ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment:
1486 O'Neill Road
Part Lots 13 and 14, Concession 8
Geographic Township of Oxford,
North Grenville Township
United Counties of Leeds and Grenville
Oxford Station, Ontario

Prepared For
Nick Mariani
R.W. Tomlinson Limited
100 CitiGate Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario
K2J 6K7
Tel: (613) 690-3518
nmariani@tomlinsongroup.com

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Stage 1 PIF: P369-0297-2022

Ben Mortimer (License Number P369)

Report: MH1156-REP.01R1

Matrix Heritage Inc.
6131 Perth Street
Richmond, Ontario
K0A 2Z0
Tel: (613) 807-2071
www.MatrixHeritage.ca

1.0 Executive Summary

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of R. W. Tomlinson (Tomlinson), undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located on part Lots 13 and 14, Concession 8, in the Geographic Township of Oxford in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario (Map 1). This Stage 2 assessment is in support of a proposed aggregate resource license application process required as per the *Aggregate Resources Act* (Map 2). This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, [MCM] 2011).

The study area was subject to a previous Stage 1 assessment conducted by Matrix Heritage (Matrix Heritage 2022). The assessment concluded that, based on criteria outlined in the MCM *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, (2011)), the eastern portion of the study area had both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential (Map 3). The Stage 1 recommended a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted using the pedestrian survey method at 5 m intervals in all agricultural fields, and in areas that could not be ploughed, assessment to be conducted using the test pit survey method at 5 m intervals. Conversely, the western portion of the property was determined to have low to no potential as per Section 1.3.2. (MCM 2011). Prior to extensive logging, grubbing, and soil moving disturbances, the area was largely a permanently wet area and has more recently undergone extensive disturbances related to grubbing of the vegetation.

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment involved both subsurface testing consisting of hand excavated test pits at 5 metre intervals, and a pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals as per Standard 2., Section 2.1.2. (MCM 2011) in areas of archaeological potential. Fieldwork took place on May 24, 29-31, and June 1, 2023. Weather conditions were sunny, breezy, and humid with temperatures ranging between 22° and 37° Celsius. Permission to access the property without limitations was provided by Tomlinson.

Stage 2 field assessment resulted in the identification of two artifact scatters identified as Node A and B (Supplemental Documentation [SD] Map 1). Node A was identified through 12 positive test pits on the 5 m grid in the northeast corner of the study area. Intensification around one positive test pit was undertaken to better understand subsurface conditions and to better inform potential Stage 3 assessment strategies. In total, Node A produced an assemblage of 166 artifacts related to a mid-19th century domestic occupation which corresponds with the McAvoy family ownership from around 1855 to 1867. Accordingly, Node A has been registered with the MCM as the J. McAvoy Site (BfFv-21).

Node B was identified during pedestrian survey in the central agricultural field where 41 find spots were recorded, producing a total of 145 artifacts (SD Map 1). Artifacts from Node B indicate a mid to late 19th century domestic occupation. This likely represents the Russell family, documented on the property from 1861 until 1925. Node B has been registered with the MCM as the L. Russell Site (BfFv-22).

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended that:

1. In the event of future discovery of Pre-Contact or Indigenous archaeological material, the Algonquins of Ontario should be notified.

For the J. McAvoy Site (BfFv-21):

2. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in the archaeological site area as indicated in SD Map 1.

3. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 x 1 m excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MCM 2011). However, test unit excavation should commence on 10 m intervals narrowing until it becomes evident whether to proceed to Stage 4 as per Section 3.3.3 of The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads (MCM 2014).

4. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MCM 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

For the L. Russell Site (BfFv-22):

5. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in the archaeological site area as indicated in SD Map 1.

6. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 x 1 m excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MCM 2011). However, test unit excavation should commence on 10 m intervals narrowing until it becomes evident whether to proceed to Stage 4 as per Section 3.3.3 of The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads (MCM 2014).

7. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MCM 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

2.0 Table of Contents

3.0 Project Personnel

Licensee	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Field Director	Nadine Kopp, MA (P378) Mercedes Hunter, MA (R1331)
Field Crew	Chantel Abaza Alex Ailles Doug Connell Caleigh Hartery Leandro Iglesias Cheryl McCullough Shamus Merkley Ronan Moloughney Mat Roloson Nicholas van Beek
Report Preparation	Andrea Jackson, MLitt (P1032)
GIS and Mapping	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)
Report Review	Ben Mortimer, MA (P369)

4.0 Project Context

4.1 Development Context

Matrix Heritage, on behalf of R. W. Tomlinson (Tomlinson), undertook a Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area located on part Lots 13 and 14, Concession 8, in the Geographic Township of Oxford in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario (Map 1). This Stage 2 assessment is in support of a proposed aggregate resource license application process required as per the *Aggregate Resources Act* (Map 2). This assessment is in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, [MCM] 2011).

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The Stage 2 archaeological assessment consisted of pedestrian survey and test pit survey at 5 m intervals as per Section 2.1 (MCM 2011). Permission to access the study property was granted by Tomlinson prior to the commencement of any field work; no limits were placed on this access.

4.2 Historical Context

4.2.1 Historic Documentation

Notable histories of the Anishinabe Algonquin include Algonquin Traditional Culture (Whiteduck 1995) and Executive Summary: Algonquins of Golden Lake Claim (Holmes and Associates 1993a).

The subject property is located east of Kemptville Creek, in the Geographic Township of Oxford, currently the Municipality of North Grenville, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario. There are a few publications of the early history of the county and township. Notable references include; Historical Review of Kemptville and District (Kemptville Centennial Committee 1957); Kemptville Past and Present (Kemptville & District Historical Society 1991); Leeds and Grenville: Their First 200 Years (McKenzie 1967); and a useful historical resource History of Leeds and Grenville Ontario from 1749-1879 (Leavitt 1879).

4.2.2 Pre-Contact Period

Archaeological information suggests that ancestral Anishinabe Algonquin people lived in the region for at least 8,000 years before the Europeans arrived in North America. This traditional territory is generally considered to encompass the Ottawa Valley on both sides of the river, in Ontario and Quebec, from the Rideau Lakes to the headwaters of the Ottawa River. The region

is dominated by the Canadian Shield which is characterized by low rolling land of Boreal Forest, rock outcrops and muskeg with innumerable lakes, ponds, and rivers. This environment dictated much of the traditional culture and lifestyle of the Anishinabe Algonquin peoples. At the time of European contact, the Anishinabe Algonquin territory was bounded on the east by the Montagnais people, to the west by the Nipissing and Ojibwa, to the north by the Cree, and to the south by the lands of the Iroquois.

Naming

The Anishinabe Algonquins' name for themselves is Anishinabeg, which means "human being." The word Algonquin supposedly came from the Malecite word meaning "they are our relatives", which French explorer Samuel de Champlain recorded as “Algoumequin” in 1603. The name stuck and the term “Algonquin” refers to those groups that have their traditional lands around the Ottawa Valley. Some confusion can arise regarding the term “Algonquian” which refers to the broader language family, of which the dialect of the Algonquin is one. The Algonquian linguistic group stretches across a significant part of North America and comprises scores of Nations related by language and customs.

Early Human Occupation

The earliest human occupation of the Americas has been documented to predate 14,000 years ago, however at this time much of eastern Canada was covered by thick and expansive glaciers. The Laurentide Ice Sheet of the Wisconsinian glacier blanketed the Ottawa area until about 11,000 B.P. when then the glacial terminus receded north of the Ottawa Valley, and water from the Atlantic Ocean flooded the region to create the Champlain Sea. This sea encompassed the lowlands of Quebec on the north shore of the Ottawa River and most of Ontario east of Petawawa, including the Ottawa Valley and Rideau Lakes. By 10,000 B.P. the Champlain Sea was receding and within 1,000 years has drained from Eastern Ontario (Watson 1990:9).

The northern regions of eastern Canada were still under sheets of glacial ice as small groups of hunters first moved into the southern areas following the receding ice and water. By circa 11,000 B.P., when the Ottawa area was emerging from glaciations and being flooded by the Champlain Sea, northeastern North America was home to what are commonly referred to as the Paleo people. For Ontario the Paleo period is divided into the Early Paleo period (11,000 - 10,400 B.P.) and the Late Paleo period (10,500-9,400 B.P.), based on changes in tool technology (Ellis and Deller 1990). The Paleo people, who had moved into hospitable areas of southwest Ontario, likely consisted of small groups of exogamous hunter-gatherers relying on a variety of plants and animals who ranged over large territories (Jamieson 1999). The few possible Paleo period artifacts found, as surface finds or poorly documented finds, in the broader Eastern Ontario region are from the Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1990) and Thompson's Island near Cornwall (Ritchie 1969:18). In comparison, little evidence exists for Paleo occupations in the immediate Ottawa Valley, as can be expected given the environmental changes the region underwent, and the recent exposure of the area from glaciations and sea. As Watson suggests (Watson 1999:38), it is possible Paleo people followed the changing shoreline of the Champlain Sea, moving into the Ottawa Valley in the late Paleo Period, although archaeological evidence is absent.

Archaic Period

As the climate continued to warm, the glacial ice sheet receded further northwards allowing areas of the Ottawa Valley to be travelled and occupied in what is known as the Archaic Period (9,500 – 2,900 B.P.). In the Boreal forests of the Canadian Shield this cultural period is referred

to as the "Shield Archaic". The Archaic period is generally characterized by increasing populations, developments in lithic technology (e.g., ground stone tools), and emerging trade networks.

Archaic populations remained hunter-gatherers with an increasing emphasis on fishing. People began to organise themselves into small family groups operating in a seasonal migration, congregating annually at resource-rich locations for social, religious, political, and economic activities. Sites from this period in the Ottawa Valley region include Morrison's Island-2 (BkGg-10), Morrison's Island-6 (BkGg-12) and Allumette Island-1 (BkGg-11) near Pembroke, and the Lamoureaux site (BiFs-2) in the floodplain of the South Nation River (Clermont 1999). Often sites from this time are located on islands, waterways, and at narrows on lakes and rives where caribou and deer would cross, suggesting a common widespread use of the birchbark canoe that was so prominent in later history (McMillan 1995). It is suggested that the Anishinabe Algonquin peoples in the Ottawa Valley area developed out of this Shield Archaic culture.

Woodland / Pre-European Contact Period

Generally, the introduction of the use of ceramics marks the transition from the Archaic Period into the Woodland period. Populations continued to participate in extensive trade networks that extended across much of North America. Social structure appears to have become increasingly complex with some status differentiation recognized in burials. Towards the end of this period domesticated plants were gradually introduced to the Ottawa Valley region. This coincided with other changes including the development of semi-permanent villages. The Woodland period is commonly divided into the Early Woodland (1000 – 300 B.C.), Middle Woodland (400 B.C. to A.D. 1000), and the Late Woodland (A.D. 900 – European Contact) periods.

The Early Woodland is typically noted via lithic point styles (i.e., Meadowood bifaces) and pottery types (i.e., Vinette I). Early Woodland sites in the Ottawa Valley region include Deep River (CaGi-1) (Mitchell 1963), Constance Bay I (BiGa-2) (Watson 1972), and Wyght (BfGa-11) (Watson 1980). The Middle Woodland period is identified primarily via changes in pottery style (e.g., the addition of decoration). Some of the best documented Middle Woodland Period sites from the region are from Leamy Lake Park (BiFw-6, BiFw-16) (Laliberté 1999). On the shield and in other non-arable environments, including portions of the Ottawa Valley, there seems to remain a less sedentary lifestyle often associated with the Anishinabe Algonquin groups noted in the region at contact (Wright 2004:1485–1486).

The Woodland Period Anishinabe Algonquin peoples of the Ottawa Valley area had a social and economic rhythm of life following an annual cyclical pattern of seasonal movements. Subsistence was based on small independent extended family bands operating an annual round of hunting, fishing, and plant collecting. Families returned from their winter hunting camps to rejoin with other groups at major fishing sites for the summer. The movements of the people were connected with the rhythm of the natural world around them allowing for efficient and generally sustainable subsistence (Spence et al. 1990). Their annual congregations facilitated essential social, political, and cultural exchange.

The Anishinabe Algonquin peoples also established significant trade networks and a dominance of the Ottawa River (in Algonquian the "Kitchissippi") and its tributaries. The trade networks following the Ottawa River connected the Anishinabe Algonquins to an interior eastern waterway via Lake Timiskaming and the Rivière des Outaouais to the St. Maurice and Saguenay as well as the upper Great Lakes and interior via Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay. From there their Huron allies would distribute goods to the south and west. The Iroquois and their allies along the St. Lawrence River and the lower Great Lakes dominated the trade routes on those waterways

to the south thus leading to a rivalry that would escalate with European influence (Moreau et al. 2016).

European Contact

The addition of European trade goods to artifacts of native manufacture in archaeological material culture assemblages' ushers in a new period of history. Archaeological data shows that European goods penetrated the Canadian Shield as early as 1590 and the trade was well entrenched by 1600 through the trade routes established by the Anishinabe Algonquin peoples along the Ottawa River (Moreau et al. 2016) and their neighbouring allies the Michi Saagiig and the Chippewa nations.

The first recorded meeting between Europeans and Anishinabe Algonquins occurred at the first permanent French settlement on the St. Lawrence at Tadoussac in the summer of 1603. Samuel de Champlain came upon a party of Anishinabe Algonquins, the Kitchissippirini under Chief Tessouat, who were celebrating a recent victory over the Iroquois with their allies the Montagnais and Malecite (Hessel 1993). Champlain made note of the "Algoumequins" and his encounter with them, yet the initial contact between Champlain and the Algonquin people within their own territory in the Ottawa Valley was during his travels of exploration in 1613.

By the time of Champlain's 1613 journey, the Anishinabe Algonquin people along the Ottawa River Valley were important middlemen in the rapidly expanding fur-trade industry. Champlain knew this and wanted to form and strengthen alliances with the Anishinabe Algonquins to further grow the fur-trade, and to secure guidance and protection for future explorations inland and north towards a potential northwest passage. Further, involving the Anishinabe Algonquins deeper in the fur trade promised more furs filling French ships and more Indigenous dependence on European goods. For their part, the French offered the promise of safety and support against the Iroquois to the south.

Early historical accounts note many different Algonquian speaking groups in the region at the time. Of note for the lower Ottawa Valley area were the Kichesipirini (focused around Morrison Island); Matouweskarini (upstream from Ottawa, along the Madawaska River); Weskarini (around the Petite Nation, Lièvre, and Rouge rivers west of Montreal), Kinounchepirini (in the Bonnechere River drainage); and the Onontchataronon, (along the South Nation River) (Holmes and Associates 1993a; Morrison 2005; Pilon 2005). However, little archaeological work has been undertaken regarding Anishinabe Algonquins at the time of contact with Europeans (Pilon 2005).

Fur Trade, Early Contact with the French

Champlain understood that the Anishinabe Algonquins would be vital to his eventual success in making his way inland, exploring, and expanding the fur trade. This was partially due to their language being the key to communication with many other groups, as well as their dominance over trade routes surrounding the Ottawa River and the connection with the Huron in the west.

When the French arrived, there was already a vast trade network in place linking the Huron and the Algonquins, the Michi Saagiig and Chippewa, extending from the Saguenay to Huronia. This route existed at least from the very early beginnings of agricultural societies in Ontario around A.D. 1000 (Moreau et al. 2016). This trade increased rapidly after the arrival of the Europeans with the introduction of European goods and the demand for furs. The Huron held a highly strategic commercial location controlling the trade to the south and the west, and the Anishinabe Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa were their critical connection to goods from the east, including European products.

By the mid-17th century, the demands of the fur trade had caused major impacts to the traditional way of life including a change in tools, weapons, and a shift in diet to more European as hunting was more for furs and not for food. This dependence on European food, ammunition, and protection tied people to European settlements (McMillan 1995). The summer gathering sites shifted from prominent fishing areas to trading posts. This further spurred social changes in community structure and traditional land distribution and use.

The well-situated Anishinabe Algonquin, particularly the Kitchesipirini who controlled passage around Allumette Island, were originally reluctant to cede any of their dominance in fear of being cut out of their lucrative middleman role in the trade economy. However, an alliance with the French meant protection and assistance against the Iroquois. The French, as well as other Europeans like the Dutch and English, were able to align their own political and economic rivalries with those of the native populations. The competitive greed and obsession with expanding the fur trade entrenched the rivalries that were already in place, and these were intensified by European weapons and economic ambition.

Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars

Little information exists about inter-tribal warfare prior to European contact, however, there was existing animosity between the Haudenosaunee and the Anishinabe Algonquins when Champlain first arrived in the Ottawa Valley. Like his fellow Europeans, Champlain was able to use this existing rivalry to make a case for an alliance, thus gaining crucial access to the established trade networks and economic power of the Anishinabe Algonquin. Prior to European contact, the hostilities had been mainly skirmishes and raids, but everything changed as European reinforcement provided deadlier weapons and higher economic stakes with the introduction of the fur trade.

Along with the French, the Algonquin were allied against the Haudenosaunee with the Huron, Nippissing, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa. French records suggest that at the end of the sixteenth century the Algonquins were the dominant force and were proud to have weakened and diminished the Iroquois. The first Algonquin campaign the French took part in was a 1609 attack against the Mohawk. The use of firearms in this fight marked the beginning of the escalation of brutality between these old enemies. The Haudenosaunee corn stalk shields could stop arrows but not bullets or French swords (Hessel 1993).

Eventually the tide changed and as the Haudenosaunee exhausted the beaver population in their own territory they became the aggressors, pushing into the lands of the Anishinabe Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, Chippewa, and Huron, with the added strength of Dutch weaponry. Through the 1630s and 40s constant and increased raiding into Algonquin, Michi Saagiig, and Chippewa territory by the Haudenosaunee nations had forced many multi-generational residents to leave their lands in seek protection from their French allies in places like Trois Rivieres and Sillery while others fled to the north. By 1650 Huronia, the home of the long-time allies of the Algonquin and traditional and treaty territory of the Chippewa, had been destroyed by the Haudenosaunee. The Algonquins of the Ottawa Valley had largely been scattered or displaced, reduced through war and disease to small family groups under the protection of the French missions only fifty years after the first Europeans had travelled the Ottawa River (Morrison 2005:26).

There is some evidence that Algonquins did not completely abandon the Ottawa Valley but withdrew from the Ottawa River to the headwaters of its tributaries and remained in those interior locations until the end of the century. Taking advantage of the Algonquin absence, the Ottawa

people, originally from the area of Manitoulin Island, used the river for trade during this time and their name became historically applied to the river.

Aftermath of War

As the Haudenosaunee push continued and the Anishinabe Algonquin sought refuge amongst their French allies, other factors came into play that significantly contributed to their displacement and near destruction. The introduction of European diseases, the devastating influence of alcohol, and the increasing pressure to convert to Christianity massively contributed to the weakening of the Algonquin people and their traditional culture.

The Anishinabe Algonquins thought of themselves as part of the natural world with which they must live in harmony. The traditional stories of Anishinabe Algonquin folklore contained lessons and guides to behaviour. The French missionaries regarded them as "heathens" and dismissed their religion as superstition (Day 2005). The missionaries believed it was their duty to convert these people to Christianity to save them from evil. Anishinabe Algonquin chief Tessouat had seen his Huron neighbours become ill and die after interactions with the European missionaries and had thus originally warned his people about abandoning their old beliefs and the dangers of conversion (Hessel 1993). Eventually the French imposed laws allowing only those converted to Christianity to remain within the missions and under French protection. This created divisions amongst the Anishinabe Algonquin themselves which weakened the social structure as some settled into a new religion and new territory.

Starting in the 1630s and continuing into the 1700s, European disease spread among the Algonquin groups along the Ottawa River, bringing widespread death (Trigger 1986:230). As disease spread through the French mission settlements the priests remained certain that the suffering was punishment for resisting Christianity. An additional threat lurking amongst the French settlements was alcohol which precipitated many issues.

The Long Way Back

After the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Wars, the remaining Anishinabe Algonquin people were generally settled around various French trading posts and missions from the north end of the Ottawa Valley to Montreal. A large settlement at Oka was the first mission established on Algonquin lands in 1720. This settlement included peoples from many groups who had been collected and moved around from various locations. It became a type of base camp; occupied during the summer while the winters were spent at their traditional hunting territories in the upper Ottawa Valley. This arrangement served the French well, since the Algonquin converts at Oka maintained close ties with the northern bands and could call upon the inland warriors to join them in case of war with the British or Iroquois League.

As the British gained control of Canada from the French in 1758-1760 they included in the Articles of Capitulation a guarantee that the Indian allies of the French would be maintained in the lands they inhabited. Many of the Anishinabe Algonquin and other native groups that had been living on French mission settlements were shuffled around to new reserves while others began to migrate back to their traditional territories. Those who had remained on the land and continued to be active in the fur trade, now did so with the English through companies in Montreal like the North West Company, and in the north with the Hudson Bay Company.

Some Anishinabe Algonquin people began to return to their traditional territory to join those groups who had remained in the lower Ottawa Valley and continued their traditional lifeway through to the influx of European settlement in the late 1700s and early 1800s. This included

bands noted to be living along the Gatineau River and other rivers flowing into the Ottawa. These traditional bands maintained a seasonal round focused on harvesting activities into the 1800s when development pressures and assimilation policies implemented by the colonial government saw Indigenous lands taken up, albeit under increasing protest and without consideration for Indigenous claims, for settlement and industry. Algonquin lands began to be encroached upon by white settlers involved in the booming lucrative logging industry or having been granted the land as Loyalist soldiers or through other settler groups.

As some Anishinabe Algonquins had been redistributed to lands in Quebec, their traditional territory within the Ottawa Valley was included in multiple land transfer deals, agreements, and sales with the British Crown beginning in the 1780s and continuing till the 1840s. The Algonquin were not included in these transactions and numerous petitions and inquiries on behalf of their interests were often overruled or ignored (Holmes and Associates 1993a; Holmes and Associates 1993b; Sarazin). The Constitution Act of 1791 divided Quebec into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada with Ottawa River as the division line, thus the lands claimed by the Algonquins fell under two separate administrations creating more confusion, exclusion, and oversight.

Two "protectorate" communities were eventually established in the nineteenth century for the Anishinabe Algonquin people at Golden Lake in Ontario and River Desert (Maniwaki) in Quebec. One of the last accounts of the Anishinabe Algonquins living traditionally was from 1865. The White Duck family was living just west of Arnprior when they were forced to leave their wigwams as surveyors arrived to tell them the railway was being expanded through their land (Hessel 1993).

Anishinabe Algonquin people continue to live in the Ottawa Valley and there are still many speakers of several Algonquian dialects. Outside of the officially recognized bands there are an unspecified number of people of Anishinabe Algonquin decent throughout the Ottawa Valley unaffiliated with any reserve. Today there are ten Anishinabe Algonquin communities that comprise the Algonquins of Ontario: The Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation, Antoine, Kijicho Manito Madagouskarini, Bonnechere, Greater Golden Lake, Mattawa/North Bay, Ottawa, Shabot Obaadjiwan, Snimikobi, and Whitney and area.

Struggles to officially secure title to their traditional land, as well as fight for hunting and fishing rights have continued into modern times. The Algonquins of Ontario (AOO) and the Governments of both Canada and Ontario are working together to resolve this land claim through a negotiated settlement. The claim includes an area of 9 million acres of unceded territory within the watersheds of the Ottawa and Mattawa Rivers in Ontario including the city of Ottawa and most of Algonquin Park. The signing of the Agreement-in-Principle in 2016 by the AOO and the provincial and federal governments, signifying a mutual intention for a lasting partnership, was a key step towards a final agreement to clarify the rights and nurture new economic and development opportunities in the area.

4.2.3 Contact Period

European contact with Indigenous peoples along the St. Lawrence River began with the visits of Jacques Cartier in 1534. The following year, Cartier was only able to travel and map as far as what is now Montreal, due to the impassable Lachine Rapids. The St. Lawrence River earned its name as Cartier first travelled the area on the 10th of August which is the feast day of St. Lawrence. The following year, he travelled upriver as far as Montreal where he encountered the permanent St. Lawrence Iroquois settlements of Stadacona and Hochelaga near present day Quebec City and Montreal, respectively. Cartier's accounts of the St. Lawrence Iroquois are the

only that exist of these people at the time of contact, as by the time of Samuel de Champlain's 1603 voyage, these people had disappeared and instead *Algonquian* speaking peoples occupied the area (Jamieson 1990:385). Trading between the French and Natives was minimal in the 16th century as the French saw that the country had little to offer Europe, and trade in furs was not viable until the end of the 16th century. It was not until 1599, when the king of France authorized the colonization of New France, and Champlain's 1603 voyage that permanent French-Native relations were established (Heidenreich 1990:480–483). Following these initial expeditions, the St. Lawrence served as the main artery for European exploration and trade into the interior of North America.

4.2.4 Post-Contact Period

Although the French exerted some influence in the study area through the 17th and 18th centuries, with permanent settlements established to the east and west on the Island of Montreal and Cataraqui (present day Kingston), permanent European settlement did not occur until the end of the 18th century. Despite having gained control of Canada at the end of the Seven Years' War (1754–1763), the British did not express interest in establishing settlements until the end of the American Revolution, when United Empire Loyalists left the newly established Republic. The Governor of Quebec, General Frederick Haldimand, made lands available for settlement for the Loyalists in what would become Upper Canada. In 1783, Captain William Redford Crawford negotiated an agreement that surrendered lands that extended west along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario from the Mississauga, whom the British believed to be the sole First Nation peoples in the area, to the British crown. This became known as the 'Crawford Purchase' and included most of eastern Ontario to the Gananoque River. While the British at the time believed the Mississauga with whom they were negotiating were the sole First Nation peoples in the area, most of the lands surrendered in this treaty were the traditional territory of the Anishinabe Algonquins. This transaction was not only problematic for its poor documentation and overlooking other First Nations' rights, it was also never clear on the compensation to be awarded for the lands granted (Gwen Reimer 2019:40–41). In 1784, Major Samuel Holland, Surveyor General for Canada surveyed the new lands.

The original plan of settlement was to extend the *seigneurial* system of the old Province of Quebec westward from the seigneury of Longeuil (the most westerly of established seigneuries in Quebec). Two ranges of townships were laid out. The first nine townships west of Longeuil were known as the Royal Townships and extended to Cataraqui (Kingston). The next five townships, known as the Cataraqui Townships extended to the Bay of Quinte. Townships were divided into concessions and laid out into 200 acre lots. The original townships were numbered as they were to be a part of the Quebec seigneurial system. Not long after settling in these new townships, the Loyalists petitioned the Crown to establish a British form of land tenure and law, as there was a good deal of resistance to French custom and law in the newly settled areas (Craig 1963:4-9).

The area had been part of the Montreal District until 1788, when Lord Dorchester, Sir Guy Carleton formed four new districts west of Montreal. From east to west these were Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau, and Hesse, reflecting the German origins of the Royal family and the many Germans among the Loyalists. The future counties of Leeds and Grenville became affiliated with the most eastern district of Lunenburg, which extended from the eastern edge of Lancaster Township, the first of the Royal Townships, to just below present-day Kingston (Harkness 1946). By 1788, the numbered Royal Townships were named for some of the fifteen children of King George III (1760-1820). With the Canada Act of 1791 that divided Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, Colonel John Graves Simcoe, first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, established the original 19 counties. In 1792, the Lunenburg District was renamed the

Eastern District. The district was originally bounded to the west by a line running north from the mouth of the Gananoque River and to the east by Lower Canada. This included Grenville County that was surveyed in 1792 and named after Francis Osborne, 5th Duke of Leeds. William Grenville, 1st Baron Grenville, who was the British Secretary of State responsible for the colonies in 1790. It originally comprised five townships: Edwardsburgh, Augusta, Wolford, Oxford-on-Rideau (Oxford), and South Gower. Oxford-on-Rideau township, in which the study area lies, was first surveyed in 1791. In 1798 the new Parliament of Upper Canada divided the Eastern District in two, which was put into effect in 1800. At that time the counites of Carleton, Grenville, and Leeds were drawn out of the Eastern District to form the Johnstown District. In 1850, Leeds County merged with Grenville County to create the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

To ensure that the lands were distributed somewhat purposefully within Upper Canada, the British employed measures to distribute settlement throughout the territory, rather than pockets of habitation. One seventh of all surveyed lands were then set aside for the crown, another seventh set aside for the Church and the rest divided between United Empire Loyalists, the military, surveyors, and farmers, with some later sold to the Canada Company (a British-based land development company) (Walker 2012:129). Upon their arrival, Loyalists drew their lots for their free land grants. The 1783 Royal Instructions granted 100 acres to every "Master of a Family", plus an additional 50 acres for each other member. Military claimants were granted from 200 acres for a private, rising from there up to 5,000 acres for a field officer. In 1789, the Dorchester Resolution allowed for the disbursement of 200 acres to be extended to the sons and daughters of the original United Empire Loyalists. Lots fronting on the St. Lawrence were granted first and were usually not more than 200 acres, meaning higher ranking officers would select their further grants in the rear of the townships, often quite distant from their first. Likewise, the grants to children of Loyalists were in the rear of townships or townships further inland (Moorman 1997:11–20). As a result, the entire riverfront within the newly surveyed Townships of Lancaster, Charlottenburgh, Cornwall, Osnabruck, Williamsburg, Matilda, Edwardsburgh, Augusta, and Elizabethtown (the Royal Townships) was settled almost simultaneously, while the rear lots of the township and other townships were granted but not always settled. Generally, Scots were placed in the eastern townships and the western townships were comprised mostly German immigrants.

The Geographic Township of Oxford was first surveyed in 1791, and while most of the township was granted by 1801, only one family was living there, the remaining patent holders were Officers residing in the fronting townships. The modern town of Oxford Mills now stands on the land originally granted to William Snyder in 1802. The community took its name from the saw and grist mills built in the center of the township taking advantage of the sizeable Kemptville Creek, (historically a southern branch of the Rideau River), to power their operations. The township was incorporated in 1850 and then included the communities of Acton's Corners, Bedell (Kempton), Bishop's Mills, Beckett's Landing, Burritt's Rapids, Christies Corners, East Oxford, Millar's Corners, Newmanville, Oxford Mills, Oxford Station, Patterson's Corners, and Swan Station. Kemptville was part of the township until its incorporation in 1857.

In 1998, Oxford-on-Rideau Township, South Gower Township, and the Town of Kemptville amalgamated to form the Municipality of North Grenville.

4.2.5 Study Area Specific History

The subject property is located at 1486 O'Neill Road, west of Oxford Station and south of Oxford Mills and Kemptville. The study area sits within the northern halves of Lots 13 and 14, Concession 8, in the Geographic Township of Oxford, in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. The historic mapping for the area from 1861 (Map 5) depicts a house in the northern

portion of Lot 13 belonging to L. Russell (within the study area), and a house in the southern portion of the lot along County Road 20 attributed to J. Anderson (outside of the study area). Lot 14 on the map is shown to have a house in the northeastern portion belonging to J. McAvoy which is in the study area. Outside of the study area are a house in the central eastern portion belonging to William Dougherty, and a house south of County Road 20 in the southeastern portion of the lot, attributed to Anderson. Patterson's Corners Road, which runs along the eastern edge of the study area, appears to have been a prominent road as there are multiple houses and a church in the stretch of Concession 8 (Walling 1862).

Lot 13, Concession 8

The Crown patent for Lot 13, Concession 8 was granted to Captain James Brackenridge in 1795 (LRO (015)). Often early land grants such as this, particularly in this area, were to Loyalist soldiers and their families. These land grants were typically in areas that were not yet settled, and the original early grantee likely never saw the property in person. This is potentially the case with James Brackenridge as the next transaction on the lot was thirty-six years later in 1831, when he quit his claim in preference to Alexander, William, and James Morris. Only five years later, in 1836, the Morris family quit their claim in preference to Eliza A. M. Chambers. Soon after, in 1839, Eliza and her husband James A. Chambers sold the lot to Edmund Burritt. In 1857, Burritt sold the southern half of the lot to John Anderson and then the northern half to Lewis Russell in 1861 (LRO (015)). This report focuses on the history of the northern portion of the lot where the study area lies.

The 1851 census records list Lewis Russell, aged 45, living with his wife Mary Ann, aged 41, and three children ranging in ages from 3 to 14, in a one-storey log house (Statistics Canada 1851). It is possible the family was living on the property before officially acquiring the deed for the land in 1861. The census records from 1861 remains the same with Lewis and Mary Ann living with their three children in a log house (Statistics Canada 1861). The census states that Lewis and Mary Ann were both born in Ireland, their eldest son John was born in England, and the two younger children, William, and Alice, were born in the United States; however, different censuses claim the younger children were born in Ontario. It seems the couple travelled from Ireland to England, where they had John, before arriving in Canada, a journey that possibly included some time in the United States. By 1871, William had moved out but John, aged 31, and Alice, a 22-year-old schoolteacher, were both living at home with their parents (Statistics Canada 1871).

Lewis Russell died in 1873 (Ancestry.com 2010), and following his death, his widow and younger children granted the land to the eldest son John (LRO (015)). The census records from 1881 list John, aged 42, and his wife Eliza living with their two young children (Statistics Canada 1881). John died in 1907 at the age of 69 (Ancestry.com 2012). Over fifty years after John officially acquired the land from his family, his widow Eliza sold the property to James Alfred Anderson in 1925 (LRO (015)).

Lot 14, Concession 8

The Crown patent for the north half of Lot 14, Concession 8 was in 1855 to John McAvoy. Twelve years later, in 1867, McAvoy sold the property to James Anderson for $2,000. Another twelve years passed, and Anderson sold the land to Albert Buker in 1879. In 1887, Buker sold one acre in the northeastern portion to the municipal council of the Township of Oxford for a gravel pit for public use. Upon his death in 1918, Albert Buker's widow Letitia quit her claim in preference to Emmaline Crawford and Annie Bailey, her stepdaughters. In 1920 Emmaline and Annie and their

husbands sold the land to Stanley John Sanderson. In 1955 Sanderson sold the property to William E. Brown Construction Ltd. (LRO (015)).

The 1851 census records list John McAvoy as a 30-year-old Irish-born farmer living with his wife Mary and four young children (Statistics Canada 1851). Their youngest child, Elizabeth (aged 2 in 1851), is not listed in the 1861 records suggesting she died sometime before reaching the age of 12. By 1861, the McAvoy household had grown significantly. John and Mary had seven children ranging in ages from 3 months to 17 years. Living with them were three other members of the McAvoy family, Mark aged 60, Jane aged 20, and Eliza aged 6 months, however their specific relation to John and Mary is not clear. All twelve McAvoys, from babies to the elderly, are listed as living in a one-story log house (Statistics Canada 1861).

Multiple households of the Buker family can be found throughout the historic census records for Oxford Township. The 1861 census lists Albert Buker as 19 years old, living with his parents and five siblings (Statistics Canada 1861). By the time of the 1871 census, Albert was married to Elizabeth and they had three young daughters, Mary Jane, aged 5, Emmaline, aged 3, and Jessie, aged 1 (Statistics Canada 1871). By 1881, the family still included three daughters, yet the youngest was Ann, aged 8, suggesting Jessie died before the age of 11 (Statistics Canada 1881). The 1891 census lists Albert and Elizabeth living with their two youngest daughters, while the eldest, Mary Jane, had presumably married and moved out by that time (Statistics Canada 1891). By the time of the 1901 census little had changed, Emmaline, aged 31, and Ann, aged 27, still lived at home with their parents who were by then in their late fifties (Statistics Canada 1901). Significant changes had occurred in the following decade as by the time of the 1911 census Albert had been widowed and had a new wife, Leticia, while Emmaline and Ann had both been married (Statistics Canada 1911). Albert died in 1918 at the age of 73 (Ancestry.com 2012).

4.3 Archaeological Context

4.3.1 Current Conditions

The development area is an 86.3 hectare property to the southwest of the intersection of O'Neill Road and Patterson's Corners Road, just north of the hamlet of East Oxford (Map 4). The property is bounded to the north by O'Neill Road, to the east by Patterson's Corners Road, to the south by County Road 20, and to the west by the agricultural fields of the neighbouring farm. In the north-eastern portion of the study area are an uninhabited house and multiple barns, sheds, and outbuildings surrounded by grassy yards (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Most of the eastern portion of the property is an agricultural field with a strip of pine trees along the eastern and south-eastern boundaries (Figure 3 and Figure 4). The western boundary of the Stage 2 study area is a sandy ridge that diagonally crosses the agricultural land and separates the marshy and disturbed area to the west and the fields to the east.

4.3.2 Physiography

The study area lies within the Edwardsburg Sand Plains physiographic region (Map 6). In this region the bedrock and most of the boulder clay are covered by beds of sand. The surface of the sand plain is nearly level or slightly undulating, although hummocks and ridges appear in some places. The sand is glaciofluvial in origin. As the land emerged from below the level of the Champlain Sea a few beach ridges were formed on the high ground and some drier areas became dunes. The water table generally stands near the surface, so much so that shallow muck and even peat bogs have frequently developed. Common forest on this plain is moisture-loving trees including elm, ash, soft maple, and white cedar while tamarack and black cedar are

seen in the bogs and wetter lands, and white pine, hard maple, birch, and burr oak on the ridges. The soils are acid and deficient in all important nutrients. This land is best for pasture or crops for feeding stock and has thus been historically well known for dairy production (Chapman and Putnam 2007).

The soil in the study area consists of Uplands series soils in the eastern portion, a strip of muck through the central portion, and soils of the Allendale series with a pocket of Grenville soils in the western portion (Map 6).

The parent materials of the Upland soils were deposited by water as it flowed out over the area in front of the glacier. As the rate of flow of water decreased, particles of sand and fine gravel settled out to form the outwash plains of today. The Uplands soil series developed on these strongly undulating to rolling outwash materials of sand or sandy loam under good to excessive drainage conditions. There are no boulders within the profile although very occasionally one may be found on the surface. The natural forest for this soil type is a coniferous forest. The cultivated surface soil is very low in organic matter and available plant nutrients are in short supply. The soil is not well suited to general farming because of low fertility and a tendency to be droughty (Matthews and Richards 1954).

Allendale soils are poorly drained, both internally and externally, and have a topography of level to slightly undulating. The natural vegetation in these soils is elm, ash, and poplar. The organic matter in these soils is not well incorporated with the mineral fraction, and in some areas, it has accumulated to such an extent that the soil is similar to a shallow muck. With improved drainage and careful cultivation, the surface soil can produce medium to low fertility. The most common use for this type of soil is for permanent pasture of forest (Matthews and Richards 1954).

The Grenville soil series is developed from morainic material that is underlain predominantly by limestone of the Black River Formation in Stormont County. The underlying topography is undulating to slightly rolling. The Grenville Loam Phase is a very dark grey-brown loam with stones occurring throughout the profile. In some areas boulders occur on the surface in sufficient numbers to interfere with cultivation. These areas have been mapped as the Bouldery Phase of the Grenville Loam. Natural vegetation in this soil series includes sugar maple, beech, ash, and some elm. General farming and dairying are successful in this soil as corn, alfalfa, clover, and small grains thrive in this soil type, however the stoniness can hinder cultivation in the Bouldery Phase (Matthews and Richards 1954).

The surficial geology in the study area consists of foreshore-basinal deposits of sand with a strip of littoral-foreshore deposits across the central eastern portion (Map 6). Basinal deposits are defined by a fine-to medium-grained sand, calcareous and commonly fossiliferous. It is a nearshore sand that generally occurs as a sheet or as bars or spits associated with glaciofluvial materials. The Littoral-foreshore geology consists of a nearshore fine to medium-grained sand, which is calcareous and commonly fossiliferous. This nearshore sand generally occurs as a sheet or as bars or spits associated with glaciofluvial materials.

The western portion of the study area is mostly marshland with a small creek that feeds into the substantial Kemptville Creek located just over a kilometre to the west.

4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Archaeological work in the region has primarily consisted of cultural resource management studies related to specific properties or development projects. The previous Stage 1 assessment concluded the study area has both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian

archaeological potential (Matrix Heritage 2022). There are no other known previous assessments within or adjacent to the current study area.

4.3.4 Registered Archaeological Sites and Commemorative Plaques

A search of the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database indicated that there are no registered archaeological sites are located within a 1 km radius of the study area. An expanded search indicated that there was one registered archaeological site within a 5 km radius of the study area. That site is the Oxford Mills Gristmill Site (BfFw-1), a post-contact historic Euro-Canadian mill site located within the village of Oxford Mills.

No commemorative plaques or monuments are located within 1km of the subject property.

4.4 Archaeological Potential

Potential for pre-contact Indigenous sites is based on physiographic variables that include distance from the nearest source of water, the nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the types of soils found within the area of assessment, and resource availability. The study area has potential for pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites based on the sandy soils, the proximity to a wetland water source, and the natural beach ridge through the centre of the property.

Potential for historical Euro-Canadian sites is based on proximity to historical transportation routes, historical community buildings such as schools, churches, and businesses, and any known archaeological or culturally significant sites. The study area exhibits potential for historical period Euro-Canadian archaeological sites based on the early patent dates, the early occupation of the property by families including the Russells, Bukers, and McAvoys, and the proximity to the historical routes of Patterson's Corner's Road and O'Neill Road.

The study area was subject to a Stage 1 assessment conducted by Matrix Heritage (Matrix Heritage 2022). The assessment concluded that, based on criteria outlined in the MCM *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 1.3, (2011)), the eastern portion of the study area had both pre-contact Indigenous as well as historical Euro-Canadian archaeological potential (Map 3). The western portion of the property was deemed to have low to no potential as per Section 1.3.2. (MCM 2011). Prior to extensive logging, grubbing, and soil moving disturbances, the area was largely a permanently wet area and has more recently undergone extensive disturbances related to grubbing of the vegetation.

5.0 Field Methods

The Stage 1 investigation (Matrix Heritage 2022) recommended a Stage 2 archaeological assessment be conducted in the eastern portion of the study area using the pedestrian survey method at 5 m intervals in all agricultural fields, and in areas that could not be ploughed, assessment conducted using the test pit survey method at 5 m intervals.

Portions of the study area (27.8 ha) consisted of agricultural fields and were therefore suitable for ploughing and pedestrian survey as per Section 2.1.1 (MCM 2011) (Map 4). All surveyed fields had been well ploughed, disked, and adequately weathered with excellent surface visibility prior to commencing fieldwork (Figure 5). Pedestrian survey was conducted at 5 metre intervals (Figure 6 and Figure 7). Pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of 41 surface find spots (SD Map 1). All formal artifacts were collected, and an assortment of non-diagnostic items was left in the field to aid relocation (Section 2.1.1, Standards 8 and 9).

Portions of the study area (15.9 ha) were partially treed overgrown fields and yards with landscaping and infrastructure and were therefore not suitable for ploughing as per Standard 1.a., Section 2.1.2 (MCM 2011) (Figure 8). These sections of the property were shovel tested at 5 m intervals (Figure 9 and Figure 10) (Map 4). All test pits were a minimum of 30 cm in diameter and were excavated 5 cm into subsoil and extended to within 1 m of structures (Section 2.1.2). All soil was screened using 6 mm mesh screens. All test-pits were examined for cultural features and stratigraphy then backfilled upon completion. The test pitting survey resulted in 12 positive test pits on the 5 m grid (SD Map 1).

A small area (0.02) including building footprints and driveways was determined to be deeply disturbed and was excluded from assessment as per Standard 2.b., Section 2.1 (MCM 2011) (Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 8, and Figure 9).

The western side of the development area (45.5 ha) is a mix of permanently wet marshland and deeply disturbed area and was therefore excluded from assessment as per the recommendations of the Stage 1 assessment (Map 3 and 4).

During pedestrian survey, when archaeological resources were found survey transects were decreased to 1 m intervals over a minimum of a 20 m radius around the find as per Section 2.1.1, Standard 7 (MCM 2011) (Figure 11), as additional finds were made the intensified transects were expanded.

In Node A, identified through positive test pits, the survey was intensified to determine Stage 3 recommendations as per Section 2.1.3, Standard 2 (MCM 2011). Option A from Standard 7 was used consisting of additional test pits within 2.5 m radius, and a stratigraphically excavated 1 x 1 m test unit over a positive test pit (Figure 12) (SD Map 1).

Provenience data for the project is based on the project number. For pedestrian survey finds, each findspot (which may represent multiple artifacts in close association) is assigned a unique sequential waypoint number (e.g., MH1156-WP1). Positive test pits on the 5 m grid are each assigned a sequential test pir number (e.g., MH1156-TP1). The intensification 1x1 m unit was assigned an operation number (1) and a suboperation letter (A) with stratigraphic lots numbered sequentially, thus MH1156-1A2 represents stratigraphic lot 2 in unit A of operation 1. Positive intensification test pits were assigned cardinal directions relative to the test unit, for example MH1156-1A NE is the northeastern pit.

All field activity and testing areas were mapped using a BadElf Survey GPS with WAAS and DGPS enabled, paired to an iPad with ArcGIS Field Map. Average accuracy at the time of survey was approximately 2 m horizontal. Study area boundaries were determined in the field using the digitized area to be licensed boundaries, provided by the proponent, overlaid in ArcGIS Field Map on an iPad. All survey data is compiled into ArcGIS and every survey point has a UTM Zone 18N NAD 83 coordinate. Archaeological site coordinates are listed in the Supplemental Documentation.

Field notes and photographs were taken during fieldwork and site inspection to document the current land conditions (see Map 4 and SD Map 1 for photo locations by figure number) as per Standard 1.a., Section 7.8.6 (MCM 2011). Photo catalogue, inventory of daily field notes (including sketch maps drawn in the field), map inventory, and artifact inventory are listed in Appendix A, B, C, and D.

Field work took place on May 24, 29-31, and June 1, 2023. Weather conditions were sunny, breezy, and humid with temperatures ranging between 22° and 37° Celsius. Ground conditions were excellent with no undue ground cover to impede visual assessment as per Section 2.1. Standard 3 (MCM 2011). Permission to access the property was provided by Tomlinson. prior to the commencement of any field work, no limits were placed on this access.

6.0 Record of Finds

Two artifact scatters were identified during Stage 2 archaeological assessment (SD Map 1). Node A was discovered through test pit survey and associated intensification testing producing a total of 166 artifacts. Node B was found during pedestrian survey with 41 findspots producing an assemblage of 145 artifacts. All artifact dates are sourced from the Park Canada Archaeological Resources Database (Parks Canada 2012) unless otherwise noted. No pre-contact Indigenous sites were found.

6.1 Node A

Node A, in the northeastern corner of the study area, was identified through test pit survey (SD Map 1). Twelve positive test pits were identified on the 5 m testing grid resulting in an initial assemblage of 30 artifacts. To investigate further, a 1 x 1 m test unit (MH1156-1A) and eight surrounding intensification test pits were excavated 2.5 m from initial positive pit MH1156-TP10. This resulted in further 46 artifacts from the eight test pits and 90 artifacts from the test unit. The soil in this area is a medium brown sandy loam over a yellow-orange silty sand subsoil reached at a depth of between 20 to 40 cm.

Artifacts from this Node A consist of typical 19th century domestic ceramic tablewares and glass fragments, structural pieces, personal items, and animal bone (Figure 13 and Figure 14). Recovered ceramics (n=32) include refined white earthenware (1830+, n=15), coarse red earthenware (n=8), pearlware (1775-1830, n=8), and Jackfield-style black glazed fine red earthenware (n=1). A variety of decoration types are represented in the collection including blue transfer print, green painted, blue edged (1830-1890), blue sponged. The hand painted example is in late palette colours identified using chrome colours – greens, reds, yellows – that became common after 1830 with the introduction of borax into the glazes. Cut sponged/stamped motifs were common from 1845 onwards, with the greatest popularity from the 1840s-1870s (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2015).

Glass pieces from the collection (n=5) include dark olive-green blown beverage bottle fragments, and pieces from an aqua pharmaceutical panel bottle. Structural artifacts include windowpane glass (n=11), cut nails (n=5), a wire nail (n=1), a wrought nail (n=1), mortar samples (n=2), and brick fragments (n=1).

Personal items include eight ball clay smoking pipe fragments and a two-tined fork with a bone handle. The remainder of the collection includes 31 faunal pieces (unidentified mammal), a lead air gun pellet, a chain link, and corroded iron fragments.

6.2 Node B

Node B is within the agricultural field in the northwestern portion of the study area (SD Map 1) and was identified through pedestrian survey. Soils in Node B are a light to medium brown silty sand.

Artifacts from this area consisted of typical 19th century domestic tableware ceramic and glass fragments, structural pieces, and personal items (Figure 15). Ceramic tableware (n=116) includes refined white earthenware (1830+, n=77), vitrified white earthenware (1845+) (n=25), coarse red earthenware (n=8), yelloware (n=3), porcelain (n=2), and pearlware (1775-1830, n=1). A variety of common mid-19th century decoration types are represented in the collection including blue and black transfer print, blue and black flow transfer print, blue sponged and blue stamped, green and blue painted, blue scalloped edged with chicken foot pattern (1800-1830),

industrial slip banded and cable designs, and moulded Ceres wheat pattern. Cut sponged/stamped motifs were common from 1845 onwards, with the greatest popularity from the 1840s-1870s (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2015a).

Glass pieces from the collection (n=16) include pharmaceutical and beverage bottles, and tableware fragments of aqua, light blue, dark olive, and colourless glass. Structural pieces include windowpane glass (n=6), and brick fragments (n=2). Personal items include a white Prosser button (1840+) and a bone button. The remainder of the collection includes two mammal bone fragments, a rifle cartridge, and an unidentified corroded iron object.

7.0 Analysis and Conclusions

The study area was deemed to have archaeological potential through a previous Stage 1 assessment conducted by Matrix Heritage (Matrix Heritage 2022), and was therefore recommended for a Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The Stage 2 investigation was conducted through hand excavated test pits at 5 metre intervals as well as pedestrian survey of ploughed fields at 5 m intervals. The assessment resulted in the recovery of 311 artifacts and the identification of two separate find areas of cultural material.

7.1 Node A

Analysis of the artifacts from the Node A assemblage results in an inferred date range from the early to mid-1800s. Most ceramic items are refined white earthenware (1830+) with a few pieces of pearlware (1775-1830), and cut nails, common between 1830 and 1890, were the most frequent fastener encountered. The artifact date range coincides with the occupation of the McAvoy family as depicted in the historical mapping and records from the mid to late 19th century (Map 5, SD Map 2). This site has been registered with the MCM as the J. McAvoy Site (BfFv-21) (SD Map 1). As more than 20 artifacts date the period of use to before 1900, as per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MCM 2011) this site is considered to have Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and is recommended for Stage 3 assessment.

7.2 Node B

Analysis of the artifacts from Node B indicates an inferred date range perhaps slightly later than Node A, yet still from the mid to late 1800s. Most ceramic items are refined white earthenware (1830+) and there is only a single fragment of pearlware (1775-1830), however there is a larger presence of vitrified white earthenware. Accordingly, the artifacts collected from Node B likely represent the occupation of the property by the Russell family as depicted in the historical mapping and records from the mid to late 19th century (Map 5, SD Map 2). The site has been registered as the L. Russell Site (BfFv-22). As more than 20 artifacts date the period of use to before 1900, as per Standard 1.c. of Section 2.2 (MCM 2011) this site is considered to have Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and is recommended for Stage 3 assessment.

8.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of this investigation it is recommended that:

1. In the event of future discovery of Pre-Contact or Indigenous archaeological material, the Algonquins of Ontario should be notified.

For the J. McAvoy Site (BfFv-21):

2. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in the archaeological site area as indicated in SD Map 1.

3. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 x 1 m excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MCM 2011). However, test unit excavation should commence on 10 m intervals narrowing until it becomes evident whether to proceed to Stage 4 as per Section 3.3.3 of The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads (MCM 2014).

4. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MCM 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

For the L. Russell Site (BfFv-22):

5. A Stage 3 archaeological assessment be conducted by a licensed archaeologist in the archaeological site area as indicated in SD Map 1.

6. As it is not clearly evident that the site should go to Stage 4, the Stage 3 grid should be laid out in the form of 1 x 1 m excavation units on the full 5 m grid as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3 (MCM 2011). However, test unit excavation should commence on 10 m intervals narrowing until it becomes evident whether to proceed to Stage 4 as per Section 3.3.3 of The Archaeology of Rural Historical Farmsteads (MCM 2014).

7. Furthermore, as per Standard 1, Section 3.2.3, as (MCM 2011), an additional 20% infill of the initial grid unit total should be excavated in areas of interest.

9.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

a. This report is submitted to the *Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism* as a condition of licencing 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.

b. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

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

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.

10.0 Closure

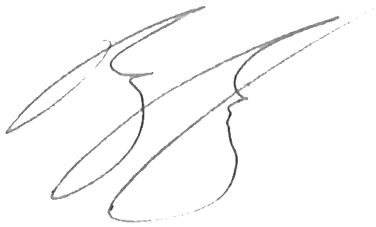
Matrix Heritage has prepared this report in a manner consistent with the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) however; archaeological assessments may fail to identify all archaeological resources.

The present report applies only to the project described in the document. Use of this report for purposes other than those described herein or by person(s) other than Tomlinson or their agent(s) is not authorized without review by this firm for the applicability of our recommendations to the altered use of the report.

This report is pending Ministry approval.

We trust that this report meets your current needs. If you have any questions or we may be of further assistance, please contact the undersigned.

Matrix Heritage Inc.



Ben Mortimer, M.A., A.P.A.
Senior Archaeologist

Andrea Jackson, M.Litt.
Staff Archaeologist

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12.0Images

Figure 1: General conditions in northeastern portion of the study area. (MH1156-D021)

Figure 2: Conditions in the study area showing outbuildings. (MH1156-D043)

Figure 3: General conditions along the eastern side of the study area showing trees and fields. (MH1156-D058)

Figure 4: General conditions showing trees alongside the fields. (MH1156-D091)

Figure 5: General view of field conditions. (MH1156-D002)

Figure 6: Field walking in progress. (MH1156-D003)

Figure 7: Field walking in progress. (MH1156-D017)

Figure 8: General conditions in northern portion of study area, test pitting in progress. (MH1156-D030)

Figure 9: Test pitting in progress. (MH1156-D041)

Figure 10: Test pitting in progress. (MH1156-D097)

Figure 11: Intensification field walking in progress. (MH1156-D008)

Figure 12: Intensification through 1 x1 m unit over positive test pit. (MH1156-D044)

Figure 13: Sample of ceramic artifacts from Node A: Top row, left to right - RWE, sponged; RWE, painted; RWE, Willow transfer print; RWE, blue edged; Bottom row, left to right- RWE, Industrial slip; Fine Red Earthenware, Jackfield-style glaze; Coarse Red Earthenware, glazed.

Figure 14: Sample of artifacts from Node A: wrought nail; cut nail; smoking pipe bowl; smoking pipe stem; two-tined fork with bone handle.

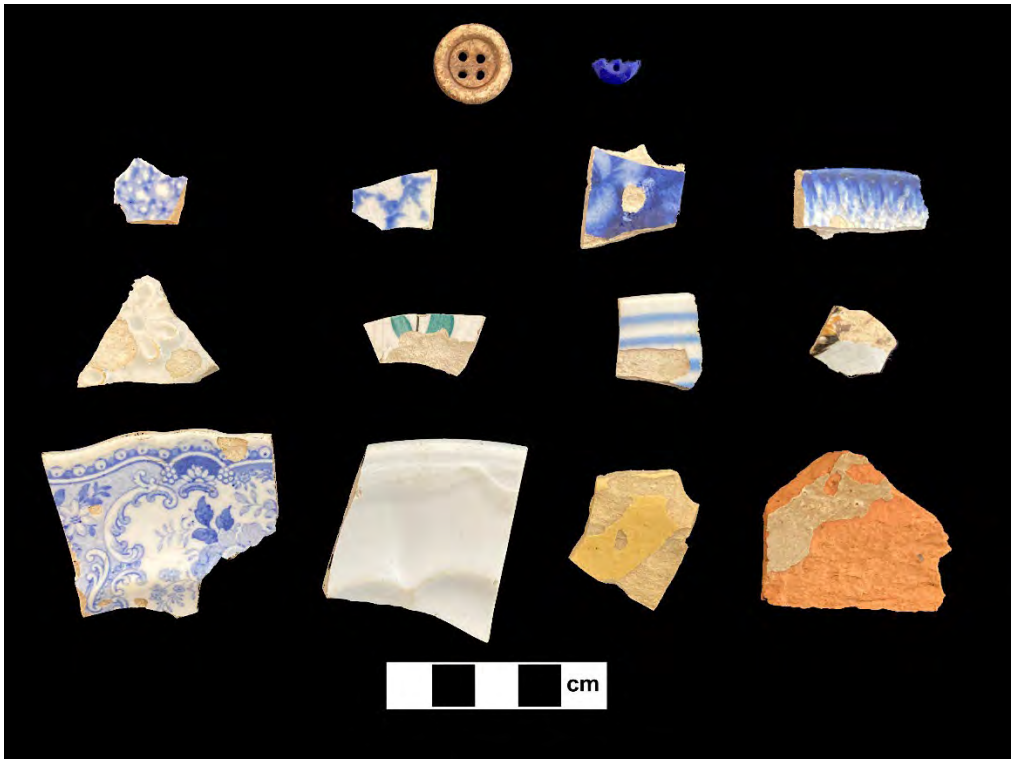
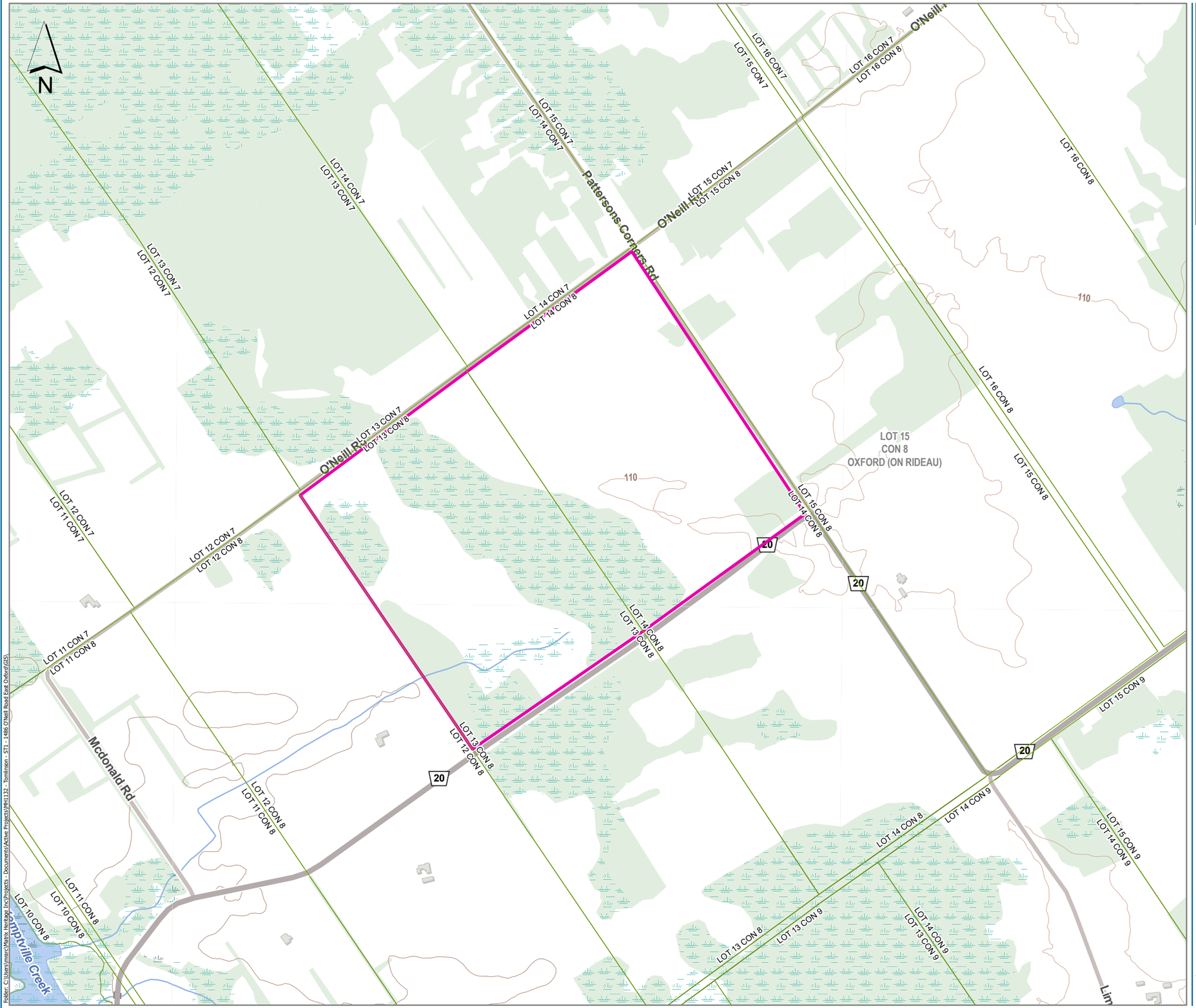


Figure 15: Sample of artifacts from Node B: top row, left to right - Bone button; blue Prosser button; second row, left to right - RWE, sponged; RWE, stamped; RWE, flow transfer; RWE, edged; third row, left to right – Pearlware, moulded; RWE, painted; RWE, industrial slip banded; RWE, industrial slip cats eye; fourth row, left to right – RWE, transfer print; VWE, moulded; Yelloware; Coarse Red Earthenware, glazed.

13.0Maps



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FILE MH1156 DATE 2023-05-18
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PROJECTION: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N CHECKED BY:NK

PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
1486 O'NEIL ROAD, EAST OXFORD, ONTARIO

TITLE
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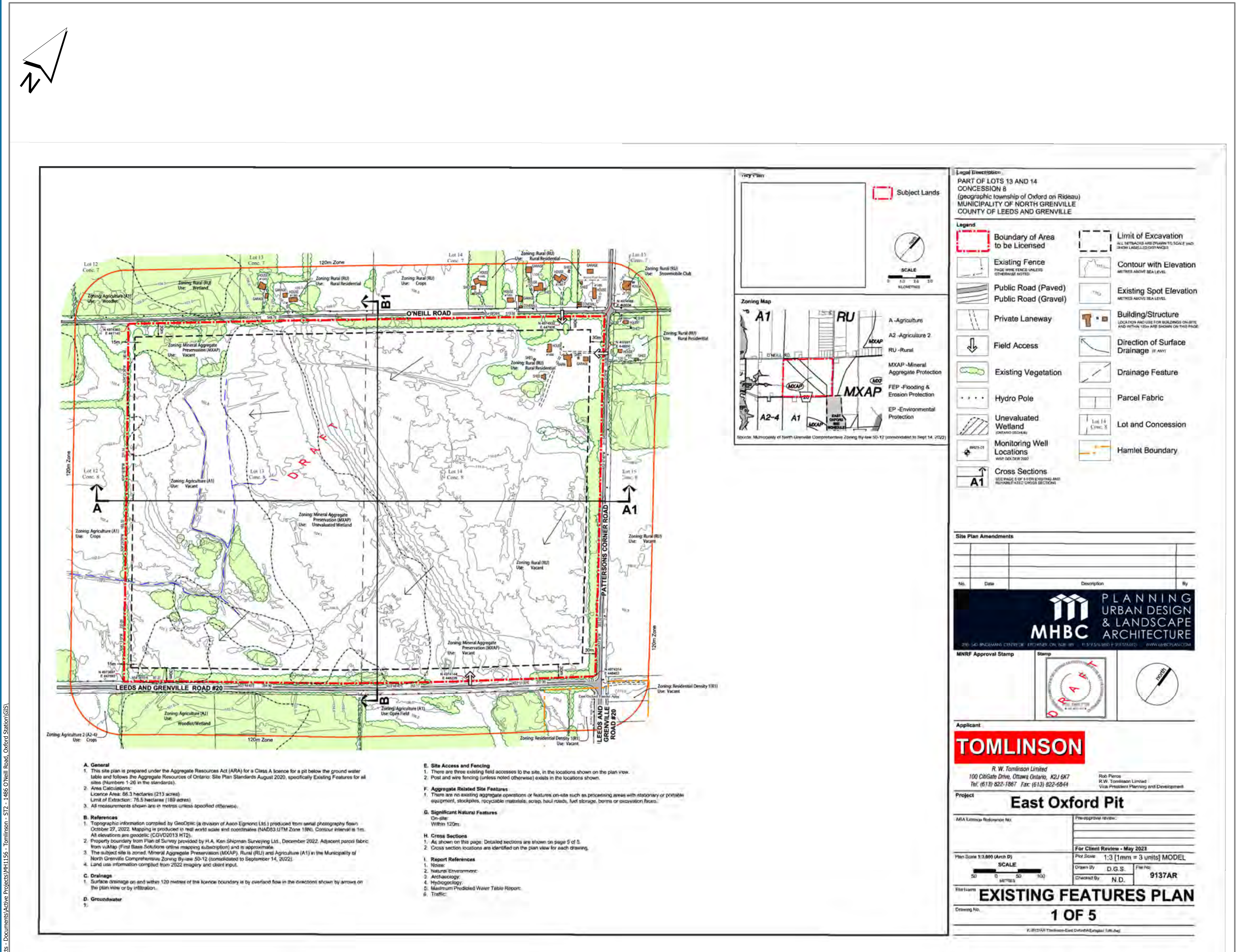

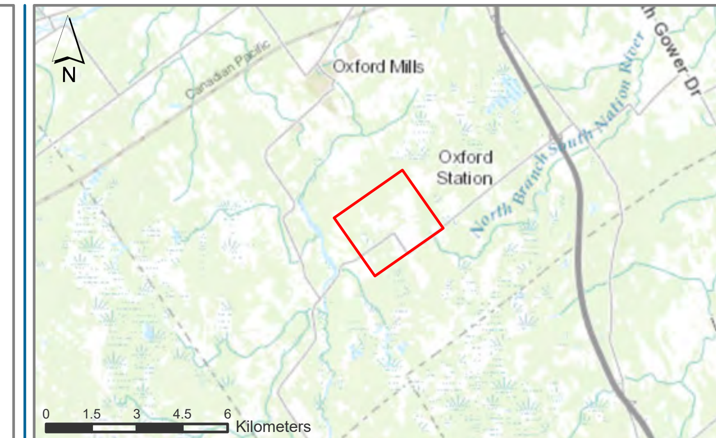

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FILE MH1156 DATE 6/19/2023
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PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
1486 O'NEIL ROAD, EAST OXFORD, ONTARIO

TITLE MAP
DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2

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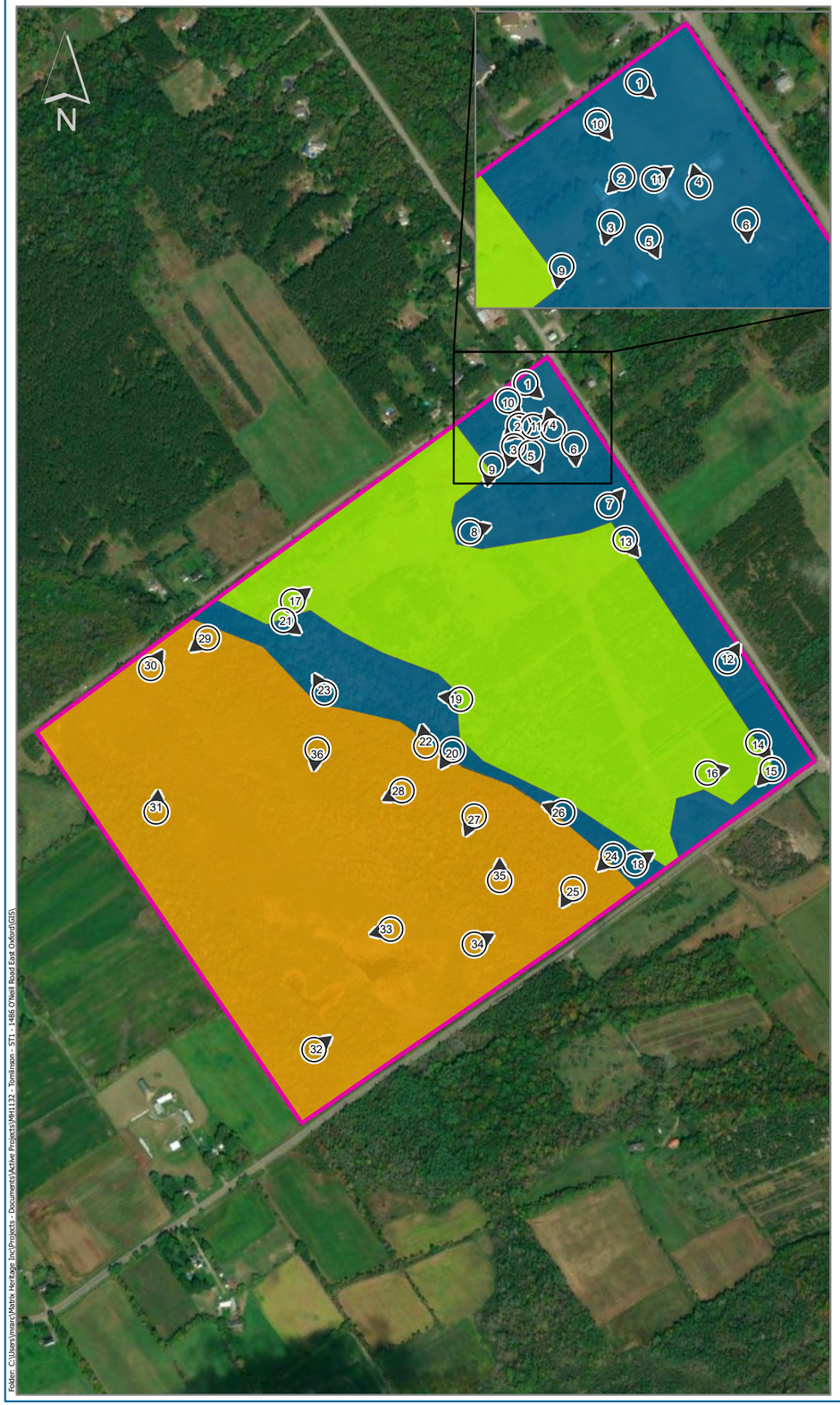

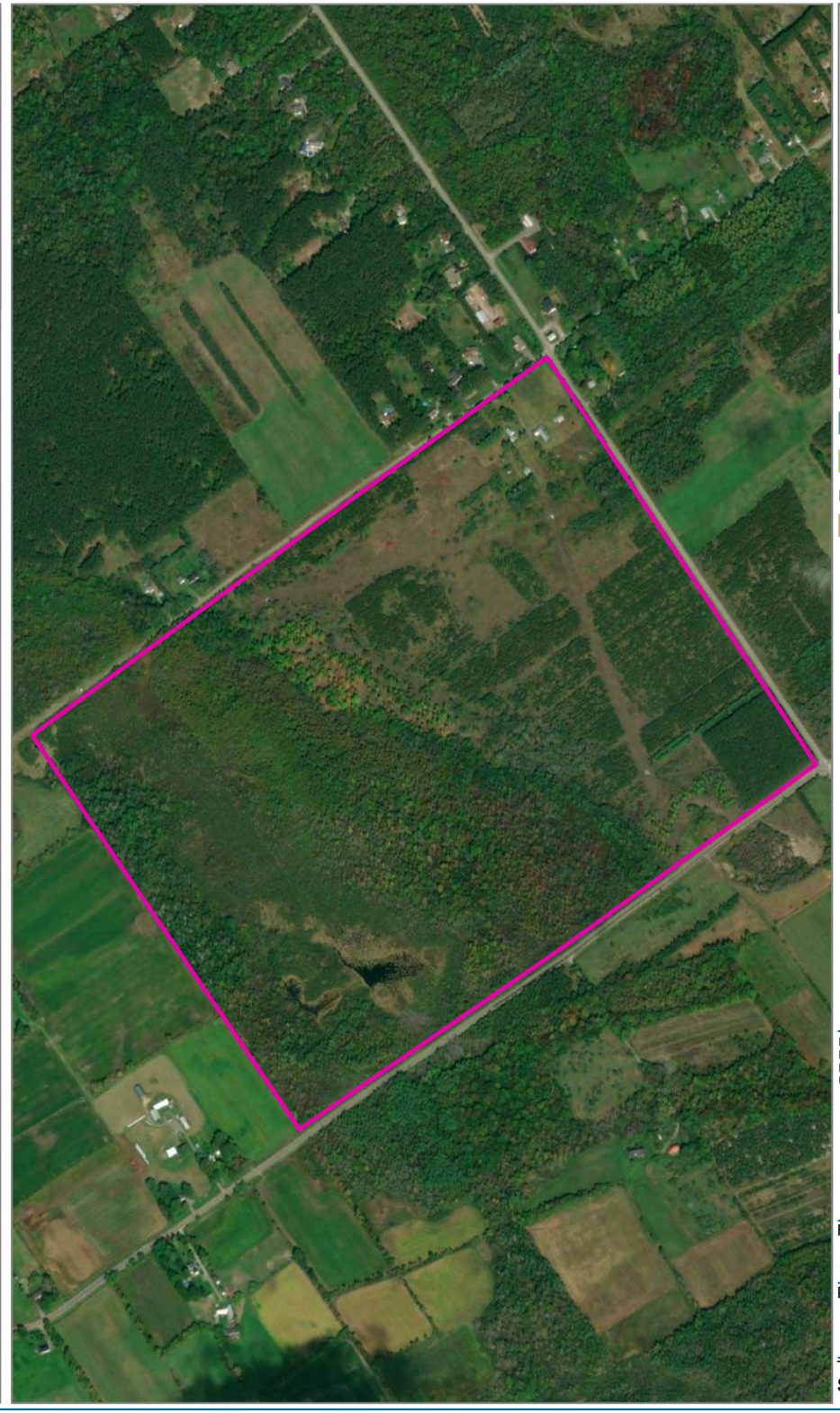

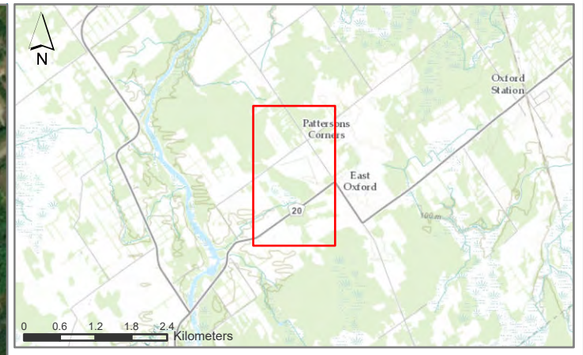

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PEDESTRIAN SURVEY (5 M INTERVAL)

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PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
1486 O'NEIL ROAD, EAST OXFORD, ONTARIO

TITLE
STAGE 1 FINDINGS/POTENTIAL

MAP
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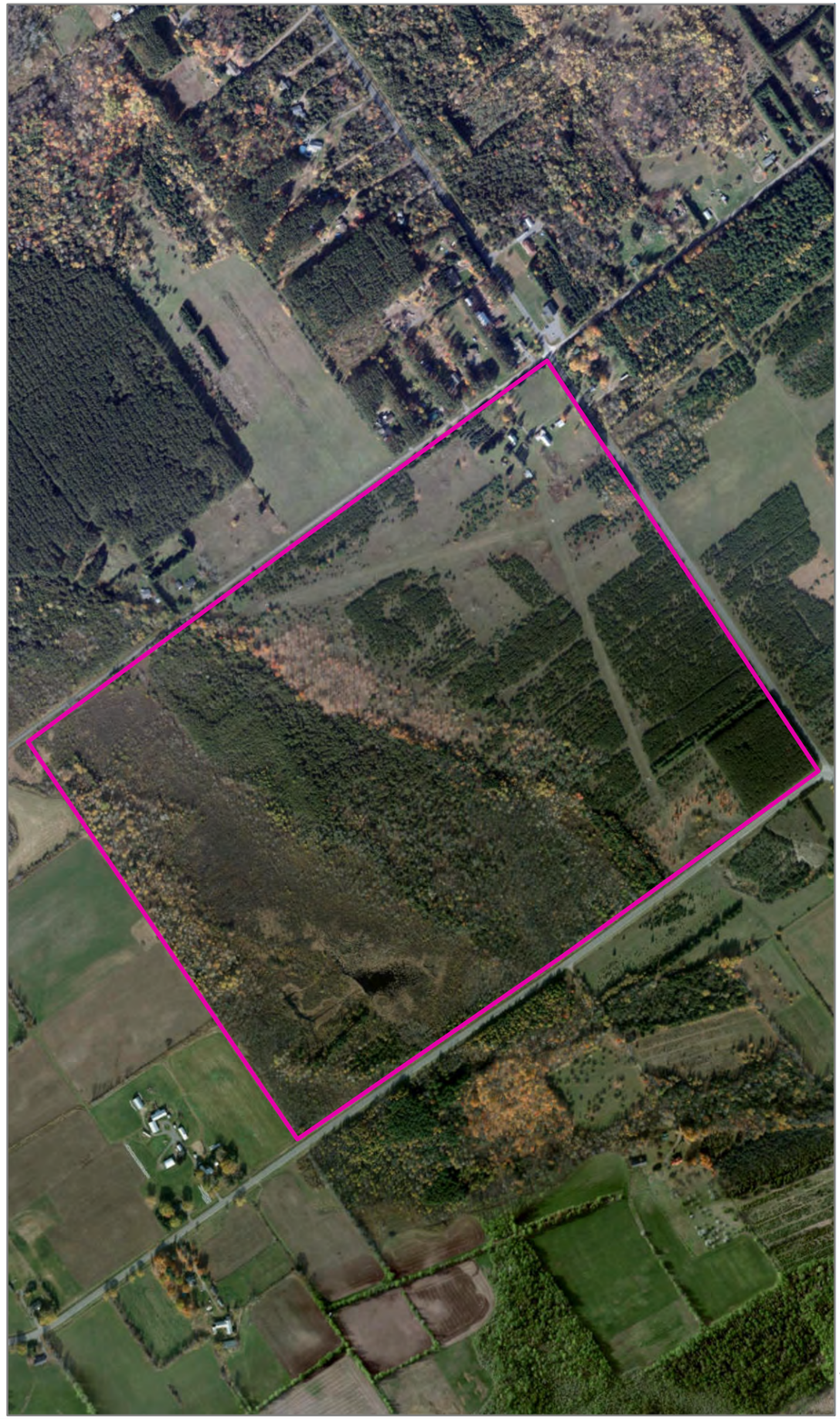

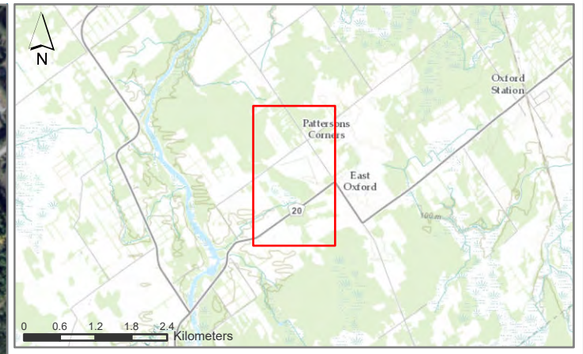

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PROJECT

STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
1486 O'NEIL ROAD, EAST OXFORD, ONTARIO

TITLE

METHODS, KEY, CONDITIONS

MAP 4

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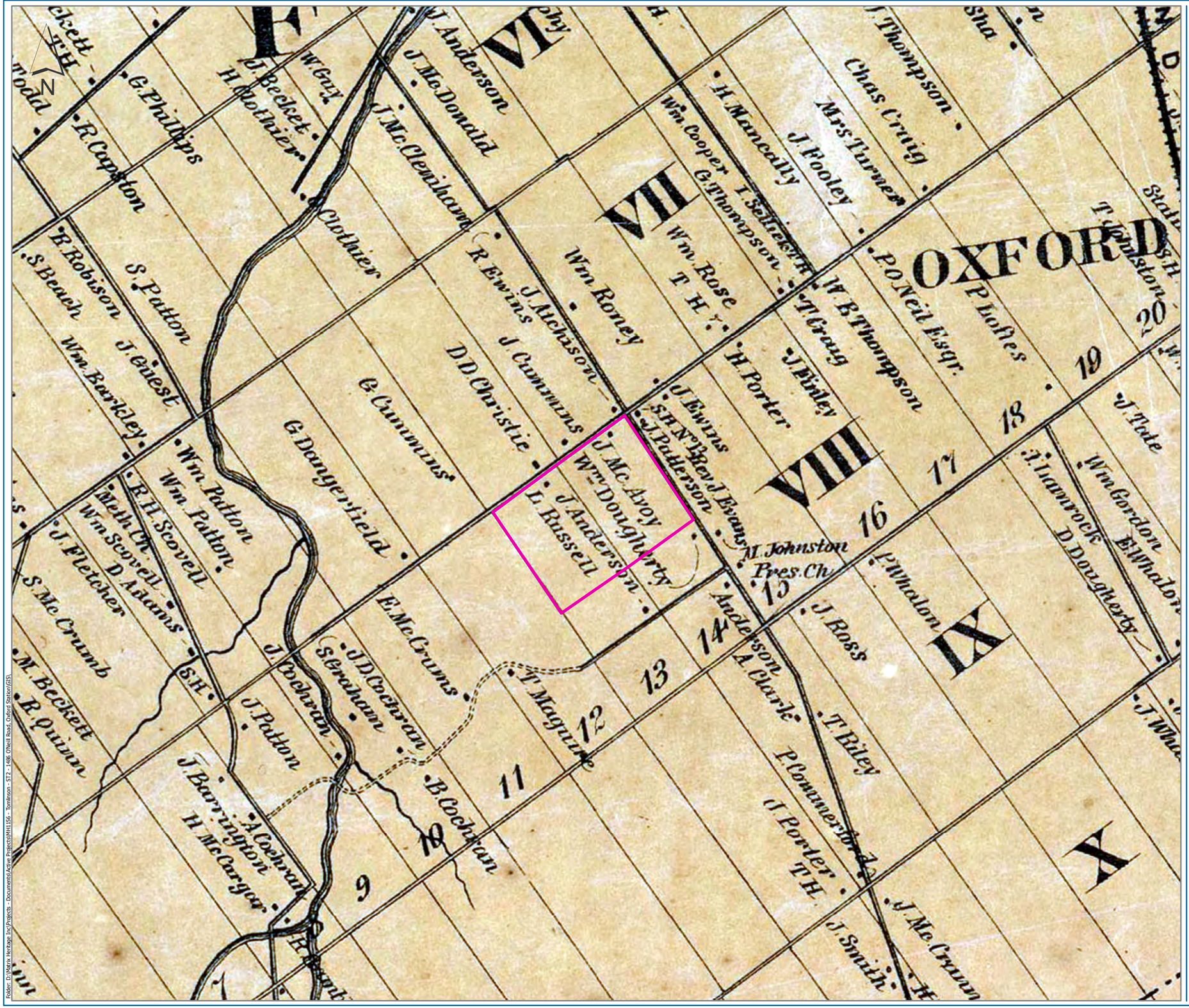

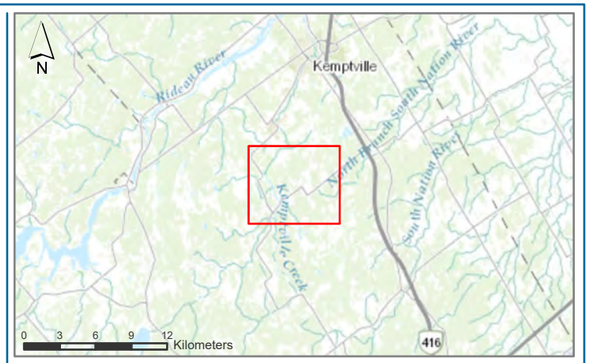

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STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
1486 O'NEIL ROAD, EAST OXFORD, ONTARIO

TITLE
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MAP
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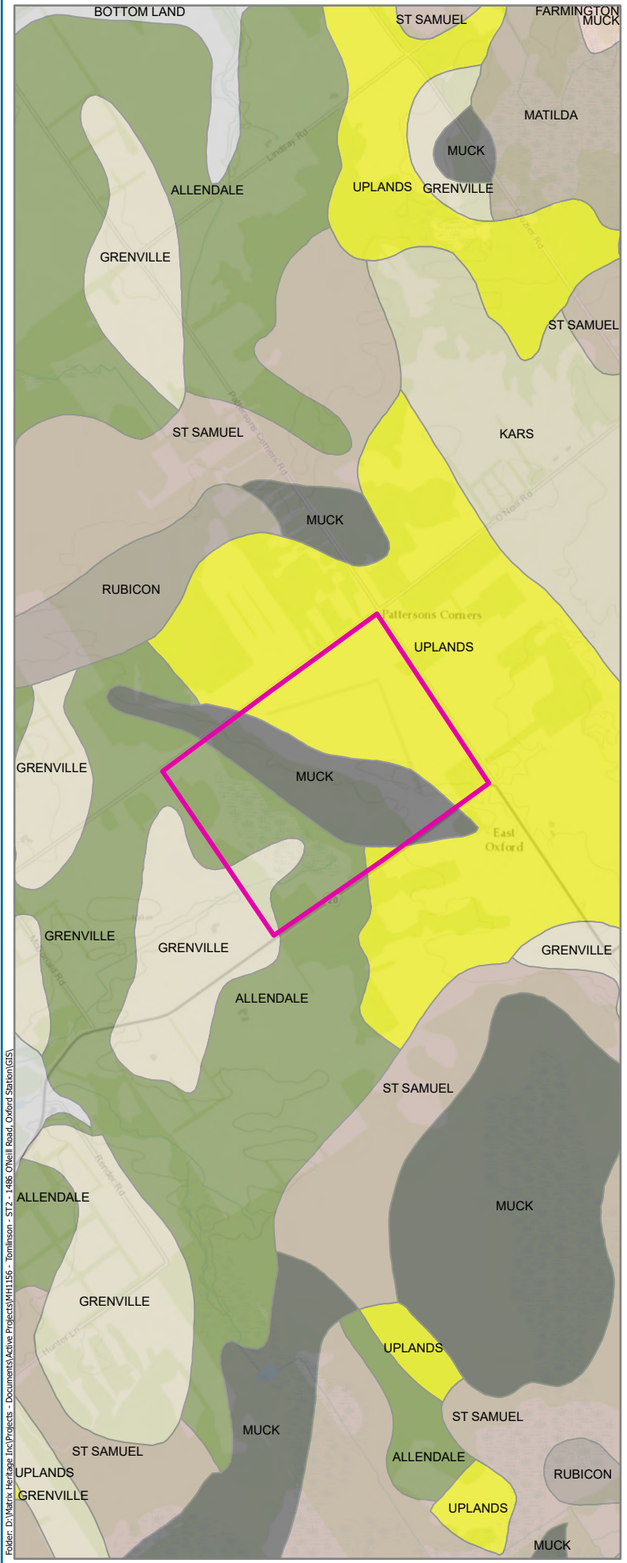

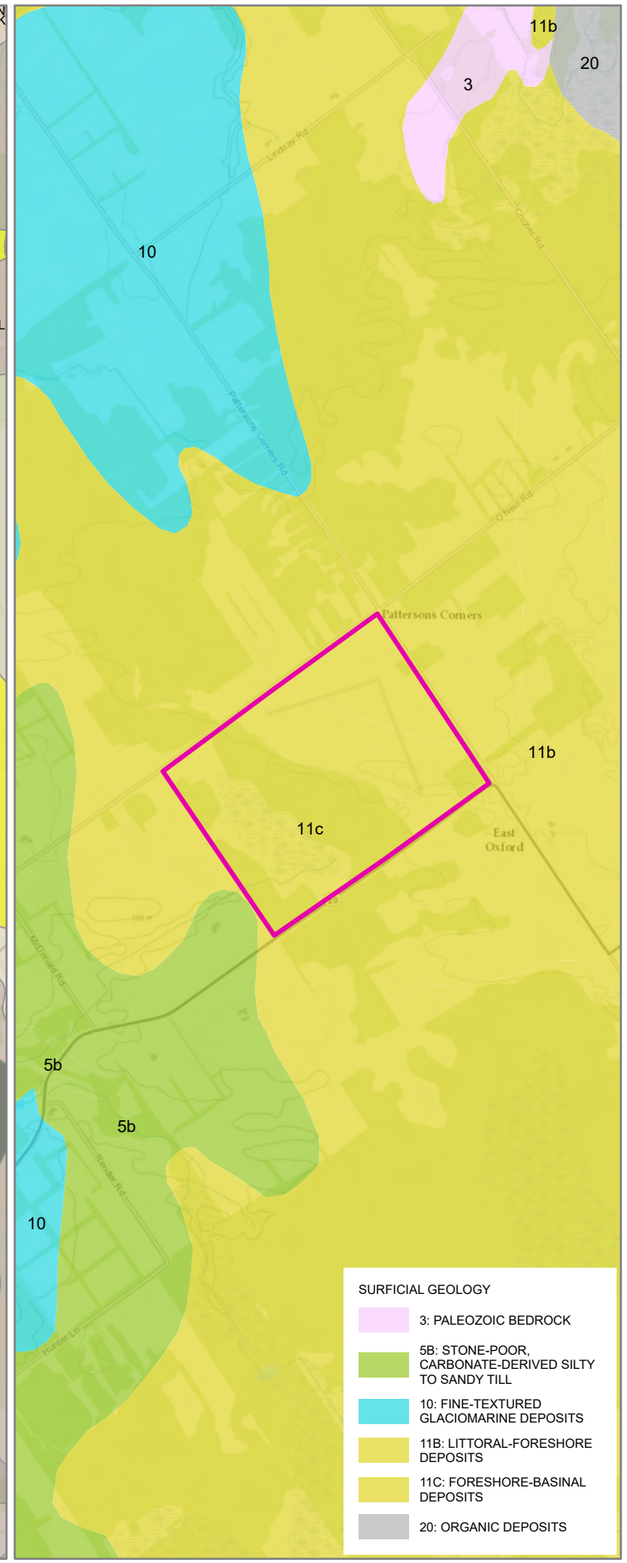

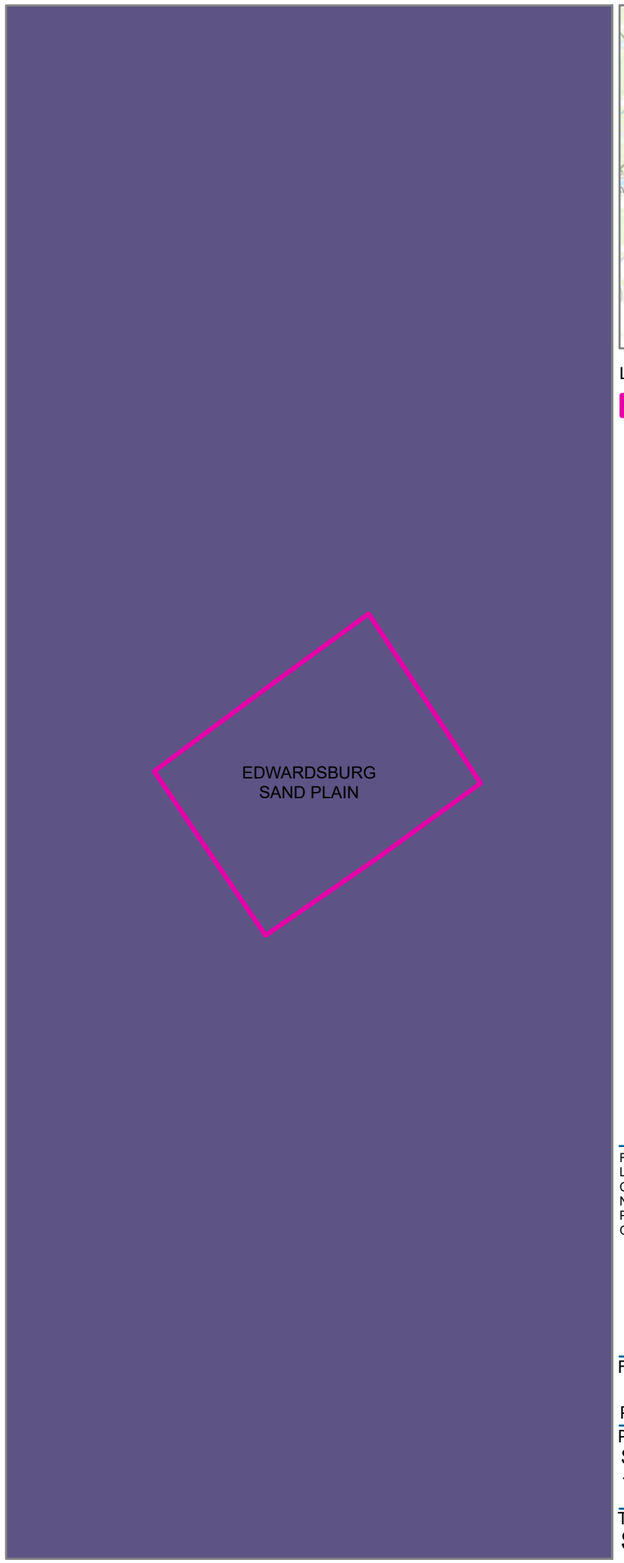

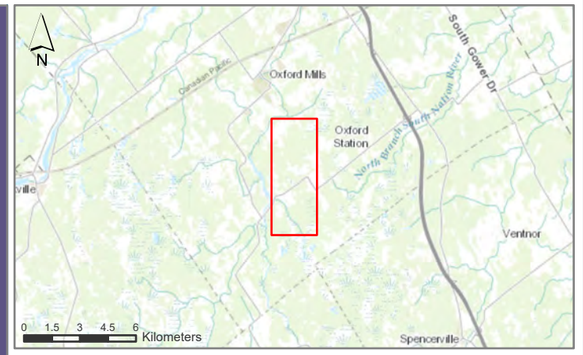

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PROJECT
STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
1486 O'NEIL ROAD, EAST OXFORD, ONTARIO

TITLE
SOILS AND GEOLOGY

MAP
6

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Appendix A: Photographic Catalogue

Photo Number	Description	Bearing	Photographer	Date
MH1156-D001	Field walking northern section of ploughed field near O'Neil Road	N	N. Kopp	24-May-23
MH1156-D002	Field conditions in northern section of ploughed field near O'Neil Road	W	N. Kopp	24-May-23
MH1156-D003	Field walking northern section of ploughed field near O'Neil Road	N	N. Kopp	24-May-23
MH1156-D004	Find spot area during field walking in NW section of ploughed field along O'Neil Road	W	N. Kopp	24-May-23
MH1156-D005	Intensification of find spot area during field walking in NW section of ploughed field along O'Neil Road	W	N. Kopp	24-May-23
MH1156-D006	Intensification of find spot area during field walking in NW section of ploughed field along O'Neil Road	W	N. Kopp	24-May-23
MH1156-D007	Intensification of find spot area during field walking in NW section of ploughed field along O'Neil Road	W	N. Kopp	24-May-23
MH1156-D008	Intensification of find spot area during field walking in NW section of ploughed field along O'Neil Road	SW	N. Kopp	24-May-23
MH1156-D009	Find spot area during field walking in NW section of ploughed field along O'Neil Road	SW	N. Kopp	24-May-23
MH1156-D010	Intensification of find spot area during field walking in NW section of ploughed field along O'Neil Road	SW	N. Kopp	24-May-23
MH1156-D011	Find spot area during field walking in NW section of ploughed field along O'Neil Road	SW	N. Kopp	24-May-23
MH1156-D012	Field walking in centre area of ploughed field	NE	N. Kopp	24-May-23
MH1156-D013	Field walking in centre area of ploughed field	N	N. Kopp	24-May-23
MH1156-D014	Field walking in south portion of ploughed field	NE	N. Kopp	24-May-23
MH1156-D015	Field walking in south portion of ploughed field	N	N. Kopp	24-May-23
MH1156-D016	Field walking in south portion of ploughed field	NE	N. Kopp	24-May-23
MH1156-D017	Field walking in south portion of ploughed field	NE	N. Kopp	24-May-23
MH1156-D018	Field conditions in south portion of ploughed field	N	N. Kopp	24-May-23
MH1156-D019	Test pitting in northeast corner of study area	7	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D020	General conditions in northeast corner of study area	256	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D021	Gravel driveway, northeast corner	225	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D022	Gravel driveway, northeast corner	100	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D023	Test pitting in northeast corner of study area	27	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D024	Barn along gravel driveway	197	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D025	Abandoned house, northeast corner of study area	270	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D026	Asphalt/gravel driveway, northeast corner	321	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D027	Test pitting in northeast corner of study area	3	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D028	Gravel driveway, northeast corner	174	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D029	Rows of trees, northern border	169	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D030	Test pitting in northeast corner of study area	152	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D031	Cedar forest along northern border	252	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D032	Test pitting in northeast corner of study area	285	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D033	Abandoned vehicles, northeast corner of study area	208	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D034	Test pitting in northeast corner of study area	268	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D035	General conditions in northeast corner of study area	66	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D036	Test pitting in northeast corner of study area	5	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D037	General soil conditions behind residential house	56	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D038	Test pitting along eastern boundary	96	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D039	General conditions along eastern boundary	172	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D040	General soil conditions in grassy area	54	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D041	Test pitting along eastern boundary	305	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D042	Test pitting in northeast corner of study area	345	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D043	Outbuilding and piles of modern garbage, northeast section	124	M. Hunter	29-May-23
MH1156-D044	Intensifying in artifact scatter found in northeast corner of property	210	M. Hunter	30-May-23
MH1156-D045	1x1 m intensification unit being dug in northeast corner of property	210	M. Hunter	30-May-23
MH1156-D046	Test pitting in northeast corner of study area	210	M. Hunter	30-May-23
MH1156-D047	General conditions around abandoned house in northeast section	179	M. Hunter	30-May-23
MH1156-D048	Test pitting in northeast corner of study area	122	M. Hunter	30-May-23
MH1156-D049	Test pitting in northeast corner of study area	261	M. Hunter	30-May-23
MH1156-D050	General conditions in northeast corner of study area	61	M. Hunter	30-May-23
MH1156-D051	General conditions in northeast corner of study area	113	M. Hunter	30-May-23
MH1156-D052	General conditions along eastern boundary	191	M. Hunter	30-May-23

Photo Number	Description	Bearing	Photographer	Date
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MH1156-D054	Test pitting along eastern boundary	12	M. Hunter	30-May-23
MH1156-D055	Test pitting along eastern boundary	290	M. Hunter	31-May-23
MH1156-D056	Test pitting along eastern boundary	326	M. Hunter	31-May-23
MH1156-D057	General conditions along eastern boundary	169	M. Hunter	31-May-23
MH1156-D058	Piles of fill along eastern boundary	149	M. Hunter	31-May-23
MH1156-D059	General conditions along eastern boundary	161	M. Hunter	31-May-23
MH1156-D060	Test pitting along eastern boundary	291	M. Hunter	31-May-23
MH1156-D061	Test pitting along southern boundary	259	M. Hunter	31-May-23
MH1156-D062	General conditions along southern boundary	23	M. Hunter	31-May-23
MH1156-D063	General conditions along southern boundary	119	M. Hunter	31-May-23
MH1156-D064	Test pitting along southern boundary	39	M. Hunter	31-May-23
MH1156-D065	Test pitting along southern boundary	345	M. Hunter	31-May-23
MH1156-D066	Disturbed soil conditions found in southern section of study area	275	M. Hunter	31-May-23
MH1156-D067	General conditions along southern boundary	212	M. Hunter	31-May-23
MH1156-D068	Disturbed soil conditions found in southern section of study area	214	M. Hunter	31-May-23
MH1156-D069	Disturbed soil conditions found in southern section of study area	180	M. Hunter	31-May-23
MH1156-D070	Disturbed soil conditions found in southern section of study area	292	M. Hunter	31-May-23
MH1156-D071	Test pitting along southern boundary	172	M. Hunter	31-May-23
MH1156-D072	General conditions along corridor traversing the center of study area	311	M. Hunter	31-May-23
MH1156-D073	General conditions along corridor traversing the center of study area	117	M. Hunter	31-May-23
MH1156-D074	Test pitting corridor traversing the center of study area	337	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D075	General wet conditions along corridor traversing the center of study area	232	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D076	Test pitting corridor traversing the center of study area	315	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D077	Disturbed soil conditions along corridor traversing the center of study area	133	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D078	Test pitting corridor traversing the center of study area	191	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D079	General conditions in the center of study area	176	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D080	Disturbed soils in the center of study area	336	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D081	Disturbed soils in the center of study area	110	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D082	Disturbed soils in the center of study area	291	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D083	Disturbed soils in the center of study area	43	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D084	Test pitting in the center of study area	107	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D085	Disturbed soils in the center of study area	159	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D086	Disturbed soils in the center of study area	330	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D087	Test pitting in the center of study area	260	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D088	Test pitting in the center of study area	350	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D089	General conditions in the center of study area	243	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D090	Corridor passing through ploughed field, northcentral section	333	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D091	General conditions of center of study area	105	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D092	General conditions of center of study area	126	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D093	Slash piles in center of study area	90	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D094	piles of fill and lumber in center of study area	355	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D095	Disturbed soils in the center of study area	87	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D096	Disturbed soils in the center of study area	277	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D097	Test pitting in the center of study area	15	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D098	General conditions of center of study area	284	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D099	Disturbed soils in the center of study area	213	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D100	General conditions of center of study area	272	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D101	Test pitting in the center of study area	156	M. Hunter	01-Jun-23
MH1156-D102	East profile of intensification unit in artifact scatter, northeast section of study area	90	M. Hunter	30-May-23
MH1156-D103	Intensification test pit showing a layer of mortar in artifact scatter, northeast section of study area	45	M. Hunter	30-May-23
MH1156-D104	Sample of ceramic artifacts from Node A: Top row, left to right - RWE, sponged; RWE, painted; RWE, Willow transfer print; RWE, blue edged; Bottom row, left to right- RWE, Industrial slip; Fine Red Earthenware, Jackfield-style glaze; Coarse Red Earthenware, glazed.			
MH1156-D105	Sample of artifacts from Node A: wrought nail; cut nail; smoking pipe bowl; smoking pipe stem; two-tined fork with bone handle.			
MH1156-D106	Sample of artifacts from Node B: top row, left to right - Bone button; blue Prosser button; second row, left to right - RWE, sponged; RWE, stamped; RWE, flow transfer; RWE, edged; third row, left to right – Pearlware,			

Photo Number	Description	Bearing	Photographer	Date
	moulded; RWE, painted; RWE, industrial slip banded; RWE, industrial slip cats eye; fourth row, left to right – RWE, transfer print; VWE, moulded; Yelloware; Coarse Red Earthenware, glazed.			

Appendix B: Document Catalogue

Project	Description	Created By
MH1156	Stage 2 – 1486 O'Neil Road, Oxford Station - Field Notes (One Note file)	M. Hunter N. Kopp

Appendix C: Map Catalogue

Map Number	Description	Created By
1	Location	B. Mortimer
2	Development Mapping	B. Mortimer
3	Potential/Stage 1 map	B. Mortimer
4	Methods/Key/Conditions	B. Mortimer
5	Historic	B. Mortimer
6	Soils	B. Mortimer
SD1	Location with Site Details and Photo Key	B. Mortimer
SD2	Development Mapping	B. Mortimer
SD3	Historical Mapping with Sites	B. Mortimer

Appendix D: Artifact Inventory

Project	Prov.	Record No.	Qty	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
MH1156	1A 1	67159	5	Mammal bone	Bone						Calcined
MH1156	1A 1	67160	2	Mammal bone	Bone						Burned / Melted
MH1156	1A 1	67162	1	Bird bone	Bone						
MH1156	1A 1	67164	1	Mammal bone	Bone	rib bone					
MH1156	1A 1	67165	8	Mammal bone	Bone						
MH1156	1A 1	67166	1	strap	iron						
MH1156	1A 1	67167	2	scrap	iron						
MH1156	1A 1	67168	1	Brick	Red Brick						Sample
MH1156	1A 1	67169	5	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Unglazed			body	
MH1156	1A 1	67171	2	Shell unspecified	Shell	oyster or mussel					
MH1156	1A 1	67172	1	Chain link	Cast Iron						
MH1156	1A 1	67173	1	Wrought / forged nail	iron						Concretion / corroded
MH1156	1A 1	67175	1	Wire / drawn nail	Iron						
MH1156	1A 1	67176	3	Cut nail	Iron						
MH1156	1A 1	67177	5	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						
MH1156	1A 1	67178	1	Smoking pipe bowl	White Clay	dots down the front seam line				bowl	
MH1156	1A 1	67181	1	Panel bottle	Blue/Green Glass (aqua)	square corner, thick glass				body	
MH1156	1A 1	67183	3	Bottle unidentified	Green Glass (dark olive)					body	
MH1156	1A 1	67184	1	Unidentified Object	iron	thin metal sheeting with copper(?) wire running through					
MH1156	1A 1	67186	3	Holloware unspecified	Fine Earthenware red/buff/brown	Jackfield type 19th century			body		
MH1156	1A 1	67187	1	Air Gun pellet	Lead						
MH1156	1A 1	67191	3	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Slip cast	White			
MH1156	1A 1	67192	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Slip cast	Yellow		body	
MH1156	1A 1	67194	2	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red	greenish	Glazed			rim	
MH1156	1A 1	67196	5	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red	reddish	Glazed			body	
MH1156	1A 1	67197	9	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red	brown	Glazed			body	
MH1156	1A 1	67198	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware buff	grey paste, green glaze	Glazed			body	

Project	Prov.	Record No.	Qty	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
MH1156	1A 1	67199	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware buff		Glazed			body	Burned / Melted
MH1156	1A 1	67201	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Industrial slip	Green	Slipper	body		
MH1156	1A 1	67202	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Blue transfer	Blue	Unspecified Transfer	body	Burned / Melted	
MH1156	1A 1	67203	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Blue transfer	Blue	Unspecified Transfer	body		
MH1156	1A 1	67204	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Other transfer (1st group/ black, dk brown, red)	Red	Unspecified Transfer	rim		
MH1156	1A 1	67205	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Industrial slip	Blue, light	Banded	body		
MH1156	1A 1	67206	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Industrial slip	brown	Banded	body		
MH1156	1A 1	67207	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body	Burned / Melted	
MH1156	1A 1	67208	2	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	footring		
MH1156	1A 1	67209	7	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	1A 1	67210	3	Tableware unspecified	Pearlware				Plain	body	
MH1156	1A E	67136	1	Mammal tooth / teeth	Dentine (Tooth)	pig molar					
MH1156	1A E	67137	3	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Unglazed			body	
MH1156	1A E	67138	1	sample	Mortar						Sample
MH1156	1A E	67139	1	Smoking pipe stem	White Clay						
MH1156	1A E	67141	1	Holloware unspecified	Fine Earthenware red/buff/brown	salt glazed	Glazed	Black		body	
MH1156	1A E	67143	1	Table fork	Composite Materials	2 tine fork, wood handle, iron tines					
MH1156	1A E	67146	1	Plate unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Edged blue	blue	Even scalloped /impressed pattern	rim		
MH1156	1A E	67148	1	Bird bone	Bone						Calcined
MH1156	1A E	67151	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	1A N	67126	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Unglazed			body	
MH1156	1A N	67127	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red	brown	Glazed			rim	
MH1156	1A NE	67110	1	Sample	Mortar						Sample

Project	Prov.	Record No.	Qty	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
MH1156	1A NE	67113	3	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						
MH1156	1A NE	67114	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	1A NW	67115	9	Mammal bone	Bone	large mammal,					
MH1156	1A NW	67118	1	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						
MH1156	1A NW	67119	1	Fish bone	Bone	fish or bird bone					
MH1156	1A NW	67121	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Unglazed			body	
MH1156	1A NW	67122	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red	yellow and brown	Glazed			body	
MH1156	1A NW	67123	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	carinated shape	Industrial slip	Brown	banded	body	
MH1156	1A NW	67125	5	Tableware unspecified	Pearlware				Plain	body	
MH1156	1A S	67131	1	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						
MH1156	1A S	67132	1	Holloware unspecified	Fine Earthenware red/buff/brown	Jackfield type 19th century			body		
MH1156	1A S	67133	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	1A SE	67128	2	Smoking pipe bowl	White Clay					bowl	
MH1156	1A SW	67134	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Unglazed			body	
MH1156	1A W	67129	2	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Unglazed			body	
MH1156	1A W	67130	1	Holloware unspecified	Pearlware				Plain	base	
MH1156	TP1	66867	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body	Exfoliated	
MH1156	TP10	66904	2	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	the two pieces mend together	Sponged /stamped	Blue	Sponged	body	
MH1156	TP11	66906	4	Smoking pipe bowl	White Clay					bowl	
MH1156	TP11	66907	2	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red	yellowish green	Glazed			body	
MH1156	TP12	66908	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red	yellowish green	Glazed			body	
MH1156	TP2	66873	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	black stem, green leaf	Painted	Green	Late Palette - Red/black/lt. Blue/lt. Green	body	Fragmentary
MH1156	TP3	66875	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	TP3	66876	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Edged blue	blue	Edged ware unidentified	body		

Project	Prov.	Record No.	Qty	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
MH1156	TP4	66877	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	TP4	66879	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Blue transfer	Blue	Unspecified Transfer	body		
MH1156	TP4	66880	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	footring	Burned / Melted	
MH1156	TP5	66882	1	Cut nail	Iron						Complete
MH1156	TP5	66883	1	Label / tag	iron	cow ear tag, square shape, with a hole punch at short end					
MH1156	TP5	66887	3	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	TP5	66889	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	footring		
MH1156	TP6	66890	1	Cut nail	Iron						
MH1156	TP6	66892	1	Wine bottle	Green Glass (dark)					base	
MH1156	TP7	66893	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	black stem	Painted	black	Late Palette - Red/black/lt. Blue/lt. Green	body	
MH1156	TP7	66898	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red	yellow	Glazed			body	
MH1156	TP8	66901	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red	colourless glaze	Glazed			body	
MH1156	TP9	66902	1	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						
MH1156	TP9	66903	2	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP1	66937	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	Wp10	66985	1	Holloware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Moulded		ribbed moulded	body		
MH1156	WP11	66987	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP12	66967	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP12	66968	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red	grey	glazed			body	
MH1156	WP13	66950	1	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						
MH1156	WP13	66951	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Sponged /stamped	Blue	Sponged	body		
MH1156	WP14	66991	1	Pane glass	Blue Glass (light)						
MH1156	WP14	66993	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP15	67019	1	Brick	Red Brick						

Project	Prov.	Record No.	Qty	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
MH1156	Wp15	67020	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	floral	Flow transfer	Black	Flown Transfer	body	
MH1156	WP16	66988	1	Tableware unspecified	Pearlware	floral	Moulded		Moulded unspecified	body	
MH1156	WP17	67036	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Flow transfer	Blue	Flown Transfer	body		
MH1156	WP17	67039	1	Pharmaceutical / toiletry bottle	Blue Glass (light)					shoulder	
MH1156	WP17	67040	1	Pharmaceutical / toiletry bottle	Blue Glass (light)					neck	
MH1156	WP17	67041	1	Tableware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP17	67042	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP18	67002	2	Bottle unidentified	Blue Glass (light)					body	
MH1156	WP18	67003	1	Panel bottle	Blue Glass (light)	impressed lettering "OT"				body	
MH1156	WP18	67004	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	yellow paint on top of rim	Painted	Purple	Painted unspecified	rim	
MH1156	WP18	67005	1	Unidentified Object	iron						
MH1156	WP19	67006	1	Tableware unspecified	yelloware				Plain	body	
MH1156	WP19	67007	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Stamped	blue	Stamped	body		
MH1156	WP2	67084	1	Tableware unspecified	Yelloware				Plain	rim	
MH1156	WP2	67086	1	button	Bone		4 hole				Complete
MH1156	WP2	67087	1	Tableware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware			Plain	rim		
MH1156	WP2	67089	1	Plate unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Other transfer (1st group/ black, dk brown, red)	Black	Unspecified Transfer	footring	Burned / Melted	
MH1156	WP2	67090	3	Tableware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP20	67072	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Flow transfer	Blue	Flown Transfer	body		
MH1156	WP20	67073	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP21	67055	1	Container unspecified	Colourless Glass					body	
MH1156	WP21	67058	1	Tableware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware			Moulded unspecified	body		
MH1156	WP21	67059	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	rim		

Project	Prov.	Record No.	Qty	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
MH1156	WP21	67060	2	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP22	66909	1	Bottle unidentified	Blue Glass (light)					body	
MH1156	WP22	66911	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP22	66913	1	Holloware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	Blue transfer	Blue	Unspecified Transfer	body		
MH1156	WP22	66914	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Painted	Blue	Painted unspecified	body		
MH1156	WP23	67011	1	Holloware unspecified	yelloware				Plain	body	
MH1156	WP23	67013	1	Holloware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP24	67026	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red	brown	Glazed			body	
MH1156	WP24	67027	1	Container unspecified	green glass (dark)					rim	
MH1156	WP25	67022	1	Pane glass	Blue Glass (light)						
MH1156	WP25	67023	1	Holloware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP26	67074	2	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						
MH1156	WP26	67075	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Unglazed			body	
MH1156	WP26	67077	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Unglazed			rim	
MH1156	WP26	67078	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red	brown	Glazed			rim	
MH1156	WP26	67079	1	Wine bottle	green glass (dark)	kick up base				base	
MH1156	WP26	67081	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Industrial slip	Blue, light	banded	body		
MH1156	WP26	67083	3	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP27	66971	1	Pane glass	Colourless Glass						
MH1156	WP27	66972	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red		Unglazed			body	
MH1156	WP27	66973	1	Container unspecified	Blue Glass (light)					body	
MH1156	WP27	66975	2	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP27	66976	1	Holloware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	slight blue hued band around rim			Plain	rim	
MH1156	WP27	66978	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Painted blue	Blue	Painted unspecified	body		
MH1156	WP28	67043	1	Container unspecified	White Glass opaque (milk)		Moulded			body	

Project	Prov.	Record No.	Qty	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
MH1156	WP28	67044	1	Panel bottle	Blue Glass (light)	impressed lettering "K" "ER"				body	
MH1156	WP28	67045	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Flow transfer	Blue	Flown Transfer	body		
MH1156	WP28	67046	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Industrial slip	Blue, light	Banded	rim		
MH1156	WP28	67047	1	Holloware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP28	67048	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP29	67067	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Flow transfer	Black	Flown Transfer	body		
MH1156	WP29	67068	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Stamped	Blue	Stamped	body		
MH1156	WP29	67069	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP29	67070	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	black stem, green leaves, impressed maker's mark underside	Painted	Black	Late Palette - Red/black/lt. Blue/lt. Green	body	
MH1156	WP3	66939	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP3	66940	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Stamped	red	Stamped	body		
MH1156	WP3	66942	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	thick line	Painted blue	Blue	Painted unspecified	body	
MH1156	WP3	66944	1	Button	Porcelain unspecified	5 hole	prosser	blue			
MH1156	WP3	66945	1	Holloware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	square vessel	Moulded		paneled moulded	rim	
MH1156	WP30	66921	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Industrial slip	Black	Banded	rim		
MH1156	WP30	66922	1	Tableware unspecified	Refined White EW/Vit. White EW	Edged blue	Blue	Chicken Foot Pattern	rim		
MH1156	WP30	66924	1	Tableware unspecified	Pearlware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP30	66925	1	Tableware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP31	67062	1	Holloware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP31	67063	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	solid blue and thin black band on top	Industrial slip	Blue	Banded	body	
MH1156	WP31	67065	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	black band around rim	Painted	black	Painted unspecified	rim	
MH1156	WP32	67030	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		

Project	Prov.	Record No.	Qty	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
MH1156	WP32	67032	1	Holloware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP32	67033	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Flow transfer	Black	Flown Transfer	body		
MH1156	WP32	67034	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Stamped	Blue	Stamped	rim		
MH1156	WP33	66953	1	Brick	Red Brick						Sample
MH1156	WP33	66954	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware red	brown	glazed			body	
MH1156	WP33	66955	1	Holloware unspecified	Coarse Earthenware buff	brown	Glazed			body	
MH1156	WP33	66956	1	Container unspecified	Blue Glass (light)					body	
MH1156	WP33	66957	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body	Burned / Melted	
MH1156	WP33	66958	1	Holloware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware			Plain	body	Burned / Melted	
MH1156	WP33	66959	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	footring		
MH1156	WP33	66960	3	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP33	66961	1	Tableware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP33	66962	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Sponged /stamped	Blue	Sponged	body		
MH1156	WP34	66996	2	Mammal bone	Bone						Calcined
MH1156	WP34	66998	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Flow transfer	Blue	Flown Transfer	body		
MH1156	WP34	66999	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP34	67000	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	scalloped	Edged blue	Blue	Edged ware unidentified	rim	Exfoliated
MH1156	WP35	66964	1	Tableware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware			Plain	rim		
MH1156	WP35	66965	1	Container unspecified	Blue Glass (light)					body	
MH1156	WP36	66982	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP37	67092	3	Plate unspecified	Refined White EW/Vit. White EW	scalloped edge	Blue transfer	blue	Floral generic sheet	rim	
MH1156	WP37	67095	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Blue transfer	Blue, dark	Floral generic sheet	body		
MH1156	WP37	67097	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Other transfer (1st group/ black, dk brown, red)	Black	Unspecified Transfer	body		

Project	Prov.	Record No.	Qty	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
MH1156	WP37	67098	1	Bottle unidentified	Blue Glass (light)					body	
MH1156	WP37	67100	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	footring		
MH1156	WP37	67101	3	Tableware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP37	67103	2	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP38	67008	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP38	67010	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Edged blue	Blue	Impressed repetitive pattern unscalloped rim	rim		
MH1156	WP39	66979	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP4	66935	3	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Stamped	Blue	Stamped	body	Fragmentary	
MH1156	WP4	66936	1	mug	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware				handle		
MH1156	WP40	66981	1	Tableware unspecified	Pearlware				Plain	body	
MH1156	WP41	66983	2	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	slightly burnt			Plain	body	
MH1156	Wp5	67015	1	Bottle unidentified	Blue Glass (light)					body	
MH1156	Wp5	67017	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP6	66916	1	Plate unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware	moulded		Wheat / Ceres	rim		
MH1156	WP6	66919	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP6	66920	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware			Plain	footring		
MH1156	WP7	66947	1	Tableware unspecified	Porcelain unspecified				Plain	rim	
MH1156	WP7	66948	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Industrial slip	Brown	Cable	body		
MH1156	WP8	67050	1	Tableware unspecified	yelloware					body	
MH1156	WP8	67052	1	Holloware unspecified	VWE - Vitrified White Earthenware			Plain	body		
MH1156	WP8	67053	1	Tableware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Sponged /stamped	Blue	sponged	rim		
MH1156	WP9	66929	1	Holloware unspecified	Porcelain unspecified				Plain	body	

Project	Prov.	Record No.	Qty	Function	Material	Comment	Primary Diagnostic	Decorative Colour	Decorative Pattern	Portion	Condition
MH1156	WP9	66931	1	Holloware unspecified	RWE - Refined White Earthenware	Painted	Blue, light	Late Palette - Red/black/lt. Blue/lt. Green	body		