



ORIGINAL REPORT

Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment

Aberfoyle South Pit Expansion (CBM Lake Pit), Location 5 (AiHb-376), 6947 Concession Road 2, Puslinch, Part of Lot 19, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Puslinch, County of Wellington, Ontario

Licensee: Rhiannon Fisher, MSc, RPA (P468)

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CBM Aggregates, a division of St. Marys Cement Inc. (Canada)

7366 McLean Road, R.R. #22

Cambridge, ON N3C 2V4

Submitted by:

WSP Canada Inc.

100 Scotia Court, Whitby, Ontario, L1N 8Y6, Canada

+1 905 723 2727

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Executive Summary

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, as well as the limitations, the reader should examine the complete report.

A Stage 3 archaeological assessment was conducted on behalf of CBM Aggregates (CBM; the client), a division of St. Marys Cement Inc. (Canada) by Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), now WSP Canada Inc., in support of a licence application for extraction under the *Aggregate Resources Act* (ARA) for the new Aberfoyle South Pit Expansion, in the Township of Puslinch.

The Study Area for the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment, completed by Golder in 2019, measured approximately 46 hectares in size and can be described as primarily agricultural field with some manicured lawn, surrounding a home and farm buildings. The Stage 1-2 Study Area included a portion of Lots 18, 19, and 20, Concession 1 in the Township of Puslinch in the County of Wellington, Ontario (Map 1).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of 6 locations and 19 findspots; 3 of which were considered to exhibit cultural heritage value or interest and were recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment, including Location 5 (AiHb-376), which is addressed in this report.

Location 5 (AiHb-376) was identified via pedestrian survey during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment in the north central portion of the Project Area, occupying an area measuring approximately 65 m (north-south) by 65 m (east-west), with a concentration of artifacts within an area measuring 35 m (north-south) by 35 m (east-west).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment identified Location 5 (AiHb-376) as being related to the 19th century occupation of the property. The artifacts recovered were interpreted to date to the mid to late-19th century and no substantial pockets of 20th century material were recovered. Given the cultural heritage value and information potential of this site, Stage 3 archaeological assessment was recommended (Golder 2019). While the overall Project Area extends over three Lots, Location 5 (AiHb-376) is contained exclusively within the northern portion of Lot 19, Concession 1 in the Township of Puslinch in the County of Wellington, Ontario (Supplementary Document A).

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 5 (AiHb-376) was conducted over a total of 7 days on 20 and 27-29 September 2021, 1, 5, and 7 October 2021, and involved the hand excavation of 56 1m² test units across the site. Given that Location 5 (AiHb-376) was identified during the Stage 2 assessment and subsequent Stage 3 Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) by one artifact concentration measuring 35 m (north-south) by 35 m (east-west) within a 60 m by 60 m area, the excavation of test units followed the strategy for large, plough disturbed sites, as per *Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standards 5, 6, and 7 (Government of Ontario 2011)*.

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 5 (AiHb-376) resulted in the recovery of 1,954 artifacts from 56 test units and the CSP including 1,904 Euro-Canadian artifacts, 47 faunal elements, and three pre-contact Indigenous artifacts.

The above evidence suggests that the artifact assemblage from Location 5 (AiHb-376) can be associated with the 19th century occupation of the property by Alexander Easton. Artifacts that can be assigned smaller date ranges suggest the site reflects a date of occupation between the 1840s and 1880s. Artifacts with broader date ranges suggest a temporal trend that is consistent with a date of occupation of the mid- to late- 19th century. Though the historical mapping does not illustrate a structure on the property, historical research indicates an earlier occupation of the land. Taken together, the artifact assemblage and archival research support a date of occupation of the mid- to late- 19th century. Based on Section 3.4.2, Standard 1a of the MCM's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), Location 5 (AiHb-376) exhibits further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) as at least 80% of the time span of occupation and the artifact assemblage predates 1870.

Based upon the impact the development will have upon the site, it is not possible for the site to be avoided. Therefore, the following recommendations are made:

- 1) The pre-contact Indigenous component does not exhibit further cultural heritage value or interest based on the frequency in which artifacts were recovered over multiple units as per Section 3.4.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).
- 2) Based on the CHVI documented within the artifact assemblage and the Euro-Canadian historical context for Location 5 (AiHb-376), the site will be subjected to Stage 4 mitigation by excavation be conducted as per Section 4.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). As the artifact assemblage postdates 1830, Section 4.2.7 Standard 2 applies, which requires all midden areas to be hand excavated, followed by mechanical topsoil removal of the remainder of the site. Based on the location of Location 5 (AiHb-376) within ploughzone, and the relatively low counts of artifacts in each unit, no potential midden areas were identified during the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, therefore, topsoil removal of the site can proceed immediately. Mechanical topsoil removal should be undertaken with a backhoe or gradall-type excavator with a flat-edged bucket and should stop at subsoil interface, at which time the subsoil should be assessed for cultural features as per Section 4.2.3., Standard 2 and 3, and must be completed 10 m beyond any identified features, up to the limits of the proposed area of impact.
- 3) Excavation will only be conducted when weather and lighting conditions meet the conditions of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). Following mechanical topsoil removal, all identified cultural features will be documented with photographs and drawings, and subsequently hand excavated. If larger cellar features are encountered, a minimum of two opposing quadrants must be hand excavated. All architectural remains must be documented with scale drawing and photographs, and all structural features must be excavated according to the requirements for complex stratified sites. All excavated feature soil will be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. A thorough photographic record of the Stage 4 mitigation must be maintained.
- 4) A report documenting the methods and results of the Stage 4 mitigation and laboratory analysis of the artifacts, together with an artifact inventory, and all necessary cartographic and photographic documentation must be produced in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).

- 5) Until such time that Location 5 (AiHb-376) can undergo the recommended Stage 4 excavation the site should be avoided and protected by establishing a “no-go” zone consisting of the site and a 10 m protective buffer (Map 10). The proposed protected area must be shown on all contract drawings, when applicable, and be labeled as a “no-go” zone. Instructions should be provided to all construction staff to stay outside of this area. Any ground alterations to Location 5 (AiHb-376) and its protective buffer area should be avoided. This includes but is not necessarily limited to impacts from aggregate extraction, aggregate processing, vegetation clearance, and the construction of access roads or berms over the site. It also includes minor forms of soil disturbance, such as tree removal, minor landscaping, and utilities installation. If grading or other soil disturbing activities are anticipated to extend to the edge of the area to be avoided, then a temporary barrier must be erected around Location 3 (AiHb-376) and its 10 m protective buffer. No-go instructions must be given to all on site extraction crew and others involved in the day-to-day decisions on site, and a licensed archaeologist should be contracted to inspect and monitor the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy. After completion of these activities, a report will be prepared on the effectiveness of the strategy.

The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein, accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports and issue a standard letter of compliance with the Ministry’s 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licencing.

Study Limitations

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the archaeological profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty expressed or implied is made.

This report has been prepared for the specific site, design objective, developments and purpose described to WSP by CBM Aggregates (CBM), a division of St. Marys Cement Inc. (Canada) (the client). The factual data, interpretations and recommendations pertain to a specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

The information, recommendations and opinions expressed in this report are for the sole benefit of the Client. No other party may use or rely on this report or any portion thereof without WSP's express written consent. If the report was prepared to be included for a specific permit application process, then upon the reasonable request of the Client, WSP may authorize in writing the use of this report by the regulatory agency as an Approved User for the specific and identified purpose of the applicable permit review process. Any other use of this report by others is prohibited and is without responsibility to WSP. The report, all plans, data, drawings, and other documents as well as electronic media prepared by WSP are considered its professional work product and shall remain the copyright property of WSP, who authorizes only the Client and Approved Users to make copies of the report, but only in such quantities as are reasonably necessary for the use of the report by those parties. The Client and Approved Users may not give, lend, sell, or otherwise make available the report or any portion thereof to any other party without the express written permission of WSP. The Client acknowledges that electronic media is susceptible to unauthorized modification, deterioration, and incompatibility and therefore the Client cannot rely upon the electronic media versions of WSP's report or other work products.

Unless otherwise stated, the suggestions, recommendations and opinions given in this report are intended only for the guidance of the Client in the design of the specific project.

Special risks occur whenever archaeological investigations are applied to identify subsurface conditions and even a comprehensive investigation, sampling and testing program may fail to detect all or certain archaeological resources. The sampling strategies incorporated in this study comply with those identified in the *Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

Personnel

Project Director	George Schneider, MSc, P.Geo., Senior Geoscientist
Project Manager	Heather Melcher, MSc, Director, Ecology – Ontario Earth and Environment
Archaeology Task Lead	Rhiannon Fisher, MSc, RPA (P468), Senior Archaeologist
Licensed Archaeologist	Rhiannon Fisher
Field Supervisor	Connor Schmid, BA (R1119)
Field Technicians	Jessica Figura, Adam Goodlet (A1011), Tatiana Istomina, PhD (R288), Megan Kirkham, BA, Will Pettes, BA, Oleksiy Vasylenko, MA (R287), Christine Yellowlees, BSc (R445), Martha Tildesley, MA, RPA, (P399)
Report Production	Sarah News, BA (R485), Rhiannon Fisher, Martha Tildesley
GIS	Paul McDowell, Senior Geomatics Analyst
Technical Review	Andressa Machado, Drafter
Senior Review	Rhiannon Fisher
	Aaron Mior, M.MA, (P1077) Senior Archaeologist

Acknowledgments

Proponent Contacts

Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation	Stephen May, Votorantim Cimentos (CBM Aggregates)
Six Nations of the Grand River	David Hanratty, Votorantim Cimentos (CBM Aggregates)
	Megan DeVries, Shawn Sault, Jamie LaForme
	Tanya Hill-Montour, Tyler Greene, James Smith

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Artifact Catalogue

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Development Context

A Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 5 (AiHb-376) was conducted on behalf of CBM Aggregates (CBM; the client), a division of St. Marys Cement Inc. (Canada) by Golder Associates Ltd. (Golder), now WSP Canada Inc., (WSP) in support of a licence application for extraction under the *Aggregate Resources Act* (ARA) for the new Aberfoyle South Pit location, in the Township of Puslinch.

The Study Area for the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment, completed by Golder in 2019, measured approximately 46 hectares in size and can be described as primarily agricultural field with some manicured lawn, surrounding a home and farm buildings, all of which is surrounded by Provincially Significant Wetlands. The Stage 1-2 Study Area included a portion of Lots 18, 19, and 20, Concession 1 in the Township of Puslinch in the County of Wellington, Ontario (Map 1).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the identification of 6 locations and 19 findspots; 3 of which were considered to exhibit cultural heritage value or interest and were recommended for Stage 3 archaeological assessment, including Location 5 (AiHb-376), which is addressed in this report.

Location 5 (AiHb-376) was identified via pedestrian survey during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment in north central portion of the Study Area, occupying an area measuring approximately 65 m (north-south) by 65 m (east-west), with a concentration of artifacts within an area measuring 35 m (north-south) by 35 m (east-west).

The Stage 2 archaeological assessment identified Location 5 (AiHb-376) as being related to the 19th century occupation of the property. The artifacts recovered were interpreted to date to the mid to late-19th century and no substantial pockets of 20th century material were recovered. Given the cultural heritage value and information potential of this site, Stage 3 archaeological assessment was recommended (Golder 2019). While the overall Study Area for the project extends over three Lots, Location 5 (AiHb-376) is contained exclusively within the northern portion of Lot 19, Concession 1 in the Township of Puslinch in the County of Wellington, Ontario (Supplementary Document; Tile 1).

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was conducted under professional consulting licence P468, issued to Rhiannon Fisher of WSP (PIF P468-0077-2021). All activities undertaken during the assessment followed the *Ontario Heritage Act* and the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

Permission for WSP staff to enter the property to conduct archaeological excavation and collect and remove artifacts was provided by Stephen May of CBM.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of Stage 3 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* published by the MCM, are as follows:

- To determine the extent of the archaeological site and the characteristics of the artifacts
- To collect a representative sample of artifacts
- To assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the archaeological site and
- To determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies for mitigation and future conservation

1.3 Historical Context

1.3.1 General Overview of the Pre-Contact Period in Southern Ontario

The culture history of south-central Ontario, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990), is summarised in Table 1

Table 1: Pre-contact Indigenous cultural chronology for south-central Ontario.

Period		Time Period	Characteristics
Paleo	Early	10,950 – 10,350 BP	Gainey, Barnes and Crowfield traditions; small bands; mobile hunters and gatherers; utilization of seasonal resources and large territories; fluted projectiles
	Late	10,350 – 9,950 BP	Holcombe, Hi-Lo and Lanceolate biface traditions; continuing mobility; campsite/way-station sites; smaller territories are utilized; non-fluted projectiles
Archaic	Early	9,950 – 7,950 BP	Side-notched, Corner-notched (Nettling, Thebes) and Bifurcate Base traditions; growing diversity of stone tool types; heavy woodworking tools appear (e.g., ground stone axes and chisels)
	Middle	7,950 – 4,450 BP	Stemmed (Kirk, Stanly/Neville), Brewerton side-and corner-notched traditions; reliance on local resources; populations increasing; more ritual activities; fully ground and polished tools; net-sinkers common; earliest copper tools
	Late	4,450 – 2,900 BP	Narrow Point (Lamoka), Broad Point (Genesee) and Small Point (Crawford Knoll) traditions; less mobility; use of fish-weirs; formal cemeteries appear; stone pipes emerge; long-distance trade (marine shells and galena)
Woodland	Early	2,900 – 2,350 BP	Meadowood tradition; cord-roughened ceramics emerge; Meadowood cache blades and side-notched points; bands of up to 35 people
	Middle	2,350 – 1,400 BP	Saugeen tradition; stamped ceramics appear; Saugeen projectile points; cobble spall scrapers; Seasonal settlements and resource utilization; post holes, hearths, middens, cemeteries and rectangular structures identified
	Transitional	1,400 – 1,050 BP	Princess Point tradition; cord roughening, impressed lines, and punctate designs on pottery; adoption of maize horticulture at the western end of Lake Ontario; oval houses and 'incipient' longhouses; first palisades; villages with up to 75 people

Period	Time Period	Characteristics
Late	1,050 – 650 BP	Glen Meyer tradition; settled village-life based on agriculture; small villages (0.4 ha) with 75–200 people and 4–5 longhouses; semi-permanent settlements
	650 – 550 BP	Uren and Middleport traditions; classic longhouses emerge; larger villages (1.2 ha) with up to 600 people; more permanent settlements (30 years)
	550 – 350 BP	Larger villages (1.7 ha); examples up to 5 ha with 2,500 people; extensive croplands; Also, hamlets, cabins, camps, and cemeteries; potential tribal units; fur trade begins ca. 1580; European trade goods appear

* (BP) Before Present Era dates are calculated using the year 1950 as the recognized start date of the present era.

1.3.1.1 *Paleo Period*

The first human occupation of southern Ontario began just after the end of the Wisconsin Glacial Period. Although there was a complex series of ice retreats and advances that played a large role in shaping the local topography, south-central Ontario was ultimately ice-free by 12,500 years ago.

The first human settlement can be traced back to 11,000 years ago when this area was settled by Indigenous groups that had been living south of the Great Lakes. The period of these early Indigenous inhabitants is known as the Paleo Period (Ellis and Deller 1990).

Our current understanding of Early Paleo people's settlement patterns suggests that small bands, consisting of probably no more than 25-35 individuals, followed a pattern of seasonal mobility extending over vast territories. One of the most thoroughly studied of these groups followed a seasonal round that extended from as far south as Chatham to the Horseshoe Valley north of Barrie. Early Paleo Period sites tend to be located in elevated locations on well-drained loamy soils. Many of the known sites were located on former beach ridges associated with glacial lakes. There are a few extremely large Early Paleo Period sites, such as one located close to Parkhill, Ontario, which covered as much as six hectares. It appears that these sites were formed when the same general locations were occupied for short periods over many years. Given their placement in locations conducive to the interception of migratory mammals such as caribou, it has been suggested that they may represent communal hunting camps. There are also smaller Early Paleo camps scattered throughout the interior of southwestern and south-central Ontario, usually situated adjacent to wetlands.

The most recent research suggests that population densities were very low during the Early Paleo Period (Ellis and Deller 1990:54). Archaeological examples of Early Paleo Period sites are generally rare.

The Late Paleo Period (10,350 – 9,950 BP) has been less well researched and is consequently more poorly understood. By this time, the environment of south-central Ontario was coming to be dominated by closed coniferous forests with some minor deciduous elements. It seems that many of the large game species that had been hunted in the early part of the Paleo Period had either moved further north or as in the case of the mastodons and mammoths, became extinct.

Like the Early Paleo peoples, Late Paleo peoples covered large territories as they moved about in response to seasonal resource fluctuations. On a province-wide basis, Late Paleo projectile points are far more common than Early Paleo materials, suggesting a relative increase in population.

The end of the Late Paleo Period was heralded by numerous technological and cultural innovations that appeared throughout the Archaic Period. These innovations may be best explained in relation to the dynamic nature of the post-glacial environment and region-wide population increases.

1.3.1.2 Archaic Period

During the Early Archaic Period (9,950 – 7,950 BP), the jack and red pine forests that characterized the Late Paleo Period environment were replaced by forests dominated by white pine with some associated deciduous trees (Ellis, Kenyon, and Spence 1990:68-69). One of the more notable changes in the Early Archaic Period is the appearance of side and corner-notched projectile points. Other significant innovations include the introduction of ground stone tools such as celts and axes, suggesting the beginnings of a simple woodworking industry. The presence of these often large and not easily portable tools suggests there may have been some reduction in the degree of seasonal movement, although it is still suspected that population densities were quite low, and band territories large.

During the Middle Archaic Period (7,950 – 4,450 BP) the trend to more diverse toolkits continued, as the presence of netsinkers suggests that fishing was becoming an important aspect of the subsistence economy. It was also at this time that "bannerstones" were first manufactured.

Bannerstones are carefully crafted ground stone devices that served as a counterbalance for atlatls or spear-throwers. Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic is an increased reliance on local, often poor-quality chert resources for the manufacturing of projectile points. It seems that during earlier periods, when groups occupied large territories, they could visit a primary outcrop of high-quality chert at least once during their seasonal round. However, during the Middle Archaic, groups inhabited smaller territories that often did not encompass a source of high-quality raw material. In these instances, lower-quality materials which had been deposited by the glaciers in the local till and river gravels were utilized.

This reduction in territory size was probably the result of gradual region-wide population growth which led to the infilling of the landscape. This process forced a reorganization of Indigenous subsistence practices, as more people had to be supported by the resources of a smaller area. During the latter part of the Middle Archaic, technological innovations such as fish weirs have been documented as well as stone tools specially designed for the preparation of wild plant foods.

It is also during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period that long-distance trade routes began to develop, spanning the northeastern part of the continent. In particular, native copper tools manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior were being widely traded (Ellis, Kenyon, and Spence 1990:66). By 5520 BP the local environment had stabilized in a near modern form (Ellis, Kenyon, and Spence 1990:69).

During the Late Archaic (4,450 – 2,900 BP) the trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening subsistence base continued. Late Archaic sites are far more numerous than either Early or Middle Archaic sites, and it seems that the local population had expanded. It is during the Late Archaic that the first true cemeteries appear. Before this time individuals were interred close to the location where they died. During the Late Archaic, if an individual died while his or her group happened to be at some distance from their group cemetery, the bones would be kept until they could be placed in the cemetery. Consequently, it is not unusual to find disarticulated skeletons, or even skeletons lacking minor elements such as fingers, toes, or ribs, in Late Archaic burial pits.

The appearance of cemeteries during the Late Archaic has been interpreted as a response to increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to resources. It is argued that cemeteries would have provided strong symbolic claims over a local territory and its resources. These cemeteries are often located on heights of well-drained sandy/gravel soils adjacent to major watercourses.

This suggestion of increased territoriality is also consistent with the regionalized variation present in Late Archaic projectile point styles. It was during the Late Archaic that distinct local styles of projectile points appear. Also, during the Late Archaic, the trade networks which had been established during the Middle Archaic continued to flourish. Native copper from northern Ontario and marine shell artifacts from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast are frequently encountered as grave goods. Other artifacts such as polished stone pipes and banded slate gorgets also appear on Late Archaic sites. One of the more unusual and interesting of the Late Archaic artifacts is the birdstone, which are small, bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate.

1.3.1.3 *Woodland Period*

The Early Woodland Period (2,900 – 2,350 BP) is distinguished from the Late Archaic Period primarily by the addition of ceramic technology. While the introduction of pottery provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists, it may have made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland peoples. The first pots were very crudely constructed, thickly walled, and friable. It has been suggested that they were used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil. These vessels were not easily portable, and individual pots must not have enjoyed a long use life. There have also been numerous Early Woodland sites located at which no pottery was found, suggesting that these poorly constructed, undecorated vessels had yet to assume a central position in the day-to-day lives of Early Woodland peoples.

Other than the introduction of this limited ceramic technology, the lifeways of Early Woodland peoples show a great deal of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic Period. For instance, birdstones continue to be manufactured, although the Early Woodland varieties have "pop-eyes" which protrude from the sides of their heads.

Likewise, the thin, well-made projectile points which were produced during the terminal part of the Archaic Period continue in use. However, the Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance.

The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic also continued to function, although there does not appear to have been as much traffic in marine shell during the Early Woodland Period. During the last 200 years of the Early Woodland Period, projectile points manufactured from high-quality raw materials from the American Midwest begin to appear on sites in southwestern Ontario.

In terms of settlement and subsistence patterns, the Middle Woodland (2,350 – 1,400 BP) provides a major point of departure from the Archaic and Early Woodland Periods. While Middle Woodland peoples still relied on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, fish was becoming an even more important part of the diet.

Also, Middle Woodland peoples relied much more extensively on ceramic technology. Middle Woodland vessels are often heavily decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior. Consequently, even very small fragments of Middle Woodland vessels are easily identifiable.

It is also at the beginning of the Middle Woodland Period that rich, densely occupied sites appear along the margins of major rivers and lakes. While these areas had been utilized by earlier peoples, Middle Woodland sites are significantly different in that the same location was occupied periodically for as long as several hundred years

and large deposits of artifacts often accumulated. Unlike earlier seasonally utilized locations, these Middle Woodland sites appear to have functioned as base camps, occupied periodically over the year. There are also numerous small upland Middle Woodland sites, many of which can be interpreted as special-purpose camps from which localized resource patches were exploited. This shift towards a greater degree of sedentism continued the trend witnessed from at least the Middle Archaic times and provides a prelude to the developments that follow during the Late Woodland Period.

The Late Woodland Period began with a shift in settlement and subsistence patterns involving an increasing reliance on corn horticulture (Fox 1990:185; Smith 1990; Williamson 1990:312). Corn may have been introduced into southwestern Ontario from the American Midwest as early as AD 600 or a few centuries before. Corn did not become a dietary staple, however, until at least three to four hundred years later, and then the cultivation of corn gradually spread into south-central and southeastern Ontario.

During the early Transitional Woodland Period, particularly within the Princess Point Complex (circa 1,400 – 1,050 BP), several archaeological material changes have been noted: the appearance of triangular projectile point styles, first seen during this period begins with the Levanna form; cord-wrapped stick decorated ceramics using the paddle and anvil forming technique replaces the mainly coil-manufactured and dentate stamped and pseudo-scallop shell impressed ceramics; and if not appearance, increasing use of maize (*Zea mays*) as a food source (e.g., Bursey 1995; Crawford et al. 1997; Ferris and Spence 1995:103; Martin 2004 [2007]; Ritchie 1971:31-32; Spence et al. 1990; Williamson 1990:299).

The Transitional Woodland Period is widely accepted as the beginning of agricultural lifeways in south-central Ontario. Researchers have suggested that a warming trend during this time may have encouraged the spread of maize into southern Ontario, providing a greater number of frost-free days (Stothers and Yarnell 1977). Further, shifts in the location of sites have also been identified with an emphasis on riverine, lacustrine, and wetland occupations set against a more diffuse use of the landscape during the Middle Woodland (Dieterman 2001).

One such site, located on the Grand River near Cayuga, Ontario is the Grand Banks site (AfGx-3). As of 1997, 40 maize kernels and 29 cupules had been recovered at this site (Crawford et al. 1997). The earliest AMS radiocarbon assay run on maize from paleosol II produced a date of approximately 1520 BP (Crawford et al. 1997:116). This site is interpreted as a long-term basecamp that may have been used year-round or nearly year-round (Crawford and Smith 1996:785). This growing sedentism is seen as a departure from Middle Woodland hunting and gathering and may reflect growing investment in the care of garden plots of maize (Smith 1997:15). The riverine location of Grand Banks (AfGx-3) may have also provided light, nutrient-rich soil for agriculture (Crawford et al. 1997). While Levanna projectile points are formal tools, Princess Point Complex toolkits are predominantly characterized by informal or expedient flake tools and ground stone and bone artifacts are rare (Ferris and Spence 1995:103; Shen 2000). At Grand Banks, experimental archaeology suggests that chert flakes were put to a variety of useful tasks, from butchering to bone-working to woodworking to plant-working. Formal bifaces and projectile points had less evidence of usewear (Shen 2000). Local cherts appear to have been used, although Onondaga, albeit also a local resource, was preferred at Grand Banks (AfGx-3) (Shen 1997).

The first agricultural villages in southern Ontario date to the 10th century. Unlike the riverine base camps of the Middle Woodland Period, these sites are typically located in the uplands, on well-drained sandy soils. Often categorized as "Early Ontario Iroquoian" (1,050 – 650 BP), many archaeologists believe that it is possible to trace a direct line from the Iroquoian groups which later inhabited southern Ontario at the time of first European contact, back to these early villagers.

Village sites dating between 1120 and 720 BP, share many attributes with the historically reported Iroquoian sites, including the presence of longhouses and sometimes palisades. However, these early longhouses were not all that large, averaging only 12.4 m in length (Dodd et al. 1990:349; Williamson 1990:304-305). It is also quite common to find the outlines of overlapping house structures, suggesting that these villages were occupied long enough to necessitate re-building.

The Jesuits reported that the Huron moved their villages once every 10-15 years when the nearby soils had been depleted by farming and conveniently collected firewood grew scarce (Pearce 2010). It seems likely that Early Ontario Iroquoians occupied their villages for considerably longer, as they relied less heavily on corn than did later groups, and their villages were much smaller, placing less demand on nearby resources.

Judging by the presence of carbonized corn kernels and cob fragments recovered from sub-floor storage pits, agriculture was becoming a vital part of the Early Ontario Iroquoian economy. However, it had not reached the level of importance it would in the Middle Late and Late Woodland Periods. There is ample evidence to suggest that more traditional resources continued to be exploited and comprised a large part of the subsistence economy. Seasonally occupied special-purpose sites relating to deer procurement, nut collection, and fishing activities, have all been identified. While beans are known to have been cultivated later in the Late Woodland Period, they have yet to be identified on Early Ontario Iroquoian sites.

The period dating to 650 – 550 BP witnessed several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artifact assemblages. Changes in ceramic styles have been carefully documented, allowing the placement of sites in the first or second half of this 100-year period. Moreover, villages, which averaged approximately 0.6 hectares in extent during the “Early Ontario Iroquoian Period”, now consistently range between one and two hectares on average.

House lengths also change dramatically, more than doubling to an average of 30 m, while houses of up to 45 m have been documented. This increase in longhouse length has been variously interpreted. The simplest possibility is that increased house length is the result of a gradual, natural increase in population (Dodd et al. 1990:323, 350, 357; Smith 1990). However, this does not account for the sudden shift in longhouse lengths around 650 BP. Other possible explanations involve changes in the economic and socio-political organization (Dodd et al. 1990:357). One suggestion is that during the period dating to 650 – 550 BP small villages were amalgamating to form larger communities for mutual defense (Dodd et al. 1990:357). If this were the case, the more successful military leaders may have been able to absorb some of the smaller family groups into their households, thereby requiring longer structures. This hypothesis draws support from the fact that some sites had up to seven rows of palisades, indicating at least an occasional need for strong defensive measures. There are, however, other villages from this time that had no palisades present (Dodd et al. 1990). More research is required to evaluate these competing interpretations.

The layout of houses within villages also changes dramatically by 650 BP. During the “Early Ontario Iroquoian Period”, villages were haphazardly planned, with houses oriented in various directions. During the period dating to 650 – 550 BP, villages are organized into two or more discrete groups of tightly spaced, parallel aligned, longhouses. It has been suggested that this change in village organization may indicate the initial development of the clans which were a characteristic of the historically known Iroquoian peoples (Dodd et al. 1990:358).

Initially at least, the period dating to 550-300 BP continues many of the trends which have been documented for the proceeding century. For instance, between 550 and 500 BP house lengths continue to grow, reaching an average length of 62 m. One longhouse excavated on a site southwest of Kitchener was an incredible 123 m (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:444-445). After 500 BP, house lengths begin to decrease, with houses dating between 450 and 370 BP averaging 30 m in length.

Why house lengths decrease after 500 BP is poorly understood, although it is believed that the even shorter houses witnessed on Historical Period sites can be at least partially attributed to the population reductions associated with the introduction of European diseases such as smallpox (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990:405, 410).

Village size also continues to expand throughout 550 – 300 BP, with many of the larger villages showing signs of periodic expansions. Between 550 – 200 BP was a time of village amalgamation. One large village situated just north of Toronto has been shown to have expanded on no fewer than five occasions. These large villages were often heavily defended with numerous rows of wooden palisades, suggesting that defence may have been one of the rationales for smaller groups banding together. Village expansion has been documented at several sites throughout southwestern and south-central Ontario. The ongoing excavations at the Lawson site, a large Late Iroquoian village located in southwestern Ontario, has shown that the original village was expanded by at least twenty percent to accommodate the construction of nine additional longhouses (Anderson 2009).

During the late 1600s and early 1700s, the French explorers and missionaries reported a large population of Iroquoian peoples clustered around the western end of Lake Ontario. The area which was later to become Halton Region was known to have been occupied by ancestors of two different Late Ontario Iroquoian groups who evolved to become the historically known Neutral and Huron. For this reason, the Late Ontario Iroquoian groups which occupied parts of south-central Ontario before the arrival of the French are often identified as "Prehistoric Neutral" and "Prehistoric Huron" (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990; Smith 1990:283).

1.3.2 Post-Contact Indigenous Period

The post-contact Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario was heavily influenced by the dispersal of various Iroquoian-speaking peoples from modern-day New York State and the subsequent return of Algonkian-speaking groups from northern Ontario at the end of the 17th century and beginning of the 18th century (Schmalz 1991).

Following the arrival of Europeans to North America, the nature of Indigenous settlement size, population distribution, and material culture shifted as settlers began to colonize the land. Despite this shift in Indigenous life ways, "written accounts of material life and livelihood, the correlation of historically recorded villages to their archaeological manifestations, and the similarities of those sites to more ancient sites have revealed an antiquity to documented cultural expressions that confirms a deep historical continuity to Iroquoian systems of ideology and thought" (Ferris 2009:114). This deep continuity is reflected in the oral and written histories of the Anishinaabek peoples as well. As a result, Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout southern Ontario which show continuity with past peoples, even if this connection has not been recorded in historical Euro-Canadian documentation.

The Study Area is situated within the historic Geographic Township of Puslinch, Wellington County, Ontario. The Study Area is within lands that first enter the Euro-Canadian historic record as part of Treaty Number 3 made with the Mississauga on December 7, 1792, though the original 'Between the Lakes' purchase for the land occurred in 1784. This purchase was to procure a permanent place for that part of the Six Nations coming into Canada.

All that parcel or tract of land lying and being between the Lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario, four miles south' westerly from the point opposite to Niagara Fort, known by the name of Mississaugue Point, and running from thence along the said lake to the creek that falls from a small lake, known by the name of Washquarter into the said Lake Ontario, and from thence north forty-five degree west, fifty miles; thence south forty-five degrees west, twenty miles; and thence south until it strikes the River La Tranche; then down the stream of the said river to that part or place where a due south course will lead to the mouth of Catfish Creek emptying into Lake Erie, and from the above-mentioned part or place of the aforesaid River La

Tranche, following the south course to the mouth of the said Catfish Creek; thence down Lake Erie to the lands heretofore purchased from the Nation of Mississauga Indians; and from thence along the said purchase at Lake Ontario at the place of beginning as above mentioned together with all the woods, ways, paths, waters, watercourses and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Morris 1943:18

1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement

1.3.3.1 *Puslinch Township, Wellington County*

In 1838, the District of Wellington was established and contained the counties of Wellington, Waterloo, Grey and parts of Dufferin County. In 1854, Wellington County was formed and included the Townships and Towns of Amaranth, Arthur, Eramosa, Erin, Guelph, Maryborough, Nichol, Peel, Pilkington, Puslinch and Garafraxa (Wellington County 2017).

The Crown Survey of Puslinch Township began in 1828 and was completed by 1831. Settlers began to arrive in 1828 and the entire township was settled by 1840. The township was surveyed using a variation of the Double Front survey system that was commonly used between 1815 and 1829. The survey system produced a rectangular pattern of ten 100-acre lot allowances. The resulting survey created the modern farm landscape and road pattern that is still visible today (OAC 1880). Puslinch was named after a community in Devonshire, England. The population of Puslinch Township in 1829 – one year after surveying began – was 126. By 1877 the population had grown to 4,514. In the same year, the township was described as the “least valuable in an agricultural point of view, of any in the county” (Carter 1984).

Until 1852 the Study Area was a part of the District of Wellington, which included the counties of Wellington, Waterloo, Grey and parts of Dufferin County. In 1852, the district was reorganized, and the United Counties of Waterloo, Wellington and Grey were formed. In 1854, Wellington County became an individual entity that consisted of the Towns and Townships of Amaranth, Arthur, Eramosa, Erin, Guelph, Garafraxa, Maryborough, Nichol, Peel, Pilkington, and Puslinch. In 1879, the City of Guelph separated from the County. The county remained politically unchanged until 1999 when it was reorganized into seven new municipalities through the amalgamation of several towns and townships. Puslinch Township remained the only municipality to exist unchanged by the amalgamation. However, recent expansions of Guelph's city limits have resulted in portions of Puslinch being annexed into the City.

1.3.3.2 *Lot 19, Concession 1, Township of Puslinch*

The Location 5 (AiHb-376) Study Area is located on part of Lot 19, Concession 1 (Concession 1, Rear), Geographic Township of Puslinch, Wellington County.

The Crown Patent map of Wellington County illustrates that James Hogg purchased the northern half of Lot 19, Concession 1, Rear, as well as the northern portions of Lots 18 and 20, Concession 1, Rear, and the southern portion of Lot 20, Concession 2, Front, from the Crown (Map 2).

Archival records maintained by the Puslinch Historical Society indicates that Lot 19, Concession 1, Front (south of the Location 5 (AiHb-376) Study Area), was purchased from the Crown by Colonel William Kingsmill, a barrister at law in Toronto in 1832, though he never lived there nor did any work there (Town of Puslinch 2022). For 5 shillings, Malcolm McPhatter purchased the land in 1832 from Kingsmill and built a log house and barn, which immediately burned down and had to be rebuilt. Malcolm McPhatter was a blacksmith and built a blacksmith shop on the farm, which was the first blacksmith shop in Puslinch (Town of Puslinch 2022). No equivalent archival material exists from 1832 for Lot 19, Concession 1, Rear, in which the Study Area is located.

The 1861 map of Puslinch Township indicates that at this time James Hogg owned the north half of Lot 19, Concession 1, Rear, as well as the northern portions of Lots 18 and 20, Concession 1. No structures are illustrated on Lot 19 nor James Hogg's neighbouring lots (Map 3).

Archival records indicate that in 1867 James Hogg and his family owned Lot 19, Concession 1, Rear, renting the land to Alexander Easton (Optimist Club of Puslinch 1950).

The 1867 Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Wellington does not list a freeholder or householder for the Lot 19, Concession 1, Rear in which the Study Area is located. However, the 1871 Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Wellington lists Alexander Easton as a householder for the Lot 19, Concession 1, Rear. Based on the Gazetteer and Directory information it is presumed that a house was built on the property in which the Study Area is located between 1867 and 1871.

In 1865, Lot 19, Concession 1, Front, south of the Study Area, was sold to David Ricker who grew the first buckwheat in the area before leaving in 1873 and selling the property to Darious Bethune, who worked the land but did not settle (Town of Puslinch 2022). According to the Gazetteer and Directory (1867), Donald McCormick was listed as a freeholder in 1867. In 1875, the farm was sold to the freeholder Donald McCormick who built a stone house and bank barn that exists on the farm today (Town of Puslinch 2022).

The 1871 personal census indicates that James Hogg and his family were living in Puslinch Township and owned a total of 400 acres although only Lots 18, 19, and 20, Concession 1 are listed. 170 acres are listed as 'improved' with 50 in pasture, 10 in wheat, 40 in hay, and various amounts in other crops. The farm raised 8 horses, seven milk cows, 15 cattle, 33 sheep, and eight pigs and produced 200 pounds of butter, 1000 pounds of home-made cheese, and 140 pounds of wool. James Hogg was a 62-year-old widowed farmer from Scotland, and he lived on the property in Lot 20, Concession 2 with his son John (37) and John's wife Mary (28) and their children: Barbara (3) and Mary (1). The widowed Barbara Ramsay (84) was also enumerated in the census though it is not certain how she may be related to the Hogg family. The 1871 personal census also indicates Alexander Easton and his wife Agnes were living in Puslinch and Alexander was a labourer. As indicated above the 1871 Gazetteer and Directory lists Alexander Easton as the householder for Lot 19, Concession 1, Rear.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wellington County* indicates that a combined 400 acres of Lots 18, 19, 20 and 21 in Concession 1 were owned by John Hogg in 1877 (Map 4). The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Wellington County* also depicts John Hogg as the owner of Lot 20, Concession 2. The map illustrates two structures on his property on Concession 2, but none are illustrated within the Study Area at this time.

Tax assessment rolls were reviewed for the years 1891 and 1892 with regards to all lots and concessions owned by James Hogg. In both 1891 and 1892, the overall value of the 300 acres of land (Lots 18, 19, and 20 on Concession 1) was \$4,900 (Family Search 2021). Of the aforementioned lots and concessions, it is listed that 140 acres of the properties were in woodlot, 10 acres were in swamp, and one acre was in orchard (Family Search 2021). The remaining 100 acres on Lot 20, Concession 2 totaled a value of \$750, with 90 acres being in woodlot (Family Search 2021). Earlier tax assessment rolls were unavailable at the time this report was produced, as the Archives of Ontario are closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and only Archives maintained by the Puslinch Historical Society were accessible.

The 1906 *Historical Atlas of Wellington County* indicates that James Hogg owned 300 acres on the north half of Lots 18, 19, and 20, Concession 1. James Hogg is no longer identified as owning Lot 21, Concession 1 nor Lot 20, Concession 2. A structure and driveway are now illustrated on the western portion of the property, within Lot 18, Concession 1 near the current extant home at 6947 Concession 2 (Map 5), which may suggest this structure was established between 1877 and 1906. The western extent of Location 5 (AiHb-376) is located approximately 430 m southwest of the existing home.

A series of six topographical maps spanning from 1916 to 1968 illustrates the Study Area's relatively uninterrupted rural character and agricultural land use (Maps 6A and 6B). A structure is depicted within the northern portion of Lot 18, Concession 1, within the Project Area on all six of these maps in relatively the same location within the property. This suggests the 20th century occupation has been limited to the general area of the existing house still located on the property today.

A soil survey map from 1963 further illustrates the Study Area's relatively uninterrupted rural character and agricultural land use (Map 7).

1.4 Archaeological Context

1.4.1 Natural Environment

The Study Area is situated within the "Horseshoe Moraines" physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 127-129).

From the edge of the escarpment in the Town of Caledon the moraines trend somewhat west of the Niagara Escarpment forming a belt of moderately hilly relief.... Associated with the moraines is a system of old spillways with broad gravel terraces and swampy floors.... Good cross-sections of this landscape may be seen along Highway 7 from Rockwood to Georgetown.

Chapman and Putnam, 1984:128

The soils of the Study Area consist predominately of Burford loam and Dumfries soil (Map 6). Burford loam can be found in smooth, very gently sloping areas; this type of soil exhibits good natural drainage and can be slightly stony (Hoffman et al. 1963). Whereas Dumfries can be found in irregular and steeply sloping areas; this type of soil exhibits good natural drainage and can be very stony. Overall, these soil types likely would have been suitable for Indigenous and European settler agricultural practices. The closest potable water source is Mill/Galt Creek which runs along the south and east sides of the greater Study Area and approximately 600 m south of Location 5 (AiHb-376) (alternate names provided by historical and soil type maps, Maps 3 – 7), with a small tributary of this creek approximately 90 m from the western extent of Location 5 (AiHb-376). The closest substantial source of water is Puslinch Lake (~ 4.8 kilometres to the west) of the Study Area (Map 1).

1.4.2 Current Land Uses

Location 5 (AiHb-376) is located within a plough disturbed agricultural field in the northern portion of Lot 19, Concession 1. Location 5 (AiHb-376) is approximately 430 m northeast of the existing house on Lot 18, Concession 1. Location 5 (AiHb-376) is located within an inlet of woodlot within the ploughed agricultural field and is relatively flat (Map 8, Supplementary Documentation; Tile 1 and 2).

1.4.3 Previously Identified Archaeological Sites and Surveys

The registered archaeological site records maintained by the MCM in the Ontario Archaeological Site Database (OASD) were consulted on 17 January 2021 to compile an inventory of archaeological resources.

There are currently two archaeological sites registered in the OASD within a 1 km radius of Location 5 (AiHb-376). Both locations were identified, concurrently to Location 5 (AiHb-376), during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the overall Project Area by Golder in 2019 (Table 2).

An additional three archaeological sites are registered in the OASD within a 1 km radius of the overall Project Area but are not within 1 km of Location 5 (AiHb-376). Table 3 lists the sites within 1 km of the Project Area assessed during the Stage 1-2 assessment (Golder 2019, Golder 2021).

Table 2: Registered Archaeology Sites within 1 kilometre of Location 5 (AiHb-376)

Borden Number	Site Name	Affinity	Time Period	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AiHb-374	Location 1	Indigenous	Pre-Contact	Scatter	Further CHVI
AiHb-375	Location 3	Indigenous, Euro-Canadian	Pre-Contact, Post-Contact	Findspot, homestead	Further CHVI

Table 3: Registered Archaeology Sites within 1 kilometre of Stage 1-2 Study Area.

Borden Number	Site Name	Affinity	Time Period	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AiHb-71	Tog 2	Indigenous	Pre-Contact	Findspot	No Further CHVI
AiHb-70	Tog 1	Indigenous	Pre-Contact	Findspot	No Further CHVI
AiHb-354	6P2	Indigenous	Pre-Contact	-	Further CHVI

'-' denotes information that is not accessible in the OASD.

No archaeological sites are registered within 300 m of the Study Area. To WSP's knowledge the only previous assessment conducted within 50 m of the Study Area is the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment conducted by Golder in 2019 under P453-0004-2019. Due to a modification to the proposed extraction plans by the proponent amendments were undertaken to the recommendations for Location 1 (AiHb-374) within P453-0004-2019 and were documented under a new project report and PIF number; P468-0054-2020 (Golder 2021). Location 1 (AiHb-374) will now be situated outside of the area to be licensed and proposed extraction limits and the report was amended to reflect that.

Areas recommended for Stage 2 assessment under P453-0004-2019 were surveyed through a combination of pedestrian and test pit survey at five metre intervals between 26 June 2019 and 10 July 2019 and resulted in the identification of 6 locations and 19 findspots. Three of the six locations were recommended for further Stage 3 assessment: one pre-contact Indigenous site (Location 1, AiHb-374) and two historical Euro-Canadian sites (Location 3, AiHb-375 and Location 5, AiHb-376).

Findspots 1 through 19 were solitary findspots or locations, all Indigenous in affiliation, with 5 or less artifacts that did not meet the MCM minimum standards for being registered as archaeological sites or requiring Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

Location 1 (AiHb-374), located approximately 310 m northwest of Location 5 (AiHb-376), consisted of 33 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts from 24 distinct CSP locations. The assemblage consisted of 27 pieces of chipping detritus, four retouched flakes, one biface and one scraper. Location 1 (AiHb-374) measured approximately 30 m (north-south) by 40 m (east-west). Location 1 is considered to exhibit cultural heritage value or interest related to the Indigenous use of the area and Stage 3 archaeological assessment was recommended.

Locations 2, 4 and 6 are all small pre-contact Indigenous sites that do not meet the MCM minimum criteria for requiring Stage 3 archaeological assessment or being registered under Borden numbers and thus no further archaeological assessment was recommended.

Location 3 (AiHb-375) was identified as a predominately historical Euro-Canadian site and is located approximately 550 m southwest of Location 5 (AiHb-376). A total of 120 artifacts including 111 historical Euro-Canadian artifacts and nine pre-contact Indigenous artifacts were recovered from 68 distinct CSP locations and was recommended for Stage 3 site-specific assessment. A further 6,839 artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 3 including 6,347 Euro-Canadian artifacts, 475 faunal elements, 16 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts, and one piece of recent material (Golder 2022). Location 3 (AiHb-375) measures approximately 130 metres (north-south) by 160 metres (east-west), with three concentrations of artifacts within an area measuring 60 metres by 40 metres. The pre-contact Indigenous artifacts do not meet the criteria of cultural heritage value or interest as only nine artifacts were recovered, the majority of which were spaced out along the perimeter of site. Further research and analysis of the historical documents and artifacts concluded that Location 3 (AiHb-375) is considered to exhibit cultural heritage value or interest related to the mid-to late-19th century historical Euro-Canadian use of the property. As such, Stage 4 mitigation was recommended for Location 3 (AiHb-375) (Golder 2022).

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the Freedom of Information Act. The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to all media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MCM will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Location 5 (AiHb-376) was conducted over a total of 7 days on 20, 27-29 September 2021, and 1, 5 and 7 October 2021 under P468 issued to Rhiannon Fisher of WSP by the MCM (P468-0077-2021). The investigation was directed by Connor Schmid (R1119), as per Section 12 of the MCM's *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licenses*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The weather during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment was primarily sunny, and the details of each day are presented in Table 4 below. At no time were the weather or field conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material.

Table 4: Weather Conditions during Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment of Location 5 (AiHb-376)

Date	Temperature	Weather
20 September 2021	23°C	Sunny with clouds
27 September 2021	23°C	Sunny with clouds
28 September 2021	21°C	Sunny with clouds
29 September 2021	19°C	Sunny
1 October 2021	19°C	Sunny
5 October 2021	17°C	Cloudy with light drizzle
7 October 2021	20°C	Cloudy with fog

Photographic images of the investigation are presented in Section 9.0, while the results are illustrated on Map 9 and in Tile 2 within the Supplementary Documentation.

All coordinates and elevations were collected with a Trimble Geo7x Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) unit using the UTM NAD 83 (Zone 17) datum and coordinated within the Cansel network (Can-Net) for base station references. The collected coordinates are provided as a six-digit easting with three decimal places, and a seven-digit northing with three decimal places. As the coordinates are a fixed spatial position, each survey observation can be considered a permanent and known datum point regardless of any future disturbance to the location of each observation. The GNSS receiver is a dual frequency differential GPS (DGPS) capable of real time kinematic (RTK) corrections within the Can-Net Virtual Reference Station (VRS) network. The collected coordinates provide real time accuracy between 1 to 3 centimetres.

Location 5 (AiHb-376) was relocated from the original Stage 2 assessment data. As the site was discovered through pedestrian survey, a partial controlled surface pickup (CSP) was conducted, recovering a representative sample of artifacts. A full CSP was conducted on 28 October 2020, prior to establishing the grid and excavation of Stage 3 test units (Image 1). The full CSP further confirmed the presence of one 35m by 35m artifact concentration within a larger area identified in the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The CSP confirmed that the concentration is within a 65 m (north-south) by 65 m (east-west) area. Artifacts collected through the CSP beyond these concentrations are considered outliers.

A 5 m by 5 m grid was established across the extent of the site as determined by the Stage 2 pedestrian survey and Stage 3 CSP, which was completed at 5 m intervals (Map 9; Image 1). The grid squares are referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each 5 m square set was further subdivided into 25 1 m square units, with sub-square number one located in the southwest corner of the 5 m square set, number five in the southeast corner, number six located immediately north of number one, and so on.

Through the Stage 2 assessment, Location 5 (AiHb-376) was identified as a large, plough-disturbed, historical Euro-Canadian site where it is not yet evident that Stage 4 mitigation impacts would be required. Given that Location 5 (AiHb-376) consisted of an artifact concentration of 35 m by 35 m within a 65 m by 65 m area, the excavation of test units followed the Stage 3 strategy for large, plough disturbed sites. An excavation grid was placed over the artifact concentration with the grid consisting of one-metre square test units spaced at 5 m intervals (n=40) (*Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 5, Government of Ontario 2011*). Additional test units were placed and excavated, amounting to 20% of the initial grid unit total, between the areas of concentration to document areas of lower concentration (n=8) (*Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 6, Government of Ontario 2011*). Further additional units amounting to 10% of the initial grid unit total were placed on the periphery of the surface scatter to determine the site extent and examine the periphery (n=4) (*Section 3.2.3, Table 3.1, Standard 7, Government of Ontario 2011*) (Map 9).

The Stage 3 excavation grid for Location 5 (AiHb-376) consisted of 40 grid units, eight 20% infill units, and four 10% periphery units, an additional 4 infill units were placed and excavated to confirm site limits, for a total of 56 Stage 3 test units across an area measuring approximately 65 m north-south by 65 m east-west (Map 9, Supplementary Documentation; Tile 2). Each 1 m square test unit was excavated to topsoil-subsoil interface (Image 4). The subsoil surface of each unit was shovel shined and examined for evidence of subsurface cultural features prior to excavation to a depth of 5 cm into the subsoil. All soil was screened through 6 mm hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of small artifacts. Seven possible cultural features were encountered during the Stage 3 of Location 5 (AiHb-376) (Images 5 - 11). All features were recorded before being covered with geotextile and backfilled. All other Stage 3 test units were backfilled upon completion. Potential feature descriptions can be found in Section 3.2 while their locations are depicted on Map 9.

Soils at Location 5 (AiHb-376) were medium to dark brown sandy clay loam topsoil over dark yellow-brown sandy clay loam subsoil (Image 4). Units on the west side of site, closer to the woodlot, exhibited medium to dark brown sandy clay loam topsoil over grey clay subsoil. This could be due to the poor drainage on the western extent of the site. The depth of the Stage 3 units ranged from 20 to 48 cm. Unit counts ranged from 1-95 artifacts.

All excavated artifacts were recorded with reference to their unit provenience and retained for laboratory analysis and description, as per Section 6.0 of the *Standards and Guidelines* (Government of Ontario 2011). A field log was maintained for the duration of the investigations detailing pertinent information and digital photographs were taken of the surveyed areas and topography. Map 9 illustrates the Stage 3 excavation results as well as a photographic key.

3.0 STRATIGRAPHY AND CULTURAL FEATURES

3.1 Stratigraphy

The Study Area surrounding Location 5 (AiHb-376) consisted of ploughed agricultural fields. The stratigraphy encountered at Location 5 (AiHb-376) was consistent across the entire site, except for the 5 units on the west side of the site that exhibited a subsoil variant. The typical stratigraphic sequence encountered consisted of medium to dark brown sandy clay loam topsoil (Lot 1) over dark yellow-brown sandy clay loam subsoil (Lot 2) (Images 4). The depth of these Stage 3 units ranged from 20-48cm. The topsoil and subsoil lots had a varying amount of rock inclusions. The subsoil variant encountered within the aforementioned test units include light to medium brown sandy clay loam topsoil over grey clay subsoil, likely attributed to poor drainage conditions. These test units were located on the western portion of the site closest to the woodlot.

3.2 Cultural Features

Seven potential subsurface cultural features were observed at Location 5 (AiHb-376). Upon observation, each feature was cleaned for observation and recorded before being covered with geotextile and backfilled. A conservative approach and cautionary methods were applied when identifying potential features. Thus, all stains identified during the Stage 3 assessment of Location 5 (AiHb-376) were recorded as potential features.

Potential Feature 1 was found in test unit 535E 430N:1, 25 cm below the surface, within subsoil. The soil strata defined as feature fill consisted of two lots, Lot 3, and Lot 4. Lot 3 encompassed the north half of the unit and consisted of dark grey silty clay loam, with brick and mortar inclusions (Image 5). Lot 4 encompassed the center portion of the unit and consisted of light grey, ashy deposit. The southeastern corner of the unit exhibited a high concentration of gravel. The remaining areas of 535E 430N:1 exhibited sterile subsoil (Lot 2). Few artifacts were recovered from the surface of potential Feature 1, save for the brick and mortar visible at the feature interface. Feature 1 was interpreted as a possible burn pit and is likely related to the historic occupation or modern land-use of the site.

Potential Feature 2 was found in test unit 530E 415N:1, 30 cm below the surface, within subsoil. The soil strata defined as feature fill consisted of two lots, Lot 3, and Lot 4. Lot 3 encompassed the southeast corner of the unit floor and consisted of dark grey sandy loam (Image 6). Within Lot 3, are inclusions of Lot 4, which consisted of light grey/ash with charcoal inclusions. Subsoil (Lot 2) was identified in the north and west portions of the unit. Few artifacts were recovered from the surface of potential Feature 2. Potential Feature 2 was interpreted as a possible burn pit and is likely related to the historic occupation or modern land-use of the site.

Potential Feature 3 was found in test unit 525E 430N:1, 21 cm below the surface. The soil strata defined as feature fill (Lot 3) encompassed the east half of the unit and consisted of dark grey to black silty clay loam (Image 7). The feature fill also exhibited mortar inclusions with a small amount of wood identified in the northwest corner of the unit. The west half of the unit exhibited typical subsoil encountered on site (Lot 2), separated by a clearly defined feature edge. Potential Feature 3 is also associated with the recovery of several faunal remains, when compared to other units excavated on site. Potential Feature 3 also exhibited larger fragments of ceramics at interface. Potential Feature 3 was interpreted as a possible burn pit and is likely related to the historic occupation or modern land-use of the site.

Potential Feature 4 was found in test unit 515E 410N:13, 31 cm below the surface. The soil strata defined as feature fill (Lot 3) encompassed an area approximately 15 cm in diameter southeast of the centre of the unit. Lot 3 was defined as dark brown to black clay with charcoal inclusions (Image 8). The rest of the unit exhibited typical subsoil encountered on site (Lot 2). Potential Feature 4 was interpreted as a possible Euro-Canadian fence post.

Potential Feature 5 was found in test unit 520E 405N:01, 31 cm below the surface. The soil strata defined as feature fill (Lot 3) encompassed the southwest corner of the unit and was described as dark brown to black sandy clay loam with a concentration of artifacts and the feature interface (Image 9). The remainder of the unit exhibited typical subsoil encountered on site (Lot 2). Potential Feature 5 was interpreted as a possible burn pit and is likely related to the historic occupation or modern land-use of the site.

Potential Feature 6 was found in test unit 540E 430N:1, 40 cm below the surface. The soil strata defined as feature fill (Lot 3) encompassed the southeast corner of the unit and consisted of dark brown to black sandy clay loam (Image 10). The west half of the unit exhibited typical subsoil encountered on site (Lot 2). The feature fill also exhibited a concentration of brick and ceramic artifacts. Potential Feature 6 was interpreted as a possible burn pit and is likely related to the historic occupation or modern land-use of the site.

Potential Feature 7 was found in test unit 540E 425N:1, 26 cm below the surface. The soil strata defined as feature fill consisting of two lots, Lot 3 and Lot 4 and encompassed the northwest corner of the unit. Lot 3 was identified as dark grey silty clay loam with charcoal inclusions and was identified within Lot 4; Lot 4 consisted of light grey, ashy silty clay loam (Image 11). Through the southern edge of Potential Feature 7, is a small Lot 1 inclusion. The eastern and southern portions of the unit exhibited typical subsoil encountered on site (Lot 2). No artifacts were identified within the feature fill interface. Potential Feature 7 was interpreted as a possible burn pit and is likely related to the historic occupation or modern land-use of the site.

4.0 RECORD OF FINDS

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment was conducted employing the methods described in Section 2.0. Map 9 and Tile 2 within the Supplementary Documentation illustrate the areas assessed and the methods employed, while Images 1 to 11 illustrate the conditions during the Stage 3 assessment. The UTM coordinates delineating the site limits are listed in the Supplementary Documentation that accompanies the report separately.

The Supplementary Documentation also contains mapping showing the specific locational information of Location 5 (AiHb-376).

Table 5 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field. Images 12 – 20 illustrate a representative sample of the Stage 3 recovered artifacts.

All artifacts recovered from this assessment are contained in three banker's boxes and will be temporarily housed at WSP's Whitby office until formal arrangements can be made for their transfer to an MCM collections facility. A complete catalogue of all artifacts recovered during the Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the site is contained within Appendix A of this report.

Table 5: Inventory of Documentary Record

Document Type	Current Location of Document	Additional Comments
Field Notes	WSP office in Whitby	<i>10 pages in original field book and stored to WSP server</i>
Hand Drawn Maps	WSP office in Whitby	<i>1 hand drawn maps stored to WSP server</i>
Maps Provided by Client	WSP office in Whitby	<i>1 map stored to WSP server</i>
Digital Photographs	WSP office in Whitby	<i>41 photographs stored to WSP server</i>

4.1 Location 5 (AiHb-376)

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of Location 5 (AiHb-376) resulted in the recovery of 1,954 artifacts from 56 test units and the CSP including 1,904 Euro-Canadian artifacts, 47 faunal elements, and three pre-contact Indigenous artifacts.

A summary of the recovered artifacts is presented in Table 6 and each artifact class will be discussed in greater detail below.

Table 6: Location 5 (AiHb-376) Stage 3 Recovered Artifacts

Function	# of Artifacts	%
Food/Beverage	1435	73.44
Structural	290	14.84
Utilitarian	132	6.76
Faunal Remains	47	2.41
Indeterminate	19	0.97
Personal	19	0.97
Furnishing	7	0.36
Pre-Contact Indigenous	3	0.15
Weaponry	1	0.05
Animal Husbandry	1	0.05
Total Stage 3 Recovered Artifacts	1954	100.00

4.1.1 Euro-Canadian Material

The historical Euro-Canadian artifact assemblage from Location 5 (AiHb-376) included 1,567 food and beverage related items, 290 structural artifacts, 20 indeterminate metal artifacts, 19 personal/societal related artifacts, seven artifacts related to furnishing, and one artifact related to animal husbandry.

4.1.2 Faunal Material

A total of 47 faunal elements were recovered from Location 5 (AiHb-376), all of which were identified as mammalian.

4.1.3 Pre-Contact Indigenous

A total of three pre-contact Indigenous artifacts were recovered from Location 5 (AiHb-376), all of which were identified as chipping detritus. The chipping detritus was manufactured on Onondaga chert. The chipping detritus consisted of one secondary flake, one tertiary flake, and one broken flake (Image 20).

5.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Location 5 (AiHb-376)

Location 5 (AiHb-376) yielded predominately historical Euro-Canadian artifacts, as well as a small amount of pre-contact Indigenous artifacts. A total of 1,954 artifacts were recovered, which included historical Euro-Canadian artifacts (n=1,904), faunal material (n=47), and pre-contact Indigenous (n=3). During the assessment, seven potential cultural features likely related to the historical Euro-Canadian assemblage or modern use of the property were identified; descriptions of these features may be found in Section 3.2.

Based on the artifact assemblage, Location 5 (AiHb-376) dates primarily from the mid- to late-19th century. The site is distributed over an area measuring approximately 65 m north-south by 65 m east-west.

5.1.1 Historical Euro-Canadian Component

As described in Section 4.1.1, the historical Euro-Canadian assemblage of Location 5 (AiHb-376) is predominately comprised of domestic ceramic and glass related items, including utilitarian wares (80.19% of total assemblage) while structural related artifacts (14.84% of total assemblage), personal/societal (0.97% of total assemblage), and furnishing (0.36% of total assemblage) make up the remainder of the assemblage. Dateable material for each artifact class is discussed in further detail below.

5.1.1.1 Domestic: Ceramics

A total of 1,527 domestic ceramic artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of Location 5 (AiHb-376). Table 7 provides a breakdown of the domestic ceramic assemblage by ware type while Table 8 provides a breakdown of the ceramic assemblage by decorative type.

Table 7: Location 5 (AiHb-376) Stage 3 Recovered Ceramics by Ware Type

Ceramic	Freq.	%
Refined White Earthenware (RWE)	795	52.06
Vitrified White Earthenware (VWE)	362	23.71
Utilitarian	132	8.64
Indeterminate	189	12.38
Yellowware	42	2.75
Redware	7	0.46
Total Stage 3 Ceramics	1,527	100

Table 8: Location 5 (AiHb-376) Stage 3 Recovered Ceramics by Decorative Type

Ceramic	Freq.	%
Refined White Earthenware, undecorated	370	24.23
Vitrified White Earthenware, undecorated	285	18.66
Indeterminate	189	12.38
Refined White Earthenware, transfer print	159	10.41
Refined White Earthenware, hand painted	141	9.23
Coarse Red Earthenware	124	8.12
Refined White Earthenware, edged ware	51	3.34
Vitrified White Earthenware, transfer printed	50	3.27

Ceramic	Freq.	%
Yellowware, undecorated	37	2.42
Refined White Earthenware, banded	36	2.36
Refined White Earthenware, sponged	28	1.83
Vitrified White Earthenware, banded	15	0.98
Refined White Earthenware, stamped	10	0.65
Stoneware	8	0.52
Redware, undecorated	7	0.46
Vitrified White Earthenware, edged ware	5	0.33
Yellowware, banded	5	0.33
Vitrified White Earthenware, sponged	4	0.26
Vitrified White Earthenware, flow transfer	1	0.07
Vitrified White Earthenware, moulded	1	0.07
Vitrified White Earthenware, stamped	1	0.07
Total Stage 3 Ceramics	1,527	100.00

White Earthenwares

A total of 795 pieces of Refined White Earthenware (RWE) were recovered from Location 5 (AiHb-376), representing 53.06% of the ceramic assemblage for the site (Image 12). RWE is slightly porous, white-pasted earthenware with a near colourless glaze first developed in 1805 and began to replace earlier near-white ceramics, such as creamware and pearlware, by the early 1830s. Its use continued throughout the 19th century, and is still used today, but its popularity began to decline by the 1840s with the introduction of vitrified white earthenware (Adams *et al* 1994; Miller *et al* 2000). 370 fragments of RWE were plain/undecorated, comprising 24.23% of the ceramic assemblage.

During the 19th century, the technique of transfer printing designs to the underglaze surface of clay ceramics revolutionized the British ceramic industry. Manufacturers were now able to apply intricate patterns quickly and rather inexpensively, allowing for more uniformity between vessels (Samford 1997). Prior to 1829, most transfer printed wares were blue, but after 1830, colours such as light blue, brown, black, sepia, green, red, and mulberry became more common (Collard 1967; Coysh and Henrywood 1982:10). From about 1850 to 1890 only the colours blue, black, and brown are common, while in the 1890s and later a wide variety of colours were in use (Adams *et al.* 1994:101). At Location 5 (AiHb-376) 159 pieces of transfer printed RWE were decorated with transfer print and colours included blue (n=147), pink (n=5), brown (n=4), black (n=1), green (n=1), and red (n=1) which comprised 10.41% of the ceramic assemblage.

A total of 141 pieces of painted RWE were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of Location 5 (AiHb-376). As the name suggests painted RWE had its decorative motifs applied by an artisan using a small brush who painted the pattern directly onto the object. Painted wares can be distinguished from other decorative techniques because the brush strokes are visible in the artwork. Early palette polychrome painted wares, which included floral scenes in muted brown, yellow, and green, with sparse use of blue, were popular from approximately 1795 until around 1815 (MACL 2015). Polychrome painted wares, which included floral scenes in muted brown, yellow, and green, with an increasing use of blue, were common from approximately 1815 until the 1830s (Miller 1991, MACL 2015). Late palette paints for white-bodied ceramics, including brighter shades of yellow and green, as well as red, became popular after the 1830s (Miller 1991). The pieces recovered from this site were decorated

predominately with floral patterns in blue and polychrome late palette colours. The use of underglaze red paint is further evidence that these ceramic pieces are of post-1829 whitewares (Miller et al. 2000, MACL 2015).

A total of 51 pieces of edged ware RWE were recovered from Location 5 (AiHb-376) including 30 pieces with an unscalloped rim, with impressed repeating pattern of incised curved lines or impressed chicken foot, and 14 scalloped rims with impressed repeating pattern and a feathered band of blue (Miller et al. 2000). A total of six pieces of pink edged ware was recovered from Location 5 (AiHb-376); three unscalloped rims, with impressed curved lines, and three unscalloped rims with impressed straight lines. The remaining piece recovered was broken, but exhibited blue feathering created by brushstrokes. White earthenware plates and other tableware were often decorated with moulded rim motifs that were usually painted under the glaze in blue or green, and occasionally pink or red (Miller 1991). This method of decoration, simply referred to as 'edged' by 19th century potters, was first introduced in the 1770s. By the 1840s, green edged wares became rare, while blue edged wares remained popular into the 1860s and continued to be available for purchase well into the 1890s and possibly later (Miller 1991).

Sponged wares were created by applying glaze to vessels with a sponge, generally in association with a painted pattern. These wares were common from the 1820s to the 1860s, but most popular in the 1830s (MACL 2002). Twenty-eight RWE sherds exhibited sponge decoration in the colour blue.

Industrial slipped wares are produced by mechanized slip decorating introduced in the 18th century. Industrial slip is known by a number of other names, many referring to a specific type of decoration, rather than the decoration group as a whole. Banded wares were decorated with horizontal bands of coloured slip applied in varying widths. Banding colours are predominantly muted earth tones including, black, green, brown, orange, yellow, grey, and pale blue. Banded patterns can be found on white earthenwares from about 1830 through the 20th century and occurred both as a primary decorative element and in conjunction with other design elements such as cabling or 'finger trailing' found on mocha ware after 1836 (Sussman 1997). Examples from the first half of the century are fairly elaborate with multiple colours, while most banded wares from the last half of the century tend to be plainer, often consisting of nothing but bands of blue slip (Adams et al. 1994:101). Cable designs on white earthenwares were made using a multi-chambered slip cup that could deliver several colours of slip to the vessel at the same time. The first specific reference to this type of decoration appears in the mid-1830s (Sussman 1997). Mocha decoration, also known as "dendritic," was produced by the application of an acidic solution to the vessel after the slip had been applied, which spread into fern-like patterns. Although this type of decoration does appear on yellowware in the early 19th century, most mocha patterns on yellowware date after 1860 (MACL 2015). Banded wares at Location 5 (AiHb-376) comprise 2.36% of the ceramic assemblage (n=36).

Stamp decorated wares are created by dipping a cut sponge shape into glaze and applying it to a vessel. Stamped or cut sponged patterns were introduced in the 1840s. Patterns included stars, diamonds, scrolls, and daggers, flowers, various geometric shapes, birds, and animals (MACL 2008). Stamped whitewares were common from around 1845 to 1930 (Miller 2000). Ten stamped RWE sherds were recovered depicted sponged decoration and comprised 0.65% of the ceramic assemblage.

Vitrified white earthenware (VWE) also known as white granite, graniteware, white stone ironstone, or simply ironstone is a variety of white bodied earthenware with a white to greyish-white fabric that is usually thick and heavy beneath a thick, hard clear glaze with a white, greyish, or bluish tint. VWE was first developed in the 1840s but did not become popular until the second half of the 19th century. Its popularity continued into the 20th century and it is still in use to some extent today (MACL 2015a). A total of 362 pieces of VWE were recovered from Location 5 (AiHb-376) representing 23.71% of the ceramic assemblage for the site, 285 of which were plain and undecorated (Images 13).

VWE is often decorated with raised moulded designs. The most popular and enduring of these was the “wheat” or Ceres, pattern, which in addition to other harvest or grain motifs, was popular from the 1860s to the turn of the 20th century (Sussman 1985). Other common moulded motifs include foliage, geometric, paneled/scalloped, classical, and ribbed. Broadly speaking, up until the 1870s, potters produced wares with detailed molding or sharp angles. After this period, the use of moulded motifs decreased or disappeared, and vessel lines became simpler (Wetherbee 1996:10). One moulded VWE artifact was recovered from Location 5 (AiHb-376) and was identified as a scalloped fragment of a hollowware handle.

A total of 50 pieces of VWE included transfer print decoration. A total of 45 pieces were blue with a variety of patterns from geometric patterns, landscape patterns, dendritic patterns, and floral patterns. Two pieces were black with indeterminate patterns, one piece was printed with “...W..T SA...” over a geometric pattern, one piece was pink with an indeterminate pattern.

The remaining five pieces of VWE were blue edged with an unscallop rim, blue feathering, two of which exhibited impressed repeating curved lines, while the other three did not.

Utilitarian

A total of 124 pieces of coarse red earthenware fragments were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of Location 5 (AiHb-376) representing 8.12% of the ceramic assemblage for the site. Coarse red and yellow earthenware vessels were manufactured throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries and were the most common utilitarian ware in the first half of the 19th century and continues to be produced today (Adams *et al.* 1994). As earthenware is fired at the lowest temperature of all pottery types, and because there is a lot of variability in the type of paste used and the number of impurities and inclusions in the clay, there can be a wide range of colours, consistencies, and porosity within this general ware type. There are also innumerable decorative interior and exterior surface treatments that can be applied to this ware type to suit the purpose for which each vessel is built (Cobb and Waters 2019).

A total of eight stoneware sherds are finished with Albany slip, which is a varying brown slip originally created from alluvial clays in New York (Image 16). It has since come to refer to any dark brown or black slip. Albany slip was invented in the early 19th century; however, it did not become widespread and popular until the mid- to late-19th century (MACL 2015b).

Indeterminate

A total of 189 ceramic pieces recovered from Location 5 (AiHb-376), representing 12.38% of the ceramic assemblage, could not be catalogued into specific ceramic-ware classifications. These pieces are so heavily damaged and fragmentary that it is impossible to accurately identify them by ceramic type. To avoid altering the separate ceramic totals, percentages, and ultimately the temporal data for the site the damaged pieces were simply classified as miscellaneous unidentified ceramics.

Yellowware

A total of 42 pieces of yellowware were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of Location 5 (AiHb-376), consisting of 2.75% of the ceramic assemblage (Image 14). Yellowware is earthenware made from naturally coloured buff/yellow clay, covered with a clear glaze dating from 1830 to 1940 (Miller 2000), with its peak popularity after 1850 (Burke 1991). Determining the temporal date range for yellowware can be determined through the decoration type, as yellowware does not typically bear maker’s marks (Samford 2002). Decoration can include industrial slip, mocha, Rockingham glazes, oxide washes/flint enamels and molding (MACL 2015). Many of the yellowware slip decorations consist of multiple thin bands encircling the exterior of the vessel, with

white, blue, and brown being the most commonly used colours (Samford 2002). Combinations of brown and white, blue, and brown, and blue and white are present in the ceramic assemblage from Location 3, suggesting a temporal date range of approximately mid to late 19th century into the 20th century. Yellowware decoration at Location 5 (AiHb-376) included plain/undecorated (n=37), and industrial slip (n=5).

Redware

A total of seven pieces of redware were recovered from Location 5 (AiHb-376) (Image 15). Redware is a thin bodied earthenware covered on both the interior and exterior by a dark reddish-brown, dark brown or black glaze. This type of redware was commonly used in the early 19th century for tea pots and mugs. All of the recovered pieces are black glazed.

5.1.1.2 Domestic: Glass Artifacts

A total of 47 non-structural glass artifacts were recovered from the Stage 3 assessment of Location 5 (AiHb-376); 36 shards of bottle glass, seven chimney lamp fragments, three drinking vessels, and one glass dish. Colours of bottle glass include aqua, blue, green, and olive/black.

Bottle glass colour is extremely limited with regards to providing a temporal sequence for a site; however, olive glass where the addition of iron when making glass was common practice up until 1860 and produced dark olive or dark amber glass that became known as “black glass” (Kendrick 1971).

All of the seven chimney lamp fragments recovered at Location 5 (AiHb-376) did not exhibit any decoration. Though the first open-flame lamp with a glass cylinder protecting the flame was patented in 1784, glass lamp chimneys do not appear in significant quantities until the widespread use of kerosene lamps around the 1860s. (Woodhead, Sullivan, and Gusset 1984).

Four bottle finishes were recovered from Location 5 (AiHb-376) (Image 18): two pieces (refit) were identified as aqua tooled Bead finishes, and two are indeterminant. Bead finishes, while not the most common bottle finish, were still used for a variety of applications, most commonly on medicinal bottles (Lindsay 2019). This style of bottle finish was used over a number of years; however, the tooled nature of the finishes indicate a later 19th century to early 20th century manufacturing date (Lindsay 2019).

5.1.1.3 Structural Artifacts

A total of 289 (14.84% of the overall assemblage) structural artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of Location 5 (AiHb-376). The recovered artifacts include 123 red brick fragments, 92 machine cut nails, 57 window glass shards, 10 hand wrought nails, two pieces of mortar, two undetermined nails, one wire drawn nail, one screw, and one bolt.

The recovered nail assemblage includes predominately machine cut nails as well as hand wrought, and wire drawn nails (Image 17). Wrought nails are identifiable due to their multi-faceted heads, often referred to as “rose bud”, as well as the square profile of the shank of the nail which tapers into a four-sided point. Wrought nails were the most commonly used nail in Upper Canada until about 1830 when machine cut nails began to replace them. Machine cut nails were cut from a sheet of metal and have a flat head. They were in use as early as 1790 but did not become common in Ontario until 1830 (Noel Hume 1976). Wire drawn nails are identical to the type of nails in current use today, with a flat, round head and a wire shaft. Wire drawn nails became popular in the 1890s.

5.1.1.4 *Faunal Remains*

A total of 47 faunal remains were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of Location 5 (AiHb-376), 47 of which were identified as mammalian; 14 of which are calcined, and one burnt fragment. A total of six faunal fragments could be further identified; four pig molars/premolars and two sheep/goat molars were recovered from Location 5 (AiHb-376).

5.1.1.5 *Indeterminate Artifacts*

A total of 20 metal artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment including 15 pieces of miscellaneous metal, and three pieces of miscellaneous metal hardware, two pieces of indeterminate glass, and one piece of wire.

5.1.1.6 *Personal Artifacts*

A total of 19 personal artifacts were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of Location 5 (AiHb-376) including 11 white clay pipe bowls, five white clay pipe stems, two buttons, and one buckle (Image 19).

Smoking Paraphernalia

White clay pipes were very popular throughout the 19th century but declined in use during the 1880s with the introduction of briar pipes and cigarettes (Adams et al. 1994). Most white clay pipes found in Upper Canada were manufactured in either Quebec or Scotland, occasionally examples from English, Dutch, French, and American makers are also found. Sometimes the maker's name and/or city of manufacture was impressed on one side of the pipe stem, a practice which did not become popular until the 1840s (Adams et al. 1994). Of the white clay smoking pipe fragments, none exhibited decoration or maker's marks. (Image 19). Eleven bowl fragments did have some evidence of decoration but could not be fully identified.

Buttons

Agate buttons were made from pressed ceramic powder manufactured by the "Prosser" process patented in 1840 (Image 19). They became popular in Upper Canada beginning in the late 1840's. Agate buttons which are often confused with white glass buttons are distinguishable due to the dimpled appearance present on the back of the button which is a result of the moulding process (Adams et al. 1994:96). The recovered agate buttons were small in size, four-holed, and white; one was broken.

5.1.1.7 *Animal Husbandry*

A total of one horseshoe nail was recovered from Location 5 (AiHb-376) (Image 17).

5.1.2 *Lithic Artifacts*

A total of three pieces of chipping detritus were recovered from Location 5 (AiHb-376). Chipping detritus was the waste product from the production of lithic tools and is the most commonly recovered artifact on pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites in southern Ontario. All of the chipping detritus was manufactured on Onondaga chert and included one secondary flake, one tertiary flake, and one broken flake (Image 20).

5.1.3 *Conclusions*

The recovered pre-contact Indigenous artifacts suggests prior to the occupation of this lot by the Easton family and the Hogg family, the land was utilized by pre-contact Indigenous peoples. The pre-contact Indigenous material recovered does not trigger further archaeological assessment based on the frequency in which it was recovered over multiple units.

Overall, the artifact assemblage suggests a mid- to late- 19th century domestic historical Euro-Canadian occupation of Location 5 (AiHb-376). A total of 1,325 artifacts from the assemblage are temporally diagnostic (69.53% of the total assemblage). The assemblage is compromised of artifacts from the early, mid- and late 19th century, with most artifacts dating from the mid- to late 19th century (Table 9, Section 5.1.1). These finds are consistent with the conclusions of the Stage 2 artifact assemblage from Location 5 (AiHb-376) (Golder 2019).

Table 9: Location 5 (AiHb-376) Dateable Artifacts

Artifact	Freq.	% of Total Assemblage	% of Dateable Assemblage	Popularity
<i>Early 19th Century Artifacts</i>				
Wrought Nail	10	0.53%	0.75%	Pre-1830
Subtotal	10	0.53%	0.75%	n/a
<i>Mid-19th Century Artifacts</i>				
Machine-Cut Nails	92	4.83%	6.94%	~1830-1860
RWE	795	41.8%	60%	~1830s+
Yellowware, Plain/Banded	42	2.21%	3.17%	~1840s+
Redware	7	0.37%	0.53%	~1830-1861
Plain Pipestem	5	0.26%	0.38%	Pre-1840s
Subtotal	941	49.4%	71%	n/a
<i>Late 19th Century Artifacts</i>				
Wire-Drawn Nails	1	0.05%	0.08%	~1850s+
VWE	362	19%	27.3%	~1840s+
Stoneware, Salt Glaze/Albany Slip	8	0.42%	0.6%	~1860s+
Tooled Bead Finish	1	0.05%	0.08%	~1870s+
Prosser (Agate) Button	2	0.11%	0.15%	Late 1840s+
Subtotal	374	19.6%	28.25%	n/a
GRAND TOTAL	1325	69.53%	100%	n/a

The most strongly represented class of artifacts is the domestic class, followed by the structural class, which is a common distribution found on 19th century domestic sites. Of the 105 nails collected from Location 5 (AiHb-376), 87.6% (n=92) are classified as machine cut, 9.5% (n=10) are classified as wrought, 0.95% (n=1) are classified as wire drawn, and 1.9% (n=2) were indeterminant. Therefore, the nail assemblage suggests the site postdates 1830, as machine cut nails became common in southern Ontario in the 1830s. Wire nails were not available until the 1850s and the use of machine cut nails continued in rural areas well into the later half of the century and had considerable overlap with wire drawn varieties (Nelson 1968; Phillips 1994).

The ceramic analysis of the site suggests a main occupation date between 1840 and 1870, though the property was occupied well into the 19th century. Table 10 further breaks down the dateable ceramics. The RWE ceramic artifact assemblage includes a variety of decoration ware types that further supports the mid- to late 19th century occupation. RWE transfer print ceramics include mostly blue, black and brown transfer prints and account for 96.2% (n=159) of the transfer print assemblage. Blue transfer print is the most prevalent decoration (n=147), with pink (n=5), brown (n=4), black (n=1), green (n=1), and red (n=1) and these wares have a peak production in the 1850s suggesting a mid- to late-19th century date range (Miller et al. 2000). Other examples of RWE ceramics dating to the first half of the 19th century include RWE with sponged motif (n=28), stamped decorative (n=10) and edged decorative motifs (n=51). The VWE ceramic assemblage consists mostly of plain (n=285), with some wheat pattern moulded decorative motifs (n=1), transfer print (n=50), edged (n=5), sponged (n=4), flow transfer (n=1), and stamped (n=1). These wares had peak production dates from the 1840s until the 20th century.

The strong representation of RWE, accounting for 41.8% (n=795) of the ceramic assemblage, and VWE accounting for 19% (n=362) of the ceramic assemblage, as well as a lack of a large amount of ceramic ware types from the later second half of the 19th century such as porcelain, supports the established 1840 to 1870 date range.

Table 10: Location 5 (AiHb-375) Dateable Ceramic Artifacts

Ceramic Decoration Type	Freq.	Date	Reference
Refined White Earthenware, undecorated	370	1820s+, popularity declined in 1840s	Adams et al. 1994
Vitrified White Earthenware, undecorated	285	1840s+	MACL 2015a
Refined White Earthenware, transfer print	159	1820s+, most popular 1850-1890	Collard 1967; Coysh and Henrywood 1982
Refined White Earthenware, hand painted	141	1830-1850	Miller 1987
Refined White Earthenware, edged ware	51	1813-1857, most popular after 1860s	Miller et al. 2000
Vitrified White Earthenware, transfer printed	50	1850s+	
Yellowware, undecorated	37	1830-1940, most popular 1840s	Samford 2014
Refined White Earthenware, banded	36	1830s+	Adams
Refined White Earthenware, sponged	28	1820-1860, most popular 1830s	MACL 2002
Vitrified White Earthenware, banded	15	1830s+	
Refined White Earthenware, stamped	10	1840-1930	Miller 2000
Stoneware, Albany slip	8	1800-1900, most popular 1850s+	MACL 2015b
Redware, undecorated	7	1830-1900, commonly used early 19 th c	1830-1900
Vitrified White Earthenware, edged ware	5	1840s+	
Yellowware, banded	5	1840s+	Samford 2002
Vitrified White Earthenware, sponged	4	1840-1870	
Vitrified White Earthenware, flow transfer	1	1840s+	
Vitrified White Earthenware, moulded	1	1840s+	
Vitrified White Earthenware, stamped	1	1840s+	
Total Stage 3 Ceramics	1,527	n/a	n/a

The assemblage recovered during the Stage 3 assessment is consistent with the assemblage recovered during the Stage 2 assessment, suggesting that the earlier conclusion of a mid- to late-19th century time of occupation is correct. Further, there is no material recovered that broadened the date range significantly, save for the one wire drawn nail. Evidence of early 19th century material exists in only very small frequencies on the site. This suggests that the integrity of the site is good, with any disturbance arising as a result of agricultural activities rather than more intensive modern land use practices or development.

Additional artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 assessment further the conclusions drawn during the Stage 2 assessment that the assemblage relates to a mid to late 19th century occupation, that continued into the 20th century. Domestic glass consisted of mostly dark olive/black glass, olive, aqua and clear. While bottle glass colour is limited with regards to providing the temporal sequence for a site, dark olive/black glass was most common until 1860 (Kendrick 1971). All the chimney glass recovered was undecorated, which was most popular around the 1860s when kerosene lamps were introduced. While there is evidence of material from the late 19th century, the majority of the artifact assemblage suggests an occupation period of the mid- to late-19th century.

To further narrow down a date of occupation for Location 5 (AiHb-376), archival research and broader trends in the 19th century consumer goods will be examined.

As outlined in Section 1.3.3.2, the portion of the Study Area where Location 5 (AiHb-376) is situated has remained in the Hogg family for a number of years, only transferring ownership from James Hogg to his son, John Hogg. The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment conducted by Golder in 2019 concluded that...

“... recovered artifacts from Location 5 (AiHb-376) appear to date to the mid to late-19th century; no substantial pockets of 20th century artifacts were recovered. Although Location 5 (AiHb-376) does not correspond with any illustrated structure on the historical mapping it is likely associated with the 19th century residents of the property; at the time the property was owned by the Hogg family.”

Golder Associates Ltd. 2019

While the site was occupied in the late 19th century, further research indicated that though James Hogg is associated with the land and the later structures illustrated on the historical mapping, the Hogg family did not occupy the land. While no structures are visible on the earlier mapping, there is evidence of previous occupants living on the property. The 1871 Gazetteer and Directory of Wellington lists Alexander Easton as a householder for the Lot 19, Concession 1, Rear in which the Study Area is located (Gazetteer and Directory 1871). Alexander Easton is also listed as living on Lot 19, Concession 1, Rear in the Early Methodist Church directory in 1871 (Rootsweb 2022). The 1871 census places Alexander Easton living on Lot 19, Concession 1, Rear with his wife Agnes as a labourer.

The 1861 map of Puslinch Township and the 1871 *Illustrated Atlas of Wellington County* does not depict any structures being within the Study Area. The 1871 *Illustrated Atlas of Wellington County* does depict two structures on John Hogg's property on Concession 2 and it is presumed that this is where he and his family were living at the time, rather than within the Study Area in the vicinity of Location 5 (AiHb-376).

The 1861 personal census indicates James Hogg and his family were living in the area in a log cabin, though as stated above, it is not clear which lot his family was living on. Based on the information from the 1851 personal census, the Gazetteer and Directory 1871, and the Town of Puslinch Historical Society, one family occupied the property where the site is located, as tenants, though there is no structure illustrated on the mapping. The 1906 historical map does indicate a structure within the Study Area, in close proximity to the current extant home 430 m southwest of Location 5 (AiHb-376). As no structures are depicted on the 1877 mapping this suggests a construction date post-1877 of the structure. The 1906 map also illustrates a Donald McLean as the new owner of what was John Hogg's property on Concession 2, where it was presumed the Hogg family was living in 1871. It could be inferred that the Hogg family moved to the structure shown on the contemporary 20th century maps south of the Study Area sometime after 1877 and prior to 1906.

Nineteenth-century homesteads could include an array of components including a domestic dwelling, barns, sheds, silos, dairies, wells, cisterns, root cellars, gardens, orchards, wood lots, lanes, paths, fences, farmhand housing and refuse pits (Klein et al. 2001:10). The frequency of structural material present at Location 5 (AiHb-376) does not suggest the presence of a building within the Location.. Though potential features uncovered at Location 5 (AiHb-376) yielded little direct evidence of a structure, a cautious approach was approached for potential features, therefore only the broadest conclusions as to their function have been formulated, as outlined in Section 3.2. Artifacts from units associated with potential features are consistent with the overall assemblage, with no notable differences in terms of temporal affiliation.

The assemblage is largely characterized by domestic artifacts that would be related to food and beverage production and consumption (73.39%), while a much smaller percentage relates to items with a structural function (14.79%). These functional group proportions are consistent with what is typically expected for a domestic household where food and beverage related artifacts predominate, rather than material often found in and around abandoned root cellars, wells, or privies. Generally, found in the latter are structurally related items which tend to predominate over food and beverage artifacts (MacDonald 1997). It is possible that Location 5 (AiHb-376) represents a domestic household associated with the occupation of the land by the Easton family by 1871. A total of 47 faunal elements were recovered from Location 5 (AiHb-376), all of which were identified as mammalian, six of which were identified as domestic sheep/goats or pig. A faunal assemblage comprising 2.41% of the Stage 3 artifact assemblage is another indicator that Location 5 (AiHb-376) likely represents a domestic household.

While no farmsteads or homesteads are illustrated on the historical mapping background research indicates the Easton family is living on Lot 19, Concession 1, Rear by 1871. Research completed by the Puslinch Historical Society indicates that the first blacksmith shop in the Town of Puslinch was built on the property south of the Study Area, on Lot 19, Concession 1, Front, by Malcolm McPhatter sometime after his arrival and purchase of the land in 1832 (Town of Puslinch 2022).

The above evidence suggests that the artifact assemblage from Location 5 (AiHb-376) can be associated with the earlier occupation of the property by the Easton family. Artifacts that can be assigned smaller date ranges suggest a date of occupation between the 1840s to the 1870s. Artifacts with broader date ranges suggest a temporal trend that is consistent with a date of occupation of the mid- to late 19th century. Though the historical mapping does not illustrate a structure on the property, historical research indicates an earlier occupation of the land. Taken together, the artifact assemblage and archival research suggest a date of occupation of the mid- to late-19th century. Based on Section 3.4.2, Standard 1a of the MHTSCI's *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), Location 5 (AiHb-376) exhibits further cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI), as 80% of the artifact assemblage predates 1870.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment identified Location 5 (AiHb-376) as a historical mid- to late-Euro-Canadian site, with the main occupation date between the 1840s and 1880s; as such, the site exhibits cultural heritage value and interest. Based upon the impact the proposed limits of extraction will have upon the site, it is not possible for the site to be avoided. Therefore, the following recommendations are made:

- 1) The pre-contact Indigenous component does not exhibit further cultural heritage value or interest based on the frequency in which artifacts were recovered over multiple units as per Section 3.4.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).
- 2) Based on the CHVI documented within the artifact assemblage and the Euro-Canadian historical context for Location 5 (AiHb-376), the site will be subjected to Stage 4 mitigation by excavation be conducted as per Section 4.2 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). As the artifact assemblage postdates 1830, Section 4.2.7 Standard 2 applies, which requires all midden areas to be hand excavated, followed by mechanical topsoil removal of the remainder of the site. Based on the location of Location 5 (AiHb-376) within ploughzone, and the relatively low counts of artifacts in each unit, no potential midden areas were identified during the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment, therefore, mechanical topsoil removal of the site can proceed immediately. Mechanical topsoil removal should be undertaken with a backhoe or gradall-type excavator with a flat-edged bucket and should stop at subsoil interface, at which time the subsoil should be assessed for cultural features as per Section 4.2.3., Standard 2 and 3, and must be completed 10 m beyond any identified features, up to the limits of the proposed area of impact.
- 3) Excavation will only be conducted when weather and lighting conditions meet the conditions of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011). Following mechanical topsoil removal, all identified cultural features will be documented with photographs and drawings, and subsequently hand excavated. If larger cellar features are encountered, a minimum of two opposing quadrants must be hand excavated. All architectural remains must be documented with scale drawing and photographs, and all structural features must be excavated according to the requirements for complex stratified sites. All excavated feature soil will be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. A thorough photographic record of the Stage 4 mitigation must be maintained.
- 4) A report documenting the methods and results of the Stage 4 mitigation and laboratory analysis of the artifacts, together with an artifact inventory, and all necessary cartographic and photographic documentation must be produced in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).
- 5) Until such time that Location 5 (AiHb-376) can undergo the recommended Stage 4 excavation the site should be avoided and protected by establishing a “no-go” zone consisting of the site and a 10 m protective buffer (Map 10). The proposed protected area must be shown on all contract drawings, when applicable, and be labeled as a “no-go” zone. Instructions should be provided to all construction staff to stay outside of this area. Any ground alterations to Location 5 (AiHb-376) and its protective buffer area should be avoided. This includes but is not necessarily limited to impacts from aggregate extraction, aggregate processing, vegetation clearance, and the construction of access roads or berms over the site. It also includes minor forms of soil disturbance, such as tree removal, minor landscaping, and utilities installation. If grading or other soil disturbing activities are anticipated to extend to the edge of the area to be avoided, then a temporary barrier must be erected around Location 3 (AiHb-376) and its 10 m protective buffer. No-go instructions must be given to all on site extraction crew and others involved in the day-to-day decisions on site, and a licensed archaeologist should be contracted to inspect and monitor the effectiveness of the avoidance strategy. After completion of these activities, a report will be prepared on the effectiveness of the strategy.

The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism is asked to review the results and recommendations presented herein, accept this report into the Provincial Register of archaeological reports and issue a standard letter of compliance with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licencing.

7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection, and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

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 licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating 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*.

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

The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

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

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9.0 IMAGES



Image 1: Stage 3 CSP field conditions, facing south (20 September 2021)



Image 2: Stage 3 test unit excavation, facing northwest (27 September 2021)



Image 3: Stage 3 test unit excavation, facing southwest (29 September 2021)



Image 4: Plan view of typical excavated test unit at Location 5 (AiHb-376), 515E 430N:01, facing north (29 September 2021)



Image 5: Plan view of test unit 535E 430N:01. View of potential cultural feature 1, facing north
(27 September 2021)



Image 6: Plan view of test unit 530E 415N:01. View of potential cultural feature 2, facing north
(28 September 2021)



Image 7: Plan view of test unit 525E 430N:01. View of potential cultural feature 3, facing north (28 September 2021)



Image 8: Plan view of test unit 515E 410N:13. View of potential cultural feature 4, facing north (1 October 2021)



Image 9: Plan view of test unit 520E 405N:01. View of potential cultural feature 5, facing north (1 October 2021)



Image 10: Plan view of test unit 540E 430N:01. View of potential cultural feature 6, facing north (1 October 2021)



Image 11: Plan view of test unit 540E 425N:01. View of potential cultural feature 7, facing north (7 October 2021)



Image 12: Top to bottom, left to right, representative example of: RWE, undecorated (x3); RWE, painted (x3); RWE, edged ware (x2); RWE, sponged (x2); RWE, transfer print (x2); RWE, industrial slip (x2)



Image 13: Top to bottom, left to right, representative example of: VWE, undecorated (x3); VWE, edged ware; VWE, sponged; VWE, transfer printed; VWE, industrial slip.



Image 14: Left to right, representative example of: yellowware undecorated; yellowware, industrial slip (x3)



Image 15: Representative example of: redware



Image 16: Left to right, representative example of: stoneware, undecorated; stoneware, undecorated



Image 17: Top to bottom, left to right, example of metal hardware: metal, wrought nail (x3); metal, machine cut nail (x3); metal, screw; metal, horseshoe nail



Image 18: Top to bottom, left to right, representative sample of: bottle, base; bottle, body with "...FR...//...LA..."; bottle, tooled bead finish (x2)



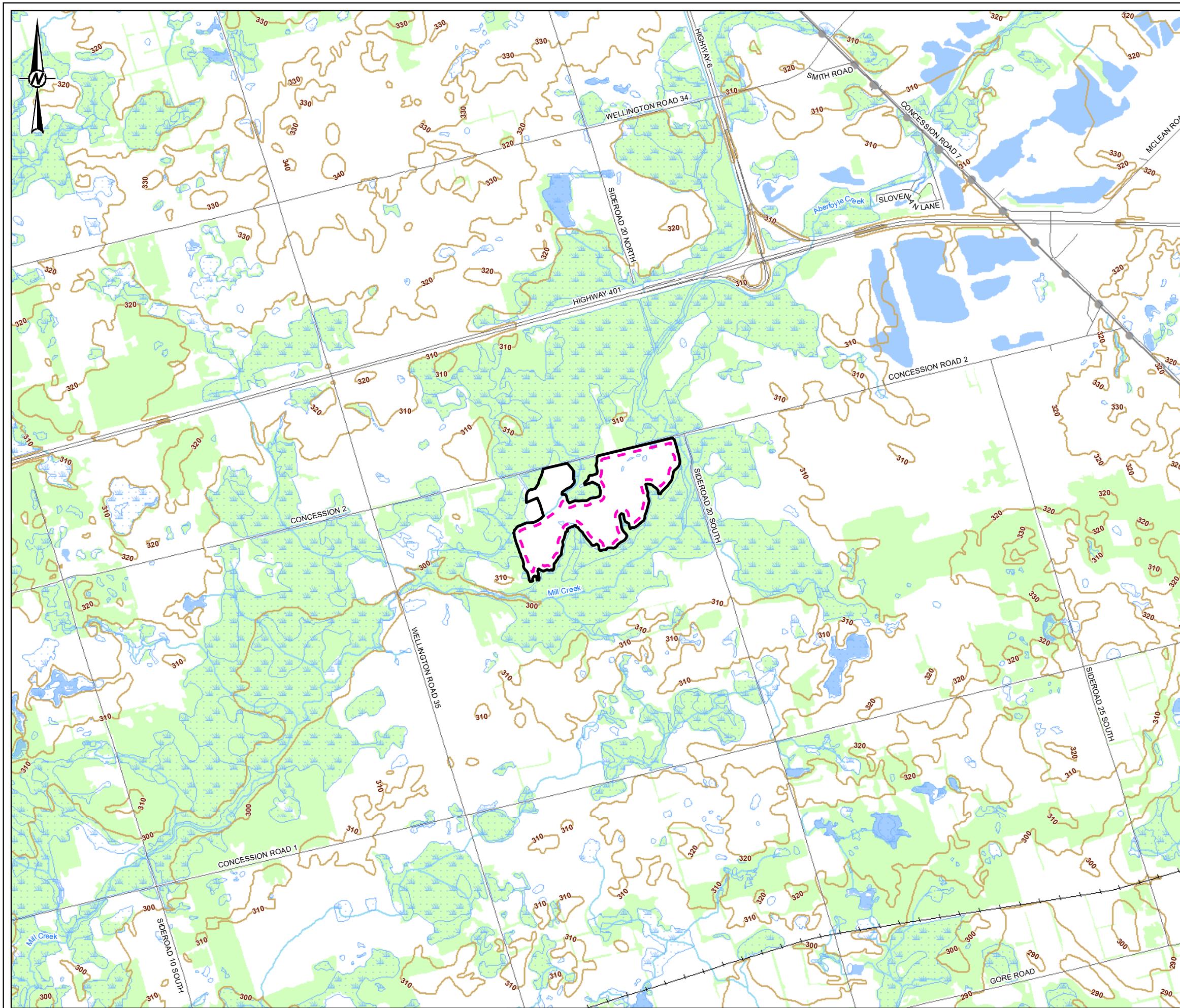
Image 19: Representative example of: button, agate; pipe stem, white clay (x2); pipe bowl, white clay, decorated; pipe elbow fragment with spur, white clay, decorated

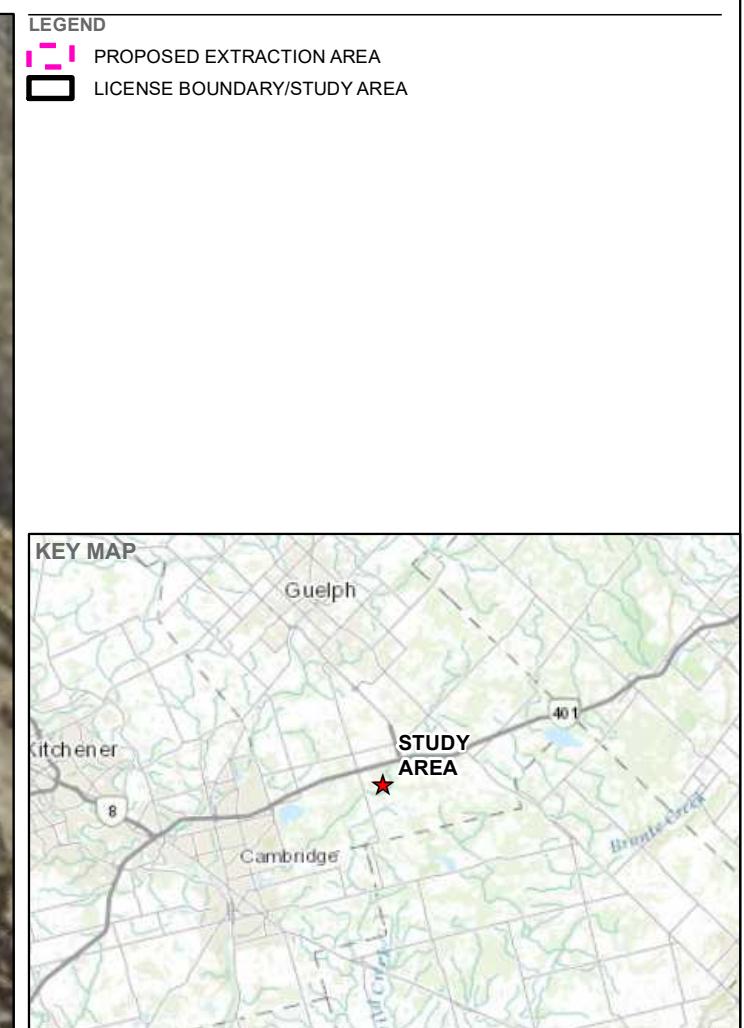


Image 20: Left to right, examples of Onondaga lithic debitage: secondary reduction flake; broken flake; tertiary reduction flake

10.0 MAPS

All maps follow on succeeding pages.





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REFERENCE(S)

- PATENT PLAN PUSLINCH TOWNSHIP
- IMAGERY: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEObase, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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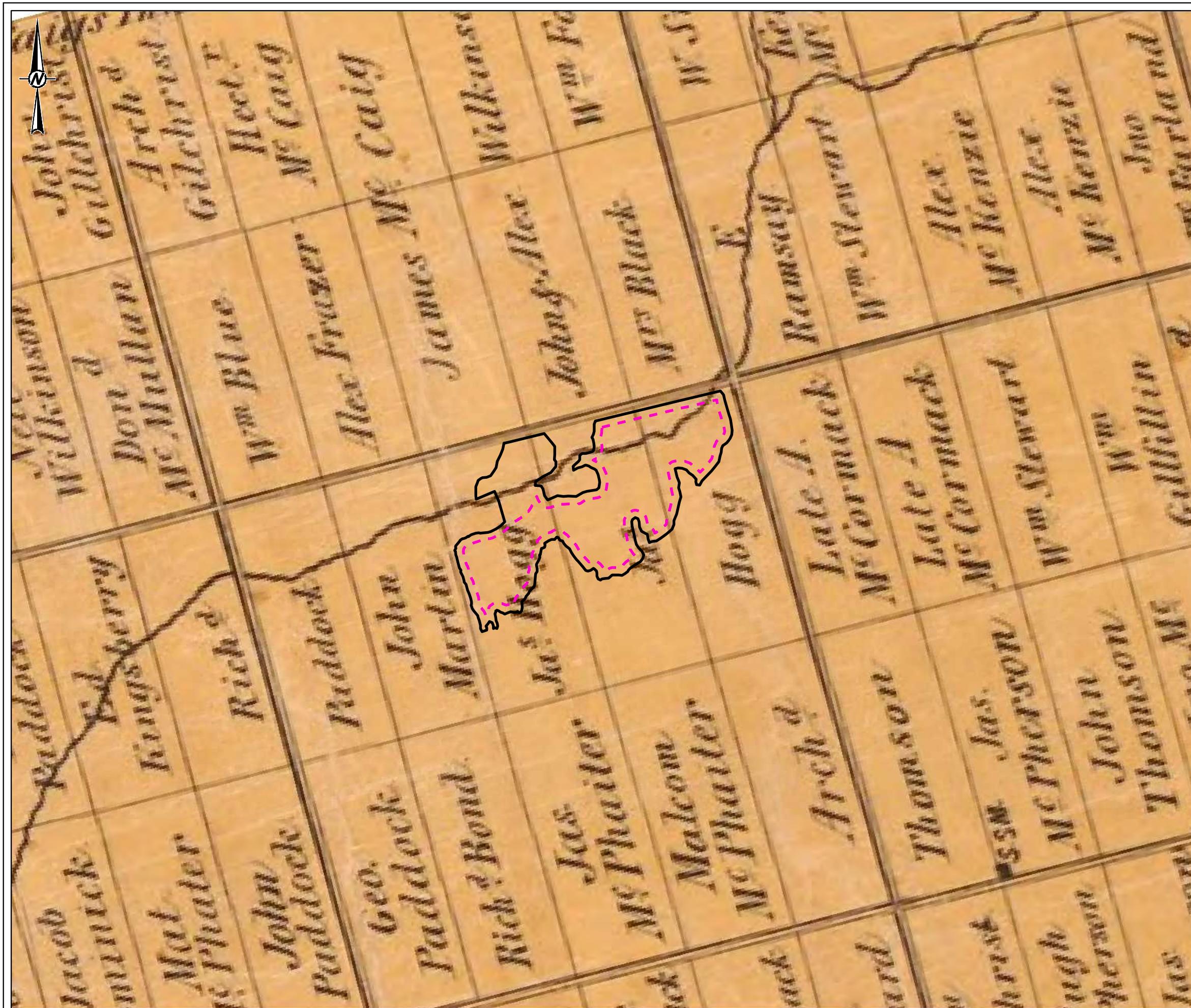
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CBM AGGREGATES, A DIVISION OF ST. MARYS CEMENT INC.
(CANADA)

PROJECT
STAGE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT LOCATION 5 (AiHb-376)
LAKE PIT, 6947 CONCESSION ROAD 2, PUSLINCH, ONTARIO

TITLE
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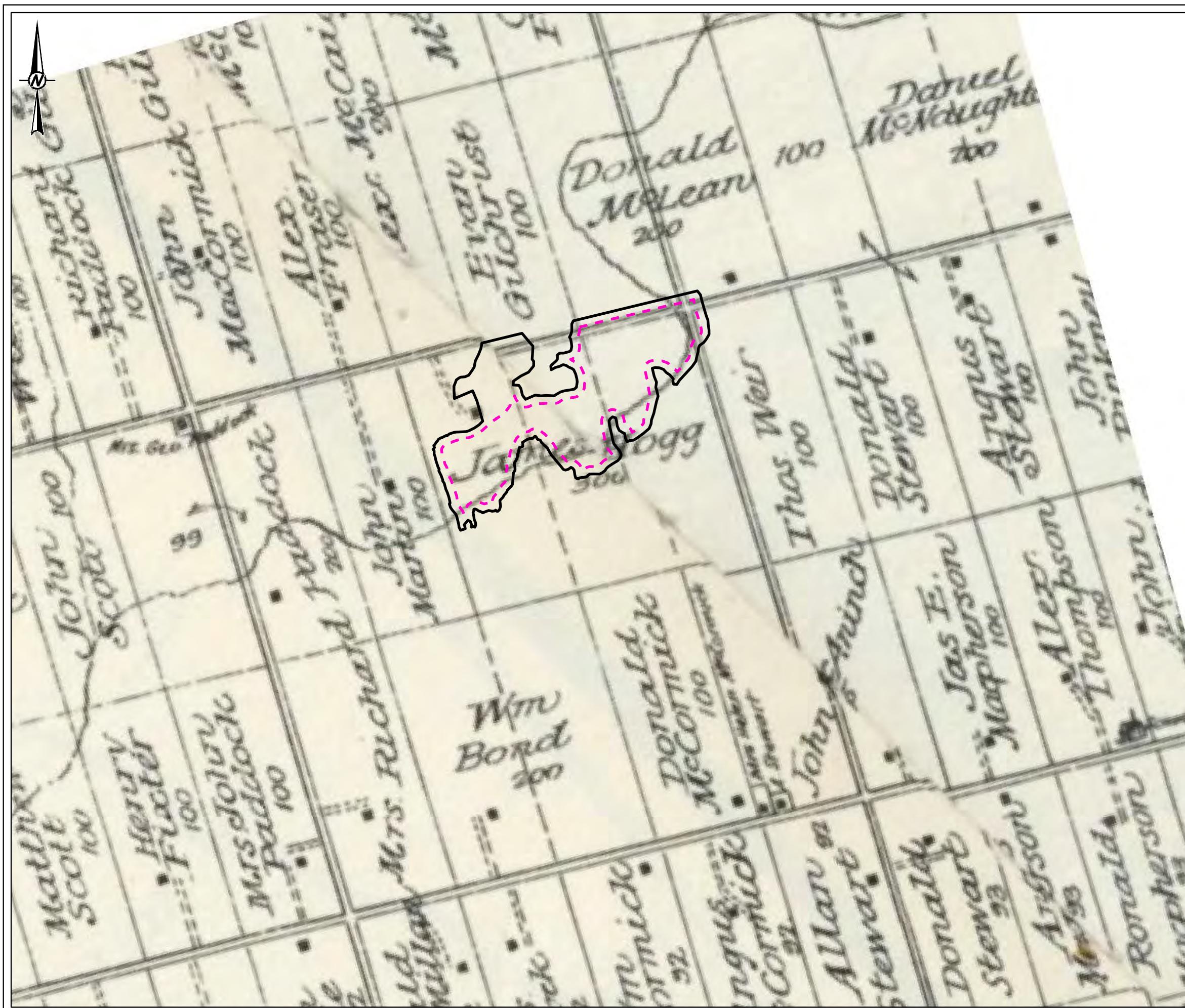
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APPROVED	RF	
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.
1791470A	0015	A

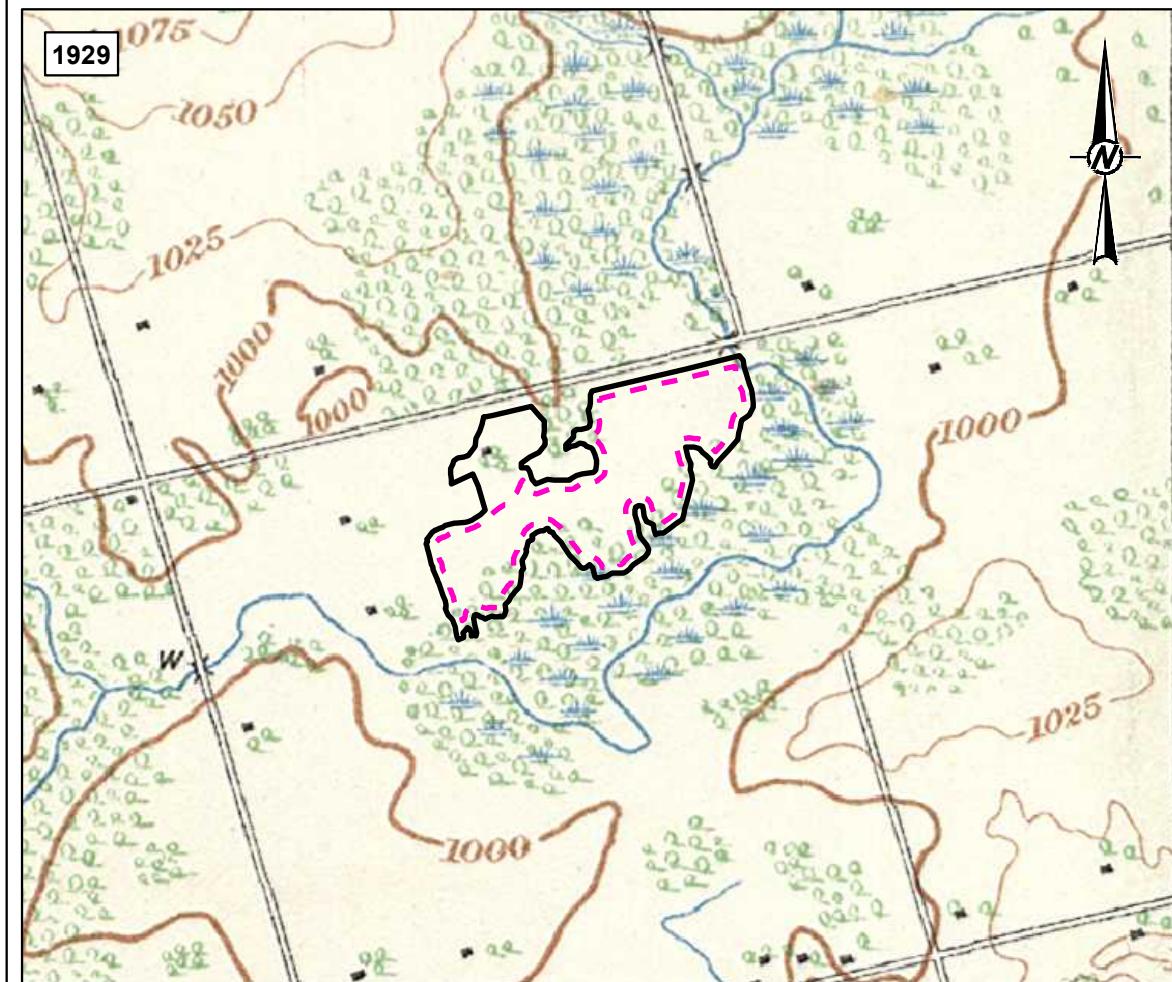
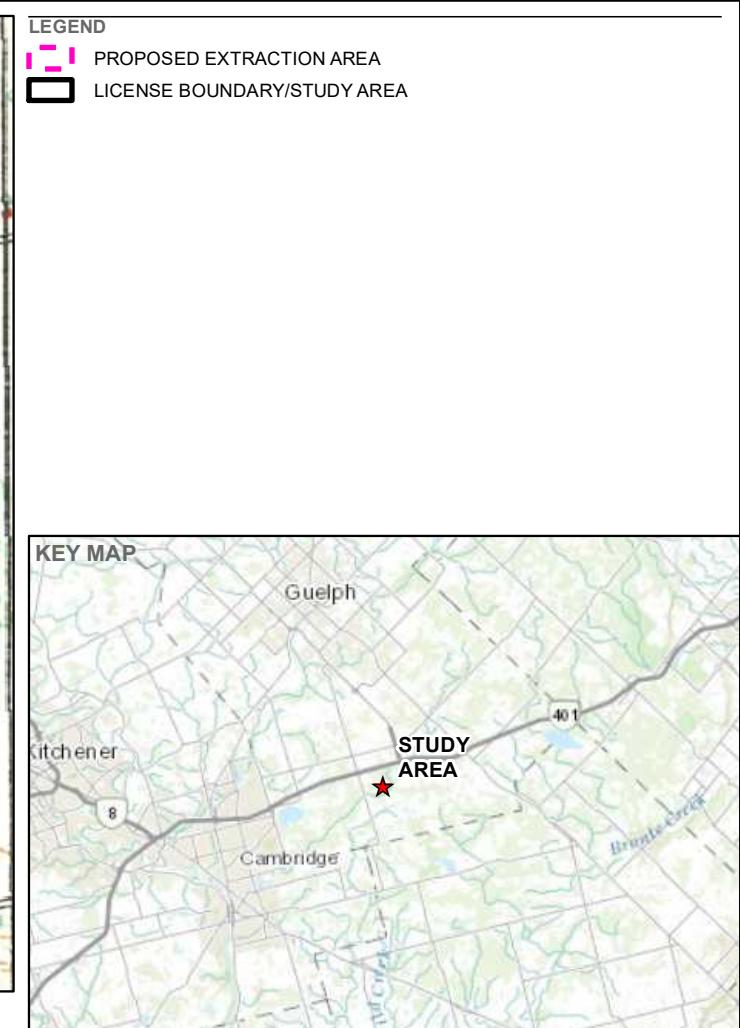
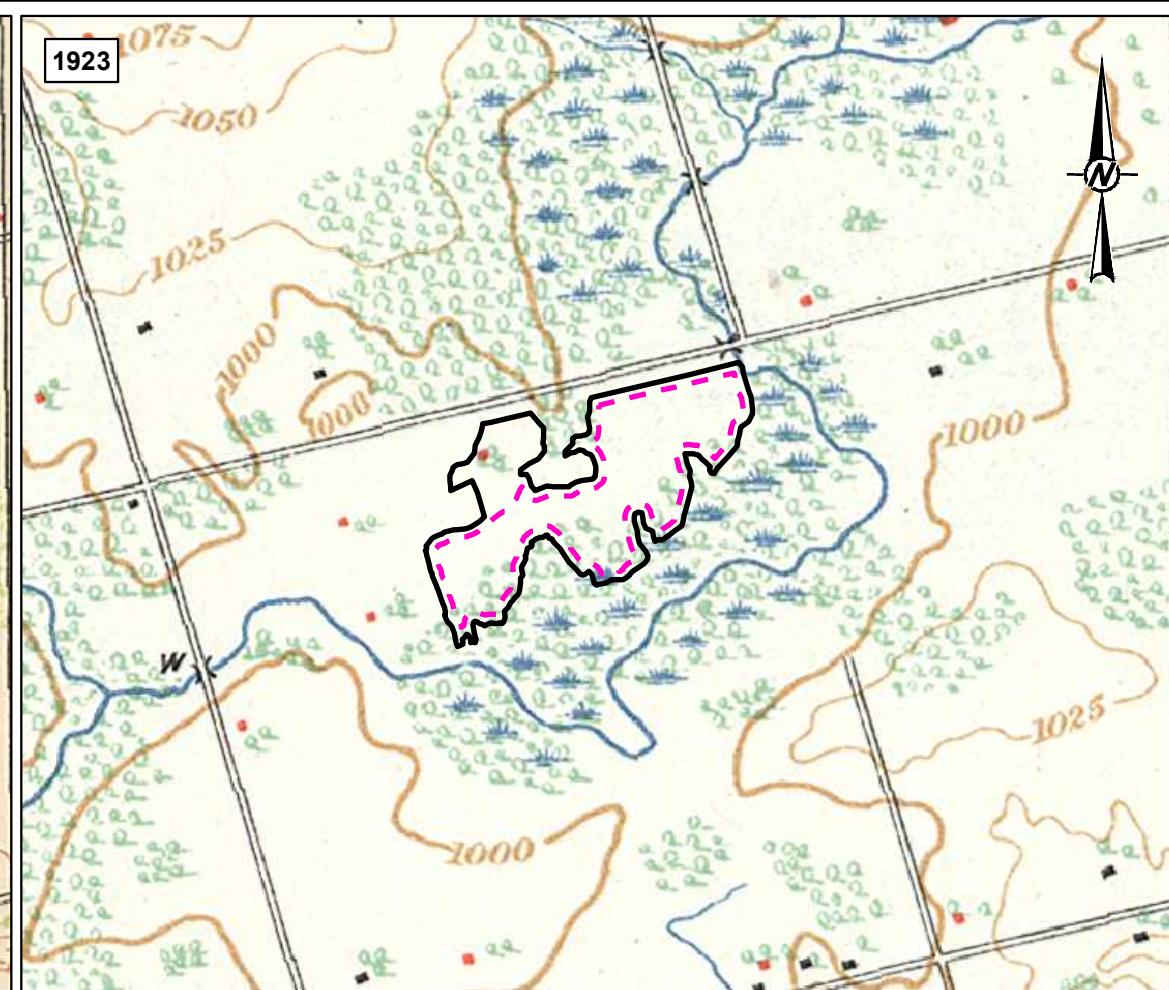
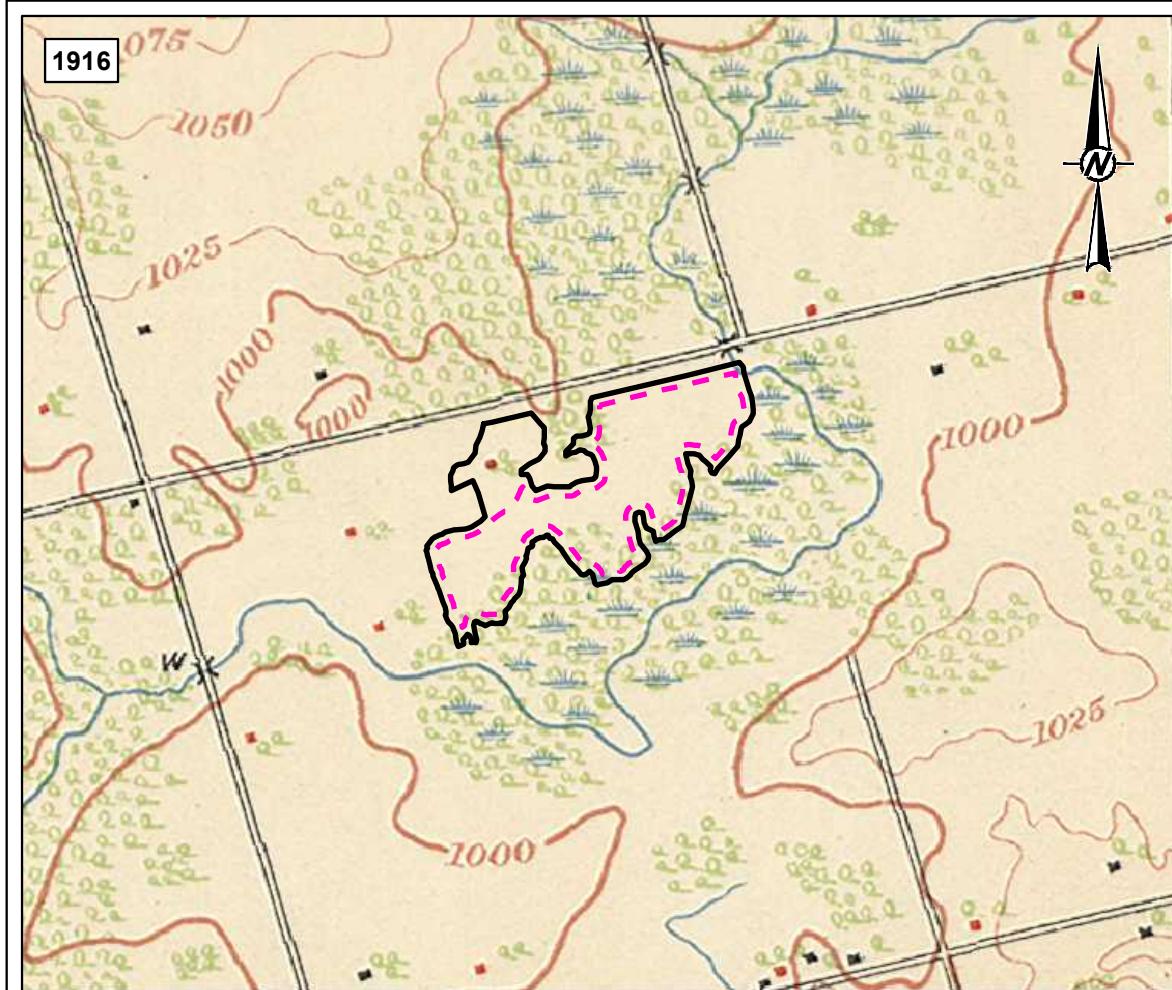
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2. IMAGERY: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCan, GEObase, IGN, Kadaster NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY	
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PREPARED	ST/SD
REVIEWED	ST/BR/SD
APPROVED	SN
PROJECT NO.	1791470A
CONTROL	0015
REV.	A
MAP	3







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1. GALT, ONTARIO. 1:63,360. MAP SHEET 040P08, [ED. 1], 1916, SURVEY DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE
2. GALT, ONTARIO. 1:63,360. MAP SHEET 040P08, [ED. 2], 1923, SURVEY DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE
3. GALT, ONTARIO. 1:63,360. MAP SHEET 040P08, [ED. 3]. 1929, GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION, GENERAL STAFF, DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
4. IMAGERY: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEObase, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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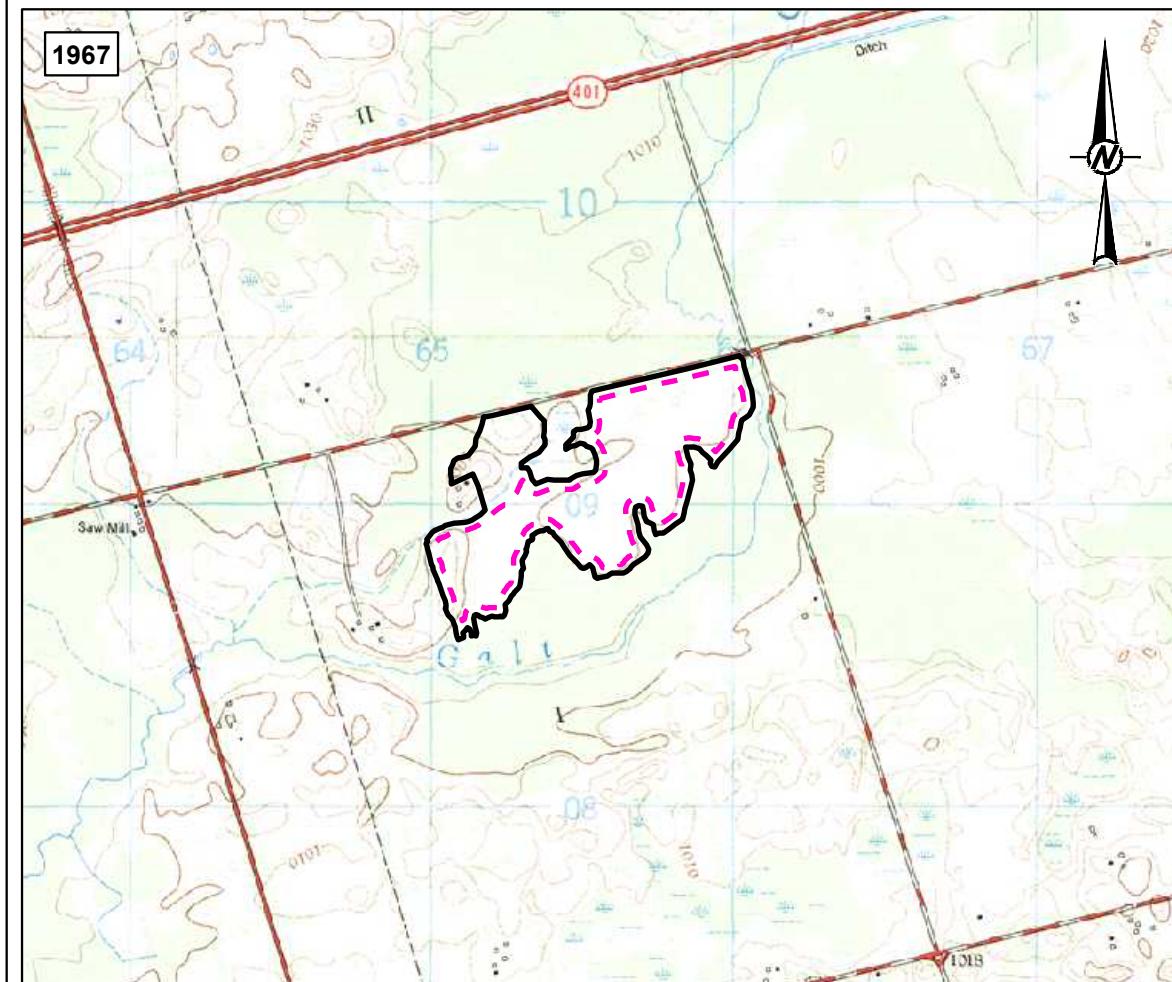
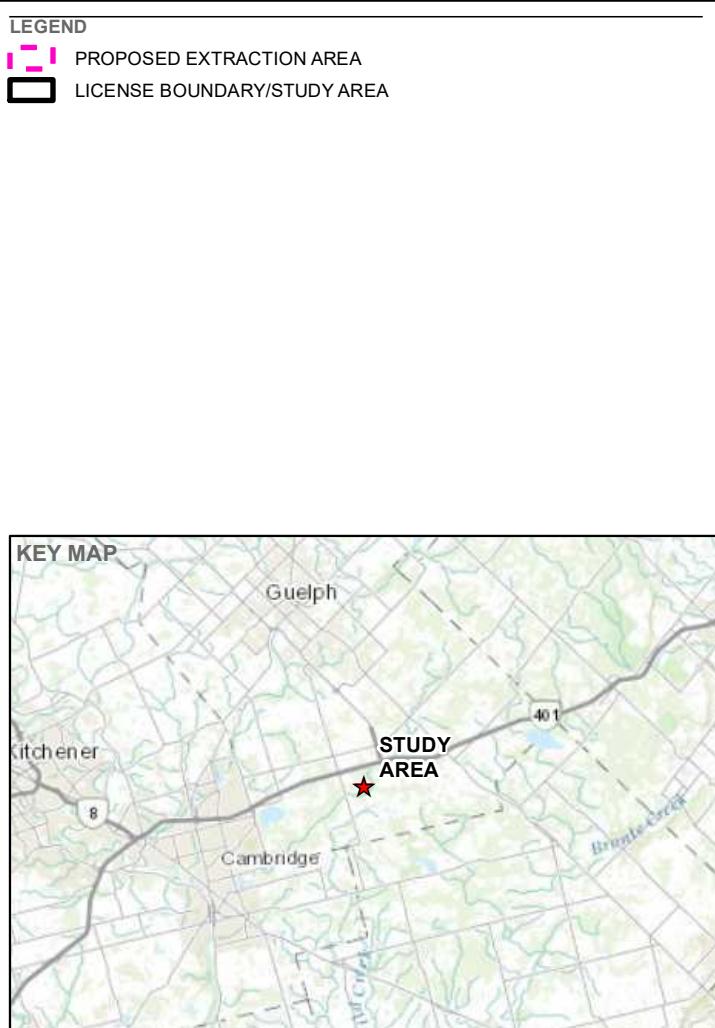
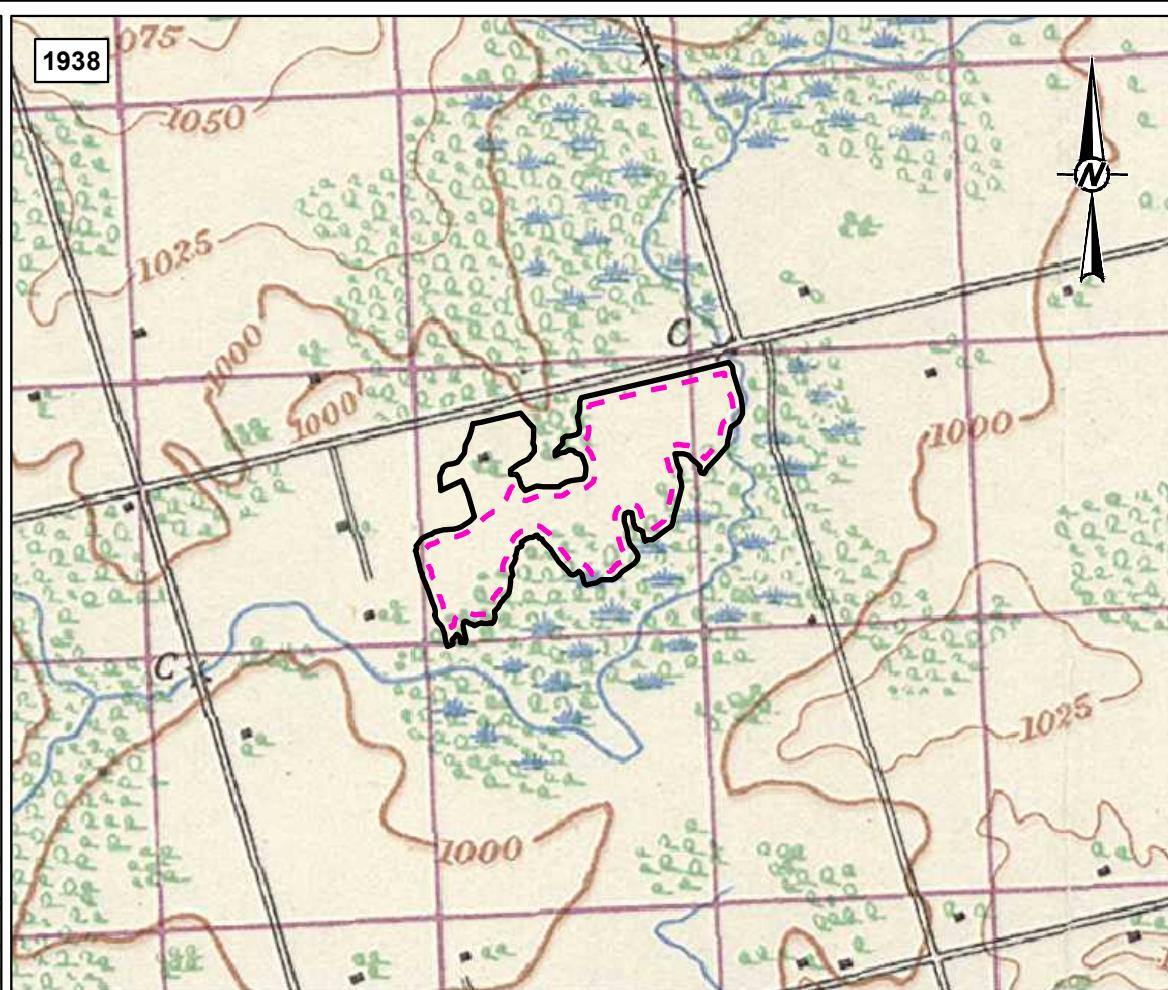
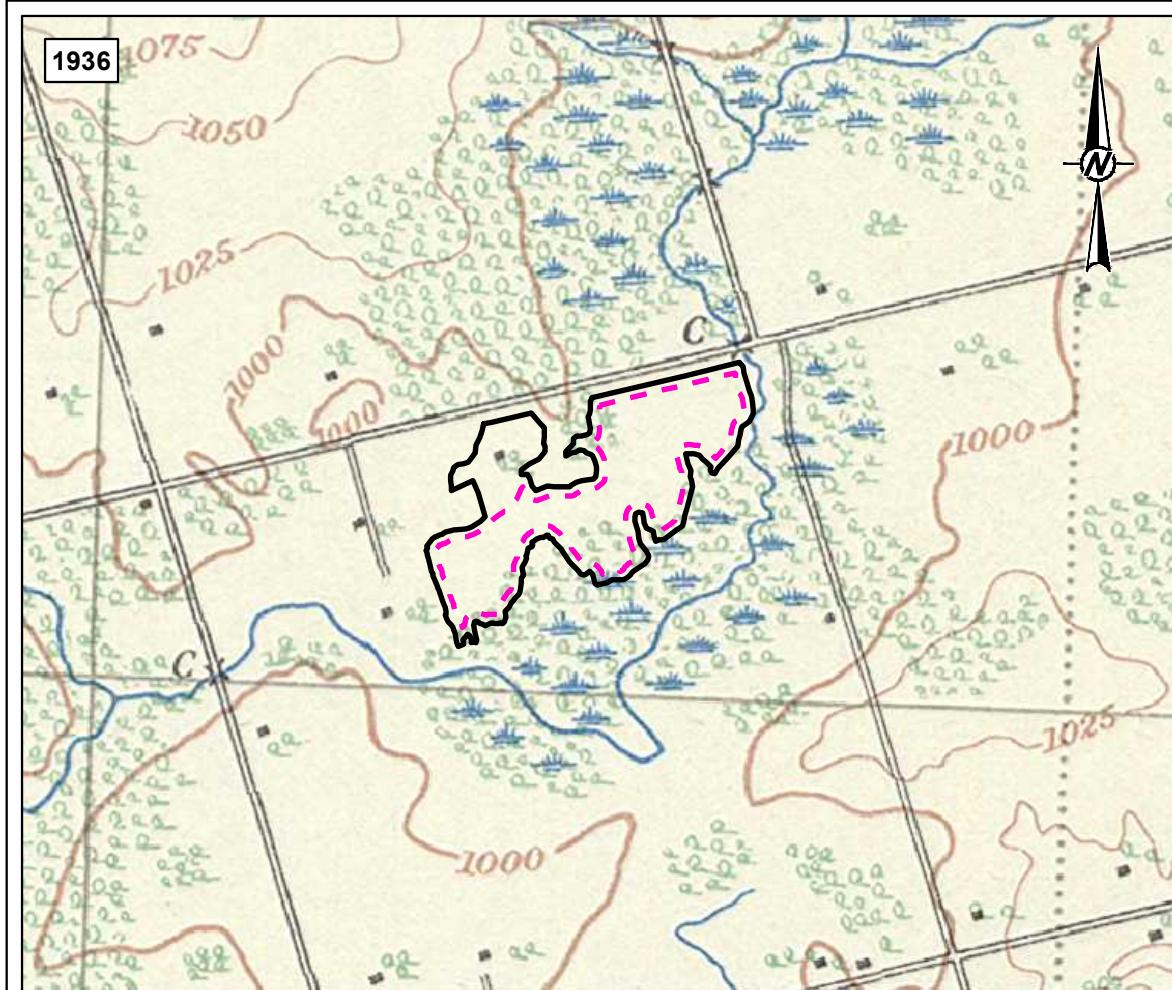
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(CANADA)

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1. GALT, ONTARIO. 1:63,360. MAP SHEET 040P08, [ED. 4], 1936, GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION, GENERAL STAFF, DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
2. GALT, ONTARIO. 1:63,360. MAP SHEET 040P08, [ED. 5], GRIDDED, 1938, GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION, GENERAL STAFF, DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
3. ABERFOYLE, ONTARIO. 1:25,000. MAP SHEET 040P08G, ED. 1, 1967, SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES
4. IMAGERY: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCan, GEObase, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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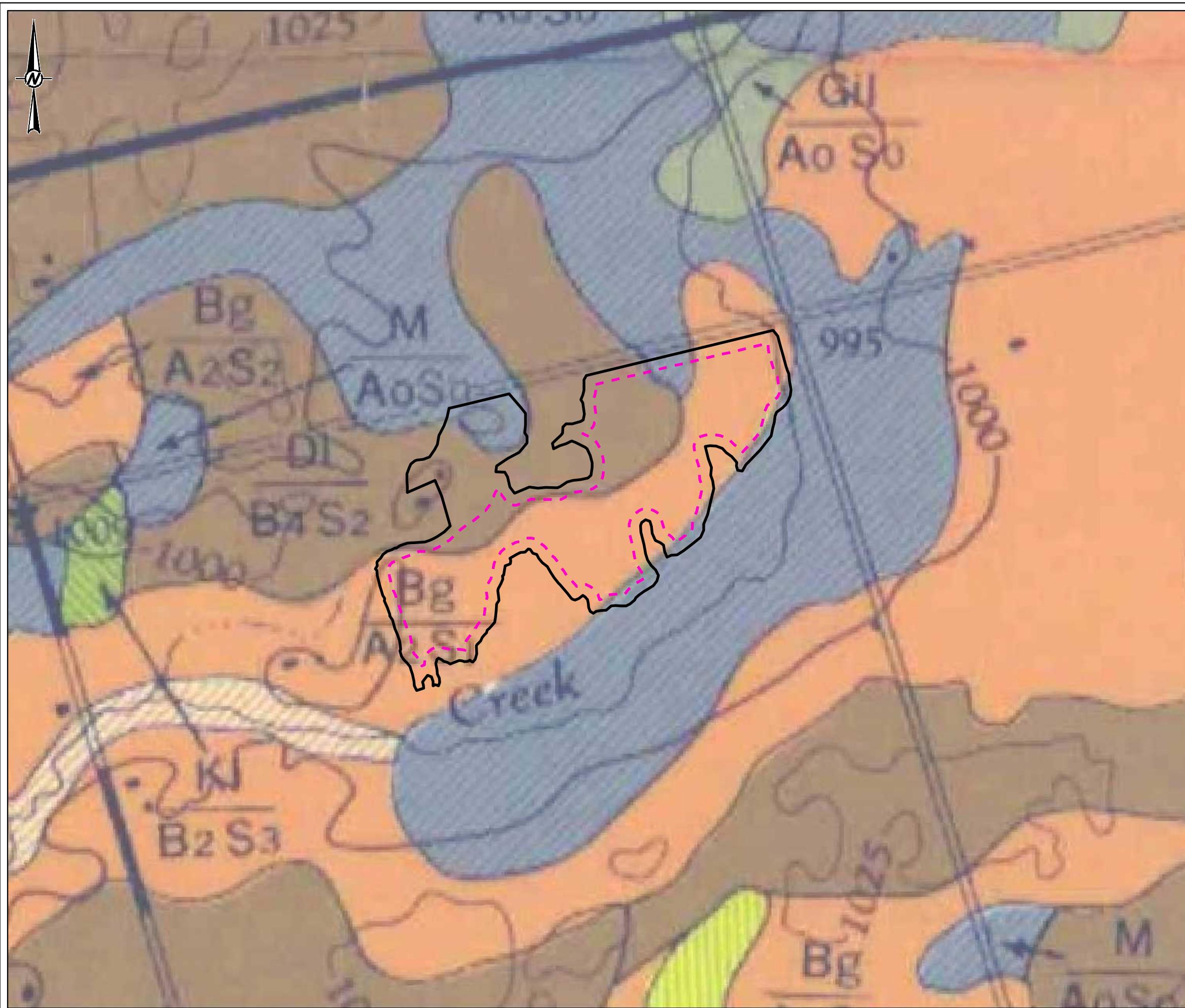
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(CANADA)

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LAKE PIT, 6947 CONCESSION ROAD 2, PUSLINCH, ONTARIO

TITLE
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REVIEWED	SN	
APPROVED	RF	
PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	
1791470A	0015	
	REV.	A
	MAP	6B

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LEGEND

	PROPOSED EXTRACTION AREA
	LICENSE BOUNDARY/STUDY AREA

	SOIL TYPE	SOIL MATERIALS
	BURFORD LOAM	GRAVEL
	DUMFIRES	STONY, SANDY LOAM TILL
	GILFORD LOAM	GRAVEL
	KILLEAN LOAM	STONY, SANDY LOAM TILL
	MUCK	
	STREAM COURSES	



0 100 200 400
SCALE 1:10,000 METRES

REFERENCE(S)

1. SOIL MAP: HOFFMAN DW, MATTHEWS BC, WICKLUND RE. 1963. SOIL SURVEY OF WELLINGTON COUNTY. REPORT NO. 35 OF THE ONTARIO SOIL SURVEY. RESEARCH BRANCH, CANADA, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
2. IMAGERY: SOURCES: ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INTERMAP, INCREMENT P CORP., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GEObase, IGN, KADASTER NL, ORDNANCE SURVEY, ESRI JAPAN, METI, ESRI CHINA (HONG KONG), (C) OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY
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PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR

CLIENT
CBM AGGREGATES, A DIVISION OF ST. MARYS CEMENT INC.
(CANADA)

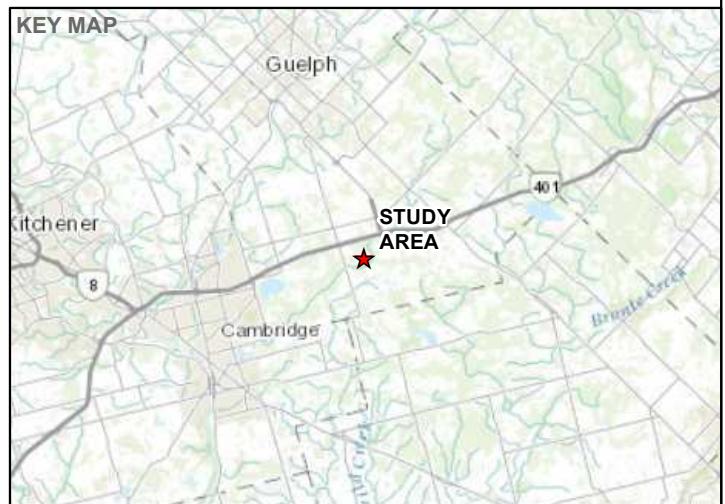
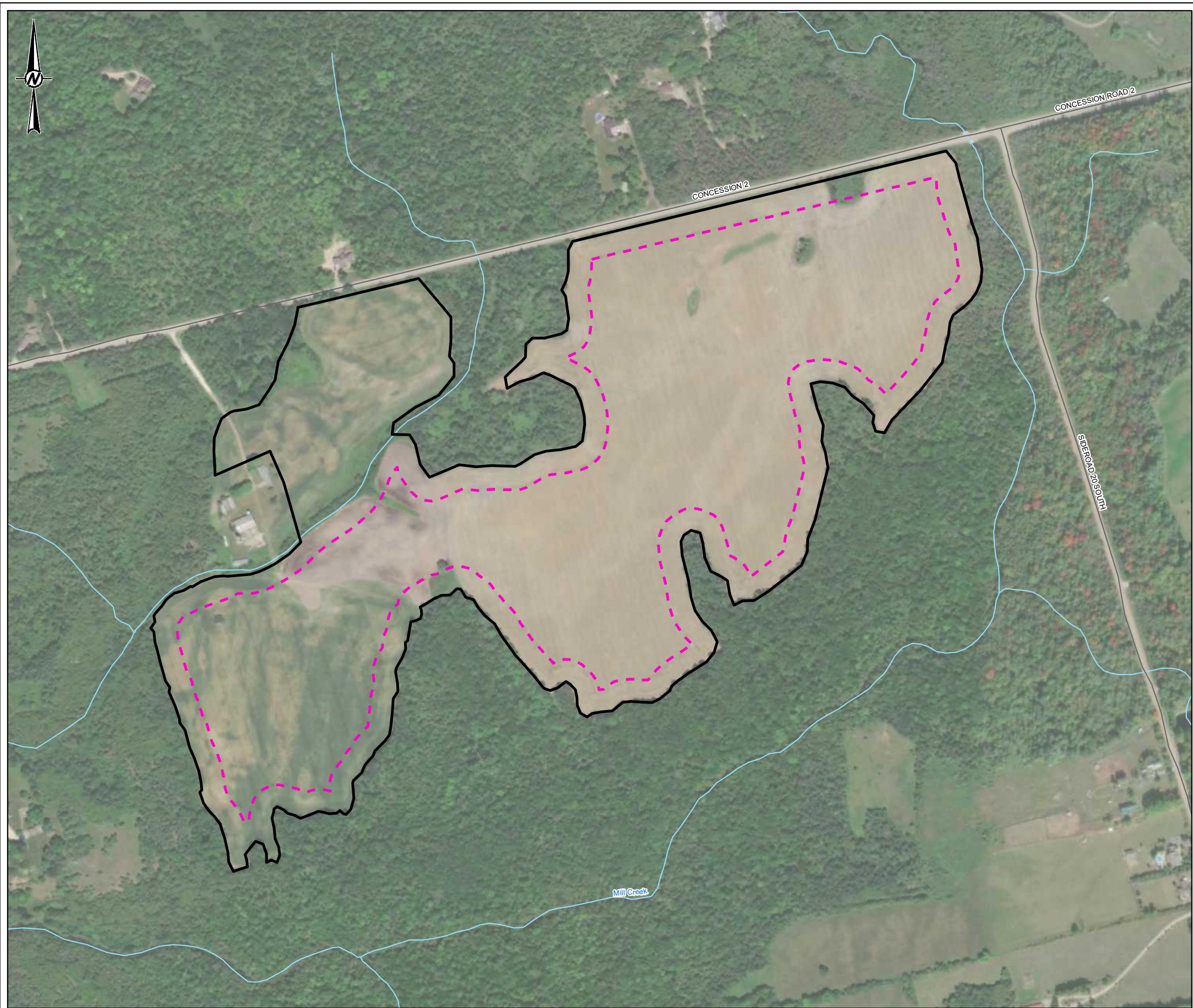
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LAKE PIT, 6947 CONCESSION ROAD 2, PUSLINCH, ONTARIO

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DESIGNED	ST/SD	
PREPARED	ST/BR/SD	
REVIEWED	SN	
APPROVED	RF	

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PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.
1791470A	0015	A



A scale bar and north arrow are located in the bottom right corner of the map. The scale bar is a horizontal line with tick marks at 0, 50, 100, and 200 meters. Below the scale bar, the text 'SCALE 1:5,000' is written. To the right of the scale bar, the word 'METRES' is written. Above the scale bar, a north arrow is a small black triangle pointing upwards.

REFERENCE(S)

1. BASEDATA: MNRF LIO, OBTAINED 2017
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SOURCE: ESRI, MAXAR, EARTHSTAR GEOGRAPHICS, AND THE GIS USER COMMUNITY

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(CANADA)

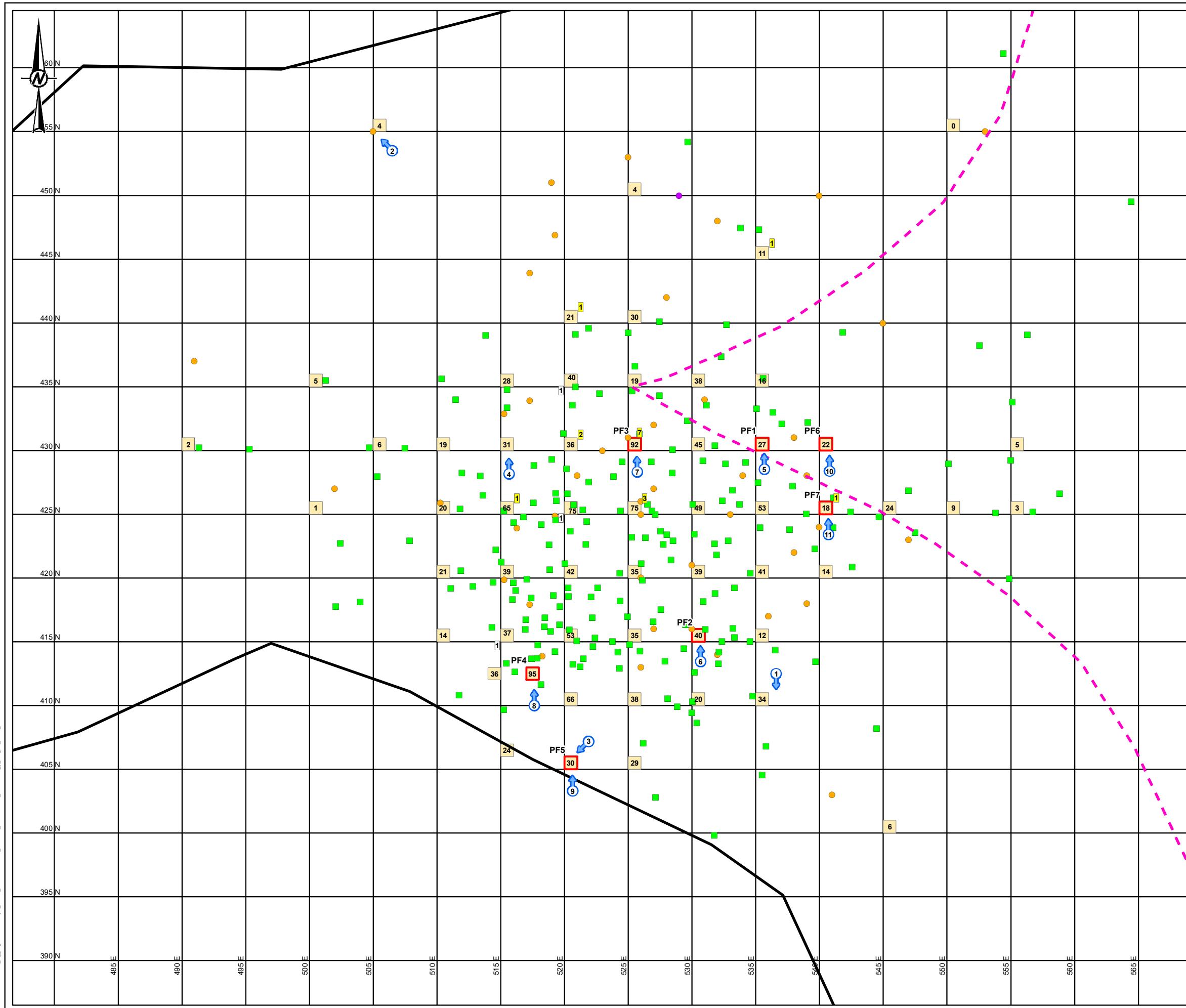
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LAKE PIT. 6947 CONCESSION ROAD 2, PUSLINCH, ONTARIO

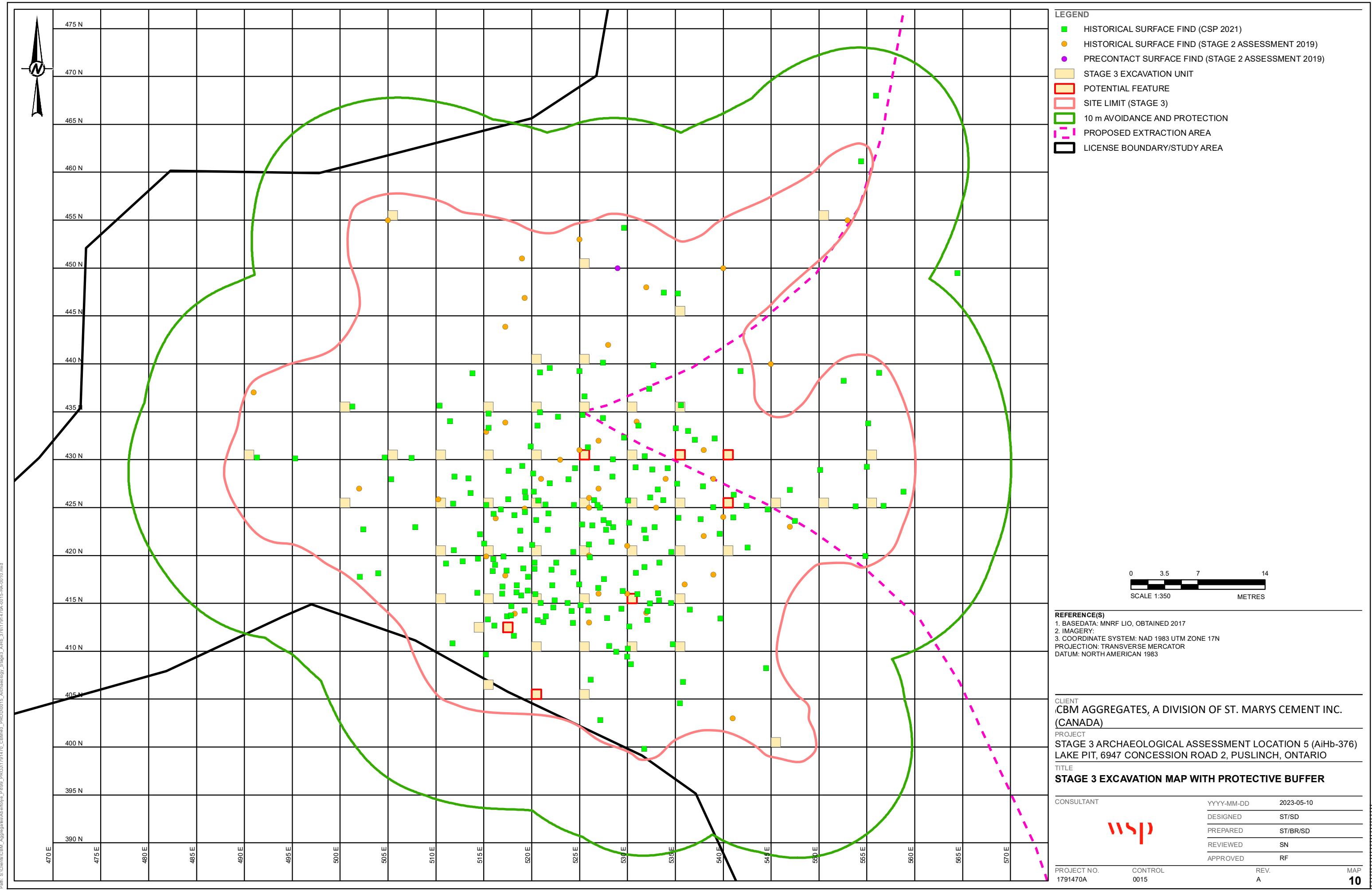
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PREPARED	ST/BR/SD	
REVIEWED	SN	
APPROVED	RF	

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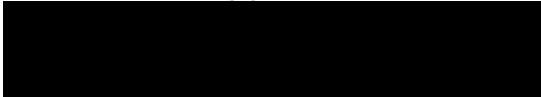
Signature Page

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

WSP Canada Inc.



Randy Hahn, Ph.D.
Archaeologist



Rhiannon Fisher, MSc, RPA
Senior Archaeologist

SN/RF/AM/ca

[https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/21291g/deliverables/archaeology/stage 3 \(location 5\)/final report/p468-0077-2021_re_01june2023.docx](https://golderassociates.sharepoint.com/sites/21291g/deliverables/archaeology/stage%203%20(location%205)/final%20report/p468-0077-2021_re_01june2023.docx)

APPENDIX A

Artifact Catalogue

ID	PROJECT #	PROJECT NAME	MTCS PIF #	STAGE	BORDEN #	PROV 1	PROV 2	LOT	DEPTH	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	LT 1.6mm	# OF ARTIFACTS	# OF OBJECTS	MENDS	MAKER'S MARK	TAG CODE	NOTE	
78	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		153	CSP153		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated			1	1		RWE			
79	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		151	CSP151		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	1		RWE TR	blue floral and filigree	
80	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		152	CSP152		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated			1	1		RWE			
81	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		33	CSP33		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated			1	1		VWE			
82	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		33	CSP33		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	green, red			1	1		RWE PA	red flowers and green leaves	
83	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		24	CSP24		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated			2	2		VWE			
84	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		149	CSP149		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: cylindrical	base	undecorated	olive			1	1		GBO	turn-mold base	
85	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		93	CSP93		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	transfer printed	blue			1	1		RWE TR	blue indeterminate pattern	
86	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		132	CSP132		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	sponged	blue			1	1		RWE SP	blue, sponged	
87	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		143	CSP143		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated			1	1		RWE			
88	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		56	CSP56		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	sponged	blue			1	1		RWE SP	blue, sponged	
89	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		89	CSP89		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	edged ware	blue			1	1		RWE EW	straight blue band, straight rim, impressed chicken foot	
90	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		160	CSP160		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	1		VWE TR	blue, filigree	
91	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		23	CSP23		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	undecorated			1	1		VWE			
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93	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		150	CSP150		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	white clay	personal	smoking pipe	bowl	decorated				1	1		WPB	embossed half oval		
94	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		84	CSP84		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated			1	1		VWE			
95	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		98	CSP98		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete				1	1		GWI			
96	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		98	CSP98		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	utilitarian	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glazed	dark brown			1	1		CRE		
97	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		46	CSP46		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	banded	blue			1	1		RWE BA	thick blue band along rim	
98	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		5	CSP5		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	banded	blue			1	1		RWE BA	thick blue band	
99	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		138	CSP138		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated			1	1		VWE			
100	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		144	CSP144		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	undecorated				1	1		VWE		
101	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		10	CSP10		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	undecorated				1	1		RWE		
102	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		141	CSP141		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	undecorated				1	1		RWE		
103	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		142	CSP142		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				1	1		VWE		
104	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		142	CSP142		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	yellow	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				1	1		Y--		
105	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		199	CSP199		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				1	1		VWE		
106	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		111	CSP111		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	1		VWE TR	blue landscape	
107	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		111	CSP111		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	yellow	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	undecorated				1	1		Y--		
108	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		88	CSP88		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	pink				1	1		RWE TR	pink, indeterminate pattern
109	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		99	CSP99		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	red			1	1		RWE PA	red floral	
110	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		2	CSP2		1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	banded	blue			1	1		RWE BA	thick blue band	
111	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AiHb-376	Location 5		1	CSP1		1 surface	Euro-Canadian																

ID	PROJECT #	PROJECT NAME	MTCS PIF #	STAGE	BORDEN #	PROV 1	PROV 2	LOT	DEPTH	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	LT 1.6mm	# OF ARTIFACTS	# OF OBJECTS	MENDS	MAKER'S MARK	TAG CODE	NOTE
155	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		109CSP109	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	edged ware	blue				1	1		RWE EW	scalloped rim, blue feathering with impressed features	
156	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		8CSP8	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	hand painted	pink				1	1		RWE PA	thin pink band along interior of rim	
157	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		59CSP59	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	sponged	blue				1	1		RWE SP	blue, sponged	
158	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		194CSP194	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					1	1		RWE		
159	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		123CSP122	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				1	1		VWE TR	blue, floral	
160	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		160CSP160	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					1	1		VWE		
161	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		9CSP9	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete				exfoliated	1	1		BRI	yellow with spur, scrolling below with spur, scrolling on spur and moving up the pipe bowl		
162	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		136CSP136	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	white clay	personal	smoking	pipe	bowl	decorated					1	1		WPS	on spur and moving up the pipe bowl	
163	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		137CSP137	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	base	undecorated					1	1		VWE		
164	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		31CSP31	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	stoneware	utilitarian	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glazed	grey salt					1	1		S--	grey salt glazed exterior, brown Albany slip interior
165	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		76CSP76	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	banded	blue, white, brown					1	1		RWE BA	thin brown band over white over blue
166	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		148CSP148	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				burnt	1	1		MCE		
167	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		28CSP28	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					2	2		VWE		
168	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		127CSP127	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	banded	blue, white					1	1		VWE BA	two blue bands over white over thick blue
169	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		53CSP53	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete		colourless					1	1		GWI	
170	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		53CSP53	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					1	1		VWE		
171	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		29CSP29	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	various	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	pink					1	1		RWE PA	pink, indeterminate pattern
172	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		42CSP42	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					1	1		VWE		
173	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		41CSP41	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete				exfoliated	1	1		BRI			
174	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		85CSP85	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	pink				1	1		RWE PA	pink, floral	
175	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		135CSP135	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					1	1		VWE		
176	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		156CSP156	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					1	1		VWE		
177	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		58CSP58	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					1	1		RWE		
178	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		121CSP121	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	undecorated					1	1		RWE		
179	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		77CSP77	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					1	1		RWE		
180	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		17CSP17	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				1	1		VWE TR	blue, geometric	
181	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		19CSP19	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	hand painted	pink, green					1	1		RWE PA	thin pink band along interior of rim, dark green leaf on exterior
182	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		19CSP19	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					1	1		RWE		
183	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		19CSP19	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				1	1		VWE TR	blue, lines and flagree	
184	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		92CSP92	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown				1	1		RWE TR	brown, geometric	
185	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		92CSP92	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	edged ware	blue				1	1		RWE EW	straight rim, blue feathering created by brush strokes, no impression	
186	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		68CSP68	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					2	2		VWE		
187	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		32CSP32	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					2	2		VWE		
188	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		32CSP32	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate</td															

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230	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		37	CSP37	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refrined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				1	1		VWE		
231	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		197	CSP197	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	1		RWE TR	banner with indeterminate script, and floral pattern	
232	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		176	CSP176	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated			2	2		RWE			
233	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		166	CSP166	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	transfer printed	blue			1	1		RWE TR	slightly scalloped rim, blue, geometric	
234	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		165	CSP165	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	sponged	blue		1	1		VWE SP	flat rim, blue, sponged		
235	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		44	CSP44	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	hand painted	pink			1	1		RWE PA	thin pink band along interior rim	
236	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		44	CSP44	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	1		RWE TR	blue, indeterminate pattern	
237	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		43	CSP43	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	neck	transfer printed	blue			1	1		VWE TR	blue, columns along the neck of the vessel	
238	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		43	CSP43	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	sponged	blue			1	1		RWE SP	blue, sponged	
239	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		47	CSP47	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	1		RWE TR	blue, geometric	
240	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		186	CSP186	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	banded	blue, brown, yellow, white			1	1		RWE BA	blue, brown, yellow, indeterminate pattern (likely common cabling)	
241	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		134	CSP134	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated			3	3		RWE			
242	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		131	CSP131	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	banded	blue, black			1	1		RWE BA	blue, black indeterminate pattern	
243	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		131	CSP131	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete			exfoliated		1	1		BRI		
244	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		94	CSP94	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated			1	1		VWE			
245	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		101	CSP101	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated			1	1		VWE			
246	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		98	CSP98	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated			1	1		RWE			
247	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		30	CSP30	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	edged ware	blue			1	1		RWE EW	blue, straight rim, exfoliated interior	
248	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		119	CSP119	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	edged ware	blue			1	1		RWE EW	blue, straight rim, chicken foot	
249	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		117	CSP117	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	red			1	1		RWE TR	red, feather/floral	
250	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		200	CSP200	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	indeterminate	yellow	burnt		1	1		MCE	burnt, indeterminate, black glaze, thin make	
251	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		188	CSP188	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated			1	1		R-	thin make		
252	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		185	CSP185	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	banded	brown, yellow			1	1		RWE BA	brown and yellow band	
253	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		128	CSP128	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete			machine cut		1	1		NCU		
254	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		64	CSP64	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	sponged	blue			1	1		RWE SP	blue sponged	
255	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		14	CSP14	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete			exfoliated		1	1		BRI		
256	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		177	CSP177	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	1		RWE TR	blue, geometric	
257	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		183	CSP183	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	utilitarian	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glazed				1	1		CRE		
258	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		183	CSP183	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				1	1		VWE		
259	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		83	CSP83	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	hand painted	pink, green, blue				1	1		RWE PA	thin pink band on exterior of rim, thin pink band on exterior of rim over green and blue floral
260	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		82	CSP82	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	blue				1			RWE PA	blue floral with small amount of pink with a black line
261	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		108	CSP108	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	undecorated			1	1		RWE			
262	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		79	CSP79	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	green			1	1		RWE PA	green leaves	
263	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		7																			

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307	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		180	CSP180	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	1		RWE TR	blue, indeterminate pattern		
308	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		145	CSP145	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				1	1		VWE			
309	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		52	CSP52	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	base	undecorated				1	1		VWE			
310	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		65	CSP65	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				1	1		VWE			
311	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		25	CSP25	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	rim	hand painted	pink			1	1		RWE PA	thin pink band on exterior and interior of rim		
312	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		6	CSP6	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated		burnt		1	1		MCE			
313	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		72	CSP72	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated			2	2		VWE				
314	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		72	CSP72	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	sponged	blue			1	1		RWE SP	blue, sponged		
315	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		120	CSP120	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				1	1		VWE			
316	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		120	CSP120	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	1		RWE TR	blue, geometric		
317	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		124	CSP124	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete			exfoliated		1	1		BRI			
318	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		124	CSP124	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	1		VWE TR	blue, indeterminate pattern		
319	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		67	CSP67	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	undecorated				1	1		RWE			
320	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		67	CSP67	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	stone red earthware	utilitarian	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glazed	grey salt, Albany slip			1	1		S-	grey salt glazed exterior, brown Albany slip interior		
321	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		81	CSP81	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthware	utilitarian	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glazed				1	1		CRE			
322	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		81	CSP81	1 surface	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				1	1		VWE			
323	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 425N.01		120 cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete			exfoliated		2	2		BRI			
324	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 425N.01		120 cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	redware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				1	1		R-	red material, black glaze, thin make		
325	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 425N.01		120 cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				2	2		VWE			
326	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 425N.01		120 cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				8	8		RWE			
327	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 425N.01		120 cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				1	1		Y-			
328	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 425N.01		120 cm	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: cylindrical	body	undecorated	aqua				1	1		GBO		
329	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 425N.01		120 cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	banded	brown				1	1		RWE BA	dendritic pattern	
330	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 425N.01		120 cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	white clay	personal	smoking pipe	bowl	undecorated					1	1		WPB			
331	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 425N.01		120 cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	mammalian		bone	long bone fragment							1	1		BAF		
332	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 410N.15		133cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete			exfoliated			1	1		BRI		
333	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 410N.15		133cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete					2	2		NCU			
334	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 410N.15		133cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					17	17		RWE		
335	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 410N.15		133cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					1	1		VWE		
336	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 410N.15		133cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				6	6		RWE TR	blue, geometric	
337	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 410N.15		133cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	banded	green, brown					1	1		RWE BA	Engine Turned Dipped Ware, interrupting rim, has thin green slip over brown band
338	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 410N.15		133cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	edged ware	blue				2	2		RWE EW	thin blue feathering, straight rim	
339	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 410N.15		133cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	edged ware	blue				1	1		RWE EW	blue band along rim with impressed chicken foot, straight rim	
340	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P4																									

ID	PROJECT #	PROJECT NAME	MTCS PIF #	STAGE	BORDEN #	PROV 1	PROV 2	LOT	DEPTH	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	LT 1.6mm	# OF ARTIFACTS	# OF OBJECTS	MENDS	MAKER'S MARK	TAG CODE	NOTE
394	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 425N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	hand painted	red				3	3		RWE PA	thin red line along rim	
395	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 425N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	green, black				1	1		RWE PA	green leaves with black stem	
396	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 425N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	blue				1	1		RWE PA	blue, indeterminate pattern	
397	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 425N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	pink, green				7	7		RWE PA	green and pink floral	
398	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 425N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				1	1		Y--			
399	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 425N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	banded	yellow, white				1	1		YBA	band	
400	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 425N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	banded	brown, white				1	1		RWE BA	brown band over white	
401	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 425N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				5	5		RWE TR	blue, geometric	
402	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 425N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				4	4		RWE TR	blue, dendritic	
403	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 425N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				2	2		RWE TR	blue, floral	
404	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 425N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				2	2		RWE TR	blue, indeterminate pattern	
405	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 425N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	pink				1	1		RWE TR	pink, landscape	
406	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 425N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				39	39		RWE			
407	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 425N.01	129cm	Pre-Contact Indigenous	chert	onondaga					chipping detritus	broken				1	1		CDE		
408	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 430N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete						2	2		BRI		
409	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 430N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	utilitarian	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	unglazed					1	1		CRE		
410	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 430N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: cylindrical	body	undecorated	olive				1	1		GBO		
411	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 430N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	furnishing	lighting	chimney lamp	body	undecorated	colourless				1	1		GCL		
412	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 430N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	green				2	2		RWE PA	green floral	
413	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 430N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	sponged	blue				1	1		RWE SP	blue, sponged	
414	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 430N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					7	7		RWE		
415	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 430N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					2	2		VWE		
416	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 430N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	banded	brown, white				1	1		RWE BA	brown bands over white	
417	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 430N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	faunal	mammalian					long bone fragment					1	1		BAF		
418	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		550E 425N.01	134cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					1	1		RWE		
419	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		550E 425N.01	134cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				2	2		RWE TR	blue, landscape on exterior; blue, floral interior	
420	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 430N.01	140cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete						3	3		BRI		
421	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 430N.01	140cm	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: cylindrical	body	undecorated	aqua	bead			1	1		GBO		
422	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 430N.01	140cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	utilitarian	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glazed					1	1		CRE		
423	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 430N.01	140cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					1	1		V--		
424	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 430N.01	140cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	blue				2	2		RWE PA	dark blue, floral	
425	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 430N.01	140cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	pink, green				2	2		RWE PA	pink and green floral	
426	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 430N.01	140cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue									

ID	PROJECT #	PROJECT NAME	MTCS PIF #	STAGE	BORDEN #	PROV 1	PROV 2	LOT	DEPTH	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	LT 1.6mm	# OF ARTIFACTS	# OF OBJECTS	MENDS	MAKER'S MARK	TAG CODE	NOTE
480	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 415N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	pink				2	2		RWE PA	pink floral	
481	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 415N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	edged ware	blue				1	1		RWE EW	blue, straight rim, impressed chicken foot	
482	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 415N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	pink				1	1		RWE TR	pink, landscape	
483	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 415N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	sponged	blue				1	1		RWE SP	blue, sponged	
484	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 415N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				4	4		RWE			
485	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete			machine cut			3	3		NCU		
486	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate						1	1		MIM			
487	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete				exfoliated		1	1		BRI		
488	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	utilitarian	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glazed				6	6		CRE			
489	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	furnishing	lighting	chimney lamp	body	undecorated	colourless				1	1		GCL		
490	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	banded	blue, white				1	1		VWE BA	white bands over blue	
491	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				2	2		RWE TR	blue, landscape	
492	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				1	1		RWE TR	blue, dendritic	
493	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	stamped	blue				1	1		RWE ST	blue, indeterminate pattern	
494	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	pink, green, black				1	1		RWE PA	pink, green, black floral	
495	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				5	5		RWE			
496	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				8	8		VWE			
497	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			3	3		MCE	blue, geometric		
498	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	faunal	faunal	mammalian	tooth	tooth/enamel fragment	molari				2	1		BAF	sheep/goat molar			
499	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		545E 425N.01	140cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete						7	7		BRI		
500	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		545E 425N.01	140cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete			machine cut		2	2		NCU			
501	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		545E 425N.01	140cm	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	undecorated	colourless				1	1		GWI		
502	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		545E 425N.01	140cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	green, blue				1	1		RWE PA	green, blue floral	
503	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		545E 425N.01	140cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	pink			2	2		RWE PA	thin pink band along rim		
504	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		545E 425N.01	140cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	edged ware	blue				1	1		RWE EW	thin blue feathering, scalloped rim	
505	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		545E 425N.01	140cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	sponged	blue				1	1		RWE SP	blue, sponged	
506	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		545E 425N.01	140cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				1	1		RWE TR	blue, dendritic	
507	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		545E 425N.01	140cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	1		RWE TR	blue, landscape		
508	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		545E 425N.01	140cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				2	2		VWE			
509	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		545E 425N.01	140cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				4	4		RWE			
510	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		545E 425N.01	140cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					1	1		MCE			
511	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 410N.01	133cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					3	3		BRI			
512	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 410N.01	133cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	utilitarian	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glazed/unglazed				10	10		CRE	8 glazed, 2 unglazed straight edge, with a 90 degree bend, slightly hooking upwards to a point		
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ID	PROJECT #	PROJECT NAME	MTCS PIF #	STAGE	BORDEN #	PROV 1	PROV 2	LOT	DEPTH	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	LT 1.6mm	# OF ARTIFACTS	# OF OBJECTS	MENDS	MAKER'S MARK	TAG CODE	NOTE
567	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		530E 420N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	holloware: cylindrical	body	banded					1	1		RWE BA		From JEFFAT bowl. Dipped decoration, possibly created by a three-chambered slip cup with goose quills separated rather than drawn together From cat's eye, c 1810
568	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		530E 420N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	banded	blue				1	1		VWE BA		blue, over white
569	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		530E 420N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				3	3		VWE TR		blue, geometric
570	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		530E 420N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				1	1		VWE TR		blue, dendritic
571	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		530E 420N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	green				3	3		RWE PA		green leaves
572	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		530E 420N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	hand painted	pink				1	1		RWE PA		thin pink band along rim
573	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		530E 420N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					5	5		VWE		
574	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		530E 420N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					9	9		RWE		
575	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		530E 420N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	indeterminate					9	9		MCE		
576	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		530E 420N.01	130cm	faunal	faunal	indeterminate			bone	long bone fragment					3	3		BAF			
577	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 420N.01	125cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					3	3		VWE		
578	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 420N.01	125cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					6	6		RWE		
579	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 420N.01	125cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				2	2		VWE TR		blue, geometric
580	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 420N.01	125cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	sponged	blue				1	1		RWE SP		blue, sponged
581	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		540E 420N.01	125cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	banded	black, brown, yellow				2	2		RWE BA		possibly related to cabling
582	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		500E 425N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete						1	1		RWE		
583	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 405N.06	144cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete						1	1		BRI		
584	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 405N.06	144cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete						1	1		CRE		
585	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 405N.06	144cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	banded	blue, brown, yellow, white				2	2		RWE BA		blue over white with brown and yellow band
586	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 405N.06	144cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	green, black				2	2		RWE PA		green leaves with black stem
587	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 405N.06	144cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					4	4		VWE		
588	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 405N.06	144cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					3	3		RWE		
589	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 405N.06	144cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	indeterminate					11	11		MCE		
590	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete						1	1		BRI		
591	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete						1	1		CRE		
592	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete						2	2		NWR		
593	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	green				1	1		RWE PA		green leaves
594	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	edged ware	blue				1	1		RWE EW		blue, scalloped rim, impressed rosebud
595	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				1	1		RWE TR		blue, floral
596	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	green				1	1		VWE TR		blue, dendritic
597	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	transfer printed	blue				1	1		VWE TR		blue, filigree
598	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		510E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					1	1		VWE		
599	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P4																								

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647	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		535E 445N.01	137cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete				exfoliated		1	1		BRI			
648	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		535E 445N.01	137cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	utilitarian	storage container	ceramic	complete					1	1		NCU				
649	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		535E 445N.01	137cm	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	undecorated	colourless			1	2	2		GW			
650	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		535E 445N.01	137cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white clay	personal	smoking	pipe	bowl	undecorated				1	1			WPB			
651	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		535E 445N.01	137cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	utilitarian	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated			5	5			RWE			
652	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		535E 445N.01	137cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	indeterminate	utilitarian	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	indeterminate			1	1			MCE			
653	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		535E 430N.01	136cm	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	utilitarian	food/beverage	beverage container	drinking vessel	rim	undecorated	colourless		1	1			GDR			
654	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		535E 430N.01	136cm	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	utilitarian	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle; cylindrical	body	undecorated	aqua		1	1			GBO			
655	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		535E 430N.01	136cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	indeterminate	utilitarian	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	indeterminate			3	3			MCE			
656	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		525E 450N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete				exfoliated		2	2			BRI		
657	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		525E 450N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	indeterminate	utilitarian	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	indeterminate			2	2			MCE			
658	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete				exfoliated		2	2			BRI		
659	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthware	utilitarian	storage container	holloware; cylindrical	body	glazed/unglazed					4	4			CRE	2 glazed; 2 unglazed	
660	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	structural	utilitarian	hardware	rim	complete			machine cut		1	1			NCU		
661	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	undecorated	colourless				2	4			GW		
662	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	utilitarian	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue		1	1			RWE TR	blue, geometric		
663	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	utilitarian	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	sponged	blue			1	1			RWE SP	blue, sponged	
664	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	utilitarian	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	banded	blue, yellow, white			1	1			RWE BA	blue and yellow over white	
665	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	utilitarian	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	edged ware	blue							RWE EW	scalloped rim, blue impressed feathering	
666	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	utilitarian	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				9	9			VWE		
667	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	utilitarian	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				6	6			RWE		
668	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	indeterminate	utilitarian	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				8	8			MCE		
669	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 420N.01	128cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthware	utilitarian	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	pink, green, blue				1	1			RWE PA	pink, green, blue floral
670	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		525E 410N.01	138cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete				exfoliated		1	1			BRI		
671	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		525E 410N.01	138cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	structural	utilitarian	hardware	rim	complete			machine cut		1	1			NCU		
672	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		525E 410N.01	138cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	personal	clothing	button	complete	white					1	1			BUA	10.60mm diameter	
673	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		525E 410N.01	138cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	personal	smoking	pipe	bowl	undecorated				burnt		1	1			WPB	
674	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		525E 410N.01	138cm	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	furnishing	lighting	chimney lamp	incomplete	undecorated	colourless					2	2			GCL	
675	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		525E 410N.01	138cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	utilitarian	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			3	3			VWE TR	blue, geometric	
676	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		525E 410N.01	138cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	utilitarian	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	pink							VWE TR	pink, indeterminate pattern	
677	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		525E 410N.01	138cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	utilitarian	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			1	1			RWE TR	blue, floral	
678	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		525E 410N.01	138cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	utilitarian	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	stamped	blue			1	1			RWE ST	blue, geometric	
679	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		525E 410N.01	138cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white																

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736	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		525E 435N.01	1.25cm	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	undecorated	colourless			1	1	1	GWI			
737	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		525E 435N.01	1.25cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				2	2	2	Y-			
738	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		525E 435N.01	1.25cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	banded	marbled			3	3	3	RWE BA	cabling or marbling, brown, black, blue,	
739	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		525E 435N.01	1.25cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	sponged	blue			2	2	2	RWE SP	blue, sponged	
740	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		525E 435N.01	1.25cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated			2	2	2	RWE			
741	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red	earthenware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete			exfoliated		1	1	1	BRI		
742	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	copper alloy	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	flatware	body	undecorated			1	1	1	MCA			
743	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate						2	2	2	MIM			
744	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	structural	hardware	nail: common	incomplete			machine cut		3	3	3	NCU			
745	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	structural	hardware	bolt	complete					1	1	1	BOL			
746	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	redware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				1	1	1	R--	red material, black glaze, thin make		
747	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	white clay	personal	smoking	pipe	bowl	decorated				1	1	1	WPB	imbossed rectangles forming a line		
748	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red	earthenware	utilitarian	storage container	cylindrical	body	glazed			6	6	6	CRE			
749	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				2	2	2	Y-			
750	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	banded	brown, white			2	2	2	RWE BA	brown bands over white	
751	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	hand painted	pink			3	3	3	RWE PA	thin pink bands along rim		
752	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	pink, green, black			1	1	1	RWE PA	pink, green, black floral	
753	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	edged ware	blue			1	1	1	VWE EW	blue impressed straight lines, straight rim	
754	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	edged ware	blue			4	4	4	RWE EW	blue feathering, straight rim	
755	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	handle	transfer printed	blue			1	1	1	RWE TR	blue, floral		
756	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			6	6	6	RWE TR	blue, geometric		
757	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated			10	10	10	VWE			
758	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated			11	11	11	RWE			
759	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	indeterminate				5	5	5	MCE			
760	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	faunal	mammalian	tooth	complete							1	1	1	BAF	likely cow molar		
761	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		515E 425N.01	1.31cm	Euro-Canadian	faunal	mammalian		bone	long bone fragment						1	1	1	BAF			
762	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		525E 420N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red	earthenware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete				1	1	1	BRI			
763	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		525E 420N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red	earthenware	utilitarian	storage container	cylindrical	body	glazed			2	2	2	CRE			
764	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		525E 420N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete				1	1	1	NCU				
765	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		525E 420N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	structural	hardware	nail: common	complete				1	1	1	NWR				
766	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		525E 420N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			4	4	4	RWE TR	blue, geometric	
767	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		525E 420N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	blue, pink			2	2	2	RWE PA	blue and pink floral	
768	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		525E 420N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white	earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	hand painted	pink			3	3	3	RWE PA	thin pink bands along rim	
769	1791470	CBM Lake Pit																									

ID	PROJECT #	PROJECT NAME	MTCS PIF #	STAGE	BORDEN #	PROV 1	PROV 2	LOT	DEPTH	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	LT 1.6mm	# OF ARTIFACTS	# OF OBJECTS	MENDS	MAKER'S MARK	TAG CODE	NOTE
823	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 435N.01	127cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					2	2		RWE		
824	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 435N.01	127cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					1	3		VWE		
825	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 435N.01	127cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					3	3		MCE		
826	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 435N.01	127cm	Pre-Contact Indigenous	cher	ondonga					chipping detritus	secondary				1	1		CDE		
827	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete						2	2		BRI		
828	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	utilitarian	storage container	holloware: cylindrical	body	glazed					1	3		CRE		
829	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	structural	hardware	hail: common	complete			machine cut			4	4		NCU		
830	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	undecorated	colourless				2	2		GWI		
831	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	white clay	personal	smoking pipe	stem	undecorated					1	1		WPB			
832	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	banded	white				1	1		YBA	thin white bands along rim	
833	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	banded	blue, white				2	2		VWE BA	blue and white bands	
834	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	banded	brown, white				1	1		RWE BA	brown and white bands	
835	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	sponged	blue				1	1		VWE SP	blue, sponged	
836	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	hand painted	pink				1	1		RWE PA	thin pink band along rim	
837	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				2	2		VWE TR	blue, landscape	
838	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				1	1		RWE TR	blue, geometric	
839	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				1	1		RWE TR	blue, floral	
840	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	brown				1	1		RWE TR	brown, floral	
841	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					7	7		VWE		
842	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					12	12		RWE		
843	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 430N.01	126cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					3	3		MCE		
844	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 430N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					6	6		BRI			
845	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 430N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	structural	hardware	hail: common	complete					1	1		MBU			
846	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 430N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: cylindrical	body	undecorated	aqua			2	2		GBO			
847	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 430N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle: cylindrical	body	undecorated	olive			1	1		GBO			
848	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 430N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				3	3		Y--			
849	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 430N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				2	2		RWE TR	blue, floral	
850	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 430N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	transfer printed	blue				1	1		VWE TR	blue, floral	
851	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 430N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	hand painted	pink				1	1		RWE PA	thin pink band along rim	
852	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 430N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				8	8		VWE			
853	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		515E 430N.01	129cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				6	6		RWE			
854	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 415N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete					3	3		BRI			
855	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AIHb-376	Location 5		520E 415N.01	130cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	utilitarian	storage container</													

ID	PROJECT #	PROJECT NAME	MTCS PIF #	STAGE	BORDEN #	PROV 1	PROV 2	LOT	DEPTH	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	MATERIAL 1	MATERIAL 2	FUNCTION 1	FUNCTION 2	OBJECT	FRAGMENT	ATTRIBUTE 1	ATTRIBUTE 2	MANUFACTURE	ALTERATION	LT 1.6mm	# OF ARTIFACTS	# OF OBJECTS	MENDS	MAKER'S MARK	TAG CODE	NOTE
913	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		530E 435N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete				exfoliated		2	2		BRI		
914	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		530E 435N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	structural	hardware	nail; common	complete			hand wrought		1	1		NWR			
915	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		530E 435N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	structural	hardware	nail; common	complete			machine cut		1	1		NCU			
916	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		530E 435N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	bottle; cylindrical	body	undecorated		colourless		1	1		CBO			
917	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		530E 435N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	undecorated	colourless			3	5	5	GWI			
918	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		530E 435N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	food/beverage	beverage container	drinking vessel	rim	undecorated	colourless			1	1	1	GDR			
919	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		530E 435N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	yellowware	food/beverage	tableware	body	undecorated					1	1	1	Y--			
920	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		530E 435N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue			2	2	2	VWE TR	blue, landscape		
921	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		530E 435N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	stoneware	utilitarian	storage container	hollowware; cylindrical	body	undecorated	buff			1	1	1	S--	buff exterior glaze, with a matte buff interior glaze		
922	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		530E 435N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	stoneware	utilitarian	storage container	hollowware; cylindrical	body	undecorated	grey salt, brown slip			1	1	1	S--	grey salt glaze exterior, brown slip interior		
923	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		530E 435N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	hand painted	pink				1	1	1	RWE PA	thin pink band along rim	
924	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		530E 435N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	hand painted	green, black				1	1	1	RWE PA	green leaves, black stem	
925	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		530E 435N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	sponged	blue				1	1	1	VWE SP	blue, sponged	
926	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		530E 435N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				1	1	1	VWE	broken circles in ceramic piece, similar to a colander		
927	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		530E 435N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	vitrified white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated				8	8	8	VWE			
928	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		530E 435N.01	1.26cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	indeterminate			burnt		5	5	5	MCE		
929	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		535E 410N.01	1.42cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	coarse red earthenware	structural	building component	brick	incomplete				exfoliated		4	4	4	BRI		
930	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		535E 410N.01	1.42cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	structural	hardware	screw	complete				flat head		1	1	1	SCW		
931	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		535E 410N.01	1.42cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	structural	hardware	nail; common	incomplete				machine cut		1	1	1	NCU		
932	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		535E 410N.01	1.42cm	Euro-Canadian	metal	ferrous	structural	hardware	wire	incomplete					1	1	1	MWI			
933	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		535E 410N.01	1.42cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	white clay	personal	smoking	pipe	bowl	decorated				1	1	1	WPB	thin fluting		
934	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		535E 410N.01	1.42cm	Euro-Canadian	glass	indeterminate	structural	building component	window pane	incomplete	undecorated	colourless			1	1	1	GWI			
935	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		535E 410N.01	1.42cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	rim	edged ware	blue				1	1	1	RWE EW	blue feathering, straight rim	
936	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		535E 410N.01	1.42cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	transfer printed	blue				1	1	1	RWE TR	blue, landscape	
937	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		535E 410N.01	1.42cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					10	10	10	RWE		
938	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		535E 410N.01	1.42cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	refined white earthenware	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	undecorated					6	6	6	VWE		
939	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		535E 410N.01	1.42cm	Euro-Canadian	ceramic	indeterminate	food/beverage	tableware	flatware	body	incomplete					7	7	7	MCE		
940	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		535E 410N.01	1.42cm	Faunal	faunal	mammalian		bone	long bone fragment				burnt		1	1	1	BAF			
941	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		535E 410N.01	1.42cm	Faunal	faunal	mammalian		bone	long bone fragment				calcined		1	1	1	BAF			
942	1791470	CBM Lake Pit	P468-0077-2021	3	AHb-376	Location 5		535E 410N.01	1.42cm	Faunal	faunal	mammalian		tooth	tooth/enamel fragment						1	1	1	BAF	pig premolar (1) and molars (2)		

