# STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 6432 NINTH LINE, SCAPPICCHIO PROPERTY PART OF LOT 8, CONCESSION 9 NEW SURVEY GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, HALTON COUNTY NOW THE CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

**REVISED REPORT 2**

Prepared for:

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**STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF**
**6432 NINTH LINE, SCAPPICCHIO PROPERTY**
**PART OF LOT 8, CONCESSION 9 NEW SURVEY**
**GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, HALTON COUNTY**
**NOW THE CITY OF MISSISSAUGA, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by Derry Britannia Developments Ltd. to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 6432 Ninth Line, on part of Lot 8, Concession 9 New Survey, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property is approximately five hectares in size. Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on March 21, 2016.

The previous Stage 1 assessment, which was completed in 2016, entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. Based on this research, it was determined that approximately 90% of the subject property warranted a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted in 2016 and 2017 by means of pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals and a test pit survey initiated at five-metre intervals; test pit intervals were increased to ten metres in areas of disturbance, and judgmental intervals were employed in low and wet areas. In addition, pedestrian survey intervals were intensified to one metre in areas where cultural material was recovered, and three one-metre-square test units were excavated in areas where positive test pits were identified.

One historical site, the Douglas Site (AjGw-559), was identified during the course of the Stage 2 assessment. Analysis of the complete artifact assemblage and historical documentation of the property indicates that the primary occupation of the site post-dates 1870. In accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, the Douglas Site (AjGw-559) does not meet the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest. Therefore, the site is considered to be free of further archaeological concern and a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment is not recommended.

ASI

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| | |
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# 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

## 1.1 Development Context

ASI was contracted by Derry Britannia Developments Ltd. to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 6432 Ninth Line, on part of Lot 8, Concession 9 New Survey, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately five hectares in size.

The assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and the project direction of Mr. Andrew Clish (MTCS PIF P046-0191-2016). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of an application for pre-development approvals as required by the *Ontario Planning Act* (1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (*S & G).

All work carried out for this assessment is also guided by the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* (ASI 1998, 2008), which provides further refinement with regards to potential buffers surrounding any noted features or characteristics which affect archaeological potential.

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on March 21, 2016. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to fieldwork.

ASI previously completed a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the subject property under MTCS PIF P046-0118-2015. A summary of the background information pertinent to this assessment has been excerpted from the Stage 1 report.

## 1.2 Historical Context

The previous Stage 1 report reviewed historical mapping sources to determine the historical potential for part of Lot 8, Concession 9 New Survey, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel (ASI 2016). The subject property currently consists of a rural greenfield setting.

### *1.2.1 Land Use History*

*Historical Development of east half of Lot 8, Concession 9, Trafalgar Township*

During the course of survey one archaeological site was found on the east half of Lot 8, Concession 9 New Survey, Trafalgar Township. Research was conducted at the Ontario Archives to place the site within the context of historical land use.

According to the Abstract Index to Deed Titles, the Crown Patent for the east half of Lot 8, comprised of 100 acres, was granted to Christopher Row in 1846 (AO Halton County LRO). The relatively late patent date should not be indicative of a late arrival to the township, but rather an indication that Row did not feel it was necessary to have clear title to his property and waited to pay the Crown the valuation of his farm until it was well-established.

Christopher Row sold the east half to William Watson in 1851 (AO 1851). The agricultural portion of the 1851 census for Trafalgar Township is missing so it is not possible to characterize land use at mid-century (AO 1851). Two 100-acre farms were enumerated for Lot 8 in the 1861 census, including that of the widow Elizabeth Watson. Forty acres were used for crops, 20 used for pasture, and 40 left wild. The farm's crops included wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, and clover, while the livestock included cows and horses. The personal portion of the census listed Elizabeth as a 35-year-old Irish-born farmer who lived with her five children in a one and a half storey brick dwelling. Their religion was described as "C. of S." (AO 1861). If it is assumed that between two and four acres can be cleared of timber and put into agricultural production each year, the Watson farm was probably settled sometime in the 1830s.

The executors for William Watson then sold the 100 acres to Edward Coyne in 1862. The property then passed through multiple owners until it was sold to George Douglas in 1870 (AO 1871). Two 100-acre farms were enumerated for Lot 8 in the 1871 census, including that of George Douglas. The number of improved acres had risen to 85, and the crops included wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, hay, and apples, and the family owned horses, cows, sheep, and pigs. The census listed Douglas as a 31-year-old Ontario-born Presbyterian farmer who lived with his wife and four children. The family owned one house (AO 1871).

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* (Figure 3) placed the house and an orchard in the general location of the Douglas Site (AjGw-559) documented during this assessment, and it noted that George Douglas was non-resident (N. R.). It also illustrated a second orchard close to the north boundary of Lot 8, outside of the subject property. It is probable that the latter orchard was associated with the original homelot of Christopher Row, and that the brick house occupied by Elizabeth Watson circa 1861, and subsequent owners and tenants, was constructed in a different location closer to the Ninth Line. This statement is based on previous experience with the Atkinson site (AjGx-202) near Georgetown, which was a circa 1830s-1860s homestead whose location corresponded to an orchard on the *Historical Atlas* map of Esquesing Township; when the property was sold in 1866, the new owner constructed a brick house in a different location on the lot and the orchard represented the old homelot that was abandoned (ASI 2014).

The Douglas family owned the east half of Lot 8 until 1899, then sold the 100 acres to William McCarron (AO Halton County LRO). Three farms were enumerated for Lot 8 in the 1901 census, including that of William McCarron. The family owned 100 acres and a seven room brick house. McCarron was listed in the census as a 29-year-old Ontario-born Roman Catholic farmer who lived with his wife and one child (AO 1901).

To summarize the research presented, the process of bringing the east half of Lot 8 into agricultural production was started by Christopher Row sometime in the 1830s. After he obtained the Crown patent in 1846, he sold the farm to Irish immigrants Elizabeth and William Watson. By 1861, 60 of the 100 acres had been cleared of timber and improved, and a brick house had been constructed on the property. Elizabeth Watson was widowed and sold the farm in 1862. The property then passed through multiple owners until it was sold to George Douglas in 1870. The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* lists him as the non-resident (N. R.) owner of the east half of Lot 8. It is interesting to note that the 1877 map also illustrated an orchard outside of the study area that was separate from the Douglas homelot. That orchard probably represented the location of the original homelot of Christopher Row, which would explain the absence of early-to-mid nineteenth-century material culture recovered during this current assessment of the Douglas Site (AjGw-559). In 1899, the property was sold to William McCarron. The 1901 census indicated that the McCarron family occupied the farm.

### *1.2.2 Review of Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Mapping*

The owner of this lot on the 1858 *Tremaine Map of the County of Halton* is William Watson. No features are illustrated within the subject property. The historically important concession road of present-day Ninth Line flanks the eastern edge of the subject property (Figure 2).

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* indicates Lot 8 was now under the ownership of George Douglass (Douglas). A farm house and large orchard are illustrated in the southeast corner of the subject property fronting Ninth Line (Figure 3).

Historic NTS mapping was also reviewed for the presence of historical features. The 1909 *NTS Sheet Brampton* clearly shows features such as roads, structures, streams, elevation, and woodlots. The 1909 mapping indicates that the subject property remained relatively unchanged into the early twentieth century. A stone or brick house is located fronting Ninth Line in the general vicinity of the house shown on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas* (Figure 4).

## 1.3 Archaeological Context

### *1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites*

While no archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property, ten sites have been registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) within a one km radius from the subject property (MTCS 2016). Two pre-contact Indigenous sites (Sites AjGw-223 and AjGw-224) are in proximity to the subject property. All sites have been in summarized in Table 1 and the cultural/temporal categories are outlined in Table 2.

**Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Subject Property**

| Borden # | Name | Cultural Affiliation | Site Type | Researcher |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AjGw-61 | Ronald Plant | Middle Archaic | Campsite | MPP* 1985 |
| AjGw-159 | Thomas Robson | Euro-Canadian | Homestead | MIA** 1989; MPP 1989; Knight 2013 |
| AjGw-198 | Venturon 4 | Euro-Canadian | Homestead | ASI 1989, 2000 |
| AjGw-199 | Venturon 5 | Unknown Pre-contact | Findspot | ASI 1989, 2000 |
| **AjGw-223** | **Break** | **Late Archaic** | **Findspot** | **ASI 1992** |
| **AjGw-224** | **Wheel** | **Middle Woodland** | **Findspot** | **ASI 1992** |
| AjGw-448 | | Euro-Canadian | Homestead | Archaeologix 2006 |
| AjGw-449 | | Euro-Canadian | Homestead | Archaeologix 2006 |
| AjGw-530 | Parkway 6 | Late Archaic | Unknown | ARA*** 2012 |
| AjGw-540 | Parkway West Location 1 | Unknown Pre-contact | Campsite | Golder 2014 |

* MPP - Mayer, Pihl and Poulton **MIA- Museum of Indian Archaeology
*** ARA - Archaeological Research Associates Ltd.

The Break Site (AjGw-223) was discovered during the archaeological assessment for a proposed subdivision development. The site is located east of Ninth Line on fairly level terrain within an agricultural field. The site, comprised of an incomplete projectile point of Haldimand chert, represents an isolated find that dates to the Late Archaic period (ASI 1992).

The Wheel Site (AjGw-224) discovered during the assessment for the same proposed subdivision development, consisted of an isolated incomplete projectile point of Upper Mercer chert that dates to the Middle Woodland period (ASI 1992).

**Table 2: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory**

| Period | Archaeological/ Material Culture | Date Range | Lifeways/ Attributes |
|---|---|---|---|
| **PALEO-INDIAN** | | | |
| Early | Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield | 9000-8500 BC | Big game hunters |
| Late | Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate | 8500-7500 BC | Small nomadic groups |
| **ARCHAIC** | | | |
| Early | Nettling, Bifurcate-base | 7800-6000 BC | Nomadic hunters and gatherers |
| Middle | Kirk, Stanly, Brewerton, Laurentian | 6000-2000 BC | Transition to territorial settlements |
| Late | Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes | 2500-500 BC | Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed) |
| **WOODLAND** | | | |
| Early | Meadowood | 800-400 BC | Introduction of pottery |
| Middle | Point Peninsula, Saugeen | 400 BC-AD 800 | Incipient horticulture |
| Late | Algonkian, Iroquoian | AD 800-1300 | Transition to village life and agriculture |
| | Algonkian, Iroquoian | AD 1300-1400 | Establishment of large palisaded villages |
| | Algonkian, Iroquoian | AD 1400-1600 | Tribal differentiation and warfare |
| **HISTORIC** | | | |
| Early | Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa | AD 1600-1650 | Tribal displacements |
| Late | Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa | AD 1650-1800's | |
| | Euro-Canadian | AD 1800-present | European settlement |

### *1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Assessments*

According to the background research, a number of archaeological assessments have been conducted within 50 metres of the subject property. These assessments are reviewed below.

ASI completed a Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment in advance of subdivision development on part of Lots 8 and 9, Concession 10 in the City of Mississauga in 1991 under MTCS licence 91-15. The property was situated across the street from the current subject property and was assessed by means of a pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals. During the course of the assessment, two isolated pre-contact Indigenous sites were identified (AjGw-223 and AjGw-224) (ASI 1992; see Section 1.3.1 above).

In advance of the completion of the Highway 407 construction, a number of archaeological assessments were conducted. In 1996, Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc. (MHCI) was retained to undertake an archaeological assessment for a number of properties along the proposed Highway 407 ROW. This work resulted in the discovery of a number of archaeological sites and findspots, none of which are located within 50 metres of the current subject property (MHCI 1996).

### *1.3.3 Physiography*

The Peel Plain region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:174-176) spreads across the central portions of the regional municipalities of York, Peel, and Halton. The surface of the plain is characterized by level to gently rolling topography, with a consistent, gradual slope toward Lake Ontario. The plain is made up of deep deposits of dense limestone- and shale-imbued till, usually covered by a veneer of lacustrine clay sediment. The heavy soils of the plain once supported rich hardwood forests. While the clay soils of the plain may be imperfectly drained in inter-stream areas, the region is without large swamps or bogs. The streams that descend the South Slope have carved deep valleys across the Plain (Chapman and Putnam 1984:175).

Soils are imperfectly drained Chinguacousy clay loam (Gillespie et al 1971 soil map). A south-flowing tributary of East Sixteen Mile Creek flows south of the subject property.

### *1.3.4 Existing Conditions*

The subject property is rectangular in shape and is approximately five hectares in size. It is bounded to the east by Ninth Line and to the north, west and south by agricultural fields. The subject property is comprised of a mix of lands including agricultural fields, a residential lot with maintained grass lawns, and open grass lands. An extant frame house is present on the property; however, the barns and various outbuildings have been demolished (Figure 5). The extant house features a stucco façade which is deteriorating in places, revealing the original brick construction; the house was likely built between the 1860s and 1890s, with rear additions added more recently. The terrain is generally level across the entire property.

## 2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 1 background assessment, completed under MTCS PIF P046-0118-2015, determined that 90% of the subject property required a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (ASI 2016).

The Stage 2 field assessment was undertaken on May 24 and June 8, 2016, and on May 5 and 19, 2017 in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant on the subject property prior to development. The 2016 fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Rachael Johnston (R1008) and the 2017 fieldwork was conducted under the direction of Robb Bhardwaj (P449); all fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the S & G. The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features. Photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Figure 6), and representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report.

### 2.1 Areas of No Potential

The final archaeological potential mapping for the previous Stage 1 assessment identified portions of the subject property lacking archaeological potential (ASI 2016; see Figure 6). The disturbance is confined to the footprint around the extant buildings and graveled storage area, accounting for approximately 10% of the subject property (Plates 1-3). During the course of the Stage 2 assessment, a small area toward the west corner of the property was also found to contain large mounds of soil where earth moving activities have occurred (Plate 4). In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1, Standard 2b, these disturbances are considered too deep and extensive to warrant further survey. In total, the disturbed areas account for approximately 10%. of the subject property.

Additional lands lacking any further archaeological potential documented during the course of the Stage 2 field assessment includes the small wetland area between the residential lot and ploughed field, accounting for approximately 1% of the subject property (Plate 5; Figures 6). In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1, Standard 2a(i), permanently wet areas do not warrant further survey.

The remaining 89% of the subject property was subject to a Stage 2 field assessment.

## 2.2 Pedestrian Survey

Approximately 36% of the assessed area, located in the south half of the subject property consisted of ploughed lands and was subject to a pedestrian survey[1]. Prior to the initiation of survey, all open areas within the subject property were ploughed and allowed to weather through several rainfalls. All standards under the S & G, Section 2.1.1 for pedestrian survey were met. Ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing. All ploughed lands were well weathered and ground surface visibility was better than 80% at the time of the assessment (Plates 6-7). Ploughzone soils were primarily silty clay loam. The pedestrian survey of all ploughed lands was conducted at five-metre transect intervals during the 2016 field assessment (Plate 8).

Upon encountering historical material on the surface of the ploughed field, survey transects were decreased to one metre over a radius of 20 metres surrounding the artifact scatter to determine the extent of the archaeological site. All identified artifacts were collected during this assessment and the location of the historical site was mapped (see SD: Figures 1-2).

## 2.3 Test Pit Survey

All remaining portions of the subject property deemed to have archaeological potential consisted of lands with closed surface visibility which could not be ploughed, and these areas were assessed during the 2016 field season by means of a test pit survey (Plates 9-11). In accordance with the procedures outlined in the S & G, Section 2.1.2, Standard 2, the test pit survey was conducted at five-metre intervals in areas with intact soil profiles. As per the S & G, Section 2.1.9, Standard 2, test pit survey in areas where disturbed soil profiles were encountered was increased to ten-metre intervals, while judgmental survey intervals were employed in low and wet areas in which the level of archaeological potential could not be verified through visual inspection alone. Test pits were hand-excavated by natural strata at least five cm into subsoil and all soil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery; all artifacts were retained separately according to provenience. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated within approximately one metre of all structures whenever possible. Upon completion, all of the test pits were backfilled.

Overall, approximately 8% of the subject property was surveyed at five-metre intervals and revealed intact soil profiles (Figure 6); this includes both buried (1%) and undisturbed (7%) topsoil layers. A portion of the lawn situated between the two laneways located adjacent to the front (northeast-facing side) of the house revealed a typical soil profile consisting of ten cm of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam laid topsoil (Layer 1), over 30 cm of mottled clay fill with construction debris, gravel, and sand (Layer 2), over a buried original topsoil of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam (Layer 3). Test pit excavation in this location proceeded approximately 15 cm into Layer 3 before reaching the water table, preventing exposure of the subsoil (Plate 12).

Undisturbed soil profiles were encountered in areas of overgrown grassland along the east portion of the northwest limit, along the north portion of the southwest limit, and in the central-west area of the property between the rear gravel storage area and the edge of the ploughed field. Soil profiles in these locations

[1] The Stage 1 assessment previously identified a portion of the property in the north corner which also required pedestrian survey (ASI 2016: Figure 6). However, the north portion of the property, which consists of low-lying grass fields, has undergone recent changes in drainage patterns due to the construction of nearby Highway 407, resulting in a level of saturation which precludes agricultural ploughing. This area was therefore subject to test pit survey.

revealed a very dark gray (7.5YR 3/1) silty clay original topsoil (Layer 4A) over a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) clay subsoil (Layer 6). The depth of the undisturbed Layer 4A topsoil ranged from 30-40 cm below grade. The water table was encountered at the subsoil interface in many undisturbed test pits throughout the subject property (Plate 13).

Test pits in the portion of the lawn situated between the ploughed field and the south edge of the laneway leading to the house, comprising approximately 2% of the subject property, revealed the same 30-40 cm of very dark gray (7.5YR 3/1) silty clay topsoil over Layer 6 subsoil encountered in the undisturbed test pit locations to the north and central west areas of the property. However, the topsoil layer south of the driveway also contained modern garbage (eg. plastics, galvanized nails, rubber) as well as historical material, indicating a disturbed secondary landscape fill; this secondary deposit was therefore given a distinct layer designation: Layer 4B (Figure 6). The water table was encountered at the subsoil interface, approximately 40 cm below grade, in many of the test pits (Plate 14). Due to the proximity of the historical artifact scatter in the ploughed field and the presence of historical material within multiple test pits, test pit survey in this location was maintained at five-metre intervals in order to determine if any intact cultural deposits remained. Although no intact cultural layers were observed during the test pit survey of this location, all artifacts were retained according to provenience and additional test unit excavation was conducted in the general vicinity of the artifact scatter in the ploughed field as a precaution in order to confirm that no intact cultural layers were missed. An intact cultural layer (Layer 5) was documented beneath Layer 4B during the excavation of test units which were not placed over existing test pits (see Section 2.4). As Layer 5 was not encountered in a test unit placed directly over top of a test pit, it is possible that it was also present in one or more test pits but remained unidentified until subsequent test unit excavation.

Approximately 6% of the subject property, including the majority of the maintained lawn surrounding the extant house and the overgrown grassed areas in the vicinity of the gravel storage area behind the house, revealed disturbed soil profiles and were therefore assessed at ten-metre intervals (Figure 6). The disturbed soil profiles varied throughout these areas but generally consisted of ten cm of laid topsoil (Layer 1), over 30-40 cm of clay fill (Layer 2), over subsoil (Layer 6) (Plate 15). The water table was encountered at the subsoil interface in some test pits throughout the disturbed areas.

The remaining 37% of the subject property, comprising the majority of lands in the north half, was surveyed at judgmental intervals (Figure 6). Personal communication with the tenants at 6432 Ninth Line indicated that the construction of Highway 407 has changed drainage patterns on the property, and this area is now marsh-like; a concrete well is also located in the northwest portion of this low-lying wet area. Test pits across this area typically consisted of Layer 3 topsoil which immediately filled with water (Plates 16-18).

Table 3 provides a master list of all stratigraphic layers documented during the test pit survey. Note that Layers 5 and 7 were not encountered until the test unit excavation (see Section 2.4). All cultural material encountered during the initial test pit survey originated from the secondary Layer 4B landscape fill; all artifacts were retained.

**Table 3: Master List of Layers Across Subject Property**

| Layer | Composition | Munsell Value | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dark brown silty loam | 10YR 3/3 | Laid Topsoil |
| 2 | Mottled clay with construction debris, gravel, and sand | 10YR 5/3, 10YR 3/2 & 10YR 6/3 | Construction fill |
| 3 | Very dark grayish brown silty clay loam | 10YR 3/2 | Buried topsoil |
| 4a | Very dark gray silty clay | 7.5YR 3/1 | Original topsoil |
| 4b | Very dark gray silty clay with modern garbage and debris (slag, coal, charcoal) | 7.5YR 3/1 | Laid topsoil (secondary landscape fill) |
| 5 | Very dark gray loamy clay mottled with red brick fragments, charcoal, and mortar | 10YR 3/1 | Buried former ploughzone |
| 6 | Yellowish brown clay | 10YR 5/8 | Subsoil |
| 7 | Very dark gray silty clay with red brick fragments and plaster | 10YR 3/1 | Feature 1 deposit (builder's trench, demolition fill) |

## 2.4 Test Unit Excavation

During the course of the test pit survey in the grass lawn located south of the house between the south laneway and the north edge of the ploughed field, historical artifacts were recovered from seven positive test pits (Plate 19; Figure 6). The artifacts were recovered from a secondary landscape fill (Layer 4B) and therefore their context is unreliable; however, as best practice, an intensified survey was conducted in the vicinity of the highest artifact density to confirm the presence or absence any intact cultural layers which might be associated with the historic surface scatter in the adjacent ploughed field. In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1.2, Standard 2 (Option B), intensification of this location involved the excavation of three one-metre-square test units: Test Unit #1 was placed five metres west of positive Test Pit #3, Test Unit #2 was placed 2.5 metres north of Test Pit #5, and Test Unit #3 was placed directly over top of Test Pit #7 (see SD: Figure 1). Test unit excavation was initiated during the 2016 fieldwork and completed during the 2017 fieldwork.

In accordance with the S & G, Section 3.2.2, the one-metre-square test units were hand-excavated by natural strata to a minimum of five cm into sterile subsoil and all soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The profiles and the subsoil floors were examined for the presence of undisturbed cultural strata and potential features; one cultural feature was encountered in the east half of Test Unit #2 (see Section 2.5). All artifacts were retained separately according to provenience. Upon completion, the test units were backfilled. All stratigraphy was documented by photography and drawing after test unit excavation; soil layers encountered during the test unit excavation are listed in Table 3 in Section 2.3 above.

A buried layer not previously identified during the test pit survey was observed during the excavation of Test Units #1 and #2. The soil profile of Test Unit #1 consisted of 25 cm of Layer 4B landscape fill, over approximately ten cm of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) loamy clay mottled with fragments of red brick, charcoal, and mortar (Layer 5), over Layer 6 subsoil (Plate 20); this same soil profile was also encountered in the west half of Test Unit #2 (Plate 21). Upon observation, Layer 5 was determined to be a buried former ploughzone layer. Within the east half of Test Unit #2, however, an additional soil deposit associated with the cultural feature (Feature 1), identified as part of a builder's trench, was observed cutting through Layer 5 and subsoil (Plates 22-23; see Section 2.5). Layer 7 appears to be a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay construction fill mottled with Layer 6 subsoil which extends a minimum of ten cm below the subsoil interface observed in the west half of the unit; the feature was documented but not excavated during the Stage 2 assessment.

The soil profile of Test Unit #3 consisted of 20 cm of Layer 4B landscape fill over Layer 6 subsoil (Plate 24). No intact cultural layers were observed in this test unit.

Historical artifacts were recovered from the secondary Layer 4B deposit in all three test units and from Layer 5 in Test Units #1 and #2; Layer 7 in Test Unit #2 was not excavated. All artifacts were retained according to provenience.

## 2.5 Cultural Features

One cultural feature, Feature 1, was recorded during the excavation of Test Unit #2. The exposed portion of the feature is rectangular in shape and occupies the entire east half of the unit beneath the Layer 4B secondary landscape fill, measuring 100 cm north-south and 55 cm east-west within the unit; the feature extends beyond the east, north, and south walls of the unit (Plates 22-23). The eastern portion of the feature is comprised of a straight row of five large stones extending north-south along the full length of the east wall, one of which is fully exposed and two of which appear to protrude slightly into the east wall; only portions of the remaining two stones, located at either end of the row, are visible as they protrude from the north and south walls, indicating a continuation of the row beyond the test unit. The row of stones, which has a consistent visible width of 20 centimetres as it extends along the east wall, appears to be part of a foundation wall, likely from a now-demolished structure, possibly a barn associated with the extant house. The wall is comprised of at least two courses of stones, as portions of additional stones underlying the exposed row are visible near the south wall of the unit. The west portion of the feature consists of a builder's trench adjacent to the foundation wall; the trench has a width of 35 cm and extends beyond the north and south walls of the test unit. The trench contains a deposit of very dark gray (7.5YR 3.1) silty clay mixed with fragments of red brick and plaster construction fill (Layer 7); this feature deposit is likely a mixture of the overlying Layer 4B fill and construction debris from construction and/or demolition of the structure associated with the foundation wall. The west edge of the trench, which also marks the edge of the feature, has a very straight north-south cut into the subsoil through the centre of the unit. Excavation of the west portion of the test unit extended approximately ten cm into subsoil, exposing the west profile of the feature deposit. The feature was mapped and photographed but was not excavated; it was then covered with geotextile fabric prior to backfilling of the test unit.

# 3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

During the course of the Stage 2 assessment, one historical site was documented within Lot 8, Concession 9. The site was documented during the pedestrian and test pit survey, and further investigated during the intensified test unit excavation. The site has been registered into the OASD as the Douglas Site (AjGw-559).

Cultural material was encountered in a number of contexts. Artifacts from good contexts were recovered from the surface of the ploughed agricultural field and from the buried Layer 5 revealed during the excavation of Test Units #1 and #2; as Layer 5 has been identified as a former ploughzone layer, the artifacts from these two contexts are discussed together in Section 3.2.2. All artifacts from Layer 5 and the surface of the ploughzone were retained and an inventory of the artifacts is presented in Appendix A.

Cultural material was also recovered from the secondary landscape fill (Layer 4B) encountered in seven positive test pits and all three test units. Although the soil composition of all test pits was identified in the field as Layer 4B, there remains a possibility that some test pits may have contained unidentified Layer 5 deposits; as a precaution, artifacts recovered from the test pits are considered to be from mixed contexts

and have been separated from the Layer 4B artifacts recovered from the test units. All material from the test pits and Layer 4B in the test units has been retained, however the provenience of these artifacts is unreliable and, therefore, they are not considered part of the Douglas Site (AjGw-559). An inventory of the artifacts collected from Layer 4B in the test units is presented in Appendix B, and an inventory of artifacts collected from test pits is presented in Appendix C.

## 3.1 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

Table 4 provides an inventory and location of the documentary and material record for the project in accordance with the S & G, Sections 6.7 and 7.8.2.3.

**Table 4: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record**

| Document/Material | Location | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, GPS Logs, etc. | ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9 | Hard copy notes stored in ASI project folder 17PL-022; GPS and digital information stored on ASI network servers. |
| Field Photography (Digital) | ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9 | Stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM. |
| Research/Analysis/Reporting Materials (Various Formats) | ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9 | Hard copy and/or digital files stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM. |
| Artifacts | ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9 | All artifacts collected stored by class and provenience. Artifacts stored in 12.7 cm x 20.32 cm plastic bags and further separated into 5.08 cm x 7.62 cm plastic bags. All material housed in a standard banker's box (width 30 cm, depth 38 cm, height 25 cm). Artifact assemblage is stored in one box labeled: 16TS-045 Ninth Line, Mississauga. |

GPS coordinates for all positive test pits and test units were recorded. All GPS readings were done using a Garmin Oregon 450 handheld GPS receiver unit, using NAD 83. No correction was used for the co-ordinates, and conditions (clear skies, tree cover etc.) were optimal for recording accuracy. Detailed site mapping and GPS coordinates are located in the Supplementary Documentation (SD) associated with this project.

## 3.2 Historical Locations

A historical site is evaluated based on the quantity of the material encountered (>20 artifacts) and the presence of diagnostic artifacts pre-dating 1900. Historical artifacts are dated by both the material from which they are made, and by the type of decoration and motif which they feature; these ranges are organized as described in Table 5 below.

**Table 5: Nineteenth-Century Artifact Date Ranges in Ontario**

| Artifact Type | Before 1830 | 1830-1845 | 1845-1870 | 1870-1890 | After 1890 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nails** | Wrought | Machine Cut | Machine Cut | Machine Cut | Wire |
| **Ceramic Wares** | Pearlware; Creamware | Refined White Earthenware (RWE) | Refined White Earthenware (RWE); Ironstone introduced | Ironstone common | Semi-porcelain introduced |
| **Edge** | Blue and Green scalloped | Mostly blue scalloped | Blue straight | Not common | Not common |
| **Painted** | All Blue or Early Palette* | Late Palette** | Late Palette | Not common | Not common |
| **Sponged** | Not found | Rare | Common | Becomes rare | Rare |
| **Printed** | Blue only | Blue, brown, black, red, purple or green | Blue, brown, black | Blue and browns popular in 1880's | Many colours; over glaze |
| **Flow** | Not found | Not found | Popular | Not common | Revival of Flow |
| **Yelloware** | Not found | Introduced in 1840's | Present | Present | Present |
| **Guns** | Flintlocks; Percussion invented in 1807 | Percussion; Flintlocks in decline | Percussion; rise of cartridge in 1860s | Cartridge | Cartridge |
| **Glass Bottles: Bases** | Pontil mark | Pontil mark | Pontil mark in cline | No pontil mark | No pontil mark |
| **Glass Bottles: Manufacture** | Cup mould, two piece open mould, and three piece mould | Cup mould, two piece open mould, and three piece mould | Cup mould, two piece open mould, and three piece mould | Seam from base to lip | Seam from base onto lip and over lip |
| **Glass Bottles: Finish** | | | | | "Crown" finish; threaded lips common |
| **Other** | | | | | U.S. McKinley tariff act of 1891 requires country of origin to be marked on goods |

Early Palette*= Mustard Yellow, Blue, Earthy Green, Orange, Brown
Late Palette**= Bright Yellow, Blue, Bright Green, Pink, Black

*Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists*.
Derived from: Adams, Nick; 1993 OAS, London, Ontario

The "Classification System for Historical Collections" (Canadian Parks Service 1992) was used to organize the 260 historical artifacts recovered from the site during the Stage 2 assessment. The category of "Organic" was added to account for floral and faunal remains commonly found on historical sites. The artifacts were divided into seven artifact classes: kitchen/food, architectural, indeterminate, organic, personal artifacts, tools/equipment, and furnishings. Detailed historical artifact catalogues are located in Appendix A. Samples of recovered artifacts from this site are displayed in Section 8.0 (Plates 25-27).

### *3.2.2 The Douglas Site (AjGw-559)*

The Douglas Site (AjGw-559) was identified during the pedestrian survey along northeast edge of the agricultural field, west of Ninth Line. Test pit survey adjacent to the agricultural field suggested that the site continued into the residential lot, however the artifacts recovered from the test pits were from

disturbed secondary contexts and are therefore unreliable. During the test unit excavation, an intact buried former ploughzone layer (Layer 5) found in two test units yielded additional artifacts, confirming that the site does extend within a portion of the residential lot (see SD: Figure 1). The site is irregular in shape and is situated on relatively level terrain. The overall size of the artifact distribution from all contexts measures approximately 80 metres (NE-SW) by 50 metres (NW-SE) and covers an area of approximately 4,000 square metres across the ploughed field and the adjacent lawn. However, the size of the main site area found in good context, which consists of the surface scatter encountered in the ploughed field, measures approximately 65 metres (NE-SW) by 30 metres (NW-SE) and covers an area of approximately 3,000 square metres. Within the adjacent lawn, artifacts in good contexts were found only in two one-metre-square test units situated six metres apart and an average of 17 metres north-west of the main site area within the ploughed field (see SD: Figure 1).

A total of 103 artifacts were encountered on the surface of the ploughed agricultural field and an additional 157 artifacts were recovered from the buried Layer 5 in Test Units #1 and #2; Layer 5 was not encountered in Test Unit #3. Test Unit #1 was placed five metres west of Test Pit #3 and Test Unit #2 was placed five metres northwest of Test Pit #5. Artifacts recovered from Layer 5 numbered 103 in Test Unit #1 and 54 in Test Unit #2. All artifacts from Layer 5 and the surface of the ploughed field were retained.

The 260 artifacts from the combined Layer 5 and ploughzone assemblage are summarized in Table 6.

**Table 6: Douglas Site (AjGw-559) Artifact Counts by Functional Class**

| Artifact Class | | Quantity | % Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Architectural* | | ***59*** | 23% |
| | Nail, indeterminate | 8 | |
| | Nail, machine-cut | 24 | |
| | Window glass | 27 | |
| *Furnishings* | | ***1*** | < 1% |
| | Candy dish | 1 | |
| *Kitchen/Food-Related* | | ***105*** | 40% |
| | Container, food | 1 | |
| | Container, liquor | 4 | |
| | Kitchenware | 6 | |
| | Tableware | 86 | |
| | Teaware | 5 | |
| | Tumbler | 3 | |
| *Organic* | | ***16*** | 6% |
| | Faunal, aquatic shell | 1 | |
| | Faunal, mammal | 15 | |
| *Personal* | | ***4*** | 2% |
| | Container, medicine | 1 | |
| | Shoe fragment | 1 | |
| | Smoking pipe | 2 | |
| *Tools/Equipment* | | ***8*** | 3% |
| | Clinkers/slag | 1 | |
| | Fuse | 1 | |
| | Harness, other | 1 | |
| | Slate tablet | 1 | |
| | Wire | 1 | |
| | Unidentified | 3 | |
| *Indeterminate* | | ***67*** | 26% |
| | Container, unidentifiable | 64 | |
| | Scrap | 3 | |
| **Total Assemblage** | | ***260*** | **100%** |

The kitchen/food-related artifacts account for 40% (n=105) of the total artifact assemblage. These artifacts are related to the consumption, preparation, service, and storage of food and beverages. This artifact class is dominated by the ceramic assemblage (n=98), which includes the artifact types of tableware (n=86), kitchenware (n=6), teaware (n=5), and food container (n=1) (Plate 25). The remaining artifacts in the kitchen/food-related class include four dark olive green liquor bottle fragments and three colourless glass tumbler fragments.

Some identifiable ware types and decorative motifs recorded in this assemblage are useful in providing temporal information as they correspond with the evolution of industrial-era ceramic production and trends in consumer preference over time (Table 7). The table and teaware ceramics (n=91) are largely comprised of ironstone.

**Table 7: Douglas Site (AjGw-559) Ceramic Counts by Ware & Motif**

| Type | Ware | Motif | Quantity | Frequency (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Tableware & Teaware* | | | | |
| | Ironstone | | ***71*** | 72% |
| | | Hand painted, late palette | 1 | |
| | | Moulded, general | 3 | |
| | | Moulded, wheatware | 2 | |
| | | Transfer print, general | 8 | |
| | | Undecorated | 56 | |
| | | Unidentified | 1 | |
| | RWE | | ***4*** | 4% |
| | | Hand painted, late palette | 2 | |
| | | Transfer print, general | 1 | |
| | | Undecorated | 1 | |
| | Semi-porcelain | | ***6*** | 6% |
| | | Decalcomania | 2 | |
| | | Undecorated | 2 | |
| | | Unidentified | 2 | |
| | Yellow Ware | | ***9*** | 9% |
| | | Factory slip, banded | 9 | |
| | Unidentified | | ***2*** | 2% |
| | | Undecorated | 2 | |
| *Kitchenware & Food Container* | | | | |
| | Buff Earthenware | | ***1*** | 1% |
| | | Glazed | 1 | |
| | Red Earthenware, coarse | | ***6*** | 6% |
| | | Glazed | 4 | |
| | | Undecorated | 2 | |
| | | **Total Ceramic Assemblage** | ***98*** | **100%** |

The ware types and decorative motifs found at the Douglas Site (AjGw-559) are reflective of a long range beginning as early as the 1830s and extending to the twentieth century. The earliest ceramic ware identified at the site is refined white earthenware (RWE), which came into common use in Ontario by 1835, replacing earlier wares such as creamware and pearlware (Kenyon 1995). The RWE assemblage numbers only four sherds and includes hand painted (green and red) and transfer print (green) decorative motifs. Nine fragments of yellow ware, all featuring a white and dark brown banded factory slip motif, were recovered during the assessment; yellow ware ceramics were available in Ontario circa 1840 through to the 1900s (Kenyon 1995). Ironstone is the most strongly represented ware type in this assemblage, accounting for more than two-thirds of the ceramic collection (n=71). Ironstone, or white granite, was first produced in England in the 1840s as a heavier, cheaper alternative to the influx of hard paste porcelains from France into the markets of Canada and the United States (Majewski and O'Brien

1987). Due to its very hard durable body it became ubiquitous in frontier households. It started appearing in Ontario merchants' records in 1847 and grew in popularity steadily during the late nineteenth century, peaking in the 1880s (Kenyon 1995). Because of this, ironstone is found in very high frequencies in late nineteenth-century sites, with a concurrent decline in the frequency of RWE (Kenyon 1995). The majority of the ironstone ceramics are undecorated (n=56), but observed motifs include hand painted (red and green), moulded (general and wheat ware), transfer print (blue, brown, purple, and teal), and an unidentified motif featuring a partial maker's mark, possibly the head of an eagle or gryphon (cat. #163; Plate 25). One of the undecorated ironstone sherds also featured a partial maker's mark with the letters "JOHNSON B / ENGLAN" beneath the United Kingdom coat of arms with the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense" (cat. #162; Plate 25). The assemblage also includes six pieces of semi-porcelain, a ware type which became a common in Ontario in the 1890s and replaced ironstone as the preferred ceramic type for domestic use (Kenyon 1995); it was a familiar household item by the 1910s (Kenyon 1995; Majewski and O'Brien 1987). Two of the semi-porcelain sherds feature a decalcomania motif characteristic of the twentieth century. Six coarse red earthenware fragments, including glazed motifs, and one glazed buff earthenware fragment were also recovered, along with two thermally altered sherds of an unidentified whiteware.

Overall, the ceramic wares and motifs found on the Douglas Site (AjGw-559) are reflective of a long range beginning in the 1830s and extending to the 1900s. However, the predominance of ironstone over RWE is more consistent with a post-1870 occupation, as ironstone was not purchased in significant quantities by rural families until the late nineteenth century (Kenyon 1995).

The architectural class represents 23% (n=59) of the overall assemblage and is comprised of nails (54%) and window glass (46%). The majority of the nails were identified as machine-cut nails while the rest are indeterminate. Machine-cut nails were commonly used from 1830 to 1900, replacing the hand-wrought nails used during the early nineteenth century (Wells 1998); they were subsequently replaced by wire nails in the early twentieth century. The abundance of machine-cut nails and the paucity of both the earlier hand-wrought and later wire nails is consistent with the late nineteenth-century occupation period suggested by the ceramic collection.

Other functional classes of historical material are also represented. The furnishings class is comprised of a single colourless glass rim fragment from a moulded candy dish featuring a fan of embossed lines surrounded by flowers and diamonds (cat. #198; Plate 26). The personal artifacts class contains four artifacts, including a partial sole from a leather shoe, two stem fragments from one or more white ball clay smoking pipes, one of which includes a spur and embossed lines, and a fragment of a machine-made, cobalt blue glass medicine container which likely originated from a "Vicks Vaporub™" jar (cat. #220; Plate 27). This medicinal product was invented and sold by North Carolina pharmacist Lunsford Richardson in the 1890s under the name "Croup and Pneumonia Salve," and in 1905 it was rebranded as "Vicks Vaporub™" (Greater Smithfield-Selma Area Chamber of Commerce 2017; Proctor & Gamble 2017). The tools/equipment class is represented by eight artifacts, including a metal fragment from the buckle of an animal harness, a fragment of a slate tablet, a piece of metal wire, one piece of clinker/slag, and three pieces of unidentified metal. The tools/equipment class also contains a portion of a glass electrical fuse with the embossed characters "FILE 102" (cat. #191; Plate 27). Thomas Edison first patented the fuse in 1890 (U.S. patent no. 438,305) as part of his electric distribution system (Edison 1890). The organics class consists of a single aquatic shell fragment and 15 mammalian specimens, including one complete cow metatarsal, one rodent tooth, and 13 indeterminate fragments; none of the faunal specimens is calcined, however ten of the indeterminate mammalian specimens exhibit signs of butchering.

Finally, the indeterminate class, which accounts for one-quarter (n=67) of the entire assemblage, consists of artifacts that could not be confidently placed in any of the other classes. The indeterminate artifacts

consist of three pieces of metal scrap and 64 unidentifiable glass container fragments, including amber (n=5), cobalt blue (n=2), green (n=5), light aqua (n=17), purple (n=3), solarized (n=9), and colourless (n=21). Eight of the class fragments exhibit signs of having been burned, and four of the glass container artifacts feature embossing: a colourless body fragment with the number "16" (cat. #195), a solarized body fragment with the characters "60 U" (cat. #188), a light aqua body fragment with the characters "R S P" (cat. #76), and a light aqua base fragment with the date "NOV 2" (cat. #223) (Plate 26). Colourless glass became popular in the 1860s when a soda-lime formula was developed and production of colourless pressed glass tableware and bottles became easier (Miller 2000); meanwhile, solarized-type glass dates between 1875-1914 (Jones and Sullivan 1989). Various types of finishes are represented in the collection, including a colourless fragment featuring a Crown finish circa 1892 (cat. #196; Plate 26) (Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsay 2016).

## 4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

ASI was contracted by Derry Britannia Developments Limited to undertake a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 6432 Ninth Line, on part of Lot 8, Concession 9 New Survey, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the City of Mississauga, Regional Municipality of Peel. The subject property is approximately five hectares in size.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted by means of pedestrian and test pit survey. The pedestrian survey was conducted at five-metre intervals. The test pit survey was likewise conducted at five-metre intervals in areas of intact soil profiles and other areas with cultural material, and at ten-metre intervals in areas of significant ground disturbance. Judgmental survey intervals were also employed where appropriate in low-lying wet areas. Upon encountering historical material in the ploughed field and adjacent lawn just south of the extant house and laneway, an intensification involving a pedestrian survey at one-metre intervals in the field and the excavation of three one-metre-square test units on the lawn was conducted; all artifacts encountered during the assessment were retained and analysed.

The Douglas Site (AjGw-559) was initially identified during the pedestrian survey of the ploughed field on the southwest side of Ninth Line, and the test pit and test unit excavations confirmed that a portion of the site extended north into the adjacent lawn. The site is located primarily in the ploughed field and the surface scatter, which is irregular in shape, measures approximately 65 metres (NE-SW) by 30 metres (NW-SE), covering an area of approximately 3,000 square metres. The portion of the site in good context encountered on the adjacent lawn was confined to two one-metre-square test units situated six metres apart; these test units are located approximately 17 metres northwest of the main site scatter in the ploughed field (see SD: Figure 1). The extant house is located approximately ten metres north of the test units and 27 metres north of the main field scatter. The house, which was likely built in the late nineteenth century, was constructed of brick and later covered by a stucco façade. A total of 103 historical artifacts were recovered from the surface of the ploughed field, and additional historical material was found in test pits located in southeast lawn of the extant residential lot adjacent to the northeast limit of the field surface scatter. Although the material recovered from the test pits originated from disturbed contexts (Layer 4B), three test units were excavated in areas where the test pit survey had identified the highest artifact density to confirm the level of disturbance in this area. Test Units #1 and #2 were excavated between positive test pits, and Test Unit #3 was excavated over top of positive Test Pit #7. A buried former ploughzone layer (Layer 5) was encountered below the secondary landscape fill (Layer 4B) in Test Units #1 and #2, but not in Test Unit #3. While artifacts were recovered from each of the three units, only material originating from Layer 5 in Test Units #1 and #2 is considered part of the Douglas Site (AjGw-559). These two test units yielded an additional 157 historical artifacts from Layer 5, for a combined Layer 5 and ploughzone site assemblage of 260 artifacts.

Overall, the artifact assemblage consists primarily of material which would have been available in the late nineteenth century. The kitchen/food-related class, which accounts for 40% (n=105) of all artifacts recovered from the site, is the most well-represented class within the assemblage and is comprised almost entirely by the ceramic collection (n=98). The ceramic collection includes minimal quantities of ware types, such as RWE, which would have been available as early as the 1830s. However, the collection is dominated by ironstone and also includes a small quantity of semi-porcelain, which suggests the primary occupation of the site likely began as ironstone gained in popularity in the 1870s and1880s. Ceramic wares which date to the mid-nineteenth century (or could date to this earlier period), likely represent earlier heirloom pieces. This is consistent with an estimated late nineteenth-century construction date of the extant house in the immediate vicinity of the site (see below). Although initially available in the mid-nineteenth century, the prevalence of machine-cut nails within the assemblage, particularly in the absence of earlier hand-wrought and later wire nails, lends further support for a post-1870 construction and occupation. Other items common in the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century within the assemblage include numerous solarized and colourless glass fragments, one example of which features a Crown finish, a decalcomania decorative motif on two semi-porcelain ceramic sherds, a fragment of a glass electrical fuse, and a fragment of a glass medicinal container from a potential Vaporub™ jar.

Research regarding the east half of Lot 8, Concession 9, Trafalgar Township was conducted at the Ontario Archives to place the site within the context of historical land use, and the artifactual record of the Douglas Site (AjGw-559) fits well with the land use history of the subject property. In 1870, the Ontario-born George Douglas purchased the east half of Lot 8, and according to the 1871 census, the lot was farmed by tenants. The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* indicates a farm house and large orchard at the east corner of the subject property fronting present-day Ninth Line, in the vicinity of the extant residence and the site location, while a second orchard is depicted near the northwest boundary of Lot 8, outside of the west corner of the subject property. As previously discussed in Section 1.2.1, investigation of the Atkinson Site (AjGx-202), an 1830s-1860s homestead near Georgetown, demonstrated that orchards depicted on historical mapping can be representative of the location of old homelots which have fallen into disuse after the occupants or subsequent owners have constructed a new homelot elsewhere on the property (ASI 2014). Therefore, the orchard located outside of the subject property near the north limit of Lot 8 is likely associated with the original homelot of Christopher Row in the early-to-mid nineteenth century, which would explain the absence of material culture from this period within the Douglas Site (AjGw-559) assemblage. Meanwhile, the 1861 census data indicates that Elizabeth Watson occupied a brick house near Ninth Line prior to selling the property in 1862, which is likely represented by the orchard at the southeast end of the subject property, and the predominance of ironstone over and minimal quantity of RWE further indicates that the site is not representative of a refuse disposal area used by the Watson family. The adjacent standing house fronting Ninth Line would likely have been constructed by a subsequent owner prior to publication of the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas*. As the lot appears to have remained relatively unchanged by the time of the 1909 NTS map, the paucity of twentieth-century architectural material indicates that the extant house in the vicinity of the site may be the same house indicated on the 1877 map, in which case the partial foundation wall (Feature 1) encountered amongst the late-nineteenth century artifacts in Test Pit #2 likely represents an associated structure, possibly a barn. It is also possible that Feature 1 represents the location of the structure on the 1877 map, while the extant brick house was constructed as a replacement house further into the ownership of the Douglas family. Regardless, the extant house and now-demolished structure associated with the foundation wall in Feature 1 were both likely constructed sometime between the 1860s and the 1890s, after Elizabeth Watson sold the property in 1862.

As previously indicated in Table 1, a review of the OASD has identified four other historic Euro-Canadian sites within a one km radius of the subject property. The closest of these is the Venturon 4 Site (AjGw-198), located approximately 750 metres northeast of the Douglas Site (AjGw-559), which was identified by ASI in 1989 during a pedestrian survey for Venturon Development Corporation on lands

within the Proposed Subdivision (12T-87053-M) on part of Lots 9 and 10, Concession 10 (ASI 1989, 2000). This site, located on the in the west portion of Lot 9 on the northeast side of Ninth Line, consisted of 39 surface artifacts across a 20 metre by 20 metre area. The assemblage was comprised predominantly of decorated and undecorated RWE and ironstone ceramic sherds, along with three bottle glass fragments, suggesting that the Venturon 4 Site (AjGw-198) represents a mid-to-late nineteenth-century occupation. Similar to the Douglas Site (AjGw-559), historic mapping of the property first shows a structure in the vicinity of the site in 1877, and the land use history in combination with the artifact assemblage further suggested that the Venturon 4 Site (AjGw-198) likely represents the late nineteenth-century homestead of John Cordingly, who purchased the west portion of Lot 9 in 1872. It was concluded that an improved understanding of the occupation at Site AjGw-198 was unlikely to be gained through additional archaeological investigation, therefore the site was not recommended for further work (ASI 1989, 2000).

The other three historical sites in the general vicinity of the Douglas Site (AjGw-559) are situated approximately one km to the west-southwest in proximity to the northeast side of Eighth Line. The Thomas Robson Site (AjGw-159), located at the west end Lot 9, Concession 9, was first identified by MIA and MPP in 1989, and further Stage 2 investigation was conducted by Racher in 2012. The information provided in the OASD indicates that more than 1000 historical artifacts were recovered in a 94 metre by 85 metre site area identified as a homestead circa 1820-1880, and the site was recommended for Stage 3 assessment. However, Stage 4 Avoidance and Protection measures were subsequently employed to protect the site from development, and a Stage 3 assessment to further refine the date of the site was not conducted (MTCS 2016). Sites AjGw-448 and AjGw-449, the other two historical sites documented in the general vicinity of the Douglas Site (AjGw-559), were identified by Archaeologix in 2006. Information provided in the OASD indicates that Site AjGw-448, located at the west end of Lot 8, Concession 9, consisted of 99 historical artifacts across a 30 metre by 60 metre site area, while Site AjGw-449, located at the west end of Lot 7, Concession 9, consisted of 30 artifacts over a 20 metre by 60 metre site area. Both sites have been identified as houses or homesteads but no occupation date is provided in the OASD (MTCS 2016); however, neither site was considered to have CHVI requiring a Stage 3 assessment, suggesting the possibility that they were both associated with a late nineteenth-century occupation.

Although the artifacts from the Douglas Site (AjGw-559) date from the 1830s to the 1900s, there is a stronger representation of post-1870 material within the recovered assemblage which is likely derived from the period in which the property was owned by the Douglas family (1870-1899) and, to a lesser extent, the subsequent occupation of William McCarron in the early twentieth century. The few artifacts in the assemblage which date to the mid-1800s through 1860s (or could date to this earlier period) were likely among existing household possessions when occupation was initiated. This is consistent with the estimated late nineteenth-century occupation of the closest documented historical site identified in the area, the Venturon 4 Site (AjGw-159), and while inconclusive, the occupations of the other three historical sites in the general vicinity may potentially date to this period as well. In summary, the land use history of the subject property and vicinity allows further refinement of the occupation date of the Douglas Site (AjGw-559) between 1870 and 1899, indicating that the site does not represent the location of a pre-1870 homestead associated with the Watson family or subsequent owners prior to the ownership of the Douglas family.

As outlined in Section 2.2 of the *Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads: Draft Technical Bulletin* (MTCS 2014), the evaluation of the Douglas Site (AjGw-559) took into consideration the analysis of the complete artifact assemblage and the integrity of the site, the historical mapping and available land use history of the property, and an examination of the site as it fits within the local and regional context. In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.2, Standard 1c, the site meets the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) for post-contact sites as more than 20 artifacts pre-dating 1900 were recovered. However, because a post-1830 domestic occupation was supported by the land use history and artifact

assemblage (n=260), the CHVI of the site was further evaluated with reference to the S & G, Section 3.4.2, Standard 1a, which stipulates that domestic sites contain CHVI if the majority (80%) of the time span of occupation pre-dates 1870. As the primary occupation of the Douglas Site (AjGw-559) post-dates 1870, this site does not meet the criteria for CHVI and Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment is not recommended.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendations are made:

1. The Douglas Site (AjGw-559) represents a historical Euro-Canadian site with an occupation which post-dates 1870 and therefore does not exhibit CHVI. This site is considered to be free of any further archaeological concern.

2. It is recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.

**No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of the archaeological site documented by this assessment are permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport acceptance has been received.**

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport should be immediately notified.

## 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a 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 field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

- 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 PLATES


Plate 1: View southwest along gravel road into property.


Plate 2: View southwest toward extant residential building.


Plate 3: View northwest along fence line towards storage areas and containers behind house.


Plate 4: View south toward mounds near west corner of subject property.


Plate 5: View northwest across small wet land area.


Plate 6: View northwest at ploughed field conditions.


Plate 7: View of surface conditions in ploughed field.


Plate 8: View southeast of pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals.


Plate 9: View southwest across north limit of subject property; low-lying wet areas in foreground (judgmental test pit intervals), undisturbed grassland in background (5 m test pit Intervals).


Plate 10: View northeast of test pt survey at 5 m intervals in undisturbed area between ploughed field and disturbed storage area.


Plate 11: View northeast of test pit survey at 5 m intervals between ploughed field and south driveway; cultural material encountered in disturbed soil layer.


Plate 12: View of typical test pit profile with buried topsoil (Layer 3) underlying laid topsoil and fill (Layers 1 & 2) in front lawn of house; water table encountered before reaching subsoil.

Plate 13: View of typical undisturbed soil profile of undisturbed topsoil (Layer 4A) over subsoil; water table encountered at subsoil.

Plate 14: View of typical disturbed test pit profile in lawn between ploughed field and south driveway consisting of disturbed Layer 4B secondary deposit over subsoil.

Plate 15: View of typical disturbed test pit profile in vicinity of house and rear storage area with laid topsoil (Layer 1), over fill (Layer 2), over subsoil.

Plate 16: View southeast across low-lying wet area in east portion of subject property (judgmental survey intervals).

Plate 17: View across low-lying wet area toward concrete well near west corner of subject property (judgmental survey intervals).

Plate 18: View of water-logged ground conditions in low-lying wet areas of subject property (judgmental survey intervals).

Plate 19: View southwest of lawn portion of Douglas Site (AjGw-559) with artifacts from both intact and disturbed contexts; test unit excavation in background.


Plate 20: View of east wall profile of Test Unit #1 with buried former ploughzone (Layer 5) underlying secondary soil deposit (Layer 4B).


Plate 21: View of west wall profile of Test Unit #2 with buried former plough-disturbed layer (Layer 5) underlying secondary soil deposit (Layer 4B);


Plate 22: Plan view of Feature 1 in east half of Test Unit #2.


Plate 23: East profile view of Feature 1 in Test Unit #2, showing top layer of large stone foundation wall and feature fill deposit (Layer 7) overlying subsoil.


Plate 24: View of east wall profile of Test Unit #3 with single secondary soil deposit (Layer 4B).

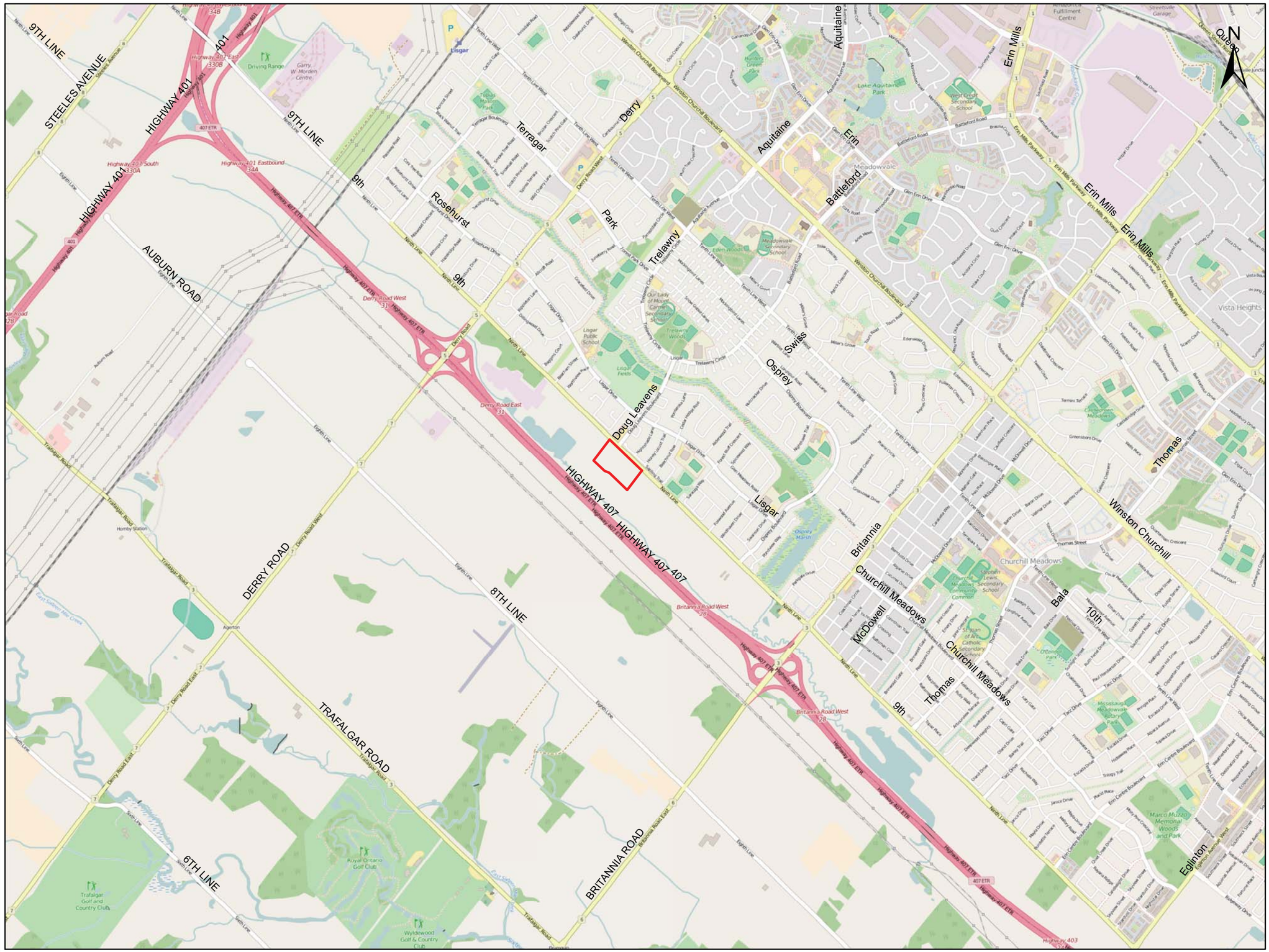

Plate 25: Selected examples of ceramic ware types and decorative motifs.


Plate 26: Selected examples of glass artifacts.

Plate 27: Selected examples of non-ceramic artifacts.

## 9.0 MAPS

See the following pages for detailed assessment maps and figures.





Subject Property

BASE:



0 1.5

Kilometres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 15TS-206
DATE: 1/5/2016

DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 15TS208_fig1_v2

ASI
Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
416-966-1069 | F416-966-9723 | asiheritage.ca

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property.

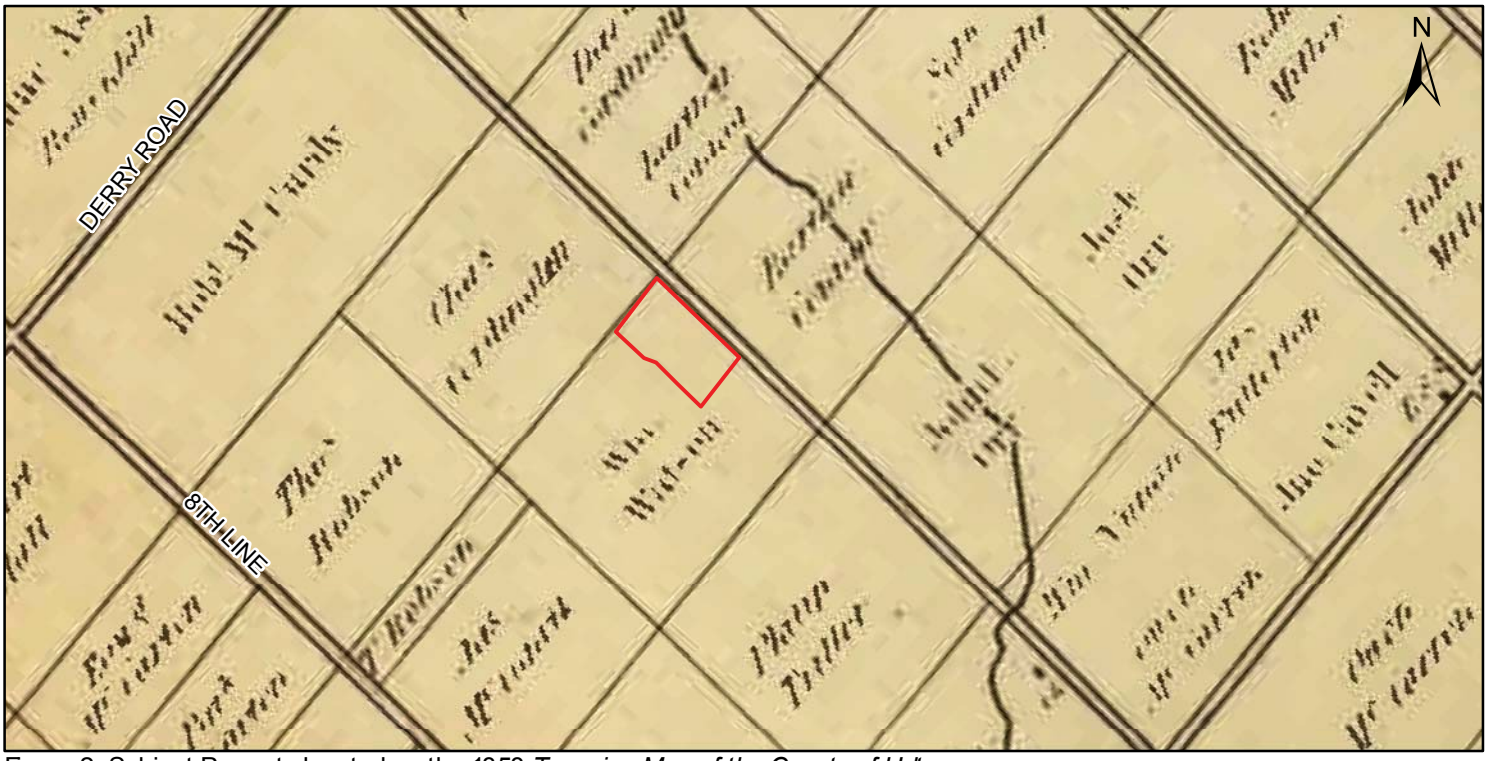


Figure 2: Subject Property located on the 1858 *Tremaine Map of the County of Halton*.

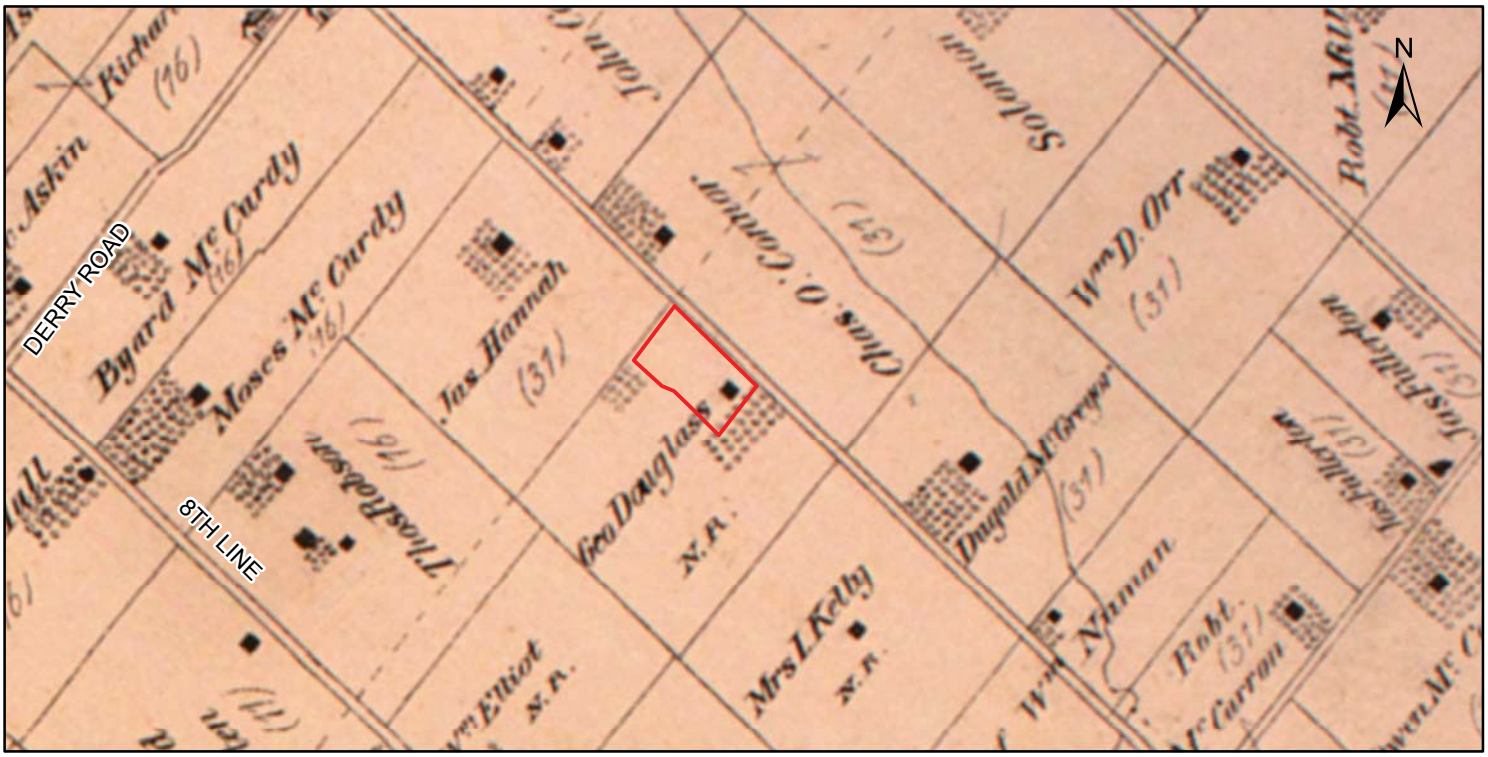
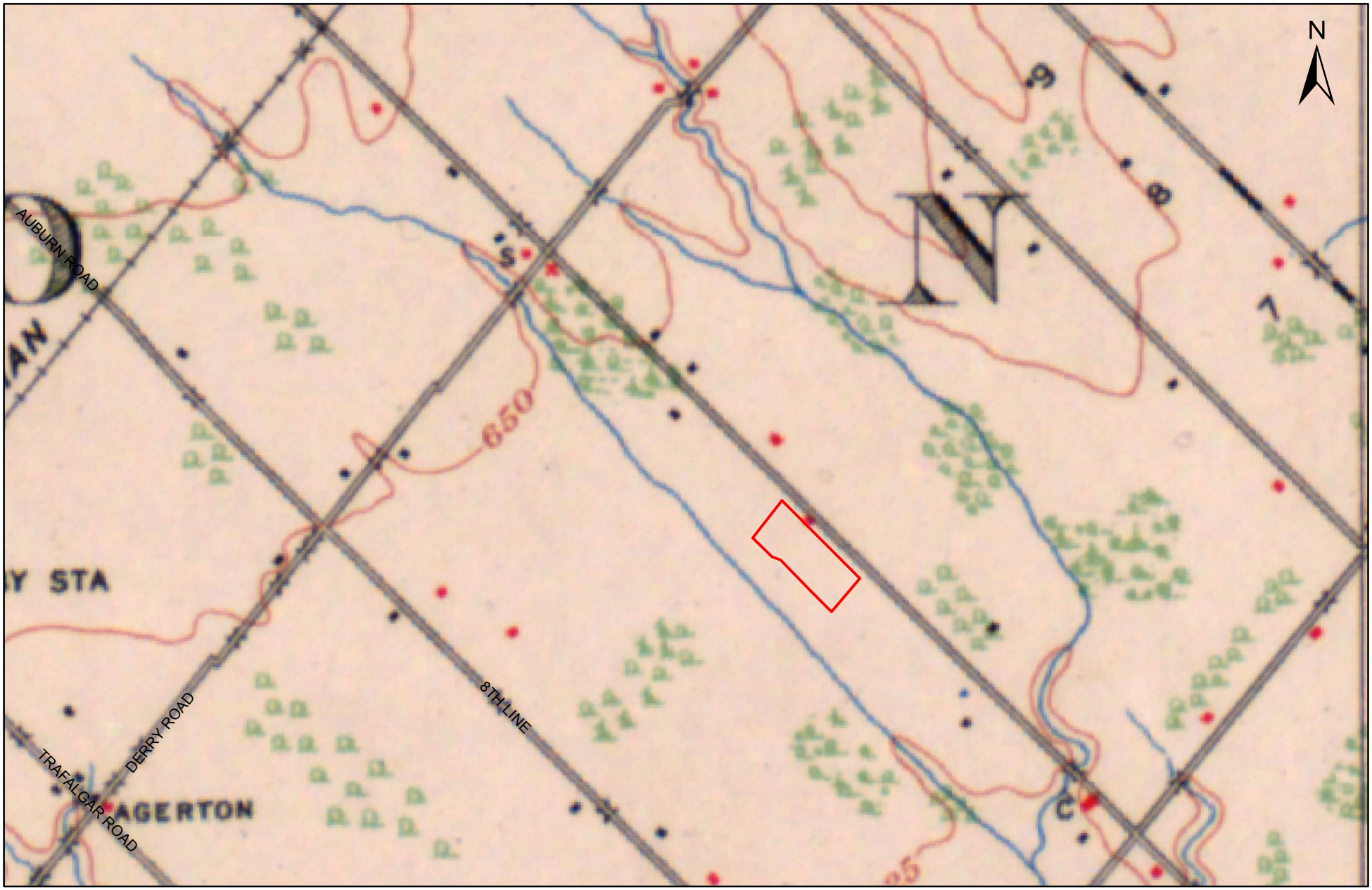


Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton*.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services<br>528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9<br>416-966-1069 \| F416-966-9723 \| asiheritage.ca | Subject Property | Base:<br>1858 *Tremaine Map of the County of Halton*<br>1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* | 0 500<br>Metres<br>ASI PROJECT NO.: 15TS-207<br>DATE: 1/5/2016<br>DRAWN BY: JF<br>FILE: 15TS207_fig2_3_hist_v2 |

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Subject Property

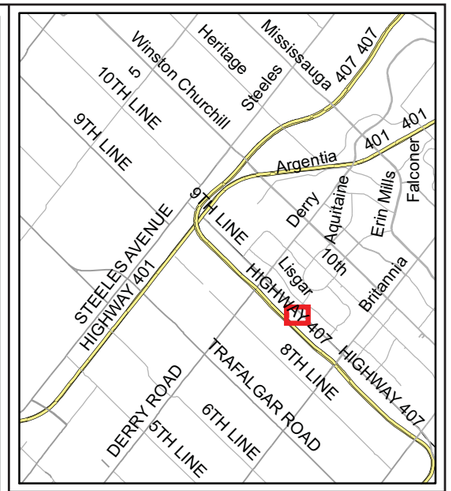
Base:
1909 N TS Sheet Brampton

0 1
Kilometres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 15TS-205
DATE: 11/16/2015

DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 15TS208_fig4_hist

Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1909 *NTS Sheet Brampton.*


Subject Property

BASE:



0 100

Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 15TS-205
DATE: 1/5/2016

DRAWN BY: JF
FILE: 15TS207_fig5_exisitng_v2

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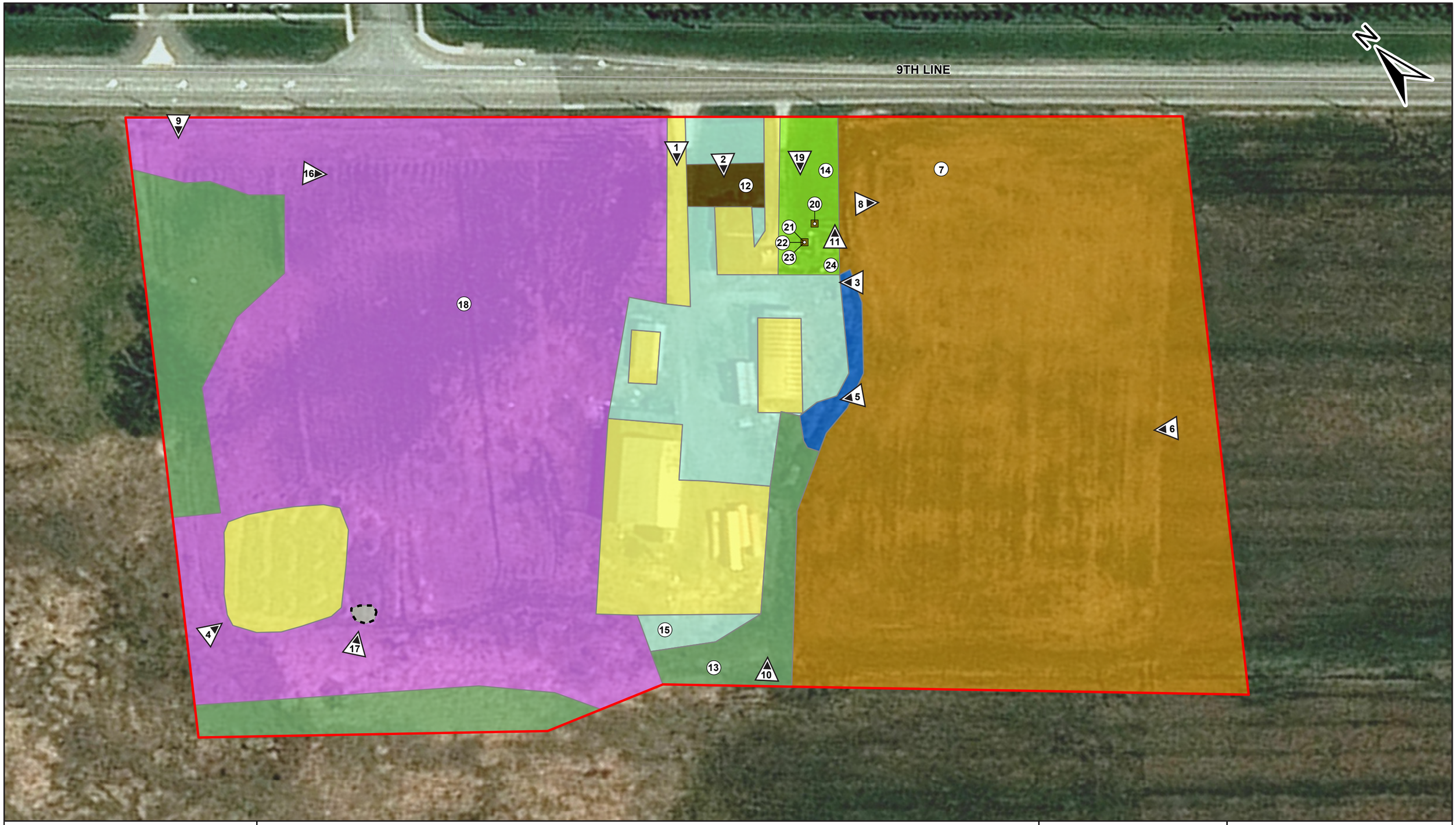
Figure 5: Existing conditions of the Subject Property.

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- Subject Property
- Disturbed: No Potential
- Well
- Low and Wet: No Potential
- Pedestrian Survey at 5 m Intervals
- Judgmental Test Pit Intervals: Low and Wet
- Test Pit Survey at 10 m Intervals: Disturbed
- Test Pit Survey at 5 m Intervals: Undisturbed Topsoil
- Test Pit Survey at 5 m Intervals: Buried Soil Layer
- Test Pit Survey at 5 m Intervals: Disturbed
- Photo Locations

BASE:
Ortho
Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

0 50
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 16TS-045
DATE: 2017-07-19
DRAWN BY: AB
FILE: 16TS045_Fig6_Stg2

Figure 6: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results

**APPENDIX A: The Douglas Site (AjGw-559) Artifact Catalogue**

# Appendix A: Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue

The Douglas Site (AjGw-559)

| Cat# | Qty | Context | Stratum | Ware | Motif | Form | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61 | 2 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Red Earthenware - Coarse | Glazed | Hollowware | Portion: Body; Colour: Dark Brown |
| 62 | 9 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Yellow Ware | Factory Slip - Banded | Hollowware | Portion: Rim; Colour: White, Dark Brown |
| 63 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Ironstone | Moulded - Wheatware | Plate - Table | Portion: Rim |
| 64 | 2 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Ironstone | Undecorated | Plate - Table | Portion: Rim |
| 65 | 12 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Ironstone | Undecorated | Plate - Table | Portion: Rim |
| 131 | 2 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Ironstone | Undecorated | Hollowware | Portion: Indeterminate |
| 132 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Ironstone | Undecorated | Unidentifiable | Portion: Indeterminate |
| 133 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Unidentifiable | Undecorated | Flatware | Portion: Indeterminate |
| 134 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Ironstone | Transfer Print - General | Hollowware | Portion: Body; Colour: Blue |
| 141 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Red Earthenware - Coarse | Glazed | Hollowware | Portion: Body; Colour: Dark Brown |
| 142 | 3 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Undecorated | Hollowware | Portion: Base |
| 143 | 3 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Undecorated | Flatware | Portion: Footring |
| 144 | 3 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Undecorated | Flatware | Portion: Footring |
| 145 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Undecorated | Unidentifiable | Portion: Footring |
| 146 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Undecorated | Flatware | Portion: Footring |
| 147 | 3 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Undecorated | Flatware | Portion: Brink |
| 148 | 2 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Undecorated | Egg Cup | Portion: Base |
| 149 | 4 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Undecorated | Hollowware | Portion: Rim |
| 150 | 10 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Undecorated | Hollowware | Portion: Body |
| 151 | 3 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Undecorated | Unidentifiable | Portion: Indeterminate |
| 152 | 2 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Undecorated | Flatware | Portion: Body |
| 153 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Undecorated | Hollowware | Portion: Handle |
| 154 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Undecorated | Teacup | Portion: Handle |
| 155 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Semi-porcelain | Undecorated | Hollowware | Portion: Base |
| 156 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Semi-porcelain | Undecorated | Flatware | Portion: Body |
| 157 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | RWE | Undecorated | Flatware | Portion: Footring |
| 158 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Transfer Print - General | Flatware | Portion: Rim; Colour: Teal |
| 159 | 2 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Transfer Print - General | Teapot | Portion: Strainer; Colour: Teal |
| 160 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Transfer Print - General | Teacup | Portion: Base; Colour: Blue |
| 161 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Transfer Print - General | Flatware | Portion: Body; Colour: Purple |
| 162 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Undecorated | Flatware | Portion: Base; Colour: Black |

## Appendix A: Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue

The Douglas Site (AjGw-559)

| Cat# | Qty | Context | Stratum | Ware | Motif | Form | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 163 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Unidentified | Flatware | Portion: Body; Colour: Black |
| 164 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | RWE | Hand Painted - Late Palette | Hollowware | Portion: Rim; Colour: Red |
| 165 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Hand Painted - Late Palette | Flatware | Portion: Rim; Colour: Red, Green |
| 166 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Semi-porcelain | Unidentified | Unidentifiable | Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue |
| 167 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Moulded - Wheatware | Flatware | Portion: Body |
| 168 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Ironstone | Moulded - General | Hollowware | Portion: Rim |
| 169 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Semi-porcelain | Unidentified | Hollowware | Portion: Body |
| 170 | 2 | Surface | Ploughzone | Semi-porcelain | Decalcomania | Lid | Portion: Rim; Colour: Green |
| 210 | 2 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Red Earthenware - Coarse | Undecorated | Hollowware | Portion: Body |
| 211 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Buff Earthenware | Glazed | Hollowware | Portion: Body; Colour: Black |
| 212 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Ironstone | Undecorated | Unidentifiable | Portion: Body |
| 213 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | RWE | Hand Painted - Late Palette | Hollowware | Portion: Body; Colour: Red, Green |
| 214 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Ironstone | Transfer Print - General | Hollowware | Portion: Body; Colour: Blue |
| 215 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | RWE | Transfer Print - General | Flatware | Portion: Rim; Colour: Green |
| 216 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Ironstone | Transfer Print - General | Hollowware | Portion: Body; Colour: Brown |
| 217 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Ironstone | Moulded - General | Plate - Supper | Portion: Rim |
| 218 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Ironstone | Moulded - General | Hollowware | Portion: Body |
| 219 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Red Earthenware - Coarse | Glazed | Cream Pot | Portion: Rim; Colour: Reddish-Brown |

**Grand Total : 98 artifacts**

# Appendix A: Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Catalogue

The Douglas Site (AjGw-559)

| Cat# | Qty | Context | Stratum | Type | Material | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 66 | 18 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Window Glass | Glass | |
| 67 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 68 | 2 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | |
| 69 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 70 | 5 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 71 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 72 | 2 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Container - Liquor | Glass | Colour: Dark Olive Green |
| 73 | 2 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Amber |
| 74 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Light Aqua |
| 75 | 2 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Light Aqua |
| 76 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Embossing: R S P; Colour: Light Aqua |
| 77 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Smoking Pipe | White Ball Clay | |
| 78 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Smoking Pipe | White Ball Clay | |
| 79 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Shoe Fragment | Leather | |
| 80 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Slate Tablet | Slate | |
| 81 | 4 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 82 | 6 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 83 | 6 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 84 | 6 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Nail - Indeterminate | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 85 | 3 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Scrap | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 86 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Wire | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 87 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Faunal - Mammal | Bone | |
| 88 | 9 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Faunal - Mammal | Bone | |
| 89 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 5 | Faunal - Mammal | Bone | |
| 135 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Window Glass | Glass | |
| 136 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 137 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Solarized |
| 138 | 3 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 139 | 2 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Nail - Indeterminate | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 140 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Faunal - Mammal | Bone | |
| 171 | 4 | Surface | Ploughzone | Window Glass | Glass | |
| 172 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Green |
| 173 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Green |
| 174 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Green |
| 175 | 8 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Light Aqua |
| 176 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Light Aqua |
| 177 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Light Aqua |
| 178 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Light Aqua |

## Appendix A: Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Catalogue

The Douglas Site (AjGw-559)

| Cat# | Qty | Context | Stratum | Type | Material | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 179 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Light Aqua |
| 180 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Liquor | Glass | Colour: Dark Olive Green |
| 181 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Amber |
| 182 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Amber |
| 183 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Amber |
| 184 | 3 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Solarized |
| 185 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Solarized |
| 186 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Solarized; Finish: One Part |
| 187 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Solarized |
| 188 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Embossing: 60 U; Colour: Solarized |
| 189 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Solarized |
| 190 | 2 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Cobalt Blue |
| 191 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Fuse | Glass | Embossing: "FILE 102"; Colour: Colourless |
| 192 | 5 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 193 | 3 | Surface | Ploughzone | Tumbler | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 194 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 195 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Embossing: 16; Colour: Colourless |
| 196 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 197 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 198 | 1 | Surface | Ploughzone | Candy Dish | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 220 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Container - Medicine | Glass | Colour: Cobalt Blue; Manufacture: Machine Made |
| 221 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 222 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Window Glass | Glass | Colour: Green |
| 223 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Embossing: "NOV 2"; Colour: Light Aqua |
| 224 | 3 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Window Glass | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 225 | 2 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Purple |
| 226 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Purple; Finish: One Part |
| 227 | 2 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Green |
| 228 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 229 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Press Moulding |
| 230 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Container - Liquor | Glass | Colour: Dark Olive Green; Manufacture: Contact Moulded |
| 231 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Faunal - Aquatic Shell | Shell | |
| 232 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Clinkers/Slag | | |
| 233 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Unidentified | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 234 | 4 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 235 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Harness - Other | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 236 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Unidentified | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 237 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Unidentified | Metal - Ferrous | |

## Appendix A: Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Catalogue

The Douglas Site (AjGw-559)

| Cat# | Qty | Context | Stratum | Type | Material | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 238 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Nail - Machine Cut | Iron | |
| 239 | 3 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 5 | Faunal - Mammal | Bone | |

**Grand Total : 162 artifacts**

**APPENDIX B: Test Units (Layer 4B) Artifact Catalogue**

# Appendix B: Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue

Test Units (Layer 4B)

| Cat# | Qty | Context | Stratum | Ware | Motif | Form | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 2 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Red Earthenware - Coarse | Glazed | Hollowware | Portion: Indeterminate; Colour: Black |
| 31 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Red Earthenware - Coarse | Glazed | Hollowware | Portion: Indeterminate; Colour: Beige |
| 32 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Buff Earthenware | Glazed | Hollowware | Portion: Body; Colour: Brown |
| 33 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Buff Earthenware | Glazed | Hollowware | Portion: Beige |
| 34 | 2 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Undecorated | Hollowware | Portion: Body |
| 35 | 5 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Undecorated | Flatware | Portion: Body |
| 36 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Undecorated | Unidentifiable | Portion: Indeterminate |
| 37 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Unidentifiable | Undecorated | Unidentifiable | Portion: Indeterminate |
| 38 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Transfer Print - Flow | Hollowware | Portion: Body; Colour: Mulberry (Flow Black) |
| 39 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Vitrified Earthenware | Transfer Print - General | Hollowware | Portion: Body; Colour: Dark Brown |
| 40 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Moulded - General | Flatware | Portion: Rim |
| 90 | 5 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Red Earthenware - Coarse | Undecorated | Hollowware | Portion: Body |
| 91 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Red Earthenware - Coarse | Glazed | Hollowware | Portion: Rim; Colour: Beige, Brown |
| 92 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Red Earthenware - Coarse | Glazed | Hollowware | Portion: Body; Colour: Dark Brown |
| 93 | 5 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Undecorated | Flatware | Portion: Body |
| 94 | 5 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Undecorated | Hollowware | Portion: Body |
| 95 | 3 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Undecorated | Unidentifiable | Portion: Indeterminate |
| 96 | 3 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Undecorated | Hollowware | Portion: Rim |
| 97 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Undecorated | Flatware | Portion: Brink |
| 98 | 2 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Undecorated | Flatware | Portion: Footring |
| 99 | 2 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Undecorated | Flatware | Portion: Footring |
| 100 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Transfer Print - General | Flatware | Portion: Body; Colour: Black |
| 101 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Transfer Print - General | Flatware | Portion: Rim; Colour: Black |
| 102 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Unidentified | Hollowware | Portion: Body; Colour: Pink |
| 103 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Transfer Print - General | Flatware | Portion: Brink; Colour: Blue |
| 104 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Transfer Print - General | Hollowware | Portion: Body; Colour: Teal |
| 105 | 3 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | RWE | Factory Slip - Banded | Hollowware | Portion: Body; Colour: Blue, Grey |
| 245 | 1 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Red Earthenware - Coarse | Undecorated | Hollowware | Portion: Body |

## Appendix B: Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue

Test Units (Layer 4B)

| Cat# | Qty | Context | Stratum | Ware | Motif | Form | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 247 | 1 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Moulded - General | Hollowware | Portion: Rim |
| 248 | 1 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Moulded - Wheatware | Bowl - General | Portion: Rim |
| 249 | 1 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | RWE | Transfer Print - General | Plate - Supper | Portion: Rim; Colour: Black |
| 250 | 1 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | RWE | Glazed | Flatware | Portion: Body; Colour: Light Blue |
| 251 | 2 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Ironstone | Undecorated | Hollowware | Portion: Body |
| 252 | 1 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | RWE | Undecorated | Unidentifiable | Portion: Footring |
| 253 | 1 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | RWE | Undecorated | Flatware | Portion: Body |
| 254 | 4 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | RWE | Undecorated | Flatware | Portion: Body |

**Grand Total : 66 artifacts**

# Appendix B: Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Catalogue

Test Units (Layer 4B)

| Cat# | Qty | Context | Stratum | Type | Material | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41 | 18 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Window Glass | Glass | |
| 42 | 5 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Light Aqua |
| 43 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Embossing: "D'; Colour: Light Aqua |
| 44 | 4 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Light Aqua |
| 45 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Container - Food | Glass | Colour: Light Aqua |
| 46 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Container - Milk | Glass | Colour: Colourless; Finish: One Part |
| 47 | 6 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | |
| 48 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 49 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 50 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Container - Liquor | Glass | Colour: Dark Olive Green |
| 51 | 2 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Amber |
| 52 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Smoking Pipe | White Ball Clay | |
| 53 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Marble | Ceramic | |
| 54 | 4 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Wire | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 55 | 2 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Scrap | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 56 | 2 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 57 | 3 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Nail - Indeterminate | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 58 | 2 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 59 | 1 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Staple | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 60 | 11 | Test Unit 1 | Layer 4B | Faunal - Mammal | Bone | |
| 106 | 13 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Window Glass | Glass | |
| 107 | 12 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 108 | 3 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 109 | 3 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 110 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 111 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 112 | 2 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Solarized |
| 113 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Embossing: E O; Colour: Solarized |
| 114 | 3 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 115 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Liner | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 116 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Copper Green |
| 117 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Light Aqua |
| 118 | 4 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Light Aqua |
| 119 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Amber |
| 120 | 2 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Wire | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 121 | 10 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Nail - Indeterminate | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 122 | 4 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Nail - Wire | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 123 | 2 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Nail - Wire | Metal - Ferrous | |

## Appendix B: Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Catalogue

Test Units (Layer 4B)

| Cat# | Qty | Context | Stratum | Type | Material | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 124 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Nail - Wire | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 125 | 3 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 126 | 3 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 127 | 2 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 128 | 3 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Nail - Wire | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 129 | 1 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Bottle Cap | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 130 | 9 | Test Unit 2 | Layer 4B | Faunal - Mammal | Bone | |
| 246 | 1 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Brick | Clay | |
| 255 | 1 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless; Finish: One Part; Lip: Flat |
| 256 | 4 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Container - Liquor | Glass | Colour: Amber |
| 257 | 1 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Container - Liquor | Glass | Colour: Dark Olive Green |
| 258 | 2 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Lamp Chimney | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 259 | 2 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Lamp Chimney | Glass | Colour: Red |
| 260 | 1 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Container - Food | Glass | Colour: Colourless; Finish: Two Part |
| 261 | 8 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 262 | 1 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Electric Light/Bulb | Other | |
| 263 | 1 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Other | Metal - Composite | |
| 264 | 1 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Shell Casing | Metal - Cuprous | |
| 265 | 2 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Clinkers/Slag | Slag | |
| 266 | 2 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Coal | Coal | |
| 267 | 19 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Nail - Indeterminate | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 268 | 7 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Nail - Indeterminate | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 269 | 4 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Tack | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 270 | 4 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Nail - Wire | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 271 | 2 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Faunal - Avian | Bone | |
| 272 | 2 | Test Unit 3 | Layer 4B | Faunal - Mammal | Bone | |

**Grand Total : 220 artifacts**

**APPENDIX C: Test Pits (All Layers) Artifact Catalogue**

# Appendix C: Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue

Test Pits (All Layers)

| Cat# | Qty | Context | Stratum | Ware | Motif | Form | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | Test Pit 1 | All Layers | Vitrified Earthenware | Undecorated | Flatware | Portion: Body |
| 2 | 1 | Test Pit 1 | All Layers | Vitrified Earthenware | Moulded - General | Hollowware | Portion: Indeterminate; Colour: Green |
| 3 | 1 | Test Pit 2 | All Layers | Ironstone | Undecorated | Hollowware | Portion: Rim |
| 4 | 1 | Test Pit 3 | All Layers | Semi-porcelain | Undecorated | Hollowware | Portion: Body |
| 6 | 2 | Test Pit 4 | All Layers | Ironstone | Undecorated | Flatware | Portion: Body |
| 7 | 1 | Test Pit 4 | All Layers | Ironstone | Undecorated | Hollowware | Portion: Rim |
| 8 | 1 | Test Pit 4 | All Layers | Ironstone | Moulded - General | Hollowware | Portion: Body; Colour: Blue |
| 9 | 1 | Test Pit 4 | All Layers | Hotel Ware | Transfer Print - General | Dish - Meat | Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue |
| 10 | 1 | Test Pit 4 | All Layers | Red Earthenware - Coarse | Glazed | Hollowware | Portion: Body; Colour: Dark Brown |
| 26 | 1 | Test Pit 7 | All Layers | Stoneware | Glazed | Hollowware | Portion: Body; Colour: Beige |

**Grand Total : 11 artifacts**

# Appendix C: Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Catalogue

Test Pits (All Layers)

| Cat# | Qty | Context | Stratum | Type | Material | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 1 | Test Pit 3 | All Layers | Nail - Wire | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 11 | 2 | Test Pit 4 | All Layers | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 12 | 1 | Test Pit 4 | All Layers | Claspknife | Metal - Composite | |
| 13 | 1 | Test Pit 4 | All Layers | Smoking Pipe | White Ball Clay | |
| 14 | 2 | Test Pit 4 | All Layers | Unidentified | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 15 | 2 | Test Pit 4 | All Layers | Nail - Indeterminate | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 16 | 1 | Test Pit 4 | All Layers | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 17 | 1 | Test Pit 4 | All Layers | Faunal - Mammal | Bone | |
| 18 | 1 | Test Pit 5 | All Layers | Unidentified | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 19 | 1 | Test Pit 5 | All Layers | Wire | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 20 | 3 | Test Pit 6 | All Layers | Window Glass | Glass | |
| 21 | 1 | Test Pit 6 | All Layers | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Colour: Colourless |
| 22 | 1 | Test Pit 6 | All Layers | Container - Unidentifiable | Glass | Embossing: G/80; Colour: Colourless |
| 23 | 1 | Test Pit 6 | All Layers | Nail - Machine Cut | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 24 | 1 | Test Pit 6 | All Layers | Nail - Indeterminate | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 25 | 1 | Test Pit 6 | All Layers | Faunal - Mammal | Bone | |
| 27 | 2 | Test Pit 7 | All Layers | Nail - Wire | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 28 | 2 | Test Pit 7 | All Layers | Nail - Indeterminate | Metal - Ferrous | |
| 29 | 1 | Test Pit 7 | All Layers | Scrap | Metal - Ferrous | |

**Grand Total : 26 artifacts**