Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of

401 Farley Avenue,
(Formerly Part of Lot 11, Concession 1,
Geographic Township of Thurlow, Hastings County),
Now in the City of Belleville, Hastings County, Ontario

Prepared by:



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MCM Project Information Form Number: P1034-0071-2026

ORIGINAL REPORT
Report Dated: July 21, 2026

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. (AS&G) was contracted to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 401 Farley Avenue, (formerly part of Lot 11, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Thurlow, Hastings County), now in the City of Belleville, Hastings County, Ontario. The proposed development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the Archaeological Assessment was done in advance of a site plan application.

A Stage 1 Background Study of the Project Area was conducted to provide information about the Project Area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land condition, in order to evaluate and document in detail the Project Area's archaeological potential and to recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 Survey. The Stage 1 archaeological background study established there is potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials within the Project Area.

A Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted to document all archaeological resources within the Project Area, to determine whether the Project Area contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment, and to recommend next steps. The characteristics of the Project Area dictated that the Stage 2 Assessment be performed by a pedestrian survey. The Stage 2 resulted in the idientification of one archaeological site, designated Site BbGi-28.

Site BbGi-28 is a late 19th century to mid 20th century Euro-Canadian site. Both the archival research and artifact analysis indicate that the occupation of the site was mainly post-1870 and that the site may represent a back-forty midden. The site does not retain cultural heritage value or interest. **Therefore, the Report recommends that no further Archaeological Assessment of the Project Area is required (see Map 6)**.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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INTRODUCTION

The *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). All licensees are to file a report with the MCM containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the MCM is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. **AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc. (AS&G)** confirms that this report meets ministry report requirements as set out in the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions an archaeological license.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

This section of the report will provide the context for the archaeological fieldwork, including the development context, the historical context, and the archaeological context of the Project Area.

1.1 Development Context

AS&G was contracted to conduct a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment of 401 Farley Avenue, (formerly part of Lot 11, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Thurlow, Hastings County), now in the City of Belleville, Hastings County, Ontario.

The proposed development project was triggered by the *Planning Act* and the Archaeological Assessment was done in advance of a site plan application.

Permission to access the Project Area to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities, including the recovery of artifacts was given by the landowner and/or their representative.

1.2 Historical Context

In advance of the Stage 2 Assessment, a Stage 1 Background Study of the Project Area was conducted in order to document the Project Area's archaeological and land use history and present condition. Several sources were referenced to determine if features or characteristics indicating archaeological potential for pre-contact and post-contact resources exist within the Project Area. These included information about the Project Area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, current land condition, contemporary satellite imagery, and historical atlas maps.

In Ontario, the framework for determining the presence of archaeological potential is taken from the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011, Sections 1.3.1 & 1.3.2). Characteristics indicating archaeological potential include the near-by presence of previously identified archaeological sites, primary and secondary water sources, features indicating past water sources, accessible or inaccessible shoreline, pockets of well-drained sandy soil, distinctive land formations that might have special or spiritual places (such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, promontories and their bases, as well as resource areas that include food or medicinal plants, or scarce raw materials), early Euro-Canadian industry, areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, early historical transportation routes, properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* as a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site; as well as properties that local histories or informants have identified as important locations for historical events, activities, and/or occupations.

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

In summary, the archaeological potential of the Project Area is supported by the following factors:

- The Project Area is located in an area of early Euro-Canadian settlement and transportation routes.
- The Project Area is situated within the The Napanee Physiographic Region is a low, gently rolling landscape in southeastern Ontario that forms part of the St. Lawrence Lowlands. It is underlain by limestone, dolostone, and shale bedrock, with glacial deposits of clay, sand, and gravel covering much of the area. The region has fertile clay and loam soils, level to gently undulating terrain, and numerous rivers,

wetlands, and small lakes that drain into Lake Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

In summary, there are areas of archaeological potential within the Project Area. The Stage 1 Background Study identified that the Project Area retains archaeological potential.

1.2.1 Indigenous Historical Context

The Project Area is situated in an area of Ontario that has a rich and diverse cultural history that extends back at least 11,000 years ago. To provide context for this report, the settlement history is summarized below. Drawn from Ellis and Ferris (1990), Table 1 provides a general outline of the Pre-Contact and early Euro-Canadian Contact Period cultural history of south-central Ontario.

Table 1: General Archaeological Chronology for South-Central Ontario

Period	Archeological/Material Culture	Date Range	Comments
PALEO			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield, Fluted Points	11,000-10,500 BP	Big game hunters, i.e., caribou
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolate	10,500-9,500 BP	Paleo Point Technology
ARCHAIC			
Early	Bifurcate-base, Nettling, Side Notched	9,800-8,000 BP	Nomadic hunters/gathers
Middle	Stanley, Kirk, Brewerton, Laurentian	8,000-4,000 BP	Focused seasonal resource areas
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Innes, Crawford Knoll	4,500-2,500 BP	Polished/ground stone tools
	Hind	3,000-2,600 BP	Burial ceremonialism
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood, Middlesex	2,800-2,000 BP	Introduction of pottery, elaborate burials
Middle	Princess Point, Saugeen, Point Peninsula	2,000-950 BP	Long-distance trade, burial mounds, horticulture
Late	Pickering, Uren, Middleport (Anishinabek/Iroquois), Algonkian-Wendat Alliance	950-300 BP	Emergence of agricultural villages Large, palisaded villages Trade, alliances, and warfare
HISTORIC			

Table 1: General Archaeological Chronology for South-Central Ontario			
Period	**Archeological/Material Culture**	**Date Range**	**Comments**
	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa, Mississauga	350 BP-Present	Mission villages and Reserves
	Euro-Canadian		European settlement

1.2.1.1 Paleo

Archaeological evidence demonstrates that people inhabited South-central Ontario just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period, approximately 11,000 years ago. This early settlement period is known as the Paleo Period (Ellis and Deller 1990, Jackson 1998, 2019). Based upon current archaeological knowledge, Indigenous groups originally living south of the Great Lakes migrated to the area. Small family groups, i.e., less than 35 individuals, used fluted and lanceolate points. These groups are believed to have maintained a seasonal pattern of mobility over vast territories, ranging up to 200 km annually (Ellis and Deller 1990, Jackson 1998, 2019).

These Early Paleo sites are typically located in elevated locations, with well-drained loamy soils. Many known sites found on former beach ridges, associated with glacial lakes (Ellis and Deller 1990). These sites were likely formed when they were occupied for short increments, over the course of many years, possibly as communal hunting camps. Their locations appear conducive to hunting migratory mammals, such as caribou (Ellis and Deller 1990).

During the Late Paleo Period (10,500-9,500 BP), the south-central Ontario environment started to become dominated by closed coniferous forests, with only some minor deciduous elements. The hunting landscape had also changed, as many of the large game species that had been hunted in the early part of the Paleo Period either migrated further north, or in some cases, had become extinct, i.e., mastodons and mammoths (Ellis and Deller 1990).

1.2.1.2 Archaic Period

During the Early Archaic Period (9,800-8,000 BP), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo environment, were replaced by forests of white pine, with a few correlated deciduous trees (Ellis et al. 1990). Based on material culture, the Early Archaic Period is recognized by the shift

to side and corner-notched projectile points (Ellis et al. 1990). Other notable innovations, include the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes. These tools suggest that there was a woodworking industry. Additionally, the presence of these, often large and not easily portable tools, suggests that there may have been a reduction in seasonal movement. However, the current understanding of the Period suspects that population densities were still low, and seasonal territories were still large (Ellis et al. 1990).

During the Middle Archaic Period (8,000-4,000 BP), it is speculated that there was an increase in regional population growth, which precipitated a decrease in overall seasonal migration territory. Additionally, as a consequence of population growth, a shift in subsistence patterns occurred, as more people needed to be supported from the resources contained within the smaller area (Ellis et al 1990). Thus, the Middle Archaic is characterized by the diversification of toolkits and diets, with the introduction of net-sinkers and bannerstones, as well as stone tools specifically designed for the preparation of wild plant foods. The appearance of net-sinkers suggests that fishing was becoming an important aspect of the subsistence economy. In contrast, bannerstones were carefully crafted ground stone devices that served as a counterbalance for *atlatls* or spear-throwers, used in hunting game (Ellis et al 1990).

Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic Period is an increased reliance on local, often poor-quality chert resources, for the manufacturing of projectile points. Unlike earlier periods, when nomadic groups occupied vast territories, at least once in their seasonal migration it was possible for them to visit a primary outcrop of high-quality chert. However, during the Middle Archaic Period, groups inhabited smaller territories, which usually did not contain a source of high-quality raw material, and were forced to use the locally sourced, poorer quality resources (Ellis et al. 1990). It was also during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period, that long-distance trade routes began to develop, which spanned the northeastern part of the continent. For instance, copper tools, which were manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior, were being widely traded (Ellis et al. 1990).

The trend towards a decreasing territory size and a broadening subsistence economy continued during the Late Archaic Period (4,500-2,500 BP). Similarly, archaeologically Late Archaic sites are more numerous than Early or Middle Archaic sites, which is correlated to an increasing population (Ellis et al. 1990). With the trend towards larger groups, the first cemeteries have also been dated to the Late Archaic Period. Prior to this, individuals were

interred close to the location where they died. Furthermore, during the Late Archaic Period, if an individual died while away from their home territory, the bones would be kept until they could be placed in the group cemetery. Therefore, it is not unusual to find disarticulated skeletons, and/or skeletons lacking minor elements, i.e., fingers, toes and/or ribs (Ellis et al. 1990).

The appearance of cemeteries during the Late Archaic Period has been interpreted as a response to increased population densities. The increased populations also demonstrated evidence of regionalized variation in Late Archaic projectile point styles (Ellis et al. 1990). The differences were likely indicative of the different relationships the people had to the land and waters they inhabited. Additionally, trade networks established during the Middle Archaic continued to flourish. For instance, copper native to northern Ontario and marine shell artifacts from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast, are frequently encountered as grave goods. Other artifacts such as polished stone pipes and banded slate gorgets, also appear on Late Archaic sites. One of the more unusual and interesting of the Late Archaic artifacts is the *birdstone*. Birdstones are small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate (Ellis et al. 1990).

1.2.1.3 Woodland Period

For archaeologists, the Early Woodland Period (2,800-2,000 BP) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. The first pots were crudely constructed, had undecorated thick walls, and were friable. Spence et al. (1990) suggests they were used in the processing of nut oils, which required boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil. As these vessels were not easily portable, individual pots were likely not used for extended periods of time. Additionally, as there are many Early Woodland sites where no pottery was recovered, it has been suggested that these poorly constructed vessels were not utilized by all Early Woodland peoples (Spence et al. 1990).

Other than the limited use of ceramics, there were other subtle differences between the Late Archaic and the Early Woodland Periods. For example, 'pop-eyes', a protrusion from the side of the head, was added to birdstones. Similarly, a slight modification was made to the thin, well-made projectile points made during the Archaic Period, i.e. Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched (Spence et al. 1990). The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic Periods, continued to flourish; however, there appeared to be a decrease in the trade of marine shell during the Early Woodland Period. Projectile points crafted from high quality American Midwest materials,

began to be found on southwestern Ontario sites, dated towards the end of the Early Woodland Period (Spence et al. 1990).

The Middle Woodland (2,000-950 BP) is characterized by rich, densely occupied sites, which are usually found bordering major rivers and lakes. While these locations were inhabited periodically by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significant as they represent long periods of continuous occupations, i.e., hundreds of years (Spence et al. 1990). The shift in settlement pattern created large deposits of artifacts, as the sites appear to have functioned as home bases that were occupied throughout the year. Numerous smaller Middle Woodland sites have been found inland, and likely functioned as specialized camps, for the exploitation of local resources (Spence et al. 1990).

The shift to a more sedentary lifestyle also resulted in a shift in subsistence patterns, comparable to the Early Woodland Period. Although they still relied on hunting and gathering, fish became a predominant diet staple, to meet their growing subsistence needs (Spence et al. 1990). Additionally, the people of the Middle Woodland relied more on ceramic technology, with many being heavily decorated with impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface, and the upper portion of the interior of vessels (Spence at al. 1990).

Material culture changes that occurred in the early portion of the Late Woodland (950-300 BP), include the appearance of triangular projectile point styles, first seen with the Levanna form, and a change to more intricate design patterns on ceramics. Designs included cord-wrapped stick decorated ceramics, which were created using the paddle and anvil forming technique (Bursey 1995; Ferris and Spence 1995; Spence et al. 1990; Williamson 1990).

The Late Woodland Period is marked by two major subsistence innovations, harvesting of wild rice (*Zizania palustris*) throughout south-central and northern Ontario (Jackson et al. 2022), and a reliance on corn (*Zea mays*) horticulture (Crawford et al. 1997; Fox 1990; Martin 2004; Smith 1990; Williamson 1990). Although corn was possibly introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as 2,500 BP, it was not considered a dietary staple until at three to four hundred years later. From there, corn cultivation gradually spread into south-central and southeastern Ontario. Thus, the Late Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of a reliance on agriculture, for subsistence. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend, which increased the number of frost-free days, was likely a catalyst for the spread of maize into southern Ontario (Stothers and Yarnell 1977). Additionally, sites have been identified in a

wider variety of environments, including riverine, lacustrine and wetlands (Dieterman 2001).

1.2.1.4 Post-Contact Indigenous Period

At the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century, the dispersal of several Iroquoian-speaking peoples by the New York State Iroquois, coupled with the return of the Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario, formed the Post-Contact Indigenous occupation landscape of southern Ontario (Schmalz 1991). As European settlers encroached on traditional Indigenous territories, settlement sizes, populations, and material culture shifted. Despite this shift, there remains a continuity from ancient Indigenous groups to the communities written about in historical accounts (Ferris 2009). Thus, it should be noted that the Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have deposited archaeologically significant resources throughout the province, demonstrating a shared traditional and continuing history, regardless of whether their presence is recorded in historic early Euro-Canadian documents.

The Project Area was included in the 1783 Crawford Purchase and is considered one of the oldest land agreements between the British Crown and the Indigenous communities. The purchase did not include a formal Treaty and was instead considered by the Crown, a formal acquisition of Land. The exact wording of the deed has not survived, with the only references to the purchase in two letters – one from Captain William Crawford to Sir John Johnson, and the second from Johnson to Sir Frederick Haldimand (Boileau 2020). The purchase encompassed a large tract of land, spanning the northern shore of the upper St. Lawrence River to the eastern end of Lake Ontario, and was intended to provide land for Loyalists and Indigenous people who supported Britain during the American Revolution. The agreement was made between Captain Crawford and Chief Mynass of the Mississaugas. As it was considered a purchase, no annual payments or gifts were included in the deal (Boileau 2020).

The Williams Treaties also had broad implications for the First Nation Communities in Ontario. The Treaties were signed on October 31 and November 15, 1923, by: Commissioner Angus Seymour Williams, representing the Dominion of Canada; Robert Victor Sinclair and Uriah McFadden, representing the Province of Ontario; the Anishinaabe Chippewa of Simcoe (First Nation Communities of Beausoleil, Georgina Island, and Rama); and the Anishinaabe Michi Saagig of the north shore of Lake Ontario (First Nation Communities of Alderville, Curve Lake, Hiawatha, and Scugog Island) (Government of Canada 1923). The two treaties encompass 12,944,400 acres of land, separated into three distinct tracts.

Tract 1 is between the Etobicoke and Trent Rivers, bounded by Lake Ontario's Northern Shore, which then extends north to Lake Simcoe to create Tract 2. Tract 3 includes the area between the Ottawa River and Lake Huron, which is delineated in the North by the Mattawa River-Lake Nipissing and French Line (Government of Canada 1923; Manners 2022). The Williams Treaties were the culmination of almost sixty years of the Chippewa and Mississauga (Michi Saagig) lobbying the Ontario and Canadian governments for protection and respect of their rights to harvest, hunt, fish, and trap on their traditional lands (Manners 2022).

The Williams Treaties were originally designed by the Crown to quell the complaints put forth by the various First Nation communities regarding settlers interfering and encroaching on their traditional lands. Instead, the Williams Treaties effectively obtained large tracts of unceded lands held by the First Nation communities, and removed their rights to harvest, hunt, fish, and trap outside of Reserve lands. Thus, the Treaties led to long-standing disputes between the First Nation Communities and the government, regarding compensation, land, harvesting, and access to traditional lands used for hunting, fishing, and trapping (Government of Canada 2018ab). In 1992, the Chippewa and the Mississaugas filed a lawsuit against the Crown, under the claim that the Crown had not met their financial and legal obligations set forth in the Williams Treaties (Manners 2022). The matter would remain before the courts until 2018, when the Canadian and Ontario Governments formally settled the matter with the First Nation Communities, by including a billion dollars in compensation, the ability to add up to 11,000 acres to their respective reserve land base(s), and the recognition of the First Nation Communities to hunt, fish, harvest, and trap on their traditional lands. Additionally, the Honourable Carolyn Bennett, Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations, issued a formal apology on behalf of the Government of Canda, in recognition of the negative impacts the Williams Treaties had on the Chippewas and the Mississaugas (Government of Canada 2018ab; Manners 2022).

1.2.2 Oral History

The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as "the people of the big river mouths" and were also known as the "Salmon People" who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months.

The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, traveling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the "Peacekeepers" among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations.

Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the "Old Ones" who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.

The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, and west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie.

Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 500-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun/Tobacco Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as

their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig.

The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, and Neutral Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people.

Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian-speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated.

The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact on the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian-speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear.

Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2017) recounts:
"We weren't affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.

There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people; we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties, and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario.

We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to the north and tried to make peace as much as

possible. So, we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony.

Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, and we still continued to have some wampum, which doesn't mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis."

Oftentimes, southern Ontario is described as being "vacant" after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation. The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present-day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation. The Michi Saagiig have been in Ontario for thousands of years, and they remain here to this day.

This historical context was prepared by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig Nation

1.2.3 Euro-Canadian Historical Context

1.2.3.1 Hastings County

Hasting County was established when John Graves Simcoe established the first counties for Upper Canada in 1792 (Mika and Mika 1977: 251). It was one of the earlier counties to be established and was bound on the east by Lennox County, to the north by the Ottawa River, and its western boundary was a line projected northward from the east bank of the Trent River (Mika and Mika 1977). The county comprised a total of nineteen townships including Bangor, Wicklow and McClure; Carlow; Dungannon; Elzevir and Grimsthorpe; Faraday; Herschel; Hungerford; Huntingdon; Limerick; Madoc; Marmora and Lake; Mayo; Monteagle; Rawdon; Sidney; Thurlow: Tudor and Cashel; Tyendinaga; and Wollaston (Mika and Mika 1977: 250). It was not until 50 years later that a local government for the county was established (Mika and Mika 1977: 251). The township was originally a part of the Midland District, one of the four districts which comprised the Province of Upper Canada, until by popular demand the county was separated from the

Midland District in 1837 and the Victoria District was created, possessing the same boundaries as Hastings County (Ibid.). Belleville, the only city within the county until 1980, was designated as the district town for Victoria district (Mika and Mika 1977: 250-252).

1.2.3.2 Thurlow Township

The Township of Thurlow, situated within Hastings County, was first acquired in 1783, and the initial survey took place several years later in 1792 (Armstrong 1985: 147). At the time of the initial survey, the township was approximately 59,00 acres in size. The first recorded settler of the township is recorded as having been present the year of the initial survey (Armstrong 1985). Little is known about the era before the arrival of the early settlers of Thurlow Township, a group consisting of primarily United Empire Loyalists (Mika and Mika 1977: 512). From 1794 to 1798 Thurlow and Sidney Townships were united for municipal purposes and until 1841 the township's affairs were overseen by the Justices of The Peace (Mika and Mika 1977: 514). The township was described by Smith as being located within the Victoria District, bound on the east by the township of Tyendenaga, on the north by the township of Huntingdon, on the west by Sidney, and on the south by the Bay of Quinte (Smith 1846: 191). He characterizes the population the township as consisting primarily of United Empire Loyalists possessing very good farms (Smith 1846).

1.3 Past Land Use of the Project Area

1.3.1 Historic Atlas Mapping

Historically, the Project Area lies in part of Lot 11, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Thurlow, Hastings County. The 1878 H. Belden & Co. *Illustrated historical atlas of the counties of Hastings and Prince Edward, Ont.* indicates that the portion of Lot 11, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Thurlow, Hastings County, in which the Project Area is located, indicates that the Project Area was owned by an "A. A. Farley" (see Map 3). No structure or other features of interest are illustrated.

In discussing 19th century mapping, it must be remembered that historical county atlases were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences, and landholdings of subscribers, and were funded by subscription fees. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps. As such, all structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately. Regardless of these limitations, the Project Area depicted on these maps was illustrated directly adjacent to historical transportation routes and was located within the original town plot of Newmarket.

1.3.2 Archival Research

Land Use History: Lot 11, Concession 1, Thurlow Township, Hastings County

The study area is located within part of Lot 11, Concession 1 in the former township of Thurlow, County of Hastings. According to the H. Belden & Co. *1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward, Ontario* the lot was bisected on a north-south boundary. The study area limits are contained within the eastern half of lot 11 (see map__). The map indicated the western portion of Lot 11 was owned by "G.W. Meyers" and the eastern portion was owned by "A.A. Farley". A structure is shown along the northeastern border of the lot past the Railway boundary. Two additional structures are indicated in the southwest portion of Lot 11 in vicinity of a brick kiln. A schoolhouse is indicated in the southeast portion of Lot 11 in vicinity of another brick kiln. Lot 11 has east and west broken front portions along the southern border. These irregular portions of the lot, called broken fronts, are irregularly shaped portions of the lot located along the waterfront of the Bay of Quinte. The west broken front contains 1 structure and the east contains 2 as indicated on the historical atlas. None of these structures are located within the boundaries of the study area. This does not negate the possibility of other structures having existed within the study area limits at another time.

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

The following information was accessed through OnLand land registry search and the Government of Canada Library and Archives Census Search:

Abstract Indices
Concession 1, Lot 11 of the former Township of Thurlow, Hastings County

- **July 1816**: Crown patent to William Johnson (100 acres, West ½)
- **April 1797**: Crown patent to Alexander Chisholm (100 acres, East ½)
- **July 1812:** Anne Marsh, executor of Archibald Chisholm to William Johnson (Deed, 100 acres, East ½)
- **August 1832:** Margaret Johnson, widow of William Johnson to Henry Harman (Quit claim, 200 acres, East and West ½)

- **October 1832:** Henry Harman to John Cole (Quit claim, 160 acres, South ½ Lot 11)
- **March 1833:** Angus Allen Chisholm, heir at law of Alexander Chisholm to Tobias Bleecker (Deed, 100 acres, East ½)
- **September 1833:** Henry Harman to Chauncey Wolcott (Quit claim, 40 acres, South ½ Lot 11)
- **October 1833:** (Illegible) Joseph Johnson to Tobias Bleecker (Deed, 100 acres, West ½)
- **March 1846:** Anne Marsh, executor of Alexander Chisholm to Tobias Bleecker (Quit claim, 100 acres, East ½)
- **January 1847:** James Chisholm and Duncan McDowell and Mary his wife to Tobias Bleecker (Deed, 100 acres, East half)
- **June 1855:** Tobias Bleecker to Grand Trunk Railway (Deed, (illegible) part of Lot 11)
- **April 1862:** Tobias Bleecker and his wife to John Henry Bleecker and his wife (Deed, part East ½ of lot and (illegible))
- **August 1866:** Tobias Bleecker to Mary Elizabeth Bleecker and Catherine Matilda Bleecker (Will, West ½ + broken front and East ½ + broken front respectively)
- **July 1871:** Mary E. Meyers and George W. Meyers to Willet Casey Farley (Mortgage, $600, West ½ (illegible) sold to Barlow)
- **October 1872:** Willet Casey Farley to John Jay Farley (Assignment of Mortgage, $600, West ½ (illegible))
- **November 1872:** Alfred A. Farley and Catherine Matilda his wife to School Teacher at 20 (Deed, ½, part of East ½)
- **July 1880:** Mary Elizabeth Meyers and George W Meyers to George Barlow (Deed, Part of East ½ of W 1/2 North of Dundas Road)
- **September 1903:** Alfred Adolphus Farley and James Jay Bleecker Farley to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada (Bargain and Sale, $100, Part of East ½ of Lot 11 as plan annexed)
- **April 1904:** The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada to the Corporation of the Township of Thurlow (Bargain & sale, Premises and $1.00, Part of Lot 11 inter alia as described on plan annexed for (illegible) highway)
- **August 1910:** Patrick McCaffrey and wife to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada (Bargain & sale, $1600, Part of East ½ of Lot 11 as described on plan annexed)

- **May 1913:** Margaret Farley (widow) to James J B Farley (Quit claim, $1.00, East ½ of Lot 11 (illegible))
- **April 1913:** James Jay Bleecker Farley and Wife to Frederick McDonell (Bargain & sale, $6200, (illegible) ½ of Lot 11 (illegible))
- **October 1913:** Alfrid Alexander McDonnell and wife and James Jay Bleecker Farley to the Campbellford (illegible) and Northern Railway Company (Bargain & sale, $1500, part of East ½ (illegible))
- **March 1917:** James J. Bleecker Farley and wife to His Majesty King George the Fifth (Bargain & sale, $3807, Part of East ½ of Lot 11 (illegible))
- **March 1927:** Alfrid A. MacDonell and wife to The (illegible) of (illegible) School (illegible) Township of Thurlow (Bargain & sale, Part of East half of Lot 11)
- **October 1938:** Frederick McDonnell to Alred Alexander McDonnel (bargain and sale, $1.00, East ½ of Lot 11 inter alia except land (illegible))

Based upon the information provided by the land abstract indices and census records, the "G.W. Meyers" and "A.A. Farley" listed on the 1878 historical atlas refer to George W. Meyers and Alfred A. Farley. These individuals came into ownership of their parcels of Lot 11 through their wives Mary Elizabeth and Catharine Matilda, respectively. Tobias Bleecker (spelled Blecker in census records) acquired the east and west halves of Lot 11 in 1833. He had two daughters indicated on the 1851 personal census listed under their middle names/nicknames, Bessy and Matilda. In 1866 Mary Elizabeth (Bessy) was willed the western half of Lot 11 including the broken front and Catharine Matilda was willed the eastern half of Lot 11 including the broken front. By 1872, Mary Elizabeth had married George W. Meyers and Catharine Matilda had married Alfred A. Farley which is how both men came to acquire the land. Transcribed below are the available agricultural and personal census records for the Bleecker/Blecker, Meyers and Farley families spanning from the 1850s to 1870s.

Census Records

<u>1851 Census (Agricultural)</u>

Tobias Blecker

- Acres = 200 acres
- Under cultivation = 80 acres
- Under crops = 60 acres
- Under pasture = 15 acres

- Under grass or orchard = 5 acres
- Under wood or wild = 120 acres
- Wheat acres = 35 acres
- Wheat produce in bushels = 300
- Barley acres = N/A
- Barley produce in bushels = N/A
- Rye acres = 1 acre
- Rye produce in bushels = 20

1851 Census Personal
Tobias Blecker, age 53, Farmer, Episcopal Methodist
Eliza Blecker, age 22, wife
Bessy Blecker, age 4, daughter
Matilda Blecker, age 2, daughter

1871 Census (Personal)
George Meyers, age 25, Church of England, Machinist
Mary E. Meyers, age 25, wife
Claud Meyers, age 1, son

1871 Census (Personal)
Alfred A. Farley, age 22, Farmer, Methodist Episcopal
Catherine Farley, age 21, wife
James J.B., infant, son

The eastern half of Lot 11, in which the project area is located, continued to be occupied by the Farley family into the 20th century. Alfred A. Farley and his son James sold part of the eastern parcel of Lot 11 to the Grand Trunk Railway Company in 1903. In 1913 and 1917 James J.B. Farley sold parts of the eastern parcel of Lot 11 to the Northern Railway Company and back to the Crown.

1.4 Archaeological Context

1.4.1 Known Archaeological Sites within 1-km of the Project Area

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD), an inventory of the documented archaeological record in Ontario. Summary information on the known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the Project Area was obtained from the MCM site database (MCM 2025). There are no known sites within the Project Area limits or within a 1-kilometre radius of the Project Area.

1.4.2 Previous Archaeological Assessments on or within 50 m of the Project Area

AS&G is aware of one previous archaeological assessment within the Project Area. This is the Stage 1 assessment conducted by AS&G Archaeological Consulting Inc (2025). The Stage 1 report, entitled "***Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of 401 Farley Avenue, (Formerly Part of Lot 11, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Thurlow, Hastings County), Now in the City of Belleville, Hastings County, Ontario***" (PIF# P1034-0047-2025), indicated that the Project Area retained archaeological potential. The Stage 1 report recommended a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Project Area.

AS&G is not aware of any previous Archaeological Assessments that have been conducted on or within 50 metres of the Project Area, with the exception of the above report.

1.4.3 Environmental Conditions

The Napanee Physiographic Region is a low, gently rolling landscape in southeastern Ontario that forms part of the St. Lawrence Lowlands. It is underlain by limestone, dolostone, and shale bedrock, with glacial deposits of clay, sand, and gravel covering much of the area. The region has fertile clay and loam soils, level to gently undulating terrain, and numerous rivers, wetlands, and small lakes that drain into Lake Ontario. The region is one of southeastern Ontario's important agricultural areas because of its productive soils and favourable terrain. Dairy farming, grain production, hay, and livestock are common land uses, while remaining woodlots and wetlands provide important habitat for wildlife and help regulate water flow. The combination of fertile farmland, limestone geology, and natural ecosystems makes the Napanee Physiographic Region both economically and environmentally significant (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

1.4.4 Current Conditions

The Project Area is approximately 2.0 hectares in size, rectangular in shape, and measures roughly 188 metres east-west by 108 metres north-south. The Project Area consists of a vacant agricultural field with no structures or other features present. It is bound to the north and east by other agricultural fields, to the south by residential properties, and to the west by Farley Avenue.

1.4.5 Stage 2 Archaeological Fieldwork

The Stage 2 Archaeological Fieldwork of the Project Area was undertaken on May 30, 2026, under the field direction of Norbert Stanchly (R149). Additional field work was undertaken on June 3, 2026 under the field direction of Alexander Moore. The weather on both days consisted of partly cloudy skies and warm temperatures. The weather conditions did not impede the assessment in any way.

AS&G is unaware of any previous findings and recommendations relevant to the current stage of work with the exception of those discussed above. There are no unusual physical features that may have affected fieldwork strategy decisions or the identification of artifacts or cultural features. There is no additional archaeological information that may be relevant to understanding the choice of fieldwork techniques or the recommendations of this Report.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

This section of the report addresses Section 7.8.1 of the *MCM 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. It does not address Section 7.7.2, because no property inspection was done as a separate Stage 1. The characteristics of the Project Area dictated that the Stage 2 Assessment be performed by a pedestrian survey at five metre intervals.

The general standards for Project Area survey under Section 2.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* were addressed as follows:

- **Section 2.1, S1:** All of the Project Area was surveyed, including areas immediately adjacent to existing structures (as applicable).
- **Section 2.1, S2a** (land of no or low potential due to physical features such as permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes): N/A
- **Section 2.1, S2b** (no or low potential due to extensive and deep land alterations): Approximately 20% of the project area was determined to be disturbed through previous grading and installation of servicing.
- **Section 2.1, S2c** (lands recommended not to require Stage 2 Assessment by a previous Stage 1 report where the Ministry has accepted that Stage 1 into the register): N/A
- **Section 2.1, S2d** (lands designated for forest management activity w/o potential for impacts to archaeological sites, as determined through Stage 1 forest management plans process): N/A

- **Section 2.1, S2e** (lands formally prohibited from alterations): N/A
- **Section 2.1, S2f** (lands confirmed to be transferred to a public land holding body, etc.): N/A
- **Section 2.1, S3:** The Stage 2 survey was conducted when weather and lighting conditions permitted excellent visibility of features.
- **Section 2.1, S4:** GPS recordings for Site BbGi-28 are provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2: GPS Readings for Surface Scatter Site BbGi-28 (UTM Zone 18T)			
Type	ID	Easting	Northing
Surface Scatter	Centre	311791	4894881
	North	311782	4894914
	East	311851	4894901
	West	311728	4894875
	South	311821	4894826
Fixed Landmark	Hydro Pole on east side of Farley Avenue	311689	4894824

- **Section 2.1, S5:** All field activities were mapped in reference to fixed landmarks, survey stakes, and/or development markers, as appropriate. See Report Section *9.0 Maps*.
- **Section 2.1, S6:** See Report Section *8.0 Images* for photo documentation of examples of field conditions encountered.

The undisturbed portion of the Project Area was subject to a systematic pedestrian survey appropriate to the characteristics of the property. The pedestrian survey of the property followed the Standards within Section 2.1.1 of the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, and are addressed as follows:

- **Section 2.1.1, S1**: Actively or recently cultivated agricultural land was subject to pedestrian survey.
- **Section 2.1.1, S2:** Lands were recently ploughed.
- **Section 2.1.1, S3**: Ploughed lands were weathered by at least one heavy rainfall or several light rains, to improve the visibility of archaeological resources.
- **Section 2.1.1, S4**: Direction was provided to the contractor undertaking the ploughing to plough deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing.
- **Section 2.1.1, S5**: At least 80% of the ploughed ground surface was visible.

- **Section 2.1.1, S6:** Survey transects were spaced at maximum intervals of five metres.
- **Section 2.1.1, S7**: When archaeological resources were found, we decreased survey transects to 1 m intervals over a minimum of a 20 m radius around the find to determine whether it is an isolated find or part of a larger scatter. We continued working outward at this interval until the full extent of the surface scatter had been defined.
- **Section 2.1, S8**: A total of 153 surface finds were identified and subject to a controlled surface pickup at one metre intervals.
- **Section 2.1, S9**: All artifacts were collected.

The pedestrian survey, performed at standardized five metre intervals, resulted in the identification of Site BbGi-28.

Approximately 20% of the Project Area was determined to be visibly disturbed from previous grading and the installation of infrastructure along the eastern side of Farley Avenue. The remaining 80% was subject to a systematic pedestrian survey at five metre intervals.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

This section documents all finds discovered as a result of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment. One site, designated Site BbGi-28, was identified within the Project Area during the Stage 2 Assessment. The site is a late 19th through mid 20th century Euro-Canadian homestead. A total of 153 artifacts were collected from the surface. This represents all of the artifacts located during the Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP).

3.1 Artifact Analysis

The analysis and cataloguing of the material recovered from the 401 Farley Avenue assessment utilized a series of behavioural and functional categories which address the various aspects of the lifeways of the inhabitants of the site. The devised system employs a hierarchical classificatory system which emphasises object function. The main functional groups are further subdivided into more specified categories referred to as classes which are then further refined into increasingly specific classifications to ensure detailed recording of each artifact and its function. Artifacts were identified, examined in detail and recorded in a catalogue adhering to this behavioural classification system.

In total 153 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 2 pedestrian survey and Controlled Surface Pickup. Table 3 illustrates artifact frequency according to material. Ceramic was the most frequent material type

followed by glass. The remaining material types were recovered in limited quantities.

Table 3 : Distribution of Artifacts by Material		
Material	**Artifact Qty.**	**% of total**
Ceramic	91	59.48%
Glass	60	39.22%
Kaolin	2	1.31%
Grand Total	**153**	**100.00%**

Table 4 provides a breakdown of the artifact groups which were recovered from the site. Group refers to the broadest behavioural/functional categories to which artifacts were assigned. The most abundant group is the Foodways group. This group refers to the whole system of food procurement, preparation, consumption, and distribution. Ceramic sherds belonging to ceramic tablewares and ceramic cooking and storage vessels make up this group as well as glass food/beverage containers and serving vessels. The second and third most abundant groups recovered are Unassigned materials and Architectural materials.

Table 4: Artifact distribution by broad functional group		
Artifact Group	**Artifact Qty.**	**% of total**
Architectural	6	3.92%
Foodways	92	60.13%
Furniture	2	1.31%
Smoking	2	1.31%
Unassigned	51	33.33%
Grand Total	**153**	**100.00%**

The following discussion will address the collection by functional groups with the exception of ceramic and glass artifacts. This is because glass and ceramics make up the majority of the Foodways group and glass artifacts comprise a number of smaller artifact groups containing a limited number of artifacts each.

Ceramic Artifacts

In total 89 ceramic vessel sherds were identified, 79 of which belong to the Foodways group. One ceramic artifact was identified as belonging to the architectural group and another to the furniture group. Both of these artifacts are porcelain. Ceramic artifacts offer an effective diagnostic tool to be implemented in relative dating techniques. This is because ceramics produced in the industrial era follow a chronological progression in terms of

ware types, styles, finishes and patterns. Table 5 illustrates the frequency of ware types recovered.

Table 5: Ceramic waretypes distribution		
Waretype	**Sherd Qty.**	**% of total**
IRO	79	88.76%
POR	8	8.99%
REW	2	2.25%
Grand Total	**89**	**100.00%**

The assemblage of 89 ceramic sherds was found to include: Ironstone (n=79); Refined Earthenwares (n=2); and Porcelain (n=8).

Refined Earthenwares

Refined earthenwares discussed in this section will include white bodied refined earthenwares (n=2) in addition to ironstone (n=66); semi-porcelain (n=13) and porcelain (n=8) as vessels of these waretypes serve functions more closely aligned with that of white bodied refined earthenwares. Table 6 provides a breakdown of refined earthenwares by subtype.

Table 6: Refined Earthenware subtype frequency		
REW Subtype	**Sherd Qty.**	**% of total**
Ironstone	66	74.16%
Porcelain	8	8.99%
Semi-Porcelain	13	14.61%
Whiteware	2	2.25%
Grand Total	**89**	**100.00%**

Whiteware (n=2) is the earliest waretype present with production generally dating from approximately 1820 into the 20th century (Miller 1980). Ironstone (n=66) production began in 1840 and was one of the most popular ceramic types of the second half of the 19th century (Sussman 1985:7). A subclassification within the Ironstone category is Semi-Porcelain (n=13) accounting for 14.61% of the assemblage. Semiporcelain is a lighter-weight semivitreous and vitreous, white-bodied ceramic with production generally beginning after 1880 but most popular past 1890. This waretype often exhibits more variable decorative techniques than classic Ironstone (Majewski and O'Brien 1987: 114-155,120-124). Porcelain (n=8) accounts for 8.99% of the assemblage.

Decoration was the main way in which 19th-century ceramic ware types were marketed and sold, therefore identification and organization

according to decorative type is a more useful method when analyzing refined earthenwares, especially when employing relative dating techniques (Miller 1980,1991). Table 7 provides the frequency of refined earthenware sherds by decorative type.

Table 7: Refined ware distribution by decorative type		
Decorative Type	**Sherd Qty.**	**% of total**
Aesthetic ware	2	2.20%
Decalcomania	2	2.20%
Dipped Ware, Annular	1	1.10%
Flowware, Blue	1	1.10%
Moulded	13	14.29%
Overglaze, enameled	2	2.20%
Transfer-Printed, Blue	6	6.59%
Transfer-Printed, Teal	1	1.10%
Undecorated	63	69.23%
Grand Total	**91**	**100.00%**

More than half of the sherds fall under the undecorated categorization. This does not necessarily indicate that undecorated vessels were the most common type deposited but rather that these sherds may largely represent undecorated body and base portions from whole decorated vessels. As such, decorated whiteware sherds are more representative of whiteware vessel counts. Moulded decoration (n=13) and Transfer-Printed, Blue (n=6) are the most abundant decorative types.

Glass Artifacts

In total 60 glass artifacts were recovered from the site representing 39.22% of the collection. Glass artifacts span four groups including Architectural, Foodways, Furniture, and Unassigned.

The Architectural group (n=5) includes window glass. The Foodways group (n=3) includes glass beverage and food storage containers and glass tableware. The Furniture group (n=1) includes a portion of a lamp chimney. The Unassigned group (n=51) is comprised of container glass fragments which for various reasons could not be classified further as belonging to the Foodways or other artifact groups.

Table 8: Glass artifacts by group and class		
Artifact Group and Class	**Artifact Qty.**	**% of total**
Architectural	**6**	**3.92%**
Hardware	1	0.65%
Window glass	5	3.27%

Table 8: Glass artifacts by group and class		
Artifact Group and Class	**Artifact Qty.**	**% of total**
Foodways	**92**	**60.13%**
Ceramic Tableware	89	58.17%
Glass Tableware	3	1.96%
Furniture	**2**	**1.31%**
Hardware	1	0.65%
Lighting Devices	1	0.65%
Smoking	**2**	**1.31%**
Smoking pipes	2	1.31%
Unassigned	**51**	**33.33%**
Glass Container	51	33.33%
Grand Total	**153**	**100.00%**

Architectural
In addition to the previously discussed window glass, the Architectural group includes a single porcelain doorknob (n=1).

Smoking
The Smoking group includes 2 pipe bowl portions (n=2).

Furniture
The Furniture group includes a single bisque porcelain furniture knob and a piece of milk glass belonging to a lamp (n=2).
Unassigned
The Unassigned group includes container glass fragments (n=51) which for various reasons could not be classified further as belonging to the Foodways or other artifact groups.

Dating

The following dating method adheres to the 20-artifact standard as outlined in standard 2.2, S1c. Datable materials were identified along with their production ranges and from here their date range of use was assessed. Datable materials are those which have specific associated manufacturing or use ranges based on typologies, maker's marks, manufacturing methods, etc. Materials which were excluded were either too fragmentary or damaged to accurately date based on physical characteristics or had too long a period of availability to be effectively employed as diagnostic materials for this dating method. Table 9 outlines the datable materials recovered from the 401 Farley Avenue assessment.

Table 9 : Datable Material		
Datable Artifacts	**Qty.**	**Date Range**
((Ironstone) Undecorated	48	Produced 1840+ (Sussman 1985)
(Whiteware) Undecorated	1	Produced 1820+ (des Fontaines 1990)
(W. Ware) Transfer-Printed, Blue	1	Produced 1820+ (des Fontaines 1990)
(Ironstone) Transfer-Printed, Blue	1	Produced 1840+ (Sussman 1985)
(Ironstone) Transfer-Printed, Teal	1	Peak Popularity 1870-1890 (Coleman 2015)
(Ironstone) Moulded	12	Produced 1840+ (Sussman 1985)
Overglaze, enameled	2	1880 to 1920 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:128)
Decalcomania	2	1890+ (Venable et al. 2000:120; Henry 1987:368, Blaszczyk 1994:148)
(Porcelain) Moulded	1	1880 to 1920 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:128)
(Ironstone)Aesthetic Ware	2	1870 to 1900 (Blaszczyk 1994; Samford 2026)
(Ironstone) Flowware	1	1844+ (Collard 1967:118; Miller 1991:9)
(Semi-Porcelain) Undecorated	8	Produced 1880+; Popular post 1890 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987)
(Semi-Porcelain) Transfer-Printed, Blue	2	Produced 1880+; Peak popularity 1880-1890 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Coleman 2015).
(Porcelain) Transfer-Printed, Blue	2	Produced 1880+; Popular post 1890 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987)
(Ironstone) Dipped Ware, Annular	1	1840+ (Miller 1991)
Glass Solarized/manganese	31	1880-1920s (Hunter 1950)
Glass Milk Glass	4	1870+ (SHA.org)
Glass Pressed glass	1	Produced 1865-1880s (Jones 2000)
Total	**121**	

The Stage 2 assessment of 401 Farley Avenue produced two artifacts which can date the period of use exclusively to before 1900. These include an undecorated whiteware sherd and a Blue Transfer-Printed whiteware sherd. The remaining datable materials have too long of periods of availability or production and use ranges which date into the 20th century. Materials with production ranges ending in the late 19th century were excluded from the assessment of pre-1900 materials to account for time lag in the acquisition, use and discard of these objects (Adams 2003).

Documentation related to this Archaeological Assessment will be curated by **AS&G** until such time that arrangements for its ultimate transfer to His Majesty the King in Right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner, the MCM and other legitimate interest groups.

Table 10: Inventory of the Documentary Record	
Docuent Type	**Description**
Field Notes	• 1 page of field notes incorporated into this report
Photographs	• 9 digital photographs
Maps	• 1 field map iincorporated into this report
Artifacts	• Stored in a single banker box

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Stage 2 assessment of the Project Area resulted in the identification of on archaeological site, designated BbGi-28.

A controlled surface pickup resulted in the identification of 153 surface artifacts, all of which were collected as the recovered materials indicated that the site did not possess andy further cultural heritage value or interest.

The artifact assemblage is typical of a late 19th to early 20th century context. Given the lack of artifacts belonging to the architectural class (3.9%) and the dominance of artifacts in the foodway group (60.1%), we suggest that the scatter may represent a back-forty midden associated with a homestead outside of the Project Area. The greatest concentration of artifacts is found along the northern portion and limit of the Project Area, strongly suggesting that the site conintues onto the property to the north. The most common materials recovered are ceramics and glass. Two kaolin pipe fragments were recovered, however there are no metal artifacts or animal bone. Several examples of modern glass were found within the scatter.

The ceramic artifacts are indicative of the latter half of the 19th century into the 20th century and include ironstone and semi-porcelain. The assemblage is noticeably lacking in the ware types typical of sites that pre-date 1870 early 19th in Ontario, such as refined white earthenwares.

Ironstone was introduced in 1840 but only began to appear in Ontario merchants' records in 1847. It became the dominant whiteware for the remainder of the nineteenth century and peaked in popularity in the 1880s.

Semi-porcelain was common from the 1890s into the 20th century. The presence of machine-made glass container as well as milk glass and aluminum attests to the more recent occupation of the property.

The archival record for the occupation of Lot 11, Concession 1 indicates that the site is likely related to the occupation of the lot by the family of A. A. Farley. Neither the historic atlas mapping or the census records indicate the presence of a structure within the Project Area.

Based upon the information provided by the land abstract indices and census records, the "G.W. Meyers" and "A.A. Farley" listed on the 1878 historical atlas refer to George W. Meyers and Alfred A. Farley. These individuals came into ownership of their parcels of Lot 11 through their wives Mary Elizabeth and Catharine Matilda, respectively. Tobias Bleecker (spelled Blecker in census records) acquired the east and west halves of Lot 11 in 1833. He had two daughters indicated on the 1851 personal census listed under their middle names/nicknames, Bessy and Matilda. In 1866 Mary Elizabeth (Bessy) was willed the western half of Lot 11 including the broken front and Catharine Matilda was willed the eastern half of Lot 11 including the broken front. By 1872, Mary Elizabeth had married George W. Meyers and Catharine Matilda had married Alfred A. Farley which is how both men came to acquire the land.

It is stated in the Standards and Guidelines (MTC 2011) that for domestic archaeological sites dating after 1830, the site has cultural heritage value or interest if 80% or more of the occupation dates to before 1870 (S&G 3.4.2 S1a) or if it is associated with the first generation of settlement (S&G 3.4.2 S1b). It is clear from both the archival records and the recovered complete artifact assemblage that Site BbGi-28 meets neither of these criteria and therefore does not have further cultural heritage value or interest.

As per Section 2.2.2 of the draft technical bulletin entitled "The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads" (MTCS 2014), we conducted a CSP of the site during the Stage 2 in order to produce a larger sample of artifacts to support an argument as to whether a site should go to Stage 4. We recovered all surface artifacts and examined the total artifact assemblage. The resulting artifact assemblage, in conjunction with all available historical documentation indicates a late 19th century to 20th century occupation. There is no extant built heritage within the property. Little can be said with regard to the sites integrity given the recovery of only a surface collection. Given the sites location within the Township of Thurlow it does not represent an early settlement of the Township. This information,

as per Section 2.2.5 of the draft RHF bulletin, leads to the interpretation of the site as retaining no further cultural heritage value or interest.

The analysis and conclusions for this assessment have determined that there is no further cultural heritage value or interest for Site BbGi-28. Given the above, Site BbGi-28does not have further cultural heritage value or interest, and therefore a Stage 3 assessment is not warranted for this site.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This report makes recommendations only regarding archaeological matters. The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment consisting of a pedestrian survey, resulted in the identification of Site BbGi-28 which has been interpreted to represent a late 19th century to mid 20th century scatter, perhaps a back forty midden deposit. The site does not retain any further cultural heritage value or interest.

Therefore, this report recommends that no further archaeological assessment of the Project Area is required (see Map 6).

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1a
This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1b
It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1c
Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act.*

Section 7.5.9, Standard 1d
The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O, 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Section 7.5.9, 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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8.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Shows disturbed area adjacent to and within Project Area limits.



Image 2: Shows disturbed area adjacent to and within Project Area limits.



Image 3: Shows conditions for pedestrian survey.



Image 4: Shows conditions for pedestrian survey.



Image 5: Close up of well weathered field with >80% surface visibility.



Image 6: Representative artifacts from Site BbGi-28: Left to right: Cat #H2134, H2136, H2138.



Image 7: Representative artifacts from Site BbGi-28: Top (left to right): Cat #H2012, H2033, H2140, H2143. Bottom: H2047, H2044, H2001, H2018.



Image 8: Representative artifacts from Site BbGi-28: Top (left to right): Cat #H2006, H2049, H2046, H201. Bottom: H2033, H2030, H2062, H2003.



Image 9: Representative artifacts from Site BbGi-28: Top (left to right): Cat #H2100, H2091, H2089. Bottom: H2088, H2103.

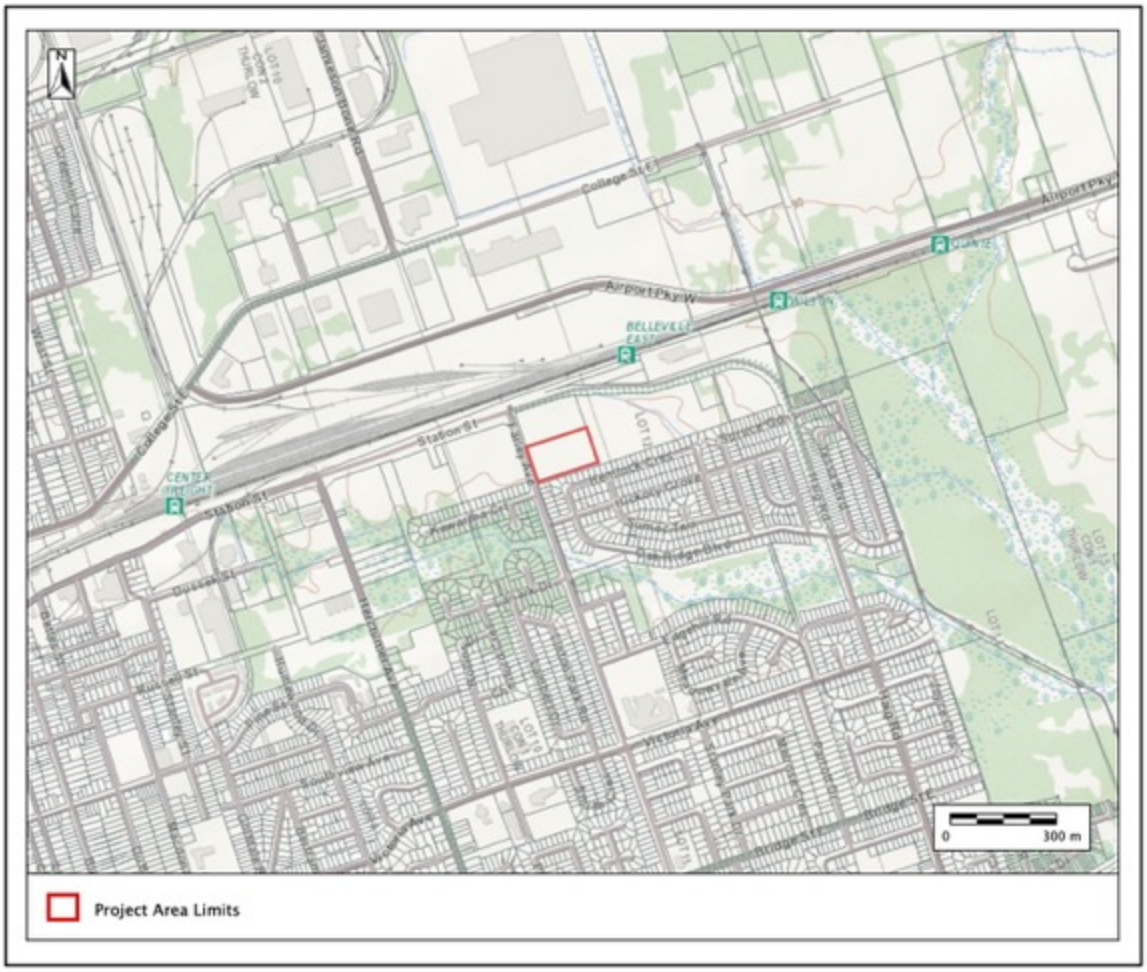


Image 10: Representative artifacts from Site BbGi-28: Top (left to right): Cat #H2128, H2080, H2077. Bottom: H2079, H2113, H2124.



Image 11: Representative artifacts from Site BbGi-28: Left to right: Cat #H2145, H2101, H2095, H2132.

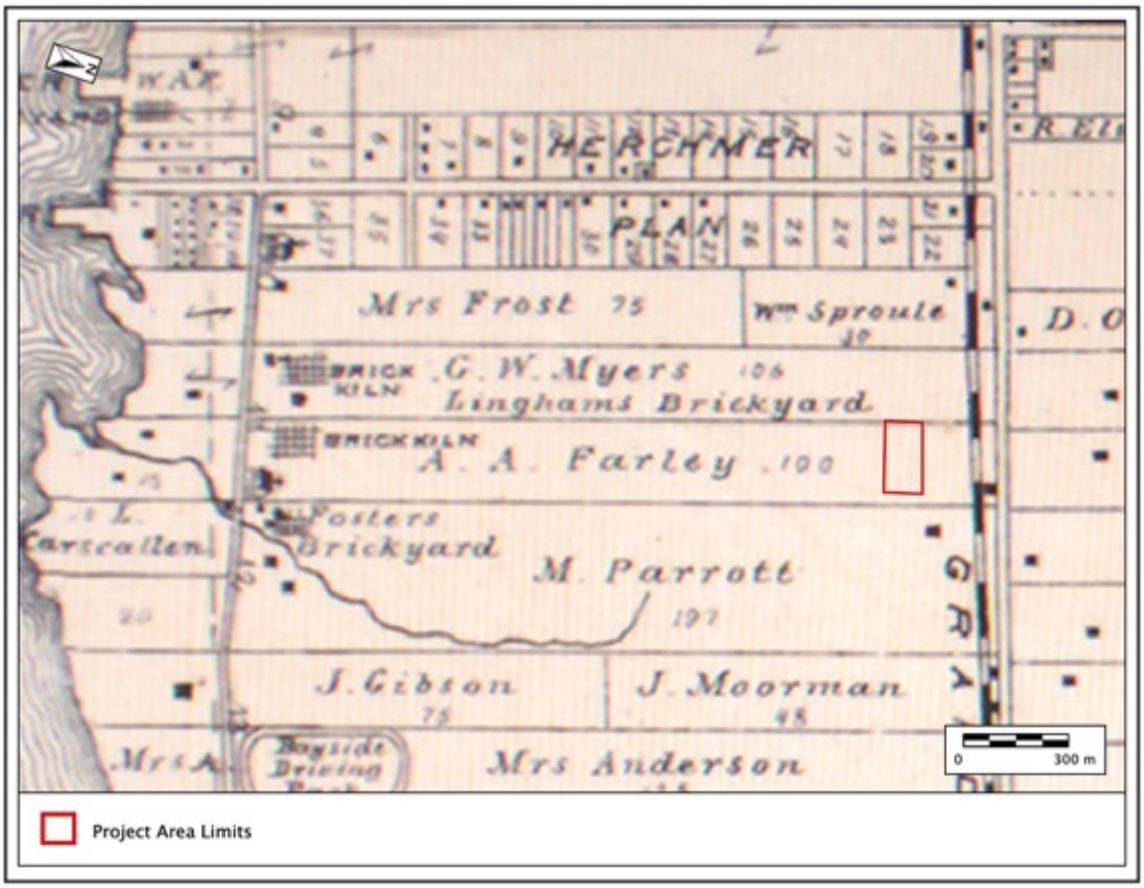
9.0 MAPS



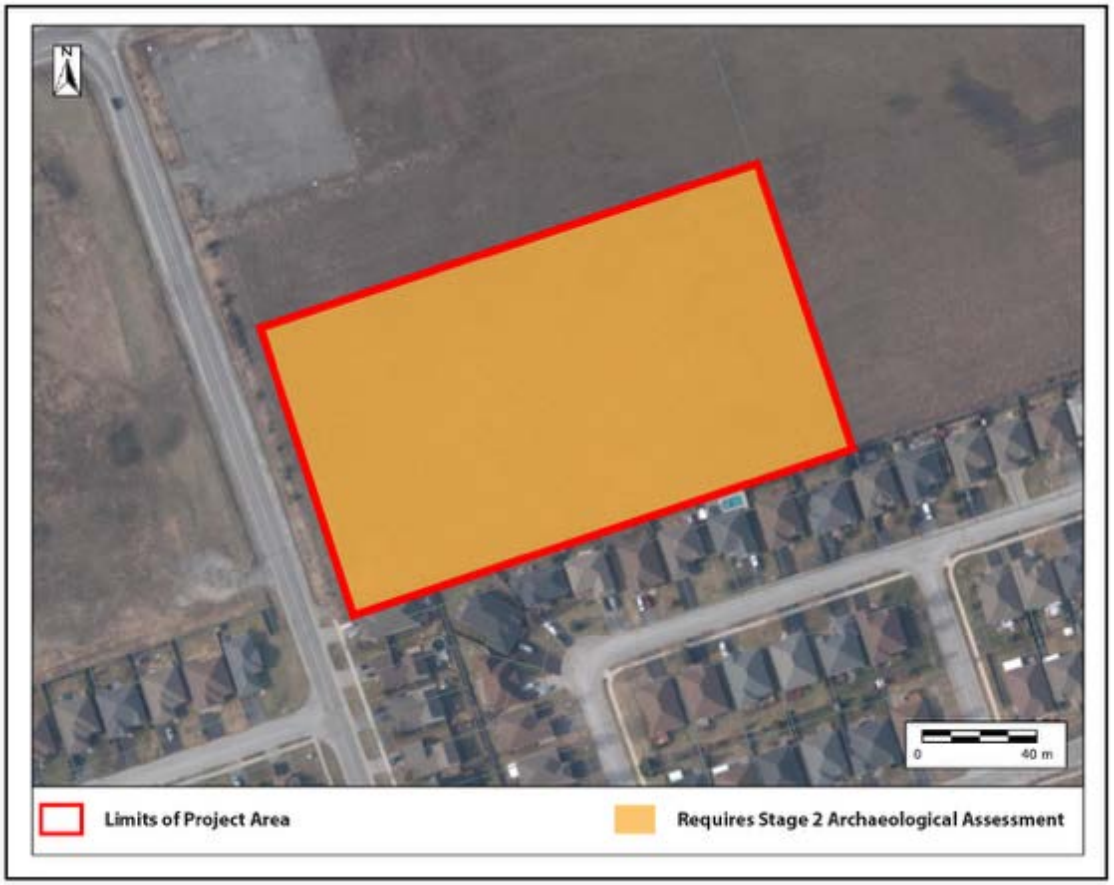
Map 1: General Location of Project Area Limits (MNRF 2026).



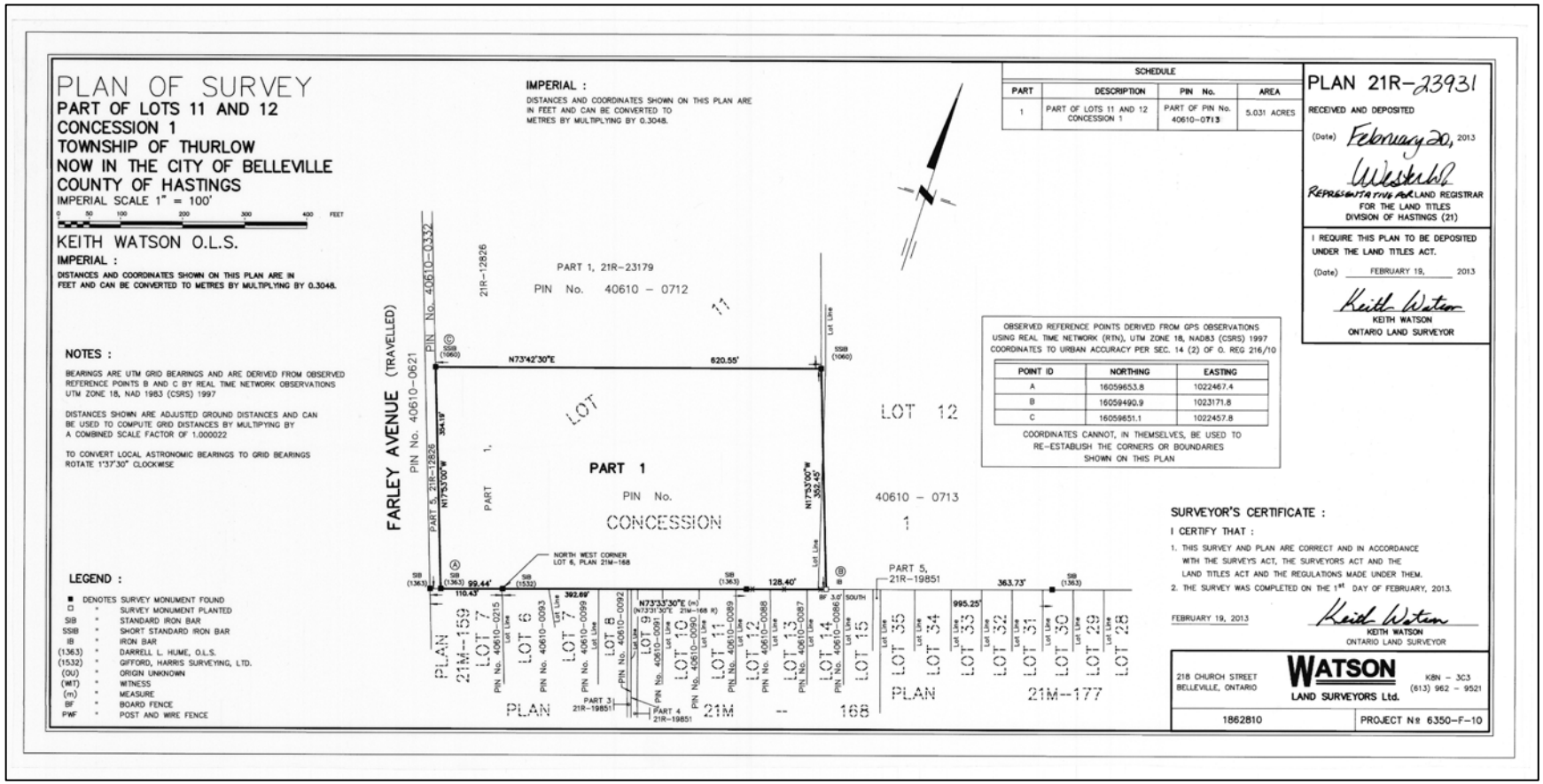
Map 2 Project Area Limits Overlaid on Aerial Imagery (MNRF 2026).



Map 3: Project Area Limits Overlaid on 1878 Historical Atlas Map (H. Belden & Co. 1878).



Map 4: Results of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment.



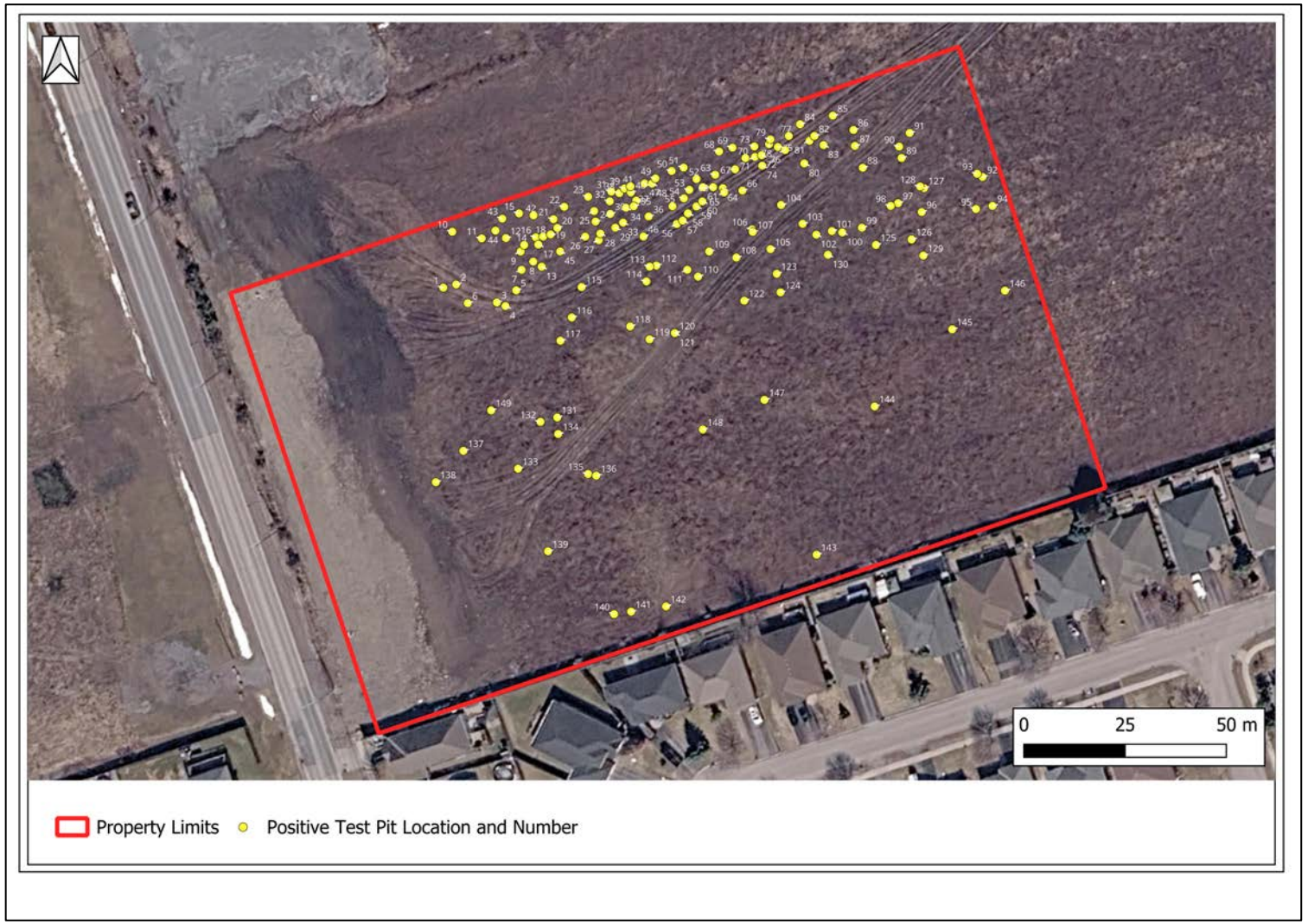
Map 5: Clear Copy of Plan of Survey (Provided by Project Proponent).



Map 6: Results of the Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment overlaid on recent aerial imagery.



Map 7: Results of the Stage 2 Controlled Surface Pickup.



Map 8: Results of the Stage 2 Controlled Surface Pickup with CSP #.

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat #	CSP#	Qty	Material	Group	Class	Object Type	Object Subtype	Datable Attribute	Decorative Type	Colour
H2000	CSP103	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2001	CSP129	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Aesthetic ware	Brown
H2002	CSP129	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	
H2003	CSP144	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated	
H2004	CSP23	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	POR	Porcelain	Undecorated	White
H2005	CSP23	1	Glass	Architectural	Window glass	Pane		Cylinder glass		Colourless
H2006	CSP123	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2007	CSP122	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2008	CSP98	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Moulded	White
H2009	CSP127	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated	White
H2010	CSP93	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2011	CSP78	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	POR	Porcelain	Undecorated	White
H2012	CSP78	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Dipped Ware, Annular	White, blue, green
H2013	CSP113	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Moulded	White
H2014	CSP10	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2015	CSP114	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	POR	Porcelain	Overglaze, enameled	White, brown
H2016	CSP114	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2017	CSP114	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2018	CSP114	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Flowware, Blue	White, blue
H2019	CSP54	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2020	CSP59	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2021	CSP128	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2022	CSP128	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	
H2023	CSP67	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated	White
H2024	CSP15	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2025	CSP133	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	
H2026	CSP116	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2027	CSP97	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2028	CSP33	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2029	CSP89	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2030	CSP111	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	UID. Tableware	Milk Glass		Undecorated	White
H2031	CSP132	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2032	CSP140	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2033	CSP140	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Transfer-Printed, Blue	White, blue

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat #	CSP#	Qty	Material	Group	Class	Object Type	Object Subtype	Datable Attribute	Decorative Type	Colour
H2034	CSP107	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2035	CSP47	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	
H2036	CSP47	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Moulded	White
H2037	CSP125	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	POR	Porcelain	Transfer-Printed, Blue	White, blue
H2038	CSP139	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2039	CSP104	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2040	CSP104	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Semi-Porcelain	Overglaze, enameled	Red
H2041	CSP3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	REW	Whiteware	Undecorated	White
H2042	CSP3	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated	White
H2043	CSP18	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2044	CSP143	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Semi-Porcelain	Decalcomania	White, green, pink
H2045	CSP19	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Moulded	White
H2046	CSP96	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Semi-Porcelain	Decalcomania	White, green, pink
H2047	CSP147	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Transfer-Printed, Teal	Teal
H2048	CSP86	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2049	CSP145	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Aesthetic ware	White, brown
H2050	CSP87	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2051	CSP4	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Moulded	White
H2052	CSP4	1	Glass	Furniture	Lighting Devices	Lamp Part		Milk Glass	Undecorated	White
H2053	CSP48	3	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Moulded	White
H2054	CSP2	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated	White
H2055	CSP28	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2056	CSP74	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2057	CSP81	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2058	CSP56	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2059	CSP149	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2060	CSP57	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2061	CSP148	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated	White
H2062	CSP90	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	POR	Porcelain	Moulded	White
H2063	CSP131	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	POR	Porcelain	Undecorated	White
H2064	CSP142	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2065	CSP5	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	POR	Porcelain	Undecorated	White
H2066	CSP7	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	UID. Tableware	IRO	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated	White
H2067	CSP118	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Containter Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2068	CSP6	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Containter Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat #	CSP#	Qty	Material	Group	Class	Object Type	Object Subtype	Datable Attribute	Decorative Type	Colour
H2069	CSP91	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Containter Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2070	CSP58	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Containter Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2071	CSP37	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2072	CSP51	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2073	CSP112	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2074	CSP26	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2075	CSP26	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass				Aqua
H2076	CSP88	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2077	CSP22	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass	Pressed glass	Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2078	CSP83	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2079	CSP38	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2080	CSP16	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass	Cut glass	Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2081	CSP60	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2082	CSP115	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2083	CSP84	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2084	CSP11	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2085	CSP30	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2086	CSP43	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2087	CSP134	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2088	CSP108	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2089	CSP35	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Pressed glass		Colourless
H2090	CSP35	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass				Green
H2091	CSP71	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass				Aqua
H2092	CSP41	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass				Aqua
H2093	CSP9	1	Glass	Architectural	Window glass	Pane		Cylinder glass		Colourless
H2094	CSP65	1	Glass	Architectural	Window glass	Pane		Cylinder glass		Colourless
H2095	CSP46	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass				Aqua
H2096	CSP66	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass				Aqua
H2097	CSP42	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass				Aqua
H2098	CSP21	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass				Aqua
H2099	CSP44	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass				Aqua
H2100	CSP121	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass				Colourless
H2101	CSP27	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat #	CSP#	Qty	Material	Group	Class	Object Type	Object Subtype	Datable Attribute	Decorative Type	Colour
H2102	CSP27	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass				Colourless
H2103	CSP63	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2104	CSP63	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Milk Glass	Undecorated	White
H2105	CSP63	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	
H2106	CSP63	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Ironstone	Moulded	White
H2107	CSP75	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Ironstone	Moulded	White
H2108	CSP75	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2109	CSP85	2	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2110	CSP85	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2111	CSP85	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2112	CSP135	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2113	CSP135	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass				Colourless
H2114	CSP135	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass				Colourless
H2115	CSP29	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2116	CSP69	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2117	CSP69	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	REW	Whiteware	Transfer-Printed, Blue	White, blue
H2118	CSP76	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2119	CSP76	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2120	CSP34	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass				Colourless
H2121	CSP34	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2122	CSP34	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2123	CSP1	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2124	CSP1	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass				Colourless
H2125	CSP13	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Ironstone	Moulded	White
H2126	CSP13	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Ironstone	Moulded	White
H2127	CSP13	1	Glass	Architectural	Window glass	Pane		Cylinder glass		Colourless
H2128	CSP25	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass				Colourless
H2129	CSP25	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Semi-Porcelain	Undecorated	White
H2130	CSP110	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2131	CSP110	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass			Ribbed	Green
H2132	CSP119	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Mould made		Dark green
H2133	CSP119	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	UID. Tableware		Milk Glass	Undecorated	White
H2134	CSP126	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Hardware	Door Knob	POR	Porcelain	Undecorated	White

APPENDIX A: STAGE 2 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

Cat #	CSP#	Qty	Material	Group	Class	Object Type	Object Subtype	Datable Attribute	Decorative Type	Colour
H2135	CSP126	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	UID. Tableware		Milk Glass	Undecorated	White
H2136	CSP120	1	Ceramic	Furniture	Hardware	Knob	POR	Porcelain	Undecorated	White
H2137	CSP62	1	Kaolin	Smoking	Smoking pipes	Pipe bowl portion				
H2138	CSP62	1	Kaolin	Smoking	Smoking pipes	Pipe bowl portion				
H2139	CSP137	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Semi-Porcelain	Transfer-Printed, Blue	White/blue
H2140	CSP138	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Semi-Porcelain	Transfer-Printed, Blue	White/blue
H2141	CSP40	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	IRO	Ironstone	Undecorated	White
H2142	CSP40	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass	Pressed glass	Solarized/Manganese	Fluted	Purple
H2143	CSP105	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	POR	Porcelain	Transfer-Printed, Blue	White/blue
H2144	CSP105	1	Glass	Unassigned	Glass Container	UID. Container Glass		Solarized/Manganese		Purple
H2145	CSP105	1	Glass	Architectural	Window glass	Pane		Cylinder glass		Colourless