

Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment 7253 Rainham Road

Part of Lot 15, Concession 1 North of Road, Part of Lot 15
Concession 1 South of Road and Part of Rainham Road
Allowance, Geographic Township of Dunn,
Haldimand County

Submitted to:
Lucchetta Homes
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Welland ON L3C 2V8

and the

Ontario's Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

Submitted by:



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ORIGINAL REPORT

December 2, 2019

Executive Summary

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Mr. Robert Lucchetta of Lucchetta Homes ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on part of Lot 15, Concession 1 North of Road; part of Lot 15, Concession 1 South of Road; and part of Rainham Road Allowance within the Geographic Township of Dunn, Haldimand County, Ontario (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of a proposed 13 lot residential development at 7253 Rainham Road, in Dunnville. The assessment property ('Study Area') is an irregularly shaped parcel measuring approximately 3.8 hectares, located on the north side of Rainham Road, to the south and west of the Haldimand Trail. The entire property was subject to assessment.

This investigation was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." To meet the conditions of this legislation, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the pre-approval phase of the proposed development under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries ('MHSTCI') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

At the time of the assessment, most of the Study Area comprised a large agricultural field. The south end of the property was occupied by an existing house, barn, and silo along with several sheds, gravel and asphalt laneways, and parking areas, all surrounded by manicured lawn and overgrown grass, with mature trees. The Stage 1 background research indicated that portions of the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. Therefore, a Stage 2 assessment was recommended for the agricultural field and manicured lawn.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on December 17, 2018 and April 11, 2019. This investigation consisted of a typical test pit survey of the grassy areas and a typical pedestrian survey of the agricultural field; both surveys were conducted at five-metre (5m) intervals. This investigation resulted in the identification and documentation of a single Euro-Canadian site, registered as H1 (AfGv-174) (see Tile 3 of the Supplementary Documentation).

The Stage 2 assessment of H1 (AfGv-174) yielded 665 Euro-Canadian artifacts covering an area of approximately 55m by 90m in both the grassy lawn area to the east of the existing house, and the adjacent field beyond. The Stage 2 assemblage was dominated by household artifacts, most of which are clear bottle glass fragments dating to the late 19th and early 20th century. A large number of ceramics were recovered, including RWE, red earthenware, stoneware, ironstone and porcelain. Twenty-one ceramic sherds were decorated using one of the following techniques: transfer printing, hand painting, flow transfer printing and sponging. The ceramic assemblage is indicative of a middle to late 19th century occupation. Additionally, 19 cut nails, 1 wire nail, and 6 pieces of window glass measuring greater than 1.6mm support this middle to late 19th century occupation.

Based on the results of the Stage 2 investigation, H1 (AfGv-174) has been interpreted as a medium size, middle to late 19th century domestic scatter. Given the presence of at least 20 artifacts that date the period of use to before 1900, **H1 (AfGv-174) meets the criteria for a Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment as per Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011) and retains CHVI.**

The Stage 3 assessment of H1 (AfGv-174) will be conducted according to Section 3.2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Typically, a Stage 3 assessment begins with an intensive controlled surface pickup ('CSP') across the Stage 2 limits of site, conducted as per Section 3.2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). During the Stage 2 pedestrian survey, however, all of the surface artifacts at H1 (AfGv-174) were digitally

mapped and collected for laboratory analysis. Thus, the conditions for a Stage 3 CSP at the site were met during the Stage 2 assessment.

Given that it is not yet evident that the level of CHVI at H1 (AfGv-174) will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 (see Section 4.3 below), the Stage 3 assessment of H1 (AfGv-174) will consist of the hand excavation of 1m square test units every 5m in systematic levels and into the first 5cm of subsoil, as per Table 3.1, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Additional 1m test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the site extent as per Table 3.1, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All excavated soil will be screened through six-millimetre mesh; all recovered artifacts will be recorded by their corresponding grid unit designation and collected for laboratory analysis. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit.

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, the reader should examine the complete report.

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- Mr. Robert Lucchetta of Lucchetta Homes

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Detritus Consulting Ltd. ('Detritus') was retained by Mr. Robert Lucchetta of Lucchetta Homes ('the Proponent') to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on part of Lot 15, Concession 1 North of Road; part of Lot 15, Concession 1 South of Road; and part of Rainham Road Allowance within the Geographic Township of Dunn, Haldimand County, Ontario (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of a proposed 13 lot residential development at 7253 Rainham Road, in Dunnville.

This investigation was triggered by the Provincial Policy Statement ('PPS') that is informed by the *Planning Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), which states that decisions affecting planning matters must be consistent with the policies outlined in the larger *Ontario Heritage Act* (1990b). According to Section 2.6.2 of the PPS, "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless significant archaeological resources have been conserved." To meet the conditions of this legislation, a Stage 1-2 assessment of the Study Area was conducted during the pre-approval phase of the proposed development under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries ('MHSTCI') and adheres to the archaeological license report requirements under subsection 65 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) and the MHSTCI's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('Standards and Guidelines'; Government of Ontario 2011).

The purpose of a Stage 1 Background Study is to compile all available information about the known and potential archaeological heritage resources within the Study Area and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the following Stage 1 assessment were as follows:

- To provide information about the Study Area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land conditions;
- to evaluate in detail, the Study Area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives Detritus archaeologists employed the following research strategies:

- A review of relevant archaeological, historic and environmental literature pertaining to the Study Area;
- a review of the land use history, including pertinent historic maps; and
- an examination of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database ('ASDB') to determine the presence of known archaeological sites in and around the Study Area.

The purpose of a Stage 2 Property Assessment was to provide an overview of any archaeological resources within the Study Area; to determine whether any of the resources might be archaeological sites with cultural heritage value or interest ('CHVI'); and to provide specific direction for the protection, management and/or recovery of these resources. In compliance with the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 2 assessment were as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources within the Study Area;
- to determine whether the Study Area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and
- to recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

The licensee received permission from the Proponent to enter the land and conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts.

1.2 Historical Context

1.2.1 Post-Contact Aboriginal Resources

The earliest recorded history of Haldimand County began in 1626, when French Recollet Father Daillon travelled the entire length of the Grand River and documented 28 Neutral villages in the area (Harper 1950; White 1978). In Haldimand County, a dozen possible Neutral sites were identified along the Lower Grand River in the general location of a possible Neutral community known as the Antouaronon (White 1978; cf. Poulton *et al.* 1996). In 1647, the Seneca attacked one eastern group of the Neutral (White 1978); by 1653, the Neutral had been assimilated by the Five Nations (Jamieson 1992; Noble 1978). The Five Nations relinquished the Niagara Peninsula and northern Lake Ontario area before 1700.

The late 17th and early 18th centuries represent a turning point in the evolution of the post-contact Aboriginal occupation of southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating into southern Ontario from New York State, followed by the arrival of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991). This period also marks the arrival of the Mississaugas into southern Ontario and, in particular, the watersheds of the Lower Great Lakes.

The oral traditions of the Mississaugas, as told by Chief Robert Paudash and recorded in 1904, suggest that the Mississaugas defeated the Mohawk Nation, who retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario. Following this conflict, a peace treaty was negotiated between the two groups and, at the end of the 17th century, the Mississaugas settled permanently in southern Ontario, including within the Niagara Peninsula (Praxis Research Associates n.d.). Around this same time, members of the Three Fires Confederacy (Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi) began immigrating from Ohio and Michigan into southwestern Ontario (Feest and Feest 1978).

In 1722, the Five Nations adopted the Tuscarora in New York becoming the Six Nations (Pendergast 1995). Sir Frederick Haldimand, Governor of Québec, made preparations to grant a large plot of land in south-central Ontario to those Six Nations who remained loyal to the Crown during the American War of Independence (Weaver 1978). More specifically, Haldimand arranged for the purchase of the Haldimand Tract in south-central Ontario from the Mississaugas. The Haldimand Tract, also known as the 1795 Crown Grant to the Six Nations, was provided for in the Haldimand Proclamation of October 25th, 1784 and was intended to extend a distance of six miles on each side of the Grand River from mouth to source (Weaver 1978). By the end of 1784, representatives from each member nation of the Six Nations, as well as other allies, relocated to the Haldimand Tract with Joseph Brant (Tanner 1987; Weaver 1978).

The size and nature of the pre-contact settlements and the subsequent spread and distribution of Aboriginal material culture in southern Ontario began to shift with the establishment of European settlers in southern Ontario. By 1834, it was accepted by the Crown that losses of portions of the Haldimand Tract to Euro-Canadian settlers were too numerous for all lands to be returned. Lands in the Lower Grand River area were surrendered by the Six Nations to the British Government in 1832, at which point most Six Nations people moved into Tuscarora Township in Brant County and a narrow portion of Oneida Township (Page & Co. 1879; Tanner 1987; Weaver 1978). Following the population decline and the surrender of most of their lands along the Credit River, the Mississaugas were given 6,000 acres of land on the Six Nations Reserve, establishing the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation in 1847 ('MNCFN', now the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation; Smith 2002).

Despite the inevitable encroachment of European settlers on previously established Aboriginal territories, "written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought" (Ferris 2009:114). As Ferris observes, despite the arrival of a competing culture, First Nations communities throughout southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources that demonstrate continuity with their pre-contact predecessors, even if they have not been recorded extensively in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

1.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The Study Area is located within the Geographic Township of Dunn, Haldimand County, Ontario (Figure 2). The history of this area began on July 24, 1788, when Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor-General of British North America, divided the Province of Québec into the administrative districts of Hesse, Nassau, Mecklenburg and Lunenburg (Archives of Ontario 2009). Further change came in December 1791 when the former Province of Québec was rearranged into Upper Canada and Lower Canada under the *Constitutional Act*. Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. He initiated several initiatives to populate the province including the establishment of shoreline communities with effective transportation links between them (Coyne 1895).

In July 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties stretching from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east. Later that year, the four districts originally established in 1788 were renamed as the Western, Home, Midland and Eastern Districts. The Study Area is situated in the historic Home District, which comprised lands obtained in the 'Between the Lakes Purchases' of 1784 and 1792 (Archives of Ontario 2009).

As population levels in Upper Canada increased, smaller and more manageable administrative bodies were needed resulting in the establishment of many new counties and townships. As part of this realignment, the boundaries of the Home and Western Districts were shifted and the London and Niagara Districts were established. Under this new territorial arrangement, the Study Area became part of Haldimand County within the Niagara District. Haldimand County was named after Sir Frederick Haldimand, who had served as the Governor of the Province of Québec from 1777 to 1789. The original county lands stretched from the mouth of the Grand River to the southern limits of the Township of Dumfries (Archives of Ontario 2009).

European settlement began in Haldimand County in 1784, starting with the land fronting Lake Erie. Most of the county at the time was an unbroken forest, punctuated by large areas of swamp with very few roads. Settlement inland was limited to localities accessible by boat along the banks of the Grand River and Oswego Creek. When the first survey of Haldimand County was completed by Thomas Walsh in 1798, much of the inland areas of Haldimand County remained sparsely populated. The population of Haldimand County began to grow after the War of 1812 and the establishment of a Naval Depot at the mouth of the Grand River. Many of the earliest immigrants here were of German descent, although additional settlers arrived from England, Ireland, and Scotland. The boundaries of Haldimand County remained constant until 1816, at which time the northernmost townships were incorporated into the newly-formed Wentworth County in the Gore District. In 1826, the county was enlarged through the addition of Walpole and Rainham Townships from Norfolk County in the southwest (Page & Co 1879).

The aforementioned treaty concluded between Six Nations and the Crown in 1832 allowed for most of the remaining lands within the Haldimand Tract to be made available Euro-Canadian settlement, excluding Tuscarora Township and a small portion of Oneida Township (Page & Co 1879). In 1833, the Grand River Navigation Company initiated improvements along the Grand River between Brantford and Indiana resulting in local population growth as company employees settled along the river banks. Inland, infrastructural improvements followed shortly afterwards, including the establishment Talbot Road between 1834 and 1840 and the Hamilton & Port Dover Plank Road between 1839 and 1843 (Page & Co 1879).

The latter half of the 19th century witnessed vast improvements in transportation and shipping through the establishment of railways such as the Buffalo, Brantford & Goderich Railway (later incorporated by the Grand Trunk Railway) in 1852 as well as the Great Western Loop Line and the Canada Southern Railway in 1870. The Hamilton & Lake Erie Railway (later amalgamated with the Hamilton & North Western Railway) followed in 1878, linking Haldimand County to Barrie on Lake Simcoe (Page & Co 1879).

In 1841, Haldimand County became part of Canada West in the new United Province of Canada. Four years later, the Townships of Oneida and Seneca were transferred to Wentworth County and the Townships of Walpole and Rainham were returned to Norfolk County. Following the abolition of the district system in 1849, the counties of Canada West were reconfigured once again. Many of the former townships of Haldimand County were restored, and the county emerged as an

independent municipality. From this point onwards, Haldimand County consisted of the Townships of Walpole, Oneida, Seneca, North Cayuga, South Cayuga, Rainham, Canborough, Moulton, Dunn and Sherbrooke (Page & Co 1879).

Dunn Township was open for settlement in 1833 and was organized as a municipality in 1850. At that time Colonel A.P. Farrell, the first settler of the township, was elected Reeve. Early settlers were English and Irish gentlemen who worked hard to clearing the land, working the ground and building their homes. By 1845 1,500 acres were under cultivation and by 1850 it had grown to 7000 (Cowell 1967). The early community of Byng, which is located to the east of the Study Area, was known originally as the Village of Haldimand. At one time it had two or three taverns, two stores, a blacksmith, a cider mill, a grist mill and had a population of approximately 150 (Cowell 1967).

The *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Haldimand, Ont.* ('*Historical Atlas*'), demonstrates the extent to which Dunn Township had been settled by 1879 (Page & Co 1879; Figure 2). Landowners are listed for a large majority of the lots within the township, many of which had been subdivided multiple times into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19th century. Structures and orchards are prevalent throughout the township, almost all of which front early roads.

The Study Area is currently located on Lot 15, Concession 1 North of Road, part of Lot 15 Concession 1 South of Road and part of Rainham Road Allowance. According to the *Historical Atlas* map of Dunn Township, however, the Study Area is located entirely on Lot 15, Concession 1 North of Road. At some point after 1879, the street and lot arrangement in the vicinity of the Study Area was altered. Rainham Road was extended to follow course to the Grand River, cutting across the southeast corner of Lot 15, Concession 1 North of Road, creating Concession 1 South of Road and the Rainham Road Allowance. This stretch of road is no longer present, but the lot arrangement remains today. Additionally, the lots south of the Village of Haldimand Byng were realigned, although many of the original lot borders are still visible in the form of field breaks.

According to the *Historical Atlas*, in 1879 Lot 15, Concession 1 North of Road was owned by W.J. Aikens, along with additional land to the west. A single structure and orchard are visible in the southeast corner of the lot, on a portion of the property that has since been severed from 7253 Rainham Road. It should be recognised, however, that although significant and detailed landowner information is available on the current *Historical Atlas*, historical county atlases were funded by subscriptions fees and were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences and landholdings of subscribers. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997). Moreover, associated structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984).

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Property Description and Physical Setting

The Study Area is an irregularly shaped parcel measuring approximately 3.8 hectares, located on the north side of Rainham Road, to the south and west of the Haldimand Trail. At the time of the assessment, most of the Study Area comprised a large agricultural field. The south end of the property was occupied by an existing house, barn, and silo along with several sheds, gravel and asphalt laneways, and parking areas, all surrounded by manicured lawn and overgrown grass, with mature trees. The majority of the region surrounding the Study Area has been subject to European-style agricultural practices for over 100 years, having been settled by Euro-Canadian farmers by the mid-19th century. Much of the region today continues to be used for agricultural purposes.

The Study Area is located within Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984). During pre-contact and early contact times, this area comprised a mixture of deciduous trees and open areas. In the early 19th century, Euro-Canadian settlers began to clear the forests for agricultural purposes, which have been ongoing in the vicinity of the four sites for over 100 years.

Haldimand Clay is slowly permeable, imperfectly drained with medium to high water-holding capacities. Surface runoff is usually rapid, but water retention of the clayey soils can cause it to be droughty during dry periods (Kingston and Presant 1989). According to Chapman and Putnam,

...although it was all submerged in Lake Warren, the till is not all buried by stratified clay; it comes to the surface generally in low morainic ridges in the north. In fact, there is in that area a confused intermixture of stratified clay and till. The northern part has more relief than the southern part where the typically level lake plains occur.

Chapman and Putnam 1984:156

Huffman and Dumanski add that the soil within the region is suitable for corn and soy beans in rotation with cereal grains as well as alfalfa and clover (Huffman and Dumanski 1986).

The closest source of potable water is the Grand River, located approximately 156 metres (m) to the northeast of the Study Area.

1.3.2 Pre-Contact Aboriginal Land Use

This portion of southwestern Ontario was occupied by people as far back as 11,000 years ago as the glaciers retreated. For the majority of this time, people were practicing hunter gatherer lifestyles with a gradual move towards more extensive farming practices. Table 1 provides a general outline of the cultural chronology of Dunn Township, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 1: Cultural Chronology for Dunn Township

Time Period	Cultural Period	Comments
9500 – 7000 BC	Paleo Indian	first human occupation hunters of caribou and other extinct Pleistocene game nomadic, small band society
7500 - 1000 BC	Archaic	ceremonial burials increasing trade network hunter gatherers
1000 - 400 BC	Early Woodland	large and small camps spring congregation/fall dispersal introduction of pottery
400 BC – AD 800	Middle Woodland	kinship based political system incipient horticulture long distance trade network
AD 800 - 1300	Early Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	limited agriculture developing hamlets and villages
AD 1300 - 1400	Middle Iroquoian (Late Woodland)	shift to agriculture complete increasing political complexity large palisaded villages
AD 1400 - 1650	Late Iroquoian	regional warfare and political/tribal alliances destruction of Huron and Neutral

1.3.3 Previous Identified Archaeological Work

In order to compile an inventory of archaeological resources, the registered archaeological site records kept by the MTCS were consulted. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites stored in the ASDB (Government of Ontario n.d.) is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden Block is approximately 13kilometres (km) east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden Block is referenced by a four-letter designator and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The Study Area under review is within Borden Block AfGv.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MTCS will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

According to the ASDB, 30 archaeological sites have been registered within a 1km radius of the Study Area (Table 2). Of the 30 sites, 21 are pre-contact Aboriginal dating from the Archaic to Woodland periods, one is post-contact Euro-Canadian and one is multi-component. No information was available for the remaining seven sites.

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

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AfGv-41	-	-	-	-
AfGv-42	MULTITUDE	-	-	-
AfGv-43	BYCON 4	-	-	-
AfGv-44	BYCON 3	-	-	-
AfGv-92	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AfGv-93	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AfGv-95	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot
AfGv-104	09TS-059-P5	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AfGv-105	AfGv-105 P7-P9	Pre-Contact, Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	scatter
AfGv-106	AfGv-106-P12	Pre-Contact	No artifacts recovered during Stage 3	Unknown
AfGv-107	AfGv-107-P13	-	-	-
AfGv-108	AfGv-108-P18	Archaic, Late, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AfGv-109	AfGv-109-P22	-	-	-
AfGv-110	AfGv-110-P26	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AfGv-111	AfGv-111-P28	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	findspot
AfGv-112	AfGv-112-P31	Pre-Contact		scatter
AfGv-113	AfGv-113-P32	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	scatter
AfGv-114	AfGv-114-P35	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AfGv-115	AfGv-115-P47	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter
AfGv-116	AfGv-116-P48	Archaic, Middle		Unknown
AfGv-117	AfGv-117-P51	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AfGv-118	AfGv-118-P79	Woodland, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot
AfGv-119	AfGv-119-P83	Post-Contact, Pre-Contact	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	dump, scatter
AfGv-120	AfGv-120-P86	-	-	-
AfGv-121	AfGv-121-P23-P25, P38-P43, P45, P46, P58, P60-P76	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	scatter
AfGv-122	Camby Site	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	short term
AfGv-123	Dickhout Site	Post-Contact	-	midden
AfGv-155	-	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
AfGv-156	-	Archaic, Early	-	findspot
AfGv-157	-	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot

To the best of Detritus' knowledge, no other assessments have been conducted and no sites are registered within 50m of the Study Area.

1.3.4 Archaeological Potential

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Detritus applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the Study Area. These variables include proximity to previously identified archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area.

Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and, when considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect sites locations and types to varying degrees. The MTCS (Government of Ontario 2011) categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, creeks;
- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes and swamps;
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, sandbars stretching into marsh.

As was stated above, the closest source of potable water is the Grand River, located approximately 156m to the northeast of the Study Area.

Soil texture is also an important determinant of past settlement, usually in combination with other factors such as topography. The Study Area is situated within the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region. As was discussed earlier, the soils within this region are suitable for pre-contact and post contact Aboriginal agricultural. Overall, the potential for pre-contact Aboriginal, post-contact Aboriginal material culture within the Study Area is deemed to be moderate to high.

For Euro-Canadian sites, archaeological potential can be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events.

The *Historical Atlas* demonstrates the extent to which Dunn Township had been settled by 1879 (Page & Co 1879; Figure 2). Landowners are listed for a large majority of the lots within the township, many of which had been subdivided multiple times into smaller parcels to accommodate an increasing population throughout the late 19th century. Although the lots in the vicinity of the Study Area appear to have been altered after 1879, much of the established road system and agricultural systems throughout the township is still visible today. Structures and orchards are prevalent throughout the township, almost all of which front early roads. A single structure is depicted on Lot 15, Concession 1 South of Road, to outside the limits of the Study Area. Looking farther afield, the early Village of Haldimand Byng is visible to the east. Given these findings, the Euro-Canadian archaeological potential of the Study Area is judged to be moderate to high.

Finally, despite the factors mentioned above, extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential within a Study Area, as outlined in Section 1.3.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Current aerial imagery of the Study Area identified a number of potential disturbance areas in the central and western portions of the Study Area in the form of an existing house, barn, silo, four sheds, and various gravel and asphalt laneways (see Section 1.3.1 above). As per Section 2.1.8, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), it is recommended that these areas be subject to a Stage 2 property inspection, conducted according to Section 1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), to confirm and document the disturbed areas.

2.0 Field Methods

The current Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted on December 17, 2018 and April 11, 2019 under archaeological consulting license P389 issued to Dr. Walter McCall by the MTCS (P389-0409-2018). The limits of the Study Area were surveyed by the Proponent prior to assessment and the entire property was subject to assessment.

Assessment conditions were excellent and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Table 3 provides a summary of the weather and field conditions during the field survey. Photos 1 to 21 illustrate the assessment conditions throughout the Study Area at the time of the survey. Figure 3 provides an illustration of the Stage 2 assessment methods, as well as photograph locations and directions.

Table 3: Field and Weather Conditions

Date	Activity	Weather	Field Conditions
December 17, 2018	pedestrian and test pit survey	partly sunny, cold	soil visibility >80%; soil was dry and screened easily
April 11, 2019	test pit survey	mix sun and cloud, cold	soil was dry and screened easily

Approximately 75% of the Study Area comprised a large agricultural field that was accessible for ploughing. As per Section 2.1.1, Standards 2 and 3 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011; Photos 15 to 21), the agricultural land had been ploughed and allowed to weather prior to assessment. The ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, and provided a minimum of 80% surface visibility, as per Section 2.1.1, Standards 4 and 5 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). The ploughed area was subject to a typical pedestrian survey at 5m intervals, conducted in accordance with Section 2.1.1, Standard 6 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). During the pedestrian survey, when archaeological resources were recovered, survey intervals were intensified to 1m within a 20m radius of the find as per Section 2.1.1, Standard 7 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). This approach was taken to establish whether or not the artifact was an isolated find or part of a larger artifact scatter.

This investigation resulted in the documentation of a large and dense Euro-Canadian artifact scatter covering an area of 90m by 45m in the field immediately adjacent to the lawn area to the northeast of the existing house. A total of 121 findspots were documented in all, most of which represented multiple artifacts (see Section 3.0 below); 527 artifacts were documented in all during the pedestrian survey. Each artifact findspot was assigned an individual Universal Transverse Mercator ('UTM') in addition to two fixed reference landmark coordinates as per Section 2.1, Standard 4 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All of the surface artifacts were then collected for laboratory analysis and description. All coordinates were taken using a Garmin eTrex 10 GPS unit with a minimum accuracy 1-2.5m (North American Datum 1983 ('NAD83') and Universal Transverse Mercator ('UTM') Zone 17T).

Approximately 13% of the Study Area comprised manicured lawn and overgrown grassy areas that were inaccessible for ploughing. These areas were subject to a typical test pit survey at 5m intervals, conducted in accordance with Section 2.1.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011; Photos 1 to 14). Test pits were excavated within 1m of built structures or until they showed evidence of recent ground disturbance, as per Standard 4 of this section. All test pits were approximately 30 centimetres (cm) in diameter and were excavated 5cm into sterile subsoil. The soils were then examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill. A single soil layer was observed.

All soil from the test pits was screened through six-millimetre (mm) hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts and then used to backfill the pit. When archaeological resources were encountered, the test pit excavation was continued on the survey grid, as per Section 2.1.3, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). A total of 13 test pits on the 5m grid produced archaeological material. Given that insufficient resources were recovered through the continued survey on the grid, the survey coverage was intensified to determine whether a Stage 3 assessment could be supported using Section 2.1.3, Standard 2, Option A of the

Standards and Guidelines (Government of Ontario 2011). After the excavation of 18 additional test pits, sufficient resources were produced to support a recommendation to carry out a Stage 3 assessment; no additional assessment methods were employed.

A total of 31 positive test pits were documented in all, covering an area of 20m by 25m in the lawn area adjacent to the field containing the previously discussed artifact scatter. A total of 138 Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered in all. Given the location of the positive test pits, it was understood that these artifacts represented an extension of the Euro-Canadian site documented during the pedestrian survey. In accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 4 and Section 5, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), coordinates were recorded for all positive test pits in addition to a fixed reference landmark using a Garmin eTrex 10 GPS unit with a minimum accuracy 1-2.5m (North American Datum 1983 ('NAD83') and Universal Transverse Mercator ('UTM') Zone 17T). All artifacts were recorded according to their associated test pit, and were retained for laboratory analysis.

The Euro-Canadian site represented in both the pedestrian and test pitting surveys produced a total of 665 artifacts covering a combined area of approximately 55m by 90m. The site was registered with the MTCS as H1 (AfGv-174), as per Section 7.12 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Approximately 10% of the Study Area comprised a house, a barn, four sheds, a silo, with various gravel and asphalt laneways and parking areas, which were evaluated as having no potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources, as per Section 2.1, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). These disturbed areas were mapped and photo documented only in accordance with Section 2.1 Standard 2b and Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

Approximately 10% of the Study Area comprised the possible disturbance areas identified on aerial imagery of the Study Area (see Section 1.3.4 above). Following a Stage 2 property inspection, conducted according to Section 2.1.8 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011), the house, barn, sheds and silo, as well as the various gravel and asphalt laneways and parking areas were evaluated as having no potential based on the identification of extensive and deep land alteration that has severely damaged the integrity of archaeological resources, as per Section 2.1, Standard 2b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). These disturbed areas were mapped (Figure 3) and photo documented (Photos 1, 2, 5 to 14) in accordance with Section 2.1, Standard 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

The remaining 2% of the Study Area comprised a pond, which was evaluated as having no potential based on the Stage 2 identification of physical features of no or low archaeological potential, as per Section 2.1, Standard 2a of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). This permanently wet area was mapped and photo documented only (Photo 14) in accordance with Section 2.1 Standards 2a and 6 and Section 7.8.1, Standard 1b of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011).

3.0 Record of Finds

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. This investigation resulted in the documentation of one archaeological site, registered as H1 (AfGv-174). Maps indicating the exact location of the site, as well as all UTM coordinates recorded during the Stage 2 assessment, are included in the Supplementary Documentation to this report. A description of the recovered artifacts is provided in Section 3.1 below; a sample of the artifacts is illustrated in Section 9.2. An inventory of the documentary record generated by fieldwork is provided in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Inventory of Document Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document Type	Additional Comments
1 Page of Field Notes	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Map provided by the Proponent	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
1 Field Map	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file
52 Digital Photographs	Detritus office	Stored digitally in project file

All of the material culture collected during the Stage 2 assessment is contained in one box and will be temporarily housed in the offices of Detritus until formal arrangements can be made for its transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province of Ontario or another suitable public institution acceptable to the MTCS and the Study Area's owners.

3.1 Material Culture

The Stage 2 assessment of H1 (AfGv-174) resulted in the documentation of 665 Euro-Canadian artifacts from a combined pedestrian survey and test pit survey in the southeast corner of the Study Area, to the east of the current house and farm complex (Table 5).

Table 5: Artifact Summary

Artifacts	Frequency	%
household	336	50.53
ceramics	259	38.95
structural	57	8.57
recent material	8	1.20
personal	2	0.30
miscellaneous metal	2	0.30
horse tack	1	0.15
Total	665	100.00

3.1.1 Household

A total of 336 household artifacts were represented in the Stage 2 assemblage, including 327 bottle glass sherds, 8 faunal remains and 1 glass lid fragment.

Bottle glass fragments are generally not diagnostic and are often simply categorized according to colour. Most (80.73%; n=264) of the glass bottle pieces recovered were clear. Uncommon prior to the 1870s, clear or colourless glass came into widespread use after the development of automatic bottle manufacturing machines in the early 20th century (Lindsey 2019). The remaining pieces were either green (n=30), blue (n=15), aqua (n=5), brown (n=4), white (n=4), dark green (n=2), light blue (n=2), or red (n=1).

All eight pieces of faunal remains were determined to be animal bones; however, specific species were unable to be determined given the fragmentary nature of the pieces. The glass lid fragment is clear and its function is unknown.

3.1.2 Ceramics

A total of 259 ceramic sherds were documented during the Stage 2 assessment of H1 (AfGv-174). The majority of these were sherds of refined white earthenware ('RWE'; 86.10%). The remainder of the assemblage comprised utilitarian, ironstone, and porcelain fragments. Table 6 provides a summary of the ceramic assemblage by fabric and Table 7, by decorative style.

Table 6: H1 (AfGv-174) Ceramic Assemblage by Fabric

Ceramics	Frequency	%
RWE	223	86.10
utilitarian	25	9.65
ironstone	9	3.47
porcelain	2	0.77
Total	259	100

Table 7: H1 (AfGv-174) Ceramic Assemblage by Decorative Style

Ceramic Decorative	Frequency	%
RWE	203	78.38
RWE transfer print	14	5.41
red earthenware	13	5.02
stoneware	12	4.63
ironstone	8	3.09
RWE hand painted	3	1.16
porcelain	2	0.77
RWE banded	1	0.39
ironstone transfer print	1	0.39
RWE flow transfer print	1	0.39
REW sponged	1	0.39
Total	259	100

Ceramic Fabrics

RWE

A total of 223 sherds of RWE was represented within the Stage 2 assemblage. In the 1820s, the blue-tinted pearlware glaze gave way to a whiter variety, something some archaeologists have taken to calling whiteware; like pearlware, however, this term was not used by manufacturers. Miller (1980a:18) suggests that the white appearance of RWE was caused by reducing the amount of cobalt added to the glaze and adding it instead to the paste. It was manufactured by many different recipes and can be difficult to distinguish from other ceramics in the period, including sherds of pearlware, especially when examining small sherds. As Miller suggests;

if an assemblage of ceramics from the first half of the 19th Century is placed before six archaeologists and they are asked for counts of creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and stone china wares, the results will probably be six different enumerations (1980a:2).

A total of 203 RWE sherds recovered were undecorated. The remaining fragments were decorated using transfer printing, hand painting, and flow transfer printing techniques. These decorative styles are discussed in greater detail below.

Utilitarian

Just under 10% (9.65%) of the Stage 2 ceramic assemblage comprised sherds of utilitarian wares, including 13 pieces of red earthenware and 12 of stoneware.

Red earthenware is a variety of utilitarian ware that is fired at a lower temperature than more refined white earthenwares, and is made from a coarser, more porous paste. As a result,

earthenware vessels were less expensive than other, more refined tablewares. Earthenware vessels cannot be used to date an archaeological assemblage since they were in use throughout the entirety of the 19th century. Their frequency on sites began to decline slowly from the 1850s onwards, however, with the importation of stoneware from the United States. After 1890, the use of glass jars for storage began to replace the use of earthenware vessels (Miller 1980b).

Stoneware ceramics are made from a heavy, non-porous paste and, although naturally impermeable, were usually glazed with a grey or brown slip (Lamb 2003). Early 19th century varieties were manufactured in England, Germany and the United States and featured a salt glaze. Stoneware vessels were relatively infrequent in Southern Ontario until the middle of the 1800s; by 1850, at least two potteries in Ontario (Brantford and Toronto) were producing stoneware. Because they were large and durable, stoneware vessels were typically utilitarian, functioning as food storage containers, beer jugs and tankards, butter crocks, and cream jars (Lamb 2003). None of the stoneware sherds in the Stage 2 assemblage were decorated.

Ironstone

Somewhat concurrent with the development of pearlware and whiteware was that of another refined white tableware commonly referred to as ironstone. Ironstone was designed by the Turner family in the late 1700s (Tharp 2017). Like its contemporaries, it featured a white surface, but with a bluish tint. Furthermore, ironstone vessels were typically thicker than earlier refined white earthenware varieties and featured a dense, heavy paste.

The impetus behind the development of Ironstone was a desire among Staffordshire potters to find a cheap alternative to imported porcelain. By 1813 James Mason had reworked and patented “ironstone china.” The patent lasted only fourteen years; by then various Staffordshire potteries were producing a similar product. Nevertheless, the Mason’s name had become associated with all of the various stone china ceramics that were in production. Ironstone began to be imported from England to Canada during the 1840s and came to dominate the ceramic trade during the latter half of the century. The predominance of undecorated ironstone in the Stage 2 assemblage is suggestive of a late 19th century occupation (The Potteries 2003).

In terms of appearance, ironstone vessels were commonly left plain with infrequent applied surface decoration, although moulded designs were common. Among the nine sherds of ironstone documented during the Stage 2 assessment, eight were undecorated. The remaining fragment was decorated using transfer printing technique, discussed below.

Porcelain

Porcelain was a variety of refined white earthenware, first manufactured in China in the 16th century. Porcelain vessels are produced using very high firing temperatures resulting in a partial vitrification of the paste. Porcelain vessel bodies tend to be translucent and can be very thin. Given its prohibitive cost, porcelain is rare on 19th century sites in Ontario but became relatively common by the 20th century as less expensive production techniques were developed in England, Germany, and Holland (Kenyon 1980).

Throughout the 19th century, potters in Staffordshire, England, sought to replicate Chinese porcelain resulting in the creation of many variations of refined white earthenware, including creamware, pearlware and whiteware. English porcelain, also known as bone china or English soft-paste porcelain, was the most common variety of porcelain represented in Euro-Canadian sites throughout the 19th century (Majewski and O’Brien 1987). It was a vitreous ceramic with high silicon oxide content (although not as high as Chinese porcelain) that maintained glass-like sharpness on breakage.

Two undecorated porcelain sherds were recovered during the Stage 2 assessment. The presence of porcelain within the Stage 2 assemblage is suggestive of a late 19th to early 20th century occupation.

Decorative Techniques

Twenty ceramic sherds within the Stage 2 assemblage featured surface decoration; fifteen were transfer printed, three were hand painted, one was banded and one was flow transfer printed.

Transfer Printing

The technique of transferring a pattern from an engraved metal plate to the surface of a ceramic vessel is thought to have developed in the middle of the 18th century (Jervis 1911); it became more widely used among Staffordshire potteries in the 1790s (Shaw 1829). In Southern Ontario, transfer printing was popular through the first half of the 19th century before simpler techniques or no decoration whatsoever became popular. It underwent a revival after 1870 until the end of the century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:145, 147). Blue was the dominant colour for transfer printed designs prior to 1830, although blue designs were popular throughout the 19th century on most wares. Brown and black transfer printed vessels were popular between 1830 and 1870 (Adams 1994:103). Fourteen RWE sherds demonstrated evidence of transfer printing, featuring designs in black, blue, brown, and purple. Additionally, a single ironstone fragment featuring a blue design was recovered.

Hand Painting

Floral painted tea and dinner ware sets were a staple ceramic item in the 1800s. From 1785 to 1815, painted floral designs used metal oxides colours that produced subdued, earth tones: brownish orange, olive-green, raw umber and a limited use of blue. From 1815 to 1830, extensive use of cobalt blue - often with large brushstrokes - becomes the most popular hand-painted style. After 1830, a growing number of chrome colours were painted on refined white earthenware and ironstone sets (Adams 1994:101). These are known as the Late Palette colours. They remained popular until the 1870s after which they became increasingly uncommon. Three sherds with hand painted decoration were recovered, all of which were RWE, colours represented are blue, green and black.

Flow Transfer Printing

Flow transfer printing was similar to regular transfer printing, with the exception that designs were allowed to bleed into the glaze giving them a misty appearance (Adams 1994). Flow transfer printing was popular in the late 1840s and 1850s and was later revived in the 1890s. Traditionally, blue is the most predominant colour used in flow-transfer printing, although examples in black do exist. A single piece of the flow transfer printed RWE featuring a blue design was recovered.

Sponging

Sponging was an inexpensive way of decorating ceramics by using a sponge to transfer ink to the vessel giving it a mottled effect. All over sponging became popular in the 1840s (Adams 1994). A lack of sponged ware on a site often indicates the occupants could afford more expensive decorated ceramics. A single piece of sponged RWE featuring a design in red was represented within the Stage 2 assemblage.

Banded

Banded ware is one of several terms that described the use of coloured slip to decorate a vessel. Others include annular ware and slip-decorated ware. Bands of colour were a common motif, but the term banded ware includes other slip decorations, such as dendritic (or mocha), cabling, and cat's eye designs and devices such as machine-turned impressed marks. Banded wares were made throughout the 19th Century. As the Century progressed patterning tended to become simpler and blue dominated the colour spectrum (Adams 1994:101). A single RWE sherd exhibited a blue banded decoration.

Ceramic Form and Function

All ceramic sherds were examined in order to describe the function of the item from which the ceramic sherd originated. However, for those sherds that were too fragmentary for a functional assignment, an attempt was made to at least provide a formal description, such as to which portion of an item the sherd belonged. For example, what used to be a porcelain teacup but now found in an archaeological context could be classified archaeologically in the artifact catalogue in a descending order of specificity depending on preservation and artifact size: a teacup (function), a cup (function), a hollowware (form), or a rim fragment (form). Flatware was differentiated based on the absence of curvature in the ceramic cross-section of each sherd. The classification

system used here is based upon Beaudoin (2013:78-82). If Beaudoin's classifications could not be applied, then the broader definitions of Voss (2008:209) were used. Ultimately, if sherds were small enough that even a general functional or formal ware type could not be determined, then the sherd was simply classified as a rim fragment, a non-rim fragment, a base fragment, or indeterminate. Table 8 summarizes the ceramic assemblage by form. Table 9, on the following page, summarizes the ceramic assemblage by function.

Table 8: H1 (AfGv-174) Ceramic Assemblage by Form

Ceramics	Flat	Hollow	Unknown
ironstone	1	4	3
ironstone transfer print		1	
polychrome hand painted			3
porcelain	1	1	
red earthenware		6	7
RWE	4	27	172
RWE banded ware	1		
RWE flow transfer print			1
RWE sponge print			1
RWE transfer print			14
stoneware		8	4
Total	7	47	205

Table 9: H1 (AfGv-174) Ceramic Assemblage by Function

Ceramics	Base	Bowl	Cup Base	Cup Handle	Handle	Rim	Tea Cup	Unknown
ironstone	2					1		5
ironstone transfer print								1
RWE hand painted								3
porcelain		1				1		
red earthenware						3		10
RWE	9		2	1	1	16	1	173
RWE banded ware						1		
RWE flow transfer print								1
RWE sponged								1
RWE transfer print								14
stoneware	1				1			10
Total	12	1	2	1	2	22	1	218

3.1.3 Structural

A total of 57 structural artifacts were documented during the Stage 2 assessment, including 19 cut nails, 18 pieces of mortar, 12 red brick fragments, 7 window glass shards, and 1 wire nail.

The earliest variety of nails produced in Ontario, known as wrought nails, were hand made and are characterised by their irregular heads, hammered body texture, and typical profile featuring all four sides coming to a taper. They were first used in the late 18th century and were the most commonly used variety until 1830, when cut nails began to gain in popularity. Machine cut nails were invented as early as 1790 and represented an innovation in the manufacturing nails. As the name implies, cut nails were created from flat sheets of iron that were cut by machines. As a result, they did not taper toward the bottom, but were even in thickness when viewed from the side. They were also characterised by flat, square heads. Machine cut nails remained the most commonly used variety until the 1890s when wire drawn nails became common. Wire drawn nails are identical to the type of nails used today, with their round heads and wire shafts (Adams 1994).

Window glass can be temporally diagnostic in a limited manner, but only if at least ten specimens are available. In the 1840s, window glass thickness changed dramatically, in large part due to the lifting of the English import tax on window glass in 1845. This tariff taxed glass by weight and encouraged manufacturers to produce thin panes. Most window glass manufactured before 1845 tended to be thinner, while later glass was thicker (Kenyon 1980). However, because window glass thickness varied even within a single pane, an assemblage of ten specimens is required to provide an adequate sample. Over 80% of the window glass sherds measured greater than 1.6mm in thickness (85.71%; n=6) and 14.28% (n=1) measured less than 1.6mm. This arrangement suggests an occupation of post 1845.

3.1.4 Recent Material

Eight pieces of recent material were recovered including, seven terracotta tile fragments, and 1 electric insulator. These items are indicative of 20th century site disturbance.

3.1.5 Personal

Two personal items were recovered including one glass perfume bottle and one white clay pipe stem fragment.

White clay pipes were popular throughout the 19th century, with a decline in use around 1880 due to the rise in popularity of briar pipes and cigarettes (Kenyon 1980). Most white clay pipes were manufactured in either Québec or Scotland, with occasional examples from English, Dutch, French, and American manufacturers. The maker's name is commonly impressed on one side of the stem with the city of manufacture on the opposite side, although this did not become common practice until after 1840. The single white clay pipe stem was unmarked.

3.1.6 Miscellaneous Metal

Two miscellaneous metal fragments were recovered, neither of which are temporally diagnostic.

3.1.7 Horse Tack

One horseshoe was recovered from H1 (AfGv-174).

3.1.8 Artifact Catalogue

The complete H1 (AfGv-174) Stage 2 artifact catalogue can be found in the Appendix below.

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Detritus was retained by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on part of Lot 15, Concession 1 North of Road, part of Lot 15 Concession 1 South of Road and part of Rainham Road Allowance, Geographic Township of Dunn, Haldimand County (Figure 1). This investigation was conducted in advance of a proposed development at 7253 Rainham Road, Geographic Township of Dunn, Ontario. The Study Area was an irregularly shaped parcel measuring approximately 3.8 hectares, located on the north side of Rainham Road, to the south and west of the Haldimand Trail. The entire property was subject to assessment.

At the time of the assessment, most of the Study Area comprised a large agricultural field. The south end of the property was occupied by an existing house, barn, and silo along with several sheds, gravel and asphalt laneways, and parking areas, all surrounded by manicured lawn and overgrown grass, with mature trees. The Stage 1 background research indicated that portions of the Study Area exhibited moderate to high potential for the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. Therefore, a Stage 2 assessment was recommended for the agricultural field and manicured lawn.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on December 17, 2018 and April 11, 2019. This investigation consisted of a typical test pit survey of the grassy areas and a typical pedestrian survey of the agricultural field; both surveys were conducted at 5m intervals. This investigation resulted in the identification and documentation of a single Euro-Canadian site, H1 (AfGv-174).

The Stage 2 assessment of H1 (AfGv-174) yielded 665 Euro-Canadian artifacts covering an area of approximately 55m by 90m in both the grassy lawn area to the east of the existing house, and the adjacent field beyond. The Stage 2 assemblage was dominated by household artifacts, most of which are clear bottle glass fragments dating to the late 19th and early 20th century. A large number of ceramics were recovered, including RWE, red earthenware, stoneware, ironstone and porcelain. Twenty-one ceramic sherds were decorated using one of the following techniques: transfer printing, hand painting, flow transfer printing and sponging. The ceramic assemblage is indicative of a middle to late 19th century occupation. Additionally, 19 cut nails, 1 wire nail, and 6 pieces of window glass measuring greater than 1.6mm support this middle to late 19th century occupation.

Based on the results of the Stage 2 investigation, H1 (AfGv-174) has been interpreted as a medium size, middle to late 19th century domestic scatter.

5.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 2 investigation, and the identification of at least 20 artifacts that date the site's period of use to before 1900, **H1 (AfGv-174) meets the criteria for a Stage 3 Site Specific Assessment as per Section 2.2, Standard 1c of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011) and retains CHVI.**

The Stage 3 assessment of H1 (AfGv-174) will be conducted according to Section 3.2.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Typically, a Stage 3 assessment begins with an intensive controlled surface pickup ('CSP') across the Stage 2 limits of site, conducted as per Section 3.2.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). During the Stage 2 pedestrian survey, however, all of the surface artifacts at H1 (AfGv-174) were digitally mapped and collected for laboratory analysis. Thus, the conditions for a Stage 3 CSP at the site were met during the Stage 2 assessment.

Given that it is not yet evident that the level of CHVI at H1 (AfGv-174) will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 (see Section 4.3 below), the Stage 3 assessment of H1 (AfGv-174) will consist of the hand excavation of 1m square test units every 5m in systematic levels and into the first 5cm of subsoil, as per Table 3.1, Standard 1 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). Additional 1m test units, amounting to 20% of the grid total, will be placed in areas of interest within the site extent as per Table 3.1, Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). All excavated soil will be screened through six-millimetre mesh; all recovered artifacts will be recorded by their corresponding grid unit designation and collected for laboratory analysis. If a subsurface cultural feature is encountered, the plan of the exposed feature will be recorded and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit before backfilling the unit.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c o.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, 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 fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

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

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

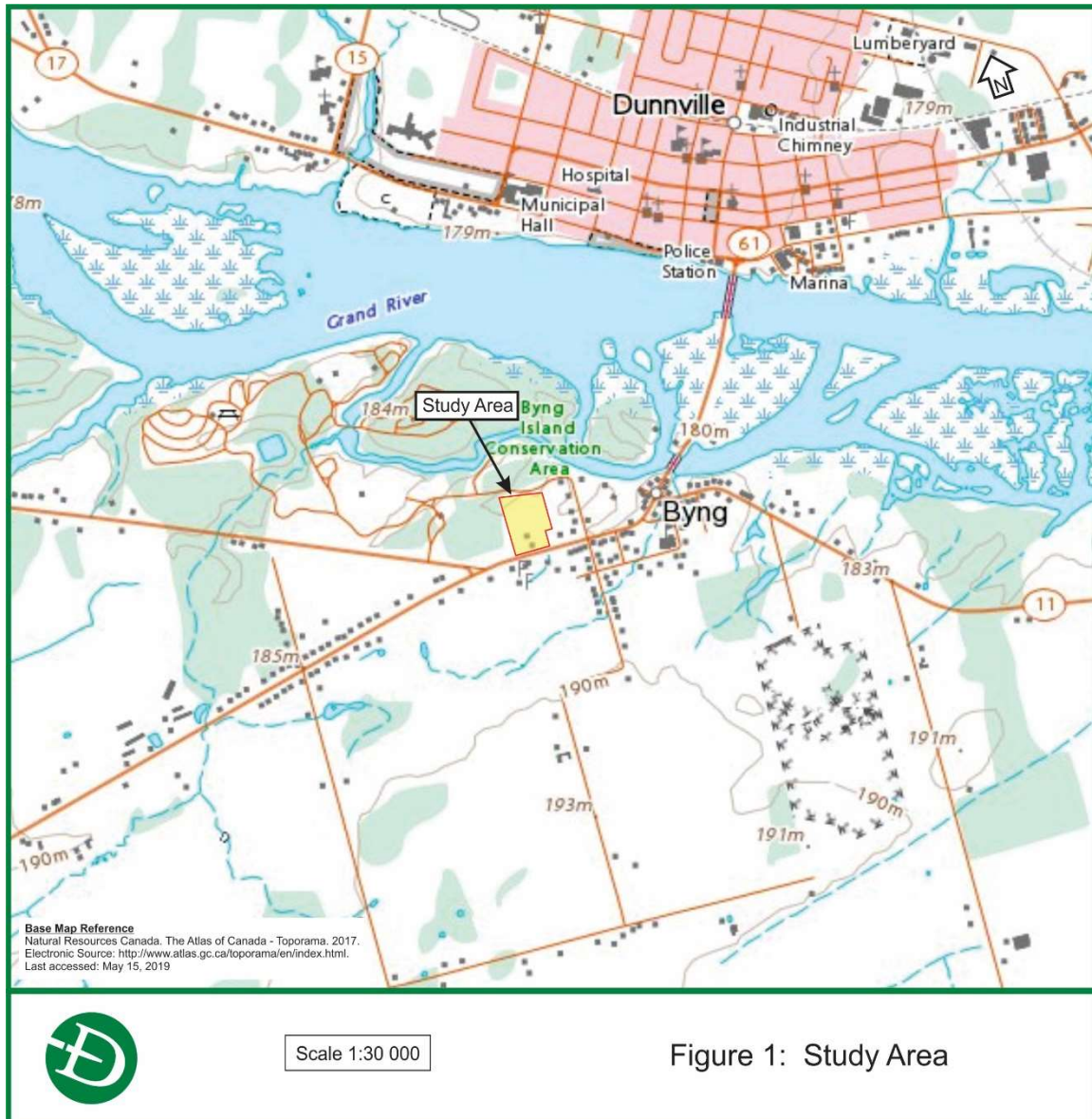
7.0 Bibliography and Sources

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8.0 Maps



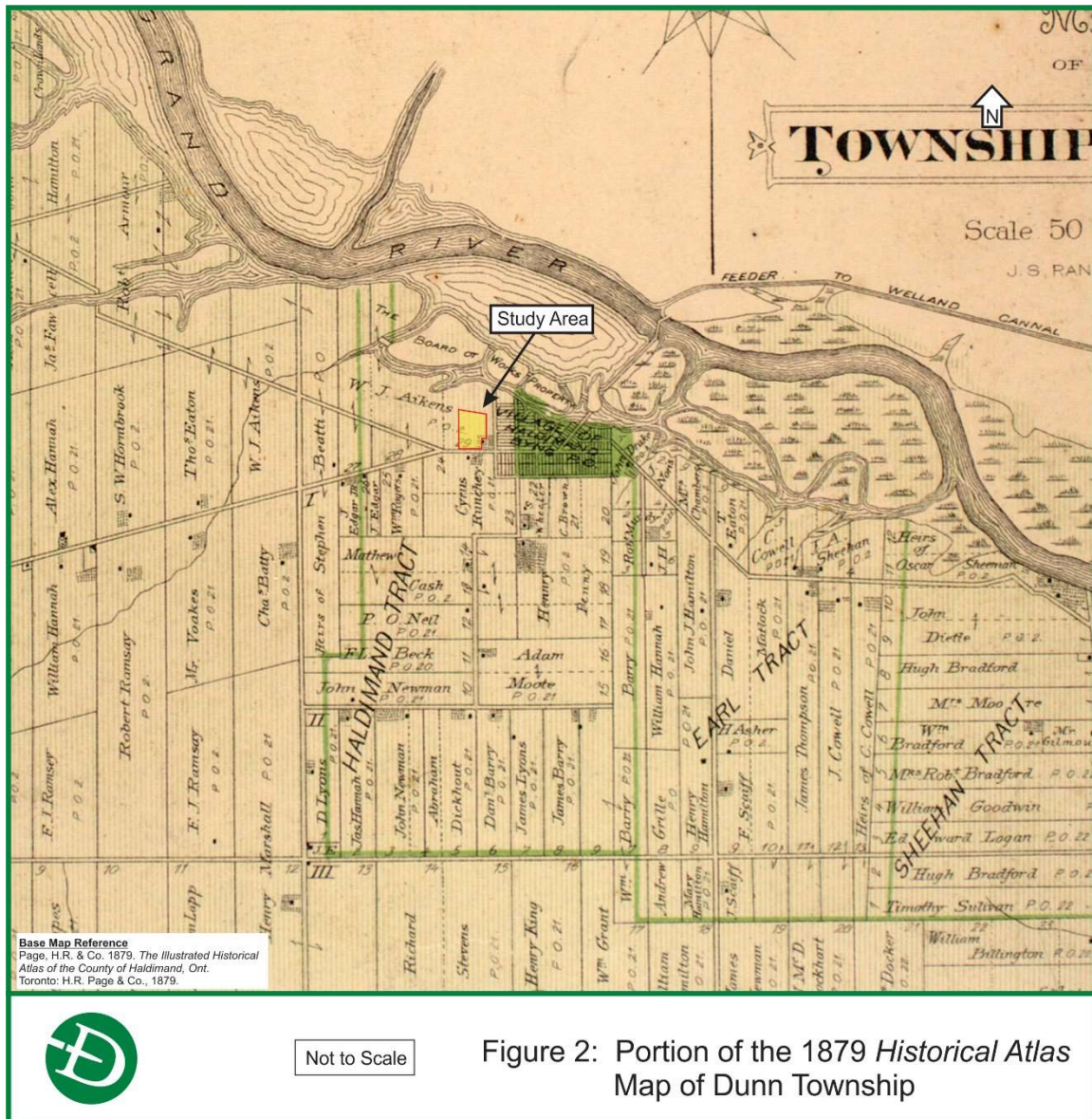




Figure 4: Development Map



9.0 Images

9.1 Photos

**Photo 1: Manicured Lawn Test Pit
Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Disturbed Gravel
Laneway and House Not Assessed, facing
northeast**



**Photo 2: Manicured Lawn Test Pit
Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Disturbed Gravel
Laneway Not Assessed, facing southwest**



**Photo 3: Manicured Lawn Test Pit
Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing
southwest**



**Photo 4: Manicured Lawn Test Pit
Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing west**



**Photo 5: Manicured Lawn Test Pit
Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Disturbed Gravel
Laneway Not Assessed, facing northeast**



**Photo 6: Manicured Lawn Test Pit
Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Disturbed Gravel
Laneway, Barn and Shed Not Assessed,
facing northwest**



**Photo 7: Manicured Lawn Test Pit
Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Disturbed Gravel
Laneway and House Not Assessed, facing
southeast**



**Photo 8: Manicured Lawn Test Pit
Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Disturbed Gravel
Laneway, Barn, Sheds, and House Not
Assessed, facing southwest**



**Photo 9: Manicured Lawn Test Pit
Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Disturbed Gravel
Laneway, Barn, and Shed Not Assessed,
facing northeast**



**Photo 10: Manicured Lawn Test Pit
Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Disturbed Gravel
Laneway, Barn, Sheds, and House Not
Assessed, facing south**



Photo 11: Manicured Lawn Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Disturbed Gravel Laneway, Barn, and Silo Not Assessed, facing northeast



Photo 12: Manicured Lawn Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Disturbed Barn, and Concrete Parking Area Not Assessed, facing southwest



Photo 13: Manicured Lawn Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals, facing southeast



Photo 14: Manicured Lawn Test Pit Surveyed at 5m Intervals; Permanently Wet Pond Not Assessed, facing southeast



Photo 15: Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals; Test Pit Survey at 5m Intervals (background), facing northwest



Photo 16: Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals, facing northwest



Photo 17: Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals, facing northwest



Photo 18: Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals, facing north



Photo 19: Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals, facing north



Photo 20: Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals, facing southeast



Photo 21: Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals, facing southwest



9.2 Artifact Photos

Plate 1: Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals, facing northwest



Plate 2: Pedestrian Survey at 5m Intervals, facing north



10.0 Appendix

10.1 H1 (AfGv-174) Complete Stage 2 Artifact Catalogue

Cat#	Context	Artifact	Frequency	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
1	Test Pit #1	brick	3			red	fragment
2	Test Pit #1	bottle glass	2			clear	
3	Test Pit #2	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
4	Test Pit #2	mortar	1				
5	Test Pit #2	wire nail	1				
6	Test Pit #2	bottle glass	2			clear	
7	Test Pit #3	window glass	1				>1.6mm
8	Test Pit #4	cut nail	1				
9	Test Pit #4	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
10	Test Pit #5	red earthenware	1	unknown	unknown	red glaze	
11	Test Pit #6	ironstone	3	hollow	unknown		
12	Test Pit #7	brick	1			red	fragment
13	Test Pit #8	brick	3			red	fragment
14	Test Pit #8	misc. metal	1				
15	Test Pit #8	bottle glass	2			clear	
16	Test Pit #9	red earthenware	1	unknown	unknown		
17	Test Pit #10	mortar	7				
18	Test Pit #10	bottle glass	1			green	
19	Test Pit #10	bottle glass	3			clear	
20	Test Pit #11	bottle glass	2			clear	
21	Test Pit #11	bottle glass	1			green	
22	Test Pit #12	bottle glass	3			clear	
23	Test Pit #13	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
24	Test Pit #13	stoneware	1	unknown	unknown	red glaze	

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Cat#	Context	Artifact	Frequency	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
25	Test Pit #13	stoneware	1	unknown	unknown	yellow glaze	
26	Test Pit #13	bottle glass	1			white	
27	Test Pit #13	bottle glass	1			clear	
28	Test Pit #14	bottle glass	3			clear	
29	Test Pit #15	cut nail	1				
30	Test Pit #15	bottle glass	3			clear	
31	Test Pit #16	mortar	2				
32	Test Pit #16	bottle glass	1			green	
33	Test Pit #16	bottle glass	4			clear	
34	Test Pit #17	mortar	1				
35	Test Pit #17	RWE	1	hollow	handle		
36	Test Pit #17	bottle glass	1			clear	
37	Test Pit #17	cut nail	1				
38	Test Pit #18	RWE	3	unknown	unknown		
39	Test Pit #18	bottle glass	1			clear	
40	Test Pit #19	faunal remains, mammalian	2				fragment, unknown species
41	Test Pit #19	bottle glass	2			clear	
42	Test Pit #20	mortar	6				
43	Test Pit #21	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
44	Test Pit #21	red earthenware	1	hollow	unknown		
45	Test Pit #22	bottle glass	4			clear	
46	Test Pit #22	brick	2			red	fragment
47	Test Pit #22	red earthenware	2	unknown	unknown	red glaze	
48	Test Pit #23	bottle glass	3			clear	
49	Test Pit #23	brick	1			red	fragment
50	Test Pit #24	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
51	Test Pit #24	cut nail	2				

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Cat#	Context	Artifact	Frequency	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
52	Test Pit #25	RWE	5	unknown	unknown		
53	Test Pit #25	cut nail	3				
54	Test Pit #25	bottle glass	2			clear	
55	Test Pit #26	RWE transfer printed	1	unknown	unknown	brown	
56	Test Pit #26	RWE	3	unknown	unknown		
57	Test Pit #26	bottle glass	2			clear	
58	Test Pit #27	cut nail	1				
59	Test Pit #28	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
60	Test Pit #28	cut nail	1				
61	Test Pit #28	bottle glass	1			clear	
62	Test Pit #29	RWE transfer printed	1	unknown	unknown	brown	
63	Test Pit #29	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
64	Test Pit #29	bottle glass	6			clear	
65	Test Pit #29	cut nail	1				
66	Test Pit #30	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
67	Test Pit #30	cut nail	1				
68	CSP #1	bottle glass	1			clear	
69	CSP #2	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
70	CSP #3	bottle glass	2			green	
71	CSP #4	bottle glass	1			clear	
72	CSP #5	window glass	1				>1.6mm
73	CSP #6	bottle glass	1			clear	
74	CSP #6	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
75	CSP #7	RWE	1	flat	rim		
76	CSP #7	bottle glass	1			clear	
77	CSP #8	stoneware	1	hollow	unknown	brown and white	
78	CSP #9	window glass	1				<1.6mm

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Cat#	Context	Artifact	Frequency	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
79	CSP #10	RWE banded	1	flat	rim	blue	
80	CSP #11	RWE	1	hollow	rim		
81	CSP #11	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
82	CSP #11	red earthenware	1	unknown	unknown	yellow glaze	
83	CSP #11	bottle glass	1			clear	
84	CSP #12	bottle glass	3			clear	
85	CSP #13	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
86	CSP #14	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
87	CSP #15	ironstone	1	flat	base		makers mark
88	CSP #16	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
89	CSP #16	bottle glass	3			clear	
90	CSP #16	faunal remains, mammalian	1				
91	CSP #16	red earthenware	1	hollow	unknown	brown glaze	
92	CSP #17	RWE	1	hollow	rim		
93	CSP #17	RWE	3	unknown	unknown		
94	CSP #17	bottle glass	3			clear	
95	CSP #18	RWE sponged	1	unknown	unknown	red	
96	CSP #18	RWE transfer printed	1	unknown	unknown	blue	
97	CSP #18	RWE	3	unknown	rim		
98	CSP #18	porcelain	1	hollow	bowl		small sugar bowl with decoration
99	CSP #18	RWE	4	unknown	unknown		
100	CSP #18	bottle glass	2			blue	
101	CSP #18	bottle glass	1			brown	
102	CSP #18	cut nail	2				
103	CSP #18	bottle glass	20			clear	
104	CSP #19	RWE transfer printed	1	unknown	unknown	blue	
105	CSP #19	RWE	2	hollow	cup base		

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Cat#	Context	Artifact	Frequency	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
106	CSP #19	stoneware	1	hollow	unknown	red glaze	
107	CSP #19	bottle glass	1			green	
108	CSP #19	bottle glass	6			clear	
109	CSP #20	RWE	3	unknown	unknown		
110	CSP #20	bottle glass	1			clear	
111	CSP #21	RWE	2	hollow	unknown		
112	CSP #21	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
113	CSP #21	bottle glass	1			white	
114	CSP #21	bottle glass	1			brown	
115	CSP #21	bottle glass	7			clear	
116	CSP #22	RWE	1	hollow	rim		
117	CSP #22	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
118	CSP #22	bottle glass	1			green	
119	CSP #23	recent material	5				terracotta
120	CSP #24	bottle glass	1			green	
121	CSP #24	bottle glass	3			clear	
122	CSP #25	bottle glass	1			white	
123	CSP #25	RWE	3	unknown	unknown		
124	CSP #25	faunal remains, mammalian	1				fragment, unknown species
125	CSP #25	bottle glass	1			blue	
126	CSP #25	stoneware	1	hollow	unknown	green, white, yellow	this is unknown to me
127	CSP #25	bottle glass	1			green	
128	CSP #25	perfume bottle	1				glass
129	CSP #25	bottle glass	13			clear	
130	CSP #26	cut nail	2				
131	CSP #26	RWE	3	unknown	unknown		
132	CSP #26	bottle glass	1			clear	

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Cat#	Context	Artifact	Frequency	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
133	CSP #26	bottle glass	1			green	
134	CSP #27	RWE	4	unknown	unknown		
135	CSP #27	bottle glass	1			brown	
136	CSP #27	bottle glass	14			clear	
137	CSP #28	RWE	3	unknown	unknown		
138	CSP #28	bottle glass	4			clear	
139	CSP #29	RWE	4	unknown	unknown		
140	CSP #29	bottle glass	1			clear	
141	CSP #30	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
142	CSP #30	bottle glass	2			clear	
143	CSP #31	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
144	CSP #31	stoneware	1	hollow	base	light blue	
145	CSP #31	bottle glass	1			blue	
146	CSP #31	bottle glass	4			clear	
147	CSP #32	RWE hand painted	1	unknown	unknown	blue and green	
148	CSP #32	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		
149	CSP #32	bottle glass	2			clear	
150	CSP #33	bottle glass	4			clear	
151	CSP #33	bottle glass	1			green	
152	CSP #33	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
153	CSP #34	RWE	3	unknown	unknown		
154	CSP #35	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		
155	CSP #35	bottle glass	1			blue	
156	CSP #35	bottle glass	1			green	
157	CSP #35	bottle glass	2			clear	
158	CSP #36	RWE transfer printed	1	unknown	unknown	blue	
159	CSP #36	RWE transfer printed	1	unknown	unknown	brown	

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Cat#	Context	Artifact	Frequency	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
160	CSP #36	RWE	5	unknown	unknown		
161	CSP #36	bottle glass	1			green	
162	CSP #36	bottle glass	1			dark green	
163	CSP #36	bottle glass	11			clear	
164	CSP #37	RWE	1	hollow	cup handle		
165	CSP #37	RWE transfer printed	2	unknown	unknown	blue	
166	CSP #37	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
167	CSP #37	glass lid top	1			clear	
168	CSP #37	bottle glass	6			clear	
169	CSP #38	red earthenware	1	hollow	rim	red glaze	
170	CSP #38	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
171	CSP #38	RWE transfer printed	1	unknown	unknown	blue	
172	CSP #38	bottle glass	1			red	
173	CSP #38	bottle glass	3			clear	
174	CSP #39	bottle glass	12			clear	
175	CSP #39	bottle glass	1			dark green	
176	CSP #39	bottle glass	2			aqua	
177	CSP #39	RWE	1	hollow	tea cup		
178	CSP #40	RWE transfer printed	2	unknown	unknown	blue	
179	CSP #40	RWE flow transfer print	1	unknown	unknown	blue	
180	CSP #40	RWE	4	unknown	unknown		
181	CSP #40	bottle glass	1			clear	
182	CSP #41	RWE	1	hollow	base		
183	CSP #42	bottle glass	1			clear	
184	CSP #43	RWE	1	flat	base		
185	CSP #43	bottle glass	1			clear	
186	CSP #44	white clay pipe stem	1				fragment

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Cat#	Context	Artifact	Frequency	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
187	CSP #44	bottle glass	2			clear	
188	CSP #45	RWE	2	hollow	unknown		
189	CSP #45	red earthenware	1	unknown	unknown	brown	
190	CSP #45	bottle glass	3			clear	
191	CSP #46	RWE	3	unknown	unknown		
192	CSP #46	bottle glass	1			clear	
193	CSP #47	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
194	CSP #47	bottle glass	1			blue	
195	CSP #47	bottle glass	1			green	
196	CSP #47	bottle glass	1			clear	
197	CSP #48	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
198	CSP #48	RWE transfer printed	1	unknown	unknown	brown	
199	CSP #48	bottle glass	1			green	
200	CSP #48	bottle glass	1			clear	
201	CSP #49	RWE	2	hollow	rim		
202	CSP #49	RWE	4	unknown	unknown		
203	CSP #49	bottle glass	1			green	
204	CSP #49	bottle glass	1			clear	
205	CSP #50	RWE	3	unknown	unknown		
206	CSP #50	recent material	1				electric insulator fragment
207	CSP #50	bottle glass	2			clear	
208	CSP #51	RWE	5	unknown	unknown		
209	CSP #51	bottle glass	2			blue	
210	CSP #51	bottle glass	1			brown	
211	CSP #51	bottle glass	4			clear	
212	CSP #52	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
213	CSP #53	RWE	5	unknown	unknown		

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Cat#	Context	Artifact	Frequency	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
214	CSP #53	bottle glass	3			clear	
215	CSP #54	RWE	3	unknown	unknown		
216	CSP #54	bottle glass	1			blue	
217	CSP #54	bottle glass	1			clear	
218	CSP #55	bottle glass	1			clear	
219	CSP #56	RWE transfer printed	1	unknown	unknown	purple	
220	CSP #56	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
221	CSP #56	stoneware	1	hollow	unknown	white and black	
222	CSP #57	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
223	CSP #57	bottle glass	1			clear	
224	CSP #58	RWE	2	unknown	rim		
225	CSP #59	red earthenware	1	hollow	rim	red glaze	
226	CSP #60	red earthenware	1	hollow	unknown	red glaze	
227	CSP #60	bottle glass	1			blue	
228	CSP #61	RWE	1	hollow	base		
229	CSP #62	bottle glass	2			green	
230	CSP #62	bottle glass	2			clear	
231	CSP #63	RWE	1	hollow	base		
232	CSP #64	RWE	1	flat	rim		
233	CSP #65	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
234	CSP #66	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
235	CSP #67	bottle glass	2			clear	
236	CSP #68	bottle glass	1			clear	
237	CSP #69	RWE	3	unknown	unknown		
238	CSP #69	recent material	1	unknown	unknown		terracotta
239	CSP #69	bottle glass	5			clear	
240	CSP #70	RWE	3	unknown	unknown		

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Cat#	Context	Artifact	Frequency	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
241	CSP #70	stoneware	1	hollow	unknown	black and white	
242	CSP #70	bottle glass	2			blue	
243	CSP #70	bottle glass	1			green	
244	CSP #70	bottle glass	5			clear	
245	CSP #70	brick	1			red	fragment
246	CSP #71	bottle glass	1			blue	
247	CSP #72	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
248	CSP #72	bottle glass	2			clear	
249	CSP #73	bottle glass	1			clear	
250	CSP #74	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
251	CSP #74	bottle glass	1			clear	
252	CSP #75	bottle glass	2			light blue	
253	CSP #76	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
254	CSP #76	ironstone	1	unknown	base		makers mark
255	CSP #77	RWE hand painted	1	unknown	unknown	green, black	
256	CSP #78	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
257	CSP #78	bottle glass	1			green	
258	CSP #79	ironstone	1	unknown	unknown		
259	CSP #80	RWE	2	hollow	base		
260	CSP #81	RWE	3	unknown	unknown		
261	CSP #81	bottle glass	1			clear	
262	CSP #82	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
263	CSP #82	bottle glass	1			clear	
264	CSP #83	stoneware	1	hollow	handle	brown glaze	
265	CSP #83	bottle glass	1			clear	
266	CSP #84	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
267	CSP #84	bottle glass	1			clear	

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Cat#	Context	Artifact	Frequency	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
268	CSP #84	misc. metal	1				
269	CSP #85	bottle glass	1			blue	
270	CSP #86	ironstone transfer print	1	hollow	unknown	blue	
271	CSP #86	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
272	CSP #86	brick	1			red	fragment
273	CSP #86	bottle glass	1			green	
274	CSP #86	bottle glass	3			clear	
275	CSP #87	bottle glass	1			clear	
276	CSP #88	bottle glass	1			blue	
277	CSP #88	bottle glass	1			clear	
278	CSP #89	bottle glass	3			aqua	
279	CSP #90	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
280	CSP #91	RWE	1	flat	rim		
281	CSP #91	RWE	1	holow	base		
282	CSP #91	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
283	CSP #91	bottle glass	5			clear	
284	CSP #92	RWE	4	unknown	unknown		
285	CSP #92	bottle glass	3			green	
286	CSP #93	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
287	CSP #94	cut nail	1				
288	CSP #94	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
289	CSP #95	porcelain	1	flat	rim		
290	CSP #95	RWE	1	hollow	base		
291	CSP #95	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
292	CSP #95	window glass	2				>1.6mm
293	CSP #96	RWE	4	unknown	unknown		
294	CSP #96	bottle glass	3			clear	

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Cat#	Context	Artifact	Frequency	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
295	CSP #97	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
296	CSP #97	bottle glass	2			clear	
297	CSP #98	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
298	CSP #98	bottle glass	1			clear	
299	CSP #99	RWE	1	hollow	base	pink	
300	CSP #99	cut nail	1				
301	CSP #99	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
302	CSP #99	mortar	1				
303	CSP #99	bottle glass	12			clear	
304	CSP #100	bottle glass	6			green	
305	CSP #101	RWE	5	unknown	unknown		
306	CSP #101	red earthenware	1	unknown	unknown		
307	CSP #101	bottle glass	6			clear	
308	CSP #102	stoneware	1	unknown	unknown	black glaze	
309	CSP #102	horseshoe	1				
310	CSP #103	RWE transfer printed	1	unknown	unknown	black	
311	CSP #104	stoneware	1	unknown	unknown	black glaze	
312	CSP #105	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
313	CSP #106	bottle glass	1			clear	
314	CSP #107	ironstone	1	hollow	rim		
315	CSP #108	RWE	2	unknown	unknown		
316	CSP #109	RWE hand painted	1	unknown	unknown	green	
317	CSP #109	bottle glass	1			clear	
318	CSP #110	bottle glass	1			clear	
319	CSP #111	RWE	3	unknown	unknown		
320	CSP #112	bottle glass	1			white	
321	CSP #113	RWE	1	hollow	rim		

Cat#	Context	Artifact	Frequency	Ceramic Form	Ceramic Function	Colour	Comments
322	CSP #113	window glass	1				>1.6mm
323	CSP #114	window glass	1				>1.6mm
324	CSP #115	bottle glass	1			clear	
325	CSP #116	RWE	1	hollow	rim		
326	CSP #117	RWE	1	unknown	rim		
327	CSP #118	RWE	1	unknown	unknown		
328	CSP #118	recent material	1				terracotta
329	CSP #119	ironstone	1	unknown	unknown		
330	CSP #120	red earthenware	1	hollow	rim		
331	CSP #121	RWE	1	hollow	unknown		
332	Test Pit #31	stoneware	1	hollow	unknown		
333	Test Pit #31	faunal remains, mammalian	4				fragment, unknown species
334	Test Pit #31	bottle glass	2			clear	
335	Test Pit #31	cut nail	1				