

**STAGE 2 & 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF  
RICHARDSON RIDGE PROPERTY, PART LOTS 5, 6, AND 7 AND  
PART OF THE ROAD ALLOWANCE BETWEEN LOTS 5 AND 6,  
CONCESSION 1, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF MARCH, CITY  
OF KANATA**

**For**

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## INTRODUCTION

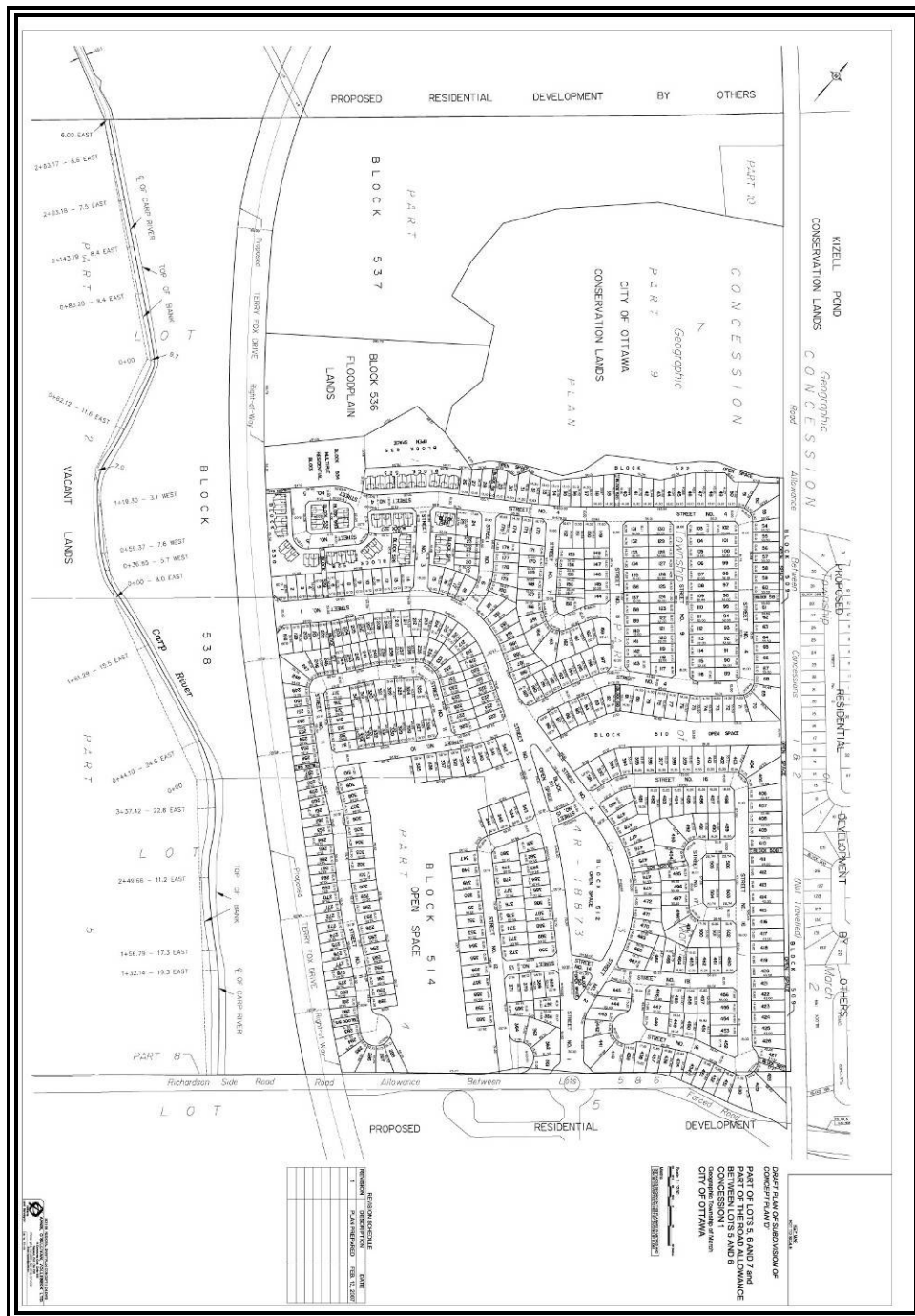
A contract to carry out a Stage 2 and 3 archaeological assessment of the Richardson Ridge property, Part Lots 5, 6 and 7 and Part of the Road Allowance between Lots 5 and 6, Concession 1, Township of March, City of Ottawa was awarded to Northeastern Archaeological Associates by The Regional Group of Companies on April 17, 2007. The property is a 48 hectare parcel consisting of light woods and active pasture lands on the east side of the Carp River (see Figures 1 and 2). The northeast part of the property includes part of the seasonal Kizell Pond. The southwest corner was sold to another developer and is not assessed in this report (see Figure 3). Permission to enter the subject property was granted by the proponent.



**Figure 1: Location of Subject Property in March Township, Carleton County.**

## REGIONAL PHYSIOGRAPHY

The subject property is located in the Ottawa Valley Clay Plains physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1973). The creation of these clay plains was as sedimentation associated with the retreating northern ice sheet and the cold waters of the Champlain Sea. The property is along the Carp Ridge, a shallow Precambrian till and rock ridge along the east bank of the Carp River. The property borders and extends into areas of clay plain associated with the former Champlain Sea. There is a large sand plain to the south, and further south (from 5 to 45 km distant)



**Figure 2: Development Plan of Subject Property, City of Kanata.**

there is an area of abundant relict Champlain Sea strandlines. There are also ice recessional drumlins well to the southeast and large isolated blocks of limestone plain to the east (Chapman and Putnam 1972).

The property is located near the east edge of the Hazeldean Fault, where a large pocket of intrusive quartzite interlaid paragneiss borders on diorite, gabbro and metagabbro deposits (see Figure 3). The entire area west of the Hazeldean Fault, including part of the subject property, is Oxford

Formation dolomite and limestone. The Carp Ridge is dominated by felsic intrusive rocks including granite, granophyre, granodiorite, calcareous sandstone and siltstone and derived metamorphic rock. The ridge itself is surrounded by clastic metasediments including conglomerate, greywacke, arkose, calcareous sandstone and siltstone, shale, and derived metamorphic rocks. Given the massive effects of glacial scouring and of lacustrine activity (Champlain Sea), one could expect to find a great variety of bedrock materials in various forms on the subject property (Freeman 1979).

## FIELD CREW, SCHEDULE AND CONDITIONS

All field work on the subject property was carried out under the Project Direction of Dr. Lawrence Jackson and Field Direction of Lawrence Jackson and Jeramy Dodds. Field assistants included Marika Atfield, Shari Beaver, Gabe Foreman, Dorian Pelka, Hillary Schwering, David Rewniak and Pierre Stewart. Stage 2 field work was carried out under clear and warm conditions on the following dates: June 14, 20-22, and 27-29, 2007. Stage 3 field work was carried out under clear and warm conditions on: June 20-22, 27-28 and July 12 and 13, 2007.

## PREVIOUS RESEARCH

A Stage 1 archaeological assessment report on the subject property was prepared by Northeastern Archaeological Associates on May 8, 2007 (PIF # P-025-107-2007) and recommended Stage 2 field work over the entire property at both high and low potential testing intervals.

## METHODOLOGY

The subject property was shovel tested primarily at 5.0 meter intervals, but about 20% (high rock ridge areas) was tested at a low potential 10.0 meter interval. Note that the southwest corner of the property is under separate ownership and has therefore been omitted from testing at this time. A large part of the property is forested and the rest is active, very long term pasture land which could not be ploughed. The former owner of the property, Mrs. Wendy Richardson, provided written documentation that the subject property fields have been in pasture for the past 70 years (see Appendix D). General discussions with plans reviewer Malcolm Horne of the Ontario Ministry of Culture in 2007 indicated that criteria for long-term pasture were satisfied. Shovel testing at a high potential 5.0 meter interval was a suitable methodology in this situation.



All shovel tests on the subject property were excavated to sterile subsoil and all fill was processed through ¼ inch mesh rocker screens. All shovel tests were backfilled. Stage 3 test units were also excavated to sterile subsoil and detailed floor plans, profiles and photographs were taken for each unit. Test units were placed in areas of concentration of positive Stage 2 shovel tests. All Stage 3 test units were backfilled.



**Figure 3: Aerial Photograph Showing Outline of Subject Property.  
(note Kizell Pond at northeast edge of property).**

### KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A search of the archaeological sites data base of the Ontario Ministry of Culture by data coordinator Robert von Bitter on November 06, 2006 produced records of four registered sites within a 2 km radius of the subject property. Site BhFx-21 (Feldspar Mine) consists of an open trench and shaft for a Feldspar mine dating approximately 1919-1921 and is located just over one kilometer north of the subject property. Site BhFx-23 (Rockeries Tip) is an early 20<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian midden located close to site BhFx-21. About 1 km south of the subject property are two sites, BhFx-26 and 27, also close to one another. BhFx-26 (Allen) is a surface scatter of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian homestead materials. BhFx-27 (Corelview) consists of a small lithic scatter of chert and quartz flakes, and a chert biface of unknown age or cultural affiliation. Additional sites undoubtedly occur in the region since there has been very little systematic archaeological survey.



Whether there were early Palaeo-Indian sites located along the shores of the cold Champlain Sea, which occupied much of the Ottawa Valley, is largely unresolved (Jackson and Hinshelwood 2004; Jackson et al. 2004) but there may certainly be unrecorded sites of later prehistoric time periods.

### SPECIAL CONDITIONS

The only Special Condition on the subject property was the presence of long-term pasture lands which were not ploughable. As noted in the attached letter from Mrs. Wendy Richardson (see Appendix D), these lands have been in pasture for more than 70 years. According to existing Ministry of Culture archaeological guidelines such lands can be assessed by shovel testing. The Richardson pastures along the Carp River are exceptionally flat and topographically unremarkable, with very low potential for archaeological sites. These were nevertheless tested at a high potential 5.0 meter interval.

### HISTORIC BACKGROUND

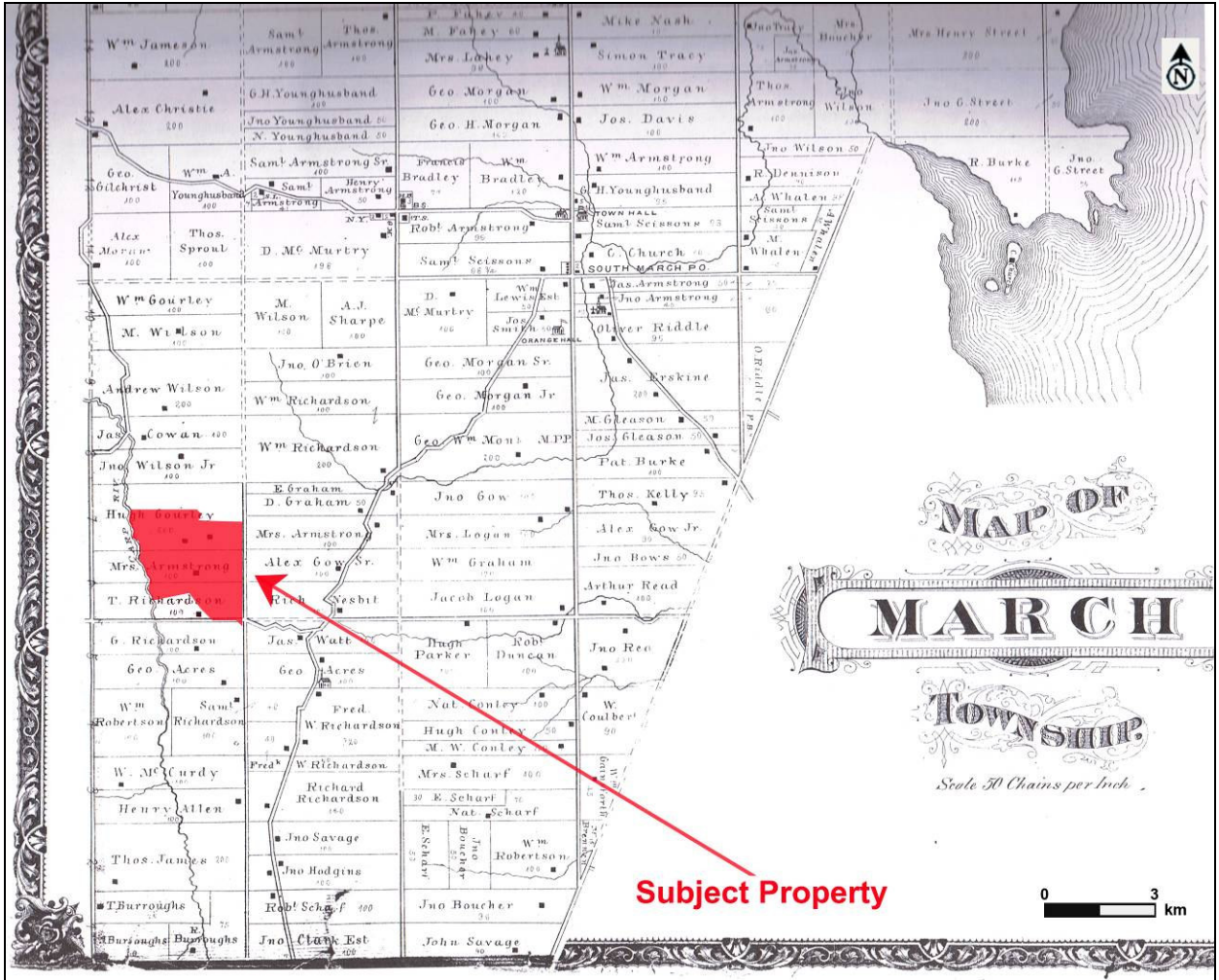
In 1800, Carleton County was created from parts of Dundas and Grenville counties and included much of what are today Lanark County and the Ottawa area west of the Rideau River. March Township was opened in 1823 and named after the Earl of March. In 1850, it was (along with several others) incorporated into Carleton County. Euro-Canadian settlement of March township began about 1819 when Colonel Lloyd and a number of half-pay officers (among them Captains Laudel, Monk, Street, and Weatherley, and Lieutenant Thomas) were influenced to settle the Ottawa River front between Torbolton Township and Point running into Nepean Bay. March Township had not been surveyed when these settlements were made. A number of other settlers came to the Township in 1820; among these was Frederick Richardson who settled on Lot 3, Concession 2. Industry was scarce in early March Township. Water-courses were, for the most part, inconsequential and Mr. Pinhey's mill often suffered from lack of water for grinding grain into flour.

Walling's 1863 map of Carleton County, Canada West shows the subject property lands (part of Lots 5, 6 and 7, Concession 1, March Township) along the east side of the Carp River (see Figure 4). The only house shown on the subject property is in the south central part of Lot 6 owned by Richardson where the stone Richardson farm house still stands.

The 1879 Belden and Company atlas for Carleton County shows Lot 6 as divided into north and south halves, with the south owned by T.

Richardson and the north by Mrs. Gourley. Lot 7 is now a single block of land (rather than divided into north and south halves) and owned by Hugh Gourley. The small part of Lot 5 is owned by G. Richardson. There are actually four house locations shown for Lots 6 and 7: south central along the east-west concession road in the Richardson lot, south-central in the Armstrong lot (set back from, but accessed by the north-south concession road), and two houses south-central in the Gourley lot, also set back from but accessed by the north-south concession road.

A land registry search indicates that each of the Crown patents for the various sections of this property were in 1828. In Lot 6 it was to a Forest Caldwell, in Lot 7, part to Samuel Milford and part to Alexander Harper, and in Lot 8 to James Armstrong. In Lot 6, the property changed ownership twice before being bought by the Richardson family in 1852. John Gourley bought Lot 7 in 1847 and sold to Hugh Gourley in 1870. This property changed ownership four times before the Richardson family bought it in 1924. Lot 8 stayed in the Armstrong family until the Richardsons took ownership in 1892. It is important to note that few of the original patent holders in this Ottawa valley area actually settled on the land. The first log cabins on the subject property were most likely associated with John Gourley who assumed ownership of the north half of Lot 7 in 1847, James Padfield who took over the south half of Lot 7 in 1836, Francis Armstrong who assumed ownership of the north half of Lot 6 in 1840 and George Morgan who acquired the south half of Lot 6 in 1834. Although the locations of early log cabins are unknown, the subject property shows high potential for discovery of three mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian homesteads and farm buildings shown on the 1879 township map. A fourth house shown on this map, owned by the Richardsons, is still extant but is south of the subject property in the southwest corner of the Richardson Farm (see Figure 3). Walling's 1863 township map (see Figure 4) shows only the Richardson house on the subject property and strongly supports that the three other houses shown in 1879 were not yet built. Added evidence comes from the 1861 census for March township, Carleton County which lists a total of 29 log homes in the township and one stone house (not on the subject property). In 1861, Lot 7 north half is owned by John Gourley, Lot 7 south half also by John Gourley, Lot 6 south half by Fred Richardson and Lot 6 north half by Christopher Armstrong. In the 1861 census there is no listing for John Gourley in March township, suggesting he was living elsewhere. There is also no listing for Christopher Armstrong although a John Armstrong is shown as having a log cabin. There is also no listing for Fred Richardson which suggests he also lived elsewhere. The 1861 census does not document houses on the subject property (Ontario Gen Web 2001).



**Figure 4: 1879 Belden and Company Historic Atlas Map Showing Subject Property in March Township, Carleton County.**

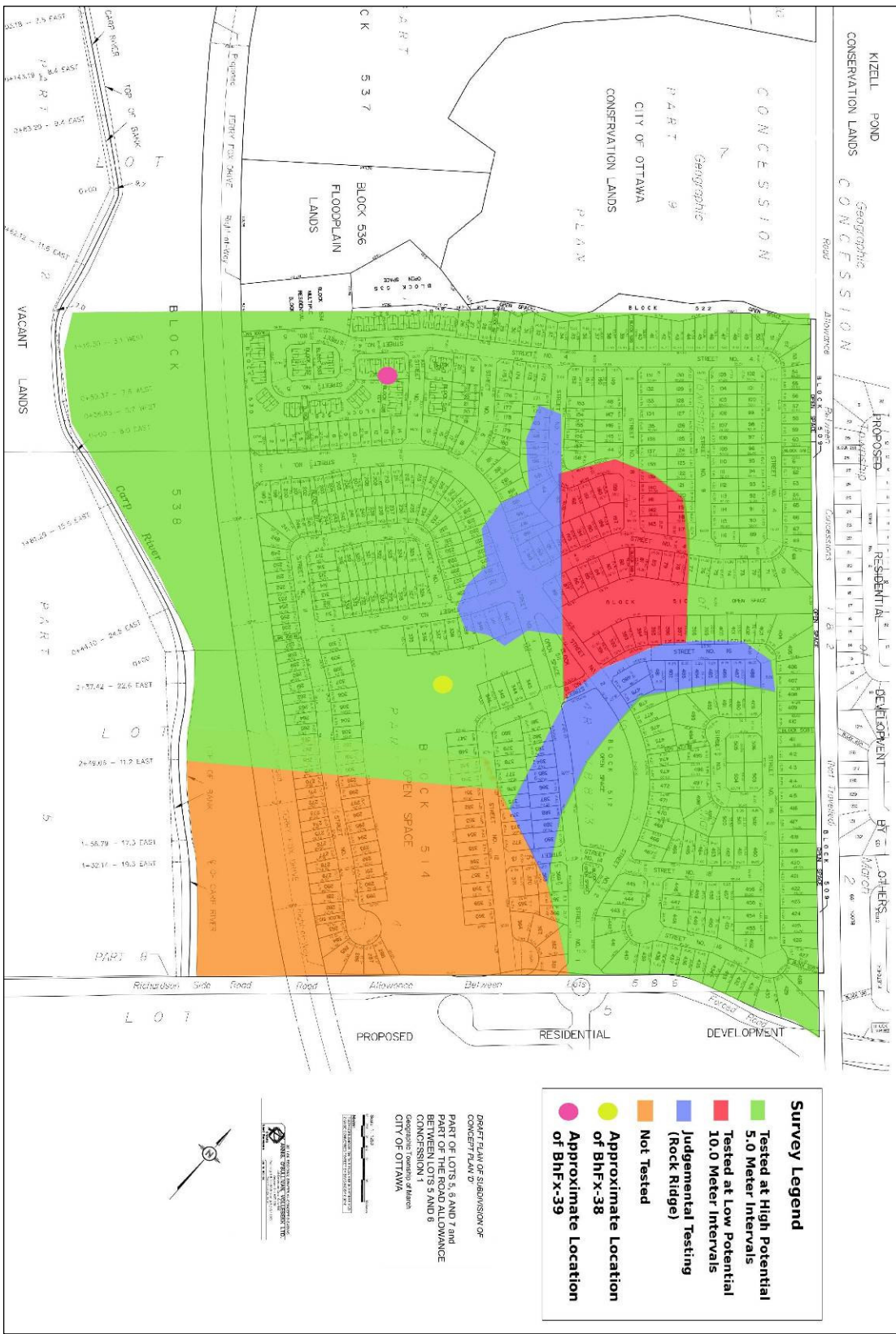




Figure 5: Portion of Walling's 1863 Map of Carleton County Showing Subject Property in March Township (note Richardson House at south end of property but no other houses present).

## RESULTS OF STAGE 2 SHOVEL TESTING

Excavation of a total of 12,350 Stage 2 shovel tests at both high and low potential (5.0 and 10.0 meter) intervals produced evidence of two 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian homestead sites on the subject property. A third homestead site indicated on the 1879 historic atlas map (see Figure 6) could not be located. Plates 1 through 5 show the conditions for Stage 2 shovel testing on different portions of the subject property. This testing indicated the presence of two historical site locations – one in the south central part of Lot 6 (Armstrong) and one in the south-central part of Lot 7 (Gourley). The Armstrong site has been assigned the Borden designation BhFx-38 and the Gourley site the designation BhFx-39. There were no other areas of the property which produced artifacts, either prehistoric or historic.



**Figure 6: Methodology Map Showing Areas Tested and Approximate Location of Sites BhFx-38 and BhFx-39.**





**Plate 1: View Southeast of 5 Meter Shovel Testing at Base of Rock Ridge.**



**Plate 2: View North of 5 Meter Shovel Testing on Forested Ridge Area.**





**Plate 3: View East of 5 Meter Shovel Testing Along Central Ridge.**



**Plate 4: View West of Shovel Testing Long Term Pasture Lands at 5 Meter Interval (note flat topography and active use as pasture).**



**Plate 5: View West of 5 Meter Testing of Long Term Pasture Along Carp River (area is flood plain).**

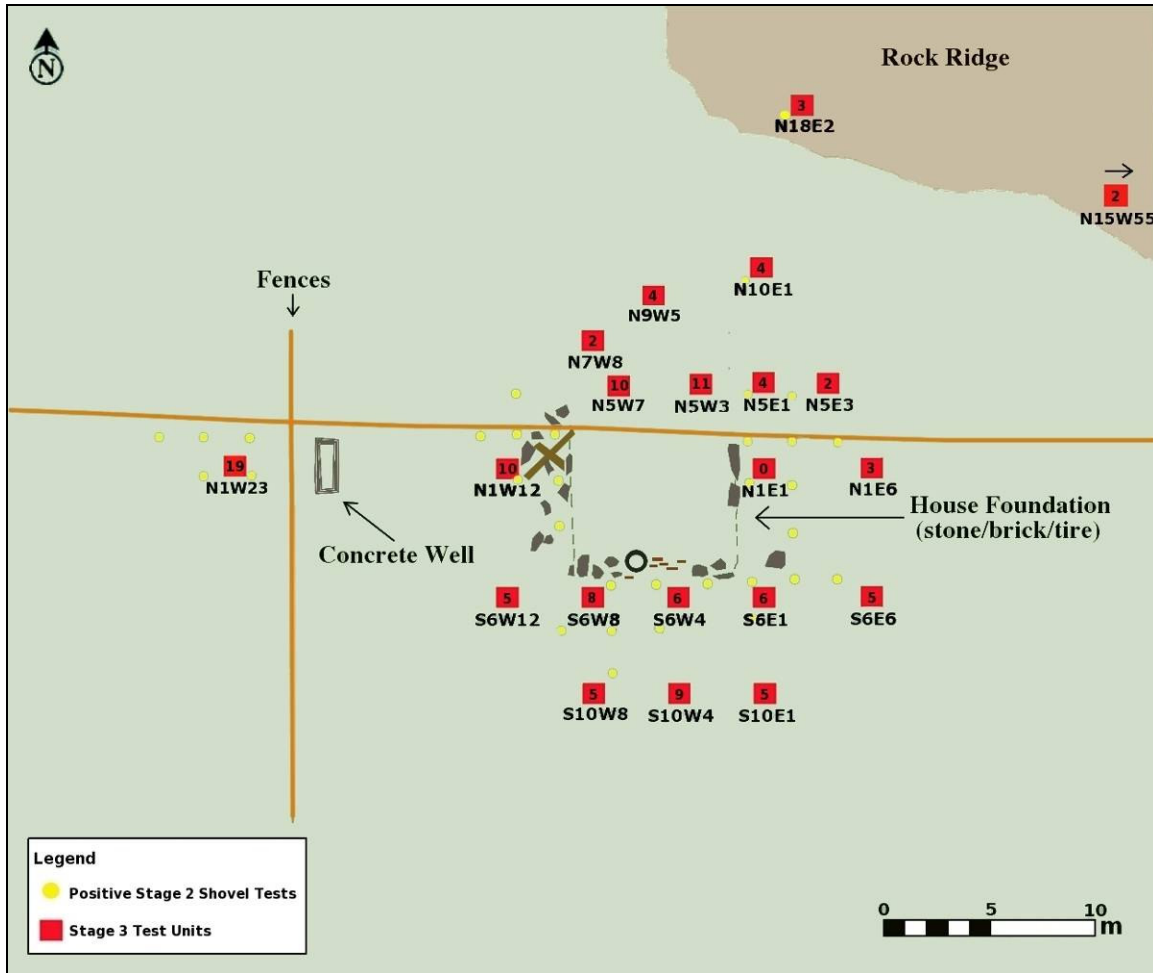
### STAGE 3 TEST EXCAVATIONS

Stage 3 test excavations were undertaken at the two historic 19<sup>th</sup> century sites discovered during Stage 2 shovel testing. Both locations match house locations shown on the 1879 historic atlas map of March Township. Stage 3 excavations at BhFx-38, the southernmost house (shown as owned by Mr. Armstrong), were carried out on June 20-22 and June 27-28, 2007 under the Field Direction of Lawrence Jackson. Stage 3 excavations at BhFx-39, the northernmost house (shown as owned by Hugh Gourley), were carried out on July 12 and 13, 2007 under the Field Direction of Jeramy Dodds. A grid of 20 test units was excavated at each site. Test unit locations were based on the general pattern of positive Stage 2 shovel tests.

#### Armstrong Site (BhFx-38)

As shown in Figure 6, there is an existing stone building foundation (almost completely filled with rubble) at this site. Test units were placed along all four sides of the foundation in areas of positive shovel tests. A total of 33 historic artifacts had been found in 33 positive Stage 2 shovel tests, seven of these were north of the field division fence shown in Figure 7, and the remainder to the south along the south, east, and west sides of the

building foundation (note that stage 2 artifact finds around N1E1 were minimal, and a stage 3 test unit confirms the lack of artifacts here). Positive Stage 2 shovel tests and a single Stage 3 test unit in the westernmost area of the site (N1W23) are at the base of a steep slope which carries erosional water away from the house foundation. A total of 21 Stage 3 test units was excavated producing 118 artifacts.



**Figure 7: Distribution of Positive Stage 2 Shovel Tests and Stage 3 Test Excavation Units (including artifact counts) at Armstrong Site (BhFx-38).**

### Gourley Site (BhFx-39)

As with BhFx-38, there is an existing stone foundation filled with rubble at this site. Stage 3 test units were placed around all four sides of this structure in areas of positive Stage 2 shovel tests. There were 24 historic artifacts found in 22 positive shovel tests. The south and east sides of the building were most productive of artifacts while the north and west sides had a 1.5 meter drop in elevation from the ridge on which the house is located. A total of 20 Stage 3 test units was excavated producing 181 artifacts.



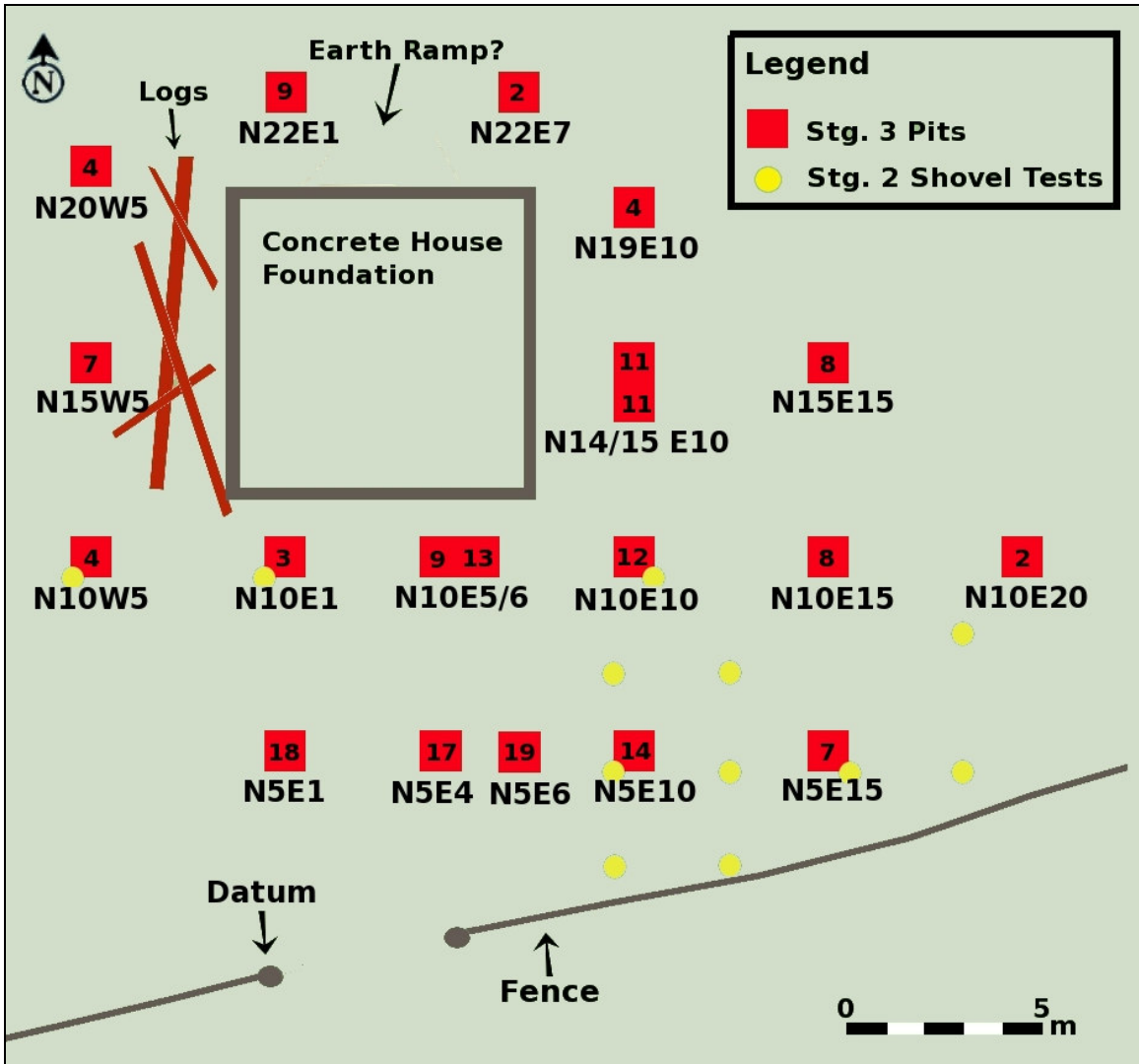
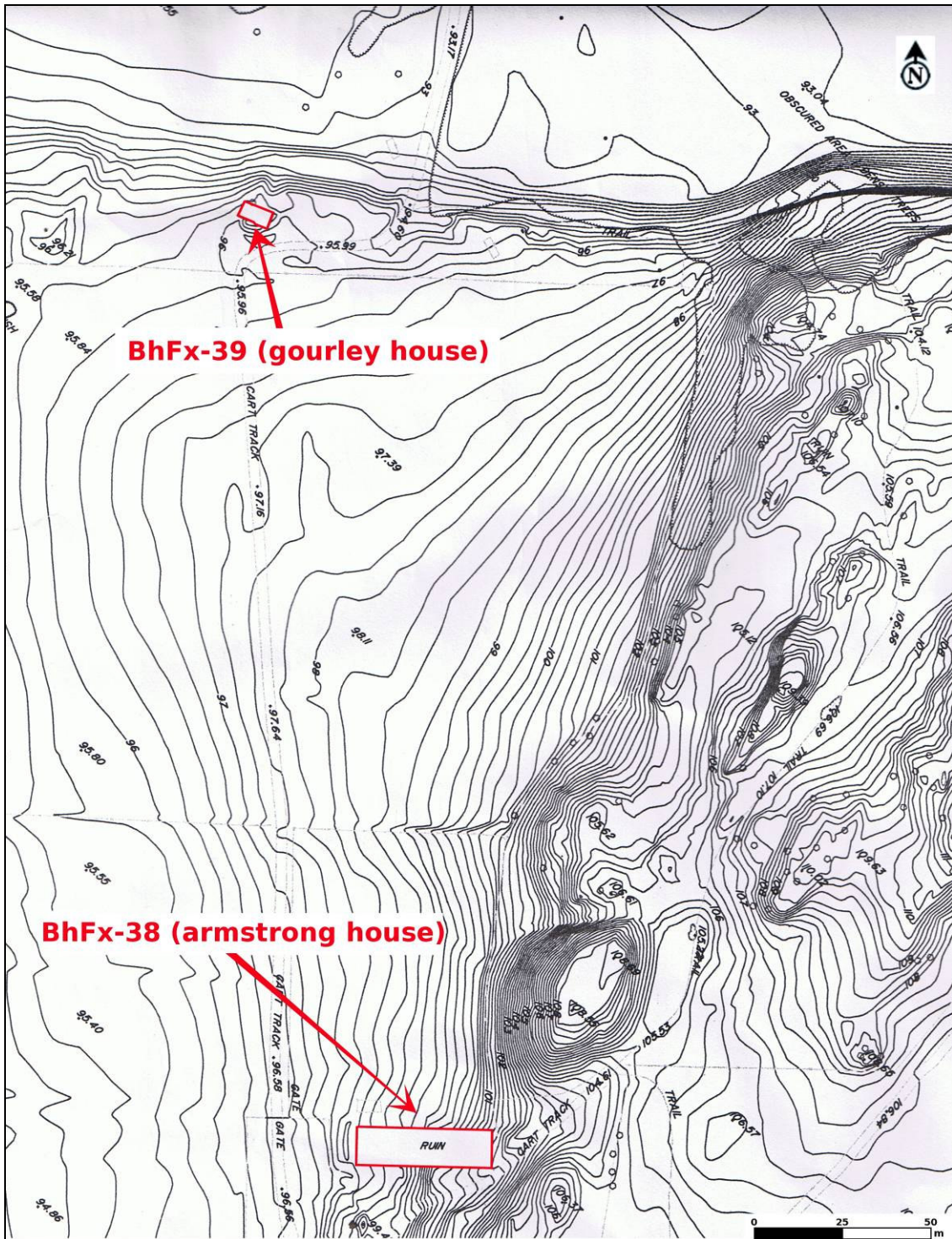


Figure 8: Distribution of Positive Stage 2 Shovel Tests and Stage 3 Test Excavation Units (including artifact counts) at Gourley Site (BhFx-39).



**Figure 9: Location of Armstrong (BhFx-38) and Gourley (BhFx-39) House Site Foundations on Richardson Farm (note that east-west length of BhFx-38 is exaggerated by inclusion of rectangular well cover at its west end). Map courtesy of Steve Cunliffe, Regional Group of Companies.**



## STAGE 2 HISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM SITE BhFx-38 (Armstrong Site)

Of 33 historic 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts found in 33 positive Stage 2 shovel tests at BhFx-38, there were two four-hole glass buttons (BhFx-38-17 and 31 [Plate 7f]) 15 and 12 mm in diameter, respectively, one iron knife (BhFx-38-29 [Plate 7g]), one square iron nail (BhFx-38-5), one iron and wood pocket-knife (BhFx-38-33 [Plate 7h]), one glass bottle side fragment with no markings (BhFx-38-27 [Plate 7e]), one molten glass fragment (BhFx-38-3), nine pieces of burned earthenware (including a cup rim [Plate 7d], a plate rim, a plate brim, a plate base and four fragments), four pieces of white ironstone (including a wheat pattern embossed plate rim (BhFx-38-21), a plain plate brim (BhFx-38-12) and two curved fragments of a small vessel (BhFx-38-23 and 24)), two joining fragments of a blue transfer plate rim from two different shovel tests (BhFx-38-1 and 8 [Plate 7b]), one blue shell edge plate rim (BhFx-38-25 [Plate 7c]), two brown transfer vessel fragments with outdoor scenery (BhFx-38-2 and 16), one black transfer vessel side fragment (BhFx-38-32 [plate 7a]), a red brick fragment (BhFx-38-4), a brown glazed crockery vessel rim (BhFx-38-22), a grey glazed crockery vessel side fragment (BhFx-38-30), a possible flow blue plate rim with the decorated face exfoliated but distinctive light blue colouration of the undecorated side (BhFx-38-26) and three white earthenware plate base fragments (BhFx-38-19, 20 and 28). Three facts of significance appear from the Stage 2 testing results: artifacts confirm a mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation, the house may have been burned judging from the wide distribution of burned ironstone ceramics, and ploughing has substantially widened the area of interest judging from joined ceramics.

## STAGE 3 HISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM SITE BhFx-38

### **Creamware**

No creamware was found at BhFx-38. Creamware is a cream-coloured refined earthenware which was invented by Josiah Wedgwood around 1762. It declined in popularity and was replaced by pearlware around 1820 (Kenyon 1985).

### **Blue Shell Edge Ware**

Blue shell edge can occur on pearlware, ironstone or refined white earthenware. The molded (scalloped) relief on the edges of shell edge plates is thought to have been intended to represent natural shell rims. A second common early version of shell edge consists of series of closely spaced impressed vertical lines – a stylized development that may post-date the

more elaborate molded relief shell edge. Four blue shell edge plate rim fragments were found at BhFx-38 during Stage 3 excavations. Plate rims BhFx-38-109 (Plate 8c) and BhFx-38-51 have impressed repetitive patterns with unscaloped blue painted rims (no feathering). This type of shell edge dates from the mid-to-late 1800s. Similarly, plate rim BhFx-38-135 has an impressed repetitive pattern with an unscaloped blue feathered rim, suggesting a late 19<sup>th</sup> century production date. Plate rim BhFx-38-56 has impressed patterned scalloping, suggesting an early-to-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century period of production. That only one fragment of early shell edge was found suggests that it was likely from a curated vessel. (Miller 2000).

### **Burned Ceramics**

A total of 28 pieces of burned ceramic (likely both refined white earthenware and ironstone) was recovered. The pieces had very pitted surfaces and were burned to a uniform dark blue or grey-black colour. There were 13 plate or bowl rims (see Plate 8f), eight side or base fragments, six base fragments, and one spout. Many of these fragments are likely ironstone since this is a dominant site ceramic.

### **Ironstone (Stone China)**

There were 12 pieces of white ironstone including one cup base (BhFx-38-144 and 145), two cup handles (BhFx-38-83 and 143), two cup rims (BhFx-38-123 and 142), one bowl base (BhFx-38-139) stamped “IMPERIAL IRONSTONE” (Plate 8e), two plate rims (BhFx-38-36 and 99), one small cup or bowl pedestal base (BhFx-38-59), and two plate base fragments (BhFx-38-126 and 136). Imperial Ironstone was produced by Birks Brothers and Seddon from 1877 to 1886 (Cushion 1959).

### **Unknown Blue Transfer**

One piece of dark blue transfer (BhFx-38-71) is too fragmentary to identify the vessel or the design. The invention of transfer printing, with mass produced designs applied over the glaze, is generally believed to have occurred in the mid 1700s. The first successful use of underglaze transfer printing on porcelain bodies was by a Thomas Turner at the Caughley works in about 1780. The first underglaze transfer patterns were blue since only cobalt blue could be effectively used at that time. By the mid 1800s, other colours were successfully transferred. The invention of Flow Blue was a direct by-product of early transfer experimentation. Blue transfers were normally engraved on copper plates, the grooves filled with paint, the copper plates heated, soapy tissue paper applied and then transferred upside down to the heated and varnished ceramic (Gaston 1996).

## **Flow Blue**

Flow blue is a decorative transfer printing technique characterized by blue underglaze designs with a smudged appearance. Applied to white earthenware, it was invented by Josiah Wedgwood II coming into use after the 1820s. Peak export years were from the mid-1800s to early 1900s. Among over 1,500 patterns produced, the darker blue transfers were generally earlier while colours other than blue appeared after the 1850s (Gaston 1996). There are four pieces of flow blue, one plate rim (BhFx-38-104), one plate edge (BhFx-38-58) with an exfoliated exterior, one plate base fragment (BhFx-38-60) and one cup rim (BhFx-38-50 [Plate 8a]). The cup rim and plate base are decorated on both faces but the plate rim is decorated only on the inside. The dark blue design shows a house or pagoda on the exterior of the cup. Some of the flow blue pieces show a light blue wash on the undecorated face. Jouppien (1980) gives an age range of 1844-1900 with a mean date of 1872 for flow blue in Ontario while Nick Gromoff (personal communication 2009) notes popularity in the 1850s and 1890s.

## **Blue Willow**

A single piece of blue willow transfer print, a plate rim (BhFx-38-116), was found. This ware is ubiquitous in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## **Green Transfer**

A single piece of green transfer ware, a cup or plate rim with an unknown stippled design (BhFx-38-127), was found.

## **Brown Transfer**

Two brown transfer fragments were found, a cup rim (BhFx-38-125) and a plate fragment (BhFx-38-61). The design or scene could not be discerned.

## **Hand-Painted**

Two hand-painted unknown vessel fragments (likely cups or saucers) were recovered. They show a leaf design with green leaves and a red flower (BhFx-38-53 and 57).

## **Banded Ware**

Four pieces of banded ware include a cup or bowl rim (BhFx-38-117 [Plate 8b]), two bowl sides (BhFx-38-52), and a vessel fragment. Three of the pieces are brown banded on white background while the fourth vessel fragment (BhFx-38-54) is turquoise and dark blue banded.

### **Red-Striped**

Three cup rim fragments of industrial slipware are white with a red stripe near the lip around the circumference of the cup. There is a partial leaf design on one large cup fragment (BhFx-38-47). All three fragments (BhFx-38-48 and 103) could be from the same vessel.

### **Tan Brown Glazed**

Two pieces of exterior-interior tan brown glazed earthenware were found, one a plate or bowl rim (BhFx-38-35), and one a vessel side fragment (BhFx-38-34).

### **Black Transfer Maker's Mark**

A plate base fragment with unicorn's head in black (BhFx-38-105) but no writing was found. This particular depiction is very close to that on the Wedgwood and Company stamp from about 1862 (Cushion 1959).

### **Plain Refined White Earthenware**

Three fragments of plain refined white earthenware were found, one showing distinctive signs of burning and another consisting of a spout only from a cream jar or pitcher (BhFx-38-104). It is likely that a number of other plain white fragments were burned and are recorded in this category.

### **Canadian Earthenware**

Six pieces of Canadian earthenware were recovered, none with distinctive maker's marks. Two were pieces are from brown glazed ink jars (BhFx-38-43 and 137), one was of red clay with a brown glaze (BhFx-38-146), one was a grey glazed vessel fragment (BhFx-38-82), and two vessel fragments were red clay with light yellow glaze (BhFx-38-87 and 124). All of these pieces are distinctively thick, coarse and roughly glazed unlike refined European earthenwares.

### **Brick**

One red brick fragment (BhFx-38-86) was found. Many bricks noted in and around the filled stone foundation indicate a brick upper structure.

### **Glass Artifacts**

Ten glass artifacts were found during Stage 3 excavations. A green glass medicine bottle (BhFx-38-138) had distinct seaming up its side, indicating a late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century production date. One side fragment of a patent medicine bottle is embossed "LA" (BhFx-38-148 [Plate 8j]). Three 'black glass' bottle fragments include one finish (BhFx-38-88)

with a marked indentation around its circumference suggesting a cork and wire cap (Plate 8d), a side fragment (BhFx-38-122), and a thick push up base (BhFx-38-134). Black glass was commonly produced throughout the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Jones and Sullivan 1989). There were two molten glass fragments, one green (BhFx-38-77) and one clear (BhFx-38-41). Because of natural impurities in glass, clear or 'colourless' glass was not commercially produced until the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Jones and Sullivan 1989). There was one thick light green glass bottle side (BhFx-38-97) with no markings and a thick but small light green glass bottle base (BhFx-38-73) with a diameter of about 1 ¾ inches but no markings. Finally, there was one piece of plate window glass (BhFx-38-76). Most of this glass looks to be late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century in age.

### **Clay Pipes**

There were fourteen clay pipe fragments, eleven stems and three bowls. One stem with heel fragment has the partial lettering of a McDougall Glasgow pipe (BhFx-38-64), one bears the marks "W.WH... and GLASGOW (BhFx-38-65), two joining fragments have the letters "MONTREAL" (BhFx-38-101 and 102), one bears the letters "REAL" and "HEND..." (BhFx-38-147), one reads "McD..." (BhFx-38-55), one reads "GLASGOW" with "MURR..." on the opposite face (BhFx-38-55) and the remaining four stems have no lettering visible (BhFx-38-55, 100, 108, 115). All three pipe bowl fragments (BhFx-38-44, 63, 132) are plain. McDougall Glasgow pipes date at the earliest to 1846, but continued to be manufactured until the late 1960s. Henderson, Montreal pipes date between 1846-1876 and Glasgow pipes to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Murray pipes can be early, but this pipe likely again dates to the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century. (Smith 1986; Walker 1971). The pipe assemblage strongly supports a post-1850 site occupation.

### **Buttons**

Three buttons were found: one four-holed white agate button (BhFx-38-95), one four-holed bone button (BhFx-38-106 [Plate 8g]) with incised circle surrounding the thread holes, and one convex white agate button facing with three incised lines crossing its face (BhFx-38-121).

### **Metal**

There were 16 metal artifacts found: 15 iron and one brass. Eleven artifacts were square iron nails, typically about 78 mm in length. One iron artifact is a mouth harp (BhFx-38-39), colloquially known as a "Jew's Harp" a musical instrument. Another iron artifact is a small skeleton key about 33 mm in length (BhFx-38-111 [Plate 8h]). There is half of a large iron axe

head (BhFx-38-49) about 110 mm in width and 100 mm in height with a gentle expanding outward blade curvature. A small circular iron or steel cap (BhFx-38-75) has a perforation on its inside and is of unknown use. Finally, there is a complete brass sewing thimble (BhFx-38-66) about 20.5 mm long.

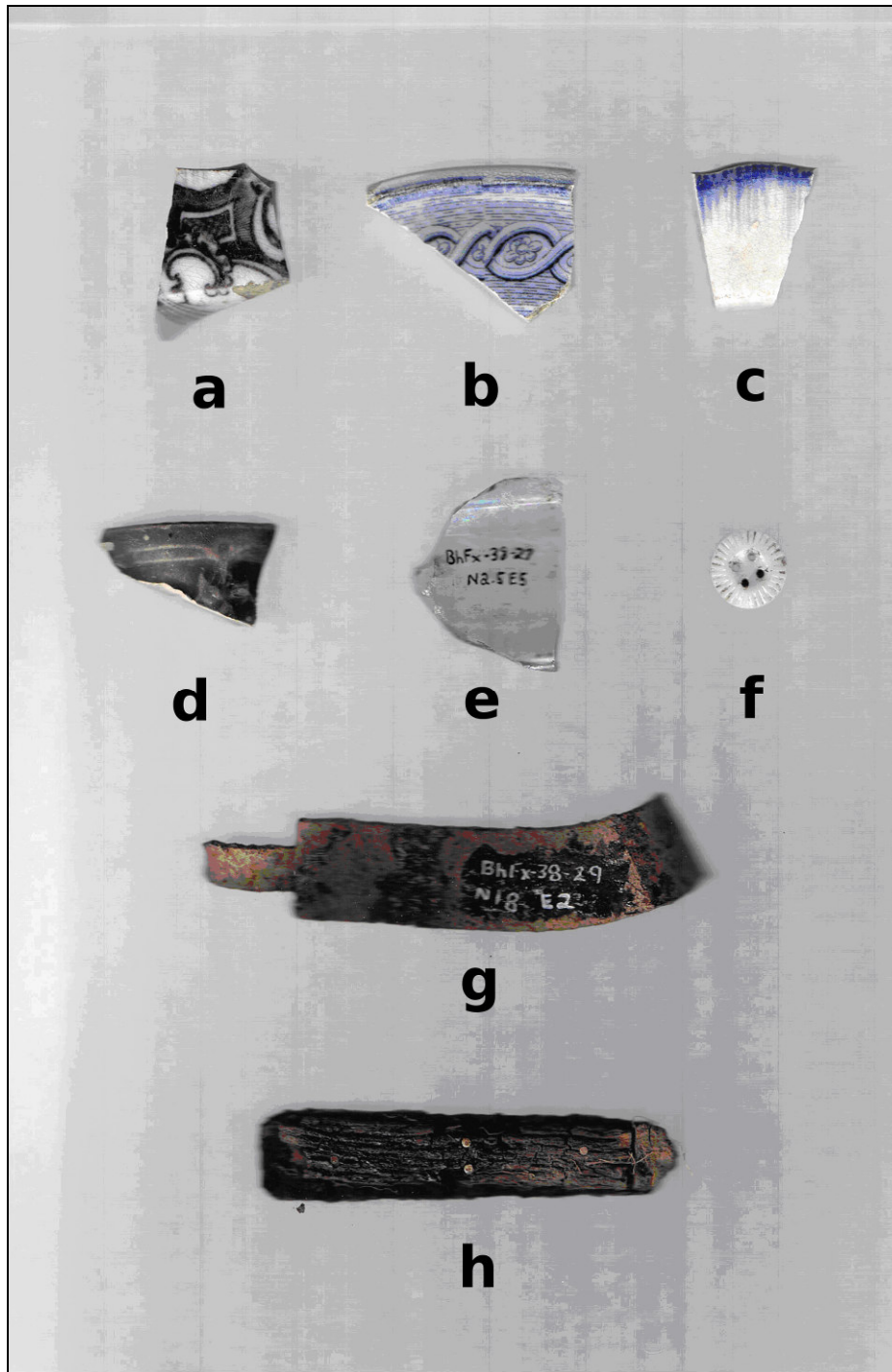
### **Stone**

There is a single small rectangular piece of a slate roofing tile or child's chalkboard (BhFx-38-80 [Plate 8i]).

### **Animal Bone**

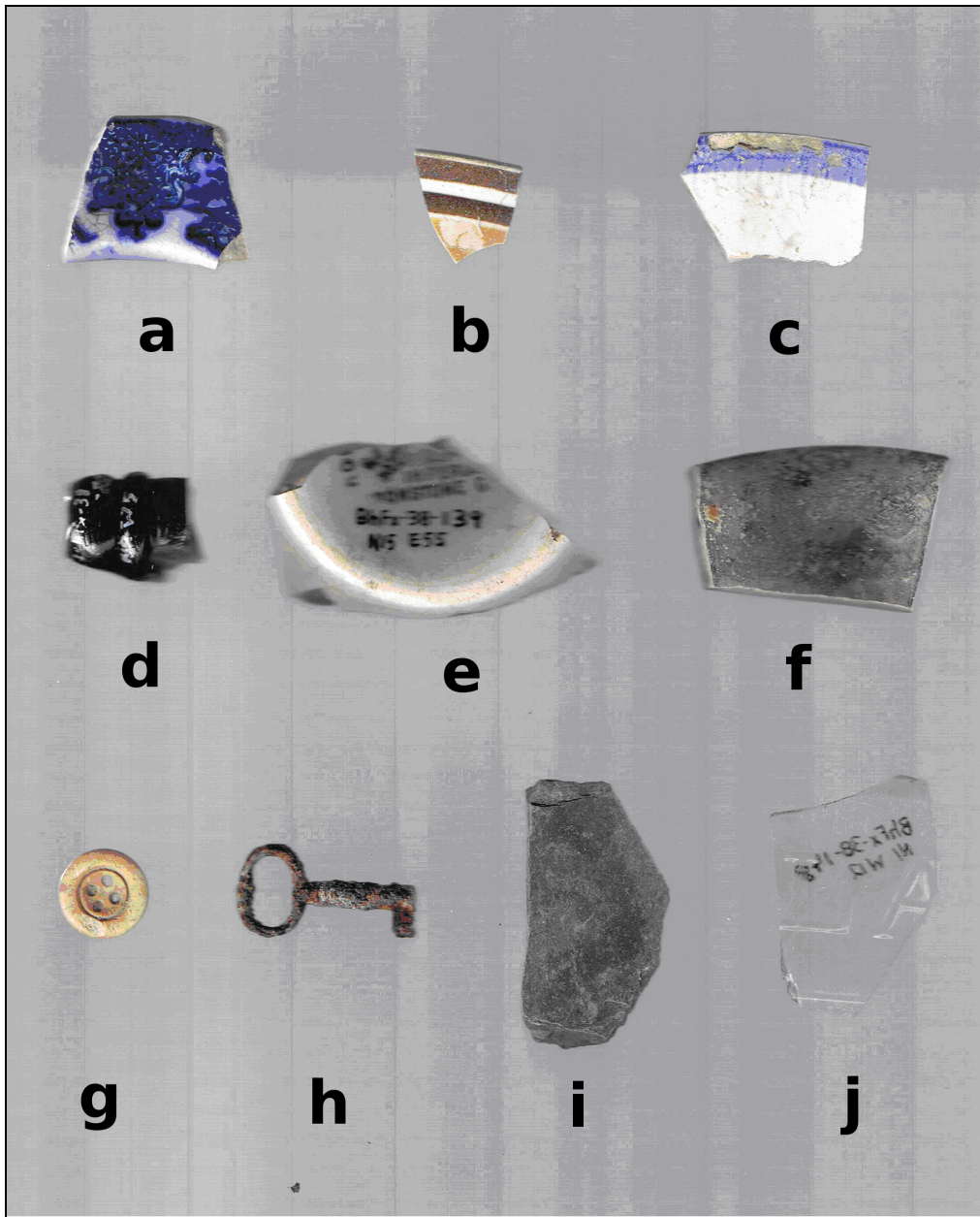
Four pieces of animal bone appear to be all from domestic large mammals or livestock. There is a large molar from a bovid, an astragalus from a medium to large sized mammal, a distal radius shaft section from a large mammal, and a long bone shaft fragment.





**Plate 7: Selected Artifacts from Stage 2 Testing of BhFx-38 (Armstrong Site)**

- a) black transfer cup rim, BhFx-32, N5 E2.5
- b) blue transfer plate rim, BhFx-38-8, S5W5
- c) blue shell edge plate rim, BhFx-38-25, N0W20
- d) burned earthenware cup rim, BhFx-38-10, S7.5 W7.5
- e) clear glass patent medicine bottle side, BhFx-38-27, N2.5 E5
- f) white four-hole glass button, BhFx-38-31, N10E0
- g) iron knife blade and tang, BhFx-38-29, N18E2
- h) wood paneled iron pocket knife, BhFx-38-33, N5 E2.5



**Plate 8: Selected Stage 3 Artifacts from BhFx-38 (Armstrong Site).**

- a) flow blue cup rim fragment, BhFx-38-50, N5E4
- b) brown, white and orange banded vessel rim, BhFx-38-117, S6W8
- c) blue shell edge plate rim, BhFx-38-109, S6W4
- d) black glass bottle neck and finish, BhFx-38-88,
- e) cup base stamped Imperial Ironstone, BhFx-38-139, N15E55
- f) burned earthenware plate rim, BhFx-38-81, N5W7
- g) bone four-hole button, BhFx-38-106, S6W4
- h) small iron skeleton key, BhFx-38-111, S6W8
- i) roof tile slate fragment, BhFx-38-80, N5W7
- j) clear glass patent medicine bottle side stamped “LA”,  
BhFx-38-148, N1W12

## STAGE 2 HISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM SITE BhFx-39 (Gourley Site)

A total of 23 historic 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century artifacts was recovered from 12 positive shovel tests at site BhFx-39. These include two pieces of brown glazed ware (BhFx-39-16 and BhFx-39-17 [Plate 9d]), two pieces of red brick (BhFx-39-12 and 13), two flat window glass fragments (BhFx-39-21 [Plate 9f]), a 20<sup>th</sup> century curved clear bottle glass fragment with embossed maple leaf (BhFx-39-14), a crenellated lantern glass rim (BhFx-39-1 [Plate 9e]), a medium size domestic mammal medial or distal phalanx (BhFx-39-19), one plain white clay pipe bowl fragment (BhFx-39-7) and 12 pieces of refined white earthenware and one piece of shell edge. The refined white earthenware includes a large and thick blue willow platter rim (BhFx-39-10 [Plate 9a]), a small blue willow plate or saucer rim (BhFx-39-5), a blue flow plate fragment (BhFx-39-18 [Plate 9c]), a large ironstone plate rim from a 9 inch plate (BhFx-39-11), a small brown transfer cup rim fragment (BhFx-39-3), two white ironstone plate bases (BhFx-39-8 and 22), a plain white earthenware plate or bowl rim (BhFx-39-11), a white ironstone vessel fragment (BhFx-39-9 [Plate 9b]), a blue flow cup fragment (BhFx-39-2), a plain piece of white earthenware from an unknown vessel (BhFx-39-20) and a small plain white earthenware cup side with handle (BhFx-39-6).

## STAGE 3 HISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM SITE BhFx-39

A total of 181 historic 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century artifacts was recovered from excavation of 20 one meter Stage 3 test units at this site. Artifacts by class include: eight clay pipe stems, one clay sphere, 13 square iron nails, 11 other metal artifacts (principally iron), two pieces of sheet mica, one shaped wood fragment, eight clothing buttons, one piece of mortar, 17 animal bone fragments (two of these cut and polished as handles for cutlery), 24 pieces of glass (mainly late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century bottle glass) and one piece of creamware, five shell edge ware, 15 ironstone, eight pieces of Canadian stoneware and 66 pieces of refined white earthenware.

### **Creamware**

A piece of yellow creamware (BhFx-39-69), likely from the side of a cup, was found and is decorated with at least three bands of raised dots around its circumference at the level of the base of the cup handle.

### **Blue Shell Edge Ware**

Six pieces of blue shell-edge ware were recovered. There are three varieties present: three fragments with unscalloped edges, unmolded style

and light blue edge feathering (BhFx-39-27, 88 and 119), dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, two fragments (BhFx-39-57 and 97) with impressed repetitive patterns, unscalloped edging and blue feathering, dating to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, and two with impressed even scalloped edges, one with dark blue edge feathering (BhFx-39-40) and one with green edge feathering (BhFx-39-165 [Plate 10j]), both dating to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Since there are only two fragments of early 19<sup>th</sup> century shell edge, it is likely that they are from a curated vessel. (Miller 2000).

### **Stone China**

At least 23 pieces of ironstone were found at the site. These include seven plate rims, six cup rims, one cup handle, two unknown vessel sides, four plate or bowl bases with partial maker's marks, and four bowl base fragments. The embossed wheat pattern is found on three plate rims (see BhFx-39-62). Two cup rims show the embossed wheat pattern and two have partial patterns. One embossed rim also shows clear vertical fluting of the side. There is a partial embossed design of unknown pattern on one vessel side fragment. The stamped plate bases include BhFx-39-77 bearing a coat of arms and the words 'IRONSTONE CHINA H. BURGESS BURSI...' [Plate 10k], a partial stamped base with a coat of arms and crowned lion on the left bears the inscription "ROYAL IRONSTONE" (BhFx-39-62) and a letter "...E...", a stamped base inscribed "...E CHINA" above a coat of arms with unicorn on the right and inscribed beneath "...ON BROs ...GLAND" (BhFx-39-65), and a stamped bowl base with a partial coat of arms and a unicorn on the right with the words "...E CHINA" above the coat of arms (BhFx-39-63). The Royal Ironstone inscription could be either a Cochrane and Fleming mark, 1896-1920 or Mellor, Taylor and Company, 1880-1904. The Burgess Ironstone inscription likely refers to the Henry Burgess earthenware operating from 1864 to 1892 (Cushion 1959).

### **Flow Blue**

Six pieces of flow blue transfer ware, all plate rims, were found. Two plate rims (BhFx-39-56 and 58) show patterned edge scalloping, dark blue edges and blue foliage with white swirls on the inside edge of the plate. Three rim fragments (BhFx-39-118, 154 and 155) from a different plate show an unscalloped angled edge and a swirling dark blue interior plate design. A number of the flow blue pieces have a light blue wash on the undecorated face. A plate rim (BhFx-39-59) has a dark blue edge with lighter blue feathering and white swirls [Plate 10i]. This piece mimics the edge effect of shell-edge and also has the blue wash on the undecorated face.

Jouppien (1980) gives an age range of 1844 to 1900 for flow blue on Ontario historic sites, with a median age of 1872.

### **Brown Transfer**

Five pieces of brown transfer ware were recovered. These are a pedestal base cup or bowl base (BhFx-39-46) with a six point star geometric design on the inside bottom of the cup, two plate or saucer rims of which one has a scalloped edge (BhFx-39-186) and both have leaf and vine designs, a plate/platter base with stippled interior, a plate or saucer base with interior floral design and a vessel side with geometric wavy band design.

### **Blue Transfer**

Some 25 pieces of varying blue transfer were found at the site. Five cup fragments include two base/side sections (BhFx-39-156 and 157) with exterior and interior base of cup decoration and a side fragment. Decoration is a flow blue-like scene. One large and thick platter fragment (BhFx-39-172) has a scalloped edge, embossing and stippling around the circumference, straight and wavy blue lines around the outside edge, and an unknown central design. A scalloped plate edge (BhFx-39-58) has a flow blue-like design with a dark blue edge and unknown interior plate design. There are also eight plate edge fragments with six different blue transfer designs. One dark blue transfer bowl rim has a geometric/leaf design (BhFx-39-143) and one bowl side has a light blue and dark blue banded geometric design. There are also six plate [Plate 10h] or bowl base fragments with basal ring and partial blue transfers, a saucer side (BhFx-39-187) with blue interior flower designs, a thick platter or bowl side (BhFx-39-76) and two flat plate base fragments. A single cup rim (BhFx-39-106) is industrial slip ware with a thin blue line around the lip. Finally, there is a geometric panel design blue transfer on a fluted cup side (BhFx-39-50).

### **Black Transfer**

A single plate base fragment (BhFx-39-177) with black transfer lion's head with crown (maker's mark) was found. The Henry Burgess earthenware was in operation from 1864 to 1892 (Cushion 1959).

### **Hand-Painted**

A single piece of hand-painted ware, a bowl side (BhFx-39-173), was found.

### **Other White Refined Earthenware**

There were 14 other pieces of plain refined white earthenware. These include three plate rims, four plate or bowl bases, three plate or bowl sides,

two unknown vessel fragments and two joining pieces of a fan-shaped platter handle decoration (BhFx-39-180 and 182).

### **Figurine and Porcelain**

A single small cow's head figurine (BhFx-39-312) of refined white earthenware and a curved piece of white porcelain (BhFx-39-101) from an unknown vessel were found.

### **Canadian Earthenware**

There are eight pieces of coarse Canadian red earthenware. These include two yellow-glazed vessel side fragments, a medium brown glazed vessel side fragment, a red glaze vessel side fragment, an interior/exterior red glazed vessel rim, a grey exterior/red interior glazed vessel side fragment, and two beige glazed vessel side fragments. The larger fragment (BhFx-39-81) is two-tone with both beige and brown sections and a stippled line around its circumference where it angles towards the spout or vessel opening. There are no maker's marks or other distinguishing features on any of this material.

### **Glass**

Of 25 pieces of glass recovered, 18 are bottle glass (bases, sides, necks and finishes), two are window pane glass, two are crenellated lantern rim glass (BhFx-39-84 and 148 [Plate 10b]), one is a bottle stopper, one is from a glass tumbler and one is a large pinned brooch (BhFx-39-163). BhFx-39-135 is a thick, light green 'torpedo' bottle base fragment with an "L" and "Co" embossed on the side. These bottles with convex bases were used in bottling soda primarily between 1870 and 1910 (Lindsay 2008). There are three side fragments and one base fragment from different rectangular glass patent medicine bottles. All are clear glass except for BhFx-39-91 which is light green and bears the embossed letters: "ECLEC". Embossed lettering suggests a post-1850 date of production. There are five bottle neck and rim sections. One is of clear glass (BhFx-39-133) and has a seam across the neck and lip, indicating an 1890s date of production. Another is of light green glass (BhFx-39-82) and has air bubbles and seaming only up the neck, indicating a date of production likely between the 1880s and 1890s. Also found were a light green threaded jar neck and finish fragment (BhFx-39-83), likely dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, a small amber bottle finish fragment (BhFx-39-89), and one clear jar finish fragment (BhFx-39-122). (Vienneau 1968). There is also one light green glass bottle stopper (BhFx-39-33). This type is known as a 'club sauce type' stopper used for small mouthed commercial bottles in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup>



centuries (Jones and Sullivan 1989). There are two clear crenellated glass lantern finish fragments (BhFx-39-34 and 148), two pieces of window pane glass, eight pieces of bottle sides of different colour and size and treatment of bottle, one milky white tumbler glass rim from a tumbler with a diameter opening of about 2 ¾ inches (BhFx-39-149 [Plate 10a]), and a mould made ornamental pinned brooch depicting two large leaves surmounted by a grape cluster (BhFx-39-163).

### **Clay Pipes**

Eight white clay pipe fragments were found at this site including one section with partial pipe bowl, one with a partial heel, and one stem mouth piece. There were no markings on seven of the stems. Stem BhFx-39-35, however, had the partial inscription “J J 7 ...”. The partial pipe bowl, BhFx-39-104, showed a leaf and vine pattern [Plate 10c].

### **Clay Ball**

A clay ball (BhFx-39-46) the size of a child’s marble was found.

### **Mortar**

A large piece of mortar from brickwork was recovered from the site.

### **Square Nails**

A total of 13 square iron nails or fragments were found. These were of various sizes including a 5 inch, a 4 ½ inch, two 3 ¾ inch, one 3 ¼ inch, two 3 inch, two 2 ¾ inch, and four partial nails.

### **Cutlery (Metal)**

Three pieces of iron cutlery were found at the site. There were two forks of different design though both are three tine forks. BhFx-39-39 has a flattened rectangular shaft and flat tines and a total spacing including the tines of only 5/8 inches [Plate 10f]. This fork shows facial insets on the shaft for bone or wood handles. BhFx-39-128 has an elongated cylindrical shaft with flattened section for inset into a bone or wood handle. Its three tines have a total spacing of 5/8 inches and the single intact tine is 2 ¼ inches long. A single piece iron knife (BhFx-39-192) with only the proximal portion of the blade intact has a 3 ½ inch handle with metal spokes on each face for attachment of wooden handles. Part of the wooden handle is still attached and a handle fragment of wood (BhFx-39-191) was also found in the excavation unit. Judging from curvature and angle the blade of the knife may have been about 4 inches long.

### **Miscellaneous Metal Items**

Of seven additional metal items, three are iron and four are brass. The iron objects include a 2 ½ inch skeleton key (BhFx-39-171 [Plate 10e]), a rectangular belt buckle (BhFx-39-54 [Plate 10d]), and a three hole door hinge stamped “COLUMBIA” (BhFx-39-85). The brass objects include a bullet cartridge case which may be stamped 60 (about the size of a .303 cartridge), an unknown irregular shaped flanged piece, a small flattened cap, and a circular military button (BhFx-39-86) with a large embossed central six-pointed star, the number 1 inset in the center of the star, and a surrounding leaf and vine motif. The metal looped backing has the following inscription around its edge: “TAIT CO. LONDON”. The facing of the button has the inscription: “GOVERNOR GENERAL’S FOOT GUARD”. Research on this button by Nick Gromoff (personal communication 2008) notes that the Governor-General’s Foot Guards were formed in 1872 while Tait was a button manufacturer in London from 1861 to 1878. The button clearly dates between 1872 and 1878 (Nayler 1993).

### **Animal Bone**

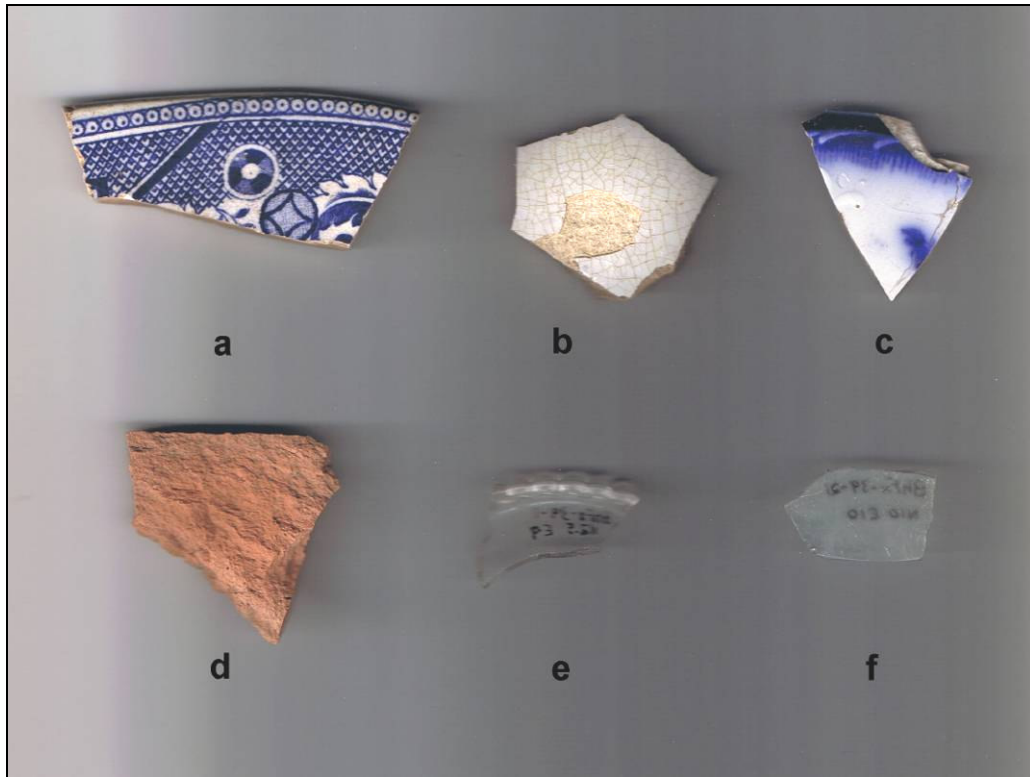
A total of 15 pieces of unmodified animal bone, one cut and polished bone handle (BhFx-39-127 [Plate 10g]), and one cut and polished antler handle (BhFx-39-194), were found at the site. Identifiable animal remains included two muskrat lower left and right mandibles, a muskrat tibia, two pig incisors, a domestic chicken distal humerus shaft fragment, a large bovid molar, a probable sheep molar, a calcaneum from a medium sized mammal, an intact rib from a medium sized mammal, and five large mammal long bone shaft fragments.

### **Buttons**

There were eight clothing buttons found at the site. These include six mould made four-holed opaque white glass buttons with diameters of 10 mm, 12.5 mm, and 16 mm. There is also a mould made two-holed opaque purple button with 15 mm diameter, and a small four holed shell button with a 10 mm diameter. The discovery in 1879 of the Broome oyster beds in Australia provided the major source for the production of shell objects around the world. Production of shell button continued until the 1930s with the introduction of plastic (Teague and Walsh 1998).

### **Mica**

Two large rectangular pieces of sheet mica were found, one with a width of 44 mm and one with a width of 48 mm. Mica was sometimes used in lieu of window glass to cover window openings in 19<sup>th</sup> century houses.



**Plate 9: Selected Stage 2 Artifacts from Gourley Site (BhFx-39)**  
 a, blue transfer platter rim, BhFx-39-10, N5E72  
 b, refined white earthenware vessel side, BhFx-39-9, N5E9  
 c, flow blue plate rim, BhFx-39-18, N8.5 E18  
 d, unglazed redware vessel side, BhFx-39-17, N7.5 E12  
 e, clear glass crenellated lantern rim, BhFx-39-1, N2.5 E9  
 f, clear glass window pane fragment, BhFx-39-21, N10 E10



**Plate 10: Representative Stage 3 Artifacts from Gourley Site (BhFx-39)**

- a, glass tumbler rim fragment, BhFx-39-149, N14E10
- b, clear glass crenellated lantern rim, BhFx-39-148, N14 E10
- c, clay pipe stem and decorated bowl fragment, BhFx-39-104, N10 E5
- d, iron belt buckle, BhFx-39-54, N5E4
- e, iron skeleton key, BhFx-39-171, N15E15
- f, three tine iron fork inset for bone or wood handles, BhFx-39-39, N5 E1
- g, bone cutlery handle, BhFx-39-127, N10 E10
- h, blue transfer plate base, BhFx-39-145, N14E10
- i, flow blue plate rim, BhFx-39-59, N5E6
- j, green shell-edge plate rim, BhFx-39-165, N15E15
- k, ironstone plate base, maker's mark reads: "IRONSTONE CHINA  
H. BURGESS BURSL...", BhFx-39-177, N5E10





**Plate 11: View North of S10W8 Stage 3 Test Unit on South Side of Armstrong House Foundation (BhFx 38).**



**Plate 12: View of N4W7 Stage 3 Excavation Pit on Southern Side of Armstrong Foundation (BhFx 38).**





**Plate 13: View of Stage 3 Excavation Along Edge of the Armstrong Foundation (BhFx 38), Facing South.**



**Plate 14: View Facing West of Stage 3 Excavation at Gourley Site (BhFx 39).**



**Plate 15: View Northeast of Stage 3 Excavation at Gourley Site (BhFx 39).**

## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Excavation of some 12,340 shovel tests at the Richardson Ridge site, primarily at a high potential 5.0 meter interval, produced evidence of two 19<sup>th</sup> century Euro-Canadian sites. Designated BhFx-38 and 39, these sites both include foundation ruins and correspond with house locations on the 1879 historic atlas map for March Township. These are houses with stone foundations and, in the case of BhFx-38 with a brick superstructure and evidence of a major fire. BhFx-38 matches a house shown as owned by H. Armstrong on the 1879 map while BhFx-39 matches a house owned by T. Gourley on the 1879 map. Both names are a good fit with land registry ownership data cited in this report. Extensive Stage 3 test excavations were carried out at each of the two historic sites to obtain an artifact sample and determine if occupation age merited further Stage 4 work. Each site has an artifact assemblage consistent with a predominantly mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century age and no further work is recommended. Significantly, although both houses are on the 1879 historic atlas map neither house is shown on Walling's 1863 Township map which suggests they were both built after

1863. It is highly likely that construction of these two buildings dates sometime between 1863 and 1879. Consulting the 1861 Census for March township shows only 29 log homes and one stone house in the entire township and none of these match with owner names from land registry data for the subject property (Gourley, Armstrong and Richardson). Although there is a small number of historic artifacts from BhFx-38 which could date prior to 1850 (shell-edge wares), their small statistical proportion and the predominance of other later 19<sup>th</sup> century wares support a post-1850 age for each house. The absence of spongeware at both sites also suggests occupation is unlikely to date before the 1840s when that ware was in popular use (Nick Gromoff: personal communication 2009). Similarly, while Miller (2000) places ironstone from the 1840s to 1930, Gromoff (personal communication 2009) notes that in Ontario it really appears in the 1860s and becomes dominant through the 1870s to 1890s. Small amounts of earlier wares on an historic homestead site can easily occur as breakage of longer curated wares. Furthermore, the presence of an upper brick structure on a stone foundation at BhFx-38 argues for a later house since expensive brick was not normally affordable to early settler families. It is our conclusion that BhFx-38 and BhFx-39 were most likely built after 1863 and before 1879 with artifact assemblages which are entirely consistent with this dating.

There are no known archaeological sites registered on the subject property and there were no prehistoric artifacts found. **Complete clearance of the subject property is recommended since it is believed that scientifically adequate sampling has been carried out at both newly recorded mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century historic sites BhFx-38 and BhFx-39.**

### **Development Caution**

If deeply buried archaeological remains are encountered during construction, the proponent must stop work immediately and contact Mr. Jim Sharratt of the *Archaeology Unit* of the *Ministry of Culture* at 416-314-7132. If human remains are encountered, the proponent must stop work immediately and contact the *Registrar* of the *Cemeteries Regulations Section* of the *Ministry of Consumer and Business Services* at 416-326-8404, as well as the *Archaeology Unit* of the *Ministry of Culture*. Please also contact the consulting archaeologist.



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## Appendix A: STAGE 2 AND 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FOR BhFx-38, 2007

### Stage 2 Shovel Tests

| #   | Artifact Description  | Coordinates | Wt.(g) |
|-----|---|-------------|--------|
| -1  | 1 blue transfer plate rim – joins BhFx-38-8                                   | N0E1        | 7.58   |
| -2  | 1 brown transfer bowl fragment<br>stippled architecture design                | N0E2.5      | 1.34   |
| -3  | 1 clear molten glass fragment – possibly a tumbler                            | S2.5E2.5    | 3.43   |
| -4  | 1 red brick fragment  | S5E2.5      | 2.58   |
| -5  | 1 square iron nail  | S5E5        | 4.97   |
| -6  | 1 burned earthenware vessel side fragment                                     | S5E0        | 7.55   |
| -7  | 1 burned earthenware fragment   | S5W2.5      | 1.60   |
| -8  | 1 blue transfer plate rim – joins BhFx-38-1                                   | S5W5        | 8.77   |
| -9  | 1 burned earthenware plate side fragment                                      | S5W7.5      | 2.81   |
| -10 | 1 burned embossed earthenware cup rim   | S7.5W7.5    | 3.94   |
| -11 | 1 burned earthenware fragment   | S10W7.5     | 1.49   |
| -12 | 1 white ironstone plate side fragment   | S7.5W5      | 8.21   |
| -13 | 1 burned earthenware handle fragment  | S7.5E0      | 5.42   |
| -14 | 1 burned earthenware plate base fragment                                      | S7.5W10     | 3.11   |
| -15 | 1 burned earthenware cup/saucer rim   | S2.5W10     | 2.78   |
| -16 | 1 brown man vessel side fragment<br>stippled design of man's figure with cane | N0W10       | 2.07   |
| -17 | 1 white agate four hole button  | N0W12.5     | 0.64   |
| -18 | 1 burned embossed earthenware fragment  | N2.5W10     | 3.76   |
| -19 | 1 white earthenware plate fragment  | N2.5W12.5   | 2.02   |
| -20 | 1 white earthenware plate fragment  | N2.5W15     | 2.76   |
| -21 | 1 white ironstone plate rim   | N5W12.5     | 16.60  |
| -22 | 1 brown crockery rim fragment   | N2.5W20     | 17.46  |
| -23 | 1 white ironstone cup base fragment   | N2.5W22.5   | 7.61   |
| -24 | 1 white ironstone cup fragment  | N2.5E2.5    | 10.59  |
| -25 | 1 blue shell edge plate rim   | N0W20       | 4.89   |
| -26 | 1 blue flow plate edge fragment - exfoliated                                  | N0W22.5     | 3.03   |
| -27 | 1 green glass bottle side fragment  | N2.5E5      | 8.05   |
| -28 | 1 white earthenware plate base fragment                                       | N5E0        | 12.72  |
| -29 | 1 iron knife blade with square handle tang                                    | N18E2       | 24.85  |
| -30 | 1 grey glazed crockery fragment   | N10E0       | 3.52   |
| -31 | 1 white four hole agate button  | N10E0       | 1.13   |
| -32 | 1 black transfer vessel side fragment   | N5E2.5      | 4.09   |
| -33 | 1 pocket knife (iron and wood)  | N5E2.5      | 24.49  |

### Stage 3 Test Units

|     |   |      |       |
|-----|---|------|-------|
| -34 | 1 yellow glazed vessel fragment                 | N1E6 | 2.63  |
| -35 | 1 yellow glazed bowl rim                        | N1E6 | 7.49  |
| -36 | 1 white ironstone saucer fragment               | N1E6 | 5.59  |
| -37 | 1 large mammal distal tibia shaft               | N5E1 | 14.89 |
| -38 | 1 burned earthenware cup or bowl side fragment* | N5E1 | 3.34  |
| -39 | 1 iron mouth harp                               | N5E1 | 9.28  |
| -40 | 1 square nail                                   | N5E1 | 7.11  |

|     |   |         |        |
|-----|---|---------|--------|
| -41 | 1 clear melted glass fragment   | N5E3    | 18.54  |
| -42 | 1 large mammal astragalus (likely bovid)  | N5E3    | 11.47  |
| -43 | 1 brown glazed ink jar side fragment  | N10E1   | 7.77   |
| -44 | 1 clay pipe bowl fragment   | N10E1   | 4.02   |
| -45 | 1 square nail   | N10E1   | 9.96   |
| -46 | 1 large mammal long bone shaft fragment   | N10E1   | 5.21   |
|     | *see end of catalogue for   | N15E55* |        |
| -47 | 1 red banded white cup rim fragment   | N18E2   | 18.77  |
| -48 | 1 red banded white cup rim fragment   | N18E2   | 7.34   |
| -49 | 1 large rectangular curved iron section (axe head?)                                     | N18E2   | 560.50 |
|     | *see end of catalogue for   | N1W12*  |        |
| -50 | 1 flow blue cup rim   | N1W23   | 12.08  |
| -51 | 1 blue shell edge plate rim   | N1W23   | 4.68   |
| -52 | 2 brown banded bowl side fragments  | N1W23   | 7.28   |
| -53 | 1 hand-painted saucer/bowl fragment<br>white with green leaf                            | N1W23   | 2.14   |
| -54 | 1 brown and blue banded vessel fragment   | N1W23   | 2.45   |
| -55 | 3 clay pipe stem sections, one stamped "McD..", one<br>stamped "..LASGOW" and "MURR..." | N1W23   | 6.82   |
| -56 | 1 blue shell edge plate rim   | N1W23   | 3.00   |
| -57 | 1 hand painted saucer/bowl fragment<br>pink flowers with green leaves                   | N1W23   | 3.22   |
| -58 | 1 flow blue plate rim fragment  | N1W23   | 3.28   |
| -59 | 1 white ironstone pedestal base fragment  | N1W23   | 4.30   |
| -60 | 1 square iron nail  | N1W23   | 3.74   |
| -61 | 1 brown transfer vessel fragment  | N1W23   | 2.05   |
| -62 | 1 flow blue vessel fragment   | N1W23   | 2.85   |
| -63 | 1 clay pipe bowl fragment   | N1W23   | 1.63   |
| -64 | 1 clay pipe stem with heel, stamped "McDoua"  | N1W23   | 2.96   |
| -65 | 1 clay pipe stem, stamped "GLASG.." and "W.W.H"   | N1W23   | 2.30   |
| -66 | 1 brass thimble   | N5W3    | 2.89   |
| -67 | 2 burned earthenware vessel side fragments*   | N5W3    | 5.47   |
| -68 | 1 burned earthenware bowl base fragment*  | N5W3    | 3.02   |
| -69 | 1 burned earthenware cup rim*   | N5W3    | 7.18   |
| -70 | 1 burned earthenware cup rim fragment*  | N5W3    | 7.09   |
| -71 | 1 blue transfer vessel fragment   | N5W3    | 1.27   |
| -72 | 1 three inch square nail  | N5W3    | 7.69   |
| -73 | 1 weathered green glass bottle base fragment  | N5W3    | 6.76   |
| -74 | 1 burned bowl/vessel fragment*  | N5W3    | 10.19  |
| -75 | 1 one inch metal button   | N5W3    | 2.09   |
| -76 | 1 weathered window pane glass fragment  | N5W7    | 5.96   |
| -77 | 1 melted green glass fragment   | N5W7    | 13.52  |
| -78 | 1 burned earthenware cup/bowl base fragment*  | N5W7    | 5.45   |
| -79 | 1 burned earthenware vessel base fragment*  | N5W7    | 5.14   |
| -80 | 1 ground slate tile fragment  | N5W7    | 6.43   |
| -81 | 1 burned earthenware bowl rim fragment*   | N5W7    | 13.77  |
| -82 | 1 grey glazed vessel side fragment  | N5W7    | 12.27  |
| -83 | 1 white ironstone cup handle  | N5W7    | 4.50   |

|      |   |       |       |
|------|---|-------|-------|
| -84  | 1 three inch square nail  | N5W7  | 5.50  |
| -85  | 1 large mammal molar (likely bovid)                                       | N5W7  | 5.17  |
| -86  | 1 yellow unglazed crockery fragment                                       | N7W8  | 4.92  |
| -87  | 1 yellow glazed interior redware vessel fragment                          | N7W8  | 5.49  |
| -88  | 1 black glass threaded bottle neck and finish                             | N9W5  | 6.55  |
| -89  | 1 square nail   | N9W5  | 2.98  |
| -90  | 1 burned earthenware plate rim*   | N9W5  | 4.39  |
| -91  | 1 burned earthenware cup rim fragment*                                    | N9W5  | 4.52  |
| -92  | 1 burned earthenware vessel side fragment*                                | S6E1  | 8.16  |
| -93  | 2 burned earthenware bowl side fragments*                                 | S6E1  | 11.54 |
| -94  | 1 burned earthenware vessel base fragment*                                | S6E1  | 5.73  |
| -95  | 1 white agate four hole button  | S6E1  | 1.30  |
| -96  | 1 burned earthenware cup rim*   | S6E1  | 4.93  |
| -97  | 1 green glass bottle fragment   | S6E6  | 28.50 |
| -98  | 1 three inch square nail  | S6E6  | 7.60  |
| -99  | 1 white ironstone plate or bowl rim fragment                              | S6E6  | 2.76  |
| -100 | 2 clay pipe stem sections   | S6E6  | 1.38  |
| -101 | 1 clay pipe stem (joins BhFx-38-102) stamp MONTREAL                       | S10E1 | 4.33  |
| -102 | 1 clay pipe stem (joins BhFx-38-101) stamp MONTREAL                       | S10E1 | 2.82  |
| -103 | 1 red banded white cup fragment   | S10E1 | 6.04  |
| -104 | 1 white earthenware gravy bowl spout rim                                  | S10E1 | 2.26  |
| -105 | 1 white earthenware plate base with<br>maker's mark showing a black horse | S10E1 | 3.34  |
| -106 | 1 yellow four hole bone button  | S6W4  | 0.93  |
| -107 | 2 square iron nails   | S6W4  | 11.49 |
| -108 | 1 clay pipe stem section  | S6W4  | 3.16  |
| -109 | 1 flow blue plate rim   | S6W4  | 6.31  |
| -110 | 1 white earthenware plate base  | S6W4  | 8.12  |
| -111 | 1 iron skeleton key   | S6W8  | 3.32  |
| -112 | 1 burned earthenware bowl rim fragment*                                   | S6W8  | 14.57 |
| -113 | 1 burned earthenware bowl rim fragment*                                   | S6W8  | 8.36  |
| -114 | 1 burned earthenware teapot spout fragment*                               | S6W8  | 5.87  |
| -115 | 1 clay pipe stem section  | S6W8  | 0.81  |
| -116 | 1 blue willow plate rim   | S6W8  | 2.99  |
| -117 | 1 brown and orange banded cup/bowl rim fragment                           | S6W8  | 1.56  |
| -118 | 1 burned earthenware cup rim*   | S6W8  | 5.43  |
| -119 | 1 burned earthenware bowl rim fragment*                                   | S6W12 | 6.55  |
| -120 | 1 burned earthenware bowl rim*  | S6W12 | 2.76  |
| -121 | 1 white glass half marble/button facing with 3 groove lines               | S6W12 | 1.63  |
| -122 | 1 black glass bottle side fragment  | S6W12 | 5.66  |
| -123 | 1 white ironstone cup rim   | S6W12 | 9.18  |
| -124 | 1 yellow glazed interior redware vessel fragment                          | S10W4 | 3.48  |
| -125 | 1 brown transfer cup/bowl rim   | S10W4 | 2.70  |
| -126 | 1 white ironstone plate base fragment                                     | S10W4 | 16.43 |
| -127 | 1 green transfer plate/cup rim fragment                                   | S10W4 | 2.21  |
| -128 | 1 white earthenware vessel fragment                                       | S10W4 | 2.26  |
| -129 | 1 burned earthenware vessel side fragment*                                | S10W4 | 4.25  |
| -130 | 1 burned earthenware cup rim*   | S10W4 | 5.33  |

|      |   |        |       |
|------|---|--------|-------|
| -131 | 1 three inch square nail  | S10W4  | 6.39  |
| -132 | 1 clay pipe bowl fragment   | S10W4  | 1.69  |
| -133 | 1 burned earthenware vessel pedestal base*                              | S10W8  | 15.14 |
| -134 | 1 thick black glass bottle indented base fragment                       | S10W8  | 30.02 |
| -135 | 1 blue shell edge plate rim   | S10W8  | 2.26  |
| -136 | 1 white ironstone plate base fragment                                   | S10W8  | 8.20  |
| -137 | 1 brown glazed ink jar side fragment                                    | S10W8  | 6.24  |
| -138 | 1 rectangular green glass medicine bottle (near complete)               | N15E55 | 95.81 |
| -139 | 1 white ironstone plate or bowl base stamped<br>"Imperia.." "Ironstone" | N15E55 | 19.64 |
| -140 | 1 burned earthenware bowl rim fragment*                                 | N1W12  | 12.58 |
| -141 | 1 square nail   | N1W12  | 3.70  |
| -142 | 1 white ironstone cup rim   | N1W12  | 13.13 |
| -143 | 1 white ironstone cup handle  | N1W12  | 16.14 |
| -144 | 1 white ironstone cup base -joins BhFx-38-145                           | N1W12  | 37.66 |
| -145 | 1 white ironstone cup base fragment – joins BhFx-38-144                 | N1W12  | 10.87 |
| -146 | 1 brown glazed crockery side fragment                                   | N1W12  | 30.19 |
| -147 | 1 clay pipe stem section  | N1W12  | 2.85  |
| -148 | 1 clear glass rectangular bottle side fragment with<br>embossed "L A"   | N1W12  | 8.07  |
| -149 | 1 burned earthenware platter rim or basal ring fragment*                | N1W12  | 9.04  |

\* burned ceramics

## Appendix B: STAGE 2 AND 3 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE FOR BhFx-39, 2007

### Stage 2 Shovel Testing

| #   | Artifact Description                      | Coordinates | Wt.(g) |
|-----|---|-------------|--------|
| -1  | 1 clear glass crenellated lantern rim     | N2.5E9      | 3.19   |
| -2  | 1 flow blue vessel fragment               | N2.5E9      | 1.78   |
| -3  | 1 brown transfer cup rim fragment         | N2.5E12     | 1.15   |
| -4  | 1 white ironstone plate rim fragment      | N2.5E12     | 23.30  |
| -5  | 1 blue transfer plate rim fragment        | N5E15       | 1.86   |
| -6  | 1 white tea cup handle base fragment      | N5E15       | 2.26   |
| -7  | 1 clay pipe bowl fragment                 | N5E15       | 1.24   |
| -8  | 1 white ironstone platter base fragment   | N5E9        | 3.96   |
| -9  | 1 white ironstone vessel fragment         | N5E9        | 12.15  |
| -10 | 1 blue transfer platter rim               | N5E12       | 21.67  |
| -11 | 1 white earthenware cup rim fragment      | N5E12       | 2.76   |
| -12 | 1 brown crockery rim fragment             | N5E18       | 4.51   |
| -13 | 1 brown crockery fragment                 | N5E18       | 1.87   |
| -14 | 1 clear glass fragment with embossed leaf | N5E18       | 5.11   |
| -15 | 1 blue transfer vessel fragment           | N5W25       | 1.65   |
| -16 | 2 brown glazed crockery fragments         | N7.5E9      | 5.98   |
| -17 | 1 unglazed brown crockery vessel fragment | N7.5E12     | 12.95  |
| -18 | 1 flow blue plate rim fragment            | N8.5E18     | 4.96   |
| -19 | 1 large mammal distal phalanx             | N10W0       | 1.28   |
| -20 | 1 white earthenware vessel fragment       | N10E10      | 2.04   |



|     |                                     |        |      |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--------|------|
| -21 | 2 clear window pane glass fragments | N10E10 | 4.79 |
| -22 | 1 white ironstone platter base      | N10E10 | 7.15 |

### Stage 3 Test Units

|     |  |      |       |
|-----|--|------|-------|
| -23 | 1 white embossed cup rim   | N5E1 | 7.54  |
| -24 | 1 white embossed plate/platter rim   | N5E1 | 16.31 |
| -25 | 1 white embossed cup rim   | N5E1 | 8.59  |
| -26 | 1 white embossed cup rim fragment  | N5E1 | 7.14  |
| -27 | 1 blue shell edge plate rim fragment   | N5E1 | 10.68 |
| -28 | 1 blue transfer plate rim fragment   | N5E1 | 1.09  |
| -29 | 1 blue transfer plate rim fragment   | N5E1 | 2.31  |
| -30 | 1 white ironstone cup handle   | N5E1 | 11.79 |
| -31 | 1 white earthenware cow head figurine (broken at neck)                         | N5E1 | 5.92  |
| -32 | 1 clear glass bottle side and shoulder fragment (solarized)                    | N5E1 | 13.71 |
| -33 | 1 clear glass bottle stopper   | N5E1 | 8.92  |
| -34 | 1 clay pipe stem fragment  | N5E1 | 3.95  |
| -35 | 1 "J.J.7." clay pipe stem section  | N5E1 | 2.56  |
| -36 | 1 clay pipe stem mouthpiece fragment   | N5E1 | 1.29  |
| -37 | 1 mammal long bone shaft fragment  | N5E1 | 1.14  |
| -38 | 2 square nails   | N5E1 | 8.32  |
| -39 | 1 iron fork fragment   | N5E1 | 13.35 |
| -40 | 1 blue shell edge plate rim fragment   | N5E4 | 9.97  |
| -41 | 1 brown transfer plate/saucer rim fragment – clover design                     | N5E4 | 3.80  |
| -42 | 1 white embossed wheat ironstone saucer rim                                    | N5E4 | 8.95  |
| -43 | 1 white embossed wheat ironstone plate rim                                     | N5E4 | 20.50 |
| -44 | 1 white embossed wheat ironstone plate rim                                     | N5E4 | 5.81  |
| -45 | 1 white embossed wheat ironstone cup rim                                       | N5E4 | 6.80  |
| -46 | 1 brown transfer cup base fragment<br>overlapping 4 point star interior design | N5E4 | 19.79 |
| -47 | 1 white ironstone bowl base fragment   | N5E4 | 13.42 |
| -48 | 1 white ironstone bowl base fragment   | N5E4 | 12.03 |
| -49 | 1 blue transfer plate base fragment  | N5E4 | 3.55  |
| -50 | 1 blue transfer fluted vessel side fragment                                    | N5E4 | 5.23  |
| -51 | 1 molten clear glass fragment  | N5E4 | 9.74  |
| -52 | 1 white glass button   | N5E4 | 0.71  |
| -53 | 1 square nail  | N5E4 | 6.99  |
| -54 | 1 rectangular iron belt buckle   | N5E4 | 13.33 |
| -55 | 2 pig incisors   | N5E4 | 4.87  |
| -56 | 1 flow blue plate rim  | N5E6 | 16.99 |
| -57 | 1 blue shell edge plate rim fragment   | N5E6 | 4.28  |
| -58 | 1 flow blue plate rim  | N5E6 | 7.05  |
| -59 | 1 flow blue plate rim fragment   | N5E6 | 4.13  |
| -60 | 1 blue transfer plate rim fragment   | N5E6 | 5.55  |
| -61 | 1 blue transfer plate rim fragment   | N5E6 | 1.55  |
| -62 | 1 white embossed wheat ironstone plate rim                                     | N5E6 | 20.04 |
| -63 | 1 white ironstone bowl base stamped "CHINA"                                    | N5E6 | 11.22 |
| -64 | 1 white ironstone plate base fragment<br>stamped "ROYAL IRONSTONE"             | N5E6 | 4.16  |

|      |   |       |       |
|------|---|-------|-------|
| -65  | 1 white ironstone plate base fragment stamped "CHINA"   | N5E6  | 10.72 |
| -66  | 1 brown transfer plate/saucer base fragment   | N5E6  | 7.55  |
| -67  | 1 brown transfer base fragment  | N5E6  | 1.79  |
| -68  | 1 brown transfer vessel fragment  | N5E6  | 1.19  |
| -69  | 1 yellow creamware cup/bowl side with handle base   | N5E6  | 6.89  |
| -70  | 1 white glass button  | N5E6  | 0.72  |
| -71  | 1 clay pipe stem section with heel  | N5E6  | 4.13  |
| -72  | 2 five inch square nails  | N5E6  | 43.24 |
| -73  | 1 lower right muskrat mandible  | N5E6  | 2.69  |
| -74  | 1 white ironstone plate rim with base   | N5E10 | 34.74 |
| -75  | 1 white ironstone plate rim   | N5E10 | 13.45 |
| -76  | 1 blue transfer vessel side fragment  | N5E10 | 3.82  |
| -77  | 1 white ironstone plate base fragment<br>stamped "IRONSTONE CHINA H.BURGKSS, BURSI"   | N5E10 | 9.48  |
| -78  | 1 white earthenware plate base fragment   | N5E10 | 6.01  |
| -79  | 1 white earthenware plate base fragment   | N5E10 | 9.79  |
| -80  | 1 brown glazed crockery rim fragment  | N5E10 | 6.63  |
| -81  | 1 grey & brown glazed crockery fragment with<br>embossed beaded band  | N5E10 | 71.84 |
| -82  | 1 light green glass bottle top (shoulder, neck and finish)  | N5E10 | 34.14 |
| -83  | 1 clear glass threaded bottle neck and finish fragment  | N5E10 | 8.60  |
| -84  | 1 clear glass crenellated lantern rim fragment  | N5E10 | 3.69  |
| -85  | 1 brass door hinge with embossed "COLUMBL.."  | N5E10 | 67.83 |
| -86  | 1 backed metal button with embossed "1" in a Six Point<br>Star and inscribed: "Governor General's Foot Guards<br>Tait Co. London" | N5E10 | 3.81  |
| -87  | 1 mammal premolar (likely sheep)  | N5E10 | 1.97  |
| -88  | 1 blue shell edge plate fragment  | N5E15 | 1.28  |
| -89  | 1 red glass bottle finish fragment  | N5E15 | 2.47  |
| -90  | 1 clear glass bottle base fragment  | N5E15 | 11.13 |
| -91  | 1 clear glass rectangular bottle side fragment<br>stamped "ECLE"  | N5E15 | 8.37  |
| -92  | 1 square nail   | N5E15 | 9.46  |
| -93  | 1 button shaped metal object with threading   | N5E15 | 1.90  |
| -94  | 1 distal femur shaft, unknown avian   | N5E15 | 1.28  |
| -95  | 2 square nails *  | N10E1 | 12.73 |
| -96  | 1 bullet casing   | N10E1 | 4.81  |
| -97  | 1 blue shell edge plate rim fragment  | N10E5 | 1.06  |
| -98  | 1 blue transfer plate/bowl base fragment Inscribed "was he"   | N10E5 | 1.23  |
| -99  | 1 blue transfer plate/bowl base fragment  | N10E5 | 3.53  |
| -100 | 1 grey glazed crockery fragment   | N10E5 | 2.87  |
| -101 | 1 white porcelain vessel fragment   | N10E5 | 5.74  |
| -102 | 1 white glass button  | N10E5 | 0.32  |
| -103 | 1 square nail   | N10E5 | 4.54  |
| -104 | 1 clay pipe stem section with heel  | N10E5 | 2.85  |
| -105 | 1 left lower muskrat mandible   | N10E5 | 1.40  |
| -106 | 1 blue banded cup rim fragment  | N10E6 | 13.82 |
| -107 | 1 blue banded plate rim fragment  | N10E6 | 1.40  |

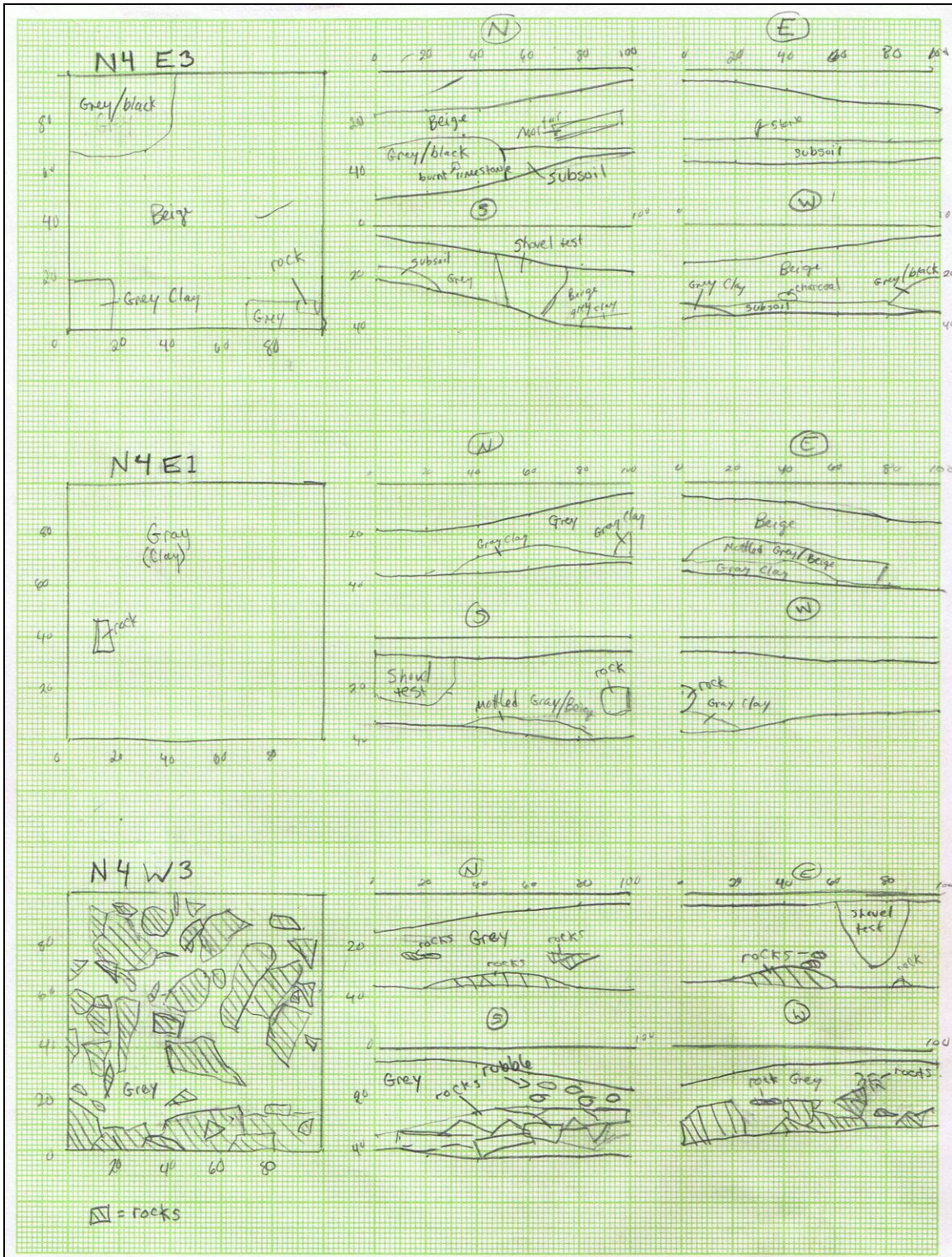
|      |   |        |       |
|------|---|--------|-------|
| -108 | 1 blue transfer plate rim fragment  | N10E6  | 1.45  |
| -109 | 1 white earthenware plate rim fragment  | N10E6  | 12.38 |
| -110 | 1 white earthenware plate rim fragment  | N10E6  | 4.73  |
| -111 | 1 blue transfer cup/bowl base fragment<br>Inscribed "r way e floor"                     | N10E6  | 1.50  |
| -112 | 1 blue transfer cup base fragment<br>partial maker's mark with reversed blurred letters | N10E6  | 3.54  |
| -113 | 1 white earthenware plate base fragment   | N10E6  | 4.10  |
| -114 | 1 white earthenware plate fragment  | N10E6  | 4.21  |
| -115 | 1 clay pipe stem fragment   | N10E6  | 2.39  |
| -116 | 1 square nail   | N10E6  | 4.96  |
| -117 | 2 large mammal long-bone shaft fragments  | N10E6  | 6.81  |
| -118 | 1 flow blue plate rim fragment  | N10E10 | 2.21  |
| -119 | 1 blue shell edge plate rim fragment  | N10E10 | 2.43  |
| -120 | 1 blue transfer saucer base fragment  | N10E10 | 2.88  |
| -121 | 1 white ironstone vessel side fragment  | N10E10 | 8.65  |
| -122 | 1 clear glass threaded bottle neck and finish fragment                                  | N10E10 | 6.33  |
| -123 | 1 clear window pane glass fragment  | N10E10 | 1.88  |
| -124 | 1 light green bottle side fragment  | N10E10 | 5.80  |
| -125 | 1 purple glass button   | N10E10 | 1.49  |
| -126 | 1 clay ball   | N10E10 | 4.33  |
| -127 | 1 bone utensil handle   | N10E10 | 14.60 |
| -128 | 1 metal fork fragment   | N10E10 | 20.04 |
| -129 | 1 square nail   | N10E10 | 13.20 |
| -130 | 1 blue transfer plate/bowl base fragment  | N10E15 | 2.40  |
| -131 | 1 brown glazed crockery fragment with light brown band                                  | N10E15 | 7.92  |
| -132 | 1 brown glazed crockery fragment  | N10E15 | 15.44 |
| -133 | 1 clear glass bottle top (shoulder, neck and finish)                                    | N10E15 | 22.66 |
| -134 | 1 clear glass paneled bottle side   | N10E15 | 23.33 |
| -135 | 1 clear light green rounded bottle base stamped "Co"                                    | N10E15 | 73.96 |
| -136 | 1 clear window pane glass fragment  | N10E15 | 2.52  |
| -137 | 1 square nail   | N10E15 | 16.96 |
| -138 | 2 large mammal long bone shaft fragments  | N10E20 | 41.36 |
| -139 | 1 white ironstone plate rim   | N10W5  | 14.33 |
| -140 | 1 blue transfer vessel side fragment  | N10W5  | 5.91  |
| -141 | 1 white earthenware plate/bowl fragment   | N10W5  | 9.25  |
| -142 | 1 square nail   | N10W5  | 14.41 |
| -143 | 1 blue transfer cup/bowl rim fragment   | N14E10 | 4.65  |
| -144 | 1 white ironstone cup rim   | N14E10 | 21.89 |
| -145 | 1 blue transfer plate base fragment   | N14E10 | 6.39  |
| -146 | 1 white embossed wheat ironstone plate side fragment                                    | N14E10 | 7.99  |
| -147 | 1 yellow glazed crockery fragment   | N14E10 | 14.41 |
| -148 | 1 crenellated clear glass lantern rim   | N14E10 | 3.75  |
| -149 | 1 clear glass tumbler rim   | N14E10 | 21.24 |
| -150 | 1 green glass bottle side and base fragment   | N14E10 | 8.34  |
| -151 | 1 shell button  | N14E10 | 0.24  |
| -152 | 1 muskrat tibia   | N14E10 | 2.09  |
| -153 | 1 bovine molar  | N14E10 | 9.81  |

|      |  |        |       |
|------|--|--------|-------|
| -154 | 1 flow blue plate rim  | N15E10 | 11.24 |
| -155 | 1 flow blue plate rim  | N15E10 | 4.44  |
| -156 | 1 blue transfer cup base fragment – joins BhFx-39-157,158                          | N15E10 | 9.81  |
| -157 | 1 blue transfer cup base fragment – joins BhFx-39-156,158                          | N15E10 | 7.06  |
| -158 | 1 blue transfer cup side – joins BhFx-39-156,157                                   | N15E10 | 3.80  |
| -159 | 1 clear glass bottle side fragment Stamped “MAN STLEC”                             | N15E10 | 6.02  |
| -160 | 1 red glass bottle side fragment   | N15E10 | 11.96 |
| -161 | 1 white brick-mortar fragment  | N15E10 | 15.34 |
| -162 | 2 rectangular sheets of window mica  | N15E10 | 9.00  |
| -163 | 1 dark brown glass broach with grapes and leaves design                            | N15E10 | 14.87 |
| -164 | 1 blue transfer cup rim fragment   | N15E15 | 2.53  |
| -165 | 1 green shell edge plate rim fragment  | N15E15 | 1.90  |
| -166 | 1 white ironstone vessel side fragment   | N15E15 | 7.54  |
| -167 | 1 white earthenware plate side fragment  | N15E15 | 4.64  |
| -168 | 1 yellow glazed crockery fragment  | N15E15 | 3.04  |
| -169 | 1 clear glass bottle side fragment   | N15E15 | 18.07 |
| -170 | 1 white glass button   | N15E15 | 1.21  |
| -171 | 1 two and a half inch metal key  | N15E15 | 16.10 |
| -172 | 1 blue transfer embossed plate/platter rim fragment                                | N15W5  | 19.24 |
| -173 | 1 hand painted bowl rim fragment red band with flowers                             | N15W5  | 3.72  |
| -174 | 1 white earthenware rim fragment   | N15W5  | 17.63 |
| -175 | 1 white ironstone bowl base and side fragment                                      | N15W5  | 17.26 |
| -176 | 1 white earthenware base fragment  | N15W5  | 3.83  |
| -177 | 1 white ironstone plate base fragment<br>stamped with white lion head with a crown | N15W5  | 12.72 |
| -178 | 1 weathered green glass bottle side fragment                                       | N15W5  | 4.68  |
| -179 | 1 white earthenware plate base fragment  | N19E10 | 15.30 |
| -180 | 2 joining white fan shaped vessel handle halves                                    | N19E10 | 12.53 |
| -181 | 1 metal spoon fragment   | N19E10 | 5.03  |
| -182 | 1 grey and blue crockery fragment  | N20W5  | 7.09  |
| -183 | 1 light green glass bottle side fragment   | N20W5  | 4.22  |
| -184 | 1 white glass button   | N20W5  | 0.64  |
| -185 | 1 clay pipe stem section   | N20W5  | 1.81  |
| -186 | 1 brown transfer plate/saucer rim fragment   | N22E1  | 2.17  |
| -187 | 1 blue transfer plate/bowl fragment  | N22E1  | 4.39  |
| -188 | 1 blue transfer plate base fragment  | N22E1  | 1.64  |
| -189 | 1 white earthenware vessel fragment  | N22E1  | 2.98  |
| -190 | 1 clay pipe stem section   | N22E1  | 1.12  |
| -191 | 1 wooden knife handle fragment   | N22E1  | 1.20  |
| -192 | 1 four inch metal knife fragment with wooden handle                                | N22E1  | 38.38 |
| -193 | 1 large mammal calcaneum (likely bovid)  | N22E1  | 6.12  |
| -194 | 1 hollowed antler knife handle   | N22E1  | 42.22 |
| -195 | 1 white glass button   | N22E7  | 1.08  |
| -196 | 1 medium size mammal rib   | N22E7  | 2.95  |

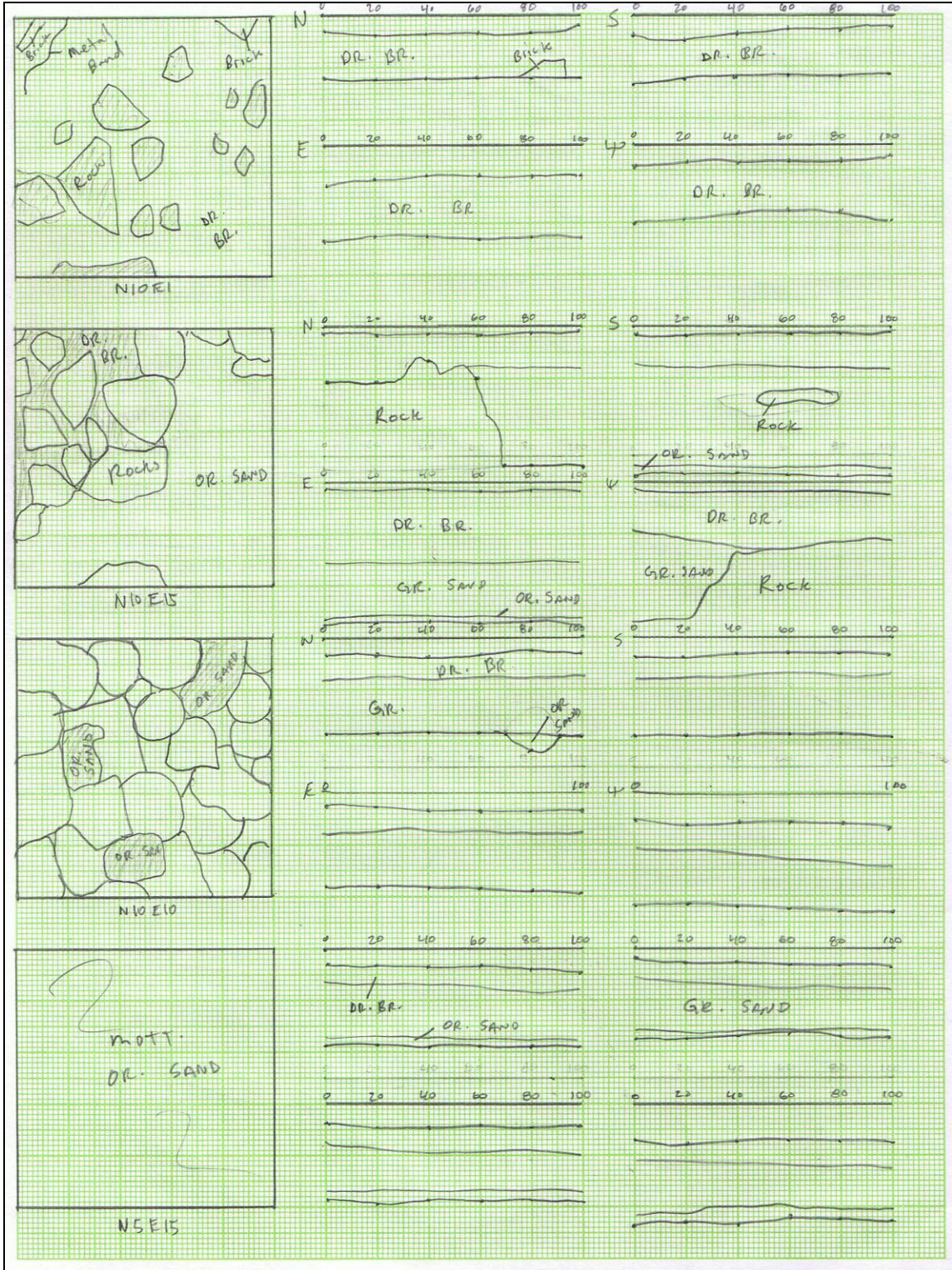
END OF CATALOGUE



# Appendix C: REPRESENTATIVE STAGE 3 FLOOR PLANS AND PROFILES









Appendix D: LETTER FROM MRS. RICHARDSON REGARDING USE  
OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY AS PASTURE LANDS.

Subject:  
Richardson Lands  
Date:  
Thu, 13 Nov 2008 13:48:18 -0500  
From:  
"Steve Cunliffe" <scunliffe@regionalgroup.com>  
To:  
"Jackson Lawrence" <ljnortheast@sympatico.ca>

----- Original Message -----

From: Wendy Richardson  
To: Steve Cunliffe  
Sent: Thursday, November 13, 2008 12:27 PM  
Subject: RE: Archeology -Richardson Farm

Steve Cunliffe;

This is to certify that true to my understanding and knowledge of the Richardson Farm's history which is located on Part Lots 5,6,and 7 former Township of March the land has been owned and farmed for over a 150 years. The past 70 years the lands have exclusively been used for pasture.

Wendy Richardson  
68 Jarlan Terrace  
Kanata, ontario  
K2L 3L3