

# FISHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, DURHAM,  
MUNICIPALITY OF WEST GREY, GREY COUNTY, ONTARIO

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 4: EXCAVATION OF BbHe-5  
FINAL REPORT  
(Original)

Part of Lot 24, Concession 1 East of Garafraxa Road (EGR),  
Geographic Township of Glenelg, Former Town of Durham,  
now the Municipality of West Grey, Grey County, Ontario

PIF No.: P359-0070-2017  
14 February 2018





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**Property Location:**

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now the Municipality of West Grey, Grey County, Ontario

**Submitted to:**

Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

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14 February 2018





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	i
INTRODUCTION .....	2
1.1 Development Context .....	1
1.2 Archaeological Context .....	2
1.2.1 Environmental Context .....	2
1.2.2 Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity of the Property .....	3
1.2.3 Previous Archaeological Work .....	4
1.3 Historical Context .....	5
1.3.1 Township of Glenelg and Town of Durham .....	5
1.3.2 Lot 24, Concession 1 EGR, Township of Glenelg .....	6
1.3.3 Historic Plaques .....	9
2.0 METHODOLOGY .....	9
3.0 RECORD OF FINDS .....	11
3.1 Site Description .....	11
3.1.1 Block Excavation Units .....	11
3.1.2 Cultural Features .....	14
3.2 Material Culture Record .....	19
4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS .....	19
4.1 Material Culture Analysis .....	19
4.2 Faunal Analysis .....	35
4.3 Floral Analysis .....	36
4.4 Feature Discussion .....	36
4.4.1 Feature 1 – Sub-floor Pit .....	37
4.5 Conclusions - BbHe-5, The Hunter Site .....	39
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS .....	40
6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION .....	41
REFERENCES .....	42
PROJECT PERSONNEL .....	48
NPD Table .....	49

APPENDIX A - Photologue

APPENDIX B - Recovered Material Catalogue

APPENDIX C - Stage 3 & Stage 4 Artifact Comparison Tables

APPENDIX D - Faunal Catalogue

APPENDIX E - Floral Analysis Report

APPENDIX F - BbHe-5 Stage 4 Field Drawing List

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Registered Sites within 1Km of the Sunvale Property .....	3
Table 2: BbHe-5 Stage 4 Block Excavation - Ploughzone Artifact Summary .....	12
Table 3: BbHe-5 Feature Summary .....	15
Table 4: Material Culture Collection by Class .....	20
Table 5: Foodways Class by Group and Subtype/Ware Type .....	24
Table 6: Ceramic Tablewares by Decorative Type .....	26
Table 7: BbHe-5 Faunal Material .....	36
Table 8: Feature 1 Artifacts by Lot, Class and Group .....	37

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Sunvale Property Location and Topography
Figure 2: Aerial View of the Sunvale Property
Figure 3a: Survey Plan of Proposed Subdivision
Figure 3b: Development Plan of Proposed Subdivision
Figure 4: Town Plan of Durham, 1850
Figure 5: Hunter's Survey, 1853
Figure 6: BbHe-5, Stage 3 Recommendations
Figure 7a: Overview of the Stage 3 CSP & Test Units & the Stage 4 Unit Excavations
Figure 7b: Stage 4 Excavation Methodology
Figure 7c: Stage 4 Block Excavation Results
Figure 8: Overview of the Stage 4 Excavation - Features
Figure 9: Feature 2, F3, F4, F5, F6, F7 & Post 5 Plans and Profiles
Figure 10: Feature 1, Sub-floor Pit Plan of Open and Close
Figure 11: Feature 1, Sub-floor Pit, Profiles
Figure 12: Location & Direction of Photographic Plates

## LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: 286E 192N in progress; feature in 286E 193N and 287E 193N covered with filter cloth; facing SW (photo #0271).
Plate 2: Overview of units around 287E 192N and 285E 195N; facing SW (#0283).
Plate 3: Sub-floor pit (F1) exposed - 2 near flags at NW and NE corners, facing south (#0396).
Plate 4: Monitoring machine stripping to subsoil; looking west (#0410).
Plate 5: Shovel shining machine stripped surface, east side of site; looking north (#0411).
Plate 6: Shovel shined surface of subsoil to the west of Feature 1; looking SSW (#0399).
Plate 7: Cleaned surface of sub north of Feature 1 (sub-floor pit); Features 4 and 5 (pits) flagged; root stain on right; facing WNW (#0403).
Plate 8: Showing Feature 2 (pit) in context; facing north (#0537).
Plate 9: Feature 6 (pit) in context with Feature 4 (pit) in background; facing NE (#0451).
Plate 10: Feature 7 (possible burn pit) in context; facing west (stake 290E 200N) (#0461).
Plate 11: Overview of Feature 1, sub-floor pit, in context; facing north (#0594).
Plate 12: Overview of Feature 1 in context; facing west (#0597).
Plate 13: Overview of Feature 1, sub-floor pit, after excavation of NE and SW quadrants; looking SW (#0649).
Plate 14: Crew drawing north profile of Feature 1 SW quadrant; facing SW (#0636).
Plate 15: Site wrapped up for a cold night - Features 1 and 2 under tarps and straw bales; looking NW (#0650).

Plate 16: Feature 1, NE quadrant after Stage 3 Test Unit 287E192N backdirt was removed; soil at approx. open of Lot 3, remnant dirt floor (#0608).

Plate 17: Feature 1 with SE and NW quadrants at the open of Lot 3, dirt floor remnant. The other two quadrants are at subsoil (with some boot trample); facing west (#0662).

Plate 18: Close of Feature 1, sub-floor pit; looking north (#0677).

Plate 19: Stone China (Rhone Pattern) - 1) "double curve shape" (cat#335), 2) willow motif on exterior (cat#172), 3) 1830-1841 Rhone backstamp (cat#257).

Plate 20: Slip/Banded - RWE - 1) banded, speckled blue and brown (cat#249), 2) slipware, blue rim with moulding (cat#248).

Plate 21: Refined White Earthenware (RWE) - 1) scalloped, impressed, edged blue (cat#372), 2) curved, impressed, edged blue (cat#293).

Plate 22: RWE - 1) sponged blue (cat#21), 2) delicate floral blue transfer (cat#51), 3) "Philips" makers mark 1822-1834 (cat#194), 4) "double curve" vessel, sponged blue (cat#173), 5) Ironstone "E-/NE/-CORN" (cat#217).

Plate 23: Pearlware - 1) blue transfer, dense floral (cat#246), 2) blue transfer (cat#39), 3) edged, curved impressed (cat#48), 4) rim, undecorated (cat#245).

Plate 24: Porcelain - faded floral decal overglaze (cat#294).

Plate 25: Bank of Montreal Tokens - 1) 1837, One Sou half penny (cat#348), 2) 1844, half penny (cat#201).

Plate 26: Buttons - 1) porcelain Prosser (cat#252), 2) bone (cat#38), 3) bone (cat#358), 4) "TREBLE GILT / STANDARD COLOUR", with back shank and front inlay (cat#200).

Plate 27: Smoking - 1) white clay, marked bowl (cat#81), 2) white clay, glazed mouth (cat#302), 3) white clay, plain stem (cat#251).

Plate 28: Assorted Sample - 1) clay marbles (cat#19), 2) slate pencil (cat#359), 3) wound straight pin (cat#263), 4) copper-alloy spoon or fork handle (cat#345), 5) free blown glass pharmaceutical bottle (cat#216), 6) pewter candle snuffer (cat#61).

Plate 29: Nail Sample - 1) cut (cat#24), 2) machine cut (cat#56), 3) wrought (cat#66).

Plate 30: Hispan (Mexican) colonial reale, very faded; late 1700s (cat#404).



**PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, DURHAM,  
MUNICIPALITY OF WEST GREY, GREY COUNTY, ONTARIO**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 4: EXCAVATION OF BbHe-5**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC) was contracted by Cobide Engineering on behalf of Sunvale Homes to conduct the archaeological Stage 4: Excavation of BbHe-5 within the proposed Sunvale Subdivision property. The property is on part of Lot 24 Divisions 2 and 3, Concession 1 East of Garafraxa Road (EGR), geographic Township of Glenelg, former Town of Durham, now the Municipality of West Grey, Grey County, Ontario (**Figures 1 and 2**). The Stage 1 and 2 Assessment was completed by Detritus Consulting Limited in the spring of 2017, and the Stage 3 Testing of BbHe-5 in the summer of 2017 by FAC.

The specific Stage 4 Study Area (BbHe-5) is located on the western side of the property, on the break in slope overlooking the lower ground. It was determined in the Stage 3 Testing to be approximately 21 by 17 metres in surface dimension, with a further spread of outliers to the north and south (FAC 2018). It is located northwest of the extant barn. There were initially eight Euro-Canadian sites registered on the Sunvale property that were subjected to Stage 3 Testing in 2017 (FAC 2018). Of these, only BbHe-5 was recommended for further work. The recommendation was based on its potentially discrete pre-1870 time-frame and its association with one of the founding settlers, Archibald Hunter.

The Stage 4 Excavation included both hand-block excavation around the three highest count units from the Stage 3 Testing, followed by mechanical removal of the ploughzone to look for features. One sub-floor pit and five small cultural pits of unknown purpose were identified, as well as a post and possible cultural pit. The sub-floor pit has been determined to be the source of the artifact concentration. A total of 1,115 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 4 field work, which further tightened the time-frame of the site to *ca* 1842 to 1850. The material record also provides a glimpse into the life of one of the early founding families of Durham.

The site BbHe-5 has been completely excavated and has no further archaeological concern, Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, and therefore FAC recommends the following:

- 1) That as the site BbHe-5, indicated on **Supplementary Figure 2**, has been adequately excavated and documented and has no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, no further archaeological work is recommended.



**PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, DURHAM,  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 4: EXCAVATION OF BbHe-5  
FINAL REPORT**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The following is a Stage 4 report, prepared for review by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). Archaeological consultants, licensed by MTCS, are required to follow the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (MTC 2011) during land use planning as part of the evaluation of cultural heritage resources. This includes reporting all findings to MTCS. There are four stages for archaeological work — Stages 1 to 4.

Stage 1 Background Study and Property Inspection. The purpose of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment is two-fold. Firstly, it is to determine the potential for the presence of as yet undocumented cultural heritage resources, and secondly, to determine whether known cultural heritage resources are extant on the subject land(s).

Stage 2 Field work. Stage 2 is the actual field examination of high potential areas, and involves either surface survey of ploughed fields or shovel testing in areas that are undisturbed or cannot be cultivated.

Stage 3 Testing. The purpose of the Stage 3 is to ascertain the dimensions of the site, its cultural affiliation (if possible), and to evaluate its significance. If the site in question is determined to be archaeologically significant, then appropriate mitigation measures will be decided upon.

Stage 4 Mitigation. Stage 4 involves the mitigation of the development impacts to the archaeological site through either site excavation or avoidance (preservation).

Stage 1 determines the amount of Stage 2 work required. Stage 2 determines if Stage 3 is warranted, and Stage 3, in turn, determines if the archaeological resources are significant and warrant a full excavation (Stage 4) or if the site may be preserved.

All work was conducted under archaeological licence **P359**. The Archaeological Stage 4: Excavation pertains to project information number **P359-0070-2017**.

### **1.1 Development Context**

Fisher Archaeological Consulting (FAC) was contracted by Cobide Engineering on behalf of Sunvale Homes to conduct the archaeological Stage 4 Excavation of BbHe-5 within the proposed Sunvale Subdivision property. The site had been initially identified by Detritus Consulting Limited in the spring of 2017 (Detritus 2017), and its parameters defined by FAC through Stage 3 Testing later that summer (FAC 2018). The Stage

3 work concluded that the area contains a potentially discrete mid-19th century deposit, leading to the recommendation that BbHe-5 be subjected to Stage 4 mitigation. Stage 4 Excavation was then undertaken by FAC in the autumn of 2017.

The property is on part of Lot 24, Concession 1 East of Garafraxa Road (EGR)<sup>1</sup>, geographic Township of Glenelg, former Town of Durham, now the Municipality of West Grey, Grey County, Ontario (**Figures 1 and 2**). The Sunvale property consists of a former horse farm with an extant racetrack, barn and shed. The farm is accessed from Durham Road East and there is lawn either side of the driveway. The majority of the Sunvale property beyond the lawn is ploughed field. BbHe-5 is situated in the upper field, west end, at the break in slope overlooking lower fields (**Supplementary Figure 1**). A survey plan of the property and the proposed development plan are presented as **Figures 3a and 3b**.

BbHe-5 was one of eight sites registered on the Sunvale property in 2017 by Detritus Consulting Limited. Detritus' Stage 2 Assessment report has been registered with the province and no further work was recommended on the Sunvale property outside the location of the eight sites (FAC 2018). FAC conducted the Stage 3 Testing of all eight sites in the summer of 2017 and only BbHe-5 was recommended as having further CHVI. No further archaeological work was recommended for the remainder of the Stage 3 Study Area (outside of BbHe-5) in that report (FAC 2018).

The archaeological condition was assigned by Grey County under the Planning Act as a requirement for Draft Plan of Subdivision approval for the Sunvale property. FAC had permission from the proponent to access the Sunvale property and conduct all required archaeological studies, including the removal of artifacts. The Stage 4 field work was conducted between October 19<sup>th</sup> and November 20<sup>th</sup>, 2017 (see NPD Table).

## **1.2 Archaeological Context**

The specific Stage 4 Study Area (BbHe-5) is located on the western side of the property, on the break in slope overlooking the lower ground. It was determined in the Stage 3 Testing to be approximately 21 by 17 metres in surface dimension, with a further spread of outliers to the north and south. It is located northwest of the extant barn (see **Supplementary Figure 2**). There were initially eight Euro-Canadian sites registered on the Sunvale property that were subjected to Stage 3 Testing in 2017 (FAC 2018). Of these, only BbHe-5 was recommended for further work. The recommendation was based on its potentially discrete pre-1870 time-frame and its association with one of the founding settlers, Archibald Hunter.

### **1.2.1 Environmental Context**

The Study Area is located within the Port Huron Moraine system, part of a set of “horseshoe” moraines so named due to its large curved shape. The “toe” of the horseshoe, about 1,700 ft above sea level, is situated in the centre of Grey County (Chapman and Putnam 1984:127). Glenelg and its neighbouring Grey counties

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<sup>1</sup> The concession is also sometimes called East of Owen Sound Road or EOSR.



are covered by a series of till ridges, kame moraines, outwash plains and glacial spillways, intermingling with smooth till plains and the aforementioned drumlins (*Ibid.*:127). The town of Durham straddles a drumlinized til plain and glacial spillway (Chapman and Putnam 2007), the Sunvale property being on the high ground of the till plain.

The Study Area is situated on Middle and Lower Silurian Salina Formation Bedrock, Guelph formation, which is mainly comprised of sandstone, shale, dolostone, and siltstone (Ministry of Northern Development and Mines 1991: Southern Sheet). The soils of the Study Area are Harriston silt loam of the Grey-Brown Podzolic great group with a shallow topsoil over clay and stoney clay subsoils (Agriculture Canada 1979).

The Saugeen River is the nearest major water source to the Study Area, flowing east-west through Durham approximately 320 metres to the south. A mill on the Saugeen River in Durham was the earliest industry and an integral part of the formation of the town (see **Section 1.3.2**). The river flows through a glacial spillway and is at a lower elevation than the till plain of the Sunvale property. The site BbHe-5 is situated on a break in slope overlooking a lower field, with a drainage corridor at its base, and this corridor would follow the contours to join the Saugeen River (*Figure 1*).

### 1.2.2 Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity of the Property

FAC conducted a search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) for registered site data within a distance of one kilometre radius around the Sunvale property. The data have indicated that all archaeological sites within 1km are the eight historic Euro-Canadian sites registered on the Sunvale property. **Table 1** provides a summary of these sites and their Stage 3 Testing outcomes. No other archaeological studies, apart from the preceding Stage 1-2 and Stage 3 Assessments, have been conducted within 50 metres of the Study Area to the best of FAC's knowledge.

It should be noted that the Stage 3 Testing of the eight sites on the Sunvale property resulted in the amalgamation of four of those sites into one (BbHe-9) and that the other three Borden numbers (BbHe-8, -10 and -11) were subsequently cancelled (FAC 2018). This cancellation took place after the Stage 4 field work on BbHe-5, therefore all eight sites were listed during the site search.

**Table 1**  
**Registered Sites within 1Km of the Sunvale Property**

Borden #	Comments
BbHe-5	19 <sup>th</sup> C homestead, St 4 Recommended
BbHe-6	Not a site; no further CHVI
BbHe-7	19th-20th C debris, no further CHVI
BbHe-8	19th-20th C ploughspread, part of BbHe-9, Borden number cancelled
BbHe-9	19th-20th C refuse, ploughspread, no further CHVI
BbHe-10	19th-20th C ploughspread, part of BbHe-9, Borden number cancelled
BbHe-11	19th-20th C ploughspread, part of BbHe-9, Borden number cancelled
BbHe-12	19th-20th C farm outbuilding, no further CHVI

### 1.2.3 Previous Archaeological Work

Detritus Consulting Ltd. (2017). *Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of (Proposed) Sunvale Subdivision*. P017-0563-2017.

The Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of the Sunvale property was conducted by Detritus Consulting Ltd. who were retained by Cobide Engineering for the proposed Sunvale Subdivision. The Stage 1 Background research indicated that the Study Area exhibited moderate to high cultural heritage value or interest (Detritus 2017: 6). A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was undertaken in April of 2017 and a total of eight historical Euro-Canadian artifact scatters were identified and given site numbers (*ibid*: 7). All eight scatters were believed to be from the 19<sup>th</sup> century (*ibid*: 17). BbHe-5 was noted as containing small amounts of pearlware and edgware ceramics indicating a possible earlier date (*ibid*). No foundation walls or indications of large structures were found. Given the artifact assemblage (from each site) and the property's association with Archibald Hunter, an early settler and founder of Durham, Detritus Consulting Ltd. concluded that a Stage 3 Assessment was recommended for all eight sites (*ibid*).

**Supplementary Figure 1** presents the Stage 2 Assessment results (Detritus 2017: Supplementary Figure).

FAC (2018). *Proposed Sunvale Subdivision, Durham, Municipality of West Grey, Grey County, Ontario, Archaeological Stage 3: Testing of BbHe-5, BbHe-6, BbHe-7, BbHe-8, BbHe-9, BbHe-10, BbHe-11 and BbHe-12*. PIFs P359-0058-2017 (BbHe-5), P359-0060-2017 (BbHe-6), P359-0054-2017 (BbHe-7), P359-0055-2017 (BbHe-9) and P359-0057-2017 (BbHe-12).

FAC undertook the Stage 3 Testing of the eight sites in the summer of 2018 through a combination of controlled surface pick-up (CSP) and test unit excavation. The results concluded that BbHe-5 was the only site with further CHVI due to its being identified as the probable location of Archibald Hunter's original log cabin and had "a potentially discrete mid-19th century component" (FAC 2018: 60). **Table 1** above outlines the conclusions for the other sites.

The Stage 3 Testing on BbHe-5 began with a full CSP which defined a site core. This core was then sampled through 21 test units and its parameters further refined to approximately 21 by 17 metres. The results found that the focus of the site was three units with between 35 and 70 artifacts (FAC 2018: Figure 20). One probable feature was also noted, in Unit 287E 192N, that contained darker soil and charred planks (*ibid*: Figure 10). This was within the unit with the high count of 70 artifacts. A total of 419 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 work, 339 of these from the test units, the remainder being surface scatter (*ibid*: 24). **Figure 6** presents the Stage 3 Testing recommendations (FAC 2018: Figure 20) while **Figure 7a** displays the Stage 4 units and limit of stripping over the Stage 3 CSP and test unit layout.

The Stage 3 Testing recommendation for BbHe-5 was as follows:

- 1) That as BbHe-5 has been adequately tested and its limits defined as *per Figure 20*, and the results indicate further CHVI, Stage 4 Mitigation through excavation is recommended. The Stage 4 excavation would include hand block excavation of the ploughzone around the high count units as indicated on *Figure 20* prior to machine stripping of the topsoil, as *per Section 4.2.2 Standard 3c* and *Section 4.2.3 (MTC 2011)*. The topsoil stripping would extend 10 metres beyond confirmed cultural features as *per Section 4.3 Table 4.1*. The surface of subsoil would then be cleaned and checked for features, and all features would be documented and investigated accordingly, as *per Section 4.2.7 Site-specific requirements: 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic archaeological sites (MTC 2011)*" (FAC 2018: 61).

### 1.3 Historical Context<sup>2</sup>

#### 1.3.1 Township of Glenelg and Town of Durham

Grey County was established in 1852 and by 1865, boasting 16 townships, four towns, and 44 villages or post offices (Grey County 2015). In 2001, Glenelg Township amalgamated with Normanby and Bentinck Townships, the Town of Durham and the Village of Neustadt to form the new Municipality of West Grey (Municipality of West Grey 2014).

The Township of Glenelg is bounded on the west by the Garafraxa Road (modern Highway 6; also known as the Owen Sound Road). Bentinck Township, Grey County, is opposite Glenelg on the western side of this road. Durham is situated at the cross-roads of two of the earliest colonization roads through Grey County, those being the Garafraxa Road and Durham Road (Highway 4). These roads were first gravelled ca 1861 and at that time, along with the road from Collingwood to Owen Sound, were considered the only "Roads" in Grey County (Smith 1865: 28); doubtless a number of the concession roads were open to a degree but as rough tracks only.

The Garafraxa or Owen Sound Road (Highway 6) from Garafraxa Township (Fergus) to Owen Sound was surveyed and constructed between 1837 and 1842 by Charles Rankin and John Macdonald (Neville 1985:9). The road survey included a string of 150 acre lots either side the road (Concessions 1East and West of Garafraxa Road [EGR or WGR] in Glenelg and Bentinck Townships respectively), and in 1842 these first concession lots became open for settlement as "free grants". Each of these initial lots was subdivided into three 50 acre parcels fronting Garafraxa Road, and patented separately as Lot #, Divisions 1, 2 and 3. In 1845, Alexander Vidal surveyed the Second and Third Concessions off the Garafraxa Road (Neville 1985:9, 11).

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The following background summaries are taken in whole or in part from FAC 2018, as the author is the same for both reports. For a full history, see FAC 2018.

The Study Area is on part of Lot 24 Divisions 2 and 3, Concession 1 EGR, at the juncture of the Garafraxa and Durham Roads. Durham Road East was surveyed between 1848 and 1849 by Allan Park Brough and David Gibson (Neville 1985: 11).

Among the earliest Euro-Canadian settlers in Glenelg were Archibald Hunter and his brother (?) Alexander Hunter, who arrived with a group of about eight men, all of whom settled in 1841-42 (Neville 1985: 9). Archibald Hunter was granted the location ticket for Lot 24 Divisions 2 and 3, Concession 1 EGR, of which the Study Area is a part, arriving in the township the 1st of May, 1842 (Neville 1985: 210). The majority of the early settlers of Glenelg arrived ca 1847 to 1855, and were of Scottish or Irish origin, many fleeing poverty, famine and hardship in their homelands (*ibid*: 9, 18).

Those that settled on the Garafraxa Road in the vicinity of Lot 24, Concession 1 were part of the establishment of the village of Durham. The initial enterprises were a hotel and a grist mill, as was typical in establishing communities. Archibald Hunter built the first log hotel adjacent to his home on Garafraxa Street in the 1840s in response to a need for respite for travellers journeying on that road, his being the only inn between Mount Forest and Owen Sound (DHC 1994: 200 and Marsh 1931: 181). Subsequently, he constructed the British Hotel in 1854, on the northeast corner of Garafraxa Street and Durham Road East, fronting Garafraxa Street (*ibid*).

Growth continued rapidly in this vicinity and by 1865, Durham was "well established as a market town for Glenelg and the other surrounding townships" (Smith 1865: 211). In 1871, a second Land Registry office for southern Grey County was established in Durham, and in 1872, Durham officially became a Town distinct from its Township (Marsh 1931: 184).

The town is situated on two levels, the original main crossroads being the centre of the "Upper Village" as it was referred to in the 1800s (Neville 1985: 212), while the main street (Garafraxa Road) of the "Lower Village" also increased in business and industry. Town plans include, Hunter's plan for the subdivision of his land on Lot 24 Divisions 2 and 3, Concession 1 EGR (1853), and Crown Land Department town plans (1850), (see Table 1). These plans note that the Sunvale property is on the edge of the historic village.

### **1.3.2 Lot 24, Concession 1 EGR, Township of Glenelg & the Hunter Family - Summary**

The following is a summary of the relevant background information from the Stage 3 Testing report (FAC 2018). Since that report had entailed extensive background research, additional research was not conducted at the Stage 4 level. For full background information, please see the Stage 3 report.

Lot 24, Concession 1 EGR was patented in its three divisions that subdivided the lot into northern, middle and southern parcels. The Sunvale property is on part of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions (middle and southern parcels). Site BbHe-5 straddles the line between Divisions 2 and 3, however it is primarily within Division 3. These were patented in 1848 and 1851 respectively, both to Archibald Hunter (LRAI). Hunter's initial log cabin reputedly fronted Garafraxa Street a "short distance north of the Durham Road" (DHC 1994: 200). Having claimed his land with the location ticket and built that first crude cabin in 1842, Hunter then left to fetch the

rest of his family from New York, returning the following year (*ibid*). It then took him a few more years to complete the settlement dues on each lot enabling him to claim the patents. The patent papers for Division 3 were not found and were not listed in the Land Record Index either. However, Hunter received his patent papers for Division 2 on the 2nd of September, 1848, with a note on the grant that he was 'an actual settler' and that his settlement duties had been performed (FAC 2018: Appendix C).

The 1850 Town Plan of Durham included six subdivided small parcels of Lot 24 Division 3 that fronted Garafraxa Street north of the corner (see Figure 4). Four structures were depicted: an inn on the corner (still part of Lot 24 Division 3 as a whole) that traversed the line onto the parcel immediately north, and three other structures, presumably houses, one to each lot (currently lots #559 and 583 Garafraxa Street North). None of these structures are extant. The inn would have been the initial log structure, which the DHC described, probably in part based on this Town Plan, as "not known whether this was an entirely new building or an addition to his [Archibald Hunter's] log house" (DHC 1994: 200). Based on this Town Plan, the remainder of Lot 24, Divisions 2 and 3, including the Sunvale property, were not part of the village of Durham plans in 1850 (**Figure 4**).

That Archibald Hunter had his own concept for the growth of his neighbourhood was clear as in 1853, he and his son William registered a Plan for subdivision of part of Divisions 2 and 3 of Lot 24, Concession 1 EGR, Glenelg Twp and part of Divisions 2 and 3, Concession 1 WGR Bentinck Twp (LRAI, Registered Plan (RP) 501, surveyed by J.D. Daniell). He built the stone British Hotel on the northeast corner of Durham Road East and Garafraxa Road, replacing the log inn, in 1854 (DHC 1994: 200). His small, subdivided parcels fronted Garafraxa Street and included a new road right-of-way for Jackson Street. **Figure 5** presents a copy of Hunter's Survey.

Hunter's Survey includes eight building lots on Division 3 between the Inn corner lot and Jackson Street, and 12 building lots on Division 2, between Jackson Street and the Division 1 boundary. The building lots are approximately a quarter acre in size (214.5' by 51' [65 by 15.5 m], Instrument 7014).

In 1866, Hunter commissioned another subdivision plan of part of Division 3, Lot 24 Concession 1 EGR which was referenced in at least two of the land instruments for that lot. Unfortunately, it does not appear that this survey was formally registered, and no copies could be found. This plan included a "Hill Street", and focussed on land south of Jackson and the lots seem to be 0.25 acres each (Instrument 14616).

The first land registry abstract index record for Division 2, Lot 24 after the patent and subdivision plan (RP 501) was the registration of Archibald's Will in 1879 (Instrument 2308, Will dated 1876). That Hunter sold off parts of his Survey prior to his death is apparent through other instrument references, but these must have been listed in another, unknown, registry book. The lands of Division 2 outside Hunter's Survey, did not change hands until the 1920s, when Archibald S. Hunter (grandson of Archibald the elder) sold 90 acres of Division 2 "with 3rd Division less pts sold reserving house and orchard and land in Durham" (Instrument 9806). A review of that instrument identifies the house and orchard lot as the family home (*ie* Archibald Hunter the elder's widow) and as being the current 236 and 240 Durham Road East properties, off the southwestern corner of the Sunvale property and not in the location of BbHe-5.

The 50 acres of Division 3, Lot 24, were subdivided extensively in the 19th century after Hunter registered his Plan of Subdivision in 1853, and again in 1866, likely due to its frontage on both roads. The location of BbHe-5, however, remained within the overall farm parcel to the present day.

Archibald Hunter had at least seven children, two of whom were grown by the time they moved to Glenelg: his son William and his daughter Elizabeth. William took up a lot across the Garafraxa Road in Bentinck Township, while Elizabeth and her children lived with Archibald (1851 and 1861 Census). Their other children were Archibald Jr., John, Jannet, James and Mary. In 1851 these children were 23, 17, 15, 13 and 10 respectively (census). Mary, the youngest, was born in United States, the rest in Scotland. Archibald's wife, also an Elizabeth, passed away sometime between 1861 and 1871, and his second wife, Margaret, is the one who is referenced in his will. Archibald and his family were Presbyterians.

According to the 1851 Census, the Archibald Hunter household of that year consisted of his own family, his daughter Elizabeth Davidson (age 29), and her family (John, labourer age 17, Joseph, labourer age 15, Elizabeth age 7, and Archibald age 5); and four other individuals who were probably extra help at the Inn: Elizabeth Davis (servant, 21), Rachel Switzer (servant, 17), Frederick Waldrick (labourer, 23) and Hugh McGow (mason, 31). This is a lot of people to have under one small cabin roof, and it is probable that at least some of them were already living in the log inn on Garafraxa Road. McGow was likely the mason in charge of the construction of the stone hotel and tavern, which was open by 1854.

The 1851 Agricultural Census indicates Hunter was a prospering farmer and had already cleared 60 acres on Lot 24 by that year, with 12 acres of crop and 28 of pasture. His crops included wheat, peas, oats, potatoes, turnips and hay. While his potato crop failed on the home farm, he fortunately did obtain 100 bushels of potatoes from his other lands. Archibald's livestock included nine bulls/ox/steers, three milch cows, one calf or heifer, three horses, 13 sheep and nine pigs, and produced 20 pounds of wool, 20 yards of flannel, 300 pounds of butter, 10 pounds of cheese, 33 barrels of beef, six barrels of pork and 70 pounds of maple sugar. These products undoubtedly were used in the running of the inn as well as for home use or sale, and depict a prosperous farm. The census also notes that he had farm holdings elsewhere in Glenelg where he had an additional three acres of potatoes and oats.

In 1861, Archibald was living in the British Hotel with his family, his daughter and her family and a few servants (census). His profession in 1861 was that of store and tavern keeper (census). At the time of his death in 1879, it appears that Archibald and Margaret were living in the house fronting Durham Road East (at 236/240 Durham Rd E) with his grandson Archibald S. Hunter, William's son (LRAI). Archibald Hunter's will (Instrument 2308) transfers his land on Divisions 2 and 3, less parts sold, to his grandson Archibald S. Hunter. Included in the will were provisions for his wife, Margaret. Leaving the "brick cottage on my farm with the garden and orchard attached thereto to my wife Margaret Hunter during her lifetime and after her deceasing to my grandson Archibald Hunter, his heirs and assigns..."; he also left Margaret his furniture and cow. In addition to the brick cottage, he also left his wife two building lots fronting Garafraxa Street and known as the 'McNab Cottage Lot' (BL 1 and 2 in Division 2, RP 501, see **Figure 5**). The remainder of the 90 acre farm was left to his grandson Archibald.

### 1.3.3 Historic Plaques

A search was made of historic plaques in proximity or relation to the Study Area. One plaque is located approximately 1.5 km from the Study Area in front of the Durham Conservation Area located on Grey Road 27 (Durham Road East). The plaque describes how the Durham Road was surveyed in 1848-1849 and laid out east to west through the "Queens Bush" in old Wellington district. The road was opened in sections between 1849-1851 and allocation of 20 hectare lots began in September of 1841 and were well under way by 1851. Villages soon formed along the road and were later used as a model for future colonization roads (Brown 2017).

Another plaque is located less than 1 km from the Sunvale property in Durham, on the wall of the second building on the east side of Garafraxa Street, north of Lambton Street. The plaque discusses how in 1842, a Scottish immigrant named Archibald Hunter led a party northward on the Garafraxa "colonization road" to the banks of the Saugeen River. The first settlement there was called Bentinck and later renamed Durham, most likely to honour the English birthplace of George Jackson, the first local Crown Land Agent. The establishment of flour and grist mills, as well as the construction of the Durham colonization Road and later churches, schools, and a newspaper helped secure Durham as major agricultural centre in the area. By 1872, the Ontario legislature incorporated Durham as a town (*ibid*).

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

The Stage 4 excavation of BbHe-5 was conducted over nine days between October 19<sup>th</sup> and November 20<sup>th</sup> 2017, according to the Standards as set forth in the MTC 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S&Gs), **Sections 4.2.2 Excavation by hand, 4.2.3 Excavation by mechanical topsoil removal, 4.2.7 Site-specific requirements: 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic archaeological sites, and 4.3 Determining the extent of excavations**, and *per* the Stage 3 Testing recommendations (FAC 2018). The weather during the Stage 4 work was seasonal, varying from beautiful sunny, mild days to bitter wind and rain or snow (see **NPD Table**). Field work was only conducted when the weather was acceptable. As the cold increased, tarpaulins and straw bales were utilized to keep the frost out of the ground, and thus the ground conditions remained adequate to perfect.

The Stage 4 field work methodology combined block excavation in the area of highest artifact concentration from the Stage 3 results and as recommended in the Stage 3 report (FAC 2018: Figure 20) followed by mechanical stripping of the ploughzone to look for features (**Figure 7b**). Since there was no indication of a midden, the block excavation was utilized to increase the artifact sample only as *per* **Section 4.2.2 Standard 3c. Section 4.2.7** provides for mechanical stripping of sites dating post-1830 and this was conducted in accordance with **Section 4.2.3** which provides direction for when and how to conduct site stripping.

The methodology for block excavation was to excavate 1x1m units on the grid established by SMC Geomatics for the Stage 3 Testing that was still intact. This grid placed the units on UTM co-ordinates (NAD 1983) and the same arbitrary easting and northing system that was assigned for the Stage 3 was utilized for the Stage 4 work. Units were labelled by their southwest corner (eg. 290E 195N).

A total of 24 one metre test units were excavated around the three highest count units from the Stage 3 (**Figure 7c**) in order to increase the sample size prior to site stripping. The units were excavated by hand – shovel, spade or trowel only – in stratigraphic layers and recovered material was bagged according to unit and layer (lot) provenience. Soils were screened through six mm hardware cloth to retrieve any artifacts present. All lots above subsoil were removed and screened in this fashion, with subsoil and any observable features and/or stains left for machine stripping. Feature 1 (identified during the Stage 3 as Lot 4), was noted as a large feature and suspected to be a sub-floor pit during the block excavation. Any portions of this feature exposed during the unit excavation were covered with filter cloth to protect them until the whole feature was later cleared.

The mechanical stripping process was initiated near the centre of the artifact concentration around Feature 1 in order to expose that feature early and thereby know its full extent. The stripping was conducted using an excavator with a flat edged bucket moving gradually across the site area (**Plates 3 and 4**). The Stage 3 grid stakes were left *in situ* throughout. The excavator removed the ploughzone to the surface of subsoil. An area of approximately 28 metres in diameter was uncovered, extending a minimum of ten metres beyond identified cultural features such as pits or the sub-floor pit (see **Figure 8**) and as *per* **Section 4.3 Table 4.1 Mechanical topsoil removal** (MTC 2011). The site displays a very tight distribution pattern through the Stage 3 and Stage 4 unit excavations, and the identification of the sub-floor pit (Feature 1) confirmed the heart of the site. The limit of stripping was determined to be adequate based on this distance from the main features. There were two small outlying features (a small post, P5, and a small pit, F7), which are less than 10 metres from the perimeter, however based on the Stage 3 artifact counts in their proximity (n=0 to 6) FAC is confident that the true site limit has been exposed. Neither Feature 7 nor Post 5 produced artifacts and they are only loosely associated with the site.

The machine excavator activity was monitored by a licensed archaeologist. All of the exposed subsoil was then shovel shined to look for features (**Plates 5 and 6**). All features, or potential features, were flagged with forestry flags. Following stripping, each feature was systematically investigated and excavated when appropriate.



Feature documentation and excavation consisted of plan and profile drawings, sectioning the feature either in two or four (Feature 1 was excavated in quadrants even though it was only a small sub-floor pit), screening the soils by stratigraphic layers and recording the feature through notes and photographs. Soil samples for flotation were taken from each of the three stratigraphic layers within the sub-floor pit (F1). As the sub-floor pit was small and did not appear to contain organic material apart from charred planks, samples were only taken from one quadrant. Samples of the charred wood were also taken for species identification. All cultural features were mapped in relation to the grid stakes using fibreglass tapes.

The field work was documented through photographs, mapping and field notes, including plan and profile drawings. The site has been fully excavated. Locational information is based on the Stage 3 work and the site grid (UTM co-ordinates) and recorded in the **Supplementary Documents**.

### 3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

A total of 1,094 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 4 excavation of the Study Area. The recovered material confirms a largely mid-19th century Euro-Canadian habitation of the Study Area.

#### Documentary Record for Stage 4

Field notes	- Fieldbook, FAC-2017-4, field maps & drawings (see <b>Appendix F</b> for field drawing list)
Field photographs, digital	- See <b>Appendix A</b> , Photographic Catalogue
Maps based on field work	- Results, in this report
Artifact record	- see <b>Appendix B</b> , Recovered Material Catalogue
Faunal & Floral record	- see <b>Appendices D and E</b> respectively
GPS Information	- see <b>Supplementary Documentation</b>

The *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists* (MTC 2011), requires “a general description of the types of artifacts and features that were identified” and “a general description of the area within which artifacts and features were identified, including the spatial extent of the area and any relative variations in artifact density” (**Section 7.8.2 Standards 1a & 1b**). These Standards are met in the following sections and through the Material Culture Catalogue (**Appendix B**), and mapping (**Figures 7 to 11**).

### 3.1 Site Description

#### 3.1.1 Block Excavation Units

The Stage 4 archaeological testing conducted at site BbHe-5 consisted of 24 one by one metre units placed around the high count units from the Stage 3 Testing (see **Figure 7c and Plates 1 and 2**). An additional 661 artifacts, or 150% more than the Stage 3 Testing, were recovered from the ploughzone thereby accomplishing the purpose of the block excavation, which was to increase the sample size.

The stratigraphy in this section of BbHe-5 was uniform, consisting of ploughzone (Lot 1) over subsoil (Lot 2). Lot 1 presents as a fairly homogenous dark brown sandy loam, some units containing cobbles and pebbles.

Ploughzone ranged from 17 to 38 cm in depth, however it was typically approximately 30 cm deep. Plough scars were clearly visible at the surface of subsoil in some units, and also later after the mechanical stripping exposed subsoil across the site. Subsoil (Lot 2) was a relatively compact yellow silt, with a range of stone content depending on the unit. Due to the planned site stripping, subsoil was not excavated during the block excavation, and there are no artifacts from subsoil for these units.

Lot 4, a mottled layer with charcoal, was observed in several units (see **Figure 7c**). It had initially been identified during the Stage 3 as a layer or possible tree burn and assigned the provenience Lot 4, however it was later thought to be a possible feature and protected for the Stage 4 Excavation. During the block excavation portion of the Stage 4, this same deposit was noted and, while it was initially termed Lot 4, it was quickly determined to be a feature and re-assigned as Feature 1. When exposed during the block excavation, Feature 1 was noted, its extent in plan documented, and then it was covered with filter cloth (**Plate 1**) until it could be fully exposed by the complete ploughzone mechanical removal.

All Stage 4 units were hand excavated using shovels and trowels to the top of subsoil and/or top of Feature 1, at which point the units were halted. Once each unit had been excavated in this manner, Mechanical stripping commenced (**Plates 3 and 4**). The units and their contents are summarized below in **Table 2**. In addition, material that was recovered from the interface between ploughzone and subsoil during the mechanical stripping or shovel shining were collected, labelled as [subsoil] surface finds, and assigned a provenience according to the grid system. Therefore, **Table 2** and **Appendix B** both display two extra units 290E 190N and 289E 194N. Note, there was no faunal material recovered from the Stage 4 unit excavation, and only two inclusions (one mortar, one coal).

**Table 2: BbHe-5 Stage 4 Block Excavation - Ploughzone Artifact Summary**

Unit	Contents (with inclusions: coal, mortar)	Artifact Total (not inclusions)
279E 194N	11 rwe (6 blue trans, 1 slip), 1 burnt white bodied ware, 1 ferrous blade part, 1 thick pane glass	14
279E 195N	17 rwe (9 blue trans), 1 horseshoe nail, 3 cut nail, 1 thick pane glass	22
279E 196N	4 pearlware or rwe (2 blue trans), 8 rwe (2 blue trans), 1 thick pane glass	13
280E 194N	1 pearlware or rwe, 9 rwe (1 sponged blue dense, 6 blue trans, 1 edged, 1 slip), 1 vwe, 4 cut nails (1 hand hammered head, 3 fully machined), 1 oil lamp chimney glass, 1 thick pane glass, 2 thin pane glass	19
280E 196N	1 pearlware or rwe, 9 rwe (2 sponged blue loose, 3 blue trans), 1 burnt white bodied ware, 1 cut nail, 2 indeterminate liquor/wine bottle glass, 2 indeterminate container glass (colourless), 3 mould blown container glass (aqua)	19

Unit	Contents (with inclusions: coal, mortar)	Artifact Total (not inclusions)
281E 194N	1 bone button, 1 pearlware or rwe (blue trans), 17 rwe (3 blue trans, 1 edged, 3 sponged blue loose), 2 ferrous blade fragments (possible farm machinery), 2 cut nails (fully machined), 1 thick pane glass, 2 thin pane glass	26
281E 195N	2 pearlware (edged), 1 porcelain, 11 rwe (6 blue trans), 1 white clay pipe stem, 1 brass candle snuffer part, 1 horseshoe nail, 6 cut nails (2 hand hammered head, 3 fully machined), 1 indeterminate liquor/wine bottle glass, 1 thick pane glass, 1 thin pane glass	26
281E 196N	29 rwe (12 blue tans, 1 edged), 1 wrought nail, 2 cut nails (fully machined), 5 thick pane glass, 1 thin pane glass, 2 indeterminate container glass (1 colourless, 1 sage green)	40
284E 194N	1 porcelain, 22 rwe (9 blue trans, 2 slip, 1 sponged blue dense), 2 indeterminate container glass (1 colourless, 1 light aqua), 4 thick pane glass, 2 thin pane glass	31
284E 195N	17 rwe (10 blue trans, 1 sponged blue loose), 1 white clay pipe bowl (ribbed), 2 indeterminate liquor/wine bottle glass, 2 mould blown container glass (1 amber, 1 sage green), 1 thin pane glass	23
284E 196N	31 rwe (9 blue trans, 1 edged, 2 slip, 1 sponged blue loose), 1 indeterminate container glass (amber), 2 mould blown container glass (sage green), 2 cut nails (fully machined), 2 thick pane glass, 1 thin pane glass	39
285E 194N	1 porcelain, 22 rwe (13 blue trans), 2 indeterminate liquor/wine bottle glass, 1 mould blown container glass (amber)	26
285E 196N	7 pearlware (blue trans), 3 pearlware or rwe, 24 rwe (12 blue trans, 1 edged), 2 burnt white bodied ware, 1 white clay pipe stem, 2 indeterminate container glass (1 amber, 1 colourless), 3 mould blown container glass (aqua), 4 cut nails (fully machined), 1 thin pane glass, + 1 mortar (sand & lime)	47
286E 191N	16 rwe (11 blue trans, 2 sponged blue loose), 1 white clay pipe bowl (ribbed), 1 cut nail (fully machined), 1 thin pane glass	19
286E 192N	1 pearlware (blue trans), 22 rwe (10 blue trans), 1 vwe, 1 indeterminate container glass (aqua), 5 cut nails (fully machined)	30
286E 193N	3 pearlware (blue trans), 31 rwe (10 blue trans, 1 edged, 6 sponged blue loose), 1 burnt white bodied ware, 1 white bodied ware no glaze, 1 ferrous farm equipment fragment, 1 ferrous strapping, 1 oil lamp chimney glass, 4 cut nails (2 hand hammered heads, 2 fully machined), 2 thick pane glass	45
286E 194N	4 pearlware (blue trans), 1 pearlware or rwe, 17 rwe (7 blue trans, 1 slip, 2 sponged blue loose), 1 cut nail, 2 mould blown container glass (aqua)	25

Unit	Contents (with inclusions: coal, mortar)	Artifact Total (not inclusions)
286E 195N	4 pearlware or rwe, 26 rwe (12 blue trans, 2 edged, 1 moulded, 2 slip), 1 horseshoe nail, 2 cut nail, 1 screw, 3 ferrous wire, 2 mould blown wine/liquor bottle glass, 1 thick pane glass, 2 thin pane glass	42
286E 196N	30 rwe (10 blue trans, 4 sponged blue loose, 2 slip), 1 stone china (Rhone pattern), 1 horseshoe nail, 1 mould blown wine/liquor bottle, 1 indeterminate container glass (aqua), 2 cut nails (fully machined), 2 ferrous scrap metal, 3 thin pane glass	41
287E 191N	10 rwe (2 blue trans, 1 slip), 1 white clay pipe bowl (ribbed), 1 indeterminate wine/liquor bottle glass, 1 mould blown container glass (colourless), 1 wrought nail, 4 cut nails (1 hand hammered head); + 1 coal	18
287E 193N	6 pearlware (blue trans), 32 rwe (13 blue trans incl. Phillips makers' mark 1822-1834, 1 slip, 5 sponged blue loose), 1 cut nail (fully machined)	39
288E 191N	1 porcelain, 8 rwe (3 blue trans, 2 sponged blue loose), 1 brass button (19 <sup>th</sup> century gilt), 1 Bank of Montreal half penny token (1844), 1 mould blown wine/liquor bottle glass, 4 cut nails	16
288E 192N	1 pearlware or rwe, 18 rwe (9 blue trans, 2 edged, 2 slip, 2 sponged blue loose), 1 brass scrap metal, 1 cut nail (fully machined)	21
288E 193N	1 ironstone, 17 rwe (8 blue trans, 2 blue sponged loose), 1 cut nail (fully machined), 1 free blown pharmaceutical bottle base (empontilled)	20
<b>Total from Units</b>		<b>661</b>
289E 194N*	1 thin pane glass (surface find after stripping)	1
290E 190N*	1 stone china (Rhone pattern) (surface find after stripping)	1

\* Note: unit not excavated during Stage 4 - artifacts from surface of subsoil after machine stripping

### 3.1.2 Cultural Features

A total of seven cultural features and one post hole were uncovered and excavated following the Stage 4 mechanical stripping of BbHe-5. The features and their contents are listed below in **Table 3**.

**Table 3: BbHe-5 Feature Summary**

F. #	Interpretation	Plan & Profile*	Lots + Description	Artifact Total (Inclusions not listed)	Faunal Total
1	Sub-floor Pit  <b>Figures 10 &amp; 11</b>	Plan: irregular rectangle with an extension or entrance off south end, 3.87x 2.5 m	1 - post-demolition fill - dark brown silty loam with some subsoil silt mottling & occasional charcoal flecks & charred wood fragments	69 = Pearlware (incl. blue trans), pearlware or rwe, rwe (blue trans, edged, slip), stone china (Rhone pattern), cut nails, wrought nails, pane glass (mostly thin), slate pencil, copper/brass utensil handle	5
		Profile: generally sloping down into the middle, 33cm max. depth	2** - demolition fill - displaced subsoil mottled with dark brown silty loam; charred wood fragments & charcoal flecks 2a - mostly dark, less mottling, on the east and west sides; 2b - dark & light mottling is more evenly distributed	126 = Pearlware (incl. blue trans), porcelain, rwe (banded, blue trans, slip, sponged blue loose), stone china, clay marbles, Prosser button, white clay pipe stem, indeterminate container glass, mould blown container glass, pewter wire, Mexican Colonial Reale silver coin (late 18 <sup>th</sup> c.), Bank of Montreal half penny token (1844), cut nails (2/3 fully machined), wrought nails, pane glass (mostly thin)	29
			Combined Lots 1 & 2 (NE & SW quads)***; 1 mortar fragment	127 = Pearlware (incl. blue trans), pearlware or rwe, rwe (blue trans, slip), stone china (incl. Rhone pattern), bone button, Prosser button, slate pencil, oil lamp chimney glass, indeterminate container glass, clay marbles, ferrous scrap metal, metal wire, screw, cut nails (one with hand hammered head, about half fully machined), wrought nails, unidentifiable nails, pane glass (mostly thin)	29

F. #	Interpretation	Plan & Profile*	Lots + Description	Artifact Total (Inclusions not listed)	Faunal Total
			Stage 3 Lot 4 = Combined Lots 1 & 2 in NE quad (added here from St 3 report to provide a total count, see FAC 2017)	10 = 7 rwe (2 blue trans, 1 moulded), 1 machine cut nail, 2 thin pane glass	0
			3 - former dirt floor remnant - dark brown silty loam with larger charred wood plank fragments at open of Lot 3	102 = Pearlware (incl. blue trans), porcelain (decal), rwe (blue trans, edged, slip, sponged blue loose), stone china (incl. Rhone pattern, backstamp), indeterminate container glass, mould blown container glass, clay marble, white clay pipe stems, wound straight pin, slate pencil, 'One Sou' Bank of Montreal token (1837), Bank of Montreal half penny tokens (one 1844), cut nails (some hand hammered heads, half fully machined), wrought nails, unidentifiable nails, pane glass (all thin), ferrous strapping, metal wire	36
			4 - subsoil, natural - yellow/buff silt or natural pebble/cobble till in silt	0	0
<b>F1 Artifact Total (Stages 3 &amp; 4) = 434</b>					<b>F1 Faunal Total = 99</b>

F. #	Interpretation	Plan & Profile*	Lots + Description	Artifact Total (Inclusions not listed)	Faunal Total
2	Pit <b>Figure 9</b>	Plan: elliptical, 125x95 cm  Profile: roughly bowl shaped, 32cm depth	1 - dark brown silty loam with medium brown silty loam & orange/buff silt subsoil mottling	3 = 1 rwe, 2 cut nails (fully machined)	3
			2 - highly mottled buff/orange silt subsoil with dark & medium brown silty loam	9 = 1 pearlware, 3 rwe (incl. blue trans), 1 burnt white bodied ware, 4 cut nails (1 hand hammered head)	0
3	Pit <b>Figure 9</b>	Plan: circular, 48 cm diameter  Profile: bowl shaped, 14 cm depth	1 - dark brown silty loam with some light silt mottling & charcoal flecks	1 cut nail	0
4	Pit <b>Figure 9</b>	Plan: almost trapezoidal, 75 x 40 cm  Profile: basin shaped with straight sides & flat bottom, 20 cm depth	1 - dark brown silty loam with some medium brown silt and yellow/orange silt subsoil mottling & charcoal flecks	12 = 3 pearlware (blue trans), 5 rwe (blue trans, blue sponged loose), 3 cut nails, 1 ferrous scrap metal	0
5	Pit <b>Figure 9</b>	Plan: square, 45 x 45 cm  Profile: basin shaped, 20 cm depth	1 - medium dark brown silty loam with some subtle orange silt subsoil mottling; flecks of charcoal	1 mould blown container glass (aqua)	0

F. #	Interpretation	Plan & Profile*	Lots + Description	Artifact Total (Inclusions not listed)	Faunal Total
6	Pit <b>Figure 9</b>	Plan: almost trapezoidal, 25 x 30 cm  Profile: basin shaped, 10 cm depth	1 - dark brown silty loam with some orange silt mottling	2 rwe (1 blue trans)	0
7	Possible Burning Pit <b>Figure 9</b>	Plan: circular, 35 cm diameter  Profile: basin shaped, 15 cm depth	1 - dark brown silty loam with some medium brown silt & red-brown silt subsoil mottling, also wood ash clumps	0 artifacts	0
Post 5	Post <b>Figure 9</b>	Plan: circular 18 cm diameter  Profile: sloped sides, blunt base, 26 cm depth	1 - medium brown silty loam	0 artifacts	0

\* Depth below stripped subsoil surface.

\*\* The variations in Lot 2 were noted in profile but not discernible in plan (see **Figure 11**).

\*\*\* The difference between Lots 1 & 2 was not immediately discernible in plan view, being a variation in the degree of mottling, and these lots were screened together in the first two quadrants excavated. Once identified in the profiles, they were then differentiated during the excavation of the other two quadrants.



Feature 1, the sub-floor pit, was the most substantial feature, with a combined total (Stage 3 & 4) of 434 artifacts and 97 faunal pieces. Charred wood plank fragments and charcoal were also noted throughout the feature, with a greater number of wood pieces, and larger ones, in the top of Lot 3. Lot 3 has been interpreted as the dirt floor of the sub-floor pit, the upper deposits being post habitation fills.

Features 2 through 6 are pits of assorted size and shape and unknown purpose. Feature 7 is another small pit, its wood ash content suggesting something was burned in it, however it had no artifacts and could be part of the historic site or a more recent event.

While a number of possible posts were investigated, only Post 5 was confirmed as an actual feature. Post 5 is a small post hole and also had no artifacts, thereby its association with the historic site cannot be confirmed. However, having seen the post holes associated with the late 20<sup>th</sup> century horse farm fencing elsewhere on the property (FAC 2018), Post 5 is not one of those.

### **3.2 Material Culture Record**

A total of 1,115 Euro-Canadian manufactured artifacts, excluding architectural or fuel related inclusions such as mortar or coal, and also excluding faunal material (n=109) were recovered from the Stage 4 Excavations, 661 from the block excavation of the 24 units, the remainder from surface cleaning or feature excavation. Of these recovered artifacts, 37 (or 3% of the assemblage) are visibly burnt. Additionally, three architectural inclusions (mortar and wood) and 37 fuel related inclusions (charcoal and one coal) were recovered during Stage 4 excavation and mechanical stripping of BbHe-5. All materials are recorded in **Appendix B**. The assemblage is dominated by Foodways material, primarily ceramic with some glass. Architectural material is significantly represented as well, and a few smoking, clothing and personal items were also recovered. Overall the assemblage appears domestic in nature.

## **4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The following sections present the material culture and faunal analyses, followed by a discussion of the site based on the features and artifacts, and finally the conclusions which combine this information with the background research.

### **4.1 Material Culture Analysis**

The 1,115 Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered during the Stage 4 work were catalogued using the Parks Canada Database Artifact Inventory Guide. This guide divides the artifacts into functional classes intended to reflect related activities, *ie.* the Architectural Class includes items such as window glass, nails, door and window hardware and construction materials, while the Foodways Class includes all items used for the preparation, consumption and storage of food. By “classifying archaeological material in this manner, general trends on how an area was used may be discernible” (Sluis 2005).

Inclusions such as mortar and coal are discussed under their relevant classes but are not considered artifacts. In this instance, while the charred wood fragments from Feature 1 are architectural in association, the charcoal

from the same feature has been catalogued under Fuel however it is acknowledged that the fragments are likely from the same fire as burned the planks.

**Table 4** below provides a summary of the recovered material by class, as well as noting which artifacts were recovered during Stage 4 excavation and mechanical stripping of BbHe-5 vs the features. The material catalogue, **Appendix B**, displays provenience, frequency, material, class, group, object, datable attribute, altered (b=burnt), and comments, *as per Section 6 Standard 6 and Table 6.2* (MTC 2011). **Appendix C** provides a comparison between the Stage 3 and Stage 4 artifact assemblages, while interesting or pertinent similarities or differences are commented on in the text.

**Table 4: Material Culture Collection by Class**

Class	Block Exc. & Stripping	Features	Total	Percentage
Activities	4	3	7	<1
Architectural	90	220	310	28
Arms/Military	-	1	1	<1
Clothing	2	5	7	<1
Domestic Activity	-	1	1	<1
Foodways	520	166	686	61
Furnishings	3	1	4	<1
Medical/Hygiene	1	-	1	<1
Personal	1	8	9	<1
Smoking	5	9	14	1
Unassigned	37	38	75	8
<b>Total</b>	663	452	1115	100%

The Unassigned Class includes items such as containers (glass, ceramic or metal) that cannot be definitively assigned to a particular class. For example, a small piece of brown container glass could be from an early bleach bottle or a beverage bottle, and a piece of unglazed coarse red earthenware could be from a food container, a flower pot or a drainage pipe.

### Activities Class

The Activities Class generally includes items used in writing, agriculture and horticulture, fishing and transportation, as well as hand maintenance tools, hobby/craft tools or items, horse tack and wagon parts. The seven artifacts in the activities class in this assemblage consist of four horseshoe nails (indicating the presence

of horses on or near the Study Area), and three slate pencil fragments. Slate boards and pencils were staples of Victorian education. Slate boards were essentially one-time purchases, making them much more cost effective than paper. They could be reused until they broke, and were utilized widely in schools. The accompanying pencils were made either from soapstone or a softer slate, allowing fine white marks to be made and then wiped away.

The slate pencils were all recovered from Feature 1 and are clearly part of the site, while the horseshoe nails were all recovered from the ploughzone and are probably related to the later general farming and horsefarming practises.

### **Architectural Class**

Generally speaking, the architectural class is one of the dominant classes on 19<sup>th</sup> century sites in Ontario. Included in this are nails and other fasteners, window glass, assorted construction materials, door/window hardware and miscellaneous hardware. Brick, mortar and plaster are included in the discussion of this class, but are not included in the artifact totals as they are considered inclusions. No brick or plaster was recovered from this site during the Stage 4 work, however two pieces of sand and lime mortar were noted. Also, a charred wood plank fragment was recovered from Feature 1 for species identification (type:), and more fragments were noted during the excavation of this feature. The wood pieces were randomly throughout and generally less than 10cm in size, however a few larger pieces (10-15cm in length) were noted in the upper part of Feature 1 Lot 3, and the burnt nature of these boards implied a structural fire. Charcoal flecks within Feature 1 are also more likely to be from the structural fire than from cooking, however these have been catalogued under fuel.

The Stage 4 architectural assemblage on this site consists of 238 nails (118 fully machine cut and finished, 79 cut including 13 with hand-hammered heads, 22 wrought nails and 19 nails too corroded to identify) and 71 sherds of window pane glass (48<1.5mm [thin] and 23≥1.55mm [thick]). The majority of the nails were from the feature excavation (n=187 or 78%) and of these, 177 were from Feature 1. Only 46% of the pane glass was from the features and all of that was from Feature 1.

Hand wrought nails, common from *ca.* 17<sup>th</sup> century to early 19<sup>th</sup> century, were replaced by cut (machine cut) nails in the 1820s to 30s. Machine cut nails were available *ca.* 1790 - 1820, with hand-hammered heads (often a 'rose' head as on a wrought nail). While sprigs and brads (trim nails) were completely machine cut *ca.* 1805, completely machine cut common nails were not in production until *ca.* 1815. The difference between the 'early' machine cut (*ca.* 1815 to late 1830s) and 'modern' (post late 1830s to early 20<sup>th</sup> century) machine cut nails is sometimes discernible (Nelson 1986.: 6 and 7, and Phillips 1994). Those identified as modern machine-headed cut nails are listed as "machine cut" under datable attribute in the catalogue. Small wire nails (such as for picture frames) were introduced *ca.* 1860s, however it was not until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century that wire common nails were in general production. There is a conspicuous lack of any wire nails on this site, contributing to the observation that it represents a discrete 19<sup>th</sup> century deposit.

Sheet glass underwent technological improvements in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, ultimately enabling the development of thicker, larger windows. This change allows us to make statements regarding the relative date of window glass depending on its thickness (Pacey 1981). The average thickness prior to 1850 was less than 1.55 mm. The majority of pane glass recovered during the Stage 4 excavation and mechanical stripping of BbHe-5 is thin.

Overall, the Stage 4 architectural assemblage on BbHe-5 indicates a discrete early-to-mid-19th century habitation of the site. The architectural collection is also indicative of a wood structure, due to the lack of brick debris. As Grey County was just being opened up to settlers in the 1840s, there were not initially any wood mills in operation for framed buildings, and the cabin would have been constructed of logs. The variety of nails in Feature 1 (wrought, cut with hand-finished head, and ‘modern’ machine-cut) would be a typical collection from that era in a remote area. While the ‘modern’ nails (post-1830) would have become common in more developed counties or communities close to shipping lines, these remoter outposts would have been relying on both blacksmith and home-manufacture for a longer period. A description of the settlement of Derby Township, further north in Grey County, included a comment as to the use of wrought nails during the early days of scarcity, later followed by cut nails that could be clinched (Marsh 1931: 118).

### **Arms/Military Class**

A single lead bird shot was recovered from BbHe-5 Feature 1, Lot 2. There was a vast range of ammunition ball sizes manufactured in the 19th century, which could be fired from a wide array of firearms including derringers, pistols, muskets and shotguns (Ball 1996: 92). Unfortunately this means it is almost impossible to identify the weapon used to fire the shot in question. However, the bird shot does not have the plating or a “metal jacket” common on modern ammunition (*ibid* : 91).

### **Clothing Class**

The Clothing Class on BbHe-5 is made up of seven buttons: four bone buttons, two Prosser buttons and one brass button. Bone buttons tended to be used as underwear buttons in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Sluis 2007). Three of the bone buttons were recovered from Feature 1, the other from Unit 281E 194N.

The Prosser method of button making, patented in 1840, utilized pressed ceramic powder in moulds. These buttons were commonly called “agate” and replaced shell buttons as shirt buttons in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with continuing use into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Sluis 2007:6). Both Prosser buttons were recovered from Feature 1.

The brass button (from Unit 281E 191N) is round with a smooth, flat face. It appears to have small gold inlays decorating it, and an “Omega” shaped back shank. This shank style was utilized from 1800 onwards (Aultman and Grillo 2017:13). The reverse sports a backstamp which reads “TREBLE GILT/STANDARD COLOUR”. These gilded buttons were ubiquitous on early-to-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century clothing, especially traditional men’s wear, and enjoyed peak popularity between *ca* 1820 and 1850 (Marcel 1994:6).

### **Domestic Activity Class**

The entirety of the Domestic assemblage on this site consists of a single copper or brass sewing straight pin with a wound head, recovered from Feature 1, Lot 3. Straight pins with wound heads made of wire were ubiquitous prior to the 1830s, as casting or moulding one-piece pins that would stay intact during use proved to be challenging to the earlier technology (Beaudry 2006:20). In 1824 an American named Lemuel W. Wright applied for a patent for what would turn out to be a reasonably effective pin moulding machine, which he sold to Englishman Daniel Foote Taylor (*ibid.*). Taylor took Wright's design and adapted it, enabling the machine to produce an impressive 170 pins per minute. He then debuted these new machine cast pins in London in 1833, versions of which then became the standard for effective and affordable pin manufacturing (Beaudry 2006:21).

Straight pins had many uses besides sewing in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. For example, some of the clothing pieces were additions, such as veils and collars, and were pinned on rather than sewn together (Beaudry 2006). Another use was essentially as a paperclip, to hold a few sheets together (*ibid.*).

### **Foodways Class**

The bulk of artifacts on an average 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic site in Ontario generally fall under the Foodways Class, this site being no exception: 61% of all artifacts in the historic assemblage belong to this class. The Foodways Class includes items used for the preparation, consumption and storage of food. This class can be divided into a number of groups based on material, (*ie.* ceramic, glass, metal) and function (*ie.* tableware, cooking, containers, utensils). Ceramic vessels are further divided by ware type, a technological classification that reflects function. These basic divisions, as pertaining to the current assemblage, are shown in **Table 5**.

**Table 5: Foodways Class by Group and Subtype/Ware Type**

Material/Group	Subtype/Ware Type	FQ	% of Ceramics*	% of Total*
Ceramic - Tableware	Ironstone	1	<1	<1
	Pearlware	60	8.9	8.7
	Pearlware or rwe	27	4	3.9
	Porcelain (por)	7	1	1
	Refined white earthenware (rwe)	542	80.6	79
	Stone china	26	3.8	3.7
	Unidentifiable	7	1	1
	Vitrified white earthenware (vwe)	2	<1	<1
<b>Ceramic Tableware Total</b>		<b>672</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98</b>
Glass - Beverage Container	Bottle	12	-	1.7
Metal - Tableware	Utensil handle	2	-	<1
<b>Glass and Metal Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Foodways Total</b>		<b>686</b>		<b>100</b>

\* Percent of the Foodways Class only

It may be observed that there were no ceramic utilitarian vessels in this assemblage, either stoneware or coarse earthenwares. Neither are these vessel types present in other classes such as Activities or Unassigned. The Stage 3 records indicate that eight sherds of coarse earthenware were recovered at that time, five from the CSP under the Foodways Class and three from the unit excavation under the Unassigned Class (FAC 2018 Appendix B).

#### Ceramic Tableware

Ceramic tablewares generally include the white and cream bodied fine earthenwares intended for use at the table. A total of 668 tableware sherds were recovered from the site as a whole. The tablewares in this assemblage are, in order of frequency, refined white earthenware (n=542), pearlware (n=60), pearlware or refined white earthenware (n=27), stone china (n=26), porcelain (n=7), unidentifiable white-bodied ware (n=7), vitrified white earthenware (n=2) and Ironstone (n=1).

British potters in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries were seeking to duplicate the appearance of the expensive Chinese export porcelains. It was through these efforts that the general tablewares of the period developed. Creamware was invented by Josiah Wedgwood *ca.* 1760. It has a fine, slightly cream-coloured body with a clear glaze

that was most common on Ontario sites between the 1770s and 1820s. Pearlware (pwe) was introduced shortly after creamware, *ca.* 1770s, however it was in the early 1800s that it reached its peak of popularity in Upper Canada. Compared to creamware, pearlware bore the closer resemblance to the Chinese porcelains, being whiter of body and with a hint of cobalt in the glaze that gave it a distinctive pearly white hue. The two ceramic types co-existed on sites in the first third of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the creamware typically plain flatwares and in smaller quantities while the pearlware, at its peak of popularity, was present in all vessel types, and usually decorated (Sluis 2007).

Refined white earthenwares (rwe), having achieved a glazed surface colour “whiter than white”, supplanted pearlwares in popularity in the 1830s. The transition period from pearlware to rwe continued to *ca.* 1840. Due to both the lag time of popular culture and continuous use of earlier vessels, some pearlware can be expected on an 1830s period homestead, and even creamware is not out of place in small amounts. Refined white earthenwares continued to be utilized throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century and are still produced today. Stone china was given its own listing in the catalogue (ware code STC) as it is an early form of Ironstone, first patented by Mason in 1813 (Wetherbee 1996:6). This ‘Ironstone China’ or ‘Stone China’ is less vitrified than the ‘Ironstone’ introduced in 1847 that was to become the predominant tableware of the 1870s and 1880s, and was part of the continuing attempt to duplicate Chinese porcelains.

Ironstone, a more highly vitrified and therefore stronger ware, first appeared in 1847 but it was not until the 1870s that it become more popular with the average consumer in Ontario than the more decorative rwe (Kenyon, I. 1995). This later ironstone was also called stone china, or white granite, the latter referring to its hard, white body with usually minimal colour decoration. Other vitrified white earthenwares, primarily semi-porcelaineous wares, became popular in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and were frequently decorated with applied colour decorations (in contrast to the popularity of the plain or moulded ironstone). Porcelain, the other tableware that is present, was utilized throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and is more indicative of social-economic status (it is a more expensive ware type than rwe), than a specific time period.

Three partial makers’ marks were recovered during the Stage 4 excavation and mechanical stripping of BbHe-5. One is on an Ironstone sherd recovered during ploughzone excavation which reads “-EM/-NE/-CORN”, probably BURSLEM/IRONSTONE/-CORN (**Plate 22**). Unfortunately it is too damaged to determine its manufacturer with certainty and could be either Edward Corn, who operated out of Burslem between 1840 and 1864, or his sons W. & E. Corn, of Burslem (1864-1891) and Longport (1864-1904) (Wetherbee 1996: 19).

Another makers’ mark, also recovered from ploughzone, is on the reverse of a blue transfer printed sherd of rwe, and reads “-PHILLIPS”. Though the piece is too fragmentary to determine the specific pattern, it is known to have been manufactured either by brothers Edward and George Phillips *ca.* 1822-1834, or by George Phillips alone after taking over the business in 1834. The piece could have been manufactured anytime between 1822 and 1848 (Birks 2017a, 2017b). The third makers’ mark, on the reverse of a blue transfer printed sherd of stone china from Feature 1, reads “RHONE” and will be addressed below in the decorative style section.

Decorative techniques and patterns are used alongside ware type in the process of dating ceramics and determining social-economic status. A total of 368 tableware sherds, or around 54% of the tableware assemblage, are decorated with an identifiable technique. The varied decorative techniques found in the tableware assemblage by order of frequency are transfer printed, sponged, moulded and edged. **Table 6** below presents the recovered tableware ceramics by decoration style.

**Table 6: Ceramic Tablewares by Decorative Type**

Decorative Style	Ware Type	FQ	Total by Dec. Type	% of Decorated Ceramic Tableware Assemblage
Decal	POR	2	2	<1
Edged, blue	PWE	2	14	4
	RWE	12		
Moulded	RWE	1	1	<1
Slip	RWE	25	25	7
Sponged, blue dense	RWE	41	41	11
Transfer, blue	RWE	226	285	77
	PWE	35		
	PWE or RWE	3		
	Stone China	21		
<b>Total Decorated</b>			<b>368</b>	<b>100</b>

Transfer printing was a common decorative technique from 1800 onwards, and is still used today. The colour and design of transfers can aid in dating. Transfer printed ceramics were the more expensive wares in the early to mid 1800s, until they were replaced in popularity by moulded ironstone in the 1860s and 70s. Blue transfer prints were available from the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Kenyon, I. 1995). An impressive 77% of the decorated tablewares in this assemblage are transfer printed, and every one of them in blue. The decorative transfer prints in this assemblage include pastoral, floral, filigree, botanical and chinoiserie all in blue. Four sherds of transfer printed rwe are identifiable as the ubiquitous “Willow” pattern. By 1814, “Willow” was the cheapest available transfer printed pattern (Miller1991). Knowing the widespread popularity of the Willow pattern, it is likely that several of the other smaller sherds of chinoiserie- patterned ware also came from a Willow set.



One notable pattern in the assemblage is the “Rhone” pattern, discovered due to a partial makers’ mark on a

Rhone Pattern  
1830-1841

John Ridgeway



stone china sherd. Done in blue and featuring an idyllic lakeside scene with a boat, buildings and willows, it also has a distinct, ornate floral border. The image presented here shows the complete pattern as it appears in Mulberry (Walthall 2013:82). John Ridgeway, the manufacturer, was a well known potter at Cauldon Place, Sheldon, in North Staffordshire. His operation, and thus the longevity of this specific dish’s production, spanned a rather short period from 1830-1841 (Birks 2017). Twenty-one of the 26 stone china sherds in this assemblage have been indentified as the Rhone pattern. Unfortunately, the sherds in this assemblage were too small to assign vessel form, apart from 11 being holloware, but the number of sherds and the spread of them across the site (both within Feature 1 and in the general site assemblage), suggests that they may have had at least a small set.

Sponged wares were also present, comprising approximately 11% of the decorated tableware assemblage, all on rwe and all in blue. In 1842, sponged ware was introduced to Ontario, increasing in popularity post-1850. While generally executed with a finer or denser sponge in the first half of the century, the patterns typically consisted of more open sponging from the 1850s onwards (Kenyon, I. 1995, Majewski and O’Brien 1987). All sponged sherds in this assemblage are dense. Additionally, one sherd (see **Plate 22**) is recognizable as the double curve shape (also known as the “Canova” or “Bell” shape) that was popularized in the 1840s (Kenyon 1987).

Approximately 7% of the decorated tableware assemblage consists of slipped or banded pieces. While slipped and banded wares were more typically kitchen wares than tablewares, they are included here as part of the fine earthenware collection due to their decorative status. Banded or slipped wares were decorated with the application of coloured clay slips, primarily on bowls, pitchers and mugs (Sussman 1997). Available from ca. 1790 into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the designs tended to be more intricate in the period between 1830 and 1850, with swirls, waves, and splotches of slip as well as rouletting, while post 1850, the patterns become simpler and plain annular banding was more popular. Banded wares were at their height of popularity between 1840 and

1860. The sherds in this assemblage are quite fragmentary and thus difficult to discern an overall design, but the common factor is that the decoration colour is blue.

Edged, or shell edged, wares, comprise 4% of the decorated tableware assemblage. Edged ware was introduced in the mid-1770s and variations on that theme can still be found today. Blue edge was popular throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with variation on the style of edging from rococo to scalloped and impressed to unscalloped and unmoulded that are an aid to dating and/or quality of manufacture. The edgware in this collection is found on pearlware and rwe, and is in shades of blue on flatwares only. Though several of the edged sherds in this assemblage are too fragmentary to determine the edging style, six sherds were identifiable as having an unscalloped rim with curved impressed lines, a style popular between 1840 and 1890, and one sherd is scalloped with curved impressed lines, a style popular between 1800 and 1840 (Miller and Hunter 1990, Miller 1988).

Two pieces of porcelain with faded floral overglaze decals were recovered from Feature 1 Lot 3 (Cat# 294 and 338,). The decal pattern is a delicate blue flower with red stem and stamen (**Plate 24**). Both sherds appear to be from the same dish. The process of creating and applying decals using lithographic stone plates was similar to that for transfer printing in that the design was transferred from the stone plate to a sheet of tissue or decal paper and from the paper to the vessel. Generally applied over the glaze (rather than the standard underglaze transfer print), the process resulted in motifs that, compared to transfer prints, had “sharp, crisp lines, and the colors, which are bright and natural, can exhibit shading” (Majewski and O’Brien 1987 in MACL 2015). This method, which also allowed for multi-colour prints through a single production step, was created in the 1830s, and blossomed in the late 1800s due to technological improvements, sparking the ‘decalomania’ craze of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (MACL 2015).

Moulding as a technique is not diagnostic, although moulded patterns, such as were popular on Ironstone, are sometimes recognizable. Moulded ware also makes up less than 1% of the decorated ceramic assemblage on this site, and the single moulded rwe sherd recovered is too damaged to identify any further. There was no moulded Ironstone in this assemblage.

Though attempting a vessel count when the tableware sherds at hand are extremely fragmentary is always challenging, a minimum count can be attempted by observing rims, distinct decorative patterns and vessel shapes. Based on this data, the BbHe-5 tableware assemblage contains at least 25 distinct vessels. Additionally, while a great deal of these vessels appear to be flatware, there are also a significant amount of sherds identifiable as hollowware, with two instances of the ‘double curve’ or ‘Canova’ shape (Miller 2011:12).

### *Glass Assemblage*

Identifiable glass vessels comprise approximately 2% of the artifacts in the Foodways Class. A number of additional glass container fragments were also recovered during the Stage 4 Excavation of BbHe-5, but they were either too ambiguous, small or damaged to determine their function (food/drink, cleaning liquids, chemicals, perfume, medicine, *etc.*), and therefore they were placed in the Unassigned Class. Of the

identifiable glass sherds recovered, eight are olive wine or liquor bottle sherds of indeterminate manufacture, and four are mould blown olive wine or liquor bottle sherds.

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, mould blown glass was a standard method of manufacture for bottle and container glass. The glass was mouth blown into the mould to form the vessel shape, and then “finished” by hand (the finish is that part of a bottle or container from the top of the neck to the top of the lip). Some of the early moulds, such as the dip-mould, required free-blowing for the shoulder and finish, thus small sherds from the same vessel may indicate different manufacturing techniques. A standard mould blown bottle has a broad date range from the 19<sup>th</sup> into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, however if the mould-type can be identified, then this range can be tightened (Jones and Sullivan 1989).

#### *Metal Tableware*

Two copper-alloy utensil handles were recovered from Feature 1. One of these (Cat #345) was identifiable as a small fork or spoon handle, probably from a tea set (**Plate 28**).

#### *Summary - Foodways*

In summary, the Foodways Class on this site appears to represent a period of peak habitation between *ca* 1830 to 1850s, which could be further narrowed to the 1840s. The vast majority of the diagnostic ceramic tablewares fall within this period, including several recognizable patterns and makers’ marks and the decoration and vessel styles consistently overlap within the 1840s. The predominant ware type is refined white earthenware at 80% of the ceramic assemblage, however there is a strong pearlware component (9%), indicating the accumulation of this collection was initiated prior to the end of manufacturing and use for pearlware. The absence of creamware also supports a post-1830 time period.

The Foodways collection provides a glimpse into the socio-economic status and personal taste of the inhabitants. What initially struck the team in the field, and again in the lab, was the almost 100% preference for blue decorated ceramics. This must be a reflection of personal taste, as it was the 1830s when the use of colour blossomed with the introduction of reds and purples in transfer printing and painting (Kenyon, I. 1995). The lack of painted wares could also be attributed to personal taste. The high percentage of transfer prints (77% of the ceramics) and the porcelain and probable brass spoon, combined with the low percentage of the cheaper styles (edged, slipped and sponged) and of utilitarian wares (absent from the Stage 4 and only eight from the Stage 3) is indicative of a family in a higher socio-economic bracket than the average settler.

Conspicuous in their absence from the Stage 4 assemblage are also some of the later wares that were more prominent in the Stage 3 collection from BbHe-5, including Ironstone and other vitrified white earthenware (n=14 in Stage 3, two from test units and the remainder surface finds) and decorative techniques such as flow blue and flow mulberry. It has already been noted that utilitarian coarse earthenware ceramics were absent from the Stage 4 assemblage. This implies that the later ceramics and the coarse earthenwares were associated with a broad plough-drag such as was observed in other sites across the broad Study Area (see FAC 2018) and that originated from the back fenceline disposal patterns of a number of Victorian houses on the west and south sides of the property.

### **Fuel Class**

The Fuel Class on this site consists of 36 samples of charcoal and one piece of coal. All of the charcoal was recovered from Features 1 through 7, most of it found at the interface between lot 2 and 3 in Feature 1 (the sub-floor pit). Feature 1 contained charcoal flecks throughout that were too small and numerous to be counted. The charcoal from the other features is likely evidence of heating and/or cooking, while that of Feature 1 is probably a combination of heating and a consuming fire, based on the presence of charred wood planking also (see the Architectural Class).

A single piece of coal was recovered from 287E 191N L1. The coal industry kick-started the industrial revolution in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, providing an efficient and affordable source of steam engine fuel and filling forges and furnaces across North America. Coal extraction and use experienced a spike in North America around 1869, and by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century coal gas lamps and coal-fuelled furnaces were ubiquitous in private homes (Adams 2003). The almost nonexistent presence of coal on this site combined with the ubiquity of charcoal suggests a discrete 19<sup>th</sup> century habitation that ended before coal became the main source of heat in late-19th century Canada, and that the single coal fragment is intrusive.

### **Furnishings Class**

The four artifacts that make up this class are three colourless sherds of oil lamp chimney glass and one pewter candle extinguisher head. Though they did exist prior to *ca.* 1860, oil lamps and lamp chimneys experienced a production surge in 1859 due to the sudden oil boom and consequent availability of affordable kerosene (Miller et. al. 2000:15). Note the Furnishings Class in the Stage 3 also consisted of lamp chimney glass (FAC 2018).

The candle extinguisher head (281E 195N L1) is a typical heavy pewter cone-shaped object that would have once been attached to a long handle. These are not particularly diagnostic as they are still in use today, especially in churches, however were more widespread in the earlier part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century before the increased use of coal gas lamps and, eventually, electricity.

### **Medical/Hygiene Class**

This class contains items used for medicines, such as patent medicine bottles and medical equipment, or grooming and hygiene, such as combs, toothbrushes, cosmetic accessories or chamber pots. The Medical Class on this site consists of a single small pharmaceutical bottle base (288E 193N L1). Made of free-blown aqua coloured glass, the vessel likely once held a medicinal tincture or syrup. The base is visibly empontilled. The pontil rod was an iron rod attached to the base during hand finishing. A pontil scar or mark would be left on the base from the detaching of the rod. Free-blown bottles and glassware, *ie* formed without the use of moulds, is a technique that has been utilized since *ca* 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. to the present. “Large scale production and a desire for standardized capacity and specific shapes encouraged the use of moulds for container glass manufacture. English ‘wine’ bottles, for example, started to be mould-blown in the 1730s, but were free-blown before that. Free blown medicine vials, however, continued to be made into the 19<sup>th</sup> century” (Jones and Sullivan 1989:22).

### **Personal Class**

Items in the Personal Class generally include currency, eyeglasses, pocket knives, watches, harmonicas, toys and other similar objects related to either leisure or the small things people carry with them in daily life. The Personal Class in this assemblage is made up of three clay marbles, five bank tokens and one silver Spanish Colonial Reale. All but one Personal Class item (a Bank of Montreal 1844 half penny token found in 288E 191N L1) were recovered from Feature 1.

The marbles in this assemblage are classic brown and red bodied earthenware unglazed clay marbles, which have a wide date range of the mid-18th century through to the 1930s (Samford 2012). Another such clay marble was recovered during the Stage 3 ploughzone testing.

Tokens are a form of colonial currency that developed to fill a void in tangible currency in the New World. Despite Britain's strict laws and controls regarding trade, the chronic shortage of currency in the colonies was addressed by tokens of various kinds, some issued by individual businesses and banks (Cross 1988:IV). All tokens recovered during the Stage 4 excavation of BbHe-5 originated from the Bank of Montreal, as did the single 1842 one penny token recovered during the Stage 3 (FAC 2018). One, a 'Sou' half penny token, was issued in 1837. Three more are 1844 half penny tokens, and the remaining token has an obscured date of "184-". The Bank of Montreal is one of a handful of Canadian banks to have issued tokens in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The dates on these recovered tokens corroborate the observation that BbHe-5 represents a discrete mid-19th century period of habitation associated with the structure that once stood there.

Spanish Colonial coins were circulated in North and South America between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (CoinQuest 2017). Earlier coins are referred to as 'Cob' type and have a cruder, hand-made look. Later coins are 'Milled' and have a more traditional coin appearance. Spanish Colonial coins came in gold (Doubloons) and silver (Reales) (*ibid.*). The specimen recovered from Feature 1 is almost completely worn, though the word "HISPAN" (Mexico) is still visible. By its size and appearance, it is a milled half reale produced in the latter half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, though the precise date is worn off, as is the king's bust and any other designs. Between 1793 and 1857, the United States government considered all foreign gold and silver coins as legal tender (University of Massachusetts Amherst Archaeological Services 2016), so it is probable that the reale arrived in Durham by way of the USA.

### **Smoking Class**

This class consists of smoking pipes and their associated paraphernalia. The long-term usage of the clay pipe (pre-19th into the early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries) limits its usefulness as a diagnostic artifact, however, decoration and/or maker's marks may aid this situation. The Smoking Class on this site consists of 11 white clay pipe stems, all undecorated and with one glazed mouth piece, and three decorated white clay pipe bowls, all ribbed. Pipe fragments were recovered from both the Stage 4 units (n=5) and Feature 1 (n=9).

### **Unassigned Class**

This class is a catch-all for those items that do not easily fit into the other categories, and for glass fragments that are not identifiable to purpose (*ie.* is it a beverage bottle, pharmaceutical jar, decorative lighting?). The

Unassigned Class on BbHe-5 consists of various pieces of scrap metal, miscellaneous hardware, a few pieces of what appear to be farm machinery, scrap copper and pewter, as well as glass sherds unassignable to a specific class. In total, 18 sherds of container glass could not be matched to a class of manufacturing technique, and 18 more sherds could not be assigned a class but were visibly mould blown. Glass colours observed were aqua, colourless, sage green and amber.

The Unassigned metal were recovered from Feature 1 (copper-alloy ring or hoop, screw, wire, and scrap metal, strapping), Feature 4 (scrap metal) and from ploughzone (screw, wire, scrap metal, farm machinery pieces, and strapping).

### **Material Culture Summary**

In summary, the artifacts from BbHe-5 are indicative of a family in a middle socio-economic bracket that is settling in a remote area. The predominance of transfer printed wares and possibility of a set (Rhone pattern), and the use of porcelain imply financial resources, as does the coinage that was lost across the site. The lack of utilitarian vessels suggests either more refined cooking habits or else that those wares were not broken to the same degree and moved with the family.

Personal habits and choices are also reflected in the presence of smoking pipes and the clear colour choice in dishware. That there are children is indicated by the presence of marbles and probably also the slate pencils. While the faunal analysis (see below) indicates a domestic meat supply, the presence of bird shot within Feature 1 implies that wild game was also a food source, as indeed it would have had to be during the early years of habitation.

The assemblage as a whole indicates a brief time-span of habitation, from *ca* 1840 to 1850, during the initial settlement period of Durham.

### **4.2 Faunal Analysis**

The faunal assemblage from the Stage 4 work at BbHe-5 contained 111 elements; the faunal catalogue is **Appendix D**. The majority (61.3%) of the assemblage was mammalian, 4.5% was avian, and 34.2% was too fragmentary for identification to any taxonomic level. Specimens identifiable to a low taxonomic level could indicate a reliance on domestic resources, with *Sus scrofa* (domestic pig) and *Bos taurus* (domestic cattle) the only species noted; however, the small number of specimens recovered cannot be used to develop a realistic picture of past subsistence. No definite wild resources were identified, nor were any of the specimens obviously invasive.

The majority of faunal material at BbHe-5 was recovered from Feature 1 (99 specimens). Evidence of food preparation includes a few saw marks on some fragments of large mammalian bone, and two (2) heat-treated specimens - one burnt and one calcined. Several of the specimens (13) came from subadult individuals and could be the remains of autumn or winter butchering activities. Too few specimens were available to determine whether butchering occurred on- or off-site. **Table 7** below quantifies and qualifies the Faunal assemblage in as much detail as possible.

**Table 7: BbHe-5 Faunal Material**

Lowest Identifiable Taxon		Number of Specimens
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Domestic pig	2
<i>Bos taurus</i>	Domestic cattle	3
Artiodactyla (family)	Sheep, deer, cow, pig, etc.	26
Mammalia (class)	Mammal	37
Aves (class)	Bird	5
Unidentifiable to any taxon	--	38
<b>Total</b>		<b>111</b>

In summation, the Faunal Class on BbHe-5 represents domestic food consumption by a Euro-Canadian household.

#### 4.3 Floral Analysis

Floral specimens were recovered from flotation samples taken by lot in the sub-floor pit, and charred wood samples also from the sub-floor pit. These samples were analysed by Rudy Fecteau, and the full analysis is presented in **Appendix E**. The analysis provided only minimal results, as only seven goosefoot seeds (a common and probably intrusive weed) and one carbonized, partial maize kernel were recovered. According to Fecteau, the majority of seeds on a 19<sup>th</sup> century site are recovered from privy deposits (Fecteau 2018). Unfortunately, the remains of a privy were not encountered on BbHe-5.

The charred wood was of six taxa: white pine, sugar maple, beech, maple, birch and white elm. White pine was predominant and was probably the main source for the cabin structure, while sugar maple was the next common element. These, and the other wood samples, have been interpreted as remnants of “structural components or utensils/tools” (Fecteau 2018:13).

#### 4.4 Feature Discussion

There were seven cultural features and one post hole identified during the Stage 4 Excavations (**Figure 8**). Feature 1, a sub-floor pit, was first encountered during the Stage 3 Testing and labelled Lot 4 (FAC 2018); it was re-assigned as Feature 1 during the Stage 4 block excavation. Feature 1 is by far the most interesting of the features, the remainder being small pits of unknown purpose, a possible small burning pit (F7) and a post (**Figure 9**). Small pits of unknown purpose are common on historic sites and, without artifacts or inclusions to suggest or confirm their usage, their initial purpose generally remains a mystery. The possible burning pit and the post did not contain artifacts to confirm their relation to the site, however the remaining pits did contain a small number of items that associate their usage with the cabin site through time-frame and similarity of material. There was no sign of a well or a privy associated with this site. The features are summarized in **Section 3.1** and **Table 3**.

#### 4.4.1 Feature 1 – Sub-floor Pit

Feature 1, the sub-floor pit, is displayed on **Figures 10** (open and closing plan) and **11** (cross-section profiles), and in **Plates 11-18**. The feature has straight, but generally sloped, side walls, and was cut through the silt subsoil until it reached a heavy patch of the pebble/cobble till. The subsoil (and till) formed the support for the dirt floor (Lot 3). There is no evidence that the sub-floor pit was lined, or for a structural foundation for the super-structure either within or outside the pit, leading to the conclusion that the cabin support consisted of log on earth. There is an indication of a wood floor within the cabin, which collapsed during a fire into the sub-floor pit. The dimensions of the pit (3.87 x 2.5 m or 12.7 x 8.2 feet) indicate the superstructure would have been at least 13 by 9 feet. The southern end of the pit is shallower than the rest and may indicate a sloped entry, however the total depth being only 33 cm indicates that a large access hatch would have been necessary to reach the whole pit.

Feature 1 had three distinct soil deposits above subsoil, Lots 1-3. Based on the artifact distribution in the ploughzone (Stages 3 and 4, see **Figure 7a to c**) and across the features, the majority of the artifacts from the ploughzone would have originated in Feature 1, which held 38% of the Stage 4 artifact assemblage, and had been spread through subsequent ploughing activities. Feature 1 is also at the break in slope, and it is therefore not surprising that the spread of material from this feature is found more downslope than on the level ground to the east (**Figure 7c**). **Table 8** summarizes the artifacts from Feature 1 by Lot, Class and Group.

**Table 8: Feature 1 Artifacts by Lot, Class and Group**

Artifact Class	Artifact Group	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Combined Lots 1/2	Stage 3 (L1/2)	Total
Activities	Writing	1	-	1	1	-	3
Architectural	Nails	27	54	45	51	1	177
	Window Glass	8	13	3	9	2	33
Arms/Military	Ammunition	-	1	-	-	-	1
Clothing	Fasteners	-	1	2	2	-	5
Domestic Activity	Sewing	-	-	1	-	-	1
Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	32	38	31	47	7	148
	Utensils	1	-	-	1	-	2
Furnishing	Lighting Devices	-	-	-	1	-	1
Personal	Currency	-	2	3	-	-	5
	Toys and Leisure	-	2	1	-	-	3
Smoking	Smoking Pipes	-	1	8	-	-	9



Artifact Class	Artifact Group	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Combined Lots 1/2	Stage 3 (L1/2)	Total
Unassigned	Misc. Hardware*	-	1	-	2	-	3
	Misc. Items	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Misc. Material	-	4	3	9	-	16
	Unid. Glass Containers	-	9	4	3	-	16
<b>Total</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>434</b>

By reviewing the artifacts from Feature 1 in this way the standard class percentage pattern is seen to have been reversed, with Architectural artifacts holding the larger percentage at 48% of the Feature 1 collection above Foodways at 34.5%. (Foodways contains 61% of the overall Stage 4 site assemblage and Architectural only 28%). This supports the theory that the structure suffered a fire of some sort and was demolished *in situ*, rather than moved elsewhere on the property (another common practise), although scavenging for re-usable components would most certainly have been conducted. The relatively small amount of pane glass, for instance, implies that intact windows were reclaimed for use elsewhere. None of the burnt artifacts, architectural or otherwise were from Lot 3, indicating that the wood board debris was from the cabin floor and not the sub-pit flooring and thus further confirming that the sub-pit had a dirt floor.

The lot divisions within Feature 1 reflect the use and demise of this cabin site, as seen through a combination of stratigraphy and artifact analysis.

Lot 3, at the base of the feature, is a homogenous brown silty loam with charred wood board debris on its surface. This deposit has been interpreted as the original earthen floor of the sub-floor pit; it does not extend into the southern sloped possible entry. The charred wood debris, which is on the surface of Lot 3 but also throughout the rest of the feature, suggests a structural fire, however as only three percent of the site artifact assemblage showed signs of burning, and only 1.4% being architectural, the fire was probably not extensive. That Lot 3 was formed during the site's period of active use is thus concluded through the stratigraphic deposition. The artifacts in this deposit include nails, pane glass and ceramics, but also personal items such as marbles and tokens (three Bank of Montreal half pennies: 1837, 1844 and 184?), over half the smoking pipe fragments in the whole site assemblage, and the single straight pin. These small items would easily have been lost through cracks in the wood flooring and hard to find in the dirt floor of the pit. Approximately one third of the faunal material from the Stage 4 assemblage was recovered from Lot 3, including one of the domestic pig elements and a butchered fragment.

Lot 2, divided in the profile into darker and lighter variations, has been interpreted as the initial demolition fill and is the thickest deposit. It contains similar items to Lot 3, but more glass, ceramic tableware and architectural items, as well as more faunal material. Another 1844 Bank of Montreal half

penny token and the 18<sup>th</sup> century Mexican half reale were recovered from this layer. Lot 2 also had charred wood debris and charcoal flecks throughout. The ceramics from Lot 2 are the same types as in Lots 1 and 3 (including the Rhone pattern stone china), indicating that the demolition and in-filling of the pit occurred at the time of site abandonment, rather than with material brought in from elsewhere at a later date.

The uppermost deposit in Feature 1, Lot 1, has a greater topsoil content than Lot 2 and contains a lesser degree of wood and charcoal fragments, and lacks the personal items present in the lower deposits, but in other respects is similar. It was probably formed during the post-demolition period, when the site infilling was completed and the area landscaped for agricultural use. It is Lot 1, and potentially Lot 2, that would have been impacted through ploughing.

#### **4.5 Conclusions - BbHe-5, The Hunter Site**

Site BbHe-5 was initially identified through a broad surface scatter of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century material that the Stage 3 Testing further defined as a small, potentially discrete mid-19<sup>th</sup> century habitation (Detritus 2017 and FAC 2018). In addition, the Stage 3 indicated the likelihood of a wood or log structure versus brick or stone. The extensive background research conducted for the Stage 3 work associated the site with Archibald Hunter, one of the founders of Durham.

The Stage 4 material culture assemblage corroborates and clarifies these observations. Even fewer examples of later-19th century material were present in the Stage 4 assemblage than were in the Stage 3. The Stage 4 collection quite conspicuously lacks significant amounts of Ironstone or other vitrified wares, and lacks completely any flow transfer designs, solarized glass, brick or plastic. This aforementioned material was found in small quantities during the Stage 3 Testing and CSP, and appears to be associated with the broad plough drag from the backyard middens of Victorian houses situated on the edges of the Sunvale property. As the Stage 4 assemblage appears to represent the mid-19th century domestic habitation of a modest log structure located on the western side of the Sunvale property, it seems reasonable to deduce that BbHe-5 represents the location of Archibald Hunter's original log dwelling.

Hunter, as discussed above in **Section 1.3** of this report, was one of the earliest settlers in the region and pivotal to the founding of Durham as a town. The cabin was likely built in 1841 or 1842, and inhabited by him and his family (including daughter Elizabeth Davidson's family) until the early 1850s at which point they all moved to his new, stone British Hotel, where the census records them dwelling in 1861. This short period of habitation in the mid-19th century is corroborated by the archaeological record, with a small assemblage suggesting short-term use of the dwelling, and diagnostic contents that confirm this date range, tightening it further from the *ca* 1842 to 1861 range of the Stage 3 report to *ca* 1842 to 1850.

The site speaks of a family in the upward socio-economic scaling, with defined taste and the skills needed to make a home and prosper in the wilderness. Knowing that Hunter offered hospitality to travellers, it is hard to say whether the coinage in the assembly came from the family or visitors, but either is equally feasible. The Hunters had travelled to Durham from Scotland *via* New York, where they possibly picked

up the half reale coin, and the dates on the tokens are those of their travelling years in the late 1830s to about 1844.

The choice in dishware, both the decorative styles and the colour, would be reflective of Elizabeth Hunter's personal taste and perhaps a desire for simplicity as an expression of religious merit. While their were children on the site, the only toys found were marbles, pointing to a child's place in the harsh world of early Euro-Canadian settlement where playtime would be limited by the necessity to help survive. That the Hunter's valued education, even for the girls, was noted in the census' (see FAC 2018 Appendix C), and this is seen in archaeological record through the presence of three slate pencils. It is probable that, prior to any formal schooling being available, Elizabeth or Archibald would have been teaching their children themselves.

While the cabin footprint was not discernible, the presence of a sub-floor pit that would have undoubtedly been beneath the cabin itself provides a rough location for that structure. Typical log cabins were approximately 15 by 16 feet internally, or approximately 4.5 metres, (Ontario Architecture 2018), and the sub-floor pit (Feature 1) would have fit within these dimensions. The location of the homestead, set on a rise overlooking a drainage channel and approximately 140 metres east of Garafraxa Road, does not sound like the same cabin noted in a secondary sources as fronting Garafraxa and adjacent to the log hotel (DHC 1994: 200 and Marsh 1931: 181). The site of BbHe-5 is too far removed from Garafraxa Street to be considered the house next to the hotel, however, as this initial inn is pictured fronting the road on the 1850 Plan of Durham (**Figure 5**), and there is not a house directly adjacent to it, it is possible that the both references exaggerate the closeness of the home to the road and business. It is also possible that a second cabin was constructed during the 1840s closer to the road and the Hunter's moved there while the Davidson's remained in the original structure. Irregardless, site BbHe-5 has provided further insight into the initial settlement period of this family.

The Hunter family have been documented in a variety of local history books, indeed Archibald Hunter is mentioned on the historical plaque regarding the founding of Durham (see **Section 1.3.3**). His son James would go on to become a Member of Provincial Parliament for Grey County (FAC 2018: 17). The archaeological record has added another piece to this family story, providing a glimpse into their early years in the wilderness of Grey County.

The site BbHe-5, or the Hunter site, has been completely excavated and has no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest. The information gained from this excavation illuminates the history of the Hunter family and the founding of Durham.

## **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The site BbHe-5 has been completely excavated and has no further archaeological concern, Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, and therefore FAC recommends the following:

- 1) That as the site BbHe-5, indicated on **Supplementary Figure 2**, has been adequately excavated and documented and has no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, no further archaeological work is recommended.

## 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

### Standard 1

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the minister 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 complete archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 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 consultant 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, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of cemeteries, Ministry of Government and Consumer Services (416 212-7499).

### Standard 2

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

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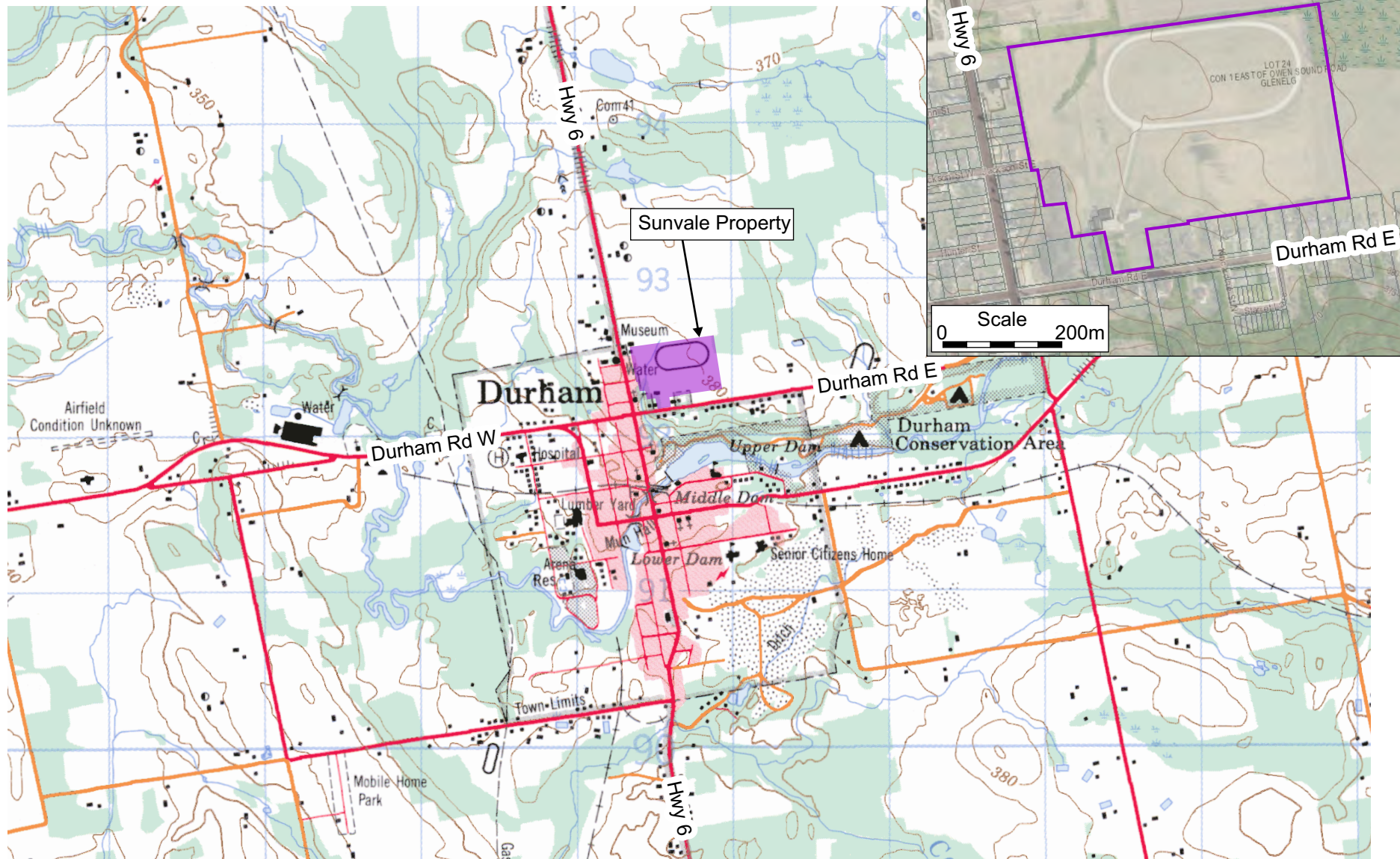
GIS & Report  
Graphics: Emma Gordon  
Garrett Hunt  
Ruth Macdougall  
Ema Rubignoni

Report Editor: Ruth Macdougall

Acknowledgements: Don Tremble, Sunvale Homes, for providing the machine, operator (Chuck Storrey) and protective coverings (straw bales and tarpaulins).

**NPD Table for Proposed Sunvale Subdivision, Durham  
 Archaeological Stage 4: Excavation of BbHe-5**

Permission was obtained to enter the property described in the above report		Yes
The licensee had permission to remove any archaeological objects recovered during the scope of the above named project		Yes
The archaeological record will be curated at FAC's facilities		
Date (2017)	Weather	Conditions
19 Oct	Sun to part cloud, cool breeze, high 17°C	excellent
20 Oct	Sunny, high 20°C, perfect day	excellent
26 Oct	Sunny & 9°C in am, overcast & raw w/ showers in pm	excellent
27 Oct	Overcast & cold wind, 2-14°C	good
13 Nov	Light snow/mist/drizzle off & on; 0-3°C	light snow covering, ground not frozen. 1 <sup>st</sup> day of machine stripping
14 Nov	Overcast to sun, 0-4°C	good, ground not frozen
15 Nov	Overcast to sun, high 5°C, windchill -7°C, brief showers in pm	good, ground not frozen
17 Nov	Part sun, no wind, -2 to +3°C	good, ground below tarps not frozen (features), exposed surface of subsoil frozen ~1cm (minimal shovel shining to complete this day)
20 Nov	Sunny, -3 to 0°C, no wind	excellent - snow on ground but only F1 (below tarps & straw) to complete and conditions fine.



NTS 41 A/2, 1993.



**FAC**

Date: 5/02/18

Designer: EG/GH

**KEY**

— Sunvale Property Boundary



Scale  
0 1Km

**PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, TOWN OF DURHAM, GREY COUNTY**  
Archaeological Stage 4: Excavation of BbHe-5

Figure 1: Sunvale Property Location and Topography







Google Earth Imagery, 05/07/2011.



**FAC**

Date: 5/02/18

Designer: EG/GH

**KEY**

— Sunvale Property Boundary



Scale  
0 100m

**PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, TOWN OF  
DURHAM, GREY COUNTY**  
Archaeological Stage 4: Excavation of BbHe-5

Figure 2: Aerial View of the Sunvale Property





CAUTION:  
THE POSITION OF POLE LINES, CONDUITS, WATERMANS, SEWERS  
AND OTHER UNDERGROUND AND OVERGROUND UTILITIES  
AND STRUCTURES IS NOT NECESSARILY SHOWN ON THE DRAWING  
AND SHOULD BE VERIFIED BY THE OWNER OF SUCH  
UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE  
RELEVANT AGENCIES OF ALL SUCH UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES  
AND SHALL ASSUME ALL LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE TO THEM.

NOTES



REVISION / TITLE

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	APP.

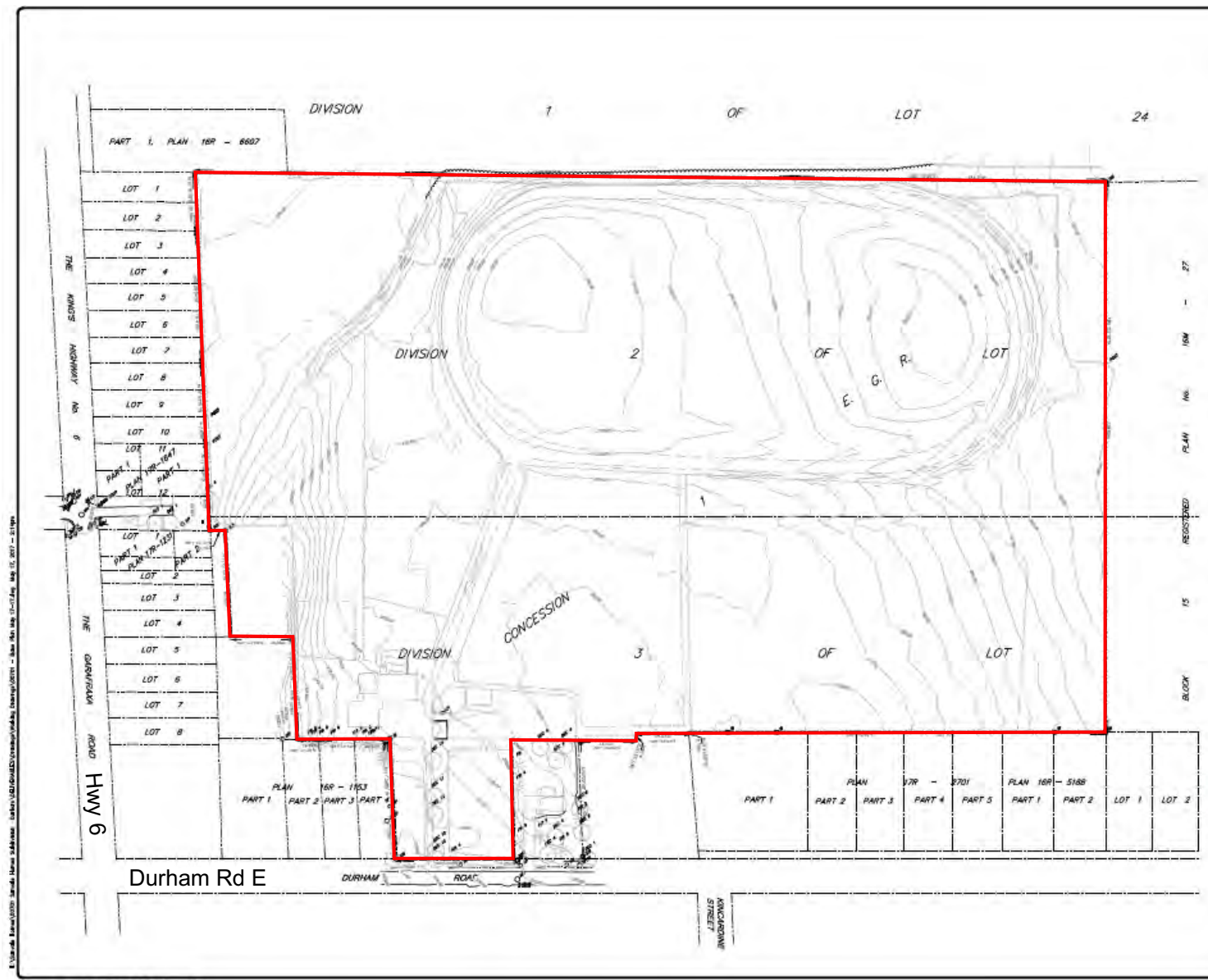
Drawings shall adhere to the following standards:



SUNVALE HOMES  
PROPOSED DURHAM SUBDIVISION  
Municipality of West Grey  
PROPOSED BOREHOLE LOCATIONS



DATE: 11/15/18  
DRAWN: TLO  
CHECKED: TLO  
DATE: 11/15/18  
DRAWING NO.: 2018-01



COPYRIGHT © COBIDE ENGINEERING INC.

Plan Provided by Proponent

PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, TOWN OF  
DURHAM, GREY COUNTY  
Archaeological Stage 4: Excavation of BbHe-5

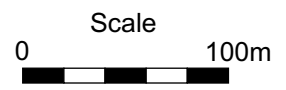
Figure 3a: Survey Plan of Proposed Subdivision



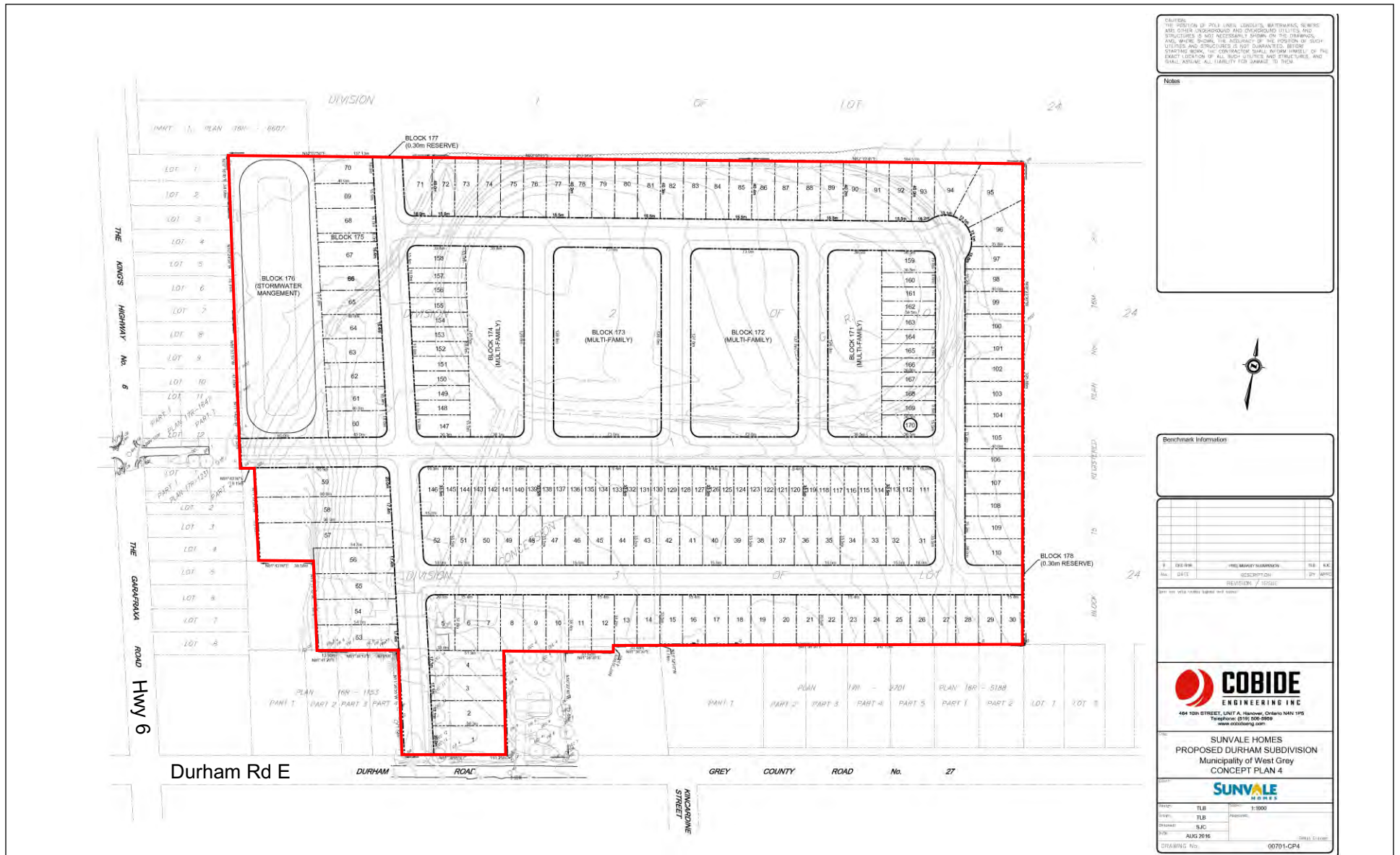
FAC

Date: 5/02/18  
Designer: GH

KEY  
— Sunvale Property Boundary







FAC

Date: 5/02/18

Designer: GH

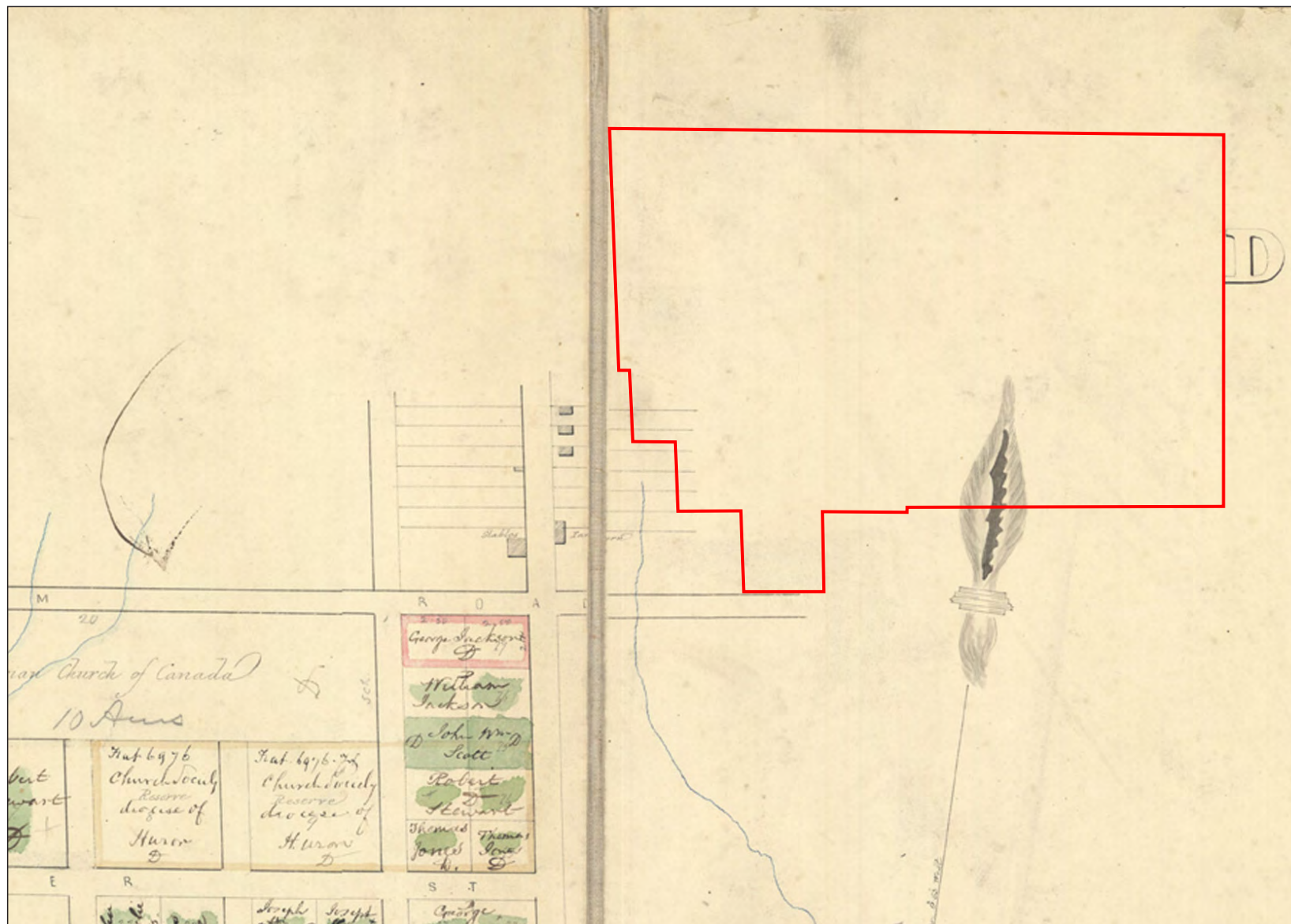
Plan Provided by Proponent

PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, TOWN OF DURHAM, GREY COUNTY  
Archaeological Stage 4: Excavation of BbHe-5

Figure 3b: Development Plan of Proposed Subdivision







FAC

Date: 06/02/18  
Designer: GH,ER

# KEY

— Sunvale Property Boundaries

No. 75, Plan of Durham, Garafraxa Road  
Ontario Archives Patent Plans RG 1-100-0-0-2072



Scale  
(Approximate)

0 200m

PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, TOWN OF  
DURHAM, GREY COUNTY  
Archaeological Stage 4: Excavation of BbHe-5

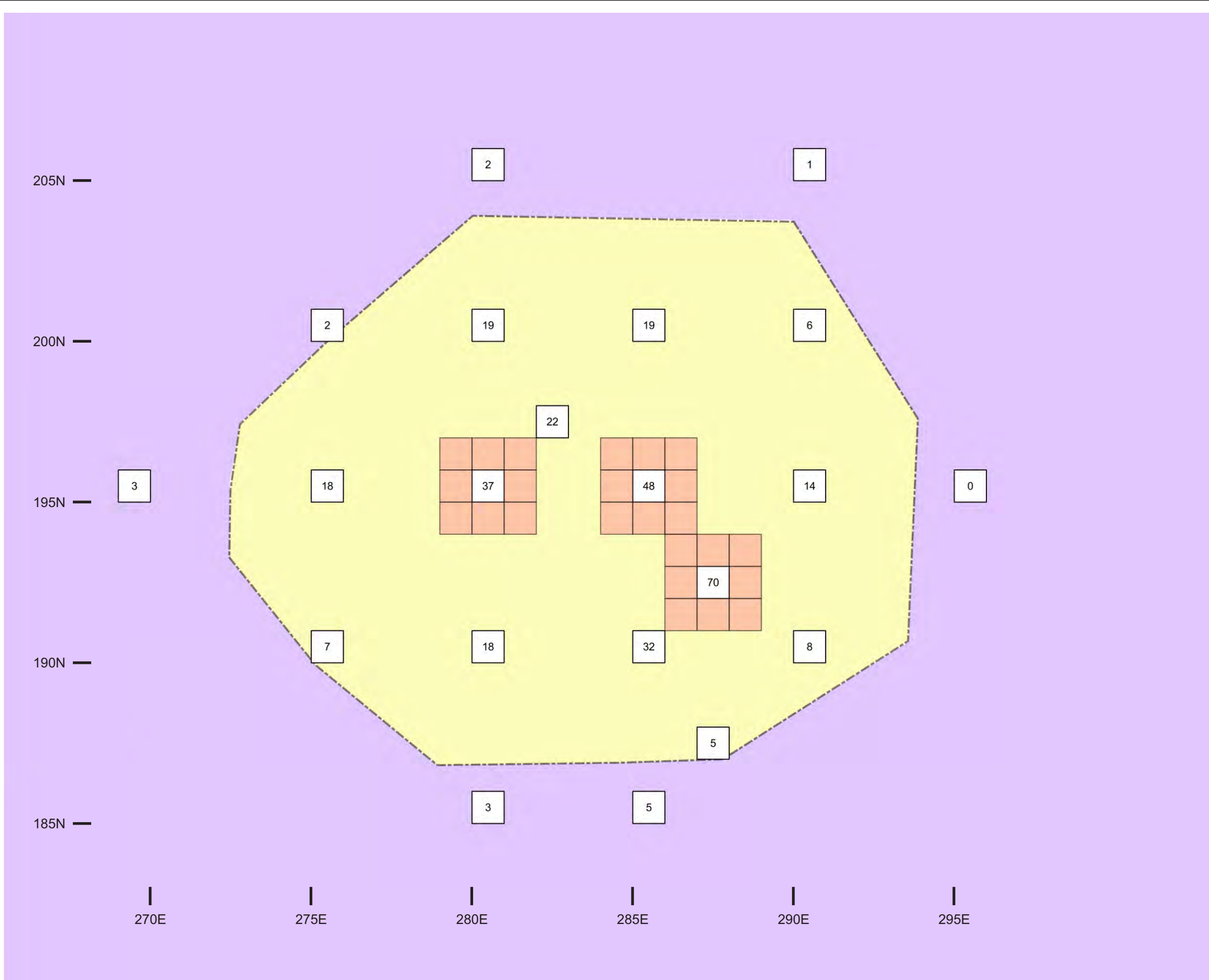
Figure 4: Town Plan of Durham, 1850











**KEY**

- BbHe-5, Stage 4 Recommended
- No further CHVI (Stage 3)
- BbHe-5, Stage 4 - Recommended Unit Excavation
- BbHe-5, Stage 3 Test Unit with Artifact Count
- BbHe-5, Grid Lines

295E

Source: Durham Sunvale BbHe-5 Stg 3 Report  
(FAC 2018: Figure 20)

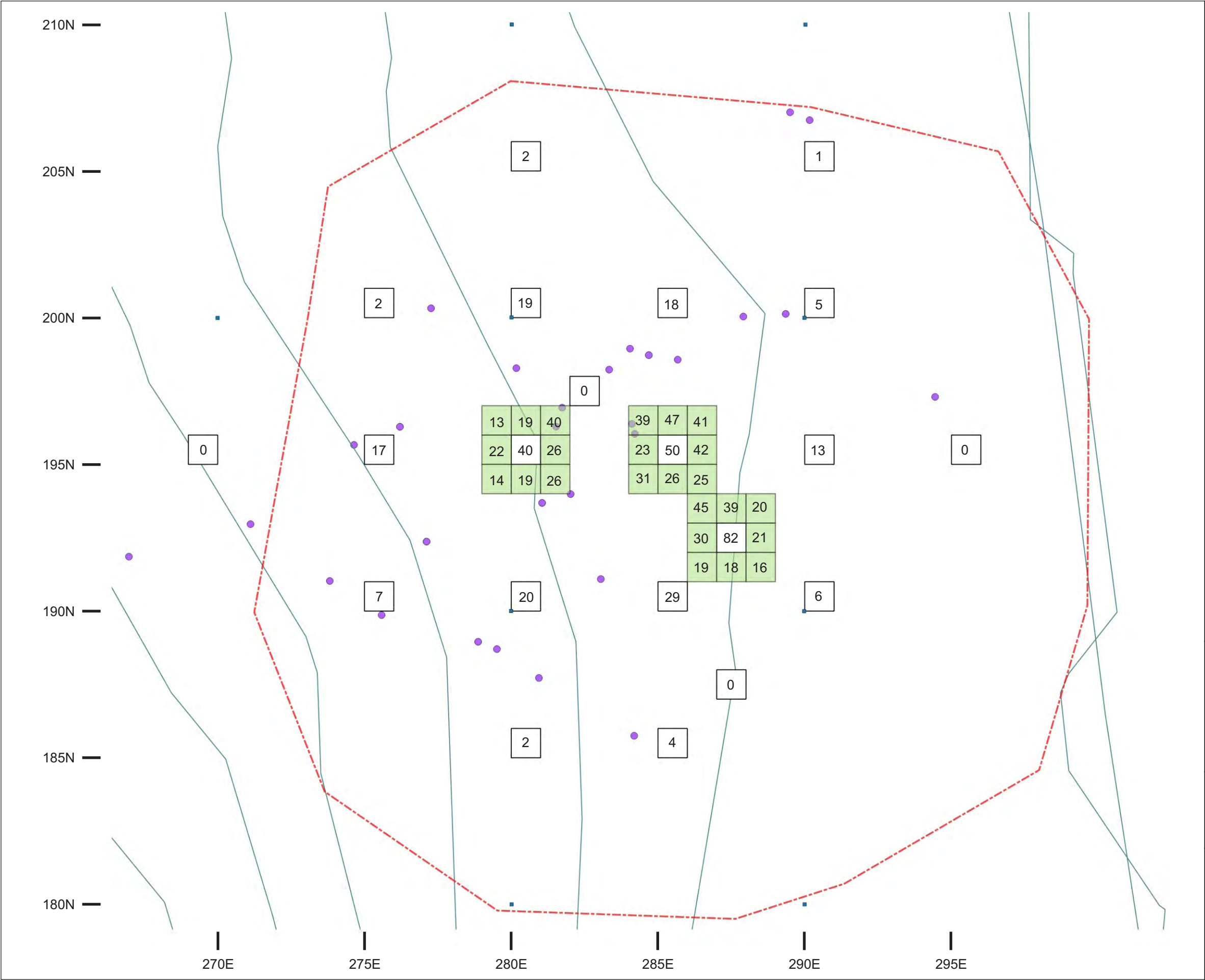
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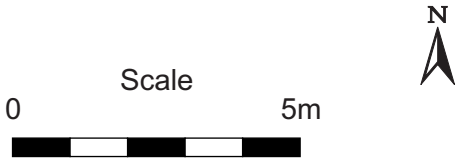
Date: 05/02/18      Designer: ER      FAC

PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, TOWN OF DURHAM, GREY COUNTY  
Archaeological Stage 4: Excavation of BbHe-5  
Figure 6: BbHe-5, Stage 3 Recommendations





- KEY**
- Grid Stake
  - Topography
  - Stage 3 Test Units
  - Stage 4 Block Excavation Unit
  - Stage 4 Limit of Stripping
  - BbHe-5 CSP

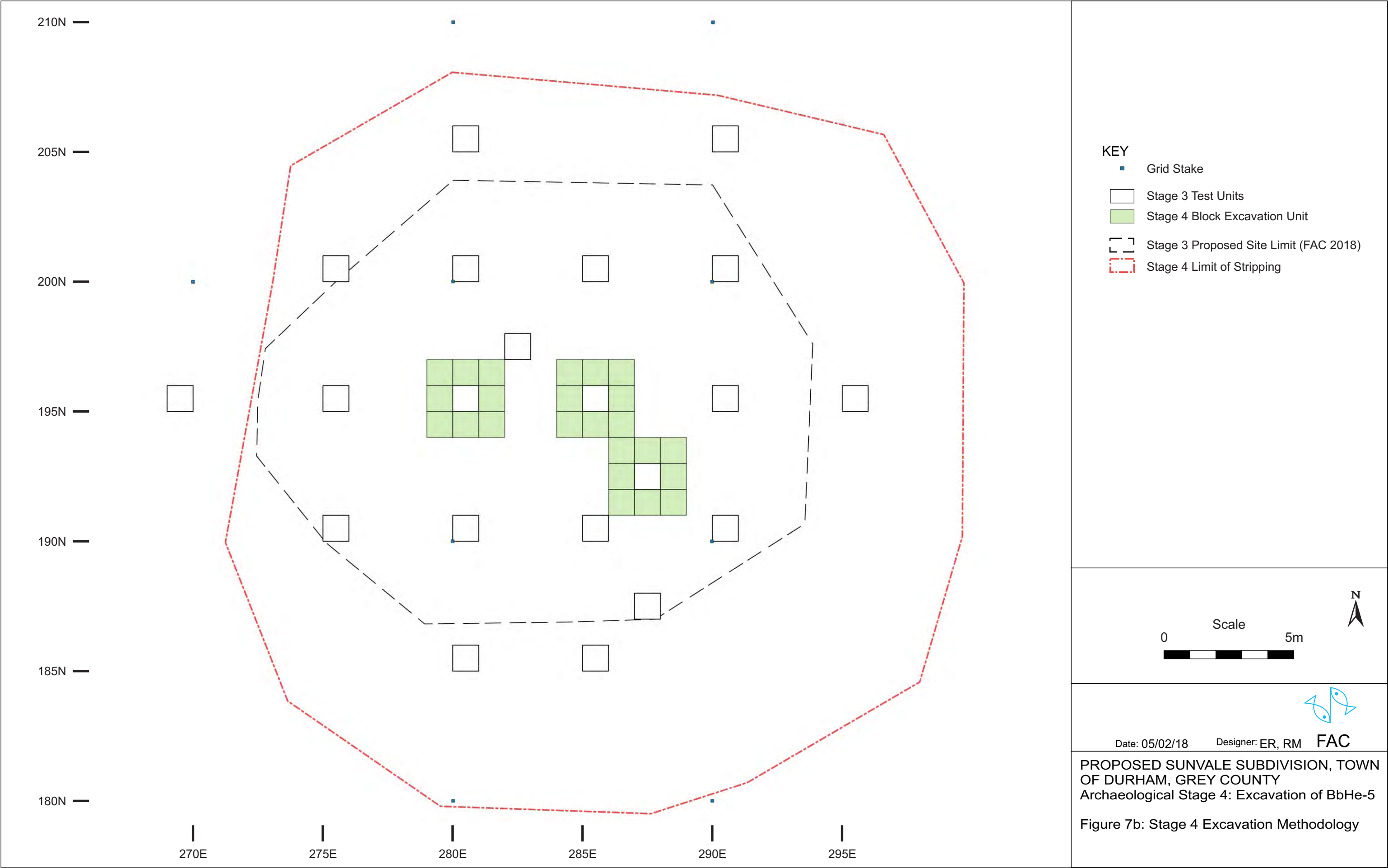


Date: 05/02/18 Designer: ER, RM **FAC**

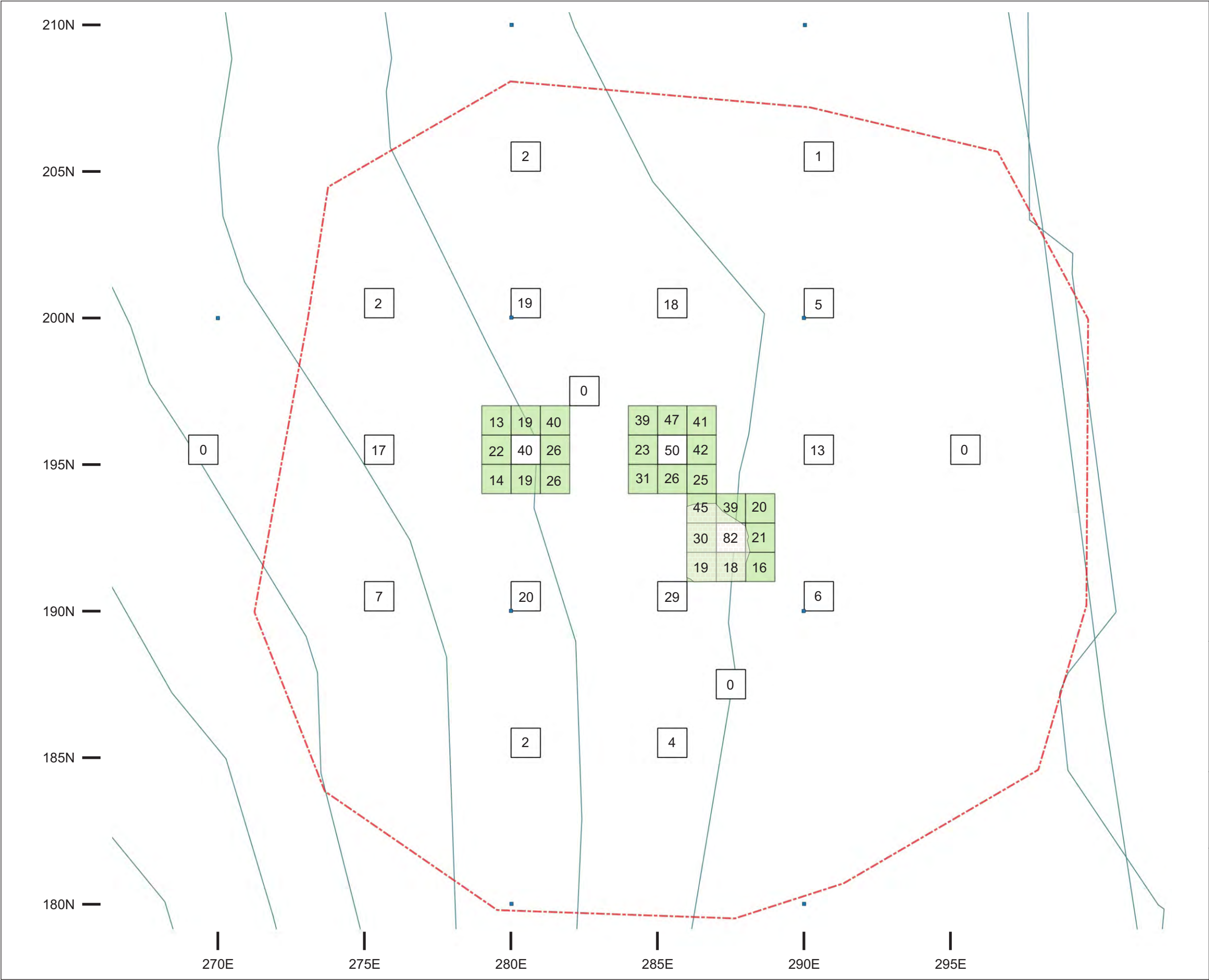
**PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, TOWN OF DURHAM, GREY COUNTY**  
Archaeological Stage 4: Excavation of BbHe-5

Figure 7a: Overview of the Stage 3 CSP & Test Units & the Stage 4 Unit Excavations










0 5m

Scale

N

Date: 05/02/18 Designer: ER, RM

 **FAC**

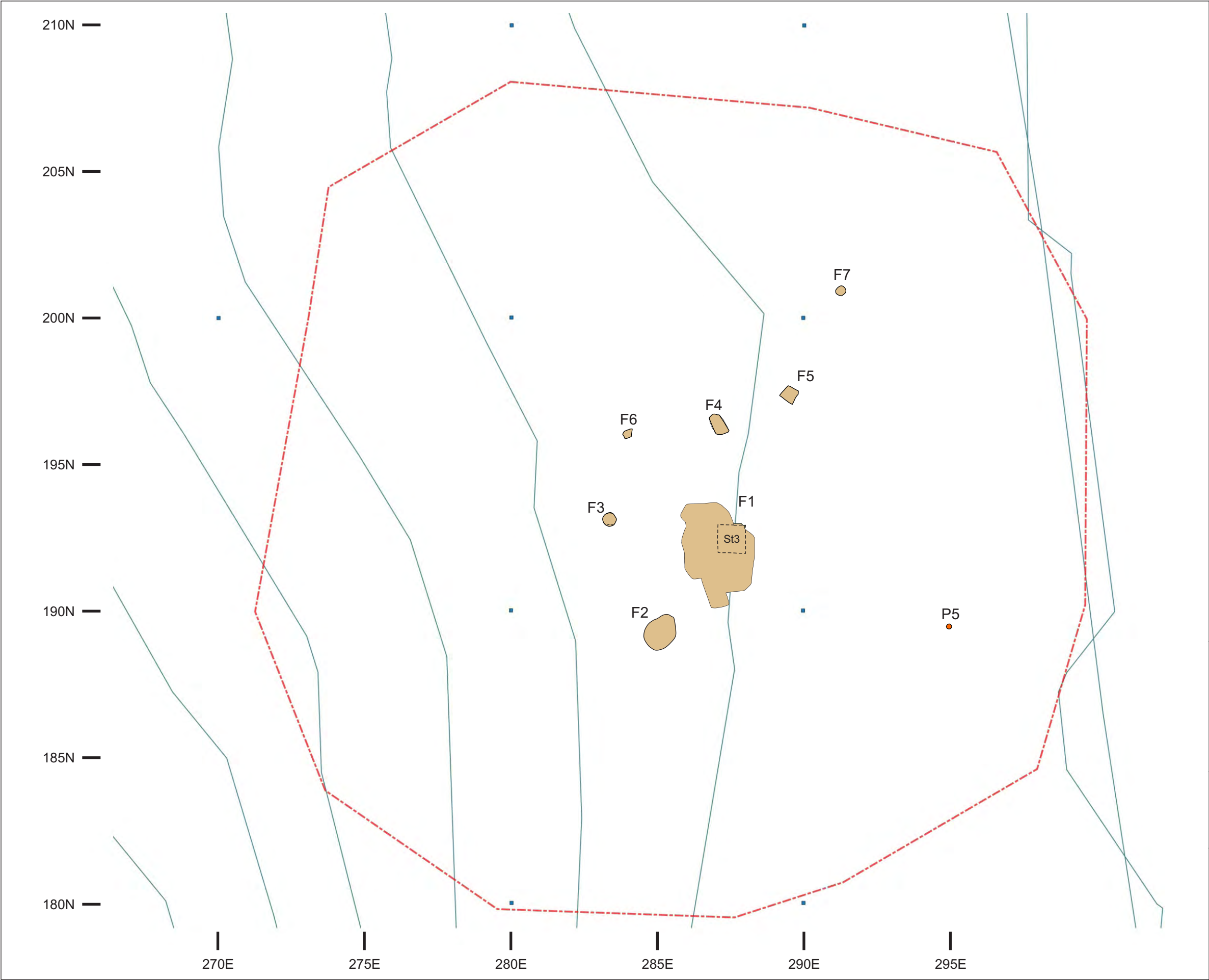
PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, TOWN OF DURHAM, GREY COUNTY

Archaeological Stage 4: Excavation of BbHe-5

Figure 7c: Stage 4 Block Excavation Results

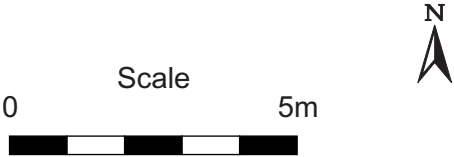






- KEY
- Grid Stake
  - Feature with Feature #
  - Post with Post #
  - Stage 4 Limit of Stripping

Note: F7 and P5 did not contain artifacts and may or may not be related to the archaeological site. F7 was initially identified as a post prior to its sectioning and the site stripping had already been completed when it was determined to be a possible cultural pit.



Date: 05/02/18    Designer: ER

FAC

PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, TOWN OF DURHAM, GREY COUNTY  
Archaeological Stage 4: Excavation of BbHe-5

Figure 8: Overview of the Stage 4 Excavation -Features







## Feature 1 - Sub-floor Pit Opening Plan

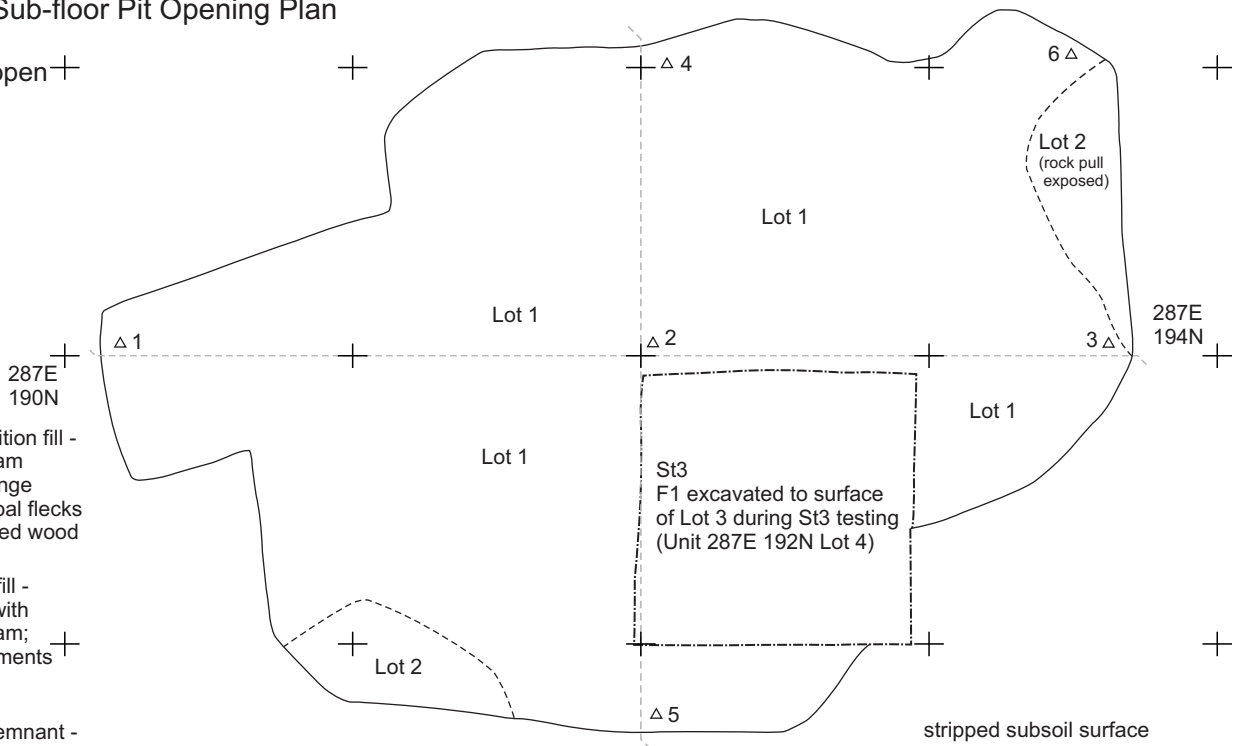
### Elevations at open

- △ 1: -49cm
- △ 2: -55cm
- △ 3: -54cm
- △ 4: -58cm
- △ 5: -50cm
- △ 6: -63cm

**Lot 1** - post-demolition fill - dark brown silty loam with some buff/orange silt mottling; charcoal flecks & occasional charred wood fragment

**Lot 2** - demolition fill - orange brown silt with dark brown silty loam; charred wood fragments & charcoal flecks

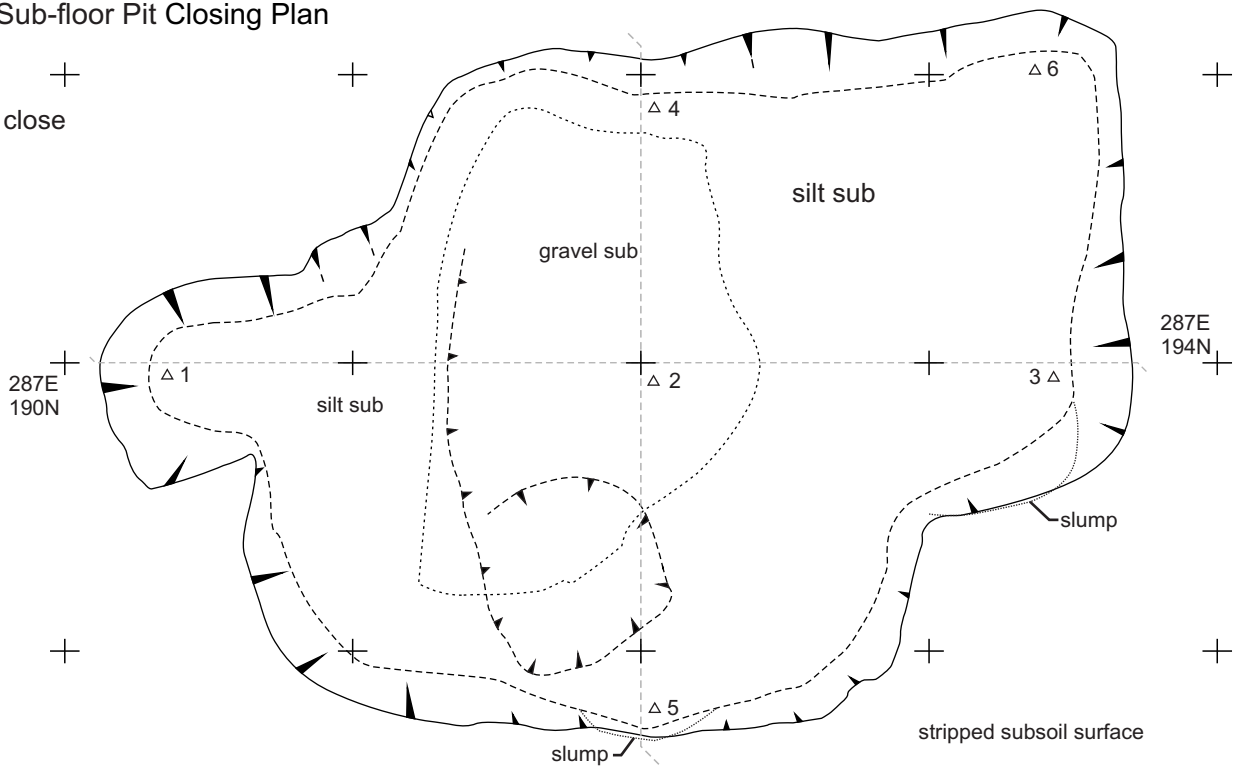
**Lot 3**  
- former dirt floor remnant - dark brown silty loam with larger charred wood plank fragments at interface with L2



## Feature 1 - Sub-floor Pit Closing Plan

### Elevations at close

- △ 1: -66cm
- △ 2: -87cm
- △ 3: -87cm
- △ 4: -89cm
- △ 5: -90cm
- △ 6: -84cm



FAC

Date: 05/02/18

Designer: ER

### KEY

- △ Elevations below ploughzone at 290E 190N

287E 190N Grid Co-ordinate

----- Section Line



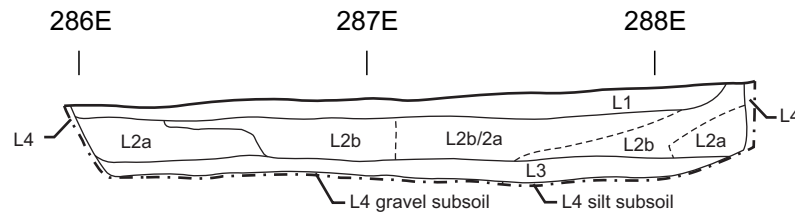
Scale  
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PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, TOWN OF DURHAM, GREY COUNTY  
Archaeological Stage 4: Excavation of BbHe-5

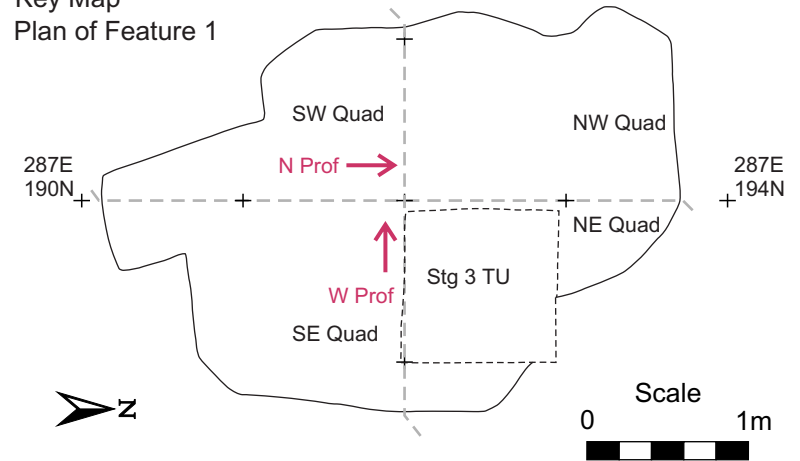
Figure 10: Feature 1, Sub-floor Pit  
Plan of Open and Close



Feature 1, North Profile



Key Map  
Plan of Feature 1



### Lot Descriptions

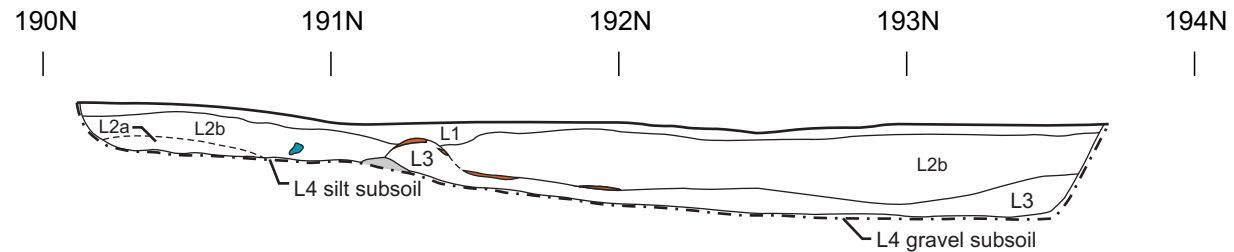
**Lot 1** - post-demolition fill - dark brown silty loam with some buff/orange silt mottling; charcoal flecks & occasional charred wood fragment

**Lot 2** - demolition fill - orange brown silt with dark brown silty loam; charred wood fragments & charcoal flecks  
**L2a** - darker variant: dark brown silt with some lighter mottling;  
**L2b** - lighter variant: medium brown to orange silt with yellow silt mottling. Dark & light mottling is more evenly distributed

**Lot 3** - former dirt floor remnant - dark brown silty loam with larger charred wood plank fragments at interface with L2

**Lot 4** - subsoil: yellow/buff silt or natural pebble/cobble till in silt

Feature 1, West Profile

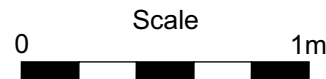


FAC

Date: 05/02/18  
 Designer: ER

### KEY

- Cobble
- Charred board remnants
- Blue banded refined white earthenware

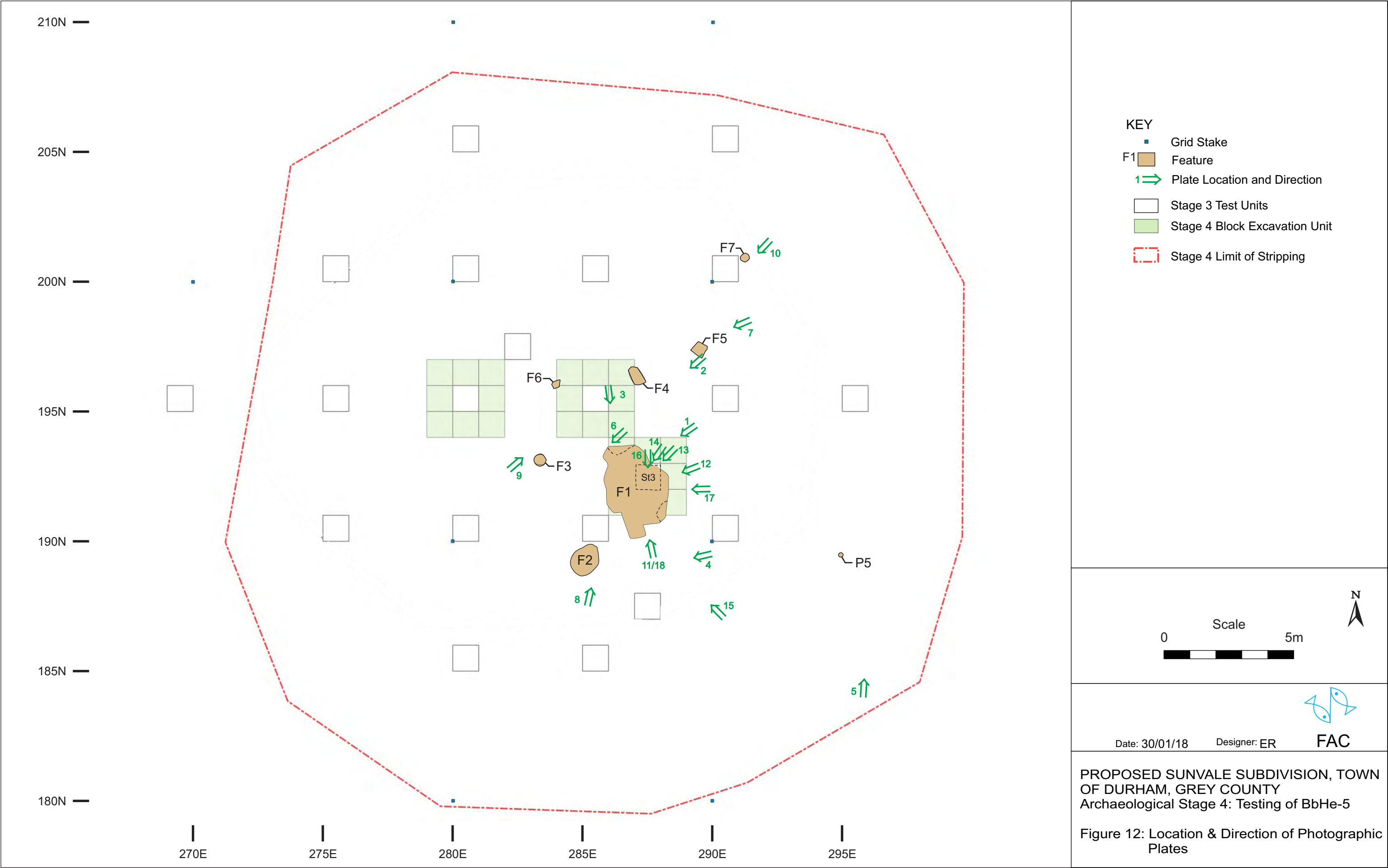


PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, TOWN OF DURHAM, GREY COUNTY  
 Archaeological Stage 4: Excavation of BbHe-5

Figure 11: Feature 1, Sub-floor Pit, Profiles













**Plate 1:** 286E 192N in progress; feature in 286E 193N and 287E 193N covered with filter cloth; facing SW (photo #0271).



**Plate 2:** Overview of units around 287E 192N and 285E 195N; facing SW (#0283).



**Plate 3:** Sub-floor pit (F1) exposed - 2 near flags at NW and NE corners, facing south (#0396).



**Plate 4:** Monitoring machine stripping to subsoil; looking west (#0410).



**Plate 5:** Shovel shining machine stripped surface, east side of site; looking north (#0411).



**Plate 6:** Shovel shined surface of subsoil to the west of Feature 1; looking SSW (#0399).







**Plate 7:** Cleaned surface of sub north of Feature 1 (sub-floor pit); Features 4 and 5 (pits) flagged; root stain on right; facing WNW (#0403).



**Plate 8:** Showing Feature 2 (pit) in context; facing north (#0537).



**Plate 9:** Feature 6 (pit) in context with Feature 4 (pit) in background; facing NE (#0451).



**Plate 10:** Feature 7 (possible burn pit) in context; facing west (stake 290E 200N) (#0461).



**Plate 11:** Overview of Feature 1, sub-floor pit, in context; facing north (#0594).



**Plate 12:** Overview of Feature 1 in context; facing west (#0597).







**Plate 13:** Overview of Feature 1, sub-floor pit, after excavation of NE and SW quadrants; looking SW (#0649).



**Plate 14:** Crew drawing north profile of Feature 1 SW quadrant; facing SW (#0636).



**Plate 15:** Site wrapped up for a cold night - Features 1 and 2 under tarps and straw bales; looking NW (#0650).



**Plate 16:** Feature 1, NE quadrant after Stage 3 Test Unit 287E192N backdirt was removed; soil at approx. open of Lot 3, remnant dirt floor (#0608).



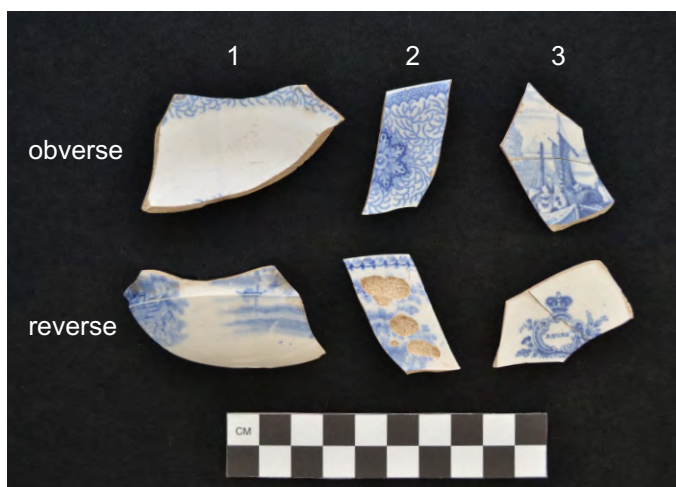
**Plate 17:** Feature 1 with SE and NW quadrants at the open of Lot 3, dirt floor remnant. The other two quadrants are at subsoil (with some boot trample); facing west (#0662).



**Plate 18:** Close of Feature 1, sub-floor pit; looking north (#0677).







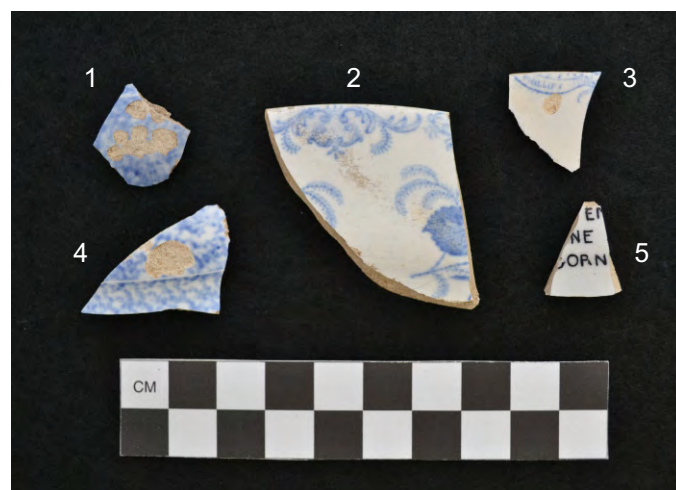
**Plate 19:** Stone China (Rhone Pattern) - 1) “double curve shape” (cat#335), 2) willow motif on exterior (cat#172), 3) 1830-1841 Rhone backstamp (cat#257).



**Plate 20:** Slip/Banded - RWE - 1) banded, speckled blue and brown (cat#249), 2) slipware, blue rim with moulding (cat#248).



**Plate 21:** Refined White Earthenware (RWE) - 1) scalloped, impressed, edged blue (cat#372), 2) curved, impressed, edged blue (cat#293).



**Plate 22:** RWE - 1) sponged blue (cat#21), 2) delicate floral blue transfer (cat#51), 3) “Philips” makers mark 1822-1834 (cat#194), 4) “double curve” vessel, sponged blue (cat#173), 5) Ironstone “-E-/NE/-CORN” (cat#217).



**Plate 23:** Pearlware - 1) blue transfer, dense floral (cat#246), 2) blue transfer (cat#39), 3) edged, curved impressed (cat#48), 4) rim, undecorated (cat#245).



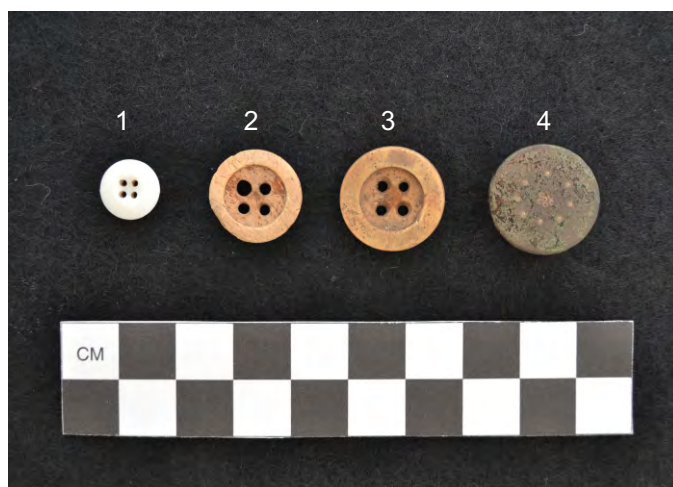
**Plate 24:** Porcelain - faded floral decal overglaze (cat#294).







**Plate 25:** Bank of Montreal Tokens - 1) 1837, One Sou half penny (cat#348), 2) 1844, half penny (cat#201).



**Plate 26:** Buttons - 1) porcelain Prosser (cat#252), 2) bone (cat#38), 3) bone (cat#358), 4) "TREBLE GILT / STANDARD COLOUR", with back shank and front inlay (cat#200).



**Plate 27:** Smoking - 1) white clay, marked bowl (cat#81), 2) white clay, glazed mouth (cat#302), 3) white clay, plain stem (cat#251).



**Plate 28:** Assorted Sample - 1) clay marbles (cat#19), 2) slate pencil (cat#359), 3) wound straight pin (cat#263), 4) copper-alloy spoon or fork handle (cat#345), 5) free blown glass pharmaceutical bottle (cat#216), 6) pewter candle snuffer (cat#61).



**Plate 29:** Nail Sample - 1) cut (cat#24), 2) machine cut (cat#56), 3) wrought (cat#66).



**Plate 30:** Hispan (Mexican) colonial reale, very faded; late 1700s (cat#404).



**PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION,  
DURHAM, MUNICIPALITY OF WEST GREY**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 4:  
EXCAVATION OF BbHe-5**

**APPENDIX A  
Photologue**



## APPENDIX A: PHOTOLOGUE

### Proposed Sunvale Subdivision, Durham, Municipality of West Grey, Grey County, Ontario Archaeological Stage 4: Excavation of BbHe-5

Photo. No. (DSCF...)	Description	Direction	Date (2017)
0269	Overview of site conditions	E	20 Oct
0270	Julia digging 286E 193N (overexposed)	SW	20 Oct
0271	286E 192N in progress; feature in 286E 193N and 287E 193N covered with filter cloth	SW	20 Oct
0272	Overview of units surrounding 287E 192N, in progress	NW	20 Oct
0273	Overview of units surrounding 287E 192N, in progress, Julia digging	W	20 Oct
0274-0275	Overview of site conditions	SE	20 Oct
0276	Overview of site conditions with Julia digging 286E 191N	ENE	20 Oct
0277-0278	Stain in 286E 191N with subsoil in SW corner	S	20 Oct
0279	Overview of units surrounding 287E 192N, with filter cloth over stain	S	20 Oct
0280	Overview of units surrounding 287E 192N, with filter cloth over stain	SE	20 Oct
0281	Crew digging 286E 194N	S	26 Oct
0282	Crew digging units around 280E 195N	WSW	26 Oct
0283	Overview of units around 287E 192N and 285E 195N, mostly at subsoil	SW	26 Oct
0286-0287	Crew digging units around 280E 195N	SE	27 Oct
0390-0391	Site conditions prior to stripping	NW	13 Nov
0392	Site conditions prior to stripping	ESE	13 Nov
0393	Ground not frozen despite snow	N	13 Nov
0394	Stripping begun in area of F1	E	13 Nov
0395	Stripping begun in area of F1	SW	13 Nov
0396	Sub-floor pit exposed - 2 near flags at NW and NE corners, 3 <sup>rd</sup> flag at F2	S	13 Nov
0397	Shovel shining exposed subsoil to look for features; stake is in 290E 190N	NNW	13 Nov
0398	Cleaned surface just north of F1	S	13 Nov
0399	Clean surface to west of F1; F1 in foreground; F2 (left) and F3 (right) flagged	SSW	13 Nov

<b>Photo. No. (DSCF...)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Direction</b>	<b>Date (2017)</b>
0400	Stripping continues north of F1; stake is 290E 200N	N	13 Nov
0401-0402	Cleaned surface of sub east of F1 - lots of tree burn/root stains	S	13 Nov
0403-0404	Cleaned surface of sub north of F1; F4 and F5 flagged; root stain on right	W	13 Nov
0405-0406	Stripped and cleaned surface to SW and W of F1; F2 in foreground	NW	13 Nov
0407	Extent of stripping on 13 Nov; areas protected from frost	NW	13 Nov
0408	Extent of stripping on 13 Nov; areas protected from frost	N	13 Nov
0409-0410	Monitoring stripping to subsoil	W	14 Nov
0411	Shovel shining stripped surface, east side of site	N	14 Nov
0412	View of cleaned surface east of 290E 190N stake	E	14 Nov
0413	View of cleaned surface NE part of site	NE	14 Nov
0414	View of cleaned surface W of F1	N	14 Nov
0415-0416	Western limit of stripping	NW	14 Nov
0417	View of stripped limits, taken from S end	N	14 Nov
0418	View of stripped limits, taken from S end	NE	14 Nov
0419-0421	Tree burn plan view sample	SW	14 Nov
0422-0425	Plough scars - sample (by tree burn)	SW	14 Nov
0426	Cleaned south end of site; F1 under the green tarp	NNW	14 Nov
0427-0429	Sample of small, natural gravel patch	N	14 Nov
0430-0431	Gravelly subsoil area in SW corner of site - cleaning in progress (see 0430 for schematic)	WSW	14 Nov
0432	Gravelly subsoil area in SW corner of site - cleaning in progress	SW	14 Nov
0433	Gravelly soil area - cleaning in progress	S	14 Nov
0434	Cleaned surface, N end of site	W	14 Nov
0435-0436	Possible post in NW corner → confirmed later as a rock pull; stake 280E 200N	NNW	14 Nov
0437-0438	Cleaned surface, NW corner of site; possible features (both turned out to be non-cultural)	W	14 Nov
0439	Surface cleaning, W part of site	SW	14 Nov
0440-0445	Cleaned surface, south end of site; stake 290E 180N	S	14 Nov



<b>Photo. No. (DSCF...)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Direction</b>	<b>Date (2017)</b>
0447-0450	Plan of P1/F6 (possible post)	--	15 Nov
0451	Plan of P1/F6 (possible post) in context with F4	NW	15 Nov
0452-0455	Plan of P2 (possible post)	--	15 Nov
0456	P2 in context with F4 to the west	SW	15 Nov
0457-0460	Plan of P3/F7 (possible post)	--	15 Nov
0461	P3/F7 in context (stake 290E 200N)	SW	15 Nov
0462-0465	Plan of P4 (possible post)	--	15 Nov
0466-0470	Plan of P5 (possible post)	--	15 Nov
0471	P5 in context (stake is 290E 190N)	W	15 Nov
0472-0475	Plan of F3 (possible pit)	--	15 Nov
0476	F3 in context; stake is 280E 200N)	N	15 Nov
0477-0480	Plan of F4	--	15 Nov
0481	F4 in context	NE	15 Nov
0482-0486	Plan of F5	--	15 Nov
0487	F5 in context	SW	15 Nov
0488	F4, P2, F5 in context	N	15 Nov
0489-0490	F4, P2, F5 in context	NE	15 Nov
0491	F4, P2, F5 in context; w/ P1 in background; green tarp over F1	SW	15 Nov
0492-0494	North profile of P5	N	15 Nov
0495-0497	North profile of P5	E	15 Nov
0498-0501	Plan of P6 north of P5 (possible post)	--	15 Nov
0502	P6 in context (stake is 290E 190N); P5 is to the left rear of P6	SW	15 Nov
0503-0509	West profile of P1 - shallow pit - renamed F6	W	15 Nov
0510-0516	North profile of P3 - small pit - renamed F7	N	15 Nov
0517-0520	West profile of F3 - pit	W	15 Nov
0521-0525	NW profile of F5 - pit	NW	15 Nov
0526-0531	NW profile of F4 - pit	NW	15 Nov
0532-0536	Plan of F2 - pit	--	15 Nov

<b>Photo. No. (DSCF...)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Direction</b>	<b>Date (2017)</b>
0537	F2 in context	N	15 Nov
0538	Excavating NW half of F4	NW	15 Nov
0539	Excavating NW half of F4	SW	15 Nov
0540-0543	Closing plan of F4	--	15 Nov
0544-0547	Closing plan of F5 - pit	--	15 Nov
0587	Assessing site conditions	NW	17 Nov
0588	Close-up of frozen dirt	--	17 Nov
0589	Shovel shining - ground was not frozen below top	W	17 Nov
0590-0593	Opening plan of F1 - sub-floor pit	--	17 Nov
0594	Overview of open of F1	N	17 Nov
0595	Overview of open of F1	S	17 Nov
0596-0597	Overview of open of F1	W	17 Nov
0598	Overview of open of F1	E	17 Nov
0599	Open of F1 with tapes, dividing into quadrants - pinned to grid coordinates	NW	17 Nov
0600	Last part of site shovel shined - no cultural features	W	17 Nov
0601	Last part of site shovel shined - no cultural features	NW	17 Nov
0602	Last part of site shovel shined - root burns visible	S	17 Nov
0603	Sectioning NE and SW quads of F1	SE	17 Nov
0604	Sectioning NE and SW quads of F1	NE	17 Nov
0605	Stg 3 unit 287E192N, backdirt removal showing filter cloth placed at Stg 3 LOE in F1	S	17 Nov
0606-0608	Stg 3 unit 287E192N (in F1 NE quad after backdirt removed); soil at approx. open of L3	--	17 Nov
0609	Stg 3 unit 287E192N (in F1 NE quad after backdirt removed); soil at approx. open of L3	S	17 Nov
0610-0614	NW profile of F2 - pit	NW	17 Nov
0615-0624	E profile of SW Quad of F1 at close	E	17 Nov
0626-0629	N profile of SW Quad of F1 at close	N	17 Nov
0630-0631	N profiles of SW Quad of F1 at close	NE	17 Nov

<b>Photo. No. (DSCF...)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Direction</b>	<b>Date (2017)</b>
0632-0635	Close of F2 - pit	--	17 Nov
0636	Crew drawing profile of SW Quad of F1	SW	17 Nov
0637-0642	S profile of NE Quad of F1	S	17 Nov
0643	S profile of NE Quad of F1	SW	17 Nov
0644-0647	W profile of NE Quad of F1	W	17 Nov
0648-0649	Overview of F1 after removal of NE and SW quads	SW	17 Nov
0650, 0652	Site wrapped up - F1 under tarps and straw bales. Rest of site finished.	NW	17 Nov
0653	Conditions on arrival	NW	20 Nov
0654	Surface cleaning of F1 after removal of bales and tarps	SSW	20 Nov
0655-0658	F1 - SE and NW quads, open of Lot 2 (after float sample removed from SE quad)	W	20 Nov
0660-0663	F1, SE and NW quads; open of L3	W	20 Nov
0664-0667	F1, SE and NW quads; open of L3	S	20 Nov
0668-0671	Close of F1	W	20 Nov
0672-0673	Close of F1	E	20 Nov
0674-0675	Close of F1	S	20 Nov
0676-0677	Close of F1	N	20 Nov
0678-0679	Close of site BbHe-5	NW	20 Nov



**PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION,  
DURHAM, MUNICIPALITY OF WEST GREY**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 4:  
EXCAVATION OF BbHe-5**

**APPENDIX B**  
Recovered Material Catalogue

catalogued by  
**Emily Anson**

Size of Packed Collection: 0.5 Banker's Box (Box: 46x25x31.5cm)  
Box FAC-2017-007



DURHAM SUNVALE ST4 BbHe-5  
APPENDIX B - RECOVERED MATERIAL CATALOGUE

Rec#	Easting	Northing	Feature	F Sort	Lot	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Disc	Comments
1	279	194			1	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Items	Blade part					May be from farming equipment
2	279	194			1	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick				
3	279	194			1	4.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
4	279	194			1	5.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Floral and pastoral
5	279	194			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Willow
6	279	194			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, slipware	RWE			Blue thin lines
7	279	194			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable				White body, no glaze
8	279	195			1	8.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
9	279	195			1	9.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Floral, pastoral, chinoiserie
10	279	195			1	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick				
11	279	195			1	3.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				
12	279	195			1	1.00	Ferrous	Activities	Stable/Barn	Horseshoe Nail					
13	279	196			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware or RWE	UWE			
14	279	196			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware or RWE, blue trans	UWE			
15	279	196			1	6.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
16	279	196			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Floral
17	279	196			1	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick				
18	280	194			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware or RWE	UWE			Undecorated
19	280	194			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, edged blue	RWE			Curved impressed lines
20	280	194			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, slipware	RWE			Same as rec#6
21	280	194			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged blue dense	RWE			
22	280	194			1	6.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Floral, pastoral, delicate tree pattern
23	280	194			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE			Undecorated
24	280	194			1	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				Hand-hammered head
25	280	194			1	3.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
26	280	194			1	2.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin				
27	280	194			1	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick				

Rec#	Easting	Northing	Feature	F Sort	Lot	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Disc	Comments
28	280	194			1	1.00	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney					Colourless
29	280	196			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable		B		Too burnt to id
30	280	196			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware or RWE	UWE			Undecorated
31	280	196			1	4.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
32	280	196			1	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			
33	280	196			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged blue dense	RWE			
34	280	196			1	2.00	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Indeterminate				Olive
35	280	196			1	3.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown				Aqua
36	280	196			1	2.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Indeterminate				Colourless
37	280	196			1	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				Roofing nail
38	281	194			1	1.00	Bone	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Bone				4 hand drilled holes, 16mm
39	281	194			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware or RWE, blue trans	UWE			
40	281	194			1	10.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
41	281	194			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, edged blue	RWE			Curved impressed lines
42	281	194			1	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			
43	281	194			1	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, sponged blue dense	RWE			
44	281	194			1	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick				
45	281	194			1	2.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin				
46	281	194			1	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
47	281	194			1	2.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Items	Heavy blade					Could be farm equipment
48	281	195			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, edged	PWE	B		Unscaloped, curved impressed lines, yellowed by heat
49	281	195			1	5.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
50	281	195			1	5.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			
51	281	195			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Delicate floral rim sherd
52	281	195			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, translucent	POR			Undecorated
53	281	195			1	1.00	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Indeterminate				Olive
54	281	195			1	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				Hand hammered head
55	281	195			1	3.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				



Rec#	Easting	Northing	Feature	F Sort	Lot	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Disc	Comments
56	281	195			1	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				Burnt
57	281	195			1	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin				
58	281	195			1	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick				
59	281	195			1	1.00	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem			B		
60	281	195			1	1.00	Ferrous	Activities	Stable/Barn	Horseshoe Nail					
61	281	195			1	1.00	Copper-alloy	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Candle Snuffer					Just the head
62	281	196			1	16.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
63	281	196			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, edged blue	RWE			
64	281	196			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Chinoiserie
65	281	196			1	10.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			
66	281	196			1	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought				
67	281	196			1	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
68	281	196			1	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin				
69	281	196			1	5.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick				
70	281	196			1	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Indeterminate				Sage green
71	281	196			1	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Indeterminate				Colourless
72	284	194			1	10.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
73	284	194			1	9.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			
74	284	194			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged blue dense	RWE			
75	284	194			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE			Same as rec#20
76	284	194			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, translucent	POR			Undecorated
77	284	194			1	2.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin				
78	284	194			1	4.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick				
79	284	194			1	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Indeterminate				Light aqua
80	284	194			1	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Indeterminate				Colourless
81	284	195			1	1.00	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Bowl					
82	284	195			1	2.00	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Indeterminate				Olive
83	284	195			1	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin				
84	284	195			1	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown				Sage green panel

Rec#	Easting	Northing	Feature	F Sort	Lot	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Disc	Comments
85	284	195			1	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown				Amber
86	284	195			1	6.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
87	284	195			1	5.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Chinoiserie
88	284	195			1	5.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			
89	284	195			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged blue dense	RWE			
90	284	196			1	18.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
91	284	196			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, edged blue	RWE			Scalloped, too damaged to otherwise id
92	284	196			1	8.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Floral and filigree
93	284	196			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, sponged blue dense	RWE			
94	284	196			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Chinoiserie
95	284	196			1	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				Roofing nails
96	284	196			1	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin				
97	284	196			1	2.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick				
98	284	196			1	2.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown				Sage green panel
99	284	196			1	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Indeterminate				Amber
100	284	196			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, slipware	RWE			
101	285	194			1	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown				Amber
102	285	194			1	2.00	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Indeterminate				Olive
103	285	194			1	9.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
104	285	194			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	B		
105	285	194			1	9.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Floral, filigree
106	285	194			1	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Willow
107	285	194			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, translucent	POR			Rim, undecorated
108	285	196			1	1.00	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem					
109	285	196			1	4.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		B		
110	285	196			1	1.00	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample					

Rec#	Easting	Northing	Feature	F Sort	Lot	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Disc	Comments
111	285	196			1	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin				
112	285	196			1	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Indeterminate				Colourless
113	285	196			1	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Indeterminate				Amber
114	285	196			1	3.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown				Aqua
115	285	196			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Unidentifiable		B		White bodied, too burnt to id
116	285	196			1	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware or RWE	UWE			Undecorated
117	285	196			1	11.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
118	285	196			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, edged blue	RWE			Unscalloped curved impressed lines
119	285	196			1	12.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Floral, rural, filigree
120	285	196			1	7.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, blue transfer	PWE			Dense floral
121	286	191			1	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
122	286	191			1	1.00	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Bowl					Ribbed
123	286	191			1	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
124	286	191			1	11.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Floral, filigree, Chinoiserie
125	286	191			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged blue dense	RWE			
126	286	191			1	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin		B		
127	286	192			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE	B		Undecorated
128	286	192			1	11.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
129	286	192			1	9.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Floral, filigree
130	286	192			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, blue transfer	PWE			Dense floral, same as rec#120
131	286	192			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, slipware	RWE			Blue, same as rec#20
132	286	192			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE	B		Undecorated
133	286	192			1	5.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
134	286	192			1	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Indeterminate				Aqua
135	286	193			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable				White bodied, no glaze
136	286	193			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable		B		White bodied, too burnt to id

Rec#	Easting	Northing	Feature	F Sort	Lot	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Disc	Comments
137	286	193			1	14.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE	B		Undecorated
138	286	193			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, edged blue	RWE			
139	286	193			1	10.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Floral, filigree
140	286	193			1	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, blue transfer	PWE			Dense floral, same as rec#120
141	286	193			1	6.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, sponged blue dense	RWE			
142	286	193			1	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Items	Heavy plate			B		Part of farm equipment
143	286	193			1	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping					
144	286	193			1	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				Hand hammered heads
145	286	193			1	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
146	286	193			1	2.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick				
147	286	193			1	1.00	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney			B		Colourless
148	286	194			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware or RWE	UWE			Undecorated
149	286	194			1	7.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
150	286	194			1	7.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Floral, delicate botanical
151	286	194			1	4.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, blue transfer	PWE			Dense floral, same as rec#120
152	286	194			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged blue dense	RWE	B		
153	286	194			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, slipware	RWE			Blue, same as rec#20
154	286	194			1	2.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown				Aqua
155	286	194			1	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
156	286	195			1	4.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware or RWE	UWE			Undecorated
157	286	195			1	5.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE	B		Undecorated
158	286	195			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, edged blue	RWE			
159	286	195			1	12.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Floral, filagree
160	286	195			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, moulded	RWE			Indeterminate pattern
161	286	195			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, slipware	RWE			Blue, same as rec#20
162	286	195			1	4.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, sponged blue dense	RWE	B		
163	286	195			1	2.00	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Mould blown				Olive

Rec#	Easting	Northing	Feature	F Sort	Lot	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Disc	Comments
164	286	195			1	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick				
165	286	195			1	2.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin				
166	286	195			1	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				
167	286	195			1	1.00	Ferrous	Activities	Stable/Barn	Horseshoe Nail					
168	286	195			1	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Screw					
169	286	195			1	3.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Wire					
170	286	196			1	14.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
171	286	196			1	10.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Floral, geometric, Chinoiserie
172	286	196			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Stone China, Rhone	STC			Ornate branches and floral pattern on interior, willows on exterior
173	286	196			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged blue dense	RWE			Appears to be "double curve" shape
174	286	196			1	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged blue dense	RWE			
175	286	196			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, slipware	RWE			Blue, same as rec#20
176	286	196			1	1.00	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Mould blown				Olive
177	286	196			1	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown				Aqua
178	286	196			1	3.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin				
179	286	196			1	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
180	286	196			1	1.00	Ferrous	Activities	Stable/Barn	Horseshoe Nail					
181	286	196			1	2.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal					
182	287	191			1	1.00	Coal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample				DF	
183	287	191			1	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE	B		Undecorated
184	287	191			1	4.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
185	287	191			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Chinoiserie, floral
186	287	191			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, slipware	RWE			Blue, same as rec#20
187	287	191			1	1.00	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Indeterminate				Olive
188	287	191			1	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown				Colourless
189	287	191			1	1.00	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Marked Bowl					Ribbed
190	287	191			1	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought				
191	287	191			1	3.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				
192	287	191			1	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				Hand hammered head

Rec#	Easting	Northing	Feature	F Sort	Lot	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Disc	Comments
193	287	193			1	13.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
194	287	193			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer MM	RWE			Partial MM "Phillips", 1822-1848 (the potteries)
195	287	193			1	12.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Floral, scenic, filigree
196	287	193			1	6.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, blue transfer	PWE			Dense floral, same as rec#120
197	287	193			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, slipware	RWE			Blue, same as rec#20
198	287	193			1	5.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged blue dense	RWE			
199	287	193			1	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
200	288	191			1	1.00	Copper-alloy	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	19th Century				"TREBLE GILT/STANDARD COLOUR" with back shank and front inlay
201	288	191			1	1.00	Copper-alloy	Personal	Currency	Token	1844				Bank of Montreal half penny bank token
202	288	191			1	4.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				
203	288	191			1	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
204	288	191			1	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Floral and botanical
205	288	191			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged blue dense	RWE			
206	288	191			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, opaque	POR			Undecorated rim
207	288	191			1	1.00	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Mould blown				Olive
208	288	192			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, edged blue	RWE			Unscalloped, curved impressed lines
209	288	192			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware or RWE	UWE			Undecorated
210	288	192			1	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
211	288	192			1	9.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Floral, Chinoiserie
212	288	192			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, slipware	RWE			Blue, same as rec#20
213	288	192			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, sponged blue dense	RWE			
214	288	192			1	1.00	Copper-alloy	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal					
215	288	192			1	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
216	288	193			1	1.00	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharm. Containers	Pharmaceutical Bottle	Free Blown				Small base, empontilled (probably open/blow pipe pontil mark)
217	288	193			1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Ironstone, MM	VWE			"-E/-NE/-CORN"

Rec#	Easting	Northing	Feature	F Sort	Lot	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Disc	Comments
218	288	193			1	7.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
219	288	193			1	8.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Decorative, filagree, floral, rural
220	288	193			1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, sponged blue dense	RWE			
221	288	193			1	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				3"
222	289	194			Surface	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin				Stripped surface, tree stain
223	290	190			Surface	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Stone China, Rhone	STC			Stripped surface, same vessel as rec#172
224			F2	F2	1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
225			F2	F2	1	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
226			F2	F2	2	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE			Undecorated
227			F2	F2	2	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Unidentifiable		B		White bodied, too burnt to id further
228			F2	F2	2	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
229			F2	F2	2	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Delicate floral rim, saucer
230			F2	F2	2	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			
231			F2	F2	2	3.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				
232			F2	F2	2	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				Hand hammered head
233			F3	F3		1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				
234			F4	F4	Surface	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
235			F4	F4	Surface	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Chinoiserie
236			F4	F4	Surface	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged blue dense	RWE			
237			F4	F4	1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	B		Delicate botanical
238			F4	F4	1	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, blue transfer	PWE			Dense floral, same as rec#120
239			F4	F4	1	3.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				
240			F4	F4	1	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal					
241			F5	F5		1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown				Aqua
242			F6	F6		1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
243			F6	F6		1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Delicate botanical
244			F1 NW Quad	F1	2	8.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE			Undecorated

Rec#	Easting	Northing	Feature	F Sort	Lot	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Disc	Comments
245			F1 NW Quad	F1	2	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware	PWE			Rim, mend, undecorated
246			F1 NW Quad	F1	2	4.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware, blue transfer	PWE			Dense floral, looks the same as rec#120
247			F1 NW Quad	F1	2	5.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
248			F1 NW Quad	F1	2	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE			Blue rim with moulding, same as rec#20
249			F1 NW Quad	F1	2	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, banded	RWE			Blue bands and speckled blue and brown band, rim
250			F1 NW Quad	F1	2	6.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Delicate filigree, floral
251			F1 NW Quad	F1	2	1.00	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem					
252			F1 NW Quad	F1	2	1.00	Ceramic	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Porcelain, Prosser	POR			
253			F1 NW Quad	F1	2	10.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				
254			F1 NW Quad	F1	2	11.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
255			F1 NW Quad	F1	2	4.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		B		
256			F1 NW Quad	F1	2	2.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Wire					
257			F1 NW Quad	F1	3	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Stone China, Rhone MM	STC			Rhone backstamp, Ridgeway, 1830-1841, same set as rec#172
258			F1 NW Quad	F1	3	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Stone China, Rhone	STC			Same as rec#172
259			F1 NW Quad	F1	3	5.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware	PWE			Undecorated
260			F1 NW Quad	F1	3	4.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
261			F1 NW Quad	F1	3	4.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Willow, floral, delicate botanical
262			F1 NW Quad	F1	3	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE			Same as rec#20
263			F1 NW Quad	F1	3	1.00	Copper-alloy	Domestic Activity	Sewing	Straight Pin	Wound				
264			F1 NW Quad	F1	3	2.00	Bone	Clothing	Fasteners	Button					
265			F1 NW Quad	F1	3	4.00	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem					
266			F1 NW Quad	F1	3	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought				
267			F1 NW Quad	F1	3	5.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				Hand hammered head
268			F1 NW Quad	F1	3	9.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
269			F1 NW Quad	F1	3	9.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable				
270			F1 NW Quad	F1	3	2.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Strapping					
271			F1 NW Quad	F1	1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Pearlware	PWE			Undecorated
272			F1 NW Quad	F1	1	4.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated



Rec#	Easting	Northing	Feature	F Sort	Lot	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Disc	Comments
273			F1 NW Quad	F1	1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE			Same as rec#20
274			F1 NW Quad	F1	1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Stone China, Rhone	STC			Same as rec#172
275			F1 NW Quad	F1	1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			
276			F1 NW Quad	F1	1	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought				
277			F1 NW Quad	F1	1	9.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
278			F1 NW Quad	F1	1	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick				
279			F1 NE Quad	F1	1/2	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware or RWE	UWE			Undecorated
280			F1 NE Quad	F1	1/2	4.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Refined White EW	RWE			
281			F1 NE Quad	F1	1/2	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Stone China, Rhone	STC			
282			F1 NE Quad	F1	1/2	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Pastoral
283			F1 NE Quad	F1	1/2	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, slipware	RWE			Blue
284			F1 NE Quad	F1	1/2	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				Hand hammered head
285			F1 NE Quad	F1	1/2	8.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
286			F1 NE Quad	F1	1/2	5.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				
287			F1 NE Quad	F1	1/2	3.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought				
288			F1 NE Quad	F1	1/2	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable				
289			F1 NE Quad	F1	1/2	6.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal					
290			F1 NE Quad	F1	1/2	1.00	Glass	Furnishings	Lighting Devices	Oil Lamp Chimney					
291			F1 NE Quad	F1	1/2	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin				
292			F1 NE Quad	F1	1/2	1.00	Copper-alloy	Unassigned	Misc. Items	Small ring/hoop					
293			F1 NE Quad	F1	3	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, edged blue	RWE			Unscaloped, curved impressed lines
294			F1 NE Quad	F1	3	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, decal	POR			Faded floral
295			F1 NE Quad	F1	3	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
296			F1 NE Quad	F1	3	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, blue transfer	PWE			
297			F1 NE Quad	F1	3	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Stone China, Rhone	STC			Same as rec#172
298			F1 NE Quad	F1	3	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Filigree and fern leaf
299			F1 NE Quad	F1	3	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE			Same as rec#20
300			F1 NE Quad	F1	3	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged blue dense	RWE			
301			F1 NE Quad	F1	3	2.00	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem					

Rec#	Easting	Northing	Feature	F Sort	Lot	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Disc	Comments
302			F1 NE Quad	F1	3	1.00	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Glazed Mouth					
303			F1 NE Quad	F1	3	1.00	Slate	Activities	Writing	Slate Pencil					
304			F1 NE Quad	F1	3	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Indeterminate				Colourless
305			F1 NE Quad	F1	3	6.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
306			F1 NE Quad	F1	3	4.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				
307			F1 NE Quad	F1	3	1.00	Metal	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Wire					
308			F1 SE Quad	F1	1	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE			Undecorated
309			F1 SE Quad	F1	1	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, blue transfer	PWE	B		
310			F1 SE Quad	F1	1	4.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
311			F1 SE Quad	F1	1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Botanical, rim
312			F1 SE Quad	F1	1	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Stone China, Rhone	STC			Same as rec#172
313			F1 SE Quad	F1	1	1.00	Slate	Activities	Writing	Slate Pencil					
314			F1 SE Quad	F1	1	6.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin				
315			F1 SE Quad	F1	1	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought				
316			F1 SE Quad	F1	1	7.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
317			F1 SE Quad	F1	1	4.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				
318			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	1.00	Copper-alloy	Personal	Currency	Token	1844				Bank of Montreal half penny token
319			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	2.00	Ceramic	Personal	Toys and Leisure	Marble					One large red, one smaller buff
320			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Stone China	STC			Undecorated
321			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
322			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, opaque	POR			Rim
323			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	3.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Filigree, scenic
324			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged blue dense	RWE			
325			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought				Small
326			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	5.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought				Large
327			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	11.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
328			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	6.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable				
329			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Wire					
330			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	1.00	Pewter	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Wire					
331			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	12.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin				
332			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick				

Rec#	Easting	Northing	Feature	F Sort	Lot	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Disc	Comments
333			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	4.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Indeterminate				Colourless, thin
334			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown				Aqua
335			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Stone China, Rhone	STC			Double curve shape
336			F1 SE Quad	F1	3	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Stone China	STC			
337			F1 SE Quad	F1	3	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Stone China, Rhone	STC			
338			F1 SE Quad	F1	3	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, decal	POR			Delicate floral, same as rec#294
339			F1 SE Quad	F1	3	3.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin				
340			F1 SE Quad	F1	3	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown				Aqua
341			F1 SE Quad	F1	3	1.00	Copper-alloy	Personal	Currency	Token	1840-1849				184? Bank of Montreal half penny token
342			F1 SE Quad	F1	3	1.00	Ceramic	Personal	Toys and Leisure	Marble					Buff
343			F1 SE Quad	F1	3	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought				
344			F1 SE Quad	F1	3	10.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				
345			F1 SE Quad	F1	1 Surface	1.00	Copper-alloy	Foodways	Utensils	Handles/Pulls					Handle of fork or spoon
346			F1 SE Quad	F1	1 Surface	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			
347			F1 NW Quad	F1	1 Surface	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
348			F1 SW Quad	F1	3	1.00	Copper-alloy	Personal	Currency	Token	1837				One Sou Bank of Montreal half penny token
349			F1 SW Quad	F1	3	1.00	Copper-alloy	Personal	Currency	Token	1844				1844 Bank of Montreal half penny token
350			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	4.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware	PWE			Undecorated
351			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, blue transfer	PWE			
352			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware, blue transfer	PWE	B		Dense floral, looks the same as rec#120
353			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	2.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Stone China	STC			Undecorated
354			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	8.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Stone China, Rhone	STC			
355			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	10.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Undecorated
356			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	4.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Botanical, floral
357			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	1.00	Ceramic	Clothing	Fasteners	Button	Porcelain, Prosser	POR			
358			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	1.00	Bone	Clothing	Fasteners	Button					Large, four holes
359			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	1.00	Slate	Activities	Writing	Slate Pencil					
360			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	5.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought				
361			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		B		

Rec#	Easting	Northing	Feature	F Sort	Lot	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Disc	Comments
362			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	9.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				
363			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	12.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				
364			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	3.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin				
365			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick				
366			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Indeterminate				Aqua
367			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	2.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Hardware	Screw					
368			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	3.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Wire					
369			F1	F1	Surface	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				
370			F1	F1	Surface	1.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin				
371			F1	F1	Surface	4.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware or RWE	UWE			Undecorated
372			F1 NE Quad	F1	Surface	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, edged blue	RWE			Scalloped, impressed curved lines
373			F1 NE Quad	F1	Site L1 and FL 1/2	4.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Pearlware or RWE	UWE			287E 192N
374			F1 NE Quad	F1	Site L1 and FL 1/2	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			287E 192N
375			F1 NE Quad	F1	Site L1 and FL 1/2	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Indeterminate				287E 192N, aqua
376			F1 NE Quad	F1	Site L1 and FL 1/2	1.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Indeterminate				287E 192N, colourless
377			F1 NE Quad	F1	Site L1 and FL 1/2	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Cut				287E 192N, hand hammered head
378			F1 NE Quad	F1	Site L1 and FL 1/2	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				287E 192N
379			F1 NE Quad	F1	Site L1 and FL 1/2	2.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable				287E 192N
380			F1 NE Quad	F1	Site L1 and FL 1/2	4.00	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thin				287E 192N
381			F1 NE Quad	F1	Site L1 and FL 1/2	1.00	Mortar	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample					287E 192N
382			F1 NE Quad	F1	3	1.00	Wood	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample					
383			F1 NE Quad	F1	3	2.00	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample					
384			F7	F7		8.00	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample					
385			F1 NE Quad	F1	1/2	5.00	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample					
386			F4	F4	1	16.00	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample					
387			F1 NW Quad	F1	3	2.00	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample					
388			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	3.00	Charcoal	Fuel	Cooking/Heating	Sample					
389			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			
390			F1 SW Quad	F1	1/2	1.00	Copper-alloy	Foodways	Utensils	Handles/Pulls					

Rec#	Easting	Northing	Feature	F Sort	Lot	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Alt	Disc	Comments
391			F1 SE Quad	F1	3	2.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Indeterminate				Float 7L
392			F1 SE Quad	F1	3	1.00	Ceramic	Smoking	Smoking Pipes	White Clay, Plain Stem					Float 7L
393			F1 SE Quad	F1	1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE			Float 7L
394			F1 SE Quad	F1	1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Float 7L
395			F1 SE Quad	F1	1	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware	RWE			Float 7L
396			F1 SE Quad	F1	1	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				Float 7L
397			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		B		Float 8L
398			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	4.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut				Float 8L
399			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	1.00	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Wire					Float 8L
400			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	1.00	Metal	Arms/Military	Ammunition	Bird Shot					Float 8L
401			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	4.00	Glass	Unassigned	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Indeterminate				Float 8L
402			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	1.00	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE			Float 8L
403			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	1.00	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Wrought		B		Float 8L
404			F1 SE Quad	F1	2	1.00	Silver	Personal	Currency	Coin	Late 1700s				Float 8L. Hispan Mexican colonial reale, very faded



**PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION,  
DURHAM, MUNICIPALITY OF WEST GREY**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 4:  
EXCAVATION OF BbHe-5**

**APPENDIX C  
Stage 3 & Stage 4 Artifact  
Comparison Tables**





**APPENDIX C - BbHe-5 STAGE 3 & STAGE 4 ARTIFACT COMPARISON TABLES**  
**Proposed Sunvale Subdivision, Durham, Municipality of West Grey, Grey County, Ontario**  
**Archaeological Stage 4: Excavation of BbHe**

**Stage 3 Material Culture Collection by Class**

Class	FQ - CSP	FQ - St3 Units	Total	Percentage
Activities	1	2	2	<1
Architectural	5	61	67	16
Clothing	1	1	2	<1
Foodways	68	236	304	72
Furnishings	1	3	4	1
Personal	0	2	2	<1
Smoking	0	2	2	<1
Unassigned	4	32	36	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>100%</b>

FAC 2018 Stage 3 Report, Table 4.

**Stage 4 Material Culture Collection by Class**

Class	Block Exc. & Stripping	Features	Total	Percentage
Activities	4	3	7	<1
Architectural	90	220	310	28
Arms/Military	-	1	1	<1
Clothing	2	5	7	<1
Domestic Activity	-	1	1	<1
Foodways	520	166	686	61
Furnishings	3	1	4	<1
Medical/Hygiene	1	-	1	<1
Personal	1	8	9	<1
Smoking	5	9	14	1
Unassigned	37	38	75	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>1115</b>	<b>100%</b>

Copy of Table 4 from this report.



**PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION,  
DURHAM, MUNICIPALITY OF WEST GREY**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 4:  
EXCAVATION OF BbHe-5**

**APPENDIX D  
Faunal Catalogue**



DURHAM SUNVALE ST4 BbHe-5  
APPENDIX B - FAUNAL CATALOGUE

Cat #	Easting	Northing	Feature	F Part	Lot	Screen	Class	Order	Taxon	Element	Size	Freq	Heat	Comments
0001			1	SW Quad	L01/02	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Bos taurus (p	Humerus (shaft), left	10+	1.00	No	Minor root etching
0002			1	SW Quad	L01/02	1/4	Mammalia	Medium-large		Rib (shaft)	1-2	3.00	No	
0003			1	SW Quad	L01/02	1/4	Mammalia	Medium-large		Rib (shaft)	2-5	3.00	No	
0004			1	SW Quad	L01/02	1/4	Mammalia	Large		Cortical	1-2	1.00	No	
0005			1	SW Quad	L01/02	1/4	Mammalia	Medium-large		Cortical	2-5	1.00	No	
0006			1	SW Quad	L01/02	1/4	UNID	UNID	UNID	Cortical	1-2	7.00	No	
0007			1	SW Quad	L01/02	1/4	UNID	UNID	UNID	Cortical	-1	4.00	No	
0008			1	SW Quad	L01/02	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Medium	Carpal, radial	2-5	1.00	No	Identifiable with collection
0009			1	SW Quad	L01/02	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Medium	Tarsal	2-5	3.00	No	Identifiable with collection
0010			1	SW Quad	L01/02	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Medium	Carpal, accessory	1-2	1.00	No	Identifiable with collection
0011			1	SW Quad	L01/02	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Medium	Metacarpal (proximal), right	2-5	1.00	No	Identifiable with collection
0012			1	SW Quad	L01/02	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Medium	Metapodial (distal)	2-5	2.00	No	Unfused distal epiphysis (half)
0013			1	SW Quad	L01/02	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Sus scrofa	Metapodial	2-5	1.00	No	Proximal and distal unfused
0014			1	NW Quad	L02	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Bos taurus	Femur (distal), left	5-10	1.00	No	Completely unfused distal shaft; fits with 0015
0015			1	NW Quad	L02	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Bos taurus	Femur (distal epiphysis), left	5-10	1.00	No	Completely unfused distal epiphysis; fits with 0014; some modern shovel damage
0016			1	NW Quad	L02	1/4	UNID	UNID	UNID	Cortical	-1	1.00	No	
0017			1	NW Quad	L02	1/4	UNID	UNID	UNID	Cortical	1-2	6.00	No	
0018			1	NW Quad	L02	1/4	UNID	UNID	UNID	Cortical	2-5	3.00	No	
0019			1	NW Quad	L02	1/4	Mammalia	Large		Cranial	2-5	1.00	No	
0020			1	NW Quad	L02	1/4	Mammalia	Large		Cortical	2-5	3.00	No	
0021			1	NW Quad	L02	1/4	Mammalia	Medium-large		Long bone (shaft)	1-2	1.00	Yes	Burnt on 80% of interior and exterior surface
0022			1	NW Quad	L02	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Medium	Phalanx, distal	2-5	2.00	No	
0023			1	NW Quad	L02	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Medium	Phalanx, proximal	2-5	2.00	No	Proximal end completely unfused (epiphysis missing)
0024			1	NW Quad	L02	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Medium	Phalanx, proximal (epiphysis)	1-2	1.00	No	Completely unfused
0025			1	NW Quad	L02	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Medium	Phalanx, medial	2-5	2.00	No	Fully fused
0026			1	NW Quad	L02	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Medium	Sesamoid	1-2	1.00	No	
0027			1	SE Quad	L02	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Large	Vertebra, thoracic (dorsal-lateral)	5-10	1.00	No	Dorsal-ventral saw cut through proximal portion; root etching
0028			1	SE Quad	L02	1/4	Mammalia	Medium-large		Rib (head and neck)	1-2	1.00	No	
0029			1	SE Quad	L02	1/4	Mammalia	Medium-large		Rib (shaft)	2-5	1.00	No	
0030	286	191			L01 PZ	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Large	Tarsal, calcaneus	10+	1.00	No	Root etching/poorly preserved; distal epiphysis missing (possibly unfused)
0031	286	191			L01 PZ	1/4	UNID	UNID	UNID	Cancellous	-1	2.00	No	
0032			1	SW Quad	L03	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Medium	Metacarpal	10+	1.00	No	Distal epiphyses completely unfused (and missing); modern shovel damage; minor root etching
0033			1	SW Quad	L03	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Medium	Phalanx, proximal (proximal epiphysis)	1-2	1.00	No	Completely unfused
0034			1	SW Quad	L03	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Medium	Sesamoid	1-2	1.00	No	

Cat #	Easting	Northing	Feature	F Part	Lot	Screen	Class	Order	Taxon	Element	Size	Freq	Heat	Comments
0035			1	SW Quad	L03	1/4	Mammalia	Medium		Cortical	1-2	1.00	No	
0036			1	NE Quad	L03	1/4	Mammalia	Large		Cranial	5-10	1.00	No	
0037			1	NE Quad	L03	1/4	Mammalia	Large		Flat	5-20	1.00	No	Broken in two during excavation; possibly lumbar transverse process; unfused end
0038			1	NE Quad	L03	1/4	Mammalia	Medium-large		Rib (shaft and distal)	5-10	1.00	No	
0039	279	195			PZ	1/4	Aves	Medium-large		Cortical	2-5	1.00	No	Identifiable with collection
0040			1	SE Quad	L01	1/4	UNID	UNID	UNID	Flat	1-2	1.00	No	
0041			1	SE Quad	L01	1/4	Mammalia	Large		Cortical	2-5	1.00	No	Broken during excavation
0042	286	196			L01 PZ	1/4	Mammalia	Large		Cortical	1-2	1.00	No	
0043	280	194			L01 PZ	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Large	Tooth, molar or premolar (crown)	1-2	1.00	No	Highly worn
0044			1	NW Quad	L01	1/4	UNID	UNID	UNID	Flat	1-2	1.00	No	
0045			1	NW Quad	L01	1/4	Mammalia	Medium-large		Cortical	1-2	2.00	No	
0046			1	SE Quad	L03	FL	UNID	UNID	UNID	Cancellous	-1	1.00	No	
0047			1	SE Quad	L03	FL	Mammalia	Medium-large		Cortical	-1	1.00	Yes	Calcined
0048	286	195			PZ	1/4	Mammalia	Medium-large		Cortical	1-2	1.00	No	Heavily root-etched
0049	286	195			PZ	1/4	Mammalia	Large		Cortical	2-5	1.00	No	Heavily root-etched
0050	280	196			L01 PZ	1/4	Mammalia	Medium-large		Vertebra (superior articular facet)	1-2	1.00	No	
0051			1	SE Quad	L03	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Medium	Phalanx, distal	2-5	1.00	No	
0052			1	NW Quad	L03	1/4	UNID	UNID	UNID	Flat	1-2	6.00	No	
0053			1	NW Quad	L03	1/4	UNID	UNID	UNID	Flat	2-5	4.00	No	
0054			1	NW Quad	L03	1/4	Mammalia	Medium-large		Flat	2-5	1.00	No	
0055			1	NW Quad	L03	1/4	Mammalia	Medium-large		Flat	1-2	1.00	No	
0056			1	NW Quad	L03	1/4	Mammalia	Medium-large		Cancellous	2-5	3.00	No	
0057			1	NW Quad	L03	1/4	Mammalia	Medium-large		Cortical	1-2	1.00	No	
0058			1	NW Quad	L03	1/4	Mammalia	Large		Cancellous	1-2	1.00	No	Saw mark
0059			1	NW Quad	L03	1/4	Mammalia	Large		Cortical	1-2	1.00	No	Saw mark
0060			1	NW Quad	L03	1/4	Mammalia	Large		Flat	1-2	1.00	No	Saw mark
0061			1	NW Quad	L03	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Large	Phalanx (proximal epiphysis)	2-5	1.00	No	Completely unfused
0062			1	NW Quad	L03	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Sus scrofa	Metapodial	2-5	1.00	No	Distal end completely unfused
0063			1	NW Quad	L03	1/4	Aves	Medium-large		Long bone (shaft)	2-5	3.00	No	
0064			1	NW Quad	L03	1/4	Aves	Large		Tibiotarsus (shaft and distal)	5-10	1.00	No	Distal end completely unfused
0065			2		L01	1/4	UNID	UNID	UNID	Cancellous	2-5	1.00	No	
0066			2		L01	1/4	Mammalia	Artiodactyla	Large	Tooth, molar	1-2	2.00	No	Highly worn; roots open; substantial post-depositional wear
0067			1	SE Quad	L02	FL-8L	UNID	UNID	UNID	Cranial	<1	1.00	No	
0068			1	SE Quad	L03	FL-7L	Mammalia	Medium-large	UNID	Cortical	2-5	1.00	No	

**PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION,  
DURHAM, MUNICIPALITY OF WEST GREY**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 4:  
EXCAVATION OF BbHe-5**

**APPENDIX E  
Floral Analysis Report**





**Macro-botanical Remains from the  
Durham-Sunvale Site (BbHe-5): A 19<sup>th</sup> Century Euro-  
Canadian Site (1840 – 1850 A.D.)  
Geographic Township of Glenelg,  
Former Town of Durham  
Now the Municipality of West Grey**

*Rudy Fecteau, R.D. Fecteau and Associates  
Dundas, Ontario*

**Report prepared for Jacquie Fisher, Fisher Archaeology Consulting  
Hamilton, Ontario, February 7th, 2018**



## Introduction

The Durham-Sunvale site (BbHe-5) is a 19<sup>th</sup> Century Euro-Canadian site (1840-1850 A.D.) located in the Geographic Township of Glenelg, former Township of Durham, now the Municipality of West Grey, Grey County, Ontario.

On Friday February 2<sup>nd</sup> I received 10 floral samples that included seven charcoal samples from Lots 1, 2 and 3 as well as three light fraction samples. Three heavy fractions were also part of the sample sets received. Pre-picked items present in small bags in these samples were insect egg casing fragments.

This analysis was done for Jacquie Fisher, Fisher Archaeological Consulting in Hamilton, Ontario (*Table 1*). Sample contents are described in detail in *Appendix 1* results are discussed below.

<b>Table 1.</b> Inventory of archaeobotanical samples from the Durham-Sunvale site (BbHe-5).				
Provenience				
I.N.	C.N.	Quadrant	Lot	Contents
<b>Feature 1</b>				
1.	382	N E	3	Charcoal
2.	383	N E	3	Charcoal
4.	385	N E		Charcoal
6.	387	N W	3	Charcoal
7.	388	S W	1 and 2	Charcoal
8.		S E	3	<b>Light fraction:</b> Charcoal
9.		S E	1	<b>Light fraction matrix:</b> Charcoal
11.		S E	2	<b>Light fraction matrix:</b> Charcoal
<b>Feature 4</b>				
5.	386		1	Wet Charcoal
<b>Feature 7 (P 3)</b>				
3.	384			Charcoal
<b>Legend:</b> I.N. = Inventory number, C.N. = Catalogue number.				

## *Archaeobotanical Remains from the Durham-Sunvale Site (BbHe-5)*

The processed light fraction samples yielded small charred wood flecks as well as identifiable charred wood fragments. Uncarbonized plant remnants noted in the flotation-based botanical assemblage included rootlets, modern plant fragments and uncharred seeds. Non-carbonized modern seeds were represented by goosefoot seeds in Sample 9. (Feature 1, SE Quadrant, Lot 1 – light fraction,  $n = 3$ ) and four modern goosefoot seeds were noted in Sample 11. (Feature 1, SE Quadrant, Lot 2). These goosefoot seeds are typical of seeds of weedy species typical found in disturbed soils. Non-plant material from the light fraction samples included modest amounts of sclerotia. *Sclerotium* are a dense, compact mass of fungal mycelium that are durable in the ground and are often found in association with tree roots. They can be mistaken for small seeds, because they are small, black, spherical bodies that can range in size from 0.5 to 3.0 mm and can represent a number of different genera and species (Shay and Kapinga 1997, Schoen 1983). These items lack an embryo or hilum (seed attachment area). When a specialist becomes familiar with characteristics of these specimens, they can note their presence and separate these items from the seed assemblage as background noise in the soil, a modern contaminate.

All samples were examined for seeds and identifiable charred and uncharred wood fragments  $> 4.00$  mm. Identifications of all classes of botanical remains when encountered were made to the genus level when possible, to the family level when limited diagnostic morphology was available, and to the species level only when the assignment could be made with absolute certainty. When botanical species were too small or fragmentary, general or partial identification categories were used to reflect the degree of identification possible.

## **Methodology**

This next section explains the methodology used for the archaeobotanical analysis.

### *Archaeobotanical Remains from the Durham-Sunvale Site (BbHe-5)*

Charred seeds and charred wood fragments were identified, counted and/or weighed and recorded from each sample.

Charred wood was identified by examining the cross-section cell structure and growth ring pattern of deciduous woods (ring porous and diffuse porous) and coniferous wood specimens.

The floral samples and individual specimens were examined using a binocular microscope at 7X to 40 X magnifications (*Figure 1*).



*Figure 1.* Author examining archaeobotanical material.

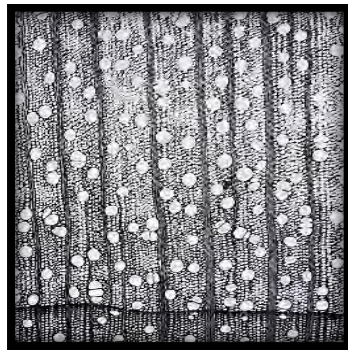
All charred wood remains were identified from the charcoal samples provided and from light fraction samples. Charred wood fragments were counted, weighed, tabulated and graphed by count, weight and frequency from light fraction samples.

### *Archaeobotanical Remains from the Durham-Sunvale Site (BbHe-5)*

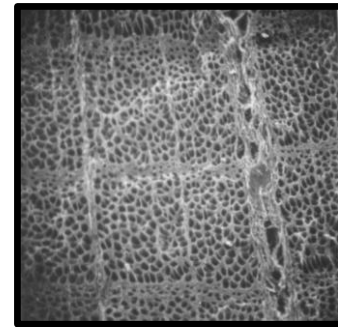
Ten charred wood fragments were extracted and identified from all **Charcoal (CHA)** and **Light Fraction** samples as required by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, “Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists’ (2011 p:108), where applicable.

Examples of identified seeds from Durham-Sunvale were placed in labeled gelatin capsules where applicable, and then, in labeled plastic zip-locked bags and re-bagged.

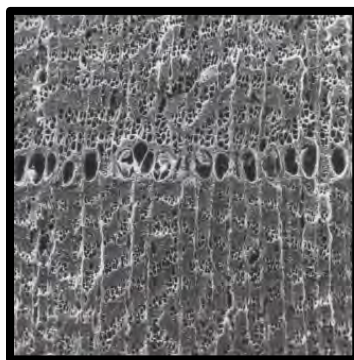
Charcoal or charred wood was prepared for examination by breaking the specimen to obtain a fresh transverse (cross-section) (McAndrews et. al. 1976) (cross-section examples of charred wood are shown in *Figure 2. a, b, c, d*).



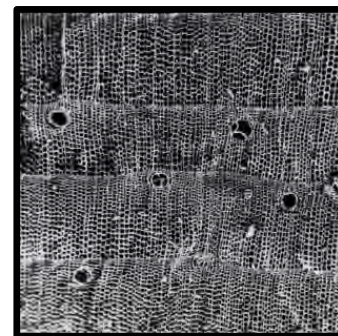
a) Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*)



b) Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)



c) White elm (*Ulmus americana*)



d) White pine (*Pinus strobus*)

**Figure 2.** Cross section examples of tree taxa identified in Durham-Sunvale site samples  
**Deciduous woods: Diffuse porous woods** – a) sugar maple, b) beech wood.  
**Ring porous wood** - c) white elm wood. **Conifer wood** - d) white pine wood  
 (Photos courtesy of Botany Department, Royal Ontario Museum).

## *Archaeobotanical Remains from the Durham-Sunvale Site (BbHe-5)*

Charred wood identification was assisted by using an illustrated wood charcoal identification key (McAndrews, et al., n.d.). Anatomical information was gleaned from wood identification manuals (Core et. al. 1979, Hoadley 1980, Panshin and de Zeeuw 1970). Modern reference specimens were also used. Partial identification of angiosperm (deciduous) wood was classified as indeterminate diffuse porous or indeterminate ring porous. Charred wood that was friable, distorted or too small to make a positive identification was classified as indeterminate wood.

Seed samples were identified using seed identification manuals (Martin and Barkley 1973, Montgomery, 1977) and also by comparison with modern and archaeological specimens.

## **Results of Analysis**

A total of 10 samples were examined. **Figure 3** shows examples of Durham-Sunvale floral samples. Examination of these samples produced taxa of several deciduous woods (sugar maple, maple, beech, birch white elm) and a single conifer wood (pine). A solitary carbonized maize (*Zea mays*) kernel fragment was noted in light fraction Sample 9. (Feature 1, SE Quadrant, Lot 1).



**Figure 3.** Examples of archaeobotanical samples from the Durham-Sunvale site (BbHe-5).



## *Archaeobotanical Remains from the Durham-Sunvale Site (BbHe-5)*

The Durham-Sunvale archaeobotanical assemblage was mostly comprised of charred wood that was mostly white pine and sugar maple. Small amounts of maple, beech, birch and white elm were also present. Cultivated plants were represented by a single, incomplete, charred **maize** kernel. Three modern goosefoot seeds were present in 9. (Feature 1, S E Quad., Lot 1 and four goosefoot seeds were noted in Sample 11. (Feature 1, S E Quad., Lot 2). Goosefoot seeds are common to 19<sup>th</sup> Euro-Canadian sites usually in small numbers. They more than likely represent modern intrusive, weedy species, and as such are part of the modern seed ‘rain’. Plant taxa identified in each sample are listed below in *Table 2*.

<i><b>Table 2.</b> Common and scientific names of identified plant taxa from the Durham-Sunvale site (BbHe-5) (after Hosie 1975).</i>	
<b>Charred Wood Remains</b>	
Sugar maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Maple	<i>Acer sp.</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>
Birch	<i>Betula sp.</i>
White elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
Pine (white)	<i>Pinus cf. strobus sp.</i>
<b>Cultivated Plants</b>	
Maize	<i>Zea mays</i>

## **Charred Seed Remains**

The presence of seed remains from the Durham-Sunvale site samples was sparse. Only one incomplete, carbonized maize kernel (.10 grams) was recognized in Sample 9. (Feature 1, S E Quadrant, Lot 1).



## **Charred Wood Remains**

The following sections discuss the tree taxa recognized from charcoal samples and charred wood recovered in the light fraction matrices.

The charred wood remains at Durham-Sunvale offer an account of the woods used by the occupants for construction material and obviously remnants of contact with fire.

Sixty-seven charred wood fragments (33.20 grams) were identified or partially identified from these samples and are summarized in *Tables 3* and *4, Figure 4*.

The Durham-Sunvale site charred wood assemblage is rather modest. A total of 67 fragments (33.20 grams) recovered from seven charred wood samples and three light fraction samples for identification (*Tables 3* and *4, Figures 4*). Six taxa were identified; sugar maple, maple, beech, birch, white elm and pine wood. The assemblage was dominated by pine wood accounting for more than 32.83% of the assemblage (n = 22).

### **Wood Charcoal Remnants for Species Identification from Lots 1, 2 and 3 – Sub-floor Pit**

Seven samples were submitted for species identification from several features that included one sample from Feature 4, Lot 1, Feature 1, one sample from Feature 7 (P 3), Lot 2 and five samples from Feature 1, Lot 3.

Pine wood (44.6%) was the most common wood recovered from the charcoal samples selected for identification. It was present in all three Lot samples and in all Lot 3 samples. Sugar maple was next in importance accounting for 21.2% of the specimens identified and followed in descending order of abundance by beech, maple, birch and white elm.

*Archaeobotanical Remains from the Durham-Sunvale Site (BbHe-5)*

**Wood Charcoal for Species Identification from Light fraction samples for Lots 1 and 2 – Sub-floor Pit**

Only three tree taxa were identified in the light fraction samples from Lots 1 and 2, sugar maple, beech and birch. Small amounts of sugar maple and beech were present in both Lot 1 and 2 and birch was present only in the Lot 2 sample. One fragment of pine wood was noted in the Lot 2 sample.

*Archaeobotanical Remains from the Durham-Sunvale Site (BbHe-5)*

**Table 3.** Charred wood remains from Durham-Sunvale feature samples by count (n = 67).

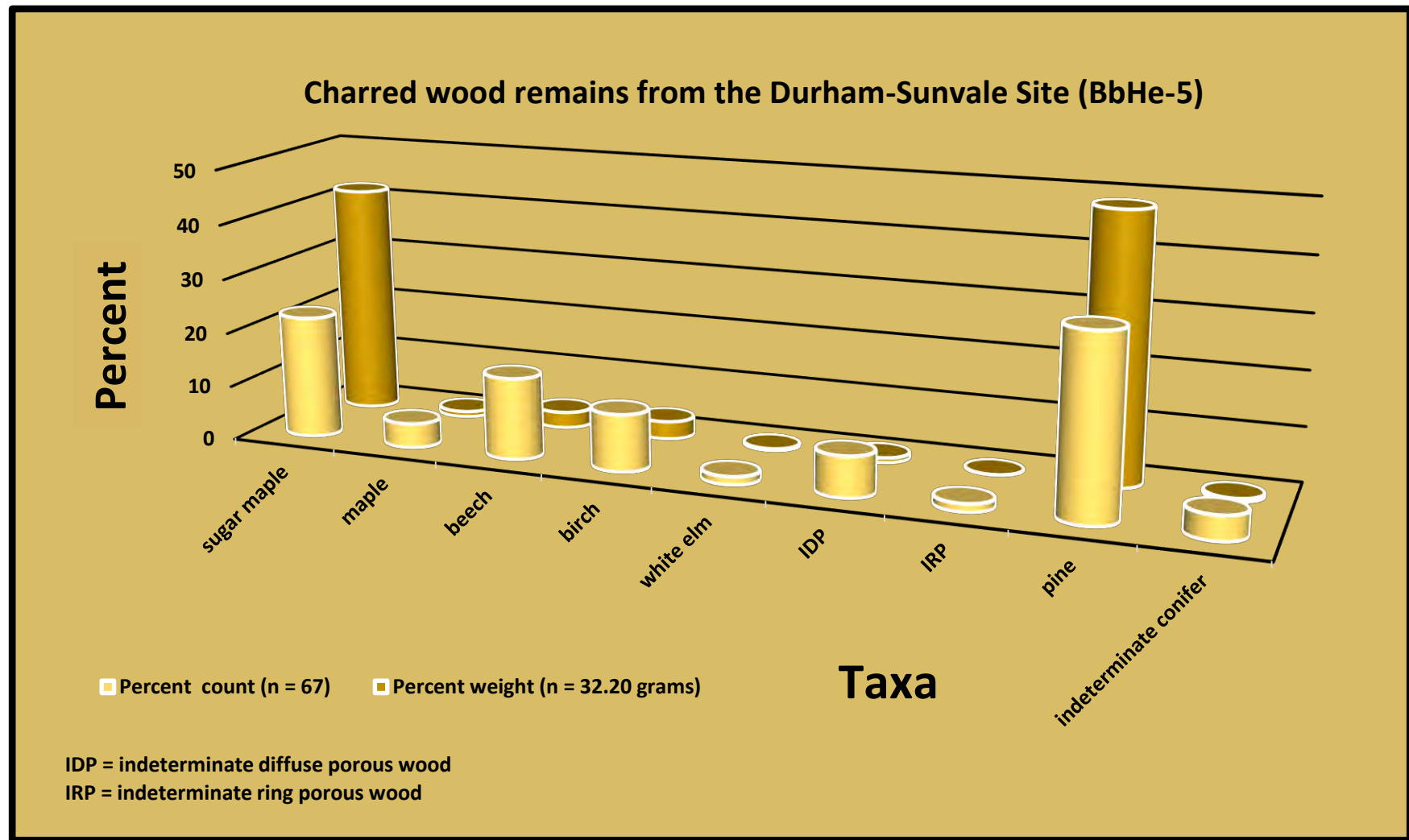
					Taxa										
		Provenience			Deciduous wood								Coniferous wood		
I.N.	C.N.	Fea.	Quad.	Lot	Sm	Ma	Be	Bi	We	IDP	IRP	Pi	IC	Totals	
Charcoal Samples															
5.	386	4		1	3	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	9	
3.	384	Fea. 7 (P 3)		2	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	8	
7.	388	1	SW	1 and 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
1.	382	1	NE	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
2.	383	1	NE	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	
4.	385	1	NE		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	
6.	387	1	NW	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	
8.		1	SE	3	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	4	-	10	
Sub-Totals					10	3	5	2	1	2	-	21	3	47	
Percent					21.2	6.3	10.6	4.2	2.1	4.2	-	44.6	6.3	99.5	
Light Fraction Samples															
9.		1	SE	1	4	-	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	10	
11.		1	SE	2	1	-	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	10	
Sub-totals					5	-	5	5	-	3	1	1	-	20	
Percent					25	-	25	25	-	15	5	5	-	100	
Totals					15	3	10	7	1	5	1	22	3	67	
Percent					22.38	4.47	14.92	10.44	1.49	7.46	1.49	32.83	4.47	99.95	

**Legend:** I.N. = inventory number. C.N. = catalogue number. **Provenience:** Fea. = Feature, Quad. = Quadrant.

**Taxa:** **Deciduous wood** – Sm = sugar maple, Ma = maple, Be = beech, Bi = birch, We = white elm, IDP = indeterminate diffuse porous wood, IRP = indeterminate ring porous wood. **Coniferous wood** – Pi = pine {cf. *Pinus strobus*}, IC = indeterminate conifer wood.

*Archaeobotanical Remains from the Durham-Sunvale Site (BbHe-5)*

<b>Table 4.</b> Charred wood remains from Durham-Sunvale feature samples by weight (n = 33.20 grams).														
					<b>Taxa</b>									
<b>Provenience</b>					<b>Deciduous wood</b>							<b>Coniferous wood</b>		
<b>I.N.</b>	<b>C.N.</b>	<b>Fea.</b>	<b>Quad.</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Sm</b>	<b>Ma</b>	<b>Be</b>	<b>Bi</b>	<b>We</b>	<b>IDP</b>	<b>IRP</b>	<b>Pi</b>	<b>IC</b>	<b>Totals</b>
<b>Charcoal samples</b>														
5.	386	4		1	.97	-	.43	-	.10	-	-	-	.15	1.65
3.	384	Fea. 7 (P 3)			.60	.10	.12	.10	-	-	-	.14	-	1.06
7.	388	1	SW	1 and 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.20	-	.20
1.	382	1	NE	3	9.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.82
2.	383	1	NE	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.80	-	7.80
4.	385	1	NE		2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.13	-	8.27
6.	387	1	NW	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.05	.04	.09
8.		1	SE	3	.15	.23	-	.15	-	.19	-	1.70	-	2.42
<b>Sub-totals</b>					<b>13.68</b>	<b>.33</b>	<b>.55</b>	<b>.25</b>	<b>.10</b>	<b>.19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16.02</b>	<b>.19</b>	<b>31.31</b>
<b>Percent</b>					<b>43.69</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>.79</b>	<b>.31</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51.16</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>99.95</b>
<b>Light Fraction Samples</b>														
9.		1	SE	1	.20	-	.10	-	-	.10	.02	-	-	.42
11.		1	SE	2	.10	-	.32	1.00	-	-	-	.05	-	1.47
<b>Sub-totals</b>					<b>.30</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>.42</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>.29</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>.05</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.89</b>
<b>Totals</b>					<b>13.98</b>	<b>.33</b>	<b>.97</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>.10</b>	<b>.29</b>	<b>.02</b>	<b>16.07</b>	<b>.19</b>	<b>33.20</b>
<b>Percent</b>					<b>42.10</b>	<b>.99</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>.30</b>	<b>.87</b>	<b>.06</b>	<b>48.40</b>	<b>.57</b>	<b>99.47</b>
<b>Legend:</b> I.N. = inventory number. C.N. = catalogue number. <b>Provenience:</b> Fea. = Feature, Quad. = Quadrant. <b>Taxa: Deciduous wood</b> – Sm = sugar maple, Ma = maple, Be = beech, Bi = birch, We = white elm, IDP = indeterminate diffuse porous wood, IRP = indeterminate ring porous wood. <b>Coniferous wood</b> – Pi = pine {cf. Pinus strobus}, IC = indeterminate conifer wood.														



**Figure 4.** Charred wood remains from the Durham-Sunvale site.

## Discussion

The collection of archaeobotanical remains collected by sample selection and through flotation show charred wood taxa common to 19<sup>th</sup> Century Euro-Canadian privy, homestead and farmstead sites here in Ontario. A variety of tree taxa (sugar maple, maple, beech, birch, white elm, pine) represented by charred wood specimens and the single, incomplete carbonized maize kernel all contribute to the Durham-Sunvale plant assemblage and are summarized in **Tables 3** and **4** and **Figure 4**. The results of archaeobotanical analysis of charcoal and light fraction samples from Durham-Sunvale provides a modest background of wood use and a notion of foodstuffs that the occupants were using/storing.

Charred wood fragments often have a dominant presence in 19<sup>th</sup> century site Euro-Canadian site assemblages here in southern Ontario. The charred wood assemblage from Durham-Sunvale is relatively small. Charred pine wood (cf. white pine) is prominent in both the charred wood samples and the light fraction and suggests a preference for this wood as a structural material.

Historically pine wood was used in constructing window sashes and frames. It was also used in the making of doors, panelling and cabinet work (Hosie 1975:66). Maple wood was useful as flooring and farm tools (ibid: 266) and birch was used in furniture making, cabinet work, flooring and doors (ibid: 156). Beech wood was used for flooring, furniture making and utensils (ibid: 176). White elm was commonly used for barrels to hold dry goods, boxes and other household items (ibid: 200)

The Durham-Sunvale seed assemblage was extremely sparse. A single carbonized incomplete maize kernel was the only plant food related item recovered. In my experience carbonized cultivated plants from 19<sup>th</sup> Century Euro-Canadian have been rare. Usually large

*Archaeobotanical Remains from the Durham-Sunvale Site (BbHe-5)*

numbers of seeds of small fleshy fruits are common in extremely high numbers from privies related to farmsteads and homesteads in Ontario.

Charred wood fragments of sugar maple, maple, beech, birch, white elm and pine may represent remnants of structural components or utensils/tools associated with the root cellar.

I have identified these taxa on other 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian sites (Fecteau 2010, 2014 a, b, 2015 a, b, c, 2016g).

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2015b Archaeobotanical Remains from the **AlGq-161 Site**: A 19<sup>th</sup> Century Euro-Canadian site in Durham County, Ontario. Report submitted to Scarlett Janusus, Scarlett Janusus Archaeology Inc., Tobermory, Ontario. December 21<sup>st</sup>, 2015.

2015c Archaeobotanical Remains from the **BaGp-53 Site**: A 19<sup>th</sup> Century Euro-Canadian site in Durham County, Ontario. Report submitted to Scarlett Janusus, Scarlett Janusus Archaeology Inc., Tobermory, Ontario. December 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2015.

2016 Plant remains from the **Robert Livingstone Site (BaGp-43)**: A mid to Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Euro-Canadian Site, Township of Clarke, Former Durham County, Town of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. Report prepared for Scarlett Janusas, Director, Scarlett Janusas Archaeology Inc., Tobermory, Ontario. July 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2016.

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*Archaeobotanical Remains from the Durham-Sunvale Site (BbHe-5)*

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2011

*Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologist*, Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, Toronto, Ontario

## **Appendix I**

### **Floral – Not from Floats**

#### **1. #382 – Feature 1, Lot 3, N E Quad – Charcoal Sample**

Two charred, very wet sugar maple wood fragments (9.82 grams) were noted in this sample.

#### **2. #383 – Feature 1, Lot 3, N E Quad – Wood Sample from Board**

The wood matrix from this samples weighed 25.33 grams. Ten fragments were extracted and identified. This sub-sample was comprised of white pine {*Pinus cf. strobus*} (7.80 grams).

#### **3. #384 – Feature 7, (P 3) – Charcoal Sample**

Eight charred wood fragments (1.06 grams) were identified in this sample. They included two sugar maple wood fragments (.60 grams), two beech wood fragments (.12 grams), two white pine wood fragment (.14 grams), one maple wood fragment (.10 grams) and one birch wood fragment (.10 grams).

#### **4. #385 – Feature 1, N E Quad, Lot 1 and 2 – Charcoal Sample**

Four wet, charred wood fragments (8.27 grams) were identified in this sample. They included two sugar maple wood fragments (2.14 grams) and two white pine wood fragments (6.13 grams).

#### **5. #386 – Feature 4, Lot 1 – Charcoal Sample**

Ten charred wood fragments (1.65 grams) were identified in this sample. They included three beech wood fragments (.43 grams), three sugar maple wood fragments (.97 grams) and one white elm wood fragment (.10 grams). One wood fragment was partially identified as indeterminate conifer wood (.15 grams).

#### **6. #387 – Feature 1, N W Quad, Lot 3 – Charcoal Sample**

Two charred wood fragments (.09 grams) were present in this sample. One white pine wood fragment (.05 grams) was identified. One wood fragment was partially identified as indeterminate conifer wood (.04 grams).

#### **7. #388 – Feature 1, S W Quad, Lots 1 and 2 – Charcoal Sample**

Two charred white pine wood fragments (.20 grams) were noted in this sample.

#### **8. Feature 1, S E Quad, Lot 3 – Light fraction (7 Litres) – Charcoal Sample**

This sample contained 109.55 grams of charred wood. Ten charred wood fragments (2.60 grams) were extracted and identified in this sample. They included four white pine wood fragments (1.70 grams), one sugar maple wood fragment (.15 grams), two maple wood

fragments (.23 grams) and one birch wood fragment (.15 grams). Two fragments were partially identified and were classified as indeterminate diffuse porous wood (.19 grams).

## **Float samples (n = 3) from Feature 1 – Sub-floor Pit**

### **9. Feature 1, S E Quad, Lot 1 – Light fraction material – 50 mL, 10.35 grams**

**Charred wood matrix > 4.00 mm** contained .92 grams of charred wood and a **single, incomplete maize kernel**.

This sub-sample also contained .42 grams of identifiable or partially identifiable charred wood > 4.00. Ten specimens were extracted and identified. The sample included four sugar maple wood fragments (.20 grams) and two beech wood fragments (.10 grams). Four fragments (.12 grams) were partially identified as indeterminate diffuse porous wood (.10 grams) and indeterminate ring porous wood (.02 grams).

#### **Charred seeds**

One incomplete, carbonized **maize** kernel fragment (.10 grams) was also present in the matrix.

### **Light fraction matrix – 50 mL, 10.35 grams**

The **light fraction matrix** was mostly comprised of small charred wood fragments and flakes. Rootlets, modern plant fragments, wood fragments and spore balls were also present. Modern goosefoot seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.) occurred in small numbers (n = 3). Carbonized seeds were absent.

### **10. Feature 1, S E Quad, Lot 1, - Heavy fraction material.**

Specimens already picked by F.A.C. are insect egg casings.

### **11. Feature 1, S E Quad, Lot 2, - Light fraction material – 100 mL, 20.50 grams**

**Charred wood matrix > 4.00 mm** contained 1.47 grams of charred wood.

This sub-sample contained .42 grams of charred wood > 4.00. Ten charred wood specimens were extracted and identified. The sample included five birch wood fragments (1.00 grams), three beech wood fragments (.32 grams), one sugar maple wood fragment (.10 grams) and one white pine wood fragment (.05 grams).

The **light fraction matrix** was mostly comprised of small charred wood fragments and flakes. Rootlets, modern plant fragments, wood fragments and spore balls were also present. Modern goosefoot seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.) were the only seeds noted. They occurred in small numbers (n = 4). Carbonized seeds were absent.

*Archaeobotanical Remains from the Durham-Sunvale Site (BbHe-5)*

**12. Feature 1, S E Quad, Lot 2, - Heavy fraction material.**

Specimens already picked by F.A.C. are insect egg casings.

**13. Feature 1, S E Quad, Lot 3, - Heavy fraction material – not examined**

Matrix scanned for seeds. None present. Two possible bone fragments were noted as well as an insect egg casing.

**PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION,  
DURHAM, MUNICIPALITY OF WEST GREY**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 4:  
EXCAVATION OF BbHe-5**

**APPENDIX F  
BbHe-5 Stage 4 Field Drawing List**



## APPENDIX F: BbHe-5 STAGE 4 FIELD DRAWING LIST

### Proposed Sunvale Subdivision, Durham, Municipality of West Grey, Grey County, Ontario Archaeological Stage 4: Excavation of BbHe

Drawing	Date	Author	Location
Feature 1 Closing Plan	20/NOV/17	RM, SN	Clear Print
Feature 1 East & South Profiles	17/NOV/17	RM, LG	Clear Print
Feature 1 Opening Plan	17/NOV/17	RM, GH	Clear Print
Feature 3 West Profile & Opening Plan	15/NOV/17	RM, GH	Clear Print
Feature 4 & P2 Opening Plan	15/NOV/17	RM, GH	Clear Print
Feature 5 Opening Plan	15/NOV/17	RM, GH	Clear Print
Feature 6 (P1) West Profile & Opening Plan	15/NOV/17	RM, GH	Clear Print
Limit of Site Stripping	14/NOV/17	RM	Sketch on Field Map
Unit Counts	14/NOV/17	RM	Sketch on Field Map
Feature 1 Opening Plan Sketch	17/NOV/17	RM, GH	Feature Form
Feature 2 Opening Plan Sketch	17/NOV/17	JC, GH	Feature Form
Feature 2 Opening Plan	17/NOV/17	GH	Feature Form
Feature 2 Northwest Profile	17/NOV/17	GH	Feature Form
Feature 3 Opening Plan Sketch	15/NOV/17	GH, RM	Feature Form
Feature 5 Opening Plan Sketch	15/NOV/17	GH, RM	Feature Form
288E 193N Closing Plan	19/OCT/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 140
289E 193N Plan of Opening of L2	19/OCT/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 140
286E 193N Closing Plan	20/OCT/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 142
286E 191N Closing Plan	20/OCT/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 144
288E 191N Closing Plan	26/OCT/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 145
288E 192N Closing Plan	26/OCT/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 145
286E 194N Closing Plan	26/OCT/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 146

<b>Drawing</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Location</b>
286E 195N Closing Plan	26/OCT/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 148
286E 196N Closing Plan	26/OCT/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 148
284E 195N Closing Plan	26/OCT/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 150
281E 196N Closing Plan with Tree Stain	27/OCT/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 151
281E 195N Closing Plan	27/OCT/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 154
281E 494N Closing Plan	27/OCT/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 154
Feature Map & Limits of Site Stripping	13/NOV/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 155
P4 Opening Plan	15/NOV/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 159
P5 (Historic Post) West Profile & Plan	15/NOV/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 159
P6 Opening Plan	15/NOV/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 159
Feature 7 (P3) North Profile & Plan	17/NOV/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 163
Feature 5 Northwest Profile	17/NOV/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 163
Feature 4 Northwest Profile	17/NOV/17	RM	2017 Field Book 4, Page 163



**Sites & PIF Information**

<b>Site</b>	<b>PIF</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>PIF</b>
BbHe-5	P359-0058-2017	BbHe-9	P359-0055-2017
BbHe-6	P359-0060-2017	BbHe-10	P359-0059-2017
BbHe-7	P359-0054-2017	BbHe-11	P359-0053-2017
BbHe-8	P359-0056-2017	BbHe-12	P359-0057-2017





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**JACQUELINE FISHER, M.A., A.P.A.**

Principal Archaeologist

Malcolm Horne  
Archaeology Review Officer  
Culture Programmes Unit  
401 Bay Street, Suite 1700  
Toronto, Ontario, M7A 0A7

21 Sept, 2017

RE: Proposed Sunvale Subdivision, Durham, Municipality of West Grey, Grey County, Ontario  
Archaeological Stage 3: Testing of BbHe-5, BbHe-6, BbHe-7, BbHe-8, BbHe-9, BbHe-10,  
BbHe-11 and BbHe-12

Dear Malcolm,

This letter is with regard to eight sites situated on a single property in Durham, Municipality of West Grey, Grey County (**Figure 1**). The sites are under eight different PIFs at MTCS' suggestion so we could combine whichever into the most logical reporting format, and thereby would not have any issues with updating the site forms in Pastport. A list of the sites and their corresponding PIFs is at the end of this letter. Detritus Consulting undertook the Stage 1 and 2 Assessment of the Study Area for the proposed Sunvale Subdivision in the early spring of this year. The majority of the Study Area was formerly horse pasture which was ploughed for their assessment. Detritus identified eight historic sites within the Study Area, seven within the ploughed context (BbHe-5 to -11) and one on the front lawn (BbHe-12); all eight were Bordenized and recommended for Stage 3 Testing. Through communication with you at MTCS, Detritus recommended that four of the eight sites (BbHe-5, -6, -7 and -8) be considered 'large' sites and as such only 50% of the otherwise required test units would be necessary; you agreed with that strategy and also recommended the fields be re-ploughed to improve visibility for the Stage 3 CSP.

FAC took over this project at the outset of the Stage 3 Testing. The fields were re-ploughed, disced and planted in soy beans prior to the CSP (the planting less than three days before). The visibility was good, and the CSP resulted in a broad spread of artifacts and modern materials being identified across the whole field. The attached **Figure 2** provides an overview of the results, excluding any items that were confirmed as 20th-21st century. While the CSP started in the areas of the Stage 2 site identification as per the attached **Figure 3 (3a - western side with BbHe-5 to -7; 3b - eastern side with BbHe-8 to -11)**, the spread of material quickly indicated that the original site definitions no longer applied.

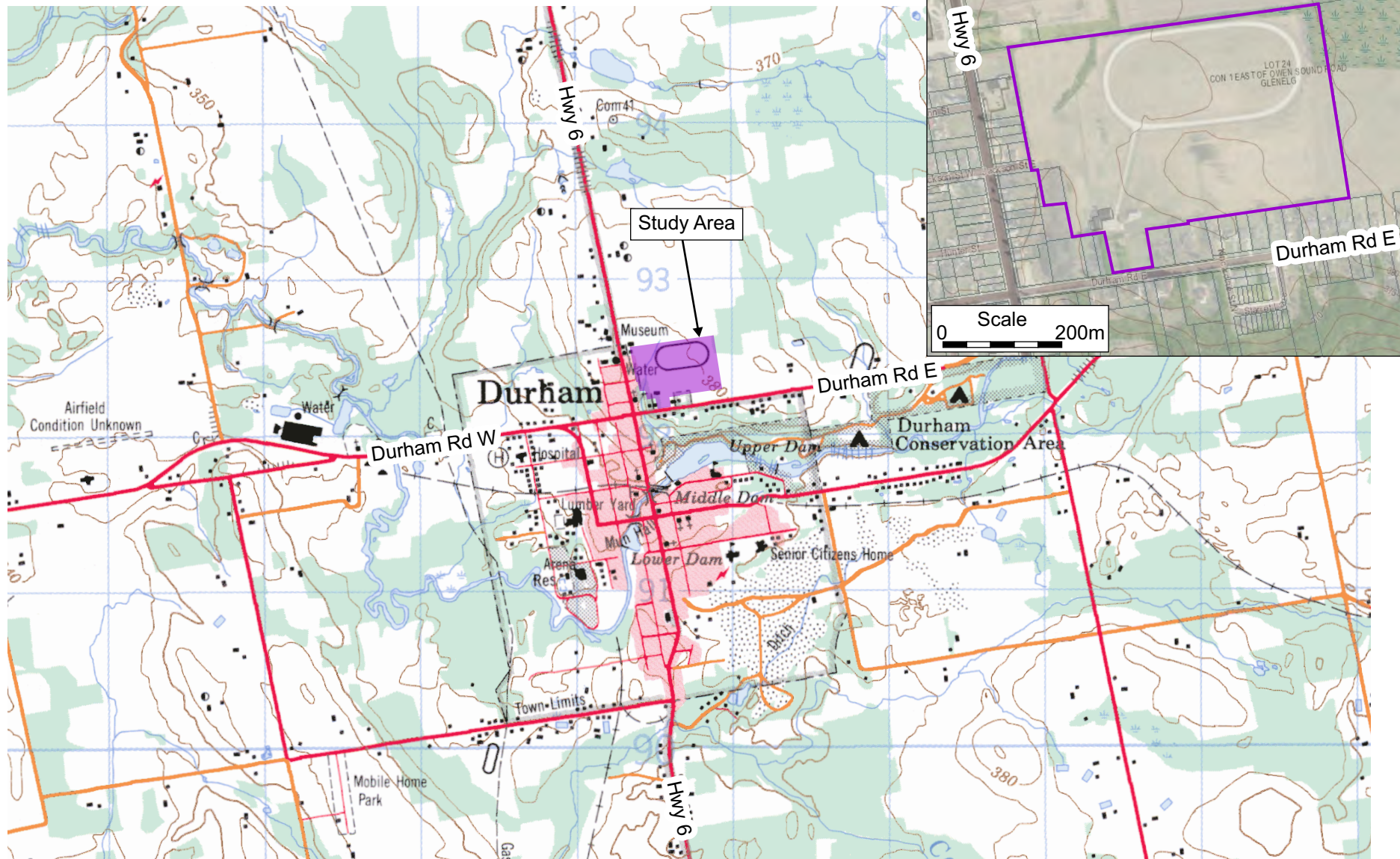
FAC proposes a number of changes to the Stage 3 Testing strategy for Sites BbHe-5 through -11 based on the CSP results and on the testing we have conducted to date in the areas of sites BbHe-5, BbHe-7, BbHe-9

and BbHe-10. These are outlined below with accompanying figures. BbHe-12 is on the lawn adjacent to Durham Road East and does not appear to have any direct correlation to the other sites. BbHe-5 is the only one of the eight sites that has a discrete mid-19th century component and retains further CHVI.

In order to move forward with the Stage 3 reporting on all eight sites, and the Stage 4 Mitigation of BbHe-5, we would like you to review this summary and provide feedback regarding our recommendations for the various sites. The seven sites not recommended for Stage 4 work have each been tested through either test units, CSP or a combination of both, however their testing strategies have been revised based on the CSP and extensive background research, and do not fit neatly under the standards, thus we are requesting a preliminary review of the results and would appreciate a response as soon as you are able. Please contact me if you have any questions or for discussion.

Sincerely,

Ruth Macdougall  
Project Licensee



NTS 41 A/2, 1993.



**FAC**

Date: 18/09/17

Designer: EG/GH

**KEY**

— Study Area



Scale  
0 1Km

**PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, TOWN OF DURHAM, GREY COUNTY**  
Archaeological Stage 3: Testing

Figure 1: Study Area Location and Topography



0 50 100 150 200 m



Note: Only 19th C or potentially 19th C artifacts are indicated here. 20th century material was also identified across the property in the CSP.

There is only one early 19th C artifact from the CSP, a hand-headed cut nail.

## Legend

— Study Area

object dates

- 19th C, loosely diagnostic
- Early 19th C, ca pre-1830
- Late 19th C, ca 1880-1899
- Late-mid 19th C, ca 1860-1879
- Mid-19th C, ca 1830-1859
- Non-diagnostic

□ Study Area OUTLINE



PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, TOWN OF  
DURHAM, GREY COUNTY  
Archaeological Stage 3: Testing

Figure 2: Overview of the CSP Results







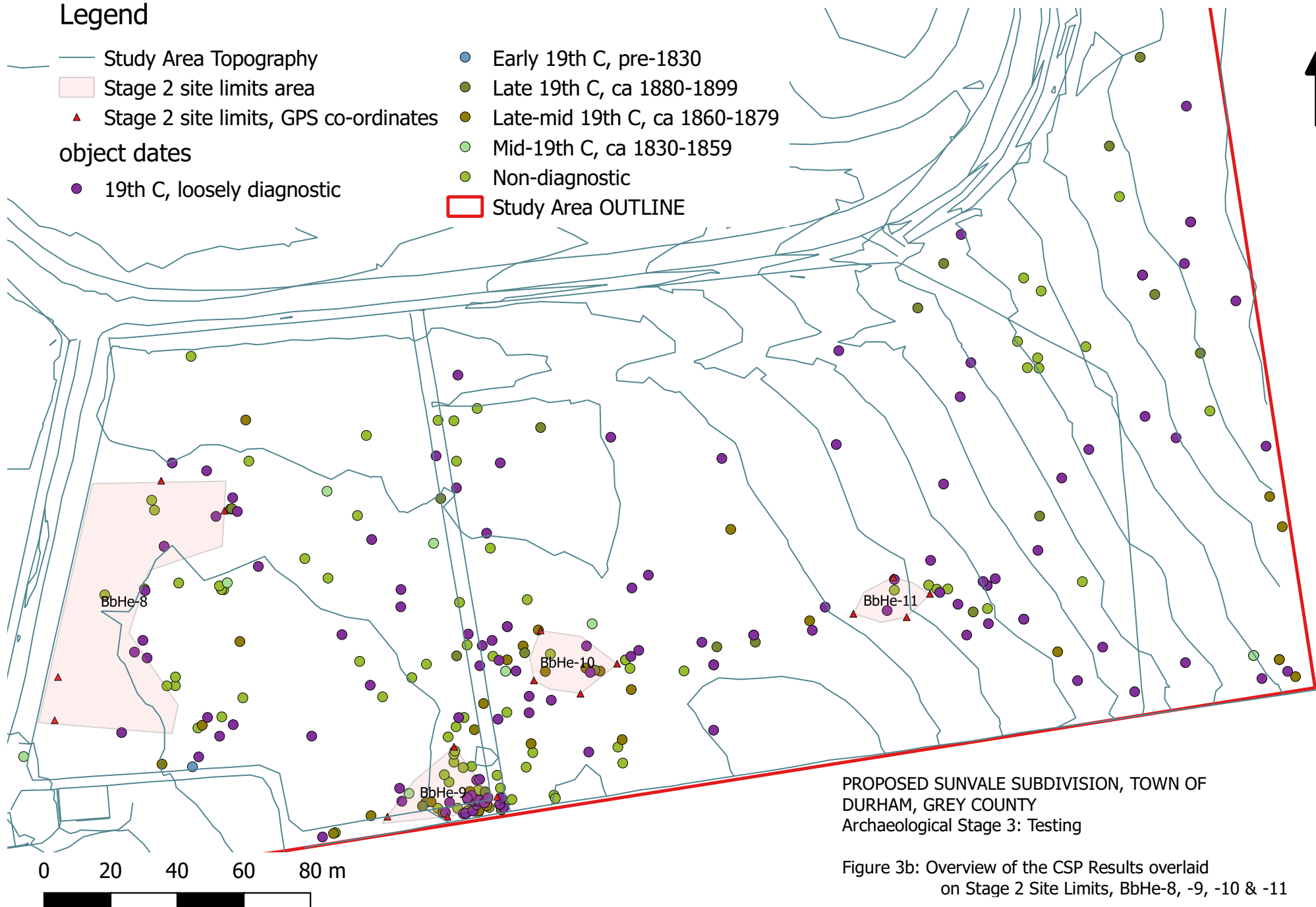
PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, TOWN OF  
DURHAM, GREY COUNTY  
Archaeological Stage 3: Testing

Figure 3a: Overview of the CSP Results overlaid  
on Stage 2 Site Limits, BbHe-5, -6 & -7



# Legend

- Study Area Topography
- Stage 2 site limits area
- ▲ Stage 2 site limits, GPS co-ordinates
- object dates
- 19th C, loosely diagnostic
- Early 19th C, pre-1830
- Late 19th C, ca 1880-1899
- Late-mid 19th C, ca 1860-1879
- Mid-19th C, ca 1830-1859
- Non-diagnostic
- Study Area OUTLINE



PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, TOWN OF  
DURHAM, GREY COUNTY  
Archaeological Stage 3: Testing

Figure 3b: Overview of the CSP Results overlaid  
on Stage 2 Site Limits, BbHe-8, -9, -10 & -11



### **Property Overview and Background Research**

This paragraph provides an overview of the Study Area topography as related to the sites. There are two main elevations for this Study Area: the lower grade being in the west on the western side of a seasonal stream. Sites BbHe-6 and -7 are in this lower field. The house lots that back onto this field front Garafraxa Street (Hwy 6). This field also slopes gently down from the northwest to the southeast. The upper field is reached by a sharp slope up from the seasonal stream, with BbHe-5 being on the slope and break in slope east of the stream. The eastern edge of the farm driveway is approximately 90 metres east of BbHe-5. The remaining sites, BbHe-8 through 11, are east of the farm driveway in a gently rolling upland. The southern edge of the Study Area across this field (sites BbHe-9 to -11) is bounded by house lots fronting Durham Road East. Most of these are newer houses, with some having been constructed since the 2011 satellite image in Figure 2. One Victorian house, 388 Durham Road East, was constructed in the late 1860s, and is not within our Study Area. Site BbHe-9 is adjacent to this house lot (**Figure 4**).

FAC has conducted additional historic research including Land Registry records, tax assessment, survey plans and other historic mapping which has aided our understanding of the 19<sup>th</sup> century development of this property. The Study Area is on part of Lot 24, Divisions 2 and 3, Concession 1 East of Garafraxa Road (Hwy 6). Archibald Hunter obtained the location tickets in the early 1840s and had patents purchased on both acreages by 1851. His initial cabin was documented fronting Garafraxa Street, on property that has since been redeveloped and is outside the Study Area. Hunter registered a plan of subdivision in 1853, known as Hunter's Survey, which consisted of Jackson Street and 20 smaller house lots fronting Garafraxa Street. These house lots all exist today and some retain late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century structures. The western boundary of the Study Area in the lower field is bounded by these house lots. Jackson Street is a small side street off Garafraxa that currently dead-ends at the western boundary of the Study Area (**Figure 4**).

Hunter's second, more permanent dwelling was situated fronting Durham Road East off the southwest corner of the Study Area (Land Registry records, see **Figure 4**). The Stage 2 work did not identify any sites adjacent to this location. The only other 19<sup>th</sup> century dwelling on Durham Road East adjacent to the Study Area was his son James Hunter's house, at 388 Durham Road East, which was constructed in the late 1860s and is still extant. Site BbHe-9 is on the field edge adjacent to this house lot and is associated with it. The background research identified one potential late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century structure within the Study Area, a drill hall, that would have been situated within a 12 metre wide tract of land which overlaps the current driveway to the Study Area (see **Figure 4**). This narrow tract (12 metres east/west and 70 metres north/south) was approximately 20 metres west of BbHe-12 (Land Registry records). The drill hall was demolished in the early 1900s.

The Study Area has consistently been on the outskirts of town since the 1850s. It was actively used for agriculture in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, and was the site of the United Farmers of Ontario annual picnic through the 1930s. Circa 1940, the Study Area became a horse farm, and has continued to that purpose until recently. The bank barn and a modern shed are still intact.

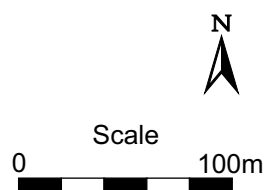




Google Earth Imagery, 05/07/2011.



- KEY**
- Study Area
  - Former Drill Hall Lot
  - Approximate Original Boundaries of 388 Durham Rd E



**PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, TOWN OF DURHAM, GREY COUNTY**  
Archaeological Stage 3: Testing

Figure 4: Aerial View of the Study Area with Historic Highlights





## Proposed Strategies and Recommendations

Based on the current field results and the background research, FAC would like to recommend the following strategy adjustments:

1) **BbHe-5** - in the upper field, at the break in slope for the seasonal stream (**Figure 5**). The CSP has indicated that, while there is a disperse spread of material across the slope and top of slope, there is a concentration near the break in slope and the excavation of test units focussed on this concentration, the remainder of the material being plough spread (**Figure 5**). This reduces the size of the site and it would no longer be considered a 'large' site. Excavation of 21 units (18 at a five metre interval and three infills) has been completed. **Figure 6** provides the field counts and site extent, approximately 21 by 17 metres. The artifacts appear to be associated with a mid-19th century (*ca* 1840s-60s) domestic site, the presence of nails (cut and wrought) and a possible feature suggesting a potential structure. The artifacts also include both foodways and personal items (marble, 1842 coin). The artifact field counts range from 0 to 82, implying a short-term occupation. This site is the only one with potentially discrete mid-19th century deposits, and the timeframe is within that of the initial generation of settlers, therefore, despite the overall low counts BbHe-5 is being recommended for Stage 4 mitigation. While a midden has not been identified, due to the low artifact counts overall, further sampling of the ploughzone is recommended during the Stage 4 field work.

Since the proponent would like to continue this process as soon as possible, FAC is providing here our sample recommendation and proposed fieldwork strategy for BbHe-5. If you see any issues with this strategy at this time, please let us know. We will probably need to begin the Stage 4 work prior to a review of the Stage 3 report.

*FAC therefore recommends that as BbHe-5 has been adequately tested and its limits defined as per **Figure 6**, and the results indicate further CHVI, Stage 4 Mitigation through excavation is recommended. The Stage 4 excavation would include hand block excavation of the ploughzone around the high count units as indicated on **Figure 6a** prior to machine stripping of the topsoil. The topsoil stripping would extend 10 metres beyond confirmed cultural features. The surface of subsoil would then be cleaned and checked for features, and all features would be documented and investigated accordingly.*



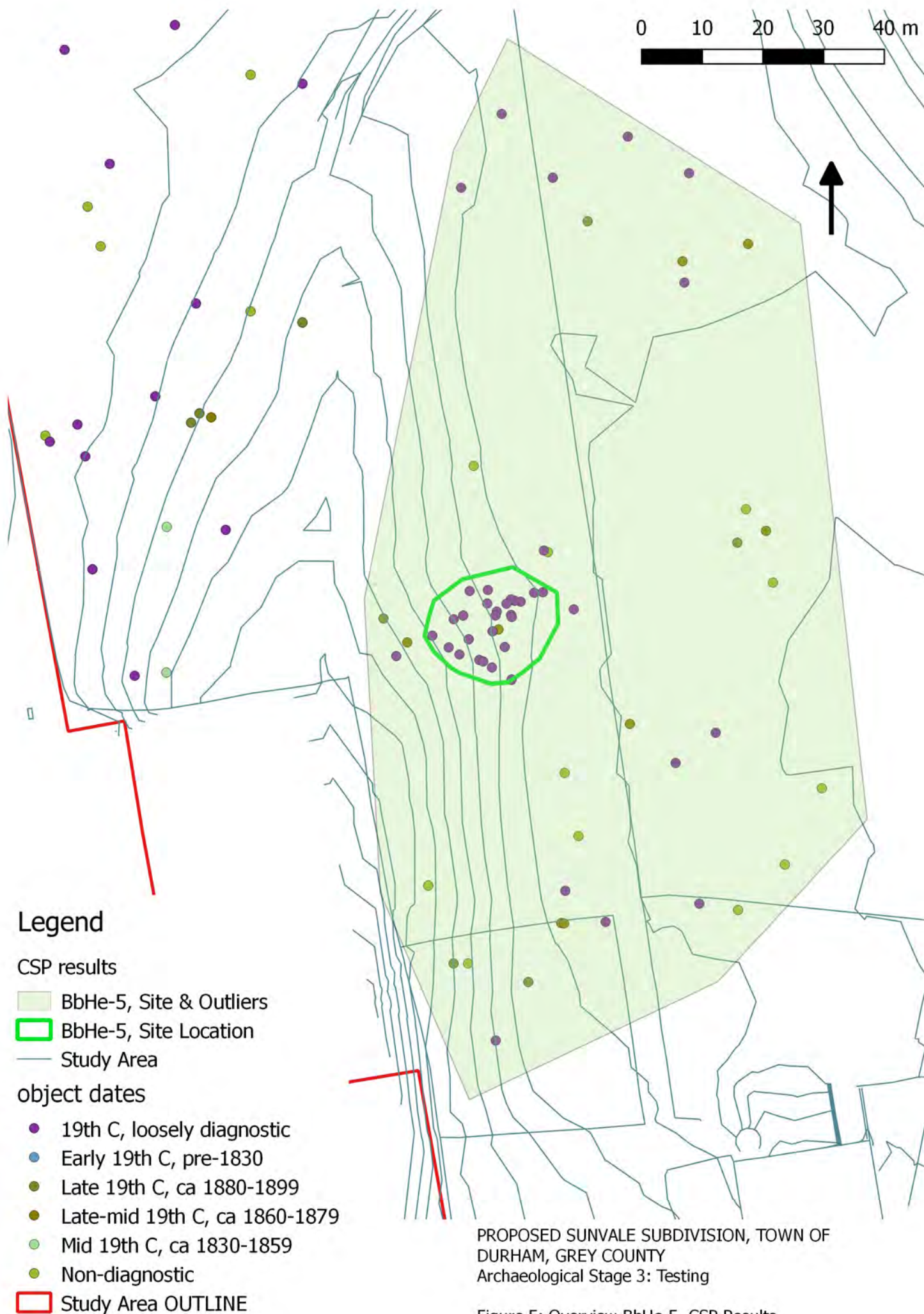


Figure 5: Overview BbHe-5, CSP Results



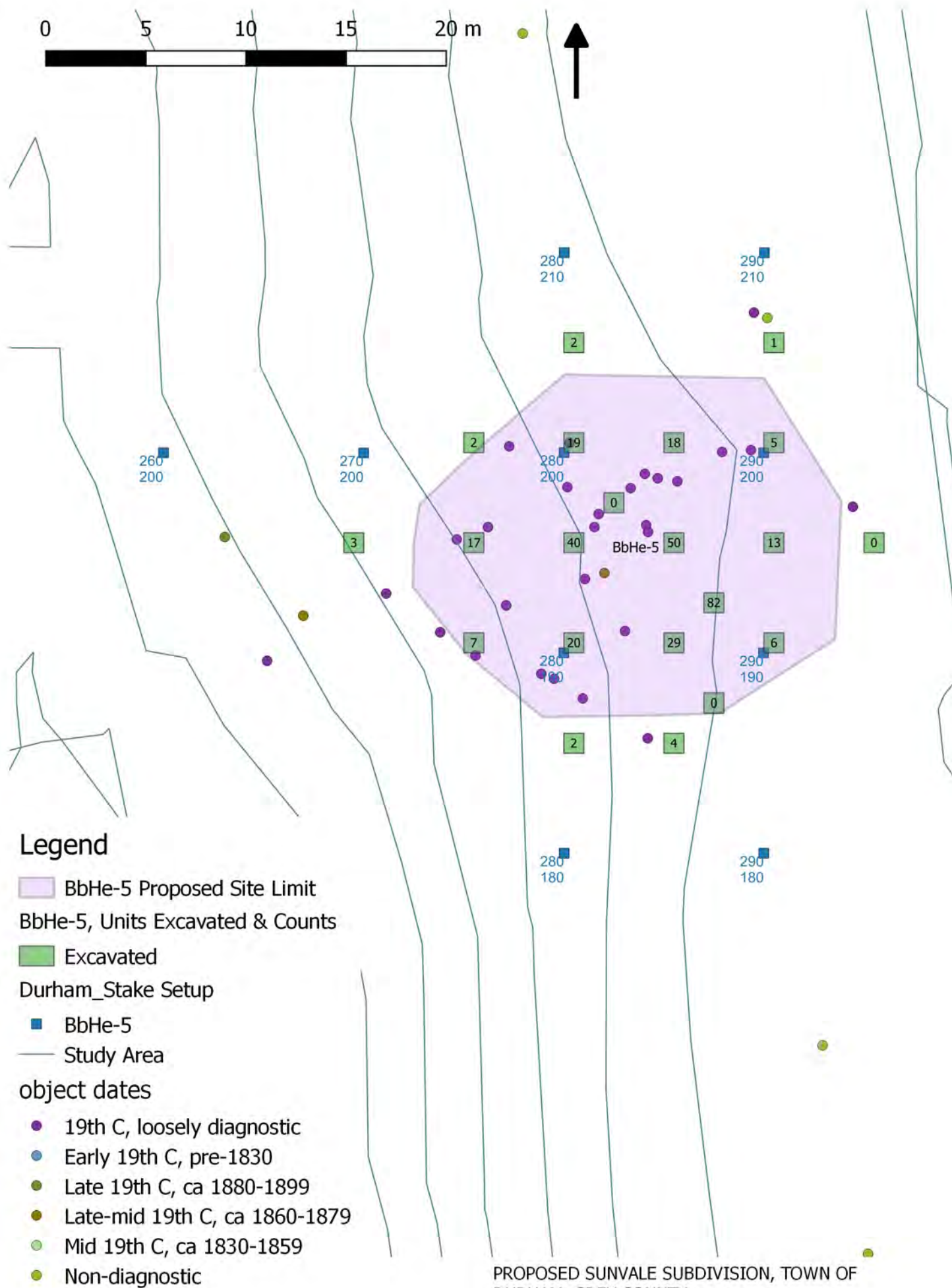


Figure 6: BbHe-5, Unit & CSP Results



2) **BbHe-6** - in the lower field, south end (**Figure 7**). The CSP in this region identified a scatter of 20<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century artifacts across an area 46 x 87 metres or roughly 4,000 square metres in size. Its sparse material culture assemblage includes fragments of early 20<sup>th</sup> century knob and tube electrical hardware, a few sherds of potentially 19<sup>th</sup> century foodways ceramics and five sherds of machine made glass. There are no observable concentrations of material. The scantness of this scatter indicates that it is not an actual site but a diffuse spread of material through ploughing or other means. FAC would like to de-register BbHe-6 or, if that is not possible, then provide an Borden update stating it has no further CHVI and was not an actual site.

*FAC's recommendation for BbHe-6 is:*

*That BbHe-6 has been adequately tested through the CSP and has no CHVI. No further work at either the Stage 3 or Stage 4 level are recommended for this site. BbHe-6 should be de-registered as a site.*

3) **BbHe-7** - in the lower field, north end (**Figure 8**). The CSP has again identified a wide ploughspread from this scatter (140, 19<sup>th</sup> or potentially 19<sup>th</sup> C artifacts across an area approximately 13,400 square metres in size, with the less diffuse scatter being roughly an 'L' shaped area of 3,240 square metres along the western property limits). The test units (24 completed on a 10 metre interval) were focussed across this 'L-shaped' area, however, the highest artifact count per unit is 13, which again implies that the whole of this site is plough spread. No features were encountered.

The material recovered from the CSP includes 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century artifacts. The 19<sup>th</sup> century assemblage consists of bottle and window glass, decorated ceramics (including stamped refined white earthenware and Plain and moulded Ironstone) and oil lamp chimney glass. Among the 20<sup>th</sup> century artifacts were a number of machine-made glass sherds (including pieces of a Pepsi bottle). Of the 161 artifacts collected in the CSP, 140 could potentially date to the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Subsequently, and in order to gain a better understanding of this scatter, test units were excavated on a 10 metre grid which resulted in an additional 86 artifacts recovered. These include bottle glass and foodways ceramics, with refined white earthenware the most prevalent (including blue and brown transfer printed) and also vitrified white earthenware and porcelain, and one fragment of reproduction Jackfield. Coarse earthenware and stoneware was also recovered. Machine cut and wire nails were both present in almost equal amounts, and the small amount of window glass recovered is mostly thick, with one thin sherd recovered from 180E 360N. Horseshoe nails and oil lamp chimney glass were also recovered. Artifact counts are too low to determine any specific concentrations. Unit 180E 360N had the most material (n=13), being situated closest to the fence in the 'dense' part of the scatter. While the occasional faunal piece was present, there were no inclusions such as brick, mortar or coal.

The layout of the recovered material (from the scatter and units) has been reviewed in GIS mapping for both timeframes and artifact types (eg, architectural material concentrations) yet no pattern or concentration suggestive of a discreet pre-1870s 19<sup>th</sup> century deposit is visible. Both BbHe-7 and BbHe-6 are bounded by the Hunter's Survey lots on Division 2, and there is at least one Victorian-era house still extant that borders this field. BbHe-7 appears to be formed through ploughspread of late-19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century garbage thrown over the fence by the adjacent house lots.

FAC considers the current information sufficient to make a determination of no further CHVI for BbHe-7, and no further excavation is warranted.

*Therefore, FAC recommends that, as BbHe-7 has been adequately tested and has no further CHVI, no further excavation at either the Stage 3 or Stage 4 level is recommended.*





## Legend

Durham\_Site CSP limits

BbHe-5

BbHe-7

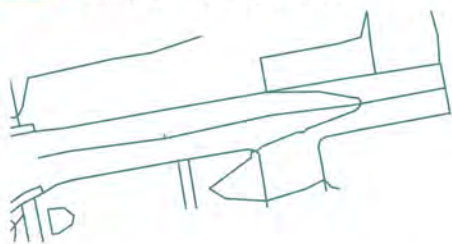
BbHe-6

Study Area Topography

object dates

- 19th C, loosely diagnostic
- Late 19th C, ca 1880-1899
- Late-mid 19th C, ca 1860-1879
- Mid 19th C, ca 1830-1859
- Non-diagnostic

Study Area OUTLINE



0 20 40 60 m



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DURHAM, GREY COUNTY  
Archaeological Stage 3: Testing

Figure 7: BbHe-6 CSP Results



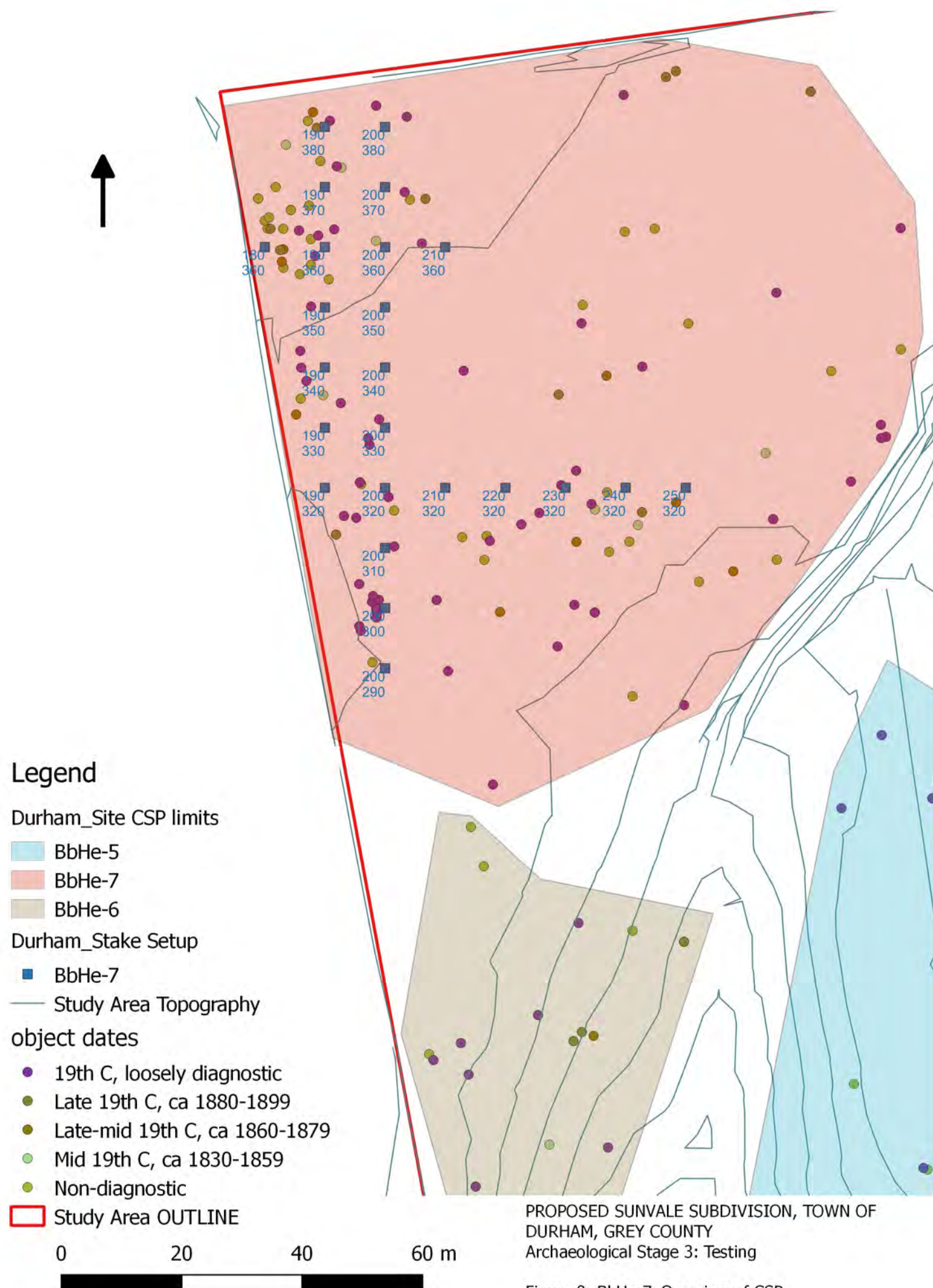
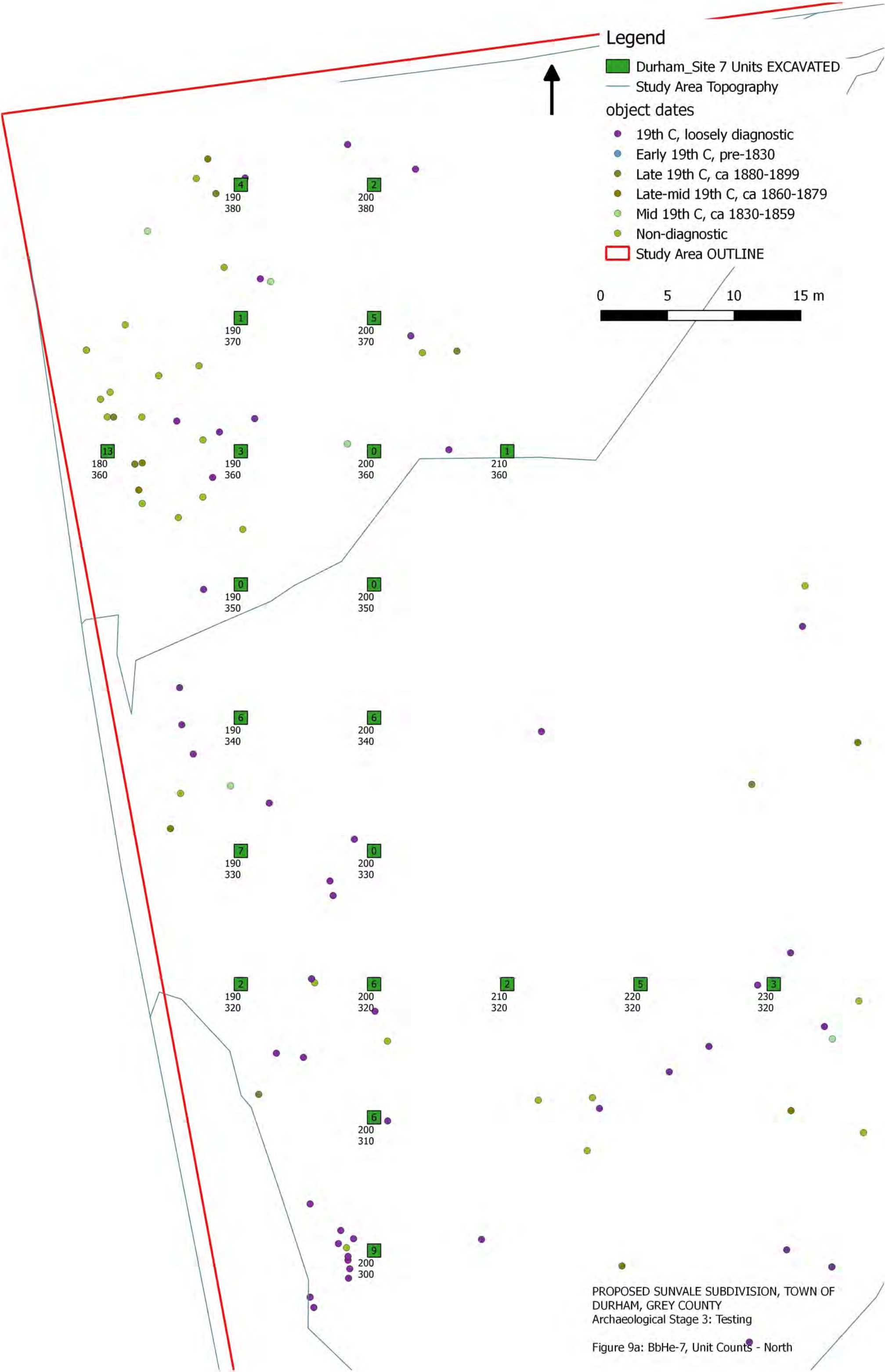


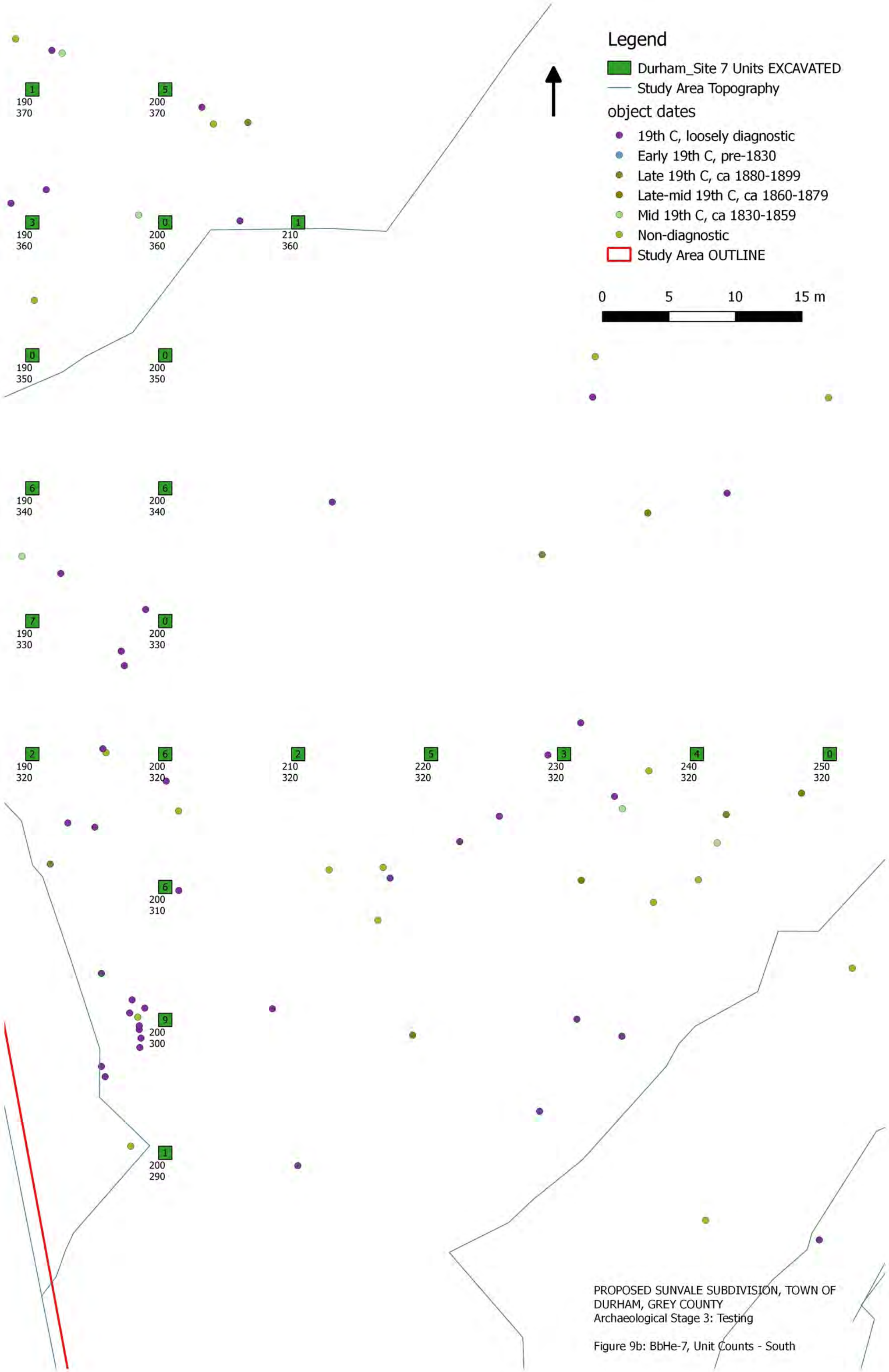
Figure 8: BbHe-7, Overview of CSP















4) **BbHe-8, -9, -10 and -11** are all within the upper field, east of the driveway (**Figure 10**). They were originally identified as four distinct sites (Stage 2), however the CSP discovered that instead of four sites, there is one broad, diffuse scatter of similar material, with some of the same dish/glass patterns, present across the entire eastern field. The artifacts have been collected according to proximity to the original site locations and the sites have not yet been amalgamated. This material spreads out (north, east and west) from BbHe-9, where the heart of the concentration is visible. **Figure 10** shows the variation between the Stage 2 site locations and the Stage 3 CSP results. The scatter as a whole ranges from the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and has been identified as the plough spread of garbage disposal behind #388 Durham Road East since *ca* 1867. A review of the CSP by artifact type and time period also did not indicate any specific areas of interest.

Nine units have been excavated at BbHe-9 and seven at BbHe-10. There is one unit at BbHe-9 with 150 artifacts, the remainder having between zero and 38, while at BbHe-10 the counts range between zero and five.

FAC recommends that, based on the CSP and the low counts of BbHe-10, no further test units are required at BbHe-10, the low counts indicating surface drag and not below grade features (**Figure 11**). Also, based on the CSP results, FAC recommends that no test units are required at BbHe-8 and BbHe-11 at all, and that they have no further CHVI, as *per* the Rural Historic Farmstead Bulletin, Section 3.3.7. These three diffuse scatters (-8, -10 and -11) have no early context, the higher density concentration is represented by BbHe-9, and the historical documentation supports the interpretation of the field as agricultural in use in the 19<sup>th</sup> century with BbHe-9 itself a direct result of refuse disposal from the adjacent property in the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. No further work is recommended for BbHe-8, -10 and -11 on this basis. FAC would also like to amalgamate these four site record numbers under BbHe-9, and seeks MTCS direction on that possibility.

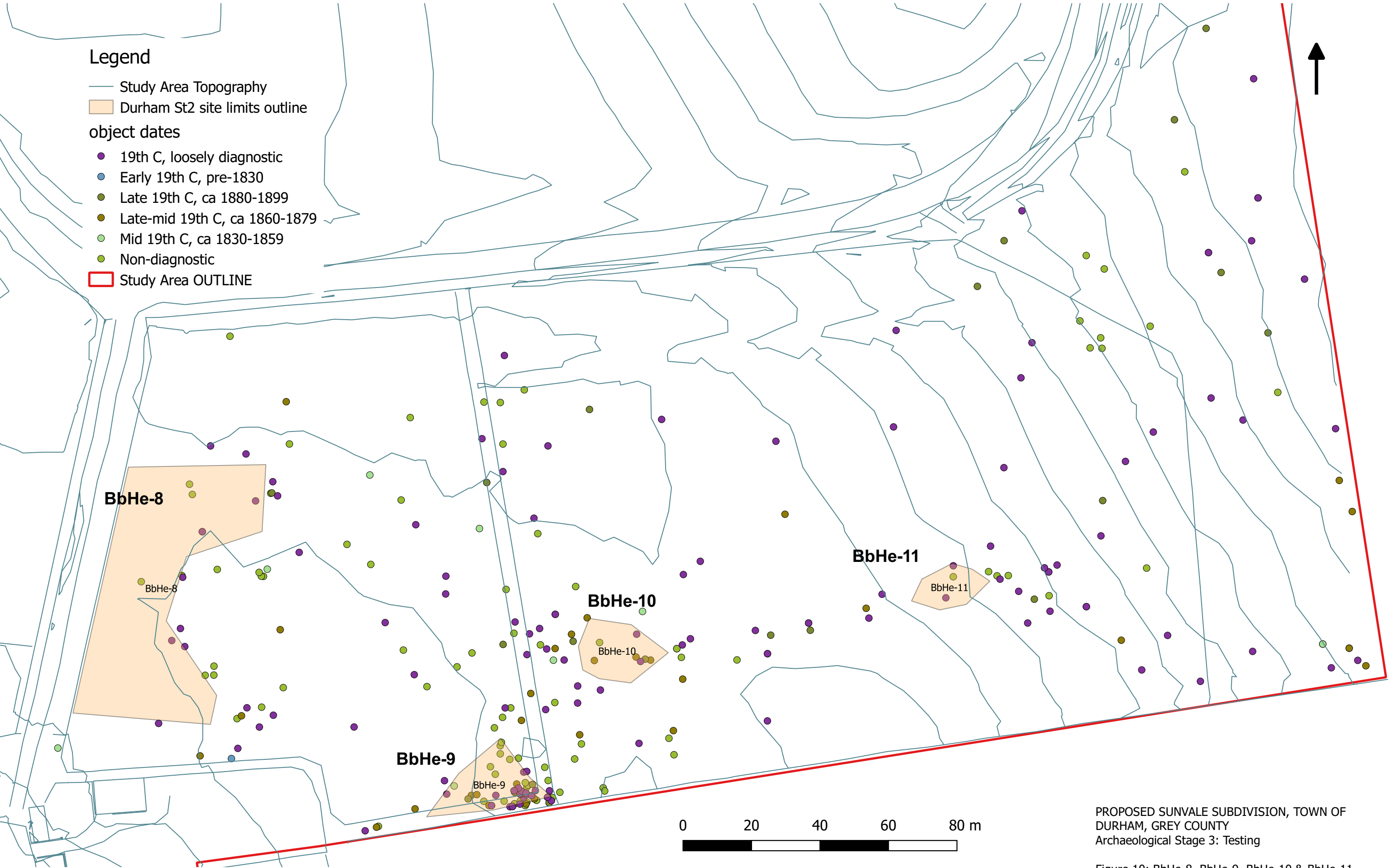
BbHe-9 is directly associated with the *ca* 1867-present dwelling on the adjacent property, and in particular with a late-19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century practise of depositing refuse at or beyond the property line. BbHe-9 is beyond the original lot boundary (see **Figure 4**) and therefore it is unlikely to be associated with feature deposits. Contents of the test units include late 19<sup>th</sup> century thick pane glass, a few machine cut nails, butchered animal bone (likely both mammalian and avian), a small amount of 20<sup>th</sup> century machined glass and a larger amount of indeterminate and mould blown glass, some solarized bottle glass, and both milk and colourless oil lamp chimney glass. A large amount of ceramic tableware sherds were also recovered, mostly refined white earthenware with some semi-porcelain or Ironstone (too damaged to determine). Also represented significantly is fine porcelain, some identifiable as French 'Limoges' porcelain dishware from the very early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The units on the 500E line in particular show a mix of 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century material.

Based on the background research and the field results, BbHe-9 will not require Stage 4 mitigation as it is associated with the *ca* 1867 to present house and therefore the majority of the timespan of occupation is post-1870, and it is not part of the first generation of settlement. Therefore, even though the requisite number of units based on Section 3.3.1 have not been completed, the detailed background research combined with the CSP and excavated units has provided sufficient information to make the determination of no further work, and the site has been adequately documented. It has no further CHVI.

*Therefore, FAC recommends the following:*

- 1) *BbHe-8 and BbHe-11 have been adequately tested through the CSP and have no further CHVI, and therefore no further work at either the Stage 3 or Stage 4 level is required;*

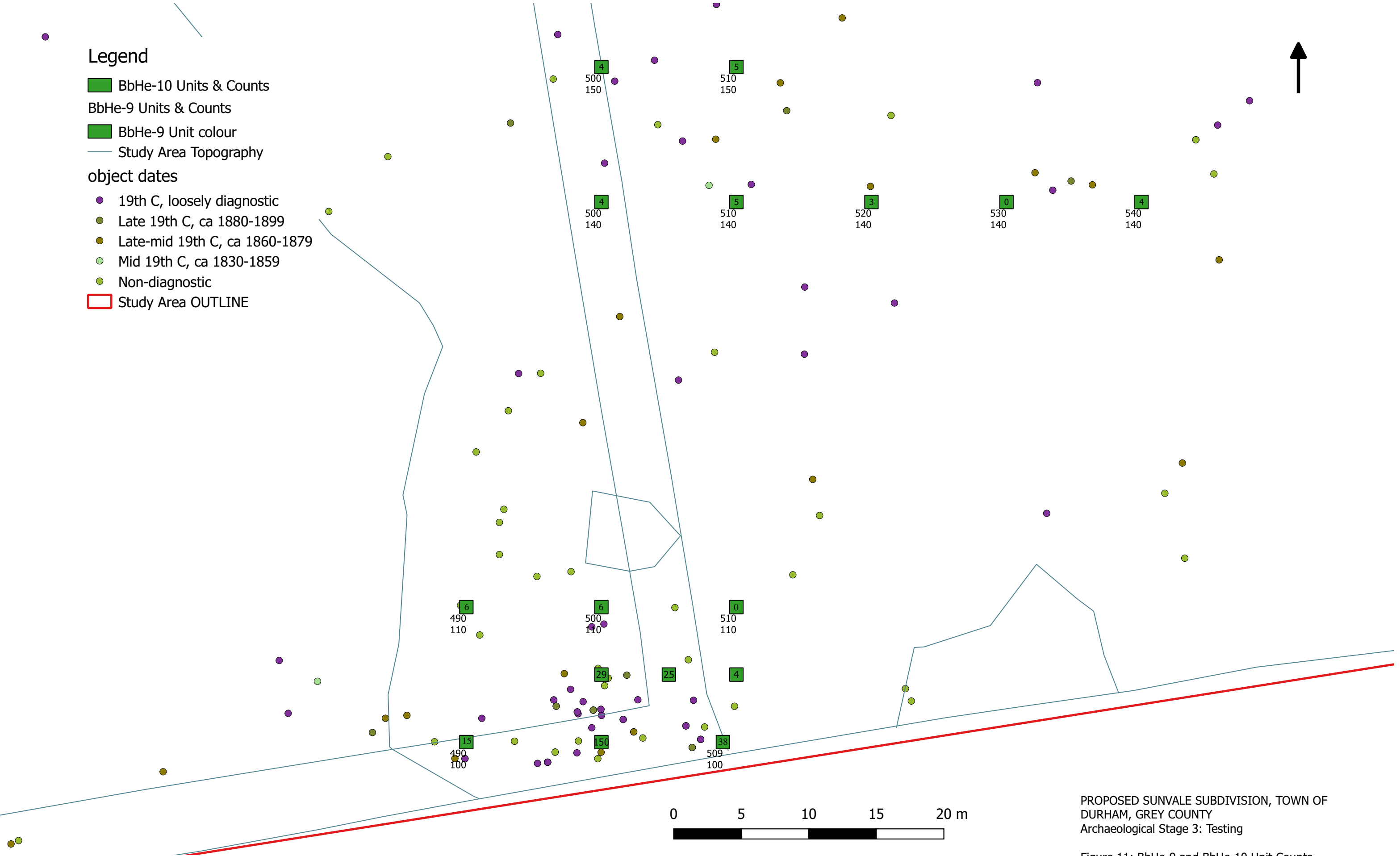
- 2) *BbHe-9 and BbHe-10 have been adequately tested through both the CSP and the excavation of a number of test units, and have no further CHVI, and therefore no further work at either the Stage 3 or Stage 4 level is required;*
- 3) *That all four of these sites (BbHe-8 to -11) be condensed under BbHe-9, with the others being de-registered.*



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DURHAM, GREY COUNTY  
Archaeological Stage 3: Testing

Figure 10: BbHe-8, BbHe-9, BbHe-10 & BbHe-11,  
CSP Overview with Stage 2 Site Limits





PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, TOWN OF DURHAM, GREY COUNTY  
Archaeological Stage 3: Testing

Figure 11: BbHe-9 and BbHe-10 Unit Counts



## 5) BbHe-12

This site is situated on the front lawn of the property and was identified through shovel testing. The Stage 3 testing location is based on the GPS co-ordinates from Detritus (provided by the proponent). A total of 12 test units were excavated (10 at a five metre interval plus two infills), see **Figure 12**. The stratigraphy of the units indicated a fill deposit (L1) over a displaced soil (L2) above the remnant natural topsoil (L3). The depth of fills and thickness of the remnant topsoil vary across the site, with the remnant topsoil (L3) being between five and eight cm thick, indicative of partial stripping. The artifacts recovered from the displaced soil (L2) and those recovered from the natural topsoil (L3) were similar, indicating that L2 was displaced through landscaping and levelling of that yard. Local informants indicated that the previous landowner had deposited a lot of fill across the yard; the stratigraphy suggests that this fill was a combination of imported and displaced site soils.

A total of 1,479 artifacts were recovered, 751 of which were from the buried natural topsoil or subsoil, and the remainder from fill deposits including displaced soils. A whopping 96% of the 751 (and 89% of the overall assemblage) were architectural (nails and pane glass); there were 90 nails recovered from the natural layers and 631 sherds of pane glass. The nails are predominantly cut (three wrought) and the pane glass typically is greater than 1.55mm thick, with a few modern sherds also included. While a small amount of plaster was noted, there were no brick or mortar fragments, indicating that the associated structure was of frame construction. There is no indication that the structure would present a substantial foundational feature. The non-architectural artifacts included a few ceramics, bottle glass, a rifle blank, utilitarian porcelain, lamp chimney glass, and plastic. Modern fence post hole features were encountered in a number of units, probably associated with former horse corral fencing.

The lack of domestic material (eg only 4% of the assemblage is within the foodways class) implies a farm outbuilding, rather than a dwelling. The artifacts indicate a mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century usage of the structure, demolished within the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The background research corroborates this interpretation, as the known dwellings at that time are to the east (388 Durham Road East) and to the west of the Study Area, and the drill hall would also have been west of BbHe-12. It is possible that the material is in part spread from the former drill hall location during its early 20<sup>th</sup> century demolition.

The artifact counts indicate concentrations in the east and south of the site area (**Figure 13**). Two of the perimeter units, 107E 296N and 116E 305N, both present high artifact counts, however the vast majority of these (273 in the former and 80 in the latter) are mostly pane glass sherds. The eastern edge of the Study Area is approximately five metres east of 116E 305N. The southern edge of the Study Area is approximately 14 metres south of 107E 296N. In both cases, there is little to be gained from continuing the testing to the south or east, as the units will undoubtedly produce more of the same material (*ie* pane glass and cut nails). The site has been adequately documented, appears to be an outbuilding from the latter part of the 1900s into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and has no further CHVI.

*Therefore, FAC recommends that BbHe-12 has been adequately tested and has no further CHVI, and no further work is required.*

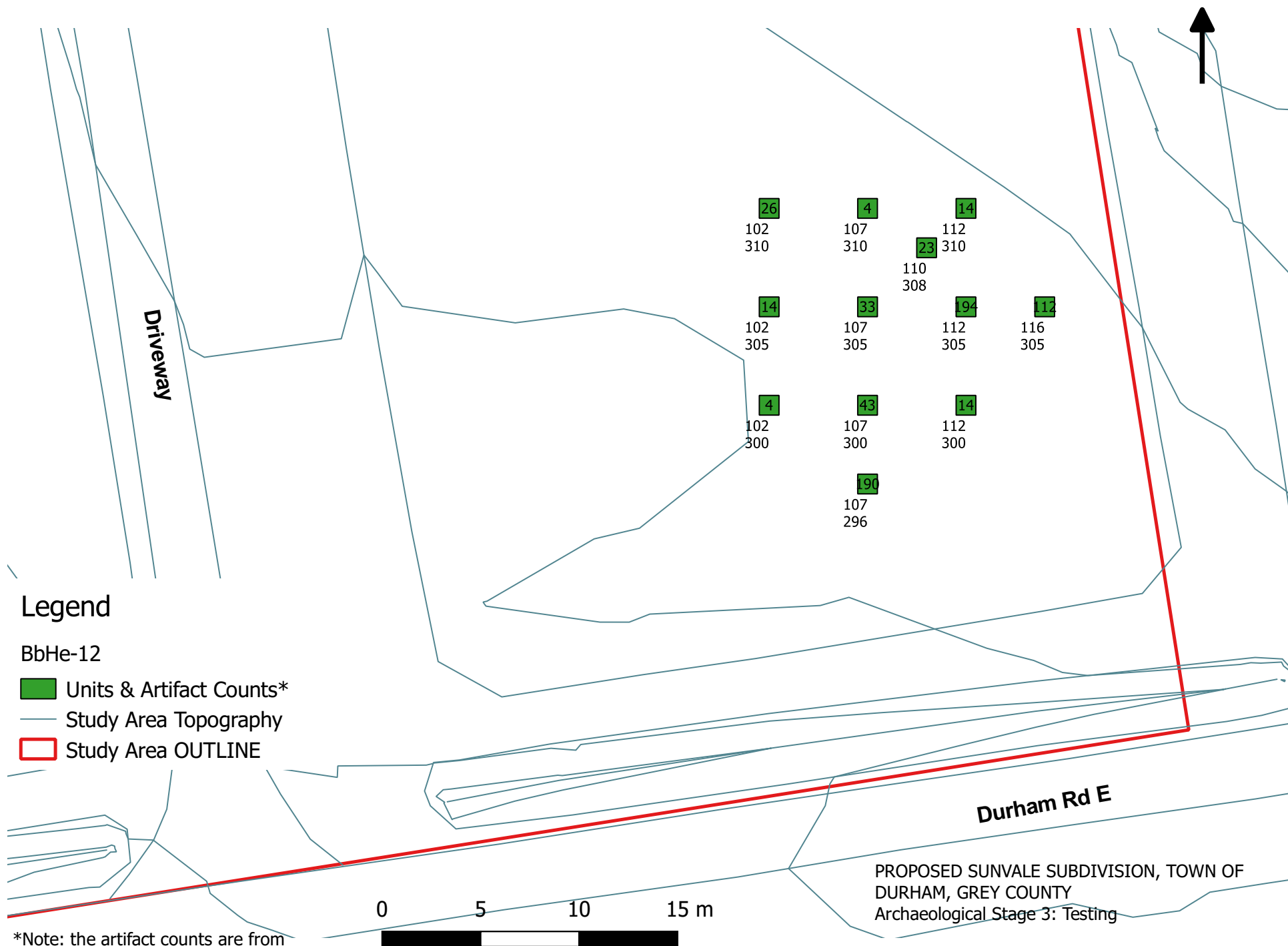






Figure 12: BbHe-12 Test Units over Stage 2 Area





\*Note: the artifact counts are from the buried topsoil & subsoil only, not from the fill deposits.

Figure 13: BbHe-12 Unit Counts





ruth macdougall &lt;macdougallruth@gmail.com&gt;

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**Durham, Grey County, Sunvale Project Stage 3s**

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**Dunlop, John (MTCS)** <John.Dunlop@ontario.ca>

27 September 2017 at 12:43

To: Ruth Macdougall &lt;macdougallruth@gmail.com&gt;, Jacqueline Fisher &lt;jacquie.fisher@sympatico.ca&gt;

Cc: "Archaeology (MTCS)" &lt;archaeology@ontario.ca&gt;

Good Afternoon Ruth and Jacquie,

Thank you for your email. Despite Malcolm having provided some advice to Detritus regarding this project I will be reviewing the report associated with this file, so your inquiry has been turned over to me.

Having reviewed your attached letter and have several points to raise. Nothing alarming, and probably outside the scope of the letter;

- The attached mapping only notes the 19<sup>th</sup> century material. In order to make the recommendations for sites BbHe-6, 8 and 11 the 20<sup>th</sup> century material would also need to be mapped and documented and discussed within the report. When making recommendations of no further CHVI based solely on Stage 3 CSP, please ensure that the Rural Farmsteads Bulletin is consulted and cited within the report.
- Further to the above, please ensure that all unit yields clearly breakdown the date ranges of the artifacts, as to emphasise the recommendations being made.
- If the collected 20<sup>th</sup> Century material can be dated to the periods of wider social use (i.e. the Farmer's Union Picnics) this should be noted in the report.
- BbHe-12 is located within somewhat close proximity to the location of Archibald Hunter's cabin. Please discuss how the location of the cabin, as marked on the attached mapping, was reached, and what possible relationship BbHe-12 has to the cabin, if any. Again, this can be addressed in the report.

Again, MTCS concurs the suggested strategy presented and the draft recommendations, bearing in mind the points above.

Please let me know if you have any further questions or comments;

Regards,

John

**John Dunlop**

Archaeology Review Officer

Archaeology Programs Unit

Programs and Services Branch | Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

[Archaeology@ontario.ca](mailto:Archaeology@ontario.ca)

Tel: 416-212-8442

[www.ontario.ca/archaeology](http://www.ontario.ca/archaeology)**From:** Fisher Archaeological Consulting [<mailto:fisherarchcons@gmail.com>]**Sent:** September 21, 2017 5:27 PM**To:** Horne, Malcolm (MTCS) <[Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca](mailto:Malcolm.Horne@ontario.ca)>**Cc:** Archaeology (MTCS) <[archaeology@ontario.ca](mailto:archaeology@ontario.ca)>; Ruth Macdougall <[macdougallruth@gmail.com](mailto:macdougallruth@gmail.com)>;  
Jacqueline Fisher <[jacquie.fisher@sympatico.ca](mailto:jacquie.fisher@sympatico.ca)>**Subject:** Durham, Grey County, Sunvale Project Stage 3s

Hi Malcolm,

The above project was begun in the spring of this year by Detritus, who completed the Stage 2 and identified 8 historic sites (PIF P017-0563-2017). You had been in communication with Detritus regarding their recommendations so I have addressed this email to you. FAC has been undertaking the Stage 3s this summer on those 8 sites and we have made a number of conclusion regarding their respective CHVI or lack thereof.

I have attached an explanatory letter with mapping and am hoping you will have a chance to review it in the next few days. We are only recommending one of the sites for Stage 4. The Stage 3 CSP results were quite different than the Stage 2, and therefore our strategies have been adapted. We would like to start finalizing the report(s), however due the change in strategies and our conclusions of no further CHVI for most of them, we are requesting your advice on our interpretations and procedures prior to report submission.

thanks very much,

Ruth



Fisher Archaeological Consulting &lt;fisherarchcons@gmail.com&gt;

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**Durham, Grey County, Site Amalgamation**

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**von Bitter, Robert (MTCS)** <Robert.vonBitter@ontario.ca>

Wed, Jan 10, 2018 at 3:22 PM

To: "Kerr, Heather (MTCS)" &lt;Heather.Kerr2@ontario.ca&gt;

Cc: "Archaeology (MTCS)" &lt;archaeology@ontario.ca&gt;, Fisher Archaeological Consulting &lt;fisherarchcons@gmail.com&gt;

Heather,

I've got a favour to ask. Could you cancel the St 3 PIF's associated with BbHe-8, BbHe-10 and BbHe-11 ? I've cancelled those Borden #'s.

Thanks,

Rob

**From:** Fisher Archaeological Consulting [mailto:[fisherarchcons@gmail.com](mailto:fisherarchcons@gmail.com)]**Sent:** January-10-18 2:09 PM**To:** von Bitter, Robert (MTCS)**Cc:** Archaeology (MTCS); Ruth Macdougall; Jacqueline Fisher**Subject:** Durham, Grey County, Site Amalgamation

Hi Rob,

As per our discussion this afternoon, here are the three sites with associated PIF numbers that are to be amalgamated under one site (BbHe-9), as BbHe-9 is the central site and the source of the plough spread in that area. The other sites, originally assigned during the Stage 2, have been re-evaluated and are merely plough spread out from that one location (BbHe-9).

You were also going to have someone look into cancelling the PIFs for the three sites that are to be absorbed (Bordens cancelled).

BbHe-8 (PIF P359-0056-2017) - cancel Borden &amp; PIF

BbHe-10 (PIF P359-0059-2017) - cancel Borden &amp; PIF

BbHe-11 (PIF P359-0053-2017) - cancel Borden &amp; PIF

BbHe-9 (PIF P359-0055-2017) - to absorb the other three sites. PIF to be retained.

Thank you for your help in this matter. I think this will make it less misleading for future researchers.

cheers,

Ruth





Fisher Archaeological Consulting <fisherarchcons@gmail.com>

---

**Fwd: PIF Number P359-0059-2017 Cancelled / \***

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**ruth macdougall** <macdougallruth@gmail.com>

Wed, Jan 10, 2018 at 3:47 PM

To: Fisher Archaeological Consulting <fisherarchcons@gmail.com>

----- Forwarded message -----

From: pastport <[pastport@ontario.ca](mailto:pastport@ontario.ca)>

Date: Wed, Jan 10, 2018 at 3:45 PM

Subject: PIF Number P359-0059-2017 Cancelled / \*

To: <[macdougallruth@gmail.com](mailto:macdougallruth@gmail.com)>

Cc: <[PastPort@ontario.ca](mailto:PastPort@ontario.ca)>

Dear Ruth Macdougall,

The Project Information Form (PIF) for project **P359-0059-2017 PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION,  
DURHAM, MUNICIPALITY OF WEST GREY,  
GREY COUNTY, ONTARIO**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 3: TESTING OF BbHe-10** submitted on Jun 14, 2017 has been cancelled.

You may review the cancelled PIF through your PastPort account.

You may use PastPort to submit a new PIF at any time.

Thank you,

Heather Kerr

[heather.kerr2@ontario.ca](mailto:heather.kerr2@ontario.ca)

For more information about PIFs and PIF cancellations see the ministry's guide to PIFs on our website:  
[www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/archaeology/PIF\\_Protocols\\_EN.pdf](http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/archaeology/PIF_Protocols_EN.pdf)

If you have any questions email us at [Archaeology@ontario.ca](mailto:Archaeology@ontario.ca). Please do not reply directly to this e-mail.



Fisher Archaeological Consulting <fisherarchcons@gmail.com>

---

**Fwd: PIF Number P359-0056-2017 Cancelled / \***

1 message

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**ruth macdougall** <macdougallruth@gmail.com>

Wed, Jan 10, 2018 at 3:46 PM

To: Fisher Archaeological Consulting <fisherarchcons@gmail.com>

----- Forwarded message -----

From: pastport <[pastport@ontario.ca](mailto:pastport@ontario.ca)>

Date: Wed, Jan 10, 2018 at 3:45 PM

Subject: PIF Number P359-0056-2017 Cancelled / \*

To: <[macdougallruth@gmail.com](mailto:macdougallruth@gmail.com)>

Cc: <[PastPort@ontario.ca](mailto:PastPort@ontario.ca)>

Dear Ruth Macdougall,

The Project Information Form (PIF) for project **P359-0056-2017 PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION,**  
**DURHAM, MUNICIPALITY OF WEST GREY,**  
**GREY COUNTY, ONTARIO**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 3: TESTING OF BbHe-8** submitted on Jun 14, 2017 has been cancelled.

You may review the cancelled PIF through your PastPort account.

You may use PastPort to submit a new PIF at any time.

Thank you,

Heather Kerr

[heather.kerr2@ontario.ca](mailto:heather.kerr2@ontario.ca)

For more information about PIFs and PIF cancellations see the ministry's guide to PIFs on our website:  
[www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/archaeology/PIF\\_Protocols\\_EN.pdf](http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/archaeology/PIF_Protocols_EN.pdf)

If you have any questions email us at [Archaeology@ontario.ca](mailto:Archaeology@ontario.ca). Please do not reply directly to this e-mail.



Fisher Archaeological Consulting <fisherarchcons@gmail.com>

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**Fwd: PIF Number P359-0053-2017 Cancelled / \***

1 message

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**ruth macdougall** <macdougallruth@gmail.com>

Wed, Jan 10, 2018 at 3:46 PM

To: Fisher Archaeological Consulting <fisherarchcons@gmail.com>

----- Forwarded message -----

From: pastport <[pastport@ontario.ca](mailto:pastport@ontario.ca)>

Date: Wed, Jan 10, 2018 at 3:45 PM

Subject: PIF Number P359-0053-2017 Cancelled / \*

To: <[macdougallruth@gmail.com](mailto:macdougallruth@gmail.com)>

Cc: <[PastPort@ontario.ca](mailto:PastPort@ontario.ca)>

Dear Ruth Macdougall,

The Project Information Form (PIF) for project **P359-0053-2017 PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION,**  
**DURHAM, MUNICIPALITY OF WEST GREY,**  
**GREY COUNTY, ONTARIO**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STAGE 3: TESTING OF BbHe-11** submitted on Jun 14, 2017 has been cancelled.

You may review the cancelled PIF through your PastPort account.

You may use PastPort to submit a new PIF at any time.

Thank you,

Heather Kerr

[heather.kerr2@ontario.ca](mailto:heather.kerr2@ontario.ca)

For more information about PIFs and PIF cancellations see the ministry's guide to PIFs on our website:  
[www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/archaeology/PIF\\_Protocols\\_EN.pdf](http://www.mtc.gov.on.ca/en/archaeology/PIF_Protocols_EN.pdf)

If you have any questions email us at [Archaeology@ontario.ca](mailto:Archaeology@ontario.ca). Please do not reply directly to this e-mail.



Fisher Archaeological Consulting &lt;fisherarchcons@gmail.com&gt;

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**quick follow-up RE: Durham, Grey County, Site Amalgamation**

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**von Bitter, Robert (MTCS)** <Robert.vonBitter@ontario.ca>

Fri, Jan 12, 2018 at 12:59 PM

To: Fisher Archaeological Consulting &lt;fisherarchcons@gmail.com&gt;

Ruth,

O.k. BbHe-8, BbHe-10 and BbHe-11 have been cancelled and I believe Heather Kerr cancelled the associated St 3 PIF's as well. I've realized there isn't a great place to make a note about why Borden #'s were cancelled in the cancelled db records but will look for a solution we can use in the future. If you could include a clear description in the report, I will add a note to the BbHe-9 form which should be the best we can do at this point.

Thanks,

Rob

**From:** Fisher Archaeological Consulting [mailto:[fisherarchcons@gmail.com](mailto:fisherarchcons@gmail.com)]**Sent:** January-10-18 2:09 PM**To:** von Bitter, Robert (MTCS)**Cc:** Archaeology (MTCS); Ruth Macdougall; Jacqueline Fisher**Subject:** Durham, Grey County, Site Amalgamation

Hi Rob,

As per our discussion this afternoon, here are the three sites with associated PIF numbers that are to be amalgamated under one site (BbHe-9), as BbHe-9 is the central site and the source of the plough spread in that area. The other sites, originally assigned during the Stage 2, have been re-evaluated and are merely plough spread out from that one location (BbHe-9).

You were also going to have someone look into cancelling the PIFs for the three sites that are to be absorbed (Bordens cancelled).

BbHe-8 (PIF P359-0056-2017) - cancel Borden &amp; PIF

BbHe-10 (PIF P359-0059-2017) - cancel Borden &amp; PIF

BbHe-11 (PIF P359-0053-2017) - cancel Borden &amp; PIF

BbHe-9 (PIF P359-0055-2017) - to absorb the other three sites. PIF to be retained.

Thank you for your help in this matter. I think this will make it less misleading for future researchers.

cheers,

Ruth



## 7.6 Project Report Package: Supplementary Documentation

Pg 1 of 4

### 7.6.1 Detailed site location information

#### Standards:

1) Global Positioning System (GPS) readings; taken with a Lieca GS16 receiver and a CS20 field controller, 1cm accuracy; NAD83

Site	Point Location	Reading
BbHe-5	Centre	514483E 4892360N
	North	514483E 4892367N
	South	514483E 4892353N
	East	514492E 4892360N
	West	514474E 4892360N
Permanent Datum	SIB, SW Corner of Property by Durham Rd E	514544E 4892162N*

\*WGS 84, 5M accuracy

2) Maps & Images:

#### Supplementary Figures

Supplementary Figure 1: Archaeological Stage 2 Assessment Results from the Detritus Stage 1 & 2 Report, 2017.

Supplementary Figure 2: Stage 4 BbHe-5 Site Location Showing Limit of Stripping

#### Supplementary Plates, with Locational Information:

SuppPlate 1: Overview of units surrounding 287E 192N, in progress; facing west (photo #0273).

SuppPlate 2: Showing context to barn on property; crew digging 286E 194N; facing south (#0281).

SuppPlate 3: Crew digging units around 280E 195N; barn and outbuilding visible in the back; facing SE (#0287).

SuppPlate 4: Site conditions prior to mechanical removal of ploughzone; looking NW from the field edge (#0391).

SuppPlate 5: Crew shovel shining after a hard frost - ground was not frozen below surface; facing WNW (#0589).

SuppPlate 6: Showing context facing SE, crew sectioning NE and SW quadrants of Feature 1, sub-floor pit (#0603).

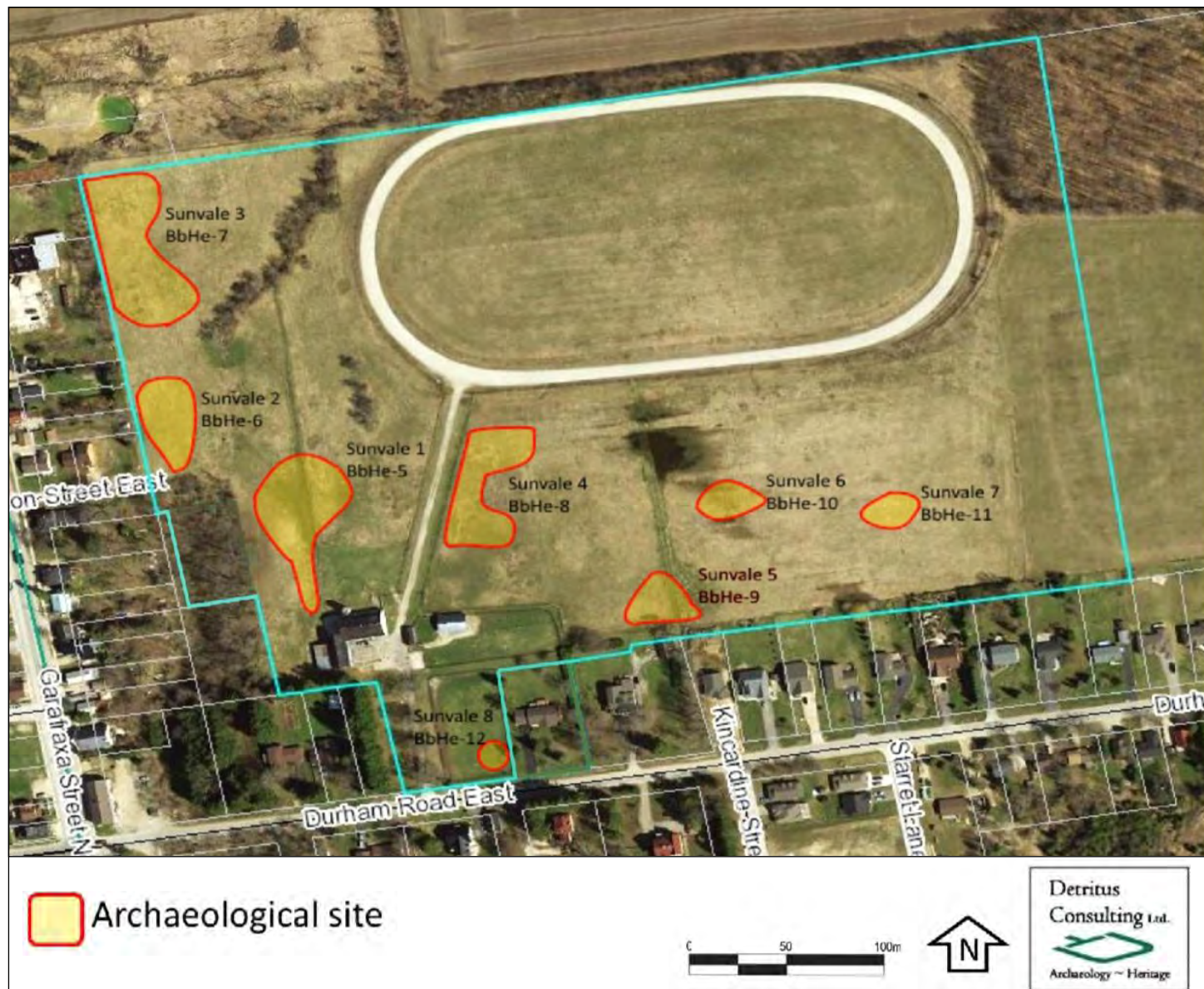
#### Borden Forms:

Borden Update Form has been submitted through Pastport for the BbHe-5 Stage 4 work

#### Other

MTCS Strategy Communication from Stage 3 (see attached file).





FAC

Date: 05/02/18

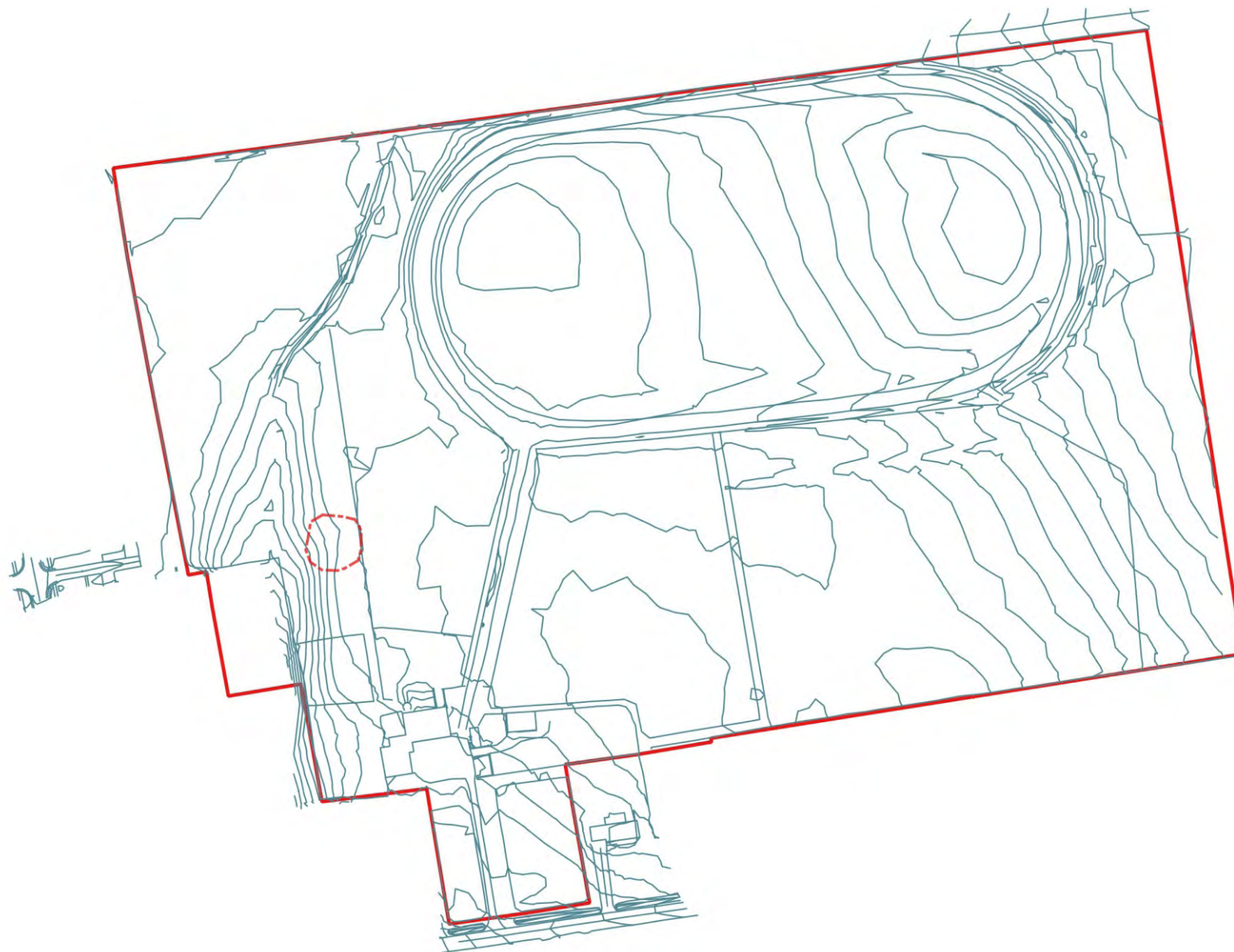
Designer: GH

**Map from:** Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of (Proposed) Sunvale Subdivision  
Part of Lot 24, Concession 1 East of Owen Sound Road, Geographic  
Township of Glenelg, Municipality of West Grey, Grey County, Ontario  
(Detritus 2017: Supplementary Documentation: 1.0)

**PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, TOWN OF  
DURHAM, GREY COUNTY**  
Archaeological Stage 4: Excavation of BbHe-9

Supplementary Figure 1: Archaeological Stage 2  
Assessment Results from the Detritus  
Stage 1 & 2 Report, 2017





**FAC**

Date: 06/02/18  
Designer: ER

**Key**



Stage 4 Limit of Stripping



Topography



Sunvale Property Boundary



Scale  
0 100m

**PROPOSED SUNVALE SUBDIVISION, TOWN OF DURHAM, GREY COUNTY**  
Archaeological Stage 4: Excavation of BbHe-5

Supplementary Figure 2: Stage 4 BbHe-5 Site Location Showing Limit of Stripping







**SuppPlate 1:** Overview of units surrounding 287E 192N, in progress; facing west (photo #0273).



**SuppPlate 2:** Showing context to barn on property; crew digging 286E 194N; facing south (#0281).



**SuppPlate 3:** Crew digging units around 280E 195N; barn and outbuilding visible in the back; facing SE (#0287).



**SuppPlate 4:** Site conditions prior to mechanical removal of ploughzone; looking NW from the field edge (#0391).



**SuppPlate 5:** Crew shovel shining after a hard frost - ground was not frozen below surface; facing WNW (#0589).



**SuppPlate 6:** Showing context facing SE, crew sectioning NE and SW quadrants of Feature 1, sub-floor pit (#0603).