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# Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

Site AgHb-709, Proposed Parking Lot Development

25 Newport Road, Part of Lot 87, Burtch Tract, Brant County, Ontario

Original Report

Prepared for:

**Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism**

Prepared by:

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PIF#: P1208-0202-2023
Project No. 221-03-22
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# Executive Summary

Archaeological Consultants Canada ("ACC") was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment of registered site AgHb-709. The assessment was conducted in advance of a proposed parking lot development. The assessment is required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990.* The subject property is 0.44 hectares ("ha") in size and is located on Part Lot 87, Burch Tract, Brant County, Ontario (Figure 1). The Proponent provided the limits of the study area.

The Stage 3 site-specific assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1208, held by Matthew Muttart. The fieldwork was completed under the direction of Joshua Garrett (P1293). The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism ("MCM") assigned Project Information Number ("PIF") P1208-0202-2023 to this project. The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary. The property was assessed in 2023, on July 21, August 10, Sept 20, 21, 22, and October 23, 24, 25.

ACC conducted a Stage 1 and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property in 2022, under PIF P1208-0068-2022 (ACC, 2023a) and PIF P1208-0102-2022 (ACC, 2023b). During the assessment, one Indigenous site, AgHb-709. was documented and was determined to be an archaeological resource of cultural heritage value or interest and was recommended for Stage 3 assessment. AgHb-709 is the subject of this report.

The present Stage 3 excavations at AgHb-709 recovered 1311 Indigenous artifacts from 17 units across a 20 by 80 m area. Artifact yields ranging from 0 to 505 artifacts per unit. The majority of artifacts recovered were chipping detritus consistent with the production and refinement of tools. Four formal tools, including three projectile points, and a small amount of pottery was also present. Approximately 10% of the assemblage consisted of Euro-Canadian artifacts as well.

Recovered projectile points were a Brewerton corner notch point, a Kirk corner notch point, and a Stanly point. These temporally diagnostic projectile points indicate that the site was occupied throughout the early and middle Archaic periods (Ellis, 1987; Justice, 1987). The presence of Indigenous pottery, including a Glen Meyer Oblique vessel recovered in the Stage 2, indicates a Woodland period occupation of the site as well. Recovered Euro-Canadian artifacts, with a high degree of ironstone and wire nails, are consistent with an occupation period from the late 1800s into the early 1900s. These findings indicate that Site AgHb-709 has witnessed multiple occupations beginning as early as the early Archaic period and extending into the 20th century.

Stage 3 excavations of AgHb-709 remain incomplete. Due to the amorphous and stratigraphically complex nature of site AgHb-709, it is recommended that additional Stage 3 test unit excavations take place across the extent of the site prior to formulating the Stage 4 strategy.

The following recommendation is provided for consideration by the Proponent and the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism:

1. Due to the amorphous and stratigraphically complex nature of site AgHb-709, it is recommended that additional Stage 3 test unit excavations take place across the extent

of the site prior to formulating the Stage 4 strategy (see Supplementary Documentation). Stage 3 excavations should consist of test-unit excavations on a 5-metre grid with 20% infill units. A 10-metre grid will not adequately capture the site extents due to the high degree of soil disturbance that has occurred here. It is also recommended that units are hand excavated at least 20 cm into sterile subsoil due to the presence of redeposited artifact bearing layers throughout the subject property. Furthermore, it is recommended that the Stage 3 excavation illustrate the extent of the site with at least two consecutive rows of low-yielding units.

2. 1.74 ha of the subject property has not been assessed and requires Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment prior to any development (see Figures 8 & 9).

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# Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

## Site AgHb-709, Proposed Parking Lot Development
## 25 Newport Road, Part of Lot 87, Burtch Tract, Brant County, Ontario

## 1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

### 1.1 Development Context

Archaeological Consultants Canada ("ACC") was contracted by the Proponent to conduct a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment of registered site AgHb-709. The assessment was conducted in advance of a proposed parking lot development. The assessment is required under the *Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990.* The subject property is 0.44 hectares ("ha") in size and is located on Part Lot 87, Burch Tract, Brant County, Ontario (Figure 1). The Proponent provided the limits of the study area.

ACC conducted a Stage 1 and a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the subject property in 2022, under PIF P1208-0068-2022 (ACC, 2023a) and PIF P1208-0102-2022 (ACC, 2023b). During the assessment, one Indigenous site, AgHb-709. was documented and was determined to be an archaeological resource of cultural heritage value or interest and was recommended for Stage 3 assessment. AgHb-709 is the subject of this report.

The objective of a Stage 3 site-specific investigation is to assess the cultural heritage value or interest of any sites identified during a Stage 2 property assessment, and to determine whether it they have been sufficiently documented or further measures are required to protect or document the site fully. A Stage 3 site-specific investigation will determine the extent of an archaeological site and characteristics of the artifacts. A representative sample of artifacts are collected to assess the cultural heritage value or interest of an archaeological site to determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation.

The Stage 3 site-specific assessment was conducted under Professional Archaeological License P1208, held by Matthew Muttart. The fieldwork was completed under the direction of Joshua Garrett (P1293). The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism ("MCM") assigned Project Information Number ("PIF") P1208-0202-2023 to this project. The licensee of ACC received permission from the Proponent to access the property and to conduct all required archaeological fieldwork activities including the removal of artifacts, as necessary. The property was assessed in 2023, on July 21, August 10, Sept 20, 21, 22, and October 23, 24, 25.

All fieldwork and reporting were completed using MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* This report documents the research, the field methods and results, and the conclusions and recommendations based on the Stage 3 archaeological assessment. All documents and records related to this project will be curated at the offices of Archaeological Consultants Canada, in accordance with subsection 66(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act.*

## 1.2 Historical Context

### 1.2.1 Background Research

Previous Stage 1 background research was conducted by ACC to determine the potential for finding and identifying archaeological resources including sites within the current subject property and to determine the necessity of conducting a Stage 2 survey. This was done by reviewing geographic, archaeological, and historical data for the property and the surrounding area. The background research was conducted to:

- amass all the readily available information on any previous archaeological surveys in the area.
- determine the locations of any registered and unregistered sites within and around the subject property.
- develop an historical framework for assigning levels of potential significance to any new sites discovered during fieldwork.

The following sections summarize the findings from ACC's Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment report (ACC, 2022). When applicable, ACC has updated the previous findings with new information to conform to the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011).

### 1.2.2 A Cultural Chronology for Southern Ontario

Over their thousands of years of occupation in the general region, Indigenous peoples have left behind physical evidence of their lifeway activities and settlements at many locations. Based upon a published synthesis of Indigenous cultural occupations (Wright, 1968), Table 1 is a general outline of the cultural history of southern Ontario that is applicable to the subject property. Ellis and Ferris (1990) provide greater detail of the distinctive characteristics of each time period and cultural group.

It is likely that Ontario was occupied soon after the retreat of the Ice Age glaciers. The earliest known human occupation in the area was during the Paleoindian period (between 12,000 and 9,500 years ago) wherein small groups of nomadic peoples hunted big game such as caribou in a cool sub-arctic climate. Sites are typically found near glacial features such as the shorelines of glacial lakes or kettle ponds which allowed access to the low-lying environments favoured by the caribou and other wildlife. These people were few and their small, temporary campsites are relatively rare. Paleoindian sites are recognized by the presence of distinctive artifacts such as fluted projectile points, beaked scrapers, and gravers and by the preference for light colored cherts, such as Collingwood chert. The Paleoindian Period is divided into two sub-periods, Early Paleoindian, and Late Paleoindian.

Table 1: General Cultural Chronology for Southwestern Ontario

| PERIOD | SUBDIVISION I | SUBDIVISION II | YEARS BEFORE PRESENT | COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PALEOINDIAN | Early Paleoindian | Fluted Point Horizon | 12,000-10,500 | big game hunters |
| | Late Paleoindian | Holcombe & Hi-Lo Horizons | 10,500-9,500 | small nomadic groups |
| ARCHAIC | Early Archaic | Side Notched Horizon | 10,000-9,700 | nomadic hunters and gatherers |
| | | Corner-Notched Horizon | 9,700-8,900 | |
| | | Bifurcate Horizon | 8,900-8,000 | |
| | Middle Archaic | Middle Archaic I/Stemmed Horizon | 8,000-5,500 | territorial settlements |
| | | Middle Archaic II | 5,500-4,500 | polished ground stone tools |
| | Late Archaic | Narrow Point Horizon | 4,500-3,500 | |
| | | Broad Point Horizon | 4,000-3,500 | |
| | | Small Point Horizon (including Haldimand and Glacial Kame Complexes) | 3,500-2,800 | burial ceremonialism |
| WOODLAND | Early Woodland | Meadowood Complex | 2,900-2,400 | introduction of pottery |
| | | Middlesex Complex | 2,500-2,000 | |
| | Middle Woodland | SW Ontario: Saugeen | 2,300-1,500 | long distance trade networks |
| | | Western Basin: Couture | 2,300-1,500 | |
| | Transitional Woodland | SW Ontario: | | |
| | | Princess Point | 1,500/1,400-1,200 | incipient agriculture |
| | | Western Basin: | | |
| | | Riviere au Vase | 1500/1400-1200/1100 | |
| | Late Woodland: Ontario Iroquois Tradition | Early: Glen Meyer | 1200/100-750/700 | transition to village life |
| | | Middle I: Uren | 720/700-710/670 | large villages with palisades |
| | | Middle II: Middleport | 710/670-670/600 | wide distribution of ceramic styles |
| | | Late: Neutral | 600-450 | |
| | Late Woodland: Western Basin Tradition | Younge Phase | 1200/1100-800 | |
| | | Springwells Phase | 800-600 | |
| | | Wolf Phase | 600-450 | |
| HISTORIC | SW Ontario Iroquois | Historic Neutral | 450-350 | tribal warfare |
| | European Contact | Initial Contact | 380-300 | tribal displacement |
| | | European Settlement | 200 > | European settlement |
| | | First Nations Resettlement | 200 > | |

(Compiled from Adams, 1994, Ellis *et al.*, 1990, Wright, 1968)

People during the Archaic period (*circa* 10,000 to 2,800 years ago) were still primarily nomadic hunters, but they adapted to a more temperate climate. Groups were dispersed during winter months and converged around watercourses from the spring to fall in large fishing campsites. The Archaic period is characterized by the appearance of ground stone tools, notched, or stemmed projectile points. The Archaic Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Archaic. During the Archaic Period groups began to establish territorial settlements and introduce burial ceremonialism. There is a marked increase in the number and size of sites, especially during the Late Archaic period.

The Woodland period is distinguished by the introduction of pottery vessels for storage and cooking. Sites of the Woodland period (*circa* 2,900 to 400 years ago) are usually the most numerous because the population levels in southern Ontario had significantly increased, especially along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. The Woodland Period is also marked by the establishment of complex long distance trading networks. The Woodland Period is divided into three sub-periods, Early, Middle and Late Woodland. During the Late Woodland Period, there is increasing sedentarism and the establishment of horticulture, a reliance on tribal warfare, and the introduction of semi-permanent villages with large protective palisades. The Late Woodland period also envelops the emergence of Iroquoian tribes and confederacies.

The historic period (from A.D. 1650 to 1900) begins with the arrival of Euro-Canadian groups. While North America had been visited by Europeans on an increasing scale since the end of the fifteenth century, it was not until the voyages of Jacques Cartier in the 1530s that Europeans visited Ontario Iroquoians in their home territories. Sites of this period document European exploration, trade, and the displacement and devastation of native groups caused by warfare and infectious disease. The most common sites of this period include Euro-Canadian homesteads, industries, churches, schools, and cemeteries.

By the mid-seventeenth century, warring between the Iroquois and the Huron-Wendat had expelled the Huron-Wendat out of Southern Ontario. Conflict then erupted between the Mississaugas and the Iroquois, resulting in the migration and settlement of the Mississaugas further into Southern Ontario, and the Iroquois settling south of the Great Lakes.

The subject property is located within Lot 87, Burtch Tract, in the Geographic Township of Brantford, County of Brant. This land falls under Treaty 4, the Crown Grant to the Six Nations or the Haldimand Tract, also known as the Simcoe Patent, which was issued in 1793. The British purchased lands from the Mississauga peoples and then issued the Haldimand Proclamation that same year. The Haldimand Tract was granted to the Six Nations for their support of the Crown during the American Revolution. Treaty 4, the Simcoe Patent, is a later issue which clarified the extent of the land granted to Six Nations (Ontario Ministry of Indigenous Affairs, 2022).

In 1626 the French Catholic missionary Father Joseph de la Roche Daillon visited what is now Brant County. The county was inhabited by Neutrals, whose chief village was named Kandoucho (Kempster & Muir, 1986). This village was probably close to the location of the current city of Brantford. The Neutral settlements were destroyed by the Iroquois between 1649 and 1651 (Reville, 1920)

Brant County was formed in 1852 out of six townships that formerly belonged to Halton, Oxford, and Wentworth Counties (Carter, 1984). The county was named after Joseph Brant, the Mohawk chief who fought for the British in the American Revolution. In 1784, Brant and his followers settled in the Grand River valley where they were given a large tract of land in honour of their services to the British and in restitution for lands they lost in New York State. They settled along the Grand River near a shallow, easily traversed area, which became known as Brant's Ford, eventually the city of Brantford (Mika & Mika 1977).

Brantford Township was incorporated in 1850 (Carter, 1984). It had a population of 6,410 in 1852 and 4,000 in 1875 (Carter 1984). The first settlers in the township found the region covered

in forested hunting grounds used by the Six Nations (Warner & Beers, 1883). These settlers began clearing the forests for agricultural use. The earliest settled district in the township was at Fairchild's Creek, named for its earliest settler. The town of Brantford quickly surpassed any other settlement in the township in size and economic significance (Page & Smith, 1875).

Historical records and mapping were examined for evidence of early Euro-Canadian occupation within and near the subject property. Figures 2 and 3 represent the Euro-Canadian settlement in and around the current subject property in the late nineteenth century. Tremaine's 1858 Historic Atlas Map of Brant County shows that the subject property was owned by two people: the Late D. Thompson and Thaddeus Smith. The study area aligns most closely with D. Thompson's portion of Lot 87 of the Burtch Tract. No structures are depicted within 300 m of the subject property.

Page & Smith's 1875 Historic Atlas Map of Brantford Township West, Brant County shows that the subject property is now at this time a part of the small town of Newport.

While no structures are shown near the current subject property, this does not necessarily mean that one or more additional structures were not present at that time, earlier or later. Not all features of interest were mapped systematically on the Ontario series of historical maps and atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference regarding the level of detail provided on the maps.

The Burtch Tract is an historically contentious portion of land involved in the Haldimand Proclamation and Simcoe Patent—Treaty 4—that has been a point of friction between the Government of Canada, the Province of Ontario, and the Six Nations of the Grand River (Hill, 2009).

## 1.3 Archaeological Context

### 1.3.1 Natural Environment

The subject property is located within the Norfolk Sand Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:176-177). This wedge-shaped area has a curved base along the coast of Lake Erie and tapers to a point at Brantford. The region is made up of sand deposited from meltwater of the Grand River that formed a delta of glacial Lakes Whittlesey and Warren. It is made up of light textured soils left behind by retreating glaciers that is best used for tobacco crops.

The Soil Survey of Brant County (Acton, 1989) indicates that the soil within the subject property is comprised of alluvium, a fine textured clay floodplain (see Figure 4, Acton 1989). Soils here include silty clay loams and clay loams (Acton, 1989).

Potable water is the single most important resource required for any extended human occupation. The Grand River borders the eastern edge of the subject property. The Grand River has an extensive and rich archaeological history.

### 1.3.2 Current Land Use

The subject property is currently surrounded by uncultivated and vacant land in a largely rural and agricultural area of Brantford in Brant County.

Figure 1 provides the location of the subject property on a 1:5,000-scale topographic map.

### 1.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

#### 1.3.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

Previously registered archaeological sites can be used to indicate archaeological potential. To determine if any previous assessments have yielded archaeological sites, either within or surrounding the current subject property, two main sources were consulted. These include the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* ("OASD") and the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports*, both of which are maintained by MCM.

The *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system (Borden, 1952). The Borden system divides Canada into 13 kilometre ("km") by 18.5 km blocks based on longitude and latitude. Each Borden block is designated with a four-letter label and sites identified within the block are numbered sequentially as they are registered. The subject property is located within the *AgHb* Borden block.

One archaeological site, AgHb-709, has been registered within the subject property. Four additional sites have been registered within 1 km of the subject property (MCM 2023a). No sites are within 250 m of the subject property.

Information in Table 2 is provided by MCM through the OASD.

Table 2: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km of the Subject Property

| REG. # | NAME | TIME PERIOD | CULTURAL AFFILIATION | SITE TYPE | STATUS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AgHb-5 | Glass 1 | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown | Unknown |
| AgHb-38 | Marshall | Pre-Contact | Aboriginal | Scatter | Unknown |
| AgHb-36 | Coleman | Pre-Contact | Woodland | Campsite | Unknown |
| AgHb-355 | | Pre-Contact | Aboriginal | Findspot | No Further CHVI |

#### 1.3.3.2 Previous Archaeological Reports

A review of archaeological reports within the *Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicated that one archaeological report detailing previous archaeological fieldwork within the subject property has been filed with MCM at the time this report was written. No archaeological reports detailing previous archaeological fieldwork within 50 m of the subject property have been filed with MCM at this time (MCM).

> ***Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment. 25 Newport Road, formerly Part of Lot 87, Burtch Tract, now Part of Blocks 'E', 'F', and 'H', Part of Second Street Registered Plan 37, Part of Burtch Tract, Geographic Township of Brantford, County of Brant, Ontario*. Archaeological Consultants Canada. Report dated 21 March 2023. MCM PIF P1208-0068-2022 & P1208-0102-2022.**

In 2022, ACC conducted a Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of 0.44 ha of the subject property. The Stage 1 assessment concluded that the entire subject property retained

archaeological potential and required a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The property was subject to test pit survey at 5 m intervals and one Indigenous site, AgHb-709, was encountered. The site consisted of 119 Indigenous artifacts across a 65 m by 30 m area. The site appeared to be a multicomponent Woodland site based on the presence of a Meadowood cache blade, a Glen Meyer Oblique vessel, and a lithic tool comprised of gunflint. Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Site AgHb-709 was recommended. 1.74 ha of the subject property was not assessed and requires Stage 1 & 2 assessment prior to development.

### 1.3.4 Potential for Archaeological Resources

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood of finding archaeological sites within a subject property. For planning purposes, determining archaeological potential provides a preliminary indication that significant sites might be found within the subject property, and consequently, that it may be necessary to allocate time and resources for archaeological survey and mitigation.

The framework for assigning levels of potential archaeological significance is drawn from provincial guidelines found in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM, 2011: Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2). The following are features or characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential:

- previously identified archaeological sites
- water sources (It is important to distinguish types of water and shoreline, and to distinguish natural from artificial water sources, as these features affect site locations and types to varying degrees.).
    - primary water sources (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)
    - secondary water sources (e.g., intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps)
    - features indicating past water sources (e.g., glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches)
    - accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)
- elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaus)
- pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground
- distinctive land formation that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings.
- resource areas, including:

  - food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie)
  - scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert)
  - early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining)
- areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and cemeteries. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks
- early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portages)
- property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is in a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark site
- property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations

Archaeological potential can be determined not to be present for either the entire property or parts of it when the area under consideration has been subject to extensive and deep land alterations that have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. This is commonly referred to as “disturbed” or “disturbance” and may include:

- quarrying
- major landscaping involving grading below topsoil
- building footprints
- sewage and infrastructure development
- activities such as agricultural cultivation, gardening, minor grading and landscaping do not necessarily affect archaeological potential.

Several factors can be used to assess the potential for recovery of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources on a property. The subject property is comprised of well drained land that is suitable for human habitation. The entirety of the subject property is within the historic boundaries of the Town of Newport, is within 100 m of the Grand River, and is within 1 km of four registered archaeological sites.

Given the above, background archival research indicates that all previously undisturbed portions of the subject property exhibit general archaeological potential for the discovery of both pre/post-contact Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources therefore, a Stage 2 archaeological assessment was required.

# 2.0 FIELD METHODS

## 2.1 Dates of Archaeological Fieldwork and Weather Conditions

The Stage 3 site-specific investigation of AgHb-709 was conducted according to the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Fieldwork was conducted in 2023 on July 21, August 10, Sept 20, 21, 22, and October 23, 24, 25. Weather conditions during the assessment varied, with temperate weather and variable skies. There were no conditions detrimental to the recovery of artifacts. As such, it is confirmed that the assessment met Section 3.2 Standard 2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* regarding weather and lighting. Table 3 provides the weather conditions for each day of assessment.

Table 3: Weather Conditions during the Stage 3 Assessment

| DATE | MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE | WEATHER |
|---|---|---|
| July 21st, 2023 | 25ºC | Mostly sunny |
| August 10th, 2023 | 25ºC | Partly cloudy |
| September 20th, 2023 | 21ºC | Mostly sunny |
| September 21st, 2023 | 23ºC | Cloudy |
| September 22nd, 2023 | 12ºC | Mostly sunny |
| October 23rd, 2023 | 13ºC | Cloudy |
| October 24th, 2023 | 21ºC | Mostly sunny |
| October 25th, 2023 | 21ºC | Overcast |

## 2.2 Methods

The Stage 3 site-specific assessment of AgHb-709 began with relocation of the artifact bearing, or "positive" test pits recorded during the Stage 2 assessment. Following this, establishment of a permanent datum and grid was completed using a transit and tape measure. Stakes were placed at 5 m intervals in strategic locations along the grid. A permanent datum was established, and the location coordinates of this datum were recorded using a Global Positioning System set to the North American Datum 83 ("NAD 83") with an accuracy of ±3 metres. The datum was also tied to a fixed reference landmark.

Grid excavation began at 10 m intervals surrounding the site extents suggested by the Stage 2 assessment in order to establish spatial boundaries. Seventeen units were excavated on a 10 m grid across a 80 m by 20 m area. Budgetary restraints prevented the completion of Stage 3 excavations at this time.

All excavated unit soils were screened through 6-mm wire mesh maximize the potential for artifact recovery. The soil was screened by stratigraphic level, which consisted of topsoil and subsoil on this site. Once hand excavation of topsoil was complete, the exposed subsoil of each unit was trowelled to expose any possible sub-surface cultural features. Some units exhibited comingled pockets of topsoil and subsoil. No features or other soil stains were observed during

the Stage 3 assessment. As no features were observed in any of the units, at least 5 centimetres ("cm") of subsoil was screened in each unit to ensure that no "ghost" features were present.

All artifacts were collected and retained for analysis. Artifact provenience was recorded by grid unit designation and stratigraphic layer. All test units were backfilled upon completion. Photographs documenting fieldwork activities were taken throughout the assessment.

Results of the Stage 3 assessment are shown in Figure 10.

GPS coordinates were recorded for the site using a Garmin ETrex set to the North American Datum 83 ("NAD 83") with an accuracy of ±3 m. There were no conditions that affected the accuracy of the readings. A centre point for the site and the furthest extent of the site in each cardinal direction was recorded. Locations of fixed reference landmarks were also taken. GPS information is provided in the supplementary documentation accompanying this report.

# 3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

## 3.1 Soils

In total, nine 1 m by 1 m units were hand excavated at AgHb-709 (Table 4). Stratigraphy across the site was uniform with a ploughzone layer above subsoil. The ploughzone layer consisted of medium brown loam to clay loam ploughzone. The subsoil consisted of orange clay loam to yellow-orange clay loam. Ploughzone depths ranged from 27 to 35 cm (see Section 12.0).

Table 4: Depth and Artifact Yield, by Unit, AgHb-709

| EASTING | NORTHING | ARTIFACT YEILD |
|---|---|---|
| 180 | 500 | 14 |
| 180 | 510 | 51 |
| 180 | 520 | 11 |
| 180 | 530 | 0 |
| 180 | 560 | 10 |
| 180 | 570 | 4 |
| 180 | 580 | 4 |
| 190 | 500 | 51 |
| 190 | 510 | 38 |
| 190 | 520 | 75 |
| 190 | 530 | 1 |
| 190 | 540 | 505 |
| 200 | 540 | 42 |
| 200 | 550 | 109 |
| 200 | 560 | 374 |
| 200 | 570 | 10 |
| 200 | 580 | 12 |
| **TOTAL** | | **1311** |

## 3.2 Artifacts

A total of 1311 artifacts were recovered from the 17 units excavated at site AgHb-709. Unit artifact recovery rates ranged from a low of 0 to a high of 505 artifacts per unit. All artifacts found during unit excavation came from the topsoil layer. All artifacts found during the Stage 3 excavations were removed from the property. Select artifacts recovered from the site are shown in Section 8.0. All artifacts were catalogued and analysed according to the standards for analysis presented in Table 6.1 of MCM's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Both Euro-Canadian and Indigenous artifacts were recovered from AgHb-709. Table 5 summarizes the ratio of recovered artifacts.

Table 5: Summary of Cultural Affiliation of Artifacts Recovered from AgHb-709

| CULTURAL AFFINITY | ARTIFACT COUNT | PERCENTAGE |
|---|---|---|
| Euro-Canadian | 137 | **10.5%** |
| Indigenous | 1174 | **89.5%** |
| **TOTAL** | **1311** | **100%** |

## 3.3 Euro-Canadian Artifacts

A total of 137 Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered from site AgHb-709. Select artifacts recovered from the site are shown in Section 8.0. All artifacts were catalogued and analysed according to the standards for analysis presented in Table 6.1 of MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Table 6 summarizes the types of artifacts recovered from AgHb-709 by functional class. A full catalogue of all Stage 3 artifacts recovered AgHb-709, by provenience, can be found in Section 10.0.

Table 6: Euro-Canadian Artifact Frequency by Functional Class, AgHb-709

| FUNCTIONAL CLASS | COUNT | PERCENTAGE |
|---|---|---|
| Architectural | 23 | 16.8% |
| Kitchen/Food | 105 | 76.6% |
| Personal | 9 | 6.6% |
| **TOTAL** | **137** | **100%** |

The largest proportion of artifacts found at AgHb-709 belong to the kitchen/food functional classes. Architectural class artifacts are the next most represented. Personal class artifacts are also present in smaller quantities. There were no artifacts recovered from the household/furnishings class. A discussion of each artifact class is presented in the following sections.

### 3.3.1 Architectural Class Artifacts

Architectural class artifacts are comprised of various construction materials for houses and outbuildings such as barns, stables, sheds, and outhouses. In total, 23 architectural class artifacts were recovered from the Stage 3 excavations. This is the second largest class of Euro-Canadian artifacts at AgHb-709. Table 7 provides a detailed list of the architectural class artifacts recovered from the site.

Table 7: Architectural Class Artifacts, AgHb-709

| ARTIFACT TYPE | DESCRIPTION | COUNT |
|---|---|---|
| nail | machine cut | 5 |
| | wire | 16 |
| metal | misc.; rusted | 2 |
| TOTAL | | 23 |

In total, 21 nails were recovered during excavations. These include five machine cut nail and 16 wire nails. Machine cut nails were invented in 1790 and were commonly used until 1890 (Adams, 1994:94). Between 1790 and the 1820s machine cut nails were typically made with hand wrought heads. After around 1830, as nail manufacture became more mechanized, fully machine cut nails were produced (Nelson, 1968). Wire nails were not widely available until after 1885 (Nelson, 1968:7). Despite the dates of manufacture, early nail types were often reused making dating sites using nails less reliable (Horn, 2005).

### 3.3.2 Kitchen/Food Class Artifacts

Kitchen/food class artifacts are items used for the storage, preparation, and consumption of food. In total, 105 artifacts of this class were recovered, including 100 ceramic sherds and five container glass sherds.

#### 3.3.2.1 Ceramics

A total of 100 ceramic artifacts were recovered. Table 14 presents the ceramics by body type and decorative motif. Ceramic artifacts include refined ceramic wares such as white earthenware, ironstone, coarse red earthenware and stoneware.

Table 8: Ceramic Artifacts by Ware and Decoration Type, AgHb-709

| WARE | DECORATION | DATE RANGE* | FREQUENCY |
|---|---|---|---|
| coarse earthenware, red | plain/unglazed | 1796-1920 | 2 |
| | lead glaze | 1796-1920 | 2 |
| white earthenware | plain/undecorated fragment | 1820-twentieth century | 39 |
| | edged, blue | 1820-1875 | 2 |
| | transfer printed, black | 1820-1880, 1900+ | 1 |
| | transfer printed, blue | 1820-present | 6 |
| stoneware | salt-glazed | 1850-present | 11 |
| ironstone | plain/undecorated fragment | 1840-1920 | 37 |
| **TOTAL** | | | **277** |

*References: Carpentier & Rickard, 2006; Cushion & Cushion, 1992; Kenyon, 1980b, 1985; Ketchum, 1991; Greer, 1981; Jouppien, 1980; Lofstrom & Tordoff, 1982; Majewski and O'Brien, 1987; Miller, 1991; Newlands, 1979; Samford & Miller, 2002; Stelle, 2001; Sussman, 1985; Zimler, 1987.

### Coarse Red Earthenware

A total of four fragments of coarse red earthenware were recovered. Two of the fragments are unglazed; two were lead glazed. Vessel form could not be determined from the recovered fragments; however, coarse earthenware tends to have utilitarian purposes in the kitchen and include various items such as crocks, pitchers, jugs, and most commonly, milk pans. Coarse earthenware is generally not a temporally sensitive artifact due to its wide date range of manufacture. It was manufactured in Canada as early as 1796 and was popular until the end of the 19th century, until glass storage containers became increasingly popular due to their relative inexpensiveness (Kenyon, 1980b:14). Although the popularity of red earthenware declined it was still being manufactured in Ontario until 1920 (Newlands, 1979:22).

### White Earthenware

White earthenware appeared in Ontario by 1820 and replaced the earlier creamware and pearlware. White earthenware has a nearly colourless glaze. Early white earthenware tends to have a porous paste, with more vitrified, harder ceramic becoming increasingly common toward the end of the 19th century. White earthenware provided more selection when it came to decorative styles and colours than pearlware and creamware and because of this white earthenware remained in production throughout the 19th and 20th centuries and continues to be manufactured into the 21st century (Majewski and O'Brien, 1987)

A total of 48 white earthenware fragments were recovered. A total of 39 pieces are undecorated or plain fragments. Nine of the white earthenware fragments are decorated and include transfer printed and edged.

#### *Transfer Printed Wares*

Transfer printing involves the transfer of an etched pattern onto a ceramic vessel. Transfer printed wares did not become common in Ontario until after 1820, with the introduction of blue transfer printing. By the 1830s several other colours were introduced, including black, green, red, mulberry, brown, red/pink, and purple shades. A total of seven white earthenware fragments with transfer printing were recovered, in blue and black.

Blue is the most popular colour used for transfer printing. It was introduced in Ontario around 1820 and is still being manufactured today (Kenyon, 1985). Blue transfer printing was observed on six sherds.

Black transfer printing was introduced in Ontario around 1830 and was popular until around 1850, and then again around the twentieth century (Kenyon, I., 1985). Black transfer printing was observed on one sherd.

### Stoneware

Eleven fragments of stoneware were recovered. Fragments were too small to determine a vessel type. All fragments had been treated with a salt glaze. No marks are present on any fragments to allow identification of a manufacturer.

Stoneware was manufactured in Ontario after 1850 (Ketchum, 1991:86). Stoneware clay is not found naturally in Ontario, therefore, stoneware vessels had to be imported during the first half of the 19th century. Because stoneware vessels were heavy and expensive to import they were relatively rare (Kenyon, I, 1980b). In the last half of the 19th century, local potters made stoneware vessels using imported clay. Generally, earlier kitchen stonewares are grey or brown, often with cobalt decoration or impressed marks. Later stonewares are whiter and are highly glazed. Stoneware was used for storage of food and other items, such as ink or blacking.

Salt-glaze was one of the most common glazes seen on North American stoneware, with a characteristic "orange peel" texture that resulted from salt being introduced into the kiln when firing (Greer, 1981:35).

#### Ironstone

A total of 37 fragments of ironstone were recovered. Ironstone is commonly found on sites dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Kenyon, 1980b:21). It is a partially vitrified refined white earthenware first manufactured in the 1840s. Ironstone, or white granite ware, was manufactured in England largely for export to North America, where it became the dominant ware between 1875 and 1920 (Sussman, 1985:7; Kenyon, 1980:21). All fragments of ironstone are undecorated.

#### 3.3.2.2 Container Glass

The glass assemblage is made up of five container glass fragments. All fragments were aqua in colour, which has a general production date between 1800 and the 1920s (Horn, 2005:1; the Society for Historical Archaeology [SHA], 2020).

In general, most glass colours cannot be used to accurately date a site because glass was often reused many times prior to discard (Jones & Sullivan, 1985). As well, colours were generally manufactured over a long period.

### 3.3.3 Personal Class Artifacts

Artifacts in this category include items related to clothing, leisure, and recreation activities and include items that would have generally been owned or used by a single person. Nine artifacts belonging to this class were recovered. Personal items include metal buttons, a marble, and four white clay smoking pipe fragments.

A total of four buttons were recovered from AhGx-780. Two buttons are copper, one is wood, and one is milk glass. These button materials are not temporally sensitive, generally being produced throughout the 19th and into the 20th century (Marcel, 1995). One of the two copper alloy buttons has impressed writing on the back: "WILLIAM GRANT BRANTFORD". The wood and milk glass buttons are both 4-hole.

The majority of the personal class artifacts are four white ball clay smoking pipe stem fragments. Clay pipes have been mass produced in Europe since the 18th century, which made them inexpensive to purchase (Adams, 1994:93). Because smoking was a prevalent pastime, and the pipes were also easily broken and frequently discarded and common in the archaeological record.

One clay marble was recovered. Clay marbles are not temporally sensitive.

## 3.4 Indigenous Artifacts

A total of 1174 Indigenous artifacts were recovered at Site AgHb-709. This includes 1146 pieces of chipping detritus, four formal tools (including three projectile points), and 24 fragments of pottery. Table 9 summarizes recovered Indigenous artifact counts.

Table 9: Summary of Indigenous Artifacts Recovered from AgHb-709

| TYPE | COUNT | PERCENTAGE |
|---|---|---|
| Chipping debitage | 1146 | **97.6%** |
| Formal tool | 4 | **0.3%** |
| Pottery | 24 | **2.0%** |
| **TOTAL** | **1174** | **100%** |

### 3.4.1 Chipping Detritus

Chipping detritus is the waste by-product of stone tool manufacture. The analysis of these waste flakes provides information about techniques used by knappers. Certain flakes have a characteristic appearance and indicate the tools that were made or prepared at a site even when the tools themselves are absent. Each flake was analyzed according to chert type and the descriptive categories listed in Table 6.1 of the 2011 Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. A summary of the flake analysis is presented in Table 10.

The flakes were all made on Onondaga chert, a locally available source. None of the chert flakes showed evidence of heat treatment.

Table 10: Analysis of Flakes Recovered from AgHb-709

| FLAKE TYPE | COUNT | PERCENTAGE |
|---|---|---|
| Block shatter | 286 | **25.0%** |
| Flake fragment | 573 | **50.0%** |
| Thinning flake | 143 | **12.5%** |
| Tertiary flake | 97 | **8.5%** |
| Secondary flake | 47 | **4.0%** |
| **TOTAL** | **1146** | **100%** |

Five types of flakes were recovered from the excavations: block shatter, flake fragments, tool thinning flakes, tertiary flakes and secondary flakes. While some secondary flakes were recovered, the vast majority of recovered flakes were produced during the late stages of tool production, and for tool maintenance. This suggests that the production and refinement of tools was the main lithic activity at the site.

### 3.4.2 Formal Tools

Four formal tools were recovered from Site AgHb-709: three projectile points and one scraper fragment made of gunflint. The scraper fragment is not temporally diagnostic, but all three projectile points are.

The recovered projectile points are a Kirk corner notched point, a Brewerton side notched point, and a Stanly point. Kirk corner notched points date to the Early Archaic Period, approximately 9,500 to 8,500 B.P. (Justice, 1987). Stanly points date to the Middle Archaic period, approximately 8,000 to 7,500 B.P. (Ellis, 1987). Brewerton corner notched points date to the Middle to Late Archaic periods, approximately 6,000 to 4,000 B.P. (Justice, 1987).

### 3.4.3 Pottery

Twenty-four sherds of Indigenous ceramic (labelled "pottery") were recovered, indicating a Woodland period occupation. Five of these have incised decoration present.

## 3.5 Cultural Features

No cultural features or other soil stains were observed during the Stage 3 assessment of Site AgHb-709.

## 3.6 Documentary Records

All fieldwork-related activities were documented and kept, including field notes and observations and detailed maps. Appropriate photographic records were kept of the excavation, and all pictures were recorded in a photo log.

A detailed list of field records is presented in Table 11. All digital items have been duplicated and all paper items have been scanned and stored as digital documents. All items are housed in the corporate offices of ACC.

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, ACC will keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the license and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the license, except where the objects and records are donated to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.

Table 11: Inventory of Documentary and Material Records

| PROJECT INFORMATION | | |
|---|---|---|
| ACC project number | 221-03-22 | |
| Licensee | Matthew Muttart | |
| MCM PIF number | P1208-0202-2023 | |
| DOCUMENT/MATERIAL | NUMBER | DESCRIPTION |
| field notes & photo logs | 4 | pages (paper, with digital copies) |
| maps | 1<br>2 | sketch map of site<br>survey plan of subject property |
| artifacts | 1311 | 12 flakes, stored in a 10 cm by 15 cm by 2 cm box |
| photos | 13 | digital format |

# 4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ACC's Stage 1 background research and visual property inspection determined that the entire subject property had archaeological potential and required a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. Because the property could not be ploughed, the Stage 2 assessment of the subject property was completed by test pit assessment at 5 m intervals.

One archaeological site, registered in the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* as Site AgHb-709, was encountered during the Stage 1 & 2 assessment. This Indigenous site, consisting of 119 artifacts found within a 80 m by 20 m area, was determined to represent a multicomponent Woodland site based on the presence of a Meadowood cache blade, a Glen Meyer Oblique vessel, and a lithic tool comprised of gunflint, a later period Euro-Canadian material (ACC, 2023).

The present Stage 3 excavations at AgHb-709 recovered 1311 Indigenous artifacts from 17 units across a 20 by 80 m area. Artifact yields ranging from 0 to 505 artifacts per unit. The majority of artifacts recovered were chipping detritus consistent with the production and refinement of tools. Four formal tools, including three projectile points, and a small amount of pottery was also present. Approximately 10% of the assemblage consisted of Euro-Canadian artifacts as well.

Recovered projectile points were a Brewerton corner notch point, a Kirk corner notch point, and a Stanly point. These temporally diagnostic projectile points indicate that the site was occupied throughout the early and middle Archaic periods (Ellis, 1987; Justice, 1987). The presence of Indigenous pottery, including a Glen Meyer Oblique vessel recovered in the Stage 2, indicates a Woodland period occupation of the site as well. Recovered Euro-Canadian artifacts, with a high degree of ironstone and wire nails, are consistent with an occupation period from the late 1800s into the early 1900s. These findings indicate that Site AgHb-709 has witnessed multiple occupations beginning as early as the early Archaic period and extending into the 20$^{th}$ century.

Stage 3 excavations of AgHb-709 remain incomplete. Due to the amorphous and stratigraphically complex nature of site AgHb-709, it is recommended that additional Stage 3 test unit excavations take place across the extent of the site prior to formulating the Stage 4 strategy.

# 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Subject to acceptance of the results and approval of the recommendations, MCM is requested to deem this report compliant with ministry requirements for archaeological fieldwork and reporting and to issue a letter accepting this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.*

The following recommendation is provided for consideration by the Proponent and the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism:

1. Due to the amorphous and stratigraphically complex nature of site AgHb-709, it is recommended that additional Stage 3 test unit excavations take place across the extent of the site prior to formulating the Stage 4 strategy (see Supplementary Documentation). Stage 3 excavations should consist of test-unit excavations on a 5-metre grid with 20% infill units. A 10-metre grid will not adequately capture the site extents due to the high degree of soil disturbance that has occurred here. It is also recommended that units are hand excavated at least 20 cm into sterile subsoil due to the presence of redeposited artifact bearing layers throughout the subject property. Furthermore, it is recommended that the Stage 3 excavation illustrate the extent of the site with at least two consecutive rows of low-yielding units.
2. 1.74 ha of the subject property has not been assessed and requires Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment prior to any development (see Figures 8 & 9).

# 6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

The following advice on compliance with current legislation is provided for consideration:

a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 2005, c O.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection, and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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

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

d. The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the local police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services.

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# 8.0 IMAGES

Image 1: Site AgHb-709, facing northeast from southwest corner.

Image 2: Site AgHb-709, facing east from western edge.

Image 3: Site AgHb-709, facing southeast from near northwest corner.

Image 4: Site AgHb-709, facing southeast from northwest corner.

Image 5: Site AgHb-709, facing northeast near centre.

Image 6: Site AgHb-709, facing southwest from northeast corner.

Image 7: Site AgHb-709, facing southwest from eastern edge.

Image 8: Site AgHb-709, facing northwest from southeast corner.

Image 9: North profile of unit 190E 540N.

Image 10: North profile of unit 200E 560N.


Image 11: Select Indigenous artifacts from Site AgHb-709. Left to right: Brewerton corner notch point, Kirk corner notch point, Stanly point.


Image 12: Select Indigenous artifacts from Site AgHb-709, including pottery sherds, chipping detritus, and gunflint scraper.

Image 13: Select Euro-Canadian artifacts from Site AgHb-709.

# 9.0 FIGURES

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property on a 1:50,000 Scale Topographic Map

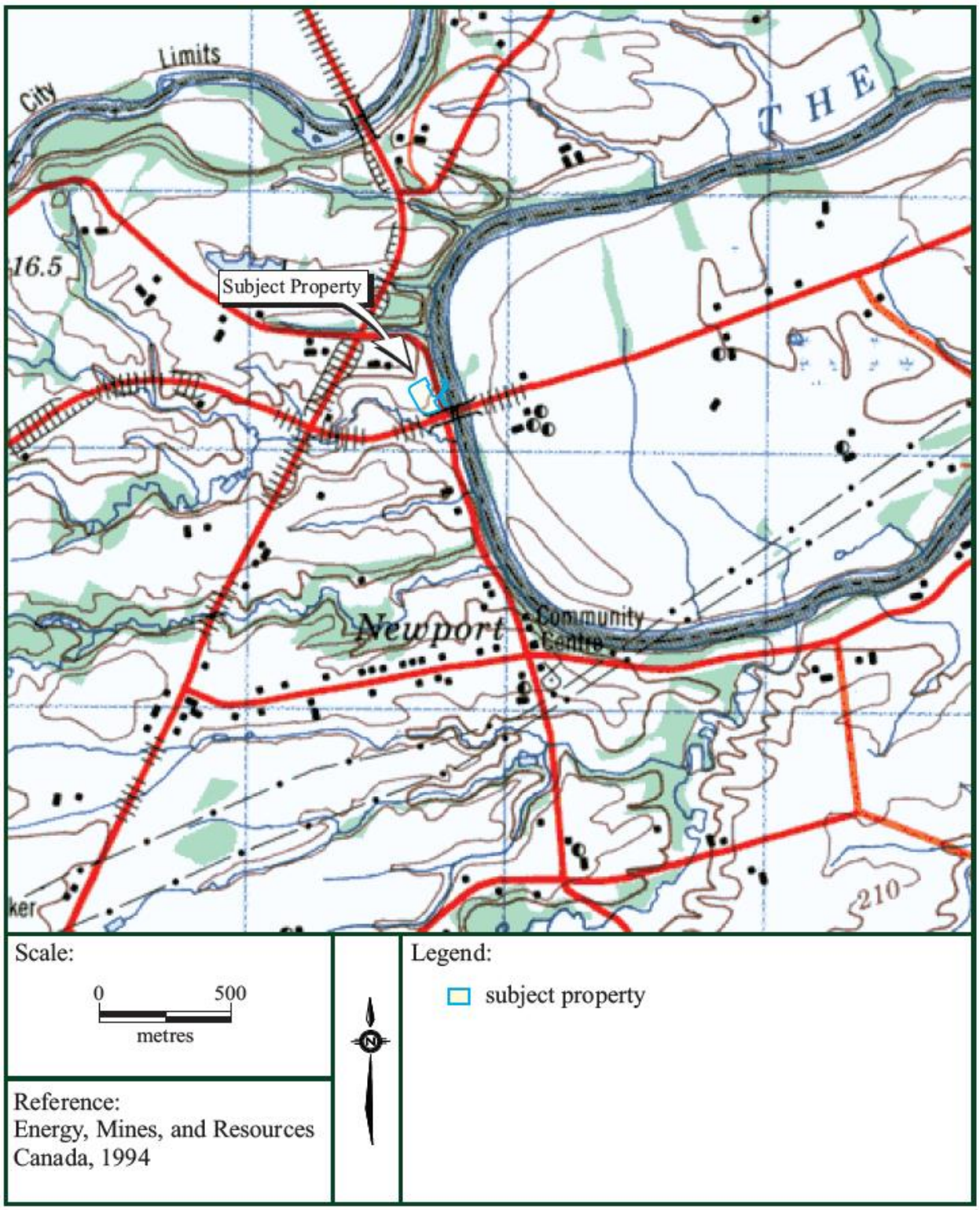


Figure 2: Location of the Subject Property on Tremaine's 1858 Map of Brant County

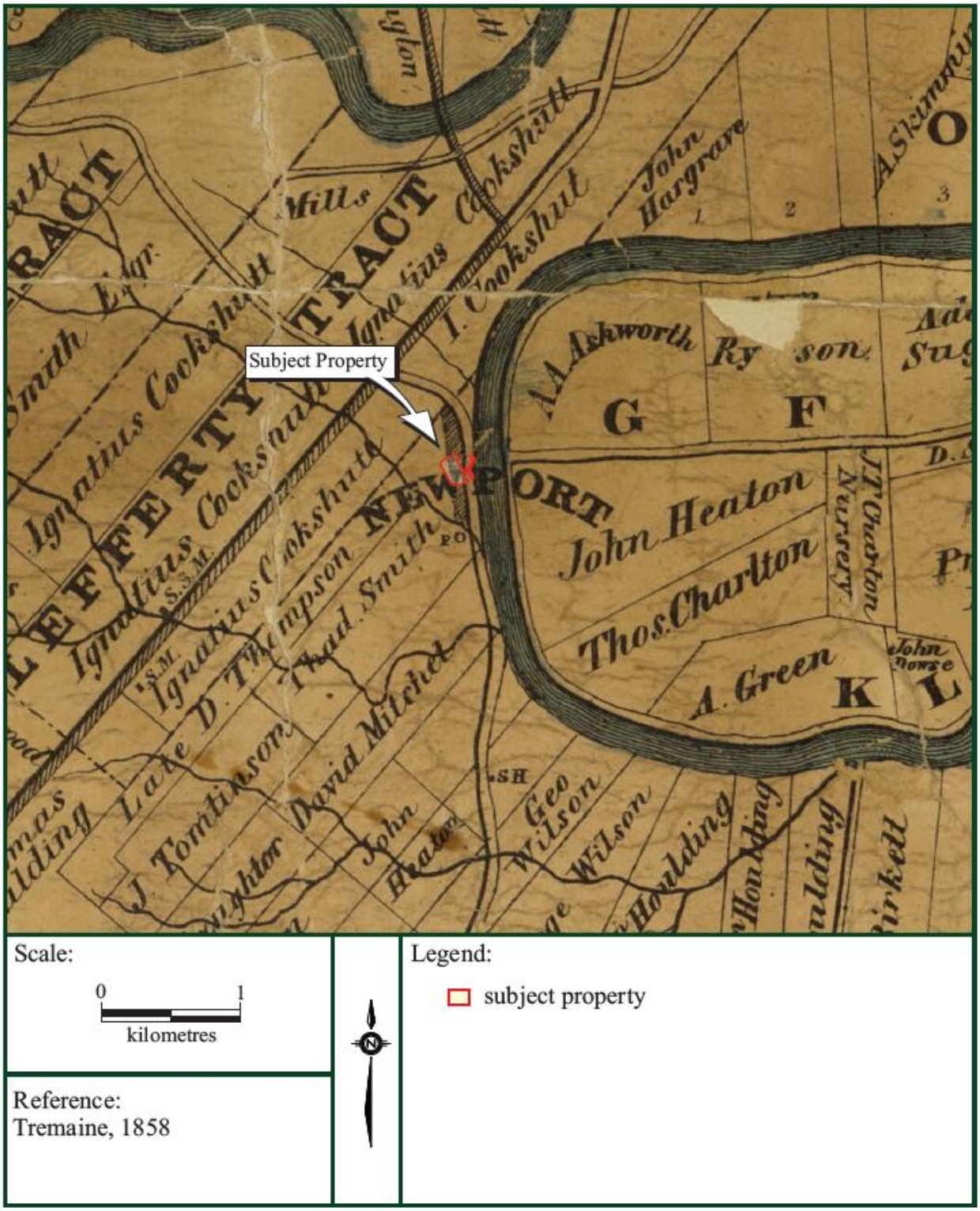


Figure 3: Location of the Subject Property on Page & Smith's 1875 Historic Atlas Map of Brantford Township West, Brant County

Figure 4: Location of the Subject Property on a Map of Brant County Soils

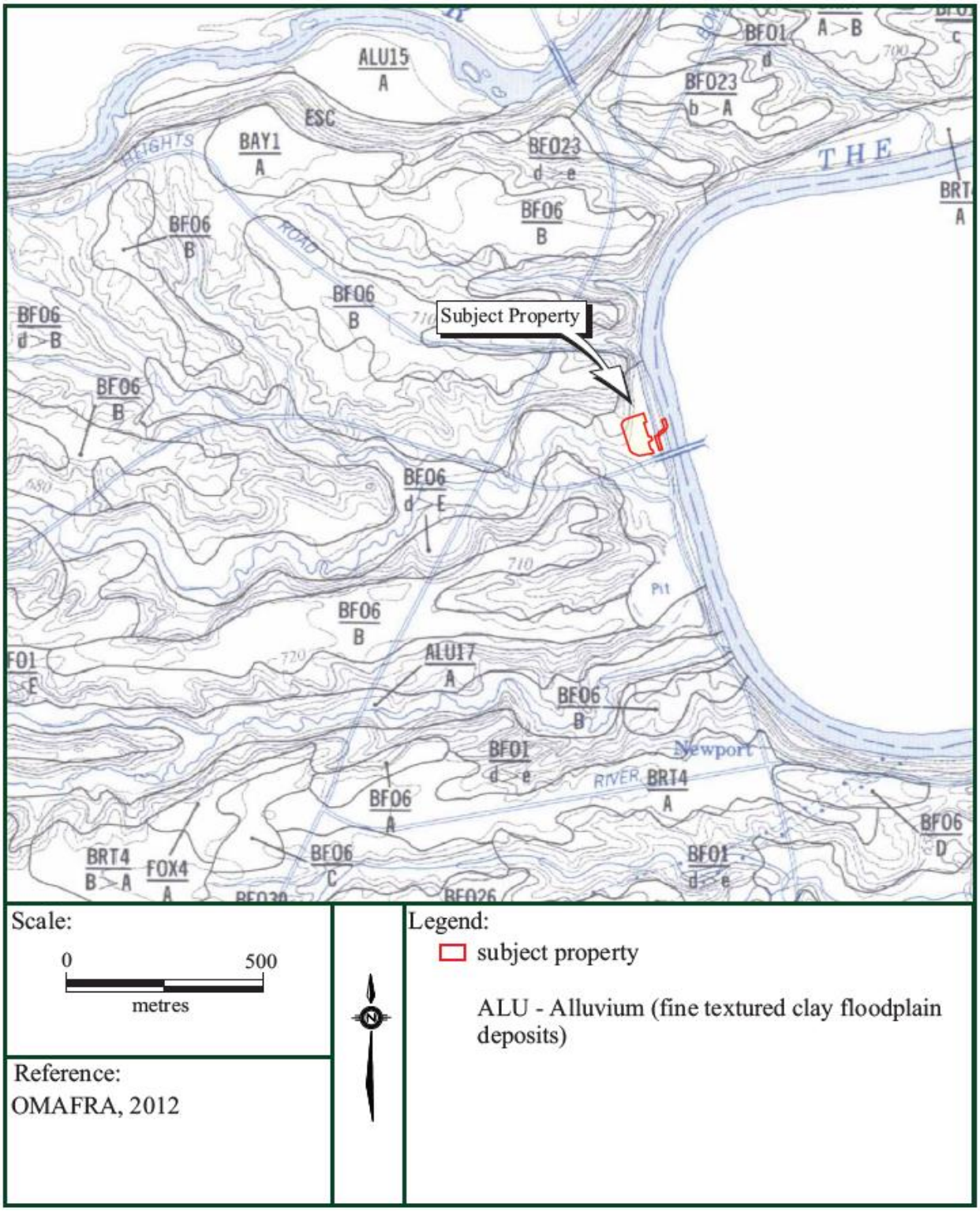


Figure 5: Current Land Use of the Subject Property

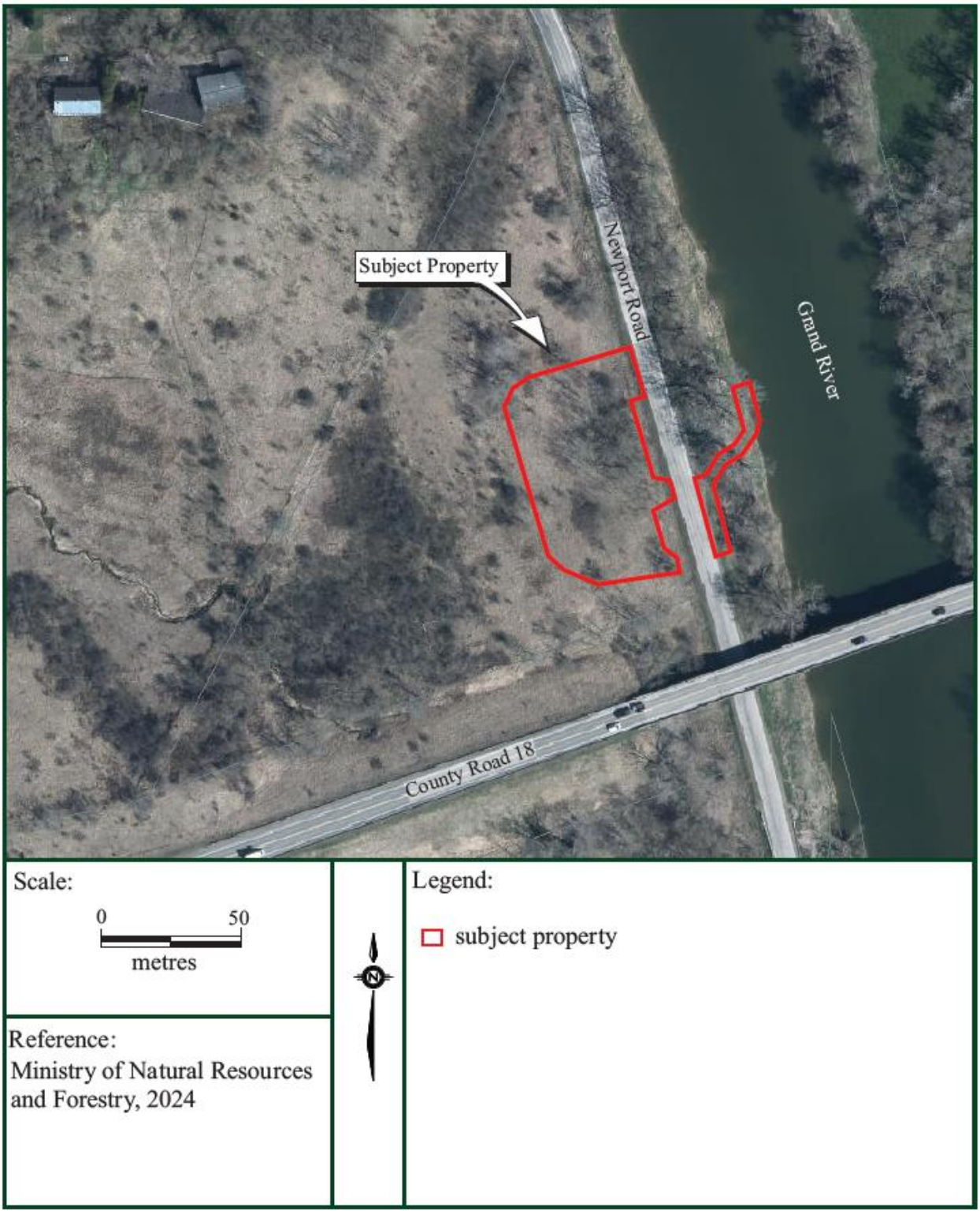


Figure 6: Aerial Imagery Showing the Results of ACC's Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

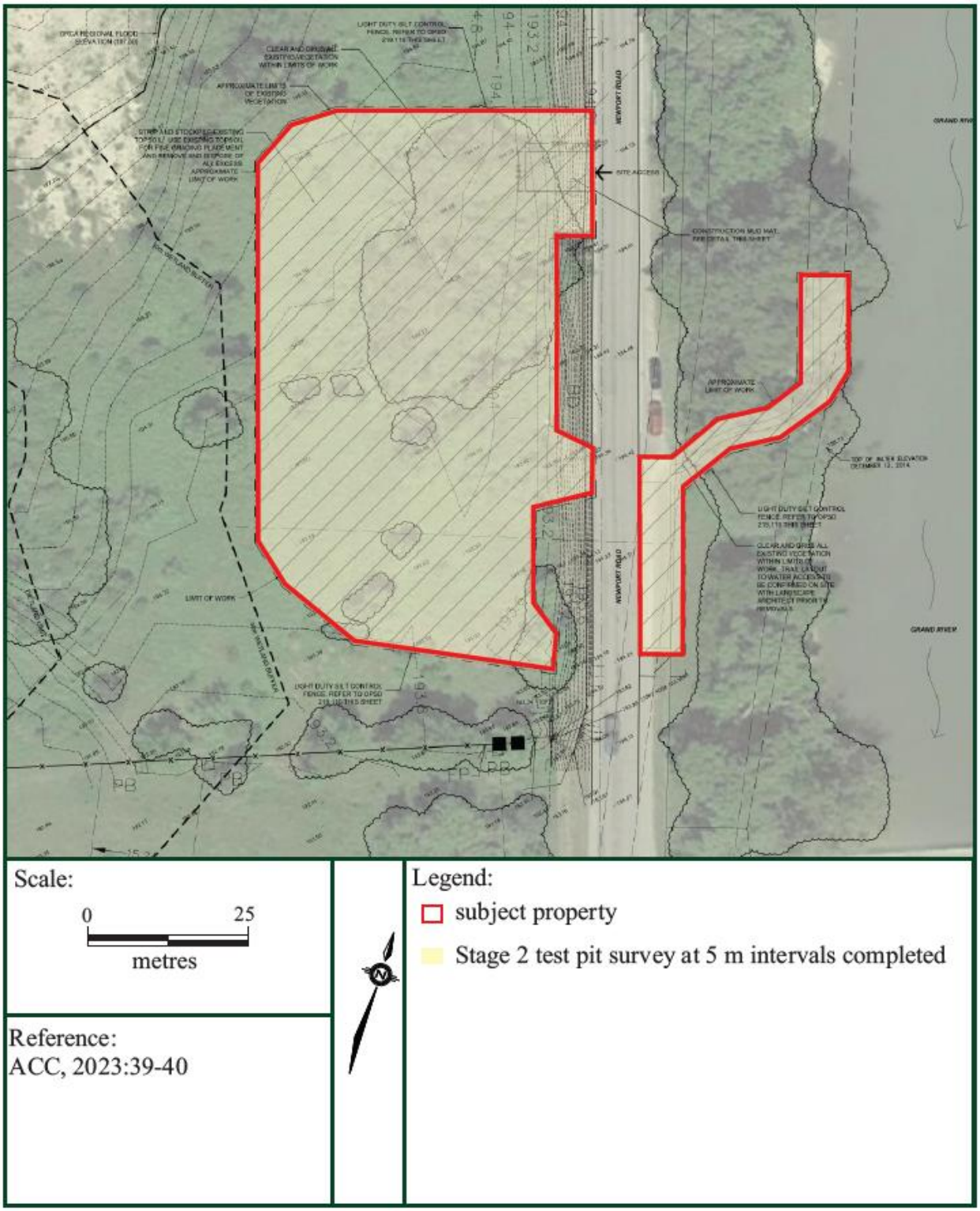


Figure 7: Development Plan Showing the Results of ACC's Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

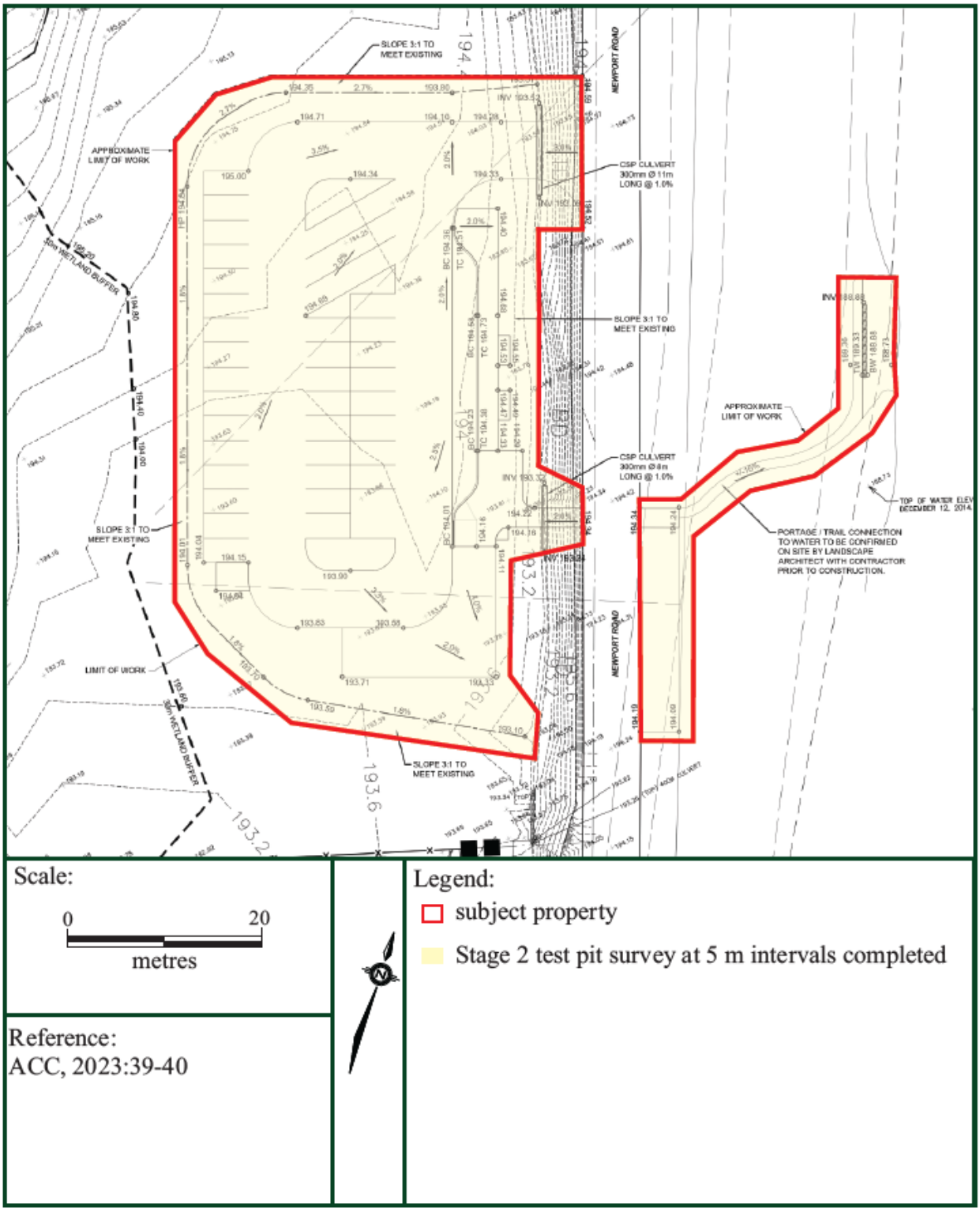


Figure 8: Aerial Image Showing the Legal Property Boundary Showing the Results and Recommendations of ACC's Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

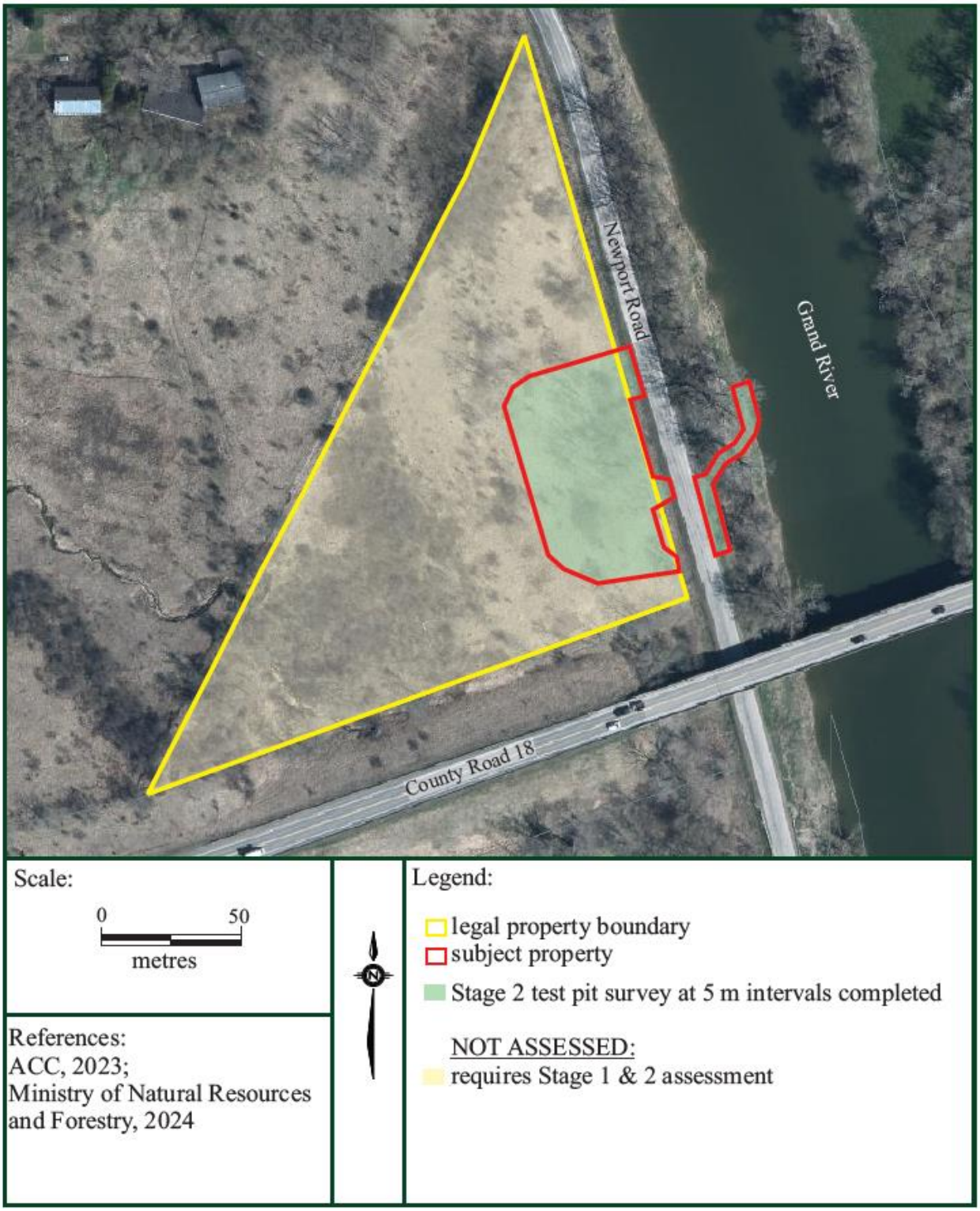


Figure 9: Plan of Survey of the Legal Property Boundary Showing the Results and Recommendations of the Stage 1 & 2 Archaeological Assessment

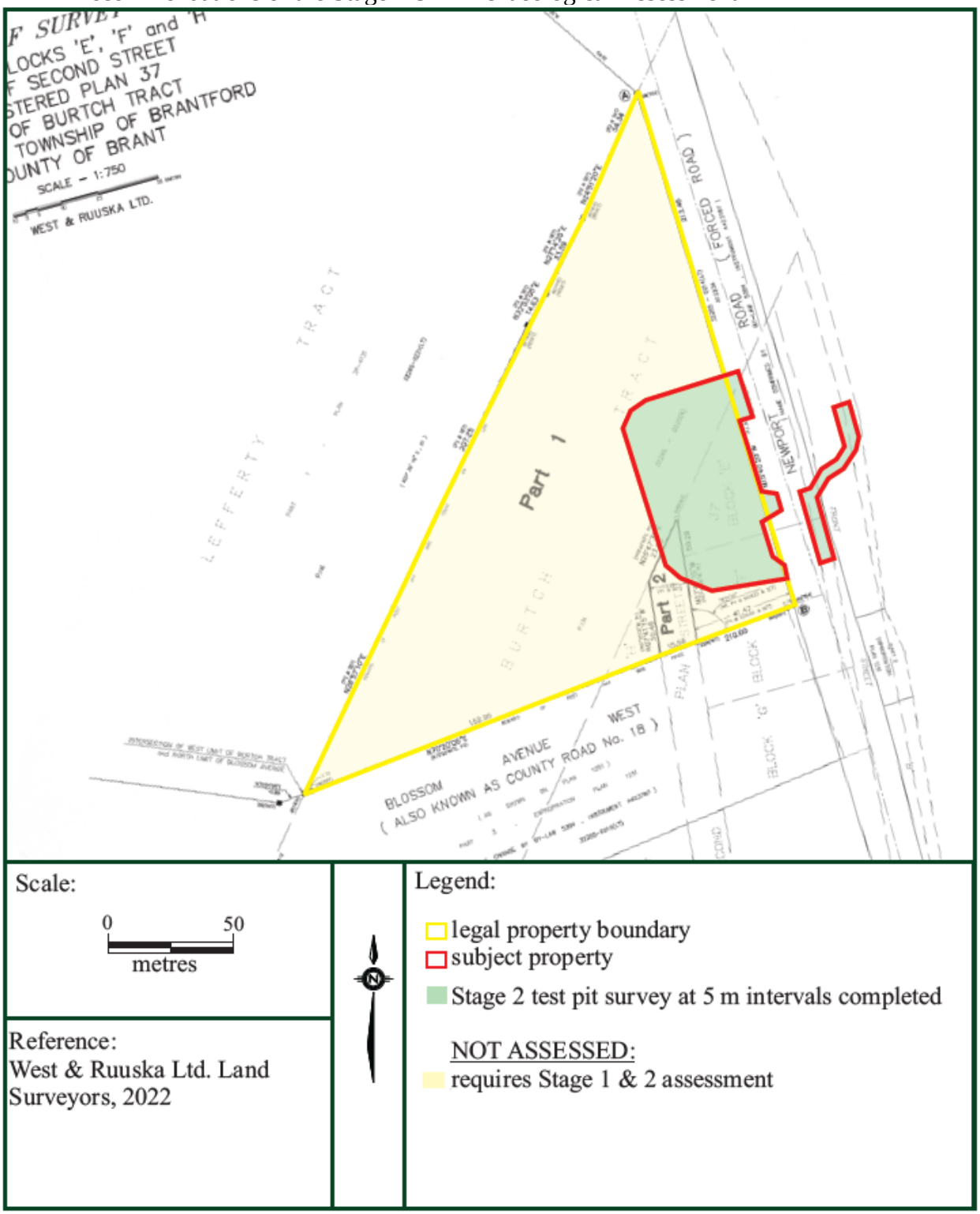
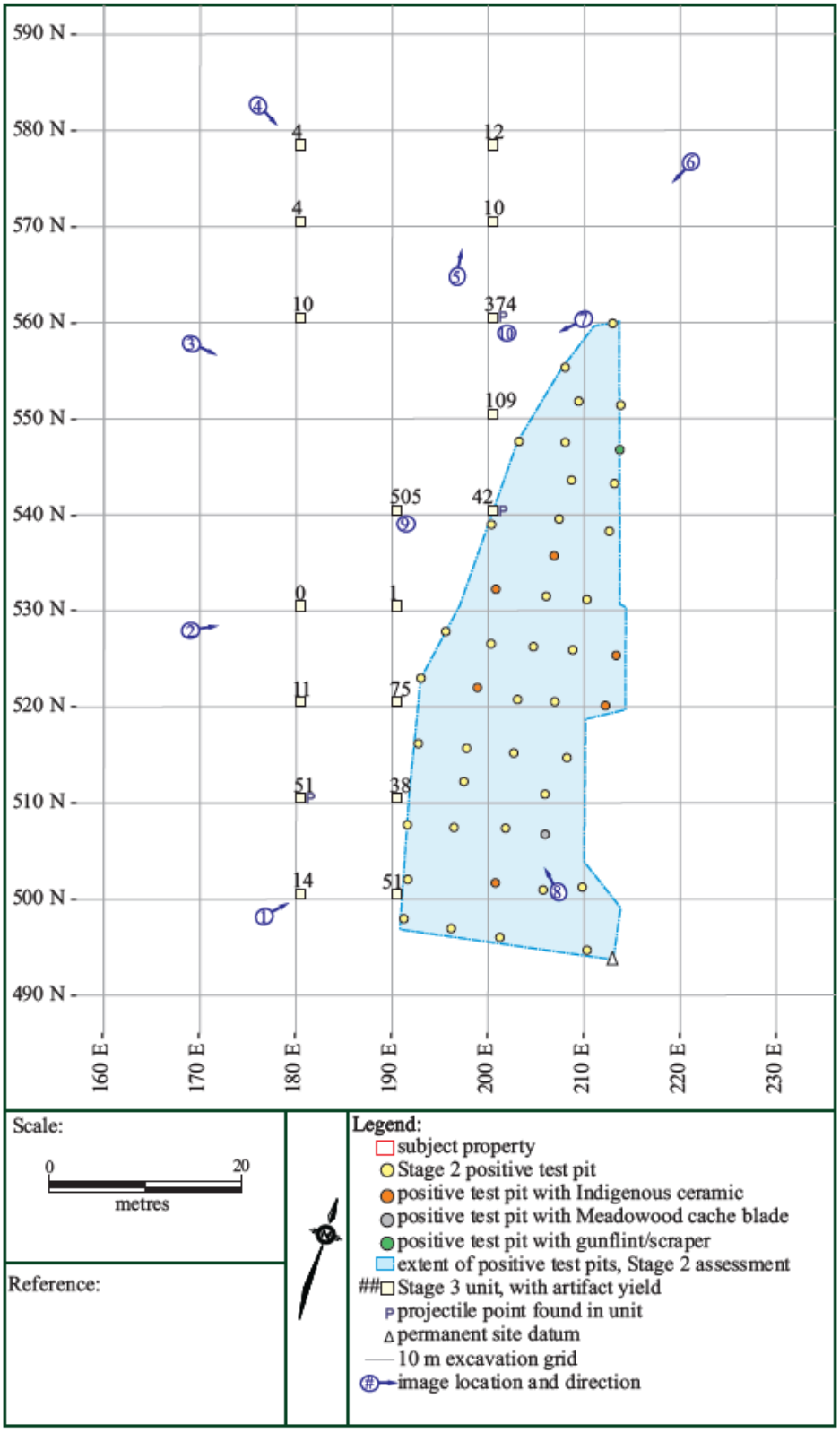


Figure 10: Results of the Stage 3 Site-Specific Archaeological Assessment at Site AgHb-709



# 10.0 AgHb-709 ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

All artifacts recovered during Stage 3 excavation were collected. Artifacts from this project are stored in one standard size bankers' box labelled 221-03-22 Stage 3 Assessment, AgHb-709.

| CAT. # | EASTING | NORTHING | COUNT | CLASS | DESCRIPTION | TYPE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1001 | 180 | 500 | 1 | Chipping detritus | Block/shatter | Onondaga |
| 1002 | 180 | 500 | 9 | Chipping detritus | Flake fragment | Onondaga |
| 1003 | 180 | 500 | 1 | Chipping detritus | Thinning flake | Onondaga |
| 1004 | 180 | 500 | 3 | Ceramic | White earthenware | Undecorated |
| 1005 | 180 | 510 | 9 | Chipping detritus | Block/shatter | Onondaga |
| 1006 | 180 | 510 | 20 | Chipping detritus | Flake fragment | Onondaga |
| 1007 | 180 | 510 | 8 | Chipping detritus | Thinning flake | Onondaga |
| 1008 | 180 | 510 | 7 | Chipping detritus | Tertiary flake | Onondaga |
| 1009 | 180 | 510 | 1 | Formal tool | Projectile point | Brewerton corner notch; 3.6 cm x 2.4 cm x 0.7 cm |
| 1010 | 180 | 510 | 1 | Pottery | Body sherd | Incised decoration |
| 1011 | 180 | 510 | 3 | Ceramic | Ironstone | Undecorated |
| 1012 | 180 | 510 | 2 | Nail | Wire | |
| 1013 | 180 | 520 | 3 | Chipping detritus | Block/shatter | Onondaga |
| 1014 | 180 | 520 | 4 | Chipping detritus | Flake fragment | Onondaga |
| 1015 | 180 | 520 | 4 | Ceramic | Ironstone | |
| 1016 | 180 | 560 | 5 | Chipping detritus | Block/shatter | Onondaga |
| 1017 | 180 | 560 | 2 | Chipping detritus | Flake fragment | Onondaga |
| 1018 | 180 | 560 | 3 | Chipping detritus | Thinning flake | Onondaga |
| 1019 | 180 | 570 | 2 | Ceramic | Ironstone | Undecorated |
| 1020 | 180 | 570 | 2 | Bottle glass | Aqua | |
| 1021 | 180 | 580 | 1 | Chipping detritus | Block/shatter | Onondaga |
| 1022 | 180 | 580 | 3 | Chipping detritus | Flake fragment | Onondaga |
| 1023 | 190 | 500 | 7 | Chipping detritus | Block/shatter | Onondaga |
| 1024 | 190 | 500 | 19 | Chipping detritus | Flake fragment | Onondaga |
| 1025 | 190 | 500 | 4 | Chipping detritus | Thinning flake | Onondaga |
| 1026 | 190 | 500 | 6 | Chipping detritus | Tertiary flake | Onondaga |
| 1027 | 190 | 500 | 3 | Pottery | Body sherd | Undecorated |

| CAT. # | EASTING | NORTHING | COUNT | CLASS | DESCRIPTION | TYPE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1028 | 190 | 500 | 2 | Nail | Machine cut | |
| 1029 | 190 | 500 | 4 | Nail | Wire | |
| 1030 | 190 | 500 | 4 | Ceramic | Ironstone | Undecorated |
| 1031 | 190 | 500 | 2 | Ceramic | White earthenware | Blue edged |
| 1032 | 190 | 510 | 8 | Chipping detritus | Block/shatter | Onondaga |
| 1033 | 190 | 510 | 13 | Chipping detritus | Flake fragment | Onondaga |
| 1034 | 190 | 510 | 5 | Chipping detritus | Tertiary flake | Onondaga |
| 1035 | 190 | 510 | 1 | Pottery | Body sherd | Incised decoration |
| 1036 | 190 | 510 | 2 | Button | Copper | |
| 1037 | 190 | 510 | 6 | Ceramic | Ironstone | Undecorated |
| 1038 | 190 | 510 | 3 | Ceramic | Stoneware | Salt glazed |
| 1039 | 190 | 520 | 19 | Chipping detritus | Block/shatter | Onondaga |
| 1040 | 190 | 520 | 16 | Chipping detritus | Flake fragment | Onondaga |
| 1041 | 190 | 520 | 9 | Chipping detritus | Thinning flake | Onondaga |
| 1042 | 190 | 520 | 3 | Chipping detritus | Tertiary flake | Onondaga |
| 1043 | 190 | 520 | 5 | Chipping detritus | Secondary flake | Onondaga |
| 1044 | 190 | 520 | 1 | Pottery | Rim sherd | Incised decoration |
| 1045 | 190 | 520 | 4 | Pottery | Body sherd | Undecorated |
| 1046 | 190 | 520 | 1 | Marble | Clay | |
| 1047 | 190 | 520 | 1 | Button | Milk glass | |
| 1048 | 190 | 520 | 3 | Bottle glass | Aqua | |
| 1049 | 190 | 520 | 7 | Ceramic | White earthenware | Undecorated |
| 1050 | 190 | 520 | 1 | Ceramic | White earthenware | Black transferprint |
| 1051 | 190 | 520 | 3 | Ceramic | Stoneware | Salt glazed |
| 1052 | 190 | 520 | 2 | Ceramic | Coarse red earthenware | |
| 1053 | 190 | 530 | 1 | Chipping detritus | Flake fragment | Onondaga |
| 1054 | 190 | 540 | 108 | Chipping detritus | Block/shatter | Onondaga |
| 1055 | 190 | 540 | 274 | Chipping detritus | Flake fragment | Onondaga |
| 1056 | 190 | 540 | 48 | Chipping detritus | Thinning flake | Onondaga |
| 1057 | 190 | 540 | 33 | Chipping detritus | Tertiary flake | Onondaga |
| 1058 | 190 | 540 | 17 | Chipping detritus | Secondary flake | Onondaga |
| 1059 | 190 | 540 | 3 | Pottery | Body sherd | Undecorated |

| CAT. # | EASTING | NORTHING | COUNT | CLASS | DESCRIPTION | TYPE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1060 | 190 | 540 | 2 | Clay pipe | stem fragment | |
| 1061 | 190 | 540 | 3 | Ceramic | White earthenware | Blue transferprint |
| 1062 | 190 | 540 | 9 | Ceramic | White earthenware | Undecorated |
| 1063 | 190 | 540 | 2 | Ceramic | Ironstone | Undecorated |
| 1064 | 190 | 540 | 1 | Nail | Machine cut | |
| 1065 | 190 | 540 | 4 | Nail | Wire | |
| 1066 | 190 | 540 | 1 | Button | Wood | |
| 1067 | 200 | 540 | 10 | Chipping detritus | Block/shatter | Onondaga |
| 1068 | 200 | 540 | 14 | Chipping detritus | Flake fragment | Onondaga |
| 1069 | 200 | 540 | 6 | Chipping detritus | Thinning flake | Onondaga |
| 1070 | 200 | 540 | 3 | Chipping detritus | Secondary flake | Onondaga |
| 1071 | 200 | 540 | 1 | Formal tool | Projectile point | Kirk Corner Notch; 5.0 cm x 1.7 cm x 0.4 cm |
| 1072 | 200 | 540 | 4 | Ceramic | Ironstone | Undecorated |
| 1073 | 200 | 540 | 2 | Ceramic | Coarse red earthenware | Lead glazed |
| 1074 | 200 | 540 | 2 | Nail | Wire | |
| 1075 | 200 | 550 | 21 | Chipping detritus | Block/shatter | Onondaga |
| 1076 | 200 | 550 | 36 | Chipping detritus | Flake fragment | Onondaga |
| 1077 | 200 | 550 | 16 | Chipping detritus | Thinning flake | Onondaga |
| 1078 | 200 | 550 | 10 | Chipping detritus | Tertiary flake | Onondaga |
| 1079 | 200 | 550 | 4 | Chipping detritus | Secondary flake | Onondaga |
| 1080 | 200 | 550 | 1 | Formal tool | Scraper fragment | Gunflint |
| 1081 | 200 | 550 | 1 | Pottery | Body sherd | Undecorated |
| 1082 | 200 | 550 | 2 | Pottery | Body sherd | Incised decoration |
| 1083 | 200 | 550 | 3 | Ceramic | White earthenware | Blue transferprint |
| 1084 | 200 | 550 | 7 | Ceramic | White earthenware | Undecorated |
| 1085 | 200 | 550 | 5 | Ceramic | Ironstone | Undecorated |
| 1086 | 200 | 550 | 3 | Ceramic | Stoneware | Salt glazed |
| 1087 | 200 | 560 | 90 | Chipping detritus | Block/shatter | Onondaga |
| 1088 | 200 | 560 | 156 | Chipping detritus | Flake fragment | Onondaga |
| 1089 | 200 | 560 | 47 | Chipping detritus | Thinning flake | Onondaga |
| 1090 | 200 | 560 | 33 | Chipping detritus | Tertiary flake | Onondaga |
| 1091 | 200 | 560 | 18 | Chipping detritus | Secondary flake | Onondaga |

| CAT. # | EASTING | NORTHING | COUNT | CLASS | DESCRIPTION | TYPE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1092 | 200 | 560 | 1 | Formal tool | Projectile point | Stanley/Neville; 4.1 cm x 2.3 cm x 0.5 cm |
| 1093 | 200 | 560 | 6 | Pottery | Body sherd | Undecorated |
| 1094 | 200 | 560 | 2 | Pottery | Rim sherd | Undecorated |
| 1095 | 200 | 560 | 5 | Ceramic | White earthenware | Undecorated |
| 1096 | 200 | 560 | 4 | Ceramic | Ironstone | Undecorated |
| 1097 | 200 | 560 | 2 | Ceramic | Stoneware | Salt glazed |
| 1098 | 200 | 560 | 2 | Nail | Machine cut | |
| 1099 | 200 | 560 | 4 | Nail | Wire | |
| 1100 | 200 | 560 | 2 | Miscellaneous metal | | |
| 1101 | 200 | 560 | 2 | Clay pipe | stem fragment | |
| 1102 | 200 | 570 | 3 | Chipping detritus | Block/shatter | Onondaga |
| 1103 | 200 | 570 | 2 | Chipping detritus | Flake fragment | Onondaga |
| 1104 | 200 | 570 | 1 | Chipping detritus | Thinning flake | Onondaga |
| 1105 | 200 | 570 | 4 | Ceramic | White earthenware | Undecorated |
| 1106 | 200 | 580 | 1 | Chipping detritus | Block/shatter | Onondaga |
| 1107 | 200 | 580 | 4 | Chipping detritus | Flake fragment | Onondaga |
| 1108 | 200 | 580 | 4 | Ceramic | White earthenware | Undecorated |
| 1109 | 200 | 580 | 3 | Ceramic | Ironstone | Undecorated |