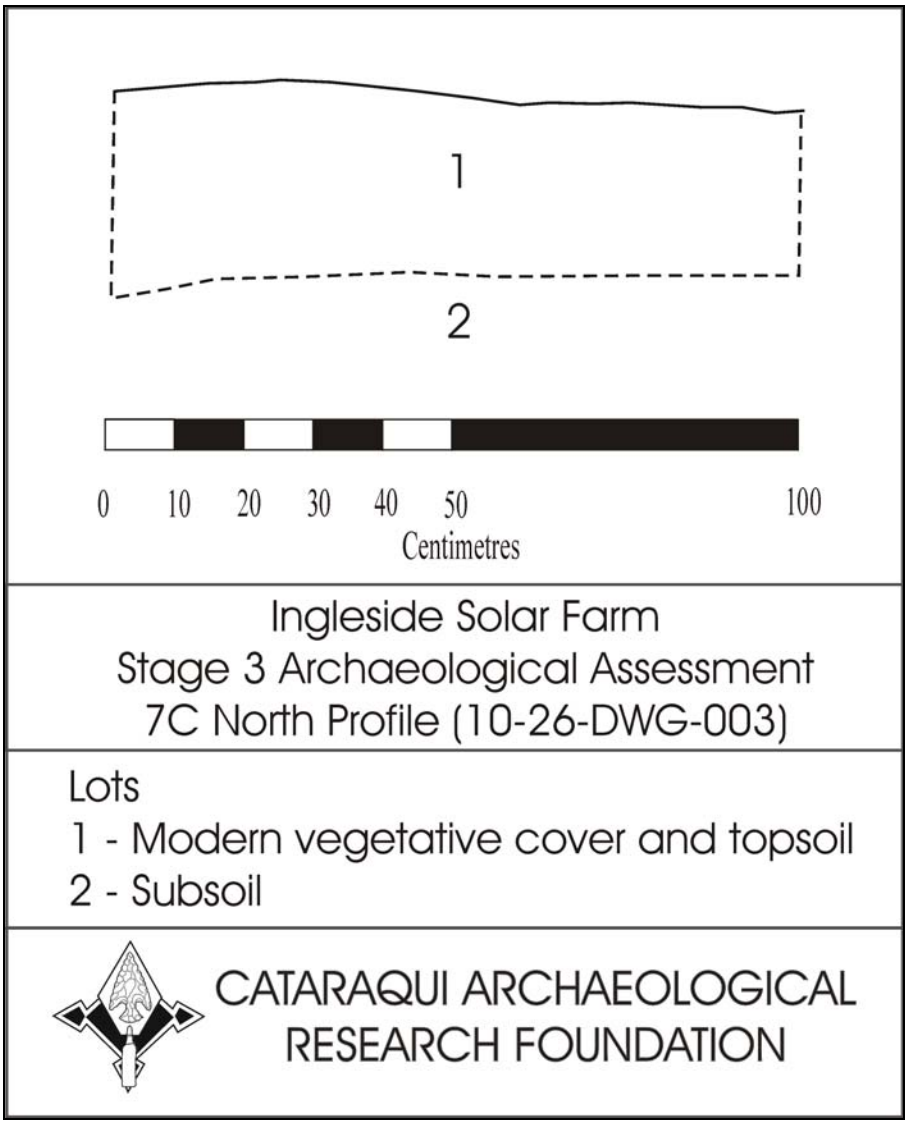

Figure 59: 7C north profile

Artifacts from 7C are typical finds from the mid to late nineteenth century. The ceramic assemblage consists of coarse red earthenware and coarse buff earthenware, and refined white earthenware (1830+), and vitrified white earthenware (1845+). The refined white earthenware (1830+) decorations included black transfer pattern, pink transfer pattern, sponged, hand painted, and blue edge decorated (Figure 60). Other artifacts included mammal bone, an iron strap, scrap iron, and a coal sample.

Figure 60: Ceramics from 7C

These finds represent an occupation period of the stone foundation from the mid to late nineteenth century. Historical documentation contains evidence of post mid 19th century (c.1870s) homestead No evidence of any other structures associated with the stone foundation was uncovered. It is recommended that a buffer zone be created to preserve the site from future development.

RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSIONS

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was conducted for the property located in the Township of South Stormont on concession #2, lots 13, 14, 15, and part of 16, in order to determine the extent and nature of site prior to the construction of a solar farm. The Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation undertook this work on behalf of GENIVAR Inc.

Although the study area was identified in the Stage 1 as having moderate to high potential for historical deposits only three of six historic artifact scatters discovered during the Stage 2 were recommended for stage 3 work. Of these, Locus 6 represents a c.1870s foundation and artifact scatter determined to have archaeological significance. Since it is situated at the southwest corner of the development area, it can be left undisturbed by establishing a buffer to the north and east. Locus 1 contained a small concentration of early to mid 19th century material, but no evidence of a structure or stratigraphic context. Although it is not determined to have a high level of significance despite the earlier material, since it is located at the northeast corner of the development area it can be left undisturbed by establishing a buffer to the south and west. Locus 5 was determined to be of no archaeological significance and not an archaeological site.

Buffer zones were determined for both locus 1 and locus 6. It is therefore recommended that:

- A 10 metre buffer zone be created to preserve the site located at locus 1 from future development

- Locus 5 be cleared for development

- A 10 metre buffer zone be created to preserve the site located at locus 6 from future development

In addition, the following standard clauses regarding archaeological deposits are included:

- Should deeply buried archaeological remains be found on the property during construction activities, Ministry of Tourism and Culture (416-314-7148) should be notified immediately

  and

- In event that human remains are encountered during construction, both the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (416-314-7148) and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Cemeteries Regulation Unit of the Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services (416-326-8393) should be contacted immediately

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APPENDCIES

A: Artifact Inventory
B: Photo Catalogue
C: Drawing Catalogue

A: Artifact Inventory

Op	SubOp	Lot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	IdPortion	IdFrag	Frequency	Note
1	H	1	Fauna	Mammal	Bone				1	
1	H	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		2	
1	M	1	Glass	Indeterminate	Bottle: Indeterminate	Brown			1	
1	M	1	Metal	Iron	Container: Indeterminate				1	
1	M	1	Composite		Pen/Pocket Knife				1	handle wood and iron
1	T	2	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		4	
1	T	2	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: None				1	
1	Y	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Tableware		1	
1	Y	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		5	
1	Y	1	Fauna	Mammal	Bone				1	
1	Y	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Edge Decorated: Blue	Impressed Curved Lines/Scalloped	Tableware	Plate	6	
1	Y	1	Metal	Copper Alloy	Button	Shank			1	
1	Y	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Pink	Tableware		2	
1	Y	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Hand Painted	Blue	Tableware		3	
1	Y	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Hand Painted	Pink	Tableware		1	
1	Y	1	Clay	White Ball	Smoking Pipe	Masonic		Bowl	1	

Op	SubOp	Lot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	IdPortion	IdFrag	Frequency	Note
1	Y	1	Fauna	Mammal	Bone				1	
1	Y	1	Clay	White Ball	Smoking Pipe	Plain		Stem	1	
1	Y	1	Glass	Moulded: Indeterminate	Tableware: Indeterminate Form	Etched			1	
6	A	2	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Hand Painted	Polychrome: Late Palette	Tableware		1	
6	A	2	Ceramic	Coarse Buff Stoneware	Glaze: Derbyshire				2	
6	A	2	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		2	
6	AA	A	Ceramic	Vitrified White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware	Plate	1	Maker's mark "St. Johns"
6	B		Fauna	Mammal	Bone				1	`
6	B		Glass	Window Pane	Window Pane	Colourless			1	
6	B		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Tableware		1	
6	BB	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Edge Decorated: Blue		Tableware		1	impressed
6	BB	2	Clay	Sample		brick			2	
6	C		Ceramic	Yelloware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		1	
6	E		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		2	
6	E		Metal	Iron	Nail	Machine Cut			1	
6	E		Glass	Indeterminate	Bottle: Indeterminate	Aqua (Blue-Green)			1	
6	E		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Tableware		2	
6	E		Fauna	Mammal	Bone				5	

Op	SubOp	Lot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	IdPortion	IdFrag	Frequency	Note
6	E		Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Brown	Holloware		6	
6	E		Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Yellow-Green	Holloware		4	
6	EE		Clay	Sample		brick			1	
6	EE		Metal	Iron	Nail	Wrought			1	
6	F		Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Yellow-Green	Holloware		1	
6	F		Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: None				1	
6	F		Fauna	Mammal	Dentition				1	
6	F	2	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: None				1	
6	F	2	Clay	White Ball	Smoking Pipe	Montreal: Henderson		Stem	1	
6	F	2	Clay	Sample		brick			1	
6	F	2	Fauna	Mammal	Dentition				2	
6	F	2	Metal	Iron					1	
6	F	2	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		3	
6	G	2	Fauna	Mammal	Bone				1	
6	G	2	Glass	Window Pane	Window Pane	Colourless			8	
6	G	2	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		2	
6	G	2	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Yellow-Green	Holloware		4	
6	G	2	Clay	Buff/Pink	Non-Frogged	brick			1	
6	K		Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: Jackfield		Tableware		1	
6	LL		Metal	Iron	Nail	Machine Cut			1	

Op	SubOp	Lot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	IdPortion	IdFrag	Frequency	Note
6	LL		Metal	Iron	Grooming/Harness Equipment	Ox Shoe			1	
6	PP	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: None				1	
6	Q		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		1	
6	R	1	Glass	Window Pane	Window Pane	Aqua (Blue-Green)			1	
6	S		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		1	
6	V		Ceramic	Coarse Buff Earthenware	Glaze: None				1	
6	V		Fauna	Mammal	Bone				1	
6	V		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		1	
6	V		Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Yellow-Green	Holloware		1	
6	V		Metal	Iron	Nail	Machine Cut			1	
6	V		Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: None				1	
6	W	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		1	
6	W	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Brown	Holloware		1	
6	W	1	Fauna	Mammal	Bone				1	
6	W	1	Clay	Sample		brick			1	
6	WW		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Hand Painted	Polychrome: Early Palette	Tableware		1	
6	X		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		2	

Op	SubOp	Lot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	IdPortion	IdFrag	Frequency	Note
6	X		Glass	Window Pane	Window Pane	Aqua (Blue-Green)			1	
6	X		Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: None				2	
6	X		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Tableware		1	
6	Y	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		2	
6	Y	1	Fauna	Mammal	Bone				1	
6	Y	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Edge Decorated: Blue		Tableware		1	
6	Y	1	Clay	Sample		brick			1	
6	Y	1	Glass	Indeterminate	Bottle: Indeterminate	Colourless			2	
6	Y	2	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Yellow-Green	Holloware		1	
6	Y	1	Glass	Indeterminate	Bottle: Indeterminate	Olive Green			1	
7	A	1	Fauna	Mammal	Dentition				1	
7	A	1	Coal	Sample					1	
7	A	1	Metal	Iron	Nail	Machine Cut	Rectangular Head		2	
7	A	1	Metal	Iron	Sheet (Flat)				3	
7	A	1	Metal	Iron	Bracket				1	
7	A	1	Metal	Iron	Rod				1	
7	A	1	Fauna	Mammal	Bone				1	
7	A	1	Clay	Coarse Red Earthenware	sample	brick			1	
7	A	1	Metal	Iron	Agricultural/Farm Equipment				1	mower guard

Op	SubOp	Lot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	IdPortion	IdFrag	Frequency	Note
7	A	1	Metal	Iron	Strap				1	
7	A	1	Glass	Indeterminate	Bottle: Indeterminate	Olive Green			2	
7	A	1	Glass	Indeterminate	Bottle: Indeterminate	Aqua (Blue-Green)			2	
7	A	1	Ceramic	Coarse Buff Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Yellow-Green	Holloware		1	
7	A	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: None				1	
7	A	1	Ceramic	Creamware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		3	
7	A	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Pink	Tableware		1	
7	A	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware	Footring/Footrim	3	
7	A	1	Ceramic	Vitrified White Earthenware	Moulded Decoration		Tableware		5	
7	A	1	Fauna	Mammal	Bone				1	
7	A	1	Glass	Indeterminate	Bottle: Indeterminate	Green			5	
7	B	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		7	
7	B	1	Glass	Indeterminate	Bottle: Indeterminate	Olive Green			2	
7	B	1	Glass	Indeterminate	Bottle: Indeterminate	Aqua (Blue-Green)			1	
7	B	1	Glass	Indeterminate	Bottle: Indeterminate	Colourless			2	
7	B	1	Glass	Window Pane	Window Pane	Colourless			5	
7	B	1	Clay	Sample	Non-Frogged	brick			1	

Op	SubOp	Lot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	IdPortion	IdFrag	Frequency	Note
7	B	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Yellow-Green			1	
7	B	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Edge Decorated: Blue		Tableware		1	
7	B	1	Fauna	Mammal	Bone				7	
7	B	1	Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Brown			1	
7	B	1	Metal	Iron	Nail	Machine Cut	Rectangular Head		2	
7	B	1	Metal	Iron	Strap				3	
7	B	1	Metal	Iron	Hinge	Pintle			1	
7	B	1	Metal	Iron	Bracket				1	with two nuts and bolts
7	B	1	Glass	Indeterminate	Bottle: Indeterminate	Brown			1	impressed lettering "ER", "EE"
7	B	1	Glass						1	
7	C		Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Yellow-Green	Holloware		9	
7	C		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Hand Painted	Blue	Tableware		1	
7	C		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Sponged	Blue	Tableware		1	
7	C		Metal	Iron	Scrap				1	
7	C		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Pink	Tableware		1	
7	C		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Hand Painted	Pink	Tableware		1	
7	C		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Industrial Slip	Banded	Tableware		1	

Op	SubOp	Lot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	IdPortion	IdFrag	Frequency	Note
7	C		Ceramic	Creamware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		1	
7	C		Ceramic	Yelloware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		3	
7	C		Clay	White Ball	Smoking Pipe	Glazed: Amber		Stem	1	
7	C		Metal	Iron	Strap				1	
7	C		Ceramic	Vitrified White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		1	
7	C		Coal	Sample					1	
7	C		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Black	Tableware		3	
7	C		Clay	Sample		brick			1	
7	C		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		25	
7	C		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Edge Decorated: Blue		Tableware		4	
7	C		Ceramic	Coarse Buff Stoneware	Glaze: Derbyshire				4	
7	C		Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: None				1	
7	C		Fauna	Mammal	Bone				18	
8	A	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		1	
8	B	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		4	
8	D	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		1	
8	D	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Hand Painted	Blue	Tableware		1	

Op	SubOp	Lot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	IdPortion	IdFrag	Frequency	Note
9	C	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Tableware		1	
9	D		Ceramic	Pearlware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		1	
9	D		Ceramic	Pearlware	Transfer Print	Blue	Tableware		1	
9	F		Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Brown			1	
9	F		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		4	
9	H		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Edge Decorated: Green	Impressed Straight Lines/Scalloped	Tableware		1	
9	H		Clay	White Ball	Smoking Pipe	Plain		Stem	6	
9	H		Clay	White Ball	Smoking Pipe	Plain		Bowl	2	
9	H		Ceramic	Coarse Red Earthenware	Glaze: Jackfield		Holloware		6	
9	H		Ceramic	Pearlware	Transfer Print	Blue	Tableware	Lid	1	
9	H		Ceramic	Pearlware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		12	
9	H		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Industrial Slip	Rouletted	Tableware		3	
9	H		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Red	Tableware		6	
9	H		Clay	White Ball	Smoking Pipe	Glazed: Amber		Stem	1	
9	H		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Hand Painted	Blue	Tableware		35	
9	H		Fauna	Mammal	Bone				70	

Op	SubOp	Lot	Material	Class	Type	Variety	IdPortion	IdFrag	Frequency	Note
9	H		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Edge Decorated: Blue	Impressed Curved Lines/Scalloped	Tableware		20	
9	H		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Transfer Print	Blue	Tableware		2	
9	H		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Hand Painted	Polychrome: Late Palette	Tableware		18	
9	H		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Hand Painted	Polychrome: Early Palette	Tableware		8	
9	H		Flora	Sample					1	wood sample
9	H		Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		48	
9	H		Fauna	Mammal	Dentition				1	
9	H		Fauna	Fish	Bone				1	
9	H		Metal	Iron	Nail	Wrought			6	
9	H		Metal	Iron	Wire				4	
9	H		Metal	Iron	Cutlery	Knife		Blade	1	
9	H		Metal	Copper Alloy	Clothing Fastener	Straight Pin			5	
9	H		Metal	Copper Alloy	Button	Shank			1	plain
9	H		Metal	Copper Alloy	Button	Shank			1	star on face
9	H		Metal	Copper Alloy	Button	Shank			1	scalloped on face
9	H		Metal	Copper Alloy	Button	Shank			1	impressed on face
9	H		Metal	Iron	Sewing	Scissors			1	
9	H		Glass	Window Pane	Window Pane	Aqua (Blue-Green)			7	
9	N	1	Ceramic	Refined White Earthenware	Glaze: Lead	Colourless	Tableware		1	

B: Photo Catalogue

Photograph#	Provenience	Description	Direction	Photographer
1026D001	6A	Close of unit - wet	N	NK
1026D002	6	Ashley and Kylee digging	N	NK
1026D003	6F	Close of unist - subsoil	N	NK
1026D004	6	Looking towards foundations, piepline, and property stake	S	NK
1026D005	6	Ashley excavating 6BB	S	NK
1026D006	6	Foundation - south wall looking west	N	SMB
1026D007	6	Foundation - south wall looking east	E	SMB
1026D008	6	Foundation - east wall looking south	S	SMB
1026D009	6	Foundation - north wall looking west	W	SMB
1026D010	6	Foundation - looking south west	SW	SMB
1026D011	6	foundation - west wall looking south - note brick in foreground	S	SMB
1026D012	7A	Close of unit	N	NK
1026D013	7A	N profile	N	NK
1026D014	7B	N profile	N	AG
1026D015	7B	Closing planview	N	AG
1026D016	7C	N profile	N	NK
1026D017	7C	Closing planview	N	NK
1026D018	5 and 8	General site - Kylee and Nadine recording	E	AG
1026D019	5 and 8	General site shot - Kylee and Nadine recording	E	AG
1026D020	5	General site shot - Sue recording	N	AG
1026D021	5	General site shot - Sue recording	N	AG
1026D022	8C	N profile	N	AG
1026D023	8C	Closing planview	N	AG
1026D024	8A	Closing planview	N	AG
1026D025	8A	N profile	N	AG
1026D026	8B	N profile	N	AG
1026D027	8B	clsoing planview	N	AG
1026D028	8D	N profile	N	AG
1026D029	8D	Closing planview	N	AG
1026D030	5L	closing test pit	N	AG
1026D031	5P	closing test pit	N	AG
1026D032	5	View of two mounds	N	AG
1026D033	5	View of two mounds	N	AG
1026D034		Field walking - Nadine and Kylee	N	AG
1026D035		Field walking - Nadine and Kylee	N	AG
1026D036		Field walking - Nadine and Kylee	N	AG
1026D037		Field walking - Nadine and Kylee	NE	AG
1026D038	9A	N profile	N	AG

Photograph#	Provenience	Description	Direction	Photographer
1026D039	9A	Closing planview	N	AG
1026D040	9B	N profile	N	AG
1026D041	9B	Closing planview	N	AG
1026D042	9C	N profile	N	AG
1026D043	9C	Closing planview	N	AG
1026D044	9D	N profile	N	AG
1026D045	9D	Closing planview	N	AG
1026D046	9E	N profile	N	AG
1026D047	9E	Closing planview	N	AG
1026D048	9F	N profile	N	AG
1026D049	9F	Closing planview	N	AG
1026D050	9G	N profile	N	AG
1026D051	9G	closing planview	N	AG
1026D052	9H	N profile	N	AG
1026D053	9H	Closing planview	N	AG
1026D054	9H	N profile	N	AG
1026D055	9J	N profile	N	AG
1026D056	9J	Closing planview	N	AG
1026D057	9K	N profile	N	AG
1026D058	9K	Closing planview	N	AG
1026D059	9L	N profile	NE	AG
1026D060	9L	Closing profile	NE	AG
1026D061	9M	N profile	N	AG
1026D062	9M	Closing planview	N	AG
1026D063	9N	N profile	N	AG
1026D064	9N	closing planview	N	AG
1026D065	9P	N profile	N	AG
1026D066	9P	Closing planview	N	AG
1026D067	1Y	Typical test pit	N	AG
1026D068	1Y	Close-up - 1Y - typical test pit	N	AG
1026D069	1	General site shot - Locus 1	E	AG
1026D070	1	General site shot - Locus 1	E	AG
1026D071	1	General site shot with tower	N	AG
1026D072	1	General site shot with tower	N	AG
1026D073	1M	Pocket knife from 1M		NK
1026D074	1Y	ceramics from 1Y		NK
1026D075	6A	ceramics from 6A		NK
1026D076	6AAA	VWE with makers mark		NK
1026D077	6F	Artifacts from 6F		NK
1026D078	6LL	cut nail and ox shoe		NK
1026D079	7A	mower guard		NK
1026D080	7B	metal hardware		NK
1026D081	7C	ceramics		NK
1026D082	8B1	refined white earthenware		NK
1026D083	9H	ceramics		NK
1026D084	9H	knife blade and scissors		NK
1026D085	9H	personal items		NK

Photograph#	Provenience	Description	Direction	Photographer
1026M001	6A	Close of unit - wet	N	NK
1026M002	6	Ashley and Kylee digging	N	NK
1026M003	6F	Close of unit - subsoil	N	NK
1026M004	6	Looking S towards foundation, pipeline, and property stake	S	NK
1026M005	6	Foundation - South Wall looking west	W	SMB
1026M006	6	Foundation - South Wall looking east	E	SMB
1026M007	6	Foundation - East Wall looking south	S	SMB
1026M008	6	Foundation - North Wall looking west	W	SMB
1026M009	6	Foundation - looking south west	SW	SMB
1026M010	6	Foundation - West Wall looking south, note brick in the foreground	S	SMB
1026M011	7A	Close of unit	N	NK
1026M012	7A	North Profile	N	NK
1026M013	7B	North Profile	N	AG
1026M014	7B	Close of unit	N	AG
1026M015	7C	North Profile	N	
1026M016	7&8	General Site - Kylee and Nadine recording	E	AG
1026M017	7	General Site - Sue recording	N	AG
1026M018	8C	North Profile	N	AG
1026M019	8C	Closing Planview	N	AG
1026M020	8A	Closing Planview	N	AG
1026M021	8A	North Profile	N	AG
1026M022	8B	North Profile	N	AG
1026M023	8B	Closing Planview	N	AG
1026M024	8D	North Profile	N	AG
1026M025	8D	Closing Planview	N	AG
1026M026	5L	Closing planview of test pit	N	AG
1026M027	5P	Closing planivew of test pit	N	AG
1026M028	5	View of two mounds with space in between	N	AG
1026M029	9A	North Profile	N	AG
1026M030	9A	Closing Planview	N	AG
1026M031	9B	North Profile	N	AG
1026M032	9B	Closing Planview	N	AG
1026M033	9C	North Profile	N	AG
1026M034	9C	Closing Planview	N	AG
1026M035	9D	North Profile	N	AG
1026M036	9D	Closing Planview	N	AG
1026M037	9E	North Profile	N	AG
1026M038	9E	Closing Planview	N	AG
1026M039	9H	North Profile	N	AG

Photograph#	Provenience	Description	Direction	Photographer
1026M040	9H	Closing Planview	N	AG
1026P001	6A	Close of unit - wet	N	NK
1026P002	6	Ashley and Kylee digging	N	NK
1026P003	6F	Close of unit - subsoil	N	NK
1026P004	6	Looking S towards foundation, pipeline and property stake	S	NK
1026P005	6	Foundation - South Wall looking west	W	SMB
1026P006	6	Foundation - South Wall looking east	E	SMB
1026P007	6	Foundation - East Wall looking south	S	SMB
1026P008	6	Foundation - North Wall looking west	W	SMB
1026P009	6	Kylee excavating		
1026P010	6	Foundation - looking southwest	SW	SMB
1026P011	6	Foundation - West Wall looking south, note brick in the foreground	S	SMB
1026P012	7A	North Profile	N	NK
1026P013	7B	North Profile	N	AG
1026P014	7B	Close of unit - Planview	N	AG
1026P015	7C	Close of unit - Planview	N	
1026P016	7C	North Profile	N	
1026P017	7&8	General Site - Kylee and Nadine recording	E	AG
1026P018	7	General Site - Sue recording	N	AG
1026P019	8C	North Profile	N	AG
1026P020	8C	Closing Planview	N	AG
1026P021	8A	Closing Planview	N	AG
1026P022	8A	North Profile	N	AG
1026P023	8B	North Profile	N	AG
1026P024	8B	Closing Planview	N	AG
1026P025	8D	North Profile	N	AG
1026P026	8D	Planview	N	AG
1026P027	5L	Closing planview of test pit	N	AG
1026P028	5P	Closing planvew of test pit	N	AG
1026P029	5	View of two mounds with space in between	N	AG
1026P030	9A	North Profile	N	AG
1026P031	9A	Closing planview	N	AG
1026P032	9B	North Profile	N	AG
1026P033	9B	Closing Planview	N	AG
1026P034	9C	North Profile	N	AG
1026P035	9C	Closing Planview	N	AG
1026P036	9D	North Profile	N	AG
1026P037	9D	Closing Planview	N	AG
1026P038	9E	North Profile	N	AG

Photograph#	Provenience	Description	Direction	Photographer
1026P039	9E	Closing Planview	N	AG
1026P040	9H	North Profile	N	AG
1026P041	9H	Closing Planview	N	AG
1026P042		Kylee washing artifacts in the lab		NK

C: Drawing Catalogue

Drawing#	Provenience	Drawing Type	Description
10-26-DWG-001	7A	Profile	7A North Profile
10-26-DWG-002	7B	Profile	7B North Profile
10-26-DWG-003	7C	Profile	7C North Profile
10-26-DWG-004	8A	Profile	8A North Profile
10-26-DWG-005	8B	Profile	8B North Profile
10-26-DWG-006	8C	Profile	8C North Profile
10-26-DWG-007	8D	Profile	8D North Profile
10-26-DWG-008		Planview	Plan of Stone Foundation