



**LICENSEE INFORMATION:**

Contact Information:

Marilyn E. Cornies BA CAHP  
Managing Partner  
Southwestern District Office  
553 Dufferin Ave  
London, ON N6B 2A5  
Phone: (519) 432-4435  
Email: [mcornies@amick.ca](mailto:mcornies@amick.ca)  
[www.amick.ca](http://www.amick.ca)

Licensee:

Ontario Archaeology Licence:

Marilyn E. Cornies BA CAHP  
P038

**PROJECT INFORMATION:**

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Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27)

Project Location:

Part of Lot 26 Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey

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Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27)

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## **2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report describes the results of the 2018 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) located within Part of Lot 26 Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P038 issued to Marilyn Cornies by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Site Plan and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The Stage 3 assessment strategy for the site was consistent with that outlined in the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* for small post contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation. The Stage 3 assessment consisted of the excavation of 55 one-metre square test units at five-metre intervals followed by an additional 11 test units (i.e. 20%) of the initial grid unit total focusing on areas of interest within the site extent. A total of 1,336 artifacts was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment. No midden areas or other cultural features were noted. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

The results of the test unit excavations, artifact analysis, and detailed archival research, indicate that the site retains further cultural heritage value or interest. **Therefore, it is recommended that Stage 4 mitigation is necessary.**

### **3.0 TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>1.0</b>	<b>PROJECT REPORT COVER PAGE</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>PROJECT PERSONNEL</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>PROJECT CONTEXT</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>FIELD WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>7.0</b>	<b>RECORD OF FINDS</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>8.0</b>	<b>ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>9.0</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>10.0</b>	<b>ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>11.0</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>12.0</b>	<b>MAPS</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>13.0</b>	<b>IMAGES</b>	<b>41</b>

### **4.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL**

#### **AMICK CONSULTANTS LIMITED PARTNERS**

Michael Henry (MTCS Professional Archaeologist Licence #P058)

Marilyn Cornies (MTCS Professional Archaeologist Licence #P038)

#### **AMICK CONSULTANTS LIMITED BUSINESS MANAGER**

Melissa Maclean BBA email [mmaclean@amick.ca](mailto:mmaclean@amick.ca)

#### **PROJECT COORDINATOR**

Melissa Maclean

#### **PROJECT LICENSEE ARCHAEOLOGIST**

Marilyn Cornies (MTCS Professional Archaeologist Licence #P038)

#### **PROJECT FIELD DIRECTORS**

Dan Savage (MTCS Applied Research Archaeologist Licence #P489)

#### **PROJECT FIELD ASSISTANTS**

L. Renee Hendricks

Richard Meadows

Peter Zubryzcki

James Conlon

#### **PROJECT REPORT PREPARATION**

Norbert Stanchly (MTCS Applied Research Archaeologist Licence #R149)

#### **PROJECT HISTORIC ARTIFACT ANALYSES**

Dan Savage (MTCS Applied Research Archaeologist Licence #P489)

L. Renee Hendricks

**PROJECT GRAPHICS**

Norbert Stanchly (MTCS Applied Research Archaeologist Licence #R149)

**PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHY**

Norbert Stanchly (MTCS Applied Research Archaeologist Licence #R149)

## **5.0 PROJECT CONTEXT**

### **5.1 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT**

This report describes the results of the 2018 Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) located at Part of Lot 26 Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey, conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited. This study was conducted under Professional Archaeologist License #P038 issued to Marlyn Cornies by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport for the Province of Ontario. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990) and the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) in order to support a Site Plan and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process. Within the land use planning and development context, Ontario Regulation 544/06 under the Planning Act (1990b) requires an evaluation of archaeological potential and, where applicable, an archaeological assessment report completed by an archaeologist licensed by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). Policy 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS 2014) addresses archaeological resources. All work was conducted in conformity with Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC) Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011), the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1990a).

The Stage 3 assessment strategy for the site was consistent with that outlined in the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* for small post contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation. The Stage 3 assessment consisted of the excavation of 55 one-metre square test units at five-metre intervals followed by an additional 11 test units (i.e. 20%) of the initial grid unit total focusing on areas of interest within the site extent. A total of 1,336 artifacts was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment. No midden areas or other cultural features were noted. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

At the time of writing this report a development plan was not provided to AMICK Consultants Limited. Instead a survey plan of the study area was provided and has been submitted together with this report to MTCS for review and reproduced within this report as Map 4.

## **5.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

In advance of the Stage 3 assessment, a background study of the subject property was conducted in order to document the property's archaeological and land use history and present condition. Several sources were referenced to determine if features or characteristics indicating archaeological potential for pre-contact and post-contact resources exist. Characteristics indicating archaeological potential include the near-by presence of previously identified archaeological sites, primary and secondary water sources, features indicating past water sources, accessible or inaccessible shoreline, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases, resource areas, (including food or medicinal plants, scarce raw materials, early Euro-Canadian industry), areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site, and property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations.

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

### **5.2.1 GENERAL HISTORICAL OUTLINE**

The Huron, Petun and various Algonkian First Nations resided in this area for an extended period of time prior to any European visitors to the area. The County of Grey was first established in 1852. Before the county was organized, the British referred to the entire area as "The Queen's Bush". Until 1852 this area was known for its dangerous travelling conditions for Euro-Canadians. The first townships within Grey County were originally called "Alta" and "Zero" which were quickly renamed Collingwood and St. Vincent respectively. During the colonization of the County, a quickly established network of trails and roads, in an addition to several natural harbours, provided easy access for settlers. However, due to the great distances involved and dangerous traveling conditions, the early settlers of this area relied heavily on First Nations to advise on settlement area selection, crop

planting, medicine and survival. From the start of colonization, it was easy to use the numerous natural resources easily available in the area as a means to generate income. Typically, fish, furs, minerals, and forestation were the initial main industries. By 1865 Grey County consisted of 16 Townships, 4 towns and 44 villages or post offices (Grey County 2010).

The Township of Collingwood was the first Township to be surveyed within Grey County. The Township was named after Admiral Collingwood of the British Royal Navy. Land within the Township was given to United Empire Loyalists, military veterans or to settlers. Although many grants were given out, very few grantees actual settled in the area. Charles Rankin L.P.S was sent out in 1833 to survey and lay out townships in what was often referred to as the ‘wild land’ which was just beyond the border of Simcoe County. While surveying the area Rankin picked a sheltered bay west of what is now known as Thornbury for himself to settle and became the first known settler in Grey County. This bay is still known as Rankin’s Landing. Following the Rankins, were the McGuires. Settlement of this area was slow due to the difficult living conditions and lack of readily available commercial goods and services (Our Roots 2010). With the construction of the railway line completed in 1880, settlement in the area rapidly increased (Town of Blue Mountains 2010). Map 2 is a facsimile segment of the Township of Toronto map reproduced from the “Grey County Supplement”, Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (H. Belden & Co. 1878). Map 2 illustrates the location of the study area and environs as of 1878. The study area is not shown to belong to anyone and there are no structures within its boundaries. However, a settlement structure is depicted to the west of the study area. In addition, there is a settlement road adjacent to the northern boundary of the study area and one near to the western boundary of the study area. These roads are the current Old Lakeshore Road and Camperdown Road respectively. There is also a historic railway near to the north of the study area. Accordingly, it has been determined that there is potential for archaeological deposits related to early Post-contact settlement within the study area. In addition, the coast of Georgian Bay is just to the north of the study area, which would have been a source of potable water and used for waterborne trade and communication.

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

### **5.2.2 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH**

Archival Material reviewed at the Archives of Ontario included consultation of the Abstract Index to Deeds and Assessment Roles for the Township of Collingwood. Canadian Census



rolls for Lot 26 Concession 6 were consulted using the Archives of Ontario. Historical maps were consulted with the most relevant being *Tremaine's Map of the County of Grey* (1858).

**Abstract Index to Deeds Real Estate History for Lot 26, Concession 6, Township of Collingwood**

Consultation of the Abstract Index to Deeds for Lot 6 reveals that the Crown Patent for 150 acres was granted to Robert Milligan and George P. Melville in 1858 (GS2216). In the same year (1858), the initial buyers sold the acreage to Jonas Melville, possibly a brother or son of the original owner. The land remains with Jonas Melville until it is sold again in 1862 to a Frederick Spies for \$1,030. In 1863 and 1864, mortgage payments of \$500 and \$200 respectively were made to Mr. Joseph Leslie. In 1868, the initial 150 acres is divided for the first time: Martin Bellerby purchased 50 acres of land from Frederick Spies for the sum of \$1,000. Although there are numerous mortgages on the property paid over the years, the next buy and sell transaction isn't until 1872, when George Melville and Frederick Spies sold what appears to be 17 and 19 acres respectively to North Grey Railroad Company. Thirty acres of the property was sold in 1873 by George Melville to a William Rees, and a further 30 acres sold again in 1874, this time from George Melville to Robert Milligan. In 1876, a deed of 30 acres passed from John Whitney (executor) to Thomas Fields, and another deed in 1878 granted 130 acres to Thomas Best, from George Melville. Best in turn deeded the land to John Melville the following year. In 1880, John Reekie deeded a northern portion of 50 acres to William Brown, who in turn sold that acreage in 1880 to David Liddell and John Sinclair for \$650. The following year (1883), Liddell and Sinclair sold the western portion of 9 acres to Martin Bellerby. A number of other land transactions take place between the years 1885 and 1886 between Liddell, Sinclair, and Sidney and Edwin Russell, with the land ultimately ending up in the Russell's possession. However, the poor condition of this section of microfiche does not allow for determining the amount of land sold, nor the cost of the transaction.

According to the 1861 census of Canada (AO C-1026, C-1028), the lot was home to several families. Robert Milligan, age 42, is listed as an innkeeper, born in Canada, and owns 48 acres, of which 15 are cultivated. He is listed as living with his Scottish wife, Ellen (age 42), and another Ellen Milligan (age 75), who may have been his mother. They have no children living at home. They lived in a 1½ storey log house. The second of the families living on the property were Adam Melville (age 29, labourer), and his wife Isabella (age 29), both from Scotland. They lived in a one storey log house with their three children Ellen (6), Hugh (4), and Adam (2). Frederick Spies (age 54), a German farmer, possessed 100 acres, of which 17 were under cultivation, and 3 were pasture. He lived in a one storey log house with his American wife, Mary (age 45), and their eight children: John (20, worked as a labourer), Emily (16), William (15, also a labourer), George (15), Fanny (13), Frederick (11), Henry (7), and Charles (4). Lastly, a John Melville is also listed as living on one cultivated acre of the property, however, there is no other information that seems to be available on him.



According to the Agricultural Census of 1861 (AO C-1028), all four families grew spring wheat, potatoes, and hay on their parcels, with the total cash value of Lot 26 being \$4,000.

According to the 1871 Personal Census of Canada (AO C-9953), Robert and Ellen Milligan are still living on the property, and are still listed as working as innkeepers. However, the other families listed in the 1861 census appear to no longer be living on the property and have instead been replaced by three other families. Martin Bellerby (age 35) was a farmer living with his wife Emma (age 35). The Kneider family also appears in the Census, consisting of Joseph (age 35), a German labourer, his wife Elizabeth (age 35), and their children Sarah (12), Robert (9), Elizabeth (7), and Agnes (2). Lastly, labourer Charles Trigger (age 43), his wife Harriet (age 44), and their two children Mary (13) and Joseph (11) also reside on a parcel. Unfortunately, the Agricultural Census for 1871 is not available, so information on acreage, houses, and agricultural returns for these families are not present. Referring to the Abstract Index of Deeds for Lot 26 seems to indicate that the Milligans and Bellerbys owned their parcels, whereas the other two families on the land, the Kneiders and the Triggers, may possibly be tenants instead of owners, as they do appear in the indices but do not seem to hold the deeds to their land.

The 1881 Personal Census of Canada (AO C-13261) indicates that Martin Bellerby (age 46) and his wife Emma are still living on the property and is still listed as a farmer. A Thomas Fields (age 41) and his wife Emily (age 36), have moved to the property with their two children: Wellington (12), and Emma (8). In addition, a John Melville appears to live on Lot 26, however his age of 92 and the lack of data on acreage makes it unclear if he is the same John Melville appearing in the 1861 Personal Census.

By 1891, the only family that can be definitively verified as living on the land is the Thomas Fields family, in which Thomas is listed as a farm labourer along with his son Wellington.

In summary, the location of the Camperdown II site discovered during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the property appears to correspond to the occupation of the west portion of the lot by both the Milligan and Melville families. It does not correspond to the location of any structures as depicted in the 1881 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Township of Collingwood*. Unfortunately, the archival data does not allow us to be certain of which family occupied this portion of the lot. However, the Camperdown II Site artifact assemblage indicates that its occupation corresponds to the initial settlement of the lot in the late 1850s.

### **5.2.2 CURRENT CONDITIONS**

The present use of the study area is as mainly woodlot. The study area is roughly 6.61 hectares in area. The study area includes within it mostly woodlot. In the northwest corner of the study area is a disturbed area. A steep slope runs along the entire southern boundary of

the study area. There is a small low-lying and wet area just to the north of the steep slope, located roughly centrally in the study area. The remainder of the study area is woodlot. The study area is bounded on the north by Old Lakeshore Road, on the east and west by woodlot, and on the south by residential property and woodlot. The study area is approximately 150 metres to the northeast of the intersection of Camperdown Court and Camperdown Road. A plan of the study area is included within this report as Map 3.

### **5.2.3 SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

The documentary evidence readily available indicates that the study area is situated within an area that was close to the historic transportation routes and in an area well populated during the nineteenth century and as such has potential for sites relating to early Post-contact settlement in the region. Background research indicates the property has potential for significant archaeological resources of Native origins based on proximity to a natural source of potable water in the past.

## **5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT**

The Archaeological Sites Database administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) indicates that there are two (2) previously documented sites within 1 kilometre of the study area. However, it must be noted that this is based on the assumption of the accuracy of information compiled from numerous researchers using different methodologies over many years. AMICK Consultants Limited assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of site descriptions, interpretations such as cultural affiliation, or location information derived from the Archaeological Sites Database administered by MTCS. In addition, it must also be noted that a lack of formerly documented sites does not indicate that there are no sites present as the documentation of any archaeological site is contingent upon prior research having been conducted within the study area.

Background research shows that two (2) previous studies have taken place within 50m of the study area. For further information see:

Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (2012). *The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Camperdown East 1 Limited Subdivision Development, Town of Blue Mountains, County of Grey*. Oakville, Ontario. Archaeological License Report on File With the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto, Ontario. PIF# P013-547-2010.  
(2009). *The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Of The Camperdown East 1 Limited Subdivision Development, Town Of Blue Mountains, County Of Grey*. Oakville, Ontario. Report on file, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Toronto. PIF# P013-474-2009.

Data contained in previous archaeological reports in close proximity to the study area that is

relevant to Stage 1 Background Study is defined within the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists in Section 7.5.8 Standard 4 as follows:

*“Provide descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the project area, **as documented by all available reports that include archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project, or where reports document archaeological sites immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 m) to those lands.**”*

(MTCS 2011: 126 Emphasis Added)

In accordance with data supplied by MTCS for the purposes of completing this study, there are two previous report detailing, “archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project”, and these reports document known archaeological sites within the study area.

The Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists stipulates that the necessity to summarize the results of previous archaeological assessment reports, or to cite MTCS File Numbers in references to other archaeological reports, is reserved for reports that are directly relevant to the fieldwork and recommendations for the study area (S & Gs 7.5.7, Standard 2, MTC 2011: 125). This is further refined and elaborated upon in Section 7.5.8, Standards 4 & 5, MTC 2011:

*“4. Provide descriptions of previous archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent to the project area, as documented by all available **reports that include archaeological fieldwork carried out on the lands to be impacted by this project, or where reports document archaeological sites immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50m) to those lands.**”*

*“5. **If previous findings and recommendations are relevant to the current stage of work, provide the following:***

- a. a brief summary of previous findings and recommendations*
- b. documentation of any differences in the current work from the previously recommended work*
- c. rationale for the differences from the previously recommended work”*

**(Emphasis Added)**

The above-noted reports have relevance to the lands to be potentially impacted by the proposed undertaking, it includes fieldwork or recommendations relevant to the study area, and it documents archaeological sites within the study area. Therefore, there is a requirement to include the summary data for the previous reports.

The Archaeological Assessments Ltd. (AAL) Stage 1 report details background research on the study area, which has the same limits as the current report, as well as a property inspection completed 2 April, 2009 (AAL 2009: 1). Despite low potential within the study area for areas of steep slope, poor drainage, or previous disturbance, the report concludes that:

“...some sections of the subject lands have a moderate to high potential for archaeological resources. These areas have a moderate to high archaeological potential because they consist of well drained undisturbed lands associated with several small watercourses. The subject property is also located within the area inhabited by the Petun, an Iroquoian tribal group who occupied this region in the 16th and 17th centuries. Finally, there is some potential for mid to late 19th century Euro-Canadian homesteads within the subject lands. Other sections of the subject lands have a low potential for archaeological resources due to areas of severe slope or disturbance caused by previous development.”

(AAL 2009: 7)

As a result of these findings, AAL recommended a Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the study area.

The Stage 2 assessment was carried out in June 2010 and resulted in the discovery of two sites during test pit survey on a 5 metre grid: Camperdown I (BdHc-26) and Camperdown II (BdHc-27) (AAL 2012: 5). The following is an excerpt of the Stage 2 results in regard to the sites encountered:

*The Camperdown I site (BdHc-26) likely represents the location of a mid to late 19th Century Euro-Canadian homestead. The site is located along the north edge of the subject property between Lots #15 and #16 of the proposed development (Figure 4). The site is situated in open scrub vegetation on low, flat ground at the bottom of a north facing slope immediately adjacent to Old Lakeshore Road. The site consists of 8 positive test pits spread over an area measuring 25 metres east-west by 10 metres north-south. The topsoil in this area is a imperfectly drained clay with depths of approximately 30cm. A GPS reading was taken in the centre of the positive test pits and the Latitude and Longitude coordinates are N 44° 32' 05.3" and W 80° 23' 32.8" (UTM 17T).*

*A total of 32 historic artifacts were collected from the 8 positive test pits and include 9 ceramics, 7 pieces of window glass, 6 brick fragments, 4 bottle glass, 3 cut nails, one pipe stem, one fragmented nail and one brass horse harness bell. The ceramic assemblage included 5 red earthenware, one ironstone, one whiteware, one banded ware, and one unidentified fragmented ceramic. The pipe stem was labeled*

*“Montreal-Bannerman” indicating that it was manufactured sometime between 1857 and 1907. The small artifact assemblage from the site suggests that it represents the location of a homestead that was occupied sometime between the 1840’s and the 1880’s.*

*The Camperdown II site (BdHc-27) also likely represents the location of a mid to late 19th Century Euro-Canadian homestead. The site is located up a slight hill on a higher elevation than the Camperdown I site (BdHc-26), in the eastern section of the subject property. The site is situated in the “Condo Road A” corridor near Lots #17 and #18 of the proposed development (Figure 4). The site is located in an open scrubland to partly forested area on high, relatively level ground. The site consists of 7 positive test pits spread over an area measuring 20 metres east-west by 25 metres north-south. The topsoil in this area was a clay loam with a depth of approximately 25cm. A GPS reading was taken in the centre of the positive test pits and the Latitude and Longitude coordinates are N 44° 32’ 03.4” and W 80° 23’ 31.8” (UTM 17T).*

*A total of 21 historic artifacts were collected from the 7 positive test pits and includes 13 ceramics, 4 cut nails, 2 brick fragments, one plain pipe bowl fragment and one piece of bottle glass. The ceramic assemblage included 7 whiteware, 2 transfer printed, one red earthenware, one edge ware, one painted ware and one unidentified fragmented ceramic. The transfer printed ceramics included one blue pattern and one possible piece of flow blue. The edge ware was a blue pattern but was too small and fragmented to determine its shape or type. The painted ware appeared to be a late palette polychrome pattern. The small artifact assemblage from the site suggests that it may represent the location of another homestead that was occupied sometime between the 1840’s and the 1880’s.*

(AAL 2012: 5-6)

The report concludes that both sites exhibit potential CHVI and must proceed to Stage 3 in order to gain a more in-depth understanding of the occupational time line of each site (AAL 2012: 6). In preparation for the Stage 3, archival research will be done in order to reconstruct the land use history of the study area (AAL 2012: 6). The Stage 3 assessment should consist of 1 metre square test units on a 5 metre grid at each site, as well as additional units amounting to 20% of the initial grid total in “areas of interest within the sites” (MTC 2011:28)

(AAL 2012:6)

In addition to the above studies, AMICK Consultants Ltd. completed additional Stage 2 fieldwork within the study area in September and October 2017. The Stage 2 archaeological assessment consisted of:

*“high intensity test pit methodology at a five-metre interval between individual test pits, and by intensified test pit survey at an interval of two and a half metres...As a result of the Stage 2 Property Assessment of the study area, 131 artifacts over 41 positive test pits were encountered. All positive test pits seemed to be within the extent of the previously identified Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site. The Camperdown I Site (BdHc-26) was not relocated despite numerous attempts to determine the original location”*

(AMICK 2018:2)

As a result of the Stage 2 assessment:

*“...131 artifacts of a Post-Contact origin were encountered over 41 positive test pits. All of the positive test pits were located within the boundaries of the previously registered Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site...The Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site consists of 131 artifacts covering an area approximately 35 metres from north to south and 30 metres from west to east”*

(AMICK 2018:22)

The Stage 2 assessment report made the following recommendations:

- 1. The Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site has not been completely documented. There is potential for further CHVI for this location. The Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site requires Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment to gather further data to determine if Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts will be required.*
- 2. A Stage 3 Site-specific assessment of the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site must be completed for this site in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011).*
- 3. The Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment of the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site must include further archival research in order to establish the details of the occupation and land use history of the rural township lot of which the study area was a part.*
- 4. Intensified test pit survey has been completed as part of the Stage 2 Property Assessment and are not required as part of the Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment of the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site.*
- 5. No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the archaeological site identified as the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site within this Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report, or within the area enclosed*



*within a 20 metre buffer surrounding the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site prior to the acceptance of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) of a report recommending that all archaeological concerns for the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site have been addressed and that there is no further cultural heritage value or interest for this site.*

- 6. Prior to pre-grading, servicing or registration, the owner shall erect and maintain a temporary high visibility construction fence to be maintained through the course of all construction activities at a 20 metre buffer around the archaeological site identified as Camperdown II within this Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report to ensure that construction activities do not impinge upon the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site unless under the direct supervision of a consulting archaeologist licensed in Ontario by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport and as a part of the ongoing archaeological investigations of the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site.*
- 7. The high visibility fence will be installed at the outer limit of the 20 metre wide Protective Buffer surrounding the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site as illustrated in the accompanying mapping within the Supplementary Report Package of this report filed with MTCS prior to the commencement of any development activity anywhere within the proposed development.*
- 8. A Fifty (50) metre wide Monitoring Buffer shall be observed surrounding the above-noted 20 metre wide Protective Buffer. Within the 50 metre Monitoring Buffer no ground altering works (including removal of vegetation or demolition of existing features) may be conducted unless under the direct supervision of a licensed archaeologist.*
- 9. The licenced archaeologist supervising any work conducted within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer has the authority to order a halt to any activity which in his or her view may result in adverse impacts to archaeological resources.*
- 10. The 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer will remain in effect until such time that the Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment report for the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site identified within this Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report is accepted into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.*
- 11. Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to enter the property to stay out of the area of the 20 metre wide Protective Buffer unless permitted to enter the area accompanied by a licenced archaeologist.*



12. *Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to enter the property for the purposes of undertaking work associated with the development that no work is permitted to occur within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer unless under direct supervision of a licenced archaeologist.*
13. *Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to conduct work within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffers that the licenced archaeologist has the authority to order a halt to any work that he or she feels may adversely impact archaeological resources.*
14. *It is anticipated that the fieldwork and reporting of the Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts (if required) will be completed in the spring of 2018 and it is not anticipated that any development activity will be necessary within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffers prior to the fall of 2018.*
15. *The Camperdown I Site (BdHc-26) was not relocated despite return visits to the property. The mapped location of the site, the described location of the site, and the GPS coordinates provided do not correspond to the same location. All of these locations were subjected to intensified test pit survey. A historic site as described in the previous Stage 2 Property Assessment when the site was found should be easy to relocate by test pit methodology. It is suspected that this site is not located within the study area and may be situated just outside of the study area. No further work is recommended with respect to this site within the study area.*
16. *The proponent must provide a letter on letterhead to MTCS itemizing all of the above conditions and committing to ensure that all of these recommendations are implemented. This letter must be submitted together with this report at the time of filing with MTCS.*
17. *It is recommended that the balance of the study area outside of the site areas and surrounding Protective Buffer be cleared of archaeological concern and that development activity be permitted to proceed, subject to the above provisions.*

The study area is situated in area for which there is no archaeological master plan.

It must be further noted that there are no relevant plaques associated with the study area.

### **5.3.1 PRE-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES**

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of

the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MTCS. As a result it was determined that there are no (0) archaeological sites relating directly to Precontact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. However, the lack of formally documented archaeological sites does not mean that Pre-contact people did not use the area; it more likely reflects a lack of systematic archaeological research in the immediate vicinity. Even in cases where one or more assessments may have been conducted in close proximity to a proposed landscape alteration, an extensive area of physical archaeological assessment coverage is required throughout the region to produce a representative sample of all potentially available archaeological data in order to provide any meaningful evidence to construct a pattern of land use and settlement in the past.

The study area lies approximately 300 metres south of Georgian Bay, which is a source of potable water and a navigable water way. The distance to water criteria used to establish potential for archaeological sites suggests potential for Pre-contact occupation and land use in the area in the past.

Table 1 illustrates the chronological development of cultures within southern Ontario prior to the arrival of European cultures to the area at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This general cultural outline is based on archaeological data and represents a synthesis and summary of research over a long period of time. It is necessarily generalizing and is not necessarily representative of the point of view of all researchers or stakeholders. It is offered here as a rough guideline and outline to illustrate the relationships of broad cultural groups and time periods.

**TABLE 1            PRE-CONTACT CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY FOR SOUTHERN ONTARIO**

<b>Years ago</b>		<b>Period</b>	<b>Southern Ontario</b>
250		Terminal Woodland	Ontario and St. Lawrence Iroquois Cultures
1000 2000		Initial Woodland	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula, and Meadowood Cultures
3000 4000 5000 6000		Archaic	Laurentian Culture
7000 8000 9000 10000 11000		Palaeo-Indian	Plano and Clovis Cultures
			(Wright 1972)

### **5.3.2 POST-CONTACT REGISTERED SITES**

A summary of registered and/or known archaeological sites within a 1-kilometre radius of the study area was gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database, administered by MTCS. As a result it was determined that two (2) archaeological sites relating directly to Post-contact habitation/activity had been formally registered within the immediate vicinity of the study area. All previously registered Post-contact sites are briefly described below in Table 2:

**TABLE 2 POST-CONTACT SITES WITHIN 1KM**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Borden #</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Cultural Affiliation</b>
Camperdown I	BdHc-26	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
Camperdown II	BdHc-27	Homestead	Euro-Canadian

Both of the above noted archaeological sites are situated within 300 metres of the study area and are documented as situated within the study area. Therefore, they demonstrate archaeological potential for further archaeological resources related to Post-contact activity and occupation with respect to the archaeological assessment of the proposed undertaking.

### **5.3.3 LOCATION AND CURRENT CONDITIONS**

The study area is described as Part of Lot 26 Concession 6 (Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey. This assessment was undertaken as a requirement under the Planning Act (RSO 1990b) in order to support a Draft Plan of Subdivision application and companion Zoning By-law Amendment application as part of the pre-submission process.

The present use of the study area is as mainly woodlot. The study area is roughly 6.61 hectares in area. The study area includes within it mostly woodlot. In the northwest corner of the study area is a disturbed area. A steep slope runs along the entire southern boundary of the study area. There is a small low-lying and wet area just to the north of the steep slope, located roughly centrally in the study area. The remainder of the study area is woodlot. The study area is bounded on the north by Old Lakeshore Road, on the east and west by woodlot, and on the south by residential property and woodlot. The study area is approximately 150 metres to the northeast of the intersection of Camperdown Court and Camperdown Road.

### **5.3.5 PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGION**

The bulk of the study area is in the Beaver Valley Physiographic region a small but well defined region of 77 square miles, occupying a sharply cut indentation in the Niagara cuesta, opening upon Georgian Bay. The greater part of the valley's erosional history occurred in preglacial times when the forerunner of the Beaver River was a tributary to the stream which

carved the deep valley of Georgian Bay. The advance of the glacier up the valley, possibly several times, served to smooth off all the protruding spurs which must have resulted from river erosion, thus leaving it an open, steep-sided, broad-bottomed feature almost comparable to the U-shaped valleys resulting from alpine glaciations (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 122-124).

A small portion of the eastern part of the study area is situated within the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region. For the most part, at one time, this restricted basin was part of the floor of glacial Lake Algonquin, and its surface beds are deposits of deltaic and lacustrine origin, and not glacial outwash. As a small basin shut in by the Edenvale Moraine, the Minesing flats represent an annex of the glacial Lake Nipissing plains. (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 177-182).

### **5.3.6 SUMMARY**

The field conditions had not changed at the time of the commencement of the Stage 3 assessment as the Stage 3 assessment was undertaken shortly following the completion of the Stage 2 fieldwork. Our approach to the Stage 3 archaeological assessment followed the Stage 2 recommendations. There is no additional archaeological information that may be relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork techniques or the recommendations of this report other than that provided above.

The Stage 2 report had specific recommendations for the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. These included:

- 1. The Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) of the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site has not been completely documented. There is potential for further CHVI for this location. The Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site requires Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment to gather further data to determine if Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts will be required.*
- 2. A Stage 3 Site-specific assessment of the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site must be completed for this site in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (MTC 2011).*
- 3. The Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment of the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site must include further archival research in order to establish the details of the occupation and land use history of the rural township lot of which the study area was a part.*
- 4. Intensified test pit survey has been completed as part of the Stage 2 Property*

*Assessment and are not required as part of the Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment of the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site.*

- 5. No soil disturbances or removal of vegetation shall take place within the archaeological site identified as the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site within this Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report, or within the area enclosed within a 20 metre buffer surrounding the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site prior to the acceptance of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) of a report recommending that all archaeological concerns for the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site have been addressed and that there is no further cultural heritage value or interest for this site.*
- 6. Prior to pre-grading, servicing or registration, the owner shall erect and maintain a temporary high visibility construction fence to be maintained through the course of all construction activities at a 20 metre buffer around the archaeological site identified as Camperdown II within this Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report to ensure that construction activities do not impinge upon the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site unless under the direct supervision of a consulting archaeologist licensed in Ontario by the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport and as a part of the ongoing archaeological investigations of the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site.*
- 7. The high visibility fence will be installed at the outer limit of the 20 metre wide Protective Buffer surrounding the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site as illustrated in the accompanying mapping within the Supplementary Report Package of this report filed with MTCS prior to the commencement of any development activity anywhere within the proposed development.*
- 8. A Fifty (50) metre wide Monitoring Buffer shall be observed surrounding the above-noted 20 metre wide Protective Buffer. Within the 50 metre Monitoring Buffer no ground altering works (including removal of vegetation or demolition of existing features) may be conducted unless under the direct supervision of a licensed archaeologist.*
- 9. The licenced archaeologist supervising any work conducted within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer has the authority to order a halt to any activity which in his or her view may result in adverse impacts to archaeological resources.*
- 10. The 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer will remain in effect until such time that the Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment report for the Camperdown II (BdHc-27) Site identified within this Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment report is*

*accepted into the Provincial Registry of Archaeological Reports by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport.*

- 11. Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to enter the property to stay out of the area of the 20 metre wide Protective Buffer unless permitted to enter the area accompanied by a licenced archaeologist.*
- 12. Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to enter the property for the purposes of undertaking work associated with the development that no work is permitted to occur within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffer unless under direct supervision of a licenced archaeologist.*
- 13. Written instructions will be provided to all persons permitted to conduct work within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffers that the licenced archaeologist has the authority to order a halt to any work that he or she feels may adversely impact archaeological resources.*
- 14. It is anticipated that the fieldwork and reporting of the Stage 4 Mitigation of Development Impacts (if required) will be completed in the spring of 2018 and it is not anticipated that any development activity will be necessary within the 50 metre wide Monitoring Buffers prior to the fall of 2018.*
- 15. The Camperdown 1 Site (BdHc-26) was not relocated despite return visits to the property. The mapped location of the site, the described location of the site, and the GPS coordinates provided do not correspond to the same location. All of these locations were subjected to intensified test pit survey. A historic site as described in the previous Stage 2 Property Assessment when the site was found should be easy to relocate by test pit methodology. It is suspected that this site is not located within the study area and may be situated just outside of the study area. No further work is recommended with respect to this site within the study area.*
- 16. The proponent must provide a letter on letterhead to MTCS itemizing all of the above conditions and committing to ensure that all of these recommendations are implemented. This letter must be submitted together with this report at the time of filing with MTCS.*
- 17. It is recommended that the balance of the study area outside of the site areas and surrounding Protective Buffer be cleared of archaeological concern and that development activity be permitted to proceed, subject to the above provisions.*



Our approach to the Stage 3 archaeological assessment followed the Stage 2 recommendations. There is no additional archaeological information that may be relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork techniques or the recommendations of this report other than that provided above.

## **6.0 FIELD WORK METHODS AND WEATHER CONDITIONS**

This section of the report addresses Section 7.9.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

All Stage 3 fieldwork was conducted according to the archaeological fieldwork standards and guidelines as per Sections 3.2, 3.2.2, and 3.2.3 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

All relevant reports of previous fieldwork within the property were reviewed prior to the Stage 3 assessment. The relevant Stage 1 and 2 archaeological assessment report (AMICK 2018) is discussed in greater detail above. As indicated above, the archaeological site assessments were conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted good visibility of all parts of the archaeological site. No fieldwork was carried when weather and lighting conditions (e.g., snow cover, frozen ground, excessive rain or drought, heavy fog) reduced the ability to identify and document any part of the archaeological site.

The GPS coordinates of the datum location are located in the Supplementary Documentation. All coordinates were obtained using a Garmin eTrex 20 handheld GPS unit. No methods of correction were used. Accuracy of the reading was to within two metres for each point. The Fixed Landmark is the same as that used in the Stage 2 report: i.e. “Near the northeast corner of the study area is a hydro pole”

Representative photographs of all field conditions and stratigraphy have been provided in the Images section of this report.

Test unit excavation was conducted systematically to document the presence and extent of buried artifacts, structures, stratigraphy and cultural features, and to collect a representative sample of artifacts, across the entire area of each archaeological site. All test units measured one-metre square. The placement of test units followed an established grid on the site based on the permanent datum to at least the accuracy of transit and tape measurements. Unit designations are based on the southwest corner of the unit. No test units were placed in unmeasured, estimated locations. All test units were excavated by hand. Test units were excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil, unless excavation uncovered a cultural feature. When cultural features were noted during test unit excavation they were drawn in plan view and photographed. All excavated soils were screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater



than 6mm. All artifacts were collected, retained, recorded and catalogued by their corresponding grid unit designation. All test units were backfilled.

The location and number of test units for each site was determined using standards presented in Table 3.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. The objectives of the test unit placement strategy was to provide a uniform level of data collection, focus testing on key areas, gather artifacts, determine the nature of subsurface deposits, and determine the extent of the archaeological site, in order to support the recommendations for Stage 4 mitigation strategies. The test unit strategy employed followed that for small post-contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was conducted under the field supervision of Daniel Savage (P489) between August 27 and September 11, 2018. The weather was sunny and warm or hot throughout the period. Visibility was excellent. No fieldwork was conducted in rain.

The Stage 3 assessment resulted in the excavation of 55 one-metre square test units at five-metre intervals followed by an additional 11 test units (i.e. 20%) of the initial grid unit total focusing on areas of interest within the site extent. Please note that some units could not be excavated on the five-metre grid line due to the presence of trees and these were either excavated at a four or six-metre interval. A total of 1,336 artifacts was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment. No midden areas or other cultural features were noted. All records, documentation, field notes, photographs and artifacts (as applicable) related to the conduct and findings of these investigations are held at the Lakelands District corporate offices of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time that they can be transferred to an agency or institution approved by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS) on behalf of the government and citizens of Ontario.

As a result of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment, a total of 66 one-metre square units was excavated at the site. The results of the assessment are discussed in detail in Section 7.0. The general depth of test unit excavations was variable across the site. The range of depth of excavations was between 18cm and 39cm. Depth within units was on average approximately 27cm. All test units were excavated to subsoil.

## **7.0 RECORD OF FINDS**

The Stage 3 test unit excavation of the Camperdown II Site did not result in the identification of any subsurface cultural features or disturbances. The test unit excavation of 66 units resulted in the recovery of 1,336 artifacts for an average yield of 20.24 artifacts per unit. A total of four units yielded zero artifacts.

## 7.1 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

A total of 1,336 artifacts was recovered during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Camperdown II Site. The following materials were identified:

<b>Table 8: Materials from the West Main Street Site Stage 3 Assessment</b>	
<b>Material</b>	<b><i>n</i></b>
Bone, faunal	50
Ceramic	967
Glass	151
Metal	148
Mortar	1
Rubber	1
Slate	6
Unidentified material	3
White ball clay	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,336</b>

The most common materials recovered are ceramic, glass, metal, and faunal bone. Ceramic accounts for the majority of the artifact assemblage.

### Ceramic Artifacts

A total of 967 ceramic artifacts were identified. Ceramics account for 72.4% of the artifacts. Distinguishing the ceramic ware types within an artifact assemblage is a useful method of relative dating for archaeologists because of the historical progression of styles in industrial-era ceramic production. The ceramic assemblage recovered during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the site is comprised of the following diagnostic wares and motifs. Table 8 provides the frequency of recovered ceramics that could be assigned to ware.

<b>Table 9: Camperdown II Site Stage 3 Ceramic Ware Frequencies</b>		
<b>Type/Ware</b>	<b><i>n</i></b>	<b>Percentage of Ceramic Total</b>
Ironstone	23	2.38
Red earthenware	56	5.79
Buff earthenware	10	1.03
Refined White Earthenware	836	86.45
Yellowware	26	2.69
Stoneware	7	0.72
Pearlware	8	0.83
Brick sample	1	0.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>99.99%</b>

### **Refined Earthenwares:**

The earliest refined ware present is pearlware. It was one of the most common ceramics of the early nineteenth century. This ware was invented by English potters in the mid-1770s to keep refined earthenwares competitive with the porcelain market. Potters tried to imitate Chinese porcelain with this new ware type by adding a small amount of cobalt oxide to the glaze thus creating a slightly bluish tint (Miller and Hunter 2001). Pearlware vessels continued to be sold in Ontario until the mid-1830s, when they were replaced with refined white earthenware (Kenyon 1995). The highest frequency of decoration noted is scalloped blue edgeware examples. A total of 11 pieces are scalloped edgeware and include examples of teaware and flatware. Early hand painted pearlware is also present including monochrome blue. Transferprints are represented by a few examples of Olde Blue.

It is represented by six undecorated sherds, one blue transferprint, and indeterminate blue rim. Its availability in Ontario ranges from 1762-1820. It is a thinly potted refined earthenware exhibiting a clear lead glaze (Kenyon 1980). It was also known as “Queen’s Ware”. One of its distinguishing characteristics is its yellowish, buttery colour. Common vessels included tea and tableware, chamber pots and decorative ceramics.

Refined white earthenware was one of the most popular mid-nineteenth century ceramics in the English market. RWE represented a change in glaze composition, from a lead-based to a lead-free glaze (Kenyon 1980). Several different motifs were applied to whiteware pieces with the most common being hand-painted or transfer printed designs. Transfer print was produced most commonly in blue until the 1820s when other the metallic oxides for other ink colours could be stabilized during the firing process (Samford 2000: 58). A total of 836 RWE sherds were recovered from the site. The majority (n=433) are undecorated. Decorated sherds exhibited the following motifs: banded or annularware (n=7) *circa* 1830-present (Miller 2000: 13); scalloped and impressed blue edgeware (n=50) *ca* 1800-1850s (Miller 2000:13); red/blue spongeware (n=122) *ca* 1850-1870 (Miller 2000); blue floware (n=6) *circa* 1840-1860 (Miller 2000: 13); blue transfer print (n=96) *circa* 1828-present (Miller 2000: 13); and hand painted (n=75) *ca* 1830s-1850s (Miller 2000:13). Refined white earthenwares account for 87.3% of all identified ceramic wares.

In 1840, ironstone (also known as white granite) was introduced but only began to appear in Ontario merchants’ records in 1847. It became the dominant whiteware for the remainder of the nineteenth-century and peaked in popularity in the 1880s. They are, however, still present in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A total of only 23 pieces of ironstone ceramics were recovered from the site. Ironstone accounts for approximately 2.4% of all ceramics. Of the 23 identified pieces of ironstone, a total of 12 are undecorated. The remaining pieces of ironstone included the following motifs: moulded (n=8), and transfer prints (n=3).

Yellow ware (n=26 or 2.7%) is noted in the assemblage. It is generally considered to be a later 19<sup>th</sup> century commonly used ware. However, yellow ware started appearing in

merchants records in Ontario around the same time as ironstone, i.e. 1840s, and was used primarily as kitchenware. Some variants of it are still used today (Kenyon 1995).

### **Coarse Earthenware and Stoneware:**

Coarse red earthenware, also known as redware, is a heavy, thickly potted ceramic type. It is referred to as redware due to the reddish colour of the clay after firing. In addition, it is porous and must be glazed (often seen on the interior only) in order to prevent leakage. Unfortunately, it is difficult to date due to the relative stability of its overall morphological characteristics and the limited amount of published research on the topic. Redware was relatively fragile and would break if exposed to extreme heat. Therefore, redware items were almost exclusively food preparation and storage items. It was usually produced from local clay at local potteries (Webster 1969), in contrast to the refined white earthenware and ironstone vessels which for the majority of this time period were imported into, rather than manufactured inside, Canada (Kenyon 1980). The local Ontario manufacturing of redware began by at least the late 1820s (possibly earlier) when German-speaking potters immigrated into the areas of Waterloo County and the Niagara Peninsula (Newlands 1979:22). A total of 56 red earthenware ceramic fragments were recovered from the site. These include examples of Albany slipped wares, glazed-coarse red earthenwares, lead glazed, and unglazed examples. A less temporally specific ware recovered from this site is buff earthenware (n=10).

A less temporally specific ware recovered from this site is stoneware (n=7 or <1%). Of the seven pieces recovered, six are examples of salt-glazed stoneware. These typically post-date 1850.

The identification and relative abundance of each of these ware types within an assemblage provides clues as to the occupation date of an archaeological site.

### **Non-Ceramic Artifacts**

A total of 396 non-ceramic artifacts were recovered. The 151 glass artifacts include window glass (n=131), bottle glass (n=15), unidentified glass fragments (n=2), lamp or chimney glass (n=2), and a piece of melted glass. None of the glass is diagnostic.

### **Metal Artifacts**

A total of 148 metal artifacts were recovered. Of these, 120 are nails including machine cut (n=83), and wire nail (n=2). A total of six hand-wrought nails were found. Hand wrought nails generally pre-date the 1830s. Machine cut square nails are common between 1830 and 1900, while wire nails generally post-date 1900. Other objects of metal recovered include: bolts, a one-half penny Bank of Upper Canada coin, a knife hilt, a spike and a washer.

All the metal artifacts are corroded with some exhibiting severe corrosion.

Personal items include eight white ball clay pipe stems, including four decorated fragments. These include a “Henderson” pipe stem and a “T. White” pipe stem. The two decorated bowls include an effigy bowl and a four banded fluted bowl. Henderson pipes were manufactured in Montreal between 1847 and 1876. Thos. White pipes were manufactured in Edinburgh from 1833-1879 (Reid 1976).

A total of 50 faunal bone was recovered. The faunal remains were not examined other than to quantify the material as ‘bone’ and to note any butchered examples. The 2011 Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists do not require detailed faunal analysis at the Stage 3 assessment.

Table 10 below provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field during the Stage 3 assessment.

<b>Table 10: Inventory of Documentary Record</b>	
<b>Document Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
Field Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 3 pages/spreadsheet of written field notes detailing daily weather conditions, excavation results, artifact yields per test unit; field crew</li></ul>
Photographs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 44 digital photographs</li></ul>
Maps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 hand drawn grid map on graph paper detailing placement of test units in relation to a site datum, cultural features, and mapping included in this report</li></ul>

## **8.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Camperdown II Site was carried out to define the extent and nature of the site prior to proposed development of the subject property and to inform Stage 4 mitigation recommendations. The Stage 3 assessment resulted in the excavation of 66 one-metre square units and the recovery of 1,336 artifacts. No cultural features or midden areas were noted. No units exhibited disturbance.

The recovered artifact assemblage in conjunction with the archival data, suggests that the Camperdown II site corresponds to the initial settlement of the lot. The majority of the artifacts date to a period within the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The Euro-Canadian artifacts identified include primarily ceramic dinnerware, white clay smoking pipes, glass, and metal. The ceramics included blue scalloped edgeware on pearlware; late palette hand painted motifs on refined white earthenware, banded ware, blue floware, and transferprints on refined white earthenwares.

The Euro-Canadian assemblage ranges in time from the early nineteenth century to the mid nineteenth century. The majority of diagnostic artifacts date to a period between the 1850s and 1870s. This includes the edgeware, spongeware, floware, and late palette hand painted. The presence of yelloware indicates an occupation of post 1840. The overall lack of ironstone and dominance of refined white earthenwares indicates an occupation prior to the 1870s. Although ironstone was first introduced in the 1840s, it does not become popular until the 1870s.

In summary, the historic documentation suggests that the property may have been occupied as early as 1830s (based on the presence of pearlware), but more likely during the 1850s based on the frequency of certain decorative motifs and ceramic wares recovered from the site. The represents a very early or initial and significant occupation for the lot and the area in general. According to archival information presented previously, the Melville and Milligan family apparently retained ownership of this property and occupied it throughout most of the mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The first clear indication of residency is the 1861 Census. Both families are listed in the census. The 1861 census indicates that both families lived in log houses. The lack of features found during the Stage 3 excavation of the Camperdown II site indicates an early occupation, possibly related to a log house. Only a single brick sample was recovered. Initial and short-term occupations generally leave few subsurface features. Given the dense woodlot that is currently within the property, it may be that the extensive roots encountered during the test excavation, may have compromised what features may have been left from a log home occupation.

The evaluation of the level of cultural heritage value or interest of the site is based on the Stage 3 assessment findings in relation to Table 3.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Indicators showing cultural heritage value or interest include the sites 1) information value, 2) value to a community, and 3) value as a public resource. Each of these is determined by a set of criteria. The information value is defined as how the archaeological site contributes to local, regional, provincial or national archaeological history. The community value is defined as the archaeological site's intrinsic value to a particular community or group. The value as a public resource is defined as how the site contributes to enhancing the public's understanding and appreciation of Ontario's past. The site is evaluated against set criteria outlined by Table 3.2 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* in Table 11 below:

<b>Table 11: Indicators Showing Cultural Heritage Value or Interest – Patterson Site</b>	
<b>Information Value</b>	

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural historical value</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information from the site has further potential to advance our understanding of the cultural history of the region</li> <li>• Information from the site has potential to advance our understanding of past human social organization at the family and household level</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical value</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site is associated with the earliest settlement of the township</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site does retain a high degree of original material</li> </ul>
<b>Value to a community</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has traditional, social or religious value</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No indicators</li> </ul>
<b>Value as a public resource</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has potential for public use for education, recreation or tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has no potential for public use for education, recreation or tourism</li> </ul>

## 9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Camperdown II Site indicates that it has further cultural heritage value or interest. The report recommends that Stage 4 mitigation of impacts is required.

Recommendation for Stage 4 must include recommendations on appropriate Stage 4 mitigation strategies. For archaeological sites that have further cultural heritage value or interest that requires Stage 4 mitigation of impacts, the preferred approach is avoidance and protection. The report must include a summary of the advice provided to the proponent regarding protection and avoidance.

Through discussion with the proponent it was determined that avoidance and protection is not viable, given future development plans.

As such, it was determined that excavation is the preferred approach to Stage 4 mitigation of impact. Recommendations must include a detailed strategy for excavation and documentation.

More specifically the following recommendations are made:



- 1. Further archaeological assessment of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) is warranted;*
- 2. A Stage 4 Mitigation of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27) must be completed in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists for 19<sup>th</sup> century sites;*
- 3. The Stage 4 mitigation strategy will follow that outlined in Sections 4.2, 4.2.3, and 4.2.7 of the Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.*
- 4. Given that no midden areas were identified during the Stage 3 assessment, the site should be subject to Stage 4 mitigation by excavation via the mechanical removal of topsoil for an area extending at least 10 metres beyond each feature, as per Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.7. The features themselves must be excavated via hand as per Section 4.2.2.*

## **10.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION**

While not part of the archaeological record, this report must include the following standard advisory statements for the benefit of the proponent and the approval authority in the land use planning and development process:

- a. 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. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines 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 and Culture, 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.*
- b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- c. 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 archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.*
- d. 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.*
- e. 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.*

## **11.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES**

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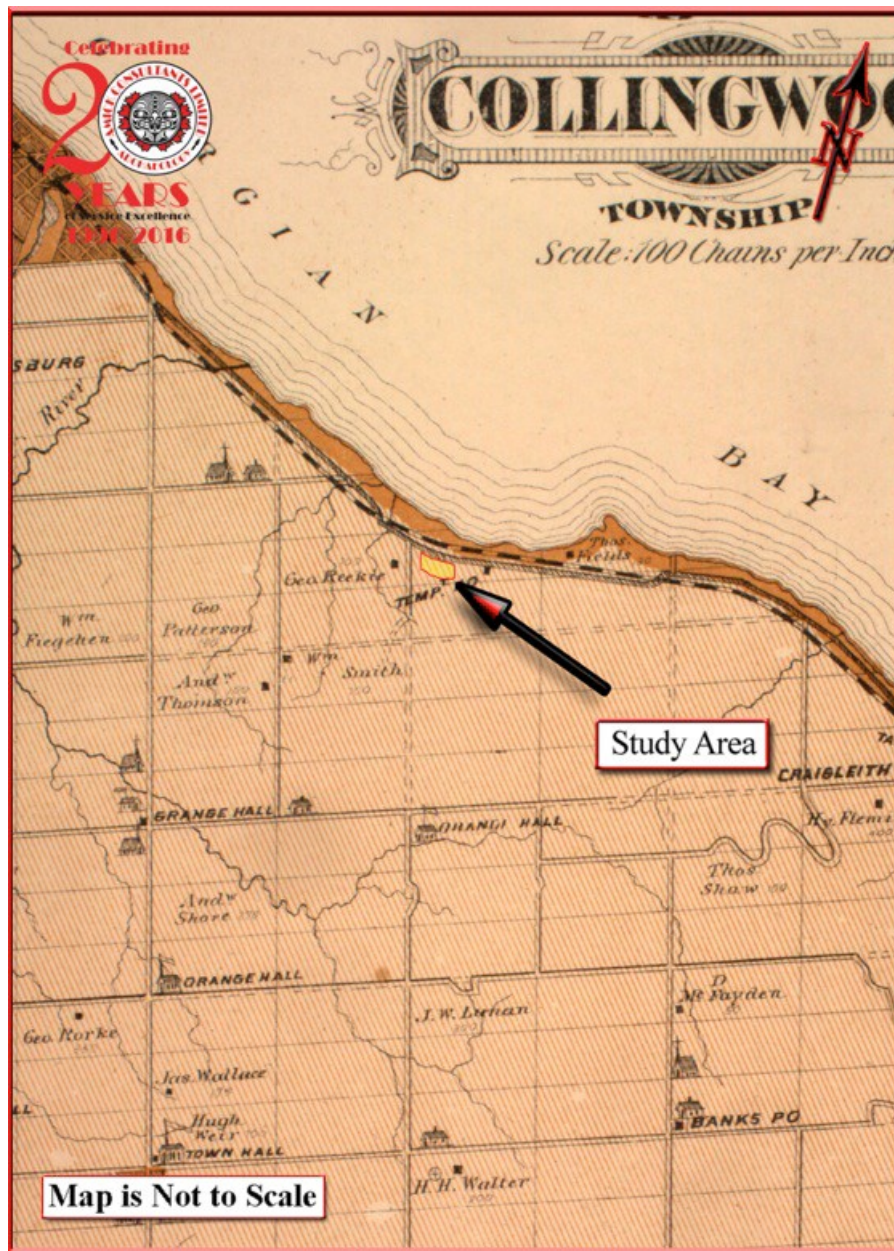
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## 12.0 MAPS



**MAP 1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE  
MAPS 2012)**

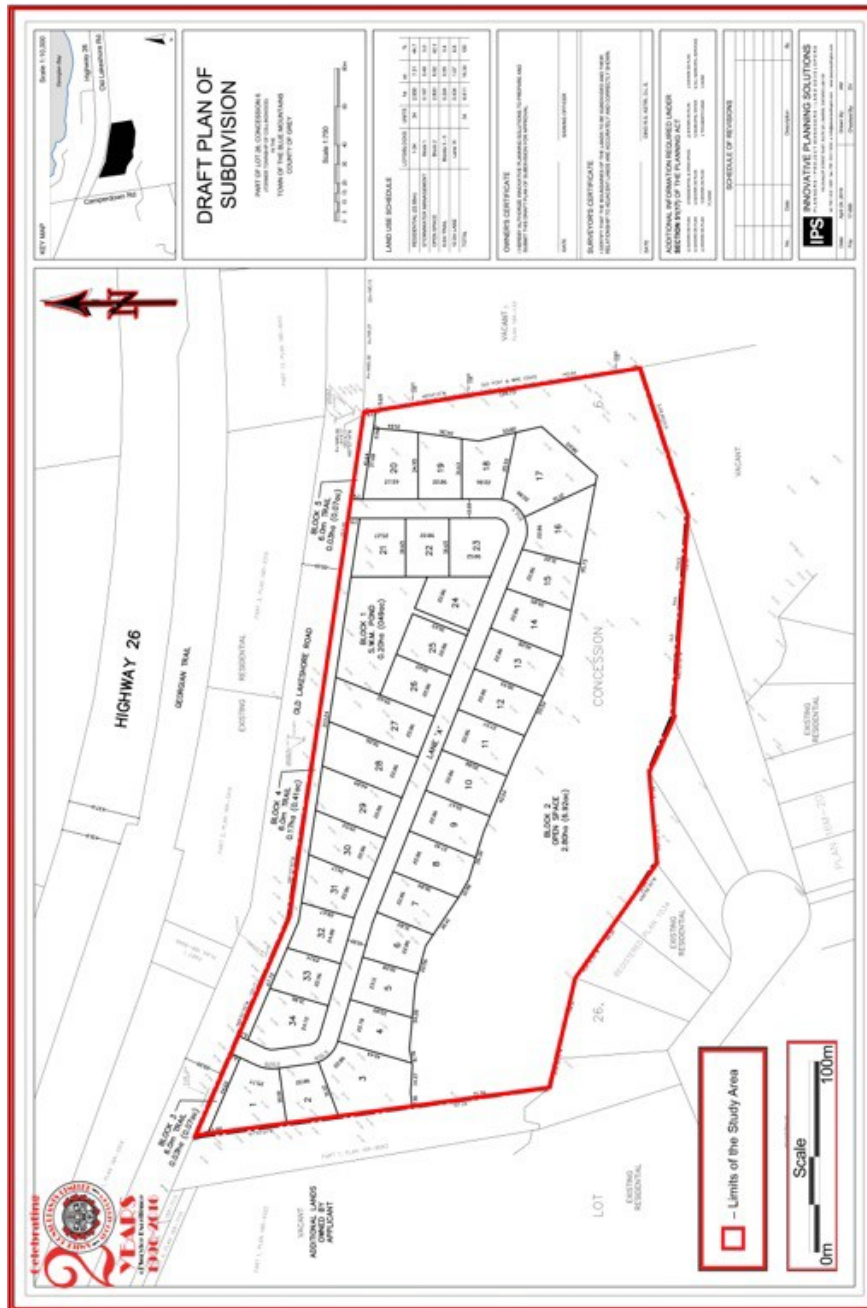




**MAP 2 FACSIMILE SEGMENT OF THE HISTORIC  
ATLAS MAP OF THE TOWNSHIP OF  
COLLINGWOOD (H. BELDEN & CO. 1881)**



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**MAP 3 PLAN OF SURVEY (INNOVATIVE PLANNING SOLUTIONS 2018)**

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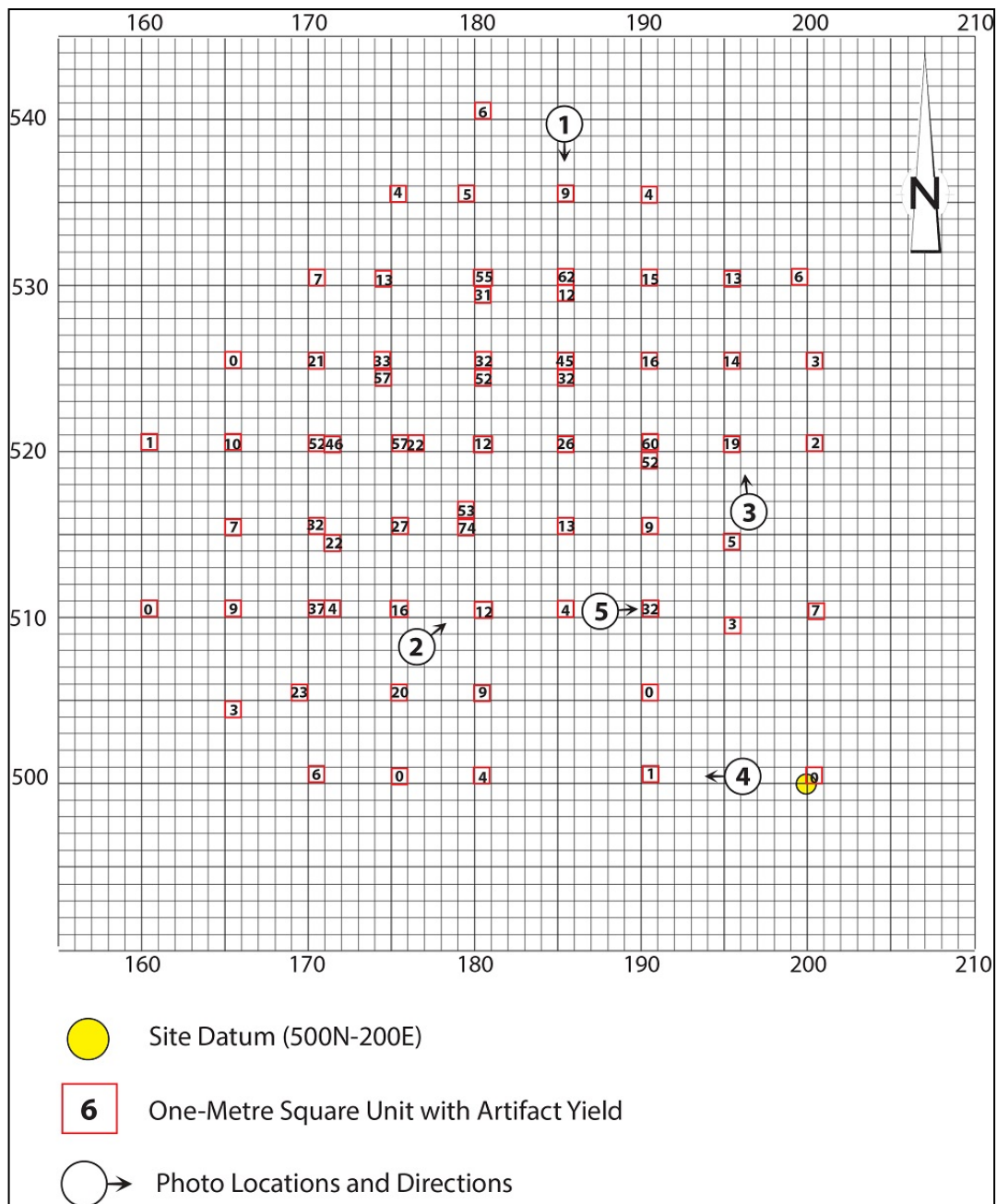
**MAP 4 AERIAL PHOTO OF THE STUDY AREA (GOOGLE EARTH 2011)**

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**MAP 5      DETAILED PLAN OF THE STAGE 2 STUDY AREA**





**MAP 6 DETAIL RESULTS OF THE STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT.**

**SEE SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION**

## **12.0 IMAGES**



**Image 1:** Setting up Stage 3 grid.



**Image 2:** Conditions for the Stage 3 archaeological assessment.





**Image 3:** Stage 3 Test Unit Excavation.



**Image 4:** Stage 3 Test Unit Excavation.





**Image 5:** Plan of Representative Test Unit  
(Unit 510N-190E).



**Image 6:** Profile of Unit 510N-190E.



**Image 7:** Representative glass artifacts. Left to right: Cat# H253, H071, H072, H003.



**Image 8:** Representative artifacts. Left to right: Cat# H158, H159, H173.



**Image 9:** Representative metal artifacts. Left to right: Cat# H119, H070, H120, H118, H122.



**Image 10:** Representative ceramics. Top (left to right): Cat# H145, H041, H414, H092. Bottom: H093, H062, H279, H095, H040.



**Image 11:** Representative ceramics. Top (left to right): Cat# H059, H017, H182, H025. Bottom: H333, H168, H460.

**APPENDIX A: STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FOR CAMPERDOWN II SITE**

Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H001	509N-195E	TS	1	bone	unidentified			tooth
H002	509N-195E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H003	509N-195E	TS	1	glass	bottle	aqua	panelled	
H004	510N-185E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, late palette	indeterminate	
H005	510N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	flatware	footring
H006	510N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	rim
H007	530N-195E	TS	1	glass	indeterminate	aqua	indeterminate	
H008	530N-195E	TS	2	glass	window			
H009	530N-195E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H010	530N-195E	TS	7	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H011	530N-195E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	indeterminate	rim
H012	524N-185E	TS	5	glass	window			
H013	524N-185E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H014	524N-185E	TS	3	metal	nail, square		indeterminate	
H015	524N-185E	TS	2	metal	indeterminate			heavily corroded
H016	524N-185E	TS	1	glass	bottle	dark green	indeterminate	
H017	524N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	yellow ware		holloware	
H018	524N-185E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	indeterminate, blue	indeterminate	rim
H019	524N-185E	TS	6	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	1 rim
H020	524N-185E	TS	6	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H021	524N-185E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	sponge, red/green	indeterminate	
H022	524N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	pearlware	undecorated	indeterminate	footring
H023	524N-185E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	indeterminate	1 rim
H024	525N-195E	TS	3	glass	window			
H025	525N-195E	TS		ceramic	red earthenware	albany slip	indeterminate	1 handle applique
H026	525N-195E	TS	2	ceramic	ironstone	undecorated	indeterminate	
H027	525N-195E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H028	525N-195E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H029	525N-195E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	rim
H030	525N-195E	TS	1	ceramic	pearlware	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	rim
H031	525N-195E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H032	525N-195E	TS	2	metal	indeterminate			heavily corroded
H033	514N-170E	TS	1	glass	window			



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APPENDIX A: STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FOR CAMPERDOWN II SITE								
Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H034	514N-170E	TS	2	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H035	514N-170E	TS	10	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	2 rims
H036	514N-170E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	indeterminate, blue	indeterminate	
H037	514N-170E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, red banded	indeterminate	
H038	514N-170E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	
H039	514N-170E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	indeterminate	rims
H040	524N-180E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	sponge, red/green	holloware	1 rim
H041	524N-180E	TS	7	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, late palette	holloware	5 rims
H042	524N-180E	TS	21	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	2 rims, 1 footring
H043	524N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	indeterminate, blue	indeterminate	
H044	524N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	pearlware	undecorated	indeterminate	
H045	524N-180E	TS	6	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	indeterminate	4 rims
H046	524N-180E	TS	4	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H047	524N-180E	TS	5	glass	window			
H048	524N-180E	TS	1	glass	chimney glass	frosted aqua		
H049	524N-180E	TS	1	bone	unidentified			
H050	524N-180E	TS	3	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H051	524N-174E	TS	1	glass	bottle	copper green	indeterminate	
H052	524N-174E	TS	1	glass	window			
H053	524N-174E	TS	1	white ball clay	pipe	undecorated	stem	portion
H054	524N-174E	TS	3	metal	nail, square		indeterminate	heavily corroded
H055	524N-174E	TS	6	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H056	524N-174E	TS	3	ceramic	red earthenware	albany slip	indeterminate	mostly exfoliated
H057	524N-174E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	indeterminate, brown	indeterminate	
H058	524N-174E	TS	19	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	



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Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H059	524N-174E	TS	2	ceramic	stoneware	salt glaze	indeterminate	
H060	524N-174E	TS	1	ceramic	yellow ware	undecorated	indeterminate	
H061	524N-174E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted	indeterminate	rim
H062	524N-174E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	flow, blue	indeterminate	
H063	524N-174E	TS	1	ceramic	yellow ware	factory slip, banded	indeterminate	ext: blue/yellow/white, int: yellow
H064	524N-174E	TS	5	ceramic	RWE	indeterminate, blue	indeterminate	
H065	524N-174E	TS	4	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	indeterminate	2 rims
H066	524N-174E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	1 rim
H067	524N-174E	TS	1	ceramic	stoneware?	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H068	524N-174E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H069	524N-174E	TS	1	ceramic	ironstone	undecorated	indeterminate	footring
H070	514N-170E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		hand wrought	
H071	505N-175E	TS	2	glass	bottle	copper green	panelled	embossed label
H072	505N-175E	TS	2	glass	bottle	dark green	indeterminate	wine bottle
H073	505N-175E	TS	1	bone	unidentified			calcine
H074	505N-175E	TS	3	ceramic	red earthenware	black glaze	indeterminate	
H075	505N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	light brown glaze	indeterminate	
H076	505N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	ironstone	undecorated	indeterminate	
H077	505N-175E	TS	4	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H078	505N-175E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	1 rim
H079	505N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	indeterminate	scalloped, non-impressed, rim
H080	505N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	
H081	505N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, late palette	indeterminate	rim
H082	510N-165E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H083	510N-165E	TS	6	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	flatware	

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Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H084	510N-165E	TS	1	ceramic	yellow ware	undecorated	indeterminate	rim
H085	510N-165E	TS	1	glass	window			
H086	529N-180E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H087	529N-180E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		indeterminate	
H088	529N-180E	TS	3	glass	window			thick
H089	529N-180E	TS	1	stone	slate		cut and polished	
H090	529N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	light brown glaze	indeterminate	
H091	529N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	dark brown glaze	indeterminate	
H092	529N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	yellow ware	factory slip, mocha	holloware	rim
H093	529N-180E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	factory slip, unknown design	indeterminate	
H094	529N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	sponge, red/green	indeterminate	rim
H095	529N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	sponge, pink	indeterminate	
H096	529N-180E	TS	6	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H097	529N-180E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	indeterminate	3 rims
H098	529N-180E	TS	8	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	1 footring
H099	525N-174E	TS	2	bone	unidentified			
H100	525N-174E	TS	1	metal	ferrous object		indeterminate	heavily corroded
H101	525N-174E	TS	1	glass	window			thick
H102	525N-174E	TS	2	ceramic	red earthenware	unglazed	indeterminate	
H103	525N-174E	TS	1	ceramic	buff earthenware	light brown glaze	indeterminate	
H104	525N-174E	TS	1	ceramic	buff earthenware	dark brown glaze	indeterminate	
H105	525N-174E	TS	1	ceramic	buff earthenware	unglazed	indeterminate	
H106	525N-174E	TS	2	ceramic	yellow ware	undecorated	indeterminate	1 rim
H107	525N-174E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H108	525N-174E	TS	4	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	indeterminate	unscaloped, non-impressed, 2 rims

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Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H109	525N-174E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	
H110	525N-174E	TS	14	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	1 footring
H111	515N-185E	TS	2	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H112	515N-185E	TS	1	bone	unidentified			
H113	515N-185E	TS	4	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H114	515N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	flow, blue	indeterminate	
H115	515N-185E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, late palette	indeterminate	1 rim
H116	515N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	indeterminate	rim
H117	515N-185E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	1 footring
H118	516N-179E	TS	4	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H119	516N-179E	TS	2	metal	nail, square		hand wrought	
H120	516N-179E	TS	1	metal	nail, wire			
H121	516N-179E	TS	2	metal	nail		indeterminate	heavily corroded
H122	516N-179E	TS	1	metal	bolt	hex head	indeterminate	
H123	516N-179E	TS	6	glass	window			thick
H124	516N-179E	TS	1	glass	bottle	colourless	finish, machine or hand tooled	
H125	516N-179E	TS	1	ceramic	yellow ware	undecorated		
H126	516N-179E	TS	1	ceramic	stoneware	salt glaze	indeterminate	brown interior glaze
H127	516N-179E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	albany slip	flatware	
H128	516N-179E	TS	1	ceramic	buff earthenware	black glaze	indeterminate	
H129	516N-179E	TS	5	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	2 rims
H130	516N-179E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	indeterminate	rim
H131	516N-179E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, blue	indeterminate	
H132	516N-179E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, blue/green	indeterminate	
H133	516N-179E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, green	indeterminate	

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Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H134	516N-179E	TS	4	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	
H135	516N-179E	TS	17	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	2 rims
H136	514N-195E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H137	514N-195E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	exfoliated		poss. brick
H138	514N-195E	TS	1	ceramic	ironstone	undecorated	indeterminate	
H139	514N-195E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H140	535N-190E	TS	1	metal	washer		indeterminate	
H141	535N-190E	TS	1	glass	window			thick
H142	535N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, late palette	indeterminate	
H143	535N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	rim
H144	505N-169E	TS	2	metal	nail, square		indeterminate	heavily corroded
H145	505N-169E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	flatware	unscaloped, crowfoot impressed, rim
H146	505N-169E	TS	4	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	
H147	505N-169E	TS	16	ceramic	RWE	undecorated		1 footring, 1 rim
H148	525N-200E	TS	1	glass	window			thick
H149	525N-200E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	lead glaze	indeterminate	
H150	525N-200E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	indeterminate, blue	indeterminate	
H151	510N-171E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H152	510N-171E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		hand wrought	
H153	510N-171E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H154	535N-175E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H155	535N-175E	TS	1	metal	ferrous object			blade fragment?
H156	535N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	
H157	535N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H158	520N-171E	TS	1	white ball clay	pipe	4 banded fluted	bowl	portion

*Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26 Concession 6  
(Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
(AMICK File #17459/MTCS File #P038-0972-2018)*

APPENDIX A: STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FOR CAMPERDOWN II SITE								
Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H159	520N-171E	TS	1	white ball clay	pipe	"henderson"	stem	portion
H160	520N-171E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		indeterminate	heavily corroded
H161	520N-171E	TS	2	unknown				
H162	520N-171E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	unglazed	indeterminate	
H163	520N-171E	TS	4	ceramic	yellow ware	factory slip, banded	indeterminate	ext: blue/yellow/white, int: yellow
H164	520N-171E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, blue/brown banded	indeterminate	
H165	520N-171E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, late palette	indeterminate	
H166	520N-171E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	flatware	unscaloped, impressed, rims
H167	520N-171E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	indeterminate	unscaloped, non-impressed, 1 rim
H168	520N-171E	TS	6	ceramic	RWE	hand painted & cut sponge, blue	holloware	painted bands & sponge bird motif, rims
H169	520N-171E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	1 rim
H170	520N-171E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	flow, blue	indeterminate	rim
H171	520N-171E	TS	6	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	1 footring
H172	520N-171E	TS	13	ceramic	RWE	undecorated		1 footring
H173	520N-195E	TS	1	metal	coin	one half penny	machine made	bank of upper canada
H174	520N-195E	TS	2	glass	window			
H175	520N-195E	TS	1	glass	bottle	dark green	indeterminate	
H176	520N-195E	TS	1	stone	slate		cut and polished	
H177	520N-195E	TS	1	bone	unidentified			
H178	520N-195E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	albany slip	indeterminate	
H179	520N-195E	TS	2	ceramic	ironstone	undecorated	indeterminate	
H180	520N-195E	TS	5	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	2 rims
H181	520N-195E	TS	5	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H182	504N-165E	TS	2	ceramic	pearlware	undecorated	teaware	footring
H183	504N-165E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	exfoliated	indeterminate	

*Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26 Concession 6  
(Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
(AMICK File #17459/MTCS File #P038-0972-2018)*

APPENDIX A: STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FOR CAMPERDOWN II SITE								
Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H184	529N-185E	TS	4	glass	window			
H185	529N-185E	TS	1	unknown				
H186	529N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	lead glaze	indeterminate	
H187	529N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	ironstone	undecorated	indeterminate	
H188	529N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	pearlware	undecorated	indeterminate	rim
H189	529N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	
H190	529N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H191	529N-185E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	1 rim
H192	520N-176E	TS	1	metal	bolt		indeterminate	
H193	520N-176E	TS	1	ceramic	buff earthenware	unglazed	indeterminate	rim
H194	520N-176E	TS	2	ceramic	red earthenware	dark brown glaze	indeterminate	
H195	520N-176E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	light brown glaze	indeterminate	
H196	520N-176E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	flow, blue	indeterminate	
H197	520N-176E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, late palette	indeterminate	
H198	520N-176E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	1 rim
H199	520N-176E	TS	12	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	3 footrings
H200	520N-170E	TS	13	glass	window			
H201	520N-170E	TS	2	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H202	520N-170E	TS	2	metal	ferrous object			
H203	520N-170E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	lead glaze	indeterminate	
H204	520N-170E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	dark brown glaze	indeterminate	
H205	520N-170E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	black glaze	indeterminate	
H206	520N-170E	TS	1	ceramic	ironstone	undecorated	indeterminate	
H207	520N-170E	TS	1	ceramic	ironstone	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	
H208	520N-170E	TS	7	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	1 rim



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(Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
(AMICK File #17459/MTCS File #P038-0972-2018)*

APPENDIX A: STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FOR CAMPERDOWN II SITE								
Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H209	520N-170E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint & sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H210	520N-170E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, blue	indeterminate	1 rim
H211	520N-170E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, green	indeterminate	
H212	520N-170E	TS	17	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	1 rim
H213	510N-190E	TS	1	stone	slate		cut and polished	
H214	510N-190E	TS	2	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H215	510N-190E	TS	5	bone	unidentified			
H216	510N-190E	TS	2	glass	window			
H217	510N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	brick sample			
H218	510N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	unglazed	indeterminate	
H219	510N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	buff earthenware	unglazed	indeterminate	
H220	510N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	dark brown glaze	indeterminate	
H221	510N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	black glaze	indeterminate	
H222	510N-190E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	1 rim
H223	510N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	indeterminate	unscaloped, impressed, rim
H224	510N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	
H225	510N-190E	TS	4	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, late palette	indeterminate	
H226	510N-190E	TS	9	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	2 rims
H227	520N-190E	TS	3	bone	unidentified			
H228	520N-190E	TS	2	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H229	520N-190E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		indeterminate	
H230	520N-190E	TS	9	glass	window			
H231	520N-190E	TS	1	white ball clay	pipe	undecorated	stem	portion
H232	520N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	yellow ware	undecorated		
H233	520N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	lead glaze	indeterminate	

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(Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
(AMICK File #17459/MTCS File #P038-0972-2018)*

APPENDIX A: STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FOR CAMPERDOWN II SITE								
Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H234	520N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	light brown glaze	indeterminate	
H235	520N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted & sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H236	520N-190E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H237	520N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	sponge, red/green	indeterminate	rim
H238	520N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	indeterminate	unscaloped, impressed, rim
H239	520N-190E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	indeterminate	unscaloped, rims
H240	520N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, green	indeterminate	
H241	520N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, red banded	indeterminate	rim
H242	520N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, late palette	indeterminate	
H243	520N-190E	TS	5	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, blue banded	indeterminate	1 rim
H244	520N-190E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	exfoliated	indeterminate	
H245	520N-190E	TS	24	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	1 rim, 2 footrings
H246	530N-180E	TS	1	metal	ferrous object			
H247	530N-180E	TS	3	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H248	530N-180E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		indeterminate	poss. hand wrought
H249	530N-180E	TS	9	bone	unidentified			
H250	530N-180E	TS	1	mortar	sample			
H251	530N-180E	TS	8	glass	window			thick
H252	530N-180E	TS	1	glass	indeterminate	aqua	indeterminate	
H253	530N-180E	TS	1	glass	bottle	aqua	base, indeterminate	cup mould
H254	530N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	unglazed	indeterminate	
H255	530N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	dark brown glaze	indeterminate	
H256	530N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	black glaze	indeterminate	
H257	530N-180E	TS	3	ceramic	yellow ware	undecorated	indeterminate	
H258	530N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	

*Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26 Concession 6  
(Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
(AMICK File #17459/MTCS File #P038-0972-2018)*

APPENDIX A: STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FOR CAMPERDOWN II SITE								
Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H259	530N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, red banded	indeterminate	rim
H260	530N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, red	indeterminate	
H261	530N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	
H262	530N-180E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, blue banded	indeterminate	
H263	530N-180E	TS	4	ceramic	RWE	indeterminate, blue	indeterminate	2 rims
H264	530N-180E	TS	14	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H265	530N-174E	TS	1	glass	window			thick
H266	530N-174E	TS	1	ceramic	buff earthenware	green glaze	indeterminate	
H267	530N-174E	TS	4	ceramic	RWE	indeterminate, blue	indeterminate	2 rims
H268	530N-174E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	flatware	footring
H269	530N-174E	TS	6	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	1 footring
H270	510N-175E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H271	510N-175E	TS	2	glass	window			thick
H272	510N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, late palette	indeterminate	
H273	510N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H274	510N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	factory slip, banded	indeterminate	blue
H275	510N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	indeterminate	unscaloped, impressed, rim
H276	510N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	flow, blue	indeterminate	rim
H277	510N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	blue willow pattern
H278	510N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	rim
H279	510N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, green	indeterminate	
H280	510N-175E	TS	5	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H281	520N-175E	TS	2	bone	unidentified			
H282	520N-175E	TS	3	metal	ferrous object			
H283	520N-175E	TS	3	metal	nail, square		machine made	

*Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26 Concession 6  
(Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
(AMICK File #17459/MTCS File #P038-0972-2018)*

APPENDIX A: STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FOR CAMPERDOWN II SITE								
Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H284	520N-175E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		hand wrought	
H285	520N-175E	TS	2	glass	window			thick
H286	520N-175E	TS	1	glass	bottle	aqua	panelled	
H287	520N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	buff earthenware	green glaze	holloware	
H288	520N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	light brown glaze	holloware	rim
H289	520N-175E	TS	1	white ball clay	pipe		bowl	portion
H290	520N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	yellow ware	undecorated	indeterminate	
H291	520N-175E	TS	2	ceramic	ironstone	moulded	indeterminate	1 footring
H292	520N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	flow, blue	indeterminate	
H293	520N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, red	indeterminate	
H294	520N-175E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	
H295	520N-175E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, blue	indeterminate	
H296	520N-175E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	indeterminate, blue	indeterminate	
H297	520N-175E	TS	5	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, late palette	holloware	
H298	520N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	indeterminate	unscaloped, impressed, rim
H299	520N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H300	520N-175E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	flatware	1 footring
H301	520N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	exfoliated	indeterminate	
H302	520N-175E	TS	19	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	3 footrings
H303	535N-179E	TS	1	glass	window			thick
H304	535N-179E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	
H305	535N-179E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, blue	teaware	
H306	535N-179E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H307	530N-190E	TS	2	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H308	530N-190E	TS	7	glass	window			thick

*Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26 Concession 6  
(Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
(AMICK File #17459/MTCS File #P038-0972-2018)*

APPENDIX A: STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FOR CAMPERDOWN II SITE								
Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H309	530N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	black glaze	indeterminate	
H310	530N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	rim
H311	530N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	applique
H312	530N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	indeterminate, blue	indeterminate	
H313	530N-190E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H314	525N-170E	TS	3	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H315	525N-170E	TS	2	metal	nail, square		indeterminate	
H316	525N-170E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	unglazed	indeterminate	rim
H317	525N-170E	TS	2	ceramic	yellow ware	undecorated	indeterminate	
H318	525N-170E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	indeterminate, blue	indeterminate	
H319	525N-170E	TS	4	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	
H320	525N-170E	TS	7	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	1 footring
H321	515N-165E	TS	4	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H322	515N-165E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	flatware	footring
H323	515N-165E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, late palette	indeterminate	
H324	515N-165E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, red banded	indeterminate	rim
H325	520N-165E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	blue willow pattern, rim
H326	520N-165E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	indeterminate, blue	indeterminate	rim
H327	520N-165E	TS	4	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H328	520N-165E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	flatware	footring
H329	520N-165E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H330	525N-190E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H331	525N-190E	TS	1	bone	unidentified			
H332	525N-190E	TS	4	glass	window			thick
H333	525N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	ironstone	moulded	handle	

*Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26 Concession 6  
(Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
(AMICK File #17459/MTCS File #P038-0972-2018)*

APPENDIX A: STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FOR CAMPERDOWN II SITE								
Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H334	525N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	blue willow pattern
H335	525N-190E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H336	525N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	flatware	footring
H337	525N-190E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	indeterminate, blue	indeterminate	
H338	525N-190E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	1 footring
H339	525N-180E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H340	525N-180E	TS	1	glass	chimney glass	frosted aqua	indeterminate	
H341	525N-180E	TS	9	glass	window			thick
H342	525N-180E	TS	2	ceramic	yellow ware	undecorated	holloware	
H343	525N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	dark brown glaze	indeterminate	
H344	525N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	pearlware	indeterminate, blue	indeterminate	rim
H345	525N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	pearlware	undecorated	indeterminate	footring
H346	525N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, late palette	indeterminate	
H347	525N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	flatware	unscaloped, impressed, rim
H348	525N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	edgeware	indeterminate	impressed
H349	525N-180E	TS	5	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	
H350	525N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	indeterminate, blue	indeterminate	
H351	525N-180E	TS	7	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	1 footring
H352	525N-185E	TS	3	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H353	525N-185E	TS	1	stone	slate		cut and polished	
H354	525N-185E	TS	11	glass	window			thick
H355	525N-185E	TS	1	glass	bottle	dark green	indeterminate	
H356	525N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	lead glaze	indeterminate	
H357	525N-185E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	flatware	unscaloped, impressed, rim
H358	525N-185E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	indeterminate, blue	indeterminate	



*Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26 Concession 6  
(Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
(AMICK File #17459/MTCS File #P038-0972-2018)*

APPENDIX A: STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FOR CAMPERDOWN II SITE								
Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H359	525N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, late palette	indeterminate	
H360	525N-185E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	sponge, red/green	holloware	
H361	525N-185E	TS	5	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H362	525N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	flatware	
H363	525N-185E	TS	15	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H364	520N-185E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H365	520N-185E	TS	1	metal	ferrous object		indeterminate	
H366	520N-185E	TS	4	glass	window			thick
H367	520N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	exfoliated	indeterminate	
H368	520N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	ironstone	undecorated	flatware	footring
H369	520N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	flatware	unscaloped, impressed, rim
H370	520N-185E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	flatware	1 rim
H371	520N-185E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, blue banded	indeterminate	rim
H372	520N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, brown banded	holloware	
H373	520N-185E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	1 rim
H374	520N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	teaware	footing
H375	520N-185E	TS	9	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	1 footring
H376	519N-190E	TS	8	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H377	519N-190E	TS	1	metal	bolt		machine made	threaded
H378	519N-190E	TS	1	metal	ferrous object		indeterminate	
H379	519N-190E	TS	1	bone	unidentified			
H380	519N-190E	TS	1	white ball clay	unidentified			
H381	519N-190E	TS	5	glass	window			thick
H382	519N-190E	TS	4	ceramic	red earthenware	unglazed	indeterminate	
H383	519N-190E	TS	4	ceramic	red earthenware	dark brown glaze	indeterminate	1 rim

*Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26 Concession 6  
(Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
(AMICK File #17459/MTCS File #P038-0972-2018)*

APPENDIX A: STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FOR CAMPERDOWN II SITE								
Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H384	519N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, late palette	indeterminate	
H385	519N-190E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	holloware	
H386	519N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	indeterminate	
H387	519N-190E	TS	7	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	2 rims
H388	519N-190E	TS	15	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	2 rims, 3 footrings
H389	510N-180E	TS	1	glass	bottle	colourless, frosted	indeterminate	
H390	510N-180E	TS	2	ceramic	ironstone	moulded	indeterminate	
H391	510N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	sponge, red	indeterminate	
H392	510N-180E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H393	510N-180E	TS	6	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H394	530N-170E	TS	1	glass	bottle	aqua	panelled	
H395	530N-170E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	flatware	footring
H396	530N-170E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	banded, blue	indeterminate	
H397	530N-170E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	indeterminate, blue	indeterminate	
H398	530N-170E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	1 footring
H399	500N-190E	TS	1	metal	nail, wire		machine made	
H400	520N-160E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H401	520N-200E	TS	1	stone	slate		polished	
H402	520N-200E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H403	530N-199E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H404	530N-199E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		indeterminate	
H405	530N-199E	TS	1	glass	window			thick
H406	530N-199E	TS	1	ceramic	yellow ware	dark brown glaze	indeterminate	
H407	530N-199E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	
H408	530N-199E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	

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APPENDIX A: STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FOR CAMPERDOWN II SITE								
Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H409	515N-175E	TS	2	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H410	515N-175E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		indeterminate	
H411	515N-175E	TS	1	bone	unidentified			
H412	515N-175E	TS	2	glass	window			thin
H413	515N-175E	TS	2	ceramic	yellow ware	undecorated	indeterminate	1 rim
H414	515N-175E	TS	2	ceramic	ironstone	transferprint, blue, moulded	flatware	1 rim
H415	515N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	factory slip, banded	indeterminate	blue banded
H416	515N-175E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	2 rims
H417	515N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, green	indeterminate	
H418	515N-175E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	blue willow pattern
H419	515N-175E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	flatware	unscaloped, impressed, rims
H420	515N-175E	TS	8	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	1 footring
H421	500N-180E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H422	500N-180E	TS	1	glass	window			thick
H423	500N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	dark brown glaze	indeterminate	
H424	500N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	footring
H425	515N-170E	TS	4	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H426	515N-170E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		hand wrought	
H427	515N-170E	TS	2	metal	nail, square		indeterminate	
H428	515N-170E	TS	1	bone	unidentified			
H429	515N-170E	TS	1	ceramic	buff earthenware	green glaze	holloware	rim
H430	515N-170E	TS	8	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H431	515N-170E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	
H432	515N-170E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	flatware	unscaloped, impressed, rim
H433	515N-170E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	banded, blue	indeterminate	1 rim

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APPENDIX A: STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FOR CAMPERDOWN II SITE								
Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H434	515N-170E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	moulded handle	
H435	515N-170E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	flatware	footrings
H436	515N-170E	TS	5	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H437	515N-170E	TS	1	ceramic	ironstone	undecorated	indeterminate	footring
H438	530N-185E	TS	6	metal	nail, square		indeterminate	
H439	530N-185E	TS	6	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H440	530N-185E	TS	2	metal	knife hilt		indeterminate	partially preserved wood handle
H441	530N-185E	TS	1	metal	ferrous object		indeterminate	
H442	530N-185E	TS	1	glass	window			thick
H443	530N-185E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	flatware	rim
H444	530N-185E	TS	9	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	
H445	530N-185E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	teaware	rim
H446	530N-185E	TS	9	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	1 rim
H447	530N-185E	TS	25	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	1 footring
H448	510N-170E	TS	3	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H449	510N-170E	TS	8	bone	unidentified			
H450	510N-170E	TS	1	glass	bottle	copper green	panelled	
H451	510N-170E	TS	1	glass	melted		indeterminate	
H452	510N-170E	TS	1	glass	window			thick
H453	510N-170E	TS	1	ceramic	buff earthenware	green glaze	indeterminate	
H454	510N-170E	TS	1	ceramic	ironstone	undecorated	indeterminate	partial makers mark
H455	510N-170E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, brown	indeterminate	
H456	510N-170E	TS	5	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	1 rim, 2 blue willow
H457	510N-170E	TS	15	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	1 rim
H458	520N-180E	TS	2	rubber	unidentified			

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APPENDIX A: STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FOR CAMPERDOWN II SITE								
Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H459	520N-180E	TS	1	stone	slate		polished	
H460	520N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	stoneware	salt glaze, yellow banded	holloware	brown interior glaze
H461	520N-180E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H462	520N-180E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	
H463	520N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	indeterminate, blue	indeterminate	
H464	520N-180E	TS	3	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H465	500N-170E	TS	3	ceramic	red earthenware	dark brown glaze	indeterminate	
H466	500N-170E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H467	500N-170E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H468	515N-179E	TS	2	metal	nail, square		indeterminate	
H469	515N-179E	TS	9	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H470	515N-179E	TS	1	metal	ferrous object		indeterminate	
H471	515N-179E	TS	7	bone	unidentified			
H472	515N-179E	TS	7	glass	window			
H473	515N-179E	TS	1	white ball clay	pipe	effigy	bowl	portion
H474	515N-179E	TS	2	ceramic	red earthenware	unglazed	indeterminate	
H475	515N-179E	TS	2	ceramic	red earthenware	dark brown glaze	indeterminate	1 rim
H476	515N-179E	TS	2	ceramic	stoneware	salt glaze	holloware	brown interior glaze
H477	515N-179E	TS	3	ceramic	ironstone	moulded	indeterminate	
H478	515N-179E	TS	6	ceramic	RWE	hand painted, late palette	flatware	2 rims, 1 footring
H479	515N-179E	TS	5	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H480	515N-179E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	edgeware, blue	indeterminate	unscaloped, impressed, rim
H481	515N-179E	TS	7	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	2 rims
H482	515N-179E	TS	19	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	2 footrings
H483	505N-180E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		indeterminate	

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APPENDIX A: STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FOR CAMPERDOWN II SITE								
Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H484	505N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	undecorated	indeterminate	
H485	505N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	dark brown glaze	indeterminate	
H486	505N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	blue willow pattern, rim
H487	505N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	rim
H488	505N-180E	TS	4	ceramic	RWE	sponge, blue	indeterminate	
H489	510N-200E	TS	1	metal	nail, square		machine made	
H490	510N-200E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	flatware	
H491	510N-200E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	flatware	footring
H492	510N-200E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H493	510N-200E	TS	3	bone	unidentified			
H494	515N-190E	TS	1	metal	spike		machine made	
H495	515N-190E	TS	2	glass	window			
H496	515N-190E	TS	1	white ball clay	pipe	"w.whi...", "...lasgow"	stem	portion
H497	515N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	red earthenware	dark brown glaze	indeterminate	
H498	515N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	flatware	blue willow pattern, rim
H499	515N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	factory slip, banded	indeterminate	blue
H500	515N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	banded, blue	teaware	
H501	515N-190E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H502	535N-185E	TS	4	metal	ferrous object			
H503	535N-185E	TS	1	bone	unidentified			
H504	535N-185E	TS	2	glass	window			
H505	535N-185E	TS	2	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	
H506	540N-180E	TS	1	bone	unidentified			
H507	540N-180E	TS	2	ceramic	yellow ware	undecorated	indeterminate	
H508	540N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	transferprint, blue	indeterminate	



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APPENDIX A: STAGE 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FOR CAMPERDOWN II SITE								
Cat#	Test Unit	Layer	Qty	Material	Type/Ware	Motif/Decoration	Form/Technique	Comments
H509	540N-180E	TS	1	ceramic	RWE	undecorated	indeterminate	



#### **14.0 PROJECT REPORT SUPPLEMENTARY PACKAGE**

##### **LICENSEE INFORMATION:**

Contact Information:

Marilyn E. Cornies BA CAHP  
Managing Partner  
Southwestern District Office  
553 Dufferin Ave  
London, ON N6B 2A5  
Phone: (519) 432-4435  
Email: [mcornies@amick.ca](mailto:mcornies@amick.ca)  
[www.amick.ca](http://www.amick.ca)

Licensee:

Ontario Archaeology Licence:

Marilyn E. Cornies BA CAHP  
P038

##### **PROJECT INFORMATION:**

Corporate Project Number:

17459

MTCS Project Number:

P038-0972-2018

Investigation Type:

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

Project Name:

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the  
Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27)

Project Location:

Part of Lot 26 Concession 6 (Geographic Township  
of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains,  
County of Grey

Project Designation Number:

Not Currently Available

##### **REPORTING INFORMATION:**

Site Record/Update Forms:

Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27)

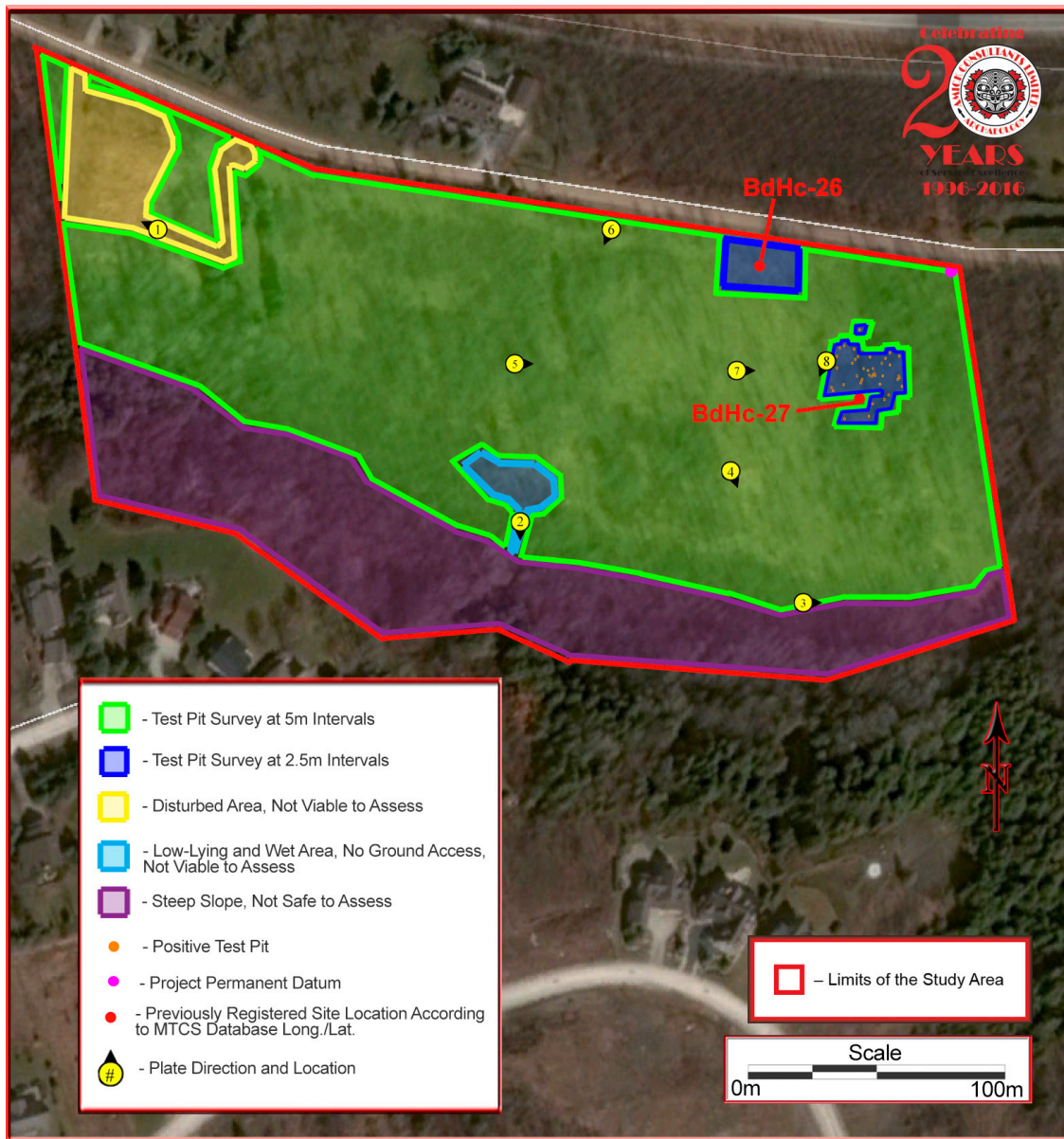
Date of Report Filing:

July 26, 2019

Type of Report:

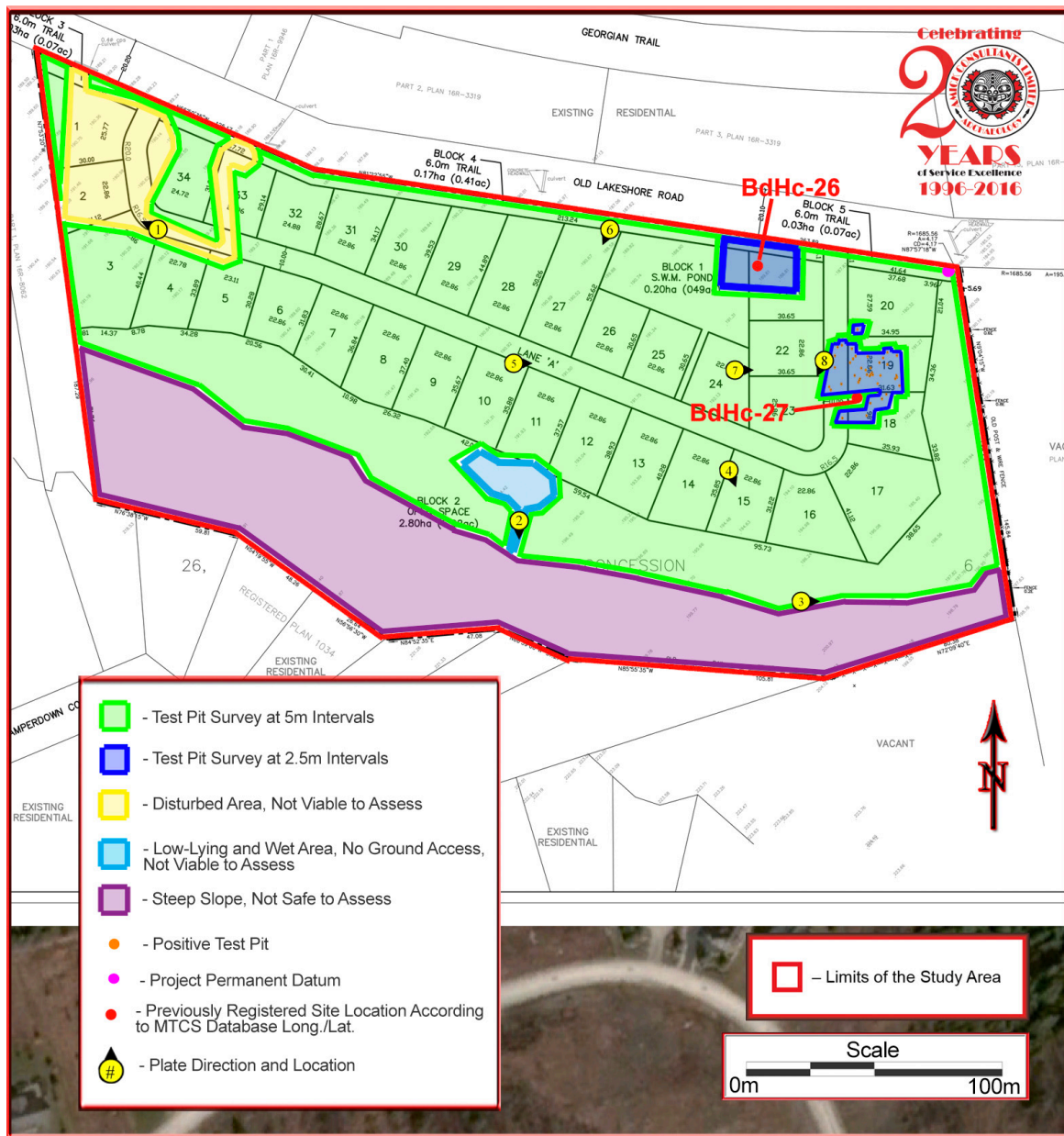
**ORIGINAL**

*Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26 Concession 6  
(Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
(AMICK File #17459/MTCS File #P038-0972-2018)*



**MAP 7 STAGE 2 RESULTS SHOWING LOCATION OF THE CAMPERDOWN II SITE (AFTER AMICK 2018)**

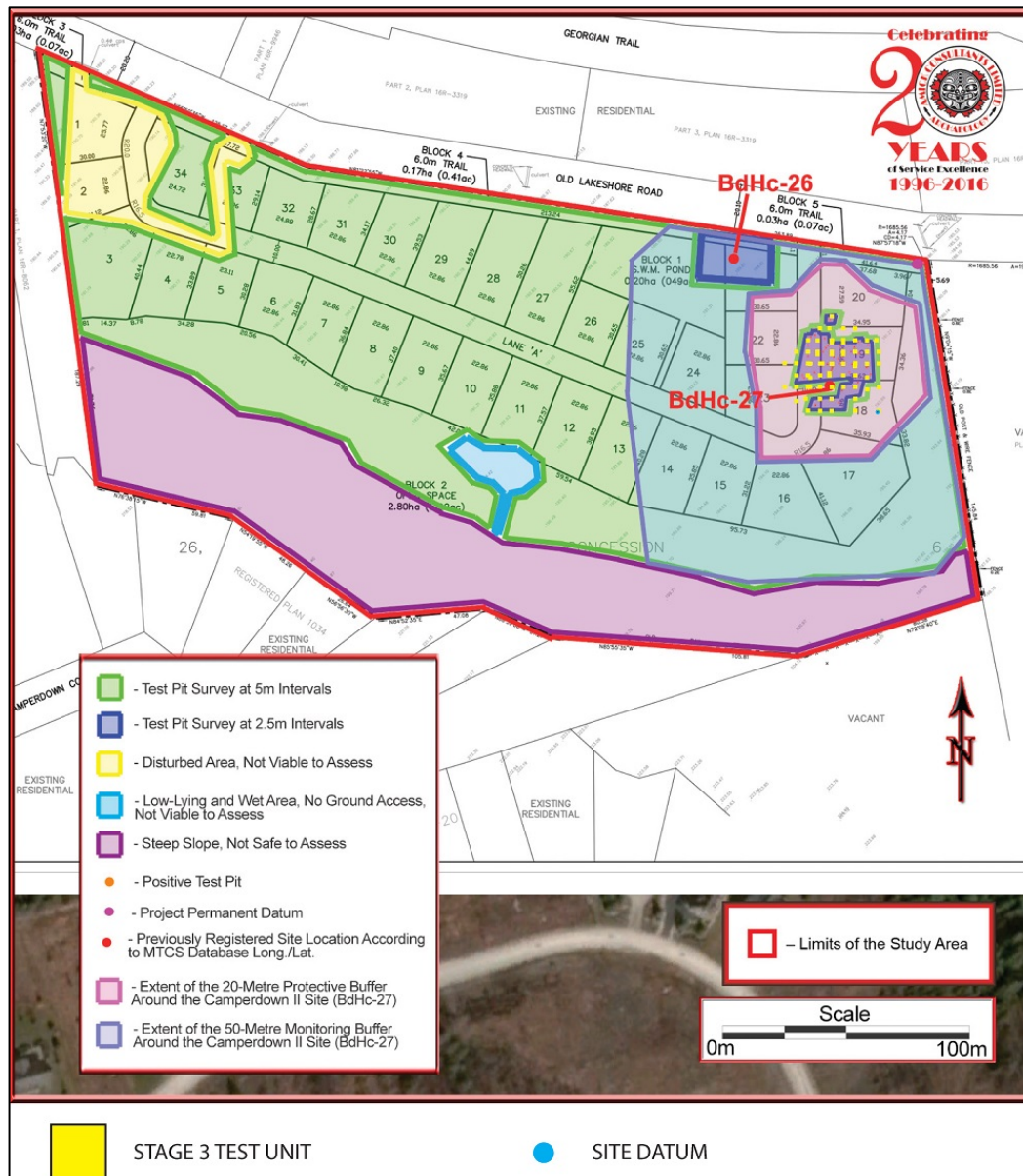
*Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of the Camperdown II Site (BdHc-27), Part of Lot 26 Concession 6  
(Geographic Township of Collingwood) Town of the Blue Mountains, County of Grey  
(AMICK File #17459/MTCS File #P038-0972-2018)*



**MAP 8 STAGE 2 RESULTS OVERLAID ON DEVELOPMENT MAPPING  
(AFTER AMICK 2018)**



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**MAP 9 STAGE 3 RESULTS OVERLAID ON STAGE 2 RESULTS AND DEVELOPMENT MAPPING.**

<b>Table 4: GPS Coordinates for the Camperdown II Site</b>			
<b>UTM 17T NAD83</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>
	Centre	548312	4931410
	North	548317	4931428
	East	548344	4931397
	South	548323	4931369
	West	548284	4931395
	Site Datum (Unit 500N-200E)	548322	4931386
	Fixed Landmark (Near the northeast corner of the study area is a hydro pole – this was used as the project datum)	548338	4931452